

## CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN

### GEORGE PEARSALL

of Herrick, Hempstead, Long Island, New York

This is the line of Clarence E. Pearsall

*This chapter has been in part deleted. See Note, page 1041.*

#### SECTION 1.

GEORGE PEARSALL, son of Henry Pearsall, Chapter 30, Section 1, is buried in the graveyard on the farm where he lived, and all his people for several generations lie there beside him. Gravestones there are none, the few gravestones there were having some years ago been removed to the yard of the Searingtown M. E. Church. The farm recently became the grounds of a mansion on the edge of the hills overlooking the plains, the owner whereof has planted the old graveyard with a clump of evergreens so that the dead may not be disturbed.

George Pearsall resided at Herrick, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., near what is now Searingtown. He married Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Robert Williams. The records of Hempstead disclose that she received part of the lands belonging to the property right of her father, Robert Williams, who was one of the original fifty proprietors of the patented town of Hempstead. He was probably brother to Moyles Williams, whose widow became the wife of Henry Pearsall and mother of George Pearsall, so the latter and his wife were related by marriage. In the old mouse-eaten book containing the record of the distribution of the land, the names come after each other in the following order: Robert Williams, Henry Pearsall, Moyles Williams. The children of Moyles Williams were known on the records as "the family of Pearsalls at Herricks." Children:—

1. George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 2.
2. Henry Pearsall, Chapter 42, Section 1.
3. Elizabeth Pearsall.
4. Sarah Pearsall.

George Pearsall, for some reason or other, followed the old English system of not recording deeds or registering wills. This course was followed by his descendants, particularly those of the oldest male line for four generations, while on Long Island, in Dutchess Co. and Saratoga County, N. Y., and in Jefferson Co., Penn., covering a period of over a century of time. Imbued evidently with the thought that the land represented true standing in the community, and that it should be conserved and passed from one generation to another, they considered their well-known possession as sufficient and superior to the recording laws. This was not a bad idea when one's title began with one of the proprietors or original

settlers, but it was different where the title of the property in possession was recorded in the name of another.

It would seem that only the hard and bitter experience of losing their landed property could bring them to a realization of the hazardousness of this course of conduct. To one of his descendants it meant not only loss of fortune, but brought about the occasion of leaving friends and kindred and going with his family into the wilderness of Pennsylvania, where he could begin his life's work anew. To the genealogist this presents a unique problem.

The Town Records of Hempstead disclose: Record Book 8, page 234, Nathaniel Pearsall, 18th September, 1692, in a deed to his brother Thomas Pearsall conveying to the latter his share of their father's estate, recites as follows:—and a part of ye right of old Rainers which is given to my sd brother and my brother George equal alike which they have taken up land for on ye east side of ye Harbour Path.

Record Book 1, page 383, at a town meeting held at Hempstead June 6th, 1682, it was owned and concluded by a major vote of the town that they name and give the Rev. Jeremy Hubbard, seventy pounds a year in current pay as it passes amongst us for his yearly maintenance and that he shall have his firewood brought to him free of cost. George Pearsall consented to this except the fire wood which he did not assent to.

George Pearceall signed the address of Queens County freeholders to Governor Lord Cornbury in 1702, congratulating him on his arrival and saying that for near four years we have labored under the utmost calamities, our liberties unpriized and properties invaded. [Calendar of State Papers, America & West Indies, Vol. 1702, page 627.]

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There is no incident in the history of the town of Hempstead that is of greater importance to those whose ancestors resided in that town than the controversy as to the ownership of Cow Neck. The student of genealogy who goes delving into the records of the town is surprised to find that certain families have only rarely intermarried, although for centuries they were near neighbors. If he goes deeply enough he will find that the enmities and strong feelings aroused when Governor Andrus was governor, continued for a long time to control the love affairs of the descendants of the several parties to the Cow Neck controversy. Yet apparently, when it was all over, they all made up for good, but it was only on the surface. The children and grandchildren of the old Dutch-English traders were as slow as their fathers to forgive a wrong. In the line of Nathaniel Pearsall, for example, it was in the fourth generation when Thomas Pearsall married Phebe Cornell. As to the other sons of Henry Pearsall, namely: Daniel, George and Thomas, it was much later before their male descendants intermarried with the daughters of the Cornell family.

The advent of the English government brought nothing but trouble to the Dutch-English towns of Long Island. Whereas they had before been secure in their lands and possessions, after the English owned the colony, each succeeding governor demanded that the town buy a new patent confirming the rights they already had bought and paid for. In 1671, a new scheme of annoyance was devised by the English authorities; namely, to encourage the Indians to make

claim to all lands not actually farmed, for if the Indian title had not been purchased, then the townsmen's claims were of no legal value and the governor might repatent these lands to individuals, although they were within the bounds of the patent he had issued confirming the town's rights thereto. If the town had conveyed these lands to individuals then it could not object, and the individuals deserved to lose because they had risked their money on a manifestly bad title.

In 1671, during the administration of Governor Lovelace, the Indians were at a council encouraged to lay claim to Cow Neck in Hempstead. George Hewlett promptly appeared before the Governor and made declaration that Cow Neck had been fenced and enjoyed by those of Hempstead for the previous twenty-four years, and that the Indians had never heretofore claimed the same, which statement was true as by the very first entry in the existing Records of Hempstead, dated May 2, 1654, it was ordered that all ye inhabitants that hath any rights in ye Neck shall sufficiently make up either his or their proportion of fence at or before May 15, 1654; while on the same page it appears that before that time, and for long afterward, the neck of land in the north part of the town, between Hempstead Harbor on the east and Cow Bay, now Manhasset Bay, on the west had been fenced and used as a common pasture for the cattle of the town, and was hence called Cowneck. It was enclosed by a fence about three miles long from the Head of the Harbor, now Roslyn, to the head of Cow Bay, now Manhasset. From this fence to the Sound the neck was about five miles in length from north to south, and from two to three miles in width between Hempstead Harbor and Cow Bay, making about eight thousand acres. In this same year, 1657, public notice was given that all who wished their calves kept by the keeper should give in their number to Adam Mott before the 24th of April. The fence consisted of 526 panels, or gates and was maintained by 60 contributors, whose right of pasturage was proportioned to the gates or bars of fence which each maintained.

There were others of the town's inhabitants beside Adam Mott living upon Cow Neck and some from elsewhere, among the rest Thomas Pearsall, son of Thomas Pearsall of Hellgate Neck, as we have seen in Chapter 29, Section 3. And in 1666, an effort was made to grant Henry Pearsall and others a lease of Cow Neck for five years, but this was annulled and an order made that no one should have any part of the common pasture without the consent of the town. [Hempstead Town Records, Book 1, page 228-229.]

In 1672, Governor Lovelace gave some sort of a grant of Cow Neck, or to part thereof to Richard Cornell who evidently tried to take possession of the same, as January 21, 1672, he styles himself as of Cow Bay, New York. The effort passed unnoticed so far as the Hempstead town records are concerned, as the Dutch in 1673 conquered New York and Richard Cornell found it very convenient to return to Flushing. It is probable that the Hempstead folks were entirely ignorant of Richard Cornell's claim to the ownership of Cow Neck.

In the latter part of 1674, the English again acquired New York and Governor Andrus became the ruler. It was not long before the Cornell grant received his active acquiescence and assistance as this means of raising easy money could not

be overlooked by him. Nothing however happened until 1676, when John Cornell, brother of Richard, having been driven out of Rhode Island by the Indians, came to Flushing, from which place, with his wife and four small children, he removed to the west side of Cow Neck, where he began to build a house. This immediately provoked a protest from Hempstead.

John Cornell was not to be deterred by mere formal protests. He needed a house for his family and therefore he calmly proceeded with the work of erecting his buildings. This aroused some of the owners of Cow Neck, but not all, as quite a few, including George Pearsall, looked upon the advent of John Cornell as doing no particular damage to the Neck. In fact had he asked the town for the land there is no doubt that it would have been granted, as there is no instance recorded in the town records where such a request was refused. [Documents relating to Col. Hist. of State of New York, vol. 14, page 725-726.]

The persistence of John Cornell aroused the objectors until they were fighting mad, so they called a general meeting, 14th day of October, in the year 1676, in Hempstead, which was attended by the major part of those who had right on the Cow Neck where it was fully agreed on and concluded by them who had right on the said Neck that they should all of them go down to the Cow Neck and pull down the building that Cornell had set up there. [Hempstead Town Rec. Book 1, page 305.]

In view of what immediately happened, it looks as if this was what the Governor expected and what he really desired, as thereby he could get a criminal court proceeding before himself as judge, and render a verdict which would seem to confirm his unwarranted claim to Cow Neck. For as it turned out the officers of the law were actually present waiting for the Hempsteaders to appear, and of course they were all promptly arrested. The townsmen were rather too strong for the officers of the court and before they could quiet the disturbance and the anger of the townsmen cooled, the house of John Cornell was destroyed.

The scene now changes to a special Court of Assizes held in New York, the 26th day of October in the 28th year of his Majesty's Reign anno Domini 1676. Present, the Governor and Council, the Justice of the Peace of the several Ridings of Yourkshire upon Long Island (of whom Richard Cornell was one), and also the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of New York. Richard Cornell sat as judge although he was interested and had also been present when the attack took place and endeavored to prevent the destruction of the house. [Docu. Relating to Col. Hist. of State of N.Y., vol. 14, page 726-727. See Genealogy of Adam and Ann Mott.]

A presentment was brought into the Court by Mr. Samuel Leete, on the behalfe of our sovereign Lord the King against Nathaniel Pearsall, Thomas Rushmore, Adam Mott, Senr., Abraham Smith and Joseph Langdon of the town of Hempstead in the North Riding of Yorkshire upon Long Island. To the which they pleaded not guilty. Whereupon proofs being produced and examined in Court together with the original writing of Combination under the hands of 37 of them. The whole being given in charge to ye Jury, who were sent out thereupon. They brought them in guilty. It is perhaps as well that the record does not disclose the names of the jurors. [Docu. Relating to Col. Hist. of State of N. Y., vol. 14, page 726-727.]

The whole proceeding is an exhibition of about as raw an administration of justice as was ever perpetrated. Neither John Cornell nor his brother Richard was even in the position of one who has a deed for a property, as it was not until September 29, 1677, that Governor Andrus gave John Cornell a patent for this land. It is true that the Governor's Council, October 3, 1676, upon the petition of John Cornell had voted him one hundred acres of land on Cow Neck, but this was only done to support the manifestly wrongful acts of the governor and Justice Richard Cornell, who were acting through John Cornell, who was then already in wrongful possession of the land. The small parcel given to John Cornell was intended only as a wedge to secure an acquiescence in the Governor's claim of ownership of this Neck, and the act of the Governor in arresting and punishing by fine the citizens of Hempstead for defending their own property from an intruder made it evident to all the townsmen what was the real purpose of the Governor and his associates. It was entirely too open a scheme, as even the Indians knew that the whole thing was a fraud and they became alarmed at the delay in making payment to them, so they demanded that inasmuch as the Governor may go away, or he may die and another come that knows nothing of this, he give them some writing in order to make it known. [N. Y. Colonial Records, Vol. 14, page 733.]

As a result the town was united in opposition even to the small claim of John Cornell, while Governor Andrus and his associates just as persistently pursued a course of action looking to the perfection of their unwarranted claim of ownership. The governor after a time decided in favor of the Indian demand for payment by compromising with them, the Indians to get the eastern half of the Neck, provided the line is run when Justice Cornell is present, and thereupon he granted Major Thomas Willet, whom Richard Cornell in his will calls his dear friend, and Thomas Hicks, whom Richard Cornell in his will also calls his dear friend, the liberty to purchase land from the Indians on Cow Neck, Long Island. At the same time Andrus granted a number of parcels of land on the west half of Cow Neck to friends of the Cornells. This left the real owners with a fight upon their hands, which dragged along for years. In the meanwhile the adverse possession of those holding the Andrus patents was rapidly becoming perfect under the provision of the Statute of Limitations. It was therefore evident that something drastic must be done to break this continuity of acquiescence in the adverse possession and to reassert the rights of the real owners to the land. A party, of whom George Pearsall was one, was thereupon made up who went upon the land and proceeded to cut down trees, with the result that they were all arrested as appears by the record of the proceedings before the Justice.

Here, again in this controversy, the record discloses one of the unlawful claimants sitting as a judge and giving judgment sustaining his own dishonest title. It will be noticed that at no time was an action brought to try the title, it was always a criminal proceeding of such a class as was not subject to appeal and review by the higher authorities. The intruding party had, however, accomplished its object. It was now important to get the matter before the new Governor, so Timothy Halstead presented a petition for the remission of the fine. This aroused anew the attention of the new governor to this disturbing condition

43.56  
Dubois County N.C.

Be it remembred y<sup>e</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> fifth day of Novem-  
ber y<sup>e</sup> thirteenth yeare of y<sup>e</sup> reigne of our Soueraigne Lord  
Wm<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> third by y<sup>e</sup> grace of God of England Scotland Fra-  
nce & Ireland King Defendor of y<sup>e</sup> faith &c. Was Tho: White-  
head Esq: James Whitehead Esq: two of his Said Majesties Just-  
ices of keeping of y<sup>e</sup> peace within y<sup>e</sup> County aforesaid Assigned  
John Harrison Esq: now high Sheriffe of y<sup>e</sup> Said County  
y<sup>e</sup> grievous complaint & humble petition of the under-  
signed in y<sup>e</sup> County aforesaid against y<sup>e</sup> same y<sup>e</sup> same  
was went into y<sup>e</sup> Lord of y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>e</sup> Tho: Willott of Scotland  
aforesaid and then and there was found Timothy Haldred  
James Smith Isaac Smith Ephraim Dolanburg Wm<sup>th</sup>  
pate Samuel Rayner George Pearsall & Peter Cotton  
of Harpitsford in y<sup>e</sup> County aforesaid Laborers and others with  
others disturbers of y<sup>e</sup> peace of our Said Lord of King  
unknowne to y<sup>e</sup> Number of y<sup>e</sup> persons is Armed force  
that is to say Alex: Hault Kymer in law fully & violently  
armed & of trees & wood of y<sup>e</sup> Said Tho: then and there  
growing did cutt downe and in danger to y<sup>e</sup> Said Tho: Willott  
threatning to y<sup>e</sup> great perturbation of y<sup>e</sup> peace of our Said Lord  
of King of terror of his Loige people and against y<sup>e</sup> forme  
of y<sup>e</sup> Statute in parliament of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Henry y<sup>e</sup> fourth  
late King of England in y<sup>e</sup> thirteenth yeare of his reigne  
made & provided And therefore y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>e</sup> Tho: Archer James  
Whitehead & John Harrison y<sup>e</sup> assigned Timothy Haldred  
James Smith Isaac Smith Ephraim Dolanburg  
Wm<sup>th</sup> pate Samuel Rayner George Pearsall & Peter Cotton  
then & there did arrest and to y<sup>e</sup> next goal of our Said  
Lord of King in y<sup>e</sup> County aforesaid was caused to be carried  
by their own voices & records of y<sup>e</sup> law full assembly and then  
aforesaid Council there to remaine untill they shall therof  
make fine unto o<sup>r</sup> Lord of King. Intente among whereof to this  
our y<sup>e</sup> first record Was have putt to our handes and Seales y<sup>e</sup>  
day and yeare first above written.

N. Y. State Library

Tho: Whitehead  
James Whitehead  
John Harrison



of affairs which had served to make his relations with the town of Hempstead very unpleasant. It was not the first time that he had his attention called to the subject as, in 1692, William Peate had presented a petition to Governor Fletcher asking for relief against the trespass of Col. Willitt upon the petitioner's premises at Cow Neck. The intruders were, however, even at this day, too powerful to be dispossessed and consequently the matter dragged along until a third governor came, when on April 5, 1699, the matter by a petition was brought to the attention of the House of Representatives, who referred the matter to his Excellency Richard Earl of Bellemont, Capt. General and Commander in Chief of the province of New York, etc.

The Earl of Bellemont was not inclined to deal leniently with wrong doers, so there was a speedy settlement of the controversy, as is shown by the following deed. These may certify whom it may concern that whereas there hath been great difference and disentions between Coll. Thomas Willitt of Flushing in Queens Co., on Nawsaw Island in the province of New York and several of the freeholders and inhabitants of Hempstead concerning their rights and claims of land on Cow Neck within the bounds of Hempstead in the County aforesaid, the same being considered by the aforesaid freeholders and inhabitants of Hempstead, they have seen cause to depute and appoint Capt. John Sands and Jonathan Smith, Sr., both of Hempstead to make progress in the deference of their rights against said Coll. Willitt their deputation bearing date the sixteenth day of October one thousand six hundred and ninety-five we the said Sands and Smith considering the affair we have desired the assistance of Nathaniel Pearsall for the managing of that concern, now know ye that pursuant to the trust reposed in us we have agreed with sd. Coll. Willitt as followeth that is he the aforesaid Coll. Thos. Willitt doth for himself his heirs and successors release and relinquish all his pretended right title and interest to all and every part and parcel of land on the aforesaid Cow Neck unto the persons above said to them their heirs and assigns and successors to have and to hold for ever he excepting only one parcel of land lying on or near the North west part of said Cow Neck which parcel of land was laid out by James Hubbard in quantity two hundred acres or thereabout and a patten for it by Governor Dongan in the year sixteen hundred and eighty five granted to Thomas Willitt also the aforesaid Coll. Tho. Willitt doth for himself his heirs and successors as aforesaid release relinquish and reserve to the persons as aforesaid out of that pattin or parcel of land laid out by James Hubbard so much in quantity as shall appear to belong to four gate rights and a half when the aforesaid Neck shall come to be laid out beginning at Bluff Point and so running southardly as the water goeth to a water fence that William Peate erected and eastwardly up to ye crick so as it may include all the inclosed and improved land that William Peate hath cultivated and if the said four gates and a half doth not include the land aforesaid yet notwithstanding the tract of land is hereby released as aforesd and what the aforesd tract of land shall appear to be more than the equal proportion for four gates and a half is to be added to the eastern side of Coll. Willitts patten or tract of land, we also Capt. John Sands, Jonathan Smith and Nathaniel Pearsall, above mentioned do for and in behalf of ourselves our heirs and successors and the inhabitants and freeholders of Hempstead above



recited release and relinquish all our pretence or title whatsoever unto every part and parcel of land above mentioned that was laid out by James Hubbard excepting what is above excepted and released and to ratify and confirm the above written and every part herein contained we have hereunto set our hands and fixed our seals this first day of April 1701. Memorandum it is agreed before signing hereof that if any part of the abovesd Neck shall be left for Commons then Coll. Willitt, his heirs and successors shall have equal privileges on it for grazing with the rest of the neighborhood. Tho. Willitt, John Sands, Jonathan Smith, Nathaniel Pearsall. Signed and sealed in the presents of us. John Tredwell, Tho. Hicks. [New York State Library Mss., Albany, N. Y.]

## SECTION 2.

GEORGE PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 1; resided at Herricks, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.; married ——. Children:—

1. Nathaniel Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 3.
2. Samuel Pearsall, Chapter 40, Section 1.
3. John Pearsall, married Hannah Sands. [Glen Cove Records.]
4. A daughter, N. N.; married Jacob Fowler. Child:—\*1. Pexcell Fowler, born 1737. He married August 26, 1763, Susanna Day of Harlem. Children:—
  1. Ann Fowler and 2. Susan Fowler, twins born July, 1764.
  3. Thomas Day Fowler.
  4. Isaac Fowler, born August 4, 1768.
  5. Pexcel Fowler, born January 3, 1772.
  6. John Fowler, born October 31, 1775.
  7. Abram Fowler, born December, 1778.
  8. George Fowler.

The Town Records of Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., disclose:—

The lands of their father having come to the sons of George Pearsall, Senior, by descent, under the operation of the inheritance laws, we find the following deed relating to the same:—Book 3, page 341, George Pearsall and his brother Henry Pearsall sign deed to Capt. Jacob Hicks of Rockaway, for the Beach at Rockaway, bounded by Whelses line, by the sea, Brockelface Gutt and the Great Creek; deed dated June 7, 1725.

Book 5, page 422, Henry Pearsall, by deed dated 1st day of March 1722-23, of Oyster Bay, Queens County, Colony of New York, conveyed to Thomas Lee of Hempstead a piece of land lying on the Hill northward of Herricks; bounded by James Denton, Joseph Smith, George Pearsall, Isaac Smith. This deed was not recorded until 1774.

But little can be related concerning George Jr. as he survived his father but a few short years. He lived on Watermelon Hill, so called from its appearance in form to that fruit, and the pond alongside which tradition says received the sweetened water from the melon when cracked. However let fanciful tradition stand for what it is worth, when George, Jr., decided to erect a home on the summit of Watermelon Hill, the site was well chosen and shows that George had a sense for the artistic beauties of nature as from here he could overlook the pond and surrounding country, and on across the plains to the wooded ridges to the north where stood the noble hardwood trees of the virgin forest, on the edge of which one could see the home of Daniel Pearsall, which was on the side of the hill, overlooking the Hempstead Plains. Unfortunately the old home of George

Pearsall, Jr., was destroyed two years before the writer's visit to the scene, in 1916, and only a few of the smaller trees around the house remained standing, badly scorched and killed by the fire. The accompanying picture is from an old photograph which was badly faded. Unfortunately, the artist in attempting to restore the photograph so that a reproduction might be had, almost defeated the purpose, as the uneven lines of the artist's brush give the house an appearance of having had the ague, and left the windows, doors and sides of the house bulging as if ready to split open. Like the home of Henry Pearsall of Hempstead, some changes have been made which give it a modern appearance, Queen Anne style, but by a close scrutiny of the picture one can detect the old style of architecture revealed back of the main part of the house. I am indebted to Mrs. Ella Oakford of Hempstead, Long Island, for the copy of the picture. [Deleted.]

It was in this home that Samuel and Nathaniel Pearsall, sons of George, Jr., were born, and later it was the home of Nathaniel, where his sons and daughters were born, and who later removed with him to Dutchess County, New York. Of the old orchard there stands but one apple tree, 30 inches or more in diameter, planted by George, Jr. or Nathaniel, which one I am unable to say.

The name of Herricks came from William Herrick, a Dutch-English trader from Virginia, who was one of the party included within the grant to Richard Brudnell. His widow married Thomas Wandell, whose name appears so frequently to the deeds of Thomas and George Pearsall as to lend weight to the thought that either Wandell or his wife was related to the Pearsalls. By some it is thought that she was a daughter of Thomas Pearsall of Virginia and sister to Thomas, George, Henry, and Nicholas Pearsall of Long Island. [Riker's Newtown, pages 28, 43, 335.]

William Herrick had been among the early settlers, in 1640, who founded the town of Hempstead, and Thomas Wandell, in the name of his wife, succeeded to his original holdings in that town. The records speak of Herrick path as early as 1659, and Herricks is named as a place as early as 1662. Henry Pearsall appears to have purchased part of the original Herricks holdings, and the records speak of his stepchildren the Williamses as the family of Pearsall at Herrick. In 1663, he also obtained a grant of land on ye northwest of Herricks upon ye hill commonly called Water Million Hill, and 1664 grants were made John Williams and Joseph Williams on the north side of this Water Million Hill. No one seeing this peculiar mound of land with its natural lake alongside could mistake the place, as it very exactly matches the description.

### SECTION 3.

NATHANIEL PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 2; resided at Searingtown and Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. and Clinton Township, Dutchess County, N. Y.; married December 17, 1735, Sarah Todd at St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. Children:—

1. George Pearsall, born December 31, 1739; see Chapter 37, Section 4.
2. Henry Pearsall, born 1741; see Chapter 38, Section 1.
3. Hannah Pearsall, born 8th month, 19, 1743. See X this Section.
4. Sarah Pearsall. See Y this Section.

5. Joseph Pearsall, see Chapter 39, Section 1.

6. Mary Pearsall. See Z this Section.

Nathaniel Pearsall was named executor of Edward Sands of Hempstead, will dated 23rd, 11th mo., 1745.

He was Overseer of Highways in Hempstead, 1755. [Hempstead Town Records, Vol. 4, page 218.]

George Pearsall, Jr., being deceased, we find his son Nathaniel cocupying the home place on Long Island and signing the following protest against closing a road. September ye 26, 1730. We the under named subscribers of the Township of Hempstead Do here by Protest against the stoping or hanging of gates upon the highway leading from taners pond to the great Plains between the Land of Robert Mitchell and Cornelius Polhemus as witnes our hands. Cornelius Wiltse, Marten Weltsee, Derick Demott, James Smith, Nathaniel Pearsall, John Smith, Henry Pearsall, Ephrem Cheasman, Adrien Onderdonck, Martine Wiltse, John Cornell, Daniel Pearsall, Joseph Denton, Phillip Smith. [Hempstead Town Records, Book 3, page 105.]

This Nathaniel Pearsall is also named in the Power of Attorney, made by James Hugins of Hempstead in Queens County on ye Iland of Nassaw The province of New York, to his trusty and Loving Friends Samuel Balden, August Oldfield, Jacob Fowler, William Vallantine, and Nathaniel Pearsall of Hempstead af'd. [Hempstead Town Records, Book 3, pages 181-183.]

James Hugins married the daughter of Henry Pearsall, brother of George Pearsall, Jr., the father of Nathaniel. Nathaniel Pearsall and James Hugins were therefore first cousins by marriage. Martha Hugin, the sister of James Hugin, was married to August Oldfield and when he died she married, in 1742, Captain John Titus. Jacob Fowler was married to the sister of Nathaniel Pearsall so that they were brothers in law. Samuel Baldin was also related in some way to the Pearsalls as likewise was William Valentine.

