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SIMPSON

and

ALLIED FAMILIES

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~~The first entry in the register of~~  
~~the Maryland by Perry Simpson~~  
~~Poffenburg of Charleston, West Virginia,~~  
~~when on a visit to his law office in~~  
~~Charleston, W. Va. June 5, 1864~~

For history of the Poffenburg family see

SIMPSON.

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p 74 13, 74, 82, 133, 142, 170  
107 119

The Simpson families of America have a common ancestry, both in Scotland and back to Ireland, where, in the 13th and 14th centuries, the family was not Simpson, but de Clynt. Elinore Lexington, who has made such vast research in ancient family history and heraldry, says the family dates back to Edward the Confessor and from Archil, a Saxon thane.

Symon, the son of Wm. de Clynt, in 1300, had a son known as Symon's son, or Sympson, which soon came to be Simson, then Simpson. Simpson is the name of a parish in Buckingham, and, at Knaresborough, is one seat of the Simpson's; another is Foster Hall, Yorkshire.

Symon de Clynt migrated from Ireland to Scotland and engaged in the highland wars. Becoming engaged with the clan of Frazier, he overcame them, whereupon they adopted him and he became their chief and was known as Symon of the Clan Frazier. Adopting the Frazier plaid, it came down to his son Symson and, to the present day, is used by the Simpsons of Scotland and their descendants wherever the plaid is known and loved.

Arms are blazoned for the Simpsons and Simsons, also

Rev. 10/17/82



## SIMPSON FAMILY

the Symsons of Buckingham, Durham, York, Litchfield, London, Scotland and Ireland. While the mottoes differ, as do some of the decorations, they all have in common an argent: on a chief, vert, three crescents of the first crest. One family uses the Crest; a crescent, motto: *Tandem Imple bitur*; while the one used by that branch that is represented in America by Andrew Simpson, emigrant 1725, have crest: A falcon proper, motto: *Alis Nutrior*, I am fed by birds.

Of the Alis Nutrior crest, Burks General Armor says "Simpson (Udoch, Scotland 1672) Sr., on a chief, vert three crescents of the first CREST A Falcon valant ppr. Motto, Alis Nutrior."

These arms are similarly described in Wm. Berry's "Encyclopedia Heraldica," London 1828, and R. R. Stodart's "Scottish Arms." Edinburg 1881. The same crest for Simpson of Udoch is also given in James Fairbairn's "Book of Crests," Edinburg 1892.

The Simpsons were founders of linen factories both in Ireland, at Belfast, and at Edinburg in Scotland, yet in flourishing condition. By religion, they were Scotch Irish Presbyterians.

The Presbyterians were exposed to religious annoyances. Even protestant marriages were not recognized by the State. Rev. Gilbert Kennedy says, in a letter, dated Oct. 5, 1716, "Our prelates are violent where I live. Four of my flock have been lately delivered to Satan for being married by me."



## SIMPSON FAMILY

In 1724, the Act of Toleration was passed and by it liberty of Worship was granted Presbyterians, but other grievances were left unredressed. Presbyterians were subject to frequent prosecutions. Crops for several successive years were failures. In 1718 six ministers and many of their people came to America. So great had become the emigration to America from among the Scotch Irish Presbyterians that Archbishop Boulton sent to the Secretary of State in England a "Melancholly Account," as he calls it, of the State of the North. He says "The people who so complain of their oppressions they suffer, as well as from the dearness of provisions." "The whole North," he says, "is in ferment, and the humor has spread like a contagion." "The worst is," says the Archbishop, "that it affects only protestants and reigns chiefly in the North which is the seat of our linen manufactory." This emigration to America kept up from among the Scotch Irish without abatement until the middle of the century. In 1729, 6,000 came to America, and, before the middle of the century, they were coming at the rate of 12,000 annually.

Searching the American Records for Simpson forefathers, we find that John Simpson came over in the "Truelove" in 1635 with his wife Susannah and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. They brought with them six children. Francis Simpson, of Salem, Massachusetts, was "named as a Quaker" in 1648. Alexander, of Boston, 1659, was a native of Scotland, as was Andrew, who, in



## SIMPSON FAMILY

1725, settled in Boston, and, after a few years, became one of the founders of Nottingham, New Hampshire.

Of the distinguished members of the Simpson family, "Herdman's Officers of the American Revolution" gives the names of Ensign Andrew Simpson, 119—81; Surgeon John of Connecticut; and Capt. Thomas of New Hampshire. Capt. Michael Simpson was also a member of the continental Army. Major John, who was at Bunker Hill, was a signer of the "Association Test." Robert Simpson moved to Pennsylvania, and his son, John, of Bucks County, was the father of Hannah Simpson, who became the mother of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant. Another patriot was George Simpson, of Pennsylvania, Commissary General of the Revolution, and an officer of the Bank of North America, the first bank in the United States. He helped finance the infant Republic in the War of 1812.

Elinore Lexington, in reviewing the family of Simpsons of two continents, says: "Characteristics of the Simpsons are remarkable executive ability and practical common sense, the sense that should be called uncommon sense. The family also possesses strong individuality with great mental power."

"The family had its famous traveler and explorer, Sir George Simpson, born in Rosshire, Scotland, 1796. He was knighted for his services to the cause of science. Thomas Simpson was a great mathematician. Sir James Young Simpson was a Scottish physician of the nineteenth



century who brilliantly fought and won the battle for anaesthetics, and introduced chloroform. The Simpsons have intermarried with the proudest families of New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia, so that many other distinguished names to-day are monuments to the Simpson blood."

True it was that the family were actively engaged in business. Prior to coming to America, they were at Nottingham, England, from which place a large party of Scotch-Irish Protestants fled from the old world, rather than renounce their faith after the "Restoration." It was a large company of men that made their way to Colerain, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1725, and sailed for America, landing at Boston, Massachusetts.

### Andrew The Emigrant.

Andrew, when he arrived in America, brought with him his wife, Betsey Patton, and one child, born in Londendary, Ireland, having died in 1723. There were born to Andrew Simpson and Sarah his wife the following children:

Thomas, b. 1725, married (1) Sarah Morrison,

(2) Mary Cochran.

Robert, b. 1726, Soldier in French and Indian War,

Josiah, b. 1729, served 3 years with distinction in the French and Indian War. After the terrible fight at Fort Harmer, Ohio, he moved to Maine.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Andrew b. 1731, married Agnes Ayres,  
Patton b. 1737, married (1) Jane McClure,  
(2) Mrs. Lydia Graves.

The first wife of Andrew, the Emigrant, was killed by Indians (after the family had moved to Nottingham, New Hampshire,) September, 1745. He married for a second wife, a widow Brown, whose maiden name was York. To this union were born:

William, b. 1746, married Eunice ———

Abigail, b. 1750, married Jacob Osborne.

After settling in Boston, Andrew, the emigrant, decided that that city was not conducive to the raising and training of a family of boys, hence he received a grant of land from the King, a staked out farm adjoining Nottingham Square in New Hampshire. His moving to the Block House was followed by the murder of his first wife by the Indians. Andrew and his brother, Thomas, were agents or trustees for the towns of Nottingham and Deerfield. Here their children grew to maturity.

### Second Generation.

Andrew II, from whom the Ohio branch of the Simpsons descend, was born in Boston in 1731, and married Agnes Ayers. To this union were born:

1. William born 1760
2. Robert born 1764, married Lydia Longfellow
3. Josiah born 1765, married Bethia Sweatt.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

4. John born 1769, married Abigail Guile
5. Nancy born 1771, married Wm. Emmerson, no children.
6. Andrew born 1772, married Sallie Lapisch
7. Joseph born 1773, married Hannah Longfellow
8. Betsey born 1775, married (1) ————Berry  
(2) Obediah Burnham

### Third Generation.

Josiah Simpson, son of Andrew II and Agnes Ayers, was born at Nottingham, N. H., December 10, 1765. He enlisted in the Continental Army, the following being his Military Record:

#### Military Record Of Josiah Simpson.

"I certify that the records of this office show the following in relation to service of Josiah Simpson in Revolutionary War. A muster roll of the war record to recruit the New Hampshire Regiment in the Continental Army July 4th, 1780, shows Josiah Simpson of Nottingham, aged 16 having been engaged July 4th, 1780, discharged Dec. 6th 1780, Vol. III page 66—75—95.

An account of the State bounty for Continental Soldiers who enlisted in 1782 for three years or during the war shows Josiah Simpson as having enlisted July 8th 1782, Vol. III page 286.

Attest. A. D. Ayling  
Adjutant General, New Hampshire."



## SIMPSON FAMILY

While Josiah Simpson gave his age, at first enlistment, as 16 years he lacked in fact from July 4th, to December 10, of being 15 years of age. His father was not only a royalist, but succeeded in having his son discharged (owing to his yet being under age) in December, 1780, but young Josiah ran away from home and continued with the army, but was not again regularly enlisted until 1782, when he received a bounty of \$700, continental money, which he gave to his father, Andrew Simpson, to be released from his control, being yet under age. The father, while accepting the money, never forgave Josiah and, in the provision of his will, gave him no inheritance. During the military service of Josiah Simpson, he had marched from New Hampshire to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Fort Pitt and was a participant in that memorable winter at Valley Forge. He witnessed the execution of Major Andre, making the observation perched upon the horse upon which rode General Silley. In a letter yet preserved he says "General Silley said "Boy you look like Agnes Ayers," and that he replied, 'I am Agnes Ayers' son," whereupon he was treated with great kindness by General Silley, who gave full consideration to his extreme youth.

At the close of the Revolution, Josiah Simpson married in Massachusetts, Bethia Sweatt, daughter of Shabaney Sweatt, a sea captain, and they emigrated to Corinth, Maine, where they resided upon a farm. Josiah was a man well educated for his time and was noted for



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his great industry and memory. He was of a most enquiring turn of mind and a great wit. The family resided at Corinth until 1817, when they moved to Rutland, Ohio, now Meigs Co. They brought their household goods by ox team overland to Pittsburg, where they procured a house boat in which to convey the family and their effects down the Ohio. They landed at the present site of Pomeroy then Nyesville. They related that they stopped en route a week in Boston, where they were the guests of Isaiah Thomas, the journalist, and his family, whose wife was a sister of Bethia Sweatt. Among their effects, was a four drawer bureau with glass knobs, swell front drawer, supported by columns on claw feet, also a set of glass coffee plates. The bureau and seven of the coffee plates and a beautifully hand carved briarwood pipe, that had belonged to Capt. Thelner Sweatt have come down in good state of preservation to his great grand-daughter, the writer.

In the Rutland, Ohio, cemetery, where rest the remains of Josiah Simpson and Bethia, his wife, are the following inscriptions:

Josiah Simpson  
Born Dec. 10, 1765  
Died Feb. 18, 1837

Bethia  
Wife of  
Josiah Simpson  
Died July 5, 1840  
Aged 62 years.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Fourth Generation.

The children born to Josiah, (1 Andrew 2 Andrew), and Bethia, his wife, were:

1. Josiah, married Thresa Highley.
2. Nathan, born May 3, 1804, married (1) Livia Nye.  
(2) Anne Hendry
3. Ruth, married Dr. Abel Phelps
4. Betsey, married Ethan Cowdry
5. Mary, married Oliver Simms
6. Lydia, married Johnathan Pullins
7. Susan, married Commodore Snow
8. Eliza, married Ransom Harding
9. Maria, married Elisha Hubbel Benedict
10. John, died aged 14 years.

### Fourth Generation.

(2) Nathan, (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah), born at Corinth, Maine, May 3, 1804, in 1817, emigrated to Rutland, now Meigs County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. While he obtained but a limited education prior to his marriage, yet notwithstanding his limited opportunities in the new country, he gained access to such books as he could and, with his analytical mind, he became a ready debater, discussing topics of the day, and, as was then the custom, debating questions of foreordination, predestination, baptism, &c.

The marriage of Nathan Simpson to Miss Livia Nye of



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Dover, Athens County, Ohio, which occurred, May 15, 1832, was the culmination of his best interests. She bravely insisted upon his systematically pursuing his studies and no doubt her influence brought forth the best results. Appended will be found sketches of Judge Nathan Simpson and Livia Nye, his wife.

### Fifth Generation.

The children born to the union of Nathan and Livia were:

1. Livia Mandana, born Nov. 13, 1835, at Dover, Ohio.
2. Rosantha, died in early childhood.
3. George Perry Simpson, born Feb. 12, 1839, at Rutland, Ohio.

To the marriage of Nathan Simpson and Anne Hendry, was born Anne Elizabeth, married T. J. Booth. She died May 4, 1907, without issue.

### Fifth Generation.

(1) Livia Mandana, (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah 4 Nathan,) born Nov., 13, 1835, at the home of her grandparents, George Nye and Lydia (Gardner) Nye, at Dover, Athens County, Ohio. She was an educated woman and a teacher until her marriage which occurred at Rutland, O., August 14th, 1856, where she was united in marriage with Mr. Alvin Morris Carey Bingham, born November 7th, 1826, son of Judge Alvin Bingham and Harriet L. Higley, his wife, Mandana Bingham, died at Ironville,



## SIMPSON FAMILY

a suburb of Toledo, Ohio, December 4th, 1895, at the home of her son, Nye Simpson Bingham. She is buried in the North Oregon Township Cemetery, Lucas County, Ohio.

### Sixth Generation.

The children born to Livia Mandana Simpson and A. M. C. Bingham, were:

1. Nye Simpson Bingham, born, July 15, 1857.
2. Clarence Eugene Bingham, born, Jan. 15, 1859.

Nye Simpson Bingham was married at Toledo, Ohio, May 2, 1889, to Marie Griss and, on July 25, 1890, was born Nyena Harriet Simpson Bingham.

Clarence Eugene Bingham married Nov. 18, 1885, Sallie Williams of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, daughter of Judge Luke Williams, and to this union was born Bessie Ethel Bingham, on July 28, 1888. Sallie (Williams) Bingham, died Jan., 5th, 1890.

### Seventh Generation.

Bessie Ethel Bingham, born July 28th, 1888, at Pleasant Hill, Mo., was married at Toledo, Ohio, to ———— Welch on March 27th, 1888, to whom was born August 2, 1902, Alma Elizabeth Welch.

### Fifth Generation.

(3.) George Perry Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah 4 Nathan) born at Rutland, Ohio, on the farm where



## SIMPSON FAMILY

his grandfather, Josiah, had located, Feb. 12, 1839. He married Phebe Almeda Kennedy, at Gallipolis, Ohio, she of Meigs County, Ohio, May 28, 1861. See sketches Appended. The children of this union were:

### Sixth Generation.

1. Livia Nye, born March 1, 1862.
2. Charles Kennedy, born Dec. 3, 1863.
3. Mary Margaret, born Dec. 10, 1865.
4. John Nathan, born March 19, 1869.
5. George Melvin, born Aug. 15, 1871.

(1) Livia Nye (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah 4 Nathan 5 George Perry) was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, March 1, 1862. She removed with her parents to Mason City, West Virginia, in April, 1866, thence to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, April 11, 1872, where she grew to womanhood and continued to reside. On May 10, 1894, she was united in marriage to Judge Poffenbarger, a native of Arbuckle District, Mason County, West Virginia, son of Clinton Poffenbarger and Sarah Lewis, his wife. After the marriage of George Poffenbarger and Livia Nye Simpson, they continued to reside at Point Pleasant. See sketches in Appended pages.

The children born to this union were:

### Seventh Generation.

Nathan Simpson-Poffenbarger, born Aug. 4, 1898.  
Perry Simpson-Poffenbarger, born Nov., 24, 1899.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Sixth and Seventh Generations.

(2) Charles Kennedy Simpson, born at Pomeroy, Ohio, Dec. 4, 1863, son of George Perry Simpson and Phebe Almeda, his wife, was married May 17, 1891, to Effie Yanthus Martin, of Charleston, W. Va., daughter of Hon. L. A. Martin. He died August 21, 1894, and his remains were interred beside his parents in Lone Oak Cemetery, Point Pleasant, West Virginia. See sketches in Appended pages. The child born to this union, is Livia Nye Simpson, born at Point Pleasant, W. Va., May 28, 1892.

### Sixth and Seventh Generations.

(3) Mary Margaret Simpson, daughter of George Perry Simpson and Phebe Almeda Kennedy, his wife, was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, December 10, 1865, and removed with them to West Virginia. On June 1, 1897, she was married to Nathaniel Lyons Bryan, of Gallia County, Ohio, son of William Henry Bryan and Julia (Leonard) Bryan, his wife. N. L. Bryan died, Jan., 24th, 1911, and is buried in the Maddy burying ground near Addison, Gallia County, Ohio, beside his parents. To this union was born one child, Natalie Simpson Bryan, born at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, May 5, 1898. See Appended sketch.

### Sixth and Seventh Generations.

(4) Dr. John Nathan Simpson, son of George Perry



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Simpson and Phebe Almeda Kennedy, his wife, was born at Mason City, West Virginia, March 19, 1869, and was united in marriage December 20, 1896, at Wayensburg, Penn., to Miss Grace Emily Donley, daughter of Hon. Joseph Donley and Miss Emily Wells, his wife. She was born at Waynesburg, Penn., February 9th, 1875, graduating from the public schools and Waynesburg College.

To this union on March 25, 1910 was born John Nathan Simpson Jr. See Appended sketches.

### Fourth Generation.

Mary Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah) born 1808 died in 1890, married July 14, 1836, Oliver Simms, who died at Vicksburg July 23, 1863, where he was an enlisted Federal Soldier.

The children of this union were

### Fifth Generation.

George B., born, Jan. 21, 1838;

Francis Alonzo, born, Mar. 25, 1840;

Rozenah, born, Apr. 13, 1842, died Feb. 13, 1849;

Johnathan P., born, July 16, 1846;

George Simms (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah 4 Mary) born Jan. 21, 1838, married Mrs. Elizabeth Williams and resides at Hockingport, Ohio. But one child, Delmore, survives the union.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

2, Francis Alonzo Simms, born, Mar. 25, 1840, married July 3, 1870, Lydia Waterman, of Pomeroy, Ohio. He was a Federal Soldier, Co. I, 33rd Ohio V. I. Regiment; Rank, First Lieutenant. He was a brave and daring soldier and sustained serious wounds. He died March 18, 1879. The union was survived by two daughters:

### Sixth Generation.

1. Eva Louise Simms, born at Pomeroy, Ohio, June 23, 1871; graduated from the high school of that town June 1891, and since that time she has been a successful teacher and continuously employed in the schools of her native town.

2. Edith Rosetta Simms, born, Sep. 15, 1872, died, Sep. 28, 1887.

### Fifth Generation.

4. Johnathan P. Simms (Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah 4 Mary) born at Pomeroy, Ohio, July 16, 1846, married Marietta Smith, 1868. Both are now dead. The union is survived by one son, Warren Fountain Simms, born Oct. 26, 1873.

### Fourth Generation.

Lydia Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah) married Johnathan Pullins of Meigs County, Ohio, to whom were born:



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Fifth Generation.

1. Harrison
2. David
3. Samaria
4. Robert Nathan, died unmarried.

### Fifth Generation.

2. David Pullens, (1 Andrew, 2 Andew, 3 Josiah, 4 Lydia Simpson) married (1) Christina Langdon.  
(2) Lucinda Gilpen,

The children were:

### Sixth Generation.

1. Elizabeth
2. Ida
3. Harry
4. Osias
5. George
6. William
7. Cora

### Fifth Generation.

3. Harrison Pullens (1 Andrew, 2 Andrew, 3 Josiah, 4 Lydia Simpson) married Eliza Larkin, to whom were born

1. Nathan
2. Edward



## SIMPSON FAMILY

3. Delbert
4. Lydia
5. Bertha
6. Lulu
7. Nonie
8. Josephine
6. Bonnie
10. Melvin

### Fourth Generation.

Ruth Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah) married Dr. Abiel Phelps, to whom were born:

### Fifth Generation.

James Abiel, Harlow Jefferson and Rinaldo, who emigrated to New Orleans, and were large cotton brokers, and located in Louisiana and Missouri.

1. James Abiel Phelps married Angia Jones and of their children two sons died in childhood, two daughters lived to maturity.

2. Harlow Jefferson Phelps married Aseneth Cope and were parents of three children, one only living to maturity.

Harlow Phelps was appointed by his kinsman, President Ulysses Simpson Grant to represent the Cotton interests of the United States at the great Paris Exposition. His daughter, Aseneth Phelps married Frank



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Atkins, and they are parents of Josiah D. Atkins, Ruth Atkins and George Cope Atkins.

3. Rinaldo Phelps married Samaria Taylor and they were parents of one daughter and two sons.

### Fourth Generation.

Nancy Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah) married Henry Wheatley. To this union were born

### Fifth Generation.

1. Eliza E. Wheatley
2. Louviah Wheatley
3. Margaret Wheatley
4. Martha Wheatley

Of the above Eliza E. Wheatley married Edward Jones, of Prarieton, Indiana, to whom were born

### Sixth Generation.

1. Eliza Jones
2. Arthur T. Jones
3. Harlow Jones

### Fifth Generation.

2. Louviah Wheatley married Benjamin R. Little and located in Indiana and had children among whom were



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Sixth Generation.

1. Fred Simpson Little
2. Bert W. Little

### Fifth Generation.

3. Margaret Wheatley married Alfred Kruger, of Indiana to whom were born:

### Sixth Generation.

1. Horace Kruger
2. Eliza Kruger
3. Frank Kruger
4. Anne Kruger
5. Mary Kruger
6. Laura Kruger
7. Fred Kruger

### Fifth Generation.

4. Martha Wheatley married Thomas J. Hancock, to whom were born:

### Sixth Generation.

1. Charles
2. Josiah
3. Son
4. H



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Fourth Generation.

Betsey Simpson, (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah) married Ethan Cowdrey, son of Jacob Cowdrey, who settled on Shade River in 1807, to whom were born:

### Fifth Generation.

1. Mary Adeline, married Elisha Hall;
2. Millie Cooley, married James B. Scott;
3. Josiah Cowdrey, married Sarah Heselton;

Of the above, Mary Adeline Cowdry, who married Elisha Hall, had issue:

### Sixth Generation.

1. Owen G. Hall
2. Milton Hall
3. William Hall
4. Wesley Hall
5. Von Hall
6. Fredrick Hall
7. Perry Hall
8. Edmond Hall

### Fifth Generation.

2. Millie Cooley Cowdery, born at Chester, Ohio, 1843, married James B. Scott. Later they moved to Pomeroy,



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Ohio, where Mr. Scott was continuously in the public service and was probably known personally to more people than any man in the county. Mrs. Scott is a cultured educated woman. Member of the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter D. A. R. at Point Pleasant, being a charter member and a member of the Episcopal Church. To this union was born Margaret, in the year 1860, who married Charles McQuigg, of Pomeroy, one of the most prominent salt and bromine manufacturers in the Pomeroy Bend, a son of George McQuigg, to whose business he succeeded. The issue of Charles McQuigg and Margaret Scott, is one son,

Scott McQuigg, unmarried.

### Fifth Generation.

3. Josiah Cowdery, married Sarah Heselton, to whom were born

1. Homer Cowdery
2. Herman Cowdery
3. Perry Cowdery

### Fourth Generation.

1. Eliza Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah) married Ranson Harding, to whom were born one son, Reed Harding married—————Smith, their union survived by one daughter.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Fourth Generation.

Susannah Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Josiah) married Commadore Snow, to whom were born

### Fifth Generation.

1. Reed
2. Mary
3. Commadore
4. Betsey

### Fourth Generation

The only other son of Josiah Simpson who emigrated to Ohio beside Judge Nathan already referred to was Josiah Simpson who married (1) Theresa Higley (2) Catherine (Dawson) Dickson. He was a farmer who was fully abreast of the times. His first wife was the daughter of Brewster Higley.

### Higley

Brewster Higley was the first settler in Rutland Township, Meigs County, Ohio. He emigrated to Ohio in 1799 from Simsbury, Connecticut. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He served as a Justice in Vermont. Governor Arthur St. Clair of Ohio appointed him a justice for Washington County (of which Meigs was yet a part) on Dec. 28, 1791. He was one of the first Associate Judges



## SIMPSON FAMILY

of Gallia County (of which Meigs was then a part) and in 1815 was made the second postmaster of Rutland, Ohio. He died June 20, 1847, in his 89th year. His wife, Naomi Higley, died Feb. 4, 1850, in her 90th year. Brewster Higley was a learned man and was one of the first trustees of Athens Ohio College. He was the father of

Brewster Higley; Jr., married Acksa Evarts;

Cyrus Higley, married Electa Bingham;

Lucius Higley, married Nancy Shepherd;

Joseph L. Higley, married Emily Reed;

Harriet Higley, married Alvin Bingham, Jr.;

Thresa Higley, married Josiah Simpson;

Thresa Higley Simpson died in 1862. Josiah Simpson married (2) Mrs. Dickson of Albany, widow of Dr. Joseph Dickson. Josiah Simpson died Apr. 12, 1874. Catherine Dawson Simpson was born July 17, 1820, in Beaver County, Penn. Where she married Dr. Joseph Dickson in 1841 and to whom five children were born, of whom, two daughters, lived to maturity. On Dec. 11, 1864, she was married to Josiah Simpson. She died June 4, 1895, and is buried in the Rutland cemetery. By the first marriage of Josiah Simpson, the issue were

### Fifth Generation.

Mary Simpson, married Thomas Kirker;

Adaline, married Samuel Higley;

Kate, unmarried



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When Josiah and Robert Simpson settled in Gallia County in that part cut off in 1817 and designated as Meigs County, whose first county seat was Chester, Josiah Simpson purchased the northwest corner section No. 8, Congress land. His brother Robert Simpson bought the northeast corner, Sec. No. 26, both in Rutland township, each of 160 acres. Robert sold his lands in Rutland township and purchased in Scipio township near Harrisonville, one of the best farms in Meigs County which was inherited by his only son Robert, who married Elizabeth Pullins. There were no children survived this marriage and at his death Robert Simpson disposed of a large estate by will;

### Robert Simpson Branch.

The children of Robert Simpson and Hannah Longfellow, his wife were:

1. Robert married Elizabeth Pullins
  2. Sarah Ann married Jeremiah Carpenter
  3. Margaret Bigelow Longfellow married 1 Jabez Hubell  
2 Samuel Pullin
  4. Emily married Lucius Bingham
2. Sarah Ann Simpson, (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert) born Dec. 22, 1806, married Feb. 18, 1823, Jeremiah Carpenter, son of Amos Carpenter, and Margaret McLaughlin, his wife, who emigrated to Ohio, from Kanawha Co.,



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Virginia, in 1806, and located at Rutland, Meigs Co., Ohio. Jeremiah Carpenter and wife resided near Carpenter Station in Meigs County, Ohio, where they were prosperous farmers. Jeremiah Carpenter died July 28, 1884. His wife, Sarah Ann Carpenter, died May 7, 1887.

From Hardisty's History of Meigs County, Ohio, (1883) we quote "Jeremiah Carpenter was born in Kanawha County, Virginia, May 30, 1803. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, (participating in the battle of Point Pleasant Ed.) and in the later struggle for America Independence enlisting at 16 years of age, and later participated in the Indian Wars and was an expert Indian trailer. He moved with his family to Rutland township, now Meigs County, Ohio, in 1806. Here he purchased a small farm. He acquired a rudimental education which he later improved and applied to good purpose. On February 18, 1823, he married Sarah A. Simpson, and settled in Columbia township, Meigs County. He settled on a small farm to which he added as he acquired means. While he and his wife were in straightened circumstances at that time, they were fortunate possessors of strong arms and stronger wills. Their home (the conventional log cabin) was ever an asylum for the weary and headquarters for men of enterprise. When they located their farm, Gallipolis was thirty miles distant, but the nearest trading point, going thence horseback, there being neither wagons or wagon road. Coffee was fifty cents a pound, tea \$2.00 a pound, calico 50 to 60 cents a yard, but (quoting



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from Longfellow, (the kinsman of Mrs. Carpenter) their hearts were undaunted,

“Who through long days of labor  
And nights devoid of ease,  
Still heard in his soul the music  
Of wondrous melodies.”

They drank early and freely of the spirit of progress and were ever hopeful of the future. Before their axe the forest fell and now their fields are clothed in verdure. The howling of wolves has given way to the whistle of the locomotive. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were the parents of nine children. The Carpenter home abounded in the best obtainable literature, but the Bible was so familiar to all, that the family were noted as Bible students and for the great amount of which they committed and the appropriate applications they made of this knowledge, in embellishing their conversation.

Jeremiah Carpenter and wife are buried in Columbia Cemetery. The children of this union who lived to maturity were

### Fifth Generation.

1. John Wesley Carpenter, b. Nov. 29, 1823;
2. Lydia Margaret, b. Oct. 20, 1829;
3. Nancy Ann, b. Nov. 17, 1831;
4. Robert Simpson, b. Jan. 29, 1834;



## SIMPSON FAMILY

5. Maria Benedict, b. July 5, 1836;
6. Jeremiah Longfellow, b. Apr. 18, 1839.

### Fifth Generation

1. John Wesley Carpenter (Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert, 4 Sarah Ann Simpson) was born Nov. 29, 1823, Columbia Township Meigs County, Ohio, and on Jan. 1, 1845, married Clarissa Bingham, daughter of Judge Alvin Bingham and Harriet Higley, his wife, of Athens, Ohio. They moved to a farm near Carpenter Station, Ohio, and were prosperous farmers. John Wesley Carpenter died Oct. 6, 1892, and his wife died April 8, 1892, and are buried at the Wells Cemetery, Dowington, Ohio. The children of this union were:

### Sixth Generation

1. Esther M. Carpenter, born Dec. 30, 1845, married Dr. S. C. Teeters, June 3, 1880. One child and husband are dead and Mrs. Teeters resides at Albany, Ohio.

2. Alvin J. Carpenter, born Sep. 30, 1847, married on Sep. 15, 1860, ————— to whom were born of the seventh generation Electa (died in infancy), John L. and Jessie.

3. Amanda Carpenter, born July 14, 1853, on Sep. 30, 1879, married R. G. Wells. Mr. Wells died at Albany, Ohio. There were no children of this union.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

4. Elizabeth S. Carpenter, married on Oct. 30, 1878, W. W. Cline and located in Lee Township, Athens County, Ohio. Mr. Cline died in his 34th year, leaving one son, Alvin Dailey Cline. His widow then married on Dec. 23, 1893, F. M. Robinett, of Lee Township, Athens County, Ohio. No children.

5. Elsworth Kerney Carpenter, born Aug. 7, 1860, married Idora Bartley, on August 3, 1880, she the daughter of F. M. Bartley and Olive Chase, his wife. Idora Bartley Carpenter died July 11, 1908. The children of this union were

### Seventh Generation

1. Edgar Bartley Carpenter
2. Clarissa Carpenter
3. Esther Idora Carpenter
4. Mary Maude Carpenter
5. Margaret Carpenter

### Fifth Generation

2. Lydia Margaret Carpenter, (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert 4 Sarah Ann Simpson) born Oct. 20, 1829, married Elza Armstrong of Athens County, Ohio. One son born to them died in early manhood. Thereupon they took charge of the Children's Home in Athens County and transformed it into a model institution of the State. Mr. Armstrong dying, Mrs. Armstrong continued in the



## SIMPSON FAMILY

work, acknowledged a woman of finest executive ability and great heart, but she resigned because of the infirmities due to old age, and her declining days are spent in the bosom of the family of her youngest brother, Hon. Jerry L. Carpenter of Athens.

### Fifth Generation.

3. Nancy Ann Carpenter, (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert 4 Sarah Ann Simpson) born Nov. 17, 1831, married Wm. B. Smith, son of Wm. Smith and Diana, his wife, (born 1795, died May 23, 1855, and beside his wife is buried in Baptist burying ground, Alexander Township, Athens Co., Ohio.)

Nancy Ann (Carpenter) Smith died Jan. 24, 1910, and is buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio. The family have for many years been breeders of thoroughbred cattle and conducted one of the largest dairies in the State. They have been successful land speculators and all around prosperous and exemplary citizens. The children of Wm. B. and Nancy Ann Smith are:

### Sixth Generation

1. Aramintha Smith, born June 23, 1855, unmarried.

2. Eldon F. Smith, born Nov. 23, 1861, married on Jan. 7, 1889, Jennie McBride. Eldon Smith has been his father's partner and successor. This marriage has resulted in the birth of



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Seventh Generation.

1. Edith Smith, born May 28, 1890.
2. Frank Smith, born Aug. 23, 1893.

### Fifth Generation.

Robert Simpson Carpenter (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert 4 Sarah Ann Simpson) born January 29, 1834, married Rebecca Dailey, daughter of Nimrod Dailey and Mary, his wife. He died Nov. 7, 1890, and is buried at the Temple M. E. Church burying ground, Columbia Township, Meigs County, Ohio, near his home. His wife survives him.

Robert Simpson Carpenter was an impulsive, warm hearted man, quick to resent an injury. He was devoted to his home and loved ones. He was one of Meigs Counties most substantial farmers. His marriage resulted in the birth of:

### Sixth Generation.

Albert and Carrie who died in infancy.

3. Jock Dailey Carpenter, born July 8, 1863, married Clara J. Mohler, of Athens Co., Ohio, on March 20, 1886 to whom were born Nellie B., born Oct. 22, 1892, and Mildred V., born March 1896.

4. Emily Victoria Carpenter, born July 27, 1865, mar-



## SIMPSON FAMILY

ried in 1900 to M. W. Edmondson, of Salem Township, Meigs County, Ohio, to whom have been born of the seventh generation Frank Carpenter Edmondson.

5. Mary E. Carpenter, born Jan., 1871, married Nov. 1892, to P. G. Mohler, of Athens County, Ohio, to whom were born Robert (died in infancy) Beryl and Mary B.

6. Naye N. Carpenter, born March 15, 1878, married to Octavia Galoway, in 1900, and to this union in 1901, was born one child, mother and child dying. N. N. Carpenter, in May, 1910, married Velma Fee, of Vinton County, Ohio.

### Fifth Generation.

Maria Benedict Carpenter (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert 4 Sarah Ann Simpson) born July 5, 1836, married Thomas Dailey, son of Nimrod Dailey and Mary Dailey, his wife. The children of this union are:

### Sixth Generation.

Elma May Dailey and Martha Maria Dailey

1. Charlie D. Dailey, born March 5, 1859, was married to Miss Eva Dye, May 29, 1880, and to them have been born

2. Alma D. Dailey, born March 6, 1864, was married to Edward S. Masheter April 30, 1884. No children

3. William Elza Dailey, born May 8, 1867, was married



## SIMPSON FAMILY

ed to Julia McComas May 16, 1891. To this union one son of the seventh generation, Eldon F. Dailey was born July 4, 1892,

### Fifth Generation.

Jerry Longfellow Carpenter (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 3 Robert 4 Sarah Simpson) born at Carpenter, Meigs Co., Ohio, on April 18, 1839, married Mary Hannab Hawk, of Springfield, Ohio, daughter of James L. Hawk and Emily Doan, his wife. They resided at Carpenter Station, Meigs County, Ohio, until their children were grown. They are now residents of Athens, Ohio.

(See appended sketch)

The children of Hon. Jerry Longfellow Carpenter and Mary Hannah, his wife are

### Sixth Generation.

1. Elizabeth born Oct. 30, 1875.
2. Frank Simpson, born Sep. 22, 1880.
3. Sarah Emily, born July 22, 1882.

### Sixth Generation.

1. Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1875, married Oct. 10, 1901, Dr. Delbert Beally Hartinger, of Middleport, son of Dr. Daniel S. Hartinger and Hannah Jacobs, his wife. Dr



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Dell Hartinger, is one of the most eminent physicians in Southern Ohio. He graduated with honors at the Ohio State University where he took a degree. He took an M. D. degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and later took a post graduate course at Johns Hopkins. His wife was educated at the Ohio State University. She is a highly cultured woman, ideal mother and eminent club woman, President of the Middleport Literary Club, Director of the Carnegie Library and Member of the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter D. A. R. at Point Pleasant.

The children of this union are

Mary Elizabeth, b. April 16, 1903;

Daniel Carpenter, b. June 6, 1904;

### Fourth Generation.

Emily Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert) born at Rutland township Meigs County, Ohio. She was a woman of fine mind, and exceedingly well educated for that pioneer time, and her profession as a teacher was terminated by her marriage with Mr. Lucius Bingham, son of Judge Alvin Bingham and Naomi Higley, his wife. All her life she was a great Bible student, a characteristic of the Robert Simpson family that was exceptionally prominent. Unlike most women of her times she was thoroughly posted as to the political policy of the country and, while not a suffragette, she discussed these topics



## SIMPSON FAMILY

with great intelligence and was an ardent republican as was her husband. Lucius Bingham was a man truly good. He aspired to no public official recognition, but was content to be a thoroughly prosperous practical farmer, and good citizen, while his devotion to his family was complete. The date of the marriage of Emily Simpson and Lucius Bingham was October 12, 1845. She died Oct. 9, 1905, and is buried in the Higley Cemetery. She was never a member of a church, altho baptized by a Free Will Baptist preacher. Lucius Bingham, born June 28, 1819, died November 9, 1904. The children of this union were

1. Lovercia,
2. Robert,
3. Lydia.

### Fifth Generation.

1. Loverica Bingham, unmarried, born Dec. 11, 1854, resides at the old Bingham homestead. She is recognized as one of the best farmers in her county, is a splendid business woman and might safely be called a private banker.

### Fifth Generation.

3. Lydia Simpson Bingham (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert 4 Emily Simpson) born near Rutland, Ohio, Sep. 10th 1862, married, April 17th, 1889 to J. Morris Rowley, son of Oscar Rowley and Barbra Sigler, his wife, of Cheshire, Gallia County, Ohio. After their marriage



## SIMPSON FAMILY

they moved to the Robert Simpson farm and homestead in Scipio Township, Meigs County, near Harrisonville, that Lydia had inherited from her uncle. Here were born the following children:

### Sixth Generation.

1. Margurite Rowley, born March 18th, 1893.
2. Nellie Rowley, born Sep. 5th, 1894.
3. Joseph Rowley, born Dec. 14th, 1899.
4. Robert Bingham Rowley, born July 26th, 1902.

### Fifth Generation

2. Robert Longfellow Bingham, born Aug. 29, 1856, married Nov. 12, 1884, Millie Rowley, daughter of Oscar Rowley and Barbra Sigler, his wife, of Cheshire, Gallia County, Ohio. To this union have been born:

1. Garnet B. Bingham, born July 10, 1886.
2. George Bingham, born Feb. 25, 1887.

### Sixth Generation

1. Garnet B. Bingham was educated at Athens, Ohio, University, where in 1909 she graduated. She married Walter O. Allen who was a graduate of the same University, Class 1910. They reside at Marshalltown, Iowa, where Mr. Allen is engaged as a teacher.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Sixth Generation.

2. George Bingham graduated from the Ohio State University class of 1908. Located at Laverne, Minnesota, where he is engaged in teaching. He married Alma Rhodes, daughter of Arthur and Mary Rhodes, and to them, on June 2, 1910, was born a daughter, Edith Virginia of the 7th generation of Simpsons.

### Fourth Generation.

Margaret Bigalow Longfellow Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert) born Sep. 6, 1809, married (1) Jaber Hubbell (2) Samuel Pullins. Jaber Hubbell was the son of Jaber Hubbell and Sarah, his wife, the father of Hannah (Longfellow) Simpson, was Nathan Longfellow, who married Margaret Bigalow; Nathan Longfellow the fourth in descent from Wm. Longfellow, emigrant to Massachusetts, (Newberry) 1673, who married Miss Sewell.

### Fifth Generation.

The marriage with Jaber Hubbell, on Dec. 29, 1829, resulted in the birth of Samaria Longfellow, born Dec., 28, 1831. She was not only a woman of great executive ability, but educated, and was one of the most excellent teachers in her county, prior to her marriage with Augustus Palmer, of Albany, Ohio, on Nov. 17, 1858. By her mother's marriage with Samuel Pullins there resulted,



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Emily Bingham Pullins. The mother died leaving the little girl whom she placed in the arms of her elder daughter and asked her to mother it. The trust was never betrayed but lived up to in the fullest measure, for when Emily's infirmities rendered the necessity of a mother's care to her children, Mrs. Samaria Palmer and her good husband's hearts and homes were further extended so that, while herself childless, there are many who should call her blessed. Mrs. Palmer is not only intimately connected with the literary and religious life of Athens where she has for many years resided in that—indeed Athens of Ohio, but has held membership on the State Board of Charities where her eagle eye, experience and heart were of great value to the State. Her husband in his love and devotion made up to her her lack of posterity. He was one of Nature's noblemen as well as an able and successful business man. He was a successful merchant and for twenty years Postmaster at Albany, Ohio, before moving to Athens. He died Apr. 10, 1895.

### Fifth Generation.

Emily B. Pullin married Judge Joseph M. Wood of Athens, Ohio, one of the most eminent jurists of the state. Since the birth of her last child her health has been so impaired she has been unable to minister at all times to her family. She has given to the world the following children:



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Sixth Generation.

1. Palmer W. Wood, born Nov. 7, 1873, married Stella Bolin in 1897, to whom were born one son, Joseph Palmer Wood, of the seventh generation.

2. Mary Ellen, born May 19, 1879, married Dec. 26, 1906, to Dr. Frank R. Lloyd. She died June 4, 1910, survived by one son, Joseph Wood, born Feb. 13, 1908.

3. James Perry Wood, born Oct. 15, 1880, married Mary Rhea, of Athens, to whom have been born of the 7th generation, Grace Rhea, born Feb., 1910.

4. Samaria Longfellow Wood (Mamie) born Mar., 11, 1883, married Sep., 28, 1904, Floyd Creider. She died Oct., 10, 1906, without issue.

5. Robert Simpson Wood, born Sep., 5, 1887, and on Sep., 21, 1907, married Margaret Scanlon, of Lancaster, Ohio, to whom have been born of the 7th generation, on July 15, 1909, Thomas Augustus Wood.

### Fourth Generation.

Maria Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Robert) married at Rutland, Ohio, Elisha Hubbell Benedict, born Sep., 15, 1795, son of Felix Benedict and Clarissa Hubbell, she the daughter of Jabez Hubbell and Sarah, his wife, of Ostego County, New York. Elisha Benedict, son of Elisha Benedict, of Cooperstown, New York, born May 13, 1767, who married Jerusha Starr.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

The children born to Elisha Hubbell Benedict and Maria Simpson were.

### Fifth Generation.

1. Maria Priscilla, married Thos. Lane.
2. Lydia, married and died without issue.
3. Claretta, married Thos. Horrell.
4. Sarah Ann, married Dr. Jas. A. McGinnis.
5. Elisha Hubbell Benedict, a union soldier died unmarried at Fort Scott, Kansas, 1865.

6. Walter F. Benedict, married Josephine —————

Elisha Hubbell Benedict and Maria Simpson, his wife, with their family emigrated to Kansas in 1856, and there resided until their deaths. The following is the line of descent so far as the writer has been able to learn and for which data she is indebted to Mr. Walter F. McGinnis of Eldorado, Kansas.

### Fifth Generation.

Maria Priscilla Benedict, married about 1864, Thos. Lane, to whom were born one son, Eldo B., born 1867, married Caroline Burbu and located at Pueblo, Colorado, thence to Junta Colorado.

3. Claretta Benedict married on March 28, 1858, Thomas L. Horrell to whom on March 15, 1868, was born



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Emma Horrell, who on June 6, 1896, married J. F. Hamlin to whom were born of the 7th generation of Simpsons:

Esther Maude, born Oct. 14, 1891.

Horrell Williamson, born Aug. 6, 1896.

Berdine Belle, born Aug. 31, 1898.

all of whom reside at Braman, Oklahoma.

4. Sarah Ann Benedict who married Dr. Jas. A. McGinnis, was married at the same time as her sister Clar-etta, the double wedding being a great social event.

Sarah Ann Benedict was born Dec. 23, 1837, married at Ottimway, Kansas, March 28, 1858. She died March 14, 1867, at Hartford, Kansas. Dr. McGinnis is yet living at Kansas City. He is a veteran of the Civil War. He organized a company and Governor Robinson failing to give him a Captain's commission, President Lincoln gave him a commission as 1st Lieut. in the Regular Army assigned to volunteer service, outranking his original ambition. He served with distinction until the close of the war. To this union were born:

### Sixth Generation:

1. Flora Viola, died in infancy.
2. Walter Fletcher, born Oct. 31, 1860.
3. Schuler Arthur, born Nov. 10, 1866.

### Sixth Generation.

Walter Fletcher McGinnis (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3



## SIMPSON FAMILY

Robert 4 Maria Simpson 5 Sarah Ann Benedict) born Oct. 31, 1860, a resident of Eldorado, Kansas, since 1874 is engaged as a Real Estate and Insurance man with a business established for 25 years. He married Ida May Van Surdam born July 25, 1864, daughter of Tunis and Sarah Ann Surdam, married June 23, 1885 at Eldorado, Kansas, to whom have been born:

### Seventh Generation.

1. Jennie Ethlyn Faith born Oct. 25, 1886, married Apr. 25, 1911, to Mr. Bernard Howard Bennett of Portland, Oregon, a graduate of Kansas University and now a Practicing Attorney. She was educated at the Kansas University.

2. Hazel Hope, born May 1, 1888, educated at the Kansas University and the Dillenbeck School of Oratory Kansas City.

3. Ada Aletha, born Jan. 1895.

4. Walter Fletcher Jr., born Jan. 13, 1899.

5. Pauline Lillian, born Sep. 24, 1901.

### Sixth Generation

Capt. Schuler Arthur McGinnis (brother of Walter Fletcher McGinnis) of Oklahoma, is believed to be the leading criminal lawyer in his state and an able advocate in civil practice. He was Captain of Troop Co. I, 1. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, Spanish American War and the warm



## SIMPSON FAMILY

personal friendship there formed with his commander has ripened into a life long one. With a personal invitation to attend his daughter's wedding President Roosevelt enclosed an appointment as Atty. of the Dower Commission. Capt. McGinnis was married at Witcheta, Kansas, on June 23, 1891, to Laura R. Laughlin, daughter of Rev. George Laughlin to whom have been born of the Seventh Generation of Simpsons:

1. Harold M., born May 1, 1892.
2. Eileen Elana, born Oct. 18, 1893.
3. Ward Allen, born Nov. 29, 1895.
4. Grace Benedict, born Nov. 9, 1897.
5. Blanche Bulah, born Feb. 7, 1899.
6. Arthur Samuel, born July 4, 1901.

### Fifth Generation

Walter Fletcher Benedict, born July 28, 1845, married Josephine —————, enlisted in Company D. 9th Kansas Regt. Vol. Inf. Federal Army, and participated in fifteen engagements. He died March 17, 1907, in Los Angeles, California, survived by the following children:

1. James Orlic Benedict,
2. Edith,
- 3 Emma,

### Thomas Simpson Branch.

We are indebted to Mr. John K. Simpson of Boston,



## SIMPSON FAMILY

for the following data relative to descendents of the Simpson family other than those descending from Robert and Josiah (1 Andrew, 2 Andrew and from Robert (1 Andrew.)

### Second Generation.

Thomas Simpson (Andrew) of Nottingham, born 1725, married

(1) Sarah Morrison

(2) Mary Cochran.

His children were by second wife:

### Third Generation.

1 Maj. John M. married Mary Whidden

2 Eshlaset

3 Sarah.

4 Capt. Thomas married Betsey Bowdain Kelley

5 Robert.

### Third Generation.

Captain Thomas Simpson who married Betsey Bowdain Kelley was a soldier of the Revolution. The children of this union were:



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Fourth Generation.

First and second children died in infancy.

3 Thomas

4 Samuel Livamore

5 John Kelley married Harriet Lincoln

6 Wm. Bowdain married Sallie Stetson Canterbury.

7 Ahimaes B.

8 Henry Young married Abigail Kelley

9 James Simpson, adopted son, married:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| { | 1 Martha Farre Ham       |
|   | 2 Mary Sanborn           |
|   | 3 Mrs. Elizabeth Merrick |
|   | 4 Mrs. Hannah Dow.       |

### Fourth Generation.

John Kelley Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Thomas 3 Thom-  
as) married Harriet Lincoln by whom were issue:

### Fifth Generation.

1 John Kelly married Martha B. Smith

2 Daniel Pomeroy

3 Harriet Lincoln

4 Hannah Elizabeth

5 Wm. Bowdain

6 Thomas Mitchell



## SIMPSON FAMILY

- 7 Henry James
- 8 Mary Hannah
- 9 Samuel Ahimaes married Millicent Norwood
- 10 George Washington
- 11 Edward Patton.

### Fifth Generation

The children born to John Kelley Simpson and Martha B. Smith his wife were among others.

### Sixth Generation.

John Kelley Simpson married Alice French Dodge of Boston, Massachusetts to whom were born:

- 1 Edith
- 2 John Kelley
- 3 Alice Maysie
- 4 Everett Oakes
- 5 Reynolds.

### Fourth Generation.

Wm. Bowdoin Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Thomas) married Sallie Stetson Canterbury and to this union were born:



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Fifth Generation.

