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Jarvis.

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THE  
JARVIS FAMILY;

OR,

THE DESCENDANTS

OF

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF THE NAME IN MASSACHUSETTS  
AND LONG ISLAND,

AND

THOSE WHO HAVE MORE RECENTLY SETTLED IN OTHER PARTS OF  
THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

COLLECTED AND COMPILED BY

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HARTFORD:

PRESS OF THE CASE, LOCKWOOD & BRAINARD COMPANY.

1879.

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11.10.95



## PREFACE.

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ABOUT five years have now elapsed since we first conceived the project of tracing the genealogy of the Jarvis Family in this country. Letters were written to prominent men of the name in different parts of the United States and British America, from many of whom favorable responses were received. Several in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were highly interested, offering their valuable collections to aid the enterprise. Many, also, in the United States were equally interested, and offered their collections and any aid within their power. The addresses of different members of families were sought out and solicited, and hundreds of letters written for any records, sketches, steel and lithograph engravings, or any items of history connected with the name, worthy of being transmitted to posterity. Many responded promptly; some, by indifference, delayed the work; while others neglected altogether to notice our applications. From these causes there will be found some fragmentary and skeleton records, which must cause regret to those whose remissness has made it impossible for the Compilers to give more perfect account of their families.

We have adopted a tabular form of exhibiting the records, believing that it will be more easily understood than the plan usually followed in works of the kind. We have, also, aimed to present, not only the dates of births, but also, when they could be procured, the marriages and deaths, something which is often neglected in genealogies. Many of our friends who have favored us with sketches, have granted us the privilege of revising them. We have assumed this prerogative in regard to all, but have endeavored not to change the meaning, or leave out any important item. For this act we ask the indulgence of our friends.

In a work like this, receiving records from various sources, many of them written in an obscure hand, the chirography not plain, and sometimes almost illegible, and figures and dates being very numerous, it would not be strange if, with all our vigilance,

some errors crept in. It would seem almost a miracle if they did not.

The different spellings, too, of some names has given us much trouble, but we have taken the utmost care to get the proper spelling, and make the work in that respect as correct as possible.

In the Appendix will be found many interesting historical and other documents in connection with the name, and especially in relation to those members of the Family who lived during the period of the Revolution. The lists of births, marriages, and deaths, it has been deemed important to preserve as aids to those families whose records are imperfect, and as helps to subsequent researches.

All genealogies that we have met with have been more or less fragmentary in their beginning. Ours is peculiarly so. We have found many important branches, but have been unable to trace them to one root, hence we have been obliged to take the evidences of the descendants of each branch for the origin of their forefathers, and leave it to some more successful aspirant to finish what we have been unable to accomplish.

Our book commences with a chart entitled the "Genealogy of Gothic Nations," taken from a work called "The Norman People;" not that we claim that the Jarvis Family dates back to the period from which this chart traces the origin of these nations, but insert it as a document which may be of interest and information to our readers.

At the end of our volume will be found a Family Register for the records of births, marriages, deaths, or any facts or incidents that may be worthy of note. This, if made use of, will be a convenience to every family, and a great *desideratum* in case another genealogy should be determined on hereafter.

In collecting the materials for this genealogy from so wide a field of inquiry, much labor and expense has been incurred, and, as we have already said, some errors will undoubtedly be found, for which the indulgent consideration of those for whom it has been prepared is respectfully solicited.

In conclusion, the hearty thanks of the Authors are most gratefully given to the many friends and relatives who have tendered their valuable contributions and services in aid of this enterprise, without which its progress would have been greatly retarded, if not wholly abandoned. Among the many, permit us to name the following: Dr. Edward Jarvis, Dorchester, Mass.; the late Hon.

Kent Jarvis, Massillon, Ohio; Capt. P. C. Jarvis, Huntington, L. I.; Mr. Charles F. Osborn, Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. Mary P. S. Cutts, Brattleboro, Vt.; Hon. John B. Jervis, Rome, N. Y.; Dr. Milton B. Jarvis, Canastota, N. Y.; Mr. John Head Jarvis, Bangor, Me.; Rev. Herbert M. Jarvis, Nova Scotia.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1879.

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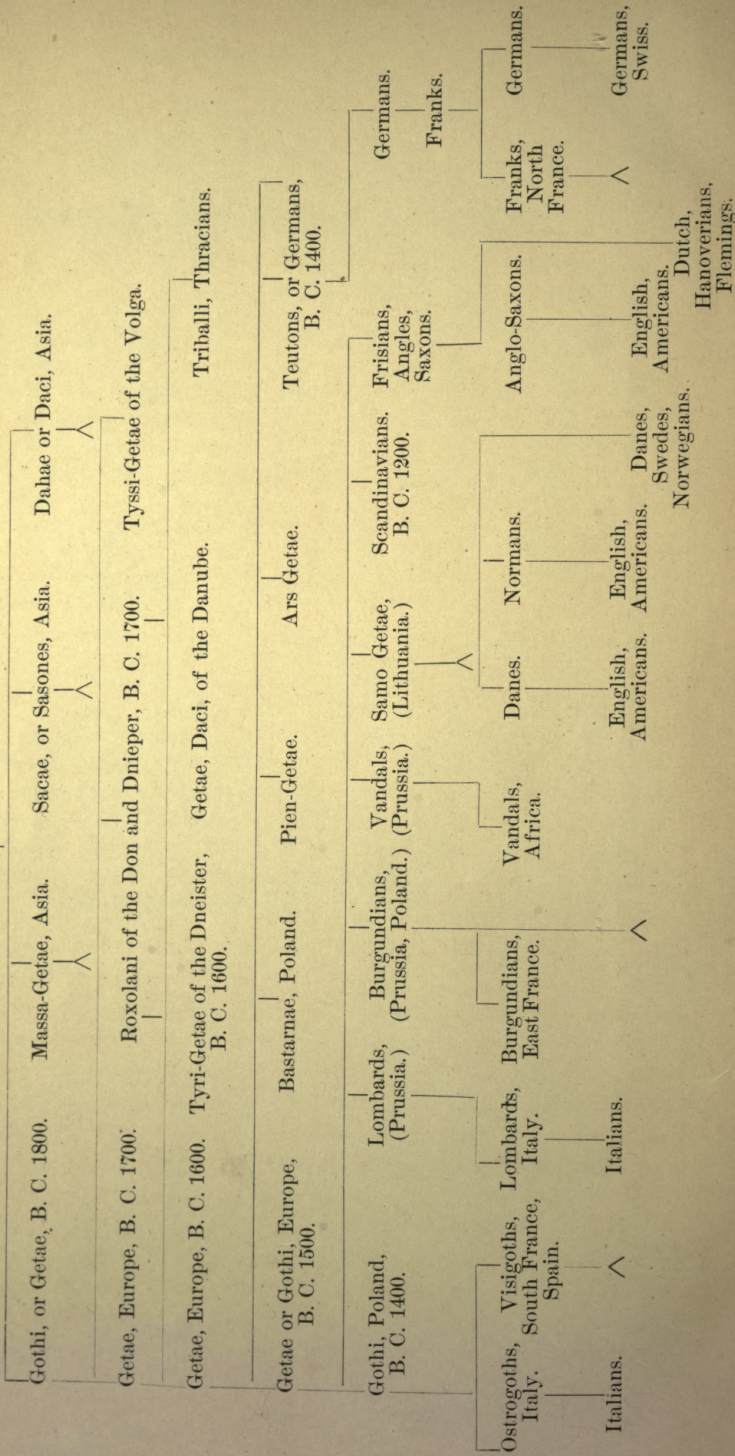
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# GENEALOGY OF GOTHIC NATIONS.

Gothi, or Getae of Asia, B. C. 1800-2000.



## INTRODUCTION.

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“Jervis, Jervies, Jervoys, Jervoise, Jarveys, Gervaise, Gervays, Gerveis, Garveys, Garvies, Jarvis, Jervies, Jarvie, Jarvice, Gervase, Gervais, Gervasius, Gervys, are supposed to be one and the same name.”—*Patronymica Britannica*.

Until within a brief period, the people of this country have manifested but little interest in their genealogies. This has, in a great measure, resulted from the character of our institutions, under which every citizen is mainly the architect of his own fortune, and is too much occupied with his own pursuits to devote much time to the character and history of his ancestors.

Having no law of primogeniture or hereditary titles of honor, the children in this country, of the same family, all start in the race of life upon the same plane, and are severally intent upon the acquisition of wealth and influence, social and political, for themselves and their families.

Of late, however, more attention has been paid to this subject, and as the country increases in population, wealth, and refinement, a still deeper interest will be manifested in genealogical researches, as there are few families among us who do not number within their circles some members, who, by their unaided efforts, have attained honorable distinction in private or public life.

Such examples have a silent but potent influence in the formation of character. Even the delineation of the foibles, as well as of the virtues of our immediate ancestors, may be turned to good account, by exciting an emulation of their good qualities and a desire to avoid the dangers which proved disastrous to them.

Besides the gratification which every intelligent man has in a knowledge of his ancestry, this subject assumes a growing importance to those who are to come after us, as furnishing reliable materials for the future historian.

Though our country is still in its infancy, the descendants of the founders of our government, who were mainly of English origin,

and who have but just passed from the first stage of their noble achievements, find it extremely difficult, in many cases, to trace with certainty their descent from those who first emigrated from Great Britain to the Colonies. These difficulties are due, in a great measure, to the upheaval of society, to the disruption of families, whose members took different sides in the fierce struggles of the Revolution, and to the destruction of public records which occurred during that eventful period.

Within the last half century, the general spirit of enterprise of the people of the Eastern and Middle States, and their disposition to better their condition by emigrating to the great West, have had the effect, for the time being, to sunder family ties, and, by forming new relationships, to weaken and, in a measure, obliterate their early associations of home.

These causes, while they increase the difficulties of obtaining proper materials necessary for the compilation of full and correct genealogies, make it more important to collect and preserve such as remain from further obliteration, and, perhaps, entire loss.

These general remarks apply with peculiar force to the widely extended and influential JARVIS families and their descendants, who are found in almost every State of the Union, and, by the unfortunate division of the family during the Revolution, in the British Provinces of North America. In every branch of these families are found men of talent and exalted worth.

That a full and comprehensive genealogy has not already been prepared is much to be regretted, and it is hoped the present attempt, if it have no other effect, will induce others to carry forward this object to a successful completion.

It is generally conceded that the Jarvis families of the United States and of British America are of English extraction, though originally from Normandy, whence they emigrated into England.

The name of JARVIS, according to the "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse de France," par De la Cherraye, Desbois et Badier, Troisieme Edition, is French, the original name being GERVAIS. Their seat was at Bretagne, and the first name found is Jean Gervais, who lived about the year 1400. In a work entitled "The Norman People, and their existing Descendants in the British Dominions and the United States of America," appears the name Richard Gervasius of Normandy, who lived as early as the year 1180. The arms of the Gervais family of Bretagne was a shield "D' or, a une pomme de pin, placee au canton dextre du chef; et un chouette

placeè au canton senestre accompagnè en pointe d'un crapaud, le tout de sable."

We have had an engraving made of this old coat of arms, the most ancient we have found to have been used by the Jarvis family, and present it to our readers as of interest on that account. We have, also, had an engraving made of one of the coats of arms used by the Jarvises in this country, and publish it as the frontispiece to this work. The motto, "ADVERSIS MAJOR, PAR SECUNDIS" (Strong in Prosperity, Stronger in Adversity), has been nobly lived up to by many of those whose records are contained in the following pages.

The changes of the name from GERVASIUS to Gervais, Jervis, Jarvie, and so on to Jarvis, have by no means clouded or in any way obscured the original patronymic. The name is strikingly the same through all its variations, as well as the features and the peculiar characteristics of the people. Through the long lapse of years, indeed centuries, amid confusion and strife, political wrangling, oppressive wars, and unholy crusades, their escutcheon has never been tarnished.

By the kindness of a member of the family who has taken an active interest in this work, we are enabled to publish the following summary of Parliamentary Writs, and some extracts from "Burke's Landed Gentry," in which the name of Jarvis, in some of its various spellings, occurs. This will serve to show the honorable records that some of the Jarvises have made, and, also, the antiquity of the family in England, since most of these writs are dated in the early part of the 14th century.

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PARLIAMENTARY WRITS, ETC., VOL. II, PART 3.

A.D.

1315. *Gervaise, John* (Johannes Gervays), Manucaptor of Thomas Croul, Burgess, returned for Portsmouth.—8 Edward II.  
*Gervaise, John* (Johannes Gereves, Gerves, Gerveys).  
 1318. *Gereves, Johannes*, Burgess, returned for Helston-Parliament at York, in three weeks of St. Michael, 20th October.—12 Edward II.  
 1319. *Gervees, Johannes*, Burgess, returned for Helston-Parliament at York, in one month from Easter, 6th May.—12 Edward II.  
 1320. *Gerveys, Johannes*, Burgess, returned for Helston-Parliament at Westminster, in eight days of St. Michael, 6th October.—14 Edward II.

A.D.

1322. *Gerves*, Johannes, Burgess, returned for Helston-Parliament at York, in three weeks of Easter, 2d May,—15 Edward II.  
*Gerves*, Johannes, Manucaptor of Johannes de Trelau, Burgess, returned for Helston.—17 Edward II.  
*Gervaise*, Peter (Petrus Gerveis, Gerveyse).
1316. *Gerveyse*, Petrus, Citizen, returned for Worcester, obtains his writ de expensis for attendance at Parliament at Lincoln, in fifteen days of St. Hilary, 27th January, until Friday next after the feast of St. Valentine, 20th February; tested at Lincoln, 20th February.—9 Edward II.  
*Gerveis*, Petrus, Manucaptor of Johannes Bacon, Citizen, returned for Worcester.—12 Edward II.  
*Gervaise*, Richard (Ricardus Gerves, Gerveys).
1319. *Gerves*, Ricardus, Manucaptor of Johannes Gerves, Burgess, returned for Helston.—12 Edward II.
1320. *Gerveys*, Ricardus, Manucaptor of Johannes Gerveys, Burgess, returned for Helston.—14 Edward II.
1326. *Gervaise*, Robert (Robertus Gerveys), of the Township of Framlingham, attend the array and muster of the 100 of loose in the County of Suffolk on Thursday next after the feast of St. George, 24th April.—19 Edward II.  
*Gervaise*, Richard (Richard Gervays), one of the inquest impanelled for the County of Bucks in execution of the commission of array; tested at York, 31st October.—16 Edward II.  
*Gervaise*, Robert (Robertus Gerves, Gerveys).
1319. *Gerves*, Robertus, Manucaptor of Johannes Gerves, Burgess, returned for Helston.—12 Edward II.
1320. *Gerveys*, Robertus, Manucaptor of Johannes Gerveys, Burgess, returned for Helston.—14 Edward II.  
*Gervaise*, Roger (Rogerus Gerveys), Burgess, returned for Hertford-Parliament at Westminster, in eight days of St. Michael, 6th October.—14 Edward II.  
*Gervaise* Thomas (Thomas Gerveis, Gerveys).
1311. *Gerveis*, Thomas, Citizen, returned for Exeter, obtains his writ de expensis for attendance at the Parliament at Westminster, from the morrow of St. Martin, 12th November, to Saturday next after the feast of St. Lucia the Virgin, 18th December; tested at Westminster, 18th December.—5 Edward II.  
*Gerveys*, Thomas, Citizen, returned for Exeter-Parliament at Westminster, on Sunday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 23d September.—7 Edward II.  
*Gervais*, Thomas (Thomas Gerveys), Manucaptor of Thomas de Burgh, Knight of the Shire, returned for Cambridge.—5 Edward II.
1315. *Gervaise*, William (Willielmus Gervays), Burgess, returned for Hertford-Parliament at Westminster, in eight days of St. Hilary, 20th January.—8 Edward II.



A. D.

1325. *Gervaise, William* (Willielmus Gerveys), Manuceptor of Simon de Draytone, Knight of the Shire, returned for Northampton. —19 Edward II.

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 PARLIAMENTARY WRITS, VOL. I, EDWARD I.

Gervasius, Archidiaconus Cycestr.

Gervasius, filius Davy.

Gervaus, Abbas de.

Gerveys, Johannes.

Gerveys, Thomas.

Gerveys, Willielmus.

Gervys, Thomas.

## BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY.

*Jarvis*—George Knollis of Doddington Hall, b. 22 Sept., 1803, son of Colonel George Ralph Payne Jarvis, J.P., D.L., who was born 13th May, 1774.

*Arms*—Sa. on a chevron engrailed between three martlets arg.; as many cinque foils, pierced, of the first on a chief, of the second a fleur-de-lis between two escallops of the field.

*Crest*—An unicorn's head. Arg. gorged with a collar, charged with three cinque foils.

*Jervoise* of Herriard—Ellis Jervoise, Francis Jervoise, Esq., J.P. and D.L., b. 18 March, 1809, High Sheriff of Hants, 1852. Descended from Richard *Jerveys*, Esq., of Northfield and Wioly Park, who died 23d Dec., 1557,—was succeeded by his son, Thomas *Jerveys*, Esq., b. 28th Dec. 1532, who left a son, Sir Thomas *Jervoise*, Knt., b. 11th June, 1587, who also left a son, Thomas Jervoise, Esq., b. 16th March, 1616, who left a son and heir, Thomas Jervoise, Esq., of Herriard, born 6th Sept., 1667, who left a son, Richard Jervoise, Esq., b. 5th January, 1703-4, who left two sons, died 1794, viz.: Thomas Hiedlestone Jervoise, Esq., b. 1st June, 1736, Rev. George Hiedlestone Jervoise Purefoy Jervoise.

*Arms*—Quarterly 1 and 4, Sa. a chevron between three eaglets, close. Arg. for Jervoise. 2 and 3. Three eels, Sa. for Ellis.

*Crest*—An heraldic tiger's head Sa., for Gervoise, a plume of five ostrich feathers. Arg. for Ellis.

*Motto*—Virtutis premium laus.

*George Jarvis*, Esq., of Islington.

*Sir Humphrey Jervis*, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1681-2.

*John Jervis*, Esq., of Ollerton Co., Salop, who, descendant through a junior branch, Admiral Sir John Jervis, was created Earl St. Vincent in 1801.

*Arms*—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sa. a chevron between three eaglets close, ar. for Jervis. 2 and 3, gu., a chevron, vair, between three lions rampant, or for White.

*Crest*—1st, an eaglet, close, ar. 2d, three arrows, one in pale, and two in saltis enwreathed.

*Motto*—Venale Nec Auro.

*Jervoise*—Thomas, Esq., of Herriard Hants, son of Thomas Jervoise, Esq., M.P. for Southampton.

*Arms*—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sa. a chev. between three eaglets, close, ar. for Jervoise. 2 and 3, three escalops in pale, or between two flanches, erm, each charged with a cross, pattée, fitchée, gu. for Clarke.

*Crests*—Jervoise. An heraldic tiger's head Sa. Clarke within a gold ring set with a diamond, ppr. a roundle, per pale, gu. or charged with a pheon, ar.

*Jervis*—John (Earl St. Vincent).

*Arms*—Sa. a chev. between three martlets, ar.

*Crest*—Out of a naval crown or, enwrapped by a wreath of laurel, vert. a demi-pegasus, ar., maned and hooped, of the first, winged ar. charged on the wing with a fleur-de-lis, gold. Supporters; dexter, an eagle, wings elevated, and endorsed, holding in the sinister claw a thunderbolt, all ppr.; sinister, a pegasus ar.

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Both in this country and Europe, the name of Jarvis has been enrolled in almost all the learned professions and pursuits in life. It has given dignity to the bench and bar; it has graced the professions of medicine and surgery; it has adorned the pulpit and the stage; it has entwined its garlands of poetry with music and painting, and it has thundered its deeds of daring over the ocean wave, and among the distant islands of the sea.

And here we may be permitted to speak briefly of some of those who, in the various walks of life, have made the name illustrious.

EARL ST. VINCENT, Sir John Jervis, the renowned British admiral, was a noble type of the hero and English sailor. In judgment profound, with a stern will and inflexible integrity, he was the favorite of his government. His battles were models of naval tactics, and when won were complete. His good name, fame, and unspotted character gave him a place in Westminster Abbey. The following anecdote in regard to the United States and Commodore Bainbridge is quite interesting. It is from "Allison's History of Europe."

"A New York gentleman being in London at the time when the

news of the capture of the *Java* arrived, happened on the next day to be in company with Admiral Jervis. The veteran remarked that he had passed a sleepless night. It was not occasioned by the loss of the frigate *Java*, but by the dignified manner in which the American commander had treated his vanquished enemy. He observed that the deportment of Bainbridge more resembled the proud bearing of a Spanish grandee to his prisoners, during the days of ancient chivalry, than of a young man of a young nation, yet in the gristle of manhood. He added that this trait of national character, which indicated so much of future greatness, had given to him, as an Englishman, much uneasiness and apprehension."

During the Revolutionary struggle between the mother country and the colonies, a British brig lay off the harbor of Norwalk, blockading the port. A resident, desirous of "turning a honest penny," took a boat-load of fresh vegetables, with other provisions, to the vessel, where he was most cordially received by both officers and men. On inquiry, he found the vessel was commanded by a young officer, whose name was Jervis. He was very affable, and made many inquiries about Norwalk and its inhabitants. He inquired, particularly, about the Jarvises in Norwalk and vicinity, and as his guest was about leaving, he said: "Give my compliments to them, and tell them their cousin, John Jervis, would be happy to see them and make their acquaintance.

This young officer afterwards became John, the Earl St. Vincent.

The late Bishop Jarvis and his son, the Rev. Samuel Farmar Jarvis, DD., LL.D., were among the most prominent divines of the Episcopal pulpit, and wherever the doctrines of the church are preached and taught, their names will be ever held sacred and dear; nor will it be forgotten how the healing art and the science and practice of surgery have been ennobled by the skill, experience, and judgment of such members of the profession as the late Dr. Charles, Dr. Leonard, and Dr. George Ogilvie Jarvis.

In the province of painting, under the brush of a Jarvis, the canvas has almost glowed with life, as the pictures of Perry, Decatur, and Bainbridge will attest. John Wesley Jarvis<sup>1</sup> was one of the

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<sup>1</sup> "John Wesley Jarvis, portrait-painter, was born at South Shields on Tyne, England, 1780, and died January 12, 1840. He was a nephew of John Wesley, came to Philadelphia in 1785; at the age of ten was an apprentice to Savage, the engraver; at twenty-one began that business for himself, in New York city, and soon commenced portrait-painting, with great success. He was a man of genius, but of irregular habits, and excelled as a humor-

most accomplished artists of his time. He was the teacher of the late John Inman, who was no unworthy pupil of such a master.

The account of his painting the portrait of Commodore Bainbridge is an amusing incident of this favorite old painter:

When Bainbridge sat to him, the old weather-beaten seaman invariably fell asleep. This annoyed Jarvis, and, for the first time in his life, he found his wit and humor were of no avail in rousing his sitter to proper wakefulness; whereupon, when Jarvis reached that point in the execution of his painting that the expression was to be caught, he commenced a tirade against the navy, questioned the heroism of its officers and men, and kept up his banter until Bainbridge's eyes flashed as they were wont on the quarter-deck. Jarvis talked on, and rapidly painted, until the old Commodore started from his chair, and, approaching Jarvis, shook his fist in his face, and thundered out he would not "allow a —— face-maker to speak against his profession." Another instant, and a personal assault might have ensued, when Jarvis sprung aside, burst into a hearty laugh, and told the Commodore he had to wake him up somehow, else the picture would have no more expression than a gunner's swab. His head of Bainbridge is one of the best pictures Jarvis ever painted.

As an "Antiquarian," the name of Andrew Jervise stands pre-eminent. He was born in the town of Brechin, in Forfar, Scotland, and was one of the most prominent members of the Antiquarian Society of the British Kingdom. Among his contributions to Antiquarian lore are "Land of the Lindsays," and "Epitaphs and Inscriptions from Burial Grounds in the North-east of Scotland." Mr. Jervise willed a large portion of his property to his native town, to be spent in the development of educational pursuits.

It is a pleasing task, thus to look back over the flight of years, and be able to record the varied excellences, the intelligence and virtues of an honored ancestry. In short, wherever we turn, we find the name of Jarvis associated with men of letters, with the learned professions, and the nobler efforts that go to make up an advanced civilization.

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ist. During one of his trips to New Orleans he earned, in six months, six thousand dollars, but his profuse and convivial habits kept him constantly poor.

He painted heads of Bishop Moore, John Randolph, DeWitt Clinton, Halleck, O. H. Perry, Stephen Van Renselaer, Bainbridge, Decatur, Gen. John Armstrong (now in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. B. Astor), and many other national celebrities."—*Drake's American Biography*, p. 482.

It may be impossible to determine, with certainty, when and where the first Jarvises settled in this country. The earliest mention of the name, we have found, is in "Hutton's Early Emigrants to America," which speaks of John Jarvice as living in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1623. And we find the name of Francis Jarvice among 138 names, to be transported to Virginia, in the *Primrose*, Capt. Douglass, per Certificate July 27, 1635, which reads as follows:—"Under ye Minister's hand of Gravesend, being examined by him touching their conformitie to the Church Discipline of England. The men have taken their oathes of Alegiance e Supremacie."

Boston was settled in 1630, by a portion of the company which came from England with John Winthrop. The only person residing there at that time was William Blackstone or Blaxton, supposed to have been an Episcopal clergyman, and to have arrived about 1623. See "Appleton's Cyclopedia."

In the records of Boston, the earliest mention found of the name, is that of JOHN JARVIS, who was one of a Coroner's Jury, Sept. 28, 1630.

JOHN JARVIS is also mentioned as being a merchant of Boston, who died Sept. 29, 1648. Of this John Jarvis, Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary," remarks that "perhaps he may have been only a transient visitor."

JOHN JARVIS is again on record in 1651, as connected with the estate of John Mills.

We have found no evidence inconsistent with Savage's remark that the second John Jarvis was a transient visitor, and there is nothing to controvert the idea that the two John Jarvises first above named were one and the same person.

He died in 1648, and, eighteen years before (when the coroner's jury was held), might have been a man of middle age, and accompanied the Rev. Wm. Blaxton from England in 1623.

In reference to the third John above mentioned, we quote from a letter of Dr. Edward Jarvis, now living in Dorchester, Mass. He says: "On the 18th Sept., 1661, we find the marriage of John Jarvis to Rebecca Parkman, by Richard Belingham, Deputy Governor. He may have been the son of the other John, who died in 1648."

The family have been in Boston from that time until now, and in some families their lines are traceable."

The Town of Huntington, which was one of the earliest settle-

ments of the Jarvis family in this country, was first settled by Englishmen in 1653—226 years ago.

The pioneers, who formed the settlement, consisted originally of eleven families, who either may have found their way thither from Massachusetts through the Connecticut Valley, or may have come directly from the Connecticut Colony, which was founded in Hartford in 1639.

Some of these settlers made purchases of land of the Indians, and the following is an account of two of these transactions, showing the unique currency which they used in bartering with them, and which, in those primitive times, was found to be the most serviceable in dealing with the "untutored" wild man.

The first purchase of land within the territory of Huntington was made of the Matinnecock tribe of Indians, in 1653, comprising nearly six miles square. "The consideration paid to the Indians was six coats, six bottles, six hatchets, six shovels, ten knives, six fathoms of wampum, thirty muxes (brad awls), and thirty needles."

The first purchase of East Hampton embraced 30,720 acres, and the articles given in payment consisted of "twenty coats, twenty-four looking-glasses, twenty-four hoes, twenty-four hatchets, twenty-four knives, and one hundred muxes."

These and other purchases were made of the Indians and held by trustees for the public benefit, and were afterward, from time to time, granted, for a valuable consideration, by the authorities of the town to individual purchasers. The "Old Purchase" of "six miles square" is often mentioned in the real estate transactions of Huntington, and the most prominent and enterprising citizens are on record as grantees of portions of it, among whom the names of Stephen Jarvis, and his son Stephen, William Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Jonathan Jarvis, and others, frequently occur. (See Appendix D.)

The following extract from an Historical Address delivered at the Centennial Celebration at Huntington, by Hon. Henry C. Platt, is inserted here, as it gives, in a few words, a graphic description of the pioneers of the town.

"The first settlers of Huntington were a body of men equally distinguished for the soundness of their morals and the purity of their lives. They were characterized by peculiar sternness of principle, and singular exactness in the discharge of every duty. They regarded every species of vice with a kind of instinctive

abhorrence. Prodigality and licentiousness they branded with infamy, and often punished with severity."

The spirit with which the people of Huntington entered the great conflict for American liberty, is shown by a series of resolutions passed at a general town meeting, held June 21, 1774. These resolutions breathe the spirit of independence, and do honor to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of Huntington, and rank that ancient town among the first assertors of American liberty. (See Appendix N.)

We now proceed to give, in tabular form, the records of Stephen Jarvis and his sons, and, after these, the records of the descendants of William, Thomas, and Jonathan, who, we have seen, were among the earliest settlers of the name in Huntington.

Following these, are inserted the records of the descendants of Nathaniel and Moses Jarvis, both of whom were Huntington men, but whose connection with the other families of that town we have not been able to ascertain.

Then we take up the Massachusetts branch of the family, giving the records of the descendants of Nathaniel and John Jarvis. At the close of the Genealogy, will be found a few fragmentary records which we have not been able to connect with any of the other families.





# GENEALOGY.

## DESCENDANTS OF STEPHEN.

### 1ST GENERATION.

#### 1.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1	Stephen Jarvis,			See Appendices A, B, D, and F.
	Child.			
2	Stephen, Jr.,			

### 2D GENERATION.

#### 2.

	Stephen Jarvis, Jr.,			See Appendices D, F.
	2 Children.			
3	Stephen,	June 2, 1683		
4	Abraham,	Apr. 26, 1685		

## DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM.

### 1ST GENERATION.

#### 5.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
5	William Jarvis,		About 1740	
6	Esther,			
	5 children.			
7	William,	1696		
8	Samuel,	Oct. 5, 1698	Sept. 27, 1779	Lived and died in Norwalk, <sup>1</sup> Conn.
9	Stephen,	1700		Lived and died in Huntington, L. I.

<sup>1</sup> Norwalk was purchased of the Indians in 1640, by Roger Ludlow. As described in the ancient records, the purchase was "from Norwalk river to Sawhatuck (Saugatuck) river, from Sea, Indian one day's walk, in the country,—that is, one day's *north walk* into the country; hence the name *Norwalk*. The articles given to the Indians for the tract were "eight fathoms wampum, six coats, ten hatchets, ten hoes, ten knives, ten sciz-ers, ten jusharps, ten fathom tobacco, three kettles of six hands about, and ten looking-glasses."

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
10	Abraham,	1702		Lived and died in Huntington, L. I.
11	Mary,	1704		Married a Mr. Sey- mour.

WILL OF WILLIAM JARVIS OF HUNTINGTON, L. I., NOV. 12, 1737.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN, the twelfth day of November one thousand Seven hundred and thirty seven. I William Jarvis of Huntington in the County of Suffolke, on the Island of Nassau in the province of New York, Farmer, Being under the Decays & labouring under the Infirmities of Old age, But of Perfect mind and memory, Thanks be Given unto God. Therefore Calling unto mind the mortality of my Body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye, do make, and Ordain, this my Last Will and Testament. That is to say Principally and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that Gave it, and my Body I Recommend to the Earth, to be buried in Decent Christian Burial at the Discretion of my Executor, nothing Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall Receive the same again by the Mighty Power of God. And as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to Bless me in this life I give Demise and Dispose of the same in the following manner and form—

Imprimis. I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Esther Jarvis the use and benefit of all my Lands and Moveable Estate My Debts and Legacies hereafter mentioned being first paid, Excepting my Tools, Utensills, and Tackling for Husbandry, during her widdowhood, and also my Negro-girl Jenny, during her natural Life.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto my Son William Jarvis of Norwalk in Connecticut Twenty pounds Current Money of New York, to be paid by my Son Abraham out of his Dividend of my Estate as is hereafter mentioned, and also my wearing apparell and Great Bible.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto my Son Samuel Jarvis of Norwalk in Connecticut Ten Pounds cur<sup>t</sup> money of New York, to be paid by my Son Stephen out of his Dividend of my Estate here after mentioned.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto my Son Stephen Jarvis now of Huntington, to him and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, all my Lands on the South side of the Long Hollow in the East Neck, and

also my field commonly called the Orchard field, and Likewise my Negro boy called George, He being oblidged hereby to pay to my Son Samuel Jarvis of Norwalk &c Ten Pounds Cur<sup>t</sup> Money of New York, Before mentioned as the Condition of this Bequest.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto my Son Abraham Jarvis now of Huntington all the Remaining part of my Land that I bought of Ebenezer Blachly and of Benjamin Boyls with the buildings thereon erected &c And also all the Lands I had a Right to before those purchases on the North Side of the Long Hollow afores<sup>d</sup> As Likewise my Negro Boy named Dick These and every of these Particulars I Give and Bequeath to my Son Abraham and to his Heirs and assigns for ever, He being obliged to pay to my Son William Jarvis of Norwalk &c twenty Pounds Cur<sup>t</sup> Money of New York before mentioned as the Condition of this Bequest And also upon the same Condition I give and Bequeath unto my Son Abraham my Team, Tooles, Utensills and Tackling for Husbandry.

Item. I give and Bequeath unto my Sons Stephen and Abraham Before Mentioned to them and to their heirs and assigns forever all my Meadow and right of Meadow at South and all my Right in y<sup>e</sup> undivided Lands in y<sup>e</sup> Township of Huntington to be equally divided between them, And to my Son Stephen to his heirs and assigns for ever five and twenty acres of Land Laid out in the New Purchase.

Item. I give and Bequeath to my daughter Mary Seymour of Norwalk in Connecticut Ten Pounds Current Money of New York to be made and paid out of my Moveable Estate, And also my Negro Girl Jenny, Only it is my Will and Pleasure that my Beloved Wife should have her so Long as my Wife Lives. And if my Daughter Mary should Dye before my Wife, Then and in such case I give and Bequeath s<sup>d</sup> Negro Girl Jenny to my Son William afores<sup>d</sup> to him and his heirs and assigns for ever. And that this my Last Will and Testament might be duly Executed and Performed I hereby Constitute make and ordain my Beloved Esther Jarvis and my Son Abraham Jarvis Executors of this my Last Will and Testament And I do hereby utterly Disallowe, Revoke and Disanul all and every other Former Testaments, Wills, Legacies bequests and Executors by me in any ways before named, Willed and bequeathed, Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seal the day and year first above written.

William Jarvis (SS)

Signed, Sealed, Published, pronounced and Declared by the  
S<sup>a</sup> William Jarvis as his Last Will and Testament in presence of  
the Subscribers;

Daniel Kelley.

Hezekiah Smith.

E. Pume.

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2D GENERATION.

8.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Capt. Sam. Jarvis,	Oct. 5, 1698	Sept. 27, 1779	From Huntington, L.I.
12	Naomi Brush, 11 children.	Mch. 19, 1701	May 3, 1756	Of Cold Spring, L. I.
13	Samuel, <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 27, 1720	Feb. 25, 1783	Dec. 18, 1741. Buried in Trin. ch.-yd., N. Y.
14	Elizabeth,	Dec. 27, 1722	1730	
15	John,	Jan. 23, 1725	Aug. 17, 1778	
16	Esther,	Aug. 18, 1727		Nathan Willson.
17	Stephen,	Dec. 25, 1729	July 20, 1820	Feb. 6, 1756.
18	Isaac,	Feb. 16, 1733		
19	Naomi,	Mch. 15, 1736		N. Willson, Norwalk.
20	Nathan,	Feb. 2, 1737	April 15, 1820	Jan. 2, 1757.
21	Abraham,	May 5, 1739	May 3, 1813	May 25, 1766.
22	Polly,	May 3, 1742	April 4, 1746	
23	Hezekiah,	July 17, 1746	April 4, 1838	Oct. 9, 1767.

9.

	Stephen Jarvis,	1700		
24	Susannah, 11 children.			
25	Deborah,	Mch. 27, 1726		
26	Isaac,	Sept. 24, 1727		
27	Esther,	Feb. 6, 1731		
28	Louisa,	April 29, 1733		Feb. 4, 1755, Hezekiah Weeks.

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<sup>1</sup> Samuel Jarvis bought homestead, barn, and shed, Jan. 11, 1744-5, of Nathan Finch. He and three sons (Munson, William, and John) were Loyalists, and were seized at the commencement of the Revolutionary War by British soldiers, in the month of August, on a clear night, and taken to Long Island in an open boat, to a family named Coles, where they were treated kindly.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
29	Sarah,	Feb. 24, 1734		
30	Stephen,	Oct. 10, 1735		
31	Thomas,	June 4, 1736		
32	Austin,	Sept. 25, 1737		
33	John,	1741	1807	
34	Ruth,	Aug. 14, 1748		
35	Mary,	Feb. 27, 1757		

**10.**

	Abraham Jarvis,	1702		
36	Lavinia Rogers, 6 children.			Feb. 26, 1734.
37	Lavinia,	May 9, 1736		
38	Milison,	1738		
39	Elizabeth,	1740		
40	Samuel,	1742		
41	Abraham,	1746		
42	Ichabod, 2d wife.	1748	July 30, 1801	
43	Hannah Conklin,			July 31, 1760.

**3D GENERATION.****13.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Samuel Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 27, 1720	Feb. 25, 1783	Dec. 18, 1741.
44	Martha Seymour, 11 children.	1726	Dec. 1, 1803	Of Norwalk.
45	Munson, <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 11, 1742	Oct. 7, 1825	
46	Samuel, <sup>3</sup>	July 4, 1745	Oct. 9, 1838	Oct. 21, 1771.
47	Polly,	Feb. 21, 1747	May, 1826	June 18, 1763.
48	Martha,	Dec. 27, 1748	1784	Mr. King died in Halifax.
49	Sarah,	Nov. 28, 1750	Aug. 14, 1807	Mr. Munday.
50	John, <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 11, 1752	Feb. 11, 1845	
51	Seymour,	Sept. 8, 1754	May 26, 1761	
52	William,	Sept. 11, 1756	Aug. 13, 1817	Died in York, U. C.

<sup>1</sup> Town Clerk of Stamford, Conn., from 1760 to 1775.

<sup>2</sup> Went to St. John, New Brunswick, 1783, and died there. Was grantee of that city, 1792; member of vestry of Episcopal Church; and later, Assemblyman.

<sup>3</sup> Married a daughter of Lewis Marvin, and lived and died in Stamford.

<sup>4</sup> Went to Kingston, N. B. Had one child, Harriet, who died in St. John, N. B., Nov., 1874.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
53	Hannah,	Sept. 27, 1758	April 23, 1829	Dr. John Ingersoll. Died in New York.
54	Lavinia,	Oct. 5, 1761	Oct. 26, 1841	
55	Seymour,	Dec. 22, 1765	Oct. 4, 1843	

"The Jarvis family, for several years, was quite numerous, and has always and in all respects been highly respectable; but as their affections were with their king, rather than with his rebellious subjects, it seemed necessary that they should be sent over the lines. Capt. Samuel Lockwood of Greenwich, was appointed to execute the order, which he did with the ready zeal of a revolutionary patriot, and of course his officiousness alienated the two families, as no loyal Jarvis could endure thenceforth one of the notoriously rebellious Lockwood tribe."—*Huntington's History of Stamford.*

## 15.

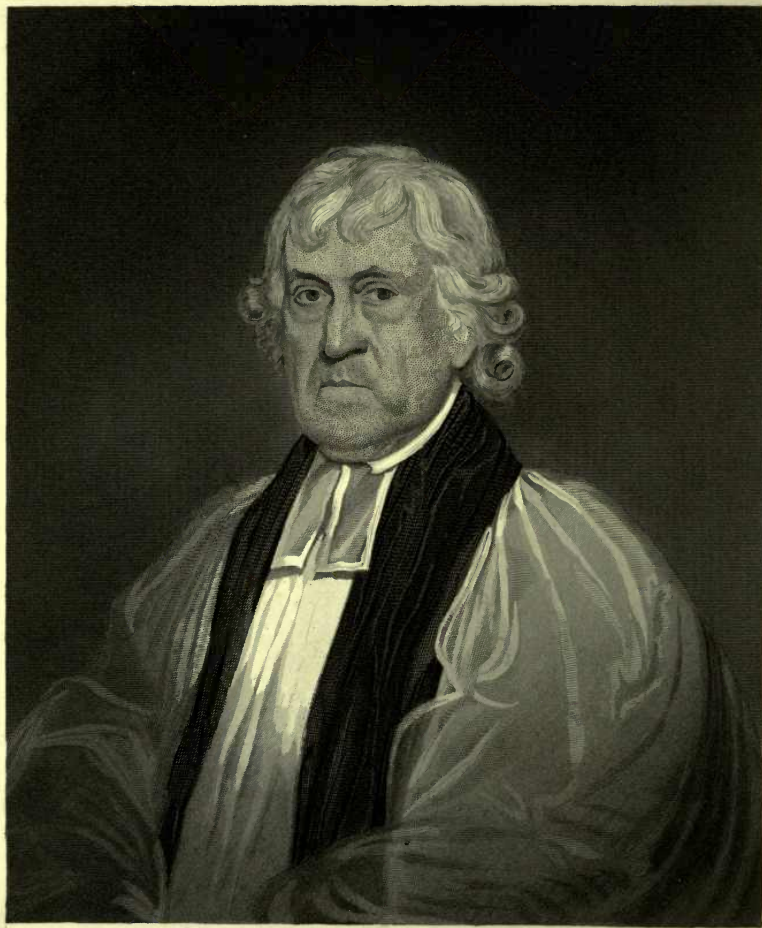
	John Jarvis,	Jan. 23, 1725	Aug. 17, 1778	Oct. 16, 1751.
56	Cath. Raymond, 11 children.	Apr. 13, 1727	Jan. 23, 1811	Died in Poundridge, N. Y.
57	John,	June 18, 1753	July 24, 1824	
58	Samuel,	Dec. 28, 1754	Dec. 11, 1795	Sept. 4, 1774. 1785.
59	Stephen,	Apr. 4, 1758	Apr. 21, 1822	May 22, 1794.
60	Esther,	Sept. 4, 1759		Steph. Whitney.
61	Catharine, <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 15, 1760	Jan. 23, 1811	
62	Henry,	Apr. 10, 1762		
63	James,	Jan. 3, 1764	Nov. 1783	Lost at sea. Com. British Army.
64	William,	May 19, 1766	Mch. 16, 1796	Com. Brit. Army.
65	Hannah,	Feb. 28, 1768		Dr. Seth Miller.
66	Sands,	Feb. 21, 1770	Apr. 1, 1844	
67	Jesse,	Nov. 8, 1772	Jan. 6, 1822	

## 17.

	Stephen Jarvis,	Dec. 25, 1729	July 20, 1820	Feb. 6, 1756.
68	Rachel Starr, 8 Children,	1733	1824	
69	Stephen,	Nov. 6, 1756	Apr. 12, 1840	May 22, 1783. Lt. Cavalry So. Car.
70	Samuel,	Oct. 20, 1758	May 23, 1839	Dec. 7, 1780. Died in Toronto, U. C.
71	Mary,	Nov. 20, 1760	Sept. 26, 1845	
72	Rachel,	Oct. 12, 1762	Feb. 27, 1846	
73	Abigail,	Aug. 16, 1764	Jan. 22, 1810	Jan. 7, 1783.
74	Betsey,	Aug. 11, 1766	May 30, 1813	1791.
75	Eli,	May 23, 1768	May 14, 1854	
76	Hannah,	June 14, 1774	Died in inf'cy	

<sup>1</sup> Married Jos. Fayerweather. 3 sons, Philander, Stephen, and Henry.





THE REV. ABRAHAM JARVIS, D.D.

2<sup>d</sup> Broth<sup>r</sup> in Christ,  
Abm Bp. Connec<sup>t</sup>



## 20.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Nathan Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 2, 1737	April 15, 1820	Jan. 1757.
77	Ann Kellogg,	1738	July 21, 1802	Buried in St. Paul's churchyard, N. Y.
	8 Children,			
78	Ann,	Oct. 5, 1758		
79	Betsey,	Sept. 10, 1761	Oct. 1827	
80	Mary,	Jan. 11, 1765		Jesse Betts.
81	Samuel,	Sept. 16, 1768	June 10, 1852	1798.
82	William,	Jan. 12, 1771	Apr. 2, 1847	
83	Nathan,	Jan. 19, 1773	Aug. 16, 1862	1802.
84	Esther,	Aug. 27, 1775		Samuel White.
85	Hannah,	Feb. 25, 1780		

## 21.

	Abraham Jarvis,	May 5, 1739	May 3, 1813	May 25, 1766.
86	Ann Farmar, <sup>2</sup>		Nov. 4, 1801	
	2 Children.			See Appendix S.
87	Samuel Farmar,	Sept. 14, 1779	1779	
88	Sam'l Farmar 2d,	Jan. 20, 1786	Mar. 26, 1851	
	2d wife.			
	Lucy Lewis, <sup>3</sup>			July 4, 1806.

## ABRAHAM JARVIS.

[The following sketch of the life of Bishop Jarvis was written for this work by the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut.]

Abraham Jarvis was born at Norwalk, Conn., May 5 (O.S.), 1739. His father, who conformed to the Church of England, had removed thither from Huntington, L. I., some two years before the future bishop's birth. He was, therefore, from the beginning, trained under the influences of that Church to the highest office in which he was, in time, to be called.

His early studies were pursued at Stamford, under the charge of the Rev. Noah Welles, the Congregational minister of the town, who was a noted instructor in his day. From Stamford he passed to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1761.

<sup>1</sup> "1781, April. A committee of four, appointed under an Act of General Assembly, and the Selectmen of Norwalk, found twenty-four men inimical to the country; among them, Thomas Hanford, Nathan Jarvis, etc."—*Hall's History of Norwalk*.

<sup>2</sup> Ann, buried in B. Peck's vault in Trinity Ch. Yd., N. Y.

<sup>3</sup> Lucy, buried in Burlington, New Jersey.

Just at this time the parish at Middletown was vacant by the removal of the Rev. Ichabod Camp, and Mr. Jarvis was invited to officiate as a lay reader. He is spoken of by Dr. Johnson, in a letter to the Venerable Society, as "a promising candidate." In those days the small-pox was regarded with a terror which it is difficult for us, to-day, to comprehend, and it strikes us strangely to learn that Mr. Jarvis went to Elizabethtown, N. J., to be inoculated. The step led, however, to his residing for some time in the family of the distinguished Dr. Chandler. Dr. Chandler's home could hardly fail to be a marked center of Church life and movement, and the advantages to the young candidate of his sojourn there must have been very great.

In the autumn of 1763, in company with Bela Hubbard, who had studied under Dr. Johnson, he sailed for England, to obtain Holy Orders. This companionship laid the foundation of an intimacy which ended only when Dr. Hubbard was called to his rest in 1812, whither, in about five months, his life-long friend followed him. "Together," says Dr. Beardsley, "they went forth on the voyage to England for Holy Orders; together they had walked in the House of God as brothers, and in death they were scarcely divided." Mr. Jarvis reached London in January, 1764; but "the Bishop of London being very infirm, he received Deacon's Orders from Dr. Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, February 5, 1764, and Priest's Orders from Dr. Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle, in St. James's, Westminster, on the 19th of the same month. He left England on the 20th of April, arrived at Boston in June, and on the 1st of August following was settled as rector of Christ Church, Middletown, on a salary of seventy pounds sterling *per annum*." No addition was made to this stipend by the Venerable Society for many years; not, indeed, until, in 1773, the Rev. Dr. Leaming, in behalf of the Convention in Connecticut, wrote to the authorities desiring them "to order one-half of the salary formerly given the late Mr. Lamson, at Fairfield, to Mr. Jarvis, at Middletown." The outbreak of the Revolution must have soon interfered with the payment of this well-earned stipend, and made his other means of subsistence fearfully precarious.

Meantime, on the 25th of May, 1766, the young priest had married Ann, the eldest daughter of Samuel Farmar, a merchant of New York. Two children were the issue of this marriage. One died in infancy. The other was the Rev. Samuel Farmar Jarvis, who was truly "a doctor of the Church."

How long, or in what precise form, Mr. Jarvis continued to officiate publicly in his church after the war broke out, it is difficult to say. After July 4, 1776, the clergy could not use the ordered service without incurring the extremest danger. Accordingly, on the 23d of that month, in a Convention at New Haven, where Mr. Jarvis presided, it "was resolved to suspend the public exercise of ministerial functions." After this, no churches were kept open in Connecticut for some time, except those within the cure of the Rev. John Beach of Newtown. It is certain, however, that before April, 1781, Mr. Jarvis had begun public services at Middletown, and that the prayers for the King and Royal Family were not read by him. For, in April of that year, St. James's parish in New London (which several years before had ejected its minister for refusing to pray for Congress and the States of America), voted to authorize the wardens "to call on some Rev. gentleman to officiate in the Church of St. James, *as Rev. Mr. Jarvis or Mr. Hubbard does.*" In 1780, Mr. Jarvis was invited to the charge of St. John's, Providence, R. I., but he preferred to remain with his people, and declined the offer.

At the meeting of the clergy of Connecticut held in Woodbury, in the last week in March, 1783, when ten clergymen undertook the "venture of faith" involved in the attempt to secure the Episcopate for this western world, Mr. Jarvis acted as Secretary; and to him was entrusted the charge of preparing the various documents which the occasion required. Many of those still remain to attest the ability of their writer; and they, with others of a like character, confirm the testimony of the venerable presbyter who lived to be the last link that connected the clergy of Connecticut with its first Bishop—the Rev. Dr. Burhans—that "he had an uncommon tact at public business, and in a talent at drafting petitions, memorials, etc., had few, if any, superiors." With Mr. Jarvis, also, Bishop Seabury put himself in communication as soon as he had reached this country in 1785; and the admirable address with which the clergy of the diocese welcomed their Bishop at Middletown, in August of that year, was mainly, if not entirely, the work of their secretary.

In 1787 it seemed so doubtful to the clergy of Connecticut whether a separation between the Church in New England and in the other States could be averted, that steps were taken to secure for New England a "canonical number of Bishops of the Scottish line." At a Convention held in Wallingford on the 27th of Feb-

ruary in that year, Mr. Jarvis was appointed to proceed to Scotland for consecration. Happily, the necessity was averted, and the proposed measure never passed beyond its incipient stage.

In 1796 Bishop Seabury died, and at the Convention of the Diocese in May, Mr. Jarvis was elected his successor. This election he declined. When, however, at the adjourned Annual Convention in 1797, the election was renewed, with a unanimous vote of both clergy and laity, it was accepted, and Dr. Jarvis (the Doctorate having been conferred on him by Yale College, at the previous Commencement) was consecrated in Trinity Church, New Haven, October 18, 1797, by Bishop White, assisted by Bishops Provost and Bass. A special convention had been summoned for the occasion, at which, immediately after the act of consecration was completed, the new Bishop received and replied to an address of recognition, and afterwards delivered his first charge.

The Bishop remained in Middletown till the autumn of 1799, when he removed to Cheshire (where he had already placed his son in the academy), and built himself a house. Here the shadow of death fell upon his home in the loss of his excellent and amiable wife, who died November 4, 1801. So that when his son was ready to begin his collegiate course in 1803, he removed to New Haven, where his home continued to be for the remainder of his life. "On the 4th of July, 1806, he was married in Trinity Church, New York, to Mrs. Lucy Lewis, widow of Nathaniel Lewis of Philadelphia, a lady of great excellence, who contributed much to the comfort of his declining years."

Bishop Jarvis's Episcopate covered a period of a little less than sixteen years, and extended through the time when the Church was experiencing the trials of her deepest depression. Her extreme depression did not immediately follow the war of the Revolution, but is to be looked for in the earlier years of the present century, when the generation which had clung to her in and after the revolutionary troubles were passing away, and few came to take their places. To administer the Episcopate amid such discouragements must have been no small trial. Moreover, the disturbances fomented by an unworthy and unscrupulous clergyman embarrassed Bishop Jarvis's administration, alienated some of his clergy, and embittered his life. His address to his Convention, in 1807, emphasizes his just sense of wrong, and shows how deeply "the iron had entered into his soul." Physical infirmity, also, rendered the labor of visitation a burden, and sometimes entirely shut him

out from undertaking it. Under God, however, he carried his Diocese safely through the period of discouragement and trial, though he lived only to see the first beams of that brighter day which, after 1811, began to dawn upon the Church. The accurate historian of the Diocese of Connecticut says of him, "Thoroughly versed in the history of the Church, her constitution and government, her doctrines and liturgy, he was so far forth fitted to be a wise counselor and guide; and his few published writings bear marks not only of his opposition to all needless innovations, but of his undeviating advocacy of apostolic order and primitive usage."

Though this is not the place for a history of the Episcopate of Bishop Jarvis, it may not be improper to say that he ordained thirty-three deacons and twenty-eight priests; consecrated eleven churches; and confirmed, at least, three thousand and sixty-eight persons.

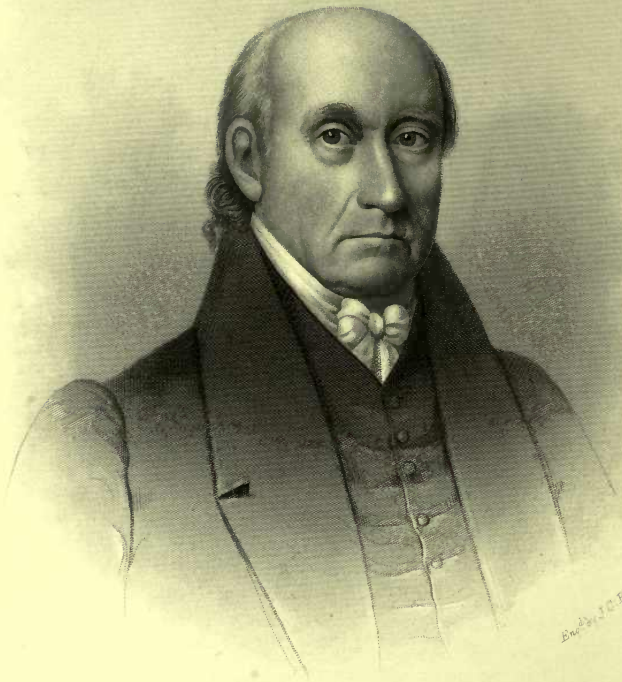
At the Convention in June, 1812, the Bishop spoke of his death as an event that could not be "far distant," and of "the increasing uncertainty of meeting" them again, as he met them then. His words were prophetic, and he never presided in Convention again. On the 3d of May, 1813, at his residence in New Haven, after a short but severe illness, he rested from his labors, having nearly completed his seventy-fourth year. "The day previous to his death, he received the Lord's Supper with great apparent devotion, and his departure was marked by the utmost tranquility, like gently falling asleep."

"He was buried," says Dr. Beardsley, "in the public cemetery, then recently opened; but upon the erection of the present Trinity Church in that city, his remains were disinterred, and deposited beneath the chancel of this edifice which he had hoped to see erected. His son, and only surviving child—the Rev. Samuel Farmar Jarvis—whom he had advanced to the priesthood about two years before his death, was permitted to honor his memory by placing over his dust a mural monument of chaste design and exquisite workmanship, with a Latin inscription reciting his ecclesiastical dignity and position, and his own filial and affectionate sorrow."

This inscription may properly conclude this brief biographical sketch.







*Hozekiah Lewis*

Aged 92 Years 8 Months 17 Days.



## 23.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Hezekiah Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	July 17, 1746	Apr. 4, 1838	Oct. 9, 1767.
89	Mary Nash, 5 Children.	June, 1748	Mch. 26, 1778	
90	Noah,	July 22, 1768	Aug. 11, 1842	Mch. 17, 1791.
91	Abraham,	Mch. 26, 1770	Dec. 13, 1776	
92	Elijah,	Mch. 18, 1772	Oct. 5, 1801	
93	Stephen,	Nov. 13, 1774	Oct. 26, 1825	Oct. 20, 1803.
94	James, 2d wife.	Sept. 16, 1776	Nov. 23, 1777	
95	Sarah Nash <i>née</i> Whitney. 8 Children.			
96	Samuel,	Oct. 9, 1779	Oct. 29, 1857	Sept. 2, 1804.
97	Abram,	Aug. 23, 1781	Oct. 15, 1801	
98	Sarah,	Apr. 18, 1783	July 3, 1858	
99	Charles,	Mch. 28, 1785	Nov. 5, 1846	Apr. 12, 1808.
100	Lavinia,	Oct. 31, 1788	Apr. 11, 1876	
101	Amelia,	Nov. 27, 1790	Oct. 12, 1874	
102	Mary,	May 13, 1793		
103	William,	Feb. 29, 1796	Oct. 3, 1871	Dec. 22, 1825.

## HEZEKIAH JARVIS.

Was a brother of Bishop Abraham Jarvis, and possessed, in an eminent degree, the traits of this distinguished man. In every relation of life, he was the sincere and devoted Christian gentleman. He had a fine and discriminating mind and an excellent memory; a man of much reading, he was a ready reasoner, a pleasant and cheerful companion. He lived to a patriarchal age, seeing the children of the third, and even the fourth, generation.

One of his great-grandchildren thus describes her first visit to him. She was in her fourteenth year, and she expected to see the old gentleman feeble and decrepit, sitting in the corner in a comfortable easy chair, when, on passing into the house, she saw, instead, an elderly man descending a ladder from a peach tree in the front yard, with basket in hand, coming to greet her, which he did with the greatest cordiality.

Her next visit to him was when she was a mother, taking her own child with her. This was his great-great-grandson, and she

<sup>1</sup> Hezekiah Jarvis bought from John Betts, Samuel Gibbs, and Wm. St. John, on the 10th Dec., 1794, for £250, two acres of land, dwelling-house and barn, situate in Norwalk, on the east side of the road, near the Episcopal Church. Bounded westerly and northerly by highway; easterly by Hezekiah Jarvis's land, and southerly by John Betts's land.

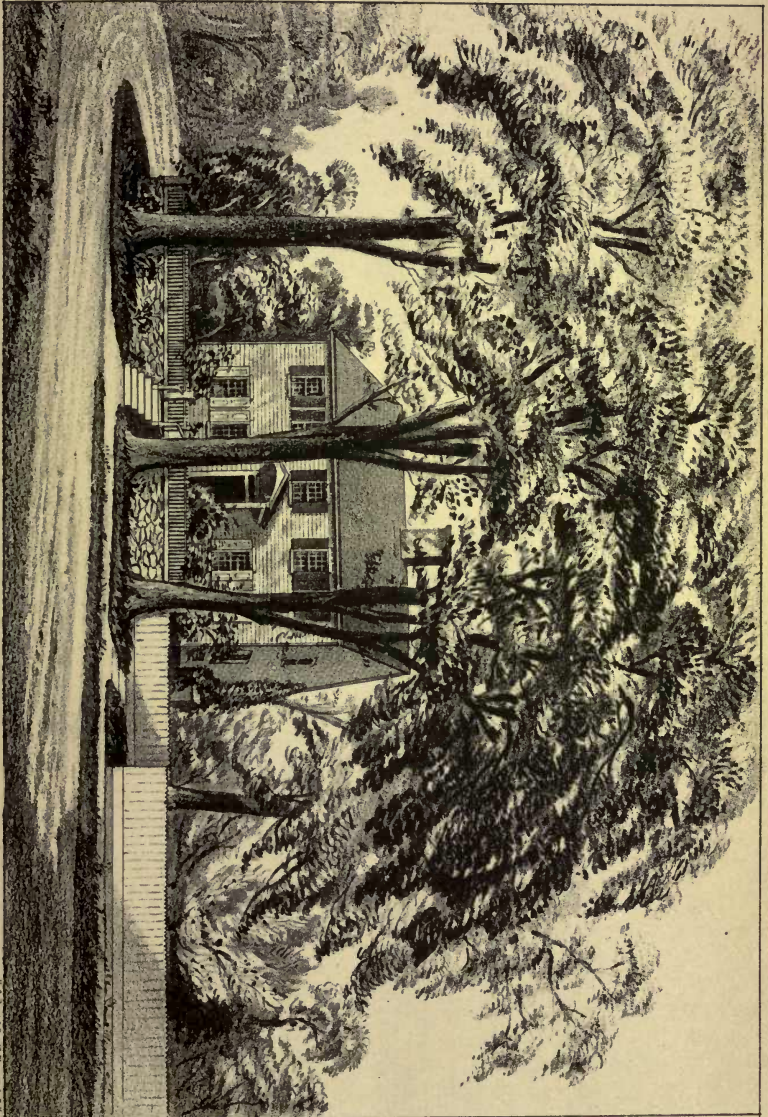
found the same simple-minded, dignified old gentleman as on her first visit.

The following incident is quite interesting. The next morning, as the venerable man entered the parlor, he saw, seated in his own chair, the little child, with his own spectacles on his nose, with newspaper in hand, maintaining a gravity that seemed to appreciate the affected dignity of his position. The good old man approached the little one, and putting his hands upon his head, invoked a blessing which, by its fervor and beauty, touched all present. It was a benediction that has ever seemed to remain with the child as a sainted charm, as on leaving, the old gentleman gave the child a Prayer Book in which he wrote his name, being, at the time, in his ninety-second year. This was their final meeting.

Another incident, related by a grandson, shows the influence of the piety and simple dignity of this venerable man upon his youthful mind. On a visit to his grandfather, in his early childhood, he knelt for the first time at evening prayer with his aged kinsman, and was deeply impressed with the fervor and solemnity of that family devotion; and again, at the breakfast table, when the Divine blessing was invoked upon the morning repast, so vivid was the impression upon the mind of the grandson that both the family prayer and the very words of the morning grace have been the models of his own devotions through his later life.

Of his life and influence in the Church, Dr. Mead, his personal friend and pastor, thus speaks: "He was a devoted and honored member of the Church, having been elected to office in the same, April 6, 1781, and continued to be so elected for a period of fifty-four years, thirty of which he was elected and served as warden. At Easter, 1835, he declined a re-election, on account of his advanced age, and thus ended his long term of usefulness as an officer of the Church."

"Mr. Jarvis was well-informed in history, the doctrines and usages of the Holy Catholic Church, and brought up his family thoroughly instructed in, and devoutly attached to it. One of his sons, the Rev. William Jarvis, a graduate of Union College, entered the ministry of the Church, and was a useful and exemplary clergyman. Mr. Jarvis was genial in manners, hospitable in practice, and inflexible in principle. He was a man who supported, through a long life, a high reputation for humility, integrity, and that Christian amiability which is the noblest ornament of redeemed humanity."



JARVIS HOUSE NORWALK CONN.

H. Schmitt & Son, N. York, N. Y.



## MISS MARY JARVIS,

The only surviving daughter of the late Hezekiah Jarvis of Norwalk, Connecticut, is now in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She is *petite* in stature, gracefully formed, with an expressive and beautiful face, and is, in short, a sort of diamond edition of a volume containing all the virtues of the better class of her sex. Unfortunately, she has been blind for the last nine or ten years, but notwithstanding all that, she has never been idle. Busily employed with her needle, she has, during those years of optical eclipse, pieced, fashioned, and finished over 150 bedquilts for the poor and needy, and still, at this advanced age, her hands are constantly employed in well-doing. She is pleasant, cheerful, and interesting in conversation, and her heart ever turns to the sunny side of human nature, and she is never so happy as when she feels that she has done something to alleviate human suffering. It may be well and truly said of her: "She stretcheth out her hand to the poor, yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy."

## 32.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Austin Jarvis, 5 Children.	Sept. 25, 1737		
104	Mary,	May 28, 1758		
105	Daniel,	Mch. 29, 1760		
106	Isaac,	May 30, 1762		
107	Nostrand,	July 2, 1765		
108	Deborah,	Oct. 9, 1768		

## 33.

	John Jarvis,	1741	1807	
109	Naomi Bunce, 3 Children.			May 21, 1772.
110	John,	1781	1875	Oct. 22, 1803. Keturah Oaks of Cow Harbor.
111	Stephen,	1783	1813	
112	Hannah,			

## 41.

	Abraham Jarvis, 1st wife.	1746		
113	Jer'a Chichester, 2d wife.			June 10, 1768.
114	Margaret, 8 Children.			Mch. 6, 1770.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
115	Lavinia,	Dec. 22, 1772		Elkanah Bunce.
116	Jacob,	Sept. 18, 1774	1830	
117	Elizabeth,	Apr. 2, 1777	1858	
118	Jesse,	Mch. 17, 1779	1859	
119	Ebenezer,	May. 16, 1782	1833	
120	Keziah,			Dec. 22, 1810. Gilbert Fleet.
121	Sarah,			
122	Margaret.			

## 42.

	Ichabod Jarvis,	1748	July 30, 1801	
123	Phebe Bunce, 10 Children.			
124	Israel,			
125	Benjamin,			Died in Connecticut.
126	Abigail,			
127	Charlotte,			
128	Keturah,			
129	Hannah,			
130	Mehitabel,			
131	Sarah,			May 1, 1813, to Enoch Smith.
132	Levinah,			Jan. 15, 1792, to Elkanah Bunce.
133	Ruth,			Feb. 16, 1814 to Jarvis Dennis.

## 4TH GENERATION.

## 45.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Munson Jarvis,	Oct. 11, 1742	Oct. 7, 1825	See Appendix T.
134	Mary Arnold, 4 Children.			
135	Ralph Munson,	Dec. 27, 1776	Nov. 3, 1853	
136	Mary.			
137	William,	1787	Apr. 30, 1856	
138	Edward,	1788	May 9, 1852	

## MUNSON JARVIS

Was born in Stamford, Connecticut, and died at St. John, N. B.; he was an influential citizen, and was a Member of the Provincial Assembly. He removed to New Brunswick in 1783, the same year that his father, Samuel Jarvis, died in New York. He was persecuted for his loyalty, and was one of the three sons, who, with

their father, were sent over the lines by the patriots of Stamford. It is difficult at this distance of time, to realize the sufferings and hardships of our ancestors, who, with conscientious zeal, espoused different sides in the fearful struggles of the Revolution. He was a grantee of real estate of the city of St. John in 1792, and was a vestryman of the Episcopal Church of that city.

The following is an extract from a letter of Munson Jarvis, dated at St. John, N. B., July 3, 1788, to Dr. Samuel Peters, London.

. . . I made one great mistake in politics, for which reason, I never intend to make so great a blunder again. . . . Although we poor Tories (as they were pleased to call us), mourn our sad fate, and undoubtedly shall during this generation, and look upon it, the late rebellion, as one of the blackest scenes of iniquity that ever was transacted. We have fought a good fight (temporal), if we have not overcome the thirteen United States, yet we overcome one of the great (I won't say good) allies, the devil and all his works. Henceforth there is laid up a crown of righteousness for us which will not fade, and our last end shall be peace for evermore.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

#### 46.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Samuel Jarvis,	July 4, 1745	Oct. 9, 1838	Oct. 21, 1771.
139	Eliza'th Marvin,	June 13, 1842		
	3 Children.			
140	Polly Martha Marvin,	Dec. 29, 1772		May 7, 1796, Birdsey Peters.
141	Sally Burrill,	Nov. 4, 1774		Sept. 16, 1792, Albert Rikerman.
142	Henr'ta Dobson,	Apr. 28, 1785		

Extract from a letter of Harriet Dobson Jarvis, to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Peters of London, England, dated Stamford, Conn., Feb. 28, 1802.

. . . "Sister Patty (Polly), has had the good fortune of drawing two thousand dollars in the Episcopal Academy Lottery, of this State. I do not know whether she has yet heard the pleasing intelligence."

#### 47.

	Polly Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 21, 1747	May 1826	June 18, 1763.
143	Tyler Dibble,			
	4 Children.			

<sup>1</sup> Polly Jarvis died in New Brunswick. Her husband, Capt. Dibble, was an attorney-at-law in Stamford, when the war opened, and he espoused the

## JOHN JARVIS

Was born June 18, 1753. He was the son of John Jarvis, who was born January 23, 1725, and who died Aug. 17, 1778.

Both father and son were born under the British flag, and retained their love and allegiance for the mother country while they lived. The son held the position of Commissary-General in the British army during the Revolution, and was, for a long period, stationed on Governor's Island, in the Bay of New York. In stature he was large and portly, his manners courteous, and his nature kindly and genial. He was a fine scholar, his language fluent and easy, and his compositions in prose and verse interesting. His penmanship was the round old English hand, and almost equal to copper-plate engraving.

In the year 1777, when the Royalists were sorely pressed by the Insurgents, being insulted daily, and reviled by both neighbors and friends, Mr. Jarvis resorted to verse to calm his disturbed heart and feelings. An original hymn of his composition, which has been set to music by his grandson, Dr. William Jarvis Wetmore, will be found on the following page.

After the Revolution, he was sent to Nova Scotia, where he remained three years, and was then, by an edict from the first President, returned to the United States, and to his home in Norwalk, Conn., where he died.

He was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth Boulte. She was a shrewd woman, full of energy and mother wit, as the following anecdote will show. Mr. Jarvis was granted a short furlough to visit his wife at Norwalk, and he had carefully and cautiously made his way from his boat to the door of his dwelling, when he was seen by some straggling soldiers, and made prisoner. He was so near his house, he begged to be permitted to see his wife, and get a change of linen before being taken into the American lines. It was granted, and the wife, apparently overcome with grief, requested them to let her see him privately for a few moments before his departure. They entered a room, and she no sooner closed the door, than she fell to berating him with all sorts of abuse for his allegiance to the King, which was music to the ears of his captors. After a time, and feeling that the husband had been lashed long enough by the wife, they rapped at the door, asking for their prisoner. They only found a quiet woman and an open window, through which the bird had flown, and, by that time, was well out of harm's way. In speaking of his two wives,



# Be Calm, My Soul!

Words by  
**JOHN JARVIS.** (1775)

Music by  
**WM. JARVIS WETMORE, M. D.**  
(1876)

*Andante cantabile.*

1. Be calm, my soul, no more lament At fortune's ad-verse  
2. When Heav'n this mass of earth de-forms, And clouds ob-scure the

gale; Can sighs or tears re-store content? Can grief o'er ills pre-vail?  
skies: The fix'd foundation braves the storm, Its boist'rous rage de-fies.

3.

By faith, so fix'd the virtuous mind  
Of sacred stores possessed;  
Misfortunes hurt not — calm, resigned,  
Hope cheers the patient breast.

4.

By hope inspir'd, still may I view  
Each joyless day retire:  
May fortune's frowns my pride subdue,  
And damp each warm desire.

5.

So, shall I in affliction's school  
With care each lesson gain:  
Instructed, learn each painful rule,  
Each precept sound retain.

6.

Then shall no guilty, impious deed,  
My innocence destroy;  
But wisdom teach, and virtue lead  
To happiness and joy.



he said they were both good enough for any man, but his *Boulte* wife was the most ingenious tactician and strategist, as by her wit he had been saved from imprisonment, and, perhaps, death.

#### CHARLES JAMES ANSON JARVIS

Was the second son of John Jarvis, and a soldier in the war of 1812. As Lieutenant Jarvis, he figured prominently in the battles of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane, and Chippewa. He was a thorough soldier, and, as he used to say, enjoyed a battle as he did a ball-room.

When the war was over, and the soldiers were returning to their homes, Lieut. Jarvis took up his line of march with the rest. On his way, and almost in a direct line towards his father's home, lived Dr. T. S. Wetmore, who had married his sister Elizabeth. He therefore decided to make her the first visit. In the town of Winchester, Connecticut, where she dwelt, were a great number of the old Revolutionary heroes. No sooner had he arrived than the old fellows got wind of it, and they were desirous of gathering together on a certain evening and fighting their old battles over again.

The doctor gave out a general invitation, and the old fellows answered to the call as if a trumpet had summoned them to arms. There was old Uncle Moses Hatch, tough as a maple knot and hardy as an oak; old Uncle Richard Coit, as brave as he was blasphemous; old Mr. Cone, one of the heroes of Bunker Hill, with many others of about the same stripe. Among them was a gentleman by the name of Coe, one of the very few surviving members of St. Clair's defeat, during the French war. He was a grave, solemn-looking man, but with an iron will and constitution. He looked like an old Roman in his stern dignity.

The hours flew by as the old soldiers told over their battles and hair-breadth escapes, when Coe suddenly asked Jarvis if he had ever been engaged with the Indians—if he had ever seen them in war-paint and feathers, or had ever heard the terrible-war whoop on the field of battle. Jarvis, knowing of the cruelty of the Indian, and having been an eye-witness of his barbarism, endeavored to avoid talking of the red devils, as he called them, until Coe, feeling somewhat annoyed at his silence, rallied him by telling him "he didn't believe he had ever seen an Indian." Jarvis seemed to take it good-naturedly, when, after a time, he rose unobservedly, and walking quietly around behind Coe, sounded,

with all his force, the terrible war-whoop in his ear, when Coe sprang from his chair, and, but for Jarvis catching him in his arms, would have fainted and fallen to the floor. Coe soon recovered, gave Jarvis his hand, and said: "Ah, Jarvis, you *have* been among the Indians!"

Lieut. Jarvis subsequently went to the South, and on the visit of La Fayette to this country, was leader of a military band. He composed a Quick Step in honor of the general, and it was extensively and universally popular throughout the Southern States.

He was a splendid figure of a man, tall, large, and portly, with a military bearing and manner; one of the most genial of men, and prince of good fellows.

## 58.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Samuel Jarvis,	Dec. 28, 1754	Dec. 11, 1795	Sept. 4, 1774.
177	Elizabeth Swift,	Oct. 19, 1760	May 16, 1825	
	2 children.			
178	Launcelot,	Feb. 19, 1775	Dec. 26, 1853	June 23, 1803.
179	Rebecca,			
	2d wife.			
180	Lady Frances Sophia Ligon- ier Sprattin,		Dec. 17, 1790	Dec. 13, 1785.
	2 children.			
181	Sir Samuel Ray- mond,	Feb. 26, 1786	Dec. 7, 1868	
182	Wm. Paxton,	June 26, 1788		

## SAMUEL JARVIS

Was born December 28, 1754. At the time of the Revolutionary War, he was a thorough Loyalist, and was evidently a man of influence and importance. His power must have been felt throughout the town and county where he resided, or he would not have been so hunted and persecuted. He was arrested and thrown into jail in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, where he suffered all sorts of indignities and privations. While in prison, he wrote a poem which describes his experience during these troublesome times.

He finally broke jail, but although out of his confinement, he was hunted like an outlaw, and obliged to hide in a cave to avoid his pursuers and persecutors.

Mr. Jarvis was twice married, his first wife being Miss Elizabeth Swift.

It is recorded that while standing at his door, in conversation with his brother, they were both shot at by parties opposed to them, when they both left for New York, and entered the British army, John as Commissary, and Samuel under Sir Patterson. Driven from his home and family, he naturally drifted with the British army. At the close of the war, he went to England, as private secretary to Sir Guy Carleton, as he could not remain on American soil.

On his arrival in England, his interests being identified with the mother country, he looked upon it as his future home. Here he married Lady Frances Sophia Ligonier Sprattin. The ceremony took place in St. Luke's Parish, Chelsea, December 13, 1785, Thomas Ripley, Curate, officiating.

Mr. Jarvis died in London, December 11, 1795, and was buried in All Saints' Church, Fulham, by the side of the Duke of York.

### 59.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Stephen Jarvis,	Apr. 4, 1758	Apr. 21, 1822	May 22, 1794.
183	Han'h Stebbins,	May 22, 1763.	Oct. 4, 1818	
	2 children.			
184	Nancy,	Mch. 3, 1795	Aug. 1, 1877	Jan. 23, 1820.
185	Fanny Fayer- weather,	Oct. 4, 1799	Mch. 3, 1826	Aug. 20, 1823.

### 62.

	Henry Jarvis,	Apr. 10, 1762	1840	Of Ridgefield.
186	Ann Jarvis,	Oct. 5, 1758		
	8 children.			
187	Philo,			
188	Sally,			
189	Lucretia,		1850	
190	Alfred,			
191	Henrietta,		1851	
192	Hetty,			
193	James,	Feb. 2, 1784	May 24, 1870	1807.
194	Henry,			

### 66.

	Sands Jarvis,	Feb. 21, 1770	Apr. 1, 1844	
195	Sarah Fancher,			
	8 children.			
196	Delancey,			
197	Rodney,	July 1, 1796		Feb. 25, 1830.
198	Selecta,	Mch. 17, 1797		Sept. 25, 1814.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
199	James Grant,	Dec. 4, 1799		Jan. 22, 1821.
200	Catharine,			Newman.
201	William,			Milan, Ohio.
202	Seth,	Oct. 11, 1805	Sept. 23, 1859	Dec. 4, 1828.
203	Stephen,			Pittsburgh, Pa.

**67.**

	Jesse Jarvis,	Nov. 8, 1772	Jan. 6, 1822	Merchant.
204	Margaret P. Russell, 5 children.	May 1, 1770	Mch. 9, 1849	
205	Julia,	June 30, 1799		
206	Jay,	Sept. 2, 1801	June 23, 1860	
207	Jane,	Feb. 6, 1804	Apr. 8, 1875	
208	Jeanette,	June 13, 1807	Sept. 30, 1875	
209	Catharine,	Jan. 26, 1813		

**69.**

	Stephen Jarvis,	Nov. 6, 1756	Apr. 12, 1840	Appendices L and T.
210	Amelia Glover, 6 children.	Aug. 28, 1756	Dec. 2, 1819	
211	Elizab'h Han'h,	May 9, 1784	1874	Rev. Dr. Phillips.
212	Freder'k Starr,	Aug. 4, 1786	1852	
213	Franc's Amelia,	Mar. 22, 1787	Jan. 23, 1867	July 16, 1809.
214	Rachel Isabella,	Oct. 27, 1794		
215	George Stephen Benjamin,	Apr. 21, 1797	Apr. 15, 1878	Dec. 6, 1821.
216	Wm. Botsford,	May 4, 1799	July 26, 1864	

## COLONEL STEPHEN JARVIS.

The subject of this memoir was born November 6, 1756, in Danbury, Conn. His father, Stephen Jarvis, was a farmer whose family was among the first in town. Young Stephen, in his early youth, was ambitious to obtain a classical education, but was opposed in this by his father, who limited him to the rudiments of an English education, acquired in a common school. At twelve years of age, he was taken from school and put to work on the farm. He continued thus employed until the Revolution. His father and family were loyalists, and subject to great annoyance from the patriots. About this time, young Stephen became much attached to a young lady whose name was Glover, and whom he afterwards married. This engagement was violently opposed by his father, and led to an open rupture between the father and son. Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill, 1775, a draft of militia was

made to garrison New York. Young Jarvis was drafted, and though a true loyalist, he determined to join the company to avoid the harsh treatment of his father. The resolve caused his father to relent somewhat, and he tried in vain to induce his son to allow a substitute, but finding him inflexible, he gave him some money and a horse upon his leaving for New York.

The company was detained in New York but a short time, and Stephen returned home, when a partial reconciliation took place between him and his father involving a breaking off his engagement with Miss Glover.

The condition was soon violated, and the attachment between him and the object of his affections was only strengthened by parental oppression.

Soon after the capture of New York, another draft was made, and young Jarvis, though drafted, refused to join the company, and to avoid the ill treatment of his father, and the persecutions which resulted from his loyalty, he made his escape from Danbury, and fled across the Sound in a canoe, to Long Island, and went on board a British sloop lying at Huntington. Before leaving home on this occasion, he had signalized his loyalty in company with another tory, by conveying a band of troops under command of Gov. Tryon, to destroy a large quantity of the supplies in Danbury, valued at \$80,000.<sup>1</sup> He soon found his way to New York, and joined the British army as a Sergeant, with the promise of a commission. In this subordinate position he distinguished himself, and took an active part in many skirmishes, perilous excursions and battles in and around New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. He was ambitious to deserve by his gallant conduct, the promised commission, which was delayed, for a long time, to his great vexation. His company was quartered at Richmond, S. I., during the winter of 1780, and he was one of the expedition fitted out to capture General Washington at his headquarters on the Hudson. Failing in this, the party returned to Bull's Head, and thence to Staten Island. Soon afterwards the regiment embarked for Charleston, S. C., and, after the surrender of Charleston, in May, 1780, the regiment returned to New York, and again took up quarters at Richmond, Staten Island.

Soon afterwards, an expedition was fitted out for Virginia, under the command of General Leslie, and Jarvis was detailed as Quartermaster in a troop of the 17th Light Dragoons. They put in at Nor-

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<sup>1</sup> See Sketch 255.

folk, but soon sailed to Charleston. While at Charleston, he was made a Lieutenant of a company of Dragoons, under the command of Colonel Campbell. During this campaign, he was in many perilous adventures and battles, and always departed himself with signal gallantry and bravery. Towards the end of 1782, the regiment was ordered to St. Augustine, Florida, to garrison that place, and remained there till peace was declared in 1783. In April, of that year, he obtained leave of absence to visit New York, where he arrived in May. Obtaining permission from Lord Howe, he went to Danbury, where he arrived on 20th May, and was heartily received by his friends and relatives. His father now became reconciled to his marriage with the lady of his choice, and arrangements were soon made for the wedding, but the prejudice against him as a loyalist ran so high that he was again subjected to great annoyance, and threatened with personal violence, in consequence of which, his marriage was celebrated in private, in the presence of a few friends. He was compelled to leave for New York, where his wife shortly after joined him. His pre-eminence as a loyalist rendered his stay in New York uncomfortable, and he soon resolved to join his regiment. His father came to New York and returned home with his wife, and he soon set sail for St. Augustine, where his stay was short, for the British troops, under the treaty of peace, soon evacuated that place, and in October, 1783, sailed for Halifax.

His regiment was soon disbanded, and he returned to New York, where he arrived on the day the British army left that city. Lieutenant Jarvis made up his mind to return to Halifax to reside, and immediately applied to General Washington for a permit to go into the country to visit his friends. General Washington received him kindly, but could not give him the permit, as he had resigned his commission; he however gave the young officer directions how to accomplish his object. After a few days delay in New York, he supplied himself with a stock of tea and sugar for the winter, and left for Reading, Conn., where he met his wife in the family of his brother, and with her proceeded to Danbury, where they spent the winter in quiet. Early in the spring of 1784, he was again subjected to personal annoyance, and threatened with violence. He remained in Danbury, however, till his wife recovered from her confinement. Leaving his wife and infant daughter with his father, he sailed for St. John, and thence to Fredericton, where he purchased some land, and made arrangements for building a house for his future residence in the coming spring. He soon returned



to St. John, and spent some time with his uncle (Munson Jarvis), who was engaged in business as a hardware merchant. He not long afterwards sailed for Connecticut in a vessel belonging to his uncle, and landing at Stamford, immediately hired a horse, and the same day set off to join his wife and child, whom he found at Newtown. After a short visit with his relatives and friends at Danbury, he went with his family to Reading and took up his winter quarters with his brother.

Early in the spring of 1785, he left Reading, and on 15th June, with his family, landed at Fredericton with only one-half guinea in his purse, and one year's half pay to draw for his current expenses. At St. John, he purchased a small stock of goods from his uncle, which he took to Fredericton. His house was not yet built, and himself, wife, and child suffered great privations till October, when he got into his new house. He resided in this place from 1785 to 1809, and during this long residence he held successively the commission of Captain, Major of Brigade, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Colonel, besides the office of Post-master. He was prosperous in his business, and acquired considerable real estate, but met with some heavy losses. In 1807 an engagement took place between a British vessel and the United States ship "Chesapeake," which threatened a rupture between the two governments. Colonel Jarvis immediately tendered his services in case of necessity, which were thankfully received and accepted, but when the militia was called out, another officer was placed in command. This slight so exasperated Colonel Jarvis, that he determined to leave the Province and move to Upper Canada. For this purpose he visited that Province, and decided to settle at York. He at once returned to New Brunswick, and commenced arranging his business preparatory to removal. His friends at first were opposed to this step, but, finally, consented, and, leaving Fredericton on 30th June, 1809, after a long and weary journey, stopping at Quebec and Montreal, arrived at York on the 28th August. On his way, he left his youngest daughter at Quebec, where she married Major Maule, of the 104th regiment. At Montreal he purchased supplies for house-keeping. At York he engaged in a public office at £100 per annum, until he could get a location of 1,200 acres of Government lands for himself, and four hundred acres for his oldest son. The purchase of his house and furniture, and fees for locating his lands exhausted all his ready money, and his half pay and small salary of £100 were all the means of support until the war of 1812, when

the Americans invaded Canada. During the war he supported his family upon these sources of income, and some commissions which he received for the management of estates of non-residents.

He was again appointed Adjutant-General of the militia, and served until York was captured by the United States troops and he was taken prisoner. After the capture of York, he retired from his military duty, and engaged in business as a commission broker, and was successful in his new avocation. Having acquired a capital of £500, he purchased goods in Montreal and commenced business in Toronto as a merchant; but the peace of 1815 found him in possession of a large stock, upon which the depreciation was so great that he was obliged to sell all his real estate to pay off his debts, and he was again reduced to his half-pay for the support of his family. Upon the retirement of Governor Gore, Colonel Smith succeeded him as Administrator of the Government, who gave his old friend, Colonel Jarvis, the Registry Office of the Home District, with £150 per annum; which, with the salary of his youngest son (£150) made his annual income £300, and enabled him to provide a comfortable house and lot, and he and his son lived together till 1825, when, at the age of 69, his health failed him, and it became necessary that he should change his mode of life. He therefore offered to resign his office in favor of his son. This was objected to, but with the consent of the government, his son effected an exchange of offices with the High Sheriff, to whom Colonel Jarvis resigned his office as Registrar, and his son, William Botsford Jarvis, became High Sheriff. At the advanced age of 70, Colonel Jarvis retired from active life, and, in the enjoyment of good health, lived among his children till his death at Toronto in 1840, aged 84 years.

Colonel Jarvis was possessed of a noble nature, genial disposition, and elegant manners. True to his convictions, he was firm and decided in his intercourse among men. As a soldier he was generous and brave, and in all the thrilling incidents of his long and eventful life, he never stooped to evasive or dishonorable conduct. Though sometimes impulsive, his religious convictions were firmly settled, and exerted a controlling influence over all his actions.—[See Sketch 90.]

## 70.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Samuel Jarvis,	Oct. 20, 1758	May 23, 1839	Dec. 7, 1780.
217	Abigail Sanford.			
	8 children.			

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
218	Samuel, }	July 28, 1782	June 22, 1851	Twins.
219	Abigail, }	July 28, 1782	Mch. 12, 1868	
220	Benj. Sturges,	April 13, 1784	Dec. 24, 1840	
221	Eli Starr,	Jan. 23, 1786		
222	Henry,	April 26, 1788	Mch. 19, 1842	
223	Sarah,	Aug. 24, 1791		Mch. 11, 1811.
224	Wm. Augustus,	Dec. 19, 1793		
225	Amelia,	Mch. 2, 1796	Nov. 6, 1871	

**71.**

	Mary Jarvis,	Nov. 20, 1760	Sept. 26, 1845	
226	John Rider,	Mch. 28, 1761	Jan. 15, 1833	
	9 children.			
227	John,	Dec. 2, 1784	Sept. 26, 1849	
228	Mary (Polly),	Sept. 21, 1786	Feb. 5, 1861	
229	Stephen,	Nov. 1, 1788	Sept. 1864	
230	Rachel,	Sept. 11, 1790	June 14, 1865	
231	Ralph,	July 11, 1793	Aug. 27, 1841	
232	George,	June 9, 1796	Oct. 1843	
233	Wm. Harvey, }	Aug. 4, 1798	Oct. 11, 1854	Twins.
234	Hannah, }	Aug. 4, 1798	June 1868	
235	Charles,	Jan. 24, 1801	Nov. 1870	

**72.**

	Rachel Jarvis,	Oct. 12, 1762	Feb. 27, 1846	
236	Sol. Hitchcock, <sup>1</sup>		Sept. 14, 1877	Buried Sharon, Ct.

**73.**

	Abigail Jarvis,	Aug. 16, 1764	Jan. 22, 1810	January, 1783.
237	Francis Knapp,	1765	Jan. 11, 1834	
	10 children.			
238	William Jarvis,	Oct. 5, 1783	Dec. 16, 1821	Lydia Davey, Gt. Barrington, Mass.
239	Fanny,	Sept. 7, 1785	Oct. 27, 1807	
240	Comfort Starr,	Oct. 18, 1787	July 27, 1865	Dec. 25, 1810; Oct. 23, 1816.
241	Emma,	Oct. 20, 1789	Feb. 19, 1814	Cook Taylor.
242	Amelia,	April 6, 1792		1812.
243	Rebecca,	Aug. 11, 1794	Jan. 26, 1819	Pyncheon of Great Barrington, Mass.
244	Evelina,	June 11, 1797	July 25, 1829	Quigley of Cleveland, Ohio.
245	Abigail J., <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 30, 1800		

<sup>1</sup> Had a step daughter (Sarah), who married Rev. Geo. B. Andrews, D.D., an Episcopal clergyman. He died at Wappinger Falls.

<sup>2</sup> Abigail married Geo. Hawes of North Canaan, depot agent at Housatonic, Mass. Had two children, Stephen Starr and Sarah Maria.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
246	George F.,	Jan. 24, 1803	Jan. 14, 1875	April 16, 1834, to A. A. Curtis. <sup>1</sup>
247	Harriet Lowndes,	Aug. 27, 1805		Chas. Lewis of No. Canada. No children.

## 74.

	Betsey Jarvis, <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 11, 1766	May 30, 1813	1791
248	Jed. Wellman, Jr.,	Dec. 11, 1762	Feb. 3, 1858	Born Danvers, Mass. 5 children.
249	Wm. Watson,	Aug. 5, 1793	July 22, 1870	April 13, 1817.
250	Caroline,	1795	1825	
251	Betsey Ann,	1799		Nov. 3, 1822.
252	Twin brother, }	1804	In infancy.	
253	Frederick, }	1804	1835	Drowned in Gulf Mexico, off Rio Grande.

## 75.

	Eli Jarvis,	May 23, 1768	May 14, 1854	
254	Polly Bull,	Sept. 12, 1771	Dec. 15, 1828	9 children.
255	Adaline Ursula, <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 9, 1800		
256	Mary Amelia,	June 26, 1801	May 4, 1842	
257	William Bull,	Oct. 13, 1802	Oct. 31, 1871	Sarah Lawson of Po'keepsic. One dau.
258	Julia Ann,	Mch. 26, 1803	Sept. 8, 1804	
259	Julia Ann 2d,	April 13, 1806		John Barlow. Had 2 sons, William Henry and Geo. Jarvis.

<sup>1</sup> Had two sons, T. S. and Geo. Francis.

<sup>2</sup> Betsey died in New York, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard near the northwest corner of the church.

<sup>3</sup> He married for his second wife the widow of Wooster Camp of Brookfield, Conn. She died in 1839. He died at his daughter's (Mrs. Camp) at Marietta, Jackson Co., Michigan, Feb. 3, 1858, aged 95 years, 1 month, and 20 days.