In the year 1757, Nathaniel Pearsall removed to Dutchess County, N. Y., where he acquired lands from the Patroon or owner of the land under the system of leasing for three generations. That is to say the land upon payment of the rental was to belong to the lessee, his son and his grandson by the rule of primogenitorship, and after this to revert to the lessor or his heirs. Upon the death of the lessee his heir might pay a fine and have a new lease made to him for three generations. It was a very unsatisfactory system of land holding, so much so that the relations between the proprietor and his tenants were never cordial and pleasant. On the contrary there was one unending stream of complaints and objections to the hardships of a tenure which took from a man the benefit of the work in clearing and fencing a farm, when probably the three deaths would happen so close together as not only to give the landlord the whole benefit of the lessee's labor, but to turn the lessee's young family adrift with nothing to show for their father's and grandfather's labor. As a consequence of this discontent there resulted the Anti-Rent War of 1766 which is now almost a forgotten event in Dutchess County history. But at that time it greatly excited the people of Dutchess and Columbia Counties. Bodies of armed men assembled, British troopers marched from Poughkeepsie to Quaker Hill, to seize a leader of the



HOME OF NATHANIEL PEARSALL



rebellion; and at the time of his trial at Poughkeepsie in August, 1766, a company of regulars with three field-pieces were brought up from New York.

At the close of the Revolutionary War all these tenures were made fee simple possessions of the lessees. Nathaniel Pearsall, however, died before the close of the Revolutionary War, hence the leasehold of the farm at Pleasant Valley vested in his oldest son George Pearsall to the exclusion of the other heirs.

It was not long after the arrival of Nathaniel Pearsall in Dutchess County before his daughter Mary was abducted by the Indians, but of this we shall speak more in detail under Z of this Section.

About the year 1774, Nathaniel Pearsall removed, although retaining his farm in Dutchess County, to the town of Danbury, Connecticut, in order to engage more largely in the manufacture of arms. The story of his residence there forms an important incident in our family history, which we shall now relate.

There was more than ten years of wordy argument between England and the colonies before the flame of war was started, in 1775, at Lexington. During all this period the citizens were arming themselves, the conservatives for possible eventualities of defence against the radicals; the latter against the hoped-for war with the king. At first this movement was slow and was confined to localities, for up to the last, a majority of the inhabitants were loyal to the mother country; particularly was this the case in the city of New York, and on Long Island. On the other hand the back country, east of the Hudson River, beginning with Dutchess County, was seething with disloyalty, while just over the line in Connecticut was the old bufferland between New England and the Dutch of New Netherlands. Always independent, it was ripe for anything that would continue its independence, and above all, Yankee-like, it was at this time willing to supply arms and munitions to both sides.

This land was situated between the colonies of New York and Connecticut where there was a no-man's land claimed by both, but held by neither. Right on the border of this oblong stretch of debateable territory was the thriving town of Danbury. Here gathered the best skilled artisans of the country, among whom were Nathaniel Pearsall and his sons George, Henry and Joseph. When Lexington was fought, Danbury was already famous for its arms and munitions. The colonies once united for war, Danbury became intensely loyal to the American cause and as the strategic position of Danbury appealed to George Washington as Commander-in-Chief, every effort was made to concentrate at this point the largest Quartermaster Depot north of Pennsylvania. Even against the present-day war figures, Danbury's stores would command favorable comparison.

Danbury seemed so secure against attack and was so conveniently located with reference to the American armies in New England and New York that in the fall of the year 1776, the town was selected by the continental officers to be also a commissary headquarters, and accordingly, during the ensuing winter, large quantities of flour, pork, and other provisions were collected and stored there.

For two long years the War of Independence had been going on and strange to say, not an English soldier had invaded Connecticut, so that Danbury continued to thrive and to increase greatly. One cannot find any good reason why Lord Howe should have so long neglected this place, but finally it became evident that

if the colonies were to be split in two by the conquest of New York, then Danbury must be destroyed. Therefore, on Friday, April 25, 1777, twenty-six of the English ships appeared off Norwalk Island, standing in for Cedar Point, where they anchored at 4 o'clock, P. M., and soon began landing their troops. By 10 o'clock, they had landed two brigades consisting of upwards of two thousand men, who marched immediately for Danbury. The English took many prisoners and devastated the country as they proceeded. Among the rest they captured Samuel Pearsall at Compo or Greens Farms. They arrived at Danbury next day at 2 o'clock, P. M. The handful of Connecticut troops there were obliged to evacuate the town. The enemy, on their arrival, began burning and destroying the Quartermaster and Commissary stores, and the warehouses. That it was a very rainy day was all that saved the town from total destruction. Nevertheless, the British succeeded not only in destroying the American army warehouses, but also twenty dwelling houses, all the business houses and every barn, not only in, but near the town. They destroyed the public stores of every kind. Those that were inflammable they consigned to the fire, the others were so mutilated in various ways as to be valueless to the Continental Army. The English took every team they could get hold of, and loaded the wagons with such stores as were valuable and not too bulky. [The War of the American Revolution, by Royal R. Hinman, Hartford, Conn. 1842, pg. 112-17.]

The town was defenceless against the attack. So far as the military authorities were concerned, it should not have been a surprise as on April 12, 1777, the Governor and Council sent a letter to Gen. Silliman, instructing him to keep the utmost vigilance over the enemy, who were supposed to be collecting in New York in order to go up the North River to destroy the magazines at Danbury and other places in that quarter, and to raise his brigade for defence if he thought proper; to give the earliest intelligence to the Governor and Council of every alarming appearance of danger in his department. But exceeding peace had made the militia careless of warning, hence the completeness of the English destruction and the lack of any defence. [Ibid, page 433.]

By Sunday night the whole Whig population of the village, including Nathaniel Pearsall and his party, made their escape to the adjoining towns. Early Sunday morning, the 27th, every dwelling house in the town was set on fire, excepting the houses of Tories and one or two others; and the enemy marched out of the town, while the houses were yet in flames.

Nothing was left of Danbury, for what the enemy left the Tories destroyed. Connecticut had been too peaceful. It had not come about there as elsewhere that the citizens had taken sides in the war. In fact there were many who, while enrolled as Militia, were nevertheless loyalists. These were suddenly beset with a desire to destroy. To recount the acts of these vile wretches would not make good reading. They specially directed their efforts against those who were the strangers who had made Danbury a great quartermaster and commissary depot; so marked was their behavior that in a proclamation Governor Trumbull protested that none afford a more melancholy prospect and discover a greater obduracy and insensibility than when the enemy enter our borders and are spreading terror and devastation in their way among numerous helpless and defenceless

families, whom the enemy through either remains of pity, or in their precipitate marches have left not altogether stript and plundered; that our own people of the militia, and others raised among us of the continental army should be so abandoned to all the feelings of humanity as to rob and plunder the remains of what the enemy have left to the poor and distressed inhabitants; and some have been even so daring as after the enemy are gone off, to set fire to houses and buildings, under the pretence of their belonging to some inimical inhabitants of this State. These representations have been made to the General Assembly of this State, by the most pathetic memorial of numbers, who have been in this way the unhappy sufferers in the last excursion of the enemy to Danbury. [The War of the American Revolution, by Royal R. Hinman, Hartford, Conn. 1842.]

This is the story of Danbury as it appeals to the general reader. To the writer it brings recollections of the numerous times Grandfather John Pearsall, on his farm in Pennsylvania, told the story as he heard it from his father, Peter Pearsall, recounting the particulars of the dreadful march of Nathaniel Pearsall with his children and grandchildren, through the rain, unprotected against the storm and wallowing on foot through the mud, the babies making the only load the men could carry, so that all they had was the clothes on their backs. This band of patriots fleeing for their lives, walked many a weary mile that day before they had reached a point of safety and much farther before they had reached a friendly shelter. As a member of that party, Nathaniel Pearsall, Jr., brother of Peter, son of George and grandson of Nathaniel, contracted that day the disease from which he died just before he reached manhood. Of all the stories of my childhood, none is so vividly remembered as the story of this flight of my ancestors from the British at Danbury.

X. HANNAH PEARSALL, born 8th month, 19th, 1743; married 1764, Stephen Holmes, who was born 6th month, 23, 1745. They attended the Nine Partners Meeting as did the Griffins. The Holmeses were Dutchess County people. They may have been married in the Meeting at Washington Hollow. Children:—\*1. Sarah Holmes, born 6th mo. 3, 1765; died 3rd mo., 1827; married 12th mo. 1782, Isaac Griffin who was born 3rd mo. 20, 1763; died 9th mo. 20, 1843. Children:—1. Stephen Griffin, born 10 mo. 27, 1784; died 3 mo. 1787. 2. William Griffin, born 4 mo. 15, 1787; died 9 mo. 1828. 3. Micah Griffin, born 3 mo. 4, 1789; died 6 mo. 1793. 4. Phebe Griffin, born 6 mo. 26, 1792; married Daniel Sands. No children. 5. Hannah Griffin, born 6 mo. 24, 1794; died 1889; married 12 mo. 24, 1812, James Sands. 6. Elizabeth Griffin, born 7 mo. 27, 1797; married Daniel Smith. 7. Ann Griffin, born 12 mo. 21, 1799; married Thomas Sands. \*2. John Holmes, born 7 mo. 24, 1767. \*3. Rachel Holmes, born 11 mo. 30, 1769. \*4. Phebe Holmes, born 4 mo. 8, 1772. \*5. Ann Holmes, born 6 mo. 6, 1774. \*6. Elizabeth Holmes, born 12 mo. 15, 1776. \*7. Hannah Holmes, born 5 mo. 16, 1779. \*8. James Holmes, born 2 mo. 20, 1782. \*9. Susannah Holmes, born 7 mo. 24, 1785. [Copied from the Isaac Griffin Bible by Anna T. Pearsall. Date of Bible 1823.]

Y. SARAH PEARSALL, resided at Seasingtown, Long Island, N. Y., and Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; married 1765, Samuel Seasing. The index of marriage bonds in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., shows: 1765, March



10. License to marry issued to Sarah Pearsall and Samuel Searing and recorded in Volume IX, page 64. Children:—\*1. Richard Searing. \*2. Nathaniel Searing. \*3. Gilbert Searing. \*4. Samuel Searing. \*5. Margaret Searing, who married John Taylor. \*6. Sarah Searing, who married Ziba Taylor.

Z. MARY PEARSALL, married an Indian chief. Child:—a son.

Nathaniel Pearsall came to Dutchess County at a time when England was at war with the French, and the whole country along the eastern bank of the Hudson and up along the Lake George trail to Canada was badly infested with warlike Indians. In 1756, the French and Indian War had been going on only one year, but this was in fact, so far as the Indians were concerned, not a new war, but merely a new name for Indian warfare that had lasted since 1742. It is true the seven years war between the white men had closed, but even as to these, after the destruction of Fort Massachusetts, the French commander divided his army between the two sides of the Kaskekouke (Hoosac) and ordered them to do what he had not permitted to be done before he reached Fort Massachusetts. Every house was set on fire, a number of domestic animals of all sorts were killed, French and Indians vied with each other in pillage, and he made them enter the valleys of all the little streams that flowed in to the Kaskekouke and laid waste everything there. They retraced their steps northward through the forest where there was an old Indian trail. Recrossing the Batten Kill or the River of Saratoga where the Frenchman gave leave to the Indians at their request to continue their fighting and ravaging in small parties towards Albany, Schenectady, Deerfield, Saratoga, or wherever they pleased. He even gave them a few officers and a cadet to lead them. These small ventures were more or less successful and not only produced in due time a good return of scalps, but they kept the country thoroughly and continually alarmed by the Indian depredations. For two years after the incursion of the French, the New England borders were scourged with Indian warfare, bloody, monotonous and futile. [Francis Parkman, *Hist. of a Half Century of Conflict*, vol. 2, pages 253-254.]

The peace between the white men at any time during this period was of but short duration. A final struggle between France and England for glory and supremacy was inevitable. In this conflict beginning in 1755, and known as the French and Indian War, the military forces of Dutchess County were again called into requisition, and continued in the service until the final overthrow of the power of the French in Canada in 1760. The Fort of Oswego surrendered to a French force under Montcalm, August 14, 1756, and in September 6 of the same year, Governor Hardy directed the colonels of the militia of Dutchess County to repair immediately with their regiments to Albany and thence to cooperate with Lord Loudon at Lake George. [History of Dutchess County, by Hasbrouck, pages 90-91.]

During this period of strife the Indians, in their own behalf, did not hesitate to boldly carry on raids, and they carried their warfare down into the most thickly settled parts of the country east of the Hudson River.

Such were the conditions of Indian warfare in the country when Nathaniel Pearsall settled near the present site of the village of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y. One day, shortly after he was comfortably settled in his new

home, his daughter Mary, not yet in her teens, was sent on an errand to a neighbor's. Happy and light-hearted, she little dreamed of what lay in store for her on that eventful day; of the years that would elapse ere she saw her parents again. Shortly after she entered the woodland, in sight of her father's home, she was suddenly confronted by an Indian. Too badly frightened to scream or give the alarm, she was seized and hastily carried through the woods and down the steep declivities into the densely forested hollows to the east. When she realized that she was being carried into captivity she began to cry and only the threatening attitude of the tomahawk in the hand of her captor caused her to smother her sobs, but the tears silently flowed down her cheeks. A short halt was made in the dark wooded hollows and the Indian emitted a wolflike howl. In response came two single howls from different quarters. Later, these Indians joined Mary's captor and all set out through the densely wooded hills where foot prints would not betray them and all settlements were avoided as they wended their way northward. The first night out, Mary was lodged in a hut of the Wappinger Indians, and bound with thongs that she might not escape. As they continued their journey, many nights were spent by the camp fire in the forest before they reached their destination, that remote part of the wilderness near the Lake George trail and eastward of Lake Champlain.

To follow Mary through the six years of her life spent in an Indian camp would be an interesting story but space forbids. Suffice it to say that she grew to womanhood, married her captor, an Indian chief, and in due course of time gave birth to a son. Although Mary had become imbued with the ways of the Indians, nevertheless, she was discontented and longed to escape and return to her parents, but this opportunity did not arrive until her brave failed to return from one of his raiding expeditions upon the whites. In due course of time she obtained the consent of her Indian relatives to return to her father's home. The Indians accompanied her to the nearest settlement and from here she eventually found her way back to Dutchess County.

She was joyfully received by her father and mother and the other members of the family and every effort was made to win her back to the ways of civilized life, but she would sit with her child among the family and Indianlike would never enter into the conversation and would speak only when addressed. This grieved her father, who said he sometimes thought it might have been as well if Mary had remained with the Indians. It soon became evident that she had become an Indian in everything but blood. To her the ways of the forest were the roads to enjoyment. She had become well skilled in all the arts of the squaw and to her had been communicated some of their wonderful knowledge of the wild herbs and plants.

One day her father had a pain in his stomach. He said, Mary, what medicine do the Indians take for it? She replied, pepper tea. Her father repeated it, pepper tea! pepper tea! She spoke up, I might have known you would make fun of it. He said, Oh no, I was only sounding it, and you will have to prepare it for me, which she did (a red pepper with hot water poured over it). Anna Titus Pearsall says:—My grandfather William Pearsall used to tell us about Mary's capture, and say, I have seen my grandfather have the pepper tea pre-

pared and he would sip it from a cup. Only ten years ago my Aunt Sarah would prepare it for herself. Gilbert Titus Pearsall, the father of Anna, would take it even though himself a physician. Mary lived but a few years after returning to her parents. She was changed and broken in spirit, and died of a broken heart. When the boy had grown to young manhood, he returned to the Indians as a doctor.

#### SECTION 4.

GEORGE PEARSALL, son of Nathaniel Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 3; born December 31, 1739, at Herricks, now known as Searingtown, Long Island, N. Y.; died December 3, 1825; buried on the old Pearsall farm in Saratoga County, N. Y.; resided at Clinton Corners and Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., and Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y. He married first, October, 1766, Magdalene Shear, daughter of Peter Shear of Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y. She was born December 18, 1749; died December 15, 1807; buried in Pleasant Valley Friends Cemetery, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Her father came from the Palatinate to Dutchess County about 1744, and together with others started the Lutheran Church close to the present hamlet of Poughquag, Dutchess Co., N. Y. George Pearsall married second, between 11 mo. 11, 1814 and 12 mo. 12, 1814, Deborah Killey, or as the family have it Deborah Case, the supposition is that she was a widow. The Killeys were connected with Conway, Massachusetts. George Pearsall and Deborah his wife announced their intention of marriage through Milton Preparatory Friends Meeting, 8th month, 20, 1814, and 11th month, 11, 1814; the committee reported the marriage accomplished 12th month, 12, 1814, including a certificate of removal to Galway Meeting, 10th month 19, 1814. This being the monthly meeting with which the Milton Meeting in Saratoga County was connected. Children of first marriage:—

1. Nathaniel Pearsall, born August 25, 1767; died aged 20 years.
2. Peter Pearsall, born January 7, 1769; Chapter 37, Section 5.
3. Sarah Pearsall, born October 30, 1770; supposed to have died young.
4. Joseph Pearsall, born January 19, 1772; Chapter 37, Section 14.
5. Margaret Pearsall, born October 6, 1773; baptised August 1, 1774, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Wurtzburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; died November 4, 1846; buried at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; married March 18, 1804, John Tompkins, who was born October 22, 1771; died February 20, 1846, and is buried with his wife. Child:—\*1. Thomas Hayward Tompkins, born May 3, 1806; died January 3, 1876; buried with his wife at Saratoga Springs. He married 1829, Susan B. Pearsall, daughter of John Pearsall and his wife Sarah Adee. Chapter 37, Section 22-W. No children.
6. Henry Pearsall, born May 6, 1775; Chapter 37, Section 16.
7. George Pearsall, born October 10, 1776; Chapter 37, Section 20.
8. Elizabeth Pearsall, born March 15, 1778; died April 6, 1860.
9. Hannah Pearsall, born March 17, 1780; married 1799, Bartholomew Allen. Children:—\*1. John Allen, born April 15, 1800. \*2. Maria Allen, born August 8, 1801; married ——— Rowe. \*3. George Allen, born November 6, 1804; died before 1876; married Paulina Pearsall, daughter of Joseph



HOME OF GEORGE PEARSALL



Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 14-X. She was born January 3, 1809; died October 31, 1874. Children:—1. Sarah Allen. 2. Caroline Allen. \*4. Phebe Allen, born November 28, 1806; married Frederick Filkins. \*5. Isaac Allen, born September 10, 1807. \*6. Caroline Allen, born March 22, 1809; married — Stoughtenburg. Children:—1. John V. Stoughtenburg. 2. Jackson Stoughtenburg. 3. James Stoughtenburg. \*7. Hayward Tompkins Allen, born June 3, 1811; died June 17, 1877; married November 3, 1832, Freelope Wilber. She was born December 2, 1812; died March 7, 1896. Children:—1. Nancy M. Allen, born August 5, 1833; died 1859. 2. Hannah M. Allen, born February 5, 1836; died 1836. 3. Harriet E. Allen, born April 28, 1838. 4. Francis A. Allen, born June 17, 1849; died March 21, 1904; married December 22, 1868, Agnes E. Allen. Children:—1. Fred R. Allen, born January 9, 1872; married November 25, 1895, Minnie E. McArthur, who was born October 11, 1869. \*8. Peters Allen, born September 30, 1813; married Jane Mainard. \*9. Esther Allen, born January 31, 1817; married — Wade. \*10. Alfred Allen, born April 11, 1819.

10. Mary Pearsall, born April 1, 1782. See Y this Section.

11. John Pearsall, born June 14, 1784; Chapter 37, Section 22.

12. Margner Pearsall, born October 19, 1786; supposed to have died young.

13. William Pearsall, born October 12, 1788; Chapter 37, Section 23.

14. Phebe Pearsall, born May 13, 1791; died March 7, 1871. See Z this Section. No children to second marriage.

The will of George Pearsall appears among the records of the Surrogate of Saratoga County, N. Y., and is recorded in Book 6, page 428. It was probated December 15, 1825. He names his wife and children as above stated and appoints his sons Henry and George and his daughter Elizabeth, executors. Dated 21st of ninth month, called September, A. D., 1822. Witnesses Adin T. Coy; Elihu Wing; Prince Wing, 2nd.

George Pearsall adhered to the rule of conduct set down by his ancestors to keep their deeds and other instruments off the public records. He probably never had a deed for the leasehold he inherited from his father.

The Land Records of Dutchess County, N. Y., disclose:—Deed Book 24, page 61, a deed dated April 16, 1814, wherein George Pearsall of Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., conveys to William Birdsall of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., land in Clinton Town, Dutchess Co., on the line between the towns of Clinton and Beekman on the Highway and on the line between lots 8 and 9 of Lower Nine Partners Patent, bounded by Jonathan Dean, Timothy Gedley, Owen Ward, Daniel Ward, John Tompkins; also land on the road from Pleasant Valley, on Wappinger Creek, bounded by P. Smith, S. Landis, Peter Sleight, Jonathan Lockwood, and Andrew Downing.

It was in many ways a most fortunate incident in the life of George Pearsall that at an early age he was placed under the teaching of John D. Wright who is still remembered on Long Island as a remarkably well-skilled worker in iron and steel. The combination of a good teacher and an apt scholar fully accounts for the beginning of the wonderful skill of George Pearsall which is remembered even to this day in Dutchess County, N. Y., to which place in Beekman Township, he

removed with his parents as early as 1764. It was in the Clove Valley at Poughquag that George began his eventful career in Dutchess County. Already the controversies with Great Britain had started which were to finally culminate in the American Revolution, and the birth of the independent government of the United States. It was quite a change for the young man to come from the intensely loyal Long Island to the at first indifferent Dutch settlement in the valley. But the grinding exactions of the over-lords, who held all the lands and only rented them under the most exacting and unfair leases, soon raised a feeling in the community that a change in government might result in wiping out this very unfair system of acquiring and yet not acquiring one's own land. It was hard labor to clear the heavy timber and make a farm, and after one had done this work, to have it revert to the landlord was too much to be patiently borne. It was therefore not long before George Pearsall was an ardent advocate of the radical side of the controversy with the home land. By 1770, it was evident that some sort of armed resistance would certainly come about. Already the far-seeing men had begun to prepare for this conflict. Near Clove Valley, just over the colony line, was the thriving little town of Danbury, so situated that it was impossible, so it was supposed, to be reached by the English, who it was believed would rely almost entirely upon their ships to subdue the American colonies.

This place gradually grew to be a depot for making all sorts of heavy things in wood or iron. It is impossible to say how early George Pearsall became part of this organization. It is certain that much of the supplies used by the Continental forces at Lexington on April 19, 1775, originally came from Danbury and George Pearsall was in Danbury at that time. In regarding the old records one is struck with the designation armorer after the names of men who only a few years before would have been designated as blacksmith. These were the workers who had come up to the test and upon whom the Continentals depended for their arms, ammunition, wagons, caissons and supplies. Among these skilled workers George Pearsall was not only eminent but he was in charge of some parts of the work. So well was his skill known that men in the field demanded arms bearing his special stamp. On the opposite plate is a representation of a cavalry sword made by him at this time which ultimately found its way to Canada where it was exhibited in several annual State public exhibitions. The sword has been in the possession of the family all these years, and is now one of the cherished heir-looms of the writer.

As the war of the Revolution progressed, Danbury became each month a larger and better organized quartermaster headquarters, so much so that it attracted the attention of Sir William Howe, the English Commander, who determined to destroy it. An expedition was sent out very much like that which at Lexington and Concord had ushered in the war and it met with a similar reception. A force of 2000 men led by the royal Governor Tryon, of North Carolina fame, landed at Fairfield and marched to Danbury, where, April 26, 1777, they destroyed the stores and burned a large part of the town. The militia turned out as on the day of Lexington, led by General Wister, who was slain in the skirmish. It is true that the British were ultimately defeated but not before they had driven out practically all the inhabitants of the town. George Pearsall,



GEORGE PEARSALL'S REVOLUTIONARY SWORD





with his father and brothers, was compelled to flee with his and their families. They were happy to escape with their lives, counting their worldly loss as but a sacrifice made for their country's sake. There was for George Pearsall no place of refuge short of Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, near which place his father-in-law, Peter Shear, had acquired a farm, so they travelled past their own home in Pleasant Valley until they came to the Quaker settlement at Clinton Corners. Here George Pearsall immediately opened up a shop and began the manufacture of arms and munitions, wagons, caissons and quartermaster's supplies in which he was remarkably successful during the remaining period of the war. While here he was enrolled in Colonel Frear's Regiment of Dutchess County Militia, with which he saw active service. At the close of the war he was paid for his military service by land bounties, which he sold. Shortly after George Pearsall moved to Clinton Corners he came under the influence of the Religious Society of Friends. Forty years of his manhood were spent within the quiet influence of the Friends' Meeting, most of it being at Clinton Corners. The Friends had long since desired a regular meeting place, but, owing to their inability to get the necessary hardware, the enterprise had lagged. The advent of George Pearsall into the community changed all this and the society forthwith proceeded to erect a place of worship. [New York in the Revolution, page 244.]

With the close of the Revolutionary War, George Pearsall returned to his old home at Pleasant Valley. New problems now presented themselves to the free citizens of the infant republic, not the least of which was to conquer the great forests that occupied the greater part of the states, particularly central New York, where large grants had been made to the honorably discharged soldiers. The cities on the coast began to take on new life and there was an increased demand for lumber. George Pearsall was a leader in designing, constructing and erecting mills for manufacturing lumber. It was not long before nearly all his sons were in Saratoga County on the edge of the timber belt, and actively engaged in lumbering. His wife having died, he, in 1813, sold his farm and in company with his daughter Elizabeth and his youngest son William moved to Saratoga County that he might be near his other children, particularly his sons Peter, Henry, Joseph, and George. Here he peacefully closed his long, eventful and eminently useful life. It is an interesting event in the closing years of George Pearsall's life, that just before he left Clinton Corners, he applied for full membership in the Friends' Meeting, which, however, he did not complete until after he had gone to Saratoga County, and coincident with his second marriage.