- 1 Wm. Henry Simpson
- 2 Sarah Elizabeth married Wm. Gordon to whom were born:

### Sixth Generation.

- 1 John Wm. Gordon
  - 2 Charles H. Gordon
  - 3 George Frank Gordon
  - 4 Sarah E. Gordon married Gordon Davis.
  - 5 Edward Gordon
  - 6 Walter S. Gordon
- To Sarah E. Gordon and Gordon Davis were born:

### Seventh Generation

- 1 Bright Davis
  - 2 Mary Davis
  - 3 Marion A. Davis married John Farrington.
- James Simpson (adopted) (1 Andrew 2 Thomas 3 Thomas) who was four times married had to first wife, Martha Farnham.
1. Elizabeth Bowdoin married John Drew
  2. Thomas Pomeroy
  3. Sallie Smith
  4. Eunice W., married David Mason



## SIMPSON FAMILY

5. Harriot Lincoln

6. James Pickering Simpson

By the second marriage by Mary Sonbon was born

7. Mary Kelley Simpson who married Wm. Taylor

### Fourth Generation.

Henry Young Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Thomas 3 Thomas) married Abigail Kelley to whom were born

### Fifth Generation.

Henry Young Simpson married Fannie H. Cox to whom were born of the

### Sixth Generation.

1. Henry Young Simpson married Florence J. Childs

2. Miriam Simpson married Russell Briggs

3. Edward Simpson

### Third Generation

John (1 Andrew 2 Andrew) married Abigail Guile to whom were born

### Fourth Generation

1. Nancy died unmarried



## SIMPSON FAMILY

2. Joseph married Philomena Stanley
3. Betsey married Thomas Parsons
4. Mary G., married Nathaniel Rundlett, no children
5. Sallie died in infancy
6. John G. married Comfort Stevens
7. Sarah married Peter Lane
8. Andrew married 

}	1. Sarah Elizabeth Harvey
	2. Almira Gage

### Fourth Generation

Betsey Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Andrew 3 Thomas)  
married Thomas Parsons to whom were born

### Fifth Generation.

1. Thomas Parson
2. Abigail Parsons married ——— Wilcox
3. Mary Parsons married Lenard Kelley
4. Wm. Parsons (unmarried)

### Fourth Generation

John G. Simpson (1 Andrew 2 Thomas 3 Thomas)  
married Comfort Stevens to whom were born

### Fifth Generation.

1. William
2. Samuel



## SIMPSON FAMILY

3. Sarah married John Bartlett
4. Susan (unmarried)
5. William
6. Mary Simpson married Warren S. Glidden
7. Betsey

### Fifth Generation

Mary Simpson who married Warren S. Glidden as above were parents of

### Sixth Generation.

1. Forrest Glidden
2. Fred W. Glidden
3. John G. Glidden
4. Laura Comfort Glidden

### Second Generation

Wm. (of 1 Andrew by Eunice) called old Sheriff Simpson, of Nottingham, married ----- to whom were born

### Third Generation

1. William, born 1771
2. Sarah, born 1773



## SIMPSON FAMILY

3. Abigail Washington, born 1775 married

- } 1. Job Griffin.  
} 2. Jacob Osborn.

to the latter marriage were born:

### Fourth Generation

1. John Osborn

2. Elizabeth Osborn

3. Joseph of Pittsfield N. H., from whom descended  
1st John Simpson Osborn, 2nd John R. Osborn, 1848 and  
Fred S. Osborn 1869

4. Hannah Osborn who married ————— Merrell  
the grand parents of Geo. D. Merrell, shoe manufacturer  
of Pittsfield, N. H.

### Third Generation

Joseph (1 Andrew 2 Andrew) married Hannah Long-  
fellow, sister of Lydia who married Robert (1 Andrew 2  
Andrew) to this union were born

### Fourth Generation

1. Hannah Longfellow Simpson, married Wm. Chase

2. Betsey Simpson

3. Nancy E. Simpson married Coffin Chase



## SIMPSON FAMILY

4. Andrew Simpson married Clarissa Harlows Noyes
5. David Simpson unmarried
6. Wm. Simpson unmarried

Captain Andrew (1 Andrew 2 Andrew) married Sallie Lapish and resided at Deerham, N. H. He followed the sea and died without issue

Of the children of Capt. Thos. Simpson of the Revolution, who married Betsey Kelley, their sons Robert and Ebenezer following the Revolution settled in Kentucky and became the founders of the Simpson families in Kentucky.

### WM. SIMPSON BRANCH.

Another prominent branch of the Simpson family is that descending from John Simpson Jr. of Montgomery County, Ohio, long believed to have been the son of Robt. Simpson (1 Andrew) but from data furnished by Mr. Frank Winans of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is the possessor of the old Bible records we are indebted for the following data of the decendants of William Simpson, believed to be a younger brother of Andrew the emigrant 1725. Mr Winans says "John Simpson Sr. bought 164 acres in Horsham Township in 1763 situated near the Bucks County line and just south of the village of Eureka, Pennsylvania. His son, John Simpson Jr. served in the Colonial Army in the war for Independance. He is recorded as a man of medium size rather slender built and of ruddy sandy complexion. He was noted as a good neighbor and of



## SIMPSON FAMILY

possessing fair abilities. He was a Captian in the 56th Regiment Pennsylvania Malitia previous to and during the second war with England 1812 to 1815. In 1817 John Simpson Jr. bought 700 acres of land in Cleremont County, Ohio, and in 1818 moved thereon with his family. The journey from Pennsylvania to Ohio was made in wagons and was accomplished in about six weeks during which time they did not sleep under a roof."

### First Generation

William Simpson died May 13 1794 married Jane  
————— who died Nov. 3, 1801 of the children born  
to this marriage

### Second Generation

John Simpson Sr., born 1738 died Aug. 16, 1804 was a soldier of the Revolution engaged at Trenton, Chads Ford, Brandywine, Germantown and wintered at Valley Forge. He married ————— and they were parents of

### Third Generation

1. Wm. Simpson born Feb. 15 1764
2. John Jr. born June 2 1767
3. Hannah born July 26 1770
4. Ann born Dec. 17 1777



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Third Generation

John Simpson Jr. a soldier of war 1812 (1 William John) married Rebecca Weir daughter of Samuel and located in Clairmont County, Ohio, 1818. Their union were born

### Fourth Generation

1. Mary born Aug. 11 1794 married James G of Bucks County, Pennsylvania
2. Samuel, born Oct. 4, 1796
3. Hannah, born Nov. 23, 1798 married Jessie G
4. Sarah, born March 28, 1801

### Fourth Generation

2. Samuel Simpson (1 William 2 John 3 John) Oct. 4, 1796 married Elizabeth Griffith, of Bucks County Penn., to whom were born

### Fifth Generation

1. Sarah Simpson born June 13, 1831
2. Melissa Jane, born June 12, 1831
3. Anna Payne, born Feb. 3, 1836
4. Robert Belville, born Jan. 7, 1858



## SIMPSON FAMILY

5. John, born Jan. 21, 1840
6. Mary, born Jan. 2, 1842
7. Harriet Elizabeth, born Feb. 4, 1844
8. Thomas Griffith, born April 10, 1847

### Fourth Generation

1. Mary ( 1 William 2 John 3 John) born Aug. 11, 1794 married James Griffith, of Bucks County, Penn., to whom were born

### Fifth Generation

1. John Simpson Griffith, born July 2, 1813
2. Thomas, born Feb. 17, 1816
3. William Long,            {
4. Robt. M. Griffith        { born July 17, 1818
5. Melissa, born Sep. 7, 1820
6. Oliver Perry, born Aug. 30, 1821
7. Sarah Ann, born March 24, 1824
8. Louis Weir, born March 10, 1826
9. Albert Ross, born Nov. 10, 1828
10. Mary Eleonor, born March 4, 1831
11. Missouri Augusta, born July — 1837

### Fourth Generation

3. Haunah Simpson, (1 William 2 John 3 John) born Nov. 23, 1898 married June 1821 to Jesse R. Grant to whom were born



## SIMPSON FAMILY

### Fifth Generation

1. General Ulysses Simpson Grant, born April 27, 1822 at Point Pleasant, Ohio
2. Samuel Grant, born Sep. 23, 1825 unmarried resided at Galena, Ill.
3. Rachel Clarissa, born Dec. 11, 1821 unmarried resided at Covington, Ky.
4. Virginia Payne, born Feb. 20, 1832 married A. R. Corbin resides at East Orange, N. J.
5. Mary Frances, born July 28, 1839 married Michael J. Cramer
6. Orvil Lynch Grant, born May 15, 1835 married Mary Medary and reside at Chicago, Ill.

### Fifth Generation.

Gen'l Ulysess Simpson Grant (1 William 2 John 3 John 4 Hannah Simpson) was the most distinguished of his family bearing the name of Grant or Simpson. As a soldier his bravery was only exceeded by his chivalry. As President of the United States he discharged the duties of that high office during a period of reconstruction, and by his ability and justice made herculean strides toward binding up the wounds of a yet bleeding country, leaving the fewest possible scars. As a civilian he was honored at home and abroad as no other American had ever been. When his life work was finished the cortege that followed



## SIMPSON FAMILY

his remains to his tomb at New York, was the greatest tribute ever paid an American citizen. It was a testimonial to the genius that President Taft described in his memorial address of May 30th, 1908, when he said,

“It is said that Grant was not a man of military genius. It is difficult to define what genius is. Some describe it as the capacity for taking infinite pains. If so, Grant was a genius. Halleck was a great authority on military science and grand strategy, and he never planned a campaign unless, like a lawyer with his precedents, he could turn to the page of the military text-book and justify his plan by a reference to a battle of Caesar, Napoleon or Frederick. Had he been able to anticipate Grant’s plan for the taking of Vicksburg he would certainly have prevented it. And yet in comparing the strategic ability of Grant with that of other generals, it can truly be said that there is no campaign in the civil war that showed more originality, greater celerity of movement, better calculation of opposing forces and more effective results than the one beginning with the capture of Grand Gulf, continued by the battles of Jackson, Champion Hills and the Big Black, and ending with the surrender of Vicksburg.”

“A calculation of the losses which the Army of the Potomac sustained during the first three years of the war shows them to have been far greater than those sustained by Grant during his campaign of '64 and '65 against Lee, and it is certainly not too much to say that had Grant’s military career as a general begun in the East as it did be-



## SIMPSON FAMILY

gin in the West that the war would have not been lengthened out to a full four years. The tenacity with which Grant conducted a campaign, the speed with which he followed up a victory, the promptness with which he was on hand the next morning with force ready to fight after a drawn battle, if put into practice in the Army of the Potomac during the first three years of the war, would certainly have brought about an earlier termination. Grant's idea of a war was a fight and a series of battles, and his theory of winning victories was that the side which was first ready the morning after a battle to resume it, would win in the end."

Michelet has said: "It is a universal rule that great men resemble their mothers who impress their mental and physical marks upon their souls." James Grant Wilson, the biographer of U. S. Grant, said of him, "It was from his mother (Hannah Simpson) that Grant inherited his best traits of character." Of her, the same author said: "Mrs. Grant was graceful in person, gracious to her children and kept them well clothed, which was unusual in the rural regions of Ohio at that time." Col. Frederick Grant described her as "one of the most modest and unselfish of women. Devoted as she was to her son, his honors and successes never betrayed her into an act or remark that would indicate that her head was turned by them. She was glad and thankful for his good fortune and with loving faithfulness of a Christian mother, she had long made his welfare the subject of earnest prayer.



## SIMPSON FAMILY

She had faith in his future and in the last years of her life her interest in his future was with special reference to that part of his life which both now have entered."



# Simpson and Allied Families

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## GRANT

We quote the Grant lineage from the Report of the Sixth Reunion of the Grant Family Association, Feb. 27, 1914. When the following report of research was made confirming the ancestry of the Grant Family, prior to Matthew Grant the "Emigrant Ancestor" to Dorchester, Mass., May 30, 1630, thence 1635 to Windsor, Connecticut.

### ANCESTRY.

"Grant, swarthy, gray-headed, and descended from one of the Clan McGregor, named Gregory, temp. Alexander III. says Sims: Scottish Surnames, 51. Grant, Graunt, le Grand is derived from a Norman place of that name. The first who appear on record are Laurence and Robert, called "Grant."—Dominis Laurentio et Roberti dictis Grant—witness in the bishop's court A. D. 1258. At a later period the Grants are found settled on the barony of Strathspey as church vassals, until at the Reformation they acquired it in property, says

Innes: Scotch Surnames, 55.

In Strathspey, the bosom of "the country of the Grants," is an extensive moor, called Griantach, other-



wise Sliabh-Grianais, or the plain of the sun, which is remarkable for many Druidical remains scattered over its expanse, indicating it to have been a place consecrated to the worship of that luminary, the great object of Celtic adoration. Those engaged in the services performed on this plan, would be resident in its vicinity, and might have been distinguished by a local epithet which monkish writers expressed by "De Grant." If any proof could be drawn with confidence from the symbols of heraldry, the crest borne by Grant might be referred to as representing the Baal-teine, or fire raised in honor of this Gaelic deity, and the tribe who conducted the ceremonials in this province, being of the Alpin stock, would always recollect their paternal descent, says

Logan: The Clans of the  
Scottish Highlands, 126.

It was Dr. John MacPherson who first started this derivation, which "strongly recommends it for adoption," says Logan, in which opinion James Robertson, F. S. A., concurs: "The origin of this clan," he asserts, "whose territory has always been in Strathspey, is purely Gaelic. As to the chiefs being of French descent it may be dismissed, as the clan themselves have always, from the remotest times, acknowledged they are of the same stock as the MacGregors."

The Scottish Clans, 27.  
Anderson, however, in  
The Scottish Nation, ii, 359.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

ridicules this idea, calling it a far more improbable hypothesis. He considers it "certain that they originally came from Normandy, into England, where many persons of the name appear to have held public employment before the surname was known in Scotland." Anderson also considers the "Gaelic derivation of the surname not only fictitious but absurd. According to the received dictum of the Gaelic writers, the founder of the clan Grant is said to have been Gregor, second son of Malcolm, chief of the MacGregors (living in 1160,) who, from his ungainly appearance, bore the designation of 'grannda,' ill-favored, hence the name of the clan Grant."

Ibid.

Such eminent writers as William F. Skeene, in *Highlanders of Scotland*, 339, and

Lachland Shaw, in  
*History of Moray*,

maintain that the supporters of a Gaelic origin, as a branch of the MacGregors, are borne out by the ancient and unvarying traditions of the country. The clan themselves unanimously assert their descent from Gregor MacGregor, who lived in the 12th century, and this is supported by their using to this day the same badge of distinction. So strong is this belief in both of the clans of Grant and MacGregor, that in the early part of the last century a meeting of the two was held in the Blaid of Atholl, to consider the policy of reuniting them. Upon



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this point all agreed, and also that the common surname should be MacGregor, if the reversal of the attainder of that name could be got from the government. If that could not be obtained it was agreed that either MacAlpine or Grant should be substituted. This assembly of the clan Alpine lasted fourteen days, and was only rendered abortive by disputes as to the chieftainship of the combined clan. Here, then, is as strong an attestation of a tradition as is possible to conceive, and when to this is added the utter absence of the name in the old Norman rolls, the only trustworthy mark of a Norman descent, we are warranted in placing the Grants among the Siol Alpine."

Skeen: Page 340.

The armorial bearings of the Grants are:

Gules, three antique crowns, or

Crest a burning hill proper.

Motto above the crest: Craigelachie. Below the shield: Stand fast.

Supporters: Two savages proper.

Badge: Cranberry heath.

" Giuthas (Pine Tree.)

War Cry: Stand fast Craig. Elaichaidh (the rock of alarm.)

Clan Pipe Music: March-Stad Creag Ealachaidh (Stand fast Craigellachie.)

The first one of this family wa:



GREGORIUS de GRANT

Sheriff Principal of Inverness in the reign of King Alexander II., who succeeded to the Crown of Scotland in 1214, and died in 1249. At that time, and till 1583, the shire of Inverness comprehended besides all Ross, Sutherland and Caithness.

He married Mary Bizet, daughter of a Bizet of Lovat, with whom he got the lands of Stratherrick, at that time a part of the province of Moray. He died in the reign of Alexander III., and was succeeded by his eldest son.

He had issue:

1. Sir Lawrence, of whom presently.
2. Robert, who succeeded his father as sheriff of Inverness.

In an agreement betwixt the Bishop of Moray and Sir John Bisset of Lovat, anno 1258,

“Robertus de Grant vice comes de Inverness” is a witness.

Chart. Moray.

3. Lucas, of whom Dellachapple.
4. Allen, of whom Achernack.

SIR LAWRENCE de GRANT

appears in a competition in 1258 between Archibald, Bishop of Moray, and John Bizzet, father of Walter Bizzet, as a particular friend and kinsman of this Bizzet.

Chalmers, Caledonia, i, 596, states that he married Bigla, the heiress of Comyn of Glenchernach, and obtained his father-in-law's estate in



Geo. C. Poffenberger  
a gift of Perry Simpson Poffenberger  
of Charleston, W. Va. June 5, 1968

74

82

133

142

170

## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Strathspey, and a connection with the most potent family in Scotland.

They had two sons:

1. Sir John, of whom presently.
2. Rudolph, who supported the interest of Bruce against Baliol, and was taken prisoner in 1296, at the battle of Dunbar.

### SIR JOHN GRANT

was also taken a prisoner at the battle of Dunbar, and was carried to London. He was succeeded by his eldest son

### SIR JOHN GRANT

who is mentioned as a commander in the right wing of the army in the battle of Halidonhill, July 19, 1333, under Rudolph, earl of Moray, commanding a battalion of his own name and followers.

He received the honor of knighthood from David II. in 1359, and was appointed ambassador to the court of France.

There is a safe conduct from King Edward III.,

"Domino Johanni Grant militi et Elizabeth," his wife, to travel in England with ten servants to attend them, in 1363.

He died in the reign of David II., and by Elizabeth, his wife, left a son, Sir Robert, and a daughter, Agnes, married to Sir Richard Cumming.

### SIR ROBERT GRANT

who continued this line.



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It has been considered quite possible that the Grants of Yorkshire descend from some of the Scottish houses of this name, all, it is believed, descended from the Grants of Inverness.

The name appears in Yorkshire at a very early period. We find one

Thomas le Grant

mentioned as a witness to a deed of May 18, 1236.

Yorkshire, Deeds, B. 39,

Appleton, Y. Arch. Journal.

He is, evidently, the same man, who appears a few years later in 1240, in a fine between William Mantebi of Dodsworth and Isabella his wife, etc., and Thomas le Grant and Sybell, his wife, et al., about 10 acres land in Rednesse.

Fines 24 H. III, 1240

G (vol. 127) 151.

Wapentake of Osgoldcross.

The name appears next in 1285, May 27, in an Inquisition, dated at Westminster that day, relating to Leper Hospital of St. Nicholas, York, of which

Robert le Graunt

was master.

In 1287, April 28, this Robert le Graunt, appears as Rector of St. Crux Church, York.

York, Inq. 13 Edw I.

No. 135.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Almost simultaneously with this Robert le Graunt,  
Jan. 16th, 1286-7, appears one

SIMON le GRAUNT

a witness and juryman at an Inquisition of that date.

Ibid. 15 Edw. I., 45.

July 3, 1295, appears in another inquisition

Walter le Graunt

who also appears in 1296, Oct. 18, and 1299, July 6.

Ibid. 23 Edw. I., 69

24 Edw. I., 105

27 Edw. I., 156

In an inquisition of Febr. 14, 1298, appears

Thomas Grante

of Shyreburne as a witness.

Ibid. 24 Edw. I., 113

Nicholas le Graunt

was a freeman of York in 1333.

Surtees Soc. 96

page 29.

Willelmus Graunt

of Masham, was a freeman, and a "webster," in 1352.

Ibid. p. 48

Thomas Graunt

a "chapman," became a freeman in 1363.

Ibid. p. 59

Johannes Grant

a "merchant," became a freeman in 1428.

p. 142



# SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Robertus Graunt

a "lister," a freeman in 1456-7.

p. 177

It is not difficult to perceive that these Graunts or Grants were related; it does not appear, however, in what way, as the connected pedigree of the family begins with one

## I. WILLIAM GRAUNT

of Roxby, Yorkshire, who married Jane, daughter of William Burton of Ingmanthrop, and had issue.

The above and following data are compiled from

Harl. MS. 18011, fo. 149b.

1487, fo. 391b.

1349, fo. 174.

1415, fo. 17b.

1571, fo. 112b.

Ralph MS. 1415.

J. J. Howard, LL.D., Maltravers Extraordinary, MS. and contributions.

Paver's marriage licenses,

Yorkshire Inquisitions,

Pedigrees and MS. of Burton, Belford, Parker, Byerley, Appleton, Boynton, Claryonette, Wright, Bulmer, Key, Power.

Parish Reg., Roxby (Pickhill cum Roxby) North Alerton, Holme.

William Graunt lived in the middle of the fifteenth century, and was succeeded by his son



II. JOHN GRAUNT

of Roxby, in Richmondshire (in Yorkshire?) who married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Edward Belford of Exilby, and had issue, two sons and a daughter.

In the

Joane MS., 1571,

his mother's maiden name is given as Margaret, daughter of William Burton of Ingmanthrop, and a daughter of . . . Fitz-Randall, of Spennithorne, a son of William Burton, of Ingmanthorpe, and a daughter of . . . Vavasour, of Newton.

The arms of the Burton family were:

Sable, a chevron ermine between three owls argent, crowned or.

Edward Belford, of Exilby, gent., was son of Nicholas Belford, gent. Jane Belford's sister and co-heir, Cicely, married John Exilby of Richmondshire.

John Graunt and Jane, his wife, had issue:

1. William, born about 1530, of Roxby, who married Barbara, daughter of Edward Parker, of Brantingham, Richmondshire, and died March 21, 1596. Buried in Roxby.

His wife, Barbara, had died in 1584, and was buried in Roxby.

They had issue:

- i. William, born 1576, as he appears as eldest son, ae, 18, anno 1585.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

This William married Mary, daughter of Anthony Byerley, of Pighill, and Ann, daughter of John Talbott of Thorntonle-Street, a son of Robert Byerley, of Pyckhall, in Co. Richmond, and a daughter of . . . Stockdale, who entered his pedigree, but "non probavit arma" (did not prove right to armorial bearings,) at the Visitation in 1612.

William Grant and Mary, his wife, had issue, bapt. in Roxby Church:

- a. Jane, bapt. Apr. 19, 1600;
- b. Isabell, bapt. July 7, 1602;
- c. (Ann) e, dau., bapt. March 9, 1609;
- d. Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 30, 1611;
- e. Christopher (not in the parish register but in the entry in the Visitation of 1612, made by his father, William, as "son and heir, ac. 10.")

This William Grant did not prove armorial bearings in 1612, although such had been claimed by his father, William Grant, in 1585.

- ii. Robert, bapt. March 29, 1572;
- iii. Thomas, bapt. March . . . 1576; buried Apr. 13, 1649;
- iv. Hugo, bapt. Febr. 21, 1578;
- v. Nicholas, bapt. July 3, 1580; buried Dec. 18, 1581;
- vi. Isabell, bapt. Nov. 20, 1582;

Mrs. Barbara Grant died in 1584; as we have seen, and



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

- William Grant married, secondly, Aug. 31, 1586, Anne Blanche of Catherick, and had a daughter.
- vii. Mary, bapt. Aug. 2, 1587;  
The other children of John Grant and Jane, daughter of Edward Belford, of Exilby, were:
2. George, of whom presently;
  3. Elizabeth, who married John Parker of Allertonshire;
  4. Christopher, of Pickhill, who married, Oct. 19, 1567, Janet Threpland, who was buried in Roxby, May 10, 1578. They had issue:
    - i. Anne, bapt. June 6, 1576;
    - ii. . . . bapt. April, 1574.
  5. John, of Synderby, who had a wife, Margaret, who was buried in Roxby, July 20, 1584.  
He married, secondly, May 15, 1585, Margaret Power. John Grant, who was buried in Roxby, April 4, 1596, had issue:
    - i. Isabel, bapt. July 1, 1571;
    - ii. . . . bell, bapt. July 20, 1574;
    - iii. Henry, bapt. March 3, 1578, was buried Jan. 10, 1542, having married, May 25, 1596, Isbell Key of Holme, and having issue:
      - a. Anne, bapt. Jan. 9, 1603;
      - b. Isabell, bapt. Jan. 19, 1605;
      - c. Jane, bapt. Sept. 10, 1609;
      - d. Mary, bapt. Jan. 17, 1612;
      - e. Margaret, bapt. May 18, 1617;



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

- f. Henry, bapt. Jan. 2, 1619; who left issue, that continued this line.
- iv. John, bapt. Febr. 19, 1585;
- v. William, who was buried as early as Apr. 5, 1582.

### III. GEORGE GRANT

son of John Grant and Jane Belford, married, in Roxby, November 7th, 1570, Julian, daughter of Marmaduke Claryonette or Clargennet, as it is written in the parish registers, of Tanfield.

They had issue:

1. Edward, born Aug. 12, 1571; married, in 1597, as of Brompton, near North Allerton, in Roxby, Margaret Appleton of Raycott.
2. John, born May 6, 1573, of whom presently.
3. William, born Aug. 14, 1574, of Brampton, married 1595, Thomasine Wright of Brampton.
4. Marmaduke, born Sept. 10, 1577.

### IV. JOHN GRANT

born May 6, 1573, married, July 7, 1600, Alice, daughter of Matthew Turberville, of Woolbridge, Dorset, and had a son.

Harl. MS. 1166, in. 63;

Howard Coll., fr. Chester.

1. Mathew, born Oct. 27, 1601, of whom presently.

### V. MATTHEW GRANT

born Oct. 27, 1601, in Woolbridge, Dorset, married, Nov. 16, 1625, Priscilla, daughter of Rev. Anthony Grey, rector



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

of Burbach Leicestershire, and Magdalena, daughter of William Purifoy of Caldecot, Warwickshire.

Ibid.

She was bapt. March 14, 1609, in Banbury, Leicestershire, and had a nephew, William Gray, of Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex, who had two sons, John and Henry Gray, who emigrated to Fairfield, Conn., before 1643.

Matthew Grant emigrated from Plymouth, Devonshire, and landed at Nantasket, May 30, 1630, settling at Dorchester, Mass.

He removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1635, and was the town clerk there. Priscilla died April 27, 1644, and he married secondly, Susanna, widow of William Rockwell, May 29, 1645.

Matthew Grant died Dec. 16, 1681.

The details of the descendants of Matthew and Priscilla make our family history in America so admirably chronicled by Arthur H. Grant in the Grant Family History."

### GENERAL GRANT'S LINEAGE.

(1.) Gen'l Grant traced his line of descent from Mathew Grant and Priscilla his wife, who emigrated from England, landing at Dorchester, Mass., May 30, 1630—through

II. Samuel, married Mary Porter, 1658.

III. Samuel, married Grace Miner, 1688.

IV. Noah, married Martha Huntington, 1717.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

V. Noah, married Susannah Delond, 1746.

VI. Noah, married Rachel Kelley, 1791.

VII. Jesse Root, married Hannah Simpson, 1721.

Hannah Simpson Grant died in Jersey City, N. J.,  
May 11th, 1883.

Jesse Root Grant died at Covington, Ky., June 29, 1873.

### SIMPSON-POFFENBARGER

Of the Simpson Allied Families, the following by generations begin with the children of the Poffenbarger-Simpson line, descendants of Judge George Poffenbarger and wife, Livia Nye Simpson:

#### First Generation.

(I) Poffenbarger, Nathan Simpson, born Thursday, Aug. 4th, 1898, at Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

(II) Poffenbarger, Perry Simpson, born Friday, Nov. 24th, 1899, at 6 P. M., at Point Pleasant, West Virginia

Nathan Simpson Poffenbarger was baptized in the Presbyterian Church, Sunday morning, Sept. 13th, 1898. He entered the Public School Sept., 1904, and there continued until June 18th, 1913, at which time he was an accredited member of the Junior class of the following Session. In June of that year, he entered the Summer session of the Webb Preparatory School, the Summer Camp then at Walling, Tennessee. He there took a six weeks Latin course that permitted him to enter the Webb School



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

at Bell Buckle, Tennessee, on June 3rd, 1913, as a Sophomore. He there acquitted himself with such credit as to win third place the first Semester, first place the second Semester and first place the third Semester with a grade of proficiency never excelled in that School's then fifty-two years history. He continued in the Webb School until Jan., 1915, at which time he entered, upon examination, the West Virginia University, where he is now a student.

Perry Simpson Poffenbarger was born on the 38th anniversary of his father's natal day. Owing to the critical illness of his mother at that time, his baptism was solemnized at the home, when he was six weeks old, Rev. A. E. Grover of the Presbyterian Church officiating. He entered the Public School at Point Pleasant, Sept., 1905, and there continued until Sept., 1913, when he accompanied his brother to the Webb School. In 1915, he entered the Charleston High School, where he is now a student. Both brothers are members of the Presbyterian Church at Point Pleasant.

### Second Generation.

#### Paternal

We quote the following from the Lewis Geneological Publishing Co's. History of West Virginia:

"POFFENBARGER, Judge George, lawyer and jurist, residing at Point Pleasant, Mason County, West Virginia, was born in that county at a point on the south side of the Kanawha River and about opposite the village of



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Brighton, November 24, 1861. By close application and hard work in the short periods permitted him in the common schools and utilization of odd hours at home, he acquired sufficient learning to enable him to obtain, in 1880, a teacher's certificate and employment as a teacher. For seven years thereafter, he divided his time between teaching, attendance at school and study at home. A portion of this time was spent at Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio. At the close of the last school he taught, in the spring of 1887, he obtained his license to practice law and was admitted in the Circuit and Supreme courts. His legal knowledge was acquired by study at home under the supervision of Judge John W. English, whom he succeeded on the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals January 1, 1901. Being regular nominees of rival political parties for that position in the election of 1900, they were direct competitors for it, each polling about the strength of his party and Judge Poffenbarger prevailing along with his associates on the ticket.

He had previously obtained prominence in the state by reason of his political services and affiliations. After his admission to the bar in 1887, he spent about ten months in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. Returning in March, 1888, he became the same year the republican candidate for sheriff of his county, and was elected by a majority slightly above that given in the county for Benj Harrison, the candidate for president. He thus became at the early age of 26 years, the incumbent of the



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highest and most responsible office in his county and the local leader of his party. On the expiration of his term, December 31, 1892, he began the practice of law, but continued to be active and forceful in politics and thus acquired a wide and influential acquaintance throughout the state, and easily obtained the nomination of his party for Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals and election to that office in 1900. In this position, he has acquitted himself so well that his friends found no difficulty in effecting his nomination for the same office again and as his own successor in 1912, and he was re-elected by a handsome plurality. His second term began January 1, 1913, and will expire December 31, 1924. Only one other man has ever been re-elected to a place on that bench after having served a full term. No other man ever held the office of sheriff of Mason County at so early a period in life, and he was, at the time of his election to the bench of the Supreme Court, younger than any other person who had then been so honored.

His judicial record is an enviable one. He has a vigorous, analytical and discriminative mind, and is independent, impartial and fearless in the rendition of decisions and delivery of opinions. Within the period of his service as a member of the Court, its procedure and methods of operation have been greatly altered and improved and in this work of reform and progress, he has been very potential. In the application of legal principles to concrete cases, he endeavors to convince and conclude,



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not by precedent and authority alone, but also by reasoning based upon legal principles and philosophy and analogies of law. Accordingly his opinions are always read with interest and pleasure. One of his most elaborate and carefully prepared opinions is the one delivered in *Conley V. Coal & Coke Railway Co.*, 67 W. Va. 129, of which *The Central Law Journal*, in its issue of May 27, 1910, says:

“But with greater interest still do we follow the reasoning on this subject in an opinion, which, taken all in all, is one of the ablest judicial expositions of principles on all subjects it treats, it has been our opportunity to read. We especially commend those parts of the opinion which demonstrate, with faultless logic, that a State is not such in the sense of the Eleventh Amendment, when its officers are prohibited by the courts from enforcing an unconstitutional statute and when equity may enjoin the enforcement of a criminal statute. These are examples of the sustained logic of a master, proceeding as easily and naturally on the elevated plane he has placed himself as others of us do in the ordinary walks of life.”

Judge Poffenbarger is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Sons of the Revolution and the I. O. O. F.

He was united in marriage on May 10, 1894, with Miss Livia Nye Simpson. Their temperaments are so blended as to make theirs a happy union, and call forth the best efforts of each other and they have thus been of immeasurable aid in their mutual development.”

### Maternal.

Mrs. Livia Nye Simpson-Poffenbarger, not only has



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a wide acquaintance throughout West Virginia, but she enjoys the acquaintance of many eminent men and women throughout the United States.

She was educated in the schools at Point Pleasant, which she supplemented by a three years special course under the instruction of Prof. Wm. J. Kenny, a graduate of Dublin University. She then spent two years in the law office of her father and there acquired a knowledge that proved valuable to her in her after life as a business woman. She followed the profession of teaching for three years during which time she acted as Deputy County Clerk and was a contributor to the Press, both city and local. She purchased The State Gazette, a Republican newspaper published at Point Pleasant, sold at forced sale, and on Dec. 18, 1888, issued the first number under the most unfavorable circumstances possible. Up until that time the combined efforts of that political party had never been able to keep their party paper continuously published, and the most sanguine friends predicted an early abandonment, if not an utter failure. This, the first woman publisher in the state, set her ideals high and then bent every energy to reach them. She determined to make the paper not only self-supporting, but self-respecting. No dollar was ever accepted for supporting any man or any measure. Thus this newspaper became indeed enlisted for the greatest good to the community in which it was published. The paper was not only devoted to news and politics, but gleaned and published more his-



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tory and genealogy than any other paper ever published in the state.

In July, 1913, Judge Poffenbarger finally persuaded his wife to give up the strenuous work of the newspaper, and she leased the plant to the firm of Blessing & Musgrave.

Having always been a student, Mrs. Poffenbarger must continue work if she would be happy. Hence we find her maintaining a desk in the Department of Archives and History at the State Capitol, or following her profession of Genealogist when at her home at Point Pleasant. As an evidence of her devotion to history the monument commemorating the Battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774, (now officially recognized by the Congress of the United States as the first battle of the American Revolution,) marks the site of the battle. As a testimonial of her civic pride we find a splendid Federal Building, secured through her efforts. Some of the best business enterprises of the home town have had her aid. It was she who first planned to add that part of the town known now as the fourth ward. She organized the company and subscribed the first money that launched The Point Pleasant Development Company. That company purchased 1210 acres of land adjacent to the old town and not only laid out town lots and broad streets, but set out extensive free factory sites not excelled on the Ohio river, to which the town looks as the great incentive for future expansion.

Mrs. Poffenbarger has been a devoted wife and moth-



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er. While she has made the home the first consideration at all times, she has yet found time for other activities. On Feb. 11th, 1901, she called the first meeting at her home looking to the organization of a chapter of The Daughters of the American Revolution. In June, the Chapter was chartered with twenty-three members. A chapter of twelve members took precedence in time of organization in West Virginia. In point of numbers, The Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, D. A. R. at Point Pleasant, has steadily kept first place as the largest chapter in the state. Mrs. Poffenbarger was not only appointed the organizing Regent, but was the first elected Regent, and later elected her own successor. On the tenth anniversary of the Chapter, she was elected its Honory Life Regent. The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society conferred on her a life membership. She was not only privileged to be a Charter Member of The Star-Spangled Banner Association of the United States, organized in the city of Baltimore, on September 11th, 1914, but was made one of the first Vice-Presidents of that Association. She is one of the Vice-Presidents of The Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, Vice-President of The Woman's National Press Association, West Virginia Historical Society, West Virginia Republican Editorial Association, Member of The National Historical Society, National Genealogical Society, Ohio Valley Historical Society, National Geographical Society and of a number of Family Associations, including that of Grant, the first incorporated Family As-



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sociation in the United States, The Nye Family Association and Bassett Family Association. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She not only published The State Gazette for twenty-five years, but in 1909 published the history of The Battle of Point Pleasant. She has published a number of historical monographs and family genealogies. She was born at Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, Jan. 1st, 1862, and emigrated to Mason City, West Virginia, in April, 1866, thence in April, 1872, to Point Pleasant, and has there since resided.

### Third Generation.

#### Paternal.

POFFENBARGER, Clinton, a farmer, residing at Beech Hill, in Mason County. He was born in Clendenin District, September 15, 1832, and removed thence to Arbuckle District when five years of age. He has been not only a successful farmer but he and his family have been leading spirits in the Methodist Episcopal Church in their community. Mr. Poffenbarger, while in the prime of life, held many offices of trust in his district. He is a Republican in politics, and is not only a student of politics, but a most inveterate reader, and is not only posted on all the great current events, but forms his own personal opinions thereof. The Poffenbarger home has not only always been the preachers' and teachers' home, but the broad hearthstone, the old fashioned open wood fire place yet



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bespeaks the old time hospitality that is always here preserved. It is a true saying that "Clint Poffenbarger's word is as gilt edged as a gold bond." His wife fully supplemented his life. The children born to them were:

1. Timothy, born Dec. 26, 1853, died Apr. 15, 1882;
2. Van P., born Dec. 5, 1855, died Oct. 15, 1862;
3. Lydia, born Feb. 22, 1857, died Oct. 13, 1862;
4. Henry, born Jan. 11, 1860, married Ellen Morris;
5. George, born Nov. 24, 1861, married Livia Nye Simpson;
6. Monroe, born Dec. 3, 1863, married Margaret Beard;
7. Lewis, born Aug. 25, 1865, unmarried;
8. Mary, born Sep. 6, 1874, unmarried.

He married Sarah Lewis, who was born in Robinson District, Mason County, April 6, 1832, died March 15, 1898, and is buried at Pine Grove, in Arbuckle District.

### Third Generation.

#### Maternal.

SIMPSON, George Perry, born Feb. 12, 1839, at Chester, Meigs County, Ohio, married, May 28, 1861, Phebe Almeda Kennedy, born at Dexter, Meigs County, Ohio. He died Dec. 14, 1892. She died Jan. 11, 1896, and both are buried at Lone Oak Cemetery, at Point Pleasant. To them were born:

1. Livia Nye, born March 1, 1862, married Judge George Poffenbarger;
2. Charles Kennedy, born Dec. 4, 1863, married Effie Yanthes Martin;



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3. Mary Margaret, born Dec. 10, 1865, married Nathaniel Lyons Bryan;
4. John Nathan, born March 19, 1869, married Grace Emily Donley;
5. George Melvin, born Aug. 15, 1871.

### GEORGE PERRY SIMPSON.

George Perry Simpson, only son of Judge Nathan Simpson and Livia Nye, his wife, was the last survivor of that name of young men descended from Josiah Simpson, the Revolutionary soldier, and the last of that sur-name who had settled in Southern Ohio and was known as "The young Simpson." Of course he became at once the idol of his circle of kindred. His father's brothers left no sons and the numerous sisters of his father having large families bore other than the Simpson name. The first cousin of Josiah Simpson, Robert Simpson by name, who emigrated from New Hampshire, was to Josiah as a brother. He left but one son, Robert Simpson, (who died childless,) but left daughters. Hence, in this large connection, every home was opened to the lad, Perry, whose mother had died in his early childhood. No boy ever had more love bestowed upon him, and to the day of his death he paid it back with bounteous interest. He frequently remarked, as we have so often heard other older members of the family say, "There is no blood as thick as the Simpson blood." We believe it is true, for unto the limit of



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generations known in America, it has meant comradeship, and, when an interchange of courtesies has been extended across the waters, it has been one with every recognition of the ties of "blood kin." Hence the life of Perry, the young Simpson, was one toward which love flowed abundantly. He absorbed it and reflected it in his nature all his life and so imbued was he with it that he gave it out bounteously, not only to his own kin, but to all his known world. Hence, his name became synonymous with love and charity and he who called him friend, and that was all who knew him, took on hope, for his life shed sunshine wherever he went. He was born at Chester, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1839, was married May 28, 1861, to Phebe Almeda Kennedy and became at once the law partner of his distinguished father, Judge Nathan Simpson. He had been previously educated at the public schools of Meigs County, the Pomeroy Academy and the Ohio State University at Athens. He reared his family, pouring his bounty into their laps each day with no care for the morrow. He always said, "I will care for them while I am here and will leave them capable of caring for themselves when I am gone." He trained his children that no dollar was ever too small to divide with any member of the family. His charity was not bounded alone by his ability. He often went out of his way to borrow money to lend his friends. He was as honest as a gold dollar. He was as fearless as a lion. His heart was as tender as a baby's. When not angered, he was as gentle as a woman, but when



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he felt that he was insulted, none were quicker to resent an injury. He was as quick to forgive as to resent, but he never forgot. He used to say—"Never refuse to bury the hatchet but lest you again be trod upon remember where to find the handle." Mr. Simpson was not only a noted criminal lawyer, having defended and cleared more murderers than any man in the State, but Judge Brannon, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, informed the writer that he had won more cases in the Supreme Court at the time of his death than any man of his age in the State. In 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mason County. Then he became a terror to all wrong-doers. We have seen him plead before juries that wept like babies. We have heard his wondrous appeals to the jury for mercy that seemed never to fail. He was a natural orator that commanded an audience, whether upon the stump or at the Courts of Justice. He was a campaigner such that even in his earliest manhood he was classed with the leading orators of the State of his adoption, having moved from Pomeroy, Ohio, to Mason City, in 1866, thence to Point Pleasant, in 1872, where he resided until the time of his death. He loved the State of his adoption, was proud of every foot of her ground and every step of her progress. The first State campaign Mr. Simpson made in the cause of Democracy was notable. We find in the Kanawha Republican, a Democratic newspaper, published at Charleston, of date Aug. 27, 1870, when Mr. Simpson was but thirty-one years of age, the follow-



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ing account of his meeting Governor Stevens, candidate who was elected that year, as the majority of the Democratic party in West Virginia, was then disfranchised, following the Civil War.

The following were the head lines:

“THE GOVERNOR SEES STARS,  
Stevenson and Swann and Witcher and Craycraft leave  
the field in a sweeping gallop.  
Mr. G. P. Simpson answers the Governor and cleans him  
out.”

Mr. Simpson's death occurred at his home at Point Pleasant, Tuesday morning, December 14, 1892, after a long illness. His funeral was conducted from the Presbyterian Church, where every minister in the town participated. The funeral was the largest ever held in the town. The church was so filled with ladies that no man could find place in the church, save the ministers and the concourse of people stretched away to his home four blocks distant. Every available carriage in the locality was utilized and many farm wagons as well, and yet were inadequate to carry to Lone Oak Cemetery, (notwithstanding the inclement weather,) those who wished to pay a last tribute to their dead friend. The following are the resolutions of the Bar of the county:

### “BAR MEETING.

Point Pleasant, W. Va., Dec. 16, 1892.

“At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the Circuit Court of Mason County, West Virginia, held at the law



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office of J. B. Menager, on motion, W. H. Tomlinson, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Lon T. Pilchard, Secretary, of said meeting. Upon the information of Wm. R. Gunn, Esq., it was announced that the death of G. P. Simpson, a brother attorney, practicing at said Bar had occurred on the 14th inst.

On motion, W. R. Gunn, J. S. Spencer and J. B. Menager were appointed a committee to prepare such resolutions respecting the decedent and to suggest such other matters to the members of the Bar, as to the Committee seems best, and to report to a meeting of the Bar to be held at the same place, on Saturday, December 17th, 1892.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to notify the members of the Bar for the counties of Putnam and Kanawha, West Virginia, and Meigs county, Ohio, of the death of Brother G. P. Simpson, informing them of the time and place of his funeral and inviting them to attend.

On motion, adjourned to the day last above mentioned, Dec. 17, 1892.

Met pursuant to adjournment; the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

The members of the Bar of the Circuit Court of Mason County, West Virginia, being assembled for the purpose of taking action on the death of George Perry Simpson, a brother attorney practicing at said Bar, and desiring to express their esteem for him in life and their sorrow over his death, hereby

*Resolved*, That a noble, brave and honest brother at-



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torney, of distinction and ability, has been called, under the order decreed of a wise Providence, from among us:

That a man, true in the relations of life, a devoted husband, a kind father, a faithful friend and an exemplary citizen, we can but mourn his loss to his family, his friends, the public and ourselves.

That our deepest sympathies be extended to those who were nearest and dearest to him.

That the members of the Bar shall, in a body, attend his funeral, to take place at 10 o'clock A. M., of the morning of December 18, 1892, in the town of Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

That a copy of these resolutions be given the newspapers of this county with the request that the same be published, and that a copy of the proceedings of this Bar taken, herein, be given the family of our departed brother.

WM. R. GUNN,  
J. S. SPENCER,  
J. B. MENAGER,  
Committee."

On motion, J. B. Menager was chosen to present the proceedings, aforesaid, to the Circuit Court of Mason County, West Virginia, at the next regular meeting, with the request that the same be spread upon the records of said court.

On motion, Judge J. W. English, Capt. W. R. Gunn,



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Maj. W. H. Tomlinson and Col. J. A. Gibbons were selected as pall bearers to attend said funeral.

On motion, the officers of the Circuit Court, aforesaid, are requested to attend the funeral with the members of the Bar.

On motion, adjourned.

W. H. TOMLINSON, Chairman.

LON T. PILCHARD, Secretary."

The following are a few of the press comments:

### "DEATH OF HON. G. P. SIMPSON.

"It always pains us to announce the death of one of our citizens, but on this occasion we are doubly pained and grieved to be called upon to chronicle the death of our esteemed friend and good citizen in the demise of Hon. George Perry Simpson, which sad event occurred at his home in this place, on Wednesday morning, December 14, 1892, at 4:30 A. M., after an ailment that had continued for fifteen months.

His funeral took place under the auspices of Minturn Lodge A. F. & A. M., of this city, of which he was an honored member, with the lodges of Gallipolis, Pomeroy, Hartford City, Parkersburg, Ravenswood, Charleston and Buffalo, participating. The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church, Rev. J. A. Scott, the pastor, conducting the religious ceremonies. At 11 A. M., the funeral cortege took up its line of march to Lone Oak Cemetery, where the remains were deposited with the



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beautiful ceremonies of the Masonic Order. It was the largest funeral ever seen in this place, which attested his great popularity and worth. In the death of Mr. Simpson the town has lost one of its most honored and popular citizens, the Bar one of its ablest lawyers, and the wife and children a devoted husband and kind father. No one knew the deceased but to love him. He was always kind and affable to every one, and no one ever went to him for a favor that it was not granted if it was in his power so to do, for he was generous to a fault. He had not an enemy that we knew of, but of friends he had hosts. He will be sadly missed by the community, and by his estimable wife and loving children. To them the Register extends its heartfelt sympathy, as does our whole community.”—*Weekly Register*.

From another, the following is taken:

“Being a fluent speaker and a brilliant advocate, he at once took a front rank at the bar. He had an inexhaustible fund of wit and a sympathetic heart, and as he was always able to make the jury feel as he felt, he was invaluable in jury trials. Since 1876, he has been associated with Hon. H. R. Howard in the practice of law. Mr. Simpson was as well known as a politician as a lawyer. He held several important offices in Mason county. At every convention of his party and in every campaign his voice was heard and his power felt. In the last campaign he canvassed the district in behalf of Hon. James Capehart, until he became so weak he was unable to travel



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longer. From that time he never regained his strength and gradually weakened until he died. But he is not all dead. In the heart of the widow that mourns his loss, in the memory of his children that have lost a kind and affectionate father his memory still lives. Some of his life is woven into the lives of those that loved him. He still lives in the memory of the number he has befriended. His body has returned to earth from which it came, but his memory and his soul are immortal. He was buried on Sunday, December 18, 1892, at Lone Oak Cemetery, near Point Pleasant, with Masonic honors, under the auspices of Minturn Lodge No. 19. The Masonic Lodges of Ravenswood, Clifton, Pomeroy, Cheshire, Chester, Middleport, Gallipolis, Buffalo, Charleston and Huntington, were represented. The funeral was the largest ever in the town. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of the entire community.”—

The following contributed to the Press from “A Friend” :—

Though moons have begun to wax and wane, since the clods of the valley ceased rattling upon the coffin of my friend, the subject of this notice, yet I do not deem it too late to cast upon his grave a few flowers of affection.

My acquaintance with him began in the autumn of 1867, when I was a law student in the office of the late H. J. Fisher, Sr., of Point Pleasant, then his partner. The friendship formed by that acquaintance, remained unimpaired up to the day of his death.



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That Mr. Simpson was an able lawyer, none can question. His *forte* was as a trial lawyer, and before a jury he had but few equals. His powers as an advocate were almost unequalled, being, in his happier moments, exceedingly eloquent. While he was not perhaps as erudite as some attorneys, yet he possessed an acute analytical mind, so logical at times as to astonish his most intimate friends. In his arguments before the Court, he was a calm, logical and persuasive reasoner; earnest yet zealous; dignified yet respectful in manner, and thoroughly imbued with the cause of his client. Upon the hustings he was no less renowned, and as I write, I can almost hear his fervid oratory ringing in my ears, advocating in eloquent tones the principles of that great Democratic party to which he adhered.

I have attended many political conventions with Mr. Simpson, and seen in that political arena his matchless eloquence sway at will the vast crowd who hung entranced upon his burning words. We were together in the convention that gave the late Senator Kenna, his first nomination for Congress over the late Frank Hereford. This was in the old 3rd district. We had fearful odds to contend against, and serious opposition to battle with, more especially among our own delegation, but many strong adherents, more particularly from Boone, Logan, Putnam and numerous other counties, led by the intrepid heroism of Mr. Simpson, we gave the nomination to Kenna. The latter has to my knowledge, on repeated occasions, ac-



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knowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Simpson, and I doubt not remembered it to the day of his death. It is a strong coincidence that their deaths occurred but a short time apart.

Among the sweetest flowers that grew upon the garden wall of social life, none are purer than the white roses of personal friendship. In the midst of a busy life, treading the busy mart, meeting thousands who are fighting for mammon, it is sweet to let memory wander back along the shore of time, and dwell upon the salient points of a noble friend, though he has parted the dark willows that grow upon the banks of the river of time, and gone into the GREAT BEYOND.