<sup>4</sup> Adaline married Zachariah Day Fuller of Kent. Her second husband was Frederick Mesick. Has one daughter, Mary Ingraham Fuller.

We extract the following interesting anecdote of Revolutionary times, from a letter written by Mrs. Mesick, who says that she has often heard her father relate it: "On the day before the British came into Danbury, my father, who was then but ten years old, yoked the oxen before the cart and took the family and all valuables to a place called the Boggs, five miles out on a small farm belonging to my grandfather, and thereby escaped the horrors which those who remained witnessed. There were a number of houses burned, but they did not disturb my grandfather, except to steal his saddle and break a looking-glass. They called him a Tory. The Episcopal church was filled with pork and provisions, and set on fire, and the grease ran in the street like water." [See sketch 69.]

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
260	Phil'r Robinson,	Oct. 31, 1808		
261	Stephen Starr,	Dec. 25, 1811		Nov. 24, 1835.
262	Sarah Hitchcock,	Jan. 8, 1813		
263	Infant,	Dec. 17, 1816		

**79.**

	Betsey Jarvis,	Sept. 10, 1761	Oct. 1827	
264	Jacob Osborn, 8 children.	Sept. 20, 1757	Oct. 13, 1814	
265	Lewis,	Jan. 26, 1783		
266	Frederick,	Sept. 12, 1785	Aug. 30, 1803	
267	Maria,	May 26, 1788	Mch. 28, 1867	Mch. 24, 1811, to Eseek Kellogg.
268	William,	June 9, 1790	1867	April 3, 1814, to Jemima Kellogg.
269	Charles,	Aug. 17, 1792	Mch. 18, 1869	May, 1816; Apr., 1829.
270	Geo. Oglevie,	Feb. 23, 1795	Mch. 3, 1796	
271	George,	Nov. 21, 1797	Jan. 10, 1798	
272	Eliza Ann,	April 26, 1802		Jacob Dauchy.

**81.**

	Samuel Jarvis,	Sept. 16, 1764	June 10, 1852	1798.
273	Percey Ranny, 8 children.		Dec. 3, 1866	
274	Julia Ann,	1800	In infancy.	
275	Hannah,	1802	Mch. 27, 1855	1837, Dr. Wright.
276	Ann Eliza,	1804		Mch. 29, 1856, to Dudley Chapman.
277	Mary,	1806		Dec. 12, 1833.
278	Angelina,	1808	Mch. 13, 1866	1844.
279	Augusta,	1811		1838.
280	Willet,	1813		Anna Hiles.
281	Harriet Amelia,	1818	Aug. 27, 1869	1841, to Dr. S. Hannahs.

**82.**

	William Jarvis,	Jan. 12, 1771	April 2, 1847	
282	Marg. Elliot Amos, 7 children.	Apr. 2, 1793	June 20, 1868	
283	Jane Mercer,	Feb. 25, 1818	Feb. 10, 1846	
284	Geo. William,	July 17, 1819		
285	Charles Mercer,	June 14, 1821	Sept. 20, 1822	
286	Mary Elizabeth,	Dec. 23, 1824		
287	Walter Scott,	Mch. 14, 1827		

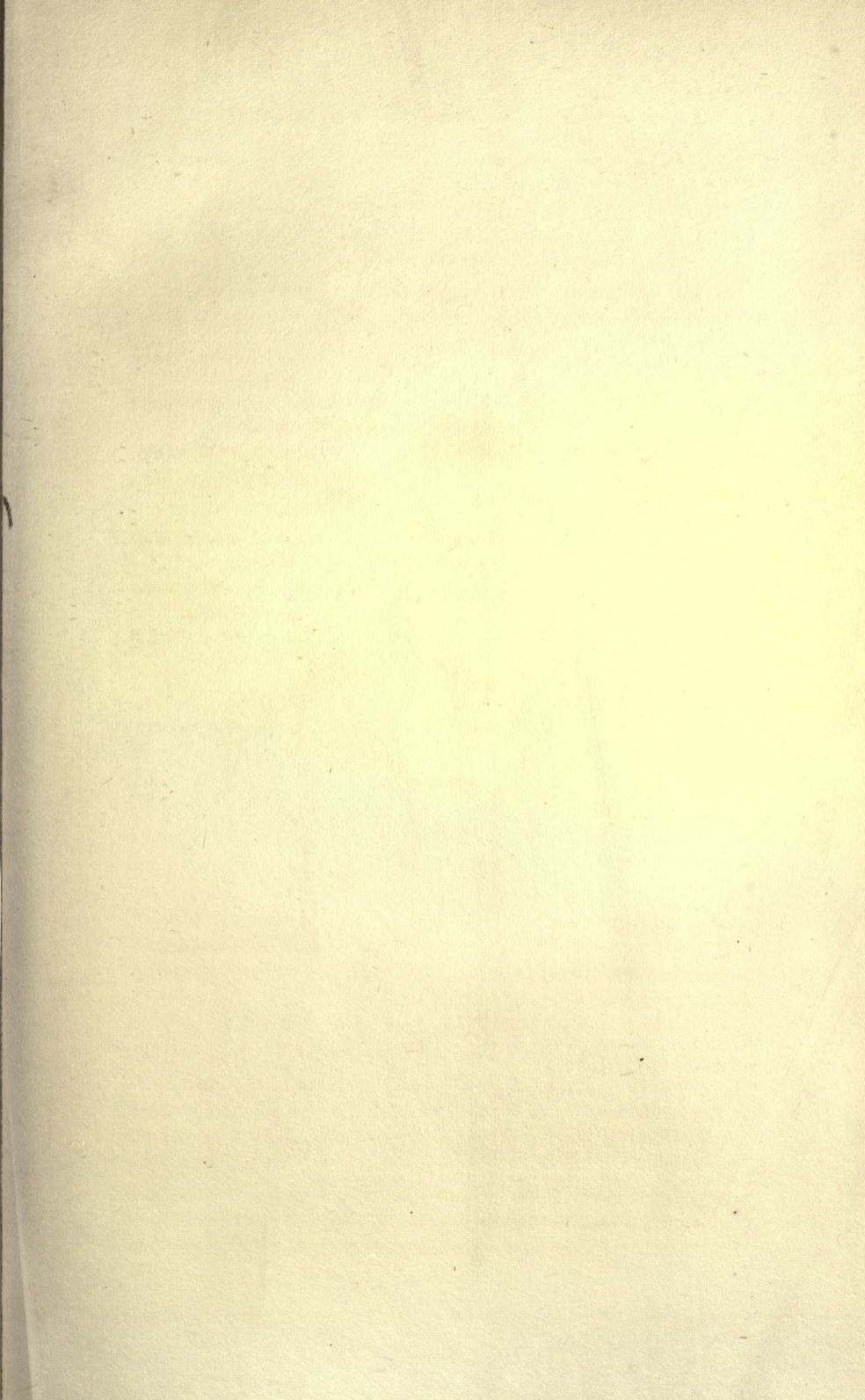
<sup>1</sup> Married Maria B—. Had one son, Homer Sturtevant. His second wife was Eliza Crosley. Had one daughter, Maria Eliza.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
288	Margaret Emma,	Feb. 7, 1829		
289	Anna,	Dec. 6, 1832	Mch. 14, 1833	
<b>83.</b>				
	Nathan Jarvis,	Jan. 19, 1773	Aug. 16, 1862	1802.
290	Bets'y Sandford, 11 children.	Nov. 25, 1782	Sept. 1864	
291	Fred'k Sandford,	Nov. 25, 1803		Sept., 1835, to Nancy Hubbard.
292	Mary Ann,	Oct. 6, 1805		Nov. 2, 1830, to Sam'l Church.
293	Elizabeth,	Sept. 11, 1807		Apr. 20, 1832, to Sol. C. Taylor.
294	Jane Maria,	Nov. 28, 1808	Oct. 16, 1867	
295	William Henry,	June 6, 1810	Aug. 12, 1813	
296	Esther Lucretia,	Feb. 4, 1813		Dec. 30, 1838, to Wm. St. John.
297	Rachel,	Jan. 29, 1815		June 29, 1846, to Bradley O. Banks.
298	William Oliver,	Nov. 28, 1816	April 25, 1847	April, 1840, to Sarah Mitchell.
299	Catharine,	Sept. 12, 1818		
300	John Henry,	Mch. 18, 1821		
301	Charles,	Aug. 19, 1826		To Margaret Baker.

**88.**

	Samuel Farmar Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 20, 1786	Mch. 26, 1851	July 3, 1810.
302	Sarah McCurdy Hart, <sup>2</sup> 6 children.	1787	Dec. 28, 1863	
303	John Abram,	Mch. 5, 1814	June 2, 1834	Midship. U. S. N. d. in Marseilles.
304	Jeanette Hart,	Aug. 16, 1816		m. O. B. Loomis.
305	Ann Christina Farmar,	Mch. 18, 1819		Dec., 1845.
306	Samuel Farmar,	Aug. 6, 1823	Dec. 1823	
307	Samuel Farmar, 2d,	Aug. 3, 1825		Aug. 25, 1858.
308	Sarah Elizabeth Marie Antoi- nette,	June 2, 1827		June 5, 1849.

<sup>1</sup> Interred in vault in Trinity church-yard, New York.<sup>2</sup> Interred in Hart plat, Saybrook, Conn.





SAMUEL FARNHAM JARVIS, S.T.D. LL.D.



## SAMUEL FARMAR JARVIS.

[The following sketch of the life of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Farmer Jarvis, was written for this work by the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut, who was the pupil in theology of Dr. Jarvis, afterwards his assistant in the church at Middletown, and his most intimate, loved, and trusted friend.]

Samuel Farmar Jarvis was born at Middletown, Connecticut, Jan. 20, 1786. He was the second and only surviving son—the youngest child—of the Rt. Rev. Abraham Jarvis, the second Bishop of Connecticut. At the time of his birth his father was rector of Christ Church, Middletown, a position which he held from 1764 to 1799.

The early studies of Mr. Jarvis were under his father's roof and instruction. But in 1798 he was put under the care of that distinguished scholar and instructor, Dr. John Bowden, at Cheshire Academy. He entered Yale College in 1802, becoming a member of the sophomore class, and was graduated with honors in 1805.

The late Professor Silliman says of him: "I was absent in England during most of the year that he graduated, but I have a distinct recollection of him as a superior scholar, especially in classical literature." And a classmate, Dr. J. M. Whiton, bears similar testimony. "In all the departments of learning he was highly respectable, but excelled most in belles-lettres. In strength of intellect he was possibly exceeded by some in the class; in delicacy of taste, in incessant diligence, and patience of investigation, by none." Most truly and entirely was "the boy the father of the man."

He was ordained to the diaconate by his father, in Trinity Church, New Haven, March 18, 1810, and advanced to the priesthood in the same church, April 5, 1811. His earliest parochial charge was St. Michael's, Bloomingdale, in the diocese of New York; this charge was assumed by him in the same year in which he was ordained to the priesthood, and he held it in conjunction with the rectorship of St. James's Church—which he took in 1813 till May 1819. He resigned this double cure in order to accept a professorship in the General Theological Seminary, then established in the city of New York. Of his occupancy of this professorship one has well said, "This post he occupied but a short time, but those who sat under his instructions at that day, still bear lively witness to his ripe scholarship, his entire devotion to the duties of his profession, his warm sympathies with his pupils, the dignity and gracefulness of manners which marked his intercourse with

all, and which, we may add, he never laid aside, but carried with him to the close of his life."

In 1820 he was called to be the first rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, and here he remained till 1826. Up to the time of his going to Boston, the most important of his publications were, a sermon on the unity of the church, 1816; a letter to the chiefs of the Onondaga Indians, 1817; and a discourse on the religion of the Indian tribes of North America, 1819. During his residence in Boston, he was one of the editors of the *Gospel Advocate*, established in 1821. Among his many valuable contributions to this periodical, his review of Mr. Webster's oration at Plymouth deserves especial notice. It was one of the earliest attempts to confront the Puritan romance with the facts of history. He also published, in 1822, a sermon on regeneration, which is worthy to rank with Waterland's Treatise on that subject.

In 1826 he resigned his rectorship, and went, with his family, to Europe, where he remained nine years, till 1835. It was during these years that he collected that noble library which so markedly exhibited his extensive learning, and thorough knowledge of books. The writer of this sketch well remembers the eager delight with which the late Chancellor Kent, on one occasion, looked over its stores, and the pleasure he expressed on taking into his hands the copy of the Theodosian Code, used by Gibbon in writing his great history.

Dr. Jarvis—for that title had been deservedly conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1819—gave most of his time in Europe to study "with a view of qualifying himself more perfectly for works which he had projected for the benefit of the Church."

This did not, however, withdraw him from ministerial duty when the opportunity for it came. He officiated in public services and pastoral work in different places. And from one congregation, especially, he received as a testimony to his faithful care, a beautifully wrought paten and chalice, which are now in the possession of his son.

Six years of his stay abroad were spent in Italy; and from his habits of careful and systematic observation, and the opportunities of acquaintance and intercourse with scholars and ecclesiastics, they led to a thorough and intelligent comprehension of the social and religious condition of the continent of Europe. No man of his own time was, few men of any time have been, better informed than

he was in all matters relating to the practical working of the Roman Church.

Returning to his native country in 1835, he at once assumed the position of professor of Oriental Literature in Trinity College; adding to the duties of his professorship the care of two or three students in theology. A sermon on Christian Unity, preached before the Board of Missions in 1836, and an address to the citizens of Hartford on Birthday of Linnæus, in the same year, were his principal publications during his tenure of office in Trinity College. He was, however, especially in the researches connected with the elaborate and valuable notes to the sermon above mentioned, continuing his careful and thorough preparation for his proposed historical work.

In 1837, he resigned his professorship, and became rector of Christ Church in his native town, and in the same year received from Trinity College the degree of LL.D. In 1838, he was appointed by the General Convention, historiographer of the Church, and began to bring his previous and preparatory labors into actual shape. He was, however, so thoroughly conscientious, and entertained so high a sense of what an author owes to his readers, that he could not work rapidly. One who knew him intimately says: "I once ventured to expostulate with him on the immense labor he went through with in reverifying references. But his reply was, that a writer was bound, at whatever expense of time and exertion, not only to avoid second-hand references, but also to insure absolute correctness. It was a conscience with him." Such painstaking honesty, which spares no labor and shrinks from no burden, is not, perhaps, popularly esteemed in our day, but it will always receive the reverent honor of the "fit audience though few."

"Dr. Jarvis felt that in writing the history of the Church, two points demanded his first attention: one, to trace the development of the Plan of Redemption previous to the Nativity of Christ; and then to ascertain the exact dates of His Birth and Death." He turned his attention first to the second of these topics, and his labors resulted in *A Chronological Introduction to the History of the Church*, published in 1845. Whether the conclusions of this work are or are not accepted, no one can fail to recognize the amount of laborious research and the extended learning which it exhibits. It has been said that when, on its reception in the mother country, the question was asked, at Oxford, "Who shall review it?" one who had been examining it replied, "There are but two men in England who are capable of reviewing it."

Several years before the publication of this volume—in 1842—Dr. Jarvis had resigned the rectorship of the parish in Middletown.

He spoke of "domestic calamities" as the chief cause of his resignation. Of these no more need here be said—though so much could be said—than that in the investigation which grew out of them, the truly high-minded and honorable chairman of the investigating committee declared that "he had never known a public man pass through such an ordeal so perfectly unscathed."

His release from parochial charge did not, however, leave Dr. Jarvis free to prosecute his historical labors without interruption. There were calls made upon him in various directions, and those calls involved loss of time in answering them.

He was a trustee of Trinity College, and of the General Theological Seminary; secretary and treasurer of the Christian Knowledge Society; a member and secretary of the Standing Committee of Connecticut; and a deputy from that Diocese to the General Conventions of 1844, 1847, and 1850.

Then, his easiness of access, and the readiness with which he responded to all calls upon his time and pen, led to many other interruptions of his labors. "Now he was called off to write a book or a pamphlet on the Roman controversy; now to prepare a sermon on some specially important topic; and continually to reply to letters asking advice or information, in doing which he was obliged to enter on laborious researches, and to sum up results in an elaborate way." During the period now under review, besides sermons printed in this country and in England, he published Discourses on Prophecy, with an Appendix, being a refutation of Millerism, 1843; No Union with Rome, 1843; an edition of Dr. Hartwell Horne's Mariolatry, 1844; A Synoptical Table of Egyptian and Sacred History, 1846; The Colonies of Heaven, a Convention Sermon, 1846; A Reply to Milner's End of Controversy, 1847; and A Voice from Connecticut, occasioned by the late Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of North Carolina, 1849. And all this while his great work was going on, so that Vol. I of his proposed History—The Church of the Redeemed—was published in 1850.

Nor was this all. Scarcely "had he resigned his charge in Middletown when he began to do missionary duty at a small station which he himself established in the neighborhood. This he continued to serve, with only interruptions occasioned by his necessary absences, till within a few months of his death. For some

years, he usually walked the distance between his home and this station—several miles—undeterred by weather or any other cause.”

This life of untiring industry and conscientious labor went on, with no continuous interruption but that of a visit to England in 1844, until 1850. In the autumn of that year, symptoms of disease began to manifest themselves. No treatment succeeded in removing them, and he died at Middletown, March 26, 1851.

One who was his pupil, and who was honored with his friendship, has written words which shall close this brief sketch of a useful, faithful, and honored life.

“As a preacher, Dr. Jarvis was remarkable for the clear and elegant style in which he set forth weighty truths. Few men ever wrote purer English. None ever put more matter into their sermons. His manner in the pulpit was grave and dignified. He used but little gesture, though the tones of his voice were earnest and solemn.

“Any one meeting Dr. Jarvis, in any company, would mark him at once as an ecclesiastic and a scholar, and would be attracted by his courteous and even courtly bearing. Intercourse and familiarity presented him as one of the most transparent and guileless of men. And notwithstanding the bitter trials through which he passed, and the harsh lessons which he learned of the danger of relying on anything human, he retained these characteristics to the last. ‘I would rather,’ he once said in a letter to me, ‘be deceived every hour of every day, than to live in such a state of suspicion and distrust of everybody as ——— does.’ It was honest sincerity of heart and purpose, anticipating that in others of which it was conscious in itself, and this was accompanied with a most complete submission to and faith in the will and wisdom of God. I had once written to him to the effect that he seemed to have attained entire trust in God’s overruling care. ‘Not entire,’ was his reply, ‘for then I should not only be submissive, but should not even feel *anxious*: this I have not reached.’

“It was my privilege to be with him almost constantly during the closing scenes of his life, and they have left with me a memory which can never pass away. Such details are too sacred to be lightly touched for every eye, or spoken in every ear. The last Communion, when his children and his pupils knelt around his bed, and when every word of prayer and praise came full from his wasted lips, was a service from which it seemed hard to come back to the ordinary things of life. And it was easy here, as at

all other times, to see his hopes and comforts were found only in the Merits and the Blood of Him whose servant and minister he was."

Dr. Jarvis was married, July 3, 1810, to Sarah McCurdy, daughter of Elisha Hart, Esq., of Saybrook. Six children were the issue of this marriage.

## 90.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Noah Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	July 22, 1768	Aug. 11, 1842	Mch. 17, 1791.
310	Elizabeth White,	Dec. 12, 1770	July 15, 1840	
	9 children.			
311	Elizabeth,	Mch. 8, 1792		Mch. 28, 1811.
312	Huldah,	Apr. 9, 1794	Sept. 18, 1827	May 18, 1816.
313	James,	Apr. 21, 1796	Feb. 3, 1844	
314	LeGrand,	June 17, 1797	Apr. 9, 1825	
315	Julia Ann,	Dec. 14, 1799	Mch. 19, 1878	Mch. 2, 1869. Thomas Besant.
316	Mary Esther,	Sept. 2, 1802	Jan. 24, 1861	
317	Elijah Albert,	Oct. 6, 1804	June 5, 1864	
318	George,	Sept. 5, 1808	Jan. 7, 1835	
319	Chas. Abraham,	Oct. 26, 1810	Nov. 22, 1866	

## NOAH JARVIS

Was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 22, 1768.

His noble qualities of mind and heart, conspicuous in his domestic relations, could only be realized by an inmate of his family. In that charmed circle he was ever the kind and devoted husband, the affectionate father, the guide and protector of his children, beloved and venerated by them all. Of a cheerful and genial disposition, the youngest child could approach him, assured of his parental kindness and sympathy, while his pure example and unaffected dignity of deportment suppressed all undue familiarity.

Gifted with fine conversational powers, he had a keen sense of wit and humor, and was the very soul of that innocent conviviality that sheds such a cheerful influence and lustre over the endearments of home. Although dignified in his manner, affable and courteous to an eminent degree, he enjoyed a joke immensely. He was a true-hearted American, and loved the land of his birth, the glorious land of Washington. His cousin, Colonel Stephen Jarvis, was a staunch Royalist, and after seven years' service in the King's army, had taken up his residence in Canada. They fre-

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch No. 69.



Your friend  
*N. Morris:*





quently met, but never without an interchange of sentiment in regard to country and political preference. Their criminations and recriminations were as good-natured as they were earnest, and the laugh around the domestic circle was loud and hearty at the rattling remarks and jokes made at the expense of each other.

About the year 1820, the Colonel visited his "rebel" cousin, Noah, and they had a very interesting time; but notwithstanding all this happiness at again meeting each other, the old subject was revived and the wordy feud went on with the same earnestness and good nature as ever.

It was in the early morning, the old topic in the ascendant, when Noah, anticipating the ring of the breakfast-bell, asked the Colonel if he ever took a morning bitter. The Colonel replied that he did occasionally, but not as a regular thing. He would, however, on this particular occasion be gratified to join his cousin in a friendly libation. Noah led him into his parlor, where he had, hanging between the windows, elegantly framed and in large, bold type, "THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE." He pointed it out to the Colonel, saying as he did so, "There, my royal cousin, I think, is a dram *bitter* enough for you." The Colonel looked at it, retorting good-naturedly, "Ha! ha! that's it, is it, you rebel?" The dram was, indeed, *bitter* enough for the palate of his royal cousin.

Again, in the summer of 1824, the Colonel, still alive to his old and darling subject, wrote to his "rebel" cousin a letter, in which he said in a bold hand, "This is the birthday of my royal master, King George the Third," giving the date, also, of the reign of his regal majesty, and adding some very laudatory remarks of the ruling monarch. Noah waited to reply until the following 25th of November, when he wrote to his royalist cousin as follows: "This is the return of that glorious day when the infernal lobster-backs left this city and country, thank God, never to return!" And thus went on this pleasant warfare until 1840, when the good old Colonel "was gathered to his fathers."

It is indeed pleasant to review the character of such a man as the subject of our present memoir, a man so universally beloved and respected, one who, through the changing scenes of a busy life, and fluctuations of trade and commercial interests, never varied from the strictest rules of honesty and integrity. He was a man of fine literary attainments and cultivated taste, and enjoyed the society of men of culture and refinement. He was a sincere and faithful friend, ever ready to help the deserving.

Soon after he became a resident of New York, he was the trustee, friend, and adviser of the Patroon of Albany, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, and managed his large estate, scattered throughout the different wards of the city. He also took charge of other estates, among which were those of Gov. Morgan Lewis, and the Hon. Robert Kennedy of England.

About the year 1811 he received the appointment of Collector of Assessments, and held the office 17 years. He collected millions of money with such fidelity that, on the resignation of his office and final adjustment of his accounts, the Board of Aldermen, through an appointed committee, resolved to cancel the bonds that had been given from time to time by Mr. Jarvis, stating "that having been debited with the whole amount of every assessment placed in his hands, *he has paid over and accounted for every cent of the same.*" They did this to show their perfect satisfaction with his management of public affairs and as an indorsement of his unwavering integrity.

The following extract from a letter of a relative of Mr. Jarvis is a graceful tribute of respect to his uncle: "I well remember uncle Noah, whom I have always considered as my second father, the best friend I ever had, and how gratified he was with the act of the corporation regarding his bonds. I cherish a grateful remembrance of his partial adoption of me, his starting me in business, his judicious advice and his continued assistance until I was able to take care of myself."

In this connection, it is pleasant to recall the sterling honesty and integrity of his son, Charles A. Jarvis, who, in his business relations, strongly resembled his father. Left sole executor through the death of the two seniors, he carried out the spirit of his father's will to the letter, never deviating through all the fluctuations of his own business, nor touching a dollar through all the commercial crises that were so often trying the merchant and the trader. Indeed, by his careful management investments were more than doubled in amount and value.

Mr. Noah Jarvis died in 1842, bequeathing to his relatives the richest of all legacies, a good name and an unsullied reputation.

## 92.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Elijah Jarvis,	Mch. 18, 1772	Oct. 5, 1801	} Buried in Poplar Plains, Westport, Ct.
	320 Betsy Chapman,	Mch. 24, 1772	Oct. 12, 1801	
	2 children.			

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
321	Elizabeth,	1798		
322	Nelson Jarvis,	Aug. 15, 1800	Jan. 8, 1863	Sept. 8, 1822. Nov. 25, 1825.

## 93.

	Stephen Jarvis,	Nov. 13, 1774	Oct. 26, 1825	Oct. 20, 1803.
323	Mary Ann Atwater,	July 14, 1779	Aug. 29, 1858	
	11 children.			
324	George Atwater,	Oct. 20, 1804	Oct. 10, 1805	
325	Geo. Atwater, 2d,	Mch. 9, 1806		
326	Mary Ann,	Sept. 4, 1809		
327	Hezekiah Nash,	Mch. 9, 1811	Oct. 19, 1814	
328	Benj. Atwater,	Feb. 11, 1813		Dec. 7, 1847.
329	Caroline Eliz'h,	Dec. 28, 1814	Jan. 19, 1840	
330	Sarah Maria,	Feb. 3, 1817		Jan. 14, 1841.
331	Eunice Amelia,	Jan. 24, 1819		
332	Harriet Augusta,	Jan. 21, 1821		
333	Hez. Nash, 2d,	Mch. 24, 1823		Nov. 16, 1852. Dec. 28, 1872.
334	Stephen,	Jan. 18, 1826	Aug. 18, 1826	

## STEPHEN JARVIS,

Son of Hezekiah Jarvis, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, November 13, 1774.

Early in life he removed to Cheshire, where he worked at his trade, which was that of a carpenter and cabinet-maker.

On the 20th October, 1803, he married Mary Ann Atwater, with whom he lived most happily during the remainder of his life, and who bore him a numerous family of children. He was a worthy and prominent man in the town, and was often chosen to places of trust, which he filled successfully, and with unwavering fidelity.

In 1813, he purchased of the Rev. Samuel Farmar Jarvis, D.D., LL.D., the dwelling of the late Bishop Jarvis. In this house were passed many pleasant years among his children, cheerful relatives, and friends, and in this venerable dwelling the good man sank to rest, believing and trusting in a higher and a better life. To those who survive, there is not only a sad, but pleasing satisfaction in recalling the memories that cluster around this cherished old home-  
stead.

Mr. Jarvis was devoted to the doctrines and services of the Episcopal Church, in which he was educated.

He was often a delegate to the Diocesan Convention, and was,

for many years, Warden and Treasurer of St. Peter's Church, Cheshire. A kind and affectionate husband and father, a firm and steadfast friend, a wise counselor, and an honorable man, he truly exemplified the saying, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

## 96.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Samuel Jarvis,	Oct. 9, 1779	Oct. 29, 1857	Sept. 2, 1804.
335	Huldah White,	July 6, 1785	Feb. 5, 1865	
	8 children.			
336	Sarah Ann,	June 21, 1805		May 17, 1825.
337	Mary,	Sept. 14, 1808	Jan. 23, 1854	Apr. 5, 1831, to Henry J. Sanford.
338	Elizabeth,	Nov. 15, 1811		Nov. 29, 1836.
339	Catharine Amel.	Apr. 1813	July 28, 1834	Sept. 1, 1833.
340	James White,	1817	July, 1819	
341	Frances Huldah,	Sept. 27, 1819	May, 1832	
342	Harriet Rebec'a,	Dec. 1, 1823	Dec. 15, 1835	
343	Maria,	Apr. 14, 1826	June 21, 1826	

## SAMUEL JARVIS,

Son of the late Hezekiah Jarvis, was born Oct. 9, 1779, and died Oct. 29, 1857. He was a man of quiet and retiring habits, but with excellent business capacity. He was a merchant tailor, and his store was, for many years, on the ground on which the Custom House now stands, in Wall street, New York.

Mr. Jarvis was most exemplary in his domestic duties, a good husband, a kind father, and a pleasant neighbor. He was a thorough Episcopalian, and, for many years, a member, communicant, and vestryman of Zion Church, New York.

## 99.

	Charles Jarvis,	Mch. 28, 1785	Nov. 5, 1846	Apr. 12, 1808.
344	Sarah Ann Whit-			
	lock,	May 30, 1790	July 1, 1859	
	6 children.			
345	Abraham,	Jan. 28, 1809		
346	Henry W.,	Dec. 9, 1811		Twins.
347	Henrietta S.,	Dec. 9, 1811	Feb. 22, 1877	Apr. 18, 1830.
348	William,	Jan. 30, 1813		May 26, 1846.
349	Sarah A.,	Nov. 1, 1814	Nov. 14, 1814	
350	Samuel,	June 12, 1818	May. 2, 1833	





Very truly & affectionately Yours,  
W<sup>m</sup> Jarvis

## 103.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Rev. Wm. Jarvis,	Feb. 29, 1796	Oct. 3, 1871	Dec. 22, 1825, by Bishop Brownell.
351	Elizabeth Miller Hart,	June 22, 1798		
	9 children.			
352	Elizabeth Hart,	Oct. 5, 1826		June 5, 1856.
353	Hetty Hart,	Feb. 28, 1828		Dec. 5, 1867.
354	Richard Wm. Hart,	Nov. 30, 1829		
355	Frances Amelia,	July 30, 1831	Mch. 1, 1843	
356	Frederica Augusta,	Apr. 3, 1833	Oct. 2, 1841	
357	Mary Louisa,	Jan. 8, 1835		Sept. 26, 1855.
358	John Samuel,	May 6, 1837	July 27, 1866	
359	Wm. Kemper,	Jan. 8, 1839	June 11, 1842	
360	Ed. Bucking'm,	June 14, 1840	June 8, 1842	

## REV. WILLIAM JARVIS

Was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, on the 29th of February, 1796, and was the youngest and thirteenth child of Hezekiah Jarvis. His birthday being on the 29th of February, and it being leap year, Mr. Jarvis was eight years old before he had one of these natal days, and had but seventeen in all. He died on the 3d of October, 1871, aged 75 years and seven months.

His mother's maiden name was Sarah Whitney, a daughter of Mr. Whitney of Darien, who lived to be one hundred years, three months, and three days old. His wife was over ninety at the time of her death. The mother of Mr. Jarvis was, at the time of her marriage with his father, a widow Nash, and he was a widower with several children.

There are some interesting facts in regard to Mrs. Whitney, the mother of Mrs. Jarvis, which are related by her only surviving grandchild. After she had passed her 80th year, her eyesight returned to her as clear and bright as in the days of her youth. She became an Episcopalian from her own reading and research, and was devoted to the doctrines of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Mather, the Congregational clergyman, treated her with the greatest kindness and respect, often loaning her his horse to ride to Stamford, a distance of five miles, to enjoy the Church service.

Her first husband, not being in sympathy with the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, sometimes refused to let her have *his* horse, when

the energetic old lady would declare her intention to walk, saying where duty dictated, the Lord would provide a way. And so it often proved, for she would hardly get started before some neighbor or friendly traveler would assist her to the place in which her soul delighted.

Bishop Jarvis and Mr. Hezekiah Jarvis were brothers, and the Bishop's son, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Farmar Jarvis, offered to fit his young cousin, William, for college, who was, for some time, an inmate of the Doctor's family, and who had decided to devote himself, as soon as his studies were completed, to the ministry of the Church.

The friendship between these two cousins was deep, true, and lasting, and when sorrow and embarrassment overtook the Doctor in the latter part of his life, the love of his cousin William proved a precious boon to his wounded spirit.

Mr. Jarvis was graduated at Union College, and afterwards pursued his theological studies at New Haven, Conn. In August, 1822, he was ordained deacon at Norwalk, by the late Bishop Brownell, and, on the 5th of November of the following year, was ordained priest, also by him, at East Haddam, at which place, and Hebron, he ministered for some time.

While at Hebron he won the affection and friendship of Dr. Peters, who was also Governor of the State, and this friendship continued unabated until death separated them.

During Mr. Jarvis's ministry at Hebron, a church was erected, which was then considered one of the handsomest rural churches in the diocese. This church was altered and repaired only a few months before his death, and it was a great pleasure to him to prove to his old parishioners that he still remembered them with affection, by presenting to the parish a font of Ohio stone, commemorative of his rectorship from 1821 to 1826.

Mr. Jarvis was married by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, in December, 1825, to Miss Elizabeth Miller Hart, eldest daughter of Major Richard William and Mrs. Elizabeth Hart of Saybrook, Connecticut, a marriage which resulted in great and lifelong happiness.

From Hebron, Mr. Jarvis removed to Chatham, now Portland, Conn., where he continued rector of Trinity Church until disabled by a severe bronchitis, induced by undue exercise of his voice while suffering from whooping cough. For months he could only speak in a whisper, and for years suffered great pain and discomfort. He



was at last reluctantly compelled to give up all hope of doing official work again, and resigned his parish.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Emery, who was, for some time, a member of his family.

Mr. Jarvis retired from the ministry, sore as was the trial, and devoted himself to his home and family. He was surrounded by friends, and these, with an interesting domestic circle, made his life cheerful and happy. There were five daughters and four sons, and as in every picture there must be shadows, so in this beautiful and sunny group the dark shadow of death entered, and cast a gloom around the happy fireside. Four of these children were swept away almost simultaneously by that terrible scourge, scarlet fever.

Mr. Jarvis continued to reside in Portland until 1852; when he removed to Middletown, where he remained until after the marriage of his eldest daughter to Col. Samuel Colt of Hartford, Connecticut, when he made that city his home.

“As a preacher, Mr. Jarvis was fervent and impressive, both his voice and delivery being good; as a pastor, he was distinguished for fidelity and devotion; as a friend, he was faithful and generous, and as a husband, kind, wise, and affectionate.”

In July, 1866, the family of Mr. Jarvis were again afflicted by the death of his youngest son, John Samuel, named after his tried friend, Gov. Peters. He had just completed his 29th year, leaving a widow and two young daughters.

But Mr. Jarvis's life was drawing to a close. Afflicted with a painful disease, he often suffered intensely, but, with a trusting faith, he resigned himself to the will of his Heavenly Father, awaiting the hour when he should be with his loved ones who had gone before. Conscious that his end was approaching, he bade farewell to his beloved wife, his children and grandchildren, and to his cherished friends, whom he had loved so long and well, and then his spirit passed away to a bright and glorious immortality.

“So He giveth His beloved sleep.”

E. H. C.

### 105.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Daniel Jarvis,	Mch. 29, 1760		Jan. 31, 1781.
361	Deborah Rogers.			
	7 children.			
362	Zophar.			
363	Henrietta,			Daniel Secard.
364	Platt.			

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
365	Stephen.			
366	Rhoda,	1790	1836	Isaiah Scudder.
367	Mary,			Dec. 31, 1817, James Smith.
368	Hannah,			Dec. 30, 1819, Tred- well Carl.

**111.**

	Stephen Jarvis, 5 children.	1783	1813	
369	Mehitabel.			
370	Henry.			
371	Edmund,	1806	1876	
372	Hannah.			
373	Abatha.			

**119.**

	Ebenez'r Jarvis, May 16, 1782 6 children.		1833	
374	Moses,	Oct. 16, 1806		
375	Sarah,	Aug. 18, 1810		
376	Ebenezer,	Dec. 12, 1813		Frances Hannah A. Kelsey. 1 ch., Ruth.
377	Iantha,	1815		
378	Marietta,	Feb. 14, 1819		
379	Jerusha,	Oct. 14, 1832		

**124.**

	Israel Jarvis,			Oct. 11, 1806.
380	Bethsheba Rogers, Children.			
381	Benjamin.			
382	Mary.			
383	Ichabod.			
384	Israel.			
385	Cynthia.			
386	Jane.			

## 5TH GENERATION.

**135.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Ralph Munson Jarvis,	Dec. 27, 1776	Nov. 3, 1853	

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
387	Caroline Leonard, <sup>1</sup> 13 children.	Oct. 24, 1782	Oct. 8, 1854	
388	Geo. Seymour,	June 2, 1806		Sept. 15, 1829.
389	Edw. Lutwich,	Aug. 10, 1807	Sept. 8, 1878	
390	Frederick,	Apr. 8, 1810	July 28, 1813	
391	Charles Ralph,	Dec. 27, 1811		Cecilia Martin.
392	Henry James,	Aug. 7, 1812	Aug. 30, 1863	
393	Caroline,	May 13, 1813	Oct. 2, 1855	Sept. 1839.
394	Mary,	Oct. 4, 1815	Oct. 4, 1815	
395	Gust. Ratchford,	Sept. 12, 1816		
396	Sarah Maria,	Mch. 14, 1818		
397	Amelia Jane,	Jan. 1, 1820	Feb. 22, 1867	
398	Matilda,	Dec. 7, 1821	Sept. 19, 1838	
399	Anne,	Sept. 27, 1823	Sept. 27, 1823	
400	Elizab. Arnold,	Oct. 20, 1824		June 23, 1846.

**136.**

	Mary Jarvis,			
401	Robert Hazen, 1 child.			Col. commanding H. M. 60th Rifle Reg't.
402	Robert Fraser,	Apr. 19, 1803	Apr. 25, 1874	

**137.**

	William Jarvis,	1787	Apr. 30, 1856	
403	Caroline Boyd, 1 child.			
404	Wm. Munson,	Oct. 9, 1838		

<sup>1</sup> Caroline Leonard was the daughter of the Hon. George Leonard of Sussex Vale, New Brunswick. George Leonard was a direct descendant of Henry Leonard, eldest son of Richard Leonard, Lord Dacre. Henry Leonard came to America in 1626. Not returning before his father's death, the title descended to his brother Francis. Thomas, son of Francis, who succeeded to the title, was afterwards created Earl of Surrey. He died in 1715 in Kent. Mrs. Jarvis's father settled in New Brunswick in 1783, and was much employed in public affairs. The year of his arrival, he was appointed one of the Agents of the Government to locate lands granted to Loyalists, and was, soon after, made a Member of the Council, and commissioned as a Colonel in the Militia. He died at Sussex Vale in 1826, at an old age. His consort, Sarah, preceded him one year, aged 81. His daughter married General Parry; and his daughter Maria married Capt. R. H. M. Rachford, R. N. His son, Colonel Reuben Leonard of H. M. 104th regiment, was Sheriff of the District of Niagara, and died at Lundy's Lane, U. C., in 1833.

## 138.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Edward Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	1788	May 9, 1852	
405	Anna Maria Boyd, 8 children.		Aug. 28, 1841	Apr. 20, 1817.
406	Edward,	Mch. 15, 1819	Apr. 20, 1819	
407	Edw. W. Boyd,	Apr. 25, 1820	July 20, 1821	
408	Mary Jane,	Sept. 8, 1821	Mch. 24, 1848	Sept. 5, 1843.
409	Munson,	May 15, 1823		
410	H. Fitz Gerald,	May 20, 1825		Sept. 30, 1858.
411	W. G. Townsend,	May 20, 1827	Nov. 2, 1868	
412	Anna Maria,	Aug. 30, 1829	Aug. 21, 1830	
413	Caro. Amelia, 2d wife.	Feb. 22, 1831		Sept. 10, 1853.
414	Elizabeth Gray, 2 children.		Sept. 6, 1847.	
415	Edw'd Worrell,	Jan. 26, 1846		
416	Eliz. Harriett,	Sept. 6, 1847		

## 140.

	Polly M. M. Jar- vis,	Dec. 29, 1772		May 7, 1796.
417	John B. Peters. 9 children.			
418	Mary Elizabeth,	June 26, 1797	1801	Died York, U. C.
419	Harriet Emma Albertina,	Feb. 11, 1799		Born in U. C.
420	Samuel Jarvis,	July 31, 1801		
421	Mary Elizabeth,	Aug. 22, 1803		
422	Sally Hannah,	1805		
423	Wm. Birdsby,	June 22, 1807		Died in New Orleans.
424	Albert Jarvis,	Dec. 1, 1808	1811	In U. Canada.
425	Harr't Augusta,	Aug. 25, 1810		
426	Hugh Albert,	1812		

## 150.

	Maria Lavinia Jarvis,	Dec. 31, 1788	May 13, 1826	Aug. 2, 1811.
427	Geo. Hamilton. 8 children.			
428	Robert Jarvis,	May 18, 1812		Nov. 19, 1836. Apr. 15, 1851.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Jarvis was formerly a member of the Council of New Brunswick; was Chief Justice of Prince Edward's Island; he died at Spring Park in that Province, in 1852, aged sixty-five years, universally respected for his upright character as a jurist, and for the urbanity of his manners.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
429	Cath'ine Han'h,	May 23, 1814	Sept. 25, 1815	
430	Samuel Askin,	Aug. 17, 1817		
431	Maria Lavinia,	Sept. 15, 1818		May 21, 1840.
432	George,	Feb. 9, 1822	1841	
433	Augusta Han'h,	July 17, 1824	Sept. 28, 1827	
434	Catharine,	Mch. 15, 1826		1842.
435	Augusta Caro.,			June 17, 1857.

## 151.

	Augusta Jarvis,	Oct. 11, 1790	Mch. 21, 1848	May 5, 1812.
436	Thomas McCormick.			
	9 children.			
437	Thomas David,	Feb. 14, 1813	1855	Mary Read.
438	Chas. William,	Dec. 30, 1814		
439	Marg. Augusta,	Nov. 16, 1816	Feb. 21, 1872	
440	Hannah,	Nov. 28, 1818		
441	Mary Elizab'th,	Oct. 19, 1821		Jan. 14, 1848.
442	William,	May 24, 1823	Nov. 25, 1835	
443	T. Frances,	Aug. 6, 1825	1875	Sept. 17, 1855, William Griffin.
444	Samuel Peters,	Apr. 15, 1828		
445	George Diehl,	Oct. 4, 1836		

## 152.

	Samuel Peters Jarvis,	Nov. 15, 1792	Sept. 6, 1857	Oct. 1, 1818.
446	Mary Boyles Powell.			
	9 children.			
447	Samuel Peters,	Aug. 23, 1820		Feb. 18, 1850, Reneé Wilson.
448	William Dum- mer Powell,	Dec. 17, 1821	Jan. 15, 1859	
449	George Murray,	Apr. 13, 1824		June 23, 1846, Eliza- beth Arnold Jarvis.
450	Ann Ellen,	Oct. 30, 1825	Oct. 12, 1862	Aug. 25, 1846.
451	Emily Elizab'h,	Apr. 13, 1827		June 24, 1854, Sidney B. Farrell, R. Eng.
452	Charles Edw'd,	Oct. 25, 1828	Sept. 22, 1829	
453	Charlotte Aug.,	Apr. 1, 1830	May 2, 1841	
454	Mary Caroline,	Mch. 27, 1832		
455	Charles Fred'k,	June 11, 1834	Mch. 17, 1871	Mary Ann Graham.

## SAMUEL PETERS JARVIS

Was educated at Cornwall, Upper Canada, by the late Dr. Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto. He studied law and practiced

his profession for many years; he afterwards performed the duties of his father's office as Secretary of the Province; was Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs (an Imperial appointment). He served during the war of 1812-13-14; was present at the battles of Queenstown Heights, Lundy's Lane, Stony Creek, and Detroit, for which latter he received a medal and clasp; was present at the death of General Brock, and commanded the guard who escorted the late General Winfield Scott as a prisoner of war from Queenstown to Fort Niagara. During the rebellion of 1837-8 he raised and commanded the regiment known as the Queen's Rangers; was present at the cutting out of the steamer *Caroline* at Schlosser; was Commandant of the garrison at Toronto, and Judge-Advocate of the court-martial assembled to try the American prisoner, General Sutherland, who attempted to commit suicide while confined in the old fort at Toronto.

Mrs. Samuel Peters Jarvis was the daughter of the late Hon. William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and Speaker of the Legislative Council.

#### SAMUEL PETERS JARVIS, JR.,

Was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He studied law in 1845, and entered the army as an Ensign in the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, soon after which he exchanged into the 82d Regiment, then stationed at Halifax, N. S. He served in the 82d during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; was in temporary command of three companies of his regiment during the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; was present at the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore on 6th December, action of "Khodagurje," and occupation of "Fultihghur," capture of "Bareilly," relief of "Shahjehanpoor" Jail, and action of "Khankeer." For this service, he received brevet rank of Major, medal and clasps. He was, for several years after his return to England, Adjutant of the Staff College at Sandhurst. He retired from the service as Major of the 82d regiment to accept the appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia in Canada, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the British Army. When the troubles broke out in the new province of Manitoba, he was appointed to the command of the Ontario Battalion, which, with the Quebec Battalion and a portion of the Rifle Brigade, proceeded to Fort Garry, the whole force

under the command of Colonel (now General) Sir Garnet Wolseley. Soon after the return of the regular troops, Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis was made Commandant of the garrison at Fort Garry, where he remained until the withdrawal by the Canadian Government of the troops from that province. For this service, he was created, by Her Majesty the Queen, a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On 4th June, 1875, he was gazetted to the rank of Colonel in the British Army, and at present (1878) is on special service in South Africa connected with the Kaffir war.

## 153.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	William Munson Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Aug. 12, 1793	June 25, 1867	Nov. 2, 1826.
456	Anne Racy. 4 children.			
457	Jane Hannah,	Aug. 10, 1827		
458	Henry William,	Aug. 2, 1829		
459	Chas. Herbert,	Aug. 25, 1831	Sept. 7, 1859	Dec., 1856.
460	John Racy,	July 1834	In infancy.	

## 154.

	Hannah Owen Jarvis,	Sept. 25, 1797		Jan. 25, 1816.
461	Alex. Hamilton. 11 children.			
462	Cath. Maria,	Mch. 23, 1817		Jan. 12, 1847.
463	Han'h Henderson,	Nov. 3, 1818		
464	Jesse Augusta,	Mch. 18, 1821		Nov. 24, 1842.
465	Mary Jane,	June 1, 1824	Aug. 15, 1825	
466	Elizabeth,	Aug. 6, 1826		March 15, 1855.
467	Helen,	July 12, 1828		
468	Jos. Alexander,	July 18, 1830		
469	William Jarvis,	April 25, 1833		Sept. 5, 1869.
470	Caroline Emily,	Jan. 4, 1835		Jan. 8, 1867.
471	Emma Harriett,	June 18, 1837		
472	Aug. Owen Herb't,	Oct. 21, 1839		September, 1877, Kate C. McCallum.

<sup>1</sup> William Munson Jarvis served through the American war, 1812-14; was present at the battles of Queenstown Heights and Stony Creek; was, for many years, Sheriff of the Gore District, and resided and died in Hamilton.

## 172.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Elizabeth Jarvis,	Oct. 25, 1785	May 7, 1844	Dec. 25, 1804.
473	Truman S. Wetmore.			
	5 children.			
474	Sylvia Elizab'h,	Oct. 20, 1805	Aug. 10, 1874	
475	Darwin Woodw'd,	Sept. 2, 1807	Aug. 20, 1853	
476	William Jarvis,	June 30, 1809		
477	Geo. Whitfield,	Oct. 11, 1812		
478	Charles Fitch,	Aug. 21, 1815		

## ELIZABETH JARVIS WETMORE

Was the eldest daughter of John Jarvis, of Norwalk, Conn., her mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Boulte, being his second wife. Mrs. Wetmore was a very beautiful woman, and her loveliness of character was the charm of the family circle, and the esteem and admiration of her neighbors and friends. She was devoted to the cares and duties of her household; and her home was the *ne plus ultra* of neatness and good order. She gave to the poor and needy with a willing and lavish hand, and, in her noble deeds of charity, she was aided by her no less willing husband, who was ever known and recognized as the poor man's doctor and friend. Mrs. Wetmore was an Episcopalian, and was baptized and confirmed in the church by her uncle, the late Rt. Rev. Abraham Jarvis, the second Bishop of Connecticut. She died at the age of 58, and an obituary notice written by her pastor was published at the time in the columns of the *Churchman*.

As a reminiscence of her home, the following may not prove uninteresting: The house owned by her husband, and occupied by the family for many years, stood back from the street, surrounded by a spacious lawn, with an ample courtyard in front, and a walk leading from the door, through a gateway, to the street. The courtyard was overshadowed by elms and maples, and ornamented with abundant flowers of rare beauty. On each side of the large door that opened into the hall were two large and very beautiful lilac trees, whose tops reached to the eaves of the house, and, in their blooming season, these trees were covered with purple flowers which exhaled a pleasant perfume, even to the senses of the travellers who passed that way. The robins built their nests and reared their young among the branches, and they were so frequently fed by the mistress of the house that they would, as she was sitting alone, fly into the room, hop about,



pick up the crumbs on the floor, and then return again to their nests. In the midst of all this pleasure and domestic peace, Mrs. Wetmore sickened and died, and, as though in sympathy with her decease, the robins deserted the lilacs, and they too began to decay, until in a year or two they were utterly withered and dead.

It was at this particular time that her son, William Jarvis Wetmore, visited his old home, the home of his youth and love, and saw how the spirit of desolation had swept over the once happy spot. It was, indeed, a melancholy sight. He retired to the room he once used to occupy when the family were all together, and composed the following lines, writing original music for the words, which he subsequently published, dedicating it to his father.

#### THE LILAC AT THE DOOR.

Sweet home of youth, I fondly turn  
 My wandering steps to thee;  
 I know no spot on earth so dear,  
 No hearts so frank and free.  
 The elm, the maple, and the birch,  
 The sumach on the moor,  
 I see with joy, but dearer far  
 The lilac at the door.

I've roamed o'er many a pleasant land,  
 I've sailed o'er many a sea;  
 I've roamed o'er mountain, hill, and plain,  
 But Home! thou'rt all to me!  
 I've heard the wild birds in the grove,  
 Their songs on many a shore;  
 But sweeter was the robin's note  
 In the lilac at the door.

Here friends have met beneath the shade,  
 In life's enchanted Spring;  
 And, while they told their pleasures o'er,  
 Love plumed his airy wing.  
 The friends have gone, and music now,  
 Alas! is heard no more!  
 The robin's flown, and withered, dead,  
 The lilac at the door!

#### 173.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Charlotte Jarvis,	July 30, 1787	Feb. 20, 1861	Dec. 12, 1810.
479	John Seymour,	Nov. 20, 1786	Dec. 11, 1859	
	5 children.			

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
480	Sarah Elizabeth,	May 13, 1812		Aug. 13, 1837.
481	Charles Jarvis,	Feb. 25, 1815	Mch. 13, 1840	May 10, 1837.
482	Alvah,	May 5, 1817	July 22, 1848	April 13, 1848, Mary A. Partridge.
483	Charlotte Fitch,	Aug. 4, 1819	May 25, 1863	May 11, 1847.
484	Samuel John,	Mch. 9, 1822		Feb. 17, 1850.

## 175.

George Oglevie				
No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Jarvis,	July 14, 1795	Feb. 3, 1875	Nov. 19, 1819.
485	Philamela Marshall,		May 12, 1875	Died, Portland, Conn. 6 children.
486	Phil. Elizab'h,	Feb. 19, 1822	Mch. 18, 1835	D. Colebrook, Conn.
487	Charl. Maria 1st,	July 30, 1824	Dec. 15, 1824	D. Colebrook, Conn.
488	Charlotte Maria,	May 6, 1826	April 28, 1853	Oct. 8, 1851, to Geo. Gillum, Jr.
489	Chas. Alpheus,	Feb. 2, 1828		Jan. 17, 1854.
490	Louisa Sophia,	Mch. 14, 1831		
491	Geo. Cyp'n, M.D.,	Apr. 24, 1834		Feb. 8, 1866, to Mar- tha Gillum.

## DR. GEORGE OGLEVIE JARVIS

Son of the late John Jarvis, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, July 14, 1795.

Dr. Jarvis was a thorough English scholar, and an educator of youth during his earlier manhood and scholastic life. He studied his profession with his brother-in-law, Dr. Truman Spencer Wetmore of Winchester, Connecticut, and was a painstaking and persevering student. He was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in 1817, and first settled in Torrington. After the expiration of two years, he removed to Colebrook, where he remained until 1840, when he left for Portland, a beautiful village on the Connecticut river opposite Middletown. There he practiced his profession with increasing patronage and success until he died at the age of eighty, a victim to erysipelas and diphtheria. He received the degree of M.D. from Yale College in 1846.

Dr. Jarvis was of an inventive turn of mind, and his genius and skill were largely exercised in that direction. His "ADJUSTER," an instrument for the more ready and easy manner of reducing and replacing fractures and dislocations, proved a success, and gave him an enviable notoriety. At one time, he visited Europe, where he remained several months. In London they recognized

his genius and ability, and, by special invitation, he delivered a course of lectures on "Fractures and Dislocations," before the learned magnates of that ancient and intellectual city. These were published at the time in the "London Lancet." As a mark of respect for the man, and as an acknowledgment of his genius, learning, and skill, the "Society for the Promotion of Arts and Commerce" presented him the largest gold medal ever received by an American. Prince Albert was president of the society, and the doctor had the distinguished honor of receiving it at the hand of the prince himself.

During the last days of the doctor's life, he prepared a work on Electricity and Ozone. It was carefully written, and showed that the author was not only an accomplished scholar, but a profound thinker and scientist.

Dr. Jarvis was a model husband and father, and a genial friend and companion. He was the soul of hospitality and honor, and was never more happy than when surrounded by a circle of his neighbors and friends. Like all of the name, he had a love for the humorous, and was ever ready at *bon mot* and *repartee*. With a keen and appreciative musical ear, his whole life seemed rounded as with pleasant harmonies.

Dr. Jarvis married a very estimable lady, a Miss Marshall, in the town where he first settled. They had an interesting family of children, who were devoted to their parents, and who loved to meet with them around the domestic hearth. Firm in the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, their Christmas and other holidays were the occasions of the most happy and interesting annual re-unions, and of the renewal of delightful associations. These two, who lived such a consistent Christian life, and were so much endeared to each other and their children, have passed away, and now sleep side by side in the little church-yard across the way from their once happy home, awaiting the glorious morning of the Resurrection Day.

## 178.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Launc't Jarvis,	Feb. 19, 1775	Dec. 26, 1853	June 23, 1803.
492	Lydia Barlow,	Apr. 10, 1789	May 17, 1866	
	7 children.			
493	Thos. Newton,	June 22, 1805		June 14, 1834.
494	Milton Barlow,			
	M.D.,	Aug. 5, 1807		Feb. 26, 1836.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
495	Charles,	Sept. 8, 1809	Nov. 13, 1811	Drowned.
496	Elizabeth,	Dec. 31, 1811	May, 1840	Wm. H. Kinney. 1 child, Charles.
497	Clarissa,	June 5, 1814	Aug. 1, 1840	Lucian P. Robe. 2 ch., Emily and Harr't C.
498	Harriet,	Dec. 25, 1817	Dec. 29, 1839	
499	Samuel,	Apr. 11, 1819	Apr. 29, 1859	Jan. 9, 1853.

**184.**

	Nancy Jarvis,	Mch. 3, 1795	Aug. 1, 1877	Jan. 23, 1820.
500	James H. Weed,	Mch. 7, 1795	May 6, 1822	
	2 children.			
501	James Jarvis,	Jan. 13, 1821		Dead.
502	Wm. Harvey,	Jan. 13, 1821		Dead.

**185.**

	Fan'y F. Jarvis,	Oct. 4, 1799	Mch. 3, 1826	Aug. 20, 1823.
503	Alvah Weed,	Feb. 8, 1800	Aug. 15, 1832	
	2 children.			
504	Robert,	Nov. 17, 1824	Aug. 10, 1825	
505	Frances Marion,	July 14, 1826		Thomas A. Brown.

**193.**

	James Jarvis,	Feb. 2, 1784	May 24, 1870	1807.
506	Lucy Platt,	Feb. 22, 1785	May 24, 1869	
	6 children.			
507	David Sandf'rd,	Feb. 1808		1833.
508	Levi S.,	Feb. 1810	Sept. 1826	
509	Mariette,	Dec. 4, 1814		Feb. 22, 1835.
510	Jane,	Jan. 14, 1818		Nov. 17, 1840.
511	Charles,	Mch. 4, 1821		Jan. 26, 1845.
512	John Jay,	Dec. 4, 1828		1850.

**197.**

	Rodney Jarvis,	July 1, 1796		Feb. 25, 1830.
513	Mary Bower- man,	Apr. 18, 1803		
	2 children.			
514	Brice W.,	Apr. 18, 1831		
515	Benjamin L.,	June 6, 1835		

**198.**

	Selecta Jarvis,	Mch. 17, 1797		Sept. 25, 1814.
516	Jothan Crawford,	June 7, 1792	July 23, 1872	
	12 children.			

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
517	Elijah Hudson,	June 29, 1815	May 4, 1870	Oct. 31, 1838. Elizabeth R. Sweet.
518	Chauncey Hoff- man,	Jan. 10, 1817	Aug. 5, 1819	
519	John Bemus,	Nov. 11, 1818	July 20, 1858	
520	Catharine Ray- mond,	Oct. 18, 1820		Apr. 20, 1848.
521	James Rodman,	Sept. 30, 1822		Henrietta Ladd.
522	Wm. Norman, <sup>1</sup>	June 18, 1824	Nov. 19, 1874	
523	Margaret Ann,	Nov. 22, 1826		
524	Daniel,	Sept. 14, 1828		
525	Car'line Louise,	Feb. 7, 1830		
526	Alv. Carpenter,	Apr. 30, 1833	Mch. 24, 1834	
527	Warren Smith,	Feb. 9, 1835		Mch., 1871, Eunice Tanner.
528	Martha Jean'te,	May 14, 1837		

**199.**

	James Grant Jarvis,	Dec. 4, 1799		Jan. 22, 1821.
529	Tempe Frisbie. 4 children.			
530	Wm. Oscar,	July 1, 1822		
531	Laura Ann,			Antony E. Burt. 1 ch., Mary Frances.
532	Lucinda Frisbie,			Ed. Smith.
533	Maria Frisbie,			Wm. S. Murray.

**202.**

	Seth Jarvis,	Oct. 11, 1805	Sept. 23, 1859	Dec. 4, 1828.
534	Nancy Greer, 3 children.		Jan. 6, 1865	
535	Wellington,	Aug. 20, 1829		
536	Sarah Jane,	Mch. 19, 1834	May 14, 1863	
537	Stephen,	June 5, 1837		1865. No issue.

**206.**

	Jay Jarvis,	Sept. 2, 1801	June 23, 1860	
538	Sarah Ridgeway. 2 children.			
539	Jay.			
540	Judson.			

## JAY JARVIS

Was born Sept. 2, 1801, and died June 23, 1860. He was for many years a merchant, and, by persistent effort and strict business

<sup>1</sup> Married Samantha Andrews, Sept. 22, 1853. 1 child, Frances S.

management, amassed a very respectable amount of wealth. He was a man of honest purpose, and strict integrity, and was, for several years, the President of the Citizens' Bank, which was situated on the corner of the Bowery and Canal street, N. Y.

Mr. Jarvis married the "beautiful" Mrs. Sarah Ridgeway, *nee* Leycraft, by whom he had three children.

Mr. Jarvis was an Episcopalian, and a regular attendant at church. His sickness was not of long duration, but knowing that his days were numbered, he quietly resigned himself to the will of his Maker, awaiting the hour when death should call him hence.

His widow still survives him, and is cheerful and companionable, making life happy with her children and friends around her.

### 207.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Jane Jarvis,	Feb. 6, 1804	Apr. 8, 1875	
541	Jonathan White. 4 children.			
542	Harriet,		May 17, 1858	E. T. Harmon. 1 child, Harry.
543	Susan Jarvis,			Ch. H. Waterbury. 1 child, Blanche.
544	Charles Jay,			Miss Abendroth. 4 children.
545	Margaret Jarvis, 2d husband.		1862	J. Fairbank. 1 child, Jessie.
546	Abram Voorhees. 1 child.			
547	Willard P. Voorhees.			

#### JANE JARVIS WHITE,

Daughter of Jesse Jarvis, was born at South Salem, village of Cross River, Westchester Co., N. Y., February 6, 1804. After her father's death, she met Jonathan White, who afterward became her husband, in the village of Rye, N. Y., where she had been living since 1817.

He was born in Ireland, Oct. 28, 1799, and was the son of parents, both of whom had lived romantic lives. His father, Joseph White, was an Englishman, and an officer in the Royal Navy, and his mother was Mary, daughter of an Irish Baronet, Sir Darby O'Kennedy. Joseph White commenced life by eloping with this lady, who is said to have been both beautiful and accomplished. Afterwards, for challenging a brother officer to mortal combat, he

was dismissed the service, a circumstance which seems to have embittered him against the British Government, and, finally, espousing the cause of Ireland, he joined with Emmet and McNeven in the Rebellion of 1798. The result was that he, with his wife and family, eventually fled to this country, where he settled in the neighborhood of Shrewsbury, N. J. He named the place Barnsville, as a barn was the only building visible, and it still retains that name.

His oldest sons had been educated in Dublin University, but Jonathan, the youngest, had to take such chances as New Jersey offered in those times.

He however proved more American and enterprising, and kept the business which his father left him, of the manufacture of carved tortoise-shell and ivory combs.

Jonathan White was, as his father had been, a man of high honor and integrity, hating all shams and hollow pretences, always aiming *to be* rather than *to seem*. His manner was reserved, keen, and sarcastic, and commanded respect rather than love. He provided generously for his family, and was very hospitable to his numerous friends.

He died in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1835, at 36 years of age, and was buried in Christ Church graveyard. In 1849, his wife's mother, Margaret Parmale Jarvis, widow of Jesse Jarvis, was buried by his side.

Seven years after the death of Jonathan White, on Sept. 19, 1842, his widow married Abraham Voorhees, a man fourteen years younger than herself. He was infatuated with her beauty, which she retained to the last of her life. She was intelligent, with sparkling wit, quick at repartee, of dignified demeanor, and, yet, seemed utterly unconscious of her personal advantages. Thirty-four years after her second marriage, she died very suddenly, while her maid was combing her hair, now changed from its glossy black to iron-gray. She fell with scarcely a warning to the floor, and, in a few moments, expired without any apparent suffering. She was buried, not beside her mother and first husband, in Christ churchyard, but in the Presbyterian cemetery at New Brunswick.

Of her four children by her first husband, Harriet White, a girl of beauty and refinement of manners, was married at Christ Church, New Brunswick, Dec. 4, 1856, to Ezekiel Fargo Harmon, of Buffalo, N. Y. She died May 17, 1858, and was buried in Forest Lawn cemetery, leaving one son, who, at his mother's request, was baptized with her name, directly after her funeral.

Susan Jarvis White was married April 22, 1850, in St. Bartholomew's Church, N. Y., to Chas. Henry Waterbury, son of John Waterbury and Sarah Weed, of Darien, Conn. The Waterburys are of English descent, and the Weeds of Puritan ancestry. Benjamin, father of Sarah Weed, was an officer in the Revolutionary war of 1776. Blanche Waterbury is the only surviving child of this marriage.

Charles Jay White is a wholesale merchant of N. Y., and was married at Portchester, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1855, to Mary A. Abendroth, a beautiful young lady of German parentage, but born in this country. Her parents were ironmongers, in Darmstadt, Germany, and came to the United States to avoid the conscription of their three sons into the German army, thus sacrificing their interest in the fatherland for the sake of their sons.

Margaret Jarvis White, who possessed the same prepossessing qualities as her sister Harriet, was married Nov. 19, 1857, to Jeremiah R. Fairbank, of Elizabeth, N. J. After about six years of happy wedded life, she died of hasty consumption at Oakham, Mass., on June 22, 1864. She left one daughter, Jessie Fairbank.

Willard P. Voorhees is a lawyer of good standing in New Brunswick. He was married on the 15th March, 1877, to Sarah Rutgers Neilson.

### 209.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Cathar'e Jarvis,	Jan. 26, 1813		
548	Juds'n Harmon,	Mch. 22, 1811	Jan. 28, 1857	Living in Elizabeth- port, N. J.
	3 children.			
549	Jeanette, Juliette, Margaretta.			

### 212.

	Frederick Starr Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Aug. 4, 1786	1852	
550	Susan Merrigold. 12 children.			
551	Frederick Wm.,	Feb. 7, 1818		Oct. 5, 1857.
552	Amelia,	May 24, 1819		1836.
553	George Thomas,	Nov. 30, 1820		Jan. 4, 1852.
554	Stephen Maule,	Nov. 22, 1822		Sept. 10, 1850.
555	Peter Robinson, <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 16, 1824		Feb. 12, 1849.

<sup>1</sup>Frederick Starr Jarvis was on service with the militia in the war of 1812-14, and during the Rebellion in Upper Canada, in 1837, was Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

<sup>2</sup> Resides at Stratford, Ont. Was, formerly, Mayor of that town.



No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
556	Chas. Beverley,	Nov. 16, 1826		
557	Mary,	Dec. 2, 1828	Feb. 27, 1861	Oct. 30, 1851.
558	Arthur Murray,	Oct. 27, 1830		{ Oct. 26, 1852. { Feb. 8, 1860.
559	Henry August's, <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 9, 1832	June 7, 1836	
560	Edgar,	Jan. 28, 1835		Oct. 17, 1863.
561	Julia,	Nov. 27, 1836		
562	Hester Elizab'th,	1838	Jan. 11, 1858	

## 213.

Frances Amelia				
	Jarvis,	Mch. 22, 1787	Jan. 23, 1867	July 16, 1809.
563	John Maule,			
	14 children.			
564	Elizabeth,	June 29, 1810	July 14, 1818	
565	William,	May 30, 1811	Apr. 1, 1838	Died in India.
566	George,	1813		D. in infancy.
567	Frances Amelia,	Oct. 28, 1814	Dec. 3, 1848	Aug. 1835.
568	Elizabeth,	July 2, 1816		D. in infancy.
569	Caroline,	July 28, 1817		Capt. Hambly, R. N.
570	Ellen,	June 27, 1819		
571	George Fred'k,	Feb. 26, 1821		
572	Isabella,	July 21, 1822		
573	Charlotte,	June 26, 1824	July 26, 1864	June 30, 1862. D. in India.
574	Arthur Dillon,	Sept. 1826		
575	Mary Catharine,			
576	Robert,	Aug. 26, 1831		Jan. 8, 1863.
577	Henry Budgen,	July 9, 1834	1869	Killed in battle in China.

## 215.

George Stephen				
	Benj. Jarvis,	Apr. 21, 1797	Apr. 15, 1878	Dec. 6, 1821.
578	Julia Sherwood,		Mch. 2, 1842	
	10 children.			
579	Julia Eliza, <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 4, 1823		
580	Frances Amelia,	Jan. 26, 1826		May 5, 1842.
581	Mary Sophia,	Apr. 22, 1828	Mch. 7, 1829.	
582	Mary Sophia,	Nov. 12, 1829		June 19, 1856.
583	Isabel Maria,	Aug. 4, 1831	Aug. 26, 1837	
584	Caroline,	Aug. 15, 1833		
585	Geo. Sherwood,	Nov. 8, 1834		Sept. 19, 1865.
586	Ellen Maria,	Nov. 10, 1835	Dec. 5, 1835	

<sup>1</sup> Drowned in river Avon, trying to save a friend; both drowned.

<sup>2</sup> Married, 1st, Aug. 5, 1840, Geo. Hamilton. 2d, Dec. 3, 1861, Henry McKay.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
587	Adiel,	Apr. 12, 1839	Feb. 7, 1847	
588	Anne Decima, 2d wife.	Feb. 17, 1842		Rev. W. H. Pool.
589	Anne Maria Mountain. 3 children.			
590	Salter Mountain,	Dec. 5, 1844		
591	John Lindsay,	Aug. 29, 1846	Aug. 10, 1847	
592	Arthur,	May 28, 1849		In Holy Orders.

GEORGE STEPHEN B. JARVIS.

[The following sketch is abbreviated from an article which appeared in the *Montreal Gazette* of 16th April, 1878.]

“Probably the oldest Judge in the Dominion, and perhaps the widest known, died yesterday at Cornwall, Ontario. Geo. Stephen Benjamin Jarvis, Judge of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, for many years a familiar figure at Diocesan and Provincial Synods of the Anglican Church, one of the oldest remaining of the York Pioneers, and conspicuous throughout Ontario for the interest taken by him during over half a century in the development of a Canadian military spirit, was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 21st April, 1797. His father, Stephen Jarvis, served as a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the South Carolina Royalists during the Revolutionary War.”

For an extended account of his eventful life we refer our readers to our sketch of him which appears in its proper place in another part of this work.

“The late Judge’s military education commenced at a very early age. When the war of 1812 broke out and his father’s regiment was ordered to the Upper Province, we find he had passed through all the non-commissioned grades and had become a volunteer attached to the 49th King’s Regiment. With this corps he first smelt powder at Queenstown Heights, and in his later days never tired of recounting his experiences on that occasion.

“At Queenstown young Jarvis, then 15 years old, was taken prisoner, and for some days he was retained in the camp of General Van Rensselaer. He soon, however, gained his release and rejoined the 49th, in which he henceforth seems to have occupied the position of a gentleman cadet, passing all his time with the officers, and admitted to the privileges of their mess. Soon after, the regiment retired into Fort George for the winter. Early in the spring of 1813, young Jarvis was sent to Hamilton with a brigade of boats, and thence to York, with orders to bring back a

party of grenadiers belonging to the 8th regiment. He failed in his mission for the excellent reason that he found York invested by the Americans, and, on the 27th April, he took part in the battle which, as all know, ended by the retreat of the British and Canadian forces to Kingston. *En route*, he was appointed an Assistant Commissary, and on arrival at Kingston was selected to fill an appointment on the staff of Sir R. Sheaffe. In this position he remained until, York being evacuated by the enemy, he was ordered to rejoin his regiment on the Niagara frontier, when, to his utter disgust, he found Fort George in the hands of the enemy, and the British in full retreat upon Hamilton. Thence young Jarvis was speedily dispatched on a reconnoitering expedition in the direction of Stony Creek. Four days afterwards, he fell in with the enemy's advanced guard, and after a council of war, the 49th, seven hundred strong, marched out to encounter the Americans—the Light Company, to which Mr. Jarvis was attached, leading the advance. The Americans were defeated by a force less than one-fifth of their number, and, through the intervention of the fleet, were shut up until the winter in Fort George. On the 28th June, Jarvis was engaged at the capture of the Beaver dam, and subsequently in the affairs of Fort Schlosser and Black Rock.

“On the 30th, he was present at the capture of Fort Niagara, which was retained during the remainder of the war. While stationed here, he was notified of his appointment to an ensigncy in the 8th (King's) Regiment, which he immediately joined, and with it he was present at the capture of Fort Erie, and the subsequent disastrous battle of Chippewa, where the 8th covered the retreat of the British forces. Next came Lundy's Lane, the most terrible action of the war, when Jarvis, who had then attained the age of 17 years and 3 months, commanded a company of his battalion, and acted throughout with singular intrepidity. The storming of Fort Erie, perhaps the bloodiest strife of the war, again found Jarvis at the front, and here, again, on the 17th of September, he was taken prisoner, escaping after a series of singular adventures. The evacuation of the fort by the Americans shortly afterwards brought to a close the war on the Niagara frontier, and the 8th received orders to march to Montreal, from which they embarked for England. The deceased's military career was thus cut short. In the spring of 1815 Mr. Jarvis was stationed at Windsor Castle, but shortly afterwards he was placed on half-pay or reduction. Through the intercession of Sir R. Sheaffe he

was, however, reappointed—this time to the 104th regiment, stationed in Canada, but hardly had he arrived out, when the 104th was disbanded, and he was again placed on the retired list.”

“In 1817, Mr. Jarvis commenced the study of the law, and in the succeeding year he was attached to the firm of the late Hon. Jonas Jones of Brockville, in which he became a partner in 1820. In January, 1823, he was called to the Bar, being then sixty-ninth on the roll. Of all his contemporaries, Mr. Norton Buell of Toronto, is now the only survivor. In 1834, Mr. Jarvis was named a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada; in 1835, County Judge of Prescott and Russell; in 1837, of Leeds and Grenville; and in 1842, of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry. The latter appointment he held to the day of his death, though for the past year his duties have been performed by the Junior Judge. The Judge’s career on the Bench, extending over 51 years, has throughout been marked by the same zeal and unswerving devotion to duty which signalized his brief but active service as a soldier. During his judicial career, notwithstanding the immense amount of work he performed, it is on record that only four cases of those decided by him were appealed, and two of these were upheld by the Supreme Courts.”

“In 1836, the deceased Judge was elected to represent the town of Cornwall in the Provincial Parliament, and, in 1850, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Stormont Militia. The last time he displayed an active interest in military matters was during the Trent affair, when he was instrumental in raising a company for Captain Oliver, a service recognized by the presentation to him of an address and a sword of honor by the officers and men he had called into activity.

“Throughout his long life Judge Jarvis was an uncompromising churchman. As he was a contemporary, so he was a steadfast friend and admirer of the late Bishop Strachan, long the leader of the Church militant in Upper Canada, and the moving spirit of that much-abused family compact which at one time ruled the politics of the Province. Of late years the Judge has taken a very active interest in the building of the Strachan Memorial Church at Cornwall, and on several occasions has lectured on the War of 1812 in order to help in providing funds for that object. As illustrative of the late Judge’s devotion to the church, it may be said that he invariably set apart one-tenth of his income for church purposes, and at Synod and Vestry he lost no opportunity of proclaiming this to be the first duty of every churchman.”

## 216.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Wm. Botsford Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	May 4, 1799	July 26, 1864	
593	Mary Boyles Powell. <sup>2</sup> 5 children.			
594	Ann Frances,	May 4, 1830		
595	Louisa,	Dec. 16, 1831		
596	Wm. Dummer,	Aug. 4, 1834		
597	Sarah,	May 4, 1836		
598	Robert Edward Colborne, <sup>3</sup>	Mch. 4, 1842		

## 218.

	Samuel Jarvis,	July 28, 1782	June 22, 1851	
599	Sarah Gould. 4 children.			
600	Mary Ann, Henry Starr, Cornelia, Minerva.			

## 220.

	Benj. S. Jarvis,	April 13, 1734	Dec. 24, 1840	
	E. W. Carr. 2 children.			
601	Antoinette Augusta and Benjamin.			

## 221.

	Eli Starr Jarvis,	Jan. 23, 1786		
602	Louise Chapman, 2 children.		Sept. 12, 1820	
603	Eliza,			Mr. Giding. Reside in Michigan.
604	Harriette. 2d wife.			
605	Prudence White.			

<sup>1</sup> William Botsford Jarvis, for many years Sheriff of the Home District, commanded a regiment during the Rebellion, 1837-8.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs. William B. Jarvis was a granddaughter of the late Hon. William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and Speaker of the Legislative Council.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Colborne Jarvis entered H. M. service in the 100th regiment, 1857; he afterwards exchanged into the 67th regiment, in which regiment he now is a Captain, and attached to the Staff College at Sandhurst. The French Society presented him with a bronze cross for his services during the Franco-Prussian War.

## 222.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Henry Jarvis,	Apr. 26, 1788	Mch. 19, 1842	Oct. 13, 1817.
606	Marietta Sanford, 5 children.		July 14, 1843	
607	Henry Sanford,	Aug. 8, 1818		Dec. 2, 1849.
608	Mari'ta Bradley,	July 1, 1820		Aug. 20, 1839.
609	Sarah Maria,	Apr. 7, 1826		Mch. 15, 1852.
	} Twins.			
610	Francis C.,	Apr. 7, 1826		Dec. 27, 1854.
611	Eliza Ann,	Apr. 22, 1828		Feb. 15, 1856.

## 223.

	Sarah Jarvis,	Aug. 24, 1791		Mch. 11, 1811.
612	J. P. Reynolds, 3 children.	Nov. 1, 1786	Feb. 2, 1870	
613	Jane Eliza,	Dec. 25, 1812		Oct. 13, 1830, to W. S. Bartlett.
614	Abby Amelia,	Oct. 7, 1813		June 6, 1833, to War- ren Case.
615	Harriet P.,	May 28, 1827	Feb. 5, 1863	Sept. 14, 1852, to David Randall.

## 224.

	Wm. A. Jarvis,	Dec. 19, 1793		
616	Julia Parsons, 4 children.	Feb. 20, 1804	Nov. 13, 1878	Oct. 4, 1825.
617	Emeline C.,	Dec. 30, 1827	Jan. 3, 1853	Nov. 16, 1848, to Dwight A. Newton.
618	Charles A.,	Oct. 13, 1830		Dec. 24, 1863, to Mary A. Barber.
619	Joseph W.,	July 17, 1832		June 24, 1858, to Han- nah L. Finch.
620	Sarah J.,	Mch. 2, 1834		June 24, 1855, to John Severson.

## 240.

	Comfort S. Knapp,	Oct. 18, 1787	July 27, 1865	
621	Mary Peck, 1 child.			Dec. 25, 1810.
622	Francis, 2d wife.			
623	Harriet Warner, 1 child.			Oct. 23, 1816.
624	William Starr,			Died aged 40 leaving 1 son.

## 242.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Amelia Jarvis Knapp,	Apr. 6, 1792		1812.
625	John Barnett, <sup>1</sup> 8 children.	Feb. 4, 1787	Dec. 25, 1874	
626	Tryphena,	June 20, 1814		
627	Fran's Knapp,	Sept. 13, 1816	Sept. 23, 1837	} Twins.
628	Frederick,	Sept. 13, 1816	June 2, 1849	
629	George,	Oct. 20, 1820		} Twins.
630	Jeannette,	Oct. 20, 1820		
631	James,	Dec. 16, 1827	Dec. 2, 1860	} Twins.
632	Jane Evelina,	Dec. 16, 1827		
633	John,	Mch. 17, 1834		

## MRS. AMELIA JARVIS BARNETT

Was born in the year 1792, and now (1879) resides in Lakeville, Connecticut. She was married in 1812, and had lived with her husband 62 years until his decease. Mrs. Barnett's mother was the daughter of Stephen Jarvis of Danbury, Conn., and her father was Francis Knapp.

Mrs. Barnett, at the present writing, is nearly 87 years old, and from her chirography she shows that age has dealt very leniently with her. Her sentences are clear, and her knowledge and statement of facts and incidents in relation to her family, show that her mind is still unimpaired and reliable.

She lives with one of her sons, and her life is evidently one of tranquillity and peace, as her mind seems so cheerful under her weight of years. She says the world still looks beautiful to her, and that she enjoys the varying seasons in their endless variety of sunshine and shade, but that with the unalterable truth before her that her life is nearing its end, she looks forward with unflinching trust to a glorious future, awaiting with Christian resignation that great and certain change that must sooner or later come to all.

## 249.

	William W. Wellman,	Aug. 5, 1793	July 22, 1870	Apr. 13, 1817.
634	Sally Maria Hub- bell, 5 children.			

<sup>1</sup> The father of John Barnett was Chaplain in the Revolutionary army. His mother's name was Tryphena Spencer, sister of the late Judge Ambrose Spencer of Albany.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
635	Geo. Frederick,	Apr. 13, 1818		June 22, 1846.
636	Wm. Alfred,	July 11, 1820		Apr. 27, 1871, to Mrs. Sally H. Brewster.
637	Merritt Hubbell,	Jan. 15, 1823		Oct. 17, 1854.
638	Henry Homer,	Sept. 30, 1826		July 23, 1856.
		Twins.		
639	Homer Henry,	Sept. 30, 1826		Oct. 7, 1851.

## 251.

	Betsey Ann Wellman,	1799		Nov. 3, 1822.
640	Silas Camp, 9 children.			
641	Fred'k Worster,	Nov. 2, 1823	Apr. 17, 1852	
642	Caroline S.,	July 3, 1825		Sept. 25, 1845.
643	Charles Edwin,	Feb. 25, 1827	Feb. 8, 1829	
644	Elizabeth A.,	Oct. 13, 1828		Jan., 1854.
645	Charles H.,	July 7, 1830	Nov. 1, 1834	
646	Geo. William,	Apr. 10, 1832	Apr. 24, 1874	Jan. 16, 1856.
647	Helen Maria,	June 8, 1834	June 7, 1852	
648	Frances Isadora,	June 3, 1836	Apr. 10, 1839	
649	Theod're Edson,	July 20, 1839		Dec. 15, 1869.

## 261.

	Stephen Starr Jarvis,	Dec. 25, 1811		Nov. 24, 1835.
650	Ann Louisa Lyon, 3 children.	Mar. 24, 1813		
651	Josephine,	Oct. 18, 1838		June 5, 1860, to C. Bald- win, one son, died.
652	Wm. Henry. Stuart, <sup>1</sup>	June 1, 1846		
653	Belle,	Nov. 18, 1840		

## 277.

	Mary Jarvis,	1806		Dec. 12, 1833.
654	G. M. Foster, 5 children.			
655	Sarah C.,	1834		1871, Dr. S. Hannahs.
656	George,	1836		1859.
657	Mary Jarvis,	1838		1842.
658	Charley,	1840		1846.
659	Henry,	1842	In infancy.	

<sup>1</sup> Married Feb. 15, 1871, to Tryphena Ferris of Norwalk. One daughter, Susan, b., June 10, 1875.



## 278.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Angelina Jarvis,	1808	Mch. 13, 1866	1844.
660	Reuben Knapp, 4 children.			
661	Mary,	Aug. 17, 1845	Mch. 5, 1859	
662	Marg. Augusta,	July 28, 1847		
663	Alice Miller,	Dec. 23, 1848	Apr. 19, 1874	1871.
664	Delia Anne,	July 9, 1850		1874.

## 279.

	Augusta Jarvis,	1811		1838.
665	Harrison Miller, 2 children.			
666	Samuel Jarvis,	Sept. 1, 1839	Dec. 26, 1863	
667	Henry Harrison,	Apr. 12, 1841	Sept. 21, 1843	

## 280.

	Willet Ranny Jarvis,	1813		
668	Anna Hiles, 5 children.			of Wisconsin.
669	Nellie, Charles, Frank, William, and Harriet Augusta.			

## 305.

	Ann Christina Farmar Jarvis,	Mch. 18, 1819		Dec., 1845.
670	Theodore Mau- noir, M.D., 3 children.	1806	Apr. 26, 1869	of Geneva, Switzerl'd.
671	Leon David Albert, M.D.,	Oct. 26, 1848	Nov. 3, 1878	Died at Southampton, England.
672	Louise Ann Winton,	Nov. 28, 1852		
673	Christine Eliz'h, (called) Albertine,	Nov. 5, 1856		

## 307.

	Rev. Samuel Fermor Jarvis,	Aug. 3, 1825		Aug. 25, 1858.
674	Lucy Cushing, 3 children.	Dec. 15, 1830		dau. Silas Holman, M.D., of Gardiner, Me.
675	Lucy Cushing,	Dec. 23, 1864		
676	Samuel Fermor,	Nov. 19, 1866		
677	Ellen Anderson,	Feb. 26, 1873		

## 308.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Sarah E. M. A. Jarvis,	June 2, 1827,		June 5, 1849. Born in Paris.
678	Edward S. Hall, 6 children.	1815		
679	Edward Farmar,	June 8, 1850		
680	Theodore Mau- noir,	Jan. 24, 1854		
681	Fr'k DePeyster,	Aug. 10, 1855		
682	Christina,	Nov. 4, 1858		
683	Mary,	Mch. 15, 1861	Mch. 15, 1861	
684	Arthur Cleve- land,	Oct. 1865		

## 311.

	Elizabeth Jarvis,	Mch. 8, 1792		Mch. 28, 1811.
685	John H. Mc- Alpine, 8 children.	Feb. 1, 1783	Apr. 15, 1865	
686	William Jarvis,	Apr. 30, 1812		Feb. 24, 1841.
687	Amelia Anna,	Oct. 6, 1816		Nov. 9, 1833.
688	Eliz'h Gertrude,	Apr. 5, 1819	May 19, 1820	
689	Charles Osborn,	Mch. 4, 1821	Oct. 10, 1821	
690	Elizabeth Mary, <sup>1</sup>	Aug. 31, 1823		Aug. 16, 1847.
691	George,	Feb. 7, 1826	Feb. 28, 1826	
692	Chas. Le Grand,	Feb. 16, 1828		Dec. 7, 1871. Stella Avery Farrington.
693	George,	Feb. 2, 1832	Sept. 27, 1844	

## 312.

	Huldah Jarvis,	Apr. 9, 1794	Sept. 18, 1827	May 18, 1816.
269 } 694 }	Chas. Osborn, <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 17, 1792	Mch. 18, 1869	
	6 children.			
696	Elizabeth, <sup>3</sup>	Mch. 7, 1817	Nov. 15, 1868	June, 1838.
697	Charles F.,	Sept. 28, 1818		Mch. 23, 1841. Apr. 19, 1865.
698	Maria F.,	Mch. 12, 1820	Aug. 8, 1822	
699	Julia Esther,	Oct. 28, 1821	May 9, 1822	
700	Frances Maria,	Apr. 26, 1823		May, 1843, to Chas. H. Jennings.

<sup>1</sup> Married James L. McGregor. Had Mary Stuart and John Alpine.

<sup>2</sup> Born and died in Norwalk. He was the son of Jacob and Betsey Osborn.

<sup>3</sup> Married Aaron Hardman. He died Dec. 12, 1878.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
701	George L.,	Feb. 16, 1825	Oct. 12, 1876	Mch. 26, 1855, Sarah E. Todd.
	2d wife.			
702	Mary Ann White,	Dec. 14, 1806		April, 1829.
	6 children.			
703	Stephen W.,	Aug. 14, 1830	Feb. 17, 1872	Louisa Johns.
704	William J.,	Mch. 4, 1833	Apr. 24, 1835	
705	William J., 2d,	Mch. 27, 1836		
706	Lewis,	Mch. 5, 1842	Mch. 7, 1843	
707	Henry,	May 16, 1844	May 9, 1846	
708	Mary E.,	Aug. 6, 1846		Charles Brown.

## CHARLES OSBORN.

The subject of this brief sketch was a native of Connecticut, having been born in the town of Norwalk, August 17, 1792. He was related by birth, and also by marriage, to the Jarvis family, Capt. Samuel Jarvis being his great grandfather.

In early life, about the year 1807, he went to New York, in which city, a few years later, he established himself as a watch-maker and jeweler, on the corner of Broadway and Vesey street, and continued in this business until 1820. From that year until 1841, he devoted his attention to the care and management of real estate, enjoying the confidence of, and being employed by, such men as Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, Gen. Morgan Lewis, John J. Astor, and other well-known, eminent citizens of New York.

Mr. Osborn was twice married. At the age of 23 years he married Miss Huldah Jarvis, daughter of Noah Jarvis; they had six children. After her decease, in 1827, he married Miss Mary A. White of New York. By this second marriage they had six children. In the year 1841, he retired from active business and removed to Norwalk, his native town, where he resided until his death, in 1869. He lived to a good old age, and died in his 77th year, respected and lamented by all who knew him.

Mr. Osborn was an affectionate husband and father, and a kind and steadfast friend.

## 321.

	Elizabeth Jarvis,	1798	
709	Jonathan Waterbury.		
	3 children.		
710	Nelson Jarvis.		
711	Chas. Augustus,	Mch. 8, 1877	Mary J. Voley, who died July 30, 1877.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
712	Elizabeth Gertrude.			

## 322.

	Nelson Jarvis,	Aug. 15, 1800	Jan. 8, 1863	Sept. 8, 1822.
713	Elosia Gray, 1 child.	Sept. 18, 1802	June 21, 1823	
714	Elosia L., <sup>1</sup> 2d wife.	June 17, 1823		
715	Mary Raymond, 4 children.	Feb. 1, 1803	July 13, 1867	Nov. 25, 1825.
716	Francis,	Aug. 22, 1826	Feb. 8, 1836	
717	Eliza Rowland,	Mch. 9, 1828		Nov. 28, 1849.
718	Julia Raymond,	Oct. 15, 1829		Feb. 9, 1870.
719	Mar'a Chapman,	July 16, 1831		

## NELSON JARVIS

Was born on Friday, Aug. 15, 1800, in the old homestead of his grandfather, Doctor Joseph Chapman, at Poplar Plains, late Norwalk, now Westport, Conn.

His father and mother died of yellow fever during the prevalence of that disease in New York in 1801. He and his sister Elizabeth were, consequently, for several years, in the care of their grandfather Chapman's family. When Nelson was about five years old, he was placed in charge of his grandfather, Hezekiah Jarvis, who resided in the old homestead of the Jarvis family in Norwalk, Conn., and this he was accustomed to call his home. He attended school at the academy in Norwalk, afterwards at the academy in Greenfield, and at Cheshire, Conn. Like David, he loved to throw stones. The weathercock of St. Paul's church, Norwalk, fell by his hands. The boarding-house at Greenfield Academy was incidentally supplied from their own barnyard by his unerring aim, when the scholars sought a *fowl* diet.

Mr. Jarvis was apprenticed to a Mr. Bull of Danbury, Conn., to be taught the trade of draper and tailor, and remained with him until he was nearly twenty-one years of age. Not being in vigorous health, he went South to recuperate, and, on his return, renewed his early attachment for Elosia, only daughter of Capt. John Gray of Poplar Plains. The young man, flush with the style, dress, and gentility of city life, was forbidden the privilege by the stern old farmer. Nevertheless, he married Elosia on Sunday, September

<sup>1</sup> Married Oct. 29, 1840, to E. S. Landers; April, 1865, Geo. B. Bates.

8, 1822. After more intimate acquaintance with his son-in-law, Captain Gray amply apologized for having acted upon impressions, which a fine form, elegant dress, and city manners had wrongly led him to suppose covered evils of fact, but which he afterwards learned existed only in his own imagination. Elosia died Saturday, June 21, 1823, leaving a daughter four days old. In the following autumn, Mr. Jarvis visited the South again in the interests of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jonathan Waterbury, with whom he continued in business connection for several years.

On the 25th November, 1825, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Lewis Raymond, a prominent citizen of Saugatuck, now Westport, Conn. Of this marriage, there were born one son, who died when about ten years of age, and three daughters, still living.

About 1829, he entered into partnership with his uncle, Samuel Jarvis, under the style of S. & N. Jarvis, and so continued until 1837, when Samuel retired, and Nelson assumed the debts of the firm, and, by untiring industry, paid them in full. The burden he assumed, and so nobly carried, prevented the acquirement of the wealth that otherwise would have resulted from his industry and perseverance.

About 1847, Mr. Jarvis, having a large acquaintance among the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United States and Canada—at the request of his friends among the clergy, prominent among them the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg—was induced to special efforts to obtain uniformity in the “cut of the cloth” for the clergy, more in character with the habit and dress of the ministers of the English Church, and with regard to clerical comfort and convenience. Soon the notoriety of a largely increased business in this special branch led him to adopt the title (first of the name) of “Clerical Tailor,” which has now become common to those who serve the clergy in that business.