In Clinton he had lived in a Quaker community. He seems to have come under the influence of Friends a few years before the death of his first wife, as first month 18, 1804, he requested membership in Oswego Monthly Meeting of Friends, through Branch Preparatory Meeting. A committee was appointed. They were continued after a favorable report, 3rd month, 14, 1804. The records of Pleasant Valley Preparatory Meeting show that he was received 4th month 18, 1804, but there must have been some trouble with the records as the committee reported again 10th month, 19, 1814. Very probably the matter of the formalities incident to admitting him to final membership had been overlooked until he desired a certificate of clearance in order that he might marry a second time. The minutes

of Oswego Monthly Meeting under the date of 5th month 18, 1814, show that this meeting requested a removal certificate for George Pearsall through Pleasant Valley Preparatory Meeting. The minutes of Oswego Monthly Meeting record that George Pearsall removed, clear, to Galway, October 19, 1814.

In his early manhood also George Pearsall had been brought under the influence of the Friends' Meeting, when he was learning his trade with John D. Wright on Long Island. Upon coming to Dutchess County he was married in the Lutheran Church and from then until 1777 he was associated more or less with those who were affiliated with Lutheran, Baptist and like denominations. When, in 1777, he came to Clinton Corners he settled in a strictly Quaker community and for the rest of his days, or for forty-eight years, George Pearsall was associated with the Friends Meeting at this place. According to family tradition his first wife, Magdalene Shear, also yielded to the quiet yet strong influence of this religious sect. However that may be, in 1804, George Pearsall, three years before his wife's death, applied for membership in the meeting. This society left an indelible impression upon the children of George Pearsall, so much so that Peter Pearsall, the oldest son, although he became a Methodist, yet his neighbors persisted in calling him a Quaker-Methodist because they all the time saw in him the same quiet manners, the same high character, and the peculiar emphasis on the truth, that are so well inculcated by the Society of Friends.

Sometime before May 30, in the year 1746, there arrived in New York a small party of settlers who came from near Heidelberg in Germany. Among the rest was Peter Shear, the father of Magdalene Shear, the wife of George Pearsall. They were men of means, so they selected for themselves the very choicest improved lands in Dutchess County, N. Y., near the town of Poughquag. Here they acquired from their owners fine farms and settled down to become citizens of the colony. They were no doubt influenced in their choice by the fact that here was an older settlement of Palatinates who were attempting to found a Lutheran Church. While the newcomers appear to have been followers of Huss rather than Luther, the attraction of common language was too strong and so these newcomers joined with the Lutherans to finish the building of the church. This church was a mission of the Lutheran Church in New York City and was served by its pastor, Michael Christian Knoll. [Documentary History of New York, vol. 3, pages 592-595, and vol. 8, page 800.]

It was quite an old congregation, as the records of the New York Lutherans show, from 1732 to 1742, the Lutheran Church in the Bachway region held services in the houses of Peter Lassing and Nicholas Emig. In 1742 they removed to a point nearer Poughquag and they had actually started to build a church before Peter Shear and his associates arrived. It seems evident, however, that the congregation was not able to complete its building venture, so the coming of these wealthy Palatinates was at first warmly welcomed. With the newcomers was John Lodwick Hoofgood who was a merchant and a missionary. As the latter, he was entitled to expound the Gospel, and later, that is February 24, 1748, he was commissioned by Gov. Clinton to act as a Minister of the Gospel. The records do not clearly disclose his religious affiliations in Europe but in the light of his American experiences it is probable that he was a follower of Huss

and not of Luther, and that he taught the Heidelberg Catechism, all of which no doubt was very offensive to the Lutherans, particularly as this emphasized in the same congregation the marked differences of the two sects concerning communion. Unfortunately, and as was to be expected, the two parties did not long agree, for no sooner was the church completed than the bitterest sort of a church quarrel broke out between the rival religionists. The Lutherans disliked to lose so promising a mission, while the supporters of Hoofgood were equally determined not to yield the well-known points of doctrinal differences between the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches. The newcomers seem to have had the upper hand, so the Lutherans appealed to the Governor and to the ecclesiastical authorities in Germany, spreading upon the record, as is usual in such cases, the most scandalous charges. It is unfortunate that they did not agree to get along together as many like communities did in Pennsylvania by alternating Sundays, which no doubt would have fitted in with the duties of the New York preacher who could only have served the congregation occasionally. But no; the fight once started went on with unabated fury.

A petition to the Governor, June 5, 1749, by the Lutherans, gives the names of the principal members of that part of the congregation, while on the other hand, the deed to the property of September 10, 1749, gave the names of the principals of the other side. It is recorded the 10th of September, 1749, in Deed Book 2 of Dutchess County, page 233, wherein Col. Henry Beekman of Rhinebeck conveys to Nicholas Walter, Nicoll Koens, Jury Theons, Peter Shear, Solomon Flagler, Jacob Preasnors, all of Beekman Precinct, in Dutchess County, aforesaid, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate, lying and being in a certain lot called Number Eight in Beekman Precinct in Dutchess County, beginning at or near a Chestnut tree marked sometime past and is on the division line of lots Number 8 and Number 9, then west 6 chains, 75 links to a heap of stones, thence south 3 chains to a heap of stones, thence east 6 chains, 75 links to a heap of stones, thence north 3 chains to the place of beginning containing about 2 acres and 8 perches, together with the church, churchyard, and fences; witnesses: James Duncan and Johannes Whitman. In trust, nevertheless to and for the uses intents and purposes for the use of all and every other the freeholders and inhabitants of and in Beekman Precinct, being of the Lutheran Religion to exercise their worship in said church according to the rule and discipline of said Lutheran Church, and also in trust to and for the use of a cemetery or burial ground for the burial of Christian corpses and also in case it shall happen that a charter of incorporation shall be at any time hereafter obtained for the erecting the members of the said congregation into a body Politic, then in trust and to the intent that they and their heirs and assigns shall make and execute such deeds and conveyances of the premises and trust aforesaid to the members of such corporation, their heirs and successors forever.

As has already been stated, the church was a going institution when these Palatinates arrived; this accounts for the rather unusual description of a church already built, situated in a fenced churchyard. There seems to have been some sort of settlement and the Lutherans maintained their part of the congregation until 1799, when notice of it disappears from the records of the New York Min-

isterium. The others maintained the church until about 1809, after which it ceased to be used for religious purposes. There were several efforts made to maintain the burial ground, up to about 1840, after which all efforts ceased and gradually it became the mysteriously lost Palatinate church. By a strange coincidence two farm houses were built adjoining the churchyard in such a way that the churchyard formed the connecting link between the two garden enclosures. Later the county authorities moved to the south the road that formed the northern boundary of the churchyard and the gardens, so that the old church plot was quite a way removed from the road, the intervening space being planted to an orchard. Thus they had unwittingly removed the churchyard entirely from public gaze, and by the time a new generation came into being, with all its changes in ownership in the locality, the old churchyard was entirely forgotten. It also happened that at the last the old church had become an undenominational one, so that even the Palatinate name was forgotten.

When I learned that the exact location of this little Palatinate Reformed-Lutheran Church of which Peter Shear, a wealthy, prosperous resident of Beekman Township, was a deacon and pillar, had been discovered, I hastened to Poughquag, and soon after found myself being rapidly carried down an avenue beneath a canopy of sugar maple trees arrayed in their autumnal robes of red, purple and yellow foliage, far out into the picturesque and undulating Clove Valley. The brilliant coloring of the trees and shrubs that shone forth in beauteous splendor, comprised an autumn scene that can never be surpassed. For an hour or more I was fairly intoxicated with my surroundings and the dreamy quietness of that Sabbath Day. When our journey ended abruptly two miles north of the sleepy little village of Poughquag, we alighted from the auto and walked through an old orchard where the trees were hoary with age, to a walled-in spot hemmed in on all sides by huge locust and sugar maples. Here, hidden from the vulgar gaze of the passing public, and all overgrown with brush and briers, was the foundation of the little old church and its accompanying burying ground, with an occasional headstone that marked the last resting place of those who had probably been prominently connected with the little church, long since forgotten.

It was in this church that Magdalene Shear was baptised, and it was here that she married George Pearsall, and where she may be buried, although the family tradition has it that her body reposes in the Friends Burying Ground at Pleasant Valley. It is certain that the last church record we have concerning Magdalene Shear is the baptism of her son Henry Pearsall, October 3, 1775, at St. Paul's Church of Wurtemberg, Dutchess County, New York, so that so far as the records disclose she remained faithful to the church of her childhood.

As I wandered about the place that enabled me to depict the scene of more than a century and a half before, I formed a mental picture of the many happy hours spent by the young lovers as they loitered about the church, their minds filled with love's young dream of their future happiness, when their hearts should beat as one.

The road over which George and Magdalene had travelled to and from Church is now used as a lane and would attract little attention if one was not familiar with its history. As I stooped to brush the moss from a fallen headstone in my



SITE OF PALATINATE CHURCH



endeavor to read the name of the one resting in that long-forgotten burial ground, overgrown with vines and weeds, the gentle breeze wafted a shower of purple and golden leaves to earth. The soft rustling of the leaves in their descent seemed to whisper like so many voices from the grave,—I thank you. Several times as I walked from stone to stone, I thought that I had found the last resting place of the revered Peter Shear. Again and again my hopes were shattered. At length a stone was raised from its fallen position and after the moss and accumulation of dirt of more than a century was brushed away from the badly eroded stone, I deciphered the two letters "EA" of a surname. The last letter was probably "R". Satisfied that I had finally located the last place of Peter Shear, I photographed the little old burial ground and reluctantly quitted the scene to which I seemed to be irresistibly bound.

Y. MARY PEARSALL, born April 1, 1782; died April 27, 1856; married August 8, 1802, Jedediah Allen. He was born June 28, 1779; died June 2, 1855. Children:—\*1. George Allen, born September 11, 1803; died July 23, 1804. \*2. Sarah Allen, born July 23, 1804; married first, Samuel Lunn. Child:—Charles Lunn. She married second, — Woodward. \*3. Wilson Allen, born May 4, 1806. \*4. Sidney Allen, born January 31, 1808; died November 3, 1880; married first, Apame Cash, who died May 9, 1848. He married second, March 24, 1849, Almira Granger, who was born December 22, 1813; died January 14, 1850. He married third, February 20, 1851, Carmelia M. Hood. \*5. Charles C. Allen, born February 13, 1810; died June 8, 1897; married April 2, 1848, Harriet Carpenter. She was born July 10, 1817; died September 1, 1883. \*6. John Wood Allen, born February 19, 1811; died October 30, 1867; married March 23, 1837, Rachel Waters who was born November 7, 1816; died September 25, 1859. \*7. Eunice Allen, born April 16, 1813; died August 19, 1832; buried near Sodus, N. Y. \*8. Margaret T. Allen, born June 30, 1815; married first, — O'Brien; married second, — Steinhart; married third, — Cook. \*9. David G. Allen, born August 19, 1817; died December 2, 1849; married February 9, 1844, Jane Elmore Paddock who was born January 22, 1822; died 1905. \*10. Matilda Allen, born March 19, 1819; died September 9, 1901; married November 7, 1841, Ambrose Brown, who was born March 15, 1820; died October 27, 1880. \*11. Mary M. Allen, born January 4, 1823; died January 12, 1905; married 1846, James Calkins who was born May 22, 1823; died March 29, 1901. \*12. Julia Ann Allen, born April 5, 1825; died unmarried.

Z. PHEBE PEARSALL, born May 13, 1791; died March 7, 1871; buried at Walkertown, Ind.; married August 3, 1811, Stephen LeRoy, son of John and Elizabeth LeRoy of Fishkill, N. Y., who was born May 8, 1786; died September 27, 1854. They were married by Rev. John Clark at the Presbyterian Church, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Children:—\*1. Emily E. LeRoy, born May 16, 1812; married Albert A. Pratt. \*2. Edward LeRoy, born December 19, 1813; married about 1845, Ortha Baker. \*3. George E. LeRoy, born July 8, 1818. \*4. John S. LeRoy, born June 20, 1821; died July 24, 1904; married Ruth Ann Giberson who was born July 2, 1830; died September 22, 1905. \*5. Augustus Haywood LeRoy, born July 5, 1824; married Hannah Giberson. \*6. Benjamin LeRoy, born August 1, 1826; married Charlotte Adel. \*7. Caroline A. LeRoy, born



April 14, 1828; married — Keesler. \*8. Gertrude LeRoy, born August 10, 1820; married Calhill Goodrich. \*9. Barney LeRoy, born April 14, 1832; died single. \*10. Mary Augusta LeRoy, born August 5, 1834; married Harrison Granger.

## SECTION 5.

PETER PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 4; born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., January 7, 1769; died February 26, 1838; buried at Mt. Zion Cemetery, near Caledonia, Penn.; resided in Dutchess and Saratoga Counties, N. Y., and Clearfield County, Penn. He married first, October 4, 1791, Mary Phebe Burtis, whose tombstone on the Pearsall farm reads: Born December 12, 1765; died July 16, 1818. He married second, December 21, 1822, Hannah Clement, widow of Jacob Clement, who had one daughter, Elizabeth Clement. Hannah Clement was born February 12, 1780; died 1863; buried beside her husband. Children of first marriage:—

1. Harriet Pearsall, born March 19, 1794; died November 1, 1843; married April 19, 1817, John Brill, son of David I. and Hannah Brill. He was born October 2, 1793; died December 23, 1858. Children:—\*1. James Brill, born August, 1820; died April 1827. \*2. William Brill, born April 1, 1823; died August 18, 1887; married September 17, 1846, Mary Olney. \*3. John Brill, born May 15, 1827, at Wilton, N. Y.; died October 17, 1897; married February 14, 1860, Frances King. \*4. Hannah Mary Brill, born 1824; died 1865; married 1842, Nelson C. Collamer. He was born April 30, 1821. \*5. Harriet Brill, born circa 1832; died circa 1901; married 1854, George Olney.
2. Mary Pearsall, born May 6, 1796; died January 24, 1846; married July 3, 1819, Peter Sleight. He was born May 1, 1790; died November 5, 1859. Children:—\*1. John B. Sleight, born March 31, 1821; died October 29, 1879; married Emily Robinson, who was born October 13, 1840; died January 29, 1908. \*2. Phebe Sleight, born September 29, 1822; died February 24, 1823. \*3. Rachel Sleight, born October 4, 1825 (living); married January 10, 1866, Edwin Sedgwick. \*4. Lewis Sleight, born October 4, 1825; died January 5, 1853; married October 28, 1852, Catherine Statts. \*5. George Alfred Sleight, born June 6, 1828; died January 18, 1873; married Delia A. Robinson. She died August 4, 1866. \*6. Harriet Amelia Sleight, born October 25, 1833; died February 5, 1901; married George S. Jewell, who died August 24, 1908. \*7. Abram Tompkins Sleight, born April 29, 1840; married Elizabeth Snyder; she died March 27, 1906.
3. Delilah Pearsall, born February 23, 1798; died August 23, 1858; married first, William Ostrand. She married second, George Huller. Child of first marriage:—\*1. Mary Williams Ostrand, born April 7, 1825; died January 4, 1855. She married Chauncey Clinton, as his first wife. Children of second marriage:—\*2. David Huller, married Christine Holbaugh. \*3. Phebe Almara Huller, married William Campbell. \*4. George A. Huller married Maria Leggett. \*5. Elum Huller, married Adeline Ovell. \*6. Harriet Ann Huller, married Chauncey Clinton as his second wife. \*7. Hortense Huller, married Bargezett Legget. \*8. Emeline Huller, married Sylvester Graham.



HOME OF PETER PEARSALL, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK



4. John Pearsall, born March 21, 1801; Chapter 37, Section 6.
5. Sarah Pearsall, born July 10, 1792; died circa 1862; unmarried.
6. Arad Pearsall, born February 22, 1807; Chapter 37, Section 12.
7. Alfred Pearsall, born October 8, 1810; Chapter 37, Section 13.
8. George Pearsall, born July 1, 1804; died very young.
9. Phebe Pearsall, born November 25, 1814; died July 6, 1818.

Child of second marriage:—

10. Phebe Pearsall, born November 25, 1824; died September 26, 1881; married 1843, Shedrack Russell Gardner, who was born August 4, 1819; died November 27, 1901. Children:—\*1. Peter Leander Gardner, born November 25, 1844; died unmarried. \*2. Hannah Ermina Gardner, born February 13, 1846; married February 12, 1864, John Baker Williams. \*3. Elvirye Gardner, born March 9, 1848; died aged 8 years. \*4. Harriet Elizabeth Gardner, born February 1849; died May 21, 1875; married December 24, 1869, Elijah Linzy Brookins. \*5. James Hartley Gardner, born April 28, 1850; married February 14, 1874, Hannah Robsin. \*6. Martha C. Gardner, born February 5, 1852; died September 10, 1863. \*7. Shedrack Bradford Gardner, born September 4, 1854; married September 25, 1885, Mary Alice McClintock, who was born February 17, 1859; died September 4, 1913. \*8. John M. Gardner, born July 26, 1855; married December 24, 1893, Almy Bruster. \*9. Joseph Benjamin Gardner, born July 26, 1855; died September 11, 1863. \*10. Erastus Russell Gardner, born April 28, 1857; married December 24, 1893, Josephine Uhel. \*11. Mary M. Gardner, born May 4, 1859; died September 20, 1863. \*12. Phebe Eliza Gardner, born July 17, 1860; died November 24, 1898; married April 27, 1881, George Kunes. \*13. Effie Linzea Gardner, born February 4, 1862; died June 17, 1889; married January, 1884, William N. Hess. \*14. Samuel Emanuel Gardner, born September 24, 1867; married August 4, 1898, Maud Wheeler. \*15. Susan Eliza Gardner, born August 10, 1869; died July 29, 1902; married March, 1886, Charles Brookins. \*16. Grantie Gardner, born May 1, 1865; died September 1, 1866.

The land records of Saratoga County, New York, disclose:—Deed Book M., page 305, deed dated March 10, 1824, wherein George Pearsall, Junior, and Priscilla his wife, convey to Amos Reed, land in Wilton, being part of Lot No. 4, of Subdivision of Lot 7, in the 18th allotment of the Kyadderossara Patent. Bounded by James L. Brinkerhoff, Peter Pearsall and George Pearsall Junior and John I. Muller. Being part of the farm sold by John I. Muller to Peter Pearsall and George Pearsall, Jr. (The original deed to Peter and George Pearsall was never recorded.)

The Land Records of Clearfield Co., Pa. disclose:—Deed dated April 10, 1822, wherein Beroth Bullard of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and Charlotte his wife convey to Peter Pearsall of Wilton, in the county and state aforesaid, land in Clearfield Co., Penn., being part of Great Lot 4906, also of 5033, bounded by Jonathan Finch, being part of the lot conveyed by John Miller, Jr. and Robert Bird, assignees of the estate of John Vaughn, conveyed by William Cox and Rachel his wife, September 16, 1814, to Alexander Boyd of New York

and by him conveyed to Beroth Bullard. Witnessed by Aaron Blake, and Christopher B. Brown. G. M. Davison, comm. of Acn't of Deeds. This was part of the land returned to the Board of Commissioners of Clearfield County in the name of Wilhelm Willink and others who were known as the Holland Land Company.

The record shows that this deed was not recorded, however, until September 4, 1840, which was nearly 2 years after the death of Peter Pearsall. We have noticed later in this history the fact that Peter Pearsall lost his property in Saratoga Co., N. Y., because he adhered to the customs of his English ancestors in not recording his deeds. It seems strange therefore that he would persist in this practise after he had been taught such a bitter lesson. It is quite evident that the ancestors of Peter Pearsall all adhered to this same practise. When we went down on Long Island to examine the records, the officers of the Probate and Recording offices immediately informed us of the strange practise that had prevailed in this branch of the Pearsall family from the earliest colonial times of omitting to record their deeds, and sometimes their wills. English genealogists would understand this, as in their country nearly all the earlier charts or deeds are found in private chartularies, but in this country the regulations are so strict concerning the title to property, that there must be a record of a conveyance, that the practise of Peter and his ancestors in this particular furnishes a remarkable instance of adherence to old English customs. His son, John Pearsall, did identically the same thing with reference to the deed to the Dickson farm in Jefferson Co., Pa.

Peter Pearsall was about eight years old when the Revolutionary War started. His father and grandfather had already removed with their families to Danbury, Connecticut, where they were engaged in manufacturing arms and munitions for the Continental army. The destruction of that place by the English caused the hurried flight of the inhabitants, which, in the case of George Pearsall and his family, did not stop until they reached the peaceful Quaker settlement at Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, New York. Here grandfather Peter Shear had a farm on Wappinger Creek, a small stream that flowed through the farm, which stream to Peter Pearsall seemed a mighty river, and the early settlers' tales of adventures with the Indians, deeply interesting. An occasional visit was made to an old Indian, the last of his tribe, who made canoes and lived by trapping and hunting at Canoe Hill, near Washington Hollow. Peter Pearsall often accompanied his father who was a member of the State Militia which were called out for service whenever the enemy were operating in the immediate locality of their home. They were drilled on the Hibernian plains east of the farm. These trips and the daily contact with officers and men of the American Army whom he met in his father's works all had a strong influence upon his young mind and he was seized with a desire to become a soldier. When a mere lad of twelve or thirteen years, encouraged by his intensely loyal Lutheran mother, he joined Colonel Malcolm's forces, a part of the fourth New York Regiment, and remained with them until the close of the war.

As the records of Colonel Malcolm's Regiment were practically destroyed by the burning of the State Capitol at Albany, but little is known of the move-

ments of this regiment, or of Peter Pearsall's life as a soldier, save that handed down through the family. Suffice it to say that he remained with the regiment until the close of the war and did his duty as well as could be expected of a lad of these tender years. So far as can be gleaned from the admittedly imperfect records of New York concerning her Revolutionary soldiers, Peter Pearsall was the only member of the family in New York to join the regularly enlisted Continental troops subject to the direct control of Congress, and under the command of General George Washington as commander-in-chief. His father was an armorer for the Continental Army and as we have already said a member of the Dutchess County militia under Colonel Frear.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Peter Pearsall was taken into his father's establishment where he was taught the trades of mill-wright and worker in iron. Here, before the advent of machinery he learned to forge the necessary iron used in the construction of saw mills, grist mills and factories. It was in the improvement of the saw mill that Peter Pearsall took the keenest interest. It was this which later led to his engaging in lumbering. The mills of this time, with a cutting capacity from five hundred to one thousand feet of lumber per day, were inadequate to meet the growing needs of the country. Since the close of the Revolutionary War, New York City alone consumed no small amount of sawed lumber, and that which could not be supplied from the country adjacent had to be floated down the Hudson River, mostly in boats or barges, from the forests higher up the river. It was in this trade that Peter Pearsall and his father were engaged, floating lumber down the Hudson to New York City, where it was consigned to Thomas Pearsall, William Bayard and others. Later the sons of Samuel Pearsall in 1790, were sent from Dutchess County to Chenango County by Thomas Pearsall of New York City to develop that part of the State and create a demand for the land owned there by him and others. When the sons of Samuel Pearsall left Dutchess County, where they had been intimately associated with George Pearsall and his son Peter, the latter was sent out to Chenango County by his father to erect saw mills for the sons of Samuel Pearsall and others. As there were but a few settlers in this part of the wilderness it devolved on them to find a market elsewhere for their lumber. This was accomplished by the assistance of Peter Pearsall who, instead of floating this lumber down the shallow stream on scows or boats as had been his custom on the Hudson, formed the manufactured lumber into rafts and floated it down the Susquehanna River to the Chesapeake Bay where a ready market was found for it in all the cities of the Atlantic sea-board. Quite a quantity found its way into foreign trade. After three years spent in improving and erecting saw mills on the waters of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, Peter Pearsall returned to Dutchess County, and before the close of 1793 moved with his little family to Saratoga County, New York, locating north of the present town of Saratoga Springs, where he purchased a large tract of timberland, erected a saw mill and engaged in lumbering. A small stream which furnished ample water during the spring and fall, flowed through the land. Here Peter Pearsall, taking advantage of the bold and prominent banks of the stream, built a dam to impound the water and erected a water-power, sash-saw mill. It was so called on account of the sash

frame in which a saw was perpendicularly placed. This sash was moved up and down by a set of gears, or wooden wheels, whose cogs were of white oak from the neighboring forest, bound together and held in place by iron bands. The mill was propelled by an overshot water wheel. In the summer an occasional thunder storm, accompanied by a deluge of water, often supplied the dam, which accounted for the mills being called sun shower or thunder gust mills. Compared with modern construction and design these mills were crude, yet they were so far in advance of the general mechanics of the day that they were considered wonders.

In this mill, as in the mills he built on the Susquehanna, Peter introduced an additional saw to the sash, thus cutting two boards at the same time, the slabbing having been first done by a sash containing a single saw, after which the log was rolled on to another carriage with its face down before passing through the saws. Subsequently, as his business increased, Peter Pearsall built a second mill of this type and located it on this same stream. Later, when his brother George Pearsall left Dutchess County and moved to Saratoga County, he joined his brother Peter in the purchase of a tract of white pine timber bought from John I. Muller and adjoining the former holdings of Peter Pearsall. Here Peter erected an improved type of saw mill by adding more saws, making a sort of gang mill. The saws were placed so that in half of the saws the cutting edge faced in one direction and the rest in the opposite. Two logs were thus worked up at the same time. One while the carriage moved forward and the other on the return. Thus saving any loss of time, as was the case in gigging back the carriage in the other type of mills. Thereby Peter not only increased the capacity of his saw mill but improved the quality produced by making more even grades of uniform thickness. The logs were hauled to the mill by oxen and such a gang mill was capable of cutting from nine to ten thousand feet of lumber per day. The lumber that was not absorbed by the local demand was hauled to the Hudson River where it was transported to Albany and New York City, where this product was handled for him by Thomas Cornell Pearsall, son of Thomas Pearsall. There are visible to this day the three sites along the stream where Peter Pearsall had these mills.