He was as gentle as a spring zephyr, and as generous as the dew of heaven that falls upon and slakes the thirst of the midnight flower. He was quick to resent a wrong, as quick to forgive. He could not carry prejudice, and after his passion had spent itself he regretted it, and sought reconciliation with those whom he thought he had injured.

Of his religious belief, I can say, that after the death of a mutual friend, we were discussing his sad fate. We spoke of the mystery of death, and to emphasize my views thereof I compared it to a child playing with its toys on the nursery; after a time it would become tired and fall asleep, and that would be the end. He took issue with me, and said that he believed in a life beyond the grave,



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and a resurrection of the body. If he could not believe that, life would be miserable and death a horror.

The announcement of his death came to me through the public press, and while I knew he was seriously ill, yet the shock was a severe one. How truly it can be said:

‘Moons have their time to wax and wane,  
And Summer birds to come from far across the sea,  
And autumn sun to tinge the ripening grain,  
But who oh death shall teach us when to look for thee.’

It is sad to realize that I shall never more hear his ringing laugh or cheery greeting, never more look into his laughing eye, and to feel the warm grasp of his hand. I know and feel that he has gone into that beautiful land beyond the setting sun, and has long since appeared before that Judge from whose decisions there is no appeal. I feel that the prayers of a pious wife have been answered, and that all is well with him.

As I write these lines, I gaze from my window and my thoughts travel to a quiet grave in West Virginia in which repose all that is mortal of my friend. That it will be kept green with tears of love and affection by those who knew him, I doubt not—with those tears I desire to mingle mine.

I cannot close this imperfect tribute to the memory of a noble friend, in a more fitting manner than saying—

“Life, we have been long together  
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather,  
’Tis hard to part when friends are dear,  
Perhaps ’twill cost a sigh, a tear,



Then steal away, give little warning  
Choose thine own time,  
Say not 'Good night,' but in some brighter clime,  
Bid me 'Good morning'."

**PHEBE ALMEDA (KENNEDY) SIMPSON.**

Phebe Kennedy, who was the oldest surviving child, became the oldest of seven sisters. She was a student and the parents, who fully appreciated an education, kept their children at school. When but sixteen years of age, she met young George Perry Simpson, only son of Judge Nathan Simpson, who was then twenty-one years of age. He had but left school and college with all the habits and tastes of a young college and society man. He was just entering his father's office as a law student. He said, at twenty-two, he feared that if he waited longer something might intervene that he would be separated from the girl of his choice, whom he not only regarded as pure as a dew drop, but possessed of rare good sense and noble purposes. Such a woman as she would make a companion in all that that word signifies, as well as a good mother. She would be able to impart to her children her splendid qualities of head and heart. He therefore asked her parents for her in marriage. Her youth was pleaded, his youth and lack of means of maintenance were pointed out. He was told that they must wait; but love laughs at argument and youth knows no barriers. They drove to Gallipolis, Ohio, where, at the Dufour House, in the presence of Judge Logue and his family and other friends of the



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groom, the Episcopal Minister of that town, on May 28 1861, pronounced the ceremony that united their destinies for life and they went home to forgiveness and to work. The young barrister applied himself and soon won laurels and a livelihood. He, with his little family, migrated to Mason City, across the river from Pomeroy, and Perry Simpson became a practitioner in both states. The good wife kept pace with him. She was not only the homemaker, but often had to rely on her own hands for the labor of her household. She kept up her reading and became a fluent writer of prose and poetry. She was a social leader in her new home. There the young folks met to trip the light fantastic, or for a social game, while the learned of that then prosperous community, found there congenial spirits.

As the children came to bless the home, the mother rose equal to every emergency. She not only gave them birth and nourished them in infancy, but she trained them as best she knew, and when the age of application was reached, they were gathered round the fireside and each lesson for the morrow must be learned before the good-nights were said. Thus the children were led and stimulated. As the years advanced she prepared the way so that each lesson had been given by her thorough preparation. She was thus enabled to direct them until their school days were over.

Mrs. Simpson was a woman of gentlest refinement. Her language was always chaste and elegant. It was said



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of her, she never made a grammatical error. So careful was she in her penmanship that it resembled copy plate. It was said of her, she never misspelled a word, that, if she was ever in doubt, she always took time to consult a dictionary. Good literature was as necessary to her daily life as food and no day was ever too busy but that she found some time in which to read. She was so devoted to flowers that her friends said, "Heaven would be as incomplete without music as the Simpson home without flowers."

Mrs. Simpson was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, from which she was buried, Rev. Grover conducting the services, on January 13, 1896, she having died January 11, after a protracted illness. She had been in failing health since the death of her husband, December 14, 1892. Her christianity was not only manifested in life, but when she had lapsed into unconsciousness to the physical world, she seemed to be alive to the spirit, world, as with beaming face she sang, "Rock of Ages," and then that old hymn,

"My soul for joy now claps its wings  
And upwards mounts and sweetly sings  
I am going home."

Mrs. Simpson was of a most sensitive nature. She not only had her heroic side, but at the least offense intended or supposed, she was like a crushed flower and no amount of coaxing or apologies could suffice. Time alone could drive away the tears and restore the sunshine. She



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never allowed her children to think they were ever too big to be caressed. She nursed and kissed the big boys and girls until conditions were reversed, and they, in turn, nursed and kissed her. She was not only a model wife and mother, but she was devoted to her parents, both of whom survived her, and to her sisters, who at all times looked to her for counsel and advice.

She was a member of the Ladies' Union Prayer Meeting of Point Pleasant. After her death, the following Resolutions were passed by that organization:

"Whereas, on the 11th of Jan'y, 1896, God, in His all-wise and righteous providence, has removed from us our beloved sister, Mrs. Phebe A. Simpson, therefore:

Resolved: That we, the Ladies of the Union Prayer Meeting, express our sense of the loss of one of the most consecrated and efficient members, and that the community has sustained the loss of one who was faithful and useful in all her relations in life, on account of which many will rise up and call her blessed.

That we testify to her consistent and exemplary Christian life, to her love and zeal for the cause of Christ, Whom she was ever ready to serve by every good word and deed.

That we extend to the bereaved family our sympathy in their great sorrow, and yet rejoice with them in the rich consolation which we have in common concerning her, and commend them to the love of the Savior in this hour of their great sorrow.

LADIES OF THE UNION PRAYER-MEETING.  
Jan'y 17, 1896.'



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The following was issued, announcing her death:

“Mrs. Phebe Almeda Simpson  
Died

Saturday, Jan. 11, 1896.

Aged 51 yrs., 9 months, 11 days.

Funeral from Kanawha Presbyterian Church,

Monday, January 13, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

(Sun time.) Friends of the family invited.

Interment in Lone Oak Cemetery.”

The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. A. E. Grover. The casket, covered with a blanket of flowers and floral tributes, abundantly testified to the esteem in which she was held. The church was inadequate to hold those who wished to pay her their last tribute of respect. Her biographer, in a published newspaper account of her death, paid her the following well deserved tribute:

“The many friends who paid the last tribute of respect who filled the church, were not as those who came to pay a tribute to renown, but who came to show their approval of the life of a lovely God-fearing woman.”

“Mrs. Simpson’s noble christian life was a light in the path of all who knew her. She was modest and retiring, but when drawn into conversation she was brilliant and versatile. Her tastes were all most delicate and exquisite, and when surrounded by flowers or books she was most at home. She was a most fluent writer and had not her time been consumed by her family her pen would have won her renown.”



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“Mrs. Simpson was most loved where she was best known. As a wife she was at all times a companion, a solace and comforter. As a mother she not only looked after the comforts of her household, but she was a comrade, and no joys or sorrows that her husband and children knew but that she shared. The sick, the afflicted, the poor, and the needy, were ever her care; and if all who had been comforted by her could lay a blossom upon her last resting place she would sleep beneath a wilderness of roses.”

“While she had little time for the social world, the work of the church was never neglected. She loved the house of God and His teachings. She lived her religion every day and her dying hours were soothed by the attendance of the Master.”

“Mrs. Simpson had been ill for several years and had never overcome the shock of the death of her husband and son, and there is no doubt that the reunion of those gone before was most blessed.”

Of the children of George Perry Simpson and Phebe Almada Kennedy we note:

### CHARLES KENNEDY SIMPSON.

The second child of George Perry Simpson and Phebe Almada Kennedy, his wife, was Charles Kennedy, born December 4, 1863, at Pomeroy, Ohio, and, with his parent, became a resident in West Virginia, in 1866. He was educated in the public schools at Point Pleasant. At



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the tender age of 16 years he was appointed to West Point, as a cadet from the old Third Congressional District. Hazing then was so prevalent that the youth was so homesick he wrote his sister: "I am coming home if I have to fail to do it. If I owned Hades and West Point the latter would be for rent. I would reside in the former." It is safe to say he found the way to return home. The appointment was kept open a year by his father's warm personal friend, Congressman John E. Kenna, afterwards United States Senator John Kenna, (he whose statue adorns Statuary Hall at Washington, and one of the greatest of West Virginians.) The nearer the time came, the greater the horror of West Point to young Simpson who had been in training during that time and when the second appointment came, he rebelled against it so strongly that, on this occasion, he escaped. Charles with his elder sister, took a special course of instruction under Prof. W. J. Kenny, and there is no doubt but that, with his splendid mental ability, he could have returned and remained at West Point, if he would. He was never of robust constitution. He spent some time as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and, in 1884, was appointed a Railway Postal Clerk, which he followed until 1890. On May 17th of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Effie Yanthus Martin, of Charleston, daughter of Hon. Lewis A. Martin. (He was not only a practicing attorney and represented his county in the State Legislature, but was a Lieutenant in the Civil War and for many years represent-



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ed the United States as Consul to Mexico.) His first wife, mother of Effie Y. Martin, was Miss Annie Ferguson, daughter of Judge James Ferguson, a distinguished West Virginia jurist, and framer of the first West Virginia constitution.

To the marriage of Charles K. Simpson and Effie Y. Martin, his wife, one child was born, Livia Nye Simpson, at Point Pleasant, May 28, 1892.

After Charles Simpson's marriage he embarked with a partner in the hardware and undertaking business, but ill health prevented his attention to business. A financial panic was upon the country and he was unfortunate in his selection of a partner. His business was transferred to Huntington, but it only hastened the day of insolvency and his earnings of years were swept away. With his earnings gone and his health gone, one would think that life held naught in store for him, but he made a heroic effort for recovery and his friends never knew of his murmuring save when, in poetic muse, he poured out his heart to the Great Author of his being.

His artistic temperment was such that his uncultured talent developed some splendid portrait work, while as a cartoonist, had he devoted his time thereto, he would no doubt have gained renown.

Returning from Washington, D. C., where he had spent several weeks in Providence Hospital, his death occurred on a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad train near Terra Alta. His remains were brought to Grafton and prepar-



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ed for burial from which point they were sent to Point Pleasant for interment in Lone Oak Cemetery, beside his father and where, too, his mother was soon laid beside them. His death occurred Aug. 21, 1894. The funeral was conducted from his parental home. Rev. Scott, of the Presbyterian Church and Rev. Grinnen, of the Episcopal Church, officiating, the service being concluded at Lone Oak Cemetery, by the Masonic order, of which he was a member.

After Charles K. Simpson's death, his wife entered Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, to become a trained nurse. Her educational qualifications, tact, executive ability and pleasing manner found her at the time of her graduation the first assistant to the Superintendent, Mrs. Nutting, who had held that position since the opening of that famous institution. After an invaluable experience at the Hopkins, Mrs. Simpson became the Superintendent and head of Nurses' Training school at Boston, thence to Albany, New York, where she held a similar position. In these positions she met with most cultured people. She is not only widely read, but broadly cultured and has been in demand in the homes of some of the most eminent people of the country, where she has formed true friendships. Her wide knowledge of books has made her a valuable traveling companion, and, in 1909, and again in 1910, she was one of a company leisurely touring Europe, making a trip of 12,000 miles by Auto, which was not only enjoyable to her, but, because of her fund



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of information, she was able to add so abundantly to the pleasure of those in whose company she traveled. Her daughter has had excellent educational advantages, studying in the best schools of the United States and Canada.

On March 1, 1911, Mrs. Simpson became the Superintendent of Nurses at Bellview Hospital, New York, the acme of achievement, in her profession. Before being released from that position to take the Superintendency of the Illinois Training School for Nurses in Chicago at a handsome increase of salary, she prepared a text book for the use of Bellview Training School, which has since been copy-righted by Bellview and has become a text book in the best training schools of the country, Columbia University being one of the first to adopt it.

### MARY MARGARET (SIMPSON) BRYAN.

Mary Margaret (Simpson) Bryan, daughter of George Perry Simpson and Phebe Almeda Kennedy, was born at Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio. She was united in marriage with Nathaniel Lyons Bryan, (son of Wm. H. Bryan and Julia Leonard, his wife,) at the old Simpson home at Point Pleasant, on June 1, 1897. To this union, on May 5, 1898, was born, Natalie Simpson Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was educated in the schools of his county and at the Gallia Academy at Gallipolis, Ohio. He graduated from the Law Department at the University of Mich-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

igan, at Ann Arbor. He died at Point Pleasant, January 24, 1911, and is buried beside his kindred in the Maddy Cemetery opposite Point Pleasant, near Kanauga, Ohio.

Mrs. Bryan early in life developed a talent for music and not only studied under proficient local teachers, but studied voice and piano at the Broad Street Conservatory of Music at Philadelphia. For a number of years, she taught vocal music and continued her studies at the West Virginia State University, taking her diploma in Music at Chicago. Mrs. Bryan, before her marriage, taught four successful terms in the Point Pleasant Schools. Her phenomenal understanding of and love for children not only made her work a success, but after she had ceased to teach, she continued to be a student of child life and child methods until she is recognized as one of the best primary workers in the State. This ability has been recognized by the head of West Virginia's Educational Department, and for ten years she has been a State Institute Instructor of School Music and Primary Methods during her summer vacations. She is possessed of that human touch that holds to her her audiences and she so imparts her enthusiasm as soon to leaven the whole audience.

Since January, 1914, she has been the Law Clerk in the office of her brother-in-law, Judge Poffenbarger, of the Supreme Court at Charleston.

She was one of the Charter Members of The Four O'Clock Club, (the oldest Federated Woman's Club in



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West Virginia,) founded in 1892. She is a Charter Member of The Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, D. A. R., at Point Pleasant, transferring her original membership from The Gen'l Joseph Spencer Chapter at Portsmouth, Ohio. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since early girlhood. She has been active in both Church and Sunday School work. She and her daughter reside at Charleston, West Virginia. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

### DR. JOHN NATHAN SIMPSON.

Dr. John Nathan Simpson, second son of George Perry Simpson and Phebe Almeda Kennedy, his wife, was born at Mason City, West Virginia, March 19, 1869. With his parents, he moved to Point Pleasant, in 1872, where he grew to manhood. He attended the public schools of his town. At seventeen years of age he began the profession of teaching, which he continued for two years. In the Autumn of 1889, he entered the University of Tennessee and continued a year. Because of typhoid fever, he was unable to return until the next year, but recovered in time to take a business course at Frankfort, Kentucky, graduating, the spring of 1890. In 1891, he returned to Nashville, and, in the spring of 1892, graduated with a degree of Literary Instructor. Again spending another year at Nashville in the spring of 1893, he graduated, taking an A. B. Degree. He became the first assistant teacher to the Superintendent of Marshall College in which position he



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continued for four years. The next year, he was elected Principal of the Huntington public schools, which position he resigned the following year to enter Johns Hopkins Medical College at Baltimore, where he graduated four years later with an M. D. degree, being the first West Virginian to graduate from the Medical department of the Hopkins University. He was then elected the head of the Medical Department of the State University of West Virginia, and is now (1915) the Dean of Medicine of the West Virginia University. His affiliation with the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, made him an associate professor thereof, which position he was holding in 1905, the summer of which he spent abroad in medical research. His positions and Alma Mater gave him entrance into the medical world of Europe and the British Isles that was not only a source of great benefit, but pleasure, with social advantages enjoyed by few tourists. His familiarity with the languages added interest to his travels.

On Dec. 22, 1906, he was united in marriage with Miss Grace Emily Donley, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of Capt. Jos. B. Donley, he was not only a Commissioned Captain in the Union Army, War between the States, but one of the gallant men receiving a medal from Congress for services that constituted his eligibility in the Legion of Honor. He later represented his district in Congress and for many years has been one of the most active business men of his city. His wife, Emily Wells,



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

is a member of the eminent families of the Virginias, Ohio and Pennsylvania, of that name.

Grace Emily Donley graduated from the Waynesburg public schools and took a degree from the Waynesburg College.

Dr. Simpson and wife are residents of Morgantown, West Virginia. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Simpson is a member of the Elizabeth Ludding Hagan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and Dr. Simpson is an A. F. and A. M. and member of Monongalia County and West Virginia State Medical Associations. They are the parents of one son, John Nathan, Jr., born March 25, 1910, the only Simpson of the name in the 5th generation, descending from Josiah Simpson, Revolutionary Soldier, from New Hampshire. He is the 7th generation in descent from Andrew Simpson, emigrant, 1725, to Boston. On Dec. 21, 1914, a daughter, Patricia Donley, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

### Fourth Generation.

#### Paternal.

POFFENBARGER, Henry, born in Washington County, Maryland, near Hagerstown, was a soldier of the War of 1812, having enlisted in Augusta City, Virginia, in Captain Brisco G. Baldwin's Company. In 1816 he emigrated to Ohio. He was three times married:



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

1. Margaret Von Ferson,
2. Lydia Gilliland,
3. Margaret Ann Martin.

This line is traced from the marriage of Lydia Gilliland, who was born June 8, 1813, married Nov. 31, 1832, died Nov. 26, 1849. Henry Poffenbarger, a member of the Methodist Church, was not only a pillar of strength in his church and a leading citizen, but was one of the most enterprising men in the Kanawha Valley. He was not only a skilled blacksmith at a time when all farm implements were made by hand, but operated a grist mill, was a successful farmer and bought the first reaper ever brought to the Kanawha Valley.

Of the two brothers who came West, as it was then termed, John became a soldier in the War of 1812, enlisting in Washington County, Ohio, as a private in Captain Elis Baker's Co. 3rd (Stembal's) Regiment, Maryland Militia. He entered the service August 27, 1814, and, at the close, settled at Ross County, Ohio, near Adelpia. Henry Poffenbarger was an administrator of his father's estate. While in Augusta City, Augusta County, Virginia, he enlisted as a private in Captain Brisco G. Baldwin's Company of Mounted Riflemen, Virginia Militia, serving from September 29, 1813, to January 16, 1814, and as a private in Captain Alexander R. Given's Company (also known as Lieut. Samuel Crawford's Company) McDowell's 5th Regiment, Virginia Militia, from August 30,



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1814, to September 23, 1814, as is seen of record in the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

Henry Poffenbarger married first, Margaret Von Ferson, Aug. 21, 1816. To this union were born:

1. Mary Poffenbarger, who married William Davis.
2. Nancy Poffenbarger, who married John Williams.
3. Charles Poffenbarger,—————
4. Hermean Poffenbarger,—————
5. John R. Poffenbarger, born Dec. 21, 1812, died Oct. 22, 1844.
6. Frances A. Poffenbarger, born Oct. 15, 1818, died Jan. 31, 1819.

Henry Poffenbarger's second wife was Lydia Gilliland, who was born June, 1813, and died Nov. 26, 1859. To this union were born:

1. Virginia Poffenbarger, born March 21, 1831.
2. Clinton Poffenbarger, born Sept. 15, 1832.
3. Franklin Poffenbarger, born March 13, 1835.
4. William Henry Poffenbarger, born Dec. 1, 1837.
5. Rachel Poffenbarger, born April 13, 1839.

Henry Poffenbarger's third wife was Margaret Ann Martin. To this union were born:

1. Margarette Poffenbarger, born Feb. 29, 1856.
2. Henrietta Poffenbarger, born Nov. 9, 1857, died young.
3. Julius Poffenbarger, born July 5, 1854, died in infancy.

The POFFENBARGER FAMILY of West Virginia, who descend from Henry, the Soldier of the War of 1812,



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are traced through his sons Clinton, heretofore mentioned, and William Henry, of Mason County. His son Franklin, born in Mason County now West Virginia, located in Illinois. Of the children of Clinton Poffengarger and Sarah Lewis, besides Judge George Poffenbarger, heretofore mentioned, there are: Henry Poffenbarger, born in Mason County, married Ellen Morris of Mason County. To this union have been born:

1. Katherine, born in Mason County, West Virginia. Married at the home of her parents in the city of Wheeling, where the family now reside, on Feb. 8th, 1910, David A. McKee, a native of Illinois, born Nov. 2, 1879. He located in Wheeling and has there engaged in the practice of the Law since 1906. He is Prosecuting Attorney of Ohio County.
2. Emory, unmarried, resident of Wheeling.
3. Hoy, unmarried, resident of Wheeling.
4. Ellen (Nell), born in Mason County. Resides with her parents at Wheeling.

Poffenbarger, Lewis son of Clinton, is a practical farmer and stockman. He and his sister Mary are unmarried. They, with their venerable father, reside at the old homestead at Beech Hill.

Poffenbarger, Monroe son of Clinton Poffenbarger and wife Sarah Lewis was born in Arbuckle District, Mason County, Nov. 3, 1863, married Feb. 23, 1894, Margaret Beard, born, May 3, 1870, daughter of Hon. Jabez Beard



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and Martha J. Crouch his wife. Jabez Beard, the son of Adam Beard and Margaret E. Crouch who settled in Mason County in 1845, coming from Bedford County, Virginia. Mrs Jabez Beard the daughter of Jacob Crouch and Elizabeth Mitchell his wife. Monroe Poffenbarger is a prosperous Arbuckle District farmer. He held the office of Deputy Sheriff for four years. Mrs. Poffenbarger was a successful teacher for several years before her marriage. The children born to this union are:

1. Helen, born Aug. 7, 1896. She is a teacher in the schools of her district.
2. Marcus S., born Aug. 7, 1896.
3. Jesse J., born Nov. 5, 1899.
4. Sarah Martha.

Franklin Poffenbarger, son of Henry Poffenbarger and Lydia Gilliland his wife, was born in Mason County, March 13, 1835. He married at Macomb, Ill., Maria Graves, daughter of Nathan J. Graves and wife Caroline. They located at Jacksonville, Ill., where he was a successful merchant. He there died Sept. 4, 1894. He was a member of the M. E. Church, an A. F. & A. M. with the degree of Knight Templar. His children were:

1. Janet, born Jan. 1866, married Jan. 9, 1907, Walter E. Thompson.
2. Frank, born March 4, 1868. Died Aug.———he married Virginia Ills. He was survived by his wife and children: Helen and Orval.
3. Caroline, born May 3, 18—, married———Ballou



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and resides at Sacramento, Cal. They have child,  
Gene.

Rachel Poffenbarger, daughter of Henry Poffenbarger and wife Lydia, married 1st,———Garland, 2nd James Hannan. Issue by 1st marriage Frank Garland. He located at Jacksonville, Ill., and is a successful merchant. He married Minnie———-. To them was born one daughter, Clarissie.

William Henry Poffenbarger, son of Henry Poffenbarger and Lydia Gilliland, his wife, was born Dec. 1, 1837, in Arbuckle District, Mason County, and, on September 8, 1861, he married Mildred Virginia Maupin, born Aug. 26, 1840, died, Sep. 30, 1905, daughter of Thomas Cobb Maupin and Mary Margaret White, his wife. The children of this union were:

1. Sarah Ann, born Oct. 4, 1862.
2. John Webster, born Sep. 12, 1864.
3. Thomas Henry, born Jan. 28, 1867.
4. Samuel Junius, born Apr. 1, 1869, died Mar. 13, 1897.
5. Harriett Garland, born Mar. 5, 1871.
6. Janette Madora, born June 4, 1873.
7. Edmond Franklin, born July 7, 1875, died July 6, 1876.
8. Lillie Frances, born June 10, 1877.
9. Alfred } Alfred, died Mar. 15, 1880.
10. Harry } Twins, born Mar. 15, 1880.
11. Robert Andrew, born May 14, 1881, of these:

1. Sarah Ann Poffenbarger, born Oct. 4, 1862, on Mar. 22, 1887, was married to Rankin J. Hill, born May 7,



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

1855, son of Jonathan Hill and Maria Stephens, his wife, who came with her parents, Apollo Stephens and Elizabeth Hall, his wife, from Virginia in 1843. Rankin J. Hill is a native of Arbuckle District, born at Beech Hill, and is now a prosperous farmer on Kanawha Three Mile. While the marriage has been a happy one, no children have blessed the union.

2. John Wesley Poffenbarger, son of Wm. H. Poffenbarger and Mildred V. Maupin, his wife, was born in Arbuckle District in Mason County on Sep. 12, 1864. In 1888, he moved to Jacksonville, Ill., where he married Laura Bell Moore on Mar. 30, 1892, she the daughter of Wm. Dent Moore and Emily Simpson, his wife. Laura B. Moore, was born Feb. 1, 1862, died Feb. 21, 1903, and is buried at Butler, Mo. To this union was born Mildred Moore Poffenbargar, Jan. 27, 1893.

3. Thomas Henry Poffenbarger, son of Wm. H. Poffenbarger and Mildred V. Maupin, his wife, born Jan. 28, 1867, married Ola L. Hall, born Aug. 10, 1880, on Dec. 24, 1899, she the daughter of Thomas Hall, and ————— his wife, he the son of Benjamin Hall, born in Fauquier County, Virginia, Mar. 17, 1819, he the son of Lewis Hall, (who married Elizabeth Day), a soldier of the War of 1812, and who emigrated to Mason County in 1834. The wife of Benjamin Hall I. was Harriett, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Mason) Sanders, who settled in Mason County in 1829. The children of Thomas H. Poffenbarger and Ola L. Hall, his wife, are:



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Marie, born Apr. 17, 1901.

Martha, born Jan. 26, 1903, died May 7, 1906.

Charles Andrew, born Apr. 26, 1905.

Frank, born Dec. 29, 1909.

5. Harriet Garland, daughter of Wm. H. Poffenbarger and Mildred V. Maupin, his wife, born in Arbuckle District, Mar. 5, 1871, married Oct. 23, 1894, James Smith Henderson, born Mar. 16, 1869, son of Samuel Bruce Henderson and Lydia S. George, his wife. Mr. Henderson owns one of the best farms on Kanawha, residing on Kanawha Five Mile at the old George Homestead, which he inherited and has added thereto. The children of this union are:

Herbert Thomas, born June 21, 1896.

Frances, born Oct. 11, 1898.

6. Janette Madora Poffenbarger, daughter of Wm. H. Poffenbarger and Mildred V. Maupin, his wife, was born in Arbuckle District on June 4, 1873; June 9, 1897, married to Charles P. Alexander, born June 9, 1872, son of S. W. Alexander and Mary Florence Sayre, his wife, of Letart, Ohio. They reside at Akron, Ohio, where Mr. Alexander has charge of the Department of Science in the public schools of that city. He was educated at Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, and has followed the profession of teaching, always being able to command good positions. The children of this union are:

Mary Virginia, born May 28, 1899.

Harriett Beatrice, born June 1, 1902.



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Charles Emerson, born May 4, 1908.

8. Lillie Frances Poffenbarger, daughter of Wm. H. Poffenbarger and Mildred V. Maupin, his wife, born June 10, 1877, married Earl K. Emerick, Sep. 1, 1906, he the son of Jos. J. Emerick, and———Mitchell, his wife, Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Emerick and wife reside at Wheeling, W. Va., where he follows the business of type machine operator and general printing. To this union has been born:

William J., born Mar. 4, 1909.

11. Robert Andrew Poffenbarger, son of Wm. H. Poffenbarger and Mildred V. Maupin, his wife, was born in Arbuckle District, May 14, 1881. He was educated in the schools of the district and made teaching a stepping stone. In 1901 he took a course in stenography at Marshall Business College, in Huntington, W. Va., and at once entered upon his duties as Private Secretary to Judge George Poffenbarger, of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals; which position of honor and trust he held for twelve years. He is now the Law Order Clerk to the Supreme Court, assistant to the Chief Clerk, Wm. B. Mathews.

On August 28, 1907, he was married to Annie Ree Sullivan, born Jan. 1, 1886, daughter of Daniel M. Sullivan and Eliza Jane Scott, his wife, and a grand daughter of William Sullivan and Eliza Greenlee, his wife, who emigrated from Augusta County, Virginia, in 1816. Daniel M. Sullivan, father of Mrs. Poffenbarger, was a member of Com-



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pany B. 13th W. Va. Infantry, enlisting at Point Pleasant, Aug. 12, 1862, and was mustered out at Wheeling, June 22, 1865. He died at Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 22, 1904, and is survived by his widow, a woman of great culture, who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Poffenbarger. To this union two children have been born:  
Daniel Gwinn, born Jan. 5, 1914.

—————born, October———1915.

Mr. Poffenbarger is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and is active in the work, holding the position of member of the Board of Stewards and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday School. He has been a Master Mason since 1907 and has taken the degree of Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar.

Virginia Poffenbarger, eldest daughter of Henry Poffenbarger and Lydia Gilland his wife, was born in Ar-buckle district, Mason County, Virginia, March 24, 1831. She was educated in the ante-bellum schools and by a private instructress. She was fully prepared to become the wife of Rev. Wm. Wilson, a Methodist divine whose life she fully supplemented. He was a native of Maryland, born Feb. 7, 1819. He began his pastorate at the Pittsburgh Conference in 1849 and continued in that service until his death, which occurred Aug. 25, 1860. He was buried at Macomb, Ill., where he was then located. His widow survives as do the following children:

1. Mary Medora Wilson, born Dec. 9, 1851, married Aug. 31, 1875, Robert T. Quinn, son of Martha and Robt.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Quinn, to whom were born Edward, Oliver T., Morris, Virginia, Walter and Robert.

2. William H. Wilson, born Nov. 27, 1854, married Eva Slade, (daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Slade,) to whom were born: Claude, Earl, Lee and Virginia.

3. Edmund J. Wilson, born Sept. 22, 1857, married Harriet Hines, to whom were born: Nellie M., and Harvey E.

LEWIS, George, farmer, residing in Robinson District, Mason County, Virginia, married on Jan. 27, 1831, Ann Pullin. George Lewis died March, 1862; Ann (Pullin) Lewis died June, 1869.

They had issue:

Charles E., Frances, George W., Elizabeth, Johnathan and Sarah, wife of Clinton Poffenbarger.

### Fourth Generation.

#### Maternal.

SIMPSON, Judge Nathan, born near Corinth, Maine, May 3d, 1804, married at Dover, now Chauncey, Athens County, Ohio, May 15th, 1832, Livia Nye, born Feb. 13th, 1812. She died June 11th, 1845, and is buried at the Miles Cemetery, at Rutland, Ohio. Judge Simpson married 2nd, Ann Hendry, a native of Fredrick County, Md., who bore him a daughter, Ann Elizabeth, who married Thomas J. Booth, a native of England, and died without issue.

The children by the first marriage were:



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1. Livia Mandana, married Alvin M. C. Bingham.
2. George Perry, born Feb. 12th, 1839, married Phebe A. Kennedy.
3. Rosantha, died in childhood.

Judge Simpson's died at Middleport, Ohio, April, 1879, interment in the Middleport Cemetery, beside his second wife. Judge Lasley, one of his former law partners, was his biographer in a published obituary, when he said of him :

### JUDGE NATHAN SIMPSON.

"As the nocturnal shades were yielding to the aggressive rays of daylight on Monday morning, the sands of an eventful and checkered life ran out, viz: Hon. Nathan Simpson. He was born on the cold and sterile soil of Corinth, Maine, May 3, 1804. His father emigrated with his family to Rutland, this County, in 1817, which was then a comparative wilderness. Consequently his opportunities for an early education were unusually poor; but a strong, active mind as his would not be idle. In his earlier years he formed the acquaintance of Judge Arthur Merrill, who was then a lad of some culture from Cincinnati. His friendship continued to the last, and it probably did much toward determining Judge Simpson's life and professional selection. In the absence of libraries and means of a liberal instruction, the Bible and ordinary common school text books were about the only means of acquiring knowledge in such a community. Winter schools, three months



in the year, were the academical appliances. These were under the Supervision of Samuel Halliday, an Auditor of the County of Meigs. Here he received the rudiments of his education. These, supplemented by the numerous religious discussions and conversations which were kept up, and in which Judge Simpson participated actively, were his early educators. He was yet the creature of an untried ambition, but on the 15th of May, 1832, he was married to Miss Livia Nye, of Athens County. She was a woman of unusual intellectual ability, possessed of some means, and very ambitious. She detected before, or anyhow soon after marriage, the elements of strength in her husband's character, and determined to improve and expand them. She devoted her evenings to instructing him in those branches in which he was deficient, and in 1834, she persuaded him to attend college at Athens. His improvement began to show itself alike in the social circle and on the stump. His proud wife was the first to notice it, and to urge him to participation in public life. The first fruits of this was his appointment as an Associate Judge. Judge Merrill had studied law, and proposed attending lectures at Cincinnati. He asked Judge Simpson to accompany him, and the now still prouder wife *urged* him, and he finally consented to go, and they returned in the year 1844, and were soon admitted to the practice of law. Judge Simpson immediately formed a partnership with Hon. S. F. Vinton, M. C. He was twice a candidate for Congress, viz: In 1848 and 1852. He was twice elect-



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ed Prosecuting Attorney, the last position of public trust he ever held. He was twice married, the second time to Ann Hendry in September, 1846. For several years he was the senior member of the law firm of Simpson & Lasley, (W. H.) Shortly after the dissolution of the firm a disease of the eyes unfitted him for the active pursuit of his profession and he moved to Mason County, W. Va. Having acquired a competency, he expected to pass his days in quiet. But the Independent Republicans and Democrats solicited him to run for the Legislature in 1867, when the question of the repeal of the test oath was before the people of that State. He consented and was defeated, as was his party. He was an ardent advocate of the restoration of the right of franchise to the white citizens of the south. For years he acted with the Democratic party and had divorced himself from narrow and illiberal creeds. He died, as expressed to his son a day or two previous to his death, in the belief that "the God who created would care for him as He did even the sparrow that falleth to the ground." Man's noblest epitaph is that written on the grateful and appreciative hearts of his fellowmen, and life-time companions. Thus viewed, the large concourse of old friends that followed his remains to their final home, was only typical of the wreath of immortality that shall crown him in that 'beautiful summer land.' The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church by Rev. D. L. Chapin assisted by the Rev. P. S. Davis. Text: Job 17:15."



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Pall bearers were selected from the legal profession: Judges Cartwright, Morrill and Lasley, Mayor D. A. Russell and Esquires T. L. Montague and B. M. Cade.

Another biographer of his has said: "The country being almost a wilderness, the advantages of procuring an education were small, but such as they were he availed himself of them; and being of an active and persevering cast of mind, he could never be an idle or indifferent spectator of the passing scenes around him. Whether in religion, politics or social gatherings he always took an active part. In those days, there were but few mail routes, newspapers scarce, books but few, the Bible, a text-book in schools and the family, and daily read; politics none. In those days, religious meetings were the only opening for young men for developing the mind. Judge Simpson, like many other young men, improved his gift and spoke in "meeting," studied and read such books as came in his way, and began to discuss free will, fate, election and other kindred subjects ecclesiastically, as was the fashion of the day, and soon attracted the attention of the older brethren as a gifted young brother. But another field was coming into view, which attracted his attention. Politics began to be discussed, and he took quite an interest in the political questions of the day—of public men, like J. Q. Adams, Clay, Webster and others, and soon found himself quite a politician—and about these times, owing to favorable combinations of circumstances, he entered the marriage state. On the 15th day of May, 1832, he was



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

married to Miss Livia Nye, of Athens County, Ohio. Being an intellectual woman of strong will, she did much to encourage him to perseverance and study, and to prepare himself for some of the public positions of life. He listened to her counsel and commenced renewing his studies, and in 1834 commenced a course of studies at Athens College. The time he had spent in college had marked influence upon him, and was a great help to him in after life."

"In conclusion—he was a man of large mind, with great originality of thought; in the law school as a student, he was soon in the front rank, second to none; at the bar as a jury lawyer, in an important case with an able opponent on the opposite side, it never failed to bring forth his full forensic powers; his logic, his strong powers of appeal, made him the peer of any jury lawyer that has appeared at the bar of Meigs county. In politics—on the stump he was powerful, always commanded an audience and held his audience, and few of his opponents cared to meet him in debate. He was always a true friend, social in his habits, easy to form acquaintances, and always the center of the group, whether religious, political or social; his reading, his illustrations and colloquial powers were attractive; his magnetism made him the center of attraction or head-center of his friends. But we must close. He has fought the battle of life, and has we trust, gone to his reward."

The love of this great man for his son, is one of the most beautiful of life's memories. He gloried in the suc-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

cesses of this, his only son, who never had a more interested specator in his public career than was this devoted father. And yet he was such a critic that while he applauded that to be admired, yet he pointed out each defect with such delicacy, as not to offend, but with such tact as was sure next time to find it remedied. He treated his daughter-in-law with all the tenderness he showed his own daughters and with the deference that he would a queen, and she returned the love full fold. His grandchildren, he idolized. His coming was hailed with delight. Some treat or treasure was sure to accompany each visit. His memory has been a benediction and the greatest tribute paid him is that in each generation of his now living progeny there has been a Nathan Simpson.

The following is a copy of his diploma, yet preserved by his grandson, Nye Simpson Bingham:

THE CORPORATION  
Of The  
CINCINNATI COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF OHIO,  
And The  
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
To All Who May Read This Diploma,  
GREETING

Be it Known, That we, the President and Trustees of said College, upon the recommendation of William Green, William S. Groesbeck, Ezekiel S. Flathes, Alexander H. McGuffey, William R. Morris, Jordan A. Pugh,



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Adam N. Riddle, Charles L. Telford, Daniel VanMatre,  
Edward Woodruff,

Gentlemen learned in the Law, and designated by us to make examination, have admitted NATHAN SIMPSON, to the Degree of BACHELOR OF LAWS, and do hereby commend him to all who belong to the Republic of Letters.

In Testimony whereof, THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY of the Board of Trustees, the PRESIDENT Of The College, and the Members of the FACULTY OF LAW, at the Hall of the CINCINNATI COLLEGE, have set their hands and the Corporate Seal to this DIPLOMA this second day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

The Cincinnati College Chartered 1819	}	H. GREEN, President of the Board.
		PEYTON J.—Secretary of the Board.
		TH. S. BIGGS, President of the College.
		T. WALKER, Professor of Law.

### MRS. LIVIA NYE SIMPSON.

Livia Nye, was born at Rainbow, Ohio, at the home of her grandfather Ebenezer Nye, near Marietta, where her father, George Nye, and wife, Lydia Gardner, resided prior to moving to Athens county, Ohio, where three more children were born. Livia was the second of four daughters, the youngest child being George, an only son. The



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Nyes were a family who laid great store by education and as the daughters grew to womanhood, having secured such education as they could at home, they were sent to Woodstock, Connecticut, to complete their education. They were well to do farmers. When Livia was nearing her twentieth year, there came to her home, Nathan Simpson, of Meigs County, Ohio, who had emigrated in 1817, when thirteen years of age, with his parents, from Maine. He was the son of Josiah Simpson, a Revolutionary soldier.

Nathan Simpson was admittedly the handsomest man in all that country around. He stood six feet, one inch, in his stocking feet. He was splendidly proportioned, of knightly bearing, with curling brown hair, dark blue eyes and fair complexion. He was as well educated as the young men of his time in the frontier country. Availing himself of all the books that came his way, he was able in debate on religious subjects, that being the forum upon which the debate was waged, discussing the subjects of foreordination, predestination, baptism, etc.

When he appeared at the home of George Nye, it was supposed that Lucy Nye, who was the most beautiful of the sisters, was the attraction, as Livia was plain of face. But not so. Nathan's eye had caught a glimpse of the soul of the woman and when he asked to repeat his visit, it was to Livia he addressed himself. When he asked if he might drive over from the adjoining county on the following Sunday, she replied, (although not twenty years of



age,) "Mr. Simpson, it depends upon what your intentions are. If you mean to marry me, you may come, otherwise, I have no time to fool." She was as modest as a violet, yet she hated a coquet. She knew that Nathan Simpson might have his choice of the girls of her acquaintance. She knew her love, her happiness were at stake and with courageous heart she must know her fate. It came as a great surprise to Mr. Simpson, yet with his analytical mind he knew at once she was right. He weighed her in the balance and she was not found wanting. A woman so courageous, so refined, so well educated, would make a companion for any man, that would insure happiness and he promptly said, "I mean business." The courtship was not long and on May 15, 1832, the marriage was solemnized.

Judge Simpson dying when the writer was but a child, it did not occur to us to ask if the wedding was a quiet one or whether all the country folks were there and the wedding was followed with feasting and dancing, or what the bride's gown was or what the style of the second day dress, for the "Infair" was, an event second in those days only to the wedding day, but we do know from the good husband that they went at once to their house-keeping at Rutland, Ohio, in Meigs County, and that here the wife was the housekeeper and that none could excel her in culinary art, in spinning and weaving and butter making and poultry raising and yet she never lost her interest in the educational world, and that she urged her



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

husband to pursue his studies and together they toiled and strove to that end.

Mrs. Simpson was awake to everything that meant the success of her family. She not only encouraged her husband and managed the home and the farm in his absence, but she became the mother of three children, Livia Mandana, born November, 1835, Rosantha, born 1837, who died in childhood and George Perry, born Feb. 12, 1839. Livia was an ardent Christian and was a member of the Campbellite or Christian Church, the prevailing organization in her county at that time. Lucius Bingham, an aged resident of Meigs county, in 1878, pointed out to the writer a church near Rutland, where an attempt had been made to have a revival. The meeting had been in progress for many days with no apparent results. Mrs. Simpson had been an interested and prayerful spectator in the audience. The minister had made his last appeal, but with no result. He was about to dismiss the congregation, when she stepped to the front of the church and amid a hushed silence offered a prayer that seemed a very road way from earth to heaven, so eloquent, so earnest, that there was scarcely a dry eye in the house. When it was closed she made an appeal for their souls. The result was magnetic and before the meeting closed in that small congregation sixty men and women were brought to Christ and a tidal wave of religion was started, whose influence was felt in that neighborhood for years. Who can say but that her in-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

fluence is rebounding and will go on swelling through all the ages.

Prior to her death she had been ill for some months. Before her demise, she asked that after a respectful time had elapsed that her husband, Nathan Simpson, should unite in marriage with Miss Ann Hendry, who, with her brother Isaac and sister Elizabeth, had emigrated from Frederick County, Maryland. She stated that Miss Hendry was a woman of culture, refinement and education and that she would like her children raised up under such an influence. Complying with his promise, in September, 1845, Nathan was united in marriage with Ann Hendry and in 1847, March 21st, there was born at Rutland, to this union Ann Elizabeth Simpson, who in September, 1874, was united in marriage with T. J. Booth. She died May 4, 1907, and was buried at Middleport, Ohio, beside her parents. Her husband returned to England.

Mrs. W. W. Gates, of Portsmouth, Ohio, a first cousin of Livia's, yet living in 1915, writes of her: "My recollection was of the comment of her family, of her love of her kindred and her great industry. That she frequently rode horseback from Rutland to the mouth of Leading Creek, near Middleport, to spend the day at her uncle, Melzar Nye's. That while riding through on horseback, with her little daughter seated behind her, she knitted all the way en route so that, at the close of a pleasant day's visit, she had completed the knitting of a pair of socks."



Fourth Generation,  
Maternal.

KENNEDY, James, born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, November 23d, 1822, thence with his parents to Meigs County, Ohio, was, in his early manhood as was his father before him, a farmer. He married January 27th, 1842, Marie Marguerite Von Schritlz, Rev. Jacob Delay of the Methodist church, officiating. The family resided first at Dexter, Ohio, thence to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he engaged in the salt industry, thence in 1868, to Mason, West Virginia, until October 5th, 1901, at which time occurred the death of Mr. Kennedy. He was laid to rest in the Adamsville cemetery. His widow and unmarried daughter resided with the daughter, Mrs. Esther J. Frey, at Waverly, Ohio, where Mrs. Kennedy's death occurred August 25th, 1903. She was interred at Mason, beside her husband.

Mr. Kennedy was from early manhood, a devoted churchman. His declining years were spent in retirement from the arduous cares of life. His time was spent with his books, his friends and his church. For many years he was the Superintendent of his Sunday School, class leader and a teacher of the Bible class.

His political affiliations were always with the Democratic party, but he was not a politician in any sense of the word. He never aspired to any political office, altho he served as the Mayor of Mason, after being elected without any solicitation on his part. He gave that office



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

3. Melvina Louise, born May 8th, 1848, married John W. Zepp. No issue.
4. Elizabeth Von Schrilzt, born Sept. 9th, 1850, unmarried, died Dec. 5th, 1908.
5. Lydia Margaret, born Apr. 30th, 1856, married Chas. W. Welton, died without issue.
6. Antoinette Osborne, born Apr. 24th, 1858, married Thos. W. Malone, no issue.
7. Murl Willis, born Feb. 15th, 1864, married first, Edward Hearne, second, J. Harry Shrewsbury. Issue by first marriage, daughter Elane; issue by second marriage, son, Willis Shrewsbury.

### Fifth Generation.

#### Paternal.

POFFENBARGER, John, of Washington County, Maryland, was a prosperous man and skilled artisan. He operated large blacksmith shops and was a prosperous farmer. In his will he appointed his son Henry as one of the administrators of his estate. No marriage records being then recorded in Maryland, we find by his will that his wife's name was Mary, maiden name unknown as is disclosed in the previous records of the family where for three other generations the wife was Mary, surname before marriage unknown.

#### Will of John Poffenbarger.

The following is of record in the office of the Recorder of Washington County, Maryland, at Hagerstown:



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

“IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. I, John Poffenbarger of Washington County, and State of Maryland, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say first I will and devise that all my just Debts and funeral charges be paid and discharged by my executors hereinafter mentioned. I also will and desire that my beloved Wife, Mary, do keep my whole estate real and personal under her care as long as she lives, namely: the plantation that I live and every individual that is on it and also I will that the Land in Virginia consisting of Eight Hundred and six Acres more or less, shall not be disposed of until after my Wife's Decease. And then I Will that all my whole estate shall be sold, only some small legacies hereafter mentones and be divided as follows: first, I Will that my Son Adam Poffenbarger shall have fifty pounds Extraordinary, and also I Will that my Daughter Polly shall have fifty pounds and Kitchen Dresser, and One Bed and all that belongs thereto, and Cow, and Saddle. This legacy is also extraordinary. and then I Will that the remainder of the whole amount of my whole said estate shall be divided to my eight Children hereafter mentioned, as the money becomes due, namely: Adam, Valentine, Henry, John, Simon, Christian, Caty, Eackel and Polly, shall each have share alike, Excepting the above mentioned Legacies, and it is further my Will that my executors hereinafter mentioned shall make Deeds for the Lands they sell, namely: for



the place I live on above mentioned Containing One Hundred and fifty-two acres, and for the land in Virginia above mentioned and I do hereby make, Constitute and Appoint Robert Smith and my son, Henry Poffenbarger my whole and sole executors of this my last Will and Testament dated this 8th day of August, Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-five.

JOHN POFFENBARGER.”

Signed and sealed and Delivered. }  
 Peter Light. Michael Hammond. }  
 Peter Hammond.

On the back of the original Will of the aforesaid John Poffenbarger is writting showing endorsements, to-wit:

“Washington County, SS. On the second day of May, Seventeen Hundred and Ninety-six, came Robert Smith and Henry Poffenbarger and made Oath and that the within instrument of writing is true and the whole Will and Testament of John Poffenbarger that hath come to their hands and possession, and that they do not know of any other, and at the same time came Peter Light and solemnly declared and affirmed, and Michael Hammond, and Peter Hammond the three subscribing Witnesses to the within last Will and Testament of John Poffenbarger late of said County, Deceased, and severally made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, that they did see the Testator therein named sign and seal this Will. That they heard him publish, pronounce and declare the same to be his last Will and Testament. That at the time of



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, and that they subscribed their names as witnesses to this Will in the presence and at the request of the Testator, and in the presence of each other.

Certified by

THOMAS REED, Rec."

GILLILAND, William, born 1789, married Ann Edmiston, born May 10, 1789, d. 1832. (His sister Mary (Polly) married Andrew Edmiston.)

Among the children born to William Gilliland and Ann Edmiston, his wife, all born in Mason County, Va., (now W. Va.) were: (Ann died 1832, soon after which William moved with his family to Ohio, and in 1842 moved to Linn County, Iowa, and in that year married a second time and by which marriage he had three children, one son, Columbus residing in Central City, Iowa, as does a daughter, Mrs. Haass.)

Samuel, born March 9, 1809, died 1870, in Iowa, married Bettie Ann Holloway, of Mason County, Va.;

James, born Apr. 13, 1811, died May 21, 1848;

LYDIA, born June 8, 1813, died Nov. 1849, married Henry Poffenbarger;

Jane, born 1815, died 1892;

Iona, married—————Kelley;

Emily, born 1817, died 1847, in Ohio, married—————Scott;

George, born 1821, died 1856, in Iowa;



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

William, born 1825, died 1876, in Clifornia;

Nathan, born Oct. 5, 1827, resided in Iowa in 1907, married Mary Heaton;

Andrew E., born Aug. 24, 183—, died 1886 in Iowa.