A Christian and Churchman of firm though modest character, early led by a working faith to loving duties in the church, he was prominent in the parish, where he worshiped, not only as a constant observer, but as a doer of church work. For many years he was Superintendent of St. Paul's Sunday-school in Trinity Parish, New York. His children, hand in hand with him, wended their way thither, and were known and observed of all. In the front pew of old St. Paul's, in his latter days, his gray head was seen as he stood, and kneeled, and prayed in the parish where he worshiped in his youth.

In July, 1859, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the vestry of Trinity parish, and by re-election, continued to be a vestryman in that corporation until removed by death.

In his family, with his wife and children, Mr. Jarvis was kind, indulgent, and loving, always attentive to those duties, which the church had taught him were the strength of the household and the *Rule of God*.

Early in the summer of 1862, because of his declining health, he was induced to visit his native town, at the residence of his daughter, Elosia. During the summer he gradually failed in strength; at the setting in of winter was unable to leave his room, and on the 8th January, 1863, quietly breathed his last.

The funeral service was read in the Memorial Church of the Holy Trinity, Westport, by the Rev. Doctors Morgan Dix, Benj. I. Haight, and Wm. Cooper Mead. An address was given in the course of the services, by the Rev. Dr. Dix, who said "Although the custom of delivering addresses on occasions such as that which brings us here to-day is comparatively unknown in the church, yet are there moments when such an addition to the solemn service of burial appears not to be ill-timed. I knew him, and may with propriety speak thus at his burial. Our departed brother seemed to fill the idea of a good man; when thinking of him, those words of the Psalmist come to the mind as though especially appropriate, Psalm xv.—Let him who willeth read."

Mr. Jarvis was buried on Saturday, the 10th of January, 1863, in the consecrated ground of Christ Church, Westport, Conn., committed by the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D.D., and awaits the coming of the LORD.

W. T. M.

### 325.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Geo. A. Jarvis 2d,	Mch. 9, 1806		Sept. 1, 1833, by Rev. Dr. Anthon.
720	Cath. Amelia Jarvis, 2d wife.	April, 1813	July 28, 1834	
721	Mary McLean,	Jan. 16, 1813	Nov. 27, 1854	Feb. 8, 1836, by Rev. Mr. Strobel.
	5 children.			
722	Chas. Augustus,	Jan. 5, 1837	Sept. 28, 1838	
723	Mary Caroline,	Nov. 15, 1838	Oct. 20, 1839	
724	Mary Caroline 2d,	Sept. 19, 1840		June 20, 1871.
725	Chas. Aug. 2d,	Sept. 22, 1842	May 13, 1862	



Yrs Very Truly  
Geo. A. Jarvis.





No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
726	George, 3d wife.	Dec. 7, 1844	June 11, 1864	
727	Maria P. Jenkins, <sup>1</sup>	Aug. 23, 1829		July 16, 1857.

#### GEORGE A. JARVIS

Was born in Cheshire, Conn., on the 9th of March, 1806. His father held civil and ecclesiastical offices of trust and influence for many years, while his mother watched tenderly for the welfare of the children, and impressed upon them the necessity of honesty and industry, a high respect for religion, and a regular attendance upon the services of the church.

The subject of this sketch received a fair education at the Episcopal Academy in Cheshire, then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Tillotson Bronson; but, at the age of eighteen, preferring a mercantile to a professional life, he went to New York, and by the aid of his uncle, Noah Jarvis, obtained a clerkship for one year, without salary. His home, during this time, was with his uncle, and his clerkship, though an agreeable one, was useful only, as it proved, in the way of education, for his employers failed at the end of the second year, and he was left without a situation.

The general depression in all circles of business after 1826, made it exceedingly difficult to obtain another place suited to his mind. His uncle, therefore, having confidence in his ability and perseverance, kindly assisted him to open a grocery store, and, after ten years' hard labor and assiduous attention to the business, he had accumulated enough to enter upon the wholesale trade. In 1854, he withdrew from the firm of Stanton & Jarvis with a credit and character untarnished by failure or compromise, and that, too, after an active business life of 26 years—many of them years of disaster and ruin to old and established houses. This step was in accordance with a resolution early formed that he would retire when it should be convenient after he had accumulated a moderate competency.

In 1860, he was unanimously elected President of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, New York, an office which he still holds (1879), and under whose oversight it has attained a good standing among the reliable institutions of the city.

In 1840, he moved to Brooklyn, and, in 1844, built the house which he now occupies, having identified himself in many ways

<sup>1</sup> Married in Buffalo, by Rev. Ed. Ingersoll, D. D.

with the city of his adoption. He was among the Corporators of the Brooklyn Atheneum, the South Brooklyn Savings Bank (of which for twenty-five years he has been Vice-President), the Atlantic Fire Insurance Co., the Home Life Insurance Co., a Director of the Atlantic Dock Co., and he is connected with several educational and benevolent institutions. He served his time in the New York Seventh Regiment, and is now a member of the Veteran Corps. While working actively in New York and Brooklyn, he has never lost his interest in his native village. He visits it annually, and thus shows that his heart fondly turns to the home and scenes of his youth.

In 1865, he suggested a soldiers' monument in Cheshire, and was the chief contributor towards its erection—a monument believed to have been the first of the kind in the country, and commemorating, among others, the name of his friend and schoolmate, Admiral Andrew H. Foote. He gave liberally towards the enlargement of the church in that place, and towards the erection of Bronson Hall, one of the buildings of the Episcopal Academy. He aided Bishop Randall in the building of Jarvis Hall at Golden, Colorado, and also to rebuild it after its destruction by a tornado in 1869. He has established scholarships in the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., and assisted several young men in their collegiate and theological education.

Mr. Jarvis has been three times married. His first wife was Catharine, daughter of Samuel Jarvis, New York, a lady endowed with many charms of person and character, who died suddenly within a year after their marriage.

His second wife was Mary, the only daughter of Cornelius McLean, New York, a Christian woman and a perfect exemplification of that charity which is "kind in thought, word, and deed,"—qualities that rendered her an affectionate mother and a steadfast friend.

The third wife of Mr. Jarvis is a daughter of the late Lewis Jenkins of Buffalo, who, like himself and his former companions, is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and being of a cheerful and happy disposition, makes his home ever welcome to his friends.

Of his five children (all by his second wife), two died in infancy, two arrived to manhood, and one daughter only survives—Mary, the wife of F. J. Bancroft, M.D., Denver, Colorado.

Charles Augustus, the eldest of his sons, possessed a good mind

and high intelligence. He had rare wit and keen perceptions. His resolution and courage never left him, as the following incident will show. In 1860, he went to Texas for the recovery of his health, and spent the winter near San Antonio. In the ensuing spring, his father, becoming fearful from the signs of the times that Galveston and New Orleans would be blockaded and communication cut off, wrote to his friend, the Hon. Gideon Welles, then Secretary of the Navy, stating his son's condition, and asking whether he would advise him to return immediately or to remain until the warm weather. Mr. Welles briefly replied, "In view of existing difficulties, I should, were my son like yours, take measures for his immediate return." Mr. Jarvis wrote to his son at once, and on receipt of the letter he started by coach, in company with a gentleman, his wife, and child. Night overtook them before the journey of 75 miles had been completed, and the driver, for some reason, lay down on the coach and refused to go farther. Young Jarvis knew that by delay they might lose the steamer, and he therefore mounted the box himself and drove the horses the long night over a strange road. He could not ask the gentleman within to relieve him, as his attention was given to "the comfort of wife and baby." They reached Columbus in time for the train, and upon arriving in Galveston, Jarvis went directly to the steamer, which sailed at midnight; but his companions, by seeking rest at a hotel, missed their passage, and as the blockade was declared immediately after this, they were forced to return to San Antonio. The weary invalid travelled without rest until he reached Buffalo. The fatigue and excitement of the long journey quite overbalanced any benefit which his sojourn in Texas might have gained for him, and he died after lingering on through another year and shedding brightness upon all who came within his influence.

George, the other son, was a young man of promise, with a mind active and well-developed by study and general reading, but his strength and health failed him, and two years after the decease of his brother he was laid beside him in the beautiful cemetery of Greenwood. Both became communicants of the Episcopal Church in their boyhood, and to the end were consistent in their characters and faithful in their religious duties. The inscription on the chancel window which parental affection has erected in the Parish Church at Cheshire, fitly expresses the well-grounded hope of their eternal life, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

**326.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Mary Ann Jarvis,	Sept. 4, 1809		May 6, 1829.
728	David Bassett,	Oct. 8, 1805	June 30, 1861	
	3 children.			
729	John E.,	Mch. 31, 1830		June 11, 1860.
730	Elizab'h Caroline,	Apr. 24, 1833	Feb. 20, 1839	
731	Harriet Aug'ta,	July 7, 1842	June 1, 1844	

**328.**

	Benj. A. Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 11, 1813		Dec. 7, 1847.
732	Frances A. Taylor,	Dec. 3, 1815		
	2 children.			
733	Ann Augusta,	Feb. 14, 1849	April 12, 1877	July 8, 1873.
734	Car'line Amelia,	Dec. 9, 1850		

**330.**

	Sarah Maria Jarvis,	Feb. 3, 1817		Jan. 14, 1841, by Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D. D. Farmer, Hamden, Ct.
735	Orchard Warner,	May 5, 1812		
	5 children.			
736	Dudley Jarvis,	Mch. 13, 1842		Engineer, N. Y.
737	Elam,	Sept. 5, 1843	April 4, 1845	
738	Frank Eugene,	Oct. 4, 1845		Stock grower, Col.
739	Elam 2d, <sup>2</sup>	May 17, 1850		Oct. 17, 1877.
740	Geo. Rolland,	Oct. 1, 1855	Mch. 6, 1861	

**333.**

	Hez'h N. Jarvis,	Mch. 24, 1823		Nov. 16, 1852. Farmer, near Denver, Col.
741	Mary S. Winther,	Dec. 15, 1827	May 1, 1853	
	2d wife.			
742	Jane Pomeroy Emery, <sup>3</sup>	Sept. 24, 1839		Dec. 28, 1872.
	1 child.			
743	Chas. Edward,	July 29, 1873		

<sup>1</sup> Benjamin A. Jarvis, farmer, was married Dec. 7, 1847, by Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D. D., of Cheshire, Conn. He has been Vestryman of St. Peter's Church in Cheshire, Conn., from 1837; many times Selectman, and served in the Legislature seven terms; is now Treasurer of the Episcopal Academy and Judge of Probate (1879).

<sup>2</sup> Farmer, Hamden, Conn.; married by Rev. John Haugh, to Antoinette Dorman, b. Feb. 7, 1853.

<sup>3</sup> Married by Bishop Randall, in Denver, Col.

**336.**

- Sarah Ann  
Jarvis, June 21, 1805 May 17, 1825.  
744 Jas. W. Pinckney, Late merchant in N. Y.  
10 children.  
745 Emily Augusta, Mch. 11, 1826 Aug. 6, 1827  
746 Louisa Jarvis, Nov. 15, 1827 Oct. 17, 1849, to Capt.  
Henry A. Wetmore.  
747 Samuel Jarvis, Oct. 6, 1829 April 24, 1856.  
748 Micajah, Oct. 6, 1831 Mary R. Nichols.  
749 Frances H., July 6, 1834 Dec. 27, 1855, to Jos.  
C. Randle.  
750 Hobart, Aug. 28, 1836  
751 James W., June 8, 1837  
752 Jennie A., Dec. 10, 1838 Oct. 24, 1860, to Ste-  
phen H. Holmes.  
753 Emily, Nov. 15, 1843  
754 Edward A., Nov. 6, 1845

**338.**

- Elizab'h Jarvis, Nov. 15, 1811 Nov. 29, 1836.  
755 Jno. A. McLean,  
M.D., June 24, 1798  
1 child.  
756 John Wilson  
McLean, M.D., Oct. 4, 1837

**347.**

- Henrietta S.  
Jarvis, Dec. 9, 1811 Feb. 22, 1877 Apr. 18, 1830.  
757 Jabez B. Peck, Dec. 10, 1804  
7 children.  
758 Charles A., Mch. 3, 1831  
759 Nelson A., July 22, 1832 Mch. 1833  
760 Nelson Jarvis, Feb. 5, 1834 Apr. 1835  
761 Albert William, Feb. 7, 1838  
762 Elizab'h Jarvis, Apr. 24, 1836  
763 Nels'n Jarvis, 2d, <sup>1</sup>Mch. 24, 1839 June 6, 1863  
764 Cornel. Frances, July, 1841 Jan. 4, 1842

**348.**

- Wm. Jarvis,<sup>2</sup> Jan. 30, 1813 May 26, 1846.  
765 Lucy A. Rogers, May 3, 1822  
2 children.  
766 William Hart, Dec. 1, 1850 Mch. 26, 1853  
767 Lucy, Oct. 1, 1854

<sup>1</sup> Drowned at Bayou Boeuf, La., Company C, 23d Conn. Volunteers.

<sup>2</sup> Married by Bp. McIlvain, at St. Peter's, Rome, Ohio.

## WILLIAM JARVIS

Moved from Connecticut to Hart's Grove, Ohio, in the spring of 1836, where he became the owner of one hundred acres of land, and the agent of the heirs of the late Major Richard W. Hart of Saybrook, Conn., who were the owners of large tracts of land in several of the surrounding townships.

Mr. Jarvis was post-master of the town for about twenty-three years, and served as an officer in the State militia some fifteen years, retiring with the rank of Colonel. He was elected and served as one of the directors of the Ashtabula Agricultural Society about fifteen years, during the last two as president. He has also been director of the First National Bank at Geneva, O., and, at various times, has held other minor offices of the town.

Mr. Jarvis is a worthy, exemplary, and high-minded citizen, and an estimable gentleman.

## 352.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Elizabeth Hart Jarvis,	Oct. 5, 1826		June 5, 1856, by Bp. Brownell.
768	Col. Sam'l Colt, 4 children.	July 19, 1814	Jan. 10, 1862	
769	Samuel Jarvis,	Feb. 24, 1857	Dec. 24, 1858	
770	Caldwell Hart,	Nov. 24, 1858		
771	Elizab'h Jarvis,	Feb. 22, 1860	Oct. 15, 1861	
772	Henr'tta Selden,	May 23, 1861	Jan. 20, 1862	

## SAMUEL COLT

Was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 19, 1814, and was the third son of Christopher and Sarah Colt. His mother was a daughter of Major John Caldwell, who was one of the prominent citizens of Hartford at that period.

From his mother and maternal grandfather he inherited some of his most marked characteristics, and if we may judge from the miniature of his mother, he inherited, in a great measure, her beautiful features. His mother, around whom circled so many gentle and tender memories, and whom he loved so fondly, died before he had completed his seventh year. It was but a little while, however, after his mother's death, that the young man's life-work began.

Before her death, his father's business affairs became embar-



Ever faithfully yours  
Sam. Colt.





rassed, and eventually he lost the bulk of his fortune. At ten years of age, Samuel was sent to his father's factory, at Ware, Mass., where, with intervals at school and on a farm, he remained until he was sent to Amherst to extend his education. With little taste for study, he yet learned rapidly all practical branches of knowledge within his reach, and was, even in those days, a leader among the boys, either in work or play.

Among the traditions of his boyhood, one is given by a neighbor on the Hill, showing at how early an age his attention was directed to the ARM with which his name was to be so intimately connected, and so well known the world over. When about seven years of age, he was one day missing for some time, and when at last he was discovered, he was seated under a tree, with a pistol taken entirely to pieces, and the different parts carefully arranged around him, and which he was beginning to reconstruct—a feat which, to his great delight, he soon accomplished.

A relative remembers, one morning, when crossing on the bridge to East Hartford, being startled by the sharp report of a pistol ringing out on the clear air. Looking onward, he discovered young Colt, who had stopped, on his way back to the farm where he was then working, after enjoying a holiday in Hartford, to indulge in the delight of firing his pistol into the river. These trifling incidents serve to show the bent of his youthful mind, and how early in life he evinced a taste for fire-arms.

While at school at Amherst, his father had arranged for sending him to sea, but, before the ship was ready to sail, he concluded he would not wait to be sent for, and left school without leave from any one, after some patriotic demonstrations on the 4th of July, which did not meet the approval of the school authorities. Arriving at home unexpectedly, he told his father he thought it must be time for the ship to sail, and had come to see about it. "Have you brought all your things?" asked his father. "All but my bills," he promptly answered.

He sailed from Boston, before the mast, on the 2d of August, 1830, for India, his outfit having been attended to by Mr. Samuel Laurence of Boston. His hard life on shipboard most thoroughly cured the young man of being a sailor, yet he loved the sea, and his frequent voyages to Europe, which, in after years, his business compelled him to make, were almost the only intervals of relaxation, with the exception of a few hours, during his short and busy life.

On this voyage to Calcutta, he first conceived the idea of the now well-known "Colt's Revolver," and he made, on shipboard, a little wooden model of the pistol, which is still preserved as a precious relic in the cabinet at Armsmead. On his return from sea, he was for a time again in his father's factory at Ware, where he learned much valuable and practical chemical information from Mr. William Smith, who was in charge of the dyeing and bleaching department. With the knowledge thus gained as his chief capital, he began, in 1832, to give chemical lectures, and administered laughing or nitrous oxide gas, going into every town of two thousand inhabitants in the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia. Excepting in his own State, he went under the assumed name of Dr. Coult. His lectures met with varying pecuniary success, but as a general thing were popular. From the proceeds, he not only managed to support himself, but to begin his cherished scheme of having the fabrication of his arms commenced at Baltimore. In 1835, he went to England, and there secured his first patents, returning in January, 1836. He was, at this time, six feet in height, slender, with a soldierly presence and bearing. His face was of uncommon beauty, with very perfect features, clear, honest eyes of light hazel, with a wealth of the finest hair, covering his head in clear, crisp curls. As he grew older, his figure developed into more massive proportions, seeming to keep pace with the ever-expanding, active brain. As the years went on, he began to feel the responsibilities of the position to which he had raised himself. His opinion was asked by the wise and great, and even monarchs sought the benefit of his wide experience and inventive genius in their own national works. The endearing ties of home and children had brought out into strong life all the gentleness and tenderness of his nature, when a soul-beauty grew upon the noble face which made it more charming than it was in all the glory of youth, even though threads of silver were stealing in among the brown and clustering locks.

Soon after his return from Europe, he took out his American patents, and before the close of 1836, a company was organized for the manufacture of his arms at Paterson, New Jersey.

He was in Florida in the winter of 1837, during the Indian war, and made some life-long friends among the officers of the army there. He had hoped to get the Government to adopt his arm, but failed to accomplish his object, and was obliged, to meet his liabilities, to sell his patent to the Paterson Company.

In 1840, a board of officers reported unanimously in favor of the pistols.

In 1842, the Paterson Company failed, and all manufacture of the arms was suspended.

The Submarine Battery was another of his inventions, and he made with it some most successful experiments, both in New York Harbor, and on the Potomac, at Washington. At the same time, he was engaged in the offing telegraph, and he laid successfully, and used, *the first* submarine telegraph from the city to Coney Island and Fire Island Light. He used asphaltum and wax as insulators, the whole being inclosed in a leaden pipe. As a pecuniary speculation, the offing telegraph, both at New York and Boston, failed.

At the commencement of the Mexican war, he received from the Government, at the instance of Gen. Taylor, an order for one thousand pistols, and although large numbers had been manufactured at Paterson, it was not, at this time, possible to procure a single arm in the market.

In 1847, he commenced manufacturing his arms at Whitneyville, near New Haven, having bought back his patent rights, and the so-called "Texan Model," the "Rangers" soon were a terror to the Mexicans and to all enemies, and were of world-wide renown. For years he had bravely worked on, in spite of obstacles and disappointments, and now his labor and perseverance were to meet their full fruition, and a success achieved by few was his, from this time onward. Fortune brought him wealth and honor, but he never relaxed his labors, and when, at length, he could return to his native town to reside, it was his pride to build there the largest private armory in the world.

In 1854, he began to build a dyke along the bank of the Connecticut, thus reclaiming a portion of beautiful meadow land which was overflowed by the river freshets. Within this embankment he built the armory, and a village of brick houses for the workmen and their families. The armory was completed in the fall of 1855.

In June, 1856, he was married, at Middletown, to Elizabeth Hart Jarvis, daughter of the Rev. William and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jarvis, the venerable Bishop Brownell performing the marriage ceremony.

They sailed for Liverpool on the 7th of June, and spent the summer and autumn in Europe, being present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and also at the *fêtes* and

balls given upon the occasion of that brilliant ceremony. Returning home just before the winter, in February, 1857, he moved into the home which he had built and where he delighted to gather everything to make home attractive and pleasant.

The first sorrow that came to that happy household was in the loss of their first child, an infant son of just ten months old. This seemed to be the beginning of the loss of the strong man's hold on life. His darling had been taken away. Another son was born in November, 1858, the only child who outlived infancy. Two daughters lived just long enough to make all love them, when they followed their little brother to Paradise.

Frequent attacks of gout and rheumatism were telling visibly upon Col. Colt's strength, but while the body was suffering so inexpressibly, the mind and will were strong as ever. On his sick-bed, he managed and directed the affairs of the armory with almost the minuteness and all the clearness of health, and the business steadily increased and prospered.

In February, 1861, he went to Cuba, hoping, in the more genial climate of the tropics, to throw off the blighting disease, but while this hope was partially realized, firm health had gone for ever, and on the 10th of January, 1862, the summons came, and the home he had made so lovely, and where he had known so great happiness and sorrow, was desolate indeed. His funeral was attended on the 14th, at his late residence. Fifteen hundred men, who were in his employ at the time of his death, came to look upon his face for the last time, and then forming in two lines between the house and the grave, the body was carried to its last resting place, amid the men for whom, in life, he had done so much, and in whose well-being he had taken so deep an interest. The flags of the city were at half-mast on the day he died, and in many a home made happy by his prosperity there were mourning hearts. Thus passed away in his prime a man who combined, in an unusual degree, strength, the power to control men, executive and inventive ability and genius, with great gentleness. He was universally just, his tastes refined and elegant, his judgment correct and critical. With hypocrisy he had no patience, no dealing; and his scorn of it, and love of truth, were very prominent traits of his character. His wit was quick and ready, and rarely failed him. For the aged and little children, he had always a kind word, and the first fruits of his green-houses and orchards were for the sick and afflicted. Though he was thus early called to rest from his labors, he yet

lives in the great work, the monument which his own faith and energy built, and in the true hearts that mourn so sadly for the breaking of the strong staff of the beautiful rod.

“A sense of loss on all around,  
A sigh of grief and pain;  
The like of him we lose to-day,  
We may not see again.”

E. H. C.

### 353.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Hetty Hart Jarvis,	Feb. 28, 1828		Dec. 5, 1867, by Bp. Williams.
773	Cyprian Nicho- las Beach. 1 child.			
774	Elizabeth H. Jarvis,	Nov. 3, 1869		

### 357.

	Maria Louisa Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 8, 1835		Sept. 26, 1855.
775	Fred. Fitz Gerald, 5 children.	1825	Aug. 31, 1866	Born London, Eng.
776	Elizab'h Jarvis,	July 5, 1856		
777	Mary Collins,	July 7, 1858		
778	John,	May 14, 1861	Jan. 24, 1863	
779	Anna Greeno'h,	July 21, 1863		
780	Frederick,	Dec. 7, 1866		

### 358.

	John Samuel Jarvis,	May 6, 1837	July 27, 1866	Sept. 21, 1859.
781	Elizabeth Jar- vis Hall. 2 children.			
782	Elizabeth Colt,	July 21, 1860		
783	Hettie Fred'rica,	July 1, 1864		

<sup>1</sup> Married by Bp. Williams and Dr. Goodwin.

## 6TH GENERATION.

## 388.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	George Seymour Jarvis,	June 2, 1806		Sept. 15, 1829.
784	Martha Shrieve, <sup>1</sup> 5 children.		1876	
785	George Rogers,	June 18, 1832	Feb. 19, 1854	A divinity student.
786	Cecilia Sophia,	Aug. 12, 1833		
787	Herb't Munson,	Dec. 10, 1834		Emeline Thraft. In Holy Orders.
788	Mary Shrieve,	July 24, 1836		
789	Amelia Sarah,	April 12, 1849	Mch. 7, 1856	

## REV. GEORGE SEYMOUR JARVIS, D.D.,

Is at present (1878) Rector of Shediac and Coverdale, and part of the secular parishes of Dorchester, N. B.; and Rural Dean of the Counties of Westmoreland, Albert, and part of Kent. He matriculated at Windsor, N. S., May 15, 1822; admitted to the degree of B.A. in 1826, to M.A. in 1829. He received many clerical appointments and honors, and was unremitting in his duties in promoting the welfare of the Church in different places. In January, 1840, he received the degree of D.D. at Windsor, and at the same time, *ad eundem* at Fredericton, N. B. In 1845, he was elected to the first of the seven Deaneries into which the Bishop of Fredericton divided his Diocese, where he has been unanimously re-elected every three years for the tenth time. In 1874, the Diocese of Fredericton consented to join the Provincial Synod of Montreal, and Dr. Jarvis was elected by the Diocesan Synod as one of the Clerical Delegates. Dr. Jarvis was elected Librarian of the University of Windsor, an honor usually conferred on a professor. The Doctor, when he came to Shediac, found 30 communicants, which under his charge have increased to 420. The baptisms during his ministry have been 1,840; communicants, 580, besides those registered; burials, 920; candidates for confirmation, 1,410; marriages, 368; miles travelled on missionary duty, 147,000.

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<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Martha Jarvis's father was a son of High Sheriff Shrieve of New York, whose widow married Paul Day, Capt. of the 52d regiment. Capt. Day's father, the Earl of Temple, and Earl of Chatham, married three sisters, the Misses Granville. The maiden name of Sheriff Shrieve's wife was Seymour.

**389.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Edward Lutwich Jarvis,	Aug. 10, 1807	Sept. 8, 1878	
790	Ellen Leonard.			4 children.
791	Isabel McLean,	Aug. 3, 1839		W. H. Bowring.
792	Chas. Edward Leonard,	July 17, 1840		
793	Ellen Caroline,	Mch. 12, 1842		
794	Mary Nutting,	Sept. 30, 1844		

## EDWARD LUTWICH JARVIS

Died at St. John, Newfoundland, Sept. 8, 1878, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. The deceased gentleman was for a long time well-known in that city, not alone in connection with the high positions he occupied, but also for his remarkable urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, no matter with what classes of society he came in contact. Mr. Jarvis was, for several years, Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Newfoundland, and in his commercial capacity as Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of North America and other companies, has won golden opinions for tact, promptitude, and general efficiency.—*Newfoundland Chronicle*.

**393.**

	Caroline Jarvis,	May 13, 1813	Oct. 2, 1855	September, 1839.
795	Geo. Wheeler,		August, 1855	
	1 child.			
796	Georgina Caro- line,	Nov. 3, 1840		

**396.**

	Sarah Maria Jarvis,	Mch. 14, 1818		
797	Alexander Stewart. <sup>1</sup>			7 children.
798	Alex. John, <sup>2</sup>	Mch. 22, 1843		
799	Marg't Maria,	Sept. 13, 1844		

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. Alexander Stewart, M.A., was Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, St. John, N. B., for some years; afterwards Assistant Minister of St. George's Church, Kingston, and St. James's Cathedral, Toronto; at present (1878) is Rector and Rural Dean at Orillia, Ont.

<sup>2</sup> Alexander John Stewart took his degree as M.D. at the Queen's University, Kingston.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks
800	Alice Elizabeth,	April 28, 1847		
801	Wm. Thatcher,	July 17, 1849	June 18, 1860	Drowned at Kingston.
802	Mary Long,	June 21, 1852	Nov. 24, 1853	
803	Chas. Edward,	July 26, 1854	Mch. 9, 1858	
804	Frederick,	April 3, 1859	July 30, 1859	
805	Car'line Matilda,	Dec. 17, 1856		

**397.**

	Amelia Jane Jarvis,	Jan. 1, 1820	Feb. 22, 1867	
806	Rev. Thos. McGhee. 8 children.			
807	Agnes,	June, 1845		William Harrison.
808	Murray,	March, 1847	Feb., 1873	
809	Annie Ellen Leonard,	July, 1848		Chas. Leonard Jarvis.
810	William,	Dec., 1850	Nov., 1872	
811	Mary,	July, 1852	Sept., 1868	
812	Caroline,	Nov., 1853		
813	Malcolm,	May, 1855		
814	Leonard,	Oct., 1857		

**400.**

	Elizab'h Arnold Jarvis,	Oct. 20, 1824		June 23, 1846.
449	} Geo. Murray Jarvis,	April 13, 1824		Finance department, Ottawa. Dec. 22, 1875.
815			10 children.	
816	Herb't Murray,	May 18, 1848		
817	Annie Elizabeth Stewart,	July 4, 1849		
818	Arthur Leonard Fitzgerald,	June 17, 1852		
819	Geo. Wm. Hope,	Sept. 17, 1853	Nov. 14, 1854	
820	Sidney Berdoe,	Nov. 6, 1854	Feb. 2, 1868	
821	Mary Boyles,	Aug. 21, 1857		
822	Emily Caroline,	Dec. 27, 1858		
823	Laura Matilda,	Oct. 8, 1860		
824	Edmund Owen Meredith,	Nov. 25, 1863	Nov. 3, 1864	
825	Fred'k Arnold,	July 26, 1867		

**402.**

	Robt. F. Hazen,	April 19, 1803	April 25, 1874	
826	Joanna Robinson, 6 children.		June 16, 1853	



No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
827	Robert Morris, <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 27, 1829	May 6, 1863	April, 1854.
828	William, <sup>2</sup>	July 4, 1831		March 9, 1865.
829	Susan,	Aug. 11, 1836		Oct. 8, 1861.
830	Elizabeth.			
831	Marg't Ann,	Mch. 18, 1843		Oct. 25, 1866.
832	Joanna,			William Ritchie, who died. <sup>3</sup>

**404.**

	William Munson			
	Jarvis, <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 9, 1838		
833	Jane Hope Beer.			
	3 children.			
834	Edw'd William,	Sept. 11, 1862		
835	Lucy Caroline,	Jan. 26, 1864		
836	Frank Hope,	Feb. 8, 1868.		
	2d wife.			
837	Mary Lucretia			
	Scovel.			
	2 children.			
838	Mary Elizabeth,	Mch. 20, 1869		
839	Helen Mary,	Apr. 27, 1871		

**408.**

	Mary Jane			
	Jarvis,	Sept. 8, 1821	Mch. 24, 1848	Sept. 5, 1843.
840	Frederick Wm.			
	Starr.			
	1 child.			
841	Maria Gore,	Aug. 13, 1844		

**410.**

	Henry Fitz Ger-			
	ald Jarvis,	May 20, 1825		

<sup>1</sup> Robert Morris Hazen, a Captain in H. M. 60th or King's Royal Rifle Corps, formerly commanded by his grandfather, Colonel Hazen (see No. 136). He died at Burmah in India.

<sup>2</sup> William Hazen, a Civil Engineer, residing in St. John, N. B.

<sup>3</sup> William Ritchie was a son of the Hon. William Ritchie, formerly Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and now (1878) one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.

<sup>4</sup> William Munson Jarvis is a lawyer by profession, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the New Brunswick Militia; resides at St. John; admitted to the Bar 1863. Is Vice-President of the Diocesan Church Society of the city and county of St. John, and general agent for the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
842	Frances Stewart Walker, 1 child.		Sept. 28, 1850	
843	Anna Mary, 2d wife.	July 9, 1850	Aug. 30, 1850	
844	Lucy D. Harding, 5 children.			Sept. 30, 1858.
845	Edward Clifton,	July 11, 1859		
846	Ar. Hen'y Boyd,	Oct. 29, 1860		
847	Ernest Fred'k,	Sept. 16, 1862		
848	Hel. Am. Marg't,	Apr. 30, 1864		
849	Charles William,	Mch. 18, 1866		

## 411.

	Geo. Wm. Town- send Jarvis,	May 20, 1827	Nov. 2, 1868	
850	Sarah Smith. 5 children. 2d wife.			all of whom are dead.
851	Christina Jane Hill. 1 child.			
852	Mary,	May, 1866	in infancy.	

## 413.

	Caroline Amelia Jarvis,	Feb. 22, 1831		Sept. 10, 1853.
853	Charles Palmer. <sup>1</sup> 7 children.			
854	Mary Anna,	Mch. 31, 1856		
855	Ada Millicent,	Feb. 9, 1858		
856	Louise Caroline,	Mch. 9, 1859		
857	Ethel Maria,	May 20, 1860		
858	Helen Amelia Boyd,	Oct. 26, 1861		
859	Robert Edward,	Dec. 16, 1865		
860	Charles William Jarvis,	Mch. 21, 1868		

## 428.

	Robert Jarvis Hamilton,	May 18, 1812		Nov. 19, 1836.
861	Catharine Rob- ertson. 5 children.			

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<sup>1</sup> Hon. Charles Palmer is Chief-Justice of Prince Edward's Island.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
862	William,	May 28, 1849		Sept., 1873, Mary Miles.
863	Cath'ne Lavinia,	Sept. 2,		Apr. 30, 1871, Dr. Chas. Donnelly.
864	Agnes Hannah,	Nov. 20,		Dec. 31, 1874, Chas. Lemon.
865	Robert Henry,	Sept. 2,	Apr., 1867	
866	Jessie, 2d wife.	Aug. 2,		I. W. Alway.
867	Mary Jane Wright, 7 children.			Apr. 15, 1851.
868	George Edward,	July 13, 1853		
869	Maria Isabel,	Oct. 10, 1855		
870	Caroline Mabel,	Dec. 2, 1857	Jan. 3, 1860	
871	John Harvey,	Apr. 26, 1859		
872	Jane Chalmers,	June 15, 1862		
873	Augusta Mary,	Mch. 2, 1864		
874	Mary,	May 15, 1866		

## 431.

	Maria Lavinia Hamilton,	Sept. 15, 1818		May 21, 1840.
875	William Harvey Fitz Gerald, 2 children.			H. M. 73d Regt.
876	Duncan,	May 31, 1842		
877	Harvey,	Mch. 25, 1844		

## 434.

	Catharine Ham- ilton,	Mch. 15, 1826		1842.
878	Samuel B. Free- man, 9 children.			
879	Geo. Ormand, <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 19, 1844		Nov. 9, 1868.
880	Clarence,	May 20, 1846		Dec. 25, 1871.
881	Ida Maria,	Feb. 12, 1849		
882	Arth'r Hamilt'n,	Jan. 26, 1852		
883	Alice Maud,	Mch. 15, 1855		
884	Charles Edgar,	Dec. 31, 1856		
885	Frank,	Mch. 16, 1860		
886	Manfred,	July 15, 1864		
887	Christabelle,	Nov. 25, 1866		

<sup>1</sup> Married Margaret Douglas Hamilton McLean.

## 435.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Augusta Caroline Hamilton,			June 17, 1857.
888	Alfred Boulthbee, 5 children.			M. P.
889	Reginald,	July 6, 1858		
890	Frank,	Dec. 30, 1861		
891	Alfred Ernest,	Mch. 26, 1864		
892	Horatio Clarke,	June 24, 1866		
893	Constance Mary,	Aug. 13, 1868		

## 437.

	Thomas D. Mc- Cormick,	Feb. 14, 1813		1855
894	Mary Read. 5 children.			
895	Janette Augusta,	June, 1835	Dec. 25, 1835	
896	Emma Augusta,	Jan. 6, 1838		Sept. 17, 1856.
897	William Jarvis,	Sept. 12, 1839		
898	Esther Mary,	Sept. 24, 1841		June 21, 1870.
899	Harriet Frances Louise,	Feb. 17, 1844		

## 439.

	Margaret A. Mc- Cormick,	Nov. 16, 1816	Feb. 21, 1872	June 8, 1837.
900	James Fraser, 5 children.	June 8, 1804		
901	Augusta,	May 17, 1839		Sept., 1868, Miles O'Reilly.
902	William B.,	June 11, 1842		
903	Charles T.,	Aug. 27, 1843		
904	Maria,	Jan. 4, 1849		
905	Frederick,	Aug. 13, 1852		

## 440.

	Hannah McCor- mick,	Nov. 28, 1818		
906	Archibald Gil- kinson, 7 children.	1812		
907	Grant,	June 5, 1837	1875	
908	Isabella Grant,	Apr. 28, 1839		Feb. 4, 1864, James C. Geddes.
909	Thomas G. B. Grant,	Aug. 14, 1841		

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
910	Alexan'r Grant,	July 22, 1844		
911	Jasper Grant,	Oct. 30, 1846		
912	Chas. R. Grant,	June 4, 1850		
913	George Grant,	May 22, 1854	July 11, 1858	

**441.**

	Mary Elizabeth McCormick,	Oct. 19, 1821		Jan. 14, 1848.
914	Jasper T. Gil- kinson. 4 children.			
915	Aug'ta I. Grant,	Dec. 12, 1848		
916	Mary Jesse,	June 12, 1850		Robert C. Smith.
917	Ellen Phillis,	Feb. 11, 1852		
918	Agnes,	Oct. 4, 1853	Oct. 7, 1854	

**444.**

	S. P. McCormick,	Apr. 15, 1828		
919	Grace Carruthers. 2 children.			
920	Napier and George.			

**445.**

	George Diehl McCormick,	Oct. 4, 1830		
921	Barbara Waddle. 5 children.			
922	Thomas,	Aug., 1860		
923	Charles,	Feb., 1862		
924	William,	Nov., 1863		
925	Jasper,	Sept., 1866		
926	A daughter,	Aug., 1868		

**448.**

	William D. P. Jarvis,	Dec. 17, 1821	Jan. 15, 1859	Oct., 1850.
927	Diana Irving. 4 children.			
928	Mary Æmelia,	Sept. 17, 1851		Dec. 27, 1877, to Ar- thur Piers.
929	William Irving,	Aug. 26, 1853		
930	Aug'ta Lavinia,	July 19, 1855		
931	Edw'd Æmilius,	Apr. 25, 1860		

## 450.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Ann Ellen Jarvis,	Oct. 30, 1825	Oct. 12, 1862	Aug. 25, 1846.
932	Luke Fitz Gerald Bernard, 6 children.			H. M. 82d Regt.
933	Mary Kathleen,	May 6, 1849		1870.
934	Gerald Luke Fitz Gerald,	Sept. 26, 1850		
935	Ellen Maude, <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 28, 1853		Nov. 6, 1875.
936	Agnes Caroline Grace,	Jan. 22, 1857		
937	Renée Harriet Bunbury,	June 19, 1860		
938	Edward Henry,	Oct. 5, 1862		

## 455.

	Chas. Frederick Jarvis,	June 11, 1834	Mch. 17, 1871	
939	Mary Ann Graham. 5 children.			
940	Isabel Grace,	Sept. 8, 1864		
941	Emily Maude,	Mch. 8, 1866		
942	Chas. Leonard,	Sept. 9, 1867		
943	Samuel Peters,	Feb. 9, 1869		
944	William George,	Jan. 27, 1871		

## 459.

	Charles Herbert Jarvis,	Aug. 25, 1831	Sept. 7, 1859	Dec., 1856.
945	Emma O'Reilly. 1 child.			
946	Miles O'Reilly,	Sept., 1857		

## 462.

	Catharine Maria Hamilton,	Mch. 23, 1817		Jan. 12, 1847.
947	Fred'k Tench, 2 children.		Aug. 6, 1854	
948	Mary,	Oct. 16, 1848		
949	Frederica,	Mch. 1, 1851		

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<sup>1</sup> Married to Birdmore Doig, at Kurrachee, India.

## 464.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Jesse Augusta Hamilton,	Mch. 18, 1821		Nov. 24, 1842.
950	Alexander Duff, 2 children.		May 11, 1846	
951	Augusta,	Sept. 11, 1843		
952	Wm. Alexander Hamilton,	Apr. 17, 1846		

## 466.

	Elizabeth Hamil- ton,	Aug. 6, 1826		Mch. 15, 1855.
953	J. Thos. Town- send. 3 children.			
954	Sam'l Hamilton,	Sept. 9, 1856		
955	Charles Jarvis,	Nov. 26, 1858		
956	Gilbert,	Mch. 6, 1863		

## 469.

	William Jarvis Hamilton,	Apr. 25, 1833		
957	Sarah Clark, 3 children.		June 28, 1865	
958	Caroline,	Sept. 30, 1859		
959	Cyrus Jarvis,	June 28, 1861		
960	Thomas Clark, 2d wife.	Aug. 23, 1863		
961	Marg't Houston, 3 children.			Sept. 5, 1869.
962	Grace,	July 14, 1871	Aug. 19, 1872	
963	Grace,	Oct. 2, 1873		
964	Minnetta,	Feb. 7, 1875		

## 470.

	Caroline Emily Hamilton,	Jan. 4, 1835		Jan. 8, 1867.
965	George Durand. 5 children.			
966	Car. Aug. Owen,	Mch. 10, 1868		
967	Hannah,	Sept. 17, 1869	Feb. 19, 1870	
968	Mary Catharine,	June 27, 1871		
969	Jesse,	Feb. 6, 1873		
970	Eliza Beatrice,	Oct. 23, 1874		

## 474.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Sylvia Elizabeth Wetmore,	Oct. 20, 1805	Aug. 10, 1874	Oct. 22, 1834.
971	Leon B. Hurlbut, 2 children.			
972	Sylvia Elizabeth,	Sept. 29, 1840		
973	Charlotte Jarvis,	Sept. 13, 1845		

## 475.

	Darwin W. Wet- more,	Sept. 2, 1807	Aug. 20, 1853	Jan. 10, 1830.
974	Ellen Dyer, 1 child.			
975	Elizabeth Adaline,	Oct. 4, 1831	Mch. 26, 1853	

## 476.

	William J. Wet- more, M.D.,	June 30, 1809		Jan. 4, 1844.
976	Elizabeth Jane Campbell,	Aug. 24, 1815	June 9, 1876	
	1 child.			
977	Emma Jarvis,	Aug. 7, 1846		

## DR. WILLIAM JARVIS WETMORE

Is a native of Winchester, in the State of Connecticut. His mother was Elizabeth Jarvis, daughter of the late John Jarvis of Norwalk, in the same State. His father was Dr. Truman Spencer Wetmore, whose ancestor left England in 1625 and settled in Middletown, purchasing a very large tract of land along the pleasant banks of the Connecticut river, where many of the name are now located.

William Jarvis commenced the study of the classics under the tuition of the late Rev. Frederick Marsh, in his native town, and after the conclusion of his academic course, prosecuted the study of medicine and surgery under the instruction of his father, and also his uncle, the late Dr. George O. Jarvis. He was afterward graduated as a Doctor of Medicine and Surgery at Yale College, his Alma Mater. During his studies he was a poetical contributor to the *New England Weekly Review*, which was for some time under the editorial charge of the late Geo. D. Prentice.

On his return from college to his paternal home, he passed the first three or four years in teaching music, after which he removed to New York city, and engaged in the sale of drugs and chemicals in connection with his profession, at the same time teaching the



piano-forte and composing and publishing songs and ballads. He wrote and published many songs of which he was the author of both the words and music.

In addition to his knowledge of the Latin and Greek poets, he was acquainted with the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, and being a smooth versifier, he was frequently employed to translate into English text the songs of foreign authors. He was, in the first instance, engaged by the celebrated *buffo cantante*, Signor De Begnis, to translate the early songs of Donizetti, which were written by him for the accomplished vocalist, Ronzi, the wife of De Begnis, and introduced by her in the operas of "Agnese," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and "Il Turco in Italia." He also wrote several lyrics for De Begnis, who composed the music, all of which were subsequently published with English and Italian text.

In the same year (1842), he was associated with the late John Graham, the blind Scottish bard, in arranging and publishing in book form, with music, the songs which the poet had written for the St. Andrew's Society, which, in connection with his fugitive pieces, made a volume of 110 pages royal octavo.

In 1849, the Doctor issued a musical annual entitled "L'Isola Incantata," or "The Fairy Isle." It was founded on an Eastern superstition, and for this pleasant *souvenir* he wrote both the poetry and music. He was, during the same year, the author of various sketches entitled "Sketches of the Past," or "Pictures from Life," which were published in the various magazines throughout the country. He has also translated into English verse the songs of the various operas as they appeared successively from Gounod, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Offenbach, Lecocq, and others, until his original songs and ballad translations are very numerous.

For Anthony Philip Heinrich, more familiarly known as "Father Heinrich," he wrote the *libretto* for an oratorio, which Heinrich dedicated to the Emperor of Austria. This was translated into German verse, arranged with music for the orchestra and piano-forte, and performed in Prague before the Emperor and royal family, the orchestra being conducted by Heinrich himself. He also furnished him with several original songs, for which Heinrich wrote the music. They were also translated into German verse, and very beautifully gotten up with picture titles in Vienna.

In 1860, he published a satire in verse entitled "Gotham Ambrotypes." In 1865 he translated from the French, Pauseron's A, B, C of Music, and the following year edited Hamilton's Musical Dictionary.

In 1869, he was the Editor of a Musical Magazine, in which he furnished many of the stories and miscellaneous articles that filled its pages, as well as the music in that department of the paper.

In 1871, he wrote a hundred original lyrics for the Polytechnic and Athenæum, two musical publications, and, in the same year, he delivered a poem at the celebration of the centennial of his native village, which has been since published in the "Annals" of the town by the Hon. John Boyd. He also furnished an original ode, words and music, for the same occasion, entitled "Beautiful Days of the Past."

In 1874, he published a volume of music entitled "The Oriental," a collection of traditional and ancient Jewish melodies, adapting them to Christian service, the dates of many of them running back to the days of Moses and the Prophets. Many of the hymns are original. He is now engaged on a second series of these ancient melodies, most of which, if not secured within the next few years, must be lost to the musical world for ever.

Dr. Wetmore's love for his mother, and his many eulogistic lines to her memory, the happy fireside, and the pleasant scenes of his childhood and youth, make pleasing episodes of his early life. The following original poem, written but a few years ago, shows how fondly he recalls those golden days:

#### A DREAM.

I dreamed last night of my early days,  
 When life had not a care;  
 The friends now sleeping in the tomb,  
 I fancied all were there.  
 We talked of scenes long past and gone,  
 Scenes that were once so dear;  
 It seemed there had been no decay,  
 'Twas childhood's happy year.

The merry laughter of the young,  
 Each joyous sport and game,  
 The lively joke, the sweet old song,  
 And each familiar name;  
 The grand old tree before the door,  
 With broad and ample shade,  
 Waved its strong branches to the breeze,  
 The same, still undecayed.

And down upon the placid lake,  
 Rocked lightly Pleasure's boat;  
 Around it many a ripple played,  
 And hark! the robin's note!  
 The song birds whistled in the trees,  
 I heard the cooing dove;  
 The breezes kissed my boyish brow,—  
 'Twas YOUTH, and HOME, and LOVE.

My father's voice was still as kind,  
 As earnest as of yore;  
 My mother sang the same sweet songs  
 I'd heard so oft before;  
 And sister, brothers, all were there;  
 Our hearts beat high with mirth;  
 And there we sat and talked, as when  
 'Round boyhood's happy hearth.

Dr. Wetmore married, in the year 1844, a Miss Elizabeth Jane Campbell. Her parents were from Scotland, her mother being born in the city of Edinburgh. The daughter was intellectual, refined, and cultivated. In addition to a sound English education, she was an excellent French scholar; and she not only played the piano very acceptably, but sang the songs of Burns and Moore with fine taste and feeling. As friend, companion, wife, and mother, she was unexceptionable. We give below a little poem which her husband wrote and sent to her on her birthday, while he was making a brief visit to his daughter, who resides, with her husband, on the banks of the Delaware. The lines are as follows:

#### TO MY WIFE.

WRITTEN ON HER BIRTHDAY.

O, beautiful river! how tranquil it glides,  
 To mingle its waters with old Ocean's tides;  
 While the breezes that play 'round my temples so free,  
 Seem to bring, my dear wife, some fond message from thee.

The flowers on its banks blossom brightly and fair,  
 And exhale a perfume both delightful and rare;  
 While my young love<sup>1</sup> and I float in gladness along,  
 To the dip of the oar and the magic of song.

---

<sup>1</sup> My daughter, Mrs. Emma Jarvis Wilson.

O, beautiful river! beloved Delaware!  
 Can tempest e'er ruffle your bosom so fair?  
 May it float on in beauty to blend with the sea,  
 While my heart travels back, dear companion, to thee.

Like the beautiful river that bears me along  
 On its bosom, so sacred to beauty and song,  
 Is another that winds to a beautiful home,  
 Where love never dies, and where cares never come.

May we float down that river so peaceful and bright,  
 Undisturbed by a care, to the CITY OF LIGHT,  
 Where life's voyage shall end, and our souls shall find rest,  
 In a HAVEN of PEACE, in the HOME of the BLEST!<sup>1</sup>

## 477.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Geo. W. Wetmore, M.D.,	Oct. 11, 1812		Nov. 28, 1843.
978	Sarah Ann Thompson, 3 children.		Dec. 27, 1871	
979	Geo. Thompson,	Feb. 9, 1845		
980	Eliz'th Jarvis,	April 6, 1846		
981	Mary Fitch,	April 16, 1855		

## GEORGE WHITFIELD WETMORE

Was born October 11, 1812, and received the same early and careful educational training as that of his brothers. He began teaching when quite young, and for some years taught, during the winter season, several select schools in many parts of Connecticut. This he continued to do until he determined to study the profession of medicine. His studies were prosecuted under the tuition of his father, and also of his uncle, Dr. George O. Jarvis. After the requisite preparation, he attended, during the winters of 1837 and 1838, the medical lectures at Williams College, Mass., graduating an M.D. (in December, 1838,) from that institution.

He settled at Amenia City, Dutchess Co., New York, February 19, 1839, where he practiced his profession with acknowledged skill and ability. He subsequently became acquainted with, and afterwards married, Miss Sarah Ann Thompson, a very lovely and amiable girl of the village, by whom he has three children.

The doctor still enjoys fair health, but since the death of his wife, has given up practice, and returned to the home of his youth.

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Wetmore died June 9, 1876.

## 478.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Charles F. Wetmore,	Aug. 21, 1815		April 11, 1850.
982	Sarah Astor Bryden, 1 child.		June 7, 1855	
983	Mary Jarvis,	Sept. 14, 1852		

## CHARLES FITCH WETMORE

Was born on the 21st of August, 1815, and was the youngest son of Dr. Truman S. and Elizabeth Jarvis Wetmore.

His rudimental education was obtained in the schools of his native village, which were excellent, and after careful training in these, he was placed under the private instruction of the Rev. Mr. Jones, an Episcopal clergyman, located in Hitchcocksville, now Riverton. Here, though his advancement was entirely satisfactory, still, as it was preparatory to a collegiate education, he was sent to Cheshire, Conn., under the care and instruction of the Rev. Dr. Morgan.

He entered Trinity College, Hartford, in the year 1837, and was graduated from that institution in 1841. In 1844, he received the degree of M.A. from the same institution. He studied law with the late Hon. Liv. Livingston of New York, and was admitted as an attorney, solicitor, and counsellor to the courts of that State in 1845.

He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and while in college occasionally coquetted with the muses. He was the author of several pieces of fugitive poetry of considerable merit. He delivered, by appointment, a poem entitled "VENICE," before the Athenæum Literary Society, in 1840, and accepted, also, a second appointment to deliver the annual poem before that Society the following year. This poem was entitled "Scro." The first was published in a *belles lettres* paper edited by his brother William.

At commencement, the year of his graduation, he delivered an essay on Saracen Literature, which was subsequently published in his brother's paper.

## 480.

	Sarah E. Seymour,	May 13, 1812		Aug. 13, 1837.
984	Dr. Ammon C. Taber, 8 children.	Dec. 30, 1807		

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
985	Charl'te Louisa,	May 10, 1838	Feb. 9, 1845	
986	Caroline Moore,	July 3, 1840		Sept. 20, 1866.
987	Charles Jarvis,	Aug. 14, 1842	Aug. 17, 1853	
988	Alvah Seymour,	Nov. 24, 1844		
989	Eugene Dewitt,	Jan. 9, 1848	Aug. 29, 1849	
990	Mary Bradley,	Feb. 14, 1850		Feb. 28, 1872.
991	Edw'd Maurice,	June 15, 1853		
992	Helen Henri'ta,	May 18, 1856	Nov. 3, 1857	

## 481.

	Charles J. Sey- mour,	Feb. 25, 1815	Mch. 13, 1840	
993	Nancy Woods, 1 child.	July 14, 1819	June, 1867	May 10, 1837.
994	Wm. Woods,	May 29, 1839	Jan. 9, 1840	

## 483.

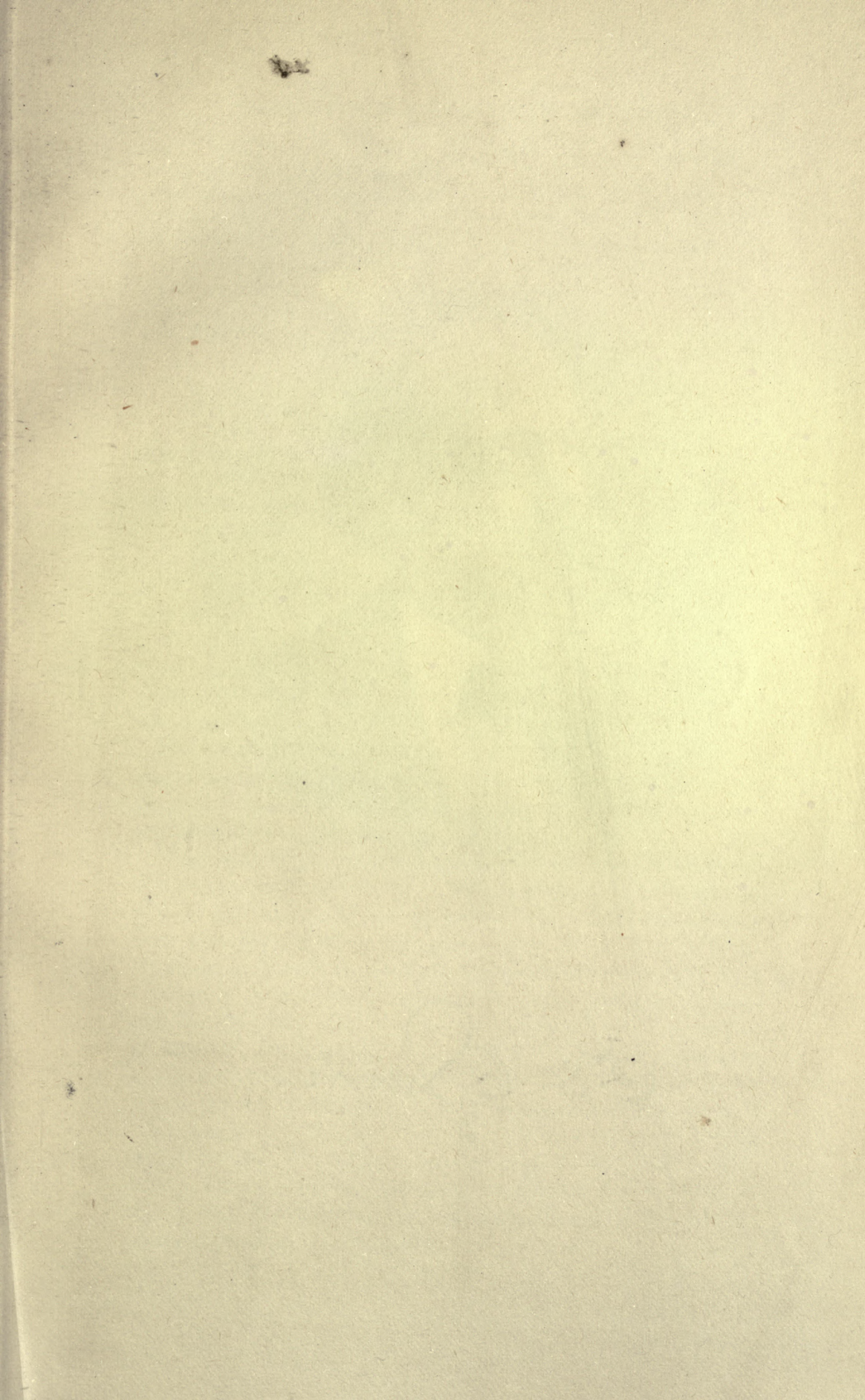
	Charlotte Fitch Seymour,	Aug. 4, 1819	May 25, 1863	May 11, 1847.
995	Theo. C. King, 3 children.	Aug. 30, 1809	Apr. 1, 1858	
996	Eugenia Seym'r,	Sept. 22, 1849	Sept. 24, 1849	
997	Eugenia Hask'll,	Feb. 15, 1852	Apr. 13, 1873	
998	Eva Seymour,	Sept. 24, 1854	Apr. 28, 1862	

## 484.

	Samuel J. Sey- mour,	Mch. 9, 1822		Feb. 17, 1850.
999	Mary A. Seym'r <i>nee</i> Patridge, 10 children.	May 18, 1827		
1000	Charl'tte Jarvis,	Oct. 23, 1850		
1001	M'tha Patridge,	Oct., 1852		
1002	Charl'tte Jarvis,	Oct. 15, 1854		
1003	Kate Rowland.			
1004	Mary Ann,	Mch. 3, 1858		
1005	Carrie Taber.			
1006	Samuel John, Jr.			
1007	Jennie Wilson.			
1008	George Lee.			
1009	Wm. Patridge.			

## 489.

	Chas. A. Jarvis,	Feb. 2, 1828		Jan. 17, 1854.
1010	Statira Gilder- sleeve, 2 children.	Sept. 1, 1829	Nov. 7, 1864	





Geo. C. Jarvis.



No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1011	Cora Elizabeth,	Oct. 13, 1854		
1012	Chas. Lavallette,	May 17, 1857		2d wife.
1013	Ellen J. Smith,	June 11, 1835		Oct. 7, 1868. 3 children.
1014	Janet McNary,	Feb. 4, 1872	Aug. 15, 1872	
1015	Geo. Oglevie,	Jan. 15, 1873		
1016	Edw. Winslow,	Nov. 20, 1877		

## 491.

	Geo. Cyprian Jarvis,	Apr. 24, 1834		Feb. 8, 1866.
1017	Martha Gillum.			1 child.
1018	Martha Louisa,	Feb. 26, 1868		

## GEORGE C. JARVIS, M.D.,

Is the son of Dr. George O. Jarvis and Philomela Marshall Jarvis, and was born in the town of Colebrook, Conn., April 24, 1834.

The early education of Doctor Jarvis was received at the district school, which he attended until he was fifteen years of age, after which he spent a year at the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt., and a year with the Rev. S. M. Emery of Portland, Conn.

He entered Trinity College in 1851, and remained through the junior year, leaving in 1853. He spent the next three years as clerk in a drug store in Middletown, thereby acquiring a practical acquaintance with the materia medica.

Doctor Jarvis commenced the study of medicine with his father, whose extensive surgical practice gave unusual facilities for illustrations in this branch of the profession. He studied also about a year with the distinguished gynecologist, Dr. J. Marion Sims. He attended lectures at the Medical Department of the New York University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, March, 1861. He commenced the practice of his profession in Stamford, but remained only a few months, entering the army as Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battalion Connecticut Cavalry, receiving his commission December, 1861. He was promoted as Surgeon of 7th Connecticut Volunteers, October, 1862, and served honorably and with distinction through the war, being mustered out July 20, 1865. His army record was noted for bravery and gallantry, as well as that of a skillful and reliable surgeon, as is shown in many places of trust and responsibility.

An army life extending over so long a period of time, and through so many portions of the country, with such diversified service in the field during and after battle, in the hospital, in camp, on sea and land, abounds naturally with interesting incidents and adventures, which would justly find place in a more extended biography. One incident, however, deserves especial mention. When the midnight boat attack was planned on Fort Gregg, the regular detail shrank from the exposure of taking surgical charge of what was regarded and justly, as almost a forlorn hope. Dr. Jarvis volunteered for this service, and was placed in charge, receiving an official indorsement of his action from the General in command. The following is also a characteristic incident: After the battle of Olustee, when a retreat was ordered, and the wounded had to be hastily removed, the Doctor surrendered his horse to a wounded soldier, who would otherwise have been left on the field, and after a hard service as operating surgeon, marched on foot for thirty miles.

Doctor Jarvis was appointed as operating surgeon for the brigade after the first battle, and continued as such of each division with which he was connected during his field service. At Fort Fisher he was on Gen. Terry's staff in the same capacity. He had charge of the post hospitals at Fernandina, Florida, from February to April, 1863, and at St. Augustine from April to July, 1863, after which he went to Morris Island. He superintended the reception and feeding of the returned Union prisoners under Gen. Hawley at North-East, near Wilmington, North Carolina; and was, afterward, in charge of the general hospital at Wilmington, where nearly 8,000 were congregated from Andersonville and other prison pens of the South.

It was found necessary to surround the cook-tents with a strong guard, and even then it was impossible to prevent the eager rush for food, to which a bayonet was but a slight obstruction. Scores perished with the food convulsively grasped in their clenched hands. A fearful epidemic of typhus and typhoid fevers followed, with over a hundred cases of gangrene of different parts of the body, all resulting from the want and exposure to which the prisoners had been subjected. Out of thirteen surgeons and assistant surgeons, nine were sick and seven died, while the mortality in the hospitals was necessarily very great.

The following is an epitome of his field service as operating surgeon: He served throughout Fremont's campaign in West





*Thomas Newton Jarvis.*

Virginia, during which the following engagements occurred: McDowell, Franklin, Strasburg, Harrisonburg, Cross Keys, Port Republic Bridge; through the fifteen days retreat under Pope from the Rapidan, ending with the second battle of Bull Run; in the Department of the South, at Morris Island, Fort Wagner, and Olustee; in Virginia, with the Army of the James in the siege around Petersburg and Richmond, during which the following engagements occurred: Chester Station, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, Chapin's Farm, New Richmond, New Market Road, Darby Town Road, Charles City Road, and at Fort Fisher.

On the return of Dr. Jarvis from the war, he settled in Hartford, Conn., and soon won a position as one of the leading surgeons in the State, thereby receiving a large general and consultation practice.

In 1869, he was appointed examining surgeon for pensions, and on the organization of the Board in Hartford, was appointed its President, which position he still holds. For six years he was a member of the examining committee for conferring degrees at the Medical Institution of Yale College, and relinquished the position through ill health.

In 1874, he was appointed attending surgeon to the Hartford Hospital, a position which he still occupies.

## 493.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Thos. Newton			
	Jarvis,	June 22, 1805		June 14, 1834.
1019	Cordelia Hobart,	Feb. 4, 1813	Sept. 23, 1845	
	4 children.			
1020	Charles,	Dec. 12, 1835		June 17, 1860.
1021	Howland B.,	May 27, 1837		May, 1861.
1022	Henry Clay,	Oct. 19, 1841		July 8, 1869.
1023	Clarissa,	Sept. 21, 1843	Dec. 19, 1875	W. Guilford.
	2d wife.			
1024	Emily Wilbur,	Dec. 12, 1825		Aug. 5, 1849.
	2 children.			
1025	Harriet E.,	July 22, 1850	Jan. 22, 1874	
1026	Florence,	July 30, 1854		

## 494.

Milton Barlow

Jarvis, M.D., Aug. 5, 1807

Born in New Hartford,  
Conn.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1027	Jean'te J. Butler,	Oct. 6, 1812	April 24, 1838	Feb. 26, 1836. 1 child.
1028	Lou. Jeanette,	Jan. 10, 1837		Oct. 29, 1860. 2d wife.
1029	Helen M. Raymond,	Aug. 1, 1819		6 children.
1030	George Milton,	June 29, 1849		
1031	James Lorenzo,	Oct. 24, 1850		
1032	Frank,	Sept. 23, 1852		
1033	Lizzie Ida,	Dec. 29, 1855	Dec. 13, 1857	
1034	Nellie May,	May 13, 1860		
1035	Josie Kinyon,	Sept. 30, 1857	Mch. 7, 1874	Adopted.

#### MILTON BARLOW JARVIS, M.D.,

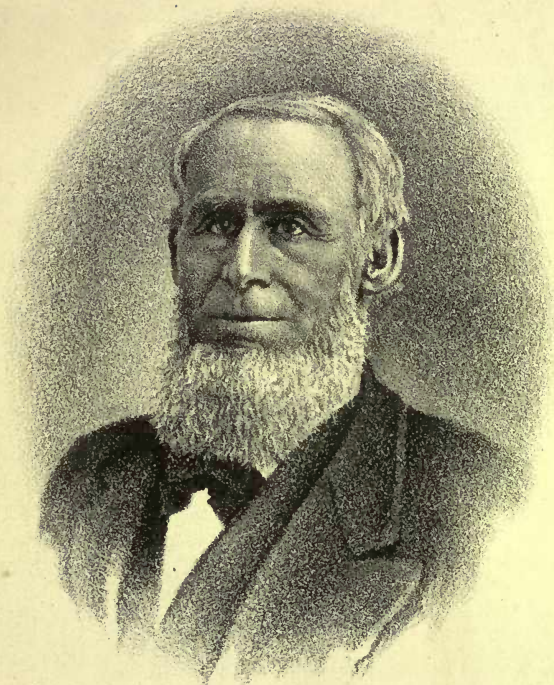
Was born August 5, 1807, in the town of Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., in a small village, then called Jarvis Corners.

In the spring of 1820, his father sold the old homestead, and after a temporary residence in the village, removed, with his family, in 1821, to Canastote, town of Lenox, in Madison county. The farm on which he located was part of the tract known as the Indian Reservation, and is situated on the Erie Canal, about midway between the city of Utica and Syracuse.

Until the year 1825, Dr. Jarvis worked on the farm during the pleasant months of summer, and in the winter attended the district school. He then went to an adjoining town, engaging with a Mr. James Beebe to learn the trade of a tanner and currier. In the year 1828, from the depression of business, he left Mr. Beebe and his tannery, to seek a more profitable calling.

In the winter of 1830, he visited his uncle, Dr. Hammond of Dover, Dutchess Co., who proposed that he should study medicine. The proposition was accepted, and, in the spring of 1832, he entered his uncle's office, where he applied himself closely to his books. After the necessary lapse of time, and after he had gained the prescribed amount of knowledge, he was graduated, with all due honors, in the winter of 1834 and 1835, from the old University in Barclay street, New York, under Professors Mott, Rhineland, and others of like celebrity. He then returned to Dover, and entered into partnership with his uncle.

The following winter, February 26, 1836, he married Miss Jeanette J. Butler, daughter of Mr. William Butler of New Hartford, Connecticut. Miss Butler was principal of a young ladies' semi-



Milton N. Jarvis.





nary, a talented and very lovely woman. The fruit of this happy union was the birth of a daughter, Louise Jeannette, now Mrs. L. P. Fay, who was born January 10, 1837.

In the autumn of the same year, Mrs. Jarvis took a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, finally developing into phthisis, which resulted in her death, April 24, 1838. From a broken and now desolate household, the daughter was sent to the home and care of the doctor's mother, where, after a brief period, he followed her.

In the year 1840, he began, as it were, anew the business of life. Among the Thompsonians, Eclectics, and the innumerable medical pretenders that swarm over the country like noisy and hungry locusts, he set up his practice, and notwithstanding his surroundings, prosecuted his profession with success and profit.

It was only after ten years and much deliberation, that he again concluded to enter the matrimonial paradise, and enjoy the felicities of a home and domestic peace and happiness. This decided upon, it was not long before he had wooed and won the accomplished Miss Helen M. Raymond, daughter of A. Raymond, Esq. The marriage of the happy pair took place September 7, 1848. With a new home, new hopes, and renewed ambition, the future now looked bright and prosperous. With his eldest daughter married (the second dying at two years of age), and with three sons (the two eldest at Cornell University), the doctor is cheerful and happy in his family surroundings.

In the year 1873, the doctor and his lady visited Europe, where they spent five months in most delightful travel and sight-seeing. Although reared and educated as an Episcopalian, he has left the Church for the Unitarian faith.

The doctor is, at the present writing, seventy years of age, and still his eye is as bright, his step as firm and elastic, as when at forty. Like his nonagenarian grandfather, he may live on, growing in grace, and reserving his strength, until, in the fulness of time, he may be numbered with his centenarian progenitors.

## 496.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Elizab'h Jarvis,	Dec. 31, 1811	May, 1840	
1036	Wm. H. Kinney.			
	1 child.			
1037	Charles,	1837	1862	

## 497.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Clarissa Jarvis,	June 5, 1814	Aug. 1, 1840	
1038	Lucian P. Robe.			
1039	Emily,	July 14, 1836	Sept., 1848	
1040	Harriet,	May 4, 1839	Mch. 5, 1865	

## 499.

	Samuel Jarvis,	Apr. 11, 1819	Apr. 29, 1859	Jan. 9, 1853.
1041	Elsie Per Lee,	Dec. 26, 1826		
	2 children.			
1042	Per Lee,	Oct. 9, 1855	July 17, 1859	
1043	Alice,	June 12, 1859	Apr. 15, 1864	

## 507.

	David S. Jarvis,	Feb., 1808		1833.
1044	Eliza Brower,	Nov., 1814		
	4 children.			
	Abram.			
1045	Charles,	Apr., 1840		
1046	Howard,	1843	Sept.,	1862.
1047	Florence,	Dec., 1849		

## DAVID S. JARVIS.

It is a pleasing task to be able to record the virtues and excellences of the brave men and loyal women who have borne the name of Jarvis, and to find the same strong and striking characteristics in the present as in past generations, thereby giving to the family the same distinctive qualities through all its history, of integrity, honor, and love of country. In no member of it have these features shone brighter than in the subject who heads our brief sketch. We make the following extract from a letter recently received from Mr. Jarvis, which explains itself:

"On the breaking out of the Rebellion, I was on a visit to my parents, whom I never failed to visit once a year. I told them it was a critical time for our country (this was in 1862), when both of them became much excited; they hoped I could give them some good news, but I could not. My mother exclaimed, 'David, you have three good boys, Abram, Charles, and Howard. Go yourself, with them, to the war, and I will go, as I can take care of the sick, or make lint for the wounded; this Government must be preserved. Your forefather was of Revolutionary stock, and the country must live.' My father also added that he hoped to live long enough to see the Rebellion crushed, when he would be

willing to die. He wanted to feel that he had left a country untorn by civil war, and as it was designed by the founders of the republic. Abram went into the war as private secretary to Gen. Gilmore, and died in Charleston, of yellow fever. Charley was in both battles of Bull Run, and Howard sent a substitute.”

This is a worthy record of a patriotic family, and shows the true spirit that animated the heroes of Seventy-six.

## 509.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Maryette Jarvis,	Dec. 4, 1814		Feb. 22, 1835.
1048	Edwin Sears,	Jan. 16, 1808	June, 1868	
	3 children.			
1049	Clara M.,	Feb. 4, 1836		Feb., 1853.
1050	James E.,	Apr. 29, 1838		
1051	Mary A.,	Jan. 25, 1841		Sept. 19, 1858.

## 510.

	Jane Jarvis,	Jan. 14, 1818		Nov. 17, 1840.
1052	John Calvin Jackson,	June 3, 1813		Live in Sharon, Conn.
	7 children.			
1053	Helen,	Dec. 31, 1841		Mch. 28, 1868.
1054	Julia,	Nov. 27, 1843		Dec. 8, 1864.
1055	John Calvin,	Sept. 30, 1846		
1056	Frances, <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 24, 1849		
1057	Florence,	Mch. 11, 1851		
1058	Ann Eliza,	Jan. 26, 1853	Mch. 7, 1857	
1059	Charles,	Feb. 2, 1859		

## 511.

	Charles Jarvis,	Mch. 4, 1821		Jan. 26, 1845.
1060	Betsey A. Hoyt,	Apr. 3, 1826		
	3 children.			
1061	C. Willis,	Oct. 29, 1845		July 14, 1866.
1062	Mellville,	July 11, 1849		
1063	Jenny,	Apr. 28, 1868		

## 512.

	John Jay Jarvis,	Dec. 4, 1828		1850.
1064	Susan Forbes,			
	2 children.			
1065	Foster,	1852		
1066	Ella,	1857		

<sup>1</sup> Married Levy Blydenburg. Had Martha, b. December 17, 1871, and Jane, b. April 17, 1874. Live in New Haven, Conn.

## 514.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Brice W. Jarvis,	Apr. 18, 1831		Sept. 5, 1854.
1067	Adah L. Wood,	Sept. 4, 1835		3 children.
1068	Alice B.,	Jan. 4, 1856		
1069	John W.,	Jan. 22, 1862		
1070	Mary E.,	Oct. 22, 1869		

## 515.

	Benj. L. Jarvis,	June 6, 1835		Jan. 4, 1859.
1071	Mary Over- baugh,	Feb. 3, 1835		1 child.
1072	Ella P.,	Oct. 15, 1860		

## 520.

	Catherine R. Crawford,	Oct. 18, 1820		Apr. 20, 1848.
1073	Jos. B. Brown.			3 children.
1074	Alice Crawford,	Jan. 26, 1852		} Twins.
1075	Margar't Louise,	Jan. 26, 1852		
1076	Warren Crawf'd,	Apr. 4, 1854		

## 528.

	Martha Jeanette Crawford,	May 14, 1837		Jan. 1, 1862.
1077	Tunis Quackenbush.			2 children.
1078	Jeanette,	1863		
1079	Wm. N.,	Dec. 25, 1864		

## 530.

	Rev. Wm. Oscar Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	July 1, 1822		
1080	Mary Frances Burt, <sup>2</sup>		June 23, 1851	April 25, 1850.
	2d wife.			
1081	Ellen Douglass, <sup>3</sup>		June, 1871	Jan. 5, 1854.
	4 children.			
1082	Douglass,	July 8, 1855		
1083	Hen'y Douglass,	Mch. 9, 1858		

<sup>1</sup> Ordained Deacon Sept. 19, 1849; Priest Nov. 24, 1850—by Bishop Brownell.

<sup>2</sup> Daughter of Rev. Moses Burt.

<sup>3</sup> Daughter Major D. B. Douglass, LL.D.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1084	Ann Eliza,	May 2, 1860		
1085	Wm. Oscar,	Aug. 9, 1865		

**535.**

	Wellington Jar-			
	vis,	Aug. 20, 1829		June 20, 1855.
1085½	Isabella L. Stone.			
	6 children.			
1086	Henry Stone,	April 18, 1856	Oct. 31, 1871	
1087	Addie Stone,	Feb. 7, 1860		
1088	Louise Heath,	July 22, 1863		
1089	Julia Conklin,	July 13, 1861		
1090	Clara,	July 31, 1873	Aug. 7, 1876	
1091	Jennie,	May 22, 1875	June 19, 1875	

**551.**

	Fred'k Wm.			
	Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 7, 1818		Oct. 5, 1857.
1092	Caroline Skyunner.			
	5 children.			
1093	Fred'k Aug.,	Aug. 30, 1858	Sept. 8, 1859	
1094	Geo. Hamilton,	Mch. 14, 1859		
1095	Flor. Caroline,	Jan. 5, 1860		
1096	Fred. Clarence,	Aug. 10, 1862		
1097	Edm. Meredith,	Jan. 27, 1867		

**552.**

	Amelia Jarvis,	May 24, 1819		1836.
1098	Alex. Proudfoot.			
	7 children.			
1099	Wm. Stephen,	1837		
1100	Frederick,	1839		
1101	Mary,	1841	Sept. 8, 1862	
1102	Elizabeth,	1843	1874	
1103	Amelia,	1845	March, 1868	
1104	Alexander, M.D.,	1847		Lives in Montreal.
1105	Thomas,	1849	Oct. 5, 1867	

**553.**

	Geo. Thomas			
	Jarvis,	Nov. 30, 1820		Jan. 4, 1852.
1106	Eliza Hovenden.			
	5 children.			

<sup>1</sup> Frederick William Jarvis succeeded his uncle as High Sheriff of Toronto, which position he at present (1878) holds.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1107	Sarah Isabel,	Dec. 23, 1855		
1108	Julia Eliza,	Sept. 17, 1857		
1109	Wm. Maule,	June 6, 1859		
1110	Geo. Robinson,	Oct. 7, 1863		
1111	Charlotte Mary,	May 15, 1867		

**554.**

	Stephen Maule			
	Jarvis,	Nov. 2, 1822		Sept. 10, 1850.
1112	Mary Stinson.			
	5 children.			
1113	Marg. Is. Maule,	Jan. 28, 1851		Dec. 3, 1871, Benjamin Read Clarkson.
1114	Thos. Stinson, <sup>1</sup>	May 31, 1854		
1115	Steph. Jervis			
	White,	May 3, 1861		
1116	Mary Catharine,	Feb., 1863	July 31, 1863	
1117	Edward,	Feb. 28, 1873		

**555.**

	Peter Robinson			
	Jarvis, <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 16, 1824		Feb. 12, 1849.
1118	Marion Neilson,			
	11 children.			
1119	Fred'k Starr, <sup>3</sup>	Sept. 27, 1850		Sept. 20, 1877.
1120	Marg. Annabella,	Aug. 1, 1852		
1121	Thos. Neilson,	May 22, 1854		
1122	Marion Zeta, <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 23, 1856		Oct. 22, 1878.

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Stinson Jarvis is a law student at Toronto. In 1873-4, made a tour through Egypt and the Holy Land, and afterwards wrote a book of travels, entitled "Letters from East Longitudes," dedicated by special permission to the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada. This is a most interesting work, and reflects great credit on the young author. It will compare favorably with the best works of travel in the Holy Land. The style is neat and graphic, and the numerous scenes and incidents are portrayed so vividly that we catch the inspiration of his pen, and seem transported to the spot, and share with him the interest felt at the moment of writing. As was said of the works of Oliver Goldsmith, "This excellent book is only open to one criticism—of being too brief."

<sup>2</sup> Peter R. Jarvis sailed for Canton, China, in 1845, in ship "Achbar," thence to Singapore and Calcutta. Remaining here a few months, he took passage in the ship "Grotius," bound for Boston *via* Isle of France and St. Helena. On his return he settled at Stratford, Ontario, and was for several years Mayor of that town. He still resides there.

<sup>3</sup> Married Miss Brooks; one child born Dec. 6, 1878.

<sup>4</sup> Married Peter Woods, at Brunswick Lodge, Stratford, Ontario, Canada,

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1123	Julia,	Sept. 20, 1858		
1124	Edmund Head,	Mch. 6, 1860		
1125	Mary Beatrice,	Nov. 20, 1861		
1126	Peter Robinson,	Nov. 27, 1864		
1127	Ada. Dagma,	Dec. 3, 1866		
1128	Chas. Brydger,	Feb. 1, 1869		
1129	Edgar Ralph,	Feb. 14, 1872		

**556.**

	Chas. Beverley Jarvis,	Nov. 16, 1826		
1130	Elizabeth Mead, 1 child.			
1131	Fanny,	June 19, 1854		

**557.**

	Mary Jarvis,	Dec. 2, 1828	Feb. 27, 1861	Oct. 30, 1851.
1132	Henry Skynner, 5 children.			
1133	Francis Louis,	Sept. 28, 1852		
1134	Eleanor Isabella,	Aug. 4, 1854		
1135	Emily Mary,	Oct. 8, 1856		
1136	Henry John,	Feb. 21, 1858		
1137	Wm. Jarvis,	Feb. 21, 1861		

**558.**

	Arthur Murray Jarvis,	Oct. 27, 1830		Oct. 26, 1852.
1138	Martha Matilda Ratcliffe, 1 child.		Nov. 15, 1858	
1139	Steph. Murray,	Mch. 4, 1854		
	2d wife.			
1140	Annie Stein Maclear, 7 children.			Feb. 8, 1860.
1141	Harry Aug.,	Dec. 21, 1860		
1142	Arthur Murray,	Apr. 6, 1862		
1143	Thos. Henry,	March, 1864		
1144	Isabella Maule,	Oct. 22, 1865		1873
1145	Fred'k Starr,	June 15, 1867		
1146	Wm. Morley,	Aug. 29, 1870		
1147	Constance Kings- mill,	Mch. 28, 1872		

**560.**

	Edgar John Jarvis,	Jan. 28, 1835		Oct. 17, 1863.
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No.	Name.	Born	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1148	Charlotte Beaumont. 10 children.			
1149	Edgar Beaum't,	July 7, 1864		
1150	Paul,	Sept. 27, 1865		
1151	Ernest,	Oct. 12, 1866		
1152	Harold,	Oct. 4, 1867		
1153	Francis Proudfoot,	Oct. 27, 1869		
1154	Herbert Cherri- man,	Oct. 17, 1871		
1155	Louis Raymond,	May 19, 1874		
1156	Percy and Eva, <i>Nota Bene,</i>	Jan. 16, 1877 Jan. 17, 1879		Twins. Not yet baptized.

## 567.

	Frances Amelia Maule,	Oct. 28, 1814	Dec. 3, 1848	
1157	Major-General Budgen. 8 children.			
1158	John,	July 6, 1836		Capt. H. M. 95th Regt.
1159	William Thos.,	June 11, 1838		Maj. Royal Artillery.
1160	Fanny Lydia,	Oct. 2, 1840		Capt. Cary, R. A.
1161	Caroline Maria, <sup>1</sup>	June 30, 1843		
1162	Ellen Isabel,	Mch. 12, 1845		Aug. 21, 1867, Dr. Morent.
1163	Alice Charlotte,	Mch. 12, 1846		
1164	George,	Mch. 23, 1848	} Dec. 10, 1848	A Lieut. in H. M. 98th Regt.
	Twins.			
1165	Mary,	Mch. 23, 1848		

## 573.

	Charl'te Maule,	June 26, 1824	July 26, 1864	June 30, 1862.
1166	Capt. M. Gillies. <sup>2</sup> 1 child.			H. M. 55th Regt.
1167	Fanny,	Mch., 1864		

## 575.

	Mary Catharine Maule.			
1168	Jonathan Hard- ing.			
1169	A daughter,	Oct. 12, 1853		

<sup>1</sup> Married Edwin Frederick Temple, Capt. H. M. 55th Regt.

<sup>2</sup> Capt. Gillies served on the Bhootan expedition, in 1865.



## 576.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Robert Maule, <sup>1</sup>	Aug. 26, 1831		Jan. 8, 1863.
1170	Henrietta Louisa Luke.			4 children.
1171	Edith Blogden,	July 25, 1865		
1172	Lilian Beatrice,	Dec. 11, 1867		
1173	Percy Sidney,	Aug. 7, 1870		
1174	Fr. Jarvis Fox,	Feb. 12, 1873	July 28, 1873	

## 579.

	Julia Eliza Jarvis, <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 4, 1823		Aug. 5, 1840.
1175	Geo. Hamilton,		May 21, 1858	
	5 children.			
1176	Geo. Wellesley,	June 22, 1847		Miss Sicotte.
1177	Robert Craigie,	July 1, 1848	July 18, 1848	
1178	Julia,	Nov. 26, 1849		Dead.
1179	Chas. Chetwood,	Jan. 9, 1851		1873, Kate Parker.
1180	Robert Craigie, <sup>3</sup>	July 6, 1852		Apr. 28, 1875.

## 580.

	Frances Amelia Jarvis,	Jan. 26, 1826		
1181	John Robert Taylor, <sup>4</sup>			
	4 children.			
1182	Frances Amelia,	Feb. 22, 1843		
1183	Seaton Frank,	July 24, 1844		
1184	Cyrel,	Sept. 2, 1846		
1185	Mowbray,	Aug. 5, 1862		

## 582.

	Mary Sophia Jarvis,	Nov. 12, 1829		June 19, 1856.
1186	J. Briggs Miller Lewis,			Surgeon-Major, R. A.
	1 child.			
1187	John George Stephen,	Oct. 3, 1857		

<sup>1</sup> Robert Maule was a Captain in H. M. 82d Regt.; retired from the service after having served during the Indian Mutiny, and is now (1878) residing in Toronto.

<sup>2</sup> Married second husband, Henry McKay, Dec. 3, 1861.

<sup>3</sup> Married Charlotte Lewis, eldest daughter of the Rt. Rev. J. Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario.

<sup>4</sup> Surgeon H. M. 29th Regt. Served in Afghan war, 1843; Crimean war, 1854; and Indian Mutiny.

## 585.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Geo. Sherwood Jarvis,	Nov. 8, 1834		Sept. 19, 1865.
1188	Annie McIntyre. 1 child.			Died in infancy.

## 594.

	Ann Frances Jarvis,	May 4, 1830		
1189	Edmund A. Mer- edith, 8 children.	1817		
1190	Mary Elizabeth,	Oct. 20, 1856		
1191	Alice Louisa,	Jan. 10, 1859		
1192	Harriet Maule,	Sept. 3, 1860	1862	
1193	Edm. Ar. Jarvis,	1864		
1194	Clarence Graves,	Jan. 8, 1867	1868	
1195	Ethel Colborne,	Apr. 26, 1868		
1196	Morna Irvine,	July 13, 1871		
1197	Colborne Powell,	Sept. 13, 1874		

## EDMUND ALLEN MEREDITH, LL.D., SCH. T.C.D.,

Was graduated at the University of Dublin, 1837. Received honorary degree of M.A. from Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and that of LL.D. from McGill University; was called to the Irish Bar 1844, to the Bar of U. C. the same year, and to the Bar of L. C. 1845. Was principal of McGill College, 1846-7; appointed Assistant Secretary U. C., 20th May, 1847; Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, 1859; Chairman of Board of Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums, 1864; Under Secretary of State for Provinces, 1st July, 1867; Chairman of Civil Service Board, 1869. Is an Hon. Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Social Science, and a Corresponding Member of the New York Prison Association.

## 595.

	Louisa Jarvis,	Dec. 16, 1831		
1198	Augustus Nan- ton. 7 children.			
1199	Harry William,	Mch. 8, 1856		
1200	Mary Rosalee,	May 6, 1857		
1201	John George,	Jan. 6, 1859	June, 1859	
1202	Augustus Mere- dith,	May 7, 1860		

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1203	Herb. Colborne,	July 21, 1863		
1204	Lilian Caroline,	Dec. 31, 1865		
1205	Edward,	July 30, 1867	July 31, 1867	

**596.**

	Wm. D. Jarvis,	<sup>1</sup> Aug. 4, 1834		
1206	Marg't Ranney.			
	5 children.			
1207	Mary Louisa,	Apr. 7, 1861	Jan. 23, 1864	
1208	Wm. Reginald,	Aug. 14, 1862		
1209	ColborneDennis,	Feb. 19, 1864		
1210	Harry St. John,	Apr. 14, 1866		
1211	Maria Mabel,	Nov. 30, 1867	Aug. 15, 1869	

**597.**

	Sarah Jarvis,	May 4, 1836		
1212	Lewis W. Ord. <sup>2</sup>			
	8 children.			
1213	Arthur B.,	Apr. 6, 1855		
1214	Lewis Redman,	Oct. 17, 1856		
1215	Craven R. Ord,	June 23, 1858		
1216	Violet Isabel,	Oct. 21, 1860		
1217	William Bots-			
	ford Jarvis,	May 25, 1865		
1218	FlorenceAug'ta,	July 9, 1867		
1219	Edm'd Theod'e,	Aug. 30, 1874		
1220	Louisa,			Died in infancy.

**607.**

	Henry Sanford			
	Jarvis,	Aug. 8, 1818		December 2, 1849, at Deposit, N. Y.
1221	Rachel Peters.			
	3 children.			
1222	Harrie,	Nov. 14, 1853		
1223	Charles Maples,	Apr. 16, 1856		
1224	Frederick,	Nov. 6, 1860		

<sup>1</sup> William Dummer Jarvis was Lieut. in H. M. 12th Regt.; is now (1878), a Lt.-Colonel in Canadian Militia, serving in Manitoba, as Inspector of the mounted police force.

<sup>2</sup> Lewis W. Ord served with his regiment, 71st Highland Light Infantry, in Canada. He retired from the service, and settled in Toronto, where he now (1878) resides, and is connected with the civil service of the Province of Ontario.

## 608.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Marietta Bradley Jarvis,	July 1, 1820		Aug. 20, 1839.
1225	Wm. Ely, 5 children.		Feb. 6, 1872	
1226	Henry Oliver,	Nov. 13, 1841		November 10, 1870, to Kate White.
1227	Lo'isa Griswold, <sup>1</sup>	June 19, 1850		Nov. 2, 1871.
1228	Marietta Platt,	July 2, 1857		
1229	Geo. Mather,	Mch. 4, 1860		
1230	Chas. Platt,	Aug. 14, 1862		

## 609.

	Sarah M. Jarvis,	Apr. 7, 1826		Mch. 15, 1852.
1231	Solomon F. Cary, 3 children.			
1232	Wm. Ely,	Dec. 17, 1852		
1233	Mariette Jarvis,	Apr. 30, 1855		
1234	Sarah Flagler,	Nov. 3, 1866		

## 610.

	Francis C. Jar- vis,	Apr. 7, 1826		Dec. 27, 1854.
1235	John P. Dean, 3 children.			
1236	Fannie,	Sept. 13, 1858	Jan. 24, 1861	
1237	Minnie,	Feb. 10, 1862	Apr. 18, 1862	
1238	Ida Sanford,	Dec. 15, 1863		

## 611.

	Eliza Ann Jar- vis,	Apr. 22, 1828		Feb. 15, 1856.
1239	Joseph B. Mc- Kean, 5 children.		Oct. 8, 1871	
1240	Franklin B.,	May 14, 1857	July 4, 1858	
1241	Anna B.,	July 28, 1859		
1242	Henry J.,	Mch. 1, 1861		
1243	Katharine,	Mch. 26, 1864		
1244	Marietta B.,	Aug. 6, 1866		

## 635.

	George F. Well- man,	Apr. 13, 1818		June 22, 1846.
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<sup>1</sup> Married to Robert M. Hagerman. 1 child.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1245	Caroline M. Prescott. 3 children.			
1246	Geo. Homer,	Apr. 4, 1847	May 22, 1870	
1247	Annie Brooks, <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 28, 1848		June 15, 1875.
1248	Chas. Herbert,	May 5, 1852	Mch. 4, 1855	

**637.**

	Merritt H. Well- man,	Jan. 15, 1823		Oct. 17, 1854.
1249	Cath. Ann Coles. 4 children.			
1250	Edward James,	Aug. 11, 1855	Oct. 25, 1856	
1251	Theodore Coles,	Aug. 30, 1856	Mch. 12, 1859	
1252	Maria Watson,	Mch. 2, 1859		
1253	Thomas Coles,	Oct. 5, 1861		

**638.**

	Henry H. Well- man,	Sept. 30, 1826		July 23, 1856.
1254	Mary Elizabeth Northrop. 4 children.			
1255	Julia Rebecca,	Apr. 28, 1858	May 16, 1858	
1256	Charles Henry,	July 1, 1860		
1257	Annie Amelia,	Mch. 8, 1863		
1258	Mary Northrop,	Feb. 15, 1869		

**639.**

	Homer H. Well- man,	Sept. 30, 1826		Oct. 7, 1851. Living in New York.
1259	Marian J. Harri- son. 2 children.			
1260	Edwin Homer,	Aug. 25, 1857		Graduate of Theolog- ical Seminary, Va.
1261	Herbert James,	Feb. 9, 1865		

**642.**

	Caroline S. Camp,	July 3, 1825		Sept. 25, 1845.
1262	Pethuel Mills- pough. 4 children.			