During these years of his early prosperity he purchased another large tract of land north of the present town of Saratoga Springs, but misfortune overtook him on account of his having failed to record his deed, a trait of character and a course of conduct peculiar to the Pearsalls. The old saying that trouble never travels single-handed was indeed true in the experiences of Peter Pearsall, for he lost this splendid farm timber and saw mills as well, through an unscrupulous land agent who bought and paid for it in paper money which was found to be absolutely worthless upon the arrival of Peter Pearsall in New York City. In those days the banks of issue were located in New York City and their money circulated in the interior of the state upon the reputation for soundness that had grown out of previous transactions in the same locality. It frequently happened that money that was good one day was worthless the next. The unscrupulous, on getting information that notes held by them had become worthless, tried to pass the same away before the fact of their worthlessness became generally

known in the community. Peter Pearsall became the victim of such an effort to pass worthless money. Hence with money that had no purchasing power, and having lost his other lands by failure to record the deed, Peter Pearsall found himself financially embarrassed, when he called on Thomas Cornell Pearsall in New York City in the spring of 1817, thinking to have his paper money exchanged for coin, and was told that it was absolutely worthless. Little did he dream that his misfortune was to prove a blessing in disguise, for Thomas Cornell Pearsall was one of the American correspondents of Wilhelm and John Willink of the Holland Land Company, as was Le Roy, Bayard & Company of New York City of which firm Duncan Pearsall Campbell, nephew of Thomas Cornell Pearsall, was a member, as well as son-in-law of William Bayard also of said firm. In order that Peter Pearsall might know the almost direct interest the firm of Le Roy, Bayard and Company and Thomas Cornell Pearsall had in the sales of the lands of the Holland Land Company, he was told the history of the association of the Willinks, Bayards and Pearsalls and the relations of the present business firms therewith. The story is told in Chapter 30, Sections 5 and 6.

To sum up the story told at this time to Peter Pearsall it was made to appear that the whole Holland Land Company venture had proven to be a financial failure, and these New York merchants were anxiously looking for one who could carry through some plan whereby the lands belonging to their Holland friends and correspondents would be made marketable. It had been proven by experience, in Chenango and adjoining counties in Southern New York, that lumber made from the trees growing on the lands adjacent to the waters of the Susquehanna could be profitably marketed in Baltimore, to which point they could be rafted on the Susquehanna River to the Chesapeake bay and thence to Baltimore, and the other cities of the Atlantic sea-board. George Pearsall and sons had designed, constructed and erected most if not all of the mills operating on the waters of the North Branch of the Susquehanna in Chenango and adjoining counties in New York. In this work Peter Pearsall had gained a well-deserved reputation as being pre-eminently the one who was able to master the problems incident to this lumbering district. It was at once evident to Thomas Cornell Pearsall and Le Roy, Bayard and Company that if Peter Pearsall could be induced to do a similar work on the waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna then the lands of the Holland Land Company would be speedily opened up for settlement. They also knew that the Holland Land Company was expecting them to secure the services of someone in whom the company could have confidence to take charge of the disposal of the company's lands in Pennsylvania, that had now for more than thirty years been slow to sell, so much so that the company appeared to be unable to move or dispose of them. [History of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, by McKnight, pages 86-87, 459.] In Peter Pearsall they found the very man for whom they had been looking, an experienced lumberman, a man of trades and one who could not only dispose of the land, but could erect mills and turn the wheels of industry in the primeval forests of Pennsylvania, thus creating a demand and better prices for these lands in the heart of this wilderness. At first Peter Pearsall hesitated to leave his old location in Saratoga County where fortune had smiled kindly upon him and



where he had his father and brothers, all men of means, to help him, but after due consideration, he accepted the trust that Thomas Cornell Pearsall and Le Roy, Bayard and Company reposed in him, they agreeing to find the necessary funds to finance the venture.

In the spring of 1817, Peter Pearsall set out for Pennsylvania to examine the lands of the Holland Land Company. Upon his arrival at the West Branch of the Susquehanna River he beheld for the first time the cold and uninviting, long, rolling Allegheny Mountains, robed in a mantle of blue haze, silhouetted against the horizon. The vast forest of pine and hemlock that comprised the greater part of the wilderness occupied nearly the whole of central and northern Pennsylvania. The white pine covered the Allegheny Mountains and extended from Maryland on the south to the Great Lakes on the north and the Allegheny River on the west. To the south and west oak, hickory, and chestnut mingled with the pine, to the north the white pine reigned supreme, with here and there an occasional shy moosewood and ninebark bordering the streams, and to the extreme north hemlock, wild cherry, birch and sugar maple sometimes predominated. In northern Pennsylvania and southern New York, along the head water of the Allegheny River, the pine gave way to hardwood. In the deep hollows of this great forest, beneath a shady canopy of lofty pine and hemlock, grew a tangle of tripshin, while on the mountain slopes and along the borders of the streams were to be found here and there almost impenetrable thickets of laurel.

As the wilderness was practically unsurveyed, except as to the boundaries of the large holdings of the Holland Land Company and others, it stood Peter Pearsall well in hand to travel far and wide to the most remote parts of this vast forest that he might possess the knowledge as to where the best stand of timber was to be found. Here he cruised many weeks and located large tracts of white pine advantageously situated for manufacturing and marketing.

Peter Pearsall, perceiving the vast wealth locked up in this forest of superior white pine that only awaited the lumberman's axe, was not slow in formulating his plans; mills had to be erected and the wheels of industry started. In the event of the settling up of the country it was the lumberman and not the farmer who must be appealed to as pioneers to pave the way for the settler, by falling the forest trees and converting them into lumber at a profit. This of itself would hasten the sale of wilderness lands, for the homeseeker would see at once that the forest with its giant trees meant ultimate wealth and immediate employment for him. Peter Pearsall returned to Dutchess and Saratoga Counties, New York, where he found but little difficulty in interesting the right people in the purchase of these wilderness lands. In New York City and on Long Island he was equally successful. In the late summer of 1818 Peter Pearsall returned to the wilderness of Pennsylvania, which marked the beginning of a new era, in the erection of saw mills and lumbering on the west branch of the Susquehanna River. As a consequence we find that the lands of the Holland Land Company were now eagerly sought for by those who wanted to carry on active operations in lumbering. The writer is unable to definitely determine exactly when the relationship between Le Roy, Bayard and Company and Peter Pearsall terminated, but we find letters touching on the subject as late as 1827. There was unfortunately

but little of his correspondence and business records that escaped the fire that destroyed his home near Caledonia, Elk County, Pennsylvania, in 1854.

By consulting the map of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, published by A. Pomeroy of Philadelphia in 1866, a curious fact is discovered—that wherever the pine and hemlock timber existed one finds the names of the early settlers are nearly all of New York people; while in those sections once covered with hardwood, which means the better farm lands, appear the names of German emigrants from the Palatinate section of Pennsylvania; which shows clearly and conclusively in what part of this county Peter Pearsall operated. An examination of the ancestry of the families who located near neighbors to Peter Pearsall, and who were living there when the writer was a boy, discloses that they had come from Saratoga County, New York, and along the east shore of the Hudson River as far south as the southern boundary of Dutchess County.

Peter Pearsall, through sales of Holland Land Company and other lands, became highly prosperous and in the meantime had purchased large holdings of white pine timber, including two great lots from Beroth Bullard of Saratoga Springs, which he had originally obtained by purchase from the Holland Land Company.

In the spring of 1824, Peter Pearsall, with his wife and his three youngest children, left Saratoga and settled at Sinnamahoning, Lycoming, now Cameron County, Pennsylvania. Here we find him following his old vocation of lumbering, as he could not remain content to be a mere onlooker and adviser even though the occupation of local and special agent for the Holland Land Company was highly profitable. It was through him that so many emigrants from eastern New York settled in what is now Clinton, Clearfield, Jefferson, Elk and Cameron Counties, Pennsylvania. He remained at Sinnamahoning for several years before he removed to Bennetts Branch, an affluent of the Susquehanna River, where he engaged in lumbering on the lands purchased from Beroth Bullard and incidentally he cleared up his farm. Peter Pearsall and his son Alfred were the first to lumber on the lands bordering these remote waters. Pearsall Springs on Wilson Creek near Penfield was the scene of their earliest operation in this locality.

Peter Pearsall was a man of strong religious views. When his father settled at Clinton Corners in Dutchess County, New York, after the flight from the British at Danbury, Connecticut, Peter Pearsall came under the influence of the Friends Meeting. It has always been a question with the family as to whether Peter Pearsall did not follow the lead of his father and become connected with the Society by joining Galway Meeting. He carried with him into the wilderness the desire to be associated with others in the worship of God and in the furtherance of the principles of the Protestant religion. It required a man of unusual force of character and of the highest probity, as well as one of exemplary conduct, to assume leadership in religious matters in the new settlements of Pennsylvania. Peter Pearsall found that the religious sentiment of the community was inclined to manifest itself along lines that were in harmony with the teachings and practice of the Methodist Church, which at this time was strong in its missionary work among the settlements on the outskirts of civilization. Peter Pearsall went along with the sentiment of his neighbors in this particular, but somehow or other

never ceased to impress them with the thought that he was nevertheless a Quaker, hence he was known and is remembered to this day, in this locality, as a Quaker-Methodist.

In 1832, Peter Pearsall set aside a part of his farm as the site for a church and burial ground, the church to be open to all denominations of the Protestant faith. Prior to this there had been church services held regularly at his house and these continued until his death. He labored earnestly for the erection of the church building and looked forward with great pleasure to the completion of the same but death claimed him before his fondest hopes had been fulfilled. His body was the first to be interred in Mt. Zion, the plot he had set aside, and his last resting place is marked by a plain old-fashioned marble slab.

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The Burtis ancestry. In 1642, Peter Caesar Alberto married Judith, daughter of John Manje. Her father appears to have died very shortly thereafter as March 31, 1644, the receipt of her husband is recorded, giving an acquittance for her share of her father's estate. Peter also held land at the Graft on Manhattan Island, which on February 4, 1646, he sold to Abraham Rycken who obtained a patent for the same. [Documents of New York, vol. 14, page 370.]

Peter Caesar Alburtus lived on the Heeven Graecht, now Broad Street, New York City. After his death his plantation on Hellgate Neck was, in 1686, sold to Jan Damen. Peter had issue that reached maturity; John born 1643, Arthur, born 1647, Mary born 1649, who married John P. Banta, William born 1652, and Francine born 1654, who married John Allen. The three sons removed to Hellgate Neck but subsequently they all became interested in lands within the bounds of Hempstead. Later Arthur located in Hempstead where he acquired an interest in the patent right. Both John and Arthur are ancestors of the present-day Alburtus family. William remained at Hellgate Neck and changed the spelling of his name to Burtus, and he is the ancestor of the Burtus family.

Hezekiah Pearsall in his will dated 1782, disposes of all that land and buildings that I purchased of James Burtus lying between Edward Cornwell and Thomas Hendrickson on the road that leads from Edward Cornwell to Fosters Meadow. James Burtus, Junior and his wife are buried in Van Nostrand Cemetery near Elnust, Long Island, N. Y., their gravestone reads:—James Burtis died December 26, 1793, aged 85 years; Mariam Burtis, wife of James, died December 18, 1789, aged 74 years.

They had children:—\*1. James Burtis, also buried in the same cemetery; he died September 18, 1796, aged 62 years. \*2. Stephen Burtis, who removed to Beekman Township where he was engaged in business with George Pearsall. His will is recorded in the Calendar of Wills at Albany, Book B. 154, Will 199, an abstract whereof reads:—Stephen Burtis of Beekman Precinct, Dutchess Co., names his wife Amy and son Isaac, executors, wife and her brother Robert Brush and Cousin David Burtus. Witnesses: John Burtis, Andrew Skidmore and Samuel Crandel; will dated November 10, 1786, probated December 20, 1786. \*3. John Burtis who removed to Dutchess County, New York, where he married Harriet, and they were the parents of Mary Phebe Burtis who married Peter Pearsall.



MOUNT ZION CHURCH



In Dutchess County the Burtises were millwrights and workers in iron. They were associated with the Pearsalls, particularly during the Revolutionary War. Thus the acquaintance of Peter Pearsall and Mary Phebe Burtis began while they were going to school together.

## SECTION 6.

JOHN PEARSALL, son of Peter Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 5; born March 21, 1801; died December 24, 1886; buried at Richardsville, Penn.; resided at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Little Toby and Brookville, Penn.; married first, March 8, 1826, Hannah Morey, who was born April 24, 1802; died February 28, 1827. He married second, June 9, 1829, Deborah Ann Brill, daughter of David I. Brill and his wife Hannah Cornell. She was born June 8, 1808; died July 31, 1884. Child of first marriage:—

1. Hannah Margaret Pearsall, born December 14, 1826; died February 9, 1857; married July 24, 1846, James D. Atchison who was born May 31, 1821; died May 23, 1898. Children:—\*1. Mary A. Atchison, born September 13, 1847; married August 13, 1865, William Henry Harrison Gray, who was born August 8, 1841. \*2. James Curtis Atchison, born November 5, 1850; married June, 1879, Melissa King, who was born 1860. \*3. Matthew Atchison, born 1848; died August 12, 1850. \*4. John Wallace Atchison, born December 13, 1852; married July 15, 1887, Amanda Harris, who was born April 15, 1863. \*5. William E. Atchison, born March 4, 1855; married October 9, 1900, Lula —, who was born March 2, 1882. \*6. Margaret Atchison, born February 9, 1857; died February 23, 1857.

Children of second marriage:—

2. John Henry Pearsall, born April 4, 1831; died May 18, 1897; Chapter 37, Section 7.
3. Adeline Amelia Pearsall, born November 3, 1832; died June 14, 1893; married December 27, 1853, Ira J. Northrup, who was born September 30, 1833; died February 18, 1885. Children:—\*1. Anna Amanda Northrup, born June 24, 1855; married September 6, 1874, Alfred Hill. He was born March 15, 1850; died March 19, 1918. \*2. Ira James Northrup, born May 15, 1858; unmarried. \*3. Stewart Ellsworth Northrup, born May 9, 1861; married December 26, 1886, Clarissa King. She was born February 28, 1868. \*4. Henry Lawrence Northrup, born April 18, 1864; married August 10, 1890, Celia Caroline Hawks. She was born April 16, 1870. \*5. Addie May Northrup, born January 24, 1873; married October 5, 1907, Frank Love. He was born September 14, 1874; died March 6, 1918. \*6. Ada Belle Northrup, born May 4, 1874; married June 23, 1887, William Everett Coonrad. He was born March 15, 1872.
4. George Alfred Pearsall, born April 23, 1835; died March 28, 1908; Chapter 37, Section 8.
5. Caroline Adelia Pearsall, born November 5, 1837; died October 14, 1916; married December 27, 1855, Aaron Webster, who was born June 6, 1833; died January 21, 1913. Children:—\*1. Lydia Ann Webster, born November 24, 1856; died October 4, 1878; married October 24, 1873, Henry Dover-

- spike. \*2. Mary Florence Webster, born July 10, 1858; married June 21, 1883, Joseph Ross, who died February 21, 1918. \*3. Matilda Sophia Webster, born April 4, 1860; married December 31, 1881, Samuel Lyle. \*4. Rose Ella Webster, born January 5, 1862; married September 22, 1881, Freeman H. Schoffner. \*5. George Aaron Webster, born August 1, 1864; married May 20, 1886, Myrtle Pettabone. \*6. John Newton Webster, born February 11, 1869; died May 5, 1891; unmarried. \*7. James Oscar Webster, born December 23, 1870; died August 18, 1913; unmarried. \*8. Edwin Sylvester Webster, born September 11, 1876; married March 21, 1907, Laura Laughner.
6. Mary Pearsall, born May 24, 1840; died April 2, 1841; buried near Brockwayville, Pa.
  7. David Sylvester Pearsall, born April 4, 1842; died April 2, 1891; unmarried.
  8. James Burtis Pearsall, born September 26, 1845; Chapter 37, Section 10.
  9. Winfield Cornell Pearsall, born December 13, 1847; died December 5, 1903; Chapter 37, Section 11.
  10. Florence Ermina Pearsall, born November 11, 1850; married first, July 4, 1869, William Eaton Jacox, at John Ostrander's home. He was born July 24, 1837; died September 9, 1869. She married second, May 8, 1877, James Brisbin. He was born August 2, 1827; died October 8, 1905. Children of first marriage:—\*1. William Wilbur Jacox, born May 31, 1868; married February 22, 1888, Minnie Corbin, who was born April 6, 1868. \*2. Rettie Ermina Jacox, born September 10, 1869; unmarried. Children of second marriage:—\*3. Clara Almira Viola Brisbin, born May 14, 1884; married July 3, 1907, Bracken Wayland, who was born August 16, 1881. \*4. Almira Minnie Brisbin, born October 18, 1887; married May 15, 1916, John Henry Diem.

The Land Records of Clearfield Co., Pennsylvania disclose:—Deed dated April 18, 1828, wherein John S. Brockway conveys to John Pearsall of Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., land, being Lot 4906 in Fox Township, Clearfield Co., Pennsylvania. Witnesses: Leonard Moore and Richard Gelate.

This deed recites:—Whereas a certain tract of unseated land surveyed and returned to the Board of Commissioners of the County of Clearfield in the name of Wilhelm Willink and others and No. 4906, and containing nine hundred and ninety acres, and situated in Fox Township in the said county and Whereas the above described tract of land was sold at public vendue in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty on the fourth day of July by Samuel Fulton, treasurer of said county, for taxes, which were unpaid and had remained unpaid for more than one year, together with costs, unto John S. Brockway, which sale was by virtue of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The tendency of the taxing officers to place an undue burden upon non-residents was the means whereby the Holland Land Company was deprived of large blocks of their lands. The Company would be charged with all the taxes of a certain great section of land of which but a small block remained unsold. It was consequently often better to part with this small part rather than to pay the public charges assessed against it for taxes.

John Pearsall was born in Wilton Township, Saratoga County, New York, about two miles north of Saratoga Springs. When he reached his manhood he decided it was not good for man to live alone so on the eighth day of March, 1826, he married Hannah Morey, a bright, vivacious and energetic young woman of twenty-four summers. The following December a daughter, Hannah Margaret, was born which made their happiness complete, but, unfortunately for John, in the spring of 1827, his wife died leaving a motherless babe but a few months old. After the death of Hannah, John placed his babe in the care of his sister, Mary Sleight, and in response to his father's request, in company with others from this section of New York, journeyed to the wilderness of Pennsylvania. Upon his arrival at West Branch, favorably impressed with the opportunities afforded in this locality, he decided to settle there and before his return to Saratoga County purchased, on April 28, 1828, nine hundred and ninety acres of white pine timber on Bennett's Branch of the Susquehanna River. The reasons for his return to Saratoga County included not only the settlement of his affairs and the getting of his baby daughter, whom he was not willing to leave to the care of strangers in making the long journey to his new home, but John had been looking around for a helpmate and had found one in Deborah Ann Brill whom he had known from childhood, the proud Deborah of his youthful days. On the ninth of June, 1829, they were united as one, but not without opposition.

Long before this the Brills had looked forward to a brilliant match between Deborah and the highly prosperous young Hayward Tompkins, whose mother by a strange coincidence was a Pearsall, but this alliance was not to be accomplished. The proud young miss had vowed never, never to marry except to a temperate, industrious young man. After she had centered her affections on young Tompkins as the one who possessed these requirements, imagine her surprise and disappointment when one day she discovered her gay young cavalier reeling about like a ship at sea. He certainly was under the influence of that alcoholic beverage called whiskey. Deborah, victim of a joke perpetrated by Tomkins' jealous rivals, true to her convictions, vowed never to see him again. Had she known the true cause of the young man's intoxication this little drama might have had a far different ending. She never knew of the plot until after she had firmly fixed her affections upon John Pearsall, for after all it was probably only love's young and immature dream, as sometime afterwards, when John Pearsall came into her life, she sincerely accepted him for better or worse until death parted them.

The Brills having failed in their attempts at a reconciliation between their daughter and young Tompkins were equally as determined not to sanction her union with John Pearsall. Not that John would not be acceptable, but they could not bear to see their daughter married to a man who would carry her off to the wilderness of Pennsylvania; besides they still had hopes of a reconciliation between Deborah and young Tompkins. Deborah would, of course, have preferred to have the parental blessing, but as that was impossible, she determined to take matters into her own hands and forever settle the question and seek reconciliation afterwards. Accordingly she and John stole away and were



married at the home of her uncle, John Brill, in Dutchess County, where they made their home while making preparations for the long journey to Pennsylvania. At length all their arrangements having been completed, they bid a last farewell to Deborah's Uncle John who in their hour of need had so kindly befriended them, and began their journey to Saratoga County where John had left the baby Hannah Margaret, in care of his sister Mary Sleight. Deborah, hopeful of a reconciliation, on her arrival found the doors of her father's house closed to her. Smarting with the failure of a reconciliation Deborah and John repaired to her brother John Jay Brill who kindly offered them shelter. When it became evident that the young couple were really about to depart for Pennsylvania, the Brills were aroused to the highest pitch of Dutch clannishness and homelove. But John and Deborah persisted in completing their preparations for their departure so her family determined to appeal to her pride and, through her brother, offered to buy the Peter Pearsall farm, the home of John's boyhood, and to present the same to the young couple if they would only give up the contemplated emigration to Pennsylvania. John thanked them for their generosity and stated that he could hew out of the timber in Pennsylvania much more money than he could ever harvest from the old farm as fine as it was.

Deborah had from day to day put off bidding her father and sisters good bye but at last the time came when she could no longer delay the ordeal. That day was an eventful one, one that she remembered to her dying day. When she called at her father's house she was denied her hope chest and her father in an angry voice said I would rather see a daughter of mine with a mill stone tied about her neck and thrown into yonder mill pond than married and taken to the backwoods of Pennsylvania to live. Little did the Brills think that these were to be the last words with proud Deborah, but such was the case, as the daughter never forgave those words. The Brills, no doubt, felt that Deborah's departure should be made behind a span of sleek horses, well-groomed and fed, but John, cognizant of what was best suited for lumbering in the wilderness, preferred a yoke of oxen. Fearful lest the neighbors might think John could afford nothing better than an ox team with which to make the journey, Deborah's brother John had the young couple up and well on their way long before dawn.

Deborah started on her long journey with a heavy heart, for she had hoped for a reconciliation, but fate decreed otherwise. When far out on the country road, as night approached, Deborah, with a feeling of regret for the past, glanced back and caught a last view of the low range of hills that had been familiar and dear to her from childhood. Her only solace was little Hannah Margaret, John's babe, to whom she clung as if her own. The fatigue of the journey was somewhat relieved by short visits with Samuel, Henry, Mott and Thomas Pearsall of Chenango County and with Platt Pearsall in Steuben County. The hot sultry days of September had passed before they reached Painted Post and left the settled part of New York State behind. They continued their irksome journey over Captain Williamson's road through the wilderness where the weary oxen trudged day after day, and week after week, over the rough, rocky and uneven roads that were here and there shut away from the sun's rays by the towering, lofty pine and hemlock trees of this continuous and almost impenetrable forest.



THE PINE FOREST OF PENNSYLVANIA





A BIT OF THE OLD WILDERNESS ROAD



In the deep hollows the dark, gloomy shadows hung on even at noontide, and the oxen often floundered and sank to their knees, and the wheels mired to the hub, in mud holes filled with stagnant water that never dried between the showers. Here and there short stretches of corduroy caused one to think, as he jolted along from log to log, that he must surely meet with disaster. Clouds of mosquitoes and gnats tormented the weary travellers until they were glad to escape from the solitude of the hemlock-forested lowlands to the uplands, where they were jolted and jerked about over a road composed of one long continuous bump, where the wheels of the wagon dropped from rock to rock, and rolled over the serpentlike roots of the stately pines, that stood like sentinels guarding the way. Again, there were steep declivities, down some heavily wooded slope, where the wheels, having worn away the tarry grease, creaked and screeched discouragement to the weary worn traveller; then suddenly an opening appeared, where some fearless, hardy yeoman of indomitable courage, sturdy as an oak, had tackled the wilderness and attempted a settlement.

As they continued on the journey, they were again plunged into the forest with conditions far worse than before; thickets of laurel and tripshin bordered the road and huge, fortlike rocks jutted forth through the tangle. Over these roads, John and Deborah travelled many weeks in their old ox wagon; roads where the gloom of night was ever present, and the howl of the wolf and the cry of the panther seldom stilled.

At times their patience was sorely tried, as they followed the winding stream and crossed and re-crossed the sometimes dangerous fords. This perilous journey was fraught with anxiety. Evil-doers who frequented these lonely parts, robbed and sometimes murdered the lonely traveller on his pilgrimage to other parts of the world. There was at least one occasion that justified Deborah in her belief that an attempt had been made to rob them. It had rained continuously throughout the day, the roads were in a frightful condition and to continue seemed out of the question as the oxen were fagged and the streams badly swollen. Filled with apprehension, lest they be compelled to spend a night in the forest, they urged their dumb brutes forward and soon, to their great joy and surprise, came to a house in a clearing where they sought shelter for the night. The innkeeper, not an overly obliging man, refused to take them in. John had no intention of leaving his wife and child out in the storm, so he persisted in his demands and the innkeeper, equally as obstinate, insisted that there was no objection to John continuing his journey. Cognizant that the river was past fording and that his oxen were unable to proceed, John lost all patience and demanded why, and the stubborn little German replied that his wife was ill and unable to wait upon them, whereupon Deborah volunteered to go into the kitchen and do the work if they were only permitted to remain. Whether it was the persuasive powers of the gentler sex, or the prospect of a good supper that caused him to relent, was never known. Suffice it to say they were housed for the night.