The above data taken from the Family Bible of William Gilliland and Ann Edmiston, his wife, in the possession of their son Nathan C. Gilliland, of Central City, Iowa, on July 7, 1907.

LEWIS, John, married Eliza Edwards, July 22, 1795, in Monroe County, Virginia, now W. Va., and located near their parents in Mason County, in 1810. Of their children, John E. married Katie Rayburn and GEORGE married Ann Pullin. John Lewis was a Robinson District farmer.

### PULLIN-CALLAHAN.

PULLIN, Johnathan, and Sarah (Sally) Callaban, his wife, in 1810, emigrated to Mason County, Virginia, from Bath County, Virginia, Valley of The Cow Pasture River. Johnathan was the son of James Peebles Pullin, of West Augusta County, Va. Sally Callahan was the daughter of Charles Callahan and Jane Stuart, his wife, and sister of Charles Callahan, who located at Greenup, Ky., and Robert who settled at Ironton, Ohio, and dedicated his property to build a church. William and Daniel and Johnathan Pullin, brothers, settled at Three Mile, upon a farm owned in 1909 by Hart Dillard.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Johnathan Pullin and Sally Callaban, his wife, had children:

### COPY OF FAMILY RECORD OF JOHNATHAN, AND SARAH (CALLAHAN) PULLIN FAMILY.

(Furnished by the late Geo. W. Pullin)

James P. Pullin, born March 6th, 1800, married Feb. 15, 1826, Mary Cooper.

Agnes Pullin, born Nov. 3rd, 1801.

Charles Pullin, born October 6th, 1803, married Jan. 31, 1828, Lucinda Lewis.

Johnathan Pullin, born September 4th, 1805, married Sep. 15, 1836, Rebecca Lewis.

Samuel Pullin, born Aug. 4th, 1807, married Oct. 31, 1837, Susannah Lewis; Jan. 3, 1871, Hannah Tillis.

Youathless H. Pullin, born Dec. 13th, 1809. Married to Jane Edwards, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Lewis) Edwards; Jane (Edwards) Pullin was born February 3rd, 1827.

Margaret Pullin, born March 7th, 1812; married to Smith Edwards, son of Samuel and Sarah (Lewis) Edwards, March 25th, 1841; died November 14th, 1863.

ANN PULLIN, born May 10th, 1814. Married to George Lewis, Jan. 27th, 1831; George Lewis died March —, 1862. Ann (Pullin) Lewis died June —, 1865.

Sarah Pullin, born May 15th, 1819.

Mary Cooper, born Feb. 25th, 1826.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

### Fifth Generation.

#### Maternal.

SIMPSON, Josiah, born at Nottingham, New Hampshire, Dec. 10th, 1735, died at Rutland, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1837. He married 1801, near Hampden, Maine, Bethia Sweatt, who was born 1776, died July 5th, 1840, and is buried beside her husband in Miles Cemetery, at Rutland. The following inscriptions were taken from their tombstones in 1914, at that time in a perfect state of preservation:

“Here lies the body of

JOSIAH SIMPSON

A soldier of the Revolution

Departed this life

Feb. 18th, 1837

In the 72nd, year of his life.”

Beside him is his wife, on whose tomb is inscribed:

“In Memory of

BETHIA SIMPSON

wife of

JOSIAH SIMPSON

Who died July 5th, 1840,

aged 64 years,

Blessed are the dead who

die in the Lord.”

Josiah Simpson enlisted in war of 1812 at Fort Harmer, Washington County, Ohio, in Capt. Strong's Com-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

pany and participated in the battles of the Lakes. For further data of Josiah Simpson, see pp. 7, 8, 9, this vol.

NYE, George, born at Litchfield, Conn., June 2nd, 1782, migrated to Marietta, Ohio, with his parents in 1790. He married his step-sister, Lydia Gardner, Dec. 20th, 1804. They resided at Rainbow, until about 1815, when they purchased lands at Dover, now Chauncey, Athens County, Ohio, and there built a cabin home. Here the family were industrious and prosperous. In 1820, they built one of the best residences in the County. It is yet standing in splendid state of preservation. The farm is owned and resided on by his grandson, Harvey Nye.

George Nye died Sept. 8th, 1825, and is buried in the Nye Cemetery in ground dedicated by him for Cemetery purposes. His wife survived him, as did the following children:

- (1) Julia, born Nov. 3d, 1809, married Charles Cable.
- (2) LIVIA, born May 13th, 1812, married Judge Nathan Simpson.
- (3) Lucy, born Feb. 21st, 1815, married Lorentius Withee.
- (4) Emily, born Sept. 7th, 1819, married Alfred Cowden.
- (5) George, born Oct. 13th, 1821, married Jane Harvey.

Lydia Gardner Nye not only proved herself a good wife and mother, but a most successful farmer. Beside accumulating money she gave her children excellent educational advantages. In turn the daughters were sent to Woodstock, Conn., to complete their education. They



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

were carefully trained as prudent and skillful housewives as well. The only son, George Nye inherited the home place, yet the home of the Nyes. There was property enough that all were comfortably provided for. Mrs. Nye is buried beside her husband.

KENNEDY, Henry III, was born December 5, 1797, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, son of Henry Kennedy II, and Isabel Sill, his wife. He married Sarah Sill, of West Chester, Penn., March 30, 1820. He died on April 16, 1878, at the home of his daughter, Elizabeth Ruth Wheeler, at Willow Tree, Mason County, West Virginia, and was buried at the Jackson Chapel burying ground in Jackson County, West Virginia. He had been a member of the Methodist Church since early manhood. For many years he was a resident of Middleport, Ohio, going with his wife to reside with his daughter, living at Willow Tree, when the infirmities of old age rendered them too feeble to live alone. The lives of these venerable old people had been one of such devotion to each other and to their children and such a life of Christian fortitude as to not only be an example for their children, but for all who knew them. While both lived to old age, they were not separated long, as the good wife and mother, Sarah (Sill) Kennedy died May 30, 1878, and was buried beside her husband.

The children of this union were:

1. James, born Nov. 23, 1822, married Marie Marguerite Palia Von Schritlz.
2. William Jackson, M. D., born Jan. 22, 1820, married



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Margaret Curry, Dec. 30, 1847, located at Brazil, Ind.

3. Henry Baxter, M. D., born July 22, 1827, married Malissa Darst, died Feb. 24, 1859.
4. Sarah Margaret, born Apr. —, 1837, married July 18, 1858, to Wm. Van L. Wheeler, died————
5. Mary Isabel, born June 11, 1834, married Frank Summers, Jan. 7, 1884, died March 31, 1907,—no children.
6. Hugh Fletcher, born Dec. 22, 1839, died Aug., 1860.
7. Elizabeth Ruth, born Oct. 15, 1842, married Thos. J. Wheeler, Apr. 2, 1871.

VON SCHRILTZ, Adam Louis of Meigs County, Ohio, married Mary Long of Jackson County, Ohio, and had children, Frances, MARY MARGARET, Ruth and Louis. He was a prosperous farmer and he and his wife are buried at Dexter, Ohio.

### Sixth Generation.

#### Paternal.

POFFENBARGER, Valentine, imigrated from Lancaster, Penn., in early manhood and located at Washington County, Maryland, between Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, on lands still owned by his descendants and on which was fought the battle of Antitem. He was a blacksmith by trade. At that time no factories were engaged in the manufacture of farm implements or wagon irons or in the manufacture of arms. He was a thrifty industri-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

ous man inheriting the best traits of his Dutch ancestors. His business became so prosperous that a succession of forge's sent up such a continuous smoke, that the residences built to accommodate his employees, constituted the village then and now known as Smoke Town, altho the advance of modern machine methods have long since silenced the anvils and extinguished the forge. Valentine Pfaffenbager continued the Dutch orthography of the name which his large progeny now spell Poffenbarger, Paffenbarger and Poffenberger. His wife was Mary, sir name unknown.

Valentine Poffenbarger, Founder of the Washington County, Maryland, branch of the family, left no will, but the county records show that Henry Eakle, the administrator of Valentine Poffenbarger, made three different settlements, which set forth on the first settlement of January 2, 1779, personal property disposed of 94 pounds, 2 shillings and 11¾ pence. The second settlement he accounted for 181 pounds, 16 shillings and 3¾ pence, and for the third account 439 pounds, 15 shillings and 9 pence, a total of 714 pounds or \$3,570 worth of personal property, then comparatively representing a large estate, as well as large land interests to which the following statement is attached:

“Washington County:

On the 20th day of March, 1801, one Henry Eakle made oath that the above is just and true and that he hath bona fide paid or secured to be paid the particular sums



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

to which he claims an allowance wherefore after examination is passed by.

THOS. BELT, Rec."

GILLILAND, James, born in Augusta County, Virginia, 1745, died Feb. 14, 1844, aged 99 years, in Greenbrier Co., having been a Revolutionary Soldier, serving first as a private, promoted to a Lieutenant for which on Feb. 5, 1834, he was granted a pension of \$78.22 per annum. His wife was Lydia Armstrong, a member of one of the best known families in Augusta County, Virginia.

EDMISTON, James, a Revolutionary Soldier, settled in Greenbrier County, Virginia, where he died Oct. 7, 1817, married Jane Smith, emigrant from Ireland, who after her husband's death became the second wife of James Gilliland above mentioned, whose son William had married her daughter Ann, and thus she became the step-mother of her son-in-law and the step-mother in-law of her own daughter without violating any law of the state or of nature.

- (1) Andrew Edmiston, born July 22, 1777, married Jan. 8, 180g, 1st, Mary (Polly) Gilliland, 2nd, Lydia Armstrong.
- (2) —————(daughter) married—————Hanna.
- (3) ANN Edmiston, born May 10, 1789, married Wm. Gilliland, died 1832.

Aug. 19, 1752, James Edmiston, qualified Capt. of Troop of Horses, Va. Malitia see Vol. I p. 53. Vol. I p. 53. Chalkley Va. Records.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

LEWIS, Benjamin, was the progenitor of a large family in Mason County, Va., where with his wife, he located in 1792, coming from Greenbrier, where with his brothers George and John, and sister Mrs. Van Orzel, he had located following the Revolutionary War, he having served as a sergeant in Capt. Spotswood's Co. 10th Va Regt., commanded by, successively, Col. Edward Stevens, Major Samuel Howe and Col. John Green. He enlisted Nov. 29, 1776, discharged July 5, 1778.

He located in 1799 on lands in Robinson District, Mason County, and lived to a ripe old age. He and his wife, Susannah, are buried in the family burying ground near West Columbia. For record of his wife see Deed Book XVII Augusta Records or page 517, Vol. III Chalkley Records. It is believed she was the daughter of John McCreary.

Benjamin Lewis was the son of George Lewis and wife, —————, imigrant to Augusta County, Va., from Township of Cennery, County of Lancaster, Penn., where in 1742, he was bondsman for Nicholas Roberts the Township of Coventry, County of Chester, Penn., and in August, 1752, he was required to make the bond good, see County Court Judgments of Augusta County of that year, mentioned on page 306, Augusta County Records, Chalkley Mass, Vol. I.

Hon. Virgil A. Lewis, who died in 1912, left a sketch of his family in which he said of his ancestor, Benjamin Lewis:



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

“As a Lieutenant he was in the company of Captain John Lewis (evidently his kinsman,) of the Augusta County Regiment, with which he was in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. Later he marched with his Company to the Pickaway Plains. Returning home he enlisted in the Tenth Virginia Regiment on Continental establishment during the Revolution. After the war he removed to Greenbrier County and settled on the land where Fort Spring Station now is, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Here, November 23, 1793, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an Act establishing a ferry over Greenbrier river from the lands of Benjamin Lewis, to the lands of Colonel John Stuart opposite. “Lewis’s Ferry” was long an important point in the Greenbrier Valley. In 1799, he removed to the “Pleasant Flats,” now in Mason County, but then in Kanawha, where he purchased a farm from William Clendenin. Deed bearing date September 6, 1799, and of record in Deed Book “A” pp. 423, 424, office of clerk of Kanawha county, West Virginia; later he received title to a large tract of land in Ten-Mile creek, now in Waggoner District, Mason County, and removed thither in 18—. There he died in 1817, and was buried on an eminence overlooking the present Locust Grove School House, on lands now owned by his great, great, grand-son Benjamin Lewis. He had issue:

1. Thomas, who died in the army at Fort Meigs, on the Maumee river in 1813.
2. Benjamin, who wedded Nancy Atkinson, in Ka-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

kanawha county in 1810, (See "Kanawha County Marriage Record, 1789-1816." p. 12) and settled on the Ohio River, five miles below Gallipolis, in Gallia county, Ohio. Soon thereafter he removed to the vicinity of Indianapolis, Indiana, where he reared a family of eleven children—ten girls and one boy.

3. Andrew, who wedded Anne Gorby, and settled on what was afterward known as the "Windon Farm" two miles back of the town of Clifton, Mason county, West Virginia. From there he removed to Jackson county, Ohio. He had issue:—John, Andrew; Rebecca and Elizabeth.

4. John, married in Greenbrier county, Eliza Edwards, July 22, 1795, and had issue: (1) John E. (Brooker) who wedded Katie Rayborn; (2) George ("Old Town George") who died 1862, wedded Anne Pullins, (died June, 1869) and had issue: Charles, Frank and Sarah, who wedded Clinton Poffenbarger, and became the mother of George Poffenbarger, of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, and Elizabeth who wedded John A. Halstead.

5. Isaac, who married Helen Blake on Kanawha, and had issue: (1) Andrew who died in infancy; (2) George who wedded Casandra Edwards (Little Ike's father;); (3) Susanna who wedded Samuel Pullins (father of Andrew;); (4) Sarah who wedded Samuel Edwards, (father of Smith Edwards;); (5) James, who wedded Polly Harris, (and became the father of Columbus Junius America, &c.); (6)



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

John, who wedded Elizabeth Edwards, (father and mother of Robert, killed at Winchester, Va.,) Sam, Susan, Harriet, &c.) (7) Anderson, who married Susan Ferguson and had issue (was a physician;) (8) Rebecca, who married John Pullins, (and had issue: Gwinn, Thos. and Helen;) (9) Isaac, who wedded Rosanna Roush, (and had issue, Frank, Filmore and Laura.)

6. George, born in Augusta county, in 1770, wedded Margaret (known as "Peggy") Winkleblack, a daughter of Samuel W nkleblack of Greenbrier County, and had issue.

7. James.

8. Katie, who wedded Michael Newhouse, on Elk river.

9. Sallie, wedded Leonard Cooper, on the Great Kanawha, and had issue one of whom, Mary Ann became the wife of William Trotter. the only son of Anne Bailey, the Pioneer Heroine of the Great Kanawha Valley.

10. William, wedded Lucinda Clendenin March 9, 1806, Rev. Francis Watkins, officiating.

5. George—the sixth child of Benjamin Lewis as enumerated last above, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1770, and died in Mason county, West Virginia, in 1854. He wedded Margaret Winkleblack, a daughter of Samuel Winkleblack, probably in Monroe county, whose family accompanied that of Benjamin Lewis, Sr., to Mason county in 1799, and settled at Letart Falls on the West Virginia side of the Ohio. This Samuel Winkleblack had



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

a daughter Kate, and a son Samuel, the latter of whom became the father of Lewis and John Winkleblack, both active in the early industrial enterprise of the town of Hartford, in Mason county, West Virginia. George Lewis and Margaret Winkleblack had issue:

1. Mary, who married first John Snyder, and secondly William Woodward; the former was killed by falling over a cliff at West Columbia, when quarrying rock, Woodward died without issue, on the old "Fry Farm" near Hartford, in Mason county. By the first marriage the issue was Alvin, John, George, Clara, Susan, Jane, Mary and Margaret.

2. Lasley, who wedded Polly Dashner, nee Gray, whose family then resided on the old "Peck Farm," in Waggoner District, Mason County. One daughter, Catharine, was the issue of the first marriage; that of the second was two boys—Wilson and Elihu—and Ann, Susan Jane, Mary, and an infant, when the family in 1858 removed to Missouri, but were afterward heard of report that all were drowned while crossing the Missouri River.

3. Minerva, who wedded John Bracewell and had issue: Sarab, who married Hugh Graham; Levina, who wedded Fred Russell; James, who married Mary Jones; Lewis, Isaac, Emerson, Robert and Charles.

4. Thomas, who wedded Rachel Gibbs and had issue: Camden, Margaret Ann, Madison, Elizabeth, Aaron and Minerva.

5. Melissa, who wedded George Johnston, and had



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

issue, James, member Co. D. 13th Regt; Lewis C., member of Co. D. 13th Regt., badly wounded at battle of Lynchburg; Sarah Ann, William, Mary and Elinor.

6. George, who wedded Lucy Edwards, and had issue, Virgil A., Rinaldo J , Riley W., Delia Susan, and Casandra Jane.

7. Emaline, wedded Clendenin Stephenson, and had issue: One son, Philetus.

8. Angeline, wedded Clendenin Stephenson, widower of her deceased sister; had issue, Van Rensalar, Eliza Jane, Thomas, George and William.

9. Sylvester, wedded first Fidelia Hysel, of Meigs county, Ohio, and had issue, Sylvester, and two children, who died in infancy.

10. Emma Eliza, wedded Isaac Edwards, and had issue: Franklin, Sarah Ann, Lightburn, Robert, Houston, and Siss (pet name,) christian name not recorded.

George—was born October 2, 1819, in Mason county, and died December 6, 1858, the sixth son of George Lewis and Margaret Winkleblack, as stated wedded Lucy Edwards, August 20, 1846. She was born in Mason county, January 24, 1814. Her parents were Isaac and Delila (Smith) Edwards, who were united in marriage January 18, 1799, in Monroe county, West Virginia—theirs being the seventh marriage in that county. Isaac Edwards the father, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, April 27, 1778, and died in Mason county, April 13, 1853. His wife Delila died in Mason county, March 9,



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

EDWARDS, Arthur, born in Augusta County, Virginia, Aug. 16, 1744, married Jan. 15th, 1775, Jane Withrow, born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1751, daughter of Robert Withrow, thence to Lick Run, Virginia, North Branch of the Shenandoah, and in 1785, removed to Greenbrier County, Va., on Indian Creek, now Monroe County, thence in 1801 to lands in Mason County, Va., eight miles above Point Pleasant on the Ohio. He died 1820, his wife in 1830, and are buried in the Barnett Cemetery on Kanawha Three Mile. Arthur Edwards was a Revolutionary Soldier.

PULLINS, James Peeples, of Bath County, Virginia, married—————

CALLAHAN, Charles, of Bath County, on Cow Pasture river, married Jane Stuart.

### Sixth Generation.

SIMPSON, Andrew II, of Nottingham, N. H., from whom the Ohio branch of the family descend, was born in Boston in 1713. He married Agnes Ayers. He was a linen manufacturer. He owned extensive lands, yet held by his descendents. For his descendents see pp. 6-7 this vol.

SWEATT, Capt. Shabeny, of Hampden, Maine, married Dorothy Collins. Both were born and raised at Wellfleet, Mass. There he learned to follow the sea. He commanded some of the best merchant men putting out from Cape Cod. He was familiar with many foreign ports. He



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

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## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

followed the sea until he was unfortunate enough to break a limb, from which he never fully recovered. It is a tradition of the family, that, having quit the sea, he purchased a large farm and began a vocation of which he knew nothing. It is related that one day he discovered some boys cutting some paw-paw bushes for which he admonished them, saying, "boys don't cut my timber," to which they replied, "Captain this is not timber, these are paw-paw bushes." To this he replied, "Well if you let them alone they will be trees after while."

He was one of the first Select men of Hampden Centre, Maine. He and his wife are both buried at Banger, Me. They were living at Hampden in 1812, when the British soldiers came up the Penabscott river to Hampden, found the Sweatt family with an ox wagon loaded with bedding, valuable chests of linens and silver, which they would have succeeded in secreting had not one of the oxen turned "mule" and refused to stay yoked. The treasures were burned or appropriated. For safety Mrs. Sweatt had fastened a beautiful string of gold beads around her neck, a souvinere brought by her husband from one of his journeys to Old Spaine. These were speedily severed by the point of a sword of a British officer and appropriated.

Capt. Sweatt had no sons, but left seven daughters. Of these we find that Ruth married Capt. Sam'l Holbrook, who with his entire crew were lost at sea, in 1812, while off the coast of Algears. His wife then became a Pre-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

ceptress at an Academy at Bangor, Me. Rachel Sweatt married a Patterson and resided at Hampden, Me. Abigail married 1st—————Young, 2nd—————Atwood. He dying while she was yet a young woman and her mother being dead, she returned to the farm and cared for her father in his declining days. One daughter married—————Dunning. She is believed to have been Maria.

BETHIA SWEATT, thro' whom this line is traced, married Josiah Simpson, Revolutionary Soldier.

NYE, Ebenezer, migrated to Marietta, Ohio, 1790, from Tolland, Conn., and joined his brother Caled Nye, one of the first settlers of Marietta. We quote the following record from the family Bible, now in possession of the Maggee family of Gallipolis, Ohio, his descendents:

Ebenezer Nye, born at Tolland, Conn., Imigrated to Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1775. There he found his wife, Desire Sawyer, who was born May 8th, 1751. They were married March, 1776, at Precinct of Duchess Co., in East Greenwich in Kent, R. I. Their children were:

- (1) Sarah, born Feb. 24, 1777, married Josiah Pratt.
- (2) Louise, born Sept., 1779, married—————Stewart.
- (3) GEORGE, born Aug, 23d, married his step-sister, Lydia Gardner.
- (4) Melzer, born March 11th, 1785, married Phebe Sprague.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

- (5) Nial, born June 2nd, 1783, married 1st Elizabeth Fall, 2nd Widow Corley.
- (6) Nathan, born Jan. 29th, 1790, married—————
- (7) Thordmus, born May 4th, 1793, married Rebecca Varnum.

Ebenezer Nye resided at Marietta, until after the Indian hostilities had ceased. He with his family occupied the South East upper corner of the Block House, and there Mrs. Nye organized one of the first Sunday Schools in Ohio. Ebenezer Nye secured good lands on the Muskingum river at Rainbow, six miles up the river from Marietta, where he built a substantial commodious stone house of native lime stone. His son Melzer Nye, has left an interesting statement of the hardships endured by the family, beginning with the journey from Conn., to the time of not only comforts but many luxuries enjoyed by these early settlers.

After the death of Desire (Sawyer) Nye, Ebenezer married the widow of Benoni Gardner, nee Silence Grant. There were no children to this union.

After the death of Ebenezer, Silence made her home with her daughter, Mrs. George Nye at Chauncey, and is there buried. Ebenezer and his first wife are buried beside each other at Rainbow.

There were no marble cutters there to erect to order tablets on which to inscribe tributes or memorials to the dead. Ebenezer left this testimonial, "If I have an idol, it is Desire and her children." He could not bear to think



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

of her in an unmarked grave. Out of the native stone he fashioned the first tombstone ever erected in the state of Ohio, at Rainbow, near Marietta, and on it he crudely engraved the following inscription:

“In Memory of  
Desire Nye, the wife of  
Eben Nye.

She departed this life, Oct. 7th,  
A. D. 1800—Aged, 42 years”

“Underneath this clod lieth the dust of  
my departed friend, who I expect her soul in  
Heaven with rapture doth sing. D. V.”

On the tombstone of Ebenezer Nye is the following inscription, both stones in 1915 being yet legible:

“Sacred to the memory of  
Dea. Ebenezer Nye  
who departed this life, Oct. 29th, 1823,  
in the 74th year of his age.”

“My Savior shall my life restore  
And raise me from my deep abode.  
My flesh and soul shall part no more  
But dwell forever near my God.”

GARDNER, Benoni, born at Stonington, Conn., May 15th, 1752, was a soldier in the American Revolution, enlisting as a matross from New York. He married Silence Grant, born May 22nd, 1758, daughter of Joshua Grant and Sarah Breed his wife. To them were born:



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

- (1) Joshua, located near Wheeling, West Virginia, on a tract of 1600 acres.
- (2) LYDIA, married GEORGE NYE.
- (3) Lucinda, married Samuel Rummel, settled at Newport, Ohio.
- (4) A daughter who married—————Larue of Meigs County, Ohio, and had
  - (1) Clorinda Larue, unmarried.
  - (2) Lydia, married—————Gaston.
- (5) Thomas, born at Pittsburg, Penn., June 19th, 1794, married Chloe Gillett, Sept. 5th, 1818, in Centre Township, now Rome, Lawrence Co., Ohio. And there resided. Chloe was born Dec. 10th, 1799.

Benoni Gardner acquired more than a thousand acres of land in Washington Co., Ohio, of the Ohio Land Co., and many valuable lots in Marietta, Ohio. The records show that before settling in Marietta, he executed to his brother Joshua Gardner of Stonington, Conn., a power of attorney. The records show many business transactions of lands sold on the most liberal terms and money loaned on easy payments, some of which transactions covered a period of 30 years.

The widow of Benoni Gardner became the second wife of Ebenezer Nye.

We are indebted to Mrs. Kate Cox of Rome, Lawrence Co., Ohio, for valuable Bible records, from which we are permitted to copy. Of the children born to Thomas Gardner and Chloe there were:



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

- (1) Amos, born June 7, 1819;
- (2) Clari Etta, born Feb. 1, 1823;
- (3) Julia, born July 8, 1825;
- (4) Roswell, born Jan. 23, 1828;
- (5) Lydia Catherine, born Sep. 1, 1830;
- (6) Judson, born Jan. 27, 1833;
- (7) Philandann Hasselton, born Dec. 16, 1833;
- (8) Thomas Wade, born Sept. 2, 1839, died May 18, 1840;
- (9) Maria, born March 31, 1841;
- (10) Chloe Alici, born June 19, 1844;
- (11) Bulah Eustacia, born Oct. 27, 1846.

Clari Etta Gardner, born Feb. 1, 1823, married Augustus McGee, moved to Proctorsville, Ohio; had seven children, among whom were:

### Seventh Generation.

- (1) Paris, moved to Washington, D. C.;
- (2) Cassius, moved to Louisiana;
- (3) Colon Clyde, moved to Florida.

### Sixth Generation.

Roswell, son of Thomas Gardner and Chloe Gillett, his wife, was born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, Jan. 53, 1828, and on Apr. 1, 1850, was married in Jackson Co., Ohio, to Nancy Ophelia Delay. To this union were born:

### Seventh Generation.

- (1) Oswald, born June 12, 1858, died Dec. 1905;
- (2) Thomas Edgar, born Nov., 1852;



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

- (3) Chloe Edith, born Apr. 21, 1853, married Jno. Morgan, no children;
- (4) Mary Alice, born Oct. 8, 1857, died Mar. 18, 1882, unmarried;
- (5) Carrie Augusta, born Mar. 9, 1862;
- (6) Maria Eustacia, born Jan. 3, 1865;
- (7) Elizabeth Gertrude, born July 17, 1869.

(1) Oswald Gardner, son of Roswell Gardner and Nancy Ophelia Delay, his wife, was born June 12, 1857, and married Effie Jillott; the children born to this union were: Agnes, Edith, Elizabeth and Morgan (twins,) Roscoe, May, Anna.

(2) Thomas Edgar Gardner, son of Roswell Gardner and Nancy Ophelia Delay, his wife, was born Nov. 5, 1852, and married Mattie Kingsbury; to this union were born: Fred, Harriett, Carrie, Halsey, Ora, Anna and Charles.

(5) Carrie Augusta Gardner, daughter of Roswell Gardner, married Robt. T. Wiley; the children who survive this union are: Ruth, Howard, Chloe and Edith.

(6) Maria Eustacia, daughter of Roswell Gardner, born Jan. 3, 1865, married Jno. P. Eaton; their children are: Anna Bell, Clara Gertrude, Roswell, Margaret and Richard.

(7) Elizabeth Gertrude Gardner, daughter of Roswell Gardner and Nancy Ophelia, his wife, was born July 17, 1869, and on May 8, 1895, married William Watt.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Sprouse, born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, 1864. The children born to this union were:

- (1) William Roswell, born May 9, 1896;
- (2) Amy Gertrude, born Dec. 29, 1903;
- (3) Robert Gardner, born Nov. 12, 1906.

### Sixth Generation.

Lydia Catherine Gardner, daughter of Thomas Gardner and Chloe, his wife, was born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, Sept. 1, 1850, and on July 2, 1852, married Nelson Cox. The children are as follows:

### Seventh Generation.

- (1) Eugenia Rosalinda, born May 24, 1854;
- (2) Maud Mandana, born—————;
- (3) Elton Grant, born Sep. 19, 1863;
- (4) Uri Tracey, born Aug. 3, 1866;
- (5) Mabel Gertrude, born Nov. 13, 1869, died Feb., 1903;
- (6) Stella Ethel, born Sep. 24, 1872.

(1) Eugenia Rosalinda Cox, daughter of Lydia Catherine and Nelson Cox, married Perry Kerr in 1872. The children born to this union were: Allen—————, Caroline, Mildred and Catherine.

(2) Maud Mandana Cox, daughter of Lydia Catherine and Nelson Cox, married Granville Burdett, of Huntington. Their children were, Winefrede and Bernard.

(3) Elton Grant Cox, son of Lydia Catherine and Nelson Cox, married Lucy Forgy. Their children are Roy Cox, Terry, Max, Nelson and Lillian.



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

(4) Uri Tracey Cox, son of Lydia Catherine and Nelson Cox, was twice married. (1) to Fanny Stewart—their children were Erminia and Earl Price; Fanny Stewart died in 1900. In 1901, Uri Tracy Cox married Maud Sperry, on July 4, 1905, was born one daughter, Virginia Independence.

KENNEDY, Henry II, born in Bucks Co., Penn., married Isabella Sill, sister of Wm. Sill Revolutionary Soldier. He was a farmer, thro' whom this line is also traced. To this union were born in Bucks Co.:

- (1) William Kennedy, born May 26, 1794.
- (2) Hugh Kennedy, born Feb. 12, 1796.
- (3) Henry Kennedy, born Dec. 5, 1797.
- (4) GEORGE KENNEDY, born Feb. 26, 1800.
- (5) Sarah Kennedy, born June 10, 1802.
- (6) Joseph Kennedy, born Feb. 23, 1804.
- (7) Levi Kennedy, born Apr. 25, 1806.
- (8) Elizabeth Kennedy, born Nov. 30, 1807.
- (9) James Sill, born Aug. 9, 1813.
- (10) Isabel Sill, born Feb.—, 1815.

SILL, Wm., born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and married Mary Holstien, daughter of Wm. Holstien, Revolutionary Soldier of Westmoreland County. With Wm. Holstien they were engaged in the manufacture of amunition at Valley Forge.

William Sill and Mary (Holstien) Sill, his wife, had nine children, of whom Sarah was the eighth. Among them were, Joseph, William, Martha, Clemens, Mary,



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

Russell, Polly and Sarah Ann. One daughter married a McConn.

Sarah Ann Sill married Henry Kennedy III.

The following is the Military Record of William Sill, copy of the record:

"Harrisburg, Penn., U. S. A., Nov. 5, 1905.

To whom it may concern.

I hereby certify that the name of William Sill appears upon a miscellaneous list of Soldiers of the War of the Revolution under the title of Rangers on the Frontiers 1778-1783 Rank Company and Regiment not stated." See page 324 Volume Twenty-three Penn. Archives, Third Series.

LUTHER R. KELLER,  
Custodian of Public Records.

{ SEAL }

In Test Whereof I hereby  
affix the seal of this de-  
partment.

VON SCHIRILTZ, Louis Victor, left France and emigrated to America. He was not alone induced by the glowing accounts of General LaFayette and his soldiers, returning from America, that land, then so newly (baptized in blood whose child had been christened the United States,) following the disbanding of the American Army in 1783. Probably at that time he was a happy contented man, industriously pursuing his studies and devotions, for he was already at that time a student priest. France was then a Catholic country. To be a priest was as great



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

an honor and as much a part of the National organization as to have been a national officer of army or state. Young Louis Victor belonged to a family of means. Few young men of his country had had better educational advantages, but his devotion to the church, his years of careful preparation and study, notwithstanding his vows of celibacy, whether expressed or implied, when love smiled, it took possession of his heart. It was not one of his own prospective flock or one whose downcast eyes within the sacred walls of some old Cathedral or Saints Church, had set his heart to beating. It was a widow, and she an ardent protestant who hated the Catholic church and all of its teachings with a hatred and superstitious fear as will be later seen. So that, when in February, 1790, a colony of French emigrants set sail from Havre de Grace for America and turned their backs on France, seething with turmoil, on the threshold of the greatest revolution she had ever known, that shook the very foundations of Monarchical Europe, it was not for the future glory of America nor the terror of throbbing France that induced Louis Victor to sail from the land of his nativity, but love. He had fallen victim to the charms of the petite young widow, Marie Marguerite Palio. To marry her and renounce his vows was not only a violation of the laws of his church, but his state, and it is believed the marriage was solemnized by a protestant minister. When Louis Victor and his bride set sail, it was not amidst the plaudits of friends and amidst showers of rice and old shoes for good luck. With



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

the few dollars that could be hastily collected and with the library (for it was an extensive one for that time) hastily transferred to the ship, they sailed for America.

In 1787, when France was torn asunder, a land office was opened in Paris, known as the "Scioto Company, on the Northwest banks of the Ohio River." In the French language was printed glowing accounts of the territory of 3,000,000 acres of land on the Ohio, purchased from the National Government by authority of Congress. Besides all the advantages of free government their maps were embellished with mill sites on never failing water courses, sites for towns and cities, mines of coal, lead, gold and silver, and fine farming land, and of the welcome that awaited them in America, as well as the accessibility of the land. The price was a French crown per acre. The sale seemed to have the approval of Joel Barlow then the American minister at the Court of France, which helped give the purchasers unbounded confidence. The six-hundred persons who had secured lands in the Eden of America included doctors, lawyers, goldsmiths, dancing masters, ministers, chemists, manufacturers and in a few instances gardeners and scenic artists, but no farmers. They paid fabulous prices to be transferred with their effects to the port from which they sailed. To the front was the home of Washington, a name then more revered in France than in America; behind was bleeding France, their kindred, the graves of their sires, but a Frenchman is always buoyant and hopeful and the passengers with



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

deeds for their lands in hand were not long in drying their tears. Soon they were distributed in the five ships chartered for their transport. They were the "Recovery," "Pennsylvania," "Lady Washington," "Nautilus" and "Scarborough." Their port of entry was Alexandria, Virginia, and the slow sailing vessels did not reach port until May. Their time had been much longer than they had anticipated and their stores were about exhausted. But Alexandrians, with true Virginian hospitality, welcomed these Frenchmen of the country of LaFayette and supplied them with comforts in abundance and entertained them so royally that the French thought that they had indeed reached the land of the free, the home of the brave and the haven of he who would cast care to the winds. For a while they believed that the elysium field prepared for them on the banks of the beautiful "La Belle Riveer," their Ohio, would be the acme of all human happiness.

When the citizens of Alexandria began to investigate their land titles for them and correspondence was opened up with the Treasury Department of the Government, it was found that their titles were worthless and that the government had never been paid for the land, which, instead, had been sold to the Ohio Company, on October 27, 1787. Finding their deeds worthless, they learned about this time that the fair Ohio Company was still the home of the Indians.

A committee was hastily appointed to confer with the Scioto Company whose base of operations was in New



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

York, as well as Joel Barlow, the last of whom denied any knowledge of fraud. When General Washington had been communicated with, he assured them that he would at all times extend French emigrants such protection as was in his power. Colonel Duer finally furnished such means as his company could command to transport the emigrants to lands which the government set apart for them, and, in erecting block houses. Many became discouraged and not a few returned to France. Others remained in Alexandria, or thence to other Eastern cities, but the greater number made their way to Fair Haven, a point in Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kanawha river opposite the town of Point Pleasant. They went overland via Winchester to Brownsville to the Monongahela River, where promised transfer boats did not await them, but instead, in the rainy season, they must improvise such sheds as they could and wait for boats which finally reached them and transported them to their destination. It was eight months from their sailing from France until on October 17, 1790, before they reached their Ohio destination. Colonel Duer and his men who first began the location at Fair Haven, discovered that the lands were subject to overflow, so removed to a site four miles down the river where they founded the town which the French called Gallipolis, for the city of the Gauls. Great was the rejoicing to find their journey at last at an end.

Four long rows of cabins had been provided, each with a chimney, a door and a window. While more pre-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

tentious cabins had been erected for those charged with the superintendence of the colony. To these cabins the French Five Hundred conveyed their chests brought from France. Their furniture was such as could be improvised and the matrons hastily disposed of their effects and made homes such that the spirits of all rebounded. Life began in earnest. The next month witnessed the marriage of C. R. Menager and Mary Bobin, who were married November 18, 1790, their marriage being the culmination of a ship's romance. They at once brought out the musical instruments that had been brought from France and to the tunes learned in France played on violin, harp or other string or wind instrument, tripped the light fantastic often until the we sma' hours. The dance was a regular weekly or semi-weekly occurrence in which old and young joined. Sunday mornings they practiced military tactics and attended Mass and Sunday afternoon was given over to recreation. That they truly imbibed the spirit of freedom is demonstrated in the published account of the passage of Louis Philippe, when an exile from France in 1795, having spent the winter at Gallipolis, he forgot that they were no longer his subjects and when aboard a packet boat commanded by Capt. Muret, he gave an imperious order to which the little French Captain replied in French, "Take care, take care. We are not slaves, we are free men! By the Mother of God, we are in America. I am captain of the packet boat No. 3 of the United States."



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

1792-93 saw some Indian depredations in and about Gallipolis, but for the greater part of the time they were unmolested, the Indians believing them to be French Canadians with whom they were always at peace. After the battle of Fallen Timbers Indian depredations were no longer feared. Friendly intercourse was established between the settlements at Point Pleasant, Marietta, Chillicothe, Belpre and at Charleston, so that life was no longer limited. French thrift and ability as traders soon put Gallipolis on the map of the business world on the frontier. In December, 1795, the lands were purchased by the settlers, the tracts and cabins being assigned by lot, and each became the purchaser of a four acre tract, the price of the latter to be paid according to value. Of the lots nearest the public square, quoting from Vol. III p. 62 Ohio Archeological and Historical Society papers in which is discussed at length the settlement at Gallipolis, we find: "reserved lots near the square, divided into eighteen equal portions have been drawn by lots in the presence of the assembled inhabitants and fell to Messrs. Vandembenden, Chandiver, father, Chandiver son, Von Schrilz, Gervas, Ferrare Jr., La Cour, Davoux, Welleroin, Muqui, Quarleron, Michan, Brumer, Bureau, Lafelord, child of Von Schrilz Sr., Francis Valodin, and Pierre Richon." A public square now the Park, was set aside, and barring the first Court House and market house long since removed, has never been built upon. By the distribution of town lots, Lot No. 25 fell to Louis Vic-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

tor Von Schritlz, while his kinsman Jean Louis Von Schritlz drew Lot No. 70. The number of lots disposed of in the town was 234.

This brings us back to Louis Victor Von Schritlz, and his wife Marie Marguerite. In the new country he found no occupation ready prepared for him. He was not a priest. He had no preparation for other means of livelihood so he turned his attention to the soil. In the meantime a son, Louis Victor Von Schritlz, Jr., had been born. The mother now became alarmed lest her son should be a Catholic. Many of the books belonging to her husband were in Greek and Latin, others were books on theological subjects and all of which she feared as teaching Catholicism. One day her husband being away cutting timber in the forest, she spent the day burning all his books, the only one spared being a latin prayer book that Louis Victor carried with him as a spiritual councillor. The book is yet preserved by his descendants.

What relationship existed between the two Von Schritlzs who settled at Gallipolis, the writer is not informed. That they were not brothers is evident, both of them having as a part of their given name Louis. The descendants of Jean Louis settled in Gallia and Pike counties, Ohio.

Of the Louis Victor Von Schritlz line, we find that he was born in Paris, 1763. He later moved to Salem Township, now Meigs County, Ohio, in 1816, where Louis Vic-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

tor died in 1837. His wife survived him a few years. They were parents of the following children:

1. LOUIS VICTOR VON SCHRILTZ;
2. Alexander Von Schrilzt; Larkin's Pioneer History of Meigs Co. p. 142, says that the children of Alexander who married Elizabeth Cloan, were Joseph and a number of daughters who moved to Pike County, Ohio, and that Alexander was a Soldier, War of 1812.

VON SCHRILTZ, Louis Victor, married Elizabeth Long, daughter of Adam Long and Christina Hauser, his wife of Jackson County, Ohio. To this union were born:

1. Louis,
2. Frances, married William Halliday,
3. MARY MARGARET, married James Kennedy,
4. Ruth, married Aaron Davis.

LONG, Adam, emigrated from Germany via Lancaster, Penn., married either in Germany or after reaching America, a German maiden, Christina Hauser.

### Seventh Generation

#### Paternal.

PFAFFENBERGER, George, was the founder of the Poffenbarger families in America. In various localities the name is differently spelled and that, too, unlike the spelling of the name of the emigrant ancestor. On September 29, 1733, on the ship "Pink Mary," he landed at Philadelphia, with his wife and four small children, George, Jr., Elizabeth, Christianna and Adam, the latter



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

aged four years. Other children were born to George Pfaffenberger and wife, including Valentine and, in turn, they became the founders of the families of that name in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, thence to other parts of the United States.

No marriage records having been kept in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, prior to 1800, we were unable to learn the surnames of the wives of any of these Poffenbargers, but traced the male line by the records showing descent of property. While the family were not conspicuous in politics, their property interests show that they were among the most substantial citizens of Washington County, Maryland.

GILLILAND, Nathan, of Greenbrier County, married, ———— From Price's History of Pocahontas County, we find their children to have been: James, Nathan, Robert, William, Samuel, George, Jane, Sarah, Nancy, Elizabeth, Lydia, Mary (Polly.) This line is traced through James, a Revolutionary Soldier.

Nathan Gilliland, the Greenbrier Co. progenitor, was in 1756, a member of Capt Israel Christian's Company of Virginia Militia. August 20, 1752, Nathan Gilliland qualified in Augusta Co., Captain of a troop of horses. See p. 33 Vol. 1, Chalkley, Augusta Co. Records.

EDMISTON, Mathew, the ancestor of the Virginia Edminston family, variously spelled Edmiston, Edmonson, Edmunson and Edmondson, was Matthew, who emigrated from Scotland to Chester County, Pennsylvania,



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

thence to Augusta County, Virginia, about 1740. He became prominent in that part of the state. He was the father of six sons, among whom were Robert, Andrew, John, James, William and Samuel, all of whom, with two of their descendants, were in the Revolutionary Army and were distinguished at King's Mountain, three of whom were killed there. His wife was Margaret. He was in Capt. John Smith's Co. of Virginia Militia, 1742. See Chalkley Records.

The family have in America further distinguished the good blood that flowed in their veins prior to coming to America.

From the Historical Sketch of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, by Hon. William L. Price, we quote from page 169 the following, relative to these descendants of Matthew Edmiston, the American ancestor: "He was a lineal descendant of Sir David Edmiston, cup bearer to James I of Scotland, also of Sir James Edmiston, Standard bearer of the royal colors in the battle of Sheriffmuir (1715.) In the Revolutionary War, the Edmistons were distinguished and notably at the Battle of King's Mountain." There have been many distinguished citizens of the name prominent among whom were Judge Matthew Edmiston, born in Pocahontas County, but removed from there to Lewis, from which county he was a member of both house of the Virginia General Assembly, appointed a member of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention in 1872, but, owing to ill health, did not serve and in 1886



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was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, dying June 29, 1887, at his home at Weston.

The families have produced lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers, editors and soldiers, with farmers, planters and business men, all of whom have done credit to the name.

Tracing direct from Matthew Edmiston we find that James, his son, of the second generation in America, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, October 7, 1746. He married Jane Smith, a native of Ireland, who was born October 17, 1746

From the Records of the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, at Washington, we quote the following:

"It is shown by the records of this office that one James Edmonson (name also borne Edminson and Edmondson,) served as a private in Captain John Hay's Company, 9th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. George Mathews, Revolutionary War. His name is borne on the rolls of that company for the period from April to October, 1777, inclusive. The rolls from July and August, show that he was wounded, date and place not shown."

Reference is made to early pioneer members of the family in Campbell's history of Virginia, Thwaites' Dunmore's War, Virginia History of Biography 1901-1902 and Roosevelt's Winning of the West.

ARMSTRONG, James, son of Capt. Rob Armstrong, of Augusta Co., Va., married his cousin, Sarah Armstrong,



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daughter of Capt. Thomas Armstrong of Augusta Co., Va. James Armstrong died prior to Feb. 17, 1762, when disposition of his estate mentions his orphan children, Jane, James and Lydia. James was old enough to serve as a juror, as is seen by the Augusta Co. Records of 1746. Mar. 17, 1753, he qualified as Lieut. of Foot Soldiers, Va. Militia. See Chalkleys Augusta Co. Records Vol. I p. 58 Sep. 2, 1771, his widow, Sarah Armstrong, married 2nd, Edward Rutledge.

LEWIS, George, member of the Va. Militia as early as 1742. Granted permission that year to build a mill. Migrated from township of Cennery, County of Lancaster, Penn., where he yet resided in 1742, see Vol. 1, p 106, Chalkley Records of Augusta County, Virginia, bringing with him wife Mary and family. He was yet living in 1785, and because of great age exempt from taxes as was then the custom. See p 238 same Vol. Their children were George, John, Benjamin and a daughter who married a Van Orzel, all of whom settled in Monroe County, Virginia. This line is traced through Benjamin Lewis and wife, Susannah. See Chalkley Records.

PULLINS, Loftus, of Augusta, married Ann Jinney.

EDWARDS, Hugh, born in Wales, emigrated to Pennsylvania early in life, married —————, and reared a large family before locating in Augusta Co., Virginia, where he died in 1752, survived by one daughter and seven sons.

STUART, John, of Bath Co., married Mary.



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WITHROW, Robt, of Pennsylvania, thence to the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

### Seventh Generation.

#### Maternal,

SIMPSON, Andrew I, emigrant ancestor from Colrain, Ireland, to Boston, 1725, with his wife Betsey Patton (not Sarah as erroneously referred on p. 5 this Vol, fourth line from bottom of page.) For further data see pp. 5, 6, 7 and 8, this Vol.

AYERS, Wm., was one of the first Select men of Nottingham, N. H., and one of the ten men authorized to lay out the new territory of Nottingham Square. He was a Scotchman with all the independence of his sires and chafed under the political and religious persecution of Great Britain. He came to America, with that great tide then pouring into this country. With him came many artisans, fully equipped to transfer their industries to the New World. After tarrying a while in Boston, they for the most part determined upon the new town of Nottingham as the seat of their permanent abode. Wm. Ayers was a tanner and built up an extensive trade as a leather merchant. The name of his wife is to, the writer, unknown. He was associated with Andrew Simpson in the incorporation of the new town and his daughter, Agnes, married Andrew, son of Andrew Simpson I.

SWEET, Capt. Thelner, was born at Willfleet,



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Mass.———— and followed the sea as did his father before him, and his son who followed him.

COLLINS, Henry, born Sept., 1706, at Willfleet, Mass.

NYE, George, born in Westerly, R. I., Jan. 7th, 1717. He married Thankful Hinckley, born at Barnstable, Mass., Dec. 2nd, 1723. She died at Wethersford, Vt. George Nye was a prosperous farmer and when the Indians were troublesome engaged as a soldier. He died Dec. 1st, 1779, survived by the following children:

- (1) Mercy, born July 4th, 1746.
- (2) Mary, born Dec. 10th, 1748.
- (3) EBENEZER, born October 10th, 1750.
- (4) Rebma, born Aug. 23d, 1753.
- (5) Johnathan, born June 4th, 1756.
- (6) Sarah, born Oct. 31st, 1756.
- (7) Ichabod, born Dec. 21st, 1762.
- (8) George, born Feb, 28th, 1766.

SAWYER, Thos. IV, born in Bolton, Mass., married ———— and had among other children, DESIRE, born May 6, 1751, married Ebenezer Nye and son Thomas Sawyer, born 1741.

GARDNER, Abriel, of Stonington, Conn., on May 12, 1751, married Ruth Shaw, of Stonington, Rev. Nathaniel Ells, minister, officiating. The children born to this union were:

1. BENONI, born May 25, 1752;
2. Dorcas, born Dec. 10, 1753;



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3. Anne, born Dec. 24, 1755;
4. Benjamin, born Jan. 9, 1758;
5. Joshua, born Apr. 12, 1762;
6. Caleb, born Nov. 21, 1763;
7. Hannah, born Aug. 22, 1766;
8. Martha, born Mar. 25, 1769;
9. Abigail, born Feb. 15, 1771;
10. Nathaniel, born Feb. 11, 1774.

GRANT, Joshua, born Jan. 30, 1732, died May 16, 1788, married Nov. 15, 1753, to Sarah Breed, of Stonington, Conn., (daughter of John Breed and Mary Prentice.) She was born Dec. 28, 1753, and died July 8, 1811, in her 77th year. The children of this union were:

1. Joshua, born Apr. 15, 1756;
2. SILENCE, born May 22, 1758.

Silence, born May 22, 1758, daughter of Joshua Grant and Sarah Breed, his wife, married Benoni Gardner, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, thence to Marietta, Ohio.

3. Esther, born Sep. 3, 1760, married Sands Cole;
4. Eunice, born June 8, 1763, married Allen York;
5. Amos, born Sep. 22, 1765, married———Edgecomb;
6. Gilbert, born Apr. 12, 1768, married Anne Breed;
7. Mary, born March 2, 1771, married Edward Holmes;
8. Deborah, born Aug. 21, 1773, married (1) Benj. Ladd,  
(2) Judge Pratt;
9. Lucy, born June 7, 1776, married Timothy I. Wheeler;
10. Elnathan, born July 7, 177—, married Betsy Fellows.