<sup>1</sup> Married to Chas. J. Sewall. 2 children—Henry Foster, b. Dec. 15, 1875, Edith Prescott, b. Feb. 15, 1878.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1263	Frances Elizabeth,	Nov. 24, 1846		
1264	Silas Camp,	Nov. 28, 1848	Nov. 22, 1851	
1265	Fred'k Worster,	June 8, 1851	Dec. 10, 1865	
1266	William W., 2d husband.	Mch. 14, 1858		
1267	Wm. W. Jones,			July 5, 1862.
<b>644.</b>				
	Elizabeth A. Camp,	Oct. 13, 1828		Jan., 1854.
1268	Rev. Wm. F. Bryant, <sup>1</sup> 1 child.		1858	
1269	Mary E.,	Dec. 30, 1855		
<b>646.</b>				
	Geo. Wm. Camp,	Apr. 10, 1832	Apr. 24, 1874	Jan. 16, 1856.
1270	Sarah J. Reynolds. 3 children.			
1271	Elsie E.,	Mch. 5, 1861		
1272	Frank B.,	May, 1863	Aug., 1869	
1273	Geo. R.,	June 16, 1867		
<b>649.</b>				
	Theodore Edson Camp,	July 20, 1839		Dec. 15, 1869.
1274	Sarah J. E. Jones. 2 children.			
1275	Silas William,	Oct. 15, 1870		
1276	Elizabeth Ann,	Nov. 8, 1871		
<b>656.</b>				
	Geo. Foster,	1836		1859.
1277	Mary Fancher. 2 children.			
1278	Mary Louise,	1861		
1279	Charley,	1863		
<b>663.</b>				
	Alice M. Knapp,	Dec. 23, 1848	April 19, 1874	1871.
1280	Robt. McKnight. 2 children.			
1281	Harry,	1866	Feb. 22, 1871	
1282	Walter Miller,	1872		

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Mr. Bryant was an Episcopal clergyman, and died suddenly at his father-in-law's house, in Michigan, 1858 or 9. Mrs. Bryant is now (1876) living in Chicago.

## 664.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Delia Ann Knapp,	July 9, 1850		1874.
1283	Ezra Richardson.			1 child.
1284	Augusta,	Dec. 23, 1874		

## 686.

	Wm. J. Mc- Alpine,	April 30, 1812		Feb. 24, 1841.
1285	Sarah E. Larned.			7 children.
1286	Elizabeth Jane,	Dec. 28, 1841		Charles F. Johnson. One son.
1287	Mary Amelia,	Mch. 16, 1844		
1288	Julia Jarvis,	Nov. 13, 1846		Eug. Leutze, U. S. N. One daughter.
1289	Wm. Donald McGregor,	Feb. 26, 1849	Dec. 20, 1852	
1290	Sarah Jose- phine,	June 18, 1853		
1291	Catharine L.,	1856		
1292	Anna Gertrude,	June 29, 1859		

## 687.

	Amelia Anna McAlpine,	Oct. 6, 1816		} Nov. 9, 1833. Living in Providence, R. I.
1293	Chas. Tyng,	Aug. 24, 1801		
				5 children.
1294	Chas. Dudley,	May 2, 1836		Living in Arizona.
1295	Anita Elizabeth,	Feb. 4, 1838		
1296	Julia Gertrude,	Oct. 3, 1840	Jan. 6, 1842	
1297	George,	May 12, 1842		July 15, 1869.
1298	Julia Gertrude,	May, 1844	May, 1846	

## MISS ANITA ELIZABETH TYNG

Is the second child of Charles Tyng and Anita A. McAlpine, and was born Feb. 4, 1838. She was named for her grandmother and great-grandmother, both being descended from the family of Jarvis.

From childhood Miss Tyng has been an earnest, energetic student. Fond of scientific reading and research, she turned her attention to the study of medicine and surgery. She entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which she graduated in 1864. After her graduation, she went to New York, where she was introduced into Bellevue Hospital by Dr. James R. Wood.

She afterwards became Assistant Surgeon to Dr. H. R. Storer of Boston, who was Surgeon to the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

In the year 1868, she removed to Providence, where she is highly esteemed as a woman and physician.

In 1872, she was elected member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and subsequently a member of the Providence Medical Association.

Soon after these honors had been bestowed upon her, she read before the State Society a paper on "Eclampsia Puerperalis," a disease which she had treated successfully. This paper, whose merits were respectfully discussed at that time by Drs. Clapp, Capron, Stanley, and others, has since been published.

Miss Tyng has lately received the appointment of Delegate to the American Medical Association, which meets in Chicago. She has also received other and later honors at the hands of the profession, and it is very evident that Miss Tyng will, eventually, take her place among the representative women of this progressive age.

### 690.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Elizabeth Mary McAlpine,	Aug. 31, 1823		Aug. 16, 1847.
1299	Jas. L. McGregor. 2 children.			
1300	Mary Stuart,	Mch. 29, 1849		
1301	John Alpine,	June 23, 1853		

### 697.

	Chas. F. Osborn,	Sept. 28, 1818		Mch. 23, 1841.
1302	Caroline Kellogg, 2d wife.		April 1, 1864	Dau. Eseck Kellogg.
1303	Harriet Smith. <sup>1</sup> Child.			April 19, 1865.
1304	Clarence F.,	June 13, 1866		

### 710.

	Nelson Jarvis Waterbury.			See Appendix U.
1305	Nancy D.M. Gibson. 4 children.			
1306	Lucy Sufford.			
1307	Eliz. Jarvis.			
1308	Maria Gibson.			
1309	Nelson Jarvis, Jr.			

<sup>1</sup> Daughter of Stephen Smith, Norwalk.





Nelson J. Waterbury



## 717.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Eliza Rowland Jarvis,	Mch. 9, 1828		{ Nov. 28, 1849. } Live in New York.
1310	Walter T. Marvin, 7 children.			
1311	Mary Placette,	Aug. 27, 1850		April 27, 1871.
1312	Julia Jarvis,	July 20, 1852		Sept. 11, 1872.
1313	William Judah Keyser,	July 3, 1854	Aug. 25, 1859	
1314	John Fred'k,	April 25, 1857	Aug. 4, 1859	
1315	Nelson Jarvis,	Feb. 26, 1861		
1316	David Meeker,	Dec. 16, 1864		
1317	Walter Taylor,	April 28, 1872		

## 724.

	Mary Caroline Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 19, 1840		June 20, 1871.
1318	F. J. Bancroft, M.D.,	May 25, 1834		
	3 children.			
1319	Mary McLean,	April 23, 1872		
1320	Geo. Jarvis,	Sept. 10, 1873		
1321	Anna Chloe,	Sept. 13, 1875		

## FREDERIC JONES BANCROFT

Was born May 25, 1834, at Enfield, Conn. He is descended on the paternal side from the Bancrofts and Heaths of Connecticut, and on the maternal side from the Wolcotts and Bissells, early settlers of New England. He was educated at the Westfield (Mass.) Academy, and the Charlotteville (N. Y.) Seminary, and studied medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., from which he was graduated in February, 1861, settling the following April at Blakely, Luzerne Co., Penn., where he remained until November of the same year, when he entered the army.

He was, in the same month, detailed by Surgeon-General Smith of Pennsylvania, to take special charge of the "Church Hospital" in Harrisburg, "with the power of officer in command." When the regiments left this camp for the field, early in the spring of 1861, he was ordered to join the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Hilton Head. In May, he was detached, and ordered

<sup>1</sup> Married by Bishop Randall, at Denver, Colorado, where they live.

to take medical direction of the forces at Pinckney Island, Seabrook's, and Elliott's Plantations, S. C.

In September, 1862, the yellow fever which destroyed General Ormsby Mitchell and other prominent officers in the Department of the South, laid low also many of the 7th New Hampshire Volunteers, and he was sent to New York city in charge of a detachment of this regiment, on the steamer "Delaware." He then proceeded to Philadelphia, where he remained as Examining Surgeon of recruits until the early spring of 1863, when he was ordered to fit up a hospital for the accommodation of Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware, Delaware Bay; after which he rejoined his regiment, the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, at Camp Hamilton, Va., May, 1863.

In June, he was assigned to duty as Post Surgeon of Fortress Monroe, where he remained until December, 1865, when, the war having closed, he left the U. S. military service. In the autumn, before leaving the army, he, with two other commissioned officers, was detailed by the Secretary of War, to investigate the management of all hospitals, past and present, near Fortress Monroe.

After returning to Philadelphia, he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865-66, and June 1, 1866, he settled in Denver, Col. His practice is general, though a large portion is surgical. Among his notable cases is that of a girl ten years of age, run over by a locomotive engine; in which case he removed the left arm two inches below the elbow, the right arm three inches below the shoulder-joint, and the left lower leg at the junction of the middle and upper third of the tibia, with the result of a rapid recovery.

He is a member of the Denver Medical Society, of which he was President in 1868; also a member of the Colorado Medical Society; and President of the State Board of Health for 1876-7-8.

Since 1868, he has held the office of Examining Surgeon for Pensions; was City Physician of Denver from 1872 to 1876, and again in 1876-9; from 1874 to 1876 was President of the Board of Education of Denver.

He has been Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of "Wolfe Hall," Denver, since 1875; member of the Standing Committee of Colorado for 1878.

From 1870 to 1876, he was Surgeon of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads, and again, since 1877, of the Denver Pacific; he has been Surgeon of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad since its construction in 1870.

He is Medical Referee for the "Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co." of New Jersey, and for the "New York Life Ins. Co."; also Medical Examiner for the "New York Mutual Life Ins. Co."; the "Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co."; the "New York Home Life Ins. Co.," and others.

He has been President of the Agricultural Ditch Co. since 1875.

His medical writings relate chiefly to the climate of Colorado, and to matters of hygiene.

## 729.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks
	Jno. E. Bassett, <sup>1</sup>	Mch. 31, 1830		June 11, 1860.
1322	Sarah B. Pratt.			
	4 children.			
1323	Mary Linder-			
	green,	May 27, 1865		
1324	Geo. Jarvis,	Nov. 23, 1869		
1325	Annie Louise,	June 14, 1872		
1326	Sarah Isabelle,	Oct. 16, 1875		

## 733.

	Ann Augusta Jarvis,	Feb. 14, 1849	Apr. 12, 1877	July 8, 1873, by Rev. S. J. Horton, D.D.
1327	E. D. Woodbury, <sup>2</sup>	May 30, 1837		
	2 children.			
1328	Roger Atwater,	Jan. 10, 1875		Born at Denver.
1329	Sanford Jarvis,	Aug. 30, 1876		Born at Denver.

## E. D. WOODBURY

Was the son-in-law of Benjamin A. Jarvis of Cheshire, Conn. His wife's name was Ann Augusta Jarvis; and the following is an abbreviated statement of the services of this distinguished soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion.

On the 14th of December, 1863, while principal of the academy at Derby, Vermont, he enlisted for three years, as a private, in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry.

On January 21, 1864, he joined his regiment in camp at Stevensburg, Virginia, where he found, among the officers, several of his old college friends and classmates, but as he had a disabled hand, from a felon, he was prevented from joining General Kilpatrick in his famous raid around Richmond.

<sup>1</sup> Hardware merchant, New Haven, Conn.

<sup>2</sup> Was graduated, 1863, from Dartmouth College.

On the night of the 3d of May, at 12 midnight, the regiment broke camp and started upon what proved to be the longest and most obstinately contested campaign of the war. General Grant had recently joined the army of the Potomac, though General Meade remained in immediate command. At sunrise, on the 4th of May, 1864, the army forded the Rapidan, and at 2 P.M. were fired upon by the scouts and pickets of the enemy, who were soon driven back to "Mine Run." This ended the first day of this campaign.

On the following day, at 3 A.M., the terrible "Battle of the Wilderness" began, and during the carnage of that fierce conflict, he was in the hottest of the fight, while his comrades were falling around him. The cavalry were often dismounted, and obliged to fight on foot, like the infantry. Near "Mine Run" the enemy charged suddenly and in force upon the Union army, which somewhat disordered and scattered the Union troops, but quickly rallying, the cavalry were dismounted, and went into the fight on foot. During this engagement, and as Private Woodbury was kneeling behind a fence, a rifle-ball struck the rail, piercing it so far as to be partly seen, and throwing dust and small splinters into his face. He partially moved to one side to give a comrade place, who, in a moment, was shot in the left temple, and fell dead at his side. On another occasion, standing behind a small tree about six inches in diameter, a rifle-ball struck it breast high, when he hastily sought a safer shelter. About 2 P.M. the cavalry remounted, charging upon the enemy, when they fell back. Woodbury's horse was shot under him, and in falling, plunged headlong, throwing his rider over his neck into the bushes. He immediately extricated himself from his perilous condition, and made his way to one of the Union batteries. On his way, he stooped to drink from a small brook, when a shell, falling within eight feet of him, quickened his flight, without quenching his thirst. On reaching the battery, which was just moving off, he fortunately mounted another horse, whose rider had been killed, and, as he expressed it, "Richard was himself again." In this day's fight, the division to which he belonged was worsted. At 9 P.M. he lay down upon the ground, behind his horse, thankful that he was spared from the perils of the battle.

In the morning of the 9th of May, 1864, his regiment cut loose from the main army, and went on a raid, under the lead of General Sheridan. They passed Fredericksburg about 10 A.M., and

without halting for dinner or supper, camped about midnight, and were off again at half-past 3 A.M. On the 10th, they crossed the North Anna, and camped near the South Anna. Their rations being exhausted, from that time till the 14th they subsisted on bacon and corn, either raw or roasted.

At noon on the 11th, they reached Ashland Station, and spent the day mostly in destroying the Richmond & Potomac railroad, and, towards evening, they encountered the Rebel cavalry under General J. E. B. Stuart. General Custer's "Michigan Brigade" was forming for a charge, when the General shouted to Colonel Chapman, commanding the Second Brigade, that he wanted the First Vermont Regiment to lead the charge. The enemy's battery was partly hidden from sight by a narrow strip of pine woods.

As the column swept around the wood, the Rebels, not relishing a charge led by Custer, their battery was discovered dashing over the crest of a hill, leaving a few of their guns behind. The result of the battle was the complete rout of the Rebels, General Stuart being among the killed. Soon another Rebel battery opened upon the Union troops. They were at once answered by rifled guns, but their cavalry came sweeping down upon the Union raiders, not having yet fully recovered from the confusion of their former charge.

To add to the horrors of this bloody fight, the southwestern horizon assumed a leaden hue, and soon the dark clouds came rolling one upon another, until the whole heavens were shrouded in darkness. The dull, murky atmosphere hung like a funereal pall overhead, when suddenly the vivid lightnings flashed incessantly, and the earth seemed to tremble beneath the terrific peals of thunder. From cloud to cloud the forked lightning flashed and leaped, and the reverberating thunder echoed from height to height, and from mountain to mountain, until the storm died away in the distant hills. The rain fell in torrents, while in the thick darkness of the tempest the flashes of the rifles were dimly seen but for a moment, and the booming of the cannon was scarcely audible amid the louder roar of the dread artillery of heaven. The storm was of short duration, as in half an hour not a cloud obscured the glories of the setting sun, as he sank from beholding the carnage of the battle-field.

At 4 A.M., June 1st, the Union troops left camp on the Pamunkey, and a battalion of four companies rode eight miles, to the South Anna, and burned the bridges of the Richmond & Potomac

railroad, and also those of the Virginia Central. Returning, they found the brigade was getting badly used up by a strong force of infantry at Ashland Station. Colonel Chapman at once sent his men out, dismounted. They were getting worsted, when a body of troops were seen approaching on their right and rear. Supposing them to be Rebels, the men were for leaving the field, but Colonel Chapman ordered them back, declaring the coming troops were friends. The enemy in front charged, but were checked by the Union troops, who were about making a counter charge, when the balls from the advancing troops, on their right and rear, came whizzing among them. Colonel Chapman now headed the retreat, and the men, remounting their horses in haste, fled from the scene. Lieutenant Stone, Company F, with a large part of his company, were taken prisoners.

At 8 A.M., June 2d, the raiders left Hanover, and at half-past three the following morning, the 3d, camped about five miles from Richmond. At 11 A.M., the battle opened with the Rebel cavalry and infantry, and the struggle was fierce and long. Captain Cushman, Company E, and Colonel Preston were killed, and their deaths cast a gloom over the whole regiment. This action was known as the battle of "Hawe's Shop." Worn with fatigue, Private Woodbury slept well through the night on a board, with a Poncho over him, with his head in a "hard-tack" box, to keep off the rain.

On the 21st of June, 1864, he went upon another raid, under General Wilson, known as "Wilson's Raid," to destroy the Petersburg & Lynchburg railroad, also the Richmond & Danville road, with its iron bridge across the river Staunton. The object was partly accomplished, but proved well-nigh fatal to the troops engaged.

At noon on the 22d of June, they met the enemy, and from that time till they were again within the Union picket lines, on the 1st of July, they were completely surrounded by the Rebel troops.

At Nottoway, they fought the enemy in strong force for the possession of the Petersburg & Lynchburg railroad, and drove them three-fourths of a mile, into the woods, when they came in sight of the Rebel battery that had been shelling them. Their ammunition giving out, they retreated, with the Rebels at their heels.

They remained in possession of the road until morning, destroying it, effectually, for miles. During that night, Private Wood-



bury, sitting on the ground, slept an hour or two, holding the reins of his horse's bridle, and leaning against his fore legs. In this fight Company E again lost its Captain, Hiram H. Hall.

Early in the afternoon of the 24th of June, they came upon the Richmond & Danville road, which they followed thirty-six hours, destroying it to the iron bridge at the junction of the Little Roanoke and the Staunton rivers. The bridge was only partially destroyed, with the loss of 200 men. The attempt was abandoned, and at midnight, the raiders began their homeward march.

Having driven the Union troops from the bridge, the Rebels were more courageous and determined in their assaults, while the raiders were cumbered with many negroes who followed in their train, consisting of old men, women, and children. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with a body of cavalry, loosely estimated at 12,000, endeavored to cut off their retreat, and from 3 P. M. on the 26th, till 9 P. M. on the 27th of June, they were harassed by the Rebels, constantly fighting on the defensive, so that their progress was slow. Just before noon, on the 28th June, the Union raiders crossed the Notoway, and at night they were attacked by the Rebels. The 1st Vt. Cavalry, and other troops, were out on the line. Dismounting, they drove the enemy back half a mile, the evening being so dark that the enemy could not be seen. Privates Woodbury and McNeil, his messmate, made a breast-work of two rails, and lying on their faces, directed their fire by the flash of the Rebel guns. It was a terrible storm of iron and lead, and McNeil was badly wounded, and soon after died.

About 3 A. M., the Union troops were ordered back to their horses, but were almost immediately ordered back again. Scarcely had they reached the line of battle when there was a lull in the firing, but it soon broke out again with redoubled fury all along the line, while a body of cavalry from another quarter charged upon the horses which had been left in the charge of a few soldiers, each of whom rode one, holding three others by the bridles, as was usual when the cavalry dismounted and fought on foot. The road was crowded with wagons, ambulances, led horses, loose horses, and contrabands, and the Rebels pressed on, confident of completely destroying them. In this pell-mell, private Woodbury saw his comrades shot down on all sides of him. Of all the men of Co. "E," who were dismounted, only four or five came in; the rest were captured, and among them, Capt. Chandler, who soon made his escape, and in a few days came into camp. As soon as the com-

mand could be collected, they fell back to the place from whence they started the previous evening.

At noon they again moved to the scene of the morning's disaster upon Stony Creek, near the Weldon Railroad, and were completely hemmed in by the Rebels, who were drawing their lines closer about them. In this dilemma, they burned their wagons, pitched the artillery into the creek, and left the ambulances with the wounded in charge of surgeons, all of whom that day became prisoners. The command marched and fought, cutting their way out at midnight, when they rested two hours, and then pushed on again. The next day, the 1st of July, fortunately not being molested, they halted at Cabin Point, just within General Grant's lines.

At evening roll, on July 4th, private Woodbury was promoted fifth Sergeant of Co. "E," 1st Vermont Cavalry, and acting Orderly Sergeant. While lying at City Point, Sergeant Woodbury narrowly escaped death from being thrown down a steep bank, heels over head, with his horse tumbling after him. He was badly bruised in his head and hands, and landed in the mud of a small creek. No serious injury, however, resulted from this mishap, and early in August, he, with the army, went into the valley of the Shenandoah with General Sheridan.

The army crossed the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap, and forded the Shenandoah on the 16th of August. At 1 A. M., Sept. 19th, the command broke camp for Winchester. During the day the 1st Vermont was in the hottest of the fight. This was the first general engagement since Sheridan's arrival in the valley, and both he and Early pushed forward every available man. The tide of battle swayed to and fro till night, when the Union forces succeeded in driving the enemy through and beyond the town, capturing several thousand prisoners, and a few guns. This has been officially known as the "Battle of the Opequan," to distinguish it from a lighter engagement at Winchester on the 17th of August.

Two days after entering Winchester, Sept. 20th, the cavalry were off scouting, and the infantry fought and won the battle of "Fisher's Hill." On the 22d of September, 1864, the third division, under Gen. Wilson, in which the 1st Vt. belonged, marched from Winchester towards the Shenandoah at 1 A. M. Before night they were in line on the bank of the river, and as the head of the column advanced to the ford, they were suddenly attacked by the Rebels, whose bullets flew thick and fast among them. Early in

the morning the division charged across the river, and advanced to Front Royal.

On the 27th, the division marched from Staunton to Waynesboro, where they took a few prisoners. At sundown, the next day, they were driven out pell-mell, and spent the whole night retreating under Gen. Wilson's guidance, and at 7 A. M. on the morning of the 29th, they went on picket at Bridgewater, about forty miles from the scene of the evening's rout.

On the 30th Gen. Wilson was relieved of his command, and Gen. Custer appointed in his place.

Having driven Early across the mountains, the army fell back down the valley, driving horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and destroying everything which could supply the enemy.

Oct. 6th, Co. "E" was sent on the left flank, and was engaged in destroying the property of the Rebels, during which raid many exciting incidents occurred. On the 7th, at noon, they crossed a small stream with 2,000 cattle and sheep, when they were attacked by the enemy, under General Rosser. After some skirmishing, the *beef and mutton* were lost, and a few men. On the following day, Co. "E" was again sent out to burn and destroy the property of the Rebels. On the 9th, the enemy occupied Mount Olive, and one of their shells burst near Sergeant Woodbury, covering him with dirt.

Gen. Sheridan had been called to Washington, and returned to, and spent the night of the 18th of October at, Winchester, nearly twenty miles from his army. Meantime, Gen. Early having returned into the valley, favored by heavy fogs, surprised the army on the morning of the 19th, at 3 o'clock. He captured the Union pickets, and sweeping down into their camps, took some twenty-five guns, and turned them upon the Union troops, driving them down the valley. At this critical moment, Sheridan arrived, and checking and re-forming the retreating army, charged back upon the Rebels, and sent them flying up the valley in a perfect rout toward Strasburg. During this hot pursuit of the Rebel army under Gen. Early, Sergeant Woodbury captured the battle-flag of the 12th N. C. Infantry.

Two days afterward, he, with fifteen others of the 3d division, who had captured flags from the enemy, reported at Gen. Custer's headquarters, and thence at Gen. Sheridan's. The next day they took the cars for Washington to present their trophies to the war department. Secretary Stanton received them cordially, and gave

to each twenty days' furlough, transportation to and from their homes, and a bronze medal.

Upon returning to the regiment, Nov. 18, 1864, Sergeant Woodbury received his commission as 2d Lieutenant of Co. "E," and on the 9th February, 1865, that of 1st Lieutenant of Co. "B."

On the morning of the 1st of April, 1868, the battle opened early. In the middle of the afternoon, Gen. Custer formed his division under the constant shelling of the enemy. He had his band in full view, playing patriotic airs. The charge sounded, and they emerged from the wood, under a heavy fire. A rifle ball struck and disabled Lieutenant Woodbury's horse, but mounting another, he, with some fifty others, charged on what they took to be a small squad of infantry, when they found themselves surrounded by a greatly superior force of the enemy. In this *mélée*, Lieut. Woodbury was captured, but, after riding a few rods, he suddenly put spurs to his horse, and dashed forward, hotly pursued by his captors. His horse was shot through the head, and fell upon Woodbury's leg, holding him fast. The Rebels, doubtless thinking both horse and rider were dead, passed on. He extricated himself, made for the rear, mounted another horse, and rejoined his command. Late at night, the Union troops encamped, and the battle of the Five Forks had been fought and won.

At 5 p. m. on the 8th of April, the enemy were met at Appomattox Station. While halting a few minutes, a ball, two inches in diameter, from a charge of canister, struck a tree a few feet above his head and fell at his feet.

The 3d Division was massed in a field to charge upon about 40 pieces of artillery a short distance away, covered by a piece of woods. The 15th N. Y., Col. Coppinger commanding, had the advance, but the movement not being made in the spirited manner that Gen. Custer wished, he, out of all patience, cried out, "Let the 1st Vermont follow me!" and himself led the charge. The whole of the Rebel artillery opened fire upon the advancing column, and it seemed impossible that a man could survive. It soon became dark, when Lieut. Woodbury was struck by a fragment of shell, which tore off a part of his right hand, crossed his breast, tore open his jacket and shirt, and went through his left arm near the shoulder. He was thrown from his horse into the bushes. He ran back to an old shanty, and from thence was taken to the hospital, about a mile distant, where his wounds were dressed. The whole of the Rebel guns were captured, and the last fight of the

rebellion ended, except a few minutes' skirmishing the next morning.

At about 10 A. M. the next day, April 9th, Gen. Lee surrendered, and on the 21st June, 1865, Lieut. Woodbury, with his regiment, was mustered out of the service at Burlington, Vt., having received his "commission as Captain by Brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the field."

During his service in the army, from Dec. 14, 1863, till the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865, he was in 39 skirmishes and battles, many of which were among the most bloody and terrible of the war.

His excellent character, noble conduct, and cool courage in the midst of danger won for him the esteem of his superior officers and comrades, and justly entitle him to the lasting gratitude of his country.

Since his retirement from the army he has been the Head Master of the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Conn.

## 747.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Samuel J.			
	Pinckney,	Oct. 6, 1829		{ April 24, 1856.
1330	Eliz. J. Peck,	April 24, 1836		{ Live in Br'klyn, N. Y.
	4 children.			
1331	Jennie E.,	Mch. 8, 1857		
1332	Henry W.,	Dec. 14, 1859		
1333	Lilian M.,	July 6, 1868	Feb. 8, 1870	
1334	Elizabeth T.,	April 6, 1871		

## 756.

	John Wilson			
	McLean, M.D.,	Oct. 4, 1837		Resides Norwalk, Ct.
1335	Harietta Lavinia			
	Gouman,	Mch. 24, 1844		
	6 children.			
1336	John Sterling,	Feb. 19, 1864		
1337	Charles Jarvis,	July 26, 1865		
1338	Annie Langdon,	Aug. 11, 1866	Sept. 3, 1866	
1339	Langdon Rice,	Nov. 5, 1867	Dec. 11, 1867	
1340	Lillie Rice,	Mch. 23, 1870	Dec. 11, 1873	
1341	Fred. Chappel,	May 16, 1873		

## 7TH GENERATION.

## 788.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Mary Shrieve Jarvis,	July 24, 1836		
1342	Wm. J. Gilbert. 3 children.			
1343	Sarah Hatch,	April 9, 1864		
1344	Robt. Jarvis,	May 10, 1866		
1345	Wm. Jarvis,	Mch. 30, 1868		

## 792.

	C. E. Leonard Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	July 17, 1840		
1346	Annie McGhee. 5 children.			
1347	Ernest Leonard,	1868	In infancy.	
1348	Isabel Helen,	1869		
1349	Florence Annie,	1872		
1350	Ethel Hazen,	1874		
1351	A son,	1876		

## 793.

	Ellen Caroline Jarvis,	Mch. 12, 1842		
1352	Chas. Mesham. <sup>2</sup> 2 children.			
1353	Chas. Edward.			
1354	Marg't Barrett.			

## 807.

	Agnes McGhee, June,	1845		
1355	Wm. Harrison. 5 children.			
1356	Murray,	1866	1867	
1357	Herbert Gray,	Nov. 7, 1867		
1358	Agnes Eliza Burns,	Dec. 5, 1869		
1359	Leon'd Jarvis,	Sept. 12, 1871		
1360	Frank McGhee,	Aug. 15, 1874	1875	

<sup>1</sup> C. E. Leonard Jarvis resides in St. John, New Brunswick, and is Agent of the Queen's Fire Insurance Company.

<sup>2</sup> Charles Mesham served in Canada with his regiment, H. M. 62d Foot.

## 816.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Herb't Murray Jarvis,	May 18, 1848		Dec. 22, 1875.
1361	Allie Yielding. 2 children.			
1362	Elma Muriel Murray,	Dec. 1, 1876		
1363	Mildred Blen- nerhassett,	Nov. 11, 1878		

## 827.

	Rob't Morris Hazen, <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 27, 1829	May 6, 1863	April 6, 1854.
1364	Mary Woodhouse Grant. 5 children.			
1365	Rob't Morris Robinson, <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 19, 1855	1858	
1366	Sophia Frances,	Dec. 12, 1856		Born at Walmer, Kent.
1367	Maria Arburthnot,	1859		Born at Winchester.
1368	Lilian,	Aug. 30, 1861		Born in India.
1369	Ethel. <sup>3</sup>			

## 828.

	Wm. Hazen, <sup>4</sup>	July 4, 1831		
1370	Annette Swymmer, 2 children.		Mch. 23, 1860	
1371	William,	May 24, 1857	1857	
1372	Cecilia Eliz'th, Oct. 24, 1858 2d wife.			
1373	Eliz'th Bartlett, 4 children.			March 9, 1865.
1374	Robert Parker,	Dec., 1865		
1375	Harriett Susan,	May, 1867		
1376	Arth. Prissick,	Sept. 26, 1868		
1377	An infant,	1870		

<sup>1</sup> Robert Morris Hazen was a Captain in H. M. 60th or King's Royal Rifle Corps, formerly commanded by his grandfather, Col. Hazen. He died at Burmah, in India.

<sup>2</sup> Born at St. John, N. B.; died at Winchester, England.

<sup>3</sup> Born at sea on board the "Golden Fleece," off St. Vincent.

<sup>4</sup> William Hazen is a Civil Engineer, and resides in St. John, N. B.

**829.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Susan Hazen,	Aug. 11, 1836		Oct. 8, 1861.
1378	Thos. Butterworth Prissick. <sup>1</sup> 5 children.			
1379	Chas. Dunlop,	Aug. 28, 1863		B. at Pembroke Dock, South Wales.
1380	Frances Hazen,	April 18, 1865		B. at Pembroke Dock, South Wales.
1381	Marg. Johanna,	Feb. 13, 1867		Born at Montreal.
1382	Thos. Hazen,	Sept. 25, 1868		Born at Quebec.
1383	Robert Morris Hazen,	Nov. 5, 1869		Born at Quebec.

**831.**

	Marg't Hazen,	Mch. 18, 1843		Oct. 25, 1866.
1384	Arth. C. Hansard. <sup>2</sup> 3 children.			
1385	Rich'd Massey,	Sept. 16, 1867		B. at Colombo, Ceylon.
1386	John St. Leger,	Sept. 29, 1868		B. at Colombo, Ceylon.
1387	Hugh Hazen,	Oct. 6, 1869		B. at Colombo, Ceylon.

**880.**

	Clarence Free- man,	May 20, 1846		Dec. 25, 1871.
1388	Harriett Ellen Carter. 2 children.			
1389	George,	Sept., 1872		
1390	Lottie Maude.			

**896.**

	E. A. McCormick,	Jan. 6, 1838		Sept. 17, 1856.
1391	Martin Dunsford. 2 children.			
1392	William.			
1393	Augusta.			

**897.**

	William Jarvis McCormick,	Sept. 12, 1839		Dec. 26, 1867.
1394	Marg't F. Mc- Lellan,	July 13, 1843		
	2 children.			
1395	Mary Sterns,	Jan. 31, 1869		In California.
1396	Paul Jarvis,	April 12, 1871		

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Butterworth Prissick is a Commissary (with the rank of Major) in the Commissariat and Transport Department of the British Army.

<sup>2</sup> Arthur Clifton Hansard is a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.



**898.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Esther Mary McCormick, Sept. 24, 1841			June 21, 1870.
1397	Geo. Dennison. 2 children.			
1398	Wm. Claud,	June 1, 1871		
1399	Ada Maria,	Aug. 21, 1874		

**899.**

	H. F. L. McCormick, Feb. 17, 1844			June 25, 1867.
1400	Geo. Alex. Stewart. 3 children.			
1401	Frances Mary Alexandria, April 19, 1868			
1402	Fred. William,	Jan. 3, 1870		
1403	Grace Croft,	Oct. 18, 1875		

**933.**

	M. K. Bernard.			
1404	Capt. C. McMurdoc. 3 children.			
1405	Aston Edward,	June 15, 1873		
1406	Kathleen,	Mch. 16, 1876		
1407	A. Keith,	Feb. 17, 1878		

**952.**

	W. A. H. Duff,	April 17, 1846		
1408	Barbara Almira Brown. 4 children.			
1409	Almira Helen,	July 28, 1872		
1410	Jesse Owen,	Jan. 21, 1874		
1411	Cath. Hamilton,	Jan. 8, 1876		
1412	William Alex.,	April 20, 1877		

**986.**

	Caroline M. Taber,	July 3, 1840		Sept. 20, 1866.
1413	Walter G. Duckett, 3 children.	Sept. 20, 1841		
1414	Willard Seymour, July 20, 1868			
1415	Fred'k Walter,	Dec. 7, 1872	Aug. 10, 1874	
1416	Alva Jarvis,	Dec. 29, 1874		

## 990.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Mary B. Taber,	Feb. 14, 1850		Feb. 28, 1872.
1417	Wm. H. Hayard,	Dec. 30, 1841		1 child.
1418	Eugene Jarvis,	Dec. 2, 1872		

## 1020.

	Charles Jarvis,	Dec. 12, 1835		June 17, 1860.
1419	Julia E. Sayles,	Dec. 8, 1833		2 children.
1420	Grace Lathrop,	Feb. 24, 1862		
1421	Blanche E.,	Feb. 20, 1873		

## 1021.

	Howland B. Jarvis,	May 27, 1837		May, 1861.
1422	Laura Frances Hughey,	June 11, 1839	May 31, 1876	2 children.
1423	Walter Beam,	Aug. 16, 1862		
1424	Robert Jones,	July 8, 1867		

## 1022.

	Henry Clay Jarvis,	Oct. 19, 1841		July 8, 1869.
1425	Samelda F. Haldeman,	Sept. 25, 1845		4 children.
1426	L. H. Jarvis,	April 30, 1870	July 18, 1870	
1427	Maud Maria,	Aug. 3, 1871	Oct. 15, 1871	
1428	Harry Newton,	Nov. 10, 1875	Jan. 15, 1876	
1429	Arthur Clay,	Jan. 7, 1877		

## 1028.

	Louise Jeannette Jarvis,	Jan. 10, 1837		Oct. 29, 1860.
1430	Louis P. Fay.			2 children.
1431	Louie Jarvis,	May 31, 1865		
1432	Estelle Louise,	Sept. 16, 1874		

## 1046.

	Howard Jarvis,	1843		Sept., 1862.
1433	Ida Shannon.			3 children.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1434	John,	June,	1863	
1435	Rachel,		1864	
1436	David,		1870	

**1049.**

	Clara M. Sears,	Feb. 4,	1836	1853.
1437	John Canfield.			
	5 children.			
1438	Edwin,	Mch.,	1854	
1439	Charles,		1857	
1440	Carrie,		1861	
1441	Wilfred,		1864	
1442	Canfield,		1871	

**1051.**

	Mary A. Sears,	Jan. 25,	1841	Sept. 19, 1858.
1443	Hiram Black-			
	man.			
	2 children.			
1444	Jennie,		1866	
1445	Charles,		1869	

**1053.**

	Helen Jackson,	Dec. 31,	1841	Mch. 28, 1868.
1446	Harman Fair-			
	child.			
	4 children.			
1447	John,	July 8,	1869	
1448	Henry,	Feb. 13,	1871	
1449	Marsh,	Aug. 17,	1872	
1450	Albert,	Sept. 17,	1874	
1451	Julia.			

**1054.**

	Julia Jackson,	Nov. 27,	1843	Dec. 8, 1864
1452	Martin L Hun-			
	gerford.			
	3 children.			
1453	Robert,	Nov. 7,	1866	
1454	Edwin,	Feb. 22,	1869	
1455	Arthur,	June 20,	1872	

**1055.**

	John Calvin			
	Jackson,	Sept. 30,	1846	
	4 children.			

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1456	Nelson,	Aug. 3, 1871		
1457	Raymond,	Oct. 20, 1872		
1458	Mary Landon,	1875		
1459	Jane Jarvis,	1877		

**1061.**

	C. Willis Jarvis,	Oct. 29, 1845		July 14, 1866.
1460	Harriet A. Wilbur,	Jan. 4, 1846		
	3 children.			
1461	Annie,	June 15, 1867		
1462	Lucy Josephine,	Nov. 4, 1870		
1463	Lucretia,	Apr. 5, 1874		

**1180.**

	Robert Craigie Hamilton, <sup>1</sup>	July 6, 1852		April 28, 1875.
1464	Charlotte Lewis.			
	2 children.			
1470	Ethel Maud,	Apr. 7, 1876		
1471	Eva May,	Sept. 7, 1877		

**1297.**

	Geo. Tyng,	May 12, 1842		July 15, 1869. Living in Arizona.
1472	Elena Anita Carillo Thompson,	1844		
	3 children.			
1473	Charles,	May 18, 1870		
1474	George,	Jan. 13, 1872		
1475	Dudley Atkins,	Dec. 16, 1875	May 26, 1876	
1476	Dudley Atkins 2d,	May, 1878	Aug. 1878	

**1311.**

	Mary Placette Marvin,	Aug. 27, 1850		Apr. 27, 1871.
1477	James Montgome- ry Coburn, Jr.		Jan. 30, 1877	
	2 children.			
1478	Robert Hewitt,	Feb. 11, 1872		
1479	Lamont Din- woodie,	Sept. 1, 1874		

<sup>1</sup> Married at St. Alban's Church, Ottawa. The wedding was attended by their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin. Charlotte Lewis is eldest daughter of the Rt. Rev. J. Travers Lewis, Bishop of Ontario.

**1312.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Julia J. Marvin,	July 20,	1852	Sept. 11, 1872.
1480	Edward Jenner Swords.			
	2 children.			
1481	Edward Jenner,	Oct. 18,	1873	
1482	Wm. Voorhees,	Dec. 20,	1874	

## DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS JARVIS.

At the commencement of the present enterprise, we met with the fact that several families knew but little about their early ancestors. Very many expressed a desire to know more, and to offer their aid to furnish such information as was in their power.

The late Hon. Kent Jarvis had succeeded in collecting quite a full record of his family, but had not been able to trace it back beyond William Jarvis, who was born in 1727, and who died at Brainard's Bridge, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1772.

This William Jarvis was an officer in the French war. He had a son Kent, who was a major in the Revolution, and who was killed by the Indians, near Saratoga. Great efforts have been made, but in vain, to learn more of the active lives of these prominent and patriotic men.

As we said before, neither Mr. Kent Jarvis nor any of his family have been able to trace their branch back any further than we have mentioned, but many of them tell us they have heard "old people," their "grandparents" and "ancestors," say that they came from different towns in Connecticut, naming Stamford, Norwalk, Danbury, Poundridge, etc. Some of them went farther, claiming that they were related to the late Bishop Jarvis of Connecticut.

Another tradition that Mr. Kent Jarvis, and many others referred to, is, that William Jarvis, the officer in the French war, had a brother Benjamin, who was a loyalist, and in consequence, was obliged to leave the country, and go to Nova Scotia. Mr. Kent Jarvis, under date of January 18, 1875, writes: "I well remember a tradition in our family from my earliest childhood (I am nearly 74 years old), that my grandfather was a cousin of Bishop Jarvis of Connecticut, also, that a great uncle, Benjamin Jarvis, a brother of my grandfather, at the time of the Revolution, espoused the cause of the King, and removed from New England to Nova Scotia, where, it was said, he died several years after, leaving a large estate, and never married."

Again, on the 17th of December, 1876, he writes: "In looking over an old English prayer-book, which was my grandfather's, on one of the blank leaves I find in my father's handwriting, that he was born in Poundridge, Feb. 15, 1768, and that he began to work

with Mr. Eli Bristol, Jan. 13, 1775, in the 17th year of his age." Poundridge is near the Connecticut line, in Westchester Co., ten or fifteen miles north of Norwalk.

The late Rev. Asahel H. Jarvis wrote to Hon. Kent Jarvis, his cousin, under date of March 23, 1876 (he died Dec. 16, 1877, aged 84 years): "I think you are correct in regard to the commission of uncle Kent, and his being killed by the Indians. The commission of my grandfather *William* was among my papers, and was highly prized by me on account of its being a parchment. I well remember the strong remarks which were made by gentlemen of distinction, when they examined it. It was among papers which my sister, Polly Williams, took, after she was married to Capt. Billy Williams. I doubt not but it is still in existence, but is 150 miles from here. One thing more I will mention before I close. Uncle Benjamin, the old Tory, is the man, with others, to whom General Washington said in his sympathy: '*Gentlemen, I wish you all well. I wish you may all go to Heaven, but you must all go there by the way of Nova Scotia.*'<sup>1</sup> Now, he is dead, and I have written to inquire as to his property, said to be 'worth a guinea an hour.' He was never married. We are his legal heirs."

Some of the family have written us that they have seen letters from this Benjamin, the "rich old bachelor," as he was called, in which he desired some of his young relatives to come and live with him in Nova Scotia, so as to inherit his property. The reply in one instance was, "My father used to say he did not want the money, as uncle Ben was a Tory."

We make the following extract from a letter written by Mrs. Electa Jarvis Scarrett (now in her ninety-first year), dated December 10, 1878:

"My grandfather's brother, Benjamin Jarvis, in the early part of the revolutionary struggle, took advantage of the offer of the English Government to give a large tract of land to any one who would adhere to the crown, and emigrated to Nova Scotia, where he amassed a large fortune. He lived to be very aged, and, I

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<sup>1</sup> After the evacuation of the British troops, under the command of Sir Guy Carleton, on the 25th Nov., 1783, great numbers of loyalists were waiting for transports to convey them to Nova Scotia. It is supposed that a number of them called upon Gen. Washington after his entrance into New York, and solicited his influence to let them remain, when they received the above characteristic answer.—See Lossing, p. 632, Vol. 2, "Loyalists."

think, adopted a distant connection of the Jarvis family, who became his heir. He had none of his own.

"My father, Doctor Joseph Jarvis, was, I think, a native of Danbury, Connecticut. He studied medicine in Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass. He served as surgeon in the American Revolutionary War over three years, after which he returned to Lanesborough, and practiced his profession there until November, 1805, when he removed to New Baltimore, on the banks of the Hudson river, where he closed his useful and honorable life, aged fifty-four. I have only to say of my father, he was a man I was proud to call father. My dear parents had fourteen children. Of that large family, I am the only one left in this world of tears.

"I have written this poor letter with my own hand, without glasses."

On the records of the Court of Probate of Fairfield, October 3, 1767, we find that Benjamin Jarvis of Norwalk, was administrator of the estate of William Jarvis, late of Norwalk. Also on the records of the same court, July 20, 1795, that Jonathan Knight was appointed administrator on the estate of William Jarvis, late of Norwalk.

Of Benjamin Jarvis we find that, on November 14, 1760, he was witness to a deed; also deeds of land to him, dated April 21, 1764, February 10, 1775; and mortgage from him, April 16, 1776; and October 30, 1783, a deed which states that the said Benjamin Jarvis had joined the enemies of the United States, and that by order of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut all his property was confiscated and sold. (See Appendix P.)

On the records at Norwalk, we find a deed to William Jarvis of Huntington, Island of Nassau, County of Suffolk, dated October 18, 1714, and others in 1743 and 1746. In 1751, he is described as of Norwalk. In April 2, 1750, we find on a deed to John Sanders the names of William Jarvis and William Jarvis, Jr., as witnesses, and on other deeds down to and including the year 1760, but not afterwards.

Leaving the above traditions, we now turn back to some of the first settlers of Huntington, L. I. Here we find, in 1679, many real estate records in the names of William Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, and Jonathan Jarvis, supposed to have been brothers, and who may have been brothers of the Jarvises among the early settlers of Massachusetts, but we have found none but traditional evidence of it.

Of the above three brothers, William is established by his will



as the progenitor of a portion of the Connecticut branch. Jonathan has been claimed by Captain P. C. Jarvis, and others of Huntington, L. I., as the ancestor of the numerous families now living in that town.

This leaves Thomas without any discovered descendants on Long Island, and it is believed that he removed from there to Connecticut, where he settled, and became the progenitor of that branch of the family whose traditions above mentioned point to Norwalk and vicinity as their place of origin.

We have collected all the information we could obtain about this Thomas Jarvis, and those believed to be his immediate descendants, and present it to our readers, in tabular form, as the best result at which we have been able to arrive.

## DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS.

## 1ST GENERATION.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1483	Thomas Jarvis, Child.			See Appendices D, N.
1484	Thomas, Jr.,	1669	1732	

## 2D GENERATION.

## 1484.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Thos. Jarvis, Jr.,	1669	1732	Dates on tomb-stone.
1485	Holda. 2d wife.			
1486	Abigail Smith, Child.			June 14, 1726.
1487	William,	Mch. 29, 1727	June 15, 1772	

## 3D GENERATION.

## 1487.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	William Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Mch. 29, 1727	June 15, 1772	
1488	Mary Wright, 11 children.	Mch. 11, 1730	Dec. 22, 1804	D. at Fly Creek, N. Y.

<sup>1</sup> Died at Brainard's Bridge, Columbia Co., New York; was an officer in the French War; by trade a weaver.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1489	Joseph,	May 14, 1752	Oct. 17, 1806	Jan. 12, 1783.
1490	Bill,	Dec. 30, 1753	Feb. 14, 1830	Aug. 30, 1780.
1491	Elijah,			Died at the age of 18.
1492	Kent. <sup>1</sup>			
1493	Elizabeth,	Nov. 10, 1760		Jan. 29, 1783.
1494	Mary,	May 12, 1762	Feb., 1835	June 15, 1780.
1495	Chloe,			Died young.
1496	Asahel,			Died young.
1497	Asahel 2d,	Feb. 15, 1768	Sept. 10, 1823	Mar. 18, 1790.
1498	Chloe 2d,	Aug. 15, 1770	About 1846	Feb. 19, 1790, John Miles.
1499	Sally,	Aug. 19, 1772	Dec. 16, 1831	Feb. 14, 1793.

## 4TH GENERATION.

## 1489.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Joseph Jarvis, M.D., <sup>2</sup>	May 14, 1752	Oct. 17, 1806	Jan. 12, 1783.
1500	Abigail Church, 14 children.	Jan. 25, 1763		
1501	Tully Church,	Oct. 2, 1783		Physician and Surg'n.
1502	Horace,	Mch. 8, 1785	Mch. 14, 1808	Julianna Betts. D. at Albany, N. Y.
1503	Electa,	Oct. 3, 1786	May 7, 1787	D. at Lanesboro, Mass.
1504	Electa 2d,	Feb. 2, 1788		Sept. 19, 1813.
1505	Owen,	Sept. 13, 1789	June 23, 1808	D. at Lanesboro, Mass.
1506	Alvah,	Dec. 22, 1790	Feb. 22, 1872	Sept. 22, 1813.
1507	Harriet,	Sept. 23, 1792	Nov. 15, 1853	Oct. 9, 1817.
1508	Haller,	May 30, 1794	June 24, 1794	
1509	Adolphus,	Apr. 18, 1795	Aug. 5, 1874	Feb. 27, 1822.
1510	Panthea,	Jan. 30, 1797	Sept. 7, 1801	D. at Lanesboro, Mass.
1511	Gustavus,	Dec. 30, 1798	Jan. 27, 1804	
1512	Sophia,	{ Aug. 4, 1801	Mch. 24, 1872	June 3, 1823.
	{ Twins.			
1513	Sophonria,	{ Aug. 4, 1801	1875	
1514	Gustavus 2d,	Apr. 13, 1804	Apr. 13, 1804	

<sup>1</sup> An officer in the Continental army; was massacred, near Saratoga, by Indians, in the War of the Revolution.

<sup>2</sup> Joseph Jarvis was a physician and surgeon; married at Danbury, Conn.; died in New Baltimore, N. Y.

## 1490.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Bill Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 30, 1753	Feb. 14, 1830	Aug. 30, 1780.
1515	Mary White, 7 children.	Dec. 25, 1761	July 6, 1820	
1516	Alfred,	Sept. 15, 1781	Aug. 20, 1798	
1517	Polly,	Mch. 17, 1784	June 12, 1792	Daphany Taylor.
1518	William Cooper,	Aug. 25, 1787		Feb. 25, 1813.
1519	James White,	Jan. 25, 1790	July 30, 1853	Sept. 13, 1812.
1520	Griethene,	Nov. 27, 1792		
1521	Asahel Hatch,	May 30, 1793	Dec. 16, 1877	Dec. 25, 1821.
1522	Polly 2d,	May 28, 1797		March 23, 1817.

## 1493.

	Elizab'h Jarvis,	Nov. 10, 1760		Jan. 29, 1783.
1523	Malatiah Hatch, 8 children.	June 22, 1764	July 28, 1812	
1524	John,	Dec. 25, 1784	May 30, 1842	Jan. 8, 1807, B. McElvain.
1525	Polly,	Aug. 24, 1786	Jan. 22, 1804	
1526	Solomon,	Feb. 6, 1789		S. McElvain.
1527	Ira,	July 25, 1791		C. Smith.
1528	William,	Oct. 17, 1793	Aug. 31, 1869	
1529	Amelia,	July 7, 1795		E. Taylor.
1530	Malenda,	July 3, 1797		A. Brown.
1531	Matilda,	{ Twins. July 3, 1797		F. Bingham.

## 1494.

	Mary Jarvis,	May 12, 1762	Feb., 1835	June 15, 1780.
1532	Thomas Edson, 9 children.	Jan. 3, 1753	1836	
1533	Polly,	Mch. 29, 1781		I. Marvin.
1534	Billy,	July 12, 1783	Mch. 23, 1785	
1535	William Jarvis,	Feb. 23, 1786		Polly Fairchild.
1536	Asahel,	Aug. 7, 1788		F. Stetson.
1537	A daughter,	Feb. 13, 1791	Feb. 13, 1791	
1538	Orenell,	Sept. 9, 1792		Lydia Wells.
1539	Sally,	Jan. 4, 1795	Jan. 4, 1803	
1540	Theodorus,	July 7, 1798		Lawyer.
1541	Elizabeth,	Sept. 15, 1801		J. Pricé.

## 1497.

	Asahel Jarvis,	Feb. 15, 1768	Sept. 10, 1823	Mch. 18, 1790. Merchant.
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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Bill Jarvis came into Otsego Co. with Judge William Cooper, in the year 1790. Was physician, surgeon, and land surveyor.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1542	Abig'l Griswold,	June 2, 1770	Sept. 26, 1862	
	13 children.			
1543	Chester,	Dec. 9, 1792	Aug. 10, 1870	Oct. 15, 1818.
1544	Dwight,	May 27, 1797	Jan. 28, 1863	Jan. 27, 1837.
1545	Alma,	Apr. 3, 1799	June 26, 1803	
1546	Kent,	June 13, 1801	Jan. 15, 1877	{ May 17, 1821. April 4, 1866.
1547	Edwin,	May 4, 1803	Sept. 10, 1872	Feb. 19, 1829.
1548	Mary Ann,	May 11, 1805	Feb. 14, 1832	April 5, 1829.
1549	Jerta Maria,	May 30, 1806		
1550	Joseph Sidney,	Oct. 23, 1807	Sept. 15, 1855	Feb. 27, 1839.
1551	Horace Benj.,	Sept. 11, 1809		
1552	Harriet,	Mch. 8, 1812	Sept. 30, 1878	Sept. 20, 1831. D. at Massillon, O.

One son and two daughters died in infancy.

### 1499.

	Sally Jarvis,	Aug. 19, 1772	Dec. 16, 1831	Feb. 14, 1793.
1553	Eln'th'n Osborn,	June 12, 1769		
	7 children.			
1554	Aurelia,	Dec. 31, 1793		W. Wilson.
1555	Lucinda,	Aug. 10, 1796		C. E. Barnard.
1556	Julia Ann,	Feb. 13, 1799	Apr. 10, 1818	
1557	Caroline E.,	Nov. 13, 1800	Mch. 30, 1835	J. S. Avery.
1558	Prosp'r Hosmer,	Oct. 24, 1803		
1559	Hosmer Beadell,	Aug. 6, 1806		S. Johnston.
1560	Wm. Wright,	Mch. 18, 1808		C. Robertson.

### 5TH GENERATION.

### 1501.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Tully C. Jarvis, M.D.,	Oct. 2, 1783		
1561	Margaret Scher- merhorn,	Dec. 8, 1787		Feb. 9, 1806.
	6 children.			
1562	Jacob S.,	Jan. 22, 1809		
1563	Abigail C.,	Aug. 13, 1813		May 5, 1831
1564	Rachel H.,	April 18, 1815	July 17, 1838	May 6, 1836.
1565	Joseph A.,	Sept. 21, 1817		Nov. 14, 1844. Liv- ing in Ithaca, N. Y.
1566	Anne E.,	Feb. 10, 1821		
1567	Eliza E.,	Oct. 16, 1828	June 6, 1854	

**1504.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Electa Jarvis,	Feb. 2, 1788		Sept. 19, 1813.
1568	Rich'd Scarritt,	Dec. 15, 1787	April 27, 1854	
	9 children.			
1569	Nancy Aurelia,	July 12, 1814	April 27, 1815	
1570	Nancy Aur. 2d,	June 30, 1815		
1571	Gust. Adolph.,	July 20, 1816	May 12, 1839	
1572	Electa Eugenia,	Nov. 14, 1817	Nov. 14, 1839	
1573	Sarah Abigail,	Nov. 21, 1818	Feb. 5, 1819	
1574	Sarah Ab. 2d.,	Mch. 18, 1820		
1575	James Jarvis,	Feb. 5, 1822		Mary M. Turner.
1576	George Hall,	April 18, 1825		Eliza Blodget.
1577	Edgar Alonzo,	May 20, 1826	July 12, 1826	

**1506.**

	Alvah Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 22, 1790	Feb. 22, 1872	Sept. 22, 1813.
1578	Rach. Bradley,	Nov. 25, 1793	Aug. 15, 1828	
	6 children.			
1579	Horace B.,	Aug. 15, 1814	Sept. 25, 1815	
1580	Horace A.,	Jan. 14, 1818		Sept., 1837.
1581	Mary M.,	Aug. 27, 1820	Mch. 4, 1837	
1582	Jared B.,	Jan. 1, 1823	Feb. 2, 1825	
1583	Jared B. 2d,	April 11, 1825	Mch. 21, 1868	Mary Jane Hallet.
1584	Harriet E.,	Sept. 13, 1827	Aug. 4, 1828	
	2d wife.			
1585	Louisa Gillet,	July 31, 1788		Feb. 22, 1829.

**1507.**

	Harriet Jarvis,	Sept. 23, 1792	Nov. 15, 1853	Oct. 9, 1817.
1586	Joel Bradley,	Mch. 22, 1793	Nov. 3, 1853	Farmer.
	6 children.			
1587	Henry,	Oct. 5, 1818		
1588	Joseph Jarvis,	Mch. 20, 1820	April 3, 1821	
1589	Joseph W., <sup>2</sup>	Mch. 18, 1821		
1590	Maria Church,	April 18, 1822		Charles C. Heath.
1591	Harv. Sheppard,	Sep. 4, 1825		
1592	Cyrus Yale,	Nov. 7, 1827		

**1509.**

	Adol. Jarvis,	April 18, 1795	Aug. 5, 1874	Feb. 27, 1822. Carpen- ter and joiner.
1593	Amelia Fuller,	June 14, 1800	May 13, 1869	
	3 children.			

<sup>1</sup> Justice of Peace; dealer in real estate; postmaster.<sup>2</sup> Married Anna Maria Schermerhorn; 2 children, Alexander A. and Anna Josephine Jarvis.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1594	Joseph Church,	Jan. 19, 1823	July 6, 1872	Sept. 6, 1850.
1595	Frances E.,	Aug. 24, 1824		
1596	Henry A., <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 16, 1830	Dec. 4, 1872	Jan. 20, 1853.

**1512.**

	Sophia Jarvis,	Aug. 4, 1801	Mch. 24, 1872	June 3, 1823.
1597	Nathan Isbell,	Jan. 23, 1801		Farmer.
	7 children.			
1598	Betsy Jane,	May 21, 1824	July 27, 1845	
1599	Horace Smith,	May 18, 1825		Olive Jane Fisher.
1600	Oliver Church,	Nov. 12, 1827		
1601	Celia Abigail, <sup>2</sup>	Sept. 12, 1830	Sept. 30, 1833	
1602	Sophr. Elvina,	Nov. 16, 1834		
1603	Felicia Minerva,	May 29, 1836		
1604	Geo. Thompson,	Oct. 18, 1839		

**1513.**

	Sophr. Jarvis,	Aug. 4, 1801		1875
1605	Elisha Bradley,	May 26, 1798	Mch. 11, 1854	Farmer.
	9 children.			
1606	Rhoda Jane,	Dec. 23, 1820	Sept. 14, 1825	
1607	Julia W.,	June 26, 1822	Dec. 13, 1848	A. G. Isbell.
1608	Lyd. Cordelia,	Aug. 4, 1824		
1609	Abigail Cook,	Mch. 27, 1827	June 27, 1846	Joseph Hubbard.
1610	Harriet Curtiss,	Oct. 28, 1829		D. Hubbard.
1611	George Henry,	Oct. 22, 1831		
1612	Wm. Smith,	Mch. 11, 1834		
1613	Maria Louisa,	Sept. 12, 1836	Jan. 8, 1854	
1614	Aug'ta Sophia,	April 14, 1840	June 27, 1842	

**1518.**

	William Cooper			
	Jarvis,	Aug. 25, 1787		Feb. 25, 1813.
1615	Daphany Taylor.			
	2 children.			
1616	Loren. Taylor,	Mch. 22, 1815		Oct. 3, 1841.
1617	Erastus,	Sept. 4, 1826	Feb. 14, 1827	

**1519.**

	James White			
	Jarvis,	Jan. 28, 1790	July 30, 1853	Sept. 13, 1812.
1618	Clarissa Clark,	Dec. 15, 1794		
	11 children.			

<sup>1</sup> Married Lydia Boyington; 1 ch., Charles.<sup>2</sup> Married Joseph Story; 2 ch., Abner Grove and Glen Adolphus.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1619	Emeline,	April 16, 1816		Oct. 7, 1836, Solomon Budd.
1620	Hester A.,	June 18, 1818		Dec. 27, 1835, Wm. H. Criddle.
1621	Susan,	May 30, 1820	Nov. 20, 1826	
1622	Asahel,	Sept. 17, 1822	Nov. 23, 1826	
1623	Joël S.,	Aug. 17, 1824		} Twins.
1624	James,	Aug. 17, 1824	May 18, 1828	
1625	Mary,	Aug. 30, 1826		
1626	Philander,	June 4, 1828	Sept. 15, 1829	
1627	Julia,	Nov. 30, 1830		
1628	Charles W.,	Feb. 21, 1833	July 30, 1853	
1629	Aurelia B.,	Mch. 1, 1836		

**1521.**

	Rev. Asahel H. Jervis, <sup>1</sup>	May 30, 1793	Dec. 16, 1877	Dec. 25, 1821.
1630	Mary Cooley, 4 children.		Oct. 16, 1852	
1631	Helen,	Nov. 18, 1822	Feb. 2, 1826	
1632	Kasimir P.,	Jan. 9, 1825		Jan. 25, 1853.
1633	Myron A.,	Jan. 9, 1829	May 10, 1866	May 25, 1859.
1634	Mary M.,	Oct. 25, 1833	Dec. 4, 1833	

**1522.**

	Polly Jarvis,	May 28, 1797		Mch. 23, 1817.
1635	Capt. William Williams, 5 children.	June 13, 1793		
1636	Nancy,	Jan. 13, 1818		
1637	Daniel,	July 14, 1820		Jannette Keeley.
1638	Mary Maria,	June 27, 1822	Aug. 21, 1848	
1639	Silas R.,	Aug. 3, 1829		
1640	And'w Jackson,	Aug. 20, 1832		Julia A. Taylor.

**1543.**

	Chester Jarvis,	Dec. 9, 1792	Aug. 10, 1870	Oct. 15, 1818, Merch't.
1641	Content Morris, 4 children.	July 3, 1797	May 27, 1830	
1642	Fran. Griswold,	June 19, 1819	Sept. 19, 1828	
1643	Fred. Tiffany,	Sept. 22, 1822		Nov. 16, 1843.
1644	Henry Kent,	Sept. 7, 1824		Feb. 13, 1846.
1645	Aurel. Content,	July 7, 1827		Mch. 27, 1845.

<sup>1</sup> Died in Ovid; interred Mt. Hope, Rochester, N. Y.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	2d wife.			
1646	Maria Bowne,	July 1, 1799	Dec. 17, 1848	Dec. 9, 1830.
	1 child.			
1647	Asahel Amos,	Mch. 29, 1834		Nov., 1862.
	3d wife.			
1648	Ann Brown,	April 30, 1801		Nov. 30, 1852.

**1544.**

	Dwight Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	May 27, 1797	Jan. 28, 1863	Jan. 27, 1837.
1649	Frances Upham,	Dec., 1812	July 7, 1866	

**1546.**

	Kent Jarvis,	June 13, 1801	Jan. 15, 1877	May 17, 1821.
1650	Euretta M. Williams,	April 9, 1802	Feb. 8, 1864	
	1 child.			
1651	Anna Sprague,	Dec. 19, 1825	Mch. 29, 1855	Adopted.
	2d wife.			
1652	Mrs. Julia M. Dunn,	June 23, 1833		Apr. 4, 1866.
	5 children.			
1653	Cora Eager Dunn,	May 19, 1854		
1654	James Randall Dunn,	Nov. 21, 1857		
1655	Mary Alida Dunn,	Feb. 25, 1860		
1656	Julia Kate Dunn,	Dec. 24, 1861		
1657	Kent Jarvis, Jr.,	Dec. 21, 1869		

## HON. KENT JARVIS.

[The following sketch is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. E. E. Beardsley, of New Haven, author of the "History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut."]

Kent Jarvis was born at Fly Creek, Otsego County, N. Y., about three miles west of the village of Cooperstown, on the 13th day of June, 1801. His grandfather, William Jarvis, removed thither early in life from his native place, Lanesboro, Mass., and was one of the pioneer settlers in Otsego County—at that time regarded by New England people as "The West." His uncle, Kent Jarvis, was a Major in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and was massacred by the Indians near Saratoga, N. Y. He

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Jarvis was by profession a lawyer. He was also Major-General. He was a very prominent man in public offices, both Federal and State.





Eng<sup>d</sup> by J. A. G. M. E. D. D. S. J.

Fortunally Yours  
Kent Jarvis



received the Christian name of his uncle, which was of English origin, and due to the fact of his grandmother having an intimate lady friend, a native of Kent County, England, who had called her young son KENT, in honor of her birthplace. This lady persuaded the grandmother to name one of her sons after her own child, and thus Major Jarvis was christened, and the name introduced into the family.

The subject of this sketch received a limited education, such as the straitened circumstances of his parents would permit, and it was not beyond the elementary branches taught in the common schools of those days. The few thousand dollars which his father had accumulated was lost in the general crash that ruined so many business men after the close of the war with England, in 1815, and young Kent was therefore thrown upon his own resources, and forced to seek some employment that would prepare him for usefulness in life, and, at the same time, yield a competent support. At the age of fourteen, with an outfit which was "tied up in a small handkerchief," and with his father's good advice, he started on foot to begin a seven years' apprenticeship in a woolen factory at Burlington, in the same county. He became an inmate of the household of his employer, who was an old-fashioned Presbyterian, beginning the Lord's day on Saturday at sunset, and ending it at the same hour on Sunday. He soon learned to manage a carding-machine, and was earning a little money by extra work, besides extending his knowledge of the trade to which he had become very much attached, when the company owning the factory succumbed to financial embarrassments, and the business was closed.

He returned to his father's house, and continued to pursue with different employers in the vicinity the occupation upon which he had entered, until 1821. In that year, considering himself master of the business of wool-carding and dyeing, and cloth-dressing, he rented the establishment formerly occupied by one of his employers in Fly Creek, then belonging to the estate of Eliphalet Williams, and set up for himself. Though he had not attained his majority, yet on the 17th day of May, 1821, he married Miss Euretta M. Williams, daughter of Eliphalet Williams, above-named, and to use his own words—"Depending solely upon our own efforts for success, we adopted as our motto,—'Industry, Frugality, and Honesty,' and we were contented and happy." His health became seriously impaired through exposure to the wet and cold incident to his business, and under medical advice he relinquished it at the end of two years, and retired with a few hundred dollars of profits.

In the autumn of 1822, his older brother, Dwight, who had been in partnership with his father and another brother named Chester, in manufacturing cotton and woolen factory machinery at Fly Creek, chose for himself a new path in life, and resolved to commence the study of law. Kent was persuaded to take his place in the firm, and was admitted a partner in the spring of 1823, being entrusted with the out-door duties—such as purchasing the material for the business, contracting for machinery, making sales, and collecting bills. The general depression of all business in that part of the country led him to dispose of his interest in the spring of 1828, and on the 2d of July he removed to Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., and undertook to gratify a wish, which he had cherished from boyhood, to be a merchant. For twenty years, with alternate success and misfortune, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Lowville, and Massillon, Ohio. At the end of this period, he said: "My mercantile career of twenty years' hard struggling with a singleness of purpose that should have won success, left me almost penniless. I had the consolation of knowing that whatever I had achieved was always the result of my own judgment and efforts, and that my manifold misfortunes were clearly chargeable to the bad faith and dishonesty of those associated with me in business."

His settlement in Massillon seems to have been accidental. After he had failed in efforts to retrieve his fortune at Lowville and at other places, he determined upon a bold venture; and, borrowing fifty dollars, he started on the last day of February, 1844, for Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he hoped to engage in the hardware business, with which he had become somewhat familiar. On his way he made a visit to his brother Dwight, whom he had not seen for several years, and who was then living in the meridian of his influence and usefulness at Massillon. His brother advised him to abandon the Grand Rapids scheme, and to try his luck in that place.

Here again he was unsuccessful until 1848, when an entirely new field of enterprise was opened out to him in the purchase and sale, with two other gentlemen, of certain real estate consisting of farming lands and village property in and around Massillon. His share of the profits from this purchase at the end of five years amounted to over \$50,000; and subsequently by various agencies, trusteeships, and executorships (which were all faithfully performed), and by judicious investments in railroads and other corporations, he amassed a fortune which, according to his own state-

ment, amounted on the 1st day of January, 1872, to nearly \$250,000, exclusive of his donations to relatives and friends and to benevolent and charitable objects, which were on a munificent scale and measured by his accumulations.

For two years from April 1, 1867, he was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Ohio, and gave his bond, with other sureties, to the United States for the sum of \$100,000 that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of the office. Exactness in this as in other responsible situations, marked his course and added strength to his official character.

His public life was begun in the military organization. From boyhood it had charms for him, and at the age of eighteen he was enrolled in a military company, and henceforward up to the outbreak of the civil war, he advanced in the regular order of promotion, and occupied every successive rank except that of Colonel. He was made a Brigadier-General by the Governor of Ohio when the war commenced, and thus obtained the military title by which he was known and addressed in the latter years of his life.

Following the example of his father, he connected himself with the Masonic order, and became a member of a Lodge in Coopers-town on reaching his majority. He was a conspicuous ornament of the Fraternity, attained to its highest honors, and passed also through all the grades of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Six years before his death a writer of the Order said of him: "His connection with Freemasonry has not been a merely nominal matter, nor for the purpose of private gain or personal popularity; he has been an *active, working, faithful* Mason. For more than a quarter of a century, we have been accustomed to meet him at the annual meetings of the Grand Bodies; and he was there for work, not a mere idler."

He was a warm friend of the benevolent institutions of the State, being for many years a Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus, and a zealous advocate for an improved system of public education, which he lived to see adopted in Ohio, and recognized as the bulwark of true liberty and independence.

But his noblest record is in the annals of the Church. Blessed with godly parents, he was baptized by Father Nash, the early and well-known Episcopal missionary in Otsego and adjoining counties, and confirmed in his youth. While at Lowville he was one of those who joined in organizing an Episcopal parish there, and was chosen its first Junior Warden. He represented that

parish in the Diocesan Convention held in the city of New York in 1838, when measures were adopted for the original division of the Diocese; and Western New York was erected into a see, and elected at its Primary Convention in November of that year for Bishop, the Rev. Dr. DeLancey of Philadelphia. On fixing his residence in Massillon, Mr. Jarvis was made a Warden of St. Timothy's Church in that place, and continued so to the day of his death. He evinced a large and lively interest in all that concerned the welfare of the Church, especially in Ohio. He was a Trustee of Kenyon College and the Theological Seminary at Gambier, and "ever guided and sustained the policy which he believed honestly proposed and wisely calculated to secure success." For many years he was a member of the Ohio Convention, and took a prominent part in the revision and codification of the ecclesiastical law of the Diocese. He was three times chosen a Lay Deputy from Ohio to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, first in 1859 and again in 1862 and 1865.

His marriage with Miss Williams has been already mentioned. After a happy union of almost forty-three years, she died on the 8th of February, 1864, and in a memorandum of her death and virtues he said: "Though never blessed with children of our own, we were never without from one to three orphan children in our family." They were not only supported by him, but educated at his expense.

On the 4th day of April, 1866, he married Mrs. Julia M. Dunn, a widow lady of Elmira, N. Y., with four children, all of whom were taken to his spacious mansion at Edgewater, in Massillon. That mansion, we are told, was "one of taste, beauty, and even magnificence. In external appearance it was surpassed by few, and within was hardly equalled anywhere for genial, generous hospitality."

The birth of a son on the 21st day of December, 1869,—baptized KENT,—was an event which added new joy to the happy household. It was the father's earnest prayer that he might be "spared to a life of usefulness, be an honored representative of his name and family, a patriotic citizen, and a sincere Christian."

Mr. Jarvis obtained possession of the old homestead in Fly Creek, and had a gathering of relatives and friends to the number of about seventy to celebrate in the very house where he was born the sixty-third anniversary of his birth. Nine years afterwards a similar but larger assemblage met in the same hallowed

spot to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of his birth, and on this, as on the previous occasion, he read a poem written for him by a friend in Washington City, and beginning,—

I come with years upon my head,  
My childhood's home to see;  
I come o'er youthful scenes to tread,  
Once joyous scenes to me.

The last public act of Mr. Jarvis was to plead the cause of Missions. At a Convocation in Canton, on Wednesday evening, January 11, 1877, he stood by his Bishop and rehearsed some of his early missionary experiences in the hearing of a large congregation with such earnestness and eloquence as to be particularly noticeable. The disease (paralysis of the heart) of which he appears to have had a great dread, and of which his brothers Dwight and Edwin had died, struck him without premonition on the Monday following his address in Canton. The circumstances are briefly related by his pastor in a letter to Bishop Bedell: "He attended divine service twice on Sunday, and was unusually hearty in the responses and singing. At home throughout the day he was cheerful almost to gayety, and, after returning from church in the evening, sang with the family until quite late." Monday morning he arose in apparent health, and with characteristic precision he detailed his plans and work for the day, consulting Mrs. Jarvis with regard to the preparations for an anticipated trip to which he was looking forward with great pleasure. But very soon he complained of some distress about the heart, which, though it neither alarmed his family nor the physician, who was quickly called, yet impressed him strongly with the belief that the end had come. With perfect composure and resignation he met the final summons. "Thy will be done," he said with emphasis; and bidding farewell to the loved ones about him, he quietly passed to the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

It was an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held in the city of Massillon that during the funeral services on Thursday afternoon subsequent to his decease, places of business, stores, shops, banks, and schools were closed out of respect to his memory.

Bishop Bedell, in his address to the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Ohio, June, 1877, thus spoke of his decease and summed up his character: "We have mourned the death of some devoted laymen during the past year: among them, Kent Jarvis, Esq., of

Massillon, who has been prominent in the councils of our Church. He has been one of the main-stays of our Diocese, and of our Diocesan institutions; a man who was remarked for keen judgment, grave discretion, patient attention to details, and a prevailing devotion to the Church. He was always prompt and active in discharge of duty; and could always be depended on to fulfil, to the extent of his ability, responsibilities committed to him. He has represented the Diocese in the General Convention. He was a member of the Committee on Canons. He was a member of the Legal Committee. He has been a Trustee of our institutions, and an efficient member of the Executive Committee since its inauguration. We regret the loss of so faithful a counsellor and so true a friend. He passed away in the comfort of a reasonable hope in Christ, and with remarkable tranquility! Scarcely fifteen minutes' notice was given him; but all his affairs were in order, and he 'addressed himself to the crossing' (as Bunyan would say), and passed out of mortal into immortal life, with confident composure."

### 1547.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Edwin Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	May 4, 1803	Sept. 10, 1872	Feb. 19, 1829.
1658	Lydia E. Gross,	May 5, 1807	Nov. 28, 1871	
	5 children.			
1659	Celina North,	June 17, 1830		
1660	Mary Jane,	Sept. 9, 1833		April 14, 1869.
1661	Dwight,	Oct. 8, 1835		Mch. 1, 1866.
1662	Anna Maria,	Feb. 10, 1841		Mch. 21, 1864.
1663	Charles Edwin,	Oct. 23, 1843		

### 1548.

	Mary Ann Jar-			
	vis,	Mch. 11, 1805	Feb. 14, 1832	Apr. 5, 1829.
1664	Leon'd Harding,	June 5, 1800		
	1 child.			
1665	Frances Louisa,	June 6, 1831		

### 1550.

	Joseph S. Jarvis,	Oct. 23, 1807	Sept. 15, 1855	Feb. 27, 1839. Copper Tin & Iron Works
1666	Ceylinda Nea-			
	ving,	Mch. 24, 1817		
	3 children.			

<sup>1</sup> Had tin and copper works; sash and blind factory. Was justice of the peace.



No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1667	Julia Maria,	May 8, 1840	Dec. 5, 1870	1864, David N. Russell.
1668	Chester,	Oct. 24, 1843	Dec. 10, 1850	
1669	Mary Abigail,	June 26, 1846		

**1552.**

	Harriet Jarvis,	Mch. 8, 1812	Sept. 30, 1878	Sept. 20, 1831.
1670	Wm. A. Chase,	July 20, 1806	June 26, 1862	Druggist and Grocer. 3 children.
1671	Mary Ann,	Jan. 30, 1833		
1672	Kent Jarvis,	Aug. 29, 1837		
1673	Edward A.,	Mar. 9, 1845		

## 6TH GENERATION.

**1562.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Jacob S. Jarvis,	Jan. 22, 1809		
1674	Jane M. Curtiss,	Dec. 25, 1814		Dec. 25, 1833. 7 children.
1675	Francis H.,	July 15, 1836	Oct. 8, 1846	
1676	Albert F.,	Oct. 25, 1838		
1677	Jane Josephine,	Oct. 20, 1842	Nov. 30, 1842	
1678	Helen Louisa,	Nov. 17, 1843	Oct. 20, 1846	
1679	Francis H. 2d,	Apr. 28, 1846	April 9, 1853	
1680	Helen A.,	Dec. 19, 1848		
1681	Flor'nce Isidore,	Aug. 30, 1853		

**1563.**

	Abig'l C. Jarvis,	Aug. 13, 1813		May 5, 1831.
1682	Asa Borden.			4 children.
1683	George F.,	Jan. 21, 1834		July 9, 1854, Angelina N. Hammond.
1684	Charles M.,	Feb. 16, 1836		May 11, 1854, Harriet B. Clark.
1685	Abigail M.,	Aug. 31, 1838		
1686	Joseph A.,	Oct. 29, 1844		

**1564.**

	Rachel H. Jarvis,	Apr. 18, 1815	July 17, 1838	May 6, 1836.
1687	Robert Hilson.			1 child.
1688	Eliza Jane,	Jan. 30, 1838		

**1565.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Jos. A. Jarvis,	Sept. 21, 1817		Nov. 14, 1844.
1689	Mary O. Daniel,	Apr. 21, 1821	Feb. 27, 1852	
	2 children.			
1690	Charles J.,	Jan. 23, 1846	Jan. 31, 1847	
1691	Edward W.,	July 17, 1848		

**1580.**

	Horace A. Jarvis,	Jan. 14, 1818		Sept., 1837. Merch't.
1692	Lucy Jane El-			
	dredge,	Nov. 11, 1818		
	4 children.			
1693	Minerva Jane.			
1694	Joseph Albert,	1841	Jan. 9, 1879.	
1695	Julia F.,			W. H. Twiss.
1696	Grove Eldredge.			

**1594.**

	Joseph Church			
	Jarvis,	Jan. 19, 1823	July 6, 1872	Sept. 6, 1850. Died, Sycamore, Ill.
1697	Maria Seaver,	May 10, 1830		
	1 child.			
1698	Frank Adolph's,	May 8, 1851		

**1616.**

	Lorenzo Taylor			
	Jarvis,	Mch. 22, 1815		Oct. 3, 1841. Farmer.
1699	Abigail Preston,	Nov. 28, 1815		
	3 children.			
1700	Rufus P.,	Nov. 6, 1842		
1701	Emma,	Nov. 22, 1845		
1702	Mary W.,	Oct. 22, 1848		

**1632.**

	Rev. Kasimir P.			
	Jervis, <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 9, 1825		Jan. 25, 1853.
1703	Martha H. Long.			
	4 children.			
1704	Mary Theodora, <sup>2</sup>	May 30, 1854		Oct. 11, 1877.
1705	Sarah Jessica,	July 9, 1858		
1706	Charles Myron			
	Samuel,	May 22, 1860		
1707	Arthur Harold			
	Kasimir,	Feb. 19, 1862		

<sup>1</sup> Graduate of Union College. Minister M. E. Church.<sup>2</sup> Married James G. Lindsay. Living in Columbia, S. C.

**1643.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Fred'k T. Jarvis,	Sept. 22, 1822		Nov. 16, 1843.
1708	Monisa T. Steeve,	Oct. 7, 1826		2 children.
1709	Fran's Griswold,	July 14, 1845		
1710	Charles H.,	Sept. 21, 1848		

**1644.**

	Henry K. Jarvis,	Sept. 7, 1824		Feb. 13, 1846.
1711	Harriet J. Bliss,	Feb. 13, 1826		2 children.
1712	Kent,	Jan. 2, 1847	Apr. 12, 1876	Oct., 1872, Emma Clark. Druggist.
1713	Willard,	May 2, 1852		

**1645.**

	Aurelia C. Jarvis,	July 7, 1827		Mch. 27, 1845.
1714	David C. Bresee,	Sept. 30, 1820		8 children.
1715	Geo. L. Bowne,	Mch. 20, 1847	May 5, 1847	
1716	Ella C.,	Aug. 7, 1849		Adelbert Dye.
1717	Emma,	Sept. 8, 1851		Willis T. Thorpe. 1 ch., Jarvis Loomis.
1718	William Jarvis,	May 7, 1855		
1719	Chester Jarvis,	Mch. 27, 1857		
1720	Asahel Amos,	Apr. 7, 1860		
1721	Chas. Harmon,	Mch. 2, 1866		
1722	Carl Adelbert,	Sept. 2, 1869	Oct. 21, 1869	

**1647.**

	Asahel A. Jarvis,	Mch. 29, 1834		Nov., 1862.
1723	Ella H. Hanna.			3 children.
1724	Emma Bowne.			
1725	George L. Bowne.			
1726	William Hamilton.			

**1660.**

	Mary J. Jarvis,	Sept. 9, 1833		Apr. 14, 1869.
1727	Gilbert O. Fay, <sup>1</sup>			2 children.
1728	Elizabeth,	May 21, 1870		
1729	Charles Jarvis,	Aug. 26, 1871		

<sup>1</sup> Professor of Theology. Graduated from Yale College, and is now Superintendent of the Institute of D. and D. of the State of Ohio.

## 1661.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Dwight Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 8, 1835		Mch. 1, 1866.
1730	Mary L. Rodgers.			2 children.
1731	Edwin Rodgers,	June 19, 1868		
1732	Anna Louisa,	Aug. 26, 1871		

## 1662.

	Ann M. Jarvis,	Feb. 10, 1841		Mch. 21, 1864.
1733	Thos. B. George,	Feb. 21, 1826		

<sup>1</sup> Civil Engineer, and Colonel 13th Regiment O. V. T., in the War of the Rebellion, and is now Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

<sup>2</sup> First Lieutenant and Adjutant 13th Regiment O. V. T. Also Captain and Adjutant-General in the War of the Rebellion.

## DESCENDANTS OF JONATHAN JARVIS.

For over five years, we, in connection with Captain P. C. Jarvis and others of the name in Huntington, on Long Island, have been laboring assiduously to discover, if possible, the origin of the Jarvis family in that region. We have searched through the records of the town, examined old wills, deeds, family bibles, and the lists of births, marriages, and deaths, preserved by the different churches, noting down traditions, and exploring all sources of information that might lead to satisfactory results. (See Appendices A, B, D, G, and N.)

We have found, by these researches, that about the year 1661 occurs the name of Stephen Jarvis, and in the year 1679, the names of William Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, and Jonathan Jarvis, all prominent men in their several callings, and all evidently of mature age, as their names frequently appear in the early records of real estate transactions.

One tradition is that the three last-mentioned were brothers, and they may all have been brothers or near relatives of John Jarvis, who is mentioned as being one of a coroner's jury in Boston, on the 28th of September, 1630.

We have discovered a tradition among the descendants of the early settlers of Jarvises in Massachusetts, that one or more of the name went to Hartford, Conn., and was the ancestor of the Huntington and Connecticut branch. This tradition may be true, as from history we learn that the CONNECTICUT COLONY originated in Hartford about the year 1639, and that Huntington, L. I., was peopled from the Connecticut Colony about 1653. Thus, in the absence of any stronger evidence, we are led to think that our ancestors in Huntington may have come from Boston by the way of Hartford, Conn.

As we have already stated in another place, we have found that Stephen Jarvis had a son Stephen, and that that son, Stephen, Jr., had two sons: Stephen, Jr., born June 2, 1683, Abraham, born April 26, 1685; but after diligent search we have found no further descendants of them.

By the will of William Jarvis, the testator, we learn that he was the father of Captain Samuel Jarvis of Norwalk, Conn.; by tradi-

tionary and other evidence, that Thomas was the ancestor of the Honorable Kent Jarvis branch; and lastly, that it is believed by Captain P. C. Jarvis and others in Huntington, that Jonathan Jarvis had a son William, who was the father of several children, the eldest of whom was Isaiah. This Isaiah married Hannah Whitman, July 4, 1729, and, as it appears, died about 1737, as he is spoken of as deceased in land grants of that date. He had a son Robert, born 1735, who was the father of Simon Jarvis, the father of Captain P. C. Jarvis. Robert's mother, Hannah Jarvis, married a second husband, Elnathan Smith, in 1739. She had a son, Joel Smith, and one of his granddaughters states that Joel and Robert were step-brothers, thus corroborating the record as above given. This record agrees with other traditions of the numerous families in and around Huntington, and is further confirmed by the recurrence of certain Christian names, as Jonathan, etc., which are not found in the other branches.

In this way we venture to establish the following record:

### DESCENDANTS OF JONATHAN.

#### 1ST GENERATION.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1734	Jonathan Jarvis, 1 child.			See Appendices D, N.
1735	William.			

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#### 2D GENERATION.

#### 1735.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	William Jarvis, 7 children.			Gives land to his son Jonathan, in 1760.
1736	Isaiah,	1705	1737	July 4, 1729.
1737	Benajah,	1710	1766	May 5, 1731.
1738	William,	1712	Jan. 16, 1742	Zerviah Rogers.
1739	Henry,	1714	1774	
1740	Jonathan,	1718	July 25, 1795	Jan. 20, 1746.
1741	Augustine,	1727	1756	
1742	Eliphalet.			

## 3D GENERATION.

## 1736.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Isaiah Jarvis,	1705	1737	July 4, 1729.
1743	Hannah Whitman, <sup>1</sup> 1 child.			May 20, 1739.
1744	Robert,	1735	1833	1760.

## 1737.

	Benajah Jarvis,	1710	1766	May 5, 1731.
1745	Jemima Smith, 1 child.	1704	1742	
1746	Hannah,  2d wife.			Went to Nova Scotia after Revolution.
1747	Annie Sammis, 2 children.	1716	1754	Jan. 27, 1747.
1748	Milerson,			May 2, 1764, Abra- ham Camp.
1749	Mary, 3d wife.			1777, to Zach. Rogers.
1750	Zerviah Jarvis, widow of William, 2 children.			May 7, 1755.
1751	Milerson,			May 2, 1764, A. Camp.
1752	Mary,			May 18, 1777, Z. Rog- ers.

## 1739.

	Henry Jarvis, 3 children.	1714	1774	
1753	William, <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 11, 1769	Jan. 17, 1838	Nov. 23, 1789.
1754	Samuel D.,	Dec. 28, 1746		1780, Mary Ruscoe, 1 child, Phebe.
1755	Elkanah.			

## 1740.

	Jonathan Jarvis,	1718	July 25, 1795.	Jan. 20, 1746.
1756	Annie Brewster, 1 child.			
1757	Isaiah Jarvis, 2d wife.	May 30, 1760		
1758	Charity White, 1 child.	1725	Mch. 17, 1800	Dec. 1, 1765.
1759	Timothy Jarvis,	Oct. 22, 1766	Feb. 3, 1843	Mch. 14, 1795.

<sup>1</sup> Married 2d husband, Elnathan Smith; had a son, Joel Smith.

<sup>2</sup> Married Anna Smith, b. 1767, died Jan. 10; 1834; no children.

## 4TH GENERATION.

## 1744.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Robert Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	1735	1833	1760.
1760	Sarah Ireland, 1st wife.			
1761	Margaret Brush, 2d wife. 9 children.			
1762	Joseph Ireland,	Oct. 28, 1764		
1763	Isaiah,	Feb. 6, 1763	July 21, 1833	Dec. 31, 1786, Christiana Gould.
1764	Simon Lossee,	Feb. 17, 1767	1854	1791.
1765	Jonathan,	Aug. 23, 1772		Feb. 16, 1793.
1766	Isaac.			
1767	Thomas,	Sept. 28, 1781	1828	Nov. 6, 1802.
1768	Hannah,	1777		Oliver Smith.
1769	Phebe,	1789		Platt Rogers.
1770	Sally,	1794		J. Duryea.

## 1759.

	Timothy Jarvis, <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 22, 1766	Feb. 3, 1843	Mch. 14, 1795.
1771	Phebe Bloomfield,	Oct. 23, 1774	Mch. 14, 1856	Woodbridge, N. J. 7 children.
1772	Jno. Bloomfield,	Dec. 14, 1795		June 3, 1834.
1773	Ann Eliza,	Dec. 11, 1797		Sept. 12, 1843, Robt. C. Vail of Rahway.
1774	Susannah Maria,	July 18, 1800	May 21, 1828	June 24, 1817.
1775	Elizabeth,	Feb. 22, 1804		Sept. 25, 1845, to Rev. Wm. Bryant Barton.
1776	Timothy Brewster,	Feb. 20, 1809		May 30, 1837.
1777	William,	Nov. 24, 1811		June 8, 1841.
1778	Benj. Franklin,	July 2, 1816		Oct. 19, 1840.

## 5TH GENERATION.

## 1762.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Joseph Ireland Jarvis,	Oct. 28, 1764		
1779	Phebe Carll, 1st wife, 1 child.			

<sup>1</sup> Robert Jarvis was badly injured and cut on the head to make him tell where his money was hid. The wound left a scar for life.

<sup>2</sup> Timothy Jarvis sold his place in the village of Huntington, L. I., to Dr. Benjamin Kissam, in 1797.—*From Riverhead Records.*



No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1780	Joel.			
	2d wife.			
	6 children.			
1781	Robert.			
1782	William.			
1783	Hendrickson.			
1784	Keturah.			
1785	Eliza.			
1786	Maria,			Nov. 30, 1816, Stephen Riche.

**1764.**

	Simon Lossee			
	Jarvis,	Feb. 17, 1767	1854	1791.
1787	Keturah Conklin,	1775	Aug. 16, 1850	
	13 children.			
1788	Robert,	Dec. 10, 1792		No children.
1789	David Conklin,	Feb. 3, 1795		Mary Wright, 3 children.
1790	Thos. Higby, }	July 20, 1797		Abigail Scudder.
1791	Elizabeth, }			Capt. Dean.
1792	Esther,	Feb. 15, 1800	July 13, 1878	
1793	Jonathan,	Apr. 1, 1802		May 28, 1829.
1794	Phebe,	June 22, 1804		
1795	Philetus Conklin,	Dec. 1, 1806		
1796	Ira,	July 9, 1809	1823	
1797	Almira,	Nov. 20, 1812		
1798	Emulus,	Sept. 20, 1815		
1799	Wm. Haviland,	Sept. 25, 1818		1845.
1800	John Bunce,	June 16, 1821	Apr. 16, 1864	

**1765.**

	Jonathan Jarvis,	Aug. 23, 1772		Feb. 16, 1793.
1801	Deborah Whit-			
	man,	1776		
	8 children.			
1803	David,	Dec. 8, 1794	Nov. 22, 1867	1815.
1804	Sarah,	1797		
1805	Mary Ann,	1799	1875	
1806	Whitman,	1804		
1807	Aaron,	1808		Pearsall, 2 children.
1808	John,	1810		
1809	William,	1813		3 children.
1810	Charles,	1819		Died young.

## 1767.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Thomas Jarvis,	Sept. 28, 1781	1828	Nov. 6, 1802.
1811	Phebe Remp. 4 children.			
1812	Carlton,	Mch. 17, 1805	July 7, 1878	
1813	Anna,	1808		
1814	Woodhull,	Apr. 25, 1811		
1815	Elizabeth,			D. Woodhull Conklin.