For three days they remained with the innkeeper before the storm abated and the water subsided sufficiently to permit their fording the stream in safety. In the meantime Deborah became intimate with the innkeeper's good wife, who warned her of the danger of stopping at the next place and advised her to put

as many miles between that place and herself as was possible before nightfall. Deborah thought she detected more than the usual amount of anxiety in the good woman's voice, so spoke to John about the warning but he only laughed at her fear.

The morning of the fourth day, the innkeeper, seemingly nervous and anxious for the departure of his guests, had them up bright and early and on their way by daylight. The roads, hemmed in by lofty forest trees, where the sun's rays scarcely ever shone, were made next to impassable by the recent downpour. They were the worst thus far encountered and were either rocky and rough or in a miry condition. During the course of the day's travel, several streams had to be forded, and the weather was anything but pleasant. It was excessively hot and sultry, and during the afternoon a storm came up, which not only added to their discomfort, but threatened destruction to the forest through which they journeyed. Never in their lives had they witnessed such thunder and lightning; the peals of thunder, as they reverberated through the forest, were deafening and their very existence seemed threatened with every flash of lightning. The wind in its wild and riotous fury, intent upon felling the trees, caused them to twist and sway to their utmost. The falling timber could be heard on all sides and at times, on account of the swishing and whirling sheet of rain, it was impossible to see more than a few rods ahead. At length the storm subsided, the sky cleared and the sun came out, hotter than ever. As they journeyed on, their progress was slow and more difficult than heretofore. The fallen limbs and trees caused John a great deal of trouble and anxiety. Sometimes, when possible, he inveigled the oxen to jump over the fallen trees. At other times he was compelled to stop and chop out a roadway before they could proceed. In the latter part of the afternoon, as they reached a particularly lonely part of the wilderness, one of the oxen began to lag and for a time it looked as if camp would have to be made for the night, but fortunately John succeeded, after a short rest, in getting the oxen as far as the House of Mystery, where the poor brute fell ill. To proceed was out of the question, so John and Deborah found themselves in a very perplexing situation, and were forced to seek shelter at the place they had been warned to avoid.

Ushered into a dilapidated outside room, by a rough-looking individual, a man whose general appearance would cause one to be suspicious of him, they were told that this was to be their quarters for the night. They carried in the chests of their most valuable belongings and put them in their room, that they might not disappear during the night. In the adjoining room, where preparations for supper were going on, Deborah heard a woman inquire of Hannah Margaret, who was playing there, what was in the chests. Deborah, having been warned of these people, had prompted the child to say that they contained only her toys and some clothing. Deborah's suspicions were further aroused when she discovered that the locks had been removed from the doors, so they decided to keep watch during the night and thus be on their guard if molested. John, unaware of his exhausted condition, decided to watch while Deborah slept. The hazardous happenings and heartbreaking work of the day had been so great that he fell asleep. Deborah, on the contrary, in a highly nervous state, was wakeful and as she knew that

her husband was completely worn out with the hardships of the day, allowed him to rest. Just how long she had been lying there she knew not, as the night seemed an eternity; but it must have been past midnight when there was a faint sound of approaching footsteps, followed by a gentle knock on their outside door. Instantly she was up and called out to know what was wanted. As no response came to her inquiry, she called out a second time and as before there was no answer, but as she quietly listened, she heard a noise as of retreating footsteps. As there seemed to be nothing to fear from the intruder, she lay down again, but not to sleep. John, worn out with fatigue, slept through it all and Deborah decided not to disturb him. As the long weary hours dragged along, she felt a sense of drowsiness stealing o'er her and longed for the morning, when her weary vigil would end. Suddenly, for the second time, there came that same low rap and again she asked what was wanted. As before there was no response and the night prowler stole stealthily away. Deborah, now filled with terror, and with nerves strained to the highest tension, aroused her husband and told him of what had happened and had him place their boxes against the door.

Once more all was quiet, but Deborah insisted that John take his turn at watching. Later on she discovered that he had again fallen asleep and gently nudged him as another low knock was heard upon the door. As the door was being slowly forced open, John called out, What do you mean by disturbing us at this hour of the night? This was followed by a shuffling of footsteps as of someone making a hasty retreat. Shortly after the footsteps died away for the third time, the early morning light came to their relief.

Not until after they ascertained that the ox was sufficiently recovered to permit the continuance of their journey and they were well on their way, did they congratulate themselves that nothing more serious than a sleepless night had befallen them. Scarcely had these words been uttered when they came upon a deserted house in front of which four villainous-looking characters were lying, before a smouldering fire, apparently asleep. The rumbling noise disturbed their slumber and one of the villains jumped up, started towards the wagon and commanded John to stop. The other three instantly sprang to their feet and quickly ran into the old house. Deborah's heart sank as she thought of the retreating footsteps of but a few hours before, and felt that these men meant to do them harm, so she urged John to drive faster. When she saw the three villains emerge from the abandoned cabin to join their comrade she reached for the gun, wheeled about on the seat and faced them, and when the next command was made to halt, leveled the gun on them and said, I am prepared for you. When the ruffians saw the gun leveled at their heads, they stopped, stepped aside and uttered a volley of oaths. Whatever their intentions may have been, they evidently thought that discretion was the better part of valor, and stood still and watched Deborah and John drive on without further molestation.

Fearing that the villains might cut off their progress by means of some short cut, they urged the oxen to quicken their pace and not until several miles had been traversed were they allowed to slacken their speed. Later on they met several freight wagons returning to the settlement and with these between the bandits and themselves, they were relieved of further anxiety.



Strange as it may seem after a lapse of almost a century from the time that John and Deborah travelled over the wilderness road so full of peril and danger, I happened upon an article written by Gen. McClure, late of Elgin, Ill., which appears in the History of Steuben County, by Guy H. McMaster. The writer travelled over a part of the same wilderness road and at about the same time as my grandparents, but in the opposite direction. From his story I extract the following striking similar experience.

The road was called Captain Williamson's New Road upon which we soon arrived at the bank of the Lycoming Creek. That stream was high and outrageously rapid. We concluded that it was best to wait until it became fordable. We stopped at the house of one Tompson, remained there several days, overhauled our clothing and provisions, and made another fresh start, and entered the wilderness on Capt. Williamson's new road. There were no houses between Lycoming and Painted Post, a distance of 95 miles, except one in the wilderness, kept by a semi-barbarian, or in other words a half-civilized Frenchman, named Anthony Sun. He did not bear a very good character, but we were obliged to put up with him for the night, or encamp in the woods.

The next night we slept on a bed of hemlock boughs on the bank of the Tioga River.

As for the wolves, how they howled and howled and howled! It was enough to take the hair off a man's head. Words are too feeble to do justice to the howling of one wolf in the day time, much less to the howling of ten wolves at night, in the depth of a hemlock forest, in the solitudes of Pennsylvania.

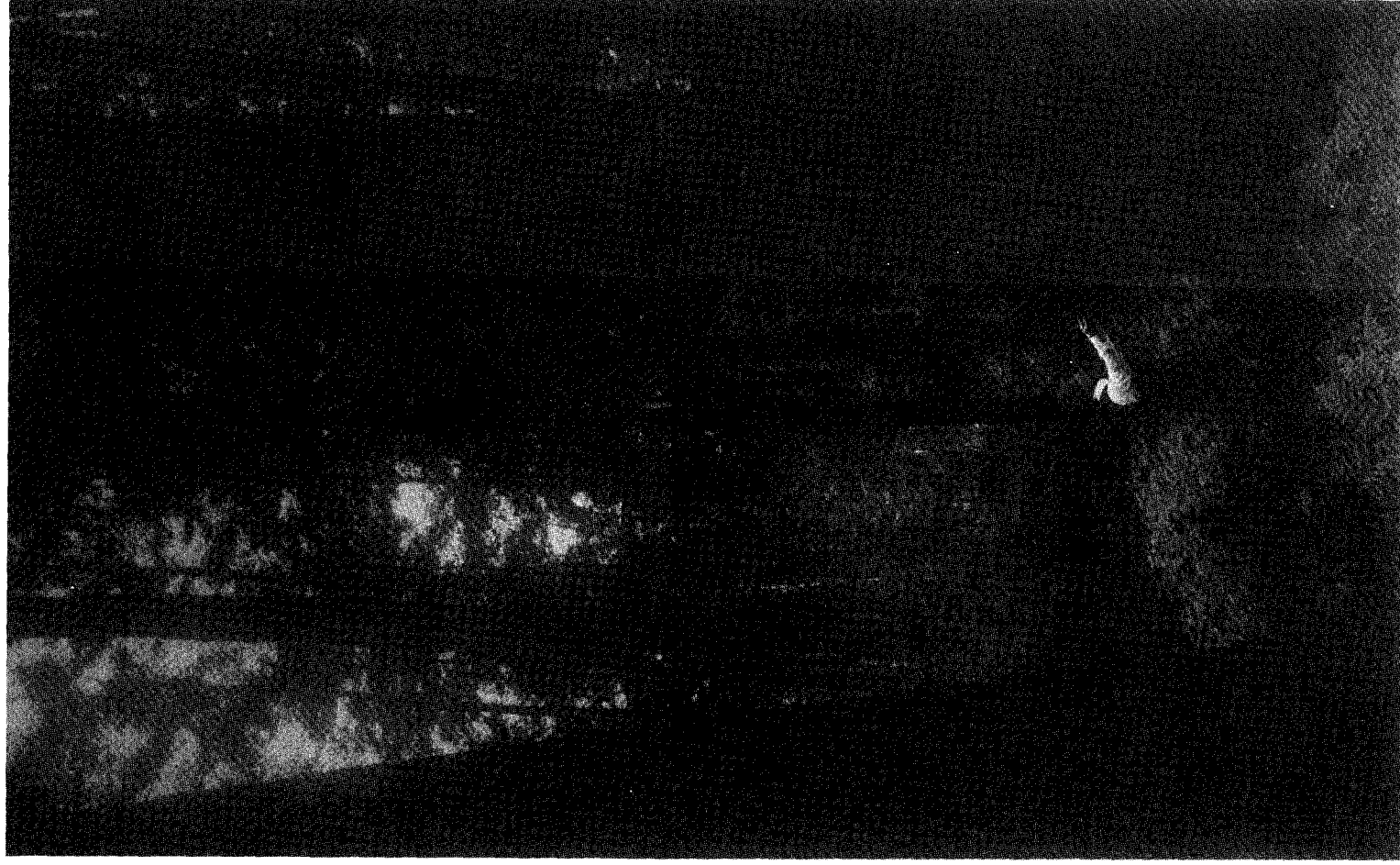
The next day about 12 o'clock we arrived at Fuller's where we ordered dinner of the very best they could afford which consisted of fried venison and hominy. In the morning we started for Bath, a distance of 18 miles. When we reached the mouth of Mud Creek, we found a house of entertainment had been erected there and was kept by one Thomas Corbet who came from Pennsylvania with the Williamson company. We arrived at Bath and put up at the only house of entertainment in the village, if it could be called a house. Its construction was of pitch pine logs, in two apartments one story high, kept by a very kind and obliging English family of the name of Metcalfe. This house was the only one in the town excepting a similar one erected for the temporary abode of Capt. Williamson which answered the purpose of parlor, dining-room and land office.

At length they reached Lycoming Creek, having experienced many difficulties. They followed down this rapid stream, made several dangerous crossings and in the course of their travel forded it seven times. From Lycoming Creek they journeyed on without further incident to the Sinnamahoning, where they arrived in October, having been six weeks on the journey. Here Peter Pearsall was engaged in lumbering. John joined his father in the lumber industry during the winter. They floated their logs down the Sinnamahoning and Susquehanna Rivers to the present site of Williamsport, where they were marketed.

John decided to part company with his father and to try his fortune in a more remote part of the wilderness on what was known as Little Toby Creek. As there was no opposition on the part of Deborah, preparations were made for their departure. In the spring of 1830, John and his family bid adieu to Peter Pearsall and started for their new home. Once more they found themselves in the old ox wagon, lumbering along over the rough and almost impassable roads. Whether they took the old State Road that traversed that part of the wilderness from Milesburgh across Boon's Mountain, or went by some less circuitous route, it matters not. Suffice it to say, that they were confronted with enough obstacles to have tried the patience of Job, for in those days the wilderness roads were mere trails through the forest, from which an occasional tree had been cut or a log removed with little pretense at grading.

John arrived on Little Toby Creek in time to assist Alonzo and James Brockway in floating the first raft of sawed lumber down that stream. In the summer, in company with Stephen Tibbetts, he hewed out square timber and made it into rafts that were successfully floated down stream when the fall freshets came. Thus, lumbering on that narrow, swift, treacherous stream was almost revolutionized. The Brockways joined forces with John in this new enterprise and were associated with him until some years later, when John purchased from John S. Brockway a part of the Henry Pfeffer tract and began lumbering by himself which he continued until the spring of 1841. Since his arrival in the wilderness their little family had been increased by five—John, Adeline, George, Caroline and Mary—and the first years of their life on Little Toby were comparatively happy until the death of little Mary, which made life in the wilderness almost unbearable. They buried her on the hillside, but in after years no trace of her





WHITE PINE TIMBER ON THE NORTH FORK CREEK

grave could be found. [History of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, by J. W. McKnight, pages 399 and 468-470.]

After the death of little Mary, Deborah longed for the time when she could escape from the solitude of the forests. As her children were now old enough to attend school, her thoughts turned towards Ohio but at the present she dared not tell John of her desire. Finally the day came when she poured forth the innermost longings of her soul and begged her husband to leave the wilderness. When Deborah made her wishes known to him, John acquiesced and it was decided that they would move to Ohio and engage in farming.

As before, John decided to make the journey alone and see the country before moving his family. Upon his departure he was cautioned by Deborah who knew his weakness for lumbering, not to stop before reaching Ohio. Imagine her surprise one day, three weeks later, when the door opened and in walked John, who explained that instead of continuing on to Ohio he had changed his mind and invested in timber on the North Fork of Red Bank Creek, Warrant No. 391, formerly owned by the Timothy Pickering Company. Deborah, crestfallen, saw herself doomed to a life spent in the wilderness and upbraided her husband for his shortcomings, in not fulfilling his promise to continue to Ohio. Now John had started out in good faith, but upon his arrival at the Red Lion Inn at Brookville, then a thriving little village, had learned of this valuable tract of pine on the north fork of Red Bank Creek and decided to go no farther.

The summer of 1841 was drawing near its close when they left Little Toby never to return again. After their farewells with the Brockways, Deborah made a final visit to the grave of little Mary and then started out once more in the old ox wagon, on a journey that Deborah had previously expected would terminate her days in the wilderness; a journey that she had long looked forward to with great pleasure; one that would carry her and her family into the much talked of country, the land of her dreams. But now that John had invested in more timber, she was bitterly disappointed and gave up all hope of ever reaching Ohio. Their road from Little Toby to North Fork was through an unbroken wilderness. After several days journey, they reached their new home on the waters of the North Fork, the site of an old Indian village, formerly occupied by the Cornplanter Indians, and the home of Chief Tamisqua, who often visited the place. Deborah dipped water from the same spring used by the Indians and oftentimes on her trips to and fro was rewarded by finding a stray arrow head or a stone ax or scalping knife. [The History of Jefferson County, Pa., by J. W. McKnight, page 406.]

Other settlers followed in the wilderness and for their convenience Warsaw township was created and John Pearsall was made its Auditor. This part of the country now began to take on the appearance of a settlement and Deborah looked forward to a brighter future. Since their arrival on the North Fork, three sons and one daughter had been born, making a family of ten in all. As the children grew up, their home was the scene of many gay and festive gatherings. Strangers and friends alike considered it an honor to be a guest at the Pearsall home. Never was a weary traveller loath to travel a few miles out of his way in order to stop there overnight to partake of their hospitality. [The History of Jefferson County, Pa., by J. W. McKnight, page 493.]

One day in after years, Deborah was treated to a surprise by the unexpected arrival of her sister Nancy whom she had not seen since her departure from New York. No doubt the family, who had heard only indirectly from Deborah, sent Nancy to learn the true state of Deborah's circumstances, but whatever her mission, she obtained but little satisfaction from Deborah, beyond the fact that the home she now occupied was the best she had known since her coming to the wilderness. Aside from this, she gained but little information, as Deborah evaded her inquiries whenever possible. At the termination of Nancy's visit, she urged her sister to accompany her on a visit to their old home, but Deborah declined her sister's request, half regretful of Nancy's visit with her. The lapse of time had failed to blot from her memory the injustice and the harsh words of her father's farewell. With thoughts of these, she returned to her sister the presents sent her from home and positively refused to share in her father's estate.

John realized the fulfillment of his expectations on leaving New York—that of hewing a fortune out of the wilderness of Pennsylvania—but it came late in life.

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BRILLS. The genealogy of the Brill family in New York is Touchyn Brill who on July 6, 1643, applied for a patent for a piece of land on the Island of Manhattan. On October 19, 1645, he obtained a patent for this same land then described as being located on the north bank of the Fresh Water, Manhattan Island. He seems to have applied for additional acreage as the minutes of the Council of the Colony, October 7, 1652, show an order issued to Toussiant Brill to have certain land if not already given to another. [Calendar of Dutch MSS., pages 129, 357 and 370.]

The Dutch colony of New Amsterdam followed the custom of Holland called Burgher rights, which procured for the citizen freedom of trade, exemption from toll and from being sued by a fellow Burger, except in his Burgh. He also thereby acquired the privilege of being received into the guild whose trade he followed. These were the privileges of the so-called small Burghers, who made up the city store-keepers and artisans as well as the salaried servants of the New Amsterdam Company. The records of New Amsterdam disclose that on April 14, 1657, Tсын Brill was made a small Burgher. On September 21, 1663 he was appointed one of the public porters for the city of New Amsterdam in which honorable office he continued until the day of his death. He signed, on September 5, 1664, the remonstrance of the People of New Netherlands to the Dutch Governor and Council on account of their inaction against the English Fleet then in the Hudson River at Nyack. Along with the other inhabitants he signed the oath of allegiance to the English King when the fleet conquered the city. He resided on Beaver Street as is shown by the following deed made by Thomas Wandall:—Before us the undersigned scheepen etc. Mr Thomas Wandall of Mispats Kill declared that by virtue of a deed of March 28, 1658 he cedes, conveys and grants to Jacob Teunisson, Burgher etc. a house and lot on the northwest side of the Beaver Graft (Beaver Street) bounded north by the house and lot of said Jacob Teunisson; west by the tanyard of Coenraat ten Eyck; east by the lot of Toussen Bryel; South by said street. Tysoun Bryel was an extensive landholder in the city as is

evidenced by the deeds he made for lots and houses. In a law suit in which he was a witness in 1659 he testified that he had resided twenty four years in the city of Amsterdam before he came to the New Netherlands. On August 15, 1671 a petition was presented by Arent Leundersten for appointment or admittance to the company of porters in the place and stead of Tysoun Bryll deceased. [New York Colonial Mss., volumes 3, 5 and 6.] His great-grandson David Brill was among the very earliest settlers in what is now Beekman Township, Dutchess County, New York. The earliest families that settled in this locality were these: Brill, Carman, Norton, Baker, Pleas, Uhles, from Germany, Dennis, Haxtun, Sweet and Gardner. [Hasbrouck, History of Dutchess County, N. Y., page 268.]

David Brill's name first appears upon the tax list of January 16, 1723-4, which list discloses that at that time he was a large landholder, so that David must have arrived early in 1723, which brings him among the very earliest settlers in Clove Valley. It seems safe to assume that David Brill was at this time not over twenty-five years of age. His oldest son Johannes Brill appears upon the tax list of 1755. In 1760 and 1761, the name of this son not only appears, but the list discloses the assessment of David Brill and son Jacob made as one assessment. In the list of February 1762, the assessment list discloses assessments for Johannes Brill, Jacob Brill, and their mother Widow Brill. David Brill and his sons were large landholders, but they owned their lands under the peculiar system of leasehold for three generations, and the payment of a fine or fee to renew the same, which system came to a close at the end of the Revolutionary War.

Johannes Brill had three sons, John, Solomon and David I. Solomon served in the war for National Independence and died unmarried. David I. Brill and his brother John Brill, Jr., each married a Hannah Cornell; John Brill, Jr. marrying Hannah, daughter of Thomas Cornell, Jr., while David I. Brill married the daughter of Henry Cornell.

David I. Brill died July 25, 1887, aged 69 years 10 months and 24 days. He married Hannah Cornell. Children:—James Brill, born 1787; died January 8, 1833; John Brill, who married Harriet Pearsall, daughter of Peter Pearsall; Solomon Brill; David Brill who married Hannah Permelia Pearsall, daughter of Joseph Pearsall, brother of Peter Pearsall; Catherine Brill; Mary Brill, married — Carr; Hannah Brill, married — Dunbar; Deborah Ann Brill who married John Pearsall, son of Peter Pearsall; Nancy Brill, married Cable Joyce; and Cornelius Brill.

David I. Brill removed from Dutchess County, New York, about the year 1800 and settled in the town of Halfmoon, then in Albany County, later Saratoga County, New York. Harriet Brill, Deborah Ann Brill and David Brill were born in Saratoga County where they met their life companions. Originally the Pearsalls and Brills were in Beekman Township, Dutchess County, New York, from which place they removed to Saratoga County where the families occupied adjacent farms and the young people talked over the fence to each other and went to school together. David Brill signed the articles of association, July 1775, in Beekman Township, agreeing to support the American cause. [For further Brill data see ante this same section and Chapter 37, section 14. History of Saratoga County, New York, by Sylvester, page 470.]

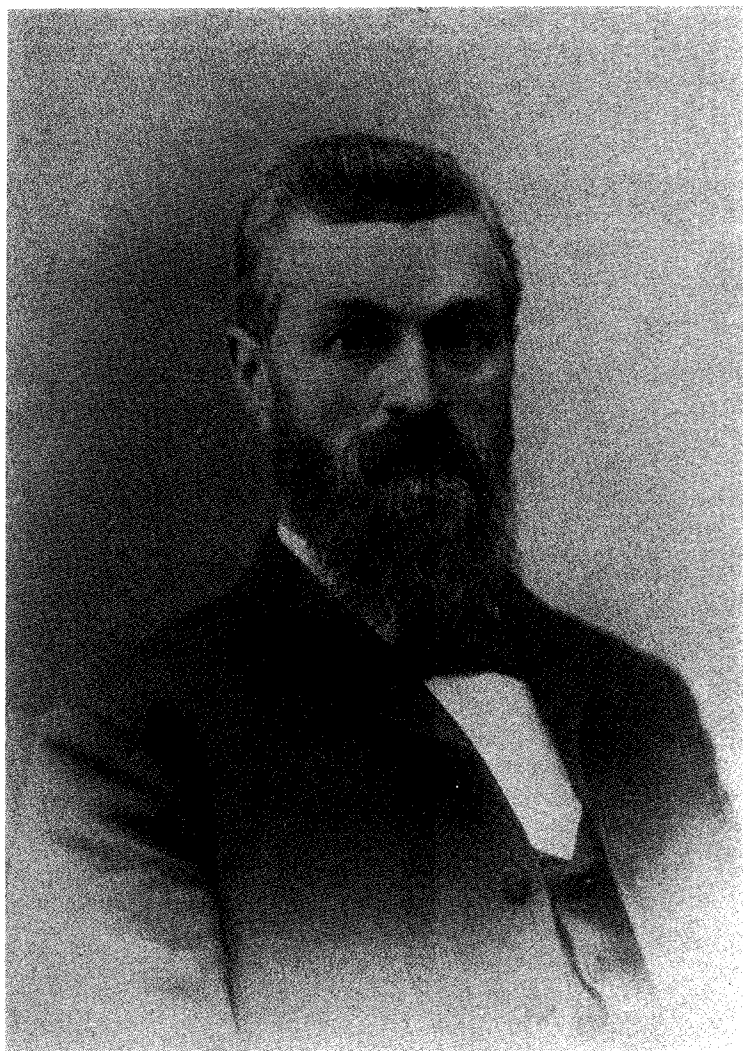
## SECTION 7.