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KENNEDY, Henry I, wife unknown, born in Bucks County, Penn., had sons Henry II, Hugh and probably others.

HOLSTEIN, Wm., a Revolutionary Soldier, from West Moreland Co., name of wife unknown, had among other children, Mary, who married Wm. Sill, Revolutionary Soldier from West Moreland Co., through whom this line is traced.

The families of Holstein, or as originally spelled, Holsten, of Chester Co., were descendants of Matthias Holstein, the son of Swedish emigrants to Philadelphia, who came with Governor Peter Minuit, in the Good Ship "Key of Calmor," in 1637. The son Matt, as he was called, was born in Philadelphia, in 1644, after the arrival of his parents. In 1693, we find this Matt Holstein, as is recorded in the Church record at Wicaco, Chester Co., Penn., and in the Church records are to be found the names of his wife, Brita Goslenburg, and their children:

Lawrence, born Sep. 15, 1677,

Andrew, born Jan. 19, 1679,

Matthias, born July 1, 1681,

Fredric, born Jan. 13, 1684.

Married second time in 1688; by second wife had:

Peter, born Jan. 16, 1691,

Henry, born March 29, 1694,

Catherine D., born Jan. 10, 1697.

We are indebted to Dr. Geo. W. Holstein of Bridgeport, Penn., for the following history of the Holstein fam-



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ily, of Chester, Penn. At the time of penning the letter, Sep. 29, 1906, Dr. Holstein was 86 years of age.

“Originally the family came from Sweden in 1637, landing in the State of Delaware, where they established a colony, calling it Nevo-Sweden. They, with many others who came with them gradually drifted up the Delaware river and located near Philadelphia, where they built a church in 1700, dedicating it as “Gloria Dei.” It stands today as originally built, remaining still a house of worship. From there in 1705 Matts Holstein with a half dozen other Swedes came up along the Schuylkill River and located here, purchasing from the Indians large tracts of land and erecting cabin homes for their families. They built a school house and in 1760 erected a church in which services were conducted in the Swedish language for a number of years, Missionaries being sent from Sweden for that purpose. This Matt Holstein was the progenitor of all that name in this region.” The descendants of Lawrence Holstein, son of Matt. Holstein, are unknown. While Henry the Second, son of Matt. Holstein, by the second wife, Katherine, has left no further record than his name appears in 1743 at Providence Township, Chester Co., Penn. He was probably the grandfather of Mary Holstein, who married the Wm. Sill, parents of Sarah Ann Sill, who married Henry Kennedy III.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. Robert, of Augusta County, was one of the first Justices when that County was organized. He was Captain of Virginia Militia a foot May 17th, 1753.



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His will was proved Apr. 20, 1763. Aug. 18, 1761, because of great age, was exempt from County levy. His wife was Lydia. See Chalkley's Augusta Co. Records.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. Thomas, married Ann Stuart. His will was proved Aug. 20, 1776. He then resided on lands in Fincastle Co., North side of Gennings Branch. He was Captain of Virginia Militia a foot, 1755. The earliest mention found of him was Feb. 21, 1738, when he entered lands with Ben Borden, et al.

GILLILAND, Samuel, emigrant (Scotch-Irish) to America. He married in Pennsylvania, before locating in Virginia in 1740, Elizabeth Smith.

Dr. A. B. Gilliland of Van Wert, Ohio, the historian of the Gilliland Family Association, has compiled the following Gilliland data, which was submitted and adopted at a Family Reunion held at Van Wert, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1908, as the recognized Family History of the Gillilands.

### History of the Gillilands.

"The name Gilliland has been traced into the highlands of Scotland, where it is found spelled MacGillychallan. The first real historic person that has been substantiated is "Willy Gilliland, who in the times of the struggles between the doughty Scotch and the English royalists in the sixteenth century became an outlaw for freedom and conscience's sake and was hunted by the king's men. He was followed and when cornered, slew his pursuer with the butt end of his fishing rod in which he car-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

ried a spear head. He then fled to county Antrim, Ireland, just across the channel and became the head of the great Gilliland family which is found there, in America and Australia, under such names as Gilliland, Gilleland, Gillilan, Gillilen, Gellelan, Gillian, Gillen, Killen and Killian. Fairbrain's crests also gives the names as occurring as Gillan, Gilland Gilsland and Gillesland in Northumberland. The name has once been found as Gilleyland.

After the name became more civilized from the older Scotch manner of pronouncing and spelling, it was given the form of Gillyland.

There are today Gillilands living on the west coast of Scotland and in many of the northern counties of Ireland. The first Gilliland that we have any record of in America is a Hugh Gilliland, who died in Pennsylvania, prior to 1751 and his brother, John who was made guardian of his children. They lived in Hanover township, Lancaster Co., Pa. John held the office of overseer of the poor. William Gilliland was born 1734, near the city of Armagh, Ireland. When a youth he fell in love with Lady Betsy Eckls, for which, she was kept from him and he was expatriated. We next hear of him as having been honorably discharged from the Continental army in Philadelphia, 1758. In 1759, he married Elizabeth Phagan. He then lived in New York City, where as a merchant he amassed quite a fortune. In 1765 he moved to the environs of Lake Champlain, N. Y. His following life is intimately woven with the history of that region. They are buried at Faggs



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Manor Chester county, Pa., beside other Gillilands, probably those who first came to this country. There was a John Gilliland, who amassed quite a fortune in New York City and later moved to Brandywine township, Chester county, Pa., where he bought five hundred acres of land. The farm is now known as the King Greer farm and is owned by B. C. Mitchel. The house in which he lived is still standing with addition built by Mr. Greer. His family consisted of John, Esther, Rachel and Eliza. John was murdered by the Hessians while he was on his way to mill at Wagontown, near his home. Esther married Matthew Robinson from whom are descended quite a family of the fifth and sixth generation in and near Pheonixville, Pa. Rachel married Andrew Buchanan, some of whose descendants live in and about Philadelphia. She afterward married a Wm. Chingan. Eliza married a Mr. Hughes. There is still living at Norristown a Miss Rachel Templeton of the third generation of this family. There are in northern central Pennsylvania and other parts of the state Gillilands who trace back to a Joseph Gilliland, born 1770 in Chester county, who married Katharine Cowden, a quakeress. Soon after marriage riding the same horse they traveled to a point near Lewisburg, Pa., later they moved to Potter township, Centre county, that state. They raised a large family. Joseph and his wife are buried in the old Sinking Creek Presbyterian church cemetery, Center Hill, Pa. From these, originate a large family that are located in northern central Pennsylvania.



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Somewhere between 1760 and 1770 there came from county Down to America two brothers, after about two years the rest of the family came to this country. The family consisted of the father and mother and of the following children, Hugh, Robert, James, Andrew, Adam, Thomas, John, Sarah, Jane, Mary Ann and Catherine, the latter did not come to this country, but upon the point of the vessel sailing she went back to marry her lover—nothing was heard of her. We next hear of the family being located in Maryland. Very probably they first settled in Chester County, Pa., and afterwards moved over the border to Maryland and located some where not far from Hagerstown. In the early tradition of one family that are now located in Van Wert county, for we are descended from the John Gilliland mentioned in this list of children, he was born 1763 and died 1826—the names of Hagerstown, Emmetsburg and Fredericktown are often mentioned. There are Gillilans living in Emmetsburg, Md., who trace their family history back to a coming from Ireland to Chester county, Pa., and that one of the sons settled near Tanneytown, Carrol county, Md., and they state that the first house that the Gillilands lived in there is still standing on the banks of the Monocacy, five miles from Emmetsburg and four from Tanneytown. Of this family, a William born 1809 died 1880. visited Chester county, in 1871 and found that he was related to the Gilliland above mentioned as descended from John Gilliland of Brandywine Manor. And the fact that our family probably mov-



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

ed from Pennsylvania to Maryland lends a strong presumption that all three families are related and being descended from the family that located near Brandywine Manor and Faggs Manor. Shortly after locating in this county the father and mother died of yellow fever, so tradition in our family and in the family living in Chester county, Pa., says. Two of the sons, John, from who we descend and a brother traveled to north of what is now Pittsburg, where they obtained a tomahawk claim, which was then obtained by chopping or blazing on trees about a piece of land, this gave them a title to it. On their return from the claim they were chased by the Indians to within sight of Ft. Duesquene now Pittsburg. John lost a fine horse on which he was riding while being chased and this so disgusted him that he never returned to hold the claim. After the return of the two to their families, John gave his claim to one of his brothers, who with the one who had visited the claim, moved to that part of Pennsylvania. Two brothers went to Augusta county, Va., which was then a very large county, consisting of practically the entire northwest territory which was separated from Virginia in 1784. They located on the Greenbrier river in what is now Greenbrier county, W. Va. There are Gillilands in Overton county, Tenn., and Mangum, Okla., and elsewhere who have furnished me a history of their branch in which J. K. L. Gilliland of Mangum, Okla., states traditions in their family say the Gillilands emigrated from Scotland to north of Ireland in the sixteenth cen-



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tury and that some of them crossed to America about 1760, their names being James, Robert and Hugh and that they first located in Pennsylvania and after the Revolutionary War his great-grand-father James Gilliland moved to South Carolina. There is a probability that this James Gilliland is from the Chester county Gillilands mentioned above and related to the Gillilands of Emmetsburg, Md., and was one of the members of the family of the James Gilliland that located in Greenbrier county, West Virginia and that he is one of the brothers that we mention as going to Greenbrier county from the family of seven brothers and three sisters that came to this country, between 1760 and 1770. From this James Gilliland has descended, many of the Gillilands that live in the south and southwest. There is a family of Gillilands living in Brown county, Ohio, members of which are also in Dayton, Ohio and Davenport, Iowa. Mrs. J. L. Gilliland Marker, of the later city, gives me a history that they came from Ireland and are descended from a James Gilliland. It would look very much as if this James Gilliland is the same James Gilliland that belonged to the family consisting of the seven sons and three daughters and that he settled, 'after a time in Pennsylvania,' in Augusta county, Va., on the Greenbrier river, in what is now a county of that name in West Virginia and that either he or a son of the same name went to North Carolina, to Lincoln county. And that this James Gilliland had a son, Alexander whose son was the Rev. James Gilliland that the Brown county Gilli-



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lands trace back to. And the same James Gilliland who was the forefather of the Gillilands in Tennessee and Oklahoma. So it would seem that this James Gilliland is the forefather of these two families of Gillilands. There are Gillilands and Gillilans in Jackson crunty, Ohio, the latter of whom trace back to a James Gilliland in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. And the former relate that a Samuel and a Hugh Gilliland came to Jackson county from Greenbrier county, West Virginia, about 1800. And a Mrs. Ruth Gillilan of Charleston, West Virginia, who formerly lived in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, informs me there was but one James Gilliland settled in Greenbrier county, so it would seem that the Gillilands in Jackson county, Ohio are descended from the same James Gilliland as these of Brown county and of Tennessee and Oklahoma, and that the Gillilands of Jackson county are descended either from this James Gilliland or another Gilliland who was probably his brother for we have related that two brothers moved to Virginia.

There are Gillilands and Gillilans in various parts of the southern half of the state who trace back to either one of the Jackson county or Brown county families and back to the same original stock.

Of this family consisting of seven brothers and three daughters, John married Jane Briggs and they were the parents of James, Gordon, John, Thomas, Adam, Nancy, Robert, Sarah, Hugh, William and Jane Elizabeth all of whom but William (who died in Maryland,) moved to this



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county with their mother in 1835, their father having died in 1826. Most my hearers are descended from one of them.

Tradition tells us that two of the brothers moved to northern Pennsylvania. Two brothers moved to west of Pittsburg. The daughters, Jane, Mary and Sarah, tradition tells us married men in Chester county and had families. Sarah is said to have married a Thompson, Jane a Taylor, and Mary Ann a Shannon. J. Maxwell Gilliland in 1877 visited Taylors in Maryland that were related to us and were probably descended from the Jane Gilliland who married a Taylor as above mentioned.

Mrs. Mary A. Gilliland Abbott, of Tacoma, Washington, has given me the same history of the family as coming to America, the same names and incidents and states that her relatives live in and about Pittsburg, so it would seem that she and her relatives are descended from one of the two brothers that we have mentioned taking up the Tomahawk claim north of Pittsburgh.

Prof. C. V. Gilliland of Mitchell, South Dakota, has furnished me information concerning their family to the effect that they came from Fayette and Crawford counties, Pennsylvania and it would seem that this family is descended from either one of those that took the Tomahawk claim or of one of those that moved west of Pittsburgh. George L. Gillan of Emmetsburg, has given me considerable information concerning the Gillilands while they lived in Maryland, he informs me that the old mill



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that James Gordon Gilliland built and operated on Marsh Creek about 1826 to 1833, is still standing. The mill is just over the state line in Pennsylvania not far from Emmetsburg, Maryland.

From the outline it would seem that there were one or two Gillilands came from North of Ireland previous to 1760, and that possibly they were related. As it is today in Europe and this country, a member of a family leaves Europe for America—or one in this country moves to a distant region and sends back glowing accounts of the new home. More members of the family follow—sometimes an extensive relationship follow so that entire families are thus transferred to a distant region. So it probably occurred with the Gillilands that came from north of Ireland to America in the eighteenth century that they were all related and descended from the Gillilands who crossed from Scotland to Ireland in the sixteenth century. And it would seem that most of the Gillilands who came over in the eighteenth century first settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and from that point members moved to different parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and Ohio, where their descendants are now to be found and from these five states later members of the family have moved to nearly every part of the Union. Some have dropped the "d" and some have changed the vowels.

Of the Gillilands who came to this country since 1800, the first that we have any record of is Mathew Gilliland



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who came from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1825, and settled in Darlington, Pa. Later, at New Brighton, same state, and moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1880. Children of his are living in Chicago. Other members of the family live in New Castle and New Brighton, Pa. A brother of Mathew, Edward by name, went to Australia, where he died and left a daughter, Matthilda. A Mr. Gilliland, an uncle of Alex. Gilliland, mentioned below, came over in 1849, and then all trace of him is lost. The next Gilliland to come to America was a Rev. J. D. Gilliland in 1858, who lived in Tilton, New Hampshire, when last heard from. Alex Gilliland, of Alleghany, came to America from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1867. William J. Gilliland, of Silverton, Ohio, near Cincinnati, came from Lisburn, near Belfast, county Antrim, Ireland, in December, 1880. There are in Pennsylvania and elsewhere isolated records of a number of Gillilands, their marriages, deaths, land title, etc., that we have not been able to fit exactly in any of the families mentioned, but further work may locate their position in the extensive Gilliland family, and which may require some changes in the above expressed view of relationship of the different groups of the Gillilands —The Van Wert Republican, (Van Wert, Ohio,) August 27, 1908."

By reference to letter of date Apr. 9, 1908, from Plain City, Ohio, from John Scott we quote the following:

"At London of Madison, I saw old father, John William Gilliland, who is now 96 years of age. I learn from



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him that his father was Andrew Gilliland, he the son of Nathan Gilliland, whose father was Samuel Gilliland, whose wife was Elizabeth Smith of Pennsylvania, whom he married before coming to Virginia. Father Gilliland's mind is very clear as to the relationship."

### Eighth Generation.

#### Maternal.

SWEATT, Capt. Benj. II, born at Wellfleet, Mass., Jan. 29, 1658, married-----

COLLINS, Joseph, born at Wellfleet, Mass., married-----

NYE, John married Sarah Cook of Kings Towne, Mass., daughter of George Cook and Sarah Place his wife. John Nye died in the summer of 1723, leaving four sons: Isaac, Caleb, John and George. See Nye Yearbook, 1904, pp. 99-103.

HINCKLEY, Ichabod, born in Barnstable, Mass., Aug. 28, 1680, married 1st, Jan. 7, 1702, Mary (Goodspeed) Warner, who died Oct. 1, 1719. He married 2nd, Mary Bassett, 20 years his junior, who bore him two children one of whom was Thankful, through whom this line is traced. Mary Bassett was born "Dec. 24, 1700, at night." She was the daughter of Wm. Bassett and Abigail Bourne his wife.

SAWYER, Thos. II, born in Lancaster, Penn., May 12, 1649, married 1st, Sarah-----. She died



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Jan. 2, 1672. He married Sep., 1672, wife Hannah-----  
----- . Children were by first wife:

GARDNER, Benjamin, born Feb. 26, 1705, at East Greenwich, R. I., died 1790. He married March 22, 1726, Mary Howland. To them were born:

- (1) ABIEL, born Jan. 20, 1727 or 8;
- (2) Job, born 1730, died Mar. 9, 1806;
- (3) Benjamin, born 1731, died Feb. 2, 1809;
- (4) Caleb, born 1732;
- (5) Nathaniel, born Mar. 17, 173—, died July 18, 1806;
- (6) John or Joshua, born 1742, died Oct. 5, 1829.

SHAW, Comfort, born-----, married Susannah-----.

GRANT, Oliver, third child of Josiah Grant and Rebecca Miner, his wife. He was born in Stonington, Conn., Sept. 3, 1703. He was twice married: first to Bridget Miner, second to Silence Williams, baptized Dec. 8, 1703, through whom this line is traced, married May 18, 1729, she the daughter of Ebenezer Williams and Mary Wheeler his wife. Oliver Grant died May 4, 1757.

The children of Oliver Grant by Silence Williams were:

- (1) Silence, born Jan. 31, 1731, married John Breed.
- (2) JOSHUA, born Jan. 20, 1732, married Nov. 15, 1753,  
SARAH BREED.
- (3) Eunice, born Feb. 23, 1735, married Collins York.
- (4) Mary, born July 9, 1737, married Ichabod Palmer.



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- (5) Sarah, born Sept. 24, 1739, married Wm. Walworth of Groton.

BREED, John, born Jan. 26, 1700, married Mary Prentice, born Apr. 12, 1708, she the daughter of Samuel Prentice and Esther Hammond his wife. The children of John Breed and Mary were:

Mercy, born Aug. 3, 1727, married John Noyes;

John, born Sep. 5, 1729, married Silence Grant;

Nathan, born Dec. 13, 1731, married Lucy Babcock;

Mary, born Dec. 25, 1733;

SARAH, born Dec. 28, 1737, married JOSHUA GRANT;

Eunice, born Feb. 23, 1738, married Wyatt Hinckley;

Grace, born June 2, 1740;

Ann, born Dec. 23, 1744, married Lucy Randel;

Lucy, born Dec. 18, 1746.

KENNEDY, Robert, emigrant to Bucks county, Penn., in 1730 (with his brother Wm.) is the emigrant ancestor through whom this line is traced.

We have been permitted to copy from the history of the KENNEDY FAMILY privately printed edition, published in 1881 by Mr. Elias Davidson, a copy of which is to be found in the Pennsylvania State Library at Harrisburg, from which we quote:

### KENNEDY.

"Kennedy—Celtic, Ceanna—Thighe—meaning, it is said, the head of a sept or clan. The family descend from



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The ancient Earls of Carrick, in Ayrshire, and seem to have changed their name from Carrick to Kennedy in the fourteenth century. The chief was Kennedy of Dunewe, afterwards Earl of Cassilia (now Marquis of Ailsa.) In the fifteenth century the power of this great house, in the shires of Ayr and Calloway, was set forth in a popular rhyme:

“By Wigton and the town of Ayr,  
Port Patrick and the Cruives of O’Cree,  
Nae man need think for to hide there,  
Unless he court wi’ Kennedie.”

The foregoing is from the “Patronymica Britannica,” by Mark Anthony Lower. “Cruives is a trap made of sticks, placed in a river to catch salmon and other fish.” Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is the present Earl of Carrick. He has traveled on the Continent by that title.

The following is from Arthur’s Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names:—

“KENNEDY—from the Gallic or Celtic words Kean-na-ty-the head of the house, or chief of the clan. CEANNAIDE signifies also a chop-keeper, a merchant.”

The following is from C. S. Sim’s “Scottish Surnames,” page 63:—

“KENNEDY, the chief of the clan. Duncan de Carrick, living in 1153, was father of Nichol de Carrick, whose son, Roland de Carrick, tem. Alexander III, took the name of Kennedy, and was the ancestor of the family.”



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A charter of Nigel, Earl of Carrick, to Roland de Carrick and his heirs, of the chieftanship of his clan; and the right of leading them, under the chief, was confirmed in 1241, and reconfirmed by Robert II. Roland de Carrick was killed in the Holy War; probably he commanded the military expedition organized in 1268, by Adam, Earl of Carrick, against the Saracens. Mention is made that a tract of land was confirmed to him by Alexander III., who reigned from 1249 to 1286.

Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale, was married, in 1271, to Martha Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Carrick, and his sole heiress; and in her own right, Countess of Carrick, and by virtue of her right, de Bruce became Earl of Carrick. She was the ward of Alexander III, and he was so much opposed to the marriage that he deprived her of her estate, but afterwards he restored it. Their eldest son, Robert the Bruce, was born March 21, 1272. By the resignation of his father he became Earl of Carrick in 1293. He was crowned King of Scotland, at Scone, March 27, 1306. He carried on an active war against England for twenty-three years. Amongst other adventures, in 1307 he attacked his patrimonial castle of Carrick, at midnight, and drove the English soldiers out of it. Finally, England, in the year 1328, renounced her claim to the crown of Scotland. and on the 9th of July, the following year, the Bruce died. His son David, in 1328, when only four years old, was married to Jane, sister of Edward of England. He ascended the throne as David II., on the



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death of his father, in 1329; crowned at Scone, November 14, 1331. After many vicissitudes, he died in 1371, without issue.

Walter Steward married Margery, King Robert the Bruce's only daughter by his first wife. Robert Steward, their son, to whom the crown was entitled, by authority of the Scotch Parliament, in default of male issue by David, was crowned King of Scotland in 1373. He was known as Robert II, and was the first of the Stuart dynasty; his son succeeded him as Robert III. This name was originally written, then Stewart. Queen Mary, after her return from France, was the first to write it Stuart.

Edward Bruce, another son of Martha Margaret, Countess of Carrick, was crowned King of Ireland in 1316, and killed on the battle field in 1318. All the other children of the countess, except Mary, were executed by the English government.

A charter of David II, to John MacKennedy (Mac signifies son of,) the captain of Clan Muntercasduff, authorizes "James Kennedy, who had married Mary Stewart (the daughter of King Robert III, who was the second monarch of the Stuart dynasty,) and heirs male, to exercise the captainship, head, and commandment of his kin."

Previous to the fourteenth century surnames were not known in Scotland. Individuals were distinguished by an affix to their Christian name, indicating some peculiarity of their personal appearance, their business, trade, district or clan to which they belonged. Roland de Car-



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rick probably signifies Roland of the District of Earldom of Carrick. The hereditary title or office of Kennedy was conferred on him during the thirteenth century, by the highest lawful authority of the land.

The name of John MacKennedy merely signifies John the son of Kennedy. During the early part of the fourteenth century, the descendants of Roland de Carrick adopted Kennedy as a surname, consequently all the numerous Kennedys of the present day descended from the Ayrshire family, who are lawfully entitled to the name, are his lineal descendants. This explanation will make clear the apparent inconsistency between the quotations from Mary Anthony Lower and C. S. Sim.

We have not been able to trace the exact relationship between the Countess of Carrick, her son, King Robert the Bruce, and the Kennedys; we therefore have compiled the facts relating thereto, as they appear in Scotch history, and without comment will leave the readers free to form their own judgment.

The name of O'Cinnidh appears in Irish history during the tenth century. He was Regent of Munster. Anglicized Kennedy, it signifies a nation or kind. His descendants succeeded to the throne, and were very prominent people, but they all took different names, and the name of Kennedy, for a time, became extinct in Ireland; but after a lapse of several centuries it was revived, as a surname. As they do not seem to have been connected



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with the Ayrshire family of Kennedys, we dispose of the subject with this brief notice.

James Kennedy, Archbishop of St. Andrews, whose mother was the aunt of King James II, of Scotland, is said to have been one of the most powerful and influential statesmen of Scotland of his time. Through his influence Henry of England, after his misfortune, was received and protected by Scotland.

For the purpose of refreshing the memory it seems proper that we should introduce, although in a very brief way, a few important facts connected with the Scotch history of the sixteenth century, in order to show the position of the Kennedy family during the religious and political trials of that period. The Kennedys early threw their influence in favor of the Reformed Religion. At first they were somewhat divided; but as early as 1538, Alexander Kennedy, of Ayr, a finely educated young gentleman, only eighteen years old, a poet, was burned at the stake, in Glasgow, for a poetical satire against the Franciscan Friars.

John Knox was born 1505; he was educated for the priesthood; professed himself a Protestant in 1542. This same year the Scotch Parliament authorized the reading of the Scriptures in the vulgar languages. The Confessions of Faith of the Reformers was adopted in 1560.

The Scotch Parliament abolished the Papal jurisdiction, and prohibited the celebration of the mass, August



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24, 1560. The third violation of the law, in celebrating the mass, was punishable by death.

Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassilis, was one of the ambassadors sent to negotiate the marriage of Queen Mary to the Duphin of France. The Earl died while in Paris.

Queen Mary returned to Scotland in 1561, very soon after the death of her first husband, the King of France. She was executed February 7, 1787. Jane Kennedy and Mistress Curle were the only two of her maids of honor who were permitted to attend the Queen to the scaffold.

Quinton Kennedy, the uncle of the Earl of Cassilis, and Abbot of Crossragual, who is very highly spoken of for his intellectual and moral character, in 1559 challenged Wallock to a discussion on the sacrifice of the Mass. The challenge was accepted. Kennedy claimed that they should use, as authority, the ancient doctors' interpretation of the Scriptures, which the other party would not agree to, and thus ended the matter.

On the 28th of September, 1562, a formal agreement was signed by John Knox and Quinton Kennedy, for a written argument on the Sacrifice of the Mass. The discussion was in the town of Mabile. In addition to the notaries to record the proceedings there were admitted, as spectators for each side, forty noblemen and persons of distinction. The place was not sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of so large a company. The argument, however, was continued for three days, but it proved interesting to the spectators, and, through the in-



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fluence of the Earl of Cassilis, it was abandoned as being unprofitable. Each party claimed the victory, and each failed in accomplishing their expressed desire to have it renewed at a different time and place.

Quinton Kennedy died in August, 1564; and it is said that after his death he was canonized as a saint. His name, however, does not appear at Rome amongst the saints, but the subject of this debate is there canonized.

### A SINGULAR INCIDENT, JUNE 26, 1629.

The lightning entered a room in Castle Kennedy, the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, in Ayrshire, where several children, with their dogs, were playing at the time; the dogs were killed, but the children escaped without injury.

### THE KENNEDYS WERE LOWLANDERS.

None of the lowland clans had a distinctive tartan, and the kilts were not worn by the men; but they often clothed their children in this beautiful dress.

The Kennedys, though Protestants, were not in favor of the high-handed political measures of the seventeenth century. They were opposed to the decapitation of King Charles, (Jan. 30, 1649,) and they gave only a passive submission to the administration of Oliver Cromwell.

There was a joint Commission of Seven appointed by the Estates and Kirk of Scotland, who set sail on the 17th of March, 1649, for the Hague, to present to the Prince of Wales a proposition, that if he would sign the covenant,



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and agree to adopt the Presbyterian form of worship, that Scotland would acknowledge him as their lawful sovereign. They arrived on the 26th of March, and on the 19th of May, Charles declined to sign the document presented; but on his arrival in Scotland, on the 23d of June, and before he landed, he signed what is known as the Covenant.

The distinguished nobleman, John Kennedy, the Earl of Cassilis, who was also an influential ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, was appointed by both parties, and, armed with his double commission, he was the acknowledged "chief person" in bringing about the restoration of King Charles II.

The Kennedys' uncompromising support of Presbyterianism, and love of law and order, rendered them liable to be crushed between the two conflicting powers of Charles II and Cromwell. Some of them went to Holland, and many of them removed from Ayrshire to the North of Ireland, and from thence to America.

There was a commission appointed by Cromwell, in 1652, for the purpose of appraising the property of two hundred and sixty prominent Scots, residing in Ulster, Ireland, with the view of giving them a corresponding value in land at other parts of Ireland, to be occupied by them, and in this way to neutralize their influence.

Amongst their names we find the following: Quinton Kennedy, David Kennedy, Lieut. Col. Robert Kennedy, Anthony Kennedy, and Fergus Kennedy. This order



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was not executed, but we find that Lieut. Col. Robert Kennedy was removed the next year.

### BATTLE OF BOTHWELL BRIDGE.

Sir Archibald Kennedy, Laird of Culzen, captain of the militia troops in 1685, was charged with great cruelty, in arresting and bringing to judgment the rebellious Covenantors, after their disastrous defeat at Bothwell Bridge, in 1679.

### CHAIN OF THE KENNEDYS FROM SCOTLAND TO IRELAND, AND THENCE TO AMERICA.

John Kennedy, sixth Earl of Cassilis, was one of the three Scotch noblemen appointed to act as lay assessors to the Westminster Assembly, in 1643. He never, however, attended. His brother, Col. Gilbert Kennedy, who was with Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor, had two sons who were Presbyterian ministers—Thomas and Gilbert. Rev. Thomas Kennedy, the eldest, was chaplain to Gen. Munro, who came to Ireland with his army in 1642. Mr. Kennedy afterwards settled in Carland. He refused to conform—that is, to use the prescribed formula for public worship—and was imprisoned in Dungannon for several years, by the order of the Primate of Armagh. During his long imprisonment his wife was not allowed to see him, or even write to him. She, however, continued daily to bring him food and change of linen, which she gave to the jailer to be handed to him. After the release



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of her husband, she learned from him that the jailer had appropriated her presents to his own use. Some years after this the jailer, being in want, applied to Mrs. Kennedy for food; instead of refusing him, she filled his bag with meal, saying, "In this way I have my revenge." Mr. Kennedy's trials were so great that he thought at one time of removing to America, but his death, in 1714, ended all his troubles. Two of his sons, Thomas and John, were Presbyterian ministers.

It is believed that Robert and William Kennedy, the brothers who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, were probably his eldest son Thomas's sons or grandsons. We are led to believe that the founders of the family in America were influenced in the choice of their location, in order to enjoy the society of their cousin, Mrs. Catherine Kennedy Tennant, the wife of Rev. William Tennent, who had settled in Bucks County two years before their arrival.

### REV. GILBERT KENNEDY.

The youngest son of Col. Gilbert Kennedy was ordained by the Presbyterian Church as a minister of Girvan, in Ayrshire, in 1851. He was ejected from the church in 1662, for nonconformity. He continued to preach in the glens by starlight, where the children of the neighborhood were brought to him to be baptized. He was compelled finally to flee from Scotland to Holland; from there he returned to Ireland in 1662, and settled in



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Dundonald, near Belfast, where he died, February 6, 1688, and was buried in the aisle of the church. He had a son named Gilbert, who was ordained a minister of Tullylish in 1704; also a daughter, Catherine, who was married May 15, 1702, to a student of theology, named William Tennent. Mr. Tennent was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church, July, 1704, and a priest, September 22, 1706. In 1716 Mr. Tennent left Ireland with his family for America. In 1716 he made a written application to the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia, stating his reasons for desiring to leave the Episcopal Church and to join the Presbyterian. The statement being satisfactory, he was received; and for several years he preached in the neighborhood of Philadelphia and New York. In 1726 he was called to the Presbyterian church on the Neshaminy, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. In 1728 he built the celebrated Log College, on a tract of fifty acres of ground, adjoining his house. This land was presented to him by his cousin, James Logan, secretary for William Penn. At this period this was the only place in America, west of the New England States, where a young man could receive a classical and theological education, to properly fit him for the ministry.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church placed such value on the association that in 1811, when they were about to establish a more perfect system of education, many advocated placing the proposed new colleges on the same ground; others advocated Chambersburg,



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Pennsylvania; but finally it was concluded to place them at Princeton, New Jersey.

The attentive reader will notice that the Kennedys were positive characters, and men of position and influence. There seems to have been a very close connection between them and the early Reformation in Scotland; the Westminster Assembly; the establishing of Presbyterianism, not only in the North of Ireland but also in America; and up to the time of writing, 1880, the family have retained their loyalty to the Presbyterian Church, with few exceptions, and they generally the result of marriages with persons belonging to other denominations."

We are indebted for Kennedy history to Mrs. Isabelle Kennedy-Summers, an aged great aunt who died March 31, 1907, to Hon. Thos. L. Kennedy, of New Brighton, Penn., for valuable information.

William Kennedy, the emigrant, had but one son, William, a major in the Revolutionary War. Robert had children, Hugh, Henry and probably others.

### Ninth Generation

NYE, Caleb, born at Sandwich, Mass. He took the oath of fidelity July 4th, 1678. On list of townsmen 1681. Juror 1662, and many times shared in division of lands. His will was probated at Scituate, Mass., May 26th, 1704. His wife was Elizabeth Atwood, daughter of John Atwood. The children of Caleb Nye were: Timothy, John, Ebenezer and three daughters



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COLLINS, Abraham, of Dover. Emigrated 1679.  
Wife—————.

SWEET, Capt. Benj., of Hampton, Mass., (Province of Maine) was slain at Black Point by Indians, June 29th, 1677. He married Nov., 1647, Hester Weare, daughter of Peter Weare and sister of Nathaniel Weare, prominent Colonists. He resided at Newbury and was there a Commissioner for the county to the general court 1665-68. Selectman 1669-75 Ensign 1670: see Vol. VI p. 51, N. E. Historical Quarterly. He was a celebrated hunter and Indian fighter and won for himself high rank as a hero of our Colonial Wars." See p. 52, same vol. "The fort was commanded by Lieut. Sweet, a brave and vigilant officer." Page 55 same vol. refers to him as Capt. Benj. Sweet of the Province of Maine, then a part of Mass. His wife ministered his estate in 1677, valued at 558 lbs. 19 shillings. Debts 2 lbs. 6 shillings. She married 2nd, Ensign Stephen Greenleaf of Newbury. Captain Sweet was the father of 11 children. Living to maturity were:

- (1) Hester, born June, 1648, married Abraham Green.
- (2) Sarah, born March 7, 1650.
- (3) Mary.
- (4) Benj. II.
- (5) Joseph.
- (6) Hannah.
- (7) Stephen.

COOK, George, long thought by the Nyc Family to have been the son of either Francis Cook of the May-



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flower or Thos. Cook of Portsmouth, was neither. Research has shown neither of them to have had a son George. He was himself an emigrant, and prominent in Colonial Wars. He is given among the list of freemen in Mass., Colony, Mar. 3d, 1635-6. See p. 94 vol. III N. E. Historical and Genealogical quarterly. He married Sarah Place, daughter of Enoch Place, (emigrant) and Sarah his wife. George Cook died 1704. His widow married 2nd Daniel MaConne, June 19th, 1705. She died 1746.

HINCKLEY, Ensign John, of Barnstable was born May 24th, 1644. He married Jan., 1668, Bethia Lathrop of Barnstable, born July 23, 1649. She died July 10th, 1694. This line traces through their son Ichabod, who married Thankful Hinckley. John Hinckley, married 2nd, Mary Goodspeed.

The children born to Bethia and John Hinckley were:

1. Sarah, born May, 1669, married John Crocker, June 22, 1721.
2. Samuel, born Feb. 2, 1670-1, moved to Stonington, Conn.
3. Bethia, born Mar., 1673, died Apr., 1715.
4. Hannah, born May, 1775, married June 2, 1708, Benj. Lewis.
5. Johnathan, born Feb. 15, 1677.
6. ICHABOD, born Aug. 28, 1680, married Mary Bassett, Aug. 3, 1721.
7. Gershom, born Apr. 2, 1682.

By the 2nd marriage there were:



8. Mary.
9. Abigail, and
10. Mercy.

BASSETT, William IV, and Abigail Bourne his wife, had born to them on Dec. 24th, at night, 1700, a daughter Mary and on Aug. 3, 1721, she married Ichabod Hinckley, son of Ensign John Hinckley and Bethia Lathrop, his wife.

SAWYER, Thomas, born in Lancaster, May 22, 1649. He was grown to manhood, at the time when the Indian wars began, and an active participant in all the continuous struggles of his time, incident to border life. He married early in life, Sarah—————, who died January 2, 1672, and in September, following, he married his second wife, Hannah—————, of whose death no record has been found. This line traces through Sarah.

Animated by the same indomitable spirit which characterized his father, he was one of the foremost leaders. Five years only had elapsed after the peace of Ryswick, when in 1702, Queen Anne's War began, and the struggle of the Colonists, with savage foes, was renewed. A party of Indians, from Canada, in October, 1705, entered the town of Lancaster.

Thomas Sawyer, with his son, Elias, were taken by surprise, and carried away captive to Montreal. His younger son, Thomas, then a lad of fourteen years of age, escaped through a back window of the house, and during his father's captivity, was returned to his home



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where he was received as though risen from the dead. The son, Elias Sawyer, however, they detained a year longer, to instruct them in the art of sawing, and keeping the mill in order; at the end of which time, he was paid for his services, and returned to his home in Lancaster.

After the peace of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, no further incursions of savage enemies checked the prosperity of the ancient settlement of Lancaster.

POPE, John, of Dorchester, Eng, emigrated with his wife Jane, 1633. He was a freeman of Salem, Mass., in 1634. With Richard Mather he became one of the founders of the New Church in 1639. He died Apr. 12th, 1646. This line is traced through Beatrice who married Thomas Sawyer.

GARDNER, Nathaniel, died 1734. He married Mary  
—————. See Gardner genealogy 1907, for a list of their children:

- (1) BENJ., born Feb. 26th, 1705.
- (2) Mary, born Nov. 30th, 1707.
- (3) Penlope, born 1709.
- (4) Dorcas, born June 10th, 1712.
- (5) Nathaniel, born June 16th, 1714.
- (6) Job, born July 23d, 1723.

HOWLAND, Daniel, born in Duxbury, Mass., 1661, married Mary Sampson, who died Nov. 17th, 1763. This line traces through their daughter Mary, who married Benj. Gardner, born 1705.



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GRANT, Josiah, fifth child of Saml. Grant and wife Mary Porter, was born March 19th, 1668. Married at Stonington, Conn., July 8th, 1696, Rebecca Miner, daughter of Capt. Ephriam Miner and Hannah Avery his wife. Rebecca Miner Grant died Jan. 15th, 1747. Josiah died March 28th, 1732. Both were members of the First Congregational Church of Stonington, Conn. The children born to them were:

- (1) Josiah, born June 17th, 1697, married Grace Prentice.
- (2) John, born Oct. 19th, 1698.
- (3) OLIVER, born Sept. 30th, 1703, married Silence Williams.
- (4) Noah, born June 13th, 1706, married 1st, Rachel, 2nd, Hannah Miner.
- (5) Miner, born Aug. 26th, 1712.

PRENTICE, Saml., born 1680, married Esther, daughter of Nathaniel Hammond, Sr., of Newton, Mass., before 1702. He died Apr. 24th, 1728. His widow married Christopher Avery. The children of Saml. Prentice were:

- (1) Sam'l, born Nov. 25th, 1702.
- (2) Joseph, born June 26th, 1704, married Mary Wheeler.
- (3) Grace, born Jan. 16th, 1705, married Josiab Grant.
- (4) MARY, born Apr. 12th, 1708, married JOHN BREED.
- (5) Jonas, born Sept. 28th, 1710, married Lucy Dennison.
- (6) Esther, born Dec. 12th, 1713, married Christopher Palmer.



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- (7). Oliver, born Oct. 25th, 1720, married Elephal Noyes.
- (8) Eunice, born Dec; 8th, 1717, married Christophes Avery.
- (9) Thomas, born Oct. 25th, 1719, married Elizabeth Baldwin.
- (10) Dorothy, born Dec. 13th, 1723.
- (11) Lucy, born May 20th, 1727.

WILLIAMS., Ebenezer, born Dec. 6th, 1666. He was resident at Stonington, Conn., 1685. He married Mary Wheeler, Jan. 24th, 1687. She was born Nov. 22nd, 1668. She died Nov, 3d, 1709. He married 2nd Sarah Hammond, of Newton. He died Feb. 13th, 1787. This line traces from the first marriage. Their children were:

- 1. Theodore, born Oct. 26, 1687, died 1694;
- 2. Unnamed, born and died, 1691;
- 3. May, born 1694, died 1704;
- 4. Samuel, born Feb. 4, 1696, married (1) Jennie Sheldon,  
(2) Mary Williams;
- 5. Ebenezer, died in infancy;
- 6. Theodora, died unmarried;
- 7. SILENCE, born Dec. 8, 1703, married Oliver Grant;
- 8. { Ebenezer, born Oct, 21, 1705, married (1) De-  
borah Smith, (2) Prudence Fellows;
- 9. { Elizabeth, born Oct. 21, 1705, married Johnathan  
Smith;
- 10. Monah, born Apr. 3, 1708, married Jeremiah Smith.

BREED, John, born Jan. 18th, 1663. He married 1st Mary Kirkland, Apr. 28th, 1686, 2nd Mercy Palmer, June



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8th, 1690. This line traces from 2nd marriage. Mercy Palmer, was the daughter of Dea. Gershom Palmer, of Stonington, Conn., and Ann Dennison his wife. Mercy Palmer's children were:

- (1) Sarah, born July 15, 1687.
- (2) Anna, born Nov. 8, 1693, married Israel Howell.
- (3) JOHN II, born Jan. 28th, 1700, married MARY PRENTICE.
- (4) Elizabeth, born Jan. 28, 1705, married John Hinckley.
- (5) Sarah, born Feb. 1, 1704, married James Miner.
- (6) Zerviah, born Aug. 27, 1706, married Saml. Hinckley.
- (7) Joseph, born Oct. 4, 1708, married Priscilla Avery.
- (8) Bethia, born Dec. 3, 1710.
- (9) Allen, born Aug. 29, 1714, married Ann Cole.
- (10) Gershom, born Nov. 15, 1715, married Dorothy McLean.

PRENTICE, Samuel, born 1680, married Esther, daughter of Nathaniel Hammond, Sr., of Newton, Mass., before 1702. He died April 24, 1728, at Stonington, and his widow married Christopher Avery. The children born to Esther were:

1. Samuel, born Nov. 25, 1702;
2. Joseph, born June 26, 1704, married Mary Wheeler;
3. Grace, born Jan. 16, 1705, married Josiah Grant;
4. MARY, born Apr. 12, 1708, married John Breed;
5. Jonas, born Sep. 28, 1710, married Lucy Denison;
6. Esther, born Dec. 12, 1713, married Christopher Palmer;



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7. Oliver, born Oct. 25, 1720, married Elephal Noyes;
8. Eunice, born Dec. 8, 1717, married Christopher Avery;
9. Thomas, born Oct. 25, 1719, married Elizabeth Baldwin;
10. Dorothy, born Dec. 13, 1723;
11. Lucy, born May 20, 1727.

Of the above, Mary Prentice, born April 12, 1705, married John Breed II, born Jan. 26, 1700.

### Tenth Generation.

SWEET, John, was admitted a freeman in Mass. Colony, May 18, 1642. He was a grantor of Newbury, Dec. 7, 1642.

The Sweets were entitled to bear arms, as follows:

"Gules two chevrons, between as many mullets in chief and a rose in base. Argent seeded or, Crest, a gilley flower proper." See Burk's Peerage. See N. E. His. and Gen Quarterly, vol. VI p. 49, The Sweet Family.

John Sweet was born at Guernsey in the English Channel, settling first at Salem, Mass., as early as 1636, thence to Newbury, where on Dec. 7, 1642, he was one of the original 91. He was born 1590. His widow Phebe, died 1665. His children were born in England. They were:

- (1) Stephen, born 1624, married 1st, Hannab Merrill, 2nd, Rebecca Smith.
- (2) Capt. Benj., born 1626, married Esther Weare.



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(3) Joseph, born about 1630, at New-Newbury? it is said. His wife was Elizabeth. 1650 he was resident at Haverhill, thence 1653 to Boston. His children were:

(1) Joseph, born Oct. 26, 1658.

(2) Benj., born Jan. 29, 1660.

They both settled at Wellfleet, Mass.

WEARE, Peter, early Mass. Colonist had children, among whom were that eminent man Nathaniel Weare of Mass. and Hester Weare who married Capt. Benj. Sweet.

NYE, Benjamin, was the progenitor of the NYE family of America. An extensive NYE FAMILY GENEALOGY was published by that Family Association, in 1907. Prior to that time a number of year books had been published. From the family Bible Records, From the private papers of Mrs. Livia Mandana Simpson Bingham, and Miss Mary C. Nye, the latter of Marietta, Ohio, and the Nye Family publications we are enabled to give much valuable Nye data.

Genl. George H. Nye of Albany, N. Y., was one of the most enthusiastic and persistent, as well as one of the most generous of the family in gleaning and preserving the history of his family. We quote from him the following:

### Nye Family in America.

"NYE, Benj., was the progenitor of the Nye Family in America. He came to America on the good ship Abi-



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gail, Robert, Hackwell, master and in fragments of the ship's list of passengers yet preserved are found the names of Rev. Thomas Tupper and wife Ann, and their daughter Katherine. She later became the wife of Benjamin Nye, hence all the Nyes of their descent to-day in America became Tupper-Nyes.

The ship landed at Saugus, now Lynne, 1635, where many of the emigrants remained.

The Nyes of England were Independents, or Non-conformists.

In the records of Sandwich, where he settled, the name of Benjamin Nye appears as follows in the records yet preserved:

“1643—Able to bear arms.

1654—A contributor to the building of a mill.

1655—March 29th. Subscription to build a meeting house.

1655—Supervisor of highways and further mention through the history of the town.

1669—He was granted 12 acres of land because he built the mill by the pond.

1675—August 8th, voted permission to build a fulling mill upon Spring Hill river, providing it does not ‘damnifie’ the County road, and to keep a mill in said place so long as he keeps a fulling mill there.”

BENJAMIN, who was born May 4, 1620, and emigrated in 1635, sailing in July, settled at Sandwich (the Fort of Cape Cod) October 19, 1640. Prior to settling at



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Sandwich, he resided at Plymouth, resided with his uncle, Philip Nye, who had preceded him and which doubtless accounts for this youth in America at such a tender age. On the ship Abigail he had learned to watch the love light in the eyes of Katherine Tupper and when in 1640 he went to Sandwich, he took with him Katherine, his bride. Here he planted the seed of the Nye family in America, a thriving family, that have borne their part bravely both in times of peace and times of war."

The Revolutionary War records show the names of 129 Nyes, more than one hundred of whom trace their line of descent from Benjamin and Katherine Tupper Nye, beside those of their descendants bearing other names in that memorable struggle for Independence. See Nye Association Year Book, 1906.

"The Nyes and Tupperes were not, strictly speaking, English Puritans. Both families had come from the continent more than a hundred years before the landing of the Mayflower. Both families had allied themselves with the Non-Conformists of England, through Archbishop Laud, and the Tupperes (devoted Lutherans,) in Europe and had suffered persecution for their religious faith. Hence, when they came to America they tarried not long with the Boston Puritans. They left the Bay Colony ten years before the belief in witchcraft had began to take growth, hence escaped participation in the murders attendant upon that terrible superstition. They were Pilgrim Protestants."



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BENJAMIN NYE, born May 4, 1620, died at Sandwich, Mass., March 26, 1676. Katherine TUPPER NYE, born—————, died at Sandwich, June 4, 1675.

The children of Benjamin Nye and Katherine Tupper Nye were Johnathan, Mary, Caleb, Ebenezer, Nathan, John and perhaps others."

### The Nyes in England.

Randolph Nye settled in Sussex in 1527. He is mentioned in the Rolls as excusing himself on account of illness from attendance at the Assize held at Lewes. (Coram Reje Roll, 20 Hen. VIII.) He held land in Uckfield County Sussex (Rotuli Hundreds-rum. 33 Hen. VIII.) He had one son, William, who is mentioned in Coram Rege Roll, as the inheritor of his father, Randolph of Uckfield.

WILLIAM NYE, son of Randolph, married Agnes, daughter of Trejjan of Ballance-Horned, County of Hertford. William studied for the ministry and became Rector of the Parish Church of Ballance-Horned, before his father's death. (26 Hen. Vol. VIII, 1534.) In 2 Edw. III 1548-9, we read that he claimed the land which his father, who had evidently died the year before, had "given unto him" in Uckfield "to have and to hold to them and to the beirs male of the said William his son, and in default of such issue male then the said premises to be given to the Parish Church." (Town Depositions Chancey, 2 Edw. VI.) As there are no other references to William Nye,



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except a mention of his name in 1556, when his son Ralph was served heir to his father, it must be inferred that he led a quiet and uneventful life.

RALPH NYE, son of William, became heir to his father in Uckfield and Ballance in 1556. This date also fixes the date of the death of his father. (Relour 117) Woolchurch, (Marriage Licenses of the Bishop of London B.) He had five children who are mentioned in Inquisitiones Post Mortem:

- I Thomas.
- II Edmundus, died March 9, 1594.
- III Ralph, married Joan W. Ikshira Aug. 30, 1584.
- IV Anne, married Nich. Stuart, Aug. 6, 1616.
- V Mary, married John Banister April 24, 1621.