## 1772.

	John B. Jervis,	Dec. 14, 1795		June 3, 1834.
1816	Cynthia Bray- ton, 1 child.	1808	May 14, 1839	
1817	Infant daughter, 2d wife.	May 9, 1839	May 9, 1839	
1818	Eliza R. Coates,	Sept. 14, 1810		June 16, 1840.

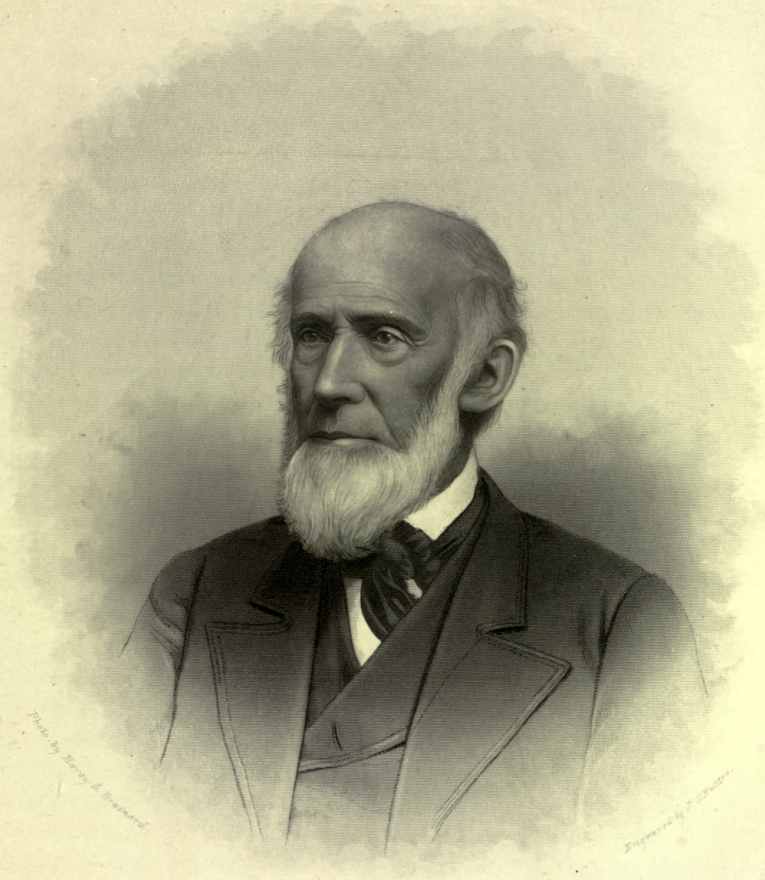
## JOHN B. JERVIS.

From an able and interesting memoir of American Engineers, prepared for the Society of American Civil Engineers by John B. Jervis, we are permitted to make, for this work, an abstract, showing the beginning, progress, and results of his eminent services in his profession.

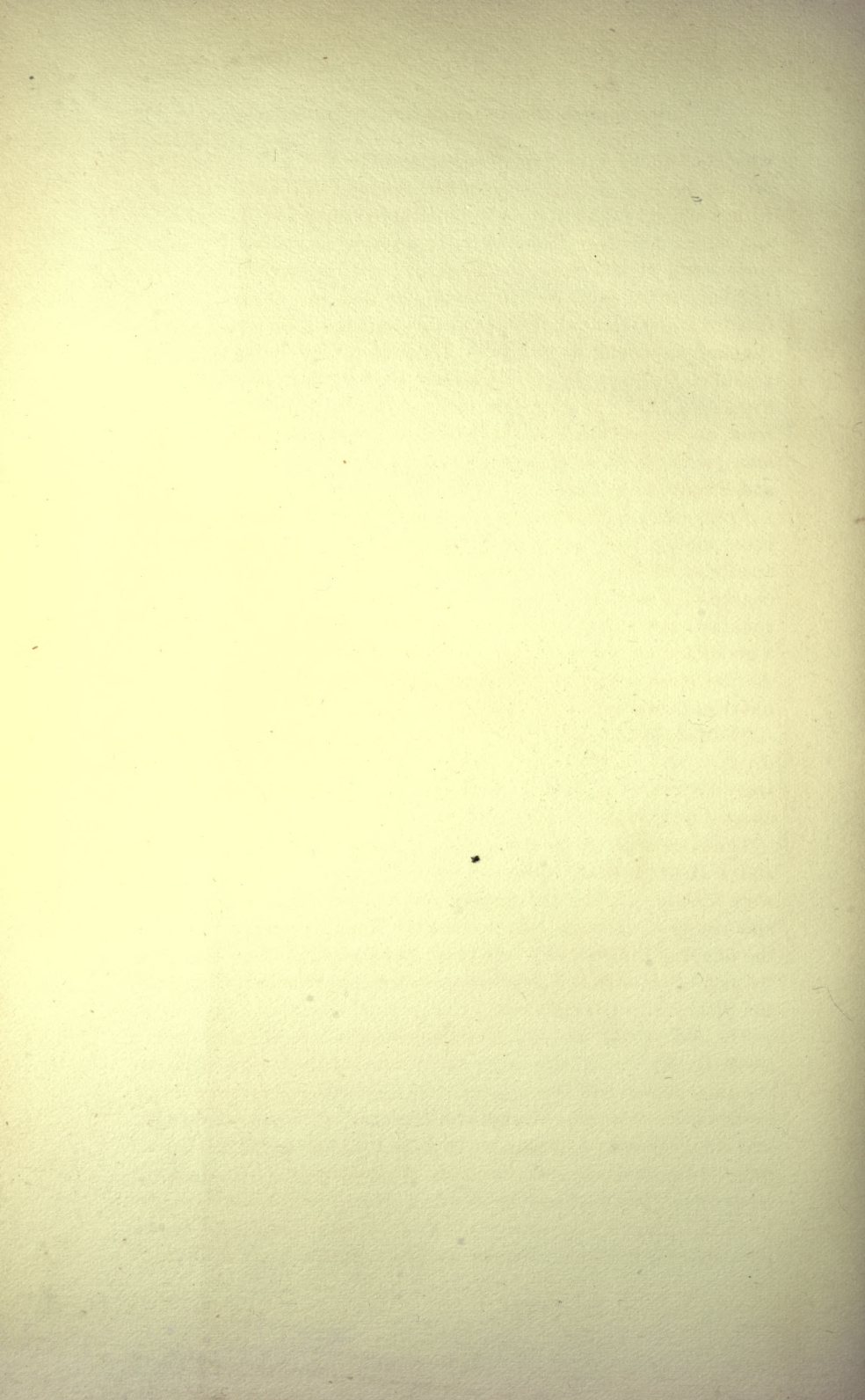
The first experience of Mr. Jervis was upon the Erie Canal, which was commenced in November, 1817, in Rome, where his father, Timothy Jervis, resided. A party of engineers came there to locate the line. As it led through a cedar swamp, Judge Wright, the Chief Engineer, called on the father of young Jervis, who was then only twenty-two years of age, for two axemen. Young Jervis was one of them. He was under the charge of N. S. Roberts, and the zeal he manifested and his duty so promptly and readily performed, at once gained the approval of his principal.

In this employment his attention was drawn to the study of the instruments, and he improved every opportunity to learn their use and operation, when he soon thought he could handle them understandingly, and he resolved to become an engineer. Aware that he had but a common school education, this, at first, he feared might stand in the way of his mastering the mysteries of engineering, but he soon determined to undertake it, feeling that "what others had done, he could do."

At the end of his service as axeman, he inquired of the principal



John B. Lewis



what he would give him for his services the next year. The prompt reply, "Twelve dollars per month," surprised him, but with some trepidation the offer was accepted, when his evenings and leisure time were devoted to the study of surveying, this being considered, at that time, the basis of civil engineering. On the 18th of April, 1818, he left Rome, on foot, in company with a locating party of about twelve persons, with a conveyance for their baggage and tents, all under the direction of Mr. Roberts. After a muddy journey, they pitched their tents at Geddysburgh, near Syracuse. Early in July, the location was completed to the Seneca river, at Montezuma. In three months, he had risen from an axeman to the position of a regular rodman. They returned home and disbanded in July.

From Utica to Montezuma, the work of the middle division had been mostly put under contract, and resident engineers were appointed to direct the work. Mr. Jervis was assigned to take charge of a section of seventeen miles in Madison and Onondaga counties, under the supervision of David S. Bates, who was only a good land surveyor, but who soon allowed him to run the levels. At the close of the working season that year, he was sent to the quarries to weigh lock-stones for the canal.

The following year he was made resident engineer of Mr. Bates's division, at a salary of \$1.25 per day, and \$50 expenses. This was considered as quite satisfactory, as the employment was but about nine months in the year.

The population of New York, at that time, was but 1,250,000, and a large part of the State was a wilderness. The inhabitants were mainly occupied in clearing the forests, draining the lands, and constructing mills, houses, etc., for their own use. To them, the financial difficulties of the canal appeared insurmountable, and by men of intelligence, fears were entertained that it would sink the State in irretrievable ruin.

The aid of the Federal Government was sought, but without success. Mr. Jefferson replied to Mr. Joshua Fourman, who was the commissioner to Washington, "We are trying in vain to get Congress to help build a canal in this city but three miles long, and now you ask us to aid you in building a canal three hundred miles long through a wilderness. Preposterous!" Undaunted, however, by this repulse, the State of New York entered, single-handed, upon the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, and under a financial system, carried out the work with such

integrity that their five per cent. bonds were at a premium of fifteen per cent.

At the Rome summit, there was a level of sixty miles, which, from its length, was regarded by engineers as too difficult to construct, but this long level was tested by Mr. Canvass White, the principal assistant engineer, and found to be correct, much to the credit of the young engineers. Prior to this period, a few small canals had been made to pass falls and rapids, as at Middlesex, Mass., Little Falls, N. Y., with a few others for bateau boats of ten or fifteen tons.

When the preliminary surveys were made, in 1816, by the Honorable Benjamin Wright, James Geddes, and John Brodhead for the Erie, and Lewis Garvin for the Champlain canal, the State entered upon the construction of these works. Mr. Wright was Chief Engineer of the Erie, and Mr. Geddes of the Champlain canal. Mr. Canvass White was the assistant of Mr. Wright, and to him was committed the preparation of plans and methods of construction, which he did with consummate skill, and they were received with great satisfaction by his chief.

The middle section was essentially completed at the close of 1819, but nearly all of the year 1820 was spent to fit it for use, and this trust was committed to Mr. Jervis. This was his third year's experience, and without an advance of salary.

In the spring of 1821, a section of seventeen miles from the Nose to Amsterdam was assigned to him, involving greater difficulties than the middle section. This division and the greater part of the section between Utica and Schenectady was substantially completed at the close of 1822. Still, as on the middle section, much remained to be done, and this labor was assigned to Mr. Jervis, and navigation was opened successfully in September, 1823. The work was chiefly done, and the amounts settled, during the winter of 1823.

In the spring of 1823, Mr. Jervis was assigned to the superintendence of fifty miles from the Minden Dam to the Upper Aqueduct across the Mohawk. This service was one of valuable experience. Hitherto, the construction of the work had engrossed his attention, but now he had the opportunity to see the canal in operation. The first year, he had not the entire control of the canal, as some of his brother residents had not completed their share of the work; but the second year found him in full control of about one-seventh of the entire canal, with more expense than

the general average devolving upon him. Weak points were developed and repaired, and great diligence and activity were required to keep up the navigation at an expense of \$600 per mile, or \$30,000 per annum. Unlimited authority was given to him by the Commissioner, Mr. Seymour, who made occasional visits for consulting freely on the requirements of the works. No political considerations interfered. He selected his foremen, and visited them all twice a week. All were under his personal supervision, and no other part of the work exhibited equal economy. In view of his expenses in the management of this part of the canal, it appears a strange waste to see subsequent expenditures of three to ten times the amount for like services.

In 1825 the canal was completed, and opened for navigation by a magnificent celebration; and in March, 1825, Mr. Jervis's connection with it ceased, with the unqualified approval and compliments of the Commissioner. The success of this grand work caused others of the same kind to be projected, some of which have proved useless as commercial enterprises.

Mr. Jervis being ambitious to engage in new works, on the 25th of March, 1825, he entered upon the Delaware and Hudson canal, intending to facilitate the transportation of coals from the Lackawanna valley to New York and the valley of the Hudson. Preliminary surveys and estimates had been made, and the mode of construction, partly by canal and partly by improvements of the river, determined on at a cost of \$1,208,000, but about one-half of its actual cost. Mr. Wright was Chief Engineer, and Mr. Jervis his principal assistant, to conduct, under the advice of Mr. Wright, all the details of the work.

On examination of the entire line, Mr. Jervis reported against most of the slack-water plans, and he was sustained by Mr. Wright; the canal was 20 feet at bottom and 28 feet at top. The locks were 76 feet long and 9 feet wide in the chamber, with a capacity for boats of 30 tons. It was 106 miles long, and had 110 locks, and was mostly completed in the fall of 1828. It was not opened for business, however, until the fall of 1829. The railroad from Carbondale was carried to the summit of the mountain, about three miles, by five inclined planes, worked by stationary engines. Passing the summit, a descent of nearly 500 feet was made in about one mile. Mr. Jervis made important improvements in the expense and hazard of working these steep inclines, especially in utilizing atmospheric pressure to control the prepon-

derating gravity of loaded trains, and by an ingenious method, which is fully described in his memoir, the complete success of his improvements was fully established.

Near the close of the year 1827, Mr. Wright resigned his position. Mr. Jervis succeeded him as Chief Engineer, and Mr. R. F. Lord became his assistant. Under Mr. Lord's administration, the capacity of the canal was increased and its business greatly extended.

In May, 1830, Mr. Jervis left the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, except making occasional visits during the ensuing year. He then took the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Mohawk & Hudson Railway, from Albany to Schenectady. The table-land of this road was reached by a sudden rise from the Hudson of 200 feet, and from the Mohawk of over 100 feet, over which were inclined planes, worked by stationary engines, which were, a few years after, rejected.

Mr. Jervis was a member of a commission who finally substituted a grade of 80 feet from Albany, and of 45 feet from Schenectady. Upon this road he made important improvements in the construction of locomotives, which were of great utility. He also invented a new plan for an engine for the Schenectady & Saratoga Railroad, of which he was Chief Engineer. It was sent to England and constructed by R. Stevenson. This improvement has been adopted on the railway to the Pacific, and is now the general plan of American locomotives.

The Mohawk & Hudson, also the Schenectady & Saratoga R. R., were completed in April, 1833. Mr. Jervis then engaged with the Canal Commissioners as Chief Engineer of the Chenango Canal, which is 98 miles long, with 100 locks. Upon this canal, for the first time in this country, resort was had to artificial reservoirs for the supply of its summit with water. For this purpose, Mr. Jervis constructed rain-gauges, and ascertained, by a careful series of experiments, that 40 per cent. of the rain-fall could be utilized for the canal.

During his engagement on this work, the enlargement of the Erie Canal was contemplated, and he was called upon to make surveys and estimates for this object on the Eastern Section, which was made, in 1835, by Mr. William J. McAlpine, one of the Resident Engineers on the Chenango Canal, under the supervision of Mr. Jervis. Though still Chief Engineer of the Chenango, he devoted much attention to the proposed enlargement. He pro-



posed many corrections of errors in its original construction, which were generally adopted by the Canal Commissioners. At "Little Falls" he wholly re-arranged the flight of "locks."

In September, 1836, he was offered the position of Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and in October following, he accepted that trust. Between Mr. William C. Bouck and Mr. Jervis, the most cordial relations existed, and it was, with reluctance that Mr. Bouck consented to his leaving the Erie Canal.

The appointment of Mr. Jervis upon the Croton Aqueduct was without the least solicitation on his part, and he at first declined it from motives of honorable regard to the feelings of Mr. Douglas, who was then acting as Chief Engineer. Upon the full assurance, however, that Mr. Douglas was out of the question, he, at the earnest solicitation of the committee, accepted the appointment, which he regarded as professionally desirable. He therefore resigned his position upon the Erie Canal enlargement, and Mr. Douglas was appointed Chief Engineer in 1835, and instructed to proceed in its construction. His location of the line and his establishment of the grade of the aqueduct were, in the main, well done, but none of his plans for bridges and culverts were adopted. He had been occupied about 18 months on the work. All subsequent plans and specifications were the work of Mr. Jervis. For a description of this magnificent work, see printed memoir.

In the spring of 1845, the Bostonians appointed a Commission of one person from Philadelphia and one from New York to investigate the projects which had been presented for a supply of water for that city.

Mr. Walter Johnson of Philadelphia, and Mr. Jervis, were selected as the Commission; and after making general examinations, it became apparent that the duty was essentially one of engineering, and as Mr. Johnson was not a professional engineer, Mr. Jervis decided not to enter upon the service, unless the engineering was placed entirely under his control. This decision was received unfavorably by the Committee and Mr. Johnson; but Mr. Jervis thought "one poor general was better in command than two good ones." He consented, however, at the request of the Committee, who regarded it as important to secure the moral force of two commissioners, and that Mr. Johnson should sign the report with him, and be charged with certain details that would not conflict with the general engineering. Under this compromise the investigation progressed and the result determined.

In the prosecution of this investigation, great efforts were made to obtain his opinions as the work progressed, but he persistently declined, from prudential motives, to give any indication of his views until they were expressed in his report, and he here makes an important suggestion to young engineers to follow his example, thereby avoiding partial discussions and preventing embarrassments. Although the Committee failed in getting an insight into his views, and felt somewhat displeased, they were, at last, satisfied fully with the course he had pursued as being very judicious. The report was satisfactory, and he was appointed Consulting Engineer of the work, which he held until its completion in 1848.

The next great work in which he was engaged was the construction of the Hudson River Railway, which, from the expense of its building and completion, with steam navigation, was generally regarded as an enterprise extremely hazardous in a commercial and financial point of view.

In the spring of 1847, he was appointed Chief Engineer of this railway, and, in 1849, the road was opened for transportation as far as Poughkeepsie. In August, he resigned his position as Chief Engineer, but was retained as Consulting Engineer; but finding his views did not harmonize with some of the Board, he resigned his place in 1850, having no connection with the work since.

Notwithstanding the general opposition to this grand work, Mr. Jervis, in 1846, published an able article in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, in which he showed most conclusively that not only on the Hudson, but on other steamboat routes, the railroad would be a successful competitor. He quoted the *Westminster Review*, which says: "The system is viewed as one which mocks the age. Its progress has startled the most cautious. Its developments are revolutionizing the social and commercial affairs of mankind." Subsequent events have fully sustained his wisdom in the above quotation.

In the spring of 1850, after closing his connection with this great work, he went to Europe. While there, he witnessed the launch of one of the large tubes of the bridge over the Menai Straits, under the charge of Mr. Stevenson, and on that occasion he received from the English engineers the cordial and respectful attentions which his reputation as an American civil engineer deserved. While on this tour, he was mainly occupied with inspecting engineering works.

After an absence of four months, he returned with improved

health, and immediately engaged in the construction of the Michigan Southern, and Northern Indiana Railways, practically one work, of about 246 miles in extent. The route was favorable, and in about one year, the line was opened to Chicago.

During the summer of 1851, he engaged as President of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway, extending from Chicago to the Mississippi at Davenport, a route of 180 miles.

He next engaged in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, 486 miles long, which was in a ruinous condition from imperfect construction and financial mismanagement. Under his superintendence, the whole character of the road was soon changed, and became successful. He resigned in 1863 or 1864, but continued to act as Engineer until 1866. This was the last great work in which he was actively engaged.

From the rich and varied experience of Mr. Jervis in the construction and management of so many important works of internal improvements for more than half a century, his instructive memoir closes with sagacious counsel to his professional brethren touching the importance of their honorable profession, and the principles which should control them in the discharge of its responsible duties, and especially urges the importance of engaging the best engineering talent and skill in the superintendence as well as in the construction of public works.

No wiser counsel could be given, and coming from this eminent engineer of four score years, they will not be unheeded by the members of his profession. Important and enduring as may be the many great works in which he has been engaged, his fame as one of the greatest of American engineers will outlive them all, and the example of his indomitable perseverance and energy, by which he overcame all obstacles and raised himself to eminence in his profession, will stand as a beacon-light to direct and encourage the young men of America to emulate his example. "*Perseverentia vincit omnia.*"

Mr. Jervis is the author of two books, viz., "Railway Property," and "The Question of Labor and Capital." The honorary degree of LL.D., was conferred upon the Hon. John B. Jervis of Rome, N. Y., by Hamilton College, on the 27th of June, 1878.

## 1774.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Susannah M. Jervis,	July 18, 1800	May 21, 1828	June 24, 1817.
1819	Samuel Beach, M.D. 3 children.			
1820	Bloomf'd Jervis, Jan.	27, 1820		1 son, John Bloom- field, b. May 5, 1866.
1821	Henry Hyde,	1823		Physician.
1822	Samuel,	1824	Deceased.	

## BLOOMFIELD JERVIS BEACH

Was born January 27, 1820. He is the son of Dr. Samuel Beach and Susannah Maria, daughter of Timothy Jervis.

He was graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1842; was admitted to the Bar in 1843, and was a member of the New York Assembly in 1848. He has continued the practice of law at Rome, N. Y., to this time.

On the organization of the Rome Savings Bank, in 1851, he was placed in the executive charge of the institution, and has continued to manage it to the present time. It was small in the beginning, but under his able and faithful management, it has grown, and now has over a million dollars in deposits, with a surplus of nearly 10 per cent. Its securities are regarded of the most reliable kind. For about fifteen years it has paid depositors 6 per cent. No Savings Bank in the State has a higher character.

In his profession as a lawyer, Mr. Beach has few superiors in the section of the State in which he resides.

## 1776.

	Timothy B. Jer- vis,	Feb. 20, 1809		Presbyterian minis- ter. May 30, 1837.
1823	Helena Maria Bogart. 1 child.			
1824	Emily Jervis, 2d wife.	Dec. 30, 1839		Oct. 28, 1869.
1825	Mary Ann Har- vey,			Sept. 26, 1867.

## 1777.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	William Jervis,	Nov. 24, 1813		June 8, 1841. Civil Engineer.
1826	Christiana Abrams, 6 children.			
1827	Wm. Henry,	Mch. 21, 1842	Apr. 10, 1848	
1828	Edward,	Oct. 29, 1843	Apr. 12, 1868	
1829	Susanna M.,	Apr. 19, 1847		
1830	Anna,	May 24, 1851		
1831	Elizabeth R.,	June 9, 1854		
1832	Carrie D.,	May 23, 1858	Mch. 2, 1861	

## 1778.

	Benj'n Franklin Jervis,	July 2, 1816		Prest. of Bank.
1833	Louisa M. Chandler, 1 child.			Aug. 19, 1840.
1834	John Bloomfield Jervis,	Dec. 28, 1850	Mch. 9, 1869	

## 6TH GENERATION.

## 1793.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Jonathan Jarvis,	Apr. 1, 1802		May 28, 1829.
1835	Ann West, 2 children.			of N. J.
1836	Sarah W.,	Mch. 2, 1832		
1837	Emulus,	Aug. 10, 1835		Mch. 8, 1858, Louisa Casine of Brooklyn.

## 1795.

	Philetus C. Jarvis,	Dec. 1, 1806		May 17, 1830.
1838	Almeda B. Scud- der, 8 children.	June 18, 1806		
1839	Marg't Scudder,	Mch. 13, 1832	Jan. 2, 1835	
1840	Cornelia E.,	Feb. 3, 1834	Jan. 13, 1835	
1841	Marg't Cornelia,	June 13, 1836	June 10, 1844	
1842	Selucas Leander,	Oct. 24, 1838		
1843	Joseph Ray,	Nov. 5, 1843		
1844	Mervale Philet's,	Mch. 24, 1846	July 18, 1850	
1845	Wilmer E.,	Nov. 2, 1847	June 25, 1850	
1846	Fred M.,	Aug. 2, 1852	Dec. 19, 1852	

## PHILETUS C. JARVIS.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the town of Huntington, having been born there on December 1, 1806. He is a self-made man, and has worked his way in life up from the humblest beginning. At the age of ten years, he commenced to work on a farm, and continued for six years, in the same occupation, receiving only his board and clothing in payment for his labor. In 1822, he first commenced to go upon coasting vessels at wages of four dollars per month. After a service of seven years, in various capacities, upon vessels, he took charge of one, as Captain and part owner, and since that time (1829) he has been engaged in the coasting and carrying trade.

Mr. Jarvis has been known to the community as a business man of integrity, ever since he began the coasting trade, and has a large acquaintance with the merchants and farmers of the town of Huntington, for whom he has transacted a large business. He was married May 18, 1830, to Almeda B. Scudder, daughter of Thomas Scudder. He, with his two sons, S. Lee, and Joseph R. Jarvis, still conducts a freight business between Huntington and New York City, employing two vessels. Mr. Jarvis is highly esteemed among the people of his native town, as a good citizen and an upright man.

## 1798.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Emulus Jarvis,	Sept. 20, 1815		
1847	Ursilla Maria Brown.			
	2 children.			
1849	Hattie L. Jarvis,	Sept. 28, 1857		
1850	Lillie F. Jarvis,	Sept. 5, 1861		

## 1799.

	Wm. H. Jarvis,	Sept. 25, 1818		Nov. 12, 1845.
1851	Martha P. Bunce,	Apr. 16, 1826	Feb. 7, 1868	
	5 children.			
1852	Emma M.,	Mch. 24, 1847		
1853	Mary E.,	Aug. 24, 1855		
1854	Annie E.,	June 29, 1858		
1855	Susan B.,	Aug. 21, 1861		
1856	Martha P.,	June 13, 1865		

**1800.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	John B. Jarvis,	June 16, 1821	Apr. 16, 1864	1841.
1857	Elizabeth Townsend.			
	4 children.			
1858	Wm. H. Jarvis,	Aug. 31, 1843	Mch. 4, 1864	Died in army at David's Island.
1859	Almira,	Oct. 7, 1845		
1860	Mary Ann,	Nov. 19, 1850		
1861	Sarah Adelaide,	May 3, 1857		

**1803.**

	David Jarvis,	Dec. 8, 1794	Nov. 22, 1867	
1862	Charity Whit-			
	man, 1st wife,	Aug. 11, 1794	Feb. 9, 1832	Mch. 4, 1815.
1863	Sophia Odell, 2d wife,		Sept. 29, 1874	Mch. 5, 1834.
	6 children.			
1864	Experience,	May 8, 1817		
1865	Amanda,	Jan. 18, 1819		
1866	Willets,	Apr. 18, 1821		
1867	Phebe,	Aug. 13, 1825		1861
1868	Emily,	July 21, 1829		
1869	Charity,	Nov. 20, 1831	June 31, 1873	

**1812.**

	Carlton Jarvis,	Mch. 17, 1805	July 7, 1878	
1870	Susanna Everitt,	1806	Feb. 10, 1876	
	5 children.			
1871	Henry,	Nov. 21, 1824		
1872	Phebe A.,	July 10, 1830		
1873	David R.,	Apr. 28, 1828		
1874	George E.,	Dec. 14, 1834		
1875	Phebe A.,	Dec. 19, 1837		

**1814.**

	Woodhull Jar-			
	vis,	Apr. 25, 1811		Dec. 4, 1832.
1876	Susannah Hew-			
	lett,	June 7, 1812		
	6 children.			
1877	Eliza Ann,	Dec. 6, 1833		1835
1878	Mary Frances,	Apr. 27, 1835	Nov.,	1835
1879	John Hewlett,	Dec. 25, 1836		Dec. 4, 1856.
1880	Tho. Woodhull,	Feb. 6, 1840		1863 Nov. 4, 1863, Sarah Rogers.
1881	Eb. Nostrand,	Aug. 9, 1843		
1882	Mary Ann Susan,	Oct. 11, 1847		Dec. 8, 1865, John H. Colyer.

**1824.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Emily Jarvis,	Dec. 30, 1839		Oct. 28, 1869.
1883	Robert B. Vail.			
	1 child.			
1884	R. C. Vail,	July 12, 1873		

## 7TH GENERATION.

**1842.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Selucas L. Jarvis,	Oct. 24, 1838		Apr. 10, 1869.
1885	Jennie R. Brant.			
	4 children.			
1886	Jennie Lee,	Aug. 8, 1869		
1887	Percy,	Mch. 14, 1870		
1888	Gracie,	Jan. 3, 1873		
1889	Frederick,	Aug. 11, 1875		

**1843.**

	Joseph R. Jarvis,	Nov. 5, 1843		Sept. 11, 1867.
1890	Emily A. Horton,	Dec. 10, 1844		
	2 children.			
1891	Philet's Horton,	Sept. 11, 1870		
1892	Luella,	Nov. 11, 1875		

**1879.**

	John H. Jarvis,	Dec. 25, 1836		Dec. 4, 1856.
1893	Eliza Place.			
	5 children.			
1894	Edgar Hewlett,	Dec. 28, 1857		
1895	Philo Place,	July 18, 1864		
1896	Anna Augusta,	Sept. 24, 1866		
1897	Woodhull,	July 14, 1869		
1898	John Colyer,	May 20, 1873		1874

**1881.**

	Ebenezer Nos-			
	trand Jarvis,	Aug. 9, 1843		
1899	Elizabeth Rogers.			
	3 children.			
1900	Susan Mary Ann,	Sept. 1, 1869		
1901	Thos. Woodhull,	Sept. 3, 1872		
1902	Hannah,	Oct. 14, 1874		



## DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL JARVIS.

## 1ST GENERATION.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1903	Nath'n'l Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 9, 1743	1778	176-
1904	Phebe Allen, 4 children.	June 29, 1753	Nov. 12, 1795	
1905	Sarah, <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 26, 1770	Aug. 19, 1857	
1906	Phœbe,	Apr. 12, 1772	Jan. 20, 1851	Benj. Holmes. 2 sons and 1 daughter.
1907	Nathaniel,	Sept. 9, 1775	Jan. 1, 1840	Nov. 11, 1798.
1908	Mary,	Aug. 4, 1787	Mch. 29, 1853	

## 2D GENERATION.

## 1907.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Nathan'l Jarvis, 10 children.	Sept. 9, 1775	Jan. 1, 1840	Nov. 11, 1798.
1909	Edmund Allen,	Oct. 8, 1799	Oct. 29, 1837	
1910	Nathan Sturges,	Mch. 25, 1801	May 12, 1862	1854.
1911	Pierre Humph'y,	Feb. 13, 1803	May 16, 1874	June 20, 1828.
1912	Nathaniel,	Sept. 26, 1805		
1913	Mary Ogden,	Sept. 29, 1807	Feb. 11, 1874	
1914	William,	Dec. 23, 1809		Apr. 4, 1838.
1915	Phœbe Francis,	Mch. 4, 1812		July 7, 1843.
1916	Jeannette,	Feb. 27, 1815	Feb. 20, 1845	Feb. 19, 1834.
1917	Benjamin H.,	Jan. 10, 1818	Apr. 29, 1858	Dec. 24, 1846.
1918	Samuel M.,	Oct. 9, 1822		4 or 5 children. Res. Laredo, Texas.

## CAPT. NATHANIEL JARVIS

Was born at Huntington, L. I., September 9, 1775. Soon after his birth, his father entered the Revolutionary army, and became a Lieutenant in the Second N. Y. Regiment. He served in most of the contests on Long Island and New Jersey, and finally died, in

<sup>1</sup> Married, at Huntington, L. I. eldest daughter Dr. Samuel Allen. Died at Valley Forge, Penn.; was Lieutenant 2d N. Y. Regiment of the Continental army; had been two years in service.

<sup>2</sup> Married Rev. J. B. Matthias, Methodist clergyman. Large family.

the winter of 1777, at Valley Forge, where General Washington had taken up winter quarters.

His widow, with her little ones, after enduring great hardships and privations at Huntington, which was then in the possession of a party of British troops, moved to New York, where the subject of our sketch grew up to manhood with the growing city, and became identified with its interests.

For upwards of thirty years, he sailed as master of a vessel on the Hudson river, and, consequently, became well known to travellers on that much frequented route.

Captain Jarvis's life furnishes us an example of what may be done by patient industry and frugality, in connection with Christian principles. When he commenced business he was poor, but in the lapse of years he acquired, if not an independence, yet ease and competence. He was a director in several New York banks and insurance companies, and, in 1831, was sent to the State legislature as a representative from that city.

For a number of years, he was associated with many of its benevolent institutions, and was, for a long time, connected with the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, of which denomination he was an active and influential member.

A kind husband, an affectionate parent, a consistent Christian gentleman, he lived to see most of his children grown up around him, and some of them filling offices of trust and responsibility among their fellow citizens. And when, in the fullness of time, the final summons came, he sank peacefully to rest, full of years and honor.

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### 3D GENERATION.

#### 1909.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Edmund Allen Jarvis,	Oct. 8, 1799	Oct. 29, 1837	
1919	Eliza Crissey. 3 children.			
1920	Nathaniel.			
1921	Mary Frances.			
1922	Emma Jane.			

## 1910.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Nathan Sturges Jarvis,	Mch. 25, 1801	May 12, 1862	1854.
	Mrs. Jane B. Mumford. <sup>1</sup>			
	3 children.			
1923	Wm. C.,	May 13, 1855		
1924	Edmund A.,	Jan. 22, 1858		
1925	Nathan S.,	June 30, 1860		

## SURGEON NATHAN S. JARVIS,

Son of Nathaniel Jarvis, was born in the city of New York, in 1801. At an early age he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, the celebrated surgeon. Having received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was, for a short time, on duty at the College Hospital. He commenced the practice of medicine in Ithaca, N. Y. In 1833, he received his appointment to the position of assistant surgeon in the army, and was stationed, for a number of years, at Fort Snelling, on the Upper Mississippi. He here first interested himself in the Indian; studied their habits and customs, and sent several valuable communications in regard to them to the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*. In the Mexican War, he was on General Zachary Taylor's staff, and actively participated in several battles, among others, those of Palo Alto, Resaca, and Monterey; and was afterwards stationed on the Mexican frontier. He also served in the Florida and Black Hawk wars.

Dr. Jarvis was a constant contributor to several literary and scientific journals. Among his papers we find letters from Professor Agassiz, Spencer F. Baird, and others, in regard to scientific subjects. His collections of Mexican and Indian curiosities were deposited with the N. Y. Historical Society, of which he was a member. We subjoin an extract from the resolutions adopted by the Society after his death.

"Resolved, That in the death of Dr. N. S. Jarvis, for many years an eminent surgeon in the U. S. Army, the Historical Society of New York deplore the loss of a distinguished associate and corresponding member, to whom it has been largely indebted for numerous and valuable contributions."

<sup>1</sup> Granddaughter of the late Rev. John Stanford.

At the commencement of the late war, Dr. Jarvis, having received the appointment of Medical Director of the Department of Maryland, was ordered from San Antonio, Texas, to Baltimore, and, shortly afterward, in 1862, died of a disease contracted while on duty in the South.

Following are some of the remarks made by Dr. Josiah Simpson, at a meeting of the Medical Department of Maryland, convened in consequence of the death of Dr. Jarvis:

"In social intercourse, he was sprightly and entertaining; in his attachment, generous and constant; in his daily transactions with the world, punctilious and honorable. As a surgeon, his ability was unquestioned, and he ever acquitted himself, both in the executive and professional relations of his position, with marked urbanity of manner, a keen sense of honor, and a conscientious regard to truth and justice.

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
Tam cari capitis?"

In 1863, the following circular was issued from the War Department:

"BALTIMORE, March 31st.

"Whereas it is inconsistent and inappropriate that a military institution established by the National Government, and devoted to the care of its sick and wounded, should be called by a name that is now, and must hereafter be, prëminent in its association with rebels and rebellion. It is hereby announced that, from this date, the United States General Hospital known as Stewart's Mansion, shall be designated as the "Jarvis General Hospital," in tribute to the late Surgeon N. S. Jarvis, U. S. Army, Medical Director of this Department, the memory of whose virtues as a man, and excellence as an officer, has not died with him."

(Signed)

"JOSIAH SIMPSON."

As a tribute of respect to this eminent physician, on the day of his funeral, General Dix ordered out four companies of the Third New York Infantry, who escorted the remains to the railway dépôt, preparatory to their removal to their last resting-place.

### 1911.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Pierre Humphrey Jarvis, 3 children.	Feb. 13, 1803	May 16, 1874	June 20, 1828.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1926	Phebe.			
1927	Frances.			
1928	Mary Louise.			

**1912.**

	Nathan'l Jarvis,	Sept. 26, 1805		
	1 child.			
1929	Josephine,			A. Holahan, N. Y.

**1914.**

	William Jarvis,	Dec. 23, 1809		Apr. 4, 1838.
	* Eunice B. Morgan.			
	12 children.			
	* Sarah Eloisa,	Jan. 18, 1839	May 9, 1848	
1930	Jean'tte White,	Feb., 1844		
1931	James Morgan,	Sept., 1846		Nov. 7, 1878, to Ann F. Carpenter.
1932	Eunice Morgan,	Mch., 1848		Dec. 20, 1866, to S. R. Sherwood.
1933	Nathan Sturges,	Dec., 1849		
1934	Eloisa,	Feb., 1852		
1935	Elizabeth,	Mch. 7, 1854		Nov. 27, 1878, to John Alburtis.
1936	Mary Frances,	Nov., 1856		
	* Edmund Allen,	Feb., 1858	Apr. 22, 1858	
	* Rebecca,	Mch., 1859		Dead.
1937	Alice Maud,	Jan., 1862		
	* Susann'h Penn,	Nov., 1867	Jan. 27, 1868	

**1917.**

	Benj. H. Jarvis,	Jan. 10, 1818	Apr. 29, 1858	Dec. 24, 1846.
	3 children.			
1938	Benjamin.			
1939	Cordelia.			
1940	Mary.			

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\* The\* above names were received after all the records had been numbered.

## DESCENDANTS OF MOSES JARVIS.

## 1ST GENERATION.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1941	Moses Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 27, 1749	Feb. 11, 1822	Mch. 29, 1772.
1942	Phoebe Wicks,	Oct. 11, 1751	Jan. 14, 1814	
	11 children.			
1943	Matilda Jane,	Dec. 25, 1772	June 28, 1801	Nov., 1799, to John Ross.
1944	James,	April 4, 1774	June 22, 1852	Sept. 26, 1796; Jan. 29, 1803; April 17, 1817.
1945	Elizabeth,	Feb. 11, 1775	Feb. 14, 1776	
1946	Moses, Jr.,	May 18, 1777	April 20, 1844	Apr. 22, 1802; Aug. 18, 1813.
1947	Richard, <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 18, 1779	Aug. 29, 1857	July 5, 1807.
1948	Mary,	Jan. 27, 1782	Aug. 25, 1849	Oct. 31, 1799, to Matthias Luff.
1949	Phoebe,	Feb. 4, 1784	Sept. 2, 1839	May 17, 1808, to Moses Roff.
1950	Joseph Wicks,	Mch. 13, 1786	Oct. 4, 1810	
1951	Elizabeth 2d,	Aug. 5, 1788	Aug. 31, 1789	
1952	Hervey,	Nov. 1, 1790	Sept. 3, 1792	
1953	Elizabeth 3d,	April 5, 1792	Jan. 21, 1848	Joseph Falconer.
	2d wife.			
1954	Mary Bears,			Nov. 20, 1815; widow, sister of first wife.

## 2D GENERATION.

## 1944.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	James Jarvis,	April 4, 1774	June 22, 1852	Sept. 26, 1796.
1955	Betsey Mott,	April 25, 1776	May 29, 1802	
	1 child.			
1956	Phoebe,	Sept. 2, 1799		
	2d wife.			
1957	Elizabeth Smith,		July 27, 1815	Jan. 29, 1803.
	10 children.			
1958	Caroline,	Nov. 12, 1803	Mch. 22, 1805	
1959	Caroline Eliza,	May 7, 1805	Aug. 14, 1873	
1960	Amelia Ann,	May 22, 1806		
1961	James,	Dec. 12, 1807	Oct. 23, 1846	

<sup>1</sup> 1778. Moses Jarvis shot a Hessian from his window.<sup>2</sup> 1st wife, Sally Rose; 2d wife, Widow Roff.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1962	Wm. Alfred,	Mch. 29, 1809	July 25, 1811	
1963	Alg'non Syd'y,	July 4, 1810		
1964	Angelina,	July 30, 1811		
1965	George Wm.,	Oct. 4, 1812	July 17, 1853	
1966	Elizabeth,	April 30, 1814	May 3, 1840	
1967	Jos. Edward,	May 1, 1815	April 11, 1866	
	3d wife.			
1968	Anna Cook,		Feb. 2, 1853	Apr. 17, 1817; widow.
	2 children.			
1969	Rob't Milner,	Sept. 14, 1818	Oct. 22, 1839	
1970	Moses Rich'd,	Jan. 22, 1824	Feb. 7, 1826	

## 1946.

	Moses Jarvis,			
	Jr.,	May 18, 1777	April 21, 1844	April 22, 1802.
1971	Mary Brown,	June 17, 1783	Oct. 15, 1811	
	4 children.			
1972	Matil. Mehit'bel,	Sept. 9, 1803	July 11, 1850	Mch. 17, 1821, to Platt L. Wicks.
1973	Mary Wicks,	Oct. 5, 1805	1862	Nov. 1, 1826, to Major Cook.
1974	Moses West, <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 10, 1807		{ Nov. 10, 1831. { Oct. 22, 1844.
1975	Jos. Wicks,	Oct. 17, 1810	Sept. 18, 1842	
	2d wife.			
1976	Han'h Fowler,	June 21, 1785	Jan. 11, 1820	Aug. 18, 1813.
	2 children.			
1977	Han'h Fowler,	Jan. 12, 1816	Dec. 13, 1844	June 29, 1841, to Wm. W. Clark.
1978	Elizabeth,	June 28, 1817	June 30, 1861	
	3d wife.			
1979	Mary Fowler,	Sept. 11, 1786	Dec. 8, 1860	Mch. 24, 1821.
	1 child.			
1980	Phœbe Deborah,	Apr. 25, 1822	July 13, 1823	

## 3D GENERATION.

## 1963.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Algernon S.			
	Jarvis,	July 4, 1810		
1981	Nathalia Pearce, <sup>2</sup>			Feb. 16, 1870.
	1 child.			
1982	Helen Pearce,	Feb. 7, 1875		

<sup>1</sup> 1st wife, Susan Ann Crispin; 2d wife, Frances F. Waters.<sup>2</sup> Miss Pearce was the daughter of Nathaniel Pearce, of Maryland.

## DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL JARVIS.

In the interesting and admirable "History of the Life and Times of William Jarvis, better known as Consul Jarvis, of Vermont," written by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk Cutts, we learn that the first settlers of their branch by the name of Jarvis in this country was Capt. Nathaniel Jarvis, who was born in Wales, and had commanded a ship, for several years, between Bristol, England, and the Island of Jamaica.

In the latter place he married the widow of a rich planter, gave up his seafaring life, came to Boston in 1668 (some traditions say in 1654) with his wife, settled there, and became a prosperous merchant and influential citizen. Not long after this, two of his brothers came from England, and tradition says that one of them went to Hartford, Conn.,<sup>1</sup> and the other to Concord, Mass.

It is believed that John Jarvis, who married Rebecca Parkman, was his son, and we now proceed to give their record, and those of the families descended from them, in as complete form as we have been able to obtain them.

## DESCENDANTS OF NATHANIEL.

## 1ST GENERATION.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1983	Nathaniel Jarvis. 1 child.			
1984	John Jarvis.			Sept. 18, 1661.

## 2D GENERATION.

## 1984.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks
	John Jarvis, <sup>2</sup>			Sept. 18, 1661.
1985	Rebecca Parkman. 11 children.			
1986	John,	1662		

<sup>1</sup> This may have been Stephen, who appeared in Huntington, L. I., in 1661.

<sup>2</sup> Will dated Jan. 19, 1688; admitted to Probate March 4, 1689.



No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
1987	Elias,	Jan. 13, 1663		
1988	Nicholas,		young.	Baptized 1666.
1989	James.			
1990	William,	Aug. 10, 1666		
1991	Nathaniel,	May 25, 1670	Dec. 13, 1738	Sept. 28, 1691.
1992	Rebecca,	April 17, 1672		
1993	Samuel,	1674		
1994	Mary,	April 17, 1677		Jan. 29, 1699, Richard Collier.
1995	Rebecca,	Jan. 27, 1679		
1996	Abigail,	Sept. 2, 1684		Dec. 4, 1712, Jno. Biss.

## 3D GENERATION.

## 1986.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	John Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	1662		
1997	Mary Waters,	Aug. 28, 1667	1733	Dau. Sampson and Rebecca.
	6 children.			
1998	John,	May 16, 1687		
1999	Sampson, <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 6, 1689		
2000	John,	Feb. 14, 1692		
2001	Rebecca,	Aug. 23, 1695		Mr. Gooding.
2002	William,	Sept. 14, 1678		Mary —.
2003	Mary,	Oct. 17, 1704		Sept. 30, 1731, Thos. Brown.

## 1987.

	Elias Jarvis, <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 13, 1663		
2004	Margaret.			
	2 children.			
2005	Margaret,	Mch. 24, 1691	1757	
2006	Elias,	Jan. 13, 1693		Aug. 23, 1715.

## 1990.

	William Jarvis,	Aug. 10, 1666		
2007	Mary.			
	2 children.			
2008	Mary,	July 5, 1686		
2009	Sarah,	Mch. 30, 1689		
	2d wife.			

<sup>1</sup> Will dated March 10, 1733; admitted to Probate Dec. 20, 1736.

<sup>2</sup> Married Mary Atwood; 2 sons—John, born Nov. 8, 1715; William, born 1728.

<sup>3</sup> Property administered May 23, 1695; inventory, Aug. 22, 1695.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
2010	Elizabeth. 1 child.			
2011	Rebecca,	May 22, 1694		

**1991.**

	Nath'l Jarvis,	May 25, 1670	Dec. 13, 1738	
2012	Eliz'th Salter, 4 children.	Oct. 6, 1671	Aug. 13, 1709	Sept. 28, 1691.
2014	Nathaniel,	Nov. 9, 1693		May 23, 1723.
2015	Elizabeth,	July 21, 1696		Ebenezer Allen.
2016	Rebecca,	Dec. 11, 1701		Alexander Parkman.
2017	William, <sup>1</sup> 2d wife.			
2018	Eliz. Trevet, <sup>2</sup> 1 child.	1678	Feb. 13, 1760	July 16, 1713.
2019	Leonard,	May 7, 1716	Sept. 30, 1760	

## 4TH GENERATION.

**2006.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Elias Jarvis, Jr.,	Jan. 13, 1693		Aug. 23, 1715, Will, July 8, 1755.
2020	Mary Sunderland, 5 children.		Sept. 20, 1748	
2021	Mary,	May 10, 1722		
2022	Elias, <sup>3</sup>	July 23, 1724		
2023	John,	May 25, 1726		
2024	Margaret, <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 18, 1729		
2025	Edward, (Capt.), <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 22, 1731	Feb. 1793	

**2014.**

	Nathaniel Jarvis,	Nov. 9, 1693		Shipwright.
2026	Abigail Atkins, 5 children.			May 23, 1723.
2027	Abigail,	Mch. 23, 1724		
2028	Elizabeth,	Nov. 15, 1726	1742	

<sup>1</sup> Died before his father. Left William and Mary, and one son, who died three days after his mother, Aug. 16, 1709.

<sup>2</sup> Maiden name supposed to have been Peabody.

<sup>3</sup> Ship-chandler. Married, 1st, Mary Avis, 2d, Deliverance Atkins.

<sup>4</sup> Married Daniel Parker; had son, Chief Justice Isaac Parker.

<sup>5</sup> Married Katharine Hammet; son, Edward, Administrator.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
2029	Marcy,	Apr. 19, 1729	Sept. 1800	Single, left his heirs \$3,790.50.
2030	Nathaniel,	Dec. 25, 1731	Nov. 1812	
2031	Thomas,	May 8, 1734	1792	Baptized by Rev. Samuel Mather.

**2019.**

	Leonard Jarvis,	May 7, 1716	Sept. 30, 1770	Merchant in Boston.
2032	Susan Condy, 1 child.			Apr. 12, 1739.
2033	Susan, 2d wife.			Leonard Bradford.
2034	Sarah Church, 9 children.	1721	Dec. 23, 1789	Int. of M., Aug. 5, 1741.
2036	Leonard,	May 29, 1742	Nov. 28, 1813	Nov. 3, 1776.
2037	Elizabeth,	1743	May 9, 1760	
2038	Sam'l Gardiner,	1745	Aug. 1818	Aug. 6, 1772. 1786.
2039	Charles, M.D.,	Oct. 26, 1748	Nov. 15, 1807	
2040	Nathaniel,		Sept. 1801	
2041	Sarah,		Mch. 1838	Joseph Russell.
2042	Mary Church,		Jan. 7, 1826	
2043	Benjamin,		1816	Eliza Hall of Dorchester. Merchant.
2044	Philip,	Nov. 13, 1762	Dec. 3, 1831	Nov. 17, 1786.

## 5TH GENERATION.

**2030.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Nathan'l Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 25, 1731	Nov. 9, 1812	Dec. 18, 1766.
2045	Eliz'th Taintor, 7 children.	1749	June 7, 1794	
2046	Elizabeth,	Feb. 15, 1768		Jacob Wyeth of Freshpond.
2047	Mary,	Aug. 25, 1769		Phineas Stone, 1 daughter, Eliza.
2048	Reb. Parkman,	Dec. 13, 1771		
2049	Nathaniel,	Feb. 26, 1774	Mch. 20, 1779	
2050	Susanna, <sup>2</sup>	May 13, 1776		
2051	Leonard,	Jan. 7, 1779	Nov. 16, 1845	Mary Cogswell.
2052	Abigail Atkins,	Oct. 17, 1783		June 28, 1804. Sol. R. Livermore.

<sup>1</sup> Moved from Boston to Cambridge, 1755.<sup>2</sup> Married in Augusta, Me., Rev. Daniel Kendall of Hubbardstown.

## LEONARD JARVIS,

Of Baltimore, was born in Cambridge, January 7, 1779, and entered college at a very early age, having been graduated in 1797.

For ten years he followed maritime pursuits, and was master of a vessel in the India trade, making successful voyages. He afterwards quit his nautical life, became a merchant, and went into partnership with Mr. Asaph Hone. Their place of business was at the corner of Court and Washington streets, Boston. This firm continued in business for six years.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Jarvis disposed of his interest in the business, residing in Cambridge till the close of the war, when he removed to Baltimore for the benefit of a milder climate. Here he was highly successful in business, and became wealthy, sustaining a fair and honorable name in all the relations of life.

He died from paralysis, at his residence in Baltimore, Nov. 16, 1845, after a sickness of three years. He lingered eight days after the last shock, which rendered him speechless.

Mr. Jarvis left a large estate, giving one-half, by will, of "The Melange Edifice," to Harvard College, after the death of his widow. The other half of the same edifice he gave to several charitable societies in Baltimore. The remainder of his wealth, excepting some bequests, he left, after the death of his widow, to his and her relatives, each having twelve nephews and nieces.

Mr. Jarvis married in 1806 or 7 Miss Mary Coggswell of Littleton. They had no children.

The house in which Mr. Jarvis was born is still standing on the right-hand of the road to West Cambridge, between the Common and Porter's. It has been in the possession of the family for a hundred years, and is occupied by two of his sisters, who still retain the wide lands around it, being part of the estate purchased by their father, Nathaniel Jarvis, who removed, when quite young, from Boston to Cambridge, and made this house his residence.

## 2031.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Thomas Jarvis,	May 8, 1734	1792	
2053	Lydia Coolidge. 2 children.			
2054	Elizabeth,	Aug. 30, 1757		
2055	Thomas, <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 16, 1759		

<sup>1</sup>Had a son Benjamin, who married Mary Porter of Roxbury. They had one son, Wm. Porter Jarvis, and one daughter, who married Dr. C. M. Weld.

## 2036.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Leonard Jarvis,	<sup>1</sup> May 29, 1742	Nov. 28, 1813	Nov. 3, 1776.
2056	Sarah Scott, 12 children.	May 31, 1753	1836	Of Newport.
2057	Leonard, <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 19, 1781	Oct. 18, 1854	
2058	Betsey Stelle, <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 3, 1782	Apr. 12, 1870	Dec. 25, 1804.
2059	Charles,	Oct. 12, 1783	1863	Eliza. Two sons in Castine.
2060	Edward,		Mch. 1860	
2061	Sarah Russell,	Mch. 2, 1786		Saml. K. Whiting, Ill.
2062	Charles,	Feb. 16, 1788	Apr. 4, 1865	Dec. 15, 1820.
2063	Edward Scott,	Sept. 8, 1790	Dec. 23, 1868	Sept. 20, 1818.
2064	Susan Gibbs,	Sept. 8, 1790	Feb. 8, 1869	
2065	Francis Roach,	Mar. 9, 1792		
2066	Andr'w Spooner,	Dec. 4, 1793	Nov. 18, 1799	
2067	Com. Jos. Rus- sell,	May 3, 1795	Aug. 12, 1869	1828. June 17, 1834.
2068	Benjamin,	Dec. 9, 1796		

## 2038.

	Samuel Gardner Jarvis,	1745	Aug.	1818	Merchant in Boston.
2069	Susan'h Pierce, 5 children.			1782	Aug. 6, 1872.
2070	Joseph,				Died young.
2071	Charles,				Died young.
2072	Leonard, M.D.,	Jan. 22, 1774	Feb. 9, 1848		
2073	Chas. Church,	1777		1792	
2074	Susan Pierce, <sup>4</sup> 2d wife.	1778	Dec.	1860	
2075	Prudence Davis, 3 children.			1799	1786.
2076	Mary Sparhawk,			1827	
2077	Russell,	1790	July	1853	
2078	Helen,			1834	Guy Hunter.

<sup>1</sup> Merchant, in Boston. Treasurer of Commonwealth. Lived in Cambridge, 1790-1798.

<sup>2</sup> Married Mary Green, Boston. Graduate Harvard. Twice M. C. from Maine. Navy Agt., Mass.

<sup>3</sup> Married James Carr, Geneva, Ill. 2 daughters.

<sup>4</sup> John Jeffrey of Scotland, Editor *Edinburgh Review*.

## 2039.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Charles Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 26, 1748	Nov. 15, 1807	
2079	Mary Clapham.			
	1 child.			
2080	William,	Feb. 4, 1770	Oct. 21, 1859	Mch. 1808.
	2d wife.			
2081	Mary Pepperrell			
	Sparhawk.			

## DOCTOR CHARLES JARVIS

Was a distinguished physician and surgeon, a profound and sagacious statesman, and a brilliant orator. The friend and associate of Hancock, Adams, and Jefferson, he was alike illustrious in both his private and public character. He was devoted to the welfare and honor of his country, and took an active part in the councils of those distinguished men, whose wisdom and patriotism, under the guidance of an over-ruling Providence, shaped the destinies of the Colonies during the Revolutionary struggle for American independence.

Dr. Jarvis was born in 1748, and died at the age of 59. His grandfather emigrated from Wales, and became a merchant in Boston. He was the son of Leonard Jarvis and Sarah Church, who was the daughter of Sheriff Church, and granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Church of Bristol.

At an early age, the Doctor developed those rare qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to all who knew him. Magnanimity, sincerity, and discretion marked his youthful character. His understanding was strong, his imagination ardent and refined. Liberally educated, his inborn habits of thinking were thus strengthened, and his influence and usefulness more thoroughly felt in the community. On his return from England, where he passed considerable time in completing his education in medical science, he began to discover a more than ordinary concern for the welfare and happiness of his fellow men.

An enemy to tyranny and superstition, he studied the principles of civil liberty, and it was the wish of his heart to see them firmly established in his native land, and his country free from those calamities which had so often afflicted humanity. This induced him to abandon the most flattering prospects, at the commencement

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<sup>1</sup> Del. Constitutional Convention, 1788, and one of the State Legislature until 1796.

of the Revolutionary war, and take a decided part in support of the rights and liberties of America.

Although inflexible in his opinions, they were the result of reflection and experience, and he sought to establish republican principles by the influence of reason and the force of truth. Happily for his country, his powers of reasoning were accompanied with an eloquence as irresistible as the truths he urged. The love and confidence of his fellow citizens kept pace with his talents and usefulness, and, in all important concerns of the town, his counsel and advice were held in the highest estimation.

Of the conventions that adopted the State and Federal Constitutions, he was a leading and influential member, and, for several years, represented the town in General Court. The recollection of his influence and talents in the public councils, and of his many other public services, can never be forgotten. His integrity, more than his powers of eloquence, rendered him respectable, even in the estimation of his political opponents. Persecution, intolerance, and wrong in every form, were abhorrent to the sensibility of his disposition. Benevolence and humanity were the reigning virtues of his heart.

On the return of peace, he pleaded successfully for the recall of those unfortunate men, who, by the voice of an indignant country had been exiled for their loyalty.

As a physician, he was enlightened, skilful, liberal, and humane. In his domestic life he was hospitable and kind, and to his friends he was particularly endeared by a sincerity of heart, accompanied by the pleasing urbanity of the polished gentleman. The grief and regret of his unhappy wife and bereaved kindred were but poor testimony to the love he bore them.

Ostentation was no element of his character, and he was no friend to pride and arrogance. His ambition was of the highest order, and he was desirous to ameliorate the condition of man, to protect the weak against the strong, and to establish laws which should equally secure the rights of all. If he was emulous of fame, his demands were moderate. Although he made many sacrifices for others, for himself he looked only for the reputation of having lived and died an honest man.

## 2040.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Nathaniel Jarvis, 2 children.		Sept., 1801	Capt. Revol. Army.
2083	Hon. Wm. C.,		1836	Lawyer.
2084	Susan. <sup>1</sup>			

## THE HON. WILLIAM C. JARVIS

Was born in or near Boston, and was admitted to the bar in Suffolk Co., in 1811. He moved to Pittsfield, Mass., in 1815, and represented that town in the Legislatures of 1821, '22, '23, and '24. Soon afterwards, he removed to Woburn, and was made director of the State prison. He was also one of the custom-house officers, but, on the election of General Jackson to the presidency, was removed. He was subsequently elected senator from Essex Co., and representative of the town. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives, twice while a representative from Pittsfield, and once from Woburn.

In 1827, he was elected State Treasurer, but declined the honor. He was twice a candidate for Congress.

In 1821, he published a very creditable volume on political economy, entitled "The Republic," copies of which are in the Berkshire Athæneum.

Mr. Jarvis was a man of fine talents, in form and stature noble and commanding, with a genial and social nature. His manners were elegant, and his conversation rich and polished, abounding in humor and anecdote, which made him a favorite in society, beloved and cherished by his friends. He died suddenly in Weathersfield, Vt., leaving an afflicted wife to mourn his loss.

## 2044.

	Philip Jarvis,	Nov. 13, 1762	Dec. 3, 1831	Nov. 17, 1786.
2085	Ann Head, 7 children.	Aug. 17, 1764	Dec. 30, 1848	
2086	John Head,	Dec. 3, 1787	Jan. 12, 1850	
2087	Mary Ann,	May 13, 1789	Aug. 23, 1816	Sept. 26, 1806, Bradshaw Hall.
2088	Jeanette,	May 14, 1790	Mch. 22, 1873	Jan. 29, 1805, Benj. Hooke.
2089	Henry,	Mch. 20, 1792	May 8, 1829	Mch. 10, 1814.
2090	Philip,	June 8, 1794	Feb. 3, 1807	
2091	Nancy Head,	May 10, 1796	Nov. 27, 1837	Jas. Milliken, b. 1792, d. June 22, 1849.
2092	Frederick,	Sept. 28, 1798	Oct. 11, 1872	Feb. 11, 1849.

<sup>1</sup> Married M. D. Cushing of Providence; 4 sons and 1 daughter.



## 6TH GENERATION.

## 2062.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Charles Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 16, 1788	Apr. 4, 1865	Dec. 15, 1820.
2093	Mary Ann Black,	Apr. 28, 1803	Jan. 23, 1865	
	10 children.			
2094	Mary,	Nov. 21, 1821		
2095	Sarah,	Oct. 21, 1823		
2096	Elizabeth Black,	Feb. 6, 1826		
2097	Edward,	Mch. 13, 1829		
2098	Ann Frances Carr,	Oct. 15, 1831		Everard F. Greeley.
2099	Chas. Jarvis, <sup>2</sup>	July 7, 1834		
2100	Caroline W.,	Jan. 26, 1836		
2101	John Black,	Aug. 11, 1839		
2102	Joseph Wood,	Jan. 11, 1841		
2103	And'w Spooner, <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 3, 1844		Sept. 17, 1870.

## 2063.

	Edward Scott Jarvis,	Sept. 8, 1790	Dec. 23, 1868	Sept. 20, 1818.
2104	Eliz. Sparhawk Spooners, <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 25, 1799		
	9 children.			
2105	Leonard Fitz Edward,	Aug. 23, 1819		
2106	Chas. Edward, <sup>5</sup>	Feb. 3, 1821	June 8, 1849	
2107	And'w Spooner,	May 18, 1823		
2108	Jos. Russell,	Dec. 24, 1828		
2109	Mary Church,	Nov. 25, 1830		
2110	Sarah Leonard,	Oct. 12, 1832		
2111	Howard Sand- ford,	Mch. 28, 1834		
2112	Frank Pepperrell,	Oct. 8, 1836		
2113	Isabel Mary Hubbard,	Nov., 1839		

<sup>1</sup> Senator and Representative from Ellsworth, Me., in the State Legislature.

<sup>2</sup> Married Martha Eaton. 1 child, Clarence Ed. Living in Nevada.

<sup>3</sup> Married Ida Campbell, born July 19, 1842. 1 child, David C., b. July 17, 1871.

<sup>4</sup> Great-granddaughter of Sir Wm. Pepperrell; cousin of Mrs. M. P. S. Jarvis.

<sup>5</sup> Graduated at West Point, 1843; served with Generals Scott and Taylor in the Mexican war; was in battles between Vera Cruz and City of Mexico. Brevetted for gallant conduct.

## 2067.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Com. Joseph Russell Jarvis, May	3, 1795	Aug. 12, 1869	1828.
2114	Sarah Leonard Bradford,	1804	Oct. 11, 1832	
	2 children.			
2115	Leonard Brad- ford,	Oct. 12, 1830	Nov., 1835	
2116	Francis Carr, 2d wife.	Sept. 11, 1832		Dec. 25, 1873.
2117	Mary Pillsbury Otis,			June 17, 1834. D. of Jos. Otis, Boston.
	6 children.			
2118	Susan Gibbs,	Aug. 21, 1835	Aug. 15, 1861	
2119	Jos. Russell, <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 9, 1837		April 6, 1869.
2120	Mary Hubbard,	Apr. 21, 1840	Oct. 14, 1841	
2121	Josephine,	Oct. 14, 1841		
2122	James Otis,	Sept. 29, 1843	Apr., 1851	
2123	Wm. Mosher,	Oct. 7, 1847	Oct., 1876	

## COMMODORE JOSEPH R. JARVIS

Was born in Massachusetts, May 3, 1795, and entered the Navy in 1812, when he was sent to the Lakes, and served under Mac-Donough.

He was commissioned as Lieutenant, March 28, 1820; on the Frigate Constellation, West India Squadron, 1827; Mediterranean Squadron, 1829; Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 1837; commissioned as Commandant, September 8, 1841; commanding Brig Lawrence, 1845; commanding Sloop Falmouth, Home Squadron, 1846; Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., 1851; commissioned as Captain, May 24, 1855; commanding Sloop Savannah, Home Squadron, 1858-1860; commissioned as Commodore, July 16, 1862.

When in command of the Savannah, he captured two Mexican steamers, and lodged, for a month, at his own expense, two American families who sought shelter on board his vessel. A letter is in existence, written to him by one of the Mexican generals, requesting that his sons, two young boys, who were on board one of the steamers, might be sent to their mother. To this the Commodore replied that, though deeply sympathizing with the father's feelings, he felt compelled to follow the course which his duty as an officer of the United States required.

<sup>1</sup> Fruit farmer, Cobden, Ill. Married Jennie C. Holcomb of Galesburgh.

Commodore Jarvis had a strong love of his country and profession, and maintained the dignity of both under all circumstances. His brother officers bear testimony to his capability as an officer and his character as a man. Hospitable and social, he was particularly agreeable to the young officers under his command, whom he watched over with fatherly care.

He died, August 12, 1869, of paralysis, resulting from a sun-stroke received while on duty in the Gulf of Mexico.

## 2072.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Dr. Leonard Jarvis,	Jan. 22, 1774	Feb. 9, 1848	
2124	Clarissa Draper. 6 children.			
2125	Susan Pierce,	1809		Oct. 30, 1848.
2126	Dr. Sam'l Gardner,	1816		
2127	Leonard,	1818	1818	
2128	Leonard 2d,	Jan. 15, 1820	1848	
2129	Russell,	Jan. 8, 1824		
2130	William,	Oct., 1827	1828	

## LEONARD JARVIS, M.D.,

Was born in Boston, 1774, and educated at the Latin school of that city. Soon after his graduation, he studied medicine under his uncle, Dr. Charles Jarvis, who was an eminent physician of Boston, and, on being admitted to practice, he removed, in 1797, to Claremont, N. H. He there devoted himself to his profession and agricultural pursuits, until his retirement from practice, which was about the year 1820. He was not only an eminent and successful practitioner, but equally distinguished as a scientific and practical farmer. He was the first landholder in Claremont to apply the principles of chemistry to agriculture, and as the result proved, his was the most highly cultivated and productive farm in the county.

In 1811, he embarked extensively in the raising of fine wool, and was well known throughout New Hampshire and Vermont, for his extensive and successful operations as a wool-grower. His flocks were well known among farmers for their number, and superior quality, and his wool had a very high reputation among the leading manufacturers.

Doctor Jarvis was distinguished for energy, enterprise, and perseverance, and his talents would have earned for him distinction

in any profession. He was particularly successful in surgery, as he was not only a thorough anatomist, but was aided by great mechanical ingenuity and force of will. Although of a highly-wrought temperament, he exhibited, in performing difficult operations, a degree of coolness, self-possession, and resolution equal to any emergency.

His literary acquirements were highly respectable. He was a good classical scholar, an extensive reader of English and French literature, speaking French with great fluency and purity of idiom and accent. He encouraged talent in the young, especially in the professions. He was hospitable, liberal, and generous, and his attachments were strong and enduring. In religious belief he was a Unitarian, but entirely free from prejudice.

In person, he was of middle height, thin, muscular, and active. His complexion, fair; eyes, blue; and hair, fine, straight, and chestnut color. He was very temperate, and, through most of his life, rather abstemious. He was a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Jarvis of Boston, who married Elizabeth Peabody of Maine.

He possessed a handsome ancient seal, with the family coat-of-arms engraved on it, and a valuable sword presented to him by Mrs. Dr. Charles Jarvis, who was granddaughter to Sir William Pepperell. This sword was presented by George the Third to Sir William for his gallant services in the siege of Louisburgh, which he took from the French.

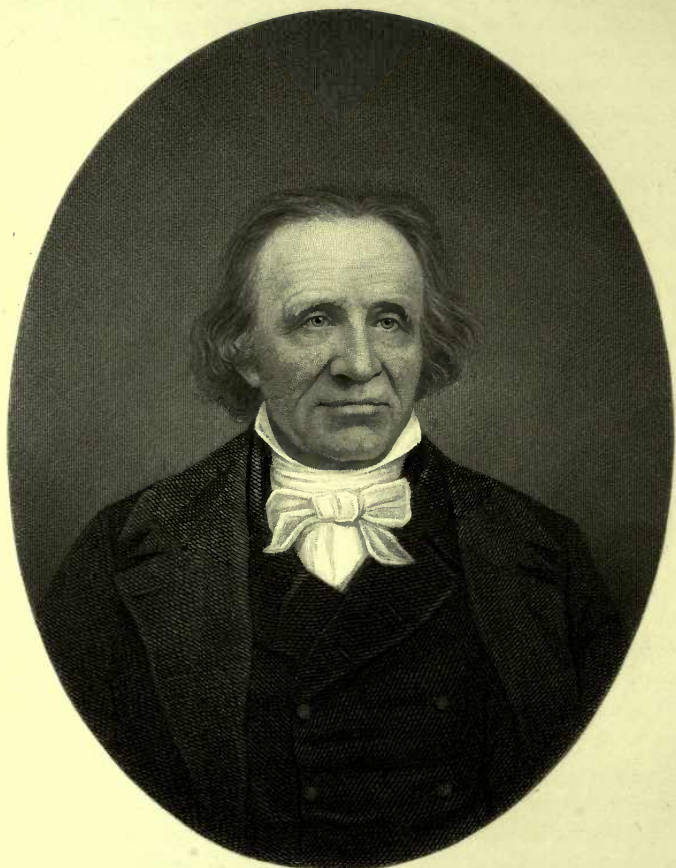
Mr. Jarvis died at Claremont, N. H., February 9, 1848, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

### 2077.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Russel Jarvis,	1790	July, 1853	
2131	Caroline Dana, 1 child.		1822	
2132	Caroline. 2d wife.			
2133	Eliza Cordis. <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Burned, with two daughters, on board steamer "Lexington," Long Island Sound.





H.W. Smith. N.Y.

*Wm Jarvis*

At. 85.

## 2080.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Consul William Jarvis,	Feb. 4, 1770	Oct. 21, 1859	
2134	Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk, <sup>1</sup> 2 children.			March, 1808.
2135	Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk,	May 21, 1809		Sept. 9, 1829.
2136	Eliz. Bartlett, 2d wife.	Feb. 22, 1811	July, 1848	Feb. 14, 1833.
2137	Anne Bailey Bartlett. 10 children.			
2138	Ann Eliza, <sup>2</sup>	June 30, 1818	July 17, 1849	September, 1844.
2139	Harriet Bartlett,	Feb. 8, 1820		August, 1843.
2140	Major Charles Jarvis, <sup>3</sup>	Aug. 21, 1821	Dec. 1, 1863	
2141	William,	Mch. 9, 1823	Aug., 1825	
2142	Thos. Jefferson,	Sept. 4, 1824	Jan. 1, 1842	
2143	Margaret,	{ July 20, 1826	July 7, 1847	Twins.
2144	Sarah,	{ July 20, 1826	July 3, 1857	Oct. 30, 1848.
2145	Katharine,	Mch. 16, 1830	April, 1830	
2146	Kath. Leonard,	Dec. 25, 1832		July, 1860.
2147	Louise Bailey,	May 29, 1835		

## HON. WILLIAM JARVIS,

Son of Dr. Charles Jarvis of Boston, was born in 1770. He was educated for a mercantile life, and became an active and successful merchant in Boston in the year 1791.

The failure of a friend, for whom he had endorsed, compelled him to relinquish his position in Boston, and spend the following five years as supercargo, captain, and part owner of his ship. At the end of this period his active industry and mercantile skill had been crowned with such success as to free him from pecuniary embarrassment. The experience thus acquired in mercantile and maritime affairs led to his appointment by President Jefferson as Consul and *Chargé* to Lisbon. Here, by his characteristic energy, his remonstrances, and diplomatic sagacity, he succeeded in stop-

<sup>1</sup> Married by Mr. Hackley, American Consul at Cadiz; again in Lisbon, by a Roman Catholic priest, as was the law in that country; again by a Protestant clergyman.—3 rings. (Mrs. Cutts' "Biography.")

<sup>2</sup> Married Hon. Samuel Dinsmore of Keene; 2 children—William Jarvis, Samuel.

<sup>3</sup> Shot by a rebel from behind a tree, near Newport barracks.

ping the impressment of American seamen by English authority; in securing the admission of flour with small duties, and in changing the quarantine regulation for American ships from six weeks' detention to three days.

The effect of these exertions on our commerce at the commencement of the Peninsular War, was of incalculable benefit. It gave us the immense neutral trade of the contending armies, and the expense of the war made the sale of the celebrated Spanish flocks of sheep necessary, which were the most renowned in the world. Spain had been improving and perfecting the value of their flocks for a thousand years. Mr. Jarvis, at different times, sent to this country 3,500 of these sheep, which was a larger number than came to America from all other sources, and has been the means of adding untold millions to the agricultural wealth of the United States, and to its manufacturing industry.

While in Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis met Lord St. Vincent, who claimed relationship with him, as the following incident will show: "Lord St. Vincent, hearing of Mr. Jarvis, sent to him and requested an interview, thinking there must be a connection between them. Accompanied by Commodore Campbell, he called upon the English Admiral, and was much pleased with his noble, gentlemanly bearing, and was struck by the resemblance between him and some of the Jarvis family, especially to his Uncle Leonard. The Admiral treated the Consul in the most friendly, pleasant manner, and said that when he entered the navy as a midshipman he had spelled his name *Jarvis*, but had been rallied by some of the officers for so doing, saying it was a corruption of the old Norman name *Jervois*, and they had induced him to change it; but he had no doubt they sprang from the same ancestors, in which opinion Mr. Jarvis fully coincided. The Admiral afterwards invited Commodore Campbell and Mr. Jarvis to dine with him. The Commodore accepted, but the Consul declined. He admired Lord St. Vincent, but he had maintained the most cordial intercourse with the French officers,<sup>1</sup> and as France and England were at variance, he disliked the appearance of dining in amity on board of one of His Majesty's ships of war. In addition to which, the impressment of American seamen had caused unceasing collision between him and the British navy, ever since he came to Lisbon.

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<sup>1</sup> Among these he was most intimate with Mr. Legoy, Junot's Private Secretary; Magendie, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy; Count de Bourmont, the son of the Baron; Viomenil, etc., and they frequently dined with him.



The following very handsome note from Sir John Jervis, expresses his regret:

“Lord St. Vincent presents his compliments to Mr. Jarvis, and regrets exceedingly the cause which has deprived him of the honor of a visit, begging, at the same time, to assure Mr. Jarvis that it will afford him the highest satisfaction to show every attention in his power to the representative of the United States of America.

“HIBERNIA, 10th September, 1808.”

After remaining about two months, Lord St. Vincent and his squadron left Lisbon.

After a residence of nine years in Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis returned to this country, and in 1810 settled in Wethersfield Bow, on a large and beautiful tract of land. Here he attended to the instruction of his children, securing for them the best teachers, and also devising the best plans for developing the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the country.

He wrote for the journals of the day, and corresponded with eminent statesmen from 1816 to 1836 on the subject of the tariff and other matters affecting the industrial interests of the country, and his opinions and suggestions were received with the greatest consideration. His information on all such topics was accurate and comprehensive. It was that of a statesman in a useful and practical form. His love of reading was great, his memory retentive, which made him a most instructive and cheerful companion. His reading was varied and extensive, embracing history, philosophy, politics, and belles-lettres. Few men so fully understood and accurately remembered the facts connected with the formation of our political parties, or who could give so intelligent and instructive an account of them. To hear him was like sitting at the feet of some ancient chronicler. In his early life, he was of the Jeffersonian school of politics, but, in later life, he was a believer in Mr. Clay and his policy. He never sought but declined office, however flattering, whenever solicited, but rather chose the enjoyments and attachments of home and the society of friends.

The most remarkable trait in his character, and around which others seemed to cluster, or which gave prominencé to them, was the force of his will, and, when once resolved, his inflexible determination. In practical life this is a characteristic of all great men, and of all representative men in the leading professions. The force and power of a determined will is the great feature in all men of celebrity.

Of his religious views and feelings he was never publicly com-

municative. He loved justice tempered with mercy, and felt a strong sympathy for the poor and oppressed. He expressed his strong convictions as to the necessity of religious ordinances for the well-being of society and the perpetuity of the institution of the Sabbath. However men may differ in political and religious sentiments, still, in the death of such a man as Mr. Jarvis, it is like the removal of a strong supporting column from the great temple that upholds the welfare of society. The structure, to us, seems weakened, and we are the more called upon to double our diligence to see that no good be lost, and that no evil may spring "into life when such depart from us."

MRS. MARY P. JARVIS.

This lady was the wife of the late Consul Jarvis, and was a most estimable woman. She died in Haverhill, at the age of 30 years, and the following tribute to her memory, by Joseph E. Sprague, Esq., who married her cousin, Miss Eliza Bartlett, and who was intimately acquainted with her, shows the loveliness and excellence of her character:

"Perfectly unaffected and unassuming, she possessed an equanimity of mind which prosperity could not elate nor adversity depress. Benevolent in her nature, she was without a personal enemy. Regardless of herself, she ever sought to ameliorate the cares, sorrows, and misfortunes of her friends, and her sympathy and affection were devoted to their ease and comfort. She was fond of painting, belles-lettres, and the study of the languages, and her leisure hours were spent in thus improving and liberalizing her mind. Though greatly attached to reading, she never suffered it to interfere with her domestic avocations, but, without reluctance, cheerfully fulfilled every duty in whatever station she was placed. She was thoroughly read in the best English authors, which was a great source of delight and interest to the friends who surrounded her, but the study which most engrossed her attention was the religion of the Saviour. His precepts she diligently studied and obeyed, and His religion she early professed. She returned to her native country to put in practice the benevolent purposes of her heart, but that Being whose ways are inscrutable to human eyes, removed her to a higher sphere—to a brighter and a better world. She awaited the hour of her approaching death with calmness and resignation, and as her life had been conspicuous for every Christian virtue, her last end was tranquil, peaceful, and serene."

## MRS. ANN ELIZA DINSMORE

Was the daughter of the late Consul Jarvis, and was a woman of rare virtues and womanly graces. She was the sunshine of both her parental and husband's home, and the idol of her children. She was surrounded by a large circle of admiring friends, and her domestic enjoyments were unalloyed by worldly cares.

During this happy season, and just after her husband's election as Governor, amid the festivities of that occasion, she was attacked with brain-fever. She immediately returned to Keene, where her parents, sisters, and friends hastened to her relief; but all their efforts were unavailing. She lived but two weeks after, when she died, leaving her husband and two sons in inconsolable grief.

M. P. S. C.

## MAJOR CHARLES JARVIS

Was the eldest son of Consul William Jarvis, and was placed under the tuition of Solomon Foote, at nine years of age, at Castleton, Vermont. Mr. Foote, in speaking of him, says, "He manifested early in life, those noble and manly qualities which distinguished him in maturer years."

From Castleton, he went to Exeter Academy, N. H., where he applied himself so assiduously, that, at the age of fourteen he entered the Vt. University, then under the presidency of Rev. John Wheeler. He was the youngest member of his class, but by his manly character, and excellent scholarship, he won golden opinions from his teachers and classmates. Hon. Charles P. Marsh, his intimate friend, and college associate, says of him: "His college duties were ever seasonably and fully performed, and his acts and influence were ever on the side of order and rightful authority. He scorned a mean act, and was firm and decided in his religious sentiments."

He was graduated in 1839, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall and Judge Ward in Salem, and soon ingratiated himself into their esteem.

He entered the Law School in Cambridge in 1840, and was a favorite and admirer of Judge Story, then a professor in that institution, but he was suddenly called from Cambridge by the death of his only brother, William. This affliction added to his religious sensibilities, awakening his sympathies to an almost womanly tenderness.

Although fond of his profession, like a dutiful son, he gave

up all to devote himself to his parents, taking the place of his deceased brother, to relieve his aged father from the weight of business and its cares, as well as ministering to his wants, at the same time improving every spare hour in the pursuit of his studies. His father died in 1859, when he devoted himself to his mother, and the settlement of his father's estate.

In March, 1862, he felt it his duty to devote himself to the service of his country, in that time of its greatest need, and, although his resolve was a great trial to his mother and sisters, he declared "he would rather be a martyr for his country than remain at home in ease." He raised a company for the 9th Regiment, Vt. Volunteers, and was chosen Captain.

As it proved, his whole term of service was one of suffering and self-sacrifice. By the treachery of Col. Miles, at Harper's Ferry, twelve regiments, including the Vermont 9th, were made prisoners, and paroled in the strictest manner. They were ordered to Chicago, where they endured great suffering and privation, for want of good food and comfortable quarters, until they were removed to Fort Douglas.

Captain Jarvis exerted himself to mitigate the sufferings and wants of his company. The Colonel was absent, in order to effect an exchange, and the Lieutenant-Colonel being sick, placed the command of the camp under Mr. Jarvis, who was untiring in his efforts to relieve the sick, cheer and encourage the despondent, and maintain the necessary discipline. Six New York regiments were exchanged early in the winter, but the 9th Vt. was not exchanged until March. They were detained till June, when they were ordered to Yorktown, Va. In July, Capt. Jarvis, now Major, was sent North, when he visited his mother and sisters, but his stay was brief, as he was soon ordered to Boston Harbor to take charge of Vermont conscripts. His mother and sisters accompanied him.

The following extracts from a letter to his sister, Mrs. Mary P. S. Cutts, on the death of a favorite son, show the Christian character and tender sympathy of this noble soldier.

"MY DEAR SISTER:

"My heart aches when I try to realize that so manly, so ingenuous and promising a youth, just ripening into manhood, and winning such favor from all who knew him, is no more on earth. If so trying to me, then how must it be to you, my dear sister, and his father, and to you all.

"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, and still, though with

broken hearts, let us join with His ancient servant, in owning that the name of the Lord is blessed.

“When all mortal consolations seem so inadequate, there is One who has wept over such afflictions, and is touched with the feeling of our infirmities.

“My duties prevent my being with you.

“I must close with my deepest sympathy for you all.

Yours affectionately, CHARLES JARVIS.”

In less than three months, Major Jarvis was called to follow his nephew and namesake, and “was no more on earth.”

Early in October, he rejoined his regiment in Yorktown, and found it had suffered greatly from sickness. With his usual promptitude, he made vigorous efforts to have the sick sent to hospitals in the North, and the remainder removed to Newbern, N. C.

The regiment was removed to Newbern, and stationed at Newport Barracks, thirty miles distant. Ever mindful of his men and their happiness, he provided a generous Thanksgiving dinner for the regiment, and he hoped and intended that the giver should be unknown, but the generosity of their commander was too well known to remain undiscovered.

On the 1st of December, 1863, he was sent by Col. Ripley, with a cavalry escort, on a private expedition, when he was shot by a Confederate from behind a tree, and was mortally wounded. He was removed to a private house.

The chaplain of the regiment gave this account of him: “He has been my counsellor amid all my trials as chaplain, and I shall never find another that can fill his place.” “He was accustomed to visit the hospital with me, when I went to read and pray with the sick and dying soldiers.” “When the tidings reached the camp, that the Major was badly wounded, I rode directly out to him with the Colonel and other officers. He lay in an elegantly furnished room. I read one of the Psalms, and bowed in prayer by his bed-side. I then informed him that his situation was one of danger, to which he assented with great calmness. He suffered great pain. At half past three he peacefully expired, and a Christian hero was crowned with glory. The world lost in him a Christian man, the regiment a father.”

The Vt. 9th Regiment passed a series of resolutions, expressive of his noble qualities as an officer, a man, and a Christian, and of condolence with his afflicted relatives and friends.

His remains were placed in a metallic coffin, and sent, under an escort of officers and privates, home to his afflicted mother. A large concourse of relatives and friends followed them to their final resting-place in the family cemetery, where he was laid by the side of his father. A beautiful white marble sarcophagus has been erected by his mother to his memory.

## 2086.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	John Head Jar-			
	vis,	Dec. 3, 1787	Jan. 12, 1850	Jan. 6, 1810.
2148	Rebecca Hall,	May 15, 1791	Nov. 5, 1858	
	11 children.			
2149	William,	Apr. 25, 1811	Jan. 30, 1863	Dec. 9, 1834.
2150	Elizab'h Smith,	Dec. 27, 1812	May 31, 1813	
2151	John Head,	Mch. 27, 1814		Sept. 14, 1836.
2152	Fred'k August's,	July 26, 1816		Sept. 9, 1841.
2153	Francis Henry,	Feb. 3, 1819		Dec. 24, 1846.
2154	Rebecca Hall,	May 10, 1821		May 1, 1860, Isaiah Westcott.
2155	Susan,	Dec. 27, 1823		May 18, 1845, Henry Whiting.
2156	Mary Elizabeth,	Dec. 5, 1826		
2157	Chas. Edward,	Feb. 1, 1828	Dec. 17, 1862	Mch. 12, 1854.
2158	Andr'w Jacks'n,	Mch. 6, 1830		
2159	Geo. Washing'n,	July 12, 1832	Oct. 19, 1869	Aug. 7, 1862.

## JOHN HEAD JARVIS

Was the son of Philip and Ann Jarvis, and his school and early business education were obtained in Boston, Mass. In 1807, he accompanied Miss Mary P. Sparhawk to Lisbon, as she was engaged to be married to William Jarvis, then United States Consul, and a resident there. They were married on her arrival at that place.

In 1810, Mr. Jarvis formed a copartnership under the firm name of Witherle & Jarvis, in Castine, Maine, which continued until 1844. He was a man of sound judgment and superior business talents, and was frequently resorted to for counsel and advice. He was quite largely interested in navigation, owning a share in *seventy-one vessels*, during the thirty-four years of his active business life. He was also interested in fisheries, and in the importation of salt, coal, iron, crockery, etc. Politically, he was of the democratic school, and quite prominent. He was in the Governor's Council, and also represented his town in the Legislature. In his religious belief, he was a Methodist, uniting with that Church in 1843.

During the last seven years of his life, his charities were very largely and liberally bestowed upon the needy and deserving.

He died January 12th, 1850.

**2089.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Henry Jarvis,	Mch. 20, 1792	May 8, 1829	Mch. 10, 1814.
2160	Sarah Milliken, 2 children.	1794	Dec. 30, 1821	
2161	Mary Jane,	Oct. 20, 1817	Jan. 31, 1874	Apr. 11, 1843, Chas. Joy.
2162	Nancy Jarvis, 2d wife.	Dec. 26, 1819		Aug. 18, 1840, Wm. G. Triworgy.
2163	Margaret Parker,	1803	July 22, 1832	

**2092.**

	Fred'k Jarvis,	Sept. 28, 1798	Oct. 11, 1872	
2164	Mary Parker, 10 children.	1801	July 23, 1843	
2165	Henry Augus's,	Oct. 22, 1822		Apr. 6, 1845.
2166	Fred. William,	Jan. 19, 1824		Feb. 8, 1849.
2167	Charles,	Dec. 21, 1825		Oct. 1, 1849.
2168	James O.,	Jan. 21, 1827		Dec. 13, 1846.
2169	Mary Ann,	Apr. 2, 1829		Jared Flagg.
2170	Margaret,	Jan. 18, 1831		Ed. Hinckley.
2171	Philip,	May 8, 1832	Oct. 3, 1835	
2172	John Head,	May 30, 1834		Dec. 10, 1862.
2173	Francis Head,	June 8, 1838		1860.
2174	Car. Louisa, 2d wife	June 8, 1838		Rufus Osgood.
2175	Mrs. Paulina Barrech, 1 child.	Oct. 10, 1808		Feb. 11, 1849.
2176	Geo. A. Jarvis,	June 14, 1849		Lizzie Wakefield.

## 7TH GENERATION.

**2105.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Leonard Fitz- Edw. Jarvis,	Aug. 23, 1819		Graduate of Bowdoin College; lawyer.
2177	Mary A. Robison, 1 child.			
2178	Chas. Edward,	May 4, 1858	Aug. 18, 1878	

## CHARLES EDWARD JARVIS,

The only son of L. F. Jarvis of Vine Springs, Columbia, Cal., was a young man of the greatest promise. Born on May 4, 1858, he entered, at an early age, Washington College, Washington, Cal. There he soon distinguished himself by his remarkable intellectual vigor, untiring industry, and unswerving loyalty to the interests and government of the college. When he reached his senior year he was offered the Valedictory and Centennial orations, but was obliged, on account of ill health, to decline these coveted honors and leave college. Shortly after, he fell a victim to the ravages of consumption.

His manly, dignified deportment, his conscientious truthfulness, kind and genial disposition, noble aspirations, and calm trust in the goodness and mercy of God, endeared him to all who knew him intimately. Even now he continues to live in their memory as one whose shining brightness is not extinguished, but ever serves as a beacon light to lead others to imitate his example.

## 2111.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Howard Sanford Jarvis,	Mch. 28, 1834		
2179	Maria Reeder. 3 children.			
2180	Wm. Pepperrell,	Oct., 1874		
2181	Charles Fitz,	Oct., 1875		
2182	Neva Todd,	June 9, 1878		

## 2116.

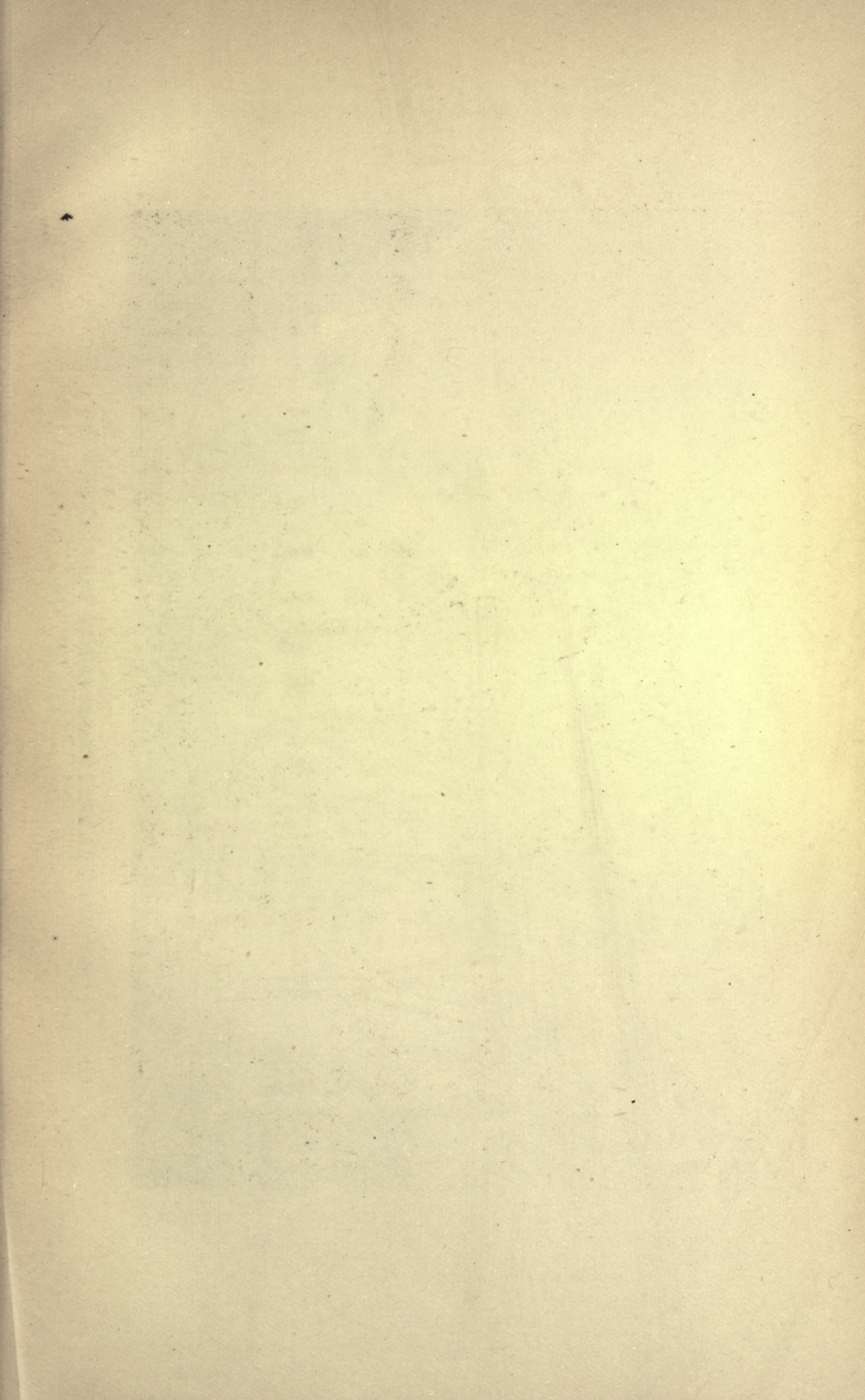
	Francis Carr Jarvis, <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 11, 1832		Dec. 25, 1873.
2183	Emma Wiley. 3 children.			
2184	Joseph Russell,	Oct. 4, 1874		
2185	Leonard Bradford.			
2186	Eugene Le Baron.			