JOHN HENRY PEARSALL, son of John Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 6; born April 4, 1831; died May 18, 1897; buried at Richardsville, Jefferson Co., Penn.; resided near Pekin, Jefferson County, Pa.; married August 16, 1854, Dinah Moore, daughter of John Moore and his wife Jane Reilly; she was born March 14, 1837; died October 22, 1913; buried at Claquato, Washington. Children:—

1. John Albert Pearsall, born December 16, 1855; married September 11, 1882, Minnie Baker. She was born September 10, 1863. Children:—\*1. Edward B. Pearsall, born August 14, 1883; married August 23, 1903, Mrs. Ruth Hall, neé Harlan. She was born January 13, 1879; died August 27, 1916. Children:—1. Edna Ruth Pearsall, born July 24, 1904. 2. Dean Harlan Pearsall, born August 23, 1907. 3. Mina Pearsall, born November 11, 1911. \*2. Roscoe Harrison Pearsall, born June 9, 1889; single. \*3. Maurice Pearsall, born August 7, 1894; died September 24, 1894. \*4. Irene May Pearsall, born December 13, 1895. \*5. Bernice Pearsall, born January 12, 1903. \*6. Donald Albert Pearsall, born March 6, 1908.
2. Hannah Margaret Pearsall, born January 18, 1857; married July 3, 1879, Thomas Jefferson Russell. He was born April 30, 1854; died October 1, 1914. Children:—\*1. Anna Russell, born August 30, 1882; married September 1, 1904, Warren Nelson Collins. He was born January 10, 1880. \*2. Thomas Harold Russell, born January 21, 1898; married June 22, 1916, Ruth Castle. She was born March 21, 1899.
3. James Henry Pearsall, born August 19, 1858; died January 15, 1913; married September 20, 1881, Emma Russell. She was born September 11, 1861; died December 24, 1901. Children:—\*1. Olive Almara Pearsall, born June 23, 1882; resided at Chehalis, Wash.; married July 25, 1901, Arthur Carlyle Canterbury, son of John Canterbury and his wife Matilda Welsh. He was born January 20, 1871. Children:—1. Gladys Marie Canterbury, born April 30, 1902. 2. Elsie Vivian Canterbury, born December 16, 1903. 3. Olive Matilda Canterbury, born April 23, 1905. 4. Daisy Evelyn Canterbury, born June 27, 1906. 5. Arthur Carlyle Canterbury, born October 31, 1908. 6. Francis Wendell Canterbury, born February 23, 1911. 7. Minnie Myrtle Canterbury, born October 20, 1913. 8. Dolly Hope Canterbury, born June 11, 1917. \*2. Elsie Pearsall, born September 9, 1883; married October 14, 1906, C. B. Rapier. He was born November 3, 1882. Children:—1. Elsie Viola Rapier, born May 2, 1908. 2. Louise Cecil Rapier, born December 2, 1911. \*3. Minnie Bernice Pearsall, born April 7, 1886; married May 15, 1907, Augustus Lafayette Thacker. He was born October 17, 1883. Child:—1. Loren David Thacker, born August 16, 1908. \*4. Forest Pearsall, born April 16, 1887; died October 26, 1910. \*5. Ada Pearsall, born November 4, 1888; died March 4, 1889. \*6. Myrtle Pearsall, born May 22, 1890; married November 10, 1910, Andrew T. Christinsen. He was born June 8, 1884. Child:—1. Wesley LeRoy Christinsen, born May 23, 1913, at Chehalis, Wash.







FATHER  
GEORGE ALFRED PEARSALL

4. Roscoe Harrison Pearsall, born August 23, 1862; died May 9, 1914; married November 12, 1884, Alice C. Love. She was born February 15, 1867. Children:—\*1. Lytton Guy Pearsall, born May 27, 1886; married May 5, 1911, Sara Alice Rhines, born April 16, 1886. Children:—1. Corinne Eloise Pearsall, born May 15, 1914. 2. Lytton Guy Pearsall, born August 25, 1918. \*2. Carl C. Pearsall, born July 20, 1891; married July 3, 1918, Iona Silvarn. Child:—1. Lucille Pearsall, born June 30, 1919. \*3. Hazel Irene Pearsall, born June 3, 1900; married December 1, 1919, George Morrison.
5. Cloie May Pearsall, born April 16, 1867; married September 29, 1885, Samuel Carrier. Children:—\*1. Dora May Carrier, born September 27, 1886. \*2. Elizabeth Dina Carrier, born August 5, 1888; married October 25, 1910, Austin H. Campbell. He was born July 7, 1889. \*3. William Lee Carrier, born August 21, 1898; died September 9, 1908.
6. Rosella Pearsall, born July 8, 1869; died July 8, 1869.
7. Ella Pearsall, born July 8, 1869; died July 8, 1869.
8. Lytton L. Pearsall, born January 29, 1872; died June 2, 1876.

After his marriage John Henry Pearsall began lumbering for himself, which occupation he followed throughout his life on the waters of the North Fork. Later he purchased part of his father's farm, a necessary adjunct in those days in connection with lumbering. While on the farm, he met with quite a serious misfortune which almost cost him his life. One night, some culprits attempted to steal his bees, hives and all. The robbers, evidently attacked by the bees, left the hives on the ground and made their escape. John Henry found the hives scattered about the next morning and attempted to put them back in place, but the bees, angered by their rough treatment of the previous night, attacked him. The entire swarm settled all over him and stung him to the utmost. He called for help and fought to protect himself as best he could. His wife and children ran to his assistance and helped him into the house where he lay for days in a critical condition. After his recovery, needless to say, he disposed of the bees.

#### SECTION 8

GEORGE ALFRED PEARSALL, son of John Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 6; born April 23, 1835; died March 28, 1908; buried with his wife at Brookville, Pa.; resided at Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.; married July 3, 1856, Eliza Catherine Larimer, daughter of Benjamin K. Larimer and his wife Julia Ann Totten. She was born October 4, 1835; died August 21, 1912. Children:

1. Clara Ann Pearsall, born April 4, 1859; resided at Brookville, Pa. and Portland, Oregon; married June 17, 1885, Elijah Clarke Hall. E. Clarke Hall was born June 12, 1844; died February 1, 1924. Children:—\*1. Helen Hall, born December 8, 1886; died August 12, 1887. \*2. Henry Myres Hall, born October 20, 1890; died April 5, 1891.
2. Elmer Ellsworth Pearsall, born August 4, 1861. See Y, this Section.
3. Clarence Eugene Pearsall, born January 29, 1863; Chapter 37, Section 9.
4. Rose Ella Pearsall, born April 22, 1866. See Z, this Section.
5. Emma May Pearsall, born March 4, 1870; died April 19, 1925; unmarried.
6. Harry Pearsall, born March 12, 1874; died September 3, 1920; unmarried.

George Alfred Pearsall began his life as a lumberman on the North Fork, when the timber of Jefferson County, with its dense forests of lofty pine and hemlock, which covered every hill and dale and cast their gloomy shadows throughout the day, had scarcely been cut into. Here he received his first lesson at lumbering while assisting his father. At this time lumbering in Jefferson County was yet in its infancy and chiefly confined to sawed lumber, from the few small waterpower saw-mills then in existence, and the finished product was, before the advent of railroads, placed into rafts and marketed in Pittsburg by floating it down the streams. John Pearsall, with his father, on Little Toby, introduced the system of hewing out square timber, forming it into rafts and floating it to Pittsburg where it was converted into lumber. Later when George Alfred Pearsall was operating for himself on North Fork he continued the plan of marketing square timber. Soon after, the taking out of square timber became the principal method of lumbering, as no saw-mill was required and by rafting the square timber to market the danger of loss and damage was far less. This continued until the invention of the steam saw-mill, and the building of the railroad which gave them a new outlet for their product. With the coming of the steam saw-mill the logs were floated down the streams to the mills where they were converted into lumber. This industry and the marketing of square timber made Brookville a busy lumber center. In 1866, not less than 112 saw-mills, large and small, were in operation within the county. Millions of feet of sawed lumber were yearly sent out of the county, to say nothing of the squared timber that every lumberman sent yearly to the market.

By 1880, lumbering, both in sawed lumber and squared timber, had reached its height in Jefferson County. At this time no fewer than 50 mills were in operation in the county, 17 of which were within a radius of 3 miles of Brookville. More than 200,000,000 feet of sawed lumber were yearly sent out of the county beside double that amount of squared timber. In this industry George Alfred Pearsall ranked along with the largest producers.

In early days there was no market for the yellow pine and hemlock. For square timber they used only the choicest of the white pine tree, which was scored and hewed so as to form four surfaces, the topmost one so smooth and neatly done as almost to deceive the unaccustomed eye that it had not been sawed and smoothed by plane. These sticks of so-called square timber were usually cut from forty to sixty feet in length, and fastened together with small ironwood, white oak, or hickory trees, of about six inches in diameter, and keyed together with bows made from white oak, which were fastened with pins made from ash. The sticks forming each platform were of the same length, so when they were fastened together the raft would not be stiff or unyielding and rigid. From 14 to 16 sticks constituted the platform and three to four platforms to the raft. These platforms were fastened together with short sticks of square timber that formed joints that prevented the rafts from being stiff and unwieldy, so that they would respond more readily to the will of the steering oar as they were being run down the stream. Usually the timber had a dimension of 18 to 36 inches and a raft contained from 4,000 to 20,000 feet of cubic timber or from 30,000 to 140,000 feet board measure, and many of the more prosperous lumbermen sent from sixty to one hundred of

FORMING TIMBER INTO RAFTS





these rafts annually to market. From the beginning of his career as a lumberman George Alfred Pearsall was heavily interested in this trade and as early as 1861 he was sending over one hundred of these rafts yearly to market.

Long before lumbering had reached its zenith George Alfred Pearsall foresaw what the oldest inhabitants of his boyhood days could never have dreamed, that the forests of the great wilderness were slowly but surely disappearing before the axe, and that before another decade had passed the wilderness would be disrobed of its forest, and lumbering would be a thing of the past. As he was impressed that history would repeat itself, he cast his thoughts westward towards the pine forest of Michigan, with its numerous waterways and the advantages of the Great Lakes as an outlet for the lumber to that vast treeless country west of the Mississippi River. These prairies must be settled, and the great herds of countless buffalo and bands of roving Indians must give way before the march of civilization. If these plains were to become the abode of civilized man it would require building material, particularly lumber, for the construction of homes. George Alfred Pearsall did not hesitate to trust his judgment in the future outcome of the pine forests of the Lake Region. He, with Robert Darrow, Paul Dowling, Richard Arthurs, Calvin Rogers and others, repaired to Michigan and Wisconsin, where they explored the forests and acquired large holdings there of the choicest timber.

When it later became apparent that the forests of Michigan would in time become exhausted, George Alfred Pearsall began looking towards the forests of the Pacific Coast where he acquired large holdings of standing timber. Although he devoted most of his life to lumbering he retained his position as one of Brookville's leading merchants until his declining years when his eldest son, Elmer Ellsworth Pearsall, succeeded him.

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LARIMER. In the old cemetery in the churchyard at Mount Tabor, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, there are two tombstones, the inscriptions on which are as follows: The first reads,—Benjamin K. Larimer, born November 29, 1803; died August 1, 1878, aged 74 years, 8 months and 2 days. The second, which is the grave of Julia A. Totten, reads,—Julia A., wife of B. K. Larimer, died December 3, 1884, aged 78 years, 8 months and 5 days.

Benjamin K. Larimer, the father of Eliza Catherine Larimer, was born in Donegal Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Thomas Larimer and his wife Rachel Stephens. This Thomas was the son of Hugh Larimer who before 1790, with his brothers and cousins, came from York and Franklin counties, Pennsylvania, and settled in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties. Their ancestors had long before this settled in Maryland, where we find the first of the name to come to America was Roger Larremore who, on May 14, 1661, received a grant of land for transporting himself, Rachel his wife and Edward Larremore his son. The land was located in Cecil County on a neck of land lying on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay on a river called Elk River, on the southward side of said river on a creek called Oxallstills Creek. The tract was called Larremores Neck. Cecil County, Maryland, borders upon Chester and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania.

The tradition of the family, as told me in my childhood, was that the Larimers came to America from the north of Ireland, and this agrees with their affiliation with the United or Scotch Presbyterian Church. But they were not Irish, neither were they Scotch, as they had only recently come from their native land of France, where, being Protestants, they would be called Huguenots by the English historians.

The varying fortunes of the Protestants of France in their battles with the Catholics caused a series of emigrations to England, Ireland and Scotland. It was at the very earliest of these times that the Larimers passed over into Scotland where they had long had relatives and business associates, as we find Durand Lorimer of Caen, France, witnessing a charter in favor of the Abbot and Convent of St. Etienne, which was executed circa 1080.

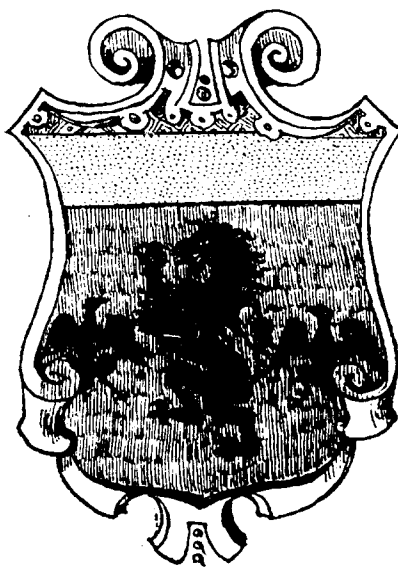
John Lorimer, in 1494, possessed a tenement of land in the Curfew Road, Perth.

Alexander Lorimer, in 1494, possessed a tenement in Perth, near Carmelite Monastery. Katherine Lorimer was a nun at Elcho in 1539. A new emigration to Scotland began as early as 1540. The newcomers brought with them their system of Christian religion, to which they were most firmly wedded, so that even Scotland became untenable. As a consequence, some voluntarily, others involuntarily, emigrated to the north of Ireland. About this time America began its insistent call for those who desired religious freedom, but even in America there were but few places where these French-Scotch Protestants would be entirely welcome; so, as was to be expected, they early emigrated to and formed a separate settlement in that no-man's land, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and from here, after again changing their location to and staying a generation in Cecil County, Maryland, the ancestors of Benjamin K. Larimer moved westward over the boundary line into what is now Franklin County, but then called York County, in the Province of Pennsylvania.

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- Y. ELMER ELLSWORTH PEARSALL, born August 4, 1861; died March 8 1922, at Brawley, California. He resided at Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.; married June 26, 1890, Adda Edelblute, daughter of Nathan Green Edelblute and his wife Rosetta Frank. She was born February 15, 1867. Children:—
1. Elydia Catherine Pearsall, born August 12, 1894; married July 17, 1928, Harry Truman Coleman.
  2. David Edelblute Pearsall, born February 2, 1899; served in Co. 12, University of Pennsylvania Reserve, Philadelphia, Pa. during the War with Germany. Married at Des Moines, Iowa, August 20, 1928, Flora May MacSweyn who was born June 30, 1901, daughter of Donald MacSweyn and his wife, Martha Ann Hatch. They reside at La Grange, Illinois.
- Z. ROSE ELLA PEARSALL, born April 22, 1866; resided at Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.; married March 5, 1890, Frank L. Verstine, son of Bernard and Harriet Verstine. He was born January 29, 1859; died June 16, 1927. Child:—
1. Frank Pearsall Verstine, born February 6, 1898; married September 10, 1919, Lillian Naomi Luke, daughter of Charles H. Luke and his wife Emma Luella Hall. Children:—\*1. Lillian Patricia Verstine, born January 23, 1921. \*2. Frank Pearsall Verstine, Jr.; born September 17, 1924.



MOTHER  
ELIZA CATHERINE LARIMER PEARSALL



THE LARIMER

COAT OF ARMS





## SECTION 9.

CLARENCE EUGENE PEARSALL, son of George Alfred Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 8; born January 29, 1863; resided in Eureka, Humboldt Co., California; died October 3, 1928, in San Francisco, California; married first, September 9, 1886, Gertrude Edna Andrews, daughter of Alonzo Andrews and his wife Caroline E. Long of Brookville, Pa. Gertrude E. Andrews was born April 22, 1869, and died April 12, 1891; buried at Brookville, Pa. He married second, January 16, 1898, Hettie May Wilson, daughter of David Wilson and his wife Hettie Alzada Johnson. She was born April 24, 1874. No children. Child of first marriage:—

1. Henry Cornell Pearsall, born March 4, 1891; died March 23, 1891.

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To

CLARENCE EUGENE PEARSALL

is universally accorded the  
highest Bernician Tribute:

*"Your cause of sorrow  
Must not be measur'd  
by his worth, for then  
It bath no end."*

—Macbeth, Act v. sc. 8.

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At one time Clarence E. Pearsall was strongly inclined to leave out of this book his own story as it appears in Chapter Fifty-five, and merely publish the family history. This would have been a misfortune as the book would have been very sadly incomplete without this relation of the experiences of a pioneer in this western country, not because of anything personal to Mr. Pearsall, but because in his wonderful relation he has recounted and summed up the family characteristics in a manner that would not have otherwise been possible. As a fact one may go from any chapter in the book to his story and not experience any break in family history. He was a finished story teller, trained in the greatest of schools, namely the many years he lived with the Indians and listened to their tales told with the same skill that entered into the old Norse sagas. The writer has been over very nearly every foot of the ground, except Central America, covered in this recital and, strange as it may seem, he was there at about the times mentioned by Clarence E. Pearsall, so that he is acquainted with the geographical setting, and while he has heard the story told several times, and has read it many more times, in the preparation of this family history, nevertheless, he does not recall any recital by which he has been so well entertained or which so vividly portrays the life of the westerner; nor does he know of anything which so truly pictures the family characteristics of the Pearsalls as they have always existed.—H. L. N.

ANDREWS. The Andrews family were very largely represented in Saratoga County, New York, at the time Peter Pearsall began to encourage emigration from thence to the wilderness of Pennsylvania. It is now generally conceded that these were all originally from Connecticut, having come along with the Congregational Church to Stillwater. They all descended from John Andrews, one of the early settlers and, in 1672, one of the 84 proprietors of Tunxis, later called Farmington, in Connecticut.

Alonzo Andrews, father of Gertrude Edna Andrews, was the son of William who had two sons, Alonzo and Curtis. Alonzo was born November 5, 1832, at Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y.; died September 18, 1911. His wife, Caroline E. Long, was born April 20, 1835, in Warsaw Township, Jefferson Co., Pa.; died there April 13, 1908.

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WILSON. James Wilson, born in England, 1793; married Sarah Gordon of Scottish descent, who was born 1790. He resided in Ireland at the time of his emigration to America. It was in 1823 that he decided to sail for America and settle in the United States, and purchase lands that he might have an estate of his own, but fate decreed otherwise. On nearing the American coast, the vessel was wrecked on Sable Island, Nova Scotia. He and his family barely escaped with their lives, and in the disaster he lost his chests of worldly goods and gold and silver he had brought along with which to purchase lands. Fortunately he and his family were housed in the mansion of the governor for six weeks. The name of the vessel in which he sailed has been lost to the family, but as two vessels, the Hope and the Marshal Wellington, were wrecked on Sable Island that same year, it may be presumed that they took passage on either one or the other of these two ill-fated ships.

James Wilson, a stranger in a strange land, did not find America the land of easy fortune he had anticipated and it was some time before he settled near St. Stephens, New Brunswick, where he acquired a good estate, and brought up his family and lived for the remainder of his life, dying on December 22, 1877, aged 84 years; while his wife preceded him on June 15, 1864, aged 74 years. They are both buried at St. Thomas Church, St. James Parish, Charlotte County, New Brunswick. The children of James and Sarah Wilson were:—\*1. Agnes Elizabeth Wilson, born August 12, 1812; died August 24, 1892; married William Connick. \*2. Margaret Wilson, married Joseph Stewart. \*3. Ann Wilson, married — Price. Children:—3 children who died in infancy and Sarah Price who married — McCann. \*4. James D. Wilson, born 1821; died November 17, 1877; buried at Myrtle Grove Cemetery, Eureka, California; married Ellen Redmond. He came to Eureka, circa 1865. Child:—1. David Wilson, born July 16, 1846; married May 1, 1873, at Gilroy, California, Hettie Alzada Johnson, daughter of Joseph Shirley Johnson and his wife Rebecca Allen. Hettie Alzada Johnson was born August 31, 1854. Joseph Shirley Johnson was born in Missouri and Rebecca Allen was born in Kentucky. Child:—1. Hettie May Wilson, who married Clarence Eugene Pearsall. \*5. Catharine M. Wilson, born November 11, 1822; died December 24, 1905; married Leonard Connick who was born May 2, 1813; died January 14, 1884; buried at Myrtle Grove Cemetery, Eureka, Cal. \*6. Martha A. Wilson, born January 16, 1825; died February 15, 1906; buried at Myrtle Grove

Cemetery, Eureka, Cal.; married — McCann, brother of the other McCann.  
\*7. Isabella Wilson, born October 16, 1827; died December 26, 1907; married Stephen Hill who was born August 1, 1832; died December 26, 1906; both buried in Myrtle Grove Cemetery, Eureka, Cal.

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Mrs. Hettie May Pearsall was often the companion of Mr. Pearsall in many pleasant journeys in quest of information. In this way they visited nearly a hundred cemeteries on Long Island, where they copied inscriptions from tombstones. Many, in fact most, of these cemeteries were on farms that were now rapidly being absorbed into large parks surrounding the mansions of the newly rich who were acquiring the lands of the old Long Island homesteads. Then there were the almost forgotten graveyards of churches which long ago ceased to exist. In these the vines and thorns, weeds and moss, all were striving to cover up the forgotten and neglected places of the dead. Then there were the stately lawnlike cemeteries now used as places of burial. It would surprise the uninformed to know how exceedingly interesting such a genealogical journey can be. They certainly found it far from dull. Every few moments something would be discovered that would revive our recollection of the early history of our country. Occasionally they found a record valuable to the Pearsall genealogy, and thus from place to place they wandered in search of the past and forgotten. In these journeys Mrs. Pearsall was as enthusiastic as Mr. Pearsall. On one occasion she found an Indian arrow head, which delighted her so much that she wrote the following little poem to commemorate the occasion. The place being William Cullen Bryant's grave, Roslyn Cemetery, Long Island, New York.

When late in October, the leaves were red,  
I wandered alone, through the aisles of the dead,  
And stooped to read the legends old,  
Carved on tombstones, dark with mold.  
Where the shade of a pine fell soft and deep,  
The poet Bryant lay asleep;

And golden leaves, like a fire of flame,  
Drifted across the poet's name.  
And in the path by the poet's bed,  
I found a white flint arrow head!

I have it still—a souvenir  
Ancient and fitting and strangely dear.  
Of merging dust it speaks to me,  
Like a Thanatopsis prophecy.

Now when I read with tightened breath,  
The youthful poet's vision of death,  
I see again the sacred mound,  
With brilliant dead leaves on the ground.  
Where poet and warriors and autumn gold  
Mingle and dream in the quiet mold.—H. May Pearsall.

#### SECTION 10.

JAMES BURTIS PEARSALL, son of John Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 6, born September 26, 1845; died April 27, 1920; buried at Grove City, Pa; resided in Mercer County, Pennsylvania; married June 20, 1871, Almira Mary Anderson, daughter of William Anderson and his wife Mary A. Morehead. She

was born September 4, 1852; died February 11, 1913; buried in Grove City, Pa. Children:—

1. Hattie Pearsall, born June 4, 1872; died September 4, 1879; buried at Richardsville, Pa.
2. William Burtis Pearsall, born January 23, 1874; married July 6, 1907, Elizabeth Mobley, daughter of Watson Carson Mobley and his wife Elizabeth Julia Parker. She was born July 7, 1877. Children:—\*1. Mary Elizabeth Pearsall, born May 22, 1908. \*2. Catherine L. Pearsall, born September 30, 1911.
3. Mary Almira Pearsall, born July 10, 1875; died March 25, 1895.
4. Lynn Guy Pearsall, born March 19, 1877; died September 1, 1879.
5. Deborah Olive Pearsall, born December 9, 1878; unmarried; resided at Salada, Col., and Seattle, Wash.
6. Jennie Ermina Pearsall, born March 8, 1880; died August 26, 1906; buried at Grove City, Pa.; resided at Brookville and Grove City, Pa.; married June 17, 1903, Arthur Shoffstall. No children.
7. Ida May Pearsall, born May 30, 1881; married October 6, 1909, Mark Wallace Graham, son of Alexander E. Graham and his wife Charlotte C. Heald. Children:—\*1. Charlotte Graham, born April 5, 1912. \*2. James Alexander Graham, born January 11, 1914. \*3. Mark Wallace Graham, born June 12, 1917.
8. Franklin Brill Pearsall, born April 21, 1888; married October 20, 1909, Lula Lockwood, daughter of Stephen Lockwood and his wife Frances E. Park. She was born December 29, 1889. Child:—\*1. Kenneth Lockwood Pearsall, born July 30, 1910 in Beaver, Pa.
9. Wayne Pearsall, born January 23, 1887; died February 1, 1892.

James Burtis Pearsall, like his brothers, developed early in life, a [fondness for lumbering. When a young man, he, with his family, left the waters of the North Fork for those of Big Toby, now known as the Clarion River, and settled in the little village of Clarington, Forest County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering and the construction of flat bottom boats which were floated down the Clarion River to the Allegheny, and thence to Pittsburg, where they were converted into barges for carrying coal down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He also engaged in the mercantile business and encouraged others to settle in the town and engage in business pursuits by assisting them in erecting houses, shops and places of business. When they hesitated, setting forth the hopelessness in face of his strong competition, he eliminated their fear by assuring them of their success by furnishing most of the capital for the enterprise, and thus set up opposition to himself, in all outward appearance. In other lines of business of which the town was in need, he saw that they were supplied at once and when the lumbermen learned that they could purchase their goods as advantageously in Clarington as elsewhere, Brookville soon lost the greater part of the lumbermen's trade that it had enjoyed for so many years.

Here in Clarington he soon became the leading spirit of the town, and caused that sleepy retrograding little lumber center to become a thriving temperance community of some importance. James B. Pearsall, a thorough advocate of

temperance, although somewhat in advance of his day, believing that the country would be far more prosperous without the use of alcoholic beverages, erected a hotel and caused it to be conducted on a strictly temperance principle, and ere long the sleepy little town of Clarrington became a sober, industrious and thriving temperance village, such as heretofore had been unknown in the most prosperous days of John Barleycorn. The sixteen years of his management of the town affairs left it highly prosperous, much to his satisfaction. He later moved to Grove City, Pa., where he rose to prominence in banking circles. Ever faithful in espousing the cause of temperance, he died shortly before the principle he fought for culminated in national prohibition.