THOMAS NYE, son of Ralph and Margaret (Merguge) Nye, married Sep. 9, 1583, at St. Andrews Hubbard, Katherine Poulsden, of London. She was a daughter of the late Mr. Poulsden of Horley County Suney (Marriage Licenses Bishop of London Court.) He bargained and sold to William Poulsden of the same Parish, Yolmon. (his wife's brother,) a messuage or tenement builded with a croft adjoining, containing sixteen acres, in Bidlenden, County Kent (Clerk of the Peace Rolls.) William Poulsden then granted to Thomas Nye an annuity of four shillings, arising from the said lands. (Proceedings of the Court of Claims.) Their children were:

- I Henry, received degree of Bachelor of Arts at Ox-



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ford June 12, 1611; his son John made a Bachelor of Arts at Oxford May 26, 1638.

II Philip, Bachelor of Arts from Oxford April 24, 1619. Celebrated preacher in Oliver Cromwell's time.

III John, married, had children and resided at Middlesex.

IV Thomas—Our Ancestor.

THOMAS NYE, was son of Thomas and Katherine (Poulsden) Nye of Bidlenden, County Kent. On June 10, 1619, he married for his second wife, Agnes Rye. The name of his first wife and date of marriage is unknown. On July 4, 1637, he granted to his youngest son, Thomas, four acres of land in Bidlenden, together with a building, part of a fold-course, and stated in the document "My oldest son Benjamin having gone to New England." (Clerk of the Peace Rolls. The children of Thomas Nye and Agnes Rye, his wife, were:

I Benjamin, born May 4, 1620, married Katherine Tupper and settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts.

II Thomas, born Sep. 16, 1623, married Margaret Webster and left descendants in Bidlenden. (St. Peter, Comhill, Parish Register.)

### The Nyes of Denmark.

Early in the Thirteenth Century the Nye name is to be found in the Sjelland section of Denmark, where the



family had fled from Sweden to escape the political dangers at home. We find traces of them at Ny-berg, Ny-Stead, the prefix "Nye" in the Danish signifying new comer, and this family, to distinguish them, were given the name of Nye or New comer. To this Nye or New comer, tradition tells us, settled at Fredericksburg Bailiwick and Slaughter Pond in the Sjælland Section of Denmark, where it is said he was a descendant of Harold Blautand, who died in 985, whose daughter married one of the most famous of the Swedish heroes, Styriborn, son of Olaf, King of Sweden.

LAVE NYE was a son of this descendant of the royal house of Sweden, and is the first whose name appears on record. He became a man of great prominence and in 1316 was Bishop of Roskilde in the Sjælland Section (Lexicon omer Adelige Familier in Denmark, Norge of Hartogdomene.)

SVEN NYE is mentioned in 1346 as the heir of his father the Bishop of Roskilde, (Donske Arkive.) In 1363, he had in Tudse Holbeck Baliwick, Sjælland Section, a grant of land (Lands Kon-Torets Annaler.) He probably died the same year since his son,

MARTEN NYE was in that year declared heir of his father in Tudse. (Historia Sjællandia Vol. I p. 68.)

NILS NYE was a son of Marten Nye, and in 1418, is mentioned in the Landuam book as possessing land in Tudse which he then deeded to his son,



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BERTOLF NYE, who is mentioned in 1466 as the son of Nils Nye of Tudse (Necrologeuin Daniae Vetus.) Bertolf had two sons, James and Randolph. James had a duel with Toseg, son of Gytha (Annala Daniae III 135.) from the consequences of which he fled to England, accompanied by his younger brother Randolph, and settled in Wiltshire, afterward removing to Hampshire.

Two of the early Nye settlers in Ohio, have left reminiscences, Father and son. The father, Ebenezer Nye, while eventually a substantial farmer, following his services as a Revolutionary Soldier, felt, that, preparation for the life to come was the great business of this life. His memoir here abridged was largely a matter of the danger of missing the Kingdom of Heaven and the necessity of attaining it. His son Melzer Nye, saw the material side of life and recalled with striking interest the incidents of life on the frontier, as Ohio was then called. Both reminiscences have been preserved by Miss Mary C. Nye, of Marietta, Ohio, who has permitted them to be published. Both are herewith abbreviated and appended:

### ‘‘AN EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF EBENEZER NYE,

Written by Himself.

January 23, 1820.

I now take my pen, if the Lord will, to write a short account of my life.

I was born October 21, A. D. 1750 in Tolland, and



State of Connecticut, of honest parents. My grandfather Nye was one of the first that settled on the main in the State of Rhode Island, and was the owner of a first rate farm. He had four sons and one daughter. The widow married and the property went to others. My father, at the age of eight years, was sent to his uncle in Tolland, and there lived until twenty-one. My grandfather Hinckley lived half a mile from my father. My grandmother and grandfather (Hinckley) were called pious. My grandmother died when I was young. My grandfather lived until I was in my 20th year. My father did not profess to be born again, but he was honest in all his dealings. My mother had a hope that she had been born again. We were taught to read and say our Catechism. My twelfth year, I began to consider of my situation. I believed if I should die and not be born again, I could not go to Heaven—hell would be my portion. At last, I believed that I was born again.

On May 4, A. D. 1771, I sat out for Kent. I had a few dollars cash and the most of my property on my back. The day that I sat out was very warm. The apple trees were in bloom, but a little before sunset, it blew up cold and that night it snowed, and continued next day until about twelve. And then the sun appeared and the ground became warm. It was like wading small streams of water, but I traveled 65 miles in two days and got to Mr. Elderd's a little after twilight. The ground almost covered in snow and the frost had killed the young sprouts on the trees,



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so that the woods appeared dry until sometime in June. I went to one Talors, who had a cabin partly on the land that I was to work on. I agreed to give him two days labor for a week's board and washing. I put a helve into my ax. Friday I began work on the land I afterwards owned. But so dismal was the prospect, that I thought I would not live there for the best farm in that place. The first Sunday, I went to meeting and at twelve, I went out of the house but no one gave me an invitation to dine with them. After a time I became acquainted with the young people and they appeared to be clever. I kept to my work. The man and his wife used me well where I boarded. Mr. Talor later informed me that he could not board me, and I went to Mr. Eldred's. It appeared too, that I had gained the love of my neighbors. I could get a yoke of oxen or a horse of any of them when they were not in use. This was a great help to me. The crops were middling, except corn. I stayed here and worked some for hire, until winter, then I went home and to Rhode Island state, to see my father's relations. And I returned to Kent the first of April in the year A. D. 1775, to work again on my farm. The war was on. I listed for six months. The company marched to Lake George and went over the lake and was stationed at the foot of it. Our employment was mostly boating. I was attentive to my duty. My aim was to do justice to all and to have it for myself. The Captain and the first Lieutenant appeared to be my friends. I was seized with the fever and ague. The Captain procured me



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place in a cart to Canicon. I took a dismissal. Some of my mess and two of my neighbors, who had come to see friends, attended on me across the Lake, then I took my leave. I could not, for my money, get anything to support nature. We lay in the woods at night. My friends were afraid I would take cold. They covered me so warm that I sweat. Next morning the wind blowed from the northwest so cold, I felt my blood chill. I took all the blankets and wrapped myself in them, but I was still so cold, but I got to land and to a fire. Next morning I went to the store to procure bread and meat. I saw a cart and asked if I could ride? Learning I could I had to then go without anything to eat until noon. Then preparation was made for all, and again at night for the men, but not for the oxen. So we had to pay for their keeping. He offered those who rode in the cart if they would pay the expense of his team, to continue from place to place. I was for doing it, but others were well and wanted to get home. Starting early we drove until night. There were about twenty along. One night it was late and they got some milk and pone not half boiled. I was afraid to eat it, but there was nothing else, I had to eat some. In a short time I was in hard distress, I groaned so that I disturbed those who were lain down.

I rode in the cart another day, but my legs were so swollen I found it would kill me. I had to leave the cart and walk. When I had walked a mile, I would lay down. If there was a house, I would go in. In this way I got



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twenty miles in two days. The last nap I took, on the road to Spence town in York state, I awoke, and there was a man standing before me. He said he had been looking to see whether I was dead or not. He said the people were clever and that I could get to stay at any of the houses. I stayed at the next. They were all very kind. I was lit to bed where I sleep until light. I got up and went to the well to wash myself and tried to feel smart, but oh, I felt as if my bones were out of joint. I got my breakfast and thanked them and started on but found that I could not travel, but there came along a wagon. I got into it and rode about three miles, and then walked to a house and went in. The man within said to me, "You look as if you were not able to travel." I answered, "I do not feel able." He replied, "If you are willing to take up with such fare as I have, you may stay here three weeks. You shall be welcome." I thanked him and said that I was glad of his kind offer and would stay. The woman spoke and said, "If you are going to stay here, you shall be shaved and I will lend you some clothes and I will go and wash yours." I thanked her and said I could shave myself and that I had clean clothes in my pack. I stayed there three days, and if they had been my own parents they could not have been kinder.

Mr. Eldred heard that I was on the road. He sent his son with a horse. I was about forty miles from Mr. Eldred's and I rode it in two days. I stayed at Mr. Eldred's eight or nine days. Ward Eldred had a gentle beast that



he lent me and I started for Tolland. I rode ten miles and stopped and called for a pint of cider. As I was resting myself the landlord came in. He inquired the reason of my traveling. I told him, and asked the price of his cider. He said if I wanted more I might call for it, you are welcome to as much as you will drink. I thanked him. About sunset, I put up for the night. I called for my supper and it was milk porridge. When it was ready and on a table, one of the landlord's daughters seated herself at the other end of the table, and kindly entertained me with avidity. Whether from respect, from a love or pity or another motive, I did not desire to know, for I had made my choice. In the morning I rode forty miles and I got to my father's. There were there plenty of peaches, apples and cider. I ate and drank and gained strength very fast. I returned to Kent and went into the state of New York to see my intended companion, and the next Sabbath we were called off in the precinct of Dutchess County and in East Greenwich in Kent. The following winter I boarded at Mr. Eldred's. The old gentleman said, "Nye, I hear you are going to be married. Do you want a cow?" I said I was so poor that I did not know as I could pay for one. He said, "Give me a piece of paper." I asked which of his cows he would let me have and the price. He told me, and then I said, "You must keep the cow until grass grows." He said, "Well." And not long after I bought a yoke of oxen in the same way from him.

In March, A. D. 1776, I was married to Desire Sawyer



and we went to keeping house. We were poor, but by our labor we had food and raiment and were in a kind neighborhood. By the unhappy war we were often parted, for while although I was not brought into danger, only when the regulars came to Danbury, when I saw the stores and most of the houses burned, I prayed that God would give me courage to fight, and that He would be my shelter from harm, and He was pleased to do so.

When General Worster was killed, I was in the skirmish: Some time before it, five or six of us took two prisoners. We went on until a man on a horse ordered all to stop. We did so, and soon the General came along. There were but three of us at this time. The others who were with us had gone. The men who were with me were Lieut. Blice, Lieut. Swift. As near as I could judge, there were about two hundred men. The Lieutenants went into the rank of the officers and I into the ranks against them. The General first ordered the men out on left and when Blice came up, the General ordered him out on the right and when we came to the top of the ridge, the enemy were on another ridge, the hollow between. We fired. The men were so thick that I saw nowhere to get behind the ridge. I ran down the hollow and came to a log. There were two men by it. There was a fork, and under it were heather beds, and a shelter for another. I loaded and fired six or seven times. The last time I fired I saw our men running. I looked to see who were with me. It was Mr. Strong and his son. I said, "Shall



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we run or lie still." They gave no answer. I was afraid of the light horse. We had as much as forty rods in clear land and it was rising all the way to a great rock. I ran foremost. I had run some distance before they fired and when they did fire, it appeared to me that on each side and under my feet there was not one foot of the ground but what was ploughed with a ball, and there were two balls that came both at once that felt as if they brushed my collar and then another and kicked my hat. In this action God's kind care for his creatures and in a special manner for such a sinner was marvelous to behold.

The enemy took shelter in Ridgefield Town and I went on to see what I could see. I came to six of the enemy that were laid on their backs. When I saw them it hurt my feelings, although I had just before been trying to kill them, and I had so narrowly escaped with my own life. Yet they were my fellow creatures. There came up then several of the sons of Belial, who stripped them of their coats and left them. I came to one of our own men. He was shot through the liver. He said that he should die in a few minutes and he had as well die there as elsewhere. I went on and found four of our men with their brains blown out, and their guns broken, lying by them. As I stood there, the same men or others more vile than the first, grabbed the guns and took off their cartridge boxes and some of their clothes. I asked them what they were doing. One had taken off one of their jackets. I stood there some minutes. The men were go-



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ing off. The enemy's horsemen tried to ride around and cut us off from a swamp, but we saw them and we all ran for the swamp. There was not a word spoken while we were crossing. When we were on land, we were asked to go home with the man that led us. We all should be welcome. They all accepted but one and I. We had four miles to return to where I left Mr. Strong. When we had gone over the cross-way it was dark. I saw a man under the fence. He said the picket guard were just by, and that there were none of our men near there. So we turned back over the causeway to a house. There were men there. We got a supper and I lay down. In the morning I went out. The regulars had not set fire to the house. I got breakfast and found my company. Our officers took the command and our company was to bring up the rear. We were not exposed that day to any great danger. This was all the fighting that I ever did. I was gone out to the North River six or eight weeks.

At last the war was over and I was poor and the taxes high, and owed on my land. I had to turn everything I could spare, to gain a little yearly. In this time I often thought of eternity. I found that I did not live without sin and if I sinned I was in danger of being lost. For who-so-ever shall keep the whole law and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. I had gone to meeting on the Sabbath if I were not too tired. I thought it no harm to sleep Sunday morning until it was very late. I did not think it a sin to jest and laugh as others did and go into



company and drink so as to be cherry and tell a story and have a ball, and dance at a wedding and at some other times. This was called evil recreation. There is no mention made in the law of God that these things are sin, nor in the law of the nation. It was in that day however looked upon to be a great crime to break any of the statute laws, and a civil man would pass tolerably well for a Christian. I did not at that time take much notice of the plague of my own heart. It was with me as a preacher had said to me that he had never had any conviction for Adam sin. I had not considered the first and the great command "To love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul," and the second which is like unto it, "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself." At last, there came one Mr. Farewell into the neighborhood who said that God would not punish any of his creatures. This was the first time I had heard of the Universal plan. This new preacher put up at Mr. Eldred's. I happened where he was. He was a smooth glib-tongued man and appeared to be all love. The next Sabbath I went to meeting. Ward Eldred asked if I would go to Mr. Star's and hear him and Mr. Farewell dispute. I said I would be there. He then said, "You and your wife be ready to get into the sleigh when I come along." We went to Mr. Star's. We were all seated by a good fire, and drank some cider. Mr. Star began, and by fair reasoning, showed the inconsistency of such an enormous doctrine. Then Mr. Farewell said, "If I am not right I wish that I were."



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So they did begin again, and Mr. Star wound Mr. Farewell up the second time and the third time. Mr. Farewell each time saying, "If I am not right, I wish that I were." Mr. Star said, "Mr. Farewell, when you say those words, you lie, for you have settled on that and you intend to hold to it." The second Saturday he came to my house. In the evening I asked Mr. Farewell a great many questions but he gave me no proof of his doctrine, all he could say in support was merely conjecture. I said, we will admit it as you say—all the human family will go to heaven as soon as they leave this world, and you believe it and I do not—what better are you for your faith?

I went to a conference where there was a woman who had not been one of that little society, but her husband was one. She asked the state of my mind. I said I was afraid that my conviction was going to leave me and I shall not be a convert. Her husband stood by and said, "Mr. Nye, and I are alike." She said, "You are not. Mr. Nye is afraid his conviction is going to leave him and he not be converted. Your conviction has left and you think you are converted and you are not." It was this that sharpened the arrow of conviction that wounded my soul. To think that I was a sinner greatly condemned by God's law to everlasting punishment and that I was in love with sin and hated holiness, and to believe that Christ had suffered and died and there-by did open a door of mercy for all that would repent and believe in the Gospel. This faith I at once rested on. I knew the sinner must repent and be-



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lieve. for Christ said unto Nicodemus, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

One morn as I was walking in my field, I came under a large oak the Lord from Heaven was pleased to speak to my conscience. It appeared to me like a voice in these words, "It is enough for such a sinner as you to trust in God. If thou doest well, shall thou not be accepted, and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at thy door." Then I had a hope that God would for Christ or God's mercy sake would have mercy on a sinner because God is faithful to his promise. There were a few of us continued our own conference, so it was like a small shower in a drought. After a while I had a labor on my mind whether it was my duty to have my children sprinkled. I searched the word of God to know the truth and I could not find any such duty in the word of God, so I had to leave them with God. I endeavored to give my children all the holy instruction that I was able and gave them what schooling I could. If I had any idol, I believe it was Desire and her children.

My brother at Marietta sent me a letter and it was an urgent one, to sell and move there. My wife would not consent, for some time. When she gave her consent, I rode two or three days to trade off my farm, but I could not, and I came to a resolve. I set my price and gave out word, if I did not sell in two days I would not sell. On Sunday I went to meeting, and I prayed to God that if it was agreeable to his will for me to sell and that I should



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move my family to Ohio, that God would send one to buy my farm. On Monday there was a man came and I sold him my farm and fitted out for Ohio.

On the 12th of June, in the year 1790, my neighbors collected and loaded my wagon and there were some went with us ten miles and then we parted in love and I never have and never shall see them in this world. I drove on about a mile and the hinder axle of my wagon was broken so that I could not go further. So I was hindered one day. After this, the Lord prospered us in our journey and we got to Robstown in 36 days. I got a cabin and the third day I went reaping. Here the people, for the greater part of the time, hired me and paid me well, except one man. Our neighbors here were very kind and gave us garden product and green corn. In October we got out for Marietta and the Lord kept us safe through all danger, and when I landed at Marietta, I applied for a room, (in the fort) but I could not then have one. I hired a cabin and went in. There were great crops of corn, potatoes, pumpkins and turnips. I first made me a cart. I went to one man who had a large field of corn and I think I can safely say fifty loads of pumpkins. I asked him to let me gather some of his corn and let me have corn for my pay and I would gather his pumpkins and draw them to his house for one-third. No, he would sell me the pumpkins for one dollar a load. My brother had a small piece of corn and pumpkins. He let me have his, and I had as many pumpkins as I wanted. He had a patch of potatoes. I



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pulled them and we had enough to eat until spring; and there was a man that had two city lots of potatoes, I pulled and he paid cash for the work. At this time there were a number of French people who would pay down a half dollar a bushel, but they could not be bought for that price. The spring came on, the French went away and the potatoes remained in the heap. One man had an acre of turnips, that I was willing to pull and cart to the garrison for one-third, which offer was declined. Soon the freezing weather killed the turnips. Those who would not sell their potatoes to those who were in want, fared but little better, for a great many potatoes were not taken from the holes. The man who for the pulling, paid me the money, tried to sell his potatoes and could not sell one bushel. He said I might take them and put them in his house. If I could sell any, I should let him have the pay and I might do with the rest as I pleased. I tried to sell, but there were no buyers, so I had more potatoes than I could plant and eat and give away. I told the poor women in the Garrison to go and take as many as they could use. When the freeze came on, I went from home to work for a bushel and a peck of corn a day. I worked twelve days. The last of December, I went to the forks of Duck Creek and returned a few days before Big Bottom Block House was taken. We had to go into the Stockade. Indians were lurking around us and they killed one of the Spies.

The farmers agreed to work together. If one had their cows stay out, all turned out to hunt. (One was put



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in to superintend.) So I went with my oxen and plow and worked on until I saw that justice was not the object, but self. I left the combine party and went to work by myself. For that labor that I had done, I had five or six hands part of one day. I got all the ground that I could take, planted, and then turned out my oxen. They stayed in the woods and my cows with them. I tried to get some men to go with me to hunt my cows and I could not get one. I was now brought into a straight. I had either to put my trust in God and go after my cows or let my family suffer. I went to the woods to hunt for my cows. I hunted that day and the next and the third day I found them. And I did not ask another man to go with me to hunt cattle but once. I had hunted for my oxen and had not found them. I had found a trail of cattle that I expected had been driven off, and if they were, I had no doubt in my mind but Meigs' oxen and mine were gone. I told Meigs and told him if he would hire a smart man to go with me and I would go and see. He did so. We went and found the cattle were driven off and we judged that they had been gone three days, but we returned and I came to the place where the Indians first started the cattle they drove off and there was Meigs' oxen and mine, no other creature with them. They were either on a little island when the Indians drove off the other cattle, or they broke from them and ran on to it.

I had to hunt for my meat. When I went out of the gate, there would be men sitting there who did oft say,



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“Nye, you had better stay in. You will have your night-cap taken off, if you do not stay in.” But of the goodness of the Lord made me look to Him for protection.

Our stay at Marietta was about five years and we moved to Rainbow, there the Lord has blessed me with the comforts of food and raiment.

Now, I pray that I may be reconciled to God's justice and hope in God's mercy so that I may end my days in peace, and all the glory shall be given to the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Signed,

EBENEZER NYE.

### Melzer Nye Reminiscence.

Middleport, Ohio.

Mr. Anselem Tupper Nye,  
Marietta, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

You ask for some information concerning our branch of the Nye family. I was but five years old in the spring that we emigrated to Marietta. My father, Ebenezer Nye, was born in Tolland town and Tolland County, Conn., in October, 1750, and lived with his father until he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and thence to Litchfield County, Warren town  $\frac{3}{4}$  of mile from Warren Meeting house. He lived there about fourteen years. In 1789, he received a letter from his brother at Marietta, saying



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that he had better sell his property there and move to Marietta. In the spring of 1790, he had his farm sold or traded for a share of land in the "Ohio Company's Purchase," with a wagon, two yoke of oxen and a horse he was ready for a start. I heard one of his neighbors ask him "when he would start?" He made answer "As soon as the grass grew for his team." I recollect that when we started several of our neighbors came and went with us some ways.

Towards night father discovered that the hind axletree of his wagon was broken. We were compelled to lay over the next day to repair the wagon. At that time we were on the Indian Reservation called Scanticook, The following day we started on. I wanted father to go home. He told me "we had no home but the wagon." I thought that was bad enough. We went on a few miles when we came to the Housatonic river which we forded, thence to the Hudson river which we ferryed at Newbury. The ferry was a sail-boat and scow, the family going in the sail-boat, the wagon and tram in the scow. As we got out from shore the wind began to blow and blew so hard that the ferryman got frightened and got his axe to cut the scow loose from the sail boat. Father plead with him to hold on a little longer and thus we got to shore in safety. In going down the steep hills father would take his forward oxen off and hitch them to the hind axletree of the wagon and thus we got down without difficulty. I remember seeing whole trees, that father said the emigrants had



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hitched to their wagons to keep them from going too fast down hill. Locks were not yet invented.

We reached the Youghiogheny river about harvest time, and moved into a log cabin about fifteen feet square, about one-half mile from Robstown. I recollect the time by a circumstance. Mother and Sister had put their dishes on a board supported by pins, driven into the logs of the cabin. I wanted a knife which was upon the board. I asked my sister to give it to me. She paid no attention. I concluded that I could get it myself. I climbed up the logs until I could reach the board, when down we all came together and every dish was broken. My mother told me "she would not whip me for it because she had not strength to whip me hard enough. She would let me go until father came home." He did not get home until dark. I was in bed "fast asleep" but I heard all that was said. He told mother that he wanted his breakfast in the morning very early as he wished to go two miles to help a man in the harvest field. Father was up and ate his breakfast before I was up, but I was up soon after he was gone. This proves to me that we were at Robston in harvest. After harvest father hired a Mr. Rob to help him build a boat to come down the river in. They had to saw the plank by hand. Mr. Rob was the top sawyer and father was the pit sawyer. They had just gotten the boat finished as Mr. Shipman came with his family and teams along the road. Mother and family ran to see them and seemed as glad to see them as if they had been acquainted all their



lives. Mother gave them an invitation to stop at "our hotel." They accepted the invitation and turned out their team and stopped with us about a week. Then a rain came and raised the river. Mr. Shipman bought half of the boat. He took one side and father the other. They put the wagons in the hind end of the boat with a kettle between to cook in. Their oxen were put in front and tied to the side of the boat. On the way down, one of father's oxen jumped overboard, hanging in the yoke. Father took his ax and knocked the bow down through and let the ox fall into the water. The ox swam to shore, and they landed and took it in. They landed again above Marietta and were going to stay all night for fear they might run by Marietta in the dark, but they heard something in the leaves, so they shoved out again and in the night some one hailed them from the shore and asked what boat it was. They made answer that they were bound for Marietta. The answer was "Row in quick or you will go by." They rowed as hard as they could and landed in the mouth of the Muskingum, it being backed up by the Ohio, and laid there all night. Next morning they rowed the boat to the "Garrison Landing," where it was unloaded. The wagons were put together, the oxen hitched to them and what little trumpery we had was put into them and moved out on Third Street into a log cabin which father could hardly stand straight in. Here we were in Marietta after a journey of five or six months. The same distance can now be traveled in thirty-six hours



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and have a good cushion to sit on or a bed to lie on, if you please. How wonderfully the times have changed! How comfortably people can live now-days!

Here father was with his large family without scarcely any means for support and winter coming on. He sold his half of the boat to his brother, Ichabod Nye, who, I think, bought Mr. Shipman's half also. The first work, I think, that father did was to break up the boat and haul the plank in a north course from the Garrison, where they were made into the first tan vats in Ohio. After that he helped people gather their crops. He got corn, potatoes and pumpkins for his labor. He still kept in good spirits, thinking that it would not be long before they would know where their lands lay and they could move onto them. The emigrants that expected to move onto lands were badly disappointed, for, in the year 1790, the Indians were peaceable and came into the settlements and seemed friendly, but those that were making settlements were making preparations for defense against them, if they should declare war. A small colony went up the Muskingum about forty miles to a place called "Big Bottoms." They had a block house built for defense, but between daylight and dark, before the door was closed, the Indians slipped in and tomahawked them all and set the house on fire. Two brothers living in one shanty were captured and carried off. There were two other brothers living in another shanty that made their escape and fled to "Wolf Creek Mills," where they gave the alarm and then went



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on to "Waterford Landing" and notified the settlement there; then to Marietta with the awful news. Those expecting to move on lands were concerned for their safety more than anything else, fearing that if they should leave the Garrison, they would all be murdered. Father and family lived in the same cabin that we first moved into.

Not long after the massacre at Big Bottom block house, there were two young men who went coon hunting and treed a coon not more than two or three squares from our cabin, and, to kill the coon, they shot at it. Mother heard the report of the gun and it gave her such a fright that she caught her babe in her arms and ran to the garrison. Father and sister pulled us small children out of bed and put our clothes on as quickly as possible and started for the garrison, father behind, with his gun, we children before. We marched into the garrison, went into Gen. Tupper's house and there we found Mother and Nathan, her babe, and Uncle Nye and his family. We stayed there about an hour when the news came about the young men being out coon hunting and having shot at it. When the scare was over, we returned to our homes in safety. The next day father went to the Garrison and got the south-east room of the south-east block house up stairs and we lived in it until the war was over. The guard passed and re-passed through our room to the sentry-box every two hours of the night.

In the spring of 1791 the Indians waylaid the scouts as they were coming in at night. They shot Roger and



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killed him, but Henderson they missed. He turned back and ran toward the hills. Night coming on, he got away from them and got in safely. The next morning several men started out and found Cap, Rogers not far from the upper end of the bottom that Wm. R. Putnam lived on, not far from where his house stood. They brought his remains home and laid him out before Uncle Nye's house. In the afternoon they buried him on Third Street, just where it begins to descend. They buried him there for fear of the Indians. Hamilton Kerr was appointed and he and Henderson acted as spies through the war with the Indians. When peace was declared the people started out in to the woods in all directions.

The Indians did no more damage that season about Marietta except that some cows came home with arrows shot into them, done, as the people imagined by the Indians. Mr. Kelly was killed and his son Joseph taken prisoner. This was done at Bellville in Virginia. Mrs. Kelly then moved to Marietta and lived in the southeast block-house up stairs over the guard room. It was said that her son, St. Clair, was the first male child born in Ohio, and named for the first Governor of Ohio. In the year 1791, Harmer was defeated by the Indians. I remember hearing father and mother talking that they were afraid there would be a scarcity of provisions for the people. Father said that the Indians would be so bold that there would not be any one venture to come down the river with provisions, but they were provided for. The



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squirrels early in the fall began to swim the Muskingum river. The men and boys would go and stand on the bank of the river with a stick and kill them. Thus it would be but a little while until they could have a dozen or so for a meal. The turkeys too, were very plentiful. I have seen large flocks between the stockade and the point and good gunners used to kill them frequently.

I do not think there was much suffering for provisions. I do not recollect of ever going to bed without my supper. We always had enough to eat, such as it was. As we had no better we ate and felt as well satisfied as if we had feasted on the good things of now-days. We emigrants cleared the way and our descendants are enjoying the benefits of it.

I will tell you how we got our meal the first winter. The people had to grind it on a hand mill, taking turns the same as at a custom mill. In the spring of 1791, a company was formed to build a mill. They built two boats, one larger than the other, fastened them together by putting timbers across from one to the other and a water wheel between the two boats, the gearing and stones were on the large boat. They ground some corn on it that summer, but it did not do very well and the last I remember of it, it was sunk at the foot of Washington Street. I think it was the next year that Commodore Whipple assisted by the people built a horse mill on the commons, below the Garrison. It was called a horse mill, but the power was furnished by oxen as there were no horses in Ohio owned by white people, as the Indians would steal them. All



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travel was done on foot and in canoes. The mill would grind five or six bushels a day, by grinding very steadily. The fine meal, Mother sifted out and made into Johnny-cake, and the coarse was washed or fanned to get the mills from it and then boiled half a day and eaten with milk. It was very good for boys then, but would not be thought good in these enlightened days. It was in 1791, a still house was built on the Commons below the Garrison, this being the first still house built in Ohio. In the year 1790-91, the French came to Marietta and cleared these commons for wood. It was quite a novelty to see them chop the trees down. They would begin and chop all around the tree until it fell, not minding which way it would fall. They came very near being caught under them several times. After it was cleared the young men and boys made a ball alley on it where they played ball Saturday afternoons and holidays, for egg-nogg, when the weather was fine. Thomas Hutchinson who lived on one of the lots between the commons, furnished it. Dr. Story was tallyman. One Saturday while we were playing ball on the commons, the Indians surprised Governor Meigs, Joseph Simans and a colored boy who were clearing land opposite the still house, and shot Simans in the shoulder, but he managed to swim across the river and made good his escape. The colored boy waded out into the river, but being unable to swim was taken and killed. Gov. Meigs ran towards Ft. Harmar, the Indians in full pursuit, but he jumped a run which the Indians were unable to do but



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had to run down into, so Meigs gained on them and made his escape. We boys ran down on the bank by the still house and from there saw the whole affair as it happened. Brother Lewis ran for his gun, but arrived too late to get a shot. Several women had gathered into the room we lived in, in order to step out into the sentry box to see what was going on. I had run home to inform Mother what had been done when an old man called Dr. Evans, came running and called out that the Indians were crossing the river at the lime kiln, which was one-half mile or more above the Garrison. The women were frightened. Some cried out "Lord, have mercy," "What shall we do?" Mother said "Go home, bolt up your doors and windows and prepare for them," and two or three fainted and Mother threw water in their faces which scared me, for I did not know what it meant. Mr. Gilbert Devol and several others took a canoe and went across the river and got the colored boy out of the water and brought him home.

About the same time the Indians crept up and shot Mr. Warff, who lived a short distance below Ft. Harman while he was cutting wood near his cabin, for the fire. Some of his brothers caught up their guns and shot at them, but they made their escape.

I have heard father relate the following circumstance: The cows were allowed to run out in the woods. As they did not come up at night, it was necessary for some one to go after them. The men were all afraid to go after



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them, and they were offering half a dollar to any one who would go and bring them in. Father concluded that he would run the risk, so he fixed his gun and thought it was all right and started out, not knowing whether he would ever get back or not, but he thought he might as well be killed as starve to death. He went out near where the fair grounds are now, and stopped to listen for the cows. Down below him were weeds tall enough to hide a man and he heard a noise in them as if some one was walking through them towards the river. As they went they scared up a turkey which came and alighted on a tree over where father stood. His first thought was to shoot it, but did not for fear of Indians. Later he thought as the turkey was so handy he would shoot it any way, so put up his gun to shoot it but the gun flashed and the turkey flew away. He then went on after his cows and found them on the sidehill where the road now goes. As he came back he heard the report of a gun on the bank of the river near the mouth. When he got home he made inquiry if any one had been out there, but could not find any one that had been out in that direction. The next morning father went out to the place where he had heard the report, and there he found moccasin tracks and a place where a small shoat had been killed and some flesh had been taken and roasted on a small fire. One of the tracks was very small, the other was fifteen or sixteen inches long. Father measured it with a stick which he kept for many years to show.



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The spring I was twenty years old I went up into Columbiana County with Benjamin Tupper to survey. He hired a man called Capt. Brady for a hunter. Brady had been a spy in the Indian war. I heard him tell that a man by the name of Adam Poe had a fight with two Indians called Big Foot and Little Foot and killed them both, above Wheeling. In the spring of 1792, Father, David Blake and Elizur Oney agreed to go together into the woods to make some maple sugar. They put their kettle and other things into a canoe and went up the river near Mill Creek. Blake and Oney built their fire on the bank of the river above where father and Lewis, his oldest son, had their fire built. They had their kettle hung and the trees tapped, when they discovered that they were getting more water than they could boil down in the day time, so they concluded that they would stay all night. Father had a small dog that he brought out from Connecticut with him. The second or third day near sundown the dog went up onto a raise of ground and there scratched and acted as if there was something he did not like. He then came back and laid down by the fire. When it began to get dark the dog got up again and went to the same place and barked, stuck up his bristles and scratched as though there was something he did not like, but he came back and laid down by the fire a second time. Sometime after dark, Father was standing over the kettle stirring off a small lot of sugar, when the dog started up the third time, and ran to a tree



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close by and began to fight for life. Father caught his gun and jumped behind a tree, but whatever it was ran away. The dog followed it up onto the raise of ground and stayed there until they were ready to go home. Blake and Oney heard the dog making a fuss and came creeping along the bank to see what was the matter. Father heard them, and told them "to come up as no one was hurt yet." They held a council and concluded the safest plan was to go home, which they did that night, after fixing up their fires. Mr. Oney had a big coat which he hung up on a bush saying, "I hang this up for the Shawnees to-night." When they were ready to go the dog took the path before them. Father felt safe for he knew if there were any Indians lying in wait for them that the dog would give notice of it. They got home in safety. The next morning they returned and found the coat missing and moccasin tracks about the camp. It was father's supposition that the Indians intended to slip up and tomahawk him and Lewis without much noise and then kill the others and had it not been for the dog they would have succeeded in their purpose.

In the year 1792 the men of the Garrison formed themselves into a company to clear the bottom above the run on which the fair grounds are now, and as far up as Mr. Wm. R. Putnam's. It was laid off into eight acre lots and they cast lots for their lots. Father's lot fell where the fair grounds now are. The first year they cut the trees down and piled the brush and planted the corn among



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the timber with their hoes. They worked all together first on one lot, then on another. Two watched while the rest worked. They were sure to have their guns near them all the time in order to be ready for defense, should the sentrys cry "Indians," but I think the Indians did not molest them while they were working their corn.

In the summer of 1793, Henderson and Kerr discovered a rendezvous of the Indians in a log mill house on Duck Creek, three or four miles from Marietta. They slipped home and informed the officer in command of the troops at the Garrison. The next morning they, with the officer and his command and some of the citizens, started out to attack them. The scouts wanted to surround them, but the officer thought best to march up in a body. While they were parleying about it, the Indians discovered them and all ran away but one, he wishing to see what was going on, climbed up the logs and was looking out when one of the scouts shot and killed him. They cut his head off and stuck it on a pole. They then started for the Garrison, running, whooping, hollering and shooting off their guns, which so alarmed the people in the Garrison that they fired off the cannon to give the alarm to those out of the Garrison, who, when they heard the report of the cannon, came running in for life. Father and Lewis were out. Father put Lewis in front of him in which way they ran making the best speed they could until they reached the Garrison. This was the second scare. When they all got in, the cross leg tables were brought out, spread with



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clean table cloths and loaded with venison, turkey and a sprinkling of pork, Johnnycake for bread, potatoes, turnips and such for sauce, and the whole topped with pumpkin pie. All the time they were doing this the pole with the Indian's head on it was sticking in the ground.

After Wayne had conquered the Indians and peace was declared the people began to move out of the Garrison. They went up the Muskingum river in canoes, as there were no roads that they could travel with teams. Father had his canoe ready and had a hundred acres of land in Rainbow Settlement. In the spring he went up and cleared a small piece and planted some corn, potatoes, etc., so that he would not have to bring everything up the river. In the fall he built a log house eighteen by twenty feet, two stories high and laid a punchen floor, and partly chinked it. Mother and family, all but the two oldest children who stayed at the Garrison, moved up to the log mansion and felt quite happy that we had a house of our own and were not afraid of the Indians. We all enjoyed ourselves through the winter. Father used to go to Marietta to see how Lewis was getting along with the cattle, to break flax and to grind corn on the horse mill for our summer's bread. We had the flax all broke, thirty or forty bushels of meal ground, the fodder for the cattle all feed out. This was about the first of March. Friday morning Father and George took the canoe and went to Marietta and stayed all night. Saturday morning George started with the cattle (by land) for home, Father,



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Lewis and sister with what things they could put into the canoe by water. They got up in the afternoon and swam the cattle across the river. That night the family were all together and we all enjoyed ourselves once more. The next day was Sunday and one of the windiest days I ever saw. Our corn house stood on the commons below the Garrison. Mr. Blake had built a cabin about two rods from the corn house and Mr. Marvin was living in it at the time. He had covered up his fire and gone over the river to visit his father-in-law, Mr. Warff. The wind blew and kindled the fire and set the house on fire from which father's corn house caught fire and burned up with about one hundred bushels of corn and thirty or forty bushels of meal and broken flax enough to make two hundred pounds of swingled flax. Father had intended to go down to Marietta that day for a load of corn. When he heard the news he said "I have nothing to go for." They got some breakfast and made father a present of a bushel of corn. We had a bushel and a half which in all made two bushels and a half which was all we had until we could raise more. We had five or six bushels of potatoes which father said we must save for seed. My sister, while she stayed in Marietta, promised to marry Mr. Pratt that spring. She had spun a web about forty yards long to make sheets, etc., with. When the news came that the corn house was burned, she shed tears, for she said her web would have to be made into shirts for the family, and so it was, and, she put off her wedding until



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the next spring. Father got a bushel of spring wheat to sow. He sowed it and the flax and when he got that done, he went to clearing for corn. Father, Lewis and George felled the trees. Nial and I did the grubbing. We got over ten or twelve acres. Then we went in with our hoes and planted the corn among the logs and brush. When we came to plant the potatoes, Father found that he had only about a bushel and a half, instead of the five or six bushels, because we boys had hooked some and roasted them. He told three of us to take the rest and plant them and do the best we could with them. We did so, and began to use them as soon as they got ripe, and when we dug them in the fall, Father said there was one hundred bushels left. We raised from four to five hundred bushels of corn among the brush and logs and no end of pumpkins. Everything did well but the spring wheat, and it yielded enough, but we got some ground and Mother made some into biscuits and we boys thought we were going to have something good to eat. So they were, but in about an hour we became very sick and lost our supper. It had sick wheat in it. We washed it and skinned the light grains from it, then we could eat it, but our hard times were before the wheat grew.

Father got the two and a half bushels of corn ground into meal and we had a board made and just so much meal wet up and put on the board and baked. Then each one had his part laid off to him. We did not have much meat to eat with our johnnycake. We thought it was a very



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small allowance to work on as hard as we had to. Sometime in May our meat and bread were gone and there was none that could be bought. Mr. Williams who lived opposite Marietta had some that he sold at \$1.25 per bushel, but it was all gone before Father heard of it. Vegetation began to spring up so that we gathered nettles, etc., for greens, but they, without meat or bread, were slim food. It was not long before we had peas and string beans. Sometime in June, Lewis went out into the woods after the cows. He came back in two or three hours and reported that he had killed a deer. Father and he went out and got the deer and dressed it. When it was in quarters Mother put a quarter into a pillow case and I had to take it about two miles to Mr. Oney's and give it to him. When we used one up, Lewis would go out and kill another. I would be sent off as before. I think it was the third time, I went crawling over the logs to get to the cabin, I heard Mrs. Oney say "There, Sabra, I told you that the Lord would provide something for us." When I went in Mrs. Oney told me that they had eaten everything they had to eat that morning. I must mention here what we did for clothes. As we had no sheep, we had to wear overalls, made of linen and it took two pairs apiece to last a year. When spring came, our clothes were worn out. It took sister's web to make shirts and we boys had to go with our old overalls until we could grow flax. The seed was sowed, grown, pulled, rotted, broke, swungled, hitcheled, spun, woven, cut and made into pants. Three of



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us boys, one older and one younger than myself wore them on the Fourth of July, to visit three boys that had been in the Garrison with us. They lived at Cat's Creek, five miles above. We walked there and back without shoes or hats. My younger brother and myself had nothing on but our shirts and pants and we felt as happy as the boys do now-days with their fine clothes and horses to ride.

Father had a first-rate crop of flax that year and got it rotted early. Then Father and we boys went to work getting it out, Mother and sister spinning and weaving. When spring came the articles were ready for sister to go to keeping house with. Then the bridegroom came, whether we were ready or not, and with him Mr. Shipman and lady, Mr. Nye and lady, Mr. Howe and Squire Monroe in a canoe or canoes. They got there before twelve o'clock and between one and two Sister Sarah changed her name to Sarah Pratt. Then the old folks showed their steady habits by kicking all the splinters off the punchen floor until it became smooth. The next day sister's things were put into the canoes and all started for Marietta.

Elijah Baccus bought the house that Thomas Hutchenson formerly lived in and there I think the first newspapers was published in Marietta. Mr. Silaman was the editor and Farlum and Nathael Gates were the printers. It was published in 1800. I think it commenced in the spring.



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This is all I can think of now.

I remain yours truly,

MELZAR NYE.

(Of Meigs Co., Ohio.)

P. S. I am in my 88th year."

He was born in 1785, which would make the above of date, 1873.

### Tenth Generation Continued.

ATWOOD, John, "husbandman from Auckstren, Herefordshire, Eng., emigrant in Ship Hopewell, April 3, 1635. He was sometimes called Wood. He was a proprietor of Plymouth, Mass., 1636, juror, 1638, listed to bear arms 1643, one of the referees in the settlement of the Plymouth partnership. He was the assistant to Rev. George Phillips of Plymouth Colony at Watertown. See page 74 N. E. His., and Gen. Quarterly. His will was probated Mar. 7th, 1675. He bequeathed his estate to his wife, Sarah Masterson, (daughter of Richard Masterson), and after her death to his children. They were:

- (1) John, born March 4, 1649.
- (2) Nathaniel, born Feb. 22, 1651.
- (3) Isaac, born Feb. 27, 1653.
- (4) Mary Holmes.
- (5) Sarah Fallowell.
- (6) Abigail Learned.
- (7) Mercy.



(8) ELIZABETH, married Caleb Nye.

(9) Hannah.

PLACE, Enoch, see Lewis Genealogical History of New Hampshire Vol. IV p. 1907—(1908.) "Enoch Place was in Dorchester, Mass., in 1657. He was born 1631, died 1695. Married in Dorchester, Nov. 5, 1657, Sarah —————, who died 1695, after his death. In 1663, Enoch Place was in Kingstown, R. I., and with others of Naragansett, desired to be under the protection of Connecticut, 1664, May 15. In 1671, May 19, Enoch Place took the oath of allegiance to Rhode Island. 1688 he was a grand juror. In his will proved September 11, 1695, Enoch Place calls himself 64 years old. His children were: Enoch, Peter, Thomas, Joseph and Sarah." The latter became the wife of George Cook. See page 1906 Lewis Genealogical History of New Hampshire, (1906.)

HINCKLEY, Saml., born in England, emigrant from Tenderden, ship Herculese, 1635. He married in England, Sarah —————, who died Aug., 1656. He married 2nd, Bridget Bodfish, widow. He died Oct. 31, 1662. He was resident first at Scituate, thence to West Barnstable where he owned one of the best farms. He was the father of eleven children by the first wife, one of whom was Gov. Thomas Hinckley, of Connecticut, and of Ensign John, the youngest, through whom this line is traced. Saml. was a surveyor of highways, and a liberal churchman, but most conspicuously a good farmer. He left a most substantial property to his children. Hinckley is



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an ancient name in England. The town of Hinckley is in Leicester. John de Hinkle was high Sheriff of Stafford Shiere, 1327-30. John Hinckley was Esquire to Hugh Earl of Stafford, who in his will dated Sep. 25, 1385, bequeathed "to John Hinckley my esquire X X Lb. 1 Shilling. See History of Genealogy. Library of Cape Cod, No. 77, by Shebua Rich.

Vol. VI, Mass. Soldiers or Sailors of the Rev. war contains the names of 264 men of Hinckley names.

LOTHROP, Thomas, born in England, 1621, at Ellen Yorkshire. He emigrated with his father, Rev. John Lathrop, 1634, locating then at Scituate, thence to Barnstable. He married Dec. 11, 1639, Sarah (Learned) Ewer, widow of Thomas Ewer and daughter of Wm. Learned, emigrant from England, 1630. This line traces through their daughter Bethia, who married John Hinckley, son of Samuel.

BASSETT, Col. Wm., born 1656, married October, 1675, Rachel Willston. He died 1721. He was a Captain 1689. Deputy from Sandwich, Mass., to the General Court at Plymouth, 1689-97-99-1702-07-16. He was elected a Judge of the Court of Commonpleas, June 22nd, 1710. This line traces through his son Wm., who married Abigail Bourne. See Otis Barnstable Families. See Colony Court Records.

BOURNE, Elisha, son of Richard Bourne and Bathsheba Hallet, his wife, was born at Sandwich, Mass. On October, 1675, he married Patience Skiff, daughter of



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James Skiff, Esq., of Sandwich, Mass. She was born March 25, 1652, died in 1718, aged 66. Elisha Bourne died in 1706, at Monumet. The children born to this union were:

1. Nathan, born Aug. 31, 1676, married Mary Bassett.
2. Elizabeth, born June 26, 1679, married Mary Pope.
3. Mary, born Feb. 4, 1681-2, married John Percival.
4. Abigail, born July 22, 1684, married William Bassett, Jr.
5. Bathsheba, born Dec. 13, 1686, married Micah Blackwell.
6. Hannah, born May 4, 1689, married Seth Pope.

Elisha Bourne resided at Monumet, near Monument depot, Cape Cod R. R. He was a constable at Sandwich, 1683, Deputy from Sandwich for many years, including the last General Court at Plymouth, 1691. Will dated June 9, 1698, probated Mar. 3, 1706 or 7. He was an eminent man of the colony. See Otis Barnstable Families and Old Colony Court Records.

GARDNER, Benoni, died 1731. His wife was Mary ————. To them were born:

- (1) Stephen, born 1667.
- (2) Nathaniel, died 1734.
- (3) William, born 1671.
- (4) Bridget.
- (5) BENJAMIN, born about 1674, through whom this line is traced. See Gardner History and Genealogy (1907) by Lillian, Mary and Charles Morris Gardner.



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### Eleventh Generation.

PRESCOTT, John, emigrant to Boston, Mass., 1640, from England. Born 1604, died Dec. 1681. He was the founder of Lancaster, Mass. He married at Weigs in England, on June 21, 1629, Mary Platts. He was the son of Ralph Prescott of Shevington, Lancaster Co., England, wife Ellen, he a great grandson of Sir James Prescott of Manor Dryby, in England. This line traces through Marie Prescott, daughter of John, who married Thos. Sawyer I. See also Savage. Other children were: Sarah, Montro, John and Lydia.

HOWLAND, Zoeth, born————, died————, married————.

SAMPSON, Abraham, for whose record we refer to Giles Memorial, by John Adams Vinton of Boston, 1864, page 375:

“Abraham Sampson, was a brother of Henry of the Mayflower. He emigrated in 1629 or 1631, with one of the parties from Leyden, and settled in Duxbury. He was able to bear arms, 1643, one of the original grantees of Bridgewater, 1645, Surveyor of Highways, 1648, Constable, 1653, Freeman 1654. He was yet living 1686. His wife was————, (a daughter of Samuel Nash, Lieut. of the Duxbury Company, frequently engaged in military expeditions.) He was frequently honored with civil trusts. He was Sheriff or Chief Marshall of the Colony from 1652, for more than 20 years.



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This line is traced through his daughter Mary, who married Daniel Howland.

GRANT, Samuel, born at Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 12, 1631, married May 26, 1656, to Mary Porter; Samuel died Sep. 10, 1718. Among the children born to this union were (5) Josiah, through whom this line is traced.

See Grant Family History by Dr. Ronald Grant.

MINER, Ephriam, baptized at Hingham, Mass., May 1, 1642, married Hannah Avery, born at Gloucester, 1644, married on Jan. 20, 1666, she the daughter of Capt. James Avery and Joanna Greenslade, his wife. Ephriam Miner served in Kings Phillip's War and was buried at Taugwonk. The children born to this union were:

1. Ephriam, born June 22, 1668, married Mary Stephens;
2. Thomas, born Dec. 17, 1669;
3. Hannah, born Apr. 21, 1671, married Samuel Frink;
4. REBECCA, born Sep., 1672, married Josiah Grant;
5. Elizabeth, born Apr., 1674, married John Brown;
6. Samuel, born Dec., 1676;
7. Deborah, born Apr. 15, 1677, married Jos. Pendleton;
8. Samuel, born Aug. 1681, married Ann Denison;
9. James, born Nov. 1682, married Abigail Eldredge;
10. Grace, born Sep., 1683, married Wm. Palmer;
11. John, born April 19, 1685, married Mary Eldredge.