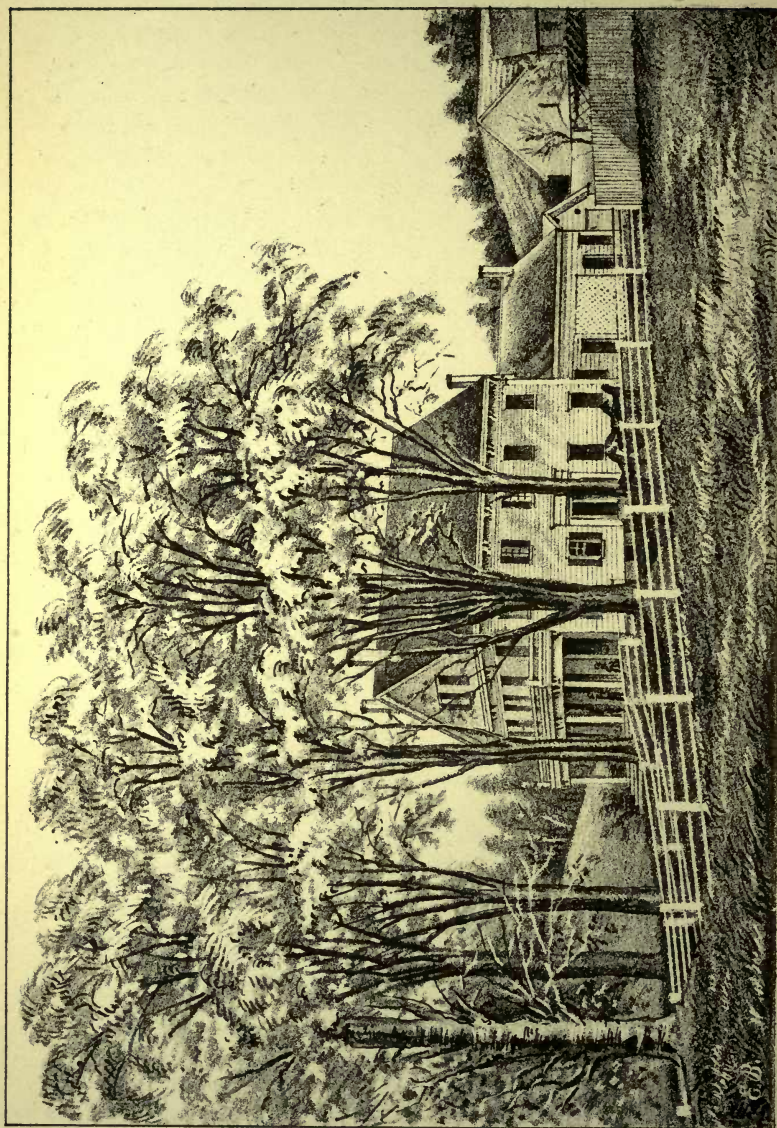
## 2125.

	Susan Pierce Jarvis,	1809		
2187	Jos. Thornton Adams. 4 children.			
2188	Jeffrey,	1831	1862	
2189	Leonard,		1863	
2190	Susan,		1868	
2191	Ellen Derby.			

<sup>1</sup> Grain and lumber merchant, Mayhew's Landing, Cal.

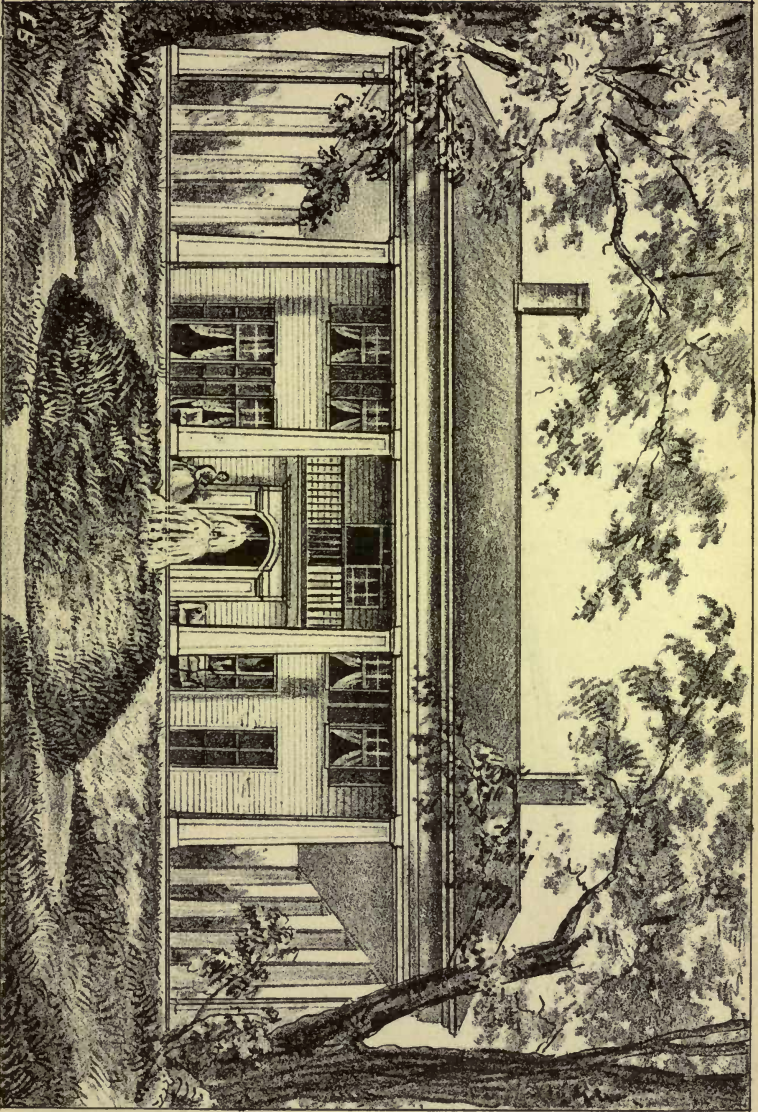






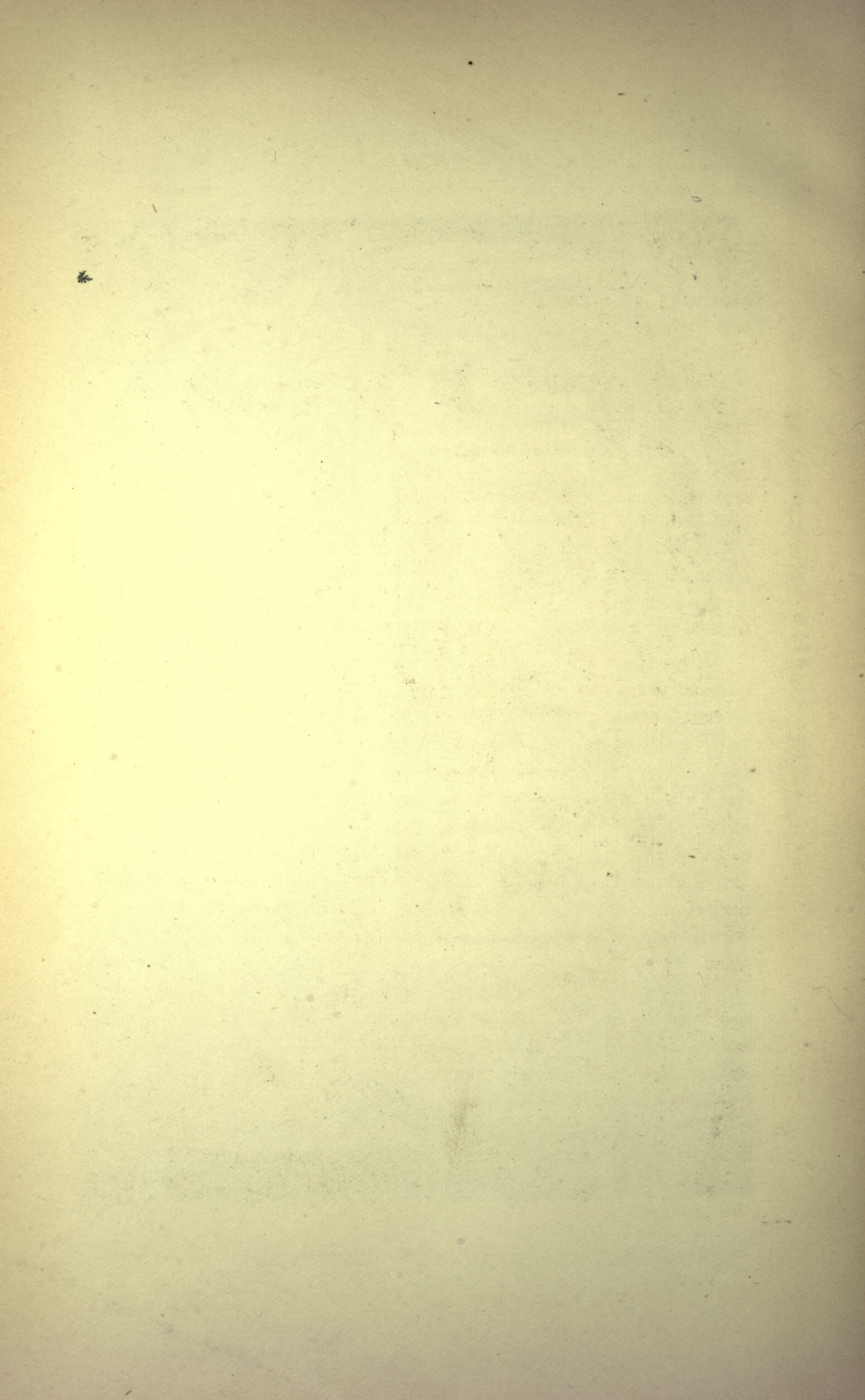
W. H. Warren P. S. T.

RESIDENCE OF DR. SAM'L. G. JARVIS, CLAREMONT, N. H.



RESIDENCE OF COL. RUSSELL JARVIS, CLAREMONT, N. H.

H. Roberts & Son, N. H. Boston, N. H.



## 2126.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Samuel G. Jarvis, M.D.,	1816		Oct. 30, 1848.
2192	Sarah Jarvis, 2 children.	July 20, 1826	July 3, 1857	
2193	William,	Sept. 16, 1849		
2194	Leonard,	July 29, 1852		

## 2129.

	Russell Jarvis,	Jan. 8, 1824		June 19, 1862.
2195	Lucretia Everett Rice, <sup>1</sup> 3 children.			
2197	Annie Ladd,	June 22, 1864	April 14, 1867	
2198	Russell,	Dec. 19, 1867		
2199	Wm. Rice,	Oct. 10, 1871		

## JARVIS HOUSE, CLAREMONT, N. H.

[The following description of this venerable old mansion is abbreviated from an article which appeared in the *Northern Advocate*, of July 18, 1876:]

“Here and there in the nooks and corners of old New England, colonial mansions yet remain, which carry us back in thought a century or more. While all else has changed, these old houses remain the same. They seem to speak and tell us what sort of men our forefathers were. Many may be found in the Connecticut Valley, and, possibly, the conservative influence of the staid old river, moving slowly onward in its course, may have been the cause of their preservation.

“Claremont can boast of one of these, which is more than ordinarily quaint and beautiful, namely, the residence of Col. Russell Jarvis, who was born within its walls, and has lived in it ever since.

“The great timbers of its frame show that houses built a century ago were built to stay. The immense piazza, with its giant colonnade, extending around three sides of the house, is nearly large enough to contain as many modern dwellings. The large elms in front, which spread their protecting arms above, are as sound and vigorous as they were a hundred years ago, but are bolted and ironed through and through that their great weight may not cause their own destruction. The cool plashing of the fountains beneath, the whispering of the winds through the branches, provide an

<sup>1</sup> Daughter of Wm. A. and Emily P. Rice of Portsmouth, N. H.

unceasing natural melody. Within are to be found an endless variety of ancient furniture and *bric-a-brac*, which would cause the insanity of one possessed by the now fashionable mania. Dark carved secretaries, chairs, and sideboard; a piano, which certainly is one of the oldest of its species, and looks the personification of modesty beside its more showy modern sister; china and tiles of the most quaint and curious pattern; pictures upon the walls which unmistakably show the touch of the master-hand—one, the possession of which the most lavish of modern collectors well might envy. It represents Thomyris, the Queen of the Scythians, causing the head of Cyrus to be plunged into a vase filled with blood. This painting has a curious history, having been the property of a French nobleman living in San Domingo. During the massacre of 1791, his house was burned, and in that night of horrors he escaped, saving this, his most valuable piece of property, and little else. He fled with it to Boston, where it was bought by Colonel Jarvis's grandfather. This painting attracted much attention at the art exhibition in Boston in 1832, at which very many of the finest works of art in America were exhibited, Mr. Jarvis having loaned it to the association. In the room devoted to masterpieces in the Louvre, Paris, is to be seen a picture by Rubens, exactly similar to this in all respects, except that it is somewhat larger. From the known habit of the old masters of painting duplicates, from the masterly coloring, the great pains taken to select and save this from the conflagration, and the judgment of those whose opinions are valuable, there is every reason to suppose that this is an original, the work of the great master himself.

“It would lead one to too great a length to attempt to describe all the objects of interest in this rare old mansion. From the grounds there are views which are admired by all who know them, and that of Ascutney and the valley was pronounced by Bierstadt to be one of the finest he had ever painted.

“The house is situated on a farm of over 1,000 acres, on which are many heads of fine cattle, and about 500 merino sheep. Col. Jarvis has raised over 200 tons of hay from this farm in one season.

“In the carriage-house are to be found vehicles which were used in the olden time. The family coach, a quaint-looking structure of enormous size, was built in Boston about one hundred and fifty years ago, and was wont to roll through the streets of that city when it was but a provincial town. The size and strength of the running

gear is simply immense. Its axles were forged by hand before the use of the lathe was known. A curious box in front is the driver's lofty perch; on a platform behind, the footman stands. Inside it is broad and roomy. The windows slide up and down in a curious sort of a way. Upon the sides are capacious pockets. In short, this is just such a family coach as one finds described in the English literature of a hundred years ago. Another carriage is still more interesting in some respects. The body, made of bamboo, was brought from England some ninety years since, and in form and construction is still a model of beauty. One of the pleasantest associations connected with this is that Marquis Lafayette, on his visit to America in 1825, was conveyed in it from Claremont to Windsor by the invitation of Colonel Jarvis's father.

"These old carriages had not been disturbed for twenty-five years, and when, on Centennial Independence Day, it was proposed to bring them forth as worthy relics of the past, it was found necessary to enlarge the doors, which had been constructed with reference to the less stately equipages of the present day."

## 2132.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Caroline Jarvis.			
2200	John H. Uhl.			
	2 children.			
2201	Russell Jarvis.			
2202	Margaretta Christina.			

## 2135.

	Mary P. Sparhawk Jarvis,	May 21, 1809		Sept. 9, 1829.
2203	Hon. Hampden Cutts,	Aug. 3, 1803	April 28, 1875	
	9 children.			
2204	Edw. Holyoke,	May, 1831		Jan. 10, 1855.
2205	Eliz. Bartlett Jarvis,	Nov., 1833	April 1, 1834	
2206	Anna Holyoke,	June 17, 1835		Aug. 24, 1861.
2207	Eliz. Bartlett,	April 12, 1837	Feb., 1864	Apr. 27, 1861, Alf. R. Bullard, M.D.
2208	Wm. Jarvis,	June 30,	April, 1853	
2209	Mary Pepperrell Carter,	May 2, 1843	Aug. 18, 1848	
2210	Hampden,	Aug. 19, 1845	August, 1848	
2211	Charles Jarvis,	March, 1848	Sept. 13, 1863	
2212	Harriet Louisa,	Feb. 1, 1851		

## MRS. MARY PEPPERRELL SPARHAWK CUTTS

Was born in Lisbon, May 21, 1809. She was the eldest child of William Jarvis, then American Consul and *Chargé d'Affaires*, and Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk.

In 1829, she married the Hon. Hampden Cutts of Portsmouth, N. H., a graduate of Harvard College, and a lawyer of much ability, who was distinguished for his eloquence, scholarly attainments, and polished manners.

Later in life, he was appointed Judge, and was four years a member of the Legislature, three years Senator, and until his death, Vice-President of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.

Mrs. Cutts inherits her father's good practical sense, his taste for literature, energy, uprightness of character, and warm and benevolent heart, together with her mother's piety and love of reading.

At the time of the purchase of "Mount Vernon" by the ladies of the Union, she was Vice-Regent for Vermont, and labored for this patriotic cause with her characteristic energy and enthusiasm. She has been an occasional contributor to the press, and, after the death of her father, wrote a valuable work entitled "The Life and Times of William Jarvis," Riverside Press. This biography is interesting, and contains much valuable historical information. It is a work of much merit, entitling her to a high rank as an authoress, displaying the amiable qualities of her heart in the sacred relations of daughter, wife, and mother. She is distinguished for her piety, her hospitality, and love of children; and her house is the resort of both young and old, and the charm of her relatives and friends.

## 2136.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Eliz. B. Jarvis,	Feb. 22, 1811	July, 1848	Feb. 14, 1833.
2213	David Everett Wheeler.			
	3 children.			
2214	Mary Eliza'th,	May 7, 1837	Nov. 7, 1838	
2215	Everett Pepperrell,	Mch. 10, 1840		Nov. 22, 1866.
2216	Mary Hannah,	Feb. 23, 1842		May 24, 1865.

## DAVID E. WHEELER

Was the son-in-law of Consul Jarvis, marrying his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bartlett Jarvis, Feb. 14, 1833. He was the second son of John B. Wheeler, who was a wealthy merchant of Orford, N. H. His father died Aug. 26, 1842.



Mr. Wheeler prosecuted his preparatory studies for college at Kimball Union Academy in Plainfield, N. H. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1827, and spent one year at the Law School in Cambridge, Mass. He then went to New York, where he studied law two years with Hon. Jonas Platt, and was admitted to the Bar in September, 1830. He resided in New York until the time of his death.

In 1844, he was a member of the Assembly of New York, and a member of the Board of Education of the city.

For four years, he was the Editor of two periodicals printed in New York, and while a member of the Legislature, he published a Report on the Quarantine Laws, and, in 1851, a discourse before the Order of United Americans.

He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Myra Ann Haxton of New York, daughter of John M. Raymond of Kent, Conn., Feb. 6, 1854.

He was a good lawyer, an honored member of the Bar, and in all the relations of life, was highly esteemed as a man of elegant manners, a kind and affectionate husband, and Christian gentleman.

### 2139.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Harr't B. Jarvis,	Feb. 8, 1820		Aug., 1843.
2217	Rev. J. DeForest Richards, 6 children.		Dec. 2, 1872	
2218	Wm. Jarvis,	June 11, 1844	Oct. 21, 1849	
2219	DeForest,	Aug. 5, 1846		
2220	Anna Bartlett,	Apr. 18, 1849	Mch. 13, 1858	
2221	Jarvis,	Sept. 15, 1852		
2222	Sarah Margaret,	Oct. 21, 1857		
2223	Bartlett,	Jan. 6, 1861		

#### MRS. HARRIET BARTLETT RICHARDS

Was a daughter of the late Consul Jarvis, and inherited much of her father's character. She was noble, generous, and warm-hearted, and, like her sister, Mrs. Dinsmore, was surrounded by a large circle of friends.

Since the death of her husband, December 2, 1872, she has devoted herself to the education of her children, and her whole life abounds with kindness, charity, and benevolence.

M. P. S. C.

## 2146.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Katharine L. Jarvis,	Dec. 25, 1832		July, 1860.
2224	Col. Leavitt Hunt. <sup>1</sup> 6 children.			
2225	Clyde DuVernet,	May 30, 1861		
2226	Jarvis,	Aug. 5, 1863		
2227	Maud Dacre,	July, 1864		
2228	Nina,	Mch., 1866		
2229	Leavitt B.,	1868		
2230	Morris B.,	Mch., 1871	1871	

## 2149.

	William Jarvis,	Apr. 25, 1811	Jan. 30, 1863	Dec. 9, 1834.
2231	Phebe Perkins, 2 children.	Oct. 5, 1813	May 12, 1838	
2232	Wm. Henry,	Sept. 30, 1835	Sept. 18, 1837	
2233	Phebe Perkins, 2d wife.	May 15, 1838	Feb. 1, 1863	Albert Treat.
2234	Lydia D. Bridg- ham, 3 children.	July, 1823		
2235	Henrietta A.,	July 20, 1842		
2236	Charles W.,	June 5, 1845		
2237	Edward B.,	Apr., 1852		

## 2151.

	John Head Jarvis,	Mch. 27, 1814		Sept. 14, 1836.
2238	Sarah Elizabeth Hovey, 1 child.	July 11, 1819		
2239	Delia Farley, <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 4, 1839		Sept. 13, 1866.

## JOHN HEAD JARVIS, JR.,

The subject of the present sketch, was the son of John H. and Rebecca Jarvis, and commenced his business education with the house of Witherle & Jarvis, about the year 1830. In 1835, he commenced business for himself in Ellsworth, Maine. In 1843, he returned to Castine, and formed a copartnership with his brothers, under the firm name of William & John H. Jarvis & Co.,

<sup>1</sup> Son of the Hon. Jonathan Hunt of Brattleboro, Vt.

<sup>2</sup> Married John C. Chamberlain, who died August 11, 1867; December 13, 1871, Thomas D. Chamberlain.

doing an extensive trade, one branch of which was furnishing supplies to more than sixty sail of fishermen, annually.

They were also largely interested in navigation, and in the importation of salt, iron, coal, etc.

Mr. Jarvis withdrew from the firm in 1857. He has frequently been importuned to accept offices of honor and trust, which he has almost invariably declined. Among the offices offered were Governor's Council, Bank Commissioner, Treasurer of Bowdoin College, Representative to the State Legislature, with many others.

### 2152.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Frederick Augustus Jarvis,	July 26, 1816		Sept. 9, 1841.
2240	Frances M. Flagg. 6 children.			
2241	Josephine Head,	Sept. 22, 1842		Geo. Comb Folsom.
2242	Francis Pillsb'y,	Aug. 26, 1844		
2243	Sarah Jane,	July 3, 1847		
2244	Maria Sanford,	June 25, 1850		
2245	Ann Olney,	Mch. 21, 1852		
2246	Fred. Wm.,	Mch. 17, 1857		

### 2153.

	Francis Henry Jarvis,	Feb. 3, 1819		Dec. 24, 1846.
2247	Caroline Head Hovey, 4 children.	June 26, 1821		
2248	Frank Seymour,	Jan. 21, 1848		
2249	Emma Robins,	June 21, 1849		
2250	Mary Elizabeth,	June 20, 1854		
2251	Wm. Hovey,	Aug. 15, 1856		

### 2157.

	Chas. Ed. Jarvis,	Feb. 1, 1828	Dec. 17, 1862	Mch. 12, 1854.
2252	Caroline M. Jordan. 1 child.			
2254	Julia Alice,	Aug. 27, 1855		

### 2159.

	Geo. Washington Jarvis,	July 12, 1832	Oct. 19, 1869	Aug. 7, 1862.
2255	Lucy A. Verrill. 3 children.			

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
2256	Geo. Howard,	Aug. 4, 1864	Oct. 9, 1869	
2257	Annie G.,	Dec. 27, 1866		
2258	Henry W.,	Aug. 15, 1869		

**2165.**

	Henry A. Jarvis,	Oct. 22, 1822		Apr. 6, 1845.
2259	Nancy A. Joy,	Apr. 28, 1820		
	12 children.			
2260	Anna Head			
	Jarvis,	Jan. 8, 1846	Aug. 18, 1848	
2261	Fred. Augustus,	Feb. 26, 1847	Aug. 16, 1848	
2262	Henry Herbert,	Jan. 17, 1849		
2263	Mary Parker,	May 26, 1851		Byron G. Morse.
2264	Harriet Head,	July 24, 1853		
2265	Arthur Edward,	Feb. 26, 1855		
2266	Anna Lee,	Nov. 19, 1856		
2267	Everard Augus.,	July 10, 1857	May 6, 1858	
2268	Irving Austin,	Dec. 25, 1859		
2269	Hollis Joy,	Feb. 29, 1861		
2270	Fred. William,	Oct. 2, 1863		
2271	Mabel Sadie,	Aug. 28, 1866	Jan. 13, 1875	

**2166.**

	Fred. Wm. Jarvis,	Jan. 19, 1824		Feb. 8, 1849.
2272	Emiline P. Milli-			
	ken,	May 17, 1834		
	Child.			
2273	Annie Flagg Jarvis,	1857	Jan. 30, 1862	

**2167.**

	Charles Jarvis,	Dec. 21, 1825		Oct. 1, 1849.
2274	Julia A. Barrch,	Oct. 22, 1832	Aug. 28, 1868	
	4 children.			
2275	Chas. P.,	July 20, 1850		Rosabella Lord.
2276	Fred. A.,	Jan. 29, 1853		
2277	Ellen B.,	Aug. 14, 1856		
2278	Caroline A.,	Dec. 25, 1858	Mch. 18, 1874	

**2168.**

	James O. Jarvis,	Jan. 21, 1827		Dec. 13, 1846.
2279	Augusta Barrch,	July 6, 1820		
	3 children.			
2280	James Edmund,	Feb. 13, 1849		Elizabeth C. Brown.
2281	Lizzie Maud,	Mch. 28, 1854	Mch. 31, 1867	
2282	Howard Barrch,	Mch. 20, 1858		

**2172.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	John H. Jarvis,	May 30, 1834		Dec. 10, 1862.
2283	Emmiline Barrch,	June 7, 1844	Sept. 2, 1869	1 child.
2284	Ida May Jarvis,	Sept. 7, 1863		

**2173.**

	Francis H. Jarvis,	June 8, 1838		1860.
2285	Lucy Grindle.			1 child.
2286	George,	1863		2d wife.
2287	Laura Fruthy.			2 children.
2288	Bainbridge,	Apr. 26, 1873		
2289	Julia B.,	Oct., 1874		

## 8TH GENERATION.

**2204.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Ed. H. Cutts,	May 1831		Jan. 10, 1855.
2290	Annie Sherwood.			9 children.
2291	Wm. Hampden,	Oct. 26, 1856	Oct. 25, 1863	
2292	Mary Sherwood,	May 1, 1858	Aug. 31, 1877	
2293	Eliz. Bartlett,	Nov. 25, 1860		
2294	Edw'd Duncan,	Jan. 15, 1863	Mar. 12, 1863	
2295	Katie Anna,	Oct. 6, 1866		
2296	Lillian Ursula,	Sept. 16, 1868		
2297	Hampden,	July 26, 1870		
2298	Winnifred,	June 9, 1874		
2299	Margaret Anna,	May 22, 1876		

## CAPTAIN EDWARD HOLYOKE CUTTS

Was the eldest grandson of Consul Jarvis, and was educated at Thetford Academy, and at the Military College at Norwich, Vermont. He afterward prosecuted his mathematical studies with a civil engineer, and was fitted for that profession, but concluding to try his fortune in the far West, he joined an acquaintance at Red Wing, Wisconsin. Not liking that region, he went to Minnesota, then almost an unknown territory, in company with two other

young men. On foot, each with a knapsack, a pocket compass, and a hatchet, they travelled for three days, when they found hospitable quarters with a French gentleman, who had married the daughter of an Indian chief. The name of the Frenchman was Faribault, and under his advice, Mr. Cutts selected a tract of Government land on the Strait River, about four miles distant, combining prairie, woodland, and bluffs. Here he "set up stakes," when he soon returned to Red Wing for oxen, a stove, provisions, etc. He was one of the eldest pioneers of Minnesota, and devoted himself to agriculture for many years, witnessing the growth of Faribault, from a small settlement of one house, and a few squatters and Indian huts, till it became a flourishing city, with churches, banks, flour mills, etc. He saw, under the missionary influence of Bishop Whipple, and Rev. Dr. Buck, a cathedral, a grammar-school for boys, a college, a beautiful chapel, and a young ladies' seminary established.

With energy, fortitude, and firmness, Mr. Cutts endured the privations and hardships of pioneer life, and his integrity and honorable conduct won the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

At the commencement of the war, he left his wife and children, to serve his country as a private soldier, and was first ordered out against the Indians, who had made a raid upon the settlement.

In October, 1861, he was attacked with a malignant typhoid fever, and, but for the devoted care of his wife, who went to the camp to nurse him, and the interposition of Dr. Buck, from whom he received much attention, and many sanitary privileges, he must have fallen a victim to the disease.

After his recovery, he was permitted to go to Philadelphia to pursue his military studies, where he received commendation and promotion, and was ordered to Arlington Heights. About this time, his two little sons died, and in this great trial, Dr. Buck looked kindly and tenderly after the afflicted wife. After the war, Mr. Cutts and his wife joined the "Church of the Good Shepherd."

Just before the close of the war, Capt. Cutts was attacked with malarial fever at Petersburg, Va., and was consequently disabled from marching to Richmond with the victorious army, greatly to his disappointment. As soon as he was able, he visited his parents in Brattleboro, and then returned to his home in Minnesota. He has recently sold his farm, and built himself a home in Faribault, on account of the superior privileges afforded by it, of attending public worship, and of educating his children.

**2206.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Anna H. Cutts,	June 17, 1835		Aug. 24, 1861.
2300	A. Trumbull			
	Howard,	Nov. 1, 1830		
	7 children.			
2301	Cecil Hampden,	Sept. 5, 1862		
2302	Mary Cutts,	Feb. 22, 1865		
2303	Edith Elizabeth,	Jan. 24, 1868	Sept. 9, 1868	
2304	Rose Jarvis,	Aug. 27, 1869	Aug. 17, 1870	
2305	Maud Jarvis,	July 19, 1871	July 23, 1872	
2306	Chas. Trumbull,	Oct. 18, 1873		
2307	Edward Elliot,	July 2, 1876		

**2215.**

	Everett P.			
	Wheeler,	Mch. 10, 1840		Nov. 22, 1866.
2308	Lydia Lorraine			
	Hodges.			
	5 children.			
2309	Annie Lorraine,	Oct. 30, 1868		
2310	Ethel Jarvis,	Apr. 18, 1871		
2311	David Everett,	Nov. 23, 1872		
2312	Winifred Fay,	Aug. 30, 1875		
2313	Beatrice.			

**2216.**

	Mary H.			
	Wheeler,	Feb. 23, 1842		May 24, 1865.
2314	Rev. Cornelius			
	B. Smith.			
	3 children.			
2315	Mabel Wheeler,	Sept. 8, 1867		
2316	Everett Pep-			
	perrell,	Sept. 21, 1869		
2317	Clar'ce Bishop,	Oct. 17, 1873		

## DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JARVIS.

In introducing the branch of our genealogy, to which the eminent statistician and physiologist, Dr. Edward Jarvis, belongs, we cannot do better than give a synopsis of one of his letters to Dr. Milton B. Jarvis of Canastota, N. Y., dated Mch. 16, 1870.

In this letter, he gives an account of his extensive labors in endeavoring to obtain reliable information of his ancestors, and, also, the results at which he has arrived regarding them. He says:

“For thirty years, I have examined the Boston, Cambridge, and Dorchester town and church records, grave-stones, probate records, wills, administrations for 250 years, Brewster’s transcripts, deeds, mortgages, household bills, genealogical registers, directories, and newspapers; have had much correspondence, and collected the records in families, obituaries, etc.

“Including these, I have a great quantity of fragments of family history. Out of these I have endeavored to form a complete account, from the first of the name to the many now living, but although I have so much material, I yet want more to complete the connection of the generations, and have many Melchizedeks, without father or mother, and some of these stand alone, without either parents or children. (For many of these records, see Appendices C. and G.)

“The first notice I find of the name is John Jarvis, merchant, who died July 24th, 1648. Another notice of John Jarvis is in the mention of an estate October, 1651. In another administration of an estate the name of Mr. Jarvis is again introduced. Nothing is known of any of this name.

“On the 18th of September, 1661, we find the marriage of John Jarvis to Rebecca Parkman, by Richard Belingham, Deputy Governor, yet he may have been the son of the other John, who died in 1648. The family has been in Boston from that time until now, and in some families these lines are traceable.

“From 1749, for a period of a hundred years, the records were neglected, and it is impossible to trace families through that century, except from family records and other casual agencies.

“The tradition that seems to me the most reliable is, that John Jarvis, our first ancestor, in Boston, came from Yorkshire, Eng-



land. The name of Jarvis, Jervise, Jarvise, and Jervis, is very common in Yorkshire, and especially in the city of York, but, probably, not very common in the South of England. I did not find it in the London Directory, nor see a sign with the name in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, or elsewhere in England or Scotland. When I dined with the Society of Veterans in London, I was made to speak. The Newmarket Secretary of the London Statistical Society, in a speech, afterwards, pointing to me, said: "Our guest and friend is one of us. You see he is Yorkshire. We recognize it in his voice and his manner of speech. He has been gone only *seven generations*, and comes back. We recognize him," meaning that I resembled the family in Yorkshire.

"There are Jarvises in Scotland, also in Ireland. In France, the name is Gervaise.

"I have put these facts or names into a genealogical chart, that is, those that seem to have a home in my line, yet I have many names for which I can find no connection.

"Unfortunately, my grandfather, John Jarvis, finds no recorded father. Traditionally, he was born in Boston, married in 1765, to my grandmother, Miss Bowmon, then twenty-three years of age.

"In 1785, with the spirit of adventure, he went to the interior of New York, leaving his family in Massachusetts. He was not heard from again alive, but a returning traveller brought intelligence that soon after reaching the new region, he, or rather a Mr. Jarvis from Massachusetts, was taken ill and died suddenly, but could not designate the place."

We also extract the following notes from Dr. Edward Jarvis's collections:

"Nathaniel Jarvis was born 1631, in Boston, moved from Boston in 1755, to Cambridge, where he purchased an estate a few rods northwest of the common, on the northeast side of the road from Cambridge to West Cambridge (Arlington), which estate was in the hands of the family as late as 1853, and occupied by his two daughters, Mary, widow of Phinehas Stone, then 89 years old, and Rebecca Parkham Jarvis, then 82 years of age.

"The estate is still (July 10, 1868), called the Jarvis estate and was lately bought by the College."

## DESCENDANTS OF JOHN.

## 1ST GENERATION.

## 2318.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	John Jarvis,			} Oct. 30, 1765. Both res- idents of Camb'dge.
2319	Elizabeth Bowmon, 9 children.		Nov. 16, 1819	
2320	John,	Oct. 3, 1767	May 25, 1802	April 7, 1793.
2321	Francis,	Aug. 28, 1768	Oct. 1, 1840	
2322	Sam'l Bowmon,	Aug. 11, 1770		Margaret Wool.
2323	Stephen,	Jan. 9, 1772		
2324	Caleb,	Aug. 25, 1773	April 25, 1835	May 10, 1798.
2325	Sarah,	1776		Elihu Janes.
2326	Elizabeth,	1778		
2327	Susan,	1780		
2328	Ann,	1784		Abel Prescott.

## 2D GENERATION.

## 2320.

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	John Jarvis,	Oct. 3, 1767	May 25, 1802	April 7, 1793.
2329	Sally Cunning- ham, 5 children.		May 11, 1816	
2331	John,	June 23, 1794	May 23, 1796	
2332	Sally,	Dec. 10, 1795		
2333	John, Jr.,	Aug. 19, 1797	Jan. 2, 1855	Jan. 6, 1822.
2334	James,	April 28, 1799	June 1, 1822	
2335	Asa,	May 27, 1802	Feb. 27, 1803	

## 2321.

	Francis Jarvis,	Aug. 28, 1768	Oct. 1, 1840	Deacon.
2336	Millicent Hosmer, 7 children.	1768	April 23, 1826	
2337	Francis,	Nov. 5, 1794	April 5, 1875	Phebe Hubbard; 1 son.
2338	Mira,	May 30, 1796	Nov. 1, 1800	
2339	Louisa,	Nov. 7, 1798	May 7, 1815	
2340	Charles,	Nov. 27, 1800	Feb. 24, 1826	
2341	Edward,	Jan. 9, 1803		Almira Hunt of Dor- chester.
2342	Stephen,	April 27, 1806	June 13, 1855	Lydia G. Prescott.
2343	Nathan,	Aug. 8, 1808	Jan. 16, 1851	Ellen Chinn.

[The following sketch of Dr. Edward Jarvis was written by the Rev. George W. Hosmer of Newton, Mass., who was his townsman, lifelong friend, and college classmate.]

#### DR. EDWARD JARVIS

Was born in Concord, Mass., Jan. 9, 1803. His father, Francis Jarvis, came to Concord, a young man, in 1789. He married Milicent Hosmer, a daughter of one of the oldest families in town. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters. One of the daughters died very young, while the other passed away in the beauty of young maidenhood. This family was among the most respectable in town.

Mr. Jarvis, for forty years, was an active and leading citizen. He was, originally, a baker, and began his business life in Concord, in 1790, at the end of his twenty-second year. His home and place of business were in the centre of the village, next to the meeting-house. In his day, a baker's establishment was a large and respectable business, and only the larger towns had bakeries. To distribute and sell the bread in all that vicinity was as laborious as to make it. From the beginning Mr. Jarvis was successful. He seldom made mistakes, and whatever he touched seemed to prosper in a quiet, slow way, but surely.

Aside from his bakery, he had a natural taste for gardening and agriculture, and, in 1793, began the purchase of land. To his original purchase, he added, from time to time, other fields, until his farm was sufficient for his occupation; and ultimately he gave his exclusive attention to its cultivation.

While yet a young man, his leisure hours were spent in useful and thoughtful reading, and he longed to turn from the farm, the bread and its distribution, to a student's life. He would have prepared for college, when his name might have been known as that of a profound lawyer, but he could not dispose of his business and property satisfactorily. He, consequently, kept on in the even tenor of his way, and, by wise economy and enterprise, conducted a useful business, acquired a competency, and for long years was loved and honored as one of the most intelligent and virtuous citizens. Possessing an active mind, he was well-informed in history, philosophy, political economy, and especially in works of divinity and morals. He made it a practice to read his Bible through each year.

His was an extended horizon. His opinions had weight, his

judgment was trustworthy, and his approbation for a young man or woman was, to them, a fortune. Calm and self-possessed, he shrank from cheap notoriety. He never cared much for office, but was always ready for duty, burdens, and sacrifice. He represented the town in the Legislature, and for many years was one in an honored line of deacons in the Unitarian Church. As the writer looks back through sixty years to Concord as it was in his boyhood, the grave, saintly face of Deacon Jarvis in the seat of honor in front of the pulpit, is one of the prominent figures in the old meeting house.

The home of Deacon Jarvis was a model. Mrs. Jarvis was a gentle, loving woman, and her heart was bound up in her family. She was greatly respected and beloved, and her children "rose up and called her blessed."

The eldest son, Francis, remained with his father, and took his business. In his later years he became a farmer, and was a highly respectable citizen of Concord. He died in 1875, at the age of eighty.

Charles, the second son, was educated at Harvard University, graduated in 1821, took his medical degree in 1824, and settled as a physician in Bridgewater, Mass. He was a most worthy, promising young man, "one who did not need the smart of folly to make him wise, nor the sting of guilt to make him virtuous." Greatly beloved by those who knew his worth, and with his excellent and thorough medical preparation, he would have been a useful and honored member of his profession, but a fatal disease fell upon his young life, and with beautiful and manly resignation he turned back from his prospects of success, and died in 1826, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

Stephen, the fourth son, was born in 1806. He was an energetic and enterprising youth, went to sea, rose early to be master of a ship, and was successful, but lameness, from a fall on his vessel, compelled him to leave the sea, when he joined his brother Nathan in the wholesale drug business in New Orleans.

Nathan, the fifth son, was born in Concord in 1808. He learned his business in Boston, and, for many years, was an extensive and successful merchant in New Orleans. He was distinguished for integrity and enterprise. Both brothers, within four years, were lost—Nathan, in 1851, by the explosion of a steamer on the Mississippi, and Stephen, suddenly, in 1855. He left one, and Nathan two, daughters.

DOCTOR EDWARD JARVIS, the third son, now a resident of Boston, in the Dorchester district, is in his seventy-sixth year. In the brief sketches the writer has given of his parents, family, and early home, he has prepared the background for a picture of his school-fellow, college classmate, and lifelong friend. It is a labor of love to make the delineation. It is a privilege to portray a fine person, to describe a noble character.

Doctor Jarvis had his earliest education in that good home, so full of love and wisdom, and then he went to the public schools of Concord, which have always been excellent. I think he read more books than most boys, and that he saw better life about him than many boys ever know or experience.

Seventy years ago, enterprise in this country was greatly quickened in the direction of woolen manufactures. Merino sheep were imported, and superior cloths began to be made. Many young men turned their attention to the manufacture of woolens, and young Jarvis among the rest. He became an apprentice in a famous establishment, Rock Bottom in Stow, and, for a year or two, was looking forward to that kind of service as his life-work; but a change of purpose came over him, and he preferred to cultivate his mental rather than his physical organization. He was, therefore, prepared for college at Westford Academy, and entered Harvard in 1822. In college he was known as a genial friend, as a young man of ability and of decided principles. He was a good general scholar, but not ambitious of college rank, and he studied and read much more widely than the prescribed course. An incident occurred to reveal his high moral sense. There were funds then, though small compared with the large and numerous foundations now at Harvard, for students in need of pecuniary aid. Applications were made for help, and there were more applicants than funds. Young Jarvis had no thought of applying, but, by some mistake, he was put upon the list of beneficiaries, and money was sent to him. Many a father, as well off as Deacon Jarvis, sought for the privilege of these funds and received it, but young Jarvis at once referred to his father, and the money was returned. In all college incidental expenses, the father counselled economy, but was careful to say to his son: "Never fail to do your honest part."

In 1825, when young Jarvis was in his senior year, his roommate, who was of a wealthy family, desired to have a carpet on the floor of their room, and offered to pay the whole cost. This

was a rare college luxury in those days, as there were not a half dozen in all the rooms of the class. Jarvis wrote to his father, stating the generous proposition of his associate. His father at once wrote back: "I ought not to afford to give you a carpet, but I would not have you tread on a carpet that you did not pay for, nor would I prevent your room-mate from having this comfort. You must, therefore, have the carpet, and you pay one-half the cost." And thus the wise father trained his sons to honorable independence and manliness. Jarvis was greatly respected in the class, and at the end of college life was made Class Secretary. He was graduated in 1826, and still holds the office in 1878.

He taught the Centre Grammar School in Concord for one year, showing thereby that a "prophet may have honor, even in his own country." He was faithful, and he and his school had a profitable and happy year.

Then came the study of medicine, although at one time he had serious thoughts of entering the ministry, but this was given up from an impediment in his speech. He now turned to the study of medicine, with an enthusiasm and determination to be useful. He applied himself to his books, studied very hard, and enjoyed the best medical opportunities in this country. He became an adept in botany and chemistry, and, in 1830, he took his degree, at Harvard, of Doctor of Medicine. He settled, as a physician, in Northfield, Mass. However busy in his profession, he always found time for study. No plant or flower on the mountain or in the meadow escaped his eye. He also made himself familiar with physiology, lectured upon it, and afterwards published a text book for schools and academies.

After about two years in Northfield, Dr. Jarvis removed to Concord, Mass., for a better and more useful field, and there, besides attending to his practice, he earnestly pursued his studies, pushing his inquiries toward every kind of vital statistics, freely giving, at the same time, a helpful service to the town in all its social and educational interests; but still a larger field was wanted, and after four and a half years in Concord, Dr. Jarvis removed to Louisville, Ky. In 1834, he had married Miss Almira Hunt of Concord, and in 1837, they set their faces toward what was then the Far West, and never did a young husband and wife go West with a purer purpose to do good. Five years were spent in Louisville, with indifferent financial success, but with much study and earnest devotion to all humane interests. When the new Medical

College was established, in 1842, in Louisville, Dr. Jarvis was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica*; but Kentucky was not congenial, and the husband and wife returned to their New England home.

In 1843, Dr. Jarvis settled in Dorchester, Mass. And here it was but a repetition of his life in Louisville, but it was here and at this time that Dr. Jarvis gave his attention to *Insanity* and *Vital Statistics*. He wrote elaborate articles, worked with the eminent physicians of Boston, and with the Legislature of the State, for enlarged provisions for the insane, and for the establishment of State Boards of Health and of Charities. For many years, he made his house a home for insane persons, bestowing upon them benevolent watchfulness and skillful care, which neither in their homes nor in a public hospital they could enjoy. Distinguished men and women were inmates of his House of Mercy.

All this varied work made Dr. Jarvis known in Massachusetts and throughout New England. Then, in 1865, a call came to him from our Government at Washington, to work up the vital statistics of the census of 1860 into tabular form, in order to a greater usefulness among the people.

He was strongly urged by the Secretary of the Interior to go to Washington, take the entire charge of the remaining work of the census, and write the final report of the mortality, but he had no desire for office, and was unwilling to leave his home and live in Washington. He was then requested to do the work in Dorchester, with the aid of as many female clerks as he might find necessary. For this purpose, he organized a band of educated young women, taken from the high schools in Dorchester and Boston. Under his supervision, a large and difficult work, involving abstruse mathematics, was done at a very little expense to the government, and which was of signal benefit to the country.

In 1860, Dr. Jarvis visited Europe. He was a delegate from the American Statistical Association, to the fourth International Statistical Congress in London, and there he coöperated with that great assemblage of statisticians and political economists from all civilized nations. He was surprised to find that his name had gone before him, and that the most flattering attentions awaited him in public meetings for *Vital Statistics* and *Social Science*, and in the homes of many distinguished men in England and on the Continent. Indeed, to-day, Dr. Jarvis is better known in Europe than in this country, as there vital statistics are a science, while

here they are just beginning to claim attention. For years, Dr. Jarvis has done a large service by sending reports of our cities, states, and country to state officers of Europe, receiving from them, in return, their Statistical Histories. These elaborate documents he has used in his writings, and has them preserved for future use in public libraries, in which he will leave them. His correspondence with the *savans* of Europe is quite large, and boxes of books are passing to and fro by means of the international exchange system of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

When the Arch-Duke Alexis of Russia was in this country, a few years ago, Count Shouvaloff, son of the Russian Minister to London, was one of the Prince's attendants. While here, he received an injury of the knee which confined him to his room in Boston. A physician was called, and the count being eager to learn from him everything about New England, the physician was often puzzled with his questions, when he begged the count to allow him to bring his friend, Dr. Jarvis, who could give him all the information he so anxiously desired. The count and the doctor had many interviews, which both greatly enjoyed.

From all these outward activities, professional, statistical, and philanthropic, showing the ability and extended information of Dr. Jarvis, it is a pleasing task to turn to his inner life, a man so eminently conscientious, perhaps scrupulous. Like his father, he laid down a line of duty, and followed it to the letter. In giving in his property to the assessors, he would count the change in his pocket. So great is the confidence in his integrity, that an eminent judge, obliged by ill health to leave the country for two years, asked the doctor, as a great favor, to hold his money and securities during his absence. Quite unwillingly he consented, for he was jealous of business, lest it should trench upon his intellectual pursuits; still, for many of the poor and inexperienced, he took charge of their little all, with a sharp watch for their interests. Truthful, careful, and strictly honest, his word was as good as his bond.

The doctor was sometimes a keen censor, but "faithful are the wounds of a friend." If he exposed weakness or guilt, a real friendliness was the spring of what he did; indeed, there was an unusually large beneficence in his life, in public relations as well as in private friendships. He has lived to do good. There is a loving kindness in his writings on intemperance, idleness, poverty, and insanity. His heart bleeds while he lays bare the consequences of wrong-doing. Sometimes there is a beautiful tenderness, very



close to his sharp discrimination. He was associated in an office with a lady whom he could not like, although he thought her well-disposed. One morning he was to attend a meeting where he would be obliged to meet the lady in the business of their common office, and his wife saw him in the garden making up a bouquet, and she said, "Edward, what are you doing?" He replied, "I am making a bouquet for Mrs. ——. She is a good woman, but I do not like her; she means well, but is unpleasant to me, and I will carry her these flowers as a peace-offering." One day he stood in a long line of men and women, in the Boston Custom-House, awaiting his turn to receive his interest on United States Bonds. There was a long line, and the day was very hot; the waiting was long and tedious, and an Irish woman, with a baby in her arms, stood next to the doctor. Seeing the weary mother, he turned and took the baby, taking it to a window-seat near by, and gently laying it down, said to her, "You stay here, and I will see that you have your turn at the paying-counter." And he did.

The religious opinions of Dr. Jarvis are clear and strong. He believes in one God, and in Jesus Christ whom He hath sent to be the Light of the World; that we are children of God, heirs of immortality, and subjects of righteous retribution here and hereafter, for ever. And his faith is in his heart, and out of it are the issues of his life.

Though the doctor and his wife have no children, still their hearts possess the freshness of youth. They love and are beloved, and their simple, pleasant, and cheerful home is the resort of troops of friends. Their work of life is nearly done, and they make ready and wait, amidst the evening shadows, for the morning of another day.

Besides the important works above mentioned, and others which space will not permit to enumerate, the doctor has written over eighty articles for the various medical reviews and magazines in this country.

The subjects upon which the doctor felt so great an interest were those upon which he treated and wrote, and in publishing his Essays, he sought the channels through which he could best reach those whom he wanted to interest and persuade.

**2324.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Caleb Jarvis,	Aug. 25, 1773	April 25, 1835	May 10, 1798.
2344	Nancy Hyde, 4 children.	Oct. 21, 1776	Sept. 11, 1876	
2345	Mary Ann, <sup>1</sup>	June 15, 1800	Dec. 22, 1874	Sept. 7, 1823.
2346	Caroline,	Feb. 4, 1802		July 25, 1827, John B. Howard.
2347	Amelia Hyde,	Sept. 15, 1810	Sept. 3, 1856	
2348	Eliz. Bowmon,	Jan. 12, 1812		Henry R. Healey.

## 3D GENERATION.

**2333.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	John Jarvis,	Aug. 19, 1797	Jan. 2, 1855	Jan. 6, 1822.
2349	Adeline Rust, 6 children.	July 24, 1799	June 18, 1842	
2350	Jas. Lawrence,	Feb. 4, 1823		April 27, 1846.
2351	Eliza Lane,	June 30, 1824		
2352	John Q. A.,	Oct. 21, 1826	May 16, 1827	
2353	Helen Marion,	Oct. 6, 1828		
2354	Adeline Matil.,	Jan. 11, 1833	June 28, 1842	
2355	Sarah Ann, 2d wife.	Nov. 9, 1835	Nov. 25, 1858	
2356	Hepzibah Locke,			May 7, 1845.

**2337.**

	Francis Jarvis,	Nov. 5, 1794	April 5, 1875	
2357	Phebe Hubbard, 7 children.	July 14, 1799	Feb. 28, 1836	
2358	Louisa,	July 23, 1820	April 19, 1853	May 16, 1850, Joseph Derby.
2359	Lucy Hubbard,	July 22, 1822		Oct. 30, 1855, Joseph Derby.
2360	Cyrus Hubb'd, <sup>2</sup>	Mch. 18, 1825		Oct. 20, 1864.
2361	Harriet,	May 5, 1827	Nov. 12, 1828	
2362	Fr'ces Hubb'd,	June 23, 1829	Sept. 27, 1856	Oct. 14, 1852, Silas B. Wilde.
2363	Sus'h Hubb'd,	Aug. 4, 1830	Mch. 4, 1836	
2364	Margaret,	Dec. 28, 1831	April 19, 1836	

<sup>1</sup> Married Nathaniel Hill; 1 child, Mary J. Hill, Mch. 27, 1824.<sup>2</sup> Married Mary Hosmer, who died Aug. 23, 1865.

## 4TH GENERATION.

**2350.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Jas. Lawrence Jarvis,	Feb. 4, 1823		April 27, 1846.
2365	Luc'tia Cooper, 5 children.	Nov. 24, 1823		
2366	Fred. H.,	Mch. 9, 1847		
2367	Mary A.,	April 26, 1851	Dec. 9, 1851	
2368	John A., <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 10, 1854		April 12, 1876.
2369	Maria G.,	Jan. 20, 1857		
2370	Annie G.,	July 28, 1866		

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<sup>1</sup> Married Anna McGlensing; 2 children—Caroline L., born June 7, 1877; James Lawrence, born Jan. 1, 1879.

## FRAGMENTARY GENEALOGIES.

**2371.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	James Jarvis,			July 18, 1694.
2372	Penelope Waters. 2 children.			
2373	John S.,	Mch. 2, 1695		
2374	Mary,	Mch. 25, 1697		

**2375.**

	Wm. Jervis,			Of Norwalk.
2376	Hannah Forward, 4 children.			Mch. 27, 1723.
2377	Joseph,	Feb. 17, 1724		
2378	Joannah,	Sept. 27, 1725		
2379	Hannah,	Nov. 23, 1727		
2380	Sarah,	Dec. 27, 1730	June 6, 1732	

## 1ST GENERATION.

**2381.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Stephen Jarvis,			May 15, 1728.
2382	Ann Wheeler, 6 children.			Of Smithtown.
2383	Susanna,	Feb. 4, 1734		
2384	Mary,	Dec. 12, 1736		
2385	Sarah,	Feb. 4, 1744		
2386	Esther,	May 20, 1750		
2387	Thomas,	1761		July 31, 1791.
2388	William,		1794	D. in Norwalk.

## 2D GENERATION.

**2387.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Thomas Jarvis,	1761		July 31, 1791.
2389	Rebecca Platt. 7 children.			

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
2390	Platt,			Mch. 2, 1814, E. Jarvis.
2391	Jacob.			
2392	Joseph,	1803		
2393	Reuben,			Residing west end of Long Island.
2394	Dorcas,			James Dunbar.
2395	Charity,			Samuel Bishop.
2396	Sally,			Chas. Hewett.

## 3D GENERATION.

**2391.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	Jacob Jarvis. 5 children.			
2397	Susan,			— Bowers.
2398	Alonzo.			
2399	George.			
2400	Ira.			
2401	Mary.			

**2392.**

	Joseph Jarvis,	1803		
2402	Esther. 4 children.			
2403	Mary Esther,			John N. Thompson.
2404	Phebe Elizabeth,			John Remsen.
2405	Joseph Henry,			Sarah White.
2406	Keturah Ann,			Townsend B. Gardner.

**2407.**

	Melancthon Bryant Jarvis,	1775	1856	Sept. 24, 1797.
2408	Polly Smith. 2 children.			
2409	Hannah,	Oct. 9, 1798		Knapp of Norwalk.
2410	Sally, 2d wife.	Feb. 25, 1800		Elias Foote.
2411	Clarissa Jennings, 2 children.		1831	1803.
2412	Eliza,	1805		A. S. Ames.
2413	George,	1809		Cath. Williams.

**2413.**

No.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Married or Remarks.
	George Jarvis,	1809		
2414	Catharine Williams, 1 child.		1836	
2415	Geo. M. Jarvis,	1847		Dora Vail; 1 child.

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**2416.**

	Nathaniel Jarvis, 4 children.			Of Islip.
2417	Theodorus.			
2418	Susan.			
2419	Selah.			
2420	Brewster.			

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**2421.**

	Philip Jarvis.			
2422	Elizabeth Weeks, 4 children.		1814.	
2423	Augustin.			
2424	Moses. 2 daughters.			

## APPENDIX.

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### A.

#### TOWN ORDER.

*From "Thompson's History of Long Island."*

"At a town Meeting held April 4, 1661, it was agreed that a firkin of Butter should be paid in at Stephen Jarvis' house, by the middle of June for the satisfaction of a debt due from y<sup>e</sup> town to Ensign Briant."

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### B.

#### LAW SUITS.

*From "Thompson's History of Long Island."*

"October 23<sup>d</sup>, 1662. Stephen Jervice, an Attorney, in behalfe of James Chichester plf. vs. Tho' Scudder deft., acsion of the case and of batery. Deft. says that he did his indevor to save y<sup>e</sup> pigg from y<sup>e</sup> wolff, but knows no hurt his dog did it: and as for y<sup>e</sup> sow, he denys the charg: touching the batery, striking the boye, says he did strike the boye but it was for his abusing his daughter.

"The verdict of the Jury is, that def<sup>ts</sup> dog is not fitt to be cept, but the acsion fails for want of testimony: but touching the batery, the Jury's verdict pass for pl'ff, that def<sup>t</sup> pay him 10 shillings for striking the boy, and the pl'ff to pay def<sup>t</sup> 5 shillings for the boye's insevility."

"October 23<sup>d</sup>, 1662. Rachell Turner sayth that being husking at Tho' Powells, James Chichester found a red ear, and then said he must kiss Bette Scudder: Bette say'd she would whip his brick, and they two scufeling fell by her side: that this diponent and Tho' Scudder being tracing, and having ended his trace, rose up and took howld of James Chichester, and gave him a box on the ear. Robard Crumfield says, that being husking at Tho' Powells,

James Chichester found a red eare and then said he must kiss Bette Scudder, and they too scuffling, Goody Scudder bid him be quite, and puld him from her, and gave him a slap on the side of the heade: the vardict of the Jury is, that James shall paye pl<sup>t</sup> 12 shillings and y<sup>e</sup> cost of y<sup>e</sup> cort."

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C.

NAMES AND INCIDENTS,

*Furnished by Dr. Edward Jarvis of Massachusetts.*

1632. John, son of Thomas Jarvis and Elizabeth, his wife, of Charlestown, was born Nov. 18, 1632.
1637. Homer Jarvis and wife Ann, and d. Ann and Mary, had James, born 1637; John, 1639; Mary, June 10, 1641, who died August 18, 1642. Another or second wife, Alice, had Stephen, born Nov. 24, 1642; Howard or Hannah, b. 1644; Mary, 1646. Third wife, Mary, who in another place is called Ellen, died Nov. 6, 1665. James was free-man, May 17, 1637; died February, 1685; married Sarah White, Oct. 13, 1658.
1641. John, son of Thomas and Margaret Jarvis of Dedham, born March 16, 1641.
1645. Stephen Jarvis, born about 1645; Howard, born Sept. 3, 1662.
1658. John Jarvis, Ex. of will of Geo. Manning, July 21, 1658.
1660. James Jarvis and Sarah White, had James, b. Oct. 23, 1660, d. 1676; Mary, b. April 26, 1664.
1664. James, Oct. 23, 1660; Mary, April 26, 1664.
1667. Stephen, son of Homer, m. Abigail Wood, Mch. 29, 1667, d. 1749. The family of Jervis were in Staffordshire at Medford and Chathill, in the time of Henry VIII. Thomas, brother of first James, removed early to Hartford.
1700. Rebecca Jarvis, d. of William and Elizabeth, b. May 1, 1691. Among the early settlers of Essex and Old Norfolk was Andrew Jarvis, 1693 or 1694.  
 Will of Elias Jarvis, 1695, Rebecca, wife, Ex.  
 Will of Elias Jarvis, 1697, Margaret, wife, Ex.  
 Isaac and Abigail Voden (?), m. Jan. 19, 1698; son of John, born 1692, Eunice Jarvis, married.



- 1700-1710. Nathaniel m. Elizabeth Aug. 13, 1709. This Nathaniel, according to Dr. Miner, came from Wales.  
 Benjamin, son of Leonard Jarvis and Sarah, his wife, b. Dec. 23, 1706, Cambridge.  
 Will of James, 1705, Penelope, his wife, Ex.  
 William, son of John and Mary, b. Oct. 17, 1707.  
 Hon. Edward Jarvis, Surv'y M. M. C., married Elizabeth Sparhawk. Elizabeth Jarvis m. Edmund Quincy, son of Henry, who was born 1703.
- 1710-1720. Nathaniel Jarvis and Elizabeth Trevit m. July 16, 1713.  
 Susan Jarvis m. Daniel Bradford, 1720; grandson of John, 1715; William, 1728.—Gen. Reg.  
 Meeting at house of Nathaniel Jarvis, 1717, to see about a meeting house.—Drake's History of Boston.
- 1720-1730. Susan Jarvis m. Daniel Bradford, 1720; John 1st, Aug. 18, 1729; Margaret, Jan. 22, 1731.  
 Robert Jarvis and Mary Cross m. Jan. 29, 1723.
- 1730-1740. James Jarvis lived in Roxbury, Oct. 22, 1736.  
 Will of Mary, 1732.  
 Will of Nathaniel (w.), 1737.  
 Leonard Jarvis and Susannah Condy m. April 12, 1739.  
 James Jarvis and Abigail m. Aug. 14, 1732; daughter, Penelope, b. June 24, 1835.
- 1740-1750. Will of Abigail, 1742, Leonard Jarvis and John Salter, Ex.; widow of Nathaniel.  
 Will of Robert, 1749, Mary (wife), Administratrix.  
 Will of James, 1750, Abigail (wife), Ex.  
 Elias Jarvis and Mary Avis m. Nov. 11, 1747.  
 Elias Jarvis, Jr., and Deliverance Atkins m. June 7, 1750.  
 John Jarvis, born 1746, died 1823.  
 Thomas, son of Nathaniel, d. 1742.  
 William, son of Nathaniel, d. 1801-1805.  
 Ann, d. Elias and Pleasant.  
 Charles, 1796-1797.  
 Elizabeth, 1820, died 1826, Dorchester.
- 1750-1760. Penelope Jarvis m. Dr. Thorp Rogers of Norwich, Conn., 1754.  
 Will of Elias, 1757.  
 Will of Elias, 1760, wife Administratrix; ship chandler.  
 Edward and Catharine Hammett m. Nov. 5, 1754.

- 1750-1760. Robert Jarvis and Lydia Audebert m. Sept. 30, 1753.  
 Elizabeth, d. of Thomas and Lydia, b. Aug. 30, 1757.  
 Thomas, son of Thomas and Lydia, b. Sept. 16, 1759.  
 Hannah Jarvis, b. 1757, d. 1811; Boston gravestone.
- 1760-1770. — Jarvis, b. 1761, d. 1811.  
 Sarah Jarvis, b. 1764, d. 1816.  
 Abigail Jarvis, b. 1767, d. 1818.  
 Betsey Jarvis, b. 1797, d. 1820.  
 Edward Jarvis, b. 1757, d. 1821.  
 William Jarvis, b. 1820, d. 1820.  
 John Jarvis, b. 1815.  
 John Jarvis, b. August, 1748, d. 1823.  
 John Jarvis, b. 1844.  
 Timothy Jarvis and Rebecca Collins m. Aug. 30, 1764.  
 John Jarvise and Mary Munsell m. Oct. 9, 1768.  
 Capt. Robert Jarvis, buried in Quaker Lane, Mch. 20, 1760.  
 Brig Hannah, Capt. Robert Jarvis, arr. from London, 1766.  
 Capt. Robert Jarvis died in London, 1773; left widow,  
 Lydia, and sons, Philip and John.
- 1770-1780. Nathaniel and Samuel Jarvis (residence unknown)  
 were grantees of St. John, N. B., 1783. John settled  
 there about 1783, died at Portland, N. B., 1845, aged 93.  
 Robert Mariner of Boston, an assessor of Hutchinson in  
 1774, went to Halifax, 1776, was prosecuted and ban-  
 ished, 1778, was in London, 1779; a Loyalist.  
 John Jarvis of Boston, was Protector.  
 Enoch Jarvis and Sarah Dunovan m. April 14, 1774.  
 Timothy Jarvis moved out of Boston to Newburyport, 1775.  
 He followed the sea; was captain. Married Rebecca Col-  
 lins. His daughter Phœbe was b. in Newburyport, Dec.  
 20, 1777.

## D.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF HUNTINGTON, L. I.

1668, Jan. 1. "It was ordered and agreed at a Town meeting, the same day, that John Finch is to have six acres of land on the bottom of East Neck, and Stephen Jarvis, six acres."

1668, July 1. "Land granted to Stephen Jarvis."

1676, June 5. Land grants to Steven Jarvis, Jr.

1679. Stephen, Jr., Land granted by Town.
1679. Aaron Jarvis, Land given by his father.
1679. Thomas Jarvis, Piece of Swamp in East Neck.
- 1679, Aug. 20. Stephen Jarvis to Samuel Griffin.
- 1679, Dec. 22. Daniel Wicks to Aaron Jarvis.
- 1679, Dec. 22. Daniel Wicks to Thomas Jarvis.
- 1679, Aug. 20. Stephen Jarvis to Samuel Wilson.
- 1681, Oct. 31. Land grants to Thomas Powell, Thomas Wicks, Steven Jarvis, Jr.
- 1682, April 1. Land grants to John Wicks, Timothy Conklin, Steven Jarvis, Sr.
- 1682, Jan. 2. The Town Court ordered the estate of an intemperate person to be attached, that it might be "secured, preserved, and improved, for his livelihood and maintenance, and that the town might not be damnified."
- 1682, July 29. They order a person to pay a fine of 20 shillings or make such acknowledgment as the court would accept, for having brought a bag of meal from Oyster Bay on the Sabbath.
- 1683, June 3. They required a written confession of shame and repentance from three men who had travelled on Sunday from the town of Hempstead.
1684. Stephen Jarvis, Sr., Deed of land at the Cove, East Neck.
1684. Jonathan Jarvis, Deed of land from Kellam.
- 1684, Nov. 27. Daniel Wicks to Stephen Jarvis.
- 1684, Dec. 22. Robert Kellum to Jonathan Jarvis.
1686. Stephen, Deed from Thomas Highbee.
1686. Stephen, Lot of Meadow south side of L. I.
- 1686, Oct. 16. Land grants to Jonathan Jarvis.
- 1686, May 23. David Scudder to Stephen Jarvis.
- 1687, Sept. 20. "At a Town meeting Sep. y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1687, granted to Steven Jarvis, Sr. one hundred acres of land, Eastward of y<sup>e</sup> path going into y<sup>e</sup> East Neck, opposite to Jas. Chichester, Sen."
- 1687, Sept. 20. Land grants to Steven Jarvis, Jr. Privilege of Well on the Commons granted Jonathan Jarvis.
- 1688, Sept. 10. Joseph Wood to Wm. Jarvis.
1688. Wm. Jarvis, Deed for property at Cove, East Neck.
1688. Stephen Jarvis, Sr., witness.
1688. Stephen Jarvis, Jr., Private highway from Benjamin Scudder.
- 1690, April 1. Land grants to Thos. Higbee, Mr. Wood, James Chichester, Jonathan Jarvis, Steven Jarvis, Jr., Steven Jarvis, Sr.

1692, Jan. 2. Voted that Jonathan Jarvis have 16 acres of land.

1692. Stephen Jarvis, Jr., Grant for highway.

1693. Stephen Jarvis, Jr., Bought land of his father at Great East Neck.

1693. Thomas Jarvis, Land bought by Stephen from his father Thomas.

1693, Dec. 14. Thomas Jarvis to Stephen Jarvis.

1694. "An account of y<sup>e</sup> hundreds in y<sup>e</sup> Town of Huntington, and by whom paid for in y<sup>e</sup> purchase of y<sup>e</sup> New Patten in y<sup>e</sup> year 1694."

"First—Y<sup>e</sup> purchased hundred made or purchased from the settlement of y<sup>e</sup> Town, having right to all divisions from the first settlement of y<sup>e</sup> Town.

1 Hundred, belonging to y<sup>e</sup> lott of Widow Cain, paid for by Tho. Fleet.

2 H. belonging to Lott of Tho. Jarvis—paid 1 qr. of a hundred by Jonathan Jarvis and 1 qr. by William Jarvis."

"1 H. paid for by Widow Jarvis, belonging to y<sup>e</sup> lott of Steven Jarvis, Jr.

1 H. paid by Jonathan Jarvis.

1 H. belonging to y<sup>e</sup> lott of William Jarvis paid for by him.

1696. William Jarvis for witness.

1697. "Land grants To y<sup>e</sup> Survaiors of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Huntington, April y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1697.

"These are to order you to lay out y<sup>e</sup> hundreds, hold on by Jonathan Jarvis, a piece of land in East Neck, on y<sup>e</sup> South side of y<sup>e</sup> highway joyning to y<sup>e</sup> point, between y<sup>e</sup> land of Jonathan Jarvis, and Joseph Wood, and y<sup>e</sup> Harbor bank. John Wood, Jr.

"The same daie it was voted and granted by y<sup>e</sup> trustees of the freeholde and Commonalty of y<sup>e</sup> town of Huntington that Jonathan Jarvis's hous lot he lives on shall joynd to Jonas Platt's house &c.

1698. Jonathan Jarvis, Land on south side of Island. Deed for meadow from Thomas Fleet.

1698. Thomas Jarvis, Land on south side the Island.

1698. William Jarvis, Deed for land at Cow Harbor.

1698. Among the purchasers of Baiting Place and Squam Pitt of the Indians, we find the names of Thomas Jarvis, William Jarvis, Jonathan Jarvis, Stephen Jarvis.—7 M<sup>o</sup> 8 day, 1698.

1698, Oct. John Ketcham to Thomas Jarvis.

1699, May 2. Boggy Swamp, lying by Jonathan Rogers', was sold at Vendue to William Jarvis for four pounds, two shillings in current silver money an acre.

1699. "Huntington, May y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 1699. Chosen for trustees, Justis Wicks, Justis Wood, Captain Wicks, Platt, Jonas Wood, John Ketcham; the same day, the boggy swamps lying by Jonathan Rogers, was sold or granted to William Jarvis for Four pounds, two shillings, in Curant silver money."

1699. "To y<sup>e</sup> Survaiors of the Town of Huntington, January y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1699. Thos are to order you to laie out eighteen acres of land to y<sup>e</sup> hundreds holden by Thomas Jarvis joyning to Johnathan Chichester's land on y<sup>e</sup> North side, in lieu of eighteen aicres formerly granted to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Jarvis which lay near Capt. Higbee's land in y<sup>e</sup> hollow in y<sup>e</sup> East Neck."

"To y<sup>e</sup> survaiors of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Huntington, &c.—Jonathan Jarvis, Stephen Jarvis."

1700. William Jarvis, Deed of Meadow land south side of Island.

1700, April 5. Benjamin Bender to William Jarvis.

1701, Sept. 3. John Green to William Jarvis.

1702. "To y<sup>e</sup> Survaiors of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Huntington, March y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1702. Thos are to order lay out the right formerly held by Eliphalet Jarvis, ten acres of land, part joyning to the land formerly s<sup>d</sup> Jarvise's in the East Neck, and the remainder joining to the East side of the land of William Jarvis Junior at the Long Swamps."

1702, Nov. 26. Joseph Wood to Wm. Jarvis.

1702. Wm. Jarvis, Agreement with Joseph Wood for land.

1703. Wm. Jarvis, Deed to S. Ketcham.

1703, May 21. Thomas Jarvis, Deed to Wm. Johnson.

1703, Nov. 26. Joseph Wood, Deed to Wm. Jarvis.

1703, Aug. 21. Thomas Jarvis, Deed to Wm. Johnson.

1703, Oct. 9. Thomas Jarvis, Deed to Thomas Ketcham.

1704. "To y<sup>e</sup> Survaiors of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Huntington, January y<sup>e</sup> 10, 1704.—Thomas Jarvis."

1708, March 3. Thomas Ketcham, Deed to Thomas Jarvis.

1708, March 8. Thomas Ketcham, Deed to Wm. Jarvis.

1708. "To ye Survaiors of y<sup>e</sup> Town of Huntington, April y<sup>e</sup> 29, 1708.—Thomas Jarvis &c."

1708. Wm. Jarvis, Deed for land at Cove, East Neck.

1710, Dec. 15. Ebenezer Blackley, Deed to Wm. Jarvis.

1710. Wm. Jarvis, Deed of land to E. Blackley.

1711, May 1. Thomas Jarvis to Caleb Powell, Meadow on South Side.

1712. "Huntington, February the 25<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>12</sup>. To the Surveyors of the Town of Huntington. Thos are to Order you to lay to the hundred holden by Elisha Jarvis, ten acres of land in the East Neck, joining to his land, at the Vineyard, the place will afford it, joining the same on the South East side."

1712, March 6. Eliphalet Jarvis to Thomas Whitehead.

1712, Nov. 7. To the Surveyors of the Town of Huntington. Those are to order you to lay out the hundred and quarter, holden by Eliphalett Jarvis, fifteen acres."

1713, Sept. 5. Eliphalet Jarvis to Obediah Rogers.

1715, June 14. Memorial in relation to the site for the erection of a church. Signed by William and Thomas Jarvis in connection with the inhabitants generally.

1716, Sept. 19. Daniel Lewis to Thomas Jarvis.

1717, "Apl. 15<sup>th</sup>. Eliphalett Jarvis, 12 acres of land."

1719. Thomas Jarvis, Land in Half Hollows from Daniel Lewis.

1720, Jan. 8. Eliphalet Jarvis, Deed to John Carman.

1720, Eliphalet Jarvis, Deed for land of John Carman. Witness, Jonathan Jarvis.

Grants for land from Cove, East Neck, 1713, 1717, 1718, 1724, 1725, 1729, 1734, 1737.

1722, June 27. Joseph Wood, Deed to William Jarvis.

1722, "Apl. 4<sup>th</sup>. To the Surveyors of Huntington. Those are to order you to lay out to the right hold by Eliphalett Jarvis, 9 acres of land in the East Neck part joining to his own land, and part joining to the land of William Johnson."

1723. L. Grants. April 11, 1723, Wm. Jarvis—Thos. Jarvis.

1723, Feb. 20. Thomas Jarvis—25 acres.

1723, April 19. Thomas Jarvis and others to Timothy Wood.

1724, April the 21<sup>st</sup>. To the Surveyors of Huntington. Those are to order you to lay out to the right formerly holden by Jonathan Jarvis, 12 acres and a half of land.

1724, May 5. William Jarvis received two votes for Trustee of town.

1725. William Jarvis elected Trustee.

1725. William Jarvis, Jr., Deeds land to Epenatus Platt.

1725, April 7. "To the Surveyors of Huntington, those are to

order you to lay out the right formerly held by Eliphalet Jarvis, ten acres of land, part joining to the land formerly s<sup>d</sup> Jarvise's in the East Neck, and the remainder joining to the East side of the land of William Jarvis Junior at the Long Swamps."

1726-1731. Wm. Jarvis re-elected Trustee.

1729, March 5. Isaiah Jarvis to Jacob Conklin.

1729. Isaiah Jarvis and Wm. Jarvis, Deed land to Jacob Conklin in Half Hollows.

1730, "April 6<sup>th</sup>. To the Surveyors of Huntington. Those are to order you to lay out to the right hold by Thomas Jarvis, five acres of land, part joyning to the South side of his other land, on the South side of the Cow path &c."

1733. Stephen Jarvis, Deed for land from Jeremiah Smith.

1733-1744. Wm. Jarvis, Jr., elected Trustee.

1736, May. Thomas Jarvis elected Constable.

1743. Benajah Jarvis, Deed of land in or near Clay pitts.

1744, March 19. Epenetus Platt, Deed to Epenetus Jarvis.

1744. Jonathan Jarvis, Deed to P. Jarvis.

1747. Henry Jarvis, Deed for land between Huntington and Cow Harbor.

1748, May. Wm. Jarvis elected Trustee.

1750, April 1. From records of Session of Church: Abraham Chichester or Benajah Jarvis were chosen by the Church, either the one or the other, as best shall suit their conveniency, to sit with the Presbytery as the Churches delegate at Brookhaven next Wednesday.

1752, March 12. Ebenezer Titus, Deed to Augustine Jarvis.

1752, Dec. 4. Wm. Jarvis, Deed to Henry Jarvis.

1752. Henry Jarvis, Land given by his father William.

1752. Augustin Jarvis, Deed for land in Clay pitts.

1753. Benajah Jarvis sells land in Clay pitts to Samuel Smith. Witness, Stephen Jarvis, Jr., and Thomas Jarvis, signed by Benajah Jarvis and Joseph his son. Moses Scudder, Justice of Peace for Suffolk Co.

Land grants to Benajah Jarvis in 1739.

1754, "April 25. To y<sup>e</sup> Surveyors of Huntington. Those are to order you to lay out to y<sup>e</sup> right held by Thomas Jarvis, a small piece of land, Southside of his house, one rod wide from y<sup>e</sup> highway, down to y<sup>e</sup> Bank.—Joseph Lewis."

1755, "February y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>. To y<sup>e</sup> Surveyors of Huntington, these

are to order you to lay out to y<sup>e</sup> right held by William Jarvis, one acre and a half of land, joyning to his other land, or elsewhere."

1755, Aug. 6. Benjamin Jarvis and others to Wm. Jarvis.

1755. Wm. Jarvis, Jr., Deceased. Benajah and Henry acquit claim to his widow.

1757. Henry Jarvis, Deed for land on road to Cow Harbor.

1760. Jonathan Jarvis, Land given by his father, William Jarvis, north and south side of the Island.

1760, March 4. Wm. Jarvis, Deed to Jonathan Jarvis.

1760. Wm. Jarvis, Jr., Spoken of his land in Cow Harbor. Land grant 1699. Land laid out 1704, 1718, 1723, in East Neck.

Wm. Jarvis, Sr. Land grants 1723, 1728, 1737, East Neck.

1762. Deed for land in Clay pits, from Daniel Rogers.

Grants of land to Henry and Jonathan, which belonged to father William.

1763. Thos. Jarvis, Justice Peace Suffolk Co.

Benajah Jarvis and Suriah Jarvis (who was the widow of William Jarvis) released for £24 to William and Henry Jarvis, Ex. of William Jarvis.

William, for love and good will and affection, gives to his son Henry Jarvis certain lands. Vol. 3, p. 236.

William Jarvis, for love and good will, gives to his son Jonathan Jarvis certain lands. Vol. 4, p. 302.

1764. Stephen Jarvis, Sr., Gives land in Old Fields in Centreport to Stephen Jarvis, Jr., and Austin, his sons.

1765. Philip Jarvis, Abraham Jarvis, William Jarvis, Henry Jarvis, were appointed overseers of Highways, and Capt. Jarvis Commisioner of Highways.

1767-1768. Robert Jarvis, Overseer Highways.

1769-1770. Nathaniel and Henry Jarvis, Overseers Highways.

1771. John Jarvis, Henry Jarvis, Overseers of Highways.

1771. Eliphalet Jarvis appointed to collect and drive in the sheep.

1772. Austin Jarvis elected Overseer Highways.

1773. Jonathan and Henry Jarvis, Overseers Highways.

1775. Abraham Jarvis, Jr.,  
Robert Jarvis and Henry Jarvis, } Overseers Highways.

1776. Eliphalet Jarvis, Claim for bording two men one week and letting them have two coverlids. £4 0 0.

Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1776.

1776. "Huntington, September 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776.



"By John Dunbar, who took horses, at the time for the use of General Cleaven's artillery, took from Jonathan Jarvis two horses, and a driver, gone 12 days. Received no pay; one horse never returned, nor no pay—for value 20 pounds &c. To Carting wood for the 43 Regiment, By order of General Leland, twenty days with an Ox team &c. Jonathan Jarvis."

1776. To 4 days' carting wood for General Delancey's 2 & 3<sup>rd</sup> Batt<sup>n</sup> at 12 per day. John Jarvis.

1777. Claim of Philip Jarvis for Carting wood. January the 29<sup>th</sup>, To carting one day, wood for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of Gen. Delancee's B.

1777, "February 4<sup>th</sup>. To Carting one day for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Batt<sup>n</sup> of Gen. Delancee's Brigade. Robert Jarvis."

1778. "To Carting Gen' Tryon's baggage from Huntington to Jamaica with an Ox team; gone 4 days at 16 per day.

John Jarvis."

1777. Abraham Jarvis, Robert Jarvis, Henry Jarvis, Overseers Highways.

1777. "What has been taken by his Majesty's troops, June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1777, a mare taken by Colonel Fannon.

"November, 1776, To carrying Captain Wooley's men Eastward.

Philip Jarvis."

1778. Eliphalet Jarvis, Abraham Jarvis, Robert Jarvis, Henry Jarvis, Overseers.

1778, May 17. Taken from Moses Jarvis for his Majesty's servis 3 spoons.

1779. Taken away by Dicks Conductor March the 17<sup>th</sup> 5 hundreds of fresh Hay by Col. Simcoe's orders. Robert Jarvis.

1780. Robert Jarvis, Henry Jarvis, Overseers.

1780, August. "Government Dr. to Abraham Jarvis; To span of horses, and waggon in Government service, commanded by Col. Simcoe's on a tower, East end of Long Island 11 days at 3/\_ for each horse and at 3/\_ for wagon pr day, and at 3/\_ per day for driver. £6 12 00."

"Huntington, 10<sup>th</sup> June 1783, then personally appeared y<sup>e</sup> above Abraham Jarvis, and made oath to the above account, against Government for service."

1781-1782. Eliphalet Jarvis, Abraham Jarvis, Henry Jarvis, Overseers Highways.

1782. Received into his Majesties Magazine at Hempstead nine Hundred of salt Hay. John Jarvis N. C. L.

1782. Received of Robert Jarvis lot of corn, hay, &c. for the General Commanding. Long Swamp, Oct. 28, 1782.

John Hewlett, Sup<sup>t</sup> Forage.

1782. On the 24<sup>th</sup> of October the dwelling owned by John Burtis at the head of Cow Bay was attacked about midnight by a gang of marauders, having first assaulted the store of James Burr a few rods off, and killed the owner, whose position they ascertained by his voice, having by their devices called him from his bed. David Jarvis an apprentice to Mr. Burtis saw the robbers by the light of their own fire, and shot at them from the windows of the house. M<sup>rs</sup> Jarvis with admirable courage employed herself in loading the guns (of which they had several) while Jarvis fired upon the gang as often as opportunity offered. They succeeded in beating off the robbers with the loss of their leader Captain Martin, and the wounding of several others, indicated by the traces of blood found next day in their paths to the boats.

1782. "Received from M<sup>r</sup> George Norton, forty hundred weight of salt hay into his Majesty's Magazine at Hempstead, 11<sup>th</sup> Feby 1782.

John Jarvis, A. C. F."

To George Brinby, Esq., Com. of Forage.

1782. "Received from M<sup>r</sup> Israel Kerle, six hundred weight of salt hay into his Majesty's Magazine at Hempstead, 18 Feby 1782.

J. Jarvis, A. C. Q."

To Geo. Brinby Esq., Com. of forage.

1782. Rec<sup>d</sup> of Robert Jarvis lot of Corn, Hay, &c for the General Commanding.

Long Swamp 28<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1782.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Hewlett

Sup. of forage.

1782. Receipt for forage from Robert Jarvis.

Feb. 19<sup>th</sup> 1782.

Jno. Hewlett

Sup. forage.

1783. Eliphalet Jarvis and Ichabod Jarvis, Overseers Highways.

1784. "Huntington Jan'y 12<sup>th</sup> 1784

2 Cattle	£20	0.	0
11 Hogs, big and little @ 40 <sup>s</sup>	22	0.	0
Rails and Board fence	50	0.	0

Tho<sup>s</sup> Jarvis."

1784. Thomas Jarvis, Jr., Deed May 26, To James Townsend Jr., land on East side of Huntington Harbor, inherited from his

father Thomas Esq. These Thomases had land granted by Town, by father's rights, 1669, 1704, 1721, 1731, 1732, 1737.

1785. Isaiah Jarvis, son of Jonathan and Charity Jarvis, Deeds of land in East end of Village, Witness William Jarvis and John Ketcham. Land grants William Jr. and Isaiah, 1729 and 1732. Isaiah named in records deceased 1737.

1788. Jonathan Jarvis, Gives land in east end of Village to his son Isaiah. Land granted 1697, 1722, 1723, and 1724, rights of Jonathan Jarvis deceased.

1788, April 7. Jonathan Jarvis and Charity his wife to his son Isaiah 50½ acres of Little Neck.

## E.

## TAX LIST.

*From State Documents, Huntington, L. I., 1683.*

1683.	Stephen Jarvis,	£123	00.	00
	Stephen Jarvis Jr.,	31	00.	00
1755.	Thomas Jarvis, 1 female slave.			
	Benajah Jarvis, 1 female and 1 male.			

*Tax list, 1775.*

1775.	Stephen Jarvis, 13 head of Cattle.
	5 " " Swine.
	5 Vessels.
	16 Acres.

## F.

CONTRACT BETWEEN JOS. WOOD AND WM. JARVIS, DATED  
SEPT. 4, 1688.

This indenture made the fourth day of September in y<sup>e</sup> fourth year of y<sup>e</sup> reign of our Sovereign Lord James y<sup>e</sup> second over England, Scotland France and Ireland, King and in y<sup>e</sup> year of Christ, 1688 between Joseph Wood of Morice in y<sup>e</sup> township of Hempstead upon Long Island being in the Queens County yooman and Joanna his wife of the one party and William Jarvis of Hunting-

ton In y<sup>e</sup> county of Suffolk in y<sup>e</sup> said island—both in jurisdiction of York. In service of husbandman of the other party witnesseth that the said Joseph Wood for and in consideration of those several sums of money have y<sup>e</sup> saved to be payed by y<sup>e</sup> said William Jarvis, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns to y<sup>e</sup> said Joseph Wood, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns at times and places hereafter expressed. Y<sup>e</sup> is to save y<sup>e</sup> just and whole sums of seven poundos, thirteen shillings and four pence—at or before the first of May next Insuing if y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> William have a good voyage in whaling y<sup>e</sup> year before if not then to pay the foresaid sums of good and lawful money without fraud or further delays—at or before the first of December next Insuing and shall be in year of our Lord 1689—at y<sup>e</sup> now dwelling house of Ebenetus Platt, sqe in Huntington aforesaid and also y<sup>e</sup> like sums of seven pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence of like lawful money to pay at or before y<sup>e</sup> first day of May which shall be in y<sup>e</sup> year 1690, if he has a good voyage in whaling—y<sup>e</sup> year before—If not then to pay y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid sums at y<sup>e</sup> place aforesaid—without fraud or further delays—at or before y<sup>e</sup> first of December next after y<sup>e</sup> also y<sup>e</sup> like sums of seven pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence—to pay at or before y<sup>e</sup> first of May which shall be in y<sup>e</sup> year of our Lord 1691—if y<sup>e</sup> said William have a good voyage in whaling—y<sup>e</sup> year before, if not then to pay y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid sums at or before y<sup>e</sup> first of December next after at y<sup>e</sup> place aforesaid, without fraud or any further delays—for and in consideration of those foresaid sums thus saved to be payed y<sup>e</sup> said Joseph Wood, and Joanna his wife doth hereby bargain and solo allonoato Enfoof, confirm and make over our right, title and interest, claims and demands—unto y<sup>e</sup> said William Jarvis his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of all that house and building to go and have with that lot of land upon which it standoth being by estimation two acres be y<sup>e</sup> same more or less—abutting upon y<sup>e</sup> north side of lot where Captain Baylis now liveth and upon y<sup>e</sup> north-east side upon y<sup>e</sup> way that leadeth to y<sup>e</sup> harbor with all y<sup>e</sup> fences, liberties, Easomonts-wator, woods, underwoods and Emullumotis whatsoever being part or parcel of my hundred pound right which I lastly purchased or had granted from and by free hondors of Huntington y<sup>e</sup> records of y<sup>e</sup> court will approve with all our right, and title thereunto pertaining whether it be in land layed out or to be layod out with all our right of Comanage thereto belonging or appertaining to have and to hold to him and his hoyors, executors,

administrators or assigns forever at y<sup>e</sup> v vogdinisd [organized] premises with all its appurtenances from y<sup>e</sup> said Joseph Wood and Joanna his wife or their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns he y<sup>e</sup> said William Jarvis paying & discharging all debtors & demandors and doings & performing all just services as pertains to y<sup>e</sup> premises and he y<sup>e</sup> said Joseph Wood doth hereby own and acknowledge to be the lawful owner and possessor of y<sup>e</sup> premises and doth hereby covenant and promise and grants for himself his hoyors, exectutors, or administrators to warrant and defend y<sup>e</sup> same to him s<sup>d</sup> William Jarvis his hoyors, executors, administrators and assigns from all former bargains, giftors, grantors, morgages, foyutors [founders] Dowry or title of Dowry from all persons whatsoever lawfully claiming of, for, by, or under those in witness have of y<sup>e</sup> parties above named to those indentors interchanging have set their hand and seals this day and year before expressed—sealed signed and delivered in the presence of us—

Jonas Smith,

Stephen Jarvis Sen.

John Lumis.

Joseph Wood

y<sup>e</sup>

his *mark*

Joanna Wood.

The day and year above mentioned appeared before me the subscribers and acknowledged this indenture to be their acts and deeds.

Epanetus Platt.

by me John Ketcham voce.