#### SECTION 11.

WINFIELD CORNELL PEARSALL, son of John Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 6; born December 13, 1847; died December 5, 1903; buried in Bethel Churchyard, 3 miles north of Brookville, Pa.; resided at Brookville, Pa.; married November 4, 1874, Narcissa Florence Kale, daughter of Perry J. and Ellen Kale. She was born July 9, 1856. Children:—

1. George Harley Pearsall, born January 15, 1878; married September 30, 1903, Carrie Spare, daughter of Daniel and Mary Spare. She was born April 14, 1886. Children:—\*1. Gerald Alson Pearsall, born September 19, 1908; died February 20, 1910. \*2. Ethel Geraldine Pearsall, born October 24, 1911. \*3. George Clarence Pearsall, born December 14, 1913. \*4. Mary Burtis Pearsall, born March 21, 1916. \*5. Marie Florence Pearsall, born March 21, 1916. \*6. Erma Elizabeth Pearsall, born July 13, 1921.

George Harley Pearsall is the eighth generation in descent in an almost unbroken line of Georges, i. e., each generation carrying the name of George, dating back 260 years, to George the son of Henry Pearsall of Hempstead, Long Island, New York. He resides at the old family homestead in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, the former home of John and Deborah Ann Pearsall. The family have faithfully clung to the old historical place, made prominent by its early connection with the history of Jefferson County. Here between the Indians and Michael Long and John Dixon, the first settlers in this locality, was enacted the history of those who played their part in the pre-settlement days of Jefferson County. George Harley Pearsall, like grandmother Deborah Ann Pearsall, dips the water from the same spring, beneath the shade of the same old spreading sugar maple; eats plums from the wild plum trees which were nourished and protected by the Indians, and swings the kettle on the same old crane, made by great-grandfather Peter Pearsall, that John and Deborah brought from Little Toby and made fast to a sturdy white oak tree. Each year the association with the old place becomes dearer and dearer.

2. Myra E. Pearsall, born February 17, 1882; died March 19, 1904; resided in Jefferson Co., Pa.; married September 11, 1900, Arthur L. Kale, son of Washington and Elizabeth Kale.
3. Vinnie E. Pearsall, born February 25, 1891; died December 29, 1918; married May 7, 1913, Ralph Jack.

4. Effie L. Pearsall, born June 15, 1895; married June 29, 1915, Walter Riggs, son of Gettice and Minnie Riggs. He was born June 28, 1894.

Winfield Cornell Pearsall, being of a religious turn of mind, studied for the ministry. In 1872, he was sent to West Virginia where he occupied the pulpit and gained considerable distinction both as a minister of the gospel and as an evangelist, and in 1875, upon his return to Pennsylvania, he was ordained an elder of the M. E. Church by the Pittsburg Annual Conference.

About 1884 at the request of his parents he returned to Warsaw Township, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of taking care of them during the last years of their lives. After the death of his parents, he came into possession of their home farm. He continued to preach and his last public address, a few days prior to his death, was to the Bethel Sunday School, on Temperance, Prov. 20-1. Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

#### SECTION 12.

ARAD PEARSALL, son of Peter Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 5; born February 22, 1807; died March 21, 1867; buried with his wife at Brookville, Penn.; resided at Brookville, Penn.; married April 7, 1824, Elizabeth Clement, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Clement. She was born December 27, 1804, in New York; died June 28, 1873. Children:—

1. Maria Pearsall, born December 29, 1825.
2. Harriet Pearsall, born February 8, 1828; married Henry R. Fullerton. Children:—\*1. Rose Fullerton, died in infancy. \*2. Lillie Fullerton, married G. W. Butt. \*3. Dean W. Fullerton, married Elizabeth Eggort.
4. Elliott Fullerton, married Olive Dally.
3. Hannah Pearsall, born March 7, 1830; died March 16, 1876; married first, June 28, 1849, David S. Hoffman, who died 1858; married second, September 6, 1859, John Miller. Children of first marriage:—\*1. Arad Hoffman, born April 5, 1850; died March 6, 1857. \*2. Carlton C. Hoffman, born March 11, 1852; died March 21, 1854. \*3. Anna M. Hoffman, born March 16, 1854; died February 14, 1857. \*4. Mary Emma Hoffman, born October 26, 1855; married January 2, 1872, William Rodgers, son of Mark Rodgers. Children:—1. Edith Rodgers. 2. Maud Rodgers. \*5. Harriet Rose Hoffman, born July 8, 1858; unmarried. Children of second marriage:—\*6. Curtin Hill Miller, born September 5, 1860; married July, 1903, Kizah Parker. \*7. David Shannon Miller, born March 17, 1862; died October 20, 1872. \*8. Albert Barr Miller, born February 18, 1864; died August 21, 1907. \*9. Thomas Myler Miller, born May 19, 1868; died March 17, 1869. \*10. Wesley Wade Miller, born May 27, 1866; married April 15, 1884, Katherine Roduki Ervin, born May 25, 1866; resided at Pittsburg, Pa. Child:—1. Ethel Lucille Miller, born November 22, 1885. \*11. Lillian May Miller, born August 15, 1870; unmarried. \*12. Villa Maud Miller, born August 15, 1870; died October 10, 1874.
4. Martha Pearsall, born March 12, 1832; died December 1, 1833.
5. Peter Pearsall, born October 26, 1834; died February 14, 1901; unmarried.

6. Myron M. Pearsall, born April 1, 1837; died August 3, 1894. See X, this Section.
7. Elizabeth Pearsall, born April 3, 1839; died September 26, 1887; married August 6, 1856, Elijah Hoffman who was born December 28, 1835; died March 18, 1915, in Pittsburg, Pa. Children:—\*1. Mary Adella Hoffman, born February 2, 1858; married April 8, 1881, Isaac M. Taylor, son of Caleb Taylor and his wife Anna Fell. He was born February 5, 1844. \*2. Arad Hoffman, born March 16, 1860; died September 10, 1861. \*3. Evert Hoffman, born 1863; died July 11, 1864. \*4. Minna May Hoffman, born May 9, 1866; died June 19, 1877. \*5. Harriet B. Hoffman, born October 1, 1868; married August 10, 1891, Jacob J. Brasaemle. \*6. Lillie Bess Hoffman, born July 21, 1874; married April 18, 1898, Fred M. Murphy, son of Marshall N. Murphy and his wife Elizabeth Jane McComb. He was born June 15, 1872. \*7. Elizabeth Bell Hoffman, born May 2, 1877; died July 15, 1877.
8. John W. Pearsall, born September 7, 1841; died 1891; married Martha E. Doan. No children.
9. Arad Albert Pearsall, born October 26, 1843. See Y, this Section.
10. Infant not named; born July 24, 1845; died July 24, 1845.
11. Harvey H. Pearsall; born September 13, 1846. See Z, this Section.

Arad Pearsall was born in Wilton Township, Saratoga County, New York. As a lad he had accompanied his father, Peter Pearsall, to Pennsylvania where he lumbered on the Sinnamahoning. Some years after he had married, he learned of a new settlement called Brookville, that had been started beyond the waters of the Susquehanna and west of the mountains, on Red Bank Creek, a tributary of the Allegheny. Arad decided to take his family and settle there. After all good-byes had been said, they started for their new home by way of the old State Road, that connected Milesburg and Clearfield. From the latter place they traveled over the old Military Road, which had been built by Colonel Miles, a few years subsequent to the first named road. It was in the summer of 1833 that Arad became identified with the village, then a mere collection of a few houses; he was made the first jailer of this settlement. A strong Abolitionist, he often assisted runaway slaves to make their escape into Canada by what is known as the underground railroad, then having a station in Jefferson Co. Sometimes, when the officers were in close pursuit, the runaways were hidden in the forest back of Brookville and at other times they were taken to a clearing in the forest on North Fork, where cabins, known as the nigger shanties, had been built for their protection against the inclemencies of the weather. [McKnight's History of Jefferson County, Pa., pages 273-282, 406 and 501.]

To William Wright, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, is due the credit of putting into operation the first underground railroad for the freedom of slaves. There was no state organization effected until about 1838, when, in Philadelphia, Robert Purvis was made president and Jacob C. White, secretary. Then the system grew, and before the war of the Rebellion the whole state of Pennsylvania became interlaced with roads. Among the rest there was a route into the wilderness of Jefferson County. It was not as prominent as the routes in the more populated



portions of the state. The history of the pure, lofty, generous men and women in our country who worked this road discloses the greatest deeds of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. They were Quakers and Methodists, among whom were Elijah Heath and wife, Arad Pearsall and wife, James Steadman and wife. The route through Brookville started from Baltimore, Maryland, and extended, via Bellefonte, Grampian Hills, Punxsutawney, Brookville, Clarrington and Warren, to Lake Erie and Canada. A branch road came from Indiana, Pennsylvania, to Clayville. At Indiana, Pennsylvania, Dr. Mitchell, James Moorhead, James Hamilton, William Banks, and a few others were agents in the cause. Fugitives travelled north usually in twos, but in two or three instances they went over this wilderness route in a small army, as an early paper of Brookville says, editorially—Twenty-five fugitive slaves passed through Brookville Monday morning on their way to Canada. Again:—On Monday morning, October 14, 1850, forty armed fugitive slaves passed through Brookville to Canada.

While Arad Pearsall was jailer in 1834, he and several others became involved in serious trouble relative to the escape of slaves from the Brookville jail, where after capture they were placed for safe keeping.

Arad Pearsall's part in assisting runaway slaves is clearly described in McKnight's History of Jefferson County, Pa. [pages 277-279]. For safety, the negro slaves when made prisoners were usually shackled and handcuffed, and were fed on bread and water. They were lodged in county jails and shackled for safety. Several slaves had been so lodged, while their captors slept on beds as soft as downy pillows. Heath and Steadman furnished augers and files to the thief Amos, who filed the shackles loose from these human beings, and with augers he bored the locks off the doors. Pearsall, Heath and Steadman did the rest. As a consequence the Jeffersonian of September 15, 1834, contained these advertisements:—\$150 reward. Escaped from the Jail of Jefferson County, Penn. last night—a black man, called Charles Brown, a slave to the infant heirs of Richard Baylor, deceased, late of Jefferson County, Virginia; he about 5 feet 7 inches high, and 24 years of age, of a dark complexion—pleasant look, with his upper teeth a little open before. I was removing him to the State of Virginia, by virtue of a certificate from Judges Shippen, Irvin and McKee of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Venango, as my warrant, to return him to the place from which he fled. I will give a reward of \$150.00 to any person who will deliver him to the Jailer of Jefferson County, Virginia, and if that sum should appear to be inadequate to the expense and trouble, it shall be suitably increased. John Yates, Guardian of the said heirs.

September 15, 1834. \$150.00 reward! Escaped from the Jail of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, last night, a black man, named William Parker alias Robinson a slave, belonging to the undersigned; aged 26 years and about 5 feet high; broad shoulders; full round face, rather grave countenance, and thick lips, particularly his upper lip, stammers a little, and rather slow in speech. I was removing him to the State of Virginia, by virtue of a certificate, from Judges Shippen and Irvin, of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Venango County; as my warrant to return him to the place from which he fled. I will give a reward of \$150.00 to any person who will deliver him to the jailer of Jefferson County,

Virginia; and if that sum should appear inadequate to the expense and trouble it shall be suitably increased. Stephen Delgarn. [McKnight's History of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, page 406 and 493.]

September 15, 1834. Some person or persons in Brookville were mean enough to inform, by letter or otherwise, that Judge Heath, Arad Pearsall, and James Steadman had liberated and run off these slaves, whereupon legal steps were taken in the United States Court at Pittsburg, to recover damages for the loss of the property. The minutes of the court disclose:—At No. 4 of October Term, 1835, in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, suit in trespass brought July 10, 1835, by Thomas G. Baylor and Anna Maria Baylor, minors by John Yates, Esq., their guardian, all citizens of Virginia against Elijah Heath, James M. Steadman and Arad Pearsall. At No. 5, October Term, 1835, suit in trespass by Stephen Delgarn, a citizen of Virginia, against same defendants as in No. 4, brought at same time. Burke and Metcalf, Esqs., were attorneys for the plaintiffs in each case, and Alexander M. Foster for the defendants. Suit No. 4, was tried on May 3, 1836, and on May 6, 1836, verdict rendered for plaintiff for six hundred dollars. Suit No. 5, was tried May 6, and 7, 1836, and verdict rendered May 7, 1836, for eight hundred and forty dollars. November 24, 1836, judgments and costs collected upon execution and paid to plaintiff's attorneys. Loss of money could not stop this enterprise which its founders believed to be based upon the inalienable right of freedom to the human individual, consequently Arad Pearsall continued on in the underground railroad traffic until the close of the Civil War.

In 1842 Arad Pearsall could no longer resist following his old vocation of lumbering so after acquiring a tract of white pine timber, adjacent to that of his brother John on the North Fork, he again became active in lumbering and marketing square timber. In the meantime he erected and operated in Brookville a carriage and furniture factory, the first of its kind in the town. It was the largest manufacturing establishment in this busy and thriving place. Dr. William J. McKnight told the writer that Arad Pearsall was six feet tall and the most perfect specimen of humanity that he ever saw. That he was stately and dignified in his manner, which agrees with the writer's recollections of his own grandfather, John Pearsall, and with the descriptions he has heard of the physical appearance of his great-grandfather, Peter Pearsall. The writer also saw his great-uncle, Alfred Pearsall, when he visited grandfather John Pearsall, his brother, when the writer was a boy. He was likewise a tall and stately man.

X. MYRON M. PEARSALL, born April 1, 1837; died August 3, 1894; resided at Brockwayville, Pa.; married September 17, 1866, Loretta E. Raught, daughter of Henry Raught and his wife Rosanna De Long. Loretta Raught was born March 30, 1847; died September 17, 1889. Children:—

1. Nellie Pearsall, born August 13, 1867; married August 6, 1889, Robert Franklin Smith, who was born February 2, 1867. Children:—\*1. Clara Smith, born June 2, 1890; married July 14, 1908, Frank B. Slocum, son of John H. Slocum and his wife Evelina L. Gardner. She was born February 28, 1888. \*2. Earl Robert Smith, born August 19, 1892; died August 8, 1903. \*3. Bessie L. Smith, born April 1, 1894; married September 9, 1913,

Robert Ray Rauf, son of Clarence E. Rauf and his wife Luthena J. Lawrence. He was born February 8, 1891. \*4. Harry F. Smith, born July 23, 1896; married November 17, 1917, Josephine Julia Lyons, daughter of Daniel J. Lyons and his wife Emma Louise Hurley. She was born June 18, 1893. \*5. Harrol Smith, born July 23, 1896; married April 4, 1916, Mae McKee, daughter of Robert Scott McKee and his wife Sara Jane Conkey. She was born June 22, 1895.

2. Elmer Hiram Pearsall, born October 29, 1868; married first, July 8, 1888, Lillie Bell Annin who was born 1870. He married second, February 22, 1898, Lucy Caroline Stoops, who was born August 11, 1875. Child of first marriage:—\*1. Ernest Vaine Pearsall, born May 8, 1889. Child of second marriage:—\*2. Mildred May Pearsall, born December 3, 1900.
3. Myron Clinton Pearsall, born October 28, 1870; unmarried.
4. Van Name W. Pearsall, born February 22, 1872; unmarried.
5. Henry B. Pearsall, born April 4, 1874; died October 28, 1908; married May 20, 1894, Sophia Jorgenson, daughter of Joseph Jorgenson and his wife Sara. She was born April 14, 1876. No children.
6. Guy Lester Pearsall, born April 14, 1876; married February 29, 1896, Ada Ellen Smith, daughter of Enoch E. Smith. She was born August 8, 1876. Child:—\*1. Guy Edward Pearsall, born December 27, 1896, at Warren, Pa.; died March 24, 1900.
7. Ettie May Pearsall, born June 9, 1878; married April 17, 1897, Elwin I. Bogardus, who was born April 10, 1876. Children:—\*1. Hazel Loretta Bogardus, born December 26, 1898. \*2. John Myron Bogardus, born May 28, 1901. \*3. Earl Bogardus, born March 1, 1903; died August 14, 1904. \*4. Guy Lester Bogardus, born July 26, 1904. \*5. Vera May Bogardus, born December 23, 1905. \*6. Elwin Bogardus, born February 5, 1908. \*7. Elizabeth Blanche Bogardus, born October 2, 1910.
8. James Earl Pearsall, born March 8, 1880; died March 10, 1890.
9. Minerva Eliza Pearsall, born January 9, 1882; married January 10, 1900, William J. McKnight, who was born October 10, 1878. Children:—\*1. Loretta Marie McKnight, born December 28, 1901. \*2. William Clifford McKnight, born March 28, 1903.

Myron Pearsall and Loretta Raught were married at the Hope Factory, so called, near Cooperstown, New York. They moved to Watertown, New York and from there they went to the western part of Pennsylvania where he engaged in lumbering on the Clarion River at a place afterwards known as Raught Mills.

Later he lumbered on Toby Creek at a place called Brockport near Brockawayville. This was at the head of the navigable waters for rafting. The operators who were farther up the stream brought their square timber or lumber to this point where it was made into rafts to be floated to the points where it was sold.

- Y. ARAD ALBERT PEARSALL, born October 26, 1843; died July 5, 1880; killed by an explosion of cannon, celebrating the Fourth of July, at Brookville, Pa.; resided at Brookville, Pa.; married July 9, 1867, Caroline Black, daughter of James P. and Nancy Black. She was born December 22, 1847. Children:—
1. Edward Everett Pearsall, born February 4, 1869; married November 27, 1896, Elizabeth Jane Justus, daughter of Charles Fremont Justus and his wife Mary Jane Quirk. She was born August 7, 1877. Children:—\*1. Edward Albert Pearsall, born June 12, 1898. \*2. Elizabeth Justine Pearsall, born July 7, 1900.

2. James Potter Pearsall, born May 27, 1871; married April 1, 1905, Daisy Huls, daughter of O. R. Huls. She was born November, 1878. Children:—  
\*1. James Owen Pearsall, born May 14, 1906. \*2. Erma Pearsall, born January 30, 1909. \*3. Bessie Pearsall, born August 7, 1915.
3. Elizabeth B. Pearsall, born August 12, 1873; married August 12, 1890, Benjamin Osburn, who was born 1871. Children:—\*1. Martha Gertrude Osburn, born September 19, 1895. \*2. Benjamin Osburn, born January 9, 1901. \*3. Francella Osburn, born April 30, 1903.
4. Harriet Pearsall, born March 1, 1877; died December 11, 1878.
5. Harry A. Pearsall, born March 14, 1880; married July 3, 1900, Anna N. Hayes, daughter of James D. Hayes. She was born February 5, 1878. Children:—\*1. Clara Gertrude Pearsall, born February 7, 1903. \*2. Harry Albert Pearsall, born April 23, 1907.

July 10, 1864, Arad Albert Pearsall volunteered with Company F, Emergency men, Captains Charles Stewart and Joseph R. Weaver, and was discharged November 10, 1864. This company was part of the forces organized to repel the contemplated raid of Early into Pennsylvania. They served along the border of Maryland. Arad Albert Pearsall was Sergeant of this company. At the close of the war he shouldered the axe instead of the gun and began lumbering both on the North Fork and on Sandy Lick Creeks. Later he engaged in manufacturing furniture in Brookville.

Z. HARVEY H. PEARSALL, born September 13, 1846, at Brookville, Pa.; resided at Bedford, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., married January 6, 1881, at Duke Center, Pa., Caroline Loretta Pearson who was born March 20, 1862; died February 28, 1905. Children:—

1. Burdette James Pearsall, born August 22, 1882; died March 10, 1888.
2. Mae U. Pearsall, born October 20, 1886; unmarried.
3. Harrison Blood Pearsall, born January 16, 1889; unmarried.
4. Frances Elizabeth Pearsall, born December 25, 1891; married February 28, 1912, Seymour Smith who died January 15, ——. Child:—\*1. Francis H. Smith, born April 8, 1913.
5. Blanche Caroline Pearsall, born December 21, 1893; married July 27, 1915, Harry L. Wood, who was born July ——. Child:—\*1. Robert Harvey Wood, born May 16, 1916.

Harvey H. Pearsall was enrolled, in 1864, in Company F, of the First Battalion of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in the service ninety days and was honorably discharged at Pittsburg, Pa., November 14, 1864.

### SECTION 13.

ALFRED PEARSALL, son of Peter Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 5; born October 8, 1810; died January 25, 1870; buried with his wife at Mt. Zion Cemetery, Caledonia, Pa.; resided at Caledonia, Pa.; married January 27, 1837, Harriet Byron McIntosh who was born June 4, 1812; died January 11, 1892. Children:—

1. Hartley Augustus Pearsall, born January 13, 1838; died May, 1902; married June 1866, Frances Rogers, of Piscataqua, Maine, who was born 1842; died 1884. No children to reach maturity.

2. Caroline Elizabeth Pearsall, born June 13, 1840; died May 18, 1917; married November 10, 1860, Algernon Goff, who was born December 6, 1837, died February 1, 1918. Children:—\*1. Floy E. Goff, born July 9, 1862; died May 21, 1917; married June 5, 1879, Herbert Weed. \*2. Manly B. Goff, born March 14, 1867; married first September 25, 1895, Lulu Vinnie Terry of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa. She died September 17, 1898. He married second, October 16, 1900, Olive May Rexford. \*3. Alvira Jennie Goff, born November 30, 1870; died July 1903; married Edward Henry. \*4. Mary F. Goff, born November 19, 1873; married Robert Dawson Hall. \*5. Carrie A. Goff, born June 18, 1881; married U. S. Grant Green.
3. Harriet Ermina Pearsall, born June 25, 1842; died July 13, 1845.
4. James Alfred Pearsall, born July 22, 1844. See Z, this Section.
5. Mary Eliza Pearsall, born August 8, 1846; died June 3, 1918; buried at Lockhaven, Pa.; resided at Ridley Park, Pa.; married April 28, 1869, Orlando H. Emery, who was born June 29, 1842; died February 25, 1882. Children:—\*1. Georgiana Emery, born March 2, 1870; married October 21, 1899, Benjamin Franklin Brown. He was born August 29, 1851. \*2. Mary Caroline Emery, born May 22, 1871; unmarried; resided at Ridley Park, Pa. \*3. Benjamin Franklin Emery, born March 28, 1875; unmarried; resided in Philadelphia, Pa.

Alfred Pearsall assisted his father in his lumbering operations and later went with him to Bennett's Branch of the Susquehenna River, where they continued to lumber. They were the pioneers of that part of the country, and were the first to float logs down Bennett's Branch. Soon after his father's death, in order to carry out the cherished hopes of the former, Alfred determined to complete the church, commenced by Peter, adjacent to the Mt. Zion Burying Ground. Confronted by opposition and obstacles on all sides, he soon realized that if the church were ever completed, the brunt of the burden would fall upon him. Determined to fulfill his father's wishes, he furnished the lumber and greater part of the building materials, and performed much of the labor himself. Thus, with the assistance of a few others, he was enabled to complete the church in 1856. In 1857 it was dedicated as a Baptist Church, but in compliance with the founder's wishes, was open to all of the Protestant faith, when not occupied by the Baptists. The first trustees of this, the first Protestant Church in Elk County, were Messrs. Brockway, Tegget and Cincode, personal friends of Alfred. For half a century this old church has been the scene of many pleasant gatherings and happy weddings, while within its walls have been held the funeral services of many who are buried in the churchyard. In this church Alfred worshipped, took an active part in the religious meetings and oftentimes occupied the pulpit in the absence of the minister.

He died in 1870, and was laid to rest beside his father in Mt. Zion Churchyard, on the hilltop, overlooking Boon's Mountain and about two miles from Caledonia. On January 11, 1892, his wife, Harriet Byron McIntosh-Pearsall, answered the last summons and is buried in the same plot with her husband.

His daughter, Mary P. Emery, wrote as follows:—I am sending you what I remember relative to the old church founded by grandfather Peter Pearsall. The

church was originally started with donations—he gave liberally. When a small child, I accompanied the Committee down to grandfather's old mill in search of stones for the foundation. I have always been proud of my grandfather. Father boarded the carpenters until the building was enclosed. George Alfred Heller was married that winter and I remember his asking father's permission to arrange a room in one corner where he and his wife might live while he did the inside work. It was not plastered until 1856. In the fall of 1859 there was a protracted meeting held there which was very successful in bringing in the delinquents. Father said, as they knelt they were so intent upon Salvation that the peaches rolled out of their pockets, for the church stood in the midst of a peach orchard, and in the springtime, when the trees were in bloom, the place was one of the most beautiful imaginable, while when the fruit was ripe, it seemed as if everyone was free to help himself. It was the year of the great comet and that year there was a prayer meeting that reached from Iowa to the Atlantic. In regard to the peaches, father said it was grandfather's plan to plant a fruit tree in every corner and along the fences of the farm, that every one should be welcome to what fruit they wanted to eat. I went with father when he bought the tin to cover the cupola. I do not remember about the dedication of the church, but I do remember that it brought us company, plenty of it. One time, I think it was at a Methodist Quarterly Meeting, there were thirty guests for dinner. They came from far and near and there were horses to feed also. The ministers thought father's home a good place to stop. One, I remember, brought his wife and two babies and remained for three weeks. Father told him that if he would bring a bag, he would give him some oats. Father said the minister brought one three yards long. They all seemed to think that it was a great joke. I very much doubt that they would have ever finished the church had it not been for father.

It is an interesting detail of the history of the property Peter Pearsall acquired on Bennett's Branch, and to which he removed and began lumbering in 1830, that after the death of Peter Pearsall the lumbering of this splendid body of white pine was continued by his son Alfred Pearsall, who carried on operations here for the rest of his lifetime. In turn he was succeeded by his sons Harley Augustus and James Alfred, who continued to find lumbering profitable until the time of their death, the survivor dying in 1902. The property has since been sold to a coal company and there yet remains over a hundred acres of forest. Thus this property which Peter Pearsall acquired has been lumbered on for nearly a century.