Ephriam Miner was a Representative to the Genl. Court 1676-77-81-90-99-1701-1704. See pp. 159 and 60 Wheelers Stonington History.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, born in England, 1632, married



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March 2, 1654, Theadora Park, daughter of Wm. Park and wife, Martha Holgrove. Saml. died Sept. 28, 1698. This line is traced through their son Ebenezer, who married Mary Wheeler. Their children were:

1. Elizabeth, born Feb. 1, 1650, died Mar. 10, 1655;
2. Samuel, born Apr. 27, 1656, married Sarah May;
3. Martha, born Apr. 29, 1657, died Feb. 6, 1671;
4. Elizabeth, born Feb. 11, 1660, married Stephen Paine;
5. Theodore, born July 27, 1662, died Feb. 8, 1679;
6. John, born Dec. 10, 1664, married Eunice Mather;
7. EBENEZER, born Dec. 6, 1666, married Mary Wheeler;
8. Deborah, born Nov. 20, 1668, married Joseph Warren, of Boston; she was the grandmother of Gen. Joseph Warren, hero of Bunker Hill;
9. Martha, born May 19, 1671, married Johnathan Hunt;
10. Abigail, born July 12, 1674, married Experience Porter;
11. Park, born Jan. 11, 1677, married Priscilla Payson;
12. Unnamed infant, born and died April, 1680.

See Wheelers History of Stonington.

WHEELER, Isaac, born at Lynn, Mass., 1646. Married Jan. 10, 1667, (Thos. Stanton officiating,) Martha Park, born 1646, daughter of Thos. Park and wife, Dorothy Thompson. She died Oct. 24, 1674. He married 2nd, Judith (Hunt) Cooper, widow, who died 1714. He died 1712. By will at New London, he disposed of a goodly estate. He was Representative to the Gent Colony Court



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1692. The children were all born to the 1st union and were:

1. Mary, born Nov. 22, 1668, married Ebenezer Williams;
2. Martha, born Feb. 6, 1670, married John Williams;
3. Thomas, born Dec. 1, 1671, killed 1691 by Indians;
4. Isaac, born Aug. 6, 1676, married Mary Shepherd;
5. Anna, born Aug. 20, 1675, married John Tongue;
6. Richard, born March 10, 1677, married Prudence Payson;
7. Dorothy, born Dec. 6, 1679, married Nehemiah Smith;
8. William, born Sep. 9, 1681, married Hannah Gallup;
9. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1683, married John Gallup;
10. Experience, born May 21, 1685, married Rev. Joseph Golt, first minister of Plainfield, Conn. See Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn.

BREED, Allen, born 1626, in England, married Mary ————, died Nov. 30, 1671. He emigrated with his father, Allen Breed, in 1630. He was as honored by the church as was his father. His children were:

- (1) Allen III, born Aug. 30, 1660;
- (2) JOHN, born Jan. 18, 1663, died 1751, married Mercy Palmer, from whom this line is traced;
- (3) Mary, born Aug. 24, 1665;
- (4) Elizabeth, born March 1, 1667;
- (5) Samuel, born Sep. 25, 1669.

See Lewis Genealogical History of Mass. p 706. See Otis Barnstable Families.

PALMER, Gershom, son of Walter Palmer, the emi-



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grant by his 2nd wife, Rebecca Short, was born in Rehoboth and came to Stonington, Conn., with his father and family. He was a half sister to Grace Palmer, born in Eng., (daughter of Walter Palmer and 1st wife Esther, 1608, married Thos. Miner, also of this line, as will be seen.) Gershom Palmer served in early Colonial Wars. He married (1) Ann, daughter of Capt. Geo. Denison and wife Ann (Borodell) Denison, Nov. 28, 1667; she died in 1694, and he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Peck) Mason. Soon after his last marriage on Nov. 11, 1707, he resided on the eastern slope of Taugwonk, in Stonington, occupying and improving large tracts thereabouts. Dea. Gershom Palmer, died in December, 1719. The children were all born to the first marriage and were as follows:

- (1) MERCY, born in 1668, married JOHN BREED.
  - (2) Gershom, baptized Sep. 2, 1677, married Sarah Fener.
  - (3) Ichabod, baptized Sep. 2, 1677, married Hannah Palmer.
  - (4) William, baptized Apr. 25, 1678, married Grace Miner.
  - (5) George, born May 29, 1681, married Hannah Palmer.
  - (6) Ann, baptized May 20, 1683, married Benj. Henett.
  - (7) Walter, born June 7, 1685, married Grace Van.
  - (8) Elibus, baptized May 6, 1688.
  - (9) Mary, baptized June 6, 1690, married Joseph Palmer.
  - (10) Rebecca, born July 1, 1690, married Benj. Palmer.
- See Wheeler's History of Stonington.



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COLLINS, Henry Ship Abigail, June, 1635. Aged 29 years. He was accompanied by his wife Ann, aged 30 years and three children.

SWEET, John, born in England, 1590, record of whom is found at Salem, Mass., 1636, thence to Newburyport, Mass., where in Dec. 7, 1642, he was a grantee of lands. Freeman May 18, 1642, his widow Phebe, died May, 1665.

WEARE, Peter, emigrant from England and an early settler at Newburyport, Mass.

### TUPPER.

Thomas Tupper of Lynn, removed to Sandwich in 1637 and died in 1676, aged 96 years. Ann, his wife, died in 1675, aged 96 years. He and Richard Bourne were the purchasers of the Sandwich lands in 1637. Both were men of wealth. In his regard for the spiritual interests of the Indians he preached to them, although he was not especially educated for the ministry. He founded an Indian Church near the Herring river, supplied with a succession of ministers of his name. From Hist. Call. III 188, and I 201 N. E. Memorial, and again quoting from the Magazine of American History of date Oct., 1889:

“Thomas Tupper was one of ten men to settle at Sandwich in 1637. This Tupper family is one of the most ancient in the United States, the family emigrating from Germany to England prior to coming to America.



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An autograph letter from Morton F. Tupper, in possession of the writer, is as follows:

'Cinha Park, Upper Norwood  
London S. E., Jan. 14, 1882.

Worthy Sir and undoubtedly

Distant Cousin:

There was a Thuringian Magnate of the name of Conrad Von Treffurth who in 1260 was hailed as Von Toppher, or chief lord, as he was head of several septs of nearly the same name as Topper Toeppern. Tapfer, and Tophern; they had castles at Gros Toopfer and Klein Toopfer near Troimar and possessed several other large estates. However, being of the Protestant sort and therefore hostile to Charles V and Philip, as well as Pope Innocent and others preceding, they incurred persecution and loss of all things for conscience sake; and are found at Hesse Cassel about 1520 from which three brothers Tupper migrated, severally to Sandwich, in Sussex Guernesey and Chichester; their names being Robert, Henry and William.'

"Of the Tuppers in Massachusetts and other parts of the United States, much might be written. Thomas Tupper, one of the founders of Sandwich, was generally known as Captain Tupper, and was said to be in favor with the government in 1663; he gave his attention to the Indians in 1658, founded a church near Herring River, was a member of the Council of War, a Selectman for many



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years, deputy nineteen years, besides giving much of his time to the work of gospelizing the Indians. He with his wife Anne Tupper, became the parents of a large family among whom was Katherine, who in 1640, became the wife of Benjamin Nye, of Sandwich, Mass., and they were the founders of the Nye family in America, through whom this line is traced. See Nye Geneology.

MASTERSON Richard of Plymouth, Mass., emigrated from England, 1630. He was a deacon of the goodly company of Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland. He brought with him his wife, Mary Goodall of Leceister, England. In a document at Leyden he is given as married Nov. 26, 1619. His children were Nathaniel, Sarah, married John Wood or Atwood, (through whom this line is traced). Richard Masterson died in Plymouth, in the great sickness of 1633. His widow married Ralph Smith. In 1649, Mary Smith gave to her children "Nathaniel Masterson and Sarah Atwood, her house at Leyden," some time pertaining to my deceased husband, Richard Masterson." See p. 171, Vol III Savage's Genealogies.

LO-LATHROP, Rev. John, was the most eminent Devine in New England. For the history of Lo-Lathrop we are indebted to a Genological Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family in this country by Rev. E. B. Huntington, A. M., published by Miss Julia M. Huntington, Ridgefield, Conn., and to Otis Barnstable, families for the following data:



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“Rev. John Lathrop, baptized in Etton Yorkshire, England, Dec. 20, 1584, supposed to be then three days old, referring to the custom of the church at that time. He was educated at Queens College, Cambridge, where he matriculated 1601, graduating 1605 A. B., 1609 A. M. He was the rector of Egerton, 48 miles from London, County of Kent, England, from 1611 to 1619, being a minister of the English Church. Owing to a difference of faith in 1623, he renounced the English Church and espoused the cause of the Independents, and in that year became the pastor of the First Independent Church of London. By order of the Crown, he with 42 of his followers, were imprisoned for heresy and put in Clink Prison New Gate from April 22, 1632, to the spring of 1634, when his companions were released but he was held a few months later, because he was the leader of the faith, but his wife being in failing health, by the intervention of an Episcopal Bishop, he was allowed to visit her, and upon the intervention of his children soon after the death of his wife, he was released, and having the matter previously arranged by the members of his congregation who had preceded him, he soon set sail for America for, as Governor Winthrop’s Journal, page 71, on Sep. 18, 1634, in referring to Rev. John Lathrop, said:

“A church without a bishop. A State without a King.” He arrived at Boston and on September 27, 1634, he became pastor of the congregations of the Church at Duxbury, Scituate and Bear Cove and was invested into the



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office of the Church January 19, 1634. January 29, 1635, he was again installed minister and on November 11, 1638, on a church roll yet preserved, he recorded 62 names.

Upon locating at Scituate, the court granted him a farm, southeast side of Coleman's hill, where he resided with his family until October 11, 1639 O. S., he with a large following, differing in their belief on Baptism, left Scituate, taking with them their crops and on December 11, 1639, became the founders of Barnstable, Mass., and on December 11, 1639, they observed the day in general thanksgiving and prayer.

Rev. John Lathrop was the 12th child of Thomas Lawthropp, first of Cherry Burton, England, and later of Ellen of Yorkshire, England, Thomas being a son of John Lawthropp, a parish in the East Riding of York, hence Rev. John Lathsop who emigrated to America to Scituate, was the third generation, but as he was the first generation in America, arriving at Boston Sep. 18, 1634, we will designate him as the first generation in America.

Otis says: "In the details of his life his career in the colonies was such as to leaven the political and religious life of New England by that essential principle of Independence, asserting the manhood of the race, that the power of the Church is not in its ministers or bishops or popes or kings or parliaments, but in the people. It is essentially democratic, and a man cannot long be an Independent in his religious faith and not be a republican in politics. An asserter of the rights of the people, in op-



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position to the power of the lords spiritual and lords temporal.”

Rev. John Lathrop was married in England to———  
———. She died in 1633; by her he had eight children,  
born in England. On Feb. 17, 1636-37, he married at  
Barnstable, widow Ann Hammond and by her had two  
children. Born in England:

1. Jane, baptized Sep. 29, 1614.
2. Ann, born Mar. 12, 1616, died 1619.
3. John, born Feb. 22, 1617-18.
4. Barbara, born Oct. 1, 1619.
5. THOMAS, born 1621, married Sarah (Learned) Ewer.
6. Samuel,———died Feb., 1701.
7. Joseph, born 1624, died 1702.
8. Benjamin.

Born in Scituate:

9. Barnabas, born June 6, 1631, died Oct., 1715.
10. A daughter, born 1638, died July, 1638.

This line is traced through Thomas, who married  
Sarah (Learned) Ewer, widow of Thos. Ewer.

“LEARNED, Wm., of Bermondsey Parish, Eng.,  
emigrated with his son, Isaac and daughter, Sarah, widow  
of Thomas Ewer, to Mass., 1632, being a part of Rev.  
Jno. Lothrop's Congregation. Wm. was the first admis-  
sion to the First Church at Charleston, Mass., 10th month,  
6th day, 1632, together with his wife Goodith, (from the  
old Saxon name Goditha ) He became the proprietor of  
much land. May 14, 1634, he was made a freeman. Feb.



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13, 1635, he was made one of the 11 selectmen. He was one of the trustees of the common land. He was one of the signers of the remonstrance against procedure against Ann Hutchinson, Feb. 26, 1638. He was a Commissioner to draft Laws for the General Court 1638, (evidently a man of education and ability) and to settle the town of Woodburn. He was one of the seven members there founding a church. He was a constable and selectman, holding the latter office at the time of his death which occurred Mar. 1, 1646. He was born as early as 1590." See Learned Family published at Albany, N. Y., 1898, by Wm. Law Learned. This line is traced through his daughter, Sarah, who married Thos. Lothrop.

BASSETT, Wm. II, son of Wm. Bassett I, was born 1624. He married Mary Burt, (daughter of Hugh Burt of Lynn, Mass.) He located in Sandwich, 1651, and is the ancestor of the Bassetts of Sandwich, Barnstable and Dennis. He was a planter. See Otis Barnstable Families.

WILLSTON Theopolis, married——— . He was residing at Taunton, Oct. 9, 1675. This line is traced through his daughter, Rachel, who married Wm. Bassett III.

NASH, Lieut. Samuel, emigrated from Burrough, Green Co., Cambridge, Eng. He located at Duxbury, Mass. His coming by some authorities, is placed as early as 1630, but it is certain he was in Massachusetts as early as 1632. He was located at Duxbury, in 1643. Sheriff of the Colony 1652. Representative 1633. He was yet living



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in 1682, aged 89 years. His daughter, Martha, married 1st, Wm. Clark, 2nd, Abraham Sampson. See Savages Genealogical Directory, p. 262, Vol. III. This line is traced through Martha Nash and Abraham Sampson.

Samuel Nash was Lieut. of the Duxbury Co. See Giles Memorial by John Adams Vinton of Boston (1864) p. 375.

SAMPSON, Abraham, is recorded in Lewis Genealogical History of New Hampshire, (1908) Vol. II, p. 961. "The name was originally spelled Samson and it is found thus written in the early Colonial records. The Sampsons of New England, are descendants of Henry and Abraham Sampson, brothers. The famous Deborah Sampson, who disguised as a man, served in the Revolution, was a descendant of Abraham," through whom this line is traced. Giles Memorial by John Adams Vinton, (Boston, 1864) p. 375 says: "Abraham Sampson (brother of Henry of the Mayflower) emigrated from Leyden with one of the parties, year 1629 or 31. He settled in Duxbury. Able to bear Arms 1643. One of the original grantees of Bridgewater, 1645. Surveyor of Highways, 1648. Constable, 1653. Freeman, 1654. Yet living 1686. His wife (Martha) was a daughter of Lieut. Samuel Nash, the Duxbury Co. He was frequently engaged in military expeditions. He was respected by the people and was frequently honored with civil trusts. He was Sheriff or Chief Marshall of the Colony from 1652 for more than twenty years." Lewis



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Genealogical History of Meddlesx Co., Mass., Vol. IV, page 1879 (1908) gives his children:

Samuel, born 1655, married Elizabeth—————.

Abraham, born 1658, married Sarah Standish.

Isaac and "others," one of whom was Thomas Sampson, whose daughter Mary married Daniel Howland, through whom this line is traced.

HOWLAND, Zoeth, born—————, died—————, married—————.

BOURNE'S, Richard first marriage is not on the Colony Records. As he was a housholder in Plymouth in 1636, it is safely inferred that he was then a married man. The mother of all of his children was Bathsheba Hallet, (daughter of Andrew Hallet, Sr.) His second wife was Ruth Sargeant (daughter of Wm.) and widow of Johnathan Winslow, whom he married July 2, 1677. He died 1682, and his widow married 3d, Elder John Chapman. She died 1713, age 71 years.

The children of Richard Bourne and Bathsheba his wife were:

- (1) Job, married Dec. 14, 1664, Rubonia Hallet.
- (2) ELISHA, married Oct. 26, 1675, Patience Skiff.
- (3) Shearjashub, born 1644, married 1675, Bathsheba Skiff.
- (4) Ezra, born May 12, 1648.

This line traces through Elisha, who married Patience Skiff. See Otis Barnstable Families.



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### BOURNE.

From Otis Barnstable Families, we also glean the following relative to Richard Bourne:

"In the biographical dictionaries and in many historical dictionaries, there are short sketches of the life and character of Richard Bourne. No biography of this distinguished man has been written. I will not attempt it. My purpose is to illucidate one point in his character, namely, the political influence of his labors as a missionary—a point not entirely overlooked by early writers, but historians have failed to give to it that prominence it deserves. The facts bearing on this point will be stated in a condensed form.

Aside from his labors as a missionary, Richard Bourne was a man of note. He was often a representative to the General Court; held many town offices, often served on committees, and as a referee in important cases. He was a well informed man; discreet, cautious, of sound judgment and of good common sense. There is reason to doubt whether he brought to New England so large an estate as has been represented. The division of the meadows at Sandwich does not indicate that he was a man of wealth. He was a good business man, and while he carefully guarded the interests of the Indians, he did not forget to lay up treasures for himself.

John Eliot, Thomas Mayhew, father and son, Richard Bourne, John Cotton, Daniel Gookin and Thomas Tupper consecrated their lives to the philanthropic purpose of



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meliorating the condition of the Indians. They instructed them in the arts of civilized life; they established schools, and they founded churches. Many of the Indians were converted to Christianity and lived pious and holy lives; very many of them were taught to read and write their native language, and a few were good English scholars.

Mr. Bourne was the pastor of the Indian Church at Marshpee (Great River) gathered in 1670. The apostles Eliot and Cotton assisted at his ordination. His parish extended from Provincetown to Middleboro, one hundred miles. He commenced his labors as a missionary about the year 1658, and on his return to Major Gookin, dated, Sandwich, Sep. 1, 1674, he says he is the only Englishman employed in this extensive region and the results of his return of which the following is a condensed abstract.

“Praying Indians that do frequently meet together on the Lord’s Day to worship God.” He names twenty-two places where meetings were held. The number of men and women that attended these meetings was three hundred and nine. Young men and maids, one hundred and eighty-eight. Whole number of praying Indians, four hundred and ninety-seven. Of these one hundred and forty-two could read the Indian language, seventy-two could write and nine could read English.

In 1675, the far-seeing Philip, sachem of Mount Hope had succeeded in uniting the Western Indians in a league the avowed object whereof was the extermination of the



white inhabitants. His emissaries in vain attempted to induce the Christianized Indians to join that league. They remained faithful. Richard Bourne, aided by Thomas Tupper, of Sandwich, Mr. Thornton of Yarmouth and Mr. Leat of Eastham, had a controlling influence over the numerous bands of Indians then resident in the County of Barnstable, in Norchom, Rochester and Middleboro.

In 1674, the year preceding King Philip's War, the return made to Major Gookin, showed that the aggregate number of praying Indians in Massachusetts was 1100, of which in Plymouth by Mr. Bourne's return alone there were 497. Of these Indians in Massachusetts, it is estimated at that time there about 7000 of whom one fifth were warriors. Many of these were friendly to the English, many of them enlisting with them fighting bravely to resist Philip. In the spring of 1676, the armies of King Philip were victorious and the inhabitants of Plymouth were panic stricken. If at that time the one thousand Indian warriors, who were influenced and controlled by Bourne and Mayhew had become enemies, the contest in Plymouth Colony would not have been doubtful, the other towns would have been destroyed and met the fate of Dartmouth, Middleboro, and Swanzey. At this time, three hundred men could not be raised to march for the defense of Rehoboth. All the towns excepting Sandwich and Scituate, raised their quotas, but many of the soldiers that went forth, returned to their homes without marching to the defense of the frontier towns.



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In 1675, Gov. Hinckley estimated that the Christianized Indians under Mr. Bourne had increased from 497 in 1674 to 1014 in 1685, more than doubled in eleven years.

In 1676, no enumeration of the Indians was made; but it is within the bounds of probability to assume that in the district of country under the supervision and care of Mr. Bourne there were at least six hundred Indian warriors. Had these at this particular conjuncture turned rebels, the whites could not have defended their towns and villages against the savages, and Plymouth Colony would have become extinct. The fact is Richard Bourne by his unremitting labors for seventeen years made friends of a sufficient number of Indians, naturally hostile to the English, to turn the scale in Plymouth Colony and give the preponderance to the whites. He did this, and it is to him that does, that we are to award honor. Bourne did more by the moral power which he exerted to defend the old colony than Bradford did at the head of an army.

Of the early history of Mr. Richard Bourne, little is known. It is said he came from Devonshire, England, in 1636; his name appears as a householder on a list of free-man of the colony, dated March 7, 1636-7. May 2, 1637, he was on the jury to lay out the highways about Plymouth, Duxbury, and Eel River. June 5, 1638, he was a grand juror and a member of the Coroners inquest. Sep. 4, 1639, he was a resident of Sandwich and fined 18 pence for having three pigs unringed. He was a deputy for the first general court in 1639 and excepting 1643, represent-



ed the town of Sandwich till 1643, and again in 1652, 1665-6-7 and 1670. In the division of the Meadows in 1640, Sandwich, he had seven acres assigned him. In 1643, he was on the committee to draft laws for the Colony. In 1658, he was one of the four referees to settle a disputed boundary between Yarmouth and Barnstable. The boundary established by them is the present bounds. In 1660 he and Nathaniel Bacon and Mr. Thomas Hinckley were authorized to purchase all lands then unpurchased in Suckinesset (Falmouth) and places then adjacent.

In 1660, he had authority to locate land at South Sandwich above Sandwich, and in 1661, Mr. Alden and Mr. Hinckley laid out to him "a competency of Meadow" there.

At a general court held at Plymouth, June 4, 1661, the court granted Richard Bourne of Sandwich, and to his heirs forever, a long strip of land on the west side of Parsonspised river, where Sandwich men take alemnes—breadth from the river to the hill or ridge that runs along the length of it from a point of rocky land by a swamp called Pametoopauksett, unto a place called by the English Muddy Hole, by the Indians Wapoompauksett. Also the other strips that, are above, along the river side unto a point bounded with two great stones or rocks; also a meadow lying on the easterly side of the Ooid river unto Thomas Burgess at West Sandwich. Also yearly liberty to take twelve thousand alemnes at the river where Sandwich men usually take alemnes, him and his heirs forever. Livenise at Marshpee, one half to belong to him



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES.

and the other half to be improved by him; also a neck of meadow between two brooks with a little upland adjoining, at Mannamuchcoy, called by the Indians, Auntaanta.' The long tract above described in near Monument station on the Cape Cod Railroad, the railway passing through its whole length.

Feb. 7, 1664-5. "Whereas a motion was made to this Court by Richard Bourne in the behalf of these Indians under his instruction as to their desire of living in some orderly way of government for the better preventing and redressing of things amiss amongst them by meet and just means, this Court doth therefore in testimony of their countenancing and encouraging to such a work do approve of these Indians proposed, viz: Paupmunnacake and other Indian sachems, to have the chief inspector and management thereof, with the help and advice of the said Richard Bourne, as the matter may require; and that one of the aforesaid Indians be by the rest instated to act as a constable among them, it being always provided, notwithstanding, that what homage accustomed legally due to any superior sachem be not hereby enforced. (Colony records Vol. 4 p 80)

Apr. 2, 1667, Mr. Richard Bourne, William Bassett and James Shiff, Sr., with the commissioned officers of Sandwich, were appointed on the council of war. He was also on the council in 1676. June 4, 1670, he and seven others agreed to purchase all the tar made within the colony for the two next years ensuing at 8 shillings per small



## SIMPSON AND ALLIED FAMILIES

barrel and 12 shillings per large barrel, the same to be delivered at the water side of each town.

Nearly all the purchases of land of the Indians made in Sandwich or vicinity during the life time of Mr. Bourne were referred to him, a fact which shows that the English and the Indians had confidence in him as a man of integrity.

At the solicitation of Mr. Bourne, the tract of land at South Sea, containing about 10,500 acres and known as the plantation of Marshpee, was reserved by grant from the colony to the South Sea Indians. The late Mr. Hawley of Marshpee says: "Mr. Bourne was man of that discernment that he considered it as vain to propogate Christian knowledge among any people without a territory where they might remain in peace, from generation to generation, and not be ousted." The first deed of the Marshpee lands is dated December 11, 1665, signed by Tookenchase and Weep Manomett. In 1685, the lands conveyed by said deed were by the old Colony Court, "confirmed to them and secured to said South See Indians and their children forever, so as never to be given, sold or alienated from them without all their consents.

SKIFF, James, see notes by Fredrick Lockwood Pierson, of Litchfield, Conn., (1895) "James Skiff emigrated from London and was a proprietor of Lynn, Mass., 1637, thence to Sandwich. He was summoned Oct. 3, 1639, to show why he had not taken the oath of Fidelity. 1659 he was the town Deputy for Sandwich, but was rejected for his toleration of Quakers. His wife was Mary-----.



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His children were: James, Jr., born Sep. 12, 1638; Stephen, Nathan, Samuel, Bathshebe, Mary, Maria, Patience, born Mar. 25, 1653, married Oct. 26, 1673, Elisha Bourne (through whom this line is traced,) Nathaniel and Elizabeth." The genealogist, Geo. V. Marshall, says: "The name of James Skiff is found in Hertfordshire, Eng., as sailing for New England, 1629." Savage's Genealogical Dictionary Vol. IV, p 105 says: "James Skiff Sandwich, Mass., 1643-63. He came from Leyden, about 1637. He was representative to the General Court 1645, and for 13 yrs. more." Apr. 2, 1667, James Skiff, Sr., Richard Bourne and Wm. Bassett, with commissioned officers at Sandwich were appointed a council of war." See Otis Barnstable Families p. 102."

HOWLAND, Henry, youngest of three brothers in Plymouth, 1624. The name appears in an allotment of cattle to the different families. He was a Freeman of Plymouth, 1633. The records of Duxbury refer to him in 1633 as "one of the substantial landholders and freeman. Constable of Duxbury 1635, and for years a surveyor of highways. In 1643 he was on the list of freemen, able to bear arms. He was a grand juror 1633-5-37-8-9-40-49-51 52-53-56. He joined the Friends sect (just then beginning to spread in America,) and for the remainder of his life endured the various persecutions to which this sect was subjected by the civil authorities of the time. He became a large possessor of real estate. In 1652 he was associated with others in a large tract of land in Dart-



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mouth. In 1659 he with twenty-six others, bought the lands now Freetown. He died doubtless at his house in Duxbury. He married Mary Newland, who died June 6, 1674. He died Jan. 17, 1671. Their children were: Joseph, ZOETH, John, Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Abigail." See Lewis' Genealogical History of Conn., (1911,) Vol. I, p. 117. This line traces through Zoeth. See also Savages' Genealogical Dictionary, Vol. II, p. 479.

GRANT, Matthew, the emigrant married in Eng., Priscilla Grey, born Feb. 27, 1600, whom he married Nov. 16, 1625. She died Apr. 27, 1644. He married 2nd, Susannah Chapen, widow of Dea. Wm. Rockwell, May 29, 1645. She died Nov. 14, 1666. Matthew Grant died Dec. 16, 1681. He was survived by three sons: SAMUEL, through whom this line is traced, Taban and John.

The following account of the Grant family in America is taken from the Year Books of the Grant Family Association:

### THE GRANT FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Matthew Grant and his wife, Priscilla Grey, each aged 29 years and an infant daughter, Priscilla, embarked in the Mary and John from Plymouth landing at Nantucket May 30, 1630. There were 140 persons in the company, including their Pastors Manerick and Warham, who had been gathered chiefly from Dorsetshire, Devonshire and Somersetshire in the southwest of England. The voyage lasted 70 days. "So we came" writes Roger



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Clapp who was one of the company, "by the hand of God through the deeps comfortably, having preaching or expounding of the word of God every day for ten weeks together by our ministers." These men were in Governor Winthrop's Expedition, were members of Rev. John White's Church of Dorchester, England, that divine preaching them a farewell sermon at Plymouth before they sailed. Of their place of landing, Roger Clapp writes: "The place was a wilderness. Fish was a good help to me and others. Bread was so scarce that I thought the very crumbs from my father's table would have been sweet. Nevertheless, the new settlement prospered and in three years was styled "The Greatest town in New England."

In the autumn of 1635, Matthew Grant with a party removed to Connecticut, settling at Windsor, where he was immediately chosen surveyor and was annually re-elected to that office for forty years. Mrs. Grant died in 1644 and 1645 Matthew Grant married Widow Susannah Rockwell, who with her husband Wm. Rockwell, had been fellow passengers with him from England. In 1652, Matthew was elected Town Clerk of Windsor. Stiles says "Few men filled so large a place in the early history of Windsor or filled it so well as honest Matthew Grant. His name figures in almost every place of trust and the early records show that the duties were always conscientiously performed." His second son Samuel, was born in Dorchester in 1631 and in 1658 married Mary Porter, and



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built the Grant Homestead at East Windsor Hill, Conn., in 1679, upon grounds purchased by Matthew Grant of the Indians and yet owned by his descendants, Mr. Roswell Grant, 1907, being the present occupant. For two years during the Revolution, it was the place of confinement of Wm. Franklin, the Loyalist Governor of New Jersey, and here was confined General Richard Prescott and other English officers.

Quoting from Stile's History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, he says:

"Matthew Grant was one of the original company who came in 'The Mary and John,' to Dorchester, in 1630; was a freeman there in 1631; removed to Windsor among the very earliest; was second town-clerk there, also the first and for many years the principal surveyor; was a prominent man in the church; evidently was just and exceedingly conscientious in all his public and private transactions and duties. As recorder, he often added notes, explanatory or in correction, to the records, which have considerable value to the investigator of the present day. He was the compiler of the Old Church Record, so often quoted in this work; which, in the absence of some of the earliest records of the town of Windsor, assumes a value which can scarcely be over-estimated. In short, he was a pious, hard-working, conscientious Christian man, and a model town-clerk."

To this passage Stiles adds the following foot note:--

"In State Archives, in Volume-- of MSS., relating to



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Private Controversies, p. 138, in a matter concerning lands in dispute between Joseph Loomis, Jun. and son., April 21, 1675, Matthew Grant testifies,—

“ ‘And if any question my uprightness and legal acting about our town affairs, that I have been employed in a measuring of land, and getting out of lots to men, which has been done by me from our first beginning here, come next September is forty years. I never got out land to any man, until I knew that he had a grant to it from the townsmen, and town’s approbation, or about recording after the book was turned to me, which is near twenty three years since. I can say with a clear conscience, I have been careful to do nothing upon one man’s desire,’ etc.”

He not only kept the civil record of Windsor, but being a founder of the First Church of Windsor, the oldest Trinitarian Congregational Church in America for 57 years he kept its record which is yet preserved. Matthew Grant was one of the early advocates of separating church from state and was a pioneer in abolishing that law that restricted suffrage to members of the church, and he was among the number framing the constitution of 1639, which lasted until 1818, and which, more than any other document, served as a pattern for the Constitution of the United States, which embodies the fundamental principles enunciated by the three townships of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford, a written constitution being a fit model for the Constitutions of the world.

The family after scattered throughout every state in



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the Union and it is estimated that there are fully 2,500 who have or can trace their descent from Matthew Grant.

Among the illustrious descendants of Matthew Grant, John Adams of Massachusetts, pronounced Taban Grant, his grandson, "the finest pillar in Washington's Administration. While Governor Wolcott, of Connecticut, was his descendant as was the renowned Oliver Ellsworth, and all down the line there have been illustrious names, while, on the whole, the name has been an honorable one."

A genealogy of the Descendants of Matthew Grant and Priscilla, his wife, has been prepared by Dr. Arthur H. Grant, of Montclair, N. Y., and the Grant Family Association organized at Windsor, Conn., in 1899, have organized the family into Clans designated as follows:



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## GRANT-CLAN KEY

Each Clan consists of the descendants of one of the great grandsons of Matthew and Priscilla Grant. Those lost or having no descendants existing are marked \*.

Matthew I, born Oct. 27, 1601, died Dec. 16, 1681. Dor- chester, 1630, Windsor, 1635.	{	Samuel	{	Samuel—A Noah—B Ephriam—C David—D Ebenezer—E
		John	{	John—F
		John	{	William—G
		Matthew	{	John—H*
		Josiah	{	Oliver—I Noah—J Miner—K*
		Nathaniel	{	Nathaniel—L Benjamin—M
		Tahan	{	Tahan Thomas—N
		Thomas	{	Jehiel—O Josiah—P
		John	{	John—Q* Increase—R Ebenezer—S Elijah—T

This line is traced through Clan I.

PORTER, John. We are indebted to Henry Porter Andrews for extracts from his Genealogy of the Porter Family, (1893) Vol. I p. 1. "John Porter: The records give him the Sixteenth Generation from William de la Grande, a Norman Knight, who came in the army of the Norman Duke at the Conquest, A. D. 1066. He acquired lands at Kennelworth, near Warwickshire. His son Ralph



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or Roger became the Grand Porteur to Henry I, 1126, from whom is the direct line to the emigrant, John Porter.

The Windsor Church of England in 1630, reports a congregation going that year to New England. They settled at Dorchester, Mass. In 1635, the company divided, John Porter going with others to Quinaitukut River and there set up a church at Windsor. In 1639, John Porter settled near Little River. He died at Windsor, April 22, 1648. His wife Rose, died July, 1647. Their children were: See page 2, same Vol.

1. John, born in England, 1620, married Mary Stanley.
2. Sarah, born 1622, married Joseph Judson.
3. Ann, born 1624, married Wm. Gaylord.
4. Rebecca, born 1626, died unmarried.
5. Samuel, born 1628, married Hannah Staley.
6. MARY, born 1630, married Samuel Grant.
7. Rose, born 1632, died April, 1648.
8. Joseph, born 1634.
9. James, born 1638.
10. Nathaniel, born 1640.
11. Hannah, born Sept. 4, 1642.

Savage's Genealogical Register page 460, Vol. III, gives "John Porter, emigrant to Windsor, was among the earliest settlers, 1638. He accompanied Rev. Ephriam Hewest. He was a constable 1640. Representative 1646-47. He was added to the church, by wife Rose. He died April 21, 1648. Will bequests to John, James, Samuel,



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Nathaniel, Rebecca, Rose, Mary and Ann. His wife was buried twenty days later." Lewis' Gen. His. of Connecticut (1911) Vol. III p. 636 says: The Porter Arms are: Argent on a fesse sable between two or three church bells of the first. Crest: A portcullus argent chained. Motto. Vigilantia et virtute.

MINOR, Lieut. Thomas, the emigrant from England, 1630, where he was born April 23, 1608, married in Charleston, Mass., April 23, 1634, Grace Palmer, born in England, 1608; emigrated to Salem, Mass., thence to Stonington, with her father, Walter Palmer. Lieut. Thos. Minor served in the Colonial and Indian Wars. This line is traced through his son Ephriam, who married Hannah Avery.

### MINOR.

From Wheeler's History of Stonington: "The surname of Minor originated in England during the reign of King Edward the Third, whose reign continued from 1327 to 1377. When preparing for war with France he took progress through Somerset and coming to Mendippe Hill where lived a Mon Sir named Bullman, whose extraordinary and successful efforts to aid the King in munitions of war, with one hundred powerful men of volunteers in the service so pleased the King that he granted him a coat of arms with the name of Henry Minor thereon in recognition of the loyalty and patriotic devotion to him and his cause." This Henry died in 1359, leaving



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four sons, heirs at law of the realm. They were, Henry, Edward, Thomas and George.

The Minors in America trace their line direct to Henry Miner II, who married Miss Henrietta Hicks. Their son William, married Miss Greele; their son Lodowick, married Miss Anna Dyer; their son Thomas, married Bridget Hervie; their son Clement, married Sarah Pope; their son Lieut. Thomas, tenth in line of descent from Henry Miner I, was born April 23, 1608, and emigrated to Charleston, Massachusetts, 1630, where on April 23, 1634, he married Grace, daughter of Walter Palmer.

On Aug. 31, 1899, the Wequetequack Burying Ground Association at Stonington, Connecticut, dedicated a monument to Wm. Chesebrough, Thomas Minor, Walter Palmer and Thomas Stanton, therein buried, and founders of Stonington.

On the side of the obolisk, commemorating these founders, we find of Thomas Minor the following: "Lieut. Thomas Minor, born in Chew Magna, Somerset County, England, Apr. 23, 1608. He was first by the name of Minor to migrate to this country, coming on the ship *Arabella*, which reached Salem Harbor, June 14, 1630. He married Grace, daughter of Walter Palmer, at Charlestown, Apr. 23, 1634. He took up his permanent abode at Quambaug, in 1653 or 1654, where he lived till his death, Oct. 25, 1690. One of the founders of New London and



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Stonington. Prominent in Public Office and organizer of the church."

Rev. Wm. L. Swan of Westerly, R. I., who on that occasion spoke for the Minor Family Association said: "Thomas Minor emigrated with Gov. Winthrop and family 1630, in company with a fleet of fourteen sail of emigrants, containing in all about 1500 men, women and children. In July, 1630, a church was formed at Charlestown, and in October of that year, eighteen men and fifteen women withdrew from the church and formed the first Congregational Church. Thomas Minor was one of the number, seceding and becoming a prominent member of the new church. In 1634, John Winthrop formed a company and moved to Saybrook. With him came Thomas Minor and family, he having married Grace, daughter of Walter Palmer, April 20, 1634. In 1646 he moved to New London, and was that year elected a selectman. In 1650 he was elected a deputy by the General Court at Hartford, from Pequot, it being the first representation that the new settlement had enjoyed. He was appointed with John Winthrop (son of the Gov.) and Samuel Lothrop for settling of some way for deciding small differences among them, under the value of 40 Shillings. The same year he was appointed by said Court to be Military Sargeant in the town of Pequot and "does invest him with power to call forth and train the Souldyerr of the towne, according to the order of the Court." In 1653 he sold his house and lot in New London and removed to Mystic. He



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erected a frame dwelling house on his farm, 1653-4 and here died, Oct. 23, 1690, aged 83 years. His wife Grace, died the same year and both are buried at Wequetequock. After Mr. Minor moved to Quiambog, Stonington, he was elected magistrate, deputy selectman, chief military officer and held about every office that his townsmen could bestow on him. He was town clerk for a number of years and his peculiar style of writing forms some of the interesting curiosities of our old Stonington town records." For the above see Report of the Dedicatory Service of the Wequetequock Burying Ground Association, Printed by Geo. H. Utter, of Westerly, R. I., 1900. Wheelers History of Stonington, Conn., gives the children of Thomas Stanton and Grace Palmer:

1. John, born at Charleston, Mass., married Elizabeth Booth.
2. Clement, baptized at Hingham, Mass., March 4, 1638, married Mrs. Frances Winley, (widow) 2, Martha Wellman.
3. Thomas, baptized in Hingham, Mass., May 10, 1640, died April, 1662, unmarried.
4. EPHRIAM, (through whom this line is traced) baptized at Hingham, May 1, 1642, married Hannah Avery, Jan. 20, 1666.
5. Joseph, baptized at Hingham, Aug. 25, 1644, married Mary Avery, 2, Mrs. Bridget (Chesebrough) Thompson.



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6. Manasseh, born Apr. 23, 1647, at New London, married Lydia Moore.
7. Ann, born Apr. 28, 1649, died Aug. 13, 1652.
8. Maria, born 1650, died Jan. 24, 1666.
9. Samuel, born March 4, 1652, served in King Philips' war, married Maria Lord, Dec. 15, 1681. She married 2, Joseph Pemberton, March 19, 1683.
10. Hannah, born in Stonington, Sept. 15, 1655, married Thos. Avery Oct. 22, 1672.

AVERY, Capt. James, the only child of Christopher Avery, was born in 1620. He came to America with his father and lived at Gloucester, for several years.

Capt. James Avery acquired large tracts of land in what is Pequonac Bridge, Groton, east of New London. About 1636, he built the home of the Avery's at the head of Pequonac Plain, a mile and a half from the River Thames. In 1684, the old Blenman Church of London was sold to Capt. Avery for six pounds and made part of his house at Pequonac and was occupied as a residence until July 21, 1894, when ignited by a spark from a passing locomotive. Later, on the site, a monument was erected by the descendants of James Avery. He was an Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain of the New London Companies and served throughout King Philip's War, in command of forty Indians from Stonington, New London and Lyme. In 1676, he was captain of one of the four companies which protected the frontier and for twenty-three years an officer of the town, and twelve times deputy of



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the General Court, 1656-80. Also assisting Judge in the Perogative Court, and was most prominent in matters relating to the Church as references to him in such connection are numerous. He married (1) Nov, 10, 1643, JOANNA GREENSLADE, born about 1622. She died after 1693. He married (2) Mrs. Abigail (Ingraham) Chesebrough, widow of Joshua Holmes, July 4, 1698. He died April 18, 1700. His widow living until 1714. The children born to Captain James Avery and Joanna Greenslade, his wife, were:

- (1) HANNAH, born Oct. 11, 1644, at Gloucester, married EPHRIAM MINER, June 20, 1666, through whom this line is traced.
- (2) James, born Dec. 15, 1646, married Deborah Sterling.
- (3) Mary, born Feb. 6, 1651, married Hannah Miner.
- (4) John, born Feb. 10, 1654, married Abigail Chesebrough.
- (5) Rebecca, born Oct. 6, 1658.
- (6) Christopher, born Apr. 30, 16—.
- (7) Samuel, born Aug. 14, 1664, married Susannah Palmer.
- (8) Joanna, born 1669.

See pp. 199-200-201, Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn.

For Avery Arms, see page 169, Vol. I, Lewis' General History of Middlesex Co., Mass., Genealogical History page 1210. They are Gules a Chevron between three bezonts, or, Crest, two lions gambes or supporting a bezant.



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HAMMOND, Benjamin, emigrant to Boston, Mass., 1643, settling at Yarmouth, 1655, when he married at Sandwich, Mass., Mary Vincent, daughter of John Vincent. She was born in England, 1633. The children of this union were:

- (1) Samuel, born 1655.
- (2) John, born Nov. 1663, died Apr. 19, 1749. O. S.
- (3) NATHAN or NATHANIEL, born 1670.
- (4) Benjamin, born Nov., 1673, died March 29, 1747.
- (5) Rose, born—————, died Nov. 20, 1676.
- (6) Mary, died young.

The records show Benjamin Hammond to have been a grand juror 1669. He owned lands at Sandwich, where he located in 1673, and there resided for ten years. 1684, he removed to Rochester, Mass., and there died Apr. 27, 1703, at an advanced age.

Roland Hammond, A. M., in his History and Genealogy of the descendants of Wm. Hammond of London, Eng., and his wife, Elizabeth Penn, 1894, says: "The name Hammond is first mentioned in England, when found connected with Wm., the Conqueror, 1066. His name is on the Roll of the Abbey List. It was then spelled Hamond. One of those eminent of that name was Wm. Hammond of London, Co. Kent, who married Elizabeth Penn, sister of Sir Admiral Wm. Penn and aunt to Wm. Penn, the Quaker. Wm. Hammond had son Benjamin, who emigrated to Massachusetts. His mother and three sisters followed."



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“Arms—Granted by Baker, Garter King, to Thomas Hammond of St. Albans, Coat, 1548, 2nd yrs. of Edward were.”

“Arms—Argent on a chevron sable, between three pellets each charged with a martlet of the field, as many escallops or a bordure engrailed vert.

Crest—a hawke head collared, guiles, or motto—Pro Rege et patria.” Seat St. Albans Court, Nontington Co., Eng.

Wm. Hammond, born in London, Co. Kent, Eng., married Elizabeth Penn. He died and is buried in London. He descended from the Hammonds of St. Albans Court. His widow and children arrived in Boston, Sept. 18, 1634, with their minister, Rev. John Lothrop. They lived first in Boston, thence to Watertown, where in 1638, Mrs. Hammond became the 33d member of the church at Scituate. She returned to Boston, 1640, to reside and there died and is buried.

WILLIAMS, Robert, of Norwich, was baptized at Great Yarmouth, Eng., Dec. 11, 1608. He died Sept. 1, 1693. He was a freeman of Norwich, 1630, and warden of his Guild 1635. He emigrated to Massachusetts, 1637, in ship “John and Dorothy” of Ipswich, arriving in New England, 1635. He was a freeman of Roxbury, 1638. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He married July 28, 1644, Elizabeth Stahlman, a native of England. She was born 1594, died July 28,



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1674. He died at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 1, 1693. The issue were by the first marriage:

- (1) Elizabeth, born in England.
- (2) Deborah, born in England.
- (3) John, born in England.
- (4) SAMUEL, born in England, 1632, died Sept. 28, 1698, married Mar. 2, 1654, THEADORA PARK, born 1637, through whom this line is traced.
- (5) ISAAC, born at Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1638, married MARTHA PARK, through whom this line is traced.
- (6) Stephen, married Sarah Wise.
- (7) Thomas, died young.

See Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn., p. 662.

Robert Williams was the son of Stephen Williams of Great Yarmouth, Eng. He married, 1605, at St. Nichols Church, Margaret Cook of North Repps Co., Norfolk, she the daughter of Nicholas Cook and Winefrede, his wife, she a sister of Thos. Cook of Great Yarmouth, who made will Nov. 3, 1623. Robert and Margaret are buried at Great Yarmouth, he, Sept. 19, 1625, she Sept. 13, 1625. The family is well authenticated back to antiquity.

PARK, ROBERT. This line is traced through two of the children of Robert, the emigrant to Salem, Mass., 1630, first through William Park, who married Martha Holgrove, second, through Thomas Park, who married Dorothy Thompson.

PARK, WILLIAM, born in Preston, Lancashire,



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England, 1604. He emigrated with his father, landing at Salem, Mass., March 29, 1630, ship *Arabella*, sailing from Cowes, Isle of Wight. Deacon Wm. Park married in 1636, Martha Holgrove, daughter of John Holgrove of Salem, Mass. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of Roxbury, and for more than thirty years he was a member of the General Court. He died May 11, 1685. His wife died Aug. 25, 1708. Their children were:

- (1) THEADORA, born May 2, 1637, married SAMUEL WILLIAMS.
- (2) Hannab, died young.
- (3) Martha, born 1641, married Isaac Williams.
- (4) Sarah, died young.
- (5) John, died young.
- (6) Deborah, baptized Jan. 16, 1647, died young.
- (7) John II, died young.
- (8) Tunis, died young.
- (9) William, died 1654.
- (10) Hannah, baptized Sept. 28, 1658.

See p. 527, Wheeler's Stonington, Conn., Genealogies.

This line is traced through Theadora, who married Samuel Williams.

PARK, Thomas, son of Robert Park, emigrant 1630, was born in England, and married Dorothy Thompson, born July 5, 1624. He died July 30, 1709. He owned lands in Stonington, situate on the east bank of Mystic River. He disposed of his lands and removed to Preston, Conn., in 1680. Thomas was the first deacon of Rev. Mr. Treat's



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Church, organized in that town, 1698. He served in the early Colonial Wars. Thomas Park was one of the seven commissioners authorized to lay out highways in and about Stonington, March 25, 1669, and one of the commissioners to settle the boundaries of Southertown, (later Stonington) March 2, 1659. See Wheeler's History of Stonington and Stonington town records. He was a selectman of Stonington, 1659. Of the children born to Thomas Park and Dorothy Thompson, his wife, there were:

1. MARTHA, born 1646, married ISAAC WHEELER,  
(through whom this line is traced.)
2. Thomas, born 1648, married Mary Allyn;
3. Robert, born 1651, married Rachel Leffingwell;
4. Nathaniel, born————, married Sarah Greer;
5. William, born————, married Hannah Frink;
6. John, born————, married Mary————;
7. Dorothy, born March 6, 1652, married Lieut. Joseph Morgan;
8. Alia, born————, married Greenfield Larabee.  
See Wheeler's Stonington Genealogies, pp. 527-8.

"WHEELER, Thomas, founder of the Wheeler family of New England, first appears as a resident of Lynn, Mass., 1635, when he was elected a constable. He was an Englishman, but what year he arrived in America is not definitely known. In 1642, he was admitted as a freeman of Massachusetts and purchased large tracts of land including a mill site upon which he built and operated a saw and grist mill. At Lynn, he married Mary————, a



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lady of pleasing and attractive manners, who, it is said, graced her domestic duties with cheerful liveliness, filling his home with light and love. The date of the marriage is 1645. The children born to this union were:

1. ISAAC, born 1646, married Martha Park, through whom this line is traced.)
2. Elizabeth, born 1648, married Josiah Witter;
3. Sarah, born 1650, married Daniel Stanton.

In 1667, Thomas Wheeler and family went to Stonington, Conn., to reside. He was the intimate friend of Rev. James Noyes, of Stonington, and it is supposed they located there at the same time and probably emigrated together from England. Thomas Wheeler was made a free-man in Connecticut Colony in 1669, and was elected a representative from Stonington to the Connecticut General Court in 1673. The next year his name appears among the immortal nine who organized the First Congregational Church of Stonington, June 3, 1674, and his wife, Mary Wheeler, was one of the partakers with the church in their first communion service. Thomas Wheeler and his son, Isaac Wheeler, built them a residence in North Stonington, where, in 1900, Col. James F. Brown's residence is built. The will of Thomas Wheeler was burned in New London, Sep. 6, 1781, when the infamous Benedict Arnold burnt that town. Thomas Wheeler died March 6, 1686, aged 84 years, having been born in 1602. He and his wife are both buried in the old Whitehall burial place." See Wheeler's Old Stonington Families p. 636.