## G.

### LIST OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

*Furnished by Dr. Edward Jarvis of Massachusetts.*

Rebecca, daugh. of Wm. and Elizabeth,	born May 1, 1694
John, son of James and Penelope,	“ Mch. 2, 1695
Mary, daugh. of James and Penelope,	“ Mch. 22, 1697
William, son of John and Mary,	“ Oct. 17, 1707
Elizabeth, daugh. of Thomas and Lydia,	“ Aug. 20, 1757
Thomas, son of Thomas and Lydia,	“ Sept. 16, 1759
Melicent, daugh. of Stephen and Lydia G. of New Orleans,	“ Feb. 1, 1844

## RECORDS OF MARRIAGES IN BOSTON.

Edward Jarvis (Boston) and Nabby Porter, Marshfield,	Feb. 8, 1793
Isaac and Abigail Boden,	Jan. 19, 1698
Nathaniel and Elizabeth Trevet,	July 16, 1713
Robert and Mary Cross,	Jan. 29, 1723
Leonard and Susannah Condy,	April 12, 1739
Elias and Mary Avis,	Nov. 11, 1747
Elias, Jr., and Deliverance Atkins,	June 7, 1750
Timothy and Rebecca Collins,	Aug. 30, 1764
Enock and Sarah Dunnevan,	April 14, 1774
Edward and Sarah Storer,	July 19, 1781
John and Hannah Seabury,	April 10, 1788
Daniel and Sukey Candredge,	Dec. 12, 1797
Edward and Catharine Hammett,	Nov. 5, 1754
Robert and Lydia Audebert,	Sept. 30, 1753
John Jervise and Mary Ingersoll,	Oct. 9, 1768
Boston and Mary Ann Malcolm,	Jan. 5, 1783
Denning and Ann Smith Statson,	May 24, 1815
Leonard and Mary Hubbard Grum,	Aug. 15, 1816
Benjamin and Mary Porter,	Nov. 30, 1809
John Jarves and Ann Wilson,	April 28, 1812
Charles and Nancy Thayer,	Sept. 12, 1824
Stephen and Lydia Grafton Prescott,	Aug. 21, 1838

## H.

## DEED OF JOSEPH WOOD TO WILLIAM JARVIS, 1702.

This Indenter made the twenty sixth day of Novembar In the first yeare of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Ana by the grace of God, queen of England, Scotland, Franc, and Irelands defendar of the faith and in yeare of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven Hundared and two, Between Joseph Wood of Huntington in the County of Suffolk upon the Island of Nasaw in the Collanay of Newyork In Amaraca yoman, of the one part and William Jarvis

of the same town, County and Collany. Aforesaid yoman of the other part witeseth that the aforesaid Joseph Wood for and in consideration of a sartain sum of good and lawfull money of Newyork to him the said Joseph Wood in hand paid by the said William Jarvis at or before the ensealling and delivary hereof of him the said Joseph Wood doth acknowledge himself heare with to be fully satisfied, contented and paid, and there of, and there from and of, and from every part and being in the town of Huntington aforesaid, and is Bounded as followith, on the West by the hiway, on the North by John Platt hom lot, on the est by the Woods In Comans on the South, by Thomas Smith hom lot together with all housings, barns fences gardins orchards with all the Right, title, interest posesion proparty, Claime, and demand, whatsoever the said Joseph Wood made unto the said land to have and to hold The said land with the apertanances unto the said William Jarvis his haire Excutors and administrators unto the sole and only propar use and behauf of him the said William Jarvis, his heires and assignes for ever and the said Joseph Wood doth for him selfe his heires and assigns that he the said Joseph Wood now at the insealling and delivary heare of standeth and is soly Rightfully sesed of the said premisis of a good and perfect Estate in fee simpoll to Him his heires and asignes for ever and that the premises now are and forever hereafter, shall be, and remain to the said William Jarvis, his heires and asignes, full and clerely acquitted releced and discharged of, and from all, and all manar of other, and formar bargins, sales alanations morgages Judgments, Executions, and all other charges and Incumberences whatsoever, and the above said Joseph Wood, his heires Executors and Administrators and asignes, doth Covinant, promis, and grant, to, and with the said William Jarvis, his heires, Executors, Administrators or asignes, that at any time or times, heareafter, upon Requests made shall give any further security as he the said William Jarvis or his larned council in the law thinks fit and further the said Joseph Wood doth ingage him self, his haire, Executors, Administrators, and asignes, that from time to time, and for ever shall and will save harmles and Indemnifi, the said William Jarvis his heires, and asignes, from any person, or persons, whatsoever that may, or shall lay any just clame to him, or the said William Jarvis or his successors in his or there quiet possession in witness whereof the said Joseph Wood hath hereunto set to his hand and fixed his seal

the day and year first above written. Sealed and delivered In the presence of

Jonathan Jarvis,  
Nathaniel Wickes.

Joseph Wood.

{ Seal. }

1702.

{ Seal. }

Memorandum that on the fifteenth day of October 1703 appeared before John Wicks one of her Majestis Justises of the peace, for the County of Suffolk the within named Joseph Wood, and doth acknowledge the within written conveyance to be his free and voluntary act and deed.

Test John Wickes.

Memorandum that on the 25 day of October 1703 appeared before John Wickes one of her Majestis Justises of the peace for the County of Suffolk Ennis Wood the wife of the with in named Joseph Wood and doth acknowledge the within written conveyance to be her free and voluntary act and deed with her dear husband.

Test | John Wickes.

This deed of sale is recorded in page 63 by Mr John Ketcham, Clark.

## I.

### LIST OF MARRIAGES AND BAPTISMS, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HUNTINGTON, L. I.

#### *Marriages by Rev. E. Prime.*

- 1724, June 1, Daniel Kellogg of Norwalk, to Eunice Jarvis of Huntington.  
1725, May 3, Samuel Stratton and Esther Jarvis, dau. William, Testator.  
1726, Jan. 14, Thomas Jarvis and Abigail Smith, 2d wife, Huntington.  
1728, May 15, Stephen Jarvis and Ann Wheeler, Smith Town, Huntington.  
1729, July 4, Isaiah Jarvis and Hannah Whitman, Huntington.  
1731, May 5, Benajah Jarvis (son of William, supposed to be son of Jonathan) and Jemima Smith, 1st wife.



- 1734, Feb. 26, Abraham Jarvis (son of William, Testator,) and Lavinia Rogers, Huntington.
- 1736, Sept. 2, John Wood and Phebe Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1739, May 20, Elnathan Smith and Hannah Jarvis (widow), Huntington.
- 1743, June 26, Sylvanus Sammis and Deborah Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1745, Dec. 30, William Jarvis, Jr. (son of William), and Zerviah Rogers, Huntington.
- 1746, Jan. 20, Jonathan Jarvis (son of Wm.) and Annie Brewster, 1st wife, Huntington.
- 1747, Jan. 27, Benajah Jarvis (widower) and Annie Sammis, 2d wife, Huntington.
- 1749, Nov. 12, Philip Jarvis and Elizabeth Sammis, Huntington.
- 1750, Mch. 6, Stephen Higbie and Esther Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1751, Nov. 21, Jonas Rogers and Mary Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1751, Nov. 26, Zebulon Whitman and Phebe Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1752, April 30, Richard Platt and Elizabeth Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1752, May 26, Henry Jarvis and Sarah Rogers, Huntington.
- 1754, Sept. 22, Augustin Jarvis and Sarah Bunce, Huntington.
- 1755, Feb. 4, Hezekiah Weeks (son of Thomas) and Louisa Jarvis, d. of Stephen, Huntington.
- 1756, July 13, Stephen Jarvis, Jr., and Sarah Mott, Huntington.
- 1758, Feb. 23, Losee Ireland and Elizabeth Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1758, Nov. 2, Joseph Jarvis and Phebe Burtiss, Huntington.
- 1760, Mch. 16, Austin Jarvis (son of Stephen, Sr.) and Jemima Whitehead, Huntington.
- 1760, July 31, Abram Jarvis (widower) and Hannah Conklin (widow), Huntington.
- 1760, Dec. 1, Robert Jarvis (son of Isaiah) and Sarah Ireland, Huntington.
- 1762, June 20, Seth Jarvis and Charity Gates, Huntington.
- 1762, July 29, Eliphalet Jarvis and Ruth Whitman, Huntington.
- 1763, Feb. 15, Isaac Dennis and Sarah Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1763, Aug. 24, Benjamin Conklin and Keziah Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1763, Sept. 12, Joseph Jarvis (widower) and Elizabeth Rogers, Huntington.
- 1763, Sept. 29, Thomas Jarvis, Jr., and Hannah Bryant, Huntington.
- 1764, April 12, Robert Deane and Elizabeth Jarvis, Norwalk and Huntington.

- 1764, May 2, Abram Camp and Milerson Jarvis, d. of Benajah, Huntington.
- 1765, Dec. 1, Jonathan Jarvis (widower, son of William) and Charity White, 2d wife, Huntington.
- 1767, Mch. 24, Michael Bedell and Esther Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1767, Dec. 30, Joshua Rogers and Savinah Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1768, June 10, Abram Jarvis, Jr. (son of Abram), and Jerusha Chichester, Huntington.
- 1769, Mch. 11, Nathaniel Jarvis and Phebe Allen, d. of Dr. Sam'l Allen, Huntington.
- 1770, Dec. 19, Ichabod Jarvis (son of Abram) and Phebe Bunce, Huntington.
- 1772, May 21, John Jarvis (son of Stephen) and Naomi Bunce, Huntington.
- 1772, Feb. 8, Benjamin Dennis and Ruth Jarvis, d. of Stephen, Huntington.
- 1777, May 28, Zachariah Rogers and Mary Jarvis.
- 1779, June 26, Nehemiah Brush, Jr., and Mary Jarvis.

*Marriages by the Rev. Joshua Hart.*

- 1779, April 5, Nathaniel Jarvis and Elizabeth Wires.
- 1780, Jan. 31, Samuel Jarvis (son of Henry) and Mary Ruscoe.
- 1780, April 19, Ephraim Oakes and Mary Jarvis, dau. of Stephen, son of Thomas.
- 1781, Jan. 31, Daniel Jarvis (son of Austin) and Deborah Rogers.
- 1782, Jan. 6, Ebenezer Blachley and Sarah Jarvis.
- 1782, Jan. 6, Zophar Nickols and Drusilla Jarvis.
- 1782, Dec. 15, Isaiah Jarvis (son of William) and Phebe Whitman.
- 1783, Jan. 15, Samuel Nickols and Elizabeth Jarvis.
- 1784, Dec. 20, Thomas Jarvis and Keziah Conklin.
- 1784, Dec. 19, Joel Rogers and Elizabeth Jarvis.
- 1785, Sept. 26, Eliphalet Jarvis and Susanna Weeks, Huntington.
- 1786, Dec. 31, Isaiah Jarvis (son of Robert) and Christian Gould, Huntington.
- 1787, Jan. 11, Philip Jarvis and Julianna Smith, Huntington.
- 1788, July 6, Daniel Jarvis (son of Austin) and Patty Smith, Huntington.
- 1789, Feb. 17, Augustin Jarvis (son of Philip) and Martha Denton, Huntington.

- 1789, April 7, Platt Rogers and Phebe Jarvis, dau. of Robert, Huntington.
- 1789, May 1, Joseph J. Jarvis (son of Robert) and Phebe Carll, Huntington.
- 1789, Nov. 9, Nathaniel Jarvis and Jemima Gildersleeve, Huntington.
- 1789, Nov. 23, William Jarvis (son of Henry) and Nancy Smith, dau. of Jacob, Huntington.
- 1791, Mch. 5, Samuel Jarvis and — Wisner, Huntington.
- 1791, July 31, Thomas Jarvis (son of Stephen) and Rebecca Platt, Huntington.
- 1792, Jan. 15, Elkanah Bunce and Lavinah Jarvis, d. of Abram, Huntington.
- 1792, June 10, Eliphalet Sammis and Mary Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1793, Feb. 16, Jonathan Jarvis (son of Robert) and Deborah Whitson, Huntington.
- 1793, June 16, Augustin Jarvis (son of Austin) and Charity Platt, Huntington.
- 1794, May 25, Joshua Duryea and Sarah Jarvis, dau. of Robert, East Woods.
- 1794, July 3, Silas Smith and — Jarvis, Cow Harbor.
- 1798, May 7, Jacob Jarvis (s. of Abram) and Experience Rogers, Huntington.
- 1799, April 15, Eliphalet Bunce and Hannah Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1802, Feb. 4, Jacob Jarvis (s. of Abram) and Experience Rogers, Huntington.
- 1802, Nov. 6, Thomas Jarvis (son of Robert) and Phebe Remp, Huntington.
- 1803, Oct. 22, John Jarvis, Jr. (son of John), and Keturah Oakes, dau. of Ephraim, Cow Harbor.
- 1803, Nov. 5, Ebenezer Smith and Freelope Jarvis (wid.), Huntington.
- 1806, Oct. 11, Israel Jarvis (s. of Ichabod) and Bethsheba Rogers, Huntington.
- 1807, Feb. 7, Jacob Jarvis and Nancy Udall, Cow Harbor.
- 1807, Mch. 20, Enoch Smith and Hannah Jarvis, d. of Ichabod, Old Fields and Cow Harbor.
- 1807, April 11, Platt Sammis and Keturah Jarvis, Huntington.
- 1810, Dec. 22, Gilbert Fleet (son of Thomas) and Keziah Jarvis, dau. of Abram, Huntington.
- 1813, May 1, Enoch Smith and Sarah Jarvis, dau. of Ichabod, Huntington.

- 1813, June 24, Augustin Jarvis and Phebe Oakes, Huntington.  
 1814, Feb. 16, Jarvis Dennis and Ruth Jarvis, dau. of William, Huntington.  
 1814, Mch. 2, Philip Jarvis, Jr., and Elizabeth Weeks.  
 1815, Mch. 4, David Jarvis (son of Jonathan) and Charity Whittman, West Hills.  
 1816, Nov. 30, Stephen Ritchie and Maria Jarvis, dau. of Joseph Jarvis, Huntington.  
 1817, Nov. 22, Rufus Jarvis (son of Daniel) and Annie Gildersleeve, Huntington.  
 1817, Dec. 31, James Smith and Mary Jarvis, d. of Daniel, Huntington.  
 1817, Jan. 31, Augustin Jarvis (son of Philip) and Phebe Platt, Huntington.  
 1819, Dec. 30, Treadwell Carll (son of Oliver) and Hannah Jarvis, d. of Daniel.

## LIST OF BAPTISMS,

*By Rev. E. Prime.*

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1724, Aug. 16, Henry Jarvis,    | 1738, Nov. 12, Jemima Jarvis,    |
| 1726, Mch. 27, Deborah Jarvis,  | 1739, Nov. 4, Elizab'h Jarvis,   |
| 1727, Sept. 24, Isaac Jarvis,   | 1742, Jan. 10, Nath'l Jarvis,    |
| 1729, April 7, S. P. B. Jarvis, | 1744, Feb. 4, Sarah Jarvis,      |
| 1729, Aug. 3, August. Jarvis,   | 1744, June 3, Keziah Jarvis,     |
| 1730, July 26, Ann Jarvis,      | 1746, June 29, Abra'm Jarvis,    |
| 1730, Aug. 2, Isaiah Jarvis,    | 1746, June 29, Levina Jarvis,    |
| 1731, Dec. 26, Elizab'h Jarvis, | 1746, Oct. 31, Millers'n Jarvis, |
| 1732, Feb. 6, Esther Jarvis,    | 1746, Dec. 7, Elizab'h Jarvis,   |
| 1732, June 4, Joseph Jarvis,    | 1746, Dec. 28, Samuel Jarvis,    |
| 1733, April 29, Louise Jarvis,  | 1748, June 5, Ichabod Jarvis,    |
| 1734, Jan. 4, Susanna Jarvis,   | 1748, Aug. 14, Ruth Jarvis,      |
| 1734, Feb. 24, Sarah Jarvis,    | 1749, May 7, Isaac Jarvis,       |
| 1735, Oct. 10, Stephen Jarvis,  | 1750, May 20, Esther Jarvis,     |
| 1736, Jan. 4, Thomas Jarvis,    | 1750, Nov. 11, William Jarvis,   |
| 1736, Feb. 8, Eliphalt Jarvis,  | 1752, Mch. 8, David Jarvis,      |
| 1736, May 16, Robert Jarvis,    | 1752, Oct. 4, Jacob Jarvis,      |
| 1736, July 18, Sarah Jarvis,    | 1755, May 16, P. P. B. Jarvis,   |
| 1736, Dec. 12, Mary Jarvis,     | 1756, May 2, Jemima Jarvis,      |
| 1737, Sept. 25, Austin Jarvis,  | 1757, Feb. 27, Mary Jarvis,      |
| 1738, Aug. 13, Isaiah Jarvis,   | 1757, Mch. 6, Phebe Jarvis,      |

- 1758, May 28, Mary Jarvis, 1763, May 8, Alex. Jarvis,  
 1758, July 23, Z. R. Jarvis, 1763, Oct. 9, Deborah Jarvis,  
 1759, July 15, Philip Jarvis, 1764, Sept. 2, Hannah Jarvis,  
 1760, May 30, Isaiah Jarvis, 1764, Sept. 2, May Jarvis,  
 1761, Mch. 29, Daniel Jarvis, 1764, Sept. 2, Sarah Jarvis,  
 1761, Aug. 13, David Jarvis, 1764, Oct. 28, Joseph I. Jarvis,  
 1761, Aug. 30, Sarah Jarvis, 1764, Oct. 29, Timothy Jarvis,  
 1762, Mch. 23, Timothy Jarvis, 1765, Jan. 29, Lemuel Jarvis,  
 1762, May 30, Isaac Jarvis, 1765, Mch. 31, Elizab'h Jarvis,  
 1762, Aug. 8, August. Jarvis, 1765, June 9, Esther Jarvis,  
 1762, May 15, Sarah Jarvis, 1766, Aug. 3, Timothy Jarvis.  
 1763, Feb. 6, Isaiah Jarvis,
- 
- 1767, Feb. 7, Simon Lossee Jarvis, son of Robert, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1767, April 26, Phebe Jarvis, by Rev. E. Prime.  
 1768, Aug. 14, Charity, wife of Jonathan Jarvis, by Rev. William Schenck.  
 1768, Dec. 28, Hannah, dau. of Henry Jarvis, by Rev. William Schenck.  
 1769, Mch. 9, ———, son of Robert Jarvis, by Rev. William Schenck.  
 1769, July 2, Augustin, son of Austin Jarvis, by Rev. William Schenck.  
 1769, Dec. 15, Thomas, son of Stephen Jarvis, Jr., by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1770, Oct. 7, Phebe Jarvis, by Rev. E. Prime.  
 1770, Dec. 15, Margaret, dau. Abraham Jarvis, Jr., by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1771, Mch. 25, Stephen Jarvis, by Rev. E. Prime.  
 1771, June 15, Jesse, son of Henry Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1772, Jan. 19, Lavina, dau. of Abraham Jarvis, by Rev. William Schenck.  
 1772, Aug. 23, Isaac, son of Robert Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1772, Oct. 16, Jane Jarvis, by Rev. E. Prime.  
 1773, April 18, Abbie, d. of Jacob Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1773, May 16, Mary Jarvis, by Rev. E. Prime.  
 1774, Mch. 13, Rebecca Jarvis, " "  
 1774, June 10, Sarah Jarvis, " "  
 1774, June 10, Keturah Jarvis, " "  
 1774, Nov. 5, Phebe Jarvis, " "  
 1775, April 19, Hannah Jarvis, " "

- 1775, Jan. 13, Nicholas Jarvis, by Rev. E. Prime.  
 1775, Oct. 1, Joanna Jarvis, " "  
 1776, Feb. 13, Elizabeth Jarvis, " "  
 1776, June 9, Zebediah Jarvis, " "  
 1777, Nov. 7, Hannah Jarvis, " "  
 1777, Mch. 31, Susanna Jarvis, " "  
 1786, May 7, Phebe, wife of Isaiah Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1786, May 7, 3 children, not named, " "  
 1787, Mch. 7, Stephen, s. John Jarvis, " "  
 1787, Mch. 7, John, s. of " " "  
 1787, Mch. 7, Hannah, d. " " "  
 1787, Sept. 16, Elkanah, s. Isaiah Jarvis, " "  
 1789, Feb. 25, Mary Bloomfield, g. d. Henry Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1789, June 15, Hannah, d. Isaiah Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1789, June 15, Child of Philip Jarvis, " "  
 1796, April 10, John Bloomfield, s. Timothy Jarvis,\* by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1796, April 24, Elkanah, s. Isaiah Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1797, July 9, William, s. " " "  
 1800, Sept. 28, Robert, s. Simon Lossee Jarvis, by Rev. William Schenck.  
 1800, Sept. 28, David Conklin, s. Simon Lossee Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1800, Sept. 28, Thomas Highbee, s. Simon Lossee Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1800, Sept. 28, Elizabeth, d. Simon Lossee Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1800, Sept. 28, Esther, d. Simon Lossee Jarvis, by Rev. William Schenck.  
 1801, Jan. 3, Moses, s. Philip Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.  
 1802, Jan. 25, Jonathan, s. Simon L. Jarvis, by Rev. William Schenck.  
 1804, Aug. 5, Phebe, d. Simon L. Jarvis, by Rev. Wm. Schenck.

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\* "John Bloomfield, son of Timothy Jarvis and Phebe, his wife, who at the same time made a profession of their faith and renewed their covenants."

## J.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HUNTINGTON, L. I.

*Rev. E. Prime.*

- 1724, July 15, William Jarvis, Sr.,  
 " " Esther, his wife,  
 1725, Dec. 2, Mehitabel Jarvis.  
 " " Wm. Jarvis, Jr.  
 1726, Dec. 1, Millerson Jarvis.  
 1738, April 2, Benajah Jarvis,  
 " " Jemima, his wife,  
 " " Hannah, his child.  
 1740, Jan. 30, Thomas Jarvis,  
 " " Abigail, his wife.  
 1748, Mch. 30, Zerviah Jarvis.  
 1750, Oct. 5, Phebe Jarvis.  
 1764, Oct. 28, Annie, wife of Stephen Jarvis, Jr.  
 1765, Mch. 31, Levina Jarvis.

*Rev. W. Schenck.*

- 1786, Dec. 3, Isaiah Jarvis.  
 " " Charity Jarvis.  
 " " Phebe Jarvis.  
 1796, Sept. 16, Annie Jarvis, wife of William.  
 " " Martha Jarvis, wife of Augustin.  
 1800, Nov. 7, Simon L. Jarvis.  
 " " Keturah, his wife.

## DEATHS OF MEMBERS ON RECORDS OF REV. W. SCHENCK.

- 1771, Mch. 30, Stephen Jarvis, Jr.  
 " July 25, Sarah Jarvis, wife of Stephen, Jr.  
 1772, Mch. 15, Stephen Jarvis, Sr.  
 " Sept. 23, Jonathan Jarvis, wife.  
 1773, April 7, Wife of Samuel Jarvis.  
 1786, Sept. 27, Philip Jarvis.  
 1787, May 12, Widow Jarvis, Cow Harbor.  
 1795, July 25, Jonathan Jarvis, aged 77.  
 1800, Mch. 17, Charity Jarvis, wife of Jonathan, aged 74.

## K.

CONTRACT OF SAMUEL STRATTON OF HUNTINGTON, L. I., May 8, 1727.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Samuëll Stratton of huntington, am held, and firmly bound unto William Jarvis, my father-in-Law, of the same place, in the full and just sum of nineteen pounds, Eleven Shillings, of good Current Money of New York, to be paid unto the Sd. William Jarvis, his Attorney, heirs, Ex., Ads. or assigns, the which payment well and truely to be made and done, I do bind myself, my heirs, Exs. and Adms., jointly and severally, and firmly, by these Presents, Sealed with my seal, and dated this eighth of May, in the thirteenth year of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord George, King over great brittain and Ireland. Annodomini 1727.

The Condition of the above-written obligation is such that the above bounden Samuëll Stratton, his heirs, Ex. or Adm., or either of them, shall, when his daughter, Easter Stratton, now living with her Grand Father, William Jarvis, Shall Marry, or come to the Age of Eighteen years, which shall first happen, give and alow to his S'd daughter Eastor, a good bed and furniture to the Value of nine pounds, fifteen shillings and six pence, which he hath now in his hand, which was given to his wife at their marriage, or nine pounds, fifteen shillings and six pence, of good Current Money, as her own Estate, without fraud or further delay than the above-written obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue, and if the S'd Eastor die before she attains to the Age of eighteen years, or marryeth, the obligation is void.

Signed, Sealed, and delivered

in the presents of us.

JEHIEL SMITH,  
EPONETUS PLATT.

SAMUEL STRATTON.

{ SEAL. }



## L.

## EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF REV. DR. BEARDSLEY.

“The earliest evidence which I have discovered of any of your name being attached to the Episcopal Church, reaches back to Norwalk, in 1738. The Rev. Henry Caner had then been officiating in that place about ten years as a missionary of the ‘Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,’ and in 1738, an earnest memorial was addressed to the General Assembly, signed by nearly six hundred persons, all over sixteen years of age, and embracing all the male ‘members and professors of the Church of England, living in his Majesty’s Colony of Connecticut.’

“Among the forty-two signers from Norwalk, were Samuel Jarvis,\* and directly under him, Samuel Jarvis Junior, and a little further on, William Jarvis.

“As none of this name are to be found at that time under the pastoral care of the other six missionaries in the colony, I infer that these men are the first of the Jarvis line who broke away from the standing order, and helped to extend the Church, finally giving us the second Bishop of Connecticut.”

## M.

## FROM “NEW YORK BOOK OF MARRIAGES.”

- 1738, Nov. 22, Hannah Jervis and Jonathan Pierson.  
 1753, Sept. 15, James Jarvis and Mary Bell.  
 1764, April 30, Millisent Jarvis and Abram Camp.  
 1755, Dec. 10, Mary Jarvis and Joseph French.  
 1760, June 26, Sarah Jervias and Reuben Arthur.  
 1760, July 29, Abraham Jarvis and Hannah Conklin.  
 1762, July 14, Eliphalet Jarvis and Ruth Whitman.  
 1763, Sept. 9, Thomas Jarvis and Hannah Bryan.  
 1763, Oct. 20, John Jervis, Jr., and Susannah Thomas.  
 1769, Mch. 6, Nathaniel Jarvis and Phebe Allen.  
 1772, Jan. 28, Ruth Jervais and Benjamin Dennis.

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\* Father of Bishop Jarvis.

- 1772, May 8, John Jervais and Neamy Bunts.  
 1777, Sept. 29, Abigail Jarvis and John Sayer.  
 1778, Feb. 21, Elozabeth Jervas and Loose Ireland.  
 1782, Jan. 2, Druselle Jarvis and Zophar Nichols.  
 1782, Jan. 2, Sarah Jarvis and Ebinezer Blackley.  
 1782, Nov. 29, Isaiah Jarvis and Phebe Whitman.  
 1783, Feb. 20, Grace Jarvis and Joseph Smith.

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## N.

### EXTRACTS FROM "OLDEN TIMES IN HUNTINGTON."

The following extracts are from "Olden Times in Huntington," an historical address by Hon. Henry C. Platt, delivered at the Centennial Celebration at Huntington, Suffolk County, New York, on the 4th day of July, 1876.

"The people of Huntington, at the beginning of hostilities with Great Britain, called a general town meeting on the 21st day of June, 1774. The resolutions passed at that meeting may be termed Huntington's.

"1st. That every freeman's property is absolutely his own, and no man has a right to take it from him without his consent, expressed either by himself or his representative.

"2d. That therefore, all taxes and duties imposed on his Majesty's subjects in the American Colonies, by the authority of Parliament, are wholly unconstitutional, and a plain violation of the most essential rights of British subjects.

"3d. That the act of Parliament, lately passed, for shutting up the Port of Boston, or any other means or device, under color of law, to compel them or any other of his Majesty's American subjects to submit to Parliamentary taxations, are subversive of their just and constitutional liberty.

"4th. That we are of the opinion that our brethren of Boston, are now suffering in the common cause of British America.

"5th. That therefore, it is the indispensable duty of all the Colonies to unite in some effectual measure for the repeal of said Act, and every other Act of Parliament whereby they are taxed for raising a revenue.

"6th. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the most effectual means for obtaining a speedy repeal of said Acts, will be

to break off all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland, and the English West India Colonies.

“ 7th. And we hereby declare ourselves ready to enter into these, or such other measures as shall be agreed upon by a General Congress of the Colonies, to take such measures as shall be most effectual to prevent such goods as are at present in America from being raised to an extravagant price.’

“ A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the committees of other towns in the county to correspond with the committee of New York.

“ May 2, 1775. At a general town meeting in Huntington, it was voted that there should be eighty men chosen to exercise and be ready to march.

“ The Committees of Correspondence for the County of Suffolk, met at the County Hall, on Nov. 15th, 1774, and it was then and there recommended to the several towns to set forward a subscription for the employment and *relief of the distressed poor in Boston, and to procure a vessel to receive and carry donations to Boston.* The proceedings of the Continental Congress, which had met at Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1774, were fully approved.

“ Under the recommendations and suggestions of the Provincial Congress of May 22, 1775, county and town committees were appointed to aid the cause. Huntington set to work in earnest to prepare for the coming struggle. Two regiments of militia were to be organized, one in the eastern, and the other in the western part of the county, to join the Continental Army.

“ On the 22d day of July, 1776, the news of the Independence of the thirteen United Colonies reached Huntington (no railroads or telegraphs in those days). A grand parade of all of the militia and artillery, a salute of thirteen guns, a reading of the Declaration of Independence, called forth the animated shouts of the assembled people from all parts of the town. The British flag was hauled down, and the figure of George III was ripped off. A liberty pole was then raised.

“ But gloomy days were at hand. The British fleet soon appeared in sight of our shores. British troops landed to the east of Huntington, and carried off cattle and provisions. On the 27th of August, 1776, the disastrous battle of Long Island, at the west end, was fought. This defeat placed the whole of Long Island within the British lines, and left its conquered inhabitants entirely in their power.

“The conquest of Long Island by the British was now complete. The county and town committees of patriots were by *force* and *fear* compelled to revoke, annul, and disavow their previous proceedings, to repudiate the authority of the Continental Congress, and the inhabitants were compelled to take the oath of *allegiance* and of *good behavior* to the crown of Great Britain. Those who had taken an active part in favor of the Rebellion, fled to Connecticut, or within the American lines, left their families unprotected, and their property here to be occupied and seized by British officers, or native loyalists. The Tories wore red rags on their hats, to distinguish them from the Rebels, and also as a badge of safety and protection.

“Huntington was permanently selected and occupied for the British foraging parties of cavalry to seize and ship provisions for the British army and navy.

“Thousands of troops were in Huntington in camp and fort, and houses during the war. The 17th Light Dragoons, 71st Infantry, Tarleton’s Legion, Queen’s Rangers, Hewlett’s Provincials, Loyal Refugees, Jersey Loyal Volunteers, Hessian Yagers, and Prince of Wales American Regiment, were, at various times, quartered on the inhabitants and encamped in their orchards and fields. Among the prominent British officers were Gen. Sir William Erskine, Gen. Tryon, Brig.-Gen Leland, Brig.-Gen. DeLancey, Col. Tarleton, Col. Simcoe, Col. Heedlett, Col. Abercrombie, Col. Brinton, Col. Croger, Col. DeWormb, Col. Ludlow, and some twenty or thirty others.

“The first British regiment that arrived in Huntington after the battle of Long Island, was the 17th Light Dragoons. They found no American troops to oppose them. The officers stopped at the house of Mrs. Stephen Ketcham, who had a large family, and a number of slaves. The officers turned their horses into a house lot, part of which was a peach orchard. Mrs. Ketcham had just finished baking in her oven fifteen loaves of bread. She requested an officer to turn the horses into another lot, as they might destroy the peach trees, which request was politely granted, but the officer, seeing the bread, without comment or apology seized and carried off every loaf, leaving the old lady as mad as a hornet. Later in the day she missed her cooking pot, a very necessary article in those days, and suspecting the British had took it, put on her bonnet, and wandering about the encampment, at last discovered it over a fire made of some of her fence-rails, containing some savory

mess in process of cooking. Watching, when no soldier was near, she turned it upside down, 'dumped' the contents into the fire, retreated in good order, having recovered her property. This was the first raid of the British on women and children in Huntington, and victory perched upon the banner of the brave old lady.

"From this time until the close of the Revolutionary War, consider the condition of the people of Huntington. They were reduced to poverty and want. A powerful British force was quartered in their midst, living upon them by forced levies; the British vessels and transports were in the bays and harbors, shutting off every escape to the Connecticut shore; the fathers and brothers of many families had fled, and a number had joined the patriot army, leaving old men, women, and children to live as best they could; their crops, farms, fences, and buildings seized, burned, and destroyed at the whim of petty British officers, who lorded it over the conquered people and ate up their substance like an army of locusts. They were the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the King's military service. Capt.-Gen. James Robinson, a British officer, issued an order to the inhabitants of Huntington, Islip, Smithtown, and Brookhaven to cut and cart 3,000 cords of wood to the nearest landings before the 15th of August, 1780.

"In 1781 the people of Huntington were forced to raise £176 by tax, for digging a well in the fort on Lloyd's Neck.

"Robert Jarvis, grandfather of Capt. Philetus C. Jarvis, who lived at the east end of the village, and afterwards at Sweet Hollow, was gashed and cut in his head to force him to tell where his money was. He did not tell, but he carried the marks of his injuries to the grave.

"A party of armed men, with bayonets, robbed Gilbert and Simon Fleet, Moses Jarvis, merchant, of Huntington, and numerous others, of all the money and plate they could find, and nearly strangled one of them to death by hanging him to a beam in his kitchen.

"The British officers took the farmers' horses, cattle, poultry, and occupied their houses, turning their families adrift. It is stated that British loyalist soldiers stole the bedding and clothing of their ancestors, even to the blankets of infants in their cradles.

"The crowning outrage committed by the British in Huntington was the desecration of the cemetery. The graves were levelled, and a fort erected in the centre of the grounds, under orders of Col. Thompson, called "Fort Golgotha." Over one hundred tomb-

stones were destroyed. Barracks for the troops were built over the bones of Huntington's early inhabitants. Tombstones were used for tables, and for building fireplaces and ovens. Loaves of bread were drawn from the ovens with the reversed inscriptions of the tombstones imprinted on the lower crust.

"Before closing, I want to vindicate the Town of Huntington from the charge I have heard made by those who have never investigated the matter, that the people were *not* in sympathy with the patriot cause. It is true that there were some tories in Huntington, as there were in almost every town in the land, but their numbers were few.

"The town at the early stages of the Revolution put itself on record by its firm and patriotic resolutions. It is true that a form of recantation was drawn up and sent to each town in the county to be signed. It was generally but not voluntarily signed, and *only under compulsion*. As far as this town is concerned, but *one* man signed it. A large majority of the members of our town committee fled to Connecticut, joined the rebels there, and never signed any revocation or disapproved of their proceedings.

"Sir Guy Carleton in 1783 instituted a Board of Commissioners for the object of adjusting such demands and claims against the British army as had not been paid.

"Over three hundred accounts were rendered of losses, consisting of horses, cattle, and stock, seized and stolen; houses, barns, fences, and wood burned and destroyed; furniture, clothing, blankets, silver and other ware, stolen; teams of horses and oxen impressed into service, and other similar charges. The amount of property stolen and destroyed in the town during the war must have been about \$150,000.

"The bills were sworn to before a magistrate, but the commissioners sailed for England without giving them any attention, and the people of Huntington never obtained any compensation for their losses.

"To sum up the losses by the war, it was pretty evidently a losing game for George III, as he not only lost the brightest jewel in his crown when he lost the thirteen Colonies, but he had lost an army of soldiers, and untold wealth. His bargain with the Landgrave of Hesse is certainly worthy of record. The Landgrave let his troops on hire during our Revolutionary War for \$2,355,000, which was at the rate of \$150 a head for each Hessian killed. This must have been a killing bargain for both, as it worked no good for either."

## O.

## LISTS OF LOYALISTS.

1778. A list of 430 names of men in the township of Huntington who took the oath of loyalty and peaceable behaviour to the British Government before Governor Tryon in 1778. Among them are found—Austin Jarvis, Ichabod Jarvis, Henry Jarvis, Philip Jarvis, John Jarvis, Eliphalet Jarvis, Daniel Jarvis, Abraham Jarvis, Robert Jarvis, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jonathan Jarvis, Joseph Jarvis.

Certified by Wm. Tryon, M. G. and Gov.

Province of New York.

To be recorded in the office of the County Court Clerk for  
Suffolk County,

Wm. Tryon, Gov.

To Messrs Ireland and Youngs,

Huntington township.

1778. In an additional list who took the oath of allegiance and peaceable behaviour before John Hewlett Esqr Justice of the Peace, as certified by him to his Excellency Gov. Tryon, a list of 119 names. Among which are found Philip Jarvis aged 57, Farmer, Huntington. Samuel Jarvis aged 51, Cordwainer, Huntington. Moses Jarvis, aged 28, Cordwainer, Huntington.

I hereby certify the 119 persons named in the foregoing list took the oath of allegiance and peaceable behaviour to the British Government before me Justice, John Hewlett as certified by him to me,

Wm. Tryon, Governor &c.

This additional list of names in Huntington Township to be recorded in the office of the County Court.

Clerk for Suffolk County—1778.

## P.

CONFISCATION DEED OF PROPERTY OF BENJAMIN JARVIS, NORWALK, OCT. 3, 1783.

Know all men by these presents, that whereas the Estate both real and personal of Benjamin Jarvis formerly of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, who has gone over to, and joined himself with the enemies of the United States of America, hath by law been adjudged and declared forfeit to this

State and been proceeded with according to the laws of this State in such cases made and provided and whereas the Debts and Charges allowed against the Estate of the said Benjamin Jarvis surmount the Movable Estate the sum of £75 10 0 lawful money, the Court of Probate for the district of Fairfield, authorized directed and impowered Samuel Gruman of said Norwalk Adm<sup>r</sup> of said Estate to sell and dispose of so much of the real estate as shall be sufficient to pay and discharge the said sum of £75 10 0 and the incident charges arising on said sale. Now know ye that I the said Samuel Gruman Adm<sup>r</sup> as aforesaid by force and virtue of the power and authority given by said Court of Probate, and for and in consideration of the sum of eighteen pounds lawful money received of Nathaniel Benedict Jun<sup>r</sup> of Norwalk aforesaid for the purpose of paying said Debts &c. Do give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto him the said Nathaniel Benedict Jun<sup>r</sup> his heirs and assigns forever, the one half part of a certain piece of land lying in said Norwalk, situate on the West side of the river, it being his former homestead land, the whole containing about two acres and bound East by the County road, North and West by highway, South by the said Nathaniel Benedits home lot and John Seymore's land, together with the appurtenances thereof. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances thereof unto him the said Nathaniel Benedict Jun<sup>r</sup> his heirs and assigns forever to his and their own proper use and behoof without any reserve or condition and as amply and fully as the Gov<sup>r</sup> and Company of said State held the same. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of October Anno Domini 1783.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }  
 In presence of }  
 Israel Judson }  
 Sarah Gruman }

Samuel Gruman

{ Seal. }

— On the above date personally appeared Samuel Gruman, the signer and sealer of the foregoing Instrument and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed.  
 Before me,

Eliphalet Lockwood,

Justice of the Peace.

A true copy of the original deed rec<sup>d</sup> to Record Dec. 4, 1783.  
 per me Sam<sup>l</sup> Gruman Reg<sup>r</sup>.



## Q.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF HUNTINGTON, L. I., 1783.

To his Excellency Robert Digby, Rear Admiral of the Red and  
Commander in Chief &c &c.

The Memorial of the inhabitants of Huntington on Long Island, Humbly showeth, That your Memorallists are still losers, in supplying his Majesty's armed vessels in this Bay, with fresh Beef, and that your Excellency may remember a former memorial that we were the greatest losers at this season last year, and we would observe to your Excellency that we have always supplied the shipping with fresh Beef at your own price without a contract. Also that there is not a sufficiency comes from the other shore to supply the Troops in Town, and that Beef is  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{6}$  per lb. Therefore Beg your Excellency would take the matter into consideration, and that he would be pleased to contract or allow us a price, accordingly. And as in Duty bound will ever Pray.  
Signed by the President, Thomas Jarvis.

Huntington March 16, 1783.

Sent by Nathaniel Williams

To His Excellency

Robert Digby Esqr.,

Rear Admiral of the Red,

And Commander in Chief &c &c &c.

## R.

PETITION TO GOV. GEO. CLINTON, 1783.

*To His Excellency*

GEO. CLINTON, ESQR., *Gov., &c., of*  
*the State of New York.*

We, the Subscribers, being desired by as large a number of the principal inhabitants, as the time will admit of, of Huntington, Smithtown, and Brookhaven, to congratulate your Excellency on a return of peace and the Independence of the United States of America, and to express the dangerous situation this Country is in for want of regulation and Law, as we have been, and still are,

the most exposed to Degredation and plunder of any County in the State under your Excellency's Government, by reason of our insular situation, and have now two Robbers in irons, which we know not what to do with; to prevent which we would humbly beg your Excellency's interposition. • And that we might be indulged, if it can be conveniently done, in the inestimable privilege of a vote in the approaching election.

We would likewise beg your Excellency's attention to a safe restoration upon a surrendering of the Archives and Records of the County. We could heartily wish for, and do not in the least doubt of the cheerful concurrence of every Town in the County, would time admit of taking the sense and wishes of this extensive County. We with pleasure subscribe your Excellency's Devoted Friends,

For Huntington,	{ JOHN WICKS,
	{ THOMAS JARVIS,
For Brookhaven,	{ NATHANIEL WOODHULL,
	{ AUSTIN ROE,
For Smithtown,	{ PHILETUS SMITH,
	{ CALEB SMITH.

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S.

LETTER FROM REV. ABRAHAM JARVIS TO REV. SAM'L PETERS.

MIDDLETOWN, April 4th, 1796.

Rev. & dear Sir—

Your last favor of Oct. 1st, 1795, I have had by me for a considerable time. I could without loss of time have given you my sentiments of the Canon referred to in your letter, as it may respect you. I thought it might render what I should say the more satisfactory, if I took the opinion of others. I accordingly wrote to Bishop Seabury, and wished his sentiments, that my answer to you might contain his, and what you might understand to be the general sentiment of the Clergy in Connecticut. But alas! on the same week I wrote, he ended all his mortal cares and painful labors. On Thursday evening, February 25th, he suddenly expired; to all appearance perfectly well, he walked with his daughter Maria to Mr. Saltonstall's; when there, complained of an extreme pain in his stomach & breast, and expired forty minutes

after he entered the house. By his death, we have suffered a loss to the Church, perhaps irreparable. He was justly considered as a man of singular abilities, universally admired in the pulpit, his method of delivery ever grave and commanding, his discourses, by the best judges, were esteemed uncommonly solid, clear & interesting. As a Bishop, he conducted with great prudence, filled his office with dignity, and lived in perfect harmony with the Clergy. Such qualities & behaviour failed not closely to attach the Clergy to him, and to secure the reverence and affection of the Church at large, throughout the diocese. What effect his death will have upon the Church, what will be done, time must reveal. Bishop Seabury was a man who thought and spoke for himself. What he spoke, he thought. You may be sure when he said he knew of no obstacle to your being consecrated in America, he fully believed there was none. By being personally known, I conceive the Canon means such full information of the character and reputation of the person as to enable those who subscribe to the testimonial to do it with integrity and confidence that he is qualified and fit for the office for which he is recommended. Residence is not mentioned, therefore not required as a condition. Your continued communication and correspondence with your friend and Brethren in these parts will not admit the words "for three years last past" to be made use of against you. To a number of the Clergy and more of the Laity, still living, you are personally known in the most comprehensive sense the word is originally used. As a native and a citizen, you hold property in the State, and may, whenever you please, return and occupy it. You cannot therefore be considered as a foreigner. Mr. Jay must have formed his opinion of the Canon and general convention from some Reporter, not from his own reading. Then I think any one may see, who will read what I thought is absurdly called the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In that Instrument the Church is considered by states. No State can be represented, nor have any voice in the General Convention, without having acceded to and subscribed that Instrument. Actual subscription, then, limits the Convention, and determines how far it is general; it also determines what churches are bound by the Canon. I know not that the Bishops are laid under any restraint in respect to their Consecrating a Bishop for a State not in the Union. They being at liberty to act discretionary in that case, all that they could be obliged to, or could properly require would be that the testimonials

should be in manner and form as prescribed by the Canon. What you relate of Bishop Provost and Dr. Beach, I heard something of last June, at New York, from Dr. Leaming. I mentioned it to Dr. Beach; he said he knew of no such Canon (none, I suppose, that would admit of such a sense, or even so worded); he then assured me that he had never written a syllable to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury upon any such business, and did not believe Bishop Provost had; and further, that he had never conversed with the Bishop about you. I only replied that something of that tenor must have appeared then from somebody, or you would not have written in that manner, and expressed my surprise. At that time I inquired of your son Birdseye, who told me he did not think a letter would find you in London, as he supposed, if you were not on your passage to America then, that you soon would be. What you speak of as having passed at Lambeth, I am to suppose was not hearsay. But I observe you name Dr. Jewel\* for your authority as to many things you say of Dr. Beach. That gentleman left America with a mind very unfriendly to Dr. Beach. How far personal resentment may have carried him, and what allowances are to be made in respect of what is said under the circumstances, I leave with you to judge. I take leave to observe that in the latter part of your letter there are some expressions for the meaning of which, considered as yours, I am at a loss—say “Episcopacy in New England, against the hierarchy in the South.” By the former, do you mean the nonsense of Presbyterian Episcopacy in opposition to the true Episcopal hierarchy? if not, why the distinction between Episcopacy and hierarchy? Do you not know that the Convention at Philadelphia, in 1789, declared unequivocally their belief in the validity of the Connecticut Episcopacy, and formed the union of Eastern and Southern Churches upon one Episcopate? Episcopacy is an hierarchy. You mention Dr. Styles; has he, since he made his exit from hence, made you a visit, and converted you to the faith of Episcopacy without a hierarchy? Even Styles, if he is suffered to converse with the renowned fathers of the Church, I trust even then, knows better. As little to my understanding do you speak in saying, when you adopt a hierarchy—farewell Episcopacy, and welcome to monarchy and popery, twin sisters, &c. What could Dr. Styles have said more! Whither are you got? into what are you transformed? a sour republican and Presbyterian? Monarchy and Popery are not twin sisters, nor yet

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\* Or Smith.

twin brothers, for the one is certainly much older than the other. Let Popery be a bantling of Pandora's box. Yet I cannot think the King of Salem and Priest of the most high God ever run in such a box, while I remember so ancient a monument of monarchy and priesthood, and consider that his Antitype, the Captain of our Salvation, is also a Monarch and High Priest, and that he acknowledged the authority of both Pilate and Cesar to be from Heaven. I cannot feel myself disposed to think so hatefully or speak so reproachfully of either of these dignitaries, lest I should rail against God. If you court no acquaintance with an hierarchy, why have you ever thought of being a Bishop? There are those among us who think you have not had the generous treatment they wish you to have met with,—but you will allow me to say I am sorry to find that disappointment, and your ideas of maltreatment, should cloud your mind with so dark and violent a resentment as to cause a language to fall from your pen which may be grateful to the dissenters and infidels, but to the real friends of Episcopacy and the Church, can give no pleasure. I thank Dr. Mosely for his friendly remembrance of me, and beg you to give him my compliments and hearty good wishes. Mr. Jarvis requests your acceptance of his most friendly compliments and wishes to see you once more at our own, little parsonage in Middletown. Whether we shall enjoy that pleasure, God knoweth. However you may determine, and God may order, the same friendly sentiments and benevolent wishes I have ever entertained towards you shall abide with me. In confidence that you will not doubt this, I trust you will continue to believe me, though unavailing, your real friend and brother,

ABRAHAM JARVIS.

REV. SAMUEL PETERS.

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T.

THE LOYALISTS.

*Extract from "Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution," Vol. 2, p. 667.*

"The Loyalists of the Revolution were of two kinds, active and passive, and these were again divided into two classes each, the mercenary and the honest. We have elsewhere observed that when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, many

influential men who were fully alive to the importance of demanding from Great Britain a redress of existing and increasing griev-



RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN LOYALISTS IN ENGLAND.

[From Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution."\*]

\*This is from an allegorical picture by Benjamin West. Religion and Justice are seen extending the mantle of Britannia, while she herself is holding out her arm and shield to receive the Loyalists. Under the shield is the crown of Great Britain, surrounded by Loyalists. The group has representatives of the Law, the Church, and Government, with other people. An Indian Chief extends one hand towards Britannia, and with the other points to widows and orphans, rendered so by the war. In a cloud near Religion and Justice, are seen the Genii of Great Britain and America, in an opening glory, binding up the broken *fasces* of the two countries, as emblematic of the treaty of peace. At the head of the Loyalists, with a large wig, is seen Sir William Pepperrell, one of their most efficient friends in England, and immediately behind him, with a scroll in his hand, is Governor William Franklin of New Jersey, son of Dr. Franklin, who remained loyal until the last. The two figures on the right are Mr. West and his wife, both natives of Pennsylvania.

ances, were not prepared to renounce all allegiance, and they adhered to the interests of the crown. These formed a large class in every rank in society, and, being actuated by conscientious motives, command our thorough respect. Many of these took up arms for the King, remained loyal throughout the contest, and suffered severely in exile when the contest was ended. Others, for purposes of gain, and some to indulge in plunder and rapine under legal sanction, were active against the patriots, and their crimes were charged upon the whole body of the Loyalists. The fiercest animosities were engendered, and common justice was dethroned. The Whigs, who suffered dreadfully at the hands of the marauding Tories, hated the very name of Loyalist, and, through the instrumentality of confiscation acts and other measures, the innocent were often punished for the crimes of the guilty. But when peace came, and animosities subsided, justice bore sway, and much property was restored."

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U.

NELSON JARVIS WATERBURY.

*By Hon. John L. O'Sullivan, Late Minister of the United States to Portugal.*

The writer of the present sketch has accepted with cordial pleasure the invitation to prepare it, addressed to him by the compiler of this volume. No member of the widely extended and honorable family to which, on the mother's side, Mr. Waterbury belongs, can fill a fairer page in the record of its annals. I have known him intimately from his early youth upward, alike in his private, political, and professional life, and, though not always concurring with him in his political action, know him to be one of the most pure and conscientious, of the most generous and high-minded, of the most patriotic and devoted, as well as one of the ablest, of the limited number of men who constitute now the front rank of the legal profession of New York. If friendship should seem to warm any of the colors of this slight portrait sketch, its lines are traced with the pen of truth and justice alone. Distrustful of my competence to judge him properly in the special aspect in which he is to be viewed, as a *lawyer*, from having been absent from the country during the greater part of that period

which has witnessed his rise to his present distinction at the Bar, I have addressed myself to several of its most eminent members who have had the best opportunity of observing him, both from the bench and on the level ground of association in practice, whether on the same or on opposite sides of the intellectual contests of that noble profession, for *their* experience and judgment of Mr. Waterbury; and it is their portraiture of him which in these lines I only reflect and report. And I confess to have been strongly impressed, most agreeably, at the warmth and force of language with which, with substantial unanimity, so many men by whom to be praised is praise indeed, expressed themselves in regard to Mr. Waterbury as a lawyer.

"Mr. Waterbury is one of the ablest men at the Bar," was the language of one, himself second to none; "and there is probably not one in ten who wins as large a proportion of the cases he undertakes. If he had devoted himself solely to the profession and left politics alone, which only cost him money instead of gaining it, and if he had been somewhat less generous, he would by this time have made a large fortune."

"Mr. Waterbury is a great man," said another; "though it is not everybody who knows it." "And among those who do not know it," I replied, "is himself." He continued, "Waterbury has remarkable promptness, activity, imagination, resource, and boldness. He has unflinching nerve and is fearless as a lion. For the planning and direction of a campaign he has no superior. And while he takes the broadest views, he neglects no detail. He has often been the inspiring soul of movements of which others have had the chief credit."

"The important legal office of District Attorney of New York," said another, "has never been filled more ably, uprightly, honorably, and satisfactorily than it was by Mr. Waterbury. Nor is there any position to which he is not equal."

There was a general concurrence in recognizing that among the elements of his success there shone conspicuously his perfect fairness, his evident conscientiousness. Judges and juries alike felt this. Before he pleaded his case, it had undergone trial in the forum of his own conscience. He probably would not succeed well in a case of whose honest merits he should himself have misgivings, though I doubt whether Mr. Waterbury could ever be found the advocate of any such cause.

Thoroughly satisfied of its justice, of its rightfulness, he becomes



then filled with a devoted zeal for its success. His special faculty and power of organization enable him to coördinate all the elements and means of success in the most logical sequence and method. In such preparation he spares no labor. He has an intense love of justice. As a public prosecutor, recognizing its enforcement to be indispensable to the peace and order of such a community as that of New York, he was inflexible and indefatigable in the discharge of what he felt to be a high moral duty, from which not all his real tenderness of heart would make him swerve, while at the same time he never strained justice into cruelty, nor the power of the law into oppression. Every syllable was true in the following solemn passage from a speech of his on a trial in which he had to prosecute the author of two atrocious murders mentioned further on, which, if they had passed unpunished, would have placed in constant jeopardy the life of every peaceful citizen walking the brown-stone-fronted avenues of New York:

“If I know my own self, I would do no wrong to any man. I never knew any motive of benefit, nor any impulse of feeling, which could induce me deliberately to injure a single being in all the world; and I certainly could not wilfully oppress a person accused of crime, in regard to whom I am bound by a solemn oath, the obligations of which not only require me to conduct the prosecutions of the State, but also to make sure that, by my action, no injustice is done to any man. Standing in the position in which I do, if by any act of mine, any intentional act of mine, a man was convicted who was really innocent of an offense which involved his life, I would be, gentlemen, in the sight of God and man as black and as depraved in heart as he who took the lives of those two men in reference to whose death we are now examining. I trust that I have not, in all this prosecution, exceeded what justice would permit, and I believe I have done nothing more than duty absolutely required.”

On one occasion, after James T. Brady, the greatest advocate in criminal cases of the New York Bar, had made an address which seemed to carry away all the feelings of the jury on a wave of sympathy for the family of his client, the accused defendant, and after the District Attorney had followed in reply, Brady said that Mr. Waterbury's speech was the best he had ever heard in court, and that though *he* had at first thought he had captured the hearts of the jury, Waterbury had taken them all away from him by his

counter presentation of the wrongs and sufferings of other innocent families, caused by such acts as his client was being tried for. I mention this circumstance to illustrate what was the truth, that the zeal for *justice*, which was the mainspring of Mr. Waterbury's action, was not a mere stern and cold logical appreciation of an abstraction, but had its source in a deep and genuine feeling of sympathy for the human sufferings of those who are the innocent victims of crime and wrong-doing.

While a very modest, not to say diffident man, Mr. Waterbury had a properly high sense of the dignity, as well as of the moral duties of the office of District Attorney, to which he had been elected by the confidence of the people, ratifying the judgment of the more intimate friends who had proposed him for it. On one occasion he had sent a *subpœna* to Commodore Vanderbilt, that great power in the State, who recently died, leaving an estate of a hundred millions of dollars, who was then the owner of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, requiring the attendance of a witness to prove an indispensable point in a case he was prosecuting, with a memorandum of the point to be proved, for which the testimony of one of his employees would suffice. The great money potentate took no notice of it, nor sent any witness. When the case was called Mr. Waterbury quietly proceeded with the trial, but he took out an attachment, and sent down an officer to arrest the person who had dared to disobey a *subpœna*. In half an hour the Commodore sailed majestically into the court-room, attended by a retinue of about a dozen lawyers and friends. The effect was highly sensational. The required testimony was furnished, and the accused person was convicted. The Commodore was not a little astonished to find himself arrested for the first and only time in his life. But he afterwards had no ill-will for it, while he understood better than before the duty of every citizen to obey the lawful process of the courts. On another occasion, a bank functionary had to be prosecuted in a case deemed very important, and a committee of bank presidents had, by way of securing the very highest legal talent for the prosecution, requested Mr. Waterbury, who was a young man, to allow the prosecution to be conducted by Charles O'Connor, and other counsel employed by the bank. Mr. Waterbury said that he made no pretensions to rank professionally with Mr. O'Connor, and should be glad and grateful for his powerful aid in the management of the case, the argumentation on the admission of evidence, etc., but that he could not abdicate his duties

and responsibilities; while he thought also that the public officer, acting and speaking from the point of view of the public interests, might have a certain weight with the jury different from that of any private counsel, even though so able and eminent as Mr. O'Connor. He accepted the coöperation proposed, but said the final submission to the jury by the people would be by himself. It happened that at the time of the trial Mr. Waterbury was quite ill, and did not attend any day until an hour or two after the opening of the court. He sat leaning against the wood-work of the raised platform where presided the court, a mere listener to the evidence, until the testimony was closed on both sides. The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity, with spectators attracted by the forensic duel between two such advocates as Charles O'Connor and James T. Brady. When the latter had finished his address for the prisoner, Mr. Waterbury, feeling strongly the pressure of duty, notwithstanding his feeble physical condition at such a trying moment, but having his own clear views of the aspects in which the case should be presented on behalf of the people, walked round to his accustomed seat, took off the wrappings which his illness had caused him to wear, and, without a note of any kind to refresh his memory, commenced his address to the jury, which lasted a couple of hours. He then, with graceful recognition of his great eminence, offered to yield to Mr. O'Connor, if he had omitted or inadequately presented any points which ought to be further argued. Mr. O'Connor replied that there was nothing more to be said, nor could the argument have been better presented. He suggested only a single minor point which had been omitted, and which he begged Mr. Waterbury to state, as he had set forth all the rest. This was done, and the case was won, and with it Mr. Waterbury won also the highest respect and esteem of the whole crowded court-room, bench, bar, and spectators.

In thus speaking of the legal ability and high moral elevation of character exhibited by Mr. Waterbury in his discharge of the important office of the public prosecutor of the City of New York, I have been led to anticipate dates, since it was not until 1858 that he was elected to that position, as will appear below in the proper chronological order.

Mr. Waterbury's capacity and character were early appreciated by observant men. His law studies had been pursued in the office of Messrs. Wells & Van Wagenen, a firm now passed away without succession, but then held in high esteem by the substantial men of

the city. He was admitted to the Bar as attorney, by the Supreme Court, then consisting of three judges, Samuel Nelson being Chief Justice. While in Albany, where the court sat in 1845, to obtain his license as counsellor, his name was erroneously, and without his knowledge, included for Justice of the Marine Court, in a published list of candidates for the various offices, a large number, then to be filled by the Governor, Silas Wright. On his return home, just admitted as counsellor, he was constantly asked if he was going to be appointed. His reply that he was not a candidate did not stop the course of events, for several gentlemen voluntarily wrote to the Governor, recommending the appointment, and Governor Wright, having had personal opportunity of observing the capacity and usefulness of this young lawyer, gave to the suggestion his cordial approval.

Mr. Waterbury was thus suddenly elevated immediately after his admission as counsellor to the Bench of a court which had been graced by many distinguished lawyers (among the number, John Wells and Samuel Jones), while still so youthful as to appear a mere boy. The title of judge seemed oddly fitted to that long and slender youth, with small, beardless, and colorless face, blue eyes, very light hair, and no breadth of chest and shoulders to speak of, always suggestive of the idea of feeble health, yet he made one of the best, most respected, and useful judges that had ever presided in that popular court, which was one of real importance, though of minor jurisdiction.

The truth is, that the judicial character of his mind, his analytical logical power, his quickness of apprehension, and conscientious good judgment, singularly qualified him for the position. But he did not hold it more than four years.

In 1848, one of the most remarkable political contests ever known in the State of New York was fought to the bitter end. Silas Wright (who had refused to accept the Presidential nomination tendered to him at Baltimore in 1844, but who had consented to accept that of Governor in order to strengthen the Democratic party in the Polk and Clay campaign of that year) had been defeated for re-election in 1846, through the hostility of the wing of the party called the "Hunkers," by a small majority, though the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor was elected. The sudden death of Silas Wright a few months afterwards aroused the most intense hostility on the part of his friends against those whom they regarded as "the murderers of Silas Wright." At the Balti-

more Convention of 1844, Mr. Van Buren's renomination had been defeated by the opposition of the same faction, who aimed at the nomination of General Cass, though after they saw the vehemence of resentment they had awakened, fearing the loss of the Presidential election, they offered the nomination to Mr. Wright, which he refused, and the compromise result was the nomination of the comparatively second-rate man, Polk of Tennessee.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wright consented to accept the Governorship of New York, as the means of saving the State and the election to the Democratic party, with Polk for its Presidential candidate. The old enemies of Van Buren still strove for the nomination of Cass in 1848, and it was for the purpose of killing off Gov. Wright for 1848, that they defeated his re-election for Governor in 1846, which was soon followed by his death, as above mentioned. Silas Wright was regarded by the young men as the Cato of the Democracy, or, like Brutus, as the "noblest Roman of them all." They would tolerate no association with those at whose door they laid "the deep damnation of his taking off." Cass was again and still the candidate of these latter, and the unforgiving friends of Silas Wright in his grave, preferred any and all consequences rather than the triumph of Cass and the Hunkers. The fascinating influence and brilliant eloquence of John Van Buren fed the flame of this superheated party feeling. To defeat at all hazards them and Cass, for whom personally they entertained a profound contempt, was their aim and passionate resolve. The result was the strange and unnatural coalition which was represented by the nomination of Van Buren and Adams on the "Buffalo platform." Subsequent history has proven (in my opinion) that this was a grievous mistake, though it had its origin in natural and generous emotions. The result was that Cass was utterly defeated, Taylor being, in the State of New York, first, Van Buren second, and Cass third. The Whigs swept the State and the country. Mr. Waterbury was second to none in his participation in the general feeling and action of the young Democrats of New York, nicknamed the "Barnburners." The election of Taylor for a single term was, to them, a minor evil in comparison with what they would have regarded as the abomination of Cass under those circumstances. Silas Wright was at least avenged.

To Mr. Waterbury, one immediate consequence was the loss of his position on the bench. The Whigs, in full possession of the State, and eager to possess all the offices, vacated his seat by

reducing the term of the incumbent judges, and Mr. Waterbury contentedly returned to the private practice of his profession.

This New York "Barnburners" revolt in the Democratic party, in 1848, was a purely local and temporary episode. The two divisions of the party in New York soon came together again by natural gravitation, and the result was seen in 1852, in the overwhelming majority by which Pierce, a mere brigadier-general in the Mexican war, was elected over General Scott, its brilliant and popular commander-in-chief. Mr. Waterbury approved the Clay compromise measures of 1850, and has never since separated from the National party.

After his retirement, in 1849, from his four years of service on the bench of the Marine Court, Judge Waterbury pursued the modest career of a young lawyer with a practice yet to make, and with qualifications for success, and the achievement of distinction more solid than showy. And if he was thus legitimately wedded to Themis, she was far from possessing his whole heart. Another passion divided it and led him often into truancy from his law office—that of politics. A full-blooded American, an earnest patriot, an ingrained Democrat full of sincere faith in the people, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of what may be termed the Jacksonian era, imbibed by him from association with that pure and noble set of men of whom, in New York, Van Buren, Wright, Young, Flagg, Michael Hoffman, and others were the chiefs (his intimate friend, Tilden, being another high pupil of the same splendid school), a born organizer, and of that temper of character which made disinterested zeal and indefatigable work for the promotion of what was to him right and duty a very law of his nature, a necessity of his very conscience, the pale and slender young man who, though nearly six feet, weighed less than 130 pounds (he can now boast his 180), soon came to occupy quite an unique position among the leading men of his party. His politics were a sort of religion to him, and a religion of work as well as of words. He had the confidence of their inmost circle, and was always found of excellent counsel. He was of most useful private benefit to the Democratic press. Possessing a remarkable memory, attentive to details as well as to generalities, and fond of statistics, he was familiar with the figures of the past votes, not merely of States and cities, but of counties and wards, and not alone of his own State, but of the principal States of the Union; so that in election times, when returns would come in much more slowly and scat-

teringly than in these modern days of electricity, he was invaluable in helping to the earliest judgments of the results. The tables of comparative returns which, at such periods, were the most important and interesting reading in the columns of the leading Democratic papers, were always sure to have proceeded from his accurate and indefatigable pencil, to which they were a labor of love. And in the city of his own residence, New York, he always took an active and always most serviceable part, organization being at once his *forte* and his delight. At the same time he was seldom one of the speakers at public meetings; not only did he not possess the requisite power of lungs and voice, but his style, though easy and excellent in the prosecution of a logical line of argument to carry conviction to the reason of a judge, and the mingled reason and heart of a jury, was not of the kind most effective with popular assemblages. Moreover, at such times he was always too busy otherwise—and after the victory often too much exhausted—for that kind of political work. But many a time, when the brilliant popular orator would seem to carry off so large a share of the credit for the victory achieved, Mr. Waterbury had really contributed ten times more of effective though silent influence to the result.

A sworn enemy to corruption and every form of dishonesty in politics or in morals, and ever unrelenting to the old enemies of Silas Wright (to this day tears have been seen to come to his eyes at that name), while he possessed the unlimited confidence and esteem of all the leading men of his own wing of the Democratic party, he became, of course, the object of a special animosity and dread to those of the other.

In 1853, the members of the Common Council of the city had already become popularly known as "the forty thieves;" and the Legislature, upon the application of a committee consisting of Peter Cooper, Henry Grinnell, James Boorman, and other leading citizens of that high category, which had been organized for the sole purpose of securing municipal reform, passed a series of amendments to the city charter, to be submitted to a popular vote before taking effect. The election for this object was a special one, and none of the political organizations took any part in it.

The danger was, however, imminent that it would be controlled by the members of the Common Council, the most influential politicians of their respective wards, and all interested in defeating the proposed amendments. Only two weeks remained before the

election, and the friends of reform found themselves in danger of defeat. Judge Waterbury's ability as an organizer was well known, but he was not a member of the committee. Duncan C. Pell, afterward Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and Geo. B. Butler, a confidential business associate of the late A. T. Stewart, were sent to request him to prepare a plan for organizing the brief campaign, and to direct it. He promptly prepared a paper setting forth a perfect plan to arouse the dull and languid public attention, so as to secure success at the election. The committee unanimously and gratefully approved his plan of organization and action, and urged him to assume the task of its execution. He finally consented, on the condition that he should have the sole management, and should not have to consult with any committee or other authority whatever; to which the committee had the good sense to agree. When the caucus of the Common Council learned that the campaign was to be conducted by him, they realized that any attempt to defeat the amendments would be useless, and all opposition was abandoned. The reform movement was, however, organized with the most perfect and complete system, every detail being arranged with the greatest care, and with such success that the amendments were adopted by a majority of 30,000 in a vote of about 36,000; quite a full vote for a quarter of a century ago.

About two years before this, in 1851, the part of the city in which Judge Waterbury resided was set off as a new ward, and the Democrats selected him to represent it in the Board of Education of the city; a position always esteemed one of high honor. He declined the nomination, but was nevertheless elected. He could not be insensible to such an expression of confidence, and such an appeal to his philanthropy; and for nearly eleven consecutive years served as a school officer, taking at once a leading part in educational matters. He brought to these new duties the same spirit of zeal and thoroughgoingness which characterized his action in all matters in which he saw duty to be performed and public good to be accomplished. The service was wholly gratuitous, and involved much labor, sacrifice of time, and even some expense. At that period, and for years before, vehement controversy existed between the Roman Catholics, under the lead of their priesthood, and the powerful Public School Society, over the question of the religious influence exerted upon the minds of the children by the spirit and tone of school education. On the one side a Protestantizing influence was produced, or claimed to be produced, through



the reading of the Bible in the schools and the use of books containing or suggesting anti-Catholic ideas. The Catholics (chiefly Irish and Democratic in their party associations) not only made such complaints, but claimed that an affirmative religious influence ought to be exerted in the course of early education; and they wanted the existing public school system broken up, and specially Catholic schools established to work side by side with the Protestant ones, according to the preferences of the parents. There was a great deal to be reasonably urged on both sides of such a controversy. Personally Mr. Waterbury was a Protestant (Episcopalian, and strong for the "Apostolic succession"), and shared the general unwillingness of the community to seeing a sectarian disruption of the great common school system of New York. But he was at the same time a reasonable, just, and, above all, a practical man. In the first year of his service he was appointed by the President of the Board, the Hon. E. C. Benedict, upon a committee to confer with the Public School Society for the transfer of its schools (about equal in number with those under the control of the Board of Education) to the control of the latter body; and to his tact and ability the accomplishment of that union was largely due. As chairman of the finance committee or of the committee on by-laws, and as a member of other important committees, his labors were constant and of great value. The statutes of the State relating to the Board, and the by-laws of the Board, were constantly under amendment by him, until finally nearly the whole of both bore the impress of his revision. One signal triumph may be here specified which marked his service in the Board. Some of the schools, in wards with population almost entirely Roman Catholic, were not opened with the reading of the Bible. When the bitterly anti-Irish and anti-Catholic party, which strangely gloried in the name of "the Know-Nothings," obtained for one year control of the Board, a majority of the committee on by-laws reported a by-law to compel such reading of the Bible; under such penalties that, if the local officers failed to obey, the schools should be closed. The proposed by-law had not been considered at any meeting of the committee, so that no remonstrating minority report could be heard against it, but was embodied in a report signed by a majority of its members. Judge Waterbury, in the Board, asked that its consideration should be postponed to enable him to submit the views of the minority. This fair and rightful request was refused, and the by-law was passed by simple force of numbers. At the

next meeting (July, 1859), he submitted a minority report, which also bore the signature of the Hon. William E. Curtis, now chief judge of the Superior Court of the city of New York, but the Board refused to receive or print it. Judge Waterbury had it printed at his own expense as a pamphlet, and distributed to the members, the newspapers, and the public, and the result was that the by-law at once became as dead as though a blank paper. It was utterly disregarded, and no attempt was ever made to enforce it. Indeed, the subject was so completely disposed of that in the twenty years which have elapsed, although the agitation of the same question has disturbed other communities, the city of New York has remained entirely free from it. Some years afterwards, at the last meeting of the Board attended by Judge Waterbury, and on his proposition, a motion repealing the dead by-law was unanimously adopted. Space permits me to quote only the following, which was the conclusion of the report referred to:

“The undersigned, while they are thus decided in their opposition to the policy of compulsion, are also earnestly in favor of the daily reading of the Bible in our schools. They realize fully the inestimable value of that sacred book, in its influence upon the formation of character, in its guidance of our daily life and conduct, and in the preparation which it affords to all who accept it for the eternity beyond the grave. In their own Wards, where their advocacy of the policy of the daily reading of the Bible is proper and available, they have uniformly expressed these sentiments, and it is gratifying to them that the Bible is, and has been, read daily in every school in their respective Wards, from the organization of each school to the present time. Yet they do not deem it necessary or proper to seek occasion for the reiteration of these sentiments, much less do they believe that that sacred book should be used as a shibboleth by a political or any other secular interest. When religious matters are degraded from their high and holy sphere to the uses of partisanship of any kind, it is too often found that those who are loudest in their professed advocacy are not always, either in their language or conduct, the most consistent with religious purity or principle. Without imputing any such deficiency to their colleagues in the Board who have supported these by-laws, the undersigned have failed to observe anything in the present agitation denoting a higher purpose than they have above indicated; on the contrary, it seems to them to be clearly imbued with the unworthy spirit of personal and political ends, rather than with the peaceful and benevolent spirit of the Gospel of Christ.

“While the undersigned have argued that the Board possesses no power to adopt the compulsory By-Laws, it is due to themselves to declare that they would be averse to the policy of compulsion,

even if the power to adopt it were undoubted. They are entirely convinced of the wisdom and expediency of the rule which leaves this matter to the action of each locality. There is no subject whatever, notwithstanding the gentleness and moderation of its own principles, and the brotherly love and charity which it inculcates, upon which mankind feel so keenly, or often manifest so much asperity, as upon that of religion. It works its way onward, not by reason of the occasional intolerance and violence of its advocates, but by its inherent beauty, wisdom, and power. They do not believe that a sincere convert has ever been made to any religious doctrine by outward compulsion, whether ecclesiastical, military, or political. It is not probable that any greater success will attend an attempt to force the daily reading of the Bible upon the people of any locality, whatever may be the motives that prompt their opposition to its use; but, on the contrary, the attempt is likely to arouse a more determined resistance.

“In conclusion, because the Board has no authority whatever to pass these By-Laws, because they uproot the wise and beneficent policy consistently pursued during the whole continuance of the existing school system; because there is no necessity for their adoption; because they are harsh, unjust, and oppressive in their provisions; because they proceed upon a basis of violence and force, hostile to the very spirit of the Bible itself; and because there is imminent danger that they will substitute for a state of prosperity and peace, the issues of strife and destruction, the undersigned were and are opposed to their adoption, and they believe that such opposition will commend itself, not only to every friend of the principles upon which our civil institutions are based, but also to all who prize and venerate the precious and immutable principles of the Christian faith.”

In the summer of 1853, the newly-appointed postmaster of New York earnestly solicited Judge Waterbury to accept the position of assistant postmaster, for the special purpose of securing his recognized ability as an organizer, for the establishment of an improved system for the delivery of letters throughout the city; offering to make to the salary such addition, out of his own, as would make it properly remunerative. With great reluctance Judge Waterbury finally consented. Such diversion of his attention and time from his profession was necessarily damaging to his practice of the latter; for the law is a jealous and exacting mistress. Probably the laborious work to be done, for a good public service, and in the element in which he took a certain intellectual delight, exerted a fascination upon Judge Waterbury, which tempted him into an unwise deviation from his proper line of professional life. At that time the delivery was made by carriers who collected a fee of two cents on each letter for their compensation. Some

routes were worth over \$2,000 a year, others under \$500. Every carrier had to attend at the general post-office to receive his letters, though some routes were nearly five miles distant from it. Some made three or four deliveries a day, to others only one was possible. And there were a number of private establishments scattered throughout the city, styling themselves "post-offices," and making rival deliveries. Instead of such system as ought to work the postal service of a great metropolis, there was chaos, and a chaos equally absurd and injurious to the public accommodation. He first broke up the undue advantages of carriers on the dense business routes by requiring half of the carriers' fees to be paid into a common fund, and distributed on a plan by which the carriers on routes covering large areas received a larger sum per letter than those on routes embraced within a circuit of a few hundred feet. Having thus secured the means of equalizing the delivery over the whole city, he also established hundreds of locked boxes at suitable places throughout the city, from which letters were taken at stated hours each day, by regular collectors. He next assailed the private post-offices, as they were called, and at last, after a desperate resistance, compelled them to discontinue their illegitimate business. Thus, step by step, he gradually, and with great difficulty—because every movement, strenuously resisted by those whose interests were necessarily damaged by reform, had to receive the approval of the department at Washington—prepared the way for an entirely new system. At the end of about two years he had the satisfaction of being able to make his reform comprehensive and complete. The city was divided into seven districts, in each of which (other than the one containing the general post-office) a station was established, designated as stations A, B, etc., each one of which was practically a post-office for the district; so that, while letters continued to be directed to the New York post-office, they were there distributed and sent in bulk to the proper districts, from which they received their local delivery with the utmost possible promptitude and regularity. Conversely the collectors from the boxes delivered at the stations of their respective districts, from which transmission was made to the general office. The constant and rapid communications between the central office and the stations, to and fro, was effected by circulating wagons, making the circuit of the city at stated intervals each day. Not merely the general system, but every detail, including the mapping out of the districts, the hiring and fitting up the stations, the selecting and drilling of the men,

etc., was personally attended to by Judge Waterbury; and so thoroughly, that the new system was a complete success from the very day of its opening; working like clock-work, in the whole and in all of its parts. With the growth of the city, the districts have been increased to nearly twenty, but the system remains unchanged, except only that the delivery of letters is now free from any carrier's charge. Once or twice minor changes have been made, but they did not work well, and Judge Waterbury's system, pure and simple, was soon restored. Thus a very model for city delivery of mailable matter was established in New York, which has led to an improvement of the carriers' delivery everywhere, and to a very large yearly increase in the revenues of the Post-Office Department. Yet few reflect or remember to whose organizing and creative genius all this is due.

The reaction from his excessive labor brought upon Judge Waterbury a severe sickness, a condition of fevered nervous exhaustion. He had all along felt an undue confidence that his elastic, while delicate constitution could endure the strain of any amount of work that should not exceed twenty-four hours in the day. With a pulse at 120, and unable to leave the house, he had a clerk from the post-office to attend him every day with the papers requiring his action. The grateful postmaster, learning from his physician that his recovery was hopeless unless he should abstain from work, directed that no more papers should be taken to his house. Without the employment which had sustained while it was killing him, he broke down, as the thorough-bred who can, or at least *will*, go while between the shafts, sinks to the ground the moment they are withdrawn. Judge Waterbury was then prostrated in bed with a fever which continued unbroken for two months. As he began to rally a little in the spring of 1856, he proceeded to Cuba, and thence traveled home through the southern states, reaching New York at the end of May, with health completely reestablished. Such is the history, not before written, of the establishment of the present postal system of the City of New York.

While yet in the post-office, it became necessary in November, 1858, to elect a new District Attorney for the city. That functionary is the public prosecutor, and occupies a relation so close to the administration of the general police system, that, while the two branches are officially distinct, he is in some sense its intellectual head. The leading men in the Democratic party appeared to turn,

with almost one mind, to Judge Waterbury. He suggested that as he had been out of the practice of the law for over five years, it was a dangerous experiment to put him in that position; but they had full confidence in his ability to fill any office with credit to himself and those who had selected him for it, and he was nominated with great unanimity, and triumphantly elected. Their sagacity was soon vindicated from all doubts whether of himself or of others. He had not been four months in the office before he had won the entire confidence of the public. The wife of a man named Stephens had died one year previously, and there were such strong grounds of suspicion that she had been poisoned, that Judge Waterbury directed the disinterment of the body, and an examination to be made by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, the eminent chemist. It was found to be permeated in every part with arsenic, which had preserved it from decay, and Stephens was indicted for murder. He was one of the false professors of an ostentatious piety, and his fellow-worshippers in his church rallied indignantly to his defense, and supplied the means for it to be made with ability and vigor. The trial lasted three weeks, and ended in the conviction of the murderer, who, after the case had been taken to the Court of Appeals, and the conviction affirmed, suffered the penalty of the law. The work so efficiently begun was vigorously followed up. Every case of the wilful use of deadly weapons, whether fatal or not in the result, was prosecuted, and the guilty were punished. There was a large, powerful, and dangerous class in New York, against whom this bold and firm course was a personally hazardous, and very hazardous, declaration of war. William Mulligan, a gambler, one of its most noted members (who, when excited with drink, was a reckless ruffian, and who was afterwards shot to death by the police of San Francisco), found himself compelled to exchange the fashionable broadcloth and diamond studs with which he promenaded Broadway for the simpler uniform of Sing Sing, for the crime of aiming a loaded pistol at a police officer. And while the assaults endangering the lives of public officers were inflexibly and severely punished, these latter were made to know that they too would be held to strict accountability for any unnecessary degree of severity towards even the criminal class. Judge Waterbury held that there should not be an outcast class in any Christian or civilized community, and that care should be taken to show the offenders that while the law exacted obedience it did not withhold just protection. The result

was not long in manifesting itself. Even the more depraved, when they found that justice was not a one-sided word, and that, while one hand held the sword of public duty, the other held the shield for the defense of all entitled to it, felt the good and wise mollifying influence; and New York, reversing its bad repute, became known for a time as unsurpassed for order and quiet by any city of its size in the world. So in regard to the frauds known as ticket-swindling, which made New York a place of terror to the multitudes attracted by its business facilities, who daily embarked at its wharves. Judge Waterbury took up the task of correction in his characteristic, thorough-going way, and made short and sharp work of the principal offenders, and so paralyzed and deterred the rest that the system became, and has remained a thing of the past.

The great case of Charles Jefferds for the murder of John Walton and John W. Mathews, was the most important one of Mr. Waterbury's term of the District Attorneyship. The prisoner had the powerful aid of James T. Brady as his leading counsel. It was a horrid case; an intricately tangled, and every way a most extraordinary one. Jefferds was a step-son of Mr. Walton, being son of Mrs. Walton by the first of the several marriages of which that with Mr. Walton had been the last. Walton was shot down at the corner of Third Avenue and 18th street, at 20 minutes past 11, of a bright moonshiny night, when there was no lack of people in the streets. The assassin, who had been lying in wait for him behind a tree, stepped up close to him, after he had passed, killed him on the spot by a large bullet through his brain; fled, was pursued, turned upon his foremost pursuer, Mathews, and by a shot in the breast, laid him also dead on the spot, himself escaping. The pistol was found the next morning in a neighboring yard, where it had been flung, with two barrels out of the five discharged in their work of twofold murder. As there were two distinct crimes, separated by an interval of time, and prompted by different motives, though the one grew out of the other, there were two indictments. On the first, that for the deliberate lying-in-wait assassination of his step-father, Walton, the evidence was insufficient for a conviction. His face had been seen too rapidly by moonlight, and at too great a distance, for conclusive identification. After a few minutes of hiding under a stoop, he had got off on a street-car, and had crossed the ferry to South Brooklyn, where he reached his lodgings so promptly that, in view of some

differences of time, as estimated by the various witnesses who heard the shots, it was a point strenuously disputed for the defense whether he could have accomplished the distance in his flight. And that which was the real motive to the crime, was at once as difficult to prove as it was horrid and revolting, namely, a prompting by his mother to rid her of her husband; prompting in which hire was combined with hate. She had a strong interest in Mr. Walton's death at that time, so that she could receive her widow's dower in his considerable estate; for he had recently put her away for just cause, and she knew him to be on the track of the evidence which would show her to be either the undivorced wife of a husband still living, or to have at least passed for the wife of that other man without the sanction of marriage. On the indictment for the murder of Mr. Walton, Jefferds had escaped conviction, but the District Attorney remained thoroughly convinced of his guilt, and held the other indictment still over him, for the murder of Mathews, his pursuer in his flight; a conviction held also by the brother of the murdered Walton, now guardian of his orphaned children, and as such resisting the suit of Jefferds's mother for her dower. Judge Waterbury did not, however, choose to proceed at once to the trial of the second indictment, but, on the contrary, surprised the public by releasing Jefferds from prison on his own recognizance. More evidence to bring the crime home was necessary, and he trusted to that providential law which always tends to make the murderer himself betray his ever-torturing secret, and was not unwilling that his apparent triumph over public justice, and consequent sense of security, should, together with his habits of dissipation and intemperance, favor the operation of that law. The able Chief of Police, Mr. John A. Kennedy, who had been surprised to see Jefferds thus released from custody without a second trial for the second crime, proposed to the District Attorney to have him "shadowed" by a skillful detective, who should fall into acquaintance and intimacy with him, and so obtain the needed clues to other circumstances of a character to complete the evidence.

Mr. Waterbury felt the strongest obligations, of a civic as well as of official duty which called for a conviction in such a case. If such a crime, perpetrated with an audacity so defiant of the public justice, should be crowned with impunity and triumph, no peaceable citizen's life would be safe on the best streets of New York against the hand of murder, whether prompted by greed or by



revenge. The profligate habits of the criminal thus allowed to go at large rendered the task of the detective no very difficult one, notwithstanding that Jefferds was informed by his mother that she was told that his new associate was a policeman. He let out where he had bought the pistol, and even confessed the first murder, for which he knew that he could not now be tried again; indeed, in his cups, he had rather a tendency to boast of it. He was arrested and tried for the second murder, that of Mathews. The case was still a difficult one, being almost wholly one of circumstantial evidence, since a detective's testimony to confessions was very questionable. It also involved the curious point that the Walton murder, for which the criminal was now safe, had virtually to be tried over again; not to convict him for it, but to fasten it upon him as a vital element in the proof of the other murder which had grown out of it; the two being inseparable, and it being conceded that he could not be convicted of the second murder unless he had committed the first, there being otherwise no proof of motive.

The trial lasted a week. Judge Waterbury's management of the witnesses was very masterly, and his address to the jury was a model of clear exposition, lucid analysis, effective grouping of a large variety of details, all converging to the focal point of demonstration and conviction, and of that calm and dignified strength, conscientiously directed to a righteous object, which became a public prosecutor who felt his high but painful function to be that of a priesthood in the temple of justice. It was in the course of this address that he repelled in the language above quoted an attempt that was made by the defense to prejudice the jury by the imputation of a vindictive excess of zeal in the prosecution, giving it a character of persecution. When he sat down all felt the doom of the criminal to be sealed, and the jury were so completely satisfied that upon retiring they immediately voted by ballot, without discussion, that he was guilty.

This trial won high praise for Judge Waterbury for the forensic power displayed by the District Attorney, and better still, the respect of all who had followed it, for the man. The wretched murderer eventually, however, escaped the doom of the scaffold. He was killed in prison by a fellow-convict, in an affray provoked by the reckless violence of character which had thus conducted him to its foot. A lawyer present at this trial (since a distinguished judge), referring to Waterbury's success as public prose-

ctor, said that "Speaking without notes, he had a habit, when he had finished a point, of letting his eyelids close for a few seconds, while he selected the next that he would present. It thus became an axiom among the frequenters of the court, that when the district attorney shut his eyes the prisoner's last chance was gone."

The signal success of Judge Waterbury as a prosecuting officer was due to an unusual combination of qualities—those qualities, mental and moral, which have been above indicated. His quickness of perception, remarkable memory of facts and faculty of coördinating them, firmness of purpose, conscientiousness, and intense earnestness, would carry his juries along with him almost unconsciously. His firmness was as manifest as was his fearlessness. If he felt any doubt of a person's guilt, he would frankly say so. He would never press a juror into the box to whom an objection could be made with the smallest show of reason. No testimony offered by a prisoner was excluded unless it was so clearly incompetent as to be a mere waste of time; and no prisoner failed to have a material witness because he could not himself procure him, if the public money could bring him. But while he thus gave every fair and proper chance, even to the most guilty, and no word nor act ever manifested the least spirit of injustice to the prisoner, even in the mind of the District Attorney, this very conduct of the prosecution gave additional force against him, so that it became almost a settled axiom, that for Waterbury to try was to convict, unless he himself declared to the jury that the case involved some reasonable doubt.

If I have dwelt a little on this feature of Judge Waterbury's professional life, it is not alone because I regard it as signally honorable to him, but with a view to present it as a model, alike in its nobleness of method and in its practical success, to all to whom is assigned the delicate function of the public prosecutor,—a function which in France is called and theoretically regarded as a *magistracy*, though we so rarely see it exercised in the semi-judicial spirit befitting that title. In the present instance, I really think it was performed in a spirit not less sincerely *judicial* than if the District Attorney had been sitting on the bench instead of pleading before it.

It may seem strange that such a model District Attorney was not re-elected on the expiration of his term in 1861, but the reason for that was an additional honor to Judge Waterbury's name. Before the close of his term he had felt it his duty to bring before the Grand Jury and investigate certain action of the Common

Council, for which it was reported that large sums of money had been paid. The members of that body, the influential local politicians of the wards, to whom such a prosecution by such a prosecutor opened up a vista in which, through the stages of exposure and disgorgement, the cells of Sing-Sing closed the perspective before them, saw in Judge Waterbury (though himself a zealous and active Democratic politician) at once their foe and their fate. The candidate of the Republicans was indorsed by the Mozart branch of the Democratic party controlled by the then Mayor of the city, and though Judge Waterbury ran 7,000 ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by only about 900. Had he been re-elected to continue the campaign of investigation and prosecution then opened by him, it seems probable that the noxious plant of municipal corruption, already vigorously started in a rank soil, could never have flowered out into the splendid and gorgeous proportions it attained just ten years afterwards, when the exposure of its enormous growth alarmed the whole country, and added to the American language a word which, as the name of a man now gone to his last account, has become the name of a thing which unhappily is not yet equally defunct.

The extraordinary vigilance and efficiency of Judge Waterbury's discharge of the duties of this office were curiously brought out to public light soon afterwards. The Board of Supervisors had voted to raise the salary of his successor from \$5,000 to \$7,000. The Mayor, Mr. Opdyke, a Republican, vetoed the measure, in a message in which he contrasted the work of Judge Waterbury in the last year of his term (1861), with those of the proposed beneficiary of the increase of the salary in the only year of his time (1862) which had elapsed. The Mayor's figures were as follows, to which are appended the results of the contrast. Dealing with a question referring to Judge Waterbury, he seemed to have caught a little of his genius for figures tabulated in statistical form to prove important facts.

	1861.	1862.	Decrease.	Percentage of Decrease from 1861.
No. of indictments found by the				
Grand Jury,	1,239	949	290	.23
" of convictions,	690	399	291	.42
" " acquittals,	154	97	57	.37
" sent to City Prison,	79	59	20	.25
" " " Penitentiary,	245	137	108	.44
" " " State Prison,	279	114	165	.59
Aggregate of sentences to State Prison				
other than for life,	977½y.	338½y.	638½years.	.65

The smallest decrease was in the number of indictments found by the Grand Jury. In the prosecution of the indictments, the decrease was not as great in the acquittals as in the convictions. In the punishments, the decrease was larger, as they increased in severity, until in the aggregate of sentences to the State Prison, which includes both the number sent and the length of their terms, the decrease was nearly two-thirds of the total for 1861. As the same judges presided each year, the comparison illustrates the influence exerted by an efficient prosecutor over the entire administration of the criminal law. It is no wonder that the Mayor could see no good reason for an increase of pay to remunerate so great a falling off in performance. It would be still higher credit to Judge Waterbury, and praise to his administration, if we should, without any comparative disparagement to that of his successor, accept the supposition that the deterrent influence of the certainty of punishment, which had grown up under the former, combined with those wholesome moral influences of a different character of which mention has been made above, had so acted on the vicious habits of the criminal classes of the city as really to have wrought the effect of producing so great a reduction in the frequency and gravity of their offenses against the law and the public justice.

When the news reached New York of the fire opened on Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, in April, 1861, Judge Waterbury was selected by the Democratic General Committee of the city of New York to draft an expression of its sentiments (the duty of drafting important resolutions was one frequently deferred to him), and his clear, strong, and patriotic resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm, and were greatly effective in giving hope and courage to the upholders of the Union everywhere, as an authentic declaration of the opinion of the mass of the Democratic party in their great stronghold. They are appended in a note,\* as the best possible presentation of the ideas of a "War

\* *Whereas*, This General Committee, and those they represent, have, to the present time, been the consistent advocates of the rights of every section of our country, and the firm defenders of the Constitutional rights of the Southern people, to protection from every species of assault upon their peculiar domestic institutions, and have always maintained their right to share, upon equitable terms, in the settlement of the National domain, and have made resolute and strenuous efforts to secure an adjustment of the whole matter in controversy, upon a basis at once just and liberal toward the South, and honorable to our whole country; and

*Whereas*, Several of the Southern States have assumed the position of

Democrat." Even while feeling bound to avow that, not less conscientiously, nor less patriotically, than Judge Waterbury framed them, the writer of these pages would have been compelled to

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violent resistance to the National authority, which resistance has been carried to the extent of actual war, manifested by outrages on the flag of the United States; the forcible seizure of their fortifications and property; the preparation of extensive armaments and batteries for assault upon the forces of the nation; the bombardment of Fort Sumter; and, finally, by an invitation to the freebooters of the world to prey upon the commerce of our people; and

*Whereas*, The rulers of the Seceded States, by the measures aforesaid, have commenced a civil war upon the United States, threatening their existence as a National power; and

*Whereas*, The members of the Democratic party—a party whose history is the record of an eminent and successful part in the formation of our institutions, the administration of our Government, and the prosperity of our country, are especially called upon by all the memories of the past, and all the hopes of the future, to rally with promptness and vigor to the defence of their country against all foes, whether at home or abroad; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Democracy of this city are heartily united, with all of its citizens, as one man, to uphold the Constitution, enforce the laws, maintain the Union, defend the Flag, and protect the Capital of these United States, in the full and firm belief that this preservation of our national unity is the only security for the rights, liberties, and power of our own people, and the greatest hope of oppressed humanity throughout the world.