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"BREED, Allen, one of the first settlers of Lynn, died March 17, 1692, aged 91 years. He was born in Westoning, England, in 1601, and arrived in this country in 1630, (of the Winthrop Co.) probably in the *Arabella* at Salem, June 12th. He was a farmer and lived in the western part of Summer Street, Lynn, possessing two hundred acres of land. The village in which he resided derived from him the name of Breeds End. He is one of the grantees named in 1640, in the Indian deed of South Hampton, Long Island, which was settled from Lynn, by Rev. Mr. Fitch and others. The name of his wife is unknown. His second wife was Elizabeth Kenneth. Children by this wife were: Allen, Timothy, Joseph and John. Of these, Allen was living in 1692, when it was voted by the town that Allen Breed Senior "Should sit in the pulpit." The descendants in Lynn and other towns in Massachusetts are numerous; from one of them was derived the name of Breeds Hill in Charlestown, celebrated for the battle of 1775, called by mistake the battle of Bunkers Hill, for the battle was fought on Breed's, not Bunker's Hill. One of his descendants at Lynn was Col. Fred Breed, an officer of the Revolution who died July, 1820, aged 68 years. This line is traced from Allen Breed II."

The above is quoted from Lewis' History of Lynn, Massachusetts, page 20, Farmers' Register of Massachusetts and Dwight's Travels III 313.

The children of Allen Breed I, were:

1. Allen, born 1626, in England, married Mary-----.



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2. Timothy, born 1628.
3. Joseph, born 1632.
4. John, born 1634, died 1678.

GARDNER, George, was one of the first settlers in Rhode Island. He was born about 1601, died in Kingston, R. I., 1679. He married Herodia Long, the widow of John Hicks, between 1641 and 1645. Their children were:

- (1) BENONI, died 1731, married Mary—————,  
(through whom this line is traced.)
- (2) Henry, (3) George, (4) Nicholas, (5) William, (6)  
Dorcas, (7) Rebecca.

The above is credited to *The Gardner History and Genealogy*, 1907.

George Gardner was admitted a freeman at Newport, 1638. In 1642, he was a constable, then the chief local executive officer. He was Sr. Sargeant 1644. He was an Ensign. His second wife was Lydia Belleu. The early Gardners of Dutchess and Orange Co., N. Y., trace from Benoni, eldest son of George. See same Vol.

SAWYER, Thomas. For this record we quote from Vol. I, p. 101, *Lewis' Genealogical History of New Hampshire*, (1908.) "As Governors, Congressmen, Senators, lawyers, jurists, manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, skilled artisans and pioneers, the SAWYERS have shown qualities of character that planted civilization under conditions that would have disheartened any but the bravest. They were defenders of principle, as the records of the Indian Wars in New England, as well as those



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of the Revolution demonstrate. Eighteen Sawyers from Lancaster, Mass., alone were soldiers of the Revolution, one Company of that town being officered from Captain down by Sawyers."

"Thomas Sawyer, son of John Sawyer of Lincolnshire, Eng., born 1626, emigrated to Massachusetts, 1636, with his elder brothers, (William and Edward, who settled at Rowley, 1639.) In 1647, Thomas Sawyer became one of the six first settlers at Lancaster, along with the Prescotts, Wilders, Houghtons and two others. In May, 1653, the General Court appointed Thomas Sawyer one of the six prudential managers, both to sell all allotments to be laid out for planters in due proportion to their estates and also to the order of their prudential affairs. All divisions of land, subsequent to the first, were to be accorded to men's estates on the valuation of their property they brought into the settlement. Thomas Sawyer's property was valued at 110 lbs., 1-42 of the property held by the thirty adult male inhabitants of the town. He was made a freeman, 1654. His house was built on the S. Branch of the Nashua river. It was a garrison during the most conspicuous events of the town's history. In 1704, it was commanded by Thomas Sawyer II, with nine men to defend it in time of Indian attack. This home passed through some of the most horrible experiences of Indian warfare. King Philip's War, which began in 1675, broke with great fury at Lancaster, Aug. 22, 1675, (c. s.) Eight persons were killed. Feb. 9, 1676, King Philip with 1500 war-



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riers, attacked Lancaster and fifty persons were killed, one-sixth of the population of the town were killed or captured, among them being Thos. Sawyer's son, Ephriam. Thomas Sawyer died at Lancaster, aged 80 years, and is buried in the old burying ground on the Nashua river. His headstone still stands, inscribed, "Thomas Sawyer, married in 1647, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Platt) Prescott." The children of Thomas Sawyer and wife were: Thomas, Ephriam, Mary, Elizabeth, Joshua, James, Caleb, John and Nathaniel. This line is traced through their son Thomas.

PALMER, Walter, was twice married. His first wife, (name unknown) bore him five children, all born in England: GRACE, born 1608, married Thomas Miner, through whom this line is traced, William and John unmarried, Jonah, married Elizabeth Grissel, and Elizabeth, no issue. The second wife of Walter Palmer, was Rebecca Short, who bore him eight children:

- (1) Hannah, born in Charlestown, Mass., June 15, 1634.
- (2) Elihu, born Jan 23, 1636.
- (3) Nehemiah, born Nov. 2, 1637, married Hannah Lord Stanton.
- (4) Moses, born Apr. 6, 1640, married Dorothy Gilbert.
- (5) Benjamin, born May 30, 1642.
- (6) GERSHOM, born in Rehoboth, and came to Stonington with his father. He married 1st, Ann Dennison, 2nd, Elizabeth (Peck) Mason.
- (7) Dennison, married Ann—————.



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This line is traced through Gershom and wife, Ann Dennison.

For a history of Walter Palmer, the founder:

### PALMER.

We quote first from the account of the unveiling of the Wm. Chesebrough, Thos. Miner, Walter Palmer and Thos. Stanton Monument, on Aug. 31, 1899, in memory of the founding of the town of Old Stonington, Conn. The address relative to Walter Palmer was by his descendant, Mr. Henry Robinson Palmer, of Stonington, in which he said, in part:

“The name of Palmer links its bearer to the days of medieval romance. It binds the present to the time of chivalry, when gallant gentlemen rescued fair women from peril and when as the old English poet, says:

“Pilgrims and palmes plyghted them together,  
To seek St. James and saints at Rome.”

In that romantic age we find the beginnings of the family name, for the returning of pilgrims bore a sprig of palm in their caps as the token of their holy journey. It was not a practical age, as we count practical things; it was not an effective age, as we measure results; but it was an age of great bravery and holy seeking, a budding time of restless aspiration that flowed in the day of great discovery and in the Reformation.

Out of the Reformation sprang the English exodus to



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America, a pilgrimage as sacred as its predecessors. The original pilgrims had journeyed eastward to find the ancient shrines of Palestine, but the Pilgrims of Delft and Plymouth flung out their souls to the west and sought a new shrine, a living altar, in the untrodden woods. In the great company were the builders of this town bearing no sprig of green in their Puritan hats, but cherishing faith and courage in their hearts. Among them none was a sturdier figure than WALTER PALMER, whom we honor today. He was a good man, a rich man for his time and a strong man. He stood six feet, seven inches in his homespun stockings. The other day when two of his descendants opened his grave on the hillside they found reposing there a coffin of regal length—seven feet from head to foot.

At Walter Palmer's home the first religious service of the town was held. There had never been one before between the Thames River and Narragansett Bay. In the simple service of prayer and praise, we see the beginnings of the first church, the honored Mother of Churches at the road. Around his hearth he gathered a great family of children, teaching them the truth, as he saw it, a stern, somber, but a vital truth. Perhaps a memory of this home of his youth, bonnie England—flitted through his mind, and who shall say that there did not come to him a vision of the good republic he was helping to found."

The grave of Walter Palmer in the old Wequetequock Cemetery and that of his second wife, is a mecca to which



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their descendants can go and by faith commune with the founder of the American family of that name. While from the Grant family Magazine of 1899, on page 32 we quote the following:

“Old Stonington was the home of an ancestry we may well delight to honor. One of them, Walter Palmer, was a giant in those days, literally and figuratively, his height being given as six feet, seven inches, his weight three hundred pounds and his strength as herculean. To these shores he brought his motherless daughter, Grace, where she was wed to Thomas Miner, whose diary celebrated in Colonial Collections is a mine of riches to the student of those days. We next quote from the History of Stonington by Wheeler:

“Walter Palmer, who first settled at Stonington, Conn., came to New England as early as 1628, with his brother, Abraham Palmer, a merchant of London, England, and nine associates. He with one hundred people came with Thomas Grave from Salem, Mass., and founded the town of Charlestown, on June 24, 1629. It is claimed Walter Palmer built the first dwelling house in Charlestown. He resided there until 1643, purchasing additional real estate. With William Chesebrough he joined in the organization of the town of Rehoboth. Walter Palmer was a prominent man when he lived in Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman there May 18, 1631, and held several local offices in that colony and such was the estimate in which he was held by the first planters of Reho-



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both that his fellow townsmen elected him as their first representative to the General Court of Plymouth, and subsequently re-elected him to that office and also repeatedly conferred upon him the office of Selectman and other local offices. In 1652, he joined his friends, William Chesebrough and Thomas Miner, in founding the town of Stonington, over which at that time New London claimed jurisdiction. Walter Palmer purchased his grant of land in Stonington, by a contract deed from the owner, Governor Haynes, agreeing to pay him five hundred pounds, with such cattle as Mr. Haynes should select out of Walter Palmer's stock. Their contract recognized the title to the house and lands occupied by Mr. Thomas Miner, Sr., and was dated July 15, 1653. So that fixes the time of Mr. Palmer's arrival at Stonington. He and his friend Chesebrough lived within stone's throw of each other and with their friends, Thomas Stanton, the Interpreter General of New England, and Thomas Miner are buried in the old Wequetequock burial grounds. Walter Palmer died Nov. 10, 1661."

## DENISON.

DENISON, Col. George, born in England, 1618, baptized Dec. 10, 1620. He was the fourth son of Wm. Denison and Margaret (Chandler) Monck, of Stratford, England. The pages of New England History are eloquent with the story of the life of Captain George Dennison, as



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he was commonly known, although he rose to the rank of a Colonel in the Pequot War. He was equally prominent in civil life. Caulkin's history of Massachusetts, says: "Our early history presents no character of bolder and more active spirit than Captain George Denison. He reminds us of the border men of Scotland. In emergencies he was always in demand and he was almost constantly placed in public positions. He died at Hartford, Oct 23, 1694, (aged 76 years) while there on business. No. 109 Connecticut Colonial Dames gives his record in brief: Born 1618, died 1694. Commissioned Captain, 1676. Commissioner for adjustment of Colonial boundaries, 1667. Deputy to the General Assembly, 1654-1671-74-75-78-82-83-84-85-86-87-89-93-94. Captain in King Philip's War. Second to Major, at New London for the war, May, 1676."

George Denison, born at Stratford, England, and baptized Dec. 10, 1620, emigrated to America with his parents, Wm. Denison and Margaret (Chandler) Monck, in 1631. In 1640, he was married to Bridget Thompson, born in England, Sep. 11, 1622, she a daughter of John Thompson and Alice, his wife, of Little Preston, in the Parish of Preston Capes, Northamptonshire, England. In 1627, John Thompson, his father-in-law, died and previous to 1640, Mistress Alice, his widow, and her two daughters, then unmarried, Bridget and Dorothy, emigrated to Roxbury, Mass., and Dorothy Thompson married Thomas Park, (through whom this line is traced,) and Mistress Alice Thompson became the second wife of



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Robert Park, and the step-mother of her son-in-law, Thomas Park.

In 1643, Bridget, wife of George Denison, died and he returned to England, where he remained two years. While there he was a soldier for a year, was at the battle of York or Marston Moor. He married in England, for his second wife, Ann Borodell and returned with her to New England, in 1645, settling at Roxbury, Mass., until 1651, when he with his family emigrated to New London, Conn., three years, thence to Stonington, Conn., and died Oct. 24, 1694, at Hartford, Conn.

### CAPT. GEORGE DENISON.

From Wheeler's History of Stonington, page 337, we learn that:

"From the records of Massachusetts and Connecticut that Captain George Denison was not only distinguished as a civilian, but became the most distinguished soldier of Connecticut in her early settlement, except Maj. John Mason. His military services are on record in our colonial archives where his eminence is recognized and portrayed. Also you will find his name in the History of New London and Stonington, where his services are acknowledged and described in full."

On page 274, First Book Connecticut State Record appears the following:

"This witnesseth that I, George Denison, of Souther-



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town, in Connecticut, jurisdiction in New England, for and in consideration of a jointure due unto my now wife, Ann Borodell Denison, upon marriage and upon my former engagement, in consideration of the sum of three hundred pounds by me received of Mr. John Borodell, which he freely gave to my wife, his sister, Ann Borodell Denison, and I have had the use and improvement of and for, and in consideration of conjugal and dearer affection moveing me thereunto, he bequeathed to his wife in his will therein recorded."

"Captain George Denison was Captain of New London County forces in King Philip's War with Capt. John Mason, Jr., under Major Robt. Treat in the great Swamp fight Dec. 19, 1675. He served the next year in command of the forces he raised as Provo-Marshal, who persued the remnant of the Narragansett and Wampanoag Indians, and succeeded in defeating them and capturing the Indian Chief Canonchet, who was brought to Stonington, and, on his refusal to make peace with the English, was shot. He assisted as Magistrate to enable the Pequot chiefs designated by the English to control the remnants of the Pequots. He was assistant and deputy for Stonington to the General Court for fifteen Sessions."

"The town of New London granted Captain George Denison 200 acres of land in the Pequot-se-pos-Valley at Mystic, in 1652, upon which he subsequently built him a dwelling house which was raised May 3, 1663. He died October 24, 1694, his widow, Ann Borodell, died Sep. 26,



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1712, aged 97; both are buried in Elm Grove Cemetery at Mystic, where the grave stones are yet preserved. The children born to George Denison and Ann Borodell, his wife, were:

1. John, born July 14, 1646;
2. ANN, born May 20, 1649, married Gershom Palmer, through whom this line is traced;
3. Borodell, born 1651, married Samuel Stanton;
4. George, born 1653;
5. William, born 1655, married Widow Sarah Prentice;
6. Margaret, born 1657, married James Brown, Jr.;
7. Mary, born 1659, died March 16, 1671.

Among the many distinguished descendants of Capt. George Denison, through his daughter, Hannah, by his first wife, descends Admiral George Dewey, U. S. A., born in 1637. See History of Stonington, page 638.

The children by first marriage were: Sarah, born March 20, 1641, married Gen. Thomas Stanton, through whom this line is traced, and Hannah, born May 20, 1643, married Nathaniel Chesebrough.

We quote from page 576, Wheeler's History of Stonington and Genealogies:

### STANTON.

"STANTON, Thomas, who became distinguished among the first planters of Stonington, Connecticut, was in early manhood in England, designed and educated for a



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cadet, but not liking the profession of arms, and taking a deep interest in the religious principles of the migrating Puritans, he left his native land, embarking on the good ship "Bonaventure" in 1635, and landed in Virginia, but left there almost immediately for Boston, mingling with the natives on the way and rapidly acquiring a knowledge of their language and customs. On arrival in Boston, he was recognized by Winthrop and his associates as a valuable man, worthy of the most unlimited confidence, for the very next year he was selected by the Boston authorities to accompany Mr. Fenwick and Hugh Peters, as interpreter, on a mission to Saybrook, Conn., to hold a conference with the Pequot Indians relative to the murder of Capt. Stone and Newton. After the close of the conference, Mr. Stanton went up to Hartford, and there fixed his permanent abode in 1637.

Mr. Stanton's accurate knowledge of the language and character of the Indians soon gave him prominence in the new settlements of Connecticut, for the very first year he came to Hartford the General Court gave him ten pounds for the service he had already done for the county and declared that he should be a public officer, to attend the Court upon all occasions, either general or particular, at the meetings of the magistrates, to interpret between them and the Indians, at a salary of ten pounds per annum. Mr. Stanton did not always agree with the policy of Captain Mason and the Court relative to the treatment of the Indians, and drew upon himself their displeasure;



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but being a man accustomed to speak his own mind and act upon his own convictions, maintained his position, though they discontinued his salary for two years, alleging long absence as the cause, and appointed Mr. Gilbert to take his place, but in 1648, they restored him to the place with its compensation.

He became the intimate and especial friend of Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut, acting as his interpreter in all of his intercourse with the Indians. It was while thus employed, in an interview with Ninigret, in the Narragansett Country, that Mr. Stanton became acquainted with the Pawcatuck Valley, and selected it for his future residence. He was the first white man that joined Mr. William Chesebrough in his new settlement. He petitioned the General Court of Connecticut, for liberty to erect a trading house there, which was granted in February, 1650. In the spring following he came to Pawcatuck and erected his trading house on the left bank of the Pawcatuck river, in Stonington, in reason that the deep water channel in the river, touched the east side of said rock, where vessels trading with him could easily receive and discharge their cargoes, without any expense for the erection of a wharf. Mr. Stanton did not remove his family to Pawcatuck in Stonington, until 1657, where he had previously erected a dwelling house. The precise site of the house can not now be ascertained, but no doubt it was conveniently near his trading house on Pawcatuck River.

The object of building the trading house was to open



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with coasting vessels which were cruising along our New England shores, gathering furs from the Indians and purchasing the surplus products of the planters, and selling the same either in Boston or in the West Indies.

After the Articles of Confederation between the New England Colonies had been established in 1643, among all of the distinguished interpreters of New England, Mr. Stanton was selected as Interpreter General to be consulted and relied upon in all emergencies. In this capacity and in their behalf he acted as interpreter, especially between the ministers employed by the Commissioners of the United Colonies, acting as agents for the London Missionary Society, and the Indians, to whom they preached. He also aided the Rev. Abraham Pierson in the translation of his Catechism into the Indian tongue, certifying to the same in his official capacity.

After Mr. Stanton became an inhabitant of Pawcatuck in Stonington, he took an active part in town affairs, he became prominent and was elected to almost every position of public trust in the new settlement. In 1658, when Powcatuck was included in the town of Southertown, under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, he was appointed selectman and magistrate.

After Pawcatuck was set off to the Connecticut Colony by the Charter of 1662, Mr. Stanton was appointed magistrate and commissioner, and re-appointed every year up to the time of his death. He was elected deputy



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or representative to the General Court of Connecticut in 1666, and re-elected every year up to 1675.

When courts were first established in New London County, in 1666, Major Mason, Thos. Stanton and Lieut. Pratt of Saybrook, were appointed Judges. Thus it appears that Mr. Stanton took a prominent part in town, county and state affairs from 1630, when he acted as interpreter at Saybrook, until near the close of his life. His name is connected with the leading measures of the colony, and with almost every Indian transaction on record. In 1670, Uncas, the Mohegan Sachem, went from Mohegan to Pawcatuck for Mr. Stanton to write his will, taking with him a train of noblest warriors to witness the same, giving to the occasion all the pomp and pageantry of savage royalty.

He died Dec. 2, 1671, aged 58 years. His will was probated in June, 1672. His widow survived him about eleven years, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Noyes, at Aquilla, in Stonington, Conn.

Thomas Stanton was married to Ann Lord in 1637, she the daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Lord. The children born to this union were:

1. Thomas, Jr., born 1638, married Sarah Dennison, 1658;
2. John, born 1641, married Hannah Thompson;
3. Mary, born 1643, married Samuel Rogers;
4. Hannah, born 1644, married Nehemiah Palmer;
5. Joseph, born 1646, married (1) Hannah Mead, (2) Hannah Lord;



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6. Daniel, born 1648, died 1687, in the Barbadoes;
7. Dorothy, born 1651, married Rev. James Noyes;
8. Robert, born 1653, married Joanna Gardner;
9. SARAH, born 1655, married (1) Thomas Prentice, (2) Wm. Dennison;
10. Samuel, born 1657, married Borodel Dennison.

This line is traced through Sarah Stanton, who married Thomas Prentice.

For other mention of General Stanton we quote from No. 104 Ohio Colonial Dames: "General Thomas Stanton, Indian Interpreter to General Assembly of Connecticut. In 1653, he was commissioned Interpreter General to the United States Colonies."

Hotten's list of emigrants gives "Thomas Stanton aged 20, passed from London Port, January, 1634, ship Bona-venture." See page 36.

Lewis' Genealogical History of Connecticut, (1911) Vol. I, page 40. The records show Thomas Stanton a Magistrate of Boston, 1635, then but 20 years of age. 1636, Interpreter for Gov. Winthrop.

History of New London, Conn., says: "He was a man of trust and intelligence and invaluable to the pioneers. He was a councillor in all land questions as well as difficulties with the Indians."

De Forest's History of Connecticut, says: "Thomas Stanton was long useful to the colonies as an Interpreter. He served through the Pequot War and special mention is made of his bravery in the battle of Fairfield Swamp.



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where he nearly lost his life. He was one of the Magistrates at Boston, trial of John Wainwright, Oct. 3, 1637."

February, 1639, he and his father-in-law, Thomas Lord, settled at Hartford, Conn. He was appointed Official Interpreter to the General Court at Hartford, April 5, 1638. He was sent that year on a mission to the Warronicke Indians and as a delegate to the Indians and English Counsel at Hartford. He was Interpreter for the Yorkshire English Colonists in New Haven, 1638, when the lands were purchased of the Indians, for the location of New Haven, Conn. He built a trading house at Pawtucket, 1651, thence to Pequot, thence 1658. to Stonington, which became his permanent abode. Caulken's History says: "On the Pawtucket River the first white inhabitant was Thomas Stanton. He seems to have been always on the wing, yet always within call. Never perhaps did the acquisition of a barborous language give to a man such immediate wide spread and lasting importance. From 1636 to 1670, his name is connected with almost every important transaction on the records. In 1652, he received 300 acres adjoining his home lot. In 1659, Casawashell deeded him the whole of Pawkatuck neck and the small islands that lay near it known as 'The Hammocks. This deed was confirmed by the Court, 1671."

At the dedication of the monument at Wequetequock Burying Ground, Aug. 31, 1899, in memory of the founders of Stonington, Conn., Dr. Geo. D. Stanton responding for the Stanton family said: "There is no record, no tra-



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dition of any religious persecution here. There was no "gallows hill" on the banks of this beautiful cove; no Quakers were hung; no innocent victims accused of witchcraft, were thrown into these placid waters, where if they could swim ashore they were adjudged guilty and immediately hung, and if they failed to swim and were drowned, they were adjudged innocent. They were too near the influence of that Godly man, Rodger Williams, of Rhode Island. Here was full liberty under reasonable restrictions. Thomas Stanton's whole life was continuously devoted to the public service. From the first to the last he had the confidence of his countrymen and the natives. That he was wise, sincere and honest is evident from the fact that he was so regarded by the natives, for no savage will trust a human being who once deceives him."

### TWELFTH GENERATION.

BASSETT, Wm., emigrant ancestor, 1621, in ship Fortune, the next ship following the arrival of The Mayflower, is the progenitor of the Bassetts, through whom this line is traced. Thomas Tilden, the father of Elizabeth Tilden, the third wife of Wm. Bassett I, emigrated to Massachusetts, 1621, the same year that saw Wm. Bassett in the new country, which doubtless accounts for his not coming with the Mayflower colonists, of whom he was a part at Leyden. He was probably married to her before leaving Leyden. Hotten's list of emigrants give



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Thos. Tilden's emigration as 1621, while other authorities fix the date as late as 1623. Vol. XV, N. E. Genealogical and Historical Record page 30, quoting from the City Records at Leyden, says: "Wm. Bassett, (former wife was Cecil Lechcht) married Margaret Oldhour, Aug. 13, 1611. He was published with Mary Butler, March 19, 1611, but she died before marriage. Vol LII same, Record page 81, says: Wm. Bassett, Sr., of Plymouth and Duxbury, died 1667.

### BASSETT.

Mr. Frank G. Bassett, of Seymour, Conn., at the first Annual Reunion of the Bassett Family of America, held at West Haven, Conn., in September, 1897, said:

"In our search for facts among the musty and time worn records we find the names of our ancestors recorded there as being men of honor and uprightness, holding year after year positions of trust and responsibility, such as judges, representatives, congressmen, senators, ministers, doctors and lawyers and filling minor offices in the community in which they lived, a sure indication that they were men of honor and uprightness, and also men of ability."

Wm. S. Douns, Chairman of the Association, said: The first Bassett to set foot on American soil was a pilgrim father, by name William Bassett, that he left his comfortable home in Plymouth, England, and fled to Leydon, Holland, with the other pilgrims to seek a home in a



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country where he could worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

For some reason unknown to us he did not sail in the immortal *Mayflower*, but followed in the very next ship, namely, the ship *Fortune*, and landed in Massachusetts Bay in the fall of 1621, less than one year after the first ship load of pilgrims had landed at Plymouth Rock.

In England the Bassetts were a thrifty people, and in the early days after the Norman Conquest were large landed proprietors, had a Crest, a Coat of Arms, and not only associated with the nobility, but were of the very elect themselves. Dukedoms, lordships, knights, feudal barons, and many other titles and estates were common with them.

Thurstine de Bassett came from Normandy and was Grand Falconer to William the Conqueror, and fought by his side in the memorable battle of Hastings in 1066, when the Duke of Normandy routed the English under King Harold and took possession of the English throne.

I need hardly say to you that the battle of Hastings was the greatest battle ever fought in England, and the result of that battle had a wonderful effect upon the Christian civilization of the English people.

The accession of William the Conqueror to the English throne changed the whole course of life of the English speaking family, and in that battle and the subsequent life in England the Bassetts bore a prominent part.



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In America we may almost say that the history of our family is that of the country itself.

The Bassetts helped to clear the forests and tame the wild and crafty savage; they had their part in founding the district school which has been, and is, the pride of our school system. They helped to found the American home, which is the everlasting glory of American life. They enjoyed and endured all the pleasures and privations of pioneer life in a new country, where they had everything to grow, produce and manufacture, quite different from the peaceful homes left behind them in old England.

They took part in the French and Indian wars; they lent all the aid possible to the establishment of the Federal Union; and both at home and in the field they were on the patriot side in the great war for Independence; and in that greater war of the Rebellion, they went to the front to preserve by their valor and their sacrifices what their fathers had helped to create.

As a family they have never been weighed in the scales and found wanting; but they have been foremost in every good work in our land for the past two hundred and seventy-five years.

In our day they have helped to build up and develop that splendid western country of ours, until it has blossomed like the rose.

They have served our country in foreign lands with dignity and honor. They have graced Cabinets of Presidents. They have served with credit in the Congress of



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the United States. And many members of our family have been eminent in all the learned professions.

No less has their influence been felt in times of peace. And in great social, commercial and manufacturing pursuits have they helped to make the name of our country glorious and life worth living

The mother of President William Henry Harrison was a Bassett, and the blood showed its strength in President Benjamin Harrison, the great-grandson, who is acknowledged to be one of the best and wisest of our Presidents, and whose patriotism and Americanism traces direct to the Bassett blood.

Taking our family all in all from the days of Thurstine de Bassett in the old world, down to the present time, we certainly can justly claim a proud and ancient lineage, as well as a bright and gleaming history replete with the best works of life."

W. J. Saxton, in his history of the Bassett Family, of England, says: "The family of Bassetts is a very ancient one, and a clear table of descent can be proven from the Normans. And the fact that they came to England with William the Conqueror can also be proven beyond any reasonable doubt. He further states: "There is authority for saying that the Bassetts descended from the gentle blood of the Nerman nobility, there being one little record, which has survived the lapse of eight centuries, to prove this statement. It is an unimportant document in itself, but to the genealogist it is of the highest value and



interest, being as it is an unimpeachable proof of the standing of the family in the remote days before the Norman invasion. It is the roll of Battle Abbey, the earliest record of the names of those Norman chiefs who came over with William the Conqueror, and is still looked upon as the means by which to prove the nobility, or at all events the gentle blood, of those who were amongst the invaders of England, 1066. The historian further states that he believes it to be a fact that the names of persons of mean degree were not included in the roll, and that unless a knight had earned the honor by his bravery in battle or his service to William's cause, his name was not placed upon the roll of honor. In both lists which have been preserved to the present day the name of Bassett appears.

Dugdale, the historian, has found a record in Utica, Normandy, of one Osmaud Bassett agreeing to the building of the Abbey of St. Ebralph, 1059. This at once stamps the family as being of good social standing, as it points to the fact of Osmond being the lord of the manor, the bishop of the diocese or the owner of the land."

"There seems to be some doubt as to the Christian name of the Bassett who came with William the Conqueror, in some records it being recorded as Osmond and in others Thurstine de Bassett, but W. J. Saxton states that it is fair to assume that both came over, and that Osmond was the father of Thurstine. His reasons for this statement is that he finds the name of Thurstine mentioned in



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1086, thirty years after. Osmond was evidently a man of mature years. There is no Christian name given in the roll.

Dugdale states that 'Thurstine was the paternal ancestor of all the Bassetts of England who rose to power and distinction shortly after the conquest.' Ralph Bassett, the son of Thurstine, was the illustrious founder of their greatness. He was made Justice of England and invested with power of sitting in any court he pleased for the administration of justice. The records state that he was a statesman, a lawgiver and an unsullied judge, and had within himself the power to reach the goal of honor.

From him descended the Lords Bassett of Drayton, Sapcots, UMBERLEIGH and TEHIDY. They were ennobled in several branches, not only being barons of manors, but being in many cases summoned to Parliament, which in those days (before the institution of various ranks) was tantamount to creating them barons of the realm.

History informs us that Ralph Bassett, the son of Thurstine, and Falk Bassett, the son of Alan Bassett, were the two most illustrious members of the family. Falk Bassett was Bishop of London. He was consecrated October 9, 1244.

The following are the names of the most prominent members of the Bassett family in England:

Osmond,	1050
Thurstine, Grand Falconer to William the Conqueror,	1066



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Ralph,		Justice of all England,	1100
Thomas,		Justice of all England,	1100
Richard,		Judge	1121
Ralph,		Judge	1127
William,		Judge	1163
Simon,		Judge	1184
Ralph,		Judge	1248
Simon,		Judge	1294
Alan,		Judge	1232
Gelbert,		Judge	1241
Abbot,	1251	John,	1319
Pellof,	1252	Ralph,	1371
Warren,	1233	Richard,	1386
William,	1236	Henry,	1391
Falk,	1244	John,	1450
Ralph,	1275	Regnold,	1458
Roger,	1275	Robert,	1458
		James,	1558
		William,	1563
		Thomas,	1572
		William,	1590
		Walter,	1590
		James,	1604

W. J. Saxton, in his history of the Bassett family, completes it as follows:

“In conclusion, the American Bassetts have every reason to be proud of their descent, for they are of the blood of the Brailsfords, Grevilles, Granvilles, de Dustanvilles, Beaumonts and Chetwyndes. They have also a descent from the English kings and from Henry I, through Maud Fitz Henry.

“But the most ancient lineage is that which they have from the wife of Richard Bassett (Maud Ridel,) for she was a direct descendant of Wolgrinces, a relative of King Charles the Bald, and who created him Duke of Angolene and Perigord as far back as A. D. 886.”

“William, who came in 1621, was married three times. The name of his first wife I have not been able to find; his



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second was Margaret Oldham, and they were married at Leyden, Holland. We have found no record of any children by the two first wives. He married for his third, Elizabeth Tilden, (daughter of Thomas Tilden, 1623, who returned to England,) and had the following children: WILLIAM, born 1624, married Mary Burt, of Lynn, and died 1670.

Elizabeth, born 1626, married Thomas Burgess, Jr., Nov. 8, 1648.

Nathaniel, born 1628, married Mary or Dorcas Joyce.

Joseph, born 1629, married Martha Hobert.

Sarah, born 1630, married Perigrine White.

Ruth, born 1632, married John Sprague.

Jane, born 1634, married Thomas Gilbert."

"I will now mention a few of those Bassetts who have been prominent on this side of the water. First Richard, who was one of the signers of the Constitution of this great Republic. He was Governor of Delaware from 1798 1801, he was in the United States Senate from 1789 to 1793, presidential elector in 1797, and the first one to cast his vote to locate the capitol on the Potomac, and was a Judge of the Federal Court.

Colonel Burwell Bassett, of Virginia, married a sister of Martha Washington; he was in Congress from 1805 to 1831.

Lieutenant Commander Wesley Wheeler Bassett, of the United States Navy, retired in 1872, was a native of Connecticut.



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Fletcher Bassett, from Kentucky, who was a lieutenant in the United States Navy, was a son of Isaac N. Bassett, now a resident of Aledo, Ill., and a very prominent lawyer.

Judge Mark Bassett, of Illinois.

Judge John Rand and Owen A. Bassett, of Kansas.

Judge Elisha Bassett, who was clerk of the United States Court at Boston for fifty years.

Miles Bassett, of St. Joseph, Mo., and a law partner of Stephen A. Douglas; he was a native of Connecticut.

Simeon Bassett, a native of Connecticut, who was selected as the man sufficiently skilled in the art of masonry to take charge of the mason work at the erection of the first Capitol building at Washington. He was the father of Captain Isaac Bassett, who was for so many years connected with the United States Senate, and the father of Lieutenant Simeon Spencer Bassett, of the United States Navy, who died May 6, 1858.

Elizabeth Bassett, of Virginia, married Benjamin Harrison, and was mother of William Henry Harrison, the first one of that name to be President of the United States, and great-grandmother of our late President Benjamin Harrison. The Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to England, is a great-grandson of Richard Bassett, the signer of the Constitution.

In fact, we find the family of Bassett connected and associated with the very best families in this country and in England, and assisting in every enterprise that tends



to promote the best interest of the people, ever liberal in their views and advocating the principle that the people are the creatures of God's creating and entitled to all the rights and privileges under the law, ever ready to oppose any infringement upon their rights. In fact, upon this side of the ocean as well as upon the other, they have distinguished themselves; they have added fuel to that little blaze of liberty that was kindled at Plymouth in 1620, and from that time to the present it has continued to burn and glow with great splendor, and every spark that has emanated from it has written upon it that glorious word Liberty. And when King George III, attempted to impose burdens upon the descendants of these noble men and women they resisted his attempts, and the results of his rash acts are too plainly written upon the pages of history for me to repeat them here. The light from that flame, which the Bassetts have assisted in furnishing fuel, has been seen from the four quarters of the globe, and as those little sparks of liberty have fallen, we hear the cry coming up from those who are chained in fetters of bondage to some tyrant, crying for the same liberty our ancestors helped to obtain for us, and which we now enjoy, and which I trust we will continue to enjoy until time shall be no more. And now I believe it becomes our duty one and all to assist in erecting a memorial to those noble men and women, giving an accurate record of the hardships and dangers which they had to endure, and the fortitude with which they endured those hardships and brav-



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ed those dangers in order that their descendants might enjoy American liberty in its fullest sense.”

From Otis' Barnstable Families, page 45, we quote the following: “William Bassett, one of the forefathers, came over in the ship Fortune in 1621; settled first in Plymouth, then in Duxbury, and finally in Bridgewater—of which town he was an original proprietor. He died there in 1667. He was comparatively wealthy, being a large land-holder, only four in Plymouth paying a higher tax in the year 1633. He had a large library, from which it is to be inferred that he was an educated man. In 1648, he was fined five shillings for neglecting “to mend guns in seasonable times”—an offense of not a very heinous character—but it shows that he was a mechanic as well as a planter. Many of his descendants have been large land-holders, and even to this day a Bassett who has not a good landed estate, thinks he is miserably poor.

His name is on the earliest list of freemen, made in 1633; he was a volunteer in the company raised in 1637, to assist Massachusetts and Connecticut in the Pequot War; a member of the committee of the town of Duxbury to lay out bounds, and to decide on the fitness of persons applying to become residents, and was representative to the Old Colony Court six years. His son William settled in Sandwich; was there in 1651, and is the ancestor of the families of that name in that town, and of some of the families in Barnstable and Dennis. His son, Col. William Bassett, was marshal of Plymouth Colony at the time of



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the union with Massachusetts, and in 1710, one of the Judges of the Inferior Court, and afterwards Register of Probate. He was an excellent penman, and wrote a very small, yet distinct and beautiful hand, easily read. The records show that he was a careful and correct man. He was the most distinguished of any of the name in Massachusetts. He died in Sandwich, Sept. 29, 1721, in the 65th year of his age."

The Bassett arms are those of Thurstine de Bassett, the falconer. They are: Argent, a Chevron between three bugle horns sable, crest: a stags head caboose between the atlers a cross fitchee all argent. Motto: Gwill agua no chywilydd (Death before dishonor.) The motto was added by Welch members of the family. See Lewis' Genealogical History of Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, Vol. I, page 423.

This line is traced through Wm. Bassett, son of Wm. Bassett the emigrant and wife Elizabeth Tilden.

BURT, Hugh, emigrant in ship Abigail, June 17, 1635. The list of ship's passengers show him to have been then aged 35 years. His wife, Ann, was aged 32 years. Their son, Edward, was born in England. Their daughter, Mary, through whom this line is traced, became the wife of Wm. Bassett II. For origin of the Burt family, see page 1196, Vol. III, Lewis' Genealogical History of New Hampshire.



## HALLETT.

Mr. Andrew Hallett, gentleman, was the ancestor of the Yarmouth and Barnstable Families. Otis says:

“He came over as early as the year 1637, and was at Plymouth, in March 1, 1638-9. His son Andrew, was one of the first settlers of Sandwich. Mr. Andrew Hallett, Sr., was a householder in Plymouth and in Yarmouth and probably in Barnstable. In those times men did not build houses to let, they built them to occupy, and in fact the legal meaning of the term householder, was a man who had a family. This view of the matter I think makes it probable, if not certain, that the elder Mr. Hallett had a family. That the widow Hallett, of Barnstable, was the widow of Andrew Hallett, Sr., rests on this evidence. In 1654, she was a resident in Barnstable and probably had been for several years. She and some of her children were the owners of one of the original allotments of lands, purchased of one of the first settlers, for in the list of persons who in January, 1644, were proprietors of the common lands, there was no one of that name, Mr. Hallett being then a resident of Yarmouth. He was living in 1646, but his residence at that time is not named; but it was probably at Barnstable. He died soon after this date, before 1648. His estate was probably legally settled and a division thereof made, but unfortunately no record was made. Notwithstanding the lapse in the Barnstable records we are enabled to arrive at a conclusion which, if not entirely satisfactory, is probable.



Mr. Hallett left a good estate. Winston gives his estate at 1180 pounds. A farm of 50 acres and its appurtenances could then be bought for 10 pounds. Mr. Andrew Hallett, Sen. was the only man of the name in the colony old enough to have been the father of this family.

On the 5th day of May, 1639, the Court ordered "That the proportion of lands granted to Mr. Andrew Hallett at Massachusetts shall be and remain with him and those that are appointed to set forth the bounds betwixt Mattacheese and Mattacheeset shall lay forth said proportion unto him in a convenient place there." (Court Orders, Vol. I, page 121.)

The two hundred acre lot of Mr. Hallett was laid out approved by the Court and recorded Sep. 3, 1639, on the Plymouth Colony Records. The distance between the ancient monument in the description of the land as they yet remain is greater than given in the record. It was customary to allow for ponds and swamps and not to include them in the measurements. He also owned the land on the North of the Hallett farm between Stoney Cove and the Mill Road, and the seventeen acres of Meadow on the South West side of the Cove (more or less) and ten acres of Stony Cove neck. There were few better farms in the Colony than this Hallett farm. It was well watered, convenient to the meadows and contained soils adapted to the cultivation of a great variety of crops.

Nov. 25, 1639, Mr. Hallett bought for 10 pounds sterling of Dr. Thos. Storr of Duxbury, seventeen acres in



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Yarmouth and twelve acres of meadow "with the frame of a house to be set and made with a chimney and to be thatched, studded and latched (daubing excepted) by Wm. Chase who was agreed with all and paid to the doing thereof by the said Thos. Storr before the bargain was made by Mr. Hallett." (Deeds page 50.) No boundaries are given in this deed. In 1641, Mr. Hallett made a visit to England. After his return from England he resided certainly three years in Yarmouth and perhaps till his decease in 1647. The following generous act proves that he was a man of property, or he would not have given a cow to the poor of Yarmouth. The following is extracted from the Plymouth Colony records Vol. II, page 70:

March 5, 1643-4, "Whereas information is given to the Court that there is a cove or a heiffer in calve given or disposed by Andrew Hallett, Sen , of Yarmouth, for the benefit of the poore of the said towne of Yarmouth, which for the ordering thereof was referred to the Court by the said Hallet by his letter under his hand, bearing date the first day of March, 1643. The Court doth therefore order that said cove or heiffer in calve shal be on May-day next delivered to Thomas Payne of Yarmouth who shal have her three years next ensuing, and the milk and one half of the increase during that tyme, and after the three years are expired, the poore of Yarmouth shall have her and her encrease, to be disposed of by the townsmen of Yormouth from tyme to tyme to other persons dwelling in the said town, as they shall think fitt, and for such



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town, reserving the benefit of the said stock for the benefit of their poore, and not to be alienated to any other use.”

However wayward he may have been, his generous donation to the poor of Yarmouth will ever be remembered, and make us regret that we know so little of the man. If at the present time a man should present a cow to the poor, the act would not be heralded in the newspapers as an act of great benevolence, but in order to form a just estimate of the gift it must be borne in mind that cattle were then scarce in the colony and that a cow was then the equivalent of a good sized farm or of the wages of a common laborer for a year.

Mr. Hallett in Lechford's Plain Dealing, is called a school master. As above stated he was called a gentleman, a word at that time which had a very different meaning attached to it, than it has at the present time. When applied to a man, it meant that he was connected with the gentry or wealthy class—that he was not a mechanic or common laborer, and that he had received a good education. Rank and title were more regarded in those days than at the present time. Of the first settlers in Barnstable, about thirty were entitled to be called “Goodman,” four to be “mister” and one “gentleman.” What the employment was the records do not inform us. He was employed in too many lawsuits for a teacher, yet Lechford was probably right. He had not been officially employed in the public service, yet the colony Court decided that he



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had rendered public service and he was entitled to a liberal land grant, and though objection was made to the amount, yet the Court confirmed it, and the towns of Barnstable and Yarmouth acquiesced.

### GENEALOGY.

All the children of Andrew Hallett, Sen., were probably born in England. They were:

- (1.) BATHSHEBA, who was the first wife of RICHARD BOURNE.
- (2.) Andrew, born 1615, married Ann Besse.
- (3.) Samuel, born before 1627.
- (4.) Hannah, born 1627, married John Haddoway.
- (5.) Josias, born after 1627.

Of Mary Hallett, widow of Andrew Hallett, Sr., there is no record after 1659, but she probably moved to Sandwich with her son Josias. She is called in the Barnstable records "MRS. HALLETT." Titles meant something in those days. Her husband, wherever he was, was called MR. There is no record of her death, but her name does not appear after 1659.

Bathsheba Hallett, daughter of Andrew Hallett, Sen. and Mary, his wife, was born in England, prior to 1615. She married Richard Bourne, the emigrant, through whom this line is traced.

AVERY, CHRISTOPHER, from Wheeler's History of Old Stonington Families we quote the following account of this progenitor and emigrant ancestor, born in Eng.



land, about 1590: "He was a weaver by trade and came to this country and located at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was a selectman in 1646, 1652 and 1654. At a Court in Salem he took the freeman's oath, June 29, 1652, and was chosen clerk of the board, constable and clerk of the market. His wife did not come to this country. In 1658, he sold lands at Gloucester and removed to Boston, when, on the 16th of March, 1658-9, he purchased land, a small lot about 26 by 46 feet. It was located in what is now the centre of the post office building, facing on Devonshire street. The famous old spring which gave the name to Spring Lane and which is now preserved under the post office, is near. On March 22, 1663, he sold this property for 40 pounds to Ambrose Dew and followed his son James to Connecticut, and on August 8, 1665, purchased a lot of Robt. Burrows in New London. Here he claimed exemption from watching and having, on account of age, in June, 1667, and was made a freeman of the Colony, October, 1669. He died March 12, 1670. See also page 169, Vol. I, Lewis' Genealogical History of Massachusetts.

Christopher Avery is believed was born at Salesbury, Welts Co., Eng., and came in the *Arabella* to Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630. History of Hudson and Mohawk Valley, page 180, says: "He was active in Military affairs and is spoken of as Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign. In the English and Dutch quarrels he fully earned his title of Captain." The Avery arms are: (see page 1210



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Middlesex Co., Mass., Genealogical History.) Gules a chevron between three bezants or, Crest two lions gambes or supporting a bezant.

### PARK.

Robert Park, the founder of the New England family, came to this country from Preston, Lancashire, England, sailing from Cowes, Isle of Wight in Ship Arabella, March 29, 1630, and, on June 27th of that year, landed at Salem, Mass. In 1640, he settled with his son, Thomas, at Wethersfield, Conn., and was Deputy to the General Court from 1641-42. He removed to Pequot (now New London) in 1646, and resided there six years. His large barn was used then as the first church and the worshippers were called by the beating of a drum. He was appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts to an official position in the organization of the town of Southertown in 1658. He died and his will was probated in March, 1665, his son Dea. William Park, of Roxbury, Mass., becoming executor. He served in the early colonial wars. He was twice married. His first wife he married in England, being Martha, daughter of Robert Chapen, of Edmundsburg, England, and who emigrated to America with him. To the first marriage were born four children, the first three in England. See Wheeler's History of Stonington, page 527. Savages Genealogical Dictionary says: "In 1639, Robert Park carried to England the first note of exchange between the Colonists and England. In 1651, he was a select-



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man. In 1652, he was a Representative to the General Court." This with his services of 1641-42, gave him three years service in that important body. His children were:

1. WILLIAM, born 1604, married Martha Holgrove;
2. Samuel, born-----, married Hannah-----;
3. THOMAS, born-----, married Dorothy Thompson:  
son:
4. Ann, born-----, married Edward Payson, Aug. 4, 1640.

Of the children born of this generation, this line descends from both Thomas Park, who married Dorothy Thompson, daughter of Misstress Alice, emigrant to America and her husband, John Thompson, who died in England, and from Dea. William Park, who married Martha Holgrove, daughter of John Holgrove, (of Salem, Mass., 1636.)

## DENNISON.

DENNISON William married Margaret (Chandler) Monck at Startford, England Nov. 7, 1603, and in 1631, with his sons Daniel, Edward and George, emigrated to New England, bringing with them a goodly estate. He settled at Roxbury, Mass., 1634, where he died June 25, 1653. His wife having died in 1645.

For Lewis Genealogical History of Connecticut Vol. 11, page 824 (1911). "William Dennison was chosen by



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the General Court, constable for Roxbury Nov. 5, 1633  
He was authorized to press men for the building of the  
bridge Oct. 27, 1647. He was a deputy to the General  
Court. He was buried June 25, 1653, wife Margaret  
buried 1645. His son, the famous Major General  
Dennison, left a sketch of the family published in the  
New England, Genealogical Record XLVI.

The children were:

- (1.) John, baptized at Startford England, April 7, 1605;  
entered Church of England as minister;
- (2.) William, killed in battle 1624, in siege of Buda;
- (3.) George, baptized Oct. 15, 1609, died 1615;
- (4.) Daniel, baptized at Startford Oct. 18, 1612, emi-  
grated to America with his father and became  
the famous Major General Daniel Dennison of  
New England, and a graduate of Cambridge Uni-  
versity.
- (5.) Sarah, born and died in 1615;
- (6.) Edward, baptized Nov. 3, 1616, emigrated to New  
England 1631;
- (7.) George, baptized at Startford Dec. 10, 1620, married  
Ann Borodell through whom this line is traced.

William Dennison, was the son of John Dennison, re-  
corded as living at Startford in 1567. He died of the  
plague and on Dec. 4, 1582, was buried. He was survived  
by his wife, Agnes————, and children:

- (1.) Luce, baptized 1567, buried at Startford Dec. 3, 1582;



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- (2.) WILLIAM, baptized Feb. 3, 1571, at Startford, married Margaret (Chandler) Monck;
- (3.) Edmond, baptized April 6, 1575, at Startford;
- (4.) Mary, baptized April 28, 1577, at Startford;
- (5.) Elizabeth, baptized August 23, 1579;
- (6.) George, baptized March 15, 1582.

The Dennison family of New England was originally from Bishop's Startford, Hertford, Shier, England. From the old Parish Register, Stratford is spelled Startford, and Dennison is spelled Denyson, Dennyson and Denizon.

PRESCOTT, John, (See McKenzie's Colonial Families, Vol. III page 590), founder of Lancaster, Mass., was born in 1604, in Standish Parish, Lancaster County, England. Died December 1681. In 1640 he settled at Watertown. He had large land grants. He owned all the land now included in Clinton, Mass. He married, April 11, in Halifax Parish, Yorkshire England, Mary Gawkröger or Platts. She died 1674. Their children were Mary or Marie, born in Lowerby Parish, Halifax County, England. Baptized Feb. 24, 1630, married in 1648, at Lancaster, THOMAS SAWYER (born 1616, died Sept. 12, 1706, aged 90 years,) through whom this line is traced. Mary, married John Rugg; John Jr. married Sarah Hayward; Hannab married John Rugg, her brother-in-law; Sarah married Richard Wheeler; Lydia married Jonas Fairbank."



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Vol. IV. page 651, Lewis' Genealogical History of New Hampshire says "The name Prescott is of Saxon origin, meaning, Priest's house. John Prescott, 1640, was the great-grandson of James of Standish in England. The arms of this branch of the family; three owls argent, on a sable or shield. Crest, an arm erect gules, with an ermine cuff holding a hand beason.

James Prescott, a gentleman of Standish in Lancashire England was ordered by Queen Elizabeth, 1564 to keep in readiness, horsemen and armor. See also Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.