*Resolved*, That this rally for the country is nobly and wisely made by our whole people, irrespective of party organizations, and without regard to past differences of opinion or action, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in the exercise of its powers and duties as the constituted authority of the nation; and that in the same spirit, and for the same purpose, all questions as to what has been done or omitted in the way of concession and conciliation, and all questions respecting the course and policy of the Administration, should be forgotten until the national honor has been vindicated, and the national power firmly established.

*Resolved*, That the unanimity and spirit with which the people of the North have responded to the call of the President for material aid in the present crisis, should not be taken as an indication of the least desire, or even willingness on their part, to war upon the people of the South; but only as an evidence of their determination to preserve the Union, as a blessing of inestimable value, and to defend the sacred Flag of our country, which commands the homage of all our hearts; and of their inflexible resolve that Bunker Hill and Mount Vernon, New York and New Orleans shall never be dissevered.

*Resolved*, That we cannot disregard the evidences which have been presented, that in many parts of the South, the resistance to the National power has been accomplished by the terrorism of mob rule, and against

oppose them, and to support rather the policy expressed by General Scott and Mr. Greeley, in the expression, "Erring Sisters, go in peace," in the firm conviction that less than five years would have witnessed a sure return, and a better *Reunion*. But victory crowned the policy of the war, which was not less a conflict of ideas, and principles, and consciences, than of arms. Every man's duty in such times and events, was what was dictated to him by his own soul. If mingled good and evil have been its results, so would they have been of a different issue. Happily, all can now meet fraternally on the ground of mutual respect and self-respect, oblivion of the old animosities, and all be at one in recognizing that

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough-hew them how we will."

The truth is, that the "Barnburners" of 1848, the friends of Van Buren, and the avengers of Silas Wright, did not believe in the reality of the long threatened "danger to the Union" from the anti-slavery agitation. History soon taught them better, when the Whig party, after 1852, assuming the new name of the "Republican" party, made with the Abolitionists, on the large national scale, that same alliance which the "Barnburners" in New York had virtually entered into for a momentary occasion, as they deemed, on the "Buffalo platform." The result was, that Fremont was all but elected in 1856, Lincoln elected in 1860; and the dread history of

the interests and wishes of the conservative classes, embracing a large portion of the extensive owners of slaves; and we yet look to Tennessee and Kentucky, containing the tombs of Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, and the homes of James Guthrie, John J. Crittenden, and Andrew Johnson, in the hope that their fidelity to the Union and the National Flag will be maintained amid all the difficulties of their position; and we pledge ourselves to those States, and to all the loyal men of the South, to defend the Constitutional rights and interests of every section of the Union, at all times and under all circumstances, with the same zeal and fidelity with which we will uphold the National power, and aid in the prompt and proper punishment of all traitors.

*Resolved,* That we have witnessed with pride and admiration the calm and forbearing possession and heroic defense of Fort Sumter, by Major Robert Anderson, a gallant and noble son of Kentucky, and for his patriotic efforts for peace, his brilliant defense of his Flag, and his manly refusal to surrender to the enemy, we render to him our heartfelt thanks; and that all who may distinguish themselves in the service of this glorious Union in its present peril, will be honored throughout the country, and enshrined in every patriotic heart throughout all time.

the four years that succeeded we all know, as also the secondary consequences to the whole country, moral, political, and industrial, which have trailed through our sky, like the tail of some baleful comet, from then even till now. Like Seymour and Tilden, Mr. Waterbury and the bulk of the party known as "War Democrats" supported the government with steady firmness and zeal in the sustainment and enforcement of the Union, though neither he nor they ever gave any approval to many arbitrary acts of the party in power, incidental to the prosecution of the war, which were deemed to be not less unnecessary than they were in violation of established principles of law and the constitution.

In the fall of 1862, Judge Waterbury was nominated for member of Congress by all of the three organizations into which his party was at that time divided. His election was certain, the Democratic majority in the city and in his district being overwhelming. But there was a close contest for the governorship between Horatio Seymour and General Wadsworth, in which the former had to a considerable extent the support of the "Old Line Whigs," an influential body of men in all the large counties of the State. One of their number, James Brooks, Editor of the *Express*, desired strongly to go to Congress from Judge Waterbury's district, which he had formerly represented as a Whig of the Clay and Webster times. It was a subject of complaint on the part of that interest throughout the State that, while they were zealously supporting the Democratic party, they were not even allowed a single member of Congress. They pressed their claim for a seat from the city, and Mr. Brooks was their most prominent representative man. It was deemed important towards securing the election of Gov. Seymour that their new Democratic sympathies should not be chilled by refusing them this satisfaction. Judge Waterbury consented that the question of his withdrawal in favor of Mr. Brooks should be referred to Charles O'Connor, John Kelly, and a third person whom Mr. Brooks should select. The result was that it was deemed judicious that Mr. Brooks and his party should be gratified, and Mr. Waterbury at once withdrew, unwilling that in the event of Gov. Seymour's defeat he should appear to have contributed to that result by not having appeased that dissatisfaction on the part of the "Old Line Whigs." The local disappointment was very great. Indeed, the Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, who was the Republican candidate, stated that he would have withdrawn in Judge Waterbury's favor rather than that the latter should retire. Though

Judge Waterbury did not believe that the result in the State would be controlled by his action, he preferred, if the representative men of his party would take the responsibility, to avoid any possibility of the imputations which might attend an adverse result. He has several times since been urged to be a candidate for Congress, with a certainty of election, but he felt constrained to adhere to the practice of his profession. This is to be regretted, for it is certain he would have made one of the most useful and influential members of that body, and have done good service to our country.

Gov. Seymour tendered to Judge Waterbury the position of Judge-Advocate-General of the State, and, fearing that he would not accept it, requested the late William Cassidy, then the Editor of the Albany *Argus*, to visit New York and urge Mr. Waterbury to take the office as a matter both of personal friendship and of public duty. He finally consented, because, though nominally a military position, it was really a law office, and the dark days were come which gave it an importance not attaching to it in the ordinary "piping times of peace." It carried the lawful rank and title of Brigadier-General, but Judge Waterbury had so little taste for military display by mere civilians, that he never wore his uniform in public but on a single occasion, and habitually refused to answer to the salutation of "General." Among the great number of our "generals," he therefore enjoys the distinction of being perhaps the only man who refused to be styled by that title, so that we have to adhere to the old customary designation of "Judge."

In the first year of his service occurred the terrible New York riots of July, 1863. They began on a Sunday, and Judge Waterbury reached the city on the evening of Monday, and after that was constantly on duty. Gov. Seymour, who arrived in the city on Tuesday morning, had great confidence in his ability and tact, and found in him a most efficient aid. On Wednesday noon he suggested to the Governor that the chief cause of trouble was less a riotous disposition on the part of the people, than their enforced idleness, business having been effectually stopped by the fact that neither omnibuses nor railroad cars were running. The Governor authorized him in his name to take measures to remedy this state of things. Proceeding alone in a carriage to the various depôts and stables, he saw before midnight the representatives of over twenty of some twenty-six railroad and stage lines, generally situated in the midst of the riotous district (a service of no small danger and daring); and using words of mingled entreaty and



authority according to circumstances, and working with his characteristic earnestness and tact, he induced them all to listen to his proposals and enter into his views. They were very apprehensive of the consequences by reason of the threats which had been made by the leaders of the rioters that their buildings should be burned if they should recommence business, but Judge Waterbury arranged with them that military forces should be stationed at various convenient points for the protection of their property. Reaching the police headquarters at one o'clock in the morning, he wrote an order by the Governor to Major-General Sandford to detail a military force to each of the several places designated, and to have them at their posts by five A. M., and handed it to the clerk of the commissioners to be immediately delivered. All was thoroughly combined and executed, and worked like magic, and at an early hour the people were delighted by the customary sight and sound of the public vehicles, not less cheering to them than was the simultaneous sunlight, for it was the best assurance that order was restored. If Judge Waterbury had chosen to accept his lawful title of "General" (by which Gov. Seymour always persists in addressing him), he certainly had on this critical occasion fairly earned it; and by better means, and the display of better qualities of good sense and good feeling combined with courage, than those required for the winning of the crimsoned honors of the battlefield.

The provoking cause of these riots had been the disproportionate and unfair allotment for the draft made against the city; an injustice the more irritating because, in its execution, it was made to bear with a peculiar degree of oppression upon a particular nationality. It looked very much like a political discrimination against a Democratic population; at the same time it admitted perhaps the palliation that those who arranged the allotments may have supposed that our Irish fellow-citizens have such a natural love and genius for *fighting* that they might rather like than otherwise the being conscripted for the war, in however excessive a disproportion. Governor Seymour directed the Judge-Advocate-General to investigate the facts in relation to the enrolment in the metropolitan cities of New York and Brooklyn as a basis for the draft of soldiers. After an examination made with his usual thoroughness, accuracy, and exhaustiveness, Judge Waterbury made a report which proved to demonstration that the enrolment in the metropolitan districts was twice as large in proportion to

population as in the interior counties of the State. He proved the political character of the enrolment by showing that while the total votes in 1860 had been, for the Lincoln and Anti-Lincoln Congressional districts, respectively, 457,257 and 151,253, the conscripts required from them were, respectively, 39,626 and 33,729; and that while in 1862 the total votes in the Wadsworth and Seymour Congressional districts had been, respectively, 353,621 and 186,255, the conscripts required from them were, respectively, 33,068 and 40,287. Such figures, viz., 40,000 conscripts required in the Seymour districts (chiefly New York and Brooklyn) from 186,000 voters, against only 33,000 required from 353,000 voters! The calm and persuasive demonstration of Judge Waterbury's report was irresistible. Nor in the President (Lincoln) did he encounter any other than a fair and honest spirit. There had also been great unfairness in the drawing. "In the drawing in the 9th district, which is in the city of New York," says Judge Waterbury in his masterly report, "so far as the list was published, there was a great disproportion in the names of people of a particular lineage, although only one-fourth of the inhabitants of the district were born in Ireland. I called the attention of the President to this fact, and suggested to him that such a result could not be continued throughout the city without being followed by a belief in the public mind that the draft had been unjustly made. He answered, 'Of course not'; and added with an earnestness I was glad to observe, 'I will not permit either a real or an apparent fraud.'" The effect of Judge Waterbury's report was that a commission was appointed by the Secretary of War to examine the matter, and upon its report the quota required from the city was reduced by 20,000 men.

In May 1862, Judge Waterbury was elected Grand Sachem (or presiding officer) of the Tammany Society, and served one year. At the close of 1863, he retired from the Tammany General Committee, and has ever since been an unyielding adversary of the virtual domination of "Tammany Hall" over the Democracy of New York. A time serving politician, one less disinterested in patriotism and democracy, less stern and uncompromising in his passion for political purity inseparable from public economy—in a word, one less thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the idol of his youth, and the exemplar of his manhood, Silas Wright, would rather have tended to keep on good terms with the leaders controlling the majority of his party in the great city of his own residence. But such

is not, and never has been the temper of Judge Waterbury. Such a man must necessarily make many formidable political enemies, but they respect as well as dread him, even on the field of irreconcilable conflict between them. Himself fears nothing and nobody, and rather exults in the "stern joy" of the fight, than shrinks from its blows, or takes account of his own interests or his own labors in its conduct. At the same time, while in local politics for municipal reform, and honestly economical good government, he is thus uncompromising, in national politics he is one of the most thorough, sound, and devoted members of the great Democratic party of the Union, and as such is one of the most sagacious, prudent, and practical. He is a truly valuable citizen of the Union, the State, and the City, to all of which he has rendered—and will to the end, continue to render—truly valuable patriotic service. *O si sic omnes!*

Many passages in the life of Judge Waterbury have been necessarily omitted from this honest and sincere, while friendly sketch of him, which does not pretend to the character of a biography. One other only will be mentioned. In 1871, an Act was passed by the Legislature for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the Statutes of the State. Francis Kernan, the present eminent Senator in Congress, who was appointed as one of them, declined to serve, and Governor Hoffman appointed Judge Waterbury in his place; one of the highest tributes of compliment that could be paid to a lawyer and public man. Gov. Hoffman made the spontaneous selection, because convinced that he could not find a better man at the Bar to do justice to the work involved. When the Commissioners proceeded to their work, a radical difference was found to exist in their views. The majority insisted on extensive amendments of the statutes. Judge Waterbury, with his ever practical mind, urged that such a course would inevitably array, against whatever report the Commissioners should make, a combination of interests affected by, or differing in opinion from, the sweeping changes proposed, resulting in the probable eventual defeat of the work. He claimed that only such amendments should be made upon the statutes,\* already not very long before revised, as were clearly necessary, namely, such as were merely verbal. Each side presented a report to the Legislature, setting forth its views, but no action was taken by that body. With wide differences of opinion among the Commissioners, which continued in spite of all attempts to harmonize them, the work proceeded but slowly. Both sides again submitted conflicting reports to the

Legislature, and as that body, after the lapse of two weeks, still took no action, Judge Waterbury, unwilling to waste his time in what he considered useless work, resigned the office. Time has justified the wisdom of his views. After the lapse of nearly eight years from the creation of the commission, and a cost to the State of a quarter of a million of dollars, the commission has ceased to exist, having only partially accomplished its work, of which only a part has been enacted by the Legislature; the profession is profoundly divided over the subject, and the present question appears to be, not whether any more shall be adopted, but whether what has been enacted shall be allowed to stand.

Judge Waterbury is a son of Col. Jonathan Waterbury, a highly esteemed citizen of New York, who died in 1829, at the early age of thirty-one. His mother was Elizabeth Jarvis, daughter of Elijah Jarvis (nephew of Bishop Jarvis), and of Betsey Chapman, daughter of Dr. Chapman, a distinguished physician of that day, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Both of his mother's parents were carried off by yellow fever, in New York, in her infancy, in the year 1801. It is said that at the great ball given by the city to Lafayette, at Castle Garden, in 1824, Colonel and Mrs. Waterbury were the handsomest couple in the room. It is related that on the occasion of that ball, the streets and approaches to Castle Garden were so blocked by the crowds of carriages, and people on foot, that Colonel and Mrs. Waterbury had to take a small boat at the foot of Courtlandt Street, to reach the scene of the festivity.

Judge Waterbury married early in life, Miss Gibson, a lady whose parents, resident in Boston, Mass., had died in her infancy; her mother was of the Cooledge family. She has been ever the blessing, and solace of her husband's life. They have three lovely daughters, and one son, now a student in Columbia College, destined, like his father, to the profession of the law. Judge Waterbury is one of the most amiable and unselfish of men, and a true and constant friend, too often, perhaps, too generous a one. Among the million of its population, New York contains no more affectionate and unostentatiously pious a home, one in which the parents are the friends and companions of the children; nor has its portal ever yet been darkened by the shadow of death. Long may it continue to enjoy that favored exemption.

## VALEDICTORY.

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“Aye, thus it is! One generation comes,  
Another goes, and mingles with the dust.  
And thus we come and go, and come and go,—  
Each for a moment filling up  
Some little space. And thus we disappear  
In quick succession. And it shall be so  
Till time in one vast perpetuity  
Be swallowed up.”

By the guidance and support of Divine Providence we have now reached the end of our labors, having completed, to the extent of our ability, the history and genealogy of the “Jarvis Family.” We send the volume forth among the generations of the Jarvises throughout the land, in the hope that they will be as happy and proud as we ourselves are in rejoicing in the fact that there are and have been many very eminent and pious members of the Family, and that the country has been much benefited by the good they have done. It is the hope of the Authors that this little volume may outlive them for the edification and instruction in our genealogy of the many generations yet to come who shall arise and call their progenitors blessed.

One family circle is but the reflex and epitome of the great numbers scattered over the country. We hope that the book will bind *all* the families closer in the bonds, not only of kinship, but of friendship, and that on the great day when *all* will be called together, they may be found with their hands clasped and their hearts in unison.

That the importance and value of these family histories are daily becoming more manifest, is illustrated by the fact that they are increasing in numbers year by year. Few persons, comparatively, however, duly appreciate their importance, or are aware that to the same feeling among the Hebrews, which prompted their production, we owe, under God, the historical portions of the Bible. The history, too, of the most ancient kingdoms of the earth, as China,

Egypt, Chaldea, Babylonia, etc., would have remained unknown to other nations, but that their people were inspired to make a genealogy of their *sovereigns*, which necessarily embodied a history of their country.

From the earliest ages genealogy has occupied much of the attention of mankind, and whether we consult sacred or profane history, we shall find the extraction or derivation of the individual always considered as making an important part of his history:

Although the actions of a man himself are the truest proof of his merit, yet it is impossible for the mind not to connect with these the opinion we have of his extraction. And so, whoever pays due attention to the natural sentiments of mankind, while he keeps clear of the absurd prejudice which gives honor and respect to extraction alone, will acknowledge that the actions of men are not the only ground of respectability or estimation in the world.

The reader will observe that our genealogy is more minute in some families than in others. Our original plan was to have given only so much of the genealogy as was necessary to connect the biography of the successive heads of the Family, and prevent any doubt about the descent, but we found a pretty general inclination to have the line traced minutely, and have thought it right to yield to the wish, as well as to respect the opinion of such a number of persons.

Respectfully,

THE AUTHORS.

# INDEX IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.—CHRISTIAN NAMES OF PERSONS BEARING THE SURNAME OF JARVIS.

PART II.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE MARRIED INTO THE JARVIS FAMILY, AND NAMES OF DESCENDANTS BEARING OTHER SURNAMES.

N. B. The references are to the numbers opposite the names on the left-hand side of each page, except in a few cases where the number of the page is referred to, marked (p).

The number in large type at the head of each family record is the number of the father or mother, as the case may be, brought forward from the margin of the page on which the name occurs in the preceding generation. The number given in the Index will, therefore, give the place where a person's name occurs in his or her father's family, and, by looking for the same number in the large type, his or her own family record, if there be one, can be found.

## PART I.

### DESCENDANTS NAMED JARVIS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Aaron,	1807	Adiel,	587
Abatha,	373	Adolphus,	1509
Abigail,	73	Albert F.	1676
Abigail,	126	Albertina S.,	165
Abigail,	219	Alfred,	190
Abigail,	1996	Alfred,	1516
Abigail,	2027	Algernon Sydney,	1963
Abigail Atkins,	2052	Alice,	1043
Abigail C.,	1563	Alice B.,	1068
Abraham,	4	Alice Maud,	1937
Abraham,	10	Alma,	1545
Abraham,	21	Almira,	1797
Abraham,	41	Almira,	1859
Abraham,	91	Alonzo,	2398
Abraham,	345	Alvah,	1506
Abram,	97	Amanda,	1865
Abram,	(p.) 120	Amelia,	101
Adaline Ursula,	255	Amelia,	225
Ada Dagma,	1127	Amelia,	552
Addie Stone,	1087	Amelia Ann,	1960
Adeline Matilda,	2354	Amelia Hyde,	2347

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Amelia Jane,	397	Arthur H. K. (Jervis),	1707
Amelia Sarah,	789	Arthur Leonard Fitz Gerald,	818
Andrew Jackson,	2158	Arthur Murray,	558
Andrew Spooner,	2066	Arthur Murray,	1142
Andrew Spooner,	2103	Asa,	2335
Andrew Spooner,	2107	Asahel,	1496
Angelina,	278	Asahel,	1497
Angelina,	1964	Asahel,	1622
Ann,	78, 186	Asahel Amos,	1647
Ann,	2328	Asahel Hatch (Jervis),	1521
Ann Augusta,	733	Augusta,	151
Ann Christina Farmar,	305	Augusta,	279
Ann Eliza,	276	Augusta Lavinia,	930
Ann Eliza,	1084	Augustin,	2423
Ann Eliza,	1773	Augustine,	1741
Ann Eliza,	2138	Aurelia B.,	1629
Ann Elizabeth,	155	Aurelia Content,	1645
Ann Ellen,	450	Austin,	32
Ann Frances,	594		
Ann Frances Carr,	2098	Bainbridge,	2288
Ann Olney,	2245	Belle,	653
Anna,	168	Benajah,	1737
Anna,	289	Benjamin,	125
Anna,	1813	Benjamin,	381
Anna (Jervis),	1830	Benjamin,	601
Anna Augusta,	1896	Benjamin,	1938
Anna Head,	2260	Benjamin,	2043
Anna Lee,	2266	Benjamin,	2068
Anna Louisa,	1732	Benjamin Atwater,	328
Anna Maria,	412	Benjamin Franklin,	1778
Anna Maria,	1662	Benjamin H.,	1917
Anna Mary,	843	Benjamin L.,	515
Anna Sprague,	1651	Benjamin Sturges,	220
Anne,	399	Betsey,	74
Anne Decima,	588	Betsey,	79
Anne E.,	1566	Betsey Stelle,	2058
Annie,	1461	Bill,	1490
Annie E.,	1854	Blanche E.,	1421
Annie Elizabeth Stewart,	817	Brewster,	2420
Annie Flagg,	2273	Brice W.,	514
Annie G.,	2257		
Annie G.,	2370	Caleb,	2324
Annie Ladd,	2197	Carlton,	1812
Antoinette Augusta,	601	Caroline,	393
Arthur,	592	Caroline,	584
Arthur Clay,	1429	Caroline,	1958
Arthur Edward,	2265	Caroline,	2132
Arthur Henry Boyd,	846	Caroline,	2346



Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Caroline A.,	2278	Charles Fitz,	2181
Caroline Amelia,	413	Charles Frederick,	455
Caroline Amelia,	734	Charles H.,	1710
Caroline Eliza,	1959	Charles Herbert,	459
Caroline Elizabeth,	329	Charles J.,	1690
Caroline Louisa,	2174	Charles James Anson,	174
Caroline W.,	2100	Charles Lavallette,	1012
Carrie D. (Jervis),	1832	Charles Leonard,	942
Catharine,	61	Charles Maples,	1223
Catharine,	200	Charles Mercer,	285
Catharine,	209	Charles M. S. (Jervis),	1706
Catharine,	299	Charles P.,	2275
Catharine Amelia,	339, 720	Charles Ralph,	391
Cecilia Sophia,	786	Charles W.,	1628
Celina North,	1659	Charles W.,	2236
Charity,	1869	Charles William,	849
Charity,	2395	Charlotte,	127
Charles,	99	Charlotte,	173
Charles,	301	Charlotte Augusta,	453
Charles,	495	Charlotte Maria,	487
Charles,	511	Charlotte Maria,	488
Charles,	669	Charlotte Mary,	1111
Charles,	1020	C. Willis,	1061
Charles,	1045	Chester,	1543
Charles,	1810	Chester,	1668
Charles,	2039	Chloe,	1495
Charles,	2059	Chloe,	1498
Charles,	2062	Clara,	1090
Charles,	2071	Clarissa,	497
Charles,	2099	Clarissa,	1023
Charles,	2140	Colborne Dennis,	1209
Charles,	2167	Constance Kingsmill,	1147
Charles,	2340	Cora Elizabeth,	1011
Charles A.,	618	Cordelia,	1939
Charles Abraham,	319	Cornelia,	600
Charles Alpheus,	489	Cornelia E.,	1840
Charles Augustus,	722		
Charles Augustus,	725	Daniel,	105
Charles Beverley,	556	David,	1436
Charles Brydger,	1128	David,	1803
Charles Church,	2073	David Conklin,	1789
Charles Edward,	452	David R.,	1873
Charles Edward,	743	David Sandford,	507
Charles Edward,	2106	Deborah,	25
Charles Edward,	2157	Deborah,	108
Charles Edward,	2178	Delancey,	196
Charles Edward L.,	792	Delia Farley,	2239
Charles Edwin,	1663	Douglass,	1082

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Dorcas,	2394	Elijah Albert,	317
Dwight,	1544	Eliphalet,	1742
Dwight,	1661	Eliza,	603
		Eliza,	1785
Ebenezer,	119	Eliza (Jervis),	2412
Ebenezer,	376	Eliza Ann,	611
Ebenezer Nostrand,	1881	Eliza Ann,	1877
Edgar,	560	Eliza E.,	1567
Edgar Beaumont,	1149	Eliza Lane,	2351
Edgar Hewlett,	1894	Eliza Rowland,	717
Edgar Ralph,	1129	Elizabeth,	14
Edmund,	371	Elizabeth,	39
Edmund A.,	1924	Elizabeth,	117
Edmund Allen,	1909	Elizabeth,	172
Edmund Allen,	(p.) 137	Elizabeth,	293
Edmund Head,	1124	Elizabeth,	311
Edmund Meredith,	1097	Elizabeth,	321
Edmund Owen Meredith,	824	Elizabeth,	338
Edward,	138	Elizabeth,	496
Edward,	406	Elizabeth,	1493
Edward,	1117	Elizabeth,	1775
Edward (Jervis),	1828	Elizabeth,	1791
Edward,	2025	Elizabeth,	1815
Edward,	2060	Elizabeth,	1945
Edward,	2097	Elizabeth,	1951
Edward,	2341	Elizabeth,	1953
Edward Æmilius,	931	Elizabeth,	1966
Edward B.,	2237	Elizabeth,	1978
Edward Buckingham,	360	Elizabeth,	2010
Edward Clifton,	845	Elizabeth,	2015
Edward Lutwich,	389	Elizabeth,	2028
Edward Scott,	2063	Elizabeth,	2037
Edward W.,	1691	Elizabeth,	2046
Edward W. Boyd,	407	Elizabeth,	2054
Edward William,	834	Elizabeth,	2326
Edward Winslow,	1016	Elizabeth Arnold,	400
Edward Worrell,	415	Elizabeth Bartlett,	2136
Edwin,	1547	Elizabeth Black,	2096
Edwin Rogers,	1731	Elizabeth Bowmon,	2348
Electa,	1503	Elizabeth Colt,	782
Electa,	1504	Elizabeth Hannah,	211
Eli,	75	Elizabeth Harriett,	416
Eli Starr,	221	Elizabeth Hart,	352
Elias,	1987	Elizabeth R. (Jervis),	1831
Elias,	2006	Elizabeth Smith,	2150
Elias,	2022	Elkanah,	1755
Elijah,	92	Ella,	1066
Elijah,	1491	Ella P.,	1072

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Ellen Anderson,	677	Florence Isidore,	1681
Ellen B.,	2227	Foster,	1065
Ellen Caroline,	793	Frances,	1927
Ellen Maria,	586	Frances Amelia,	213
Elma Muriel Murray,	1362	Frances Amelia,	355
Eloisa,	1934	Frances Amelia,	580
Eloisa L.,	714	Frances E.,	1595
Emeline,	1619	Frances Hubbard,	2362
Emeline C.,	617	Frances Huldah,	341
Emily,	1868	Francis,	716
Emily (Jervis),	1824	Francis,	2321
Emily Caroline,	793	Francis,	2337
Emily Elizabeth,	451	Francis C.,	610
Emily Maude,	941	Francis Carr,	2116
Emma,	1701	Francis H.,	1675
Emma Bowne,	1724	Francis H.,	1679
Emma Jane,	1922	Francis Head,	2173
Emma M.,	1852	Francis Henry,	2153
Emma Robins,	2249	Francis Griswold,	1642
Emulus,	1798	Francis Griswold,	1709
Emulus,	1837	Francis Pillsbury,	2242
Erastus,	1617	Francis Proudfoot,	1153
Ernest,	1151	Francis Roach,	2065
Ernest Frederick,	847	Frank,	669
Ernest Leonard,	1347	Frank,	1032
Esther,	6	Frank Adolphus,	1698
Esther,	16	Frank Hope,	836
Esther,	27	Frank Pepperrell,	2112
Esther,	60	Frank Seymour,	2248
Esther,	84	Frederick,	390
Esther,	1792	Frederick,	1224
Esther,	2386	Frederick,	1889
Esther,	2402	Frederick,	2092
Esther Lucretia,	296	Frederick A.,	2276
Ethel Hazen,	1350	Frederick Arnold,	825
Eugene LeBaron,	2186	Frederick Augustus,	1093
Eunice Amelia,	331	Frederick Augustus,	2152
Eunice Morgan,	1932	Frederick Augustus,	2261
Eva,	1156	Frederick Clarence,	1096
Everard Augustus,	2267	Frederick H.,	2366
Experience,	1864	Frederick M.,	1846
		Frederick Sandford,	291
Fanny,	1131	Frederick Starr,	212
Fanny Fayerweather,	185	Frederick Starr,	1119
Florence,	1026	Frederick Starr,	1145
Florence,	1047	Frederick Tiffany,	1643
Florence Annie,	1349	Frederick William,	551
Florence Caroline,	1095	Frederick William,	2166

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Frederick William,	2246	Hannah,	368
Frederick William,	2270	Hannah,	372
Frederica Augusta,	356	Hannah,	1746
		Hannah,	1768
George,	318	Hannah,	1902
George,	726	Hannah (Jervis),	2379
George,	2286	Hannah (Jervis),	2409
George,	2399	Hannah Fowler,	1977
George,	2413	Hannah Owen,	154
George A.,	2176	Harold,	1152
George Atwater,	324	Harrie,	1222
George Atwater,	325	Harriet,	498
George Cyprian,	491	Harriet,	1507
George E.,	1874	Harriet,	1552
George Hamilton,	1094	Harriet,	2361
George Howard,	2256	Harriette,	604
George L. Bowne,	1725	Harriet Amelia,	281
George M.,	2415	Harriet Augusta,	332
George Milton,	1030	Harriet Augusta,	669
George Murray,	449, 815	Harriet Bartlett,	2139
George Oglevie,	175	Harriet E.,	1025
George Oglevie,	1015	Harriet E.,	1584
George Robinson,	1110	Harriet Elizabeth,	163
George Rogers,	785	Harriet Head,	2264
George Seymour,	388	Harriet Rebecca,	342
George Sherwood,	585	Harry Augustus,	1141
George Stephen Benjamin,	215	Harry Newton,	1428
George Thomas,	553	Harry St. John,	1210
George Washington,	2159	Hattie L.,	1849
George William,	284	Helen (Jervis),	1631
George William,	1965	Helen,	2078
George William Hope,	819	Helen A.,	1680
Grace Gillet,	1696	Helen Amelia Margaret,	848
Grace Lathrop,	1420	Helen Louisa,	1678
Gracie,	1888	Helen Marion,	2353
Griethene,	1520	Helen Mary,	839
Gustavus,	1511	Helen Pearce,	1982
Gustavus,	1514	Henrietta,	191
Gustavus Rochfort,	395	Henrietta,	363
		Henrietta A.,	2235
Haller,	1508	Henrietta Dobson,	142
Hannah,	53	Henrietta S.,	347
Hannah,	65	Henry,	62
Hannah,	76	Henry,	194
Hannah,	85	Henry,	222
Hannah,	112	Henry,	370
Hannah,	129	Henry,	1739
Hannah,	275	Henry,	1871

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Henry,	2089	Isaac,	26
Henry A.,	1596	Isaac,	106
Henry Augustus,	559	Isaac,	1766
Henry Augustus,	2165	Isabel Grace,	940
Henry Clay,	1022	Isabel Helen,	1348
Henry Douglass,	1083	Isabel Maria,	583
H. Fitz Gerald,	410	Isabel Mary Hubbard,	2113
Henry Herbert,	2262	Isabella Maule,	1144
Henry James,	392	Isabel McLean,	791
Henry Kent,	1644	Isaiah,	1736
Henry Sanford,	607	Isaiah,	1757
Henry Starr,	600	Isaiah,	1763
Henry Stone,	1086	Israel,	124
Henry W.,	346	Israel,	384
Henry W.,	2258		
Henry William,	458	Jacob,	116
Herbert Cherriman,	1154	Jacob,	2391
Herbert Munson,	787	Jacob S.,	1562
Herbert Murray,	816	James,	63
Hervey,	1952	James,	94
Hester A.,	1620	James,	193
Hester Elizabeth,	562	James,	313
Hettie Frederica,	783	James,	1624
Hetty,	192	James,	1944
Hetty Hart,	353	James,	1961
Hezekiah,	23	James,	1989
Hezekiah Nash,	327	James,	2334
Hezekiah Nash,	333	James,	2371
Holda,	1485	James Edmund,	2280
Hollis Joy,	2269	James Grant,	199
Horace,	1502	James Lawrence,	2350
Horace A.,	1580	James Lorenzo,	1031
Horace B.,	1579	James Morgan,	1931
Horace Benjamin,	1551	James O.,	2168
Howard,	1046	James Otis,	2122
Howard Barrch,	2282	James White,	340
Howard Sandford,	2111	James White,	1519
Howland B.,	1021	Jane,	207
Huldah,	312	Jane,	386
		Jane,	510
Iantha,	377	Jane Hannah,	457
Ichabod,	42	Jane Josephine,	1677
Ichabod,	383	Jane Maria,	294
Ida May,	2284	Janet McNary,	1014
Ira,	1796	Jane Mercer,	283
Ira,	2400	Jared B.,	1582
Irving Austin,	2268	Jared B.,	1583
Isaac,	18	Jay,	206

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Jay,	539	John S.,	2373
Jeanette,	208	John Samuel,	358
Jeanette,	2088	John W.,	1069
Jeannette,	1916	Jonathan,	1734
Jeanette Hart,	304	Jonathan,	1740
Jeanette White,	1930	Jonathan,	1765
Jennie,	1091	Jonathan,	1793
Jennie Lee,	1886	Joseph,	1489
Jenny,	1063	Joseph,	2070
Jerta Maria,	1549	Joseph (Jervis),	2377
Jerusha,	379	Joseph,	2392
Jesse,	67	Joseph A.,	1565
Jesse,	118	Joseph Albert,	1694
Joannah (Jervis),	2378	Joseph Church,	1594
Joel,	1780	Joseph Edward,	1967
Joel S.,	1623	Joseph Henry,	2405
John,	15	Joseph Ireland,	1762
John,	33	Joseph Ray,	1843
John,	50	Joseph Russell,	2067
John,	57	Joseph Russell,	2108
John,	110	Joseph Russell,	2119
John,	171	Joseph Russell,	2184
John,	1434	Joseph Sidney,	1550
John,	1808	Joseph W.,	619
John,	1984	Joseph Wicks,	1950
John,	1986	Joseph Wicks,	1975
John,	1998	Joseph Wood,	2102
John,	2000	Josephine,	651
John,	2023	Josephine,	1929
John,	2320	Josephine,	2121
John,	2331	Josephine Head,	2241
John, Jr.,	2333	Josie Kinyon,	1035
John A.,	2368	Judson,	540
John Abram,	303	Julia,	205
John Black,	2101	Julia,	561
John Bloomfield (Jervis),	1772	Julia,	1123
John Bloomfield (Jervis),	1834	Julia,	1627
John Bunce,	1800	Julia Alice,	2254
John Colyer,	1898	Julia Ann,	258
John Head,	2086	Julia Ann,	259
John Head,	2151	Julia Ann,	274
John Head,	2172	Julia Ann,	315
John Henry,	300	Julia B.,	2289
John Hewlett,	1879	Julia Conklin,	1089
John Jay,	512	Julia Eliza,	579
John Lindsay,	591	Julia Eliza,	1108
John Q. A.,	2352	Julia F.,	1695
John Racy,	460	Julia Maria,	1667

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Julia Raymond,	718	Louise Heath,	1088
		Louise Jeanette,	1028
Kasinni P. (Jervis),	1633	Lucinda Frisbie,	532
Katharine,	2145	Lucretia,	189
Katharine Leonard,	2146	Lucretia,	1463
Kent,	1492	Lucy,	767
Kent,	1546	Lucy Caroline,	835
Kent, Jr.,	1657	Lucy Cushing,	675
Kent,	1712	Lucy Hubbard,	2359
Keturah,	128	Lucy Josephine,	1462
Keturah,	1784	Luella,	1892
Keturah Ann,	2406		
Keziah,	120	Mabel Sadie,	2271
		Marcy,	2029
Launcelot,	178	Margaret,	114
Laura Ann,	531	Margaret,	122
Laura Matilda,	823	Margaret,	2004
Lavinia,	37	Margaret,	2005
Lavinia,	54	Margaret,	2024
Lavinia,	100	Margaret,	2143
Lavinia,	115	Margaret,	2170
Lavinia Todd,	164	Margaret,	2364
Le Grand,	314	Margaret Annabella,	1120
L. H.,	1426	Margaret Cornelia,	1841
Leonard,	2019	Margaret Emma,	288
Leonard,	2036	Margaret Isabella Maule,	1113
Leonard,	2051	Margaret Scudder,	1839
Leonard,	2057	Maria,	343
Leonard,	2072	Maria,	1786
Leonard,	2127	Maria Chapman,	719
Leonard,	2128	Maria Frisbie,	533
Leonard,	2194	Maria G.,	2369
Leonard Bradford,	2115	Maria Lavinia,	150
Leonard Bradford,	2185	Maria Mabel,	1211
Leonard Fitz Edward,	2105	Maria Sanford,	2244
Levi S.,	508	Marietta,	378
Levinah,	132	Marietta Bradley,	608
Lillie F.,	1850	Mariette,	509
Lizzie Ida,	1033	Marion Zeta,	1122
Lizzie Maud,	2281	Martha,	48
Lorenzo Taylor,	1616	Martha Louisa,	1018
Louis Raymond,	1155	Martha Margaret,	161
Louisa,	28	Martha P.,	1856
Louisa,	595	Mary,	11
Louisa,	2339	Mary,	35
Louisa,	2358	Mary,	71
Louisa Sophia,	490	Mary,	80
Louise Bailey,	2147	Mary,	102

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Mary,	104	Mary E.,	1070
Mary,	136	Mary E.,	1853
Mary,	277	Mary Elizabeth,	286
Mary,	337	Mary Elizabeth,	838
Mary,	367	Mary Elizabeth,	2156
Mary,	382	Mary Elizabeth,	2250
Mary,	394	Mary Esther,	316
Mary,	557	Mary Esther,	2403
Mary,	852	Mary Frances,	1878
Mary,	1494	Mary Frances,	1921
Mary,	1625	Mary Frances,	1936
Mary,	1749	Mary Hannah,	162
Mary,	1752	Mary Hubbard,	2120
Mary,	1908	Mary Jane,	408
Mary,	1940	Mary Jane,	1660
Mary,	1948	Mary Jane,	2161
Mary,	1994	Mary Louisa,	357
Mary,	2003	Mary Louisa,	1207
Mary,	2007	Mary Louise,	1928
Mary,	2008	Mary M.,	1581
Mary,	2021	Mary M. (Jervis),	1632
Mary,	2047	Mary Minerva,	1693
Mary,	2094	Mary Nutting,	794
Mary,	2374	Mary Ogden,	1913
Mary,	2401	Mary Parker,	2263
Mary,	2384	Mary Pepperrell Sparhawk,	2135
Mary A.,	2367	Mary Shrieve,	788
Mary Abigail,	1669	Mary Sophia,	581
Mary Æmilia,	928	Mary Sophia,	582
Mary Amelia,	256	Mary Sparhawk,	2076
Mary Ann,	292	Mary Theodora (Jervis),	1704
Mary Ann,	326	Mary W.,	1702
Mary Ann,	600	Mary Wicks,	1973
Mary Ann,	1548	Matilda,	398
Mary Ann,	1805	Matilda Jane,	1943
Mary Ann,	1860	Matilda M.,	1972
Mary Ann,	2087	Maud Maria,	1427
Mary Ann,	2169	Mehitabel,	130
Mary Ann,	2345	Mehitabel,	369
Mary Ann Susan,	1882	Melancthon Bryant (Jervis),	2407
Mary Beatrice,	1125	Mellville,	1062
Mary Boyles,	821	Mervale Philetus,	1844
Mary Catharine,	1116	Mildred Blennerhassett,	1363
Mary Caroline,	454	Miles O'Reilly,	946
Mary Caroline,	723	Milerson,	1748
Mary Caroline,	724	Milerson,	1751
Mary Church,	2042	Milison,	38
Mary Church,	2109	Minerva,	600



Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Mira,	2338	Peter Robinson,	1126
Moses,	374	Phebe,	1769
Moses,	1941	Phebe,	1794
Moses, Jr.,	1946	Phebe,	1867
Moses,	2424	Phebe,	1926
Moses Richards,	1970	Phebe A.,	1872
Moses West,	1974	Phebe A.,	1875
Munson,	45	Phebe Elizabeth,	2404
Munson,	409	Phebe Perkins,	2233
Myron A. (Jarvis),	1634	Philamela Elizabeth,	486
		Philander,	1626
Nancy,	184	Philander Robinson,	260
Nancy,	2162	Philetus Conklin,	1795
Nancy Head,	2091	Philetus Horton,	1891
Naomi,	19	Philip,	2044
Nathan,	20	Philip,	2090
Nathan,	83	Philip,	2171
Nathan,	2343	Philip,	2421
Nathan S.,	1925	Philo,	187
Nathan Sturges,	1910	Phœbe,	1906
Nathan Sturges,	1933	Phœbe,	1949
Nathaniel,	1903	Phœbe,	1956
Nathaniel,	1907	Phœbe Deborah,	1980
Nathaniel,	1912	Phœbe Francis,	1915
Nathaniel,	1920	Philo Place,	1895
Nathaniel,	1983	Pierre Humphrey,	1911
Nathaniel,	1991	Platt,	364
Nathaniel,	2014	Platt,	2390
Nathaniel,	2030	Polly,	22
Nathaniel,	2040	Polly,	47
Nathaniel,	2049	Polly,	169
Nathaniel,	2416	Polly,	1517
Nellie,	669	Polly,	1522
Nellie May,	1034	Polly Martha Marvin,	140
Neva Todd,	2182		
Nelson,	322	Rachel,	72
Nicholas,	1988	Rachel,	297
Noah,	90	Rachel,	1435
Nostrand,	107	Rachel H.,	1564
		Rachel Isabella,	214
Owen,	1505	Ralph Munson,	135
		Rebecca,	179
Paul,	1150	Rebecca,	(p.) 197
Panthea,	1510	Rebecca,	1992
Percy,	1156	Rebecca,	1995
Percy,	1887	Rebecca,	2001
Per Lee,	1042	Rebecca,	2011
Peter Robinson,	555	Rebecca,	2016

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Rebecca Hall,	2154	Samuel Gardiner,	2038
Rebecca Parkman,	2048	Samuel Gardner,	2126
Reuben,	2393	Samuel M.,	1918
Rhoda,	366	Samuel Odell,	160
Richard,	1947	Samuel Peters,	149
Richard Wm.,	354	Samuel Peters,	152
Robert,	1744	Samuel Peters,	447
Robert,	1781	Samuel Peters,	943
Robert,	1788	Samuel Raymond (Sir),	181
Robert E. Colborne,	598	Sands,	66
Robert Jones,	1424	Sarah,	29
Robert Milner,	1969	Sarah,	49
Rodney,	197	Sarah,	98
Rufus P.,	1700	Sarah,	121
Russell,	2077	Sarah,	131
Russell,	2129	Sarah,	223
Russell,	2198	Sarah,	375
Ruth,	34	Sarah,	597
Ruth,	133	Sarah,	1804
		Sarah,	1905
Sally,	188	Sarah,	2009
Sally,	1499	Sarah,	2041
Sally,	1770	Sarah,	2095
Sally,	2332	Sarah,	2144
Sally,	2396	Sarah,	2192
Sally (Jervis),	2410	Sarah,	2325
Sally Burrill,	141	Sarah (Jervis),	2380
Salter Mountain,	590	Sarah,	2385
Sampson,	1999	Sarah A.,	349
Samuel,	8	Sarah Adelaide,	1861
Samuel,	13	Sarah Ann,	336
Samuel,	40	Sarah Ann,	2355
Samuel,	46	Sarah Eliz. Marie Antoinette,	308
Samuel,	58	Sarah Eloisa,	(p.) 197
Samuel,	70	Sarah Hitchcock,	262
Samuel,	81	Sarah Isabel,	1107
Samuel,	96	Sarah J.,	620
Samuel,	218	Sarah Jane,	536
Samuel,	350	Sarah Jane,	2243
Samuel,	499	Sarah Jessica (Jervis),	1705
Samuel,	1993	Sarah Leonard,	2110
Samuel Bowmon,	2322	Sarah Maria,	330
Samuel D.,	1754	Sarah Maria,	396
Samuel Farmar,	87	Sarah Maria,	609
Samuel Farmar,	88	Sarah Peters M.,	166
Samuel Farmar,	306	Sarah Russell,	2061
Samuel Fermor,	307	Sarah W.,	1836
Samuel Fermor,	676	Selah,	2419

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Selecta,	198	Susannah M.,	1774
Selucas Leander,	1842	Susannah Penn,	(p.) 197
Seth,	202		
Seymour,	51	Theodorus,	2417
Seymour,	55	Thomas,	31
Sidney Berdoe,	820	Thomas,	1483
Simon Lossee,	1764	Thomas, Jr.,	1484
Sophia,	1513	Thomas,	1767
Sophronia,	1514	Thomas,	2031
Stephen,	1	Thomas,	2055
Stephen, Jr.,	2	Thomas,	2387
Stephen,	3	Thomas Henry,	1143
Stephen,	9	Thomas Higby,	1790
Stephen,	17	Thomas Jefferson,	2142
Stephen,	30	Thomas Neilson,	1121
Stephen,	59	Thomas Newton,	493
Stephen,	69	Thomas Stinson,	1114
Stephen,	93	Thomas Woodhull,	1880
Stephen,	111	Thomas Woodhull,	1901
Stephen,	203	Timothy,	1759
Stephen,	334	Timothy B.,	1776
Stephen,	365	Tully Church,	1501
Stephen,	537		
Stephen,	2323	Walter Beam,	1423
Stephen,	2342	Walter Scott,	287
Stephen,	2381	Wellington,	535
Stephen Jervis W.,	1115	Whitman,	1806
Stephen Maule,	554	Willard,	1713
Stephen Murray,	1139	Willet,	280
Stephen Starr,	261	Willetts,	1866
Susan,	1621	William,	5
Susan,	2033	William,	7
Susan,	2084	William,	52
Susan,	2155	William,	64
Susan,	2327	William,	82
Susan,	2397	William,	103
Susan,	2418	William,	137
Susan B.,	1855	William,	201
Susan Gibbs,	2064	William,	348
Susan Gibbs,	2118	William,	669
Susan Mary Ann,	1900	William,	1487
Susan Pierce,	2074	William,	1735
Susan Pierce,	2125	William,	1738
Susanna,	2050	William,	1753
Susanna,	2383	William,	1777
Susanna M. (Jervis),	1829	William,	1782
Susannah,	24	William,	1809
Susannah Hubbard,	2363	William,	1914

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
William,	1990	William Henry,	295
William,	2002	William Henry (Jervis),	1827
William,	2017	William Henry,	2232
William,	2080	William Henry Stuart,	652
William,	2130	William Hovey,	2251
William,	2141	William Irving,	929
William,	2149	William Kemper,	359
William,	2193	William Maule,	1109
William (Jervis),	2375	William Morley,	1146
William,	2388	William Mosher,	2123
William Alfred,	1962	William Munson,	153
William Augustus,	224	William Munson,	404
William Botsford,	216	William Oliver,	298
William Bull,	257	William Oscar,	530
William C.,	1923	William Oscar,	1085
William C.,	2083	William Paxton,	182
William Cooper,	1518	William Pepperrell,	2180
William Dummer,	596	William Reginald,	1208
William Dummer Powell,	448	William Rice,	2199
W. G. Townsend,	411	Wilmer E.,	1845
William George,	944	Woodhull,	1814
William H.,	1858	Woodhull,	1897
William Hamilton,	1726		
William Hart,	766	Zophar,	362
William Haviland,	1799	Zerviah (Mrs.),	1750

## PART II.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE MARRIED INTO THE  
JARVIS FAMILY, AND NAMES OF DESCENDANTS  
BEARING OTHER SURNAMES.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Abrams, Christiana,	1826	Beach, Cyprian N.,	773
Adams, Ellen Derby,	2191	Beach, Elizabeth H. J.,	774
Adams, Jeffrey,	2188	Beach, Henry Hyde,	1821
Adams, Joseph Thornton,	2187	Beach, Samuel,	1819
Adams, Leonard,	2189	Beach, Samuel,	1822
Adams, Susan,	2190	Bears, Mary,	1954
Allen, Phebe,	1904	Beer, Jane Hope,	833
Amos, Margaret Elliot,	282	Beaumont, Charlotte,	1148
Arnold, Mary,	134	Bernard, Agnes C. G.,	936
Atkins, Abigail,	2026	Bernard, Ed. Henry,	938
Atwater, Mary Ann,	323	Bernard, Ellen M.,	935
		Bernard, Gerald Luke F.,	934
Bancroft, Anna C.,	1321	Bernard, Luke Fitz Gerald,	932
Bancroft, F. J.,	1318	Bernard, Mary K.,	933
Bancroft, George J.,	1320	Bernard, Renée H. B.,	937
Bancroft, Mary McLean,	1319	Black, Mary Ann,	2093
Barlow, Lydia,	492	Blackman, Charles,	1445
Barnett, Francis K.,	627	Blackman, Hiram,	1443
Barnett, Frederick,	628	Blackman, Jennie,	1444
Barnett, George,	629	Bliss, Harriet J.,	1711
Barnett, James,	631	Bloomfield, Phebe,	1771
Barnett, Jane E.,	632	Bogart, Helen Maria,	1823
Barnett, Jeannette,	630	Borden, Abigail M.,	1685
Barnett, John,	625	Borden, Asa,	1682
Barnett, John,	633	Borden, Charles M.,	1684
Barnett, Tryphena,	626	Borden, George F.,	1683
Barrch, Augusta,	2279	Borden, Joseph A.,	1686
Barrch, Emmiline,	2283	Boulton, Alfred,	888
Barrch, Julia A.,	2274	Boulton, Alfred E.,	891
Barrch, Mrs. Paulina,	2175	Boulton, Constance M.,	893
Bartlett, Anne Bailey,	2137	Boulton, Frank,	890
Bartlett, Elizabeth,	1373	Boulton, Horatio C.,	892
Bassett, Annie L.,	1325	Boulton, Reginald,	889
Bassett, David,	728	Boulton, Elizabeth,	170
Bassett, Elizabeth C.,	730	Bowerman, Mary,	513
Bassett, George J.,	1324	Bowman, Elizabeth,	2319
Bassett, Harriet A.,	731	Bowman, Maria,	1646
Bassett, John E.,	729	Boyd, Anna Maria,	405
Bassett, Mary L.,	1323	Boyd, Caroline,	403
Bassett, Sarah J.,	1326	Bradford, Sarah L.,	2114
Beach, Bloomfield J.,	1820	Bradley, Abigail C.,	1609

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Bradley, Augusta Sophia,	1614	Budgen, John,	1158
Bradley, Cyrus Y.,	1592	Budgen (Major-Gen.),	1157
Bradley, Elisha,	1605	Budgen, Mary,	1165
Bradley, George H.,	1611	Budgen, William Thomas,	1159
Bradley, Harriet C.,	1610	Bull, Polly,	254
Bradley, Harv. Sheppard,	1591	Bunce, Martha P.,	1851
Bradley, Henry,	1587	Bunce, Naomi,	109
Bradley, Joel,	1586	Bunce, Phebe,	123
Bradley, Joseph J.,	1588	Burt, Mary Frances,	1080
Bradley, Joseph W.,	1589	Butler, Jeanette J.,	1027
Bradley, Julia W.,	1607		
Bradley, Lydia C.,	1608	Camp, Caroline S.,	642
Bradley, Maria C.,	1590	Camp, Charles Edwin,	643
Bradley, Maria L.,	1613	Camp, Charles H.,	645
Bradley, Rachel,	1578	Camp, Elizabeth A.,	644
Bradley, Rhoda J.,	1606	Camp, Elizabeth Ann,	1276
Bradley, William S.,	1612	Camp, Elsie E.,	1271
Brant, Jennie R.,	1885	Camp, Frances I.,	648
Brayton, Cynthia,	1816	Camp, Frank B.,	1272
Bresee, Asahel A.,	1720	Camp, Frederick W.,	641
Bresee, Carl A.,	1722	Camp, George R.,	1273
Bresee, Charles H.,	1721	Camp, George William,	646
Bresee, Chester J.,	1719	Camp, Helen Maria,	647
Bresee, David C.,	1714	Camp, Silas,	640
Bresee, Ella C.,	1716	Camp, Silas W.,	1275
Bresee, Emma,	1717	Camp, Theodore E.,	649
Bresee, George L. B.,	1715	Campbell, Elizabeth J.,	976
Bresee, William J.,	1718	Canfield, Canfield,	1442
Brewster, Annie,	1756	Canfield, Carrie,	1440
Bridgham, Lydia D.,	2234	Canfield, Charles,	1439
Brower, Eliza,	1044	Canfield, Edwin,	1438
Brown, Alice C.,	1074	Canfield, John,	1437
Brown, Ann,	1648	Canfield, Wilfred,	1441
Brown, Barbara A.,	1408	Carll, Phebe,	1779
Brown, Joseph B.,	1073	Carr, E. W.,	(p.) 77
Brown, Margaret L.,	1075	Carruthers, Grace,	919
Brown, Mary,	1971	Carter, Harriet E.,	1388
Brown, Ursilla M.,	1847	Cary, Mariette J.,	1233
Brown, Warren C.,	1076	Cary, Sarah F.,	1234
Brush, Naomi,	12	Cary, Solomon F.,	1231
Bryant, Mary E.,	1269	Cary, William Ely,	1232
Bryant, William F.,	1268	Chandler, Louisa M.,	1833
Bryden, Sarah A.,	982	Chapman, Betsy,	320
Budgen, Alice C.,	1163	Chapman, Louise,	602
Budgen, Caroline M.,	1161	Chase, Edward A.,	1673
Budgen, Ellen I.,	1162	Chase, Kent Jarvis,	1672
Budgen, Fanny Lydia,	1160	Chase, Mary A.,	1671
Budgen, George,	1164	Chase, William A.,	1670

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Church, Abigail,	1500	Cutts, Hampden,	2203
Church, Sarah,	2032	Cutts, Hampden,	2210
Chichester, Jerusha,	113	Cutts, Hampden,	2297
Clapham, Mary,	2079	Cutts, Harriet L.,	2212
Clark, Clarissa,	1618	Cutts, Katie Anna,	2295
Clark, Sarah,	957	Cutts, Lillian Ursula,	2296
Coates, Eliza R.,	1818	Cutts, Margaret A.,	2299
Coburn, James M., Jr.,	1477	Cutts, Mary P. C.,	2209
Coburn, Lamont D.,	1479	Cutts, Mary S.,	2292
Coburn, Robert H.,	1478	Cutts, William H.,	2291
Coles, Catherine A.,	1249	Cutts, William J.,	2208
Colt, Caldwell H.,	770	Cutts, Winnifred,	2298
Colt, Elizabeth J.,	771		
Colt, Henrietta S.,	772	Dana, Caroline,	2131
Colt, Samuel,	768	Daniel, Mary O.,	1689
Colt, Samuel J.,	769	Davis, Prudence,	2075
Condy, Susan,	2032	Dean, Fannie,	1236
Conklin, Hannah,	43	Dean, Ida S.,	1238
Conklin, Keturah,	1787	Dean, John P.,	1235
Cook, Anna,	1968	Dean, Minnie,	1237
Cooley, Mary,	1630	Dennison, Ada M.,	1399
Coolidge, Lydia,	2053	Dennison, George,	1397
Cooper, Lucretia,	2365	Dennison, William C.,	1398
Cordis, Eliza,	2133	Dibble, Peggy,	146
Crawford, Alvah Carpenter,	526	Dibble, Ralph,	147
Crawford, Caroline L.,	525	Dibble, Tyler,	143
Crawford, Catharine R.,	520	Dibble, Walter D.,	144
Crawford, Chauncey H.,	518	Dibble, William,	145
Crawford, Daniel,	524	Douglass, Ellen,	1081
Crawford, Elijah H.,	517	Draper, Clarissa,	2124
Crawford, James Rodman,	521	Duckett, Alva J.,	1416
Crawford, John Bemus,	519	Duckett, Frederick W.,	1415
Crawford, Jothan,	516	Duckett, Walter G.,	1413
Crawford, Margaret Ann,	523	Duckett, Willard S.,	1414
Crawford, Martha J.,	528	Duff, Alexander,	950
Crawford, Warren S.,	527	Duff, Almira Helen,	1409
Crawford, William Norman,	522	Duff, Augusta,	951
Crissey, Eliza,	1919	Duff, Catharine H.,	1411
Cunningham, Sally,	2329	Duff, Jesse O.,	1410
Curtiss, Jane M.,	1674	Duff, William A.,	1412
Cushing, Lucy,	674	Duff, William A. H.,	952
Cutts, Anna H.,	2206	Dunn, Cora E.,	1653
Cutts, Charles J.,	2211	Dunn, James R.,	1654
Cutts, Edward D.,	2294	Dunn, Julia K.,	1656
Cutts, Edward H.,	2204	Dunn, Julia M. (Mrs.),	1652
Cutts, Elizabeth B.,	2205	Dunn, Mary A.,	1655
Cutts, Elizabeth B.,	2207	Dunsford, Augusta,	1393
Cutts, Elizabeth B.,	2293	Dunsford, Martin,	1391

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Dunsford, William,	1392	Fitz Gerald, Frederick,	780
Durand, Caroline Aug. O.,	966	Fitz Gerald, Harvey,	877
Durand, Eliza B.,	970	Fitz Gerald, John,	778
Durand, George,	965	Fitz Gerald, Mary C.,	777
Durand, Hannah,	967	Fitz Gerald, William H.,	875
Durand, Jesse,	969	Flagg, Frances M.,	2240
Durand, Mary C.,	968	Forbes, Susan,	1064
Dyer, Ellen,	974	Forward, Hannah,	2376
		Foster, Charley,	658
Edson, Asahel,	1536	Foster, Charley,	1279
Edson, Billy,	1534	Foster, George,	656
Edson, Elizabeth,	1541	Foster, G. M.,	654
Edson, Orenell,	1538	Foster, Henry,	659
Edson, Polly,	1533	Foster, Mary J.,	657
Edson, Sally,	1539	Foster, Mary L.,	1278
Edson, Theodórus,	1540	Foster, Sarah C.,	655
Edson, Thomas,	1532	Fowler, Hannah,	1976
Edson, William J.,	1535	Fowler, Mary,	1979
Eldridge, Lucy J.,	1692	Fraser, Augusta,	901
Ells, Sally,	176	Fraser, Charles T.,	903
Ely, Charles P.,	1230	Fraser, Frederick,	905
Ely, George M.,	1229	Fraser, James,	900
Ely, Henry O.,	1226	Fraser, Maria,	904
Ely, Louisa G.,	1227	Fraser, William B.,	902
Ely, Marietta P.,	1228	Freeman, Alice M.,	883
Ely, William,	1225	Freeman, Arthur H.,	882
Emery, Jane Pomeroy,	742	Freeman, Charles E.,	884
Everitt, Susanna,	1870	Freeman, Christabelle,	887
		Freeman, Clarence,	880
Fairchild, Albert,	1450	Freeman, Frank,	885
Fairchild, Harman,	1446	Freeman, George,	1389
Fairchild, Henry,	1448	Freeman, George O.,	879
Fairchild, John,	1447	Freeman, Ida Maria,	881
Fairchild, Julia,	1451	Freeman, Lottie M.,	1390
Fairchild, Marsh,	1449	Freeman, Manfred,	886
Fancher, Sarah,	195	Freeman, Samuel B.,	878
Fancher, Mary,	1277	Frisbie, Tempe,	529
Farmar, Ann,	86	Fruthy, Laura,	2287
Fay, Charles J.,	1729	Fuller, Amelia,	1593
Fay, Elizabeth,	1728		
Fay, Estelle L.,	1432	George, Thomas B.,	1733
Fay, Gilbert O.,	1727	Gibson, Nancy D. M.,	1305
Fay, Louie J.,	1431	Gilbert, Robert J.,	1344
Fay, Louis P.,	1430	Gilbert, Sarah H.,	1343
Fitz Gerald, Anna G.,	779	Gilbert, William J.,	1342
Fitz Gerald, Duncan,	876	Gilbert, William J.,	1345
Fitz Gerald, Elizabeth J.,	776	Gildersleeve, Statira,	1010
Fitz Gerald, Frederick,	775	Gilkinson, Agnes,	918



Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Gilkinson, Alexander G.,	910	Hamilton, Catharine H.,	429
Gilkinson, Archibald,	906	Hamilton, Catharine L.,	863
Gilkinson, Augustus I. G.,	915	Hamilton, Catharine M.,	462
Gilkinson, C. R. G.,	912	Hamilton, Charles C.,	1179
Gilkinson, Ellen P.,	917	Hamilton, Cyrus J.,	959
Gilkinson, George G.,	913	Hamilton, Elizabeth,	466
Gilkinson, Grant,	907	Hamilton, Emma H.,	471
Gilkinson, Isabella G.,	908	Hamilton, Ethel Maud,	1470
Gilkinson, Jasper G.,	911	Hamilton, Eva May,	1471
Gilkinson, Jasper T.,	914	Hamilton, George,	427
Gilkinson, Mary J.,	916	Hamilton, George,	432
Gilkinson, Thomas G. B. G.,	909	Hamilton, George,	1175
Gillet, Louisa,	1585	Hamilton, George E.,	868
Gillies, Fanny,	1167	Hamilton, George W.,	1176
Gillies, M.,	1166	Hamilton, Grace,	962
Gillum, Martha,	1017	Hamilton, Grace,	963
Glover, Amelia,	210	Hamilton, Hannah H.,	463
Gould, Sarah,	599	Hamilton, Helen,	467
Gouman, Harietta L.,	1335	Hamilton, Jane C.,	872
Graham, Mary Ann,	939	Hamilton, Jesse Augusta,	464
Grant, Mary W.,	1364	Hamilton, Jessie,	866
Gray, Elizabeth,	414	Hamilton, John H.,	871
Gray, Elosia,	713	Hamilton, Joseph Alexander,	468
Greer, Nancy,	534	Hamilton, Julia,	1178
Grindle, Lucy,	2285	Hamilton, Maria J.,	869
Griswold, Abigail,	1542	Hamilton, Maria Lavinia,	431
Gross, Lydia E.,	1658	Hamilton, Mary,	874
		Hamilton, Mary Jane,	465
Haldeman, Samelda F.,	1425	Hamilton, Minetta,	964
Hall, Arthur C.,	684	Hamilton, Robert C.,	1177
Hall, Christina,	682	Hamilton, Robert C.,	1180
Hall, Edward F.,	679	Hamilton, Robert H.,	865
Hall, Edward S.,	678	Hamilton, Robert Jarvis,	428
Hall, Elizabeth J.,	781	Hamilton, Samuel Askin,	430
Hall, Frank de Peyster,	681	Hamilton, Thomas C.,	960
Hall, Mary,	683	Hamilton, William,	862
Hall, Rebecca,	2148	Hamilton, William Jarvis,	469
Hall, Theodore M.,	680	Hanna, Ella H.,	1723
Hamilton, Agnes H.,	864	Hansard, Arthur C.,	1384
Hamilton, Alexander,	461	Hansard, Hugh H.,	1387
Hamilton, Augusta C.,	435	Hansard, John St. L.,	1386
Hamilton, Augusta H.,	433	Hansard, Richard M.,	1385
Hamilton, Augusta M.,	873	Harding, Frances L.,	1665
Hamilton, Augusta Owen H.,	472	Harding, Jonathan,	1168
Hamilton, Caroline,	958	Harding, Leonard,	1664
Hamilton, Caroline E.,	470	Harding, Lucy D.,	844
Hamilton, Caroline M.,	870	Harmon, Jeanette,	549
Hamilton, Catharine,	434	Harmon, Judson,	548

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Harmon, Juliette,	549	Hobart, Cordelia,	1019
Harmon, Margaretta,	549	Hodges, Lydia L.,	2308
Harrison, Agnes E. B.,	1358	Horton, Emily A.,	1890
Harrison, Frank McGhee,	1360	Hosmer, Milcent,	2336
Harrison, Herbert G.,	1357	Houston, Margaret,	961
Harrison, Leonard J.,	1359	Hovenden, Eliza,	1106
Harrison, Marion J.,	1259	Hovey, Caroline H.,	2247
Harrison, Murray,	1356	Hovey, Sarah E.,	2238
Harrison, William,	1355	Howard, A. Trumbull,	2300
Hart, Elizabeth Miller,	351	Howard, Cecil H.,	2301
Hart, Sarah McCurdy,	302	Howard, Charles T.,	2306
Harvey, Mary Ann,	1825	Howard, Edith E.,	2303
Hatch, Amelia,	1529	Howard, Edward E.,	2307
Hatch, Ira,	1527	Howard, Mary C.,	2302
Hatch, John,	1524	Howard, Maud J.,	2305
Hatch, Malatiah,	1523	Howard, Rose J.,	2304
Hatch, Malenda,	1530	Hoyt, Betsey A.,	1060
Hatch, Matilda,	1531	Hubbard, Phebe,	2357
Hatch, Polly,	1525	Hubbell, Sally M.,	634
Hatch, Solomon,	1526	Hughey, Laura F.,	1422
Hatch, William,	1528	Hungerford, Arthur,	1455
Hayard, Eugene J.,	1418	Hungerford, Edwin,	1454
Hayard, William H.,	1417	Hungerford, Martin L.,	1452
Hazen, Arthur P.,	1376	Hungerford, Robert,	1453
Hazen, Cecilia E.,	1372	Hunt, Clyde Du V.,	2225
Hazen, Elizabeth,	830	Hunt, Jarvis,	2226
Hazen, Ethel,	1369	Hunt, Leavitt,	2224
Hazen, Harriett S.,	1375	Hunt, Leavitt B.,	2229
Hazen, Joanna,	832	Hunt, Maud D.,	2227
Hazen, Lilian,	1368	Hunt, Morris B.,	2230
Hazen, Margaret Ann,	831	Hunt, Nina,	2228
Hazen, Maria A.,	1367	Hurlbut, Charlotte J.,	973
Hazen, Robert,	401	Hurlbut, Leon B.,	971
Hazen, Robert Fraser,	402	Hurlbut, Sylvia E.,	972
Hazen, Robert M.,	827	Hyde, Nancy,	2344
Hazen, Robert M. R.,	1365	Ireland, Sarah,	1760
Hazen, Robert P.,	1374	Irving, Diana,	927
Hazen, Sophia F.,	1366	Isbell, Betsey Jane,	1598
Hazen, Susan,	829	Isbell, Cecilia Abigail,	1601
Hazen, William,	828	Isbell, Felicia M.,	1603
Hazen, William,	1371	Isbell, George T.,	1604
Head, Ann,	2085	Isbell, Horace S.,	1599
Hewlett, Susannah,	1876	Isbell, Nathan,	1597
Hiles, Anna,	668	Isbell, Oliver C.,	1600
Hill, Christina Jane,	851	Isbell, Sophronia E.,	1602
Hilson, Eliza Jane,	1688	Jackson, Ann Eliza,	1058
Hilson, Robert,	1687	Jackson, Charles,	1059
Hitchcock, Solomon,	236		

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Jackson, Florence,	1057	Lewis, J. B. M.,	1186
Jackson, Frances,	1056	Lewis, John G. S.,	1187
Jackson, Helen,	1053	Lewis, Lucy,	(p.) 19
Jackson, Jane Jarvis,	1459	Locke, Hepzibah,	2356
Jackson, John Calvin,	1052	Long, Martha H.,	1703
Jackson, John Calvin,	1055	Luke, Henrietta L.,	1170
Jackson, Julia,	1054	Lyon, Ann Louisa,	650
Jackson, Mary Landon,	1458		
Jackson, Nelson,	1456	Maclear, Annie S.,	1140
Jackson, Raymond,	1457	Marshall, Philamela,	485
Jenkins, Maria P.,	727	Marvin, David M.,	1316
Jennings, Clarissa,	2411	Marvin, Elizabeth,	139
Jones, Sarah J. E.,	1274	Marvin, John F.,	1314
Jones, William W.,	1267	Marvin, Julia J.,	1312
Jordan, Carolina M.,	2252	Marvin, Mary P.,	1311
Joy, Nancy A.,	2259	Marvin, Nelson J.,	1315
		Marvin, Walter T.,	1310
Kellogg, Ann,	77	Marvin, Walter T.,	1317
Kellogg, Caroline,	1302	Marvin, William J. K.,	1313
King, Eugenia H.,	997	Maule, Arthur Dillon,	574
King, Eugenia S.,	996	Maule, Caroline,	569
King, Eva S.,	998	Maule, Charlotte,	573
King, Theodore C.,	995	Maule, Edith B.,	1171
Kinney, Charles,	1037	Maule, Elizabeth,	568
Kinney, William H.,	1036	Maule, Elizabeth,	564
Knapp, Abigail J.,	245	Maule, Ellen,	570
Knapp, Alice M.,	663	Maule, Frances Amelia,	567
Knapp, Amelia,	242	Maule, Fr. J. F.,	1174
Knapp, Comfort Starr,	240	Maule, George,	566
Knapp, Delia Anné,	664	Maule, George Frederick,	571
Knapp, Emma,	241	Maule, Henry Budgen,	577
Knapp, Evilina,	244	Maule, Isabella,	572
Knapp, Fanny,	239	Maule, John,	563
Knapp, Francis,	237	Maule, Lilian B.,	1172
Knapp, Francis,	622	Maule, Mary C.,	575
Knapp, George F.,	246	Maule, Percy S.,	1173
Knapp, Harriet Lowndes,	247	Maule, Robert,	576
Knapp, Margaret Augusta,	662	Maule, William,	565
Knapp, Mary,	661	Maunoir, Christine E.,	673
Knapp, Rebecca,	243	Maunoir, Leon D. A.,	671
Knapp, Reuben,	660	Maunoir, Louise A. W.,	672
Knapp, William Jarvis,	238	Maunoir, Theodore,	670
Knapp, William Starr,	624	McAlpine, Amelia A.,	687
		McAlpine, Anna G.,	1292
Larned, Sarah E.,	1285	McAlpine, Catharine L.,	1291
Leonard, Caroline,	387	McAlpine, Charles Le Grand,	692
Leonard, Ellen,	790	McAlpine, Charles O.,	689
Lewis, Charlotte,	1464	McAlpine, Elizabeth G.,	688

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
McAlpine, Elizabeth J.,	1286	McKean, Franklin B.,	1240
McAlpine, Elizabeth M.,	690	McKean, Henry J.,	1242
McAlpine, George,	691	McKean, Joseph B.,	1239
McAlpine, George,	693	McKean, Katharine,	1243
McAlpine, John H.,	685	McKean, Marietta B.,	1244
McAlpine, Julia J.,	1288	McKnight, Harry,	1281
McAlpine, Mary A.,	1287	McKnight, Robert,	1280
McAlpine, Sarah J.,	1290	McKnight, Walter M.,	1282
McAlpine, William D. McG.,	1289	McLean, Annie L.,	1338
McAlpine, William J.,	686	McLean, Charles J.,	1337
McCormick, Charles,	923	McLean, Frederick C.,	1341
McCormick, Charles William,	438	McLean, John A.,	755
McCormick, Emma A.,	896	McLean, John S.,	1336
McCormick, Esther M.,	898	McLean, John Wilson,	756
McCormick, George,	920	McLean, Langdon R.,	1339
McCormick, George Diehl,	445	McLean, Lillie R.,	1340
McCormick, Hannah,	440	McLean, Mary,	721
McCormick, Harriet F. L.,	899	McLellan, Margaret F.,	1394
McCormick, Janette A.,	895	McMurdoe, Aston E.,	1405
McCormick, Jasper,	925	McMurdoe, A. Keith,	1407
McCormick, Margaret A.,	439	McMurdoe, C.,	1404
McCormick, Mary E.,	441	McMurdoe, Kathleen,	1406
McCormick, Mary S.,	1395	Mead, Elizabeth,	1130
McCormick, Napier,	920	Meredith, Alice L.,	1191
McCormick, Paul J.,	1396	Meredith, Clarence G.,	1194
McCormick, Samuel Peters,	444	Meredith, Colborne P.,	1197
McCormick, Thomas,	436	Meredith, Edmund A.,	1189
McCormick, Thomas,	922	Meredith, Edmund A.,	1193
McCormick, Thomas D.,	437	Meredith, Ethel C.,	1195
McCormick, T. Frances,	443	Meredith, Harriet M.,	1192
McCormick, William,	442	Meredith, Mary E.,	1190
McCormick, William,	924	Meredith, Morna I.,	1196
McCormick, William J.,	897	Merrigold, Susan,	550
McGhee, Annie,	1346	Mesham, Charles,	1352
McGhee, Agnes,	807	Mesham, Charles E.,	1353
McGhee, Annie E. L.,	809	Mesham, Margaret B.,	1354
McGhee, Caroline,	812	Miller, Harrison,	665
McGhee, Leonard,	814	Miller, Henry H.,	667
McGhee, Malcolm,	813	Miller, Samuel J.,	666
McGhee, Mary,	811	Milliken, Emiline P.,	2272
McGhee, Murray,	808	Milliken, Sarah,	2160
McGhee, Thomas,	806	Millsbaugh, Frances E.,	1263
McGhee, William,	810	Millsbaugh, Frederick W.,	1265
McGregor, James L.,	1299	Millsbaugh, Pethuel,	1262
McGregor, John Alpine,	1301	Millsbaugh, Silas C.,	1264
McGregor, Mary S.,	1300	Millsbaugh, William W.,	1266
McIntyre, Annie,	1188	Morgan, Eunice B.,	(p.) 197
McKean, Anna B.,	1241	Morris, Content,	1641

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Mott, Betsey,	1955	Osborn, Lewis,	265
Mountain, Anne M.,	589	Osborn, Lewis,	706
Mumford, Jane B. (Mrs.),	(p.) 195	Osborn, Lucinda,	1555
		Osborn, Maria,	267
Nanton, Augustus,	1198	Osborn, Maria F.,	698
Nanton, Augustus M.,	1202	Osborn, Mary E.,	708
Nanton, Edward,	1205	Osborn, Prosper H.,	1558
Nanton, Harry W.,	1199	Osborn, Stephen W.,	703
Nanton, Herbert C.,	1203	Osborn, William,	268
Nanton, John G.,	1201	Osborn, William J.,	704
Nanton, Lillian C.,	1204	Osborn, William J.,	705
Nanton, Mary R.,	1200	Osborn, William Wright,	1560
Nash, Mary,	89	Otis, Mary Pilsbury,	2117
Nash, Sarah,	95	Overbaugh, Mary,	1071
Neaving, Ceylinda,	1666		
Neilson, Marion,	1118	Palmer, Ada M.,	855
Northrop, Mary E.,	1254	Palmer, Charles,	853
		Palmer, Charles Wm.,	860
Odell, Isabella,	159	Palmer, Ethel M.,	857
Odell, Sophia,	1863	Palmer, Helen A.,	858
Ord, Arthur B.,	1213	Palmer, Louise C.,	856
Ord, Craven R.,	1215	Palmer, Mary Anna,	854
Ord, Edmund T.,	1219	Palmer, Robert E.,	859
Ord, Florence A.,	1218	Parker, Margaret,	2163
Ord, Lewis R.,	1214	Parker, Mary,	2164
Ord, Lewis W.,	1212	Parkman, Rebecca,	1985
Ord, Louisa,	1220	Parsons, Julia,	616
Ord, Violet I.,	1216	Patridge, Mary A.,	999
Ord, William B.,	1217	Peabody, Elizabeth,	2018
O'Reilly, Emma,	945	Pearce, Nathalia,	1981
Osborn, Aurelia,	1554	Peck, Albert W.,	761
Osborn, Caroline E.,	1557	Peck, Charles A.,	758
Osborn, Charles,	269, 694	Peck, Cornelia F.,	764
Osborn, Charles F.,	697	Peck, Elizabeth J.,	762
Osborn, Clarence F.,	1304	Peck, Elizabeth J.,	1330
Osborn, Eliza Ann,	272	Peck, Jabez B.,	757
Osborn, Elizabeth,	696	Peck, Mary,	621
Osborn, Elnathan,	1553	Peck, Nelson A.,	759
Osborn, Frances M.,	700	Peck, Nelson J.,	760
Osborn, Frederick,	266	Peck, Nelson J.,	763
Osborn, George,	271	Perkins, Phebe,	2231
Osborn, George L.,	701	Per Lee, Elsie,	1041
Osborn, George Oglevie,	270	Peters, Albert Jarvis,	424
Osborn, Henry,	707	Peters, Hannah Owen,	148
Osborn, Hosmer B.,	1559	Peters, Harriet Emma A.,	419
Osborn, Jacob,	264	Peters, Harriet Augusta,	425
Osborn, Julia Ann,	1556	Peters, Hugh Albert,	426
Osborn, Julia Esther,	699	Peters, John B.,	417

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Peters, Mary,	621	Quackenbush, William N.,	1079
Peters, Mary Elizabeth,	418		
Peters, Mary Elizabeth,	421	Racy, Anne,	456
Peters, Rachel,	1221	Ranney, Margaret,	1206
Peters, Sally Hannah,	422	Ranny, Percey,	273
Peters, Samuel Jarvis,	420	Ratcliffe, Martha M.,	1138
Peters, William Birdsy,	423	Raymond, Catharine,	56
Pierce, Susannah,	2069	Raymond, Helen M.,	1029
Pinckney, Edward A.,	754	Raymond, Mary,	715
Pinckney, Elizabeth T.,	1334	Read, Mary,	894
Pinckney, Emily,	753	Reeder, Maria,	2179
Pinckney, Emily A.,	745	Remp, Phebe,	1811
Pinckney, Frances H.,	749	Reynolds, Abby A.,	614
Pinckney, Henry W.,	1332	Reynolds, Harriet P.,	615
Pinckney, Hobart,	750	Reynolds, Jane Eliza,	613
Pinckney, James W.,	744	Reynolds, J. P.,	612
Pinckney, James W.,	751	Reynolds, Sarah J.,	1270
Pinckney, Jennie A.,	752	Rice, Lucretia Everett,	2195
Pinckney, Jennie E.,	1331	Richards, Anna B.,	2220
Pinckney, Lillian M.,	1333	Richards, Bartlett,	2223
Pinckney, Louisa J.,	746	Richards, De Forest,	2219
Pinckney, Micajah,	748	Richards, Jarvis,	2221
Pinckney, Samuel J.,	747	Richards, J. De Forest,	2217
Place, Eliza,	1893	Richards, Sarah M.,	2222
Platt, Lucy,	506	Richards, William J.,	2218
Platt, Rebecca,	2389	Richardson, Augusta,	1284
Powell, Mary Boyles,	446	Richardson, Ezra,	1283
Powell, Mary Boyles,	593	Rider, Charles,	235
Pratt, Sarah B.,	1322	Rider, George,	232
Prescott, Caroline M.,	1245	Rider, Hannah,	234
Preston, Abigail,	1699	Rider, John,	226
Prissick, Charles D.,	1379	Rider, John,	227
Prissick, Frances H.,	1380	Rider, Mary (Polly),	228
Prissick, Margaret J.,	1381	Rider, Rachel,	230
Prissick, Robert M.,	1383	Rider, Ralph,	231
Prissick, Thomas B.,	1378	Rider, Stephen,	229
Prissick, Thomas H.,	1382	Rider, William Harvey,	233
Proudfoot, Alexander,	1098	Ridgeway, Sarah,	538
Proudfoot, Alexander,	1104	Robe, Emily,	1039
Proudfoot, Amelia,	1103	Robe, Harriet,	1040
Proudfoot, Elizabeth,	1102	Robe, Lucian P.,	1038
Proudfoot, Frederick,	1100	Robertson, Catharine,	861
Proudfoot, Mary,	1101	Robison, Mary A.,	2177
Proudfoot, Thomas,	1105	Robinson, Joanna,	826
Proudfoot, William S.,	1099	Rodgers, Mary L.,	1730
		Rogers, Bethsheba,	380
Quackenbush, Jeanette,	1078	Rogers, Deborah,	361
Quackenbush, Tunis,	1077	Rogers, Elizabeth,	1899

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Rogers, Lavinia,	36	Seymour, William Woods,	994
Rogers, Lucy A.,	765	Shannon, Ida,	1433
Russell, Margaret P.,	204	Sherwood, Annie,	2290
Rust, Adeline,	2349	Sherwood, Julia,	578
		Shrieve, Martha,	784
Salter, Elizabeth,	2012	Skynner, Caroline,	1092
Sammis, Annie,	1747	Skynner, Eleanor I.,	1134
Sandford, Betsey,	290	Skynner, Emily M.,	1135
Sanford, Abigail,	217	Skynner, Francis L.,	1133
Sanford, Marietta,	606	Skynner, Henry,	1132
Sayles, Julia E.,	1419	Skynner, Henry J.,	1136
Scarritt, Edgar Alonzo,	1577	Skynner, William J.,	1137
Scarritt, Electa E.,	1572	Slawson, Sally,	167
Scarritt, George Hall,	1576	Smith, Abigail,	1486
Scarritt, Gustavus A.,	1571	Smith, Clarence B.,	2317
Scarritt, James J.,	1575	Smith, Cornelius B.,	2314
Scarritt, Nancy Aurelia,	1569	Smith, Elizabeth,	1957
Scarritt, Nancy Aurelia,	1570	Smith, Ellen J.,	1013
Scarritt, Richard,	1568	Smith, Everett P.,	2316
Scarritt, Sarah A.,	1573	Smith, Harriet,	1303
Scarritt, Sarah A.,	1574	Smith, Jemima,	1745
Schermerhorn, Margaret,	1561	Smith, Mabel W.,	2315
Scott, Sarah,	2056	Smith, Polly,	2408
Scovel, Mary L.,	837	Smith, Sarah,	850
Scudder, Almeda B.,	1838	Sparhawk, Mary P.,	2081
Sears, Clara M.,	1049	Sparhawk, Mary Pepperrell,	2134
Sears, Edwin,	1048	Spooner, Elizabeth Sparhawk,	2104
Sears, James E.,	1050	Sprattin, Frances S. L. (Lady),	180
Sears, Mary A.,	1051	Starr, Frederick William,	840
Seaver, Maria,	1697	Starr, Maria Gore,	841
Seymour, Alvah,	482	Starr, Rachel,	68
Seymour, Carrie Taber,	1005	Stebbins, Hannah,	183
Seymour, Charles J.,	481	Steeve, Monisa T.,	1708
Seymour, Charlotte F.,	483	Stewart, Alexander,	797
Seymour, Charlotte J.,	1000	Stewart, Alexander J.,	798
Seymour, Charlotte J.,	1002	Stewart, Alice E.,	800
Seymour, George L.,	1008	Stewart, Caroline M.,	805
Seymour, Jennie W.,	1007	Stewart, Charles Edward,	803
Seymour, John,	479	Stewart, Frances M. A.,	1401
Seymour, Kate R.,	1003	Stewart, Frederick,	804
Seymour, Martha,	44	Stewart, Frederick W.,	1402
Seymour, Martha B.,	1001	Stewart, George A.,	1400
Seymour, Mary A.,	999	Stewart, Grace C.,	1403
Seymour, Mary Ann,	1004	Stewart, Margaret M.,	799
Seymour, Samuel J.,	484	Stewart, Mary Long,	802
Seymour, Samuel John, Jr.,	1006	Stewart, William Thatcher,	801
Seymour, Sarah E.,	480	Stinson, Mary,	1112
Seymour, William P.,	1009	Stone, Isabella L.,	1085½

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Sunderland, Mary,	2020	Uhl, John H.,	2200
Swift, Elizabeth,	177	Uhl, Margaretta C.,	2202
Swords, Edward Jenner,	1480	Uhl, Russell J.,	2201
Swords, Edward Jenner,	1481	Upham, Frances,	1649
Swords, William Vorhees,	1482		
Swymmer, Annette,	1370	Vail, Robert B.,	1883
		Vail, Robert C.,	1884
		Verrill, Lucy A.,	2255
Taber, Alvah S.,	988	Voorhees, Abram,	546
Taber, Ammon C.,	984	Voorhees, Willard P.,	547
Taber, Caroline M.,	986		
Taber, Charles J.,	987	Waddle, Barbara,	921
Taber, Charlotte L.,	985	Walker, Frances S.,	842
Taber, Edward M.,	991	Warner, Dudley J.,	736
Taber, Eugene D.,	989	Warner, Elam,	737
Taber, Helen M.,	992	Warner, Elam,	739
Taber, Mary B.,	990	Warner, Frank E.,	738
Taintor, Elizabeth,	2045	Warner, George Rolland,	740
Taylor, Cyrel,	1184	Warner, Harriet,	623
Taylor, Daphany,	1615	Warner, Orclhard,	735
Taylor, Frances A.,	732	Waterbury, Charles A.,	711
Taylor, Frances A.,	1182	Waterbury, Elizabeth G.,	712
Taylor, John R.,	1181	Waterbury, Elizabeth J.,	1307
Taylor, Mowbray,	1185	Waterbury, Jonathan,	709
Taylor, Seaton F.,	1183	Waterbury, Lucy S.,	1306
Tench, Frederick,	947	Waterbury, Maria G.,	1308
Tench, Frederica,	949	Waterbury, Nelson Jarvis,	710
Tench, Mary,	948	Waterbury, Nelson J.,	1309
Thompson, Sarah Ann,	978	Waters, Mary,	1997
Thompson, Elena Anita C.,	1472	Waters, Penelope,	2372
Todd, Ambrose,	156	Weed, Alvah,	503
Todd, Ambrose S.,	157	Weed, Frances M.,	505
Todd, Charles J.,	158	Weed, James H.,	500
Townsend, Charles J.,	955	Weed, James Jarvis,	501
Townsend, Elizabeth,	1857	Weed, Robert,	504
Townsend, Gilbert,	956	Weed, William Harvey,	502
Townsend, J. Thomas,	953	Wellman, Annie A.,	1257
Townsend, Samuel H.,	954	Wellman, Annie B.,	1247
Trevet, Elizabeth (Mrs.),	2018	Wellman, Betsey Ann,	251
Tyng, Anita E.,	1295	Wellman, Caroline,	250
Tyng, Charles,	1293	Wellman, Charles H.,	1248
Tyng, Charles,	1473	Wellman, Charles H.,	1256
Tyng, Charles D.,	1294	Wellman, Edward J.,	1250
Tyng, Dudley A.,	1475	Wellman, Edwin H.,	1260
Tyng, Dudley A.,	1476	Wellman, Frederick,	253
Tyng, George,	1297	Wellman, George Frederick,	635
Tyng, George,	1474	Wellman, George H.,	1246
Tyng, Julia G.,	1296	Wellman, Henry Homer,	638
Tyng, Julia G.,	1298	Wellman, Herbert J.,	1261



Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Wellman, Homer Henry,	639	White, Elizabeth,	310
Wellman, Jedediah, Jr.,	248	White, Harriet,	542
Wellman, Julia R.,	1255	White, Huldah,	335
Wellman, Maria W.,	1252	White, Jonathan,	541
Wellman, Mary N.,	1258	White, Margaret Jarvis,	545
Wellman, Merritt H.,	637	White, Mary,	1515
Wellman, Theodore C.,	1251	White, Mary Ann,	702
Wellman, Thomas C.,	1253	White, Prudence,	605
Wellman, William Alfred,	636	White, Susan Jarvis,	543
Wellman, William Watson,	249	Whitlock, Sarah Ann,	344
West, Ann,	1835	Whitman, Charity,	1862
Wetmore, Charles F.,	478	Whitman, Deborah,	1801
Wetmore, Darwin W.,	475	Whitman, Hannah,	1743
Wetmore, Elizabeth A.,	975	Whitney, Sarah,	95
Wetmore, Elizabeth J.,	980	Wicks, Elizabeth,	2422
Wetmore, Emma J.,	977	Wicks, Phoebe,	1942
Wetmore, George Thompson,	979	Wilbur, Emily,	1024
Wetmore, George W.,	477	Wilbur, Harriet A.,	1460
Wetmore, Mary F.,	981	Wiley, Emma,	2183
Wetmore, Mary J.,	983	Williams, Andrew J.,	1640
Wetmore, Sylvia E.,	474	Williams, Catharine,	2414
Wetmore, Truman S.,	473	Williams, Daniel,	1637
Wetmore, William Jarvis,	476	Williams, Euretta M.,	1650
Wheeler, Ann,	2382	Williams, Mary M.,	1638
Wheeler, Annie L.,	2309	Williams, Nancy,	1636
Wheeler, Beatrice,	2313	Williams, Silas R.,	1639
Wheeler, David E.,	2213	Williams, William,	1635
Wheeler, David E.,	2311	Winther, Mary S.,	741
Wheeler, Ethel,	2310	Wood, Adah L.,	1067
Wheeler, Everett P.,	2215	Woodbury, E. D.,	1327
Wheeler, George,	795	Woodbury, Roger A.,	1328
Wheeler, Georgina C.,	796	Woodbury, Sanford J.,	1329
Wheeler, Mary E.,	2214	Woods, Nancy,	993
Wheeler, Mary H.,	2216	Wright, Mary,	1488
Wheeler, Winifred F.,	2312	Wright, Mary Jane,	867
White, Charity,	1758		
White, Charles Jay,	544	Yielding, Allie,	1361

## ERRATA.

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- Page 2, last line. *For un, read une.*
- “ 35, 4th “ *For Sir Patterson, read General Pattison.*
- “ 45, 1st “ *For Farmer, read Farmar.*
- “ 59, No. 395. *For Gustavus Ratchford, read Gustavus Rochfort;*  
and again, on same page, 3d line from bottom, *for Capt. R. H.*  
*M. Rachford, read Capt. R. H. M. Rochfort.*
- “ 99, Record 396. *For 7 children, read 8.*
- “ 118, Sketch of Milton Barlow Jarvis, 5th line. *For Canastoke, read*  
*Canastota.*
- “ 151, Record 1053. *For 4 children, read 5.*
- “ 184, Running Title. *For Descendants of Thomas, read Descendants*  
*of Jonathan.*
- “ 204, Sketch of Leonard Jarvis, 6th line. *For Asaph Hone, read*  
*Asaph Stone.*
- “ 232, 14th, 25th, and 31st lines. *For Rev. Dr. Buck, read Rev. Dr.*  
*Breck.*



ADDITIONAL ERRATA.

- “ 189, 1st line. *For* William Jarvis, born Nov. 24, 1813, *read* Nov. 24, 1811.
- “ 192, No. 1842. *For* Selucas L. Jarvis, married Apl. 10, 1869, *read* April 10, 1837.
- “ 192, No. 1886. *For* Jennie Lee, born Aug. 8, 1869, *read* Aug. 8 1868.
- “ 192, No. 1891. *For* Philetus Horton, born Sep. 11, 1870, *read* Sept. 1, 1869.
- “ 221, No. 2177. *For* Mary A. Robison, *read* Mary A. Robinson.
- “ 221, No. 2178. Bottom line. *For* Charles Edward, died Aug. 18, 1878, *read* Aug. 18, 1876.
- “ 222, No. 2180. *For* Wm. Pepperrell, born Oct. 1874, *read* Oct. 1873.
- “ 222, No. 2181. *For* Charles Fitz, born Oct. 1875, *read* Sept. 1875.
- “ 230, Nos. 2274, 2279, 2282, } *For* Barrch *read* Barrett.
- “ 231, No. 2283, }
- “ 235, 29th line. *For* Nathaniel Jarvis, born 1631, *read* 1670.



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