As Elk County was originally constituted, Ridgway, the county seat, was located near the west boundary line and surrounded by lands not calculated to support a large farming population. This caused much discontent as many of the citizens had to travel over sixty miles to pay their taxes, or to attend the sessions of the county court. In 1849 the citizens of Elk County made an effort to have the county seat changed to St. Marys, a town situated in the center of the county as it then existed. In this movement Alfred Pearsall was among those who started the agitation for the removal of the county seat and he consistently and persistently supported the movement until it was finally defeated by the legislature. It is a striking evidence of the public confidence that he enjoyed that he was a member of the first and the last committee appointed by the residents of

the county to secure favorable action from the legislature. Unfortunately the Ridgways, after whom the county seat was named, and who were interested in lands in that locality, were too closely allied with the dominant political machine in Pennsylvania and thus they easily secured the defeat of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the county. The demands made by the citizens of Elk County were so manifestly fair and just that the subject kept constantly recurring in one way and another for several years. Finally, the political boss of Pennsylvania had the legislature create a county which was named Cameron, and thus placed upon the map of Pennsylvania a perpetual memorial of his rule of the Commonwealth. Part of this new county was taken from Elk County and the boundaries were run in such a way as to bring St. Mary's as near the eastern border as Ridgway was to the western. There being no longer any reason for complaint the subject of changing the location of the county seat ceased to interest the people of Elk County.

Z. JAMES ALFRED PEARSALL, born July 22, 1844; died July 3, 1896; married August 8, 1869, Samantha Alvira Hewitt, who was born April 8, 1849. Children:—

1. Harriet Byron Pearsall, born June 25, 1870; married May 10, 1893, John B. Rodgers who was born February 16, 1861. Children:—\*1. Vernon Pearsall Rodgers, born December 11, 1894. \*2. John Hewitt Rodgers, born August 18, 1896. \*3. Irene Delaplaire Rodgers, born March 22, 1900. \*4. Harriet Genevieve Rodgers, born August 25, 1906.
2. Hannah Mabel Pearsall, born March 1, 1873; married September 6, 1899, John H. Person, who was born July 23, 1861. Children:—\*1. John Pearsall Person, born February 2, 1903. \*2. James Layman Person, born January 5, 1905. \*3. William Louis Person, born August 16, 1910.
3. Samantha Alvira Pearsall, born December 9, 1875; married April 25, 1912, Edward C. Walcott who was born June 1, 1862.
4. Elizabeth Mary Pearsall, born August 20, 1885; died March 28, 1886.

During the Morgan raid of 1863, James Alfred Pearsall served in Company G, Captain Nicholas Brockway, 57th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private.

James Alfred Pearsall, associated with his brother Harley Augustus Pearsall, continued to lumber on Bennett's Branch of the Susquehanna River in the vicinity of Penfield, Elk County, long after the death of their father, Alfred Pearsall, and extended their operations in 1870 to the splendid white pine timber on Trout Run. Here the timber stood so thick they were obliged to make three different and distinct choppings, in order to save a large percentage from destruction, by felling it preparatory to sawing it into logs or hewing into square timber. By 1872, half a century after the arrival of Peter Pearsall, who was the first to use the lumbermen's axe in the virgin forest of Bennett's Branch, most of the timber adjacent to the stream had been cut, but much of the vast forest that had comprised the wilderness of Pennsylvania still remained on the more remote and inaccessible mountains.

Thus the lumbermen, in their operations on Boon's Mountain, in order to follow their vocation at a profit, were confronted with a serious problem. This,

James Alfred Pearsall and Harley Augustus Pearsall solved by the construction of long chutes or slides up the mountain slopes. These chutes were constructed by placing two logs on the ground and by pinning smaller ones upon the sides. The chutes were extended from time to time until ultimately they reached from four to six miles back into the mountains. They were built on a grade with sufficient fall, so that when snow came and the logs were once hauled and placed in the upper end, they slid the entire distance to the landing on the river. From here they were rolled down the rollways on to the skids, ready to be rafted or floated down the stream during the spring freshets. Thus the lumbermen were enabled to reach the most remote timber and in the course of time these mountains were denuded of their noble forests of pine. At the present the stumps, hidden by the red-brush and aspen that enshroud the mountains, are the only testimonials of the past.

The arrival of spring brought the flood waters, and the logs were then rolled into the stream and floated to market, or formed into rafts and by the aid of sweeps were floated down to the junction of the stream at Driftwood. Here six or eight rafts were formed into one large raft, two or three abreast, and from three to four in length. On board the greater raft an ark was constructed in which the men ate and slept. A fleet of these rafts would be floated down the Susquehanna to Williamsport, Sunbury or Harrisburg.

#### SECTION 14.

JOSEPH PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 4; born January 19, 1772; died July 25, 1851; resided at Wilton, Saratoga Co., and Lowell, Oneida Co., N. Y.; married first August 10, 1794, Elizabeth Aikens, who was born March 15, 1776; died January 14, 1831. Joseph Pearsall married second, January 21, 1832, Catherine Sleight, daughter of Johannis Sleight and his wife Amy Deans. She was born July 2, 1783; died February 18, 1858. Children of first marriage:—

1. George Aikens Pearsall, born June 29, 1795. See X, this Section.
2. Thomas Pearsall, born October 9, 1797; died November 2, 1797.
3. Hannah Parmelia Pearsall, born February 5, 1801; died February 17, 1869. Her gravestone says she died November 30, 1866, aged 73 years. She married February 13, 1819, David Brill, son of David I. Brill and his wife Hannah Cornell. He was born January 2, 1796; died April 21, 1880. Children:—\*1. Tompkins David Brill, born December 5, 1819; died December 18, 1840; unmarried. \*2. Elizabeth Ann Brill, born July 29, 1821; married Ezra Clark, son of David Clark. \*3. Melissa Brill, born August 19, 1823; died April 6, 1866; unmarried. \*4. John Brill, born September 15, 1825. \*5. Permelia Mandona Brill, born February 18, 1828; died October 9, 1896; married Nathaniel D. Bronson who was born September 7, 1806; died December 1, 1871. \*6. David Addison Brill, born February 15, 1831; died December 19, 1905; married May 5, 1858, Mary Comstock who was born September 13, 1833. \*7. Mary Augusta Brill, born February 1, 1836; died 1913. \*8. Augustus J. Brill, born February 1, 1836; died 1913; unmarried.



4. Mary Howley Pearsall, born July 22, 1802; died May 10, 1874; resided in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; married January 3, 1838, John S. Croshaw.
5. David Addison Pearsall, born September 15, 1805; died March 1, 1806.
6. Augustus Harley Pearsall, born January 28, 1807. Chap. 37, Sec. 15.
7. Paulina Pearsall, born January 3, 1809; died October 31, 1874; married December 31, 1828, George Allen, who was born November 6, 1804. Children:—\*1. Sarah Allen; \*2. Caroline Allen.
8. Sarah Ann Pearsall, born January 25, 1812; married —Simmons.
9. Wellington Pearsall, born June 8, 1815. See Y, this Section.
10. Clarke Pearsall, born September 29, 1820. See Z, this Section.

To the resident of the settled portion of the United States, churches seem so plentiful that if he has any thought concerning them, it is that there are more than are needed, when judged by the use that is made of them by the general inhabitants of any community. To the man who ventures into the wilderness, they are a greatly desired necessity. The Indian may see God in the clouds and hear him in the wind, but to the white man, especially to his wife, the pleasures of associated worship of God are not to be lightly denied. The first public building in any respectable frontier community is always the church, but long before this the congregation of worshippers have gathered on each Sabbath day in some private house. To have set apart his home so that God might be worshipped, to have contributed largely to the building of a regular church-building, to have been a life-long officer of the church, and then to rest until the judgment day in God's acre, which holds this place of worship, is the proud record of Joseph Pearsall, as a pioneer in the lake region of New York.

- X. GEORGE AIKENS PEARSALL, born June 29, 1795; died August 26, 1872; buried at Lowell, Oneida Co., N. Y., beside his wife; married January 22, 1820, Freeloove G. Sharpsteen, who was born January 30, 1795; died September 10, 1878. Children:—
1. Albert Pearsall, born September 27, 1820; died May 20, 1875.
  2. Almira Pearsall, born September 27, 1820; died June 19, 1900.
  3. Morgan Pearsall, born December 3, 1822; died July 21, 1902; married September 1862, Susan Sharpsteen.
  4. Susan Pearsall, born March 24, 1825; died June 14, 1909; married June, 1851, Milton Northrup, who died May 9, 1892. Children:—\*1. George Pearsall Northrup, born July 1, 1852; died August 29, 1912; married January 31, 1883, Emma Harriet Jones, daughter of Erasmus W. Jones and Maria his wife. No children. \*2. William G. Northrup, born June, 1859; died April 17, 1860. \*3. Anna Northrup, born June 16, 1856; died April 16, 1858. \*4. Nellie Freeloove Northrup, born September 5, 1862; died August 5, 1882.
  5. Joseph Pearsall, born July 26, 1830; died July 13, 1907.
  6. Peter Pearsall, born March 3, 1833; married Elizabeth Yauger.
- Y. WELLINGTON PEARSALL, born June 8, 1815; married at Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., Almira Holenback. Children:—
1. George Napoleon Pearsall, born April 1, 1841, died April 7, of same year.
  2. Parker D. Pearsall, born 1842; died in infancy.

3. David Addison Pearsall, born December 21, 1845; died September 13, 1912; married September 20, 1880, Alice Matteson who was born March 28, 1849. Child:—\*1. Walter Addison Pearsall, born May 12, 1881.
  4. Herbert D. Pearsall, born December 31, 1849; married first, June 20, 1880, Elizabeth Cummings, who died May, 1886. He married second, Sarah Richardson who died December 12, 1915. No children to first wife. Child of second marriage:—\*1. Earl D. Pearsall, born June, 1893.
  5. Mary E. Pearsall, born July 19, 1861; married first, October, 1882, James E. Thrope who was born April 6, 1866; died February 7, 1894. She married second, June 4, 1902, Henry Bentley. No children to second marriage. Child of first marriage:—\*1. Berdell Edna Thrope, born August 25, 1883; died November 14, 1888.
  6. Fred T. Pearsall, born January 7, 1863; died May 26, 1899; married 1893, Jessie Bronnord.
- Z. CLARKE PEARSALL, born September 29, 1820; died November 19, 1875; resided in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and Bear Lake, Pa.; married first, Mary Gypson, who was born November 5, 1818; died December 11, 1856. He married second, Matilda Hawkins who died November 29, 1875. Children of first marriage:—
1. Thomas Joseph Pearsall, born April 11, 1848; died December 14, 1916; married November 25, 1871, Eleanor Mary Belote, daughter of William Belote and his wife Lucinda Davis. She was born May 1, 1853; died July 19, 1909. Children:—\*1. Fred A. Pearsall, born September 17, 1874; died May 29, 1914; married October 28, 1908, Lillian Freeze. \*2. George Aikens Pearsall, born June 9, 1877; married July 15, 1909, Clara Elizabeth Martin. She was born July 2, 1884. Children:—1. William Joseph Pearsall, born March 23, 1912. 2. Grant Martin Pearsall, born December 31, 1915. \*3. Mary Lucinda Pearsall, born March 13, 1879; married first, August 2, 1897, Albert Henry Small. He was born October 30, 1869; died April 14, 1910. She married second, January 10, 1917, John Wurstner. He was born August 8, 1868. Children of first marriage:—1. Alberta Louisa Small, born August 16, 1898; married January 29, 1916, William I. Johnson. He was born July 21, 1893. 2. Louis Albert Small, born January 21, 1900. 3. Lynn Charles Small, born July 6, 1901. 4. Alice May Small, born September 11, 1903. 5. William Clarke Small, born August 6, 1906. 6. Gerald Ross Small, died in infancy. 7. Catherine Eleanor Small, died in infancy. 8. Fred Henry Small, born March 24, 1910. \*4. William Clarke Pearsall, born February 22, 1882; died February 22, 1882. \*5. Dermont Pearsall, born August 6, 1884; single. \*6. Eleanor Pearsall, born February 1, 1890; died February 1, 1890.
  2. Reuben Pearsall, born December 21, 1846; died August 31, 1897.

## SECTION 15.

AUGUSTUS HARLEY PEARSALL, son of Joseph Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 14; born January 28, 1807; died May 23, 1886; buried at Lowell Cemetery, Oneida Co., N. Y.; resided at Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; married

first, January 15, 1829, Mary Reed, daughter of Jabez Reed and Sally his wife. She was born July 6, 1808; died November 1, 1854. He married second, October 28, 1855, Mary J. Edmund, who died after May 17, 1901. Children:—

1. Olera Angeline Caroline Pearsall, born January 30, 1830; died March 1, 1830.
  2. Augustus J. Pearsall, born February 1, 1833. See Z, this Section.
  3. Sarah Elizabeth Pearsall, born July 11, 1836; died December 22, 1842.
  4. George Henry Pearsall, born June 23, 1839; died February 5, 1904; married Sarah Josephine Payne, who was born December 4, 1837; died June 15, 1885. Child:—\*1. Charles Pearsall, born December 5, 1875; married June 2, 1904, Isabelle Howes. Child:—1. Rupert Howes Pearsall, born March 5, 1905.
  5. Carrie M. Pearsall, born August 22, 1848; died November 22, 1853.
  6. John Reed Pearsall, born August 22, 1848; died April 22, 1856.
- Z. AUGUSTUS J. PEARSALL, born February 1, 1833; died May 11, 1885; resided at Glens Falls, New York; married May 12, 1858, Susan Louisa Cocks, who was born August 26, 1834; died July, 1903. Children:—
1. Virginia Louise Pearsall, born June 28, 1863; died December 3, 1906; married John Clendon.
  2. Sarah Elizabeth Pearsall, born October 31, 1866; married October 31, 1889, Frederick C. Viele, son of Eli Viele and his wife Marian Bryant of Glens Falls. He was born October 22, 1869. Children:—\*1. Everett Pearsall Viele, born August 7, 1890; died October 23, 1908. \*2. Harold Frederick Viele, born February 9, 1896.
  3. Howard Cocks Pearsall, born December 5, 1868; married February 4, 1890, Estelle M. Bonnell, who was born February 1, 1870. Children:—\*1. Frances Lucille Pearsall, born August 18, 1891; married November 9, 1911, John S. Mockridge. Child:—1. John Mockridge, born March 2, 1913. \*2. James Howard Pearsall, born December 15, 1896.
  4. Lillian Augusta Pearsall, born November 21, 1870; died April 21, 1890.

#### SECTION 16.

HENRY PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 4; born May 6, 1775; baptised October 3, 1775, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Wurtemberg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; died October 18, 1832; buried in Milton Starr Hoyt Yard, Saratoga County, N. Y.; resided in Cherry Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; married first, October 9, 1798, Phebe Pearsall, daughter of Joseph Pearsall, Chapter 39, Section 1, who was born May 20, 1780; died September 23, 1820; buried with her husband. He married second, April 1, 1824, Lydia Sterling, widow of Barnabas Soulard. She was born March 3, 1775. Children:—

1. Samuel Pearsall, born November 18, 1799. Chapter 37, Sec. 17.
2. Magdaline Pearsall, born January 3, 1802; died January 18, 1889; married January 23, 1819, John Newland. Children:—\*1. William Henry Newland, born August 18, 1819; died before 1862; married. \*2. George E. Newland, born September 23, 1821; died circa 20 years of age; married Sarah Cooper. \*3. Lydia Almira Newland, born February 18, 1825; married Alfred Cooper. \*4. Phebe Emeline Newland, born June 10, 1831; married —Estmor.
3. Thomas Pearsall, born February 3, 1803. See Z, this Section.



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WURTEMBURG, DUCHESS CO., N. Y.



4. Maria Pearsall, born January 9, 1805; married Samuel Wilbur Weeks. Children:—\*1. Phebe Cornelia Weeks, born June 29, 1824; married Walter Bullard. Children:—1. Charles Augustus Bullard. 2. Charlotte Bullard. \*2. Caroline Adelia Weeks, born May 12, 1826; died single. \*3. George Henry Weeks, born November 27, 1828; died single. \*4. Sarah Ann Weeks, married John Barker. \*5. Margaret Eliza Weeks, born April 27, 1841; married December 18, 1859, Dewitt Clinton Porter. \*6. Samuel Bice Weeks, born 1844, died May 20, 1912; married Eliza Turner.
5. Anna Eliza Pearsall, born January 15, 1807; married William Carr. Child:—\*1. Amanda Marietta Carr, born November 21, 1826.
6. John Pearsall, born February 19, 1809. Chapter 37, Sec. 18.
7. Phebe Pearsall, born January 7, 1811; resided in Oakland Co., Michigan and Victor, Iowa; married Solomon Sherwood.
8. Henry Parent Pearsall, born December 30, 1815. Chapter 37, Sec. 19.
9. Margaret Pearsall, born April 14, 1818; married Robert Miller. Children:—\*1. Terziah Ann Miller, married Peter Miller. \*2. Margaret Miller.
- Z. THOMAS PEARSALL, born February 3, 1803; died August 12, 1872; married December 8, 1825, Melissa Swartwout. She was born October 15, 1806; died February 11, 1879. Children:—
  1. John H. Pearsall, born August 8, 1836; died April 26, 1837.
  2. Thomas Ernest Pearsall, born August 4, 1838; died August 18, 1843.
  3. Phebe Margaret Pearsall, born October 30, 1826; died January 29, 1861; married David DeGarmo Kelsey. He was born May 30, 1816; died August 14, 1900. Children:—\*1. DeJay Kelsey, born January 31, 1854; married first, April 12, 1882, Cora Isabella Soulé, who was born January 27, 1861; died February 4, 1914. He married second, January 9, 1917, Ellen E. Ostrander who was born May 9, 1854. Children of first marriage:—1. Jay Verne Kelsey, born June 2, 1886; married June 14, 1917, Mrs. Eva Lindquist. 2. Mildred Cora Kelsey, born May 19, 1890; married December 27, 1915, Walter M. Horne. Child:—1. Charles Edward Horne, born October 22, 1916. 3. Carol Hammond Kelsey, born May 11, 1899. \*2. Naomi Kelsey, born May 25, 1855; married January 29, 1879, Harrison Barber. He was born October 28, 1840; died August 5, 1916.
  4. Catherine Amelia Pearsall, born October 16, 1830; died January 20, 1891; married John J. Gilbert, who was born May 26, 1826; died November 7, 1897. Children:—\*1. Frances Gilbert, born September 21, 1852; died April 11, 1902; married December 18, 1878, Emmet Carragan. \*2. James B. Gilbert, born 1860; died July 12, 1873.
  5. Ann Elizabeth Pearsall, born December 22, 1833; died January 27, 1895; married February 5, 1851, Zebulon Terrall who was born May 21, 1827; died June 20, 1914. Children:—\*1. Mary Frances Terrall, born July 18, 1852; died September 5, 1864. \*2. Ellarena Terrall, born March 6, 1854 at Portland, Maine; married December 17, 1871, George N. Sweetser, who was born May 26, 1848. Children:—1. Frank Edwin Sweetser, born November 6, 1876, at Storm Lake, Iowa. 2. Urquhart Sweetser, born June 26, 1877. 3. Mae Sweetser, born July 28, 1878; married May 6, 1903, William Hugh

- Seymour. 4. Edna Sweetser, born June 29, 1880; married May 26, 1910, Harry M. DeSilva. \*3. Thomas Franklin Terrall, born March 28, 1855; married September 12, 1877, Emily Jane Sharp, who was born August 13, 1858; resided at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Children:—1. Lillian C. Terrall, born March 25, 1880. 2. Wilbur Garfield Terrall, born September 19, 1881. 3. Lewis Z. Terrall, born October 25, 1883. 4. Jay A. Terrall, born August 27, 1889. 5. Ralph F. Terrall, born December 23, 1892. 6. Mabel E. Terrall, born October 18, 1895. \*4. Sylvia Ann Terrall, born October 6, 1857, at Waterloo, Wis.; married January 1, 1880, John Shearn, who died December 29, 1888. Children:—1. John Shearn, born January 6, 1881; died January 27, 1881. 2. Thomas Everett Shearn, born August 14, 1885; married February 1, 1909, Alice Aldrich. Children:—1. Herbert John Shearn, born August 11, 1909. 2. Vera Ann Shearn, born August 25, 1910. 3. Everett Allen Shearn, born August 25, 1912. 4. Lois Lillian Shearn, born December 20, 1913. 5. Marion Louise Shearn, born October 12, 1915. 3. Roy Zebulon Shearn, born June 1, 1887; married September 14, 1914, Verona Laing. Child:—1. Hubert Shearn, born June 27, 1916; died June 27, 1916. \*5. George Clarence Terrall, born July 21, 1872, married December 27, 1905, Sylvia M. Jackett, who was born January 6, 1886. They resided at Rhinebeck. Children:—1. Walter George Terrall, born September 7, 1908. 2. Mary Hope Terrall, born December 10, 1910. \*6. John Jay Terrall, born May 1, 1874; married September 10, 1912, Phillia Gena Russell; she was born September 23, 1882.
6. Robert Swartwout Pearsall, born July 24, 1842; married December 15, 1869, Melvina M. Thira who was born July 18, 1849; died September 17, 1900. Children:—\*1. Jennie Pearsall, born September 2, 1870, died October 14, 1870. \*2. Merton T. Pearsall, born August 19, 1871; married October 7, 1897, Mrs. Elliott Cole. Child:—1. Clarie Pearsall, born December 7, 1898. \*3. Everett R. Pearsall, born November 14, 1875; married April 2, 1903, Alta M. White, who was born August 25, 1877. Child:—1. Vivian M. Pearsall, born December 1, 1912. \*4. Ervine Pearsall, born November 25, 1881; died April 20, 1883. \*5. Judson W. Pearsall, born December 29, 1887.
7. Mary Alice Pearsall, born September 4, 1851; married May 23, 1869, Charles H. White, who was born January 17, 1848. Children:—\*1. Hattie A. White, born June 3, 1870; married March 8, 1893, Clarence E. Cole; resided at York, Dane Co., Wis. \*2. William N. White, born October 14, 1871; married December 1, 1898, Myrtle Montgomery; resided at Waterloo, Wis. \*3. Lewis C. White, born April 4, 1873; married May 1, 1895, Susan Petty, resided at York, Dane Co., Wis. \*4. Cora M. White, born March 6, 1875; married January 1, 1896, Ralph H. Hart; resided at Hillsboro, Wis. \*5. Lillian M. White, born August 20, 1876; married September 11, 1901, Albert Krause, resided at Waterloo, Wis. \*6. Leona L. White, born July 20, 1879; married 1910, in Portland, Oregon, Frances A. Myer; resided at Reno, Nevada. \*7. Fred C. White, born February 3, 1881; married May 1, 1914, Adelia Yearly; resided at Chicago, Ill. \*8. Fletcher White, born January 6, 1883; died August 30, 1890. \*9. Edna E. White, born October 23,

1885, unmarried; resided in Chicago, Ill. \*10. Earl V. White, born November 1, 1888; unmarried; resided at Spokane, Washington.

## SECTION 17.

SAMUEL PEARSALL, son of Henry Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 16; born November 18, 1799, in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; died November 8, 1886; resided at Wilton, N. Y.; married January 1, 1829, Eliza Caroline Soulard, daughter of Barnabas Soulard and his wife Lydia Sterling. She was born August 24, 1809; died October 25, 1863. Children:—

1. Henry Barnabas Pearsall, born November 2, 1829; died June 25, 1879; married November 12, 1862, at Salem, Mass., Lucy Jane Rich, who was born February 26, 1840. Child:—\*1. Samuel Clarence Pearsall, born August 15, 1869; died April 23, 1885; unmarried.
2. Samuel Jay Pearsall, born May 18, 1833; died November 20, 1900; married June 12, 1860, Carrie E. Smith. She was born November 11, 1836; died February 11, 1903. Child:—\*1. William S. Pearsall, born March 11, 1861; died February 18, 1815; married May 9, 1894, Florence Shurman, born July 10, 1864. No children.
3. Lydia Ann Celia Pearsall, born September 11, 1835; died March 21, 1911; married December 31, 1877, Albert H. Nash, who was born September 23, 1843; died March 21, 1911. No children.
4. Edward Soulard Pearsall, born November 2, 1837; died March 24, 1906; married June 14, 1871, Ellen (or Nellie) Miller, born March 23, 1842; died February 19, 1916. No children.
5. Phebe Jane Elma Pearsall, born February 23, 1840; died June 21, 1886; married April 1, 1877, John R. Grosbeck. Child:—\*1. Caroline Celia Grosbeck, born March, 1878; resided at Parsons, Kansas; married Fred Frank Frew. Children:—1. Essie Agnes Frew, born June 8, 1897. 2. Edward Everett Frew, born March 25, 1900. 3. Raymond Forest Frew, born May 23, 1903. 4. Mabel Pearl Grace Frew, born December 4, 1905. 5. George Francis Frew, born October 19, 1910. 6. Quincy Lloyd Frew. 7. Wesley Howard Frew, born April 8, 1917.
6. George Edgar Pearsall, born July 28, 1847; married September 24, 1876, Melinda Hoffman, born November 24, 1856. Children:—\*1. Alvah Jay Pearsall, born March 5, 1879; married first, September 22, 1902, Laura Bell Clapp, born April 28, 1883; died August 24, 1908. He married second, October 25, 1910, Caroline Goff. Child of first marriage:—1. Alvah Eldridge Pearsall, born July 25, 1903. No children to second marriage. \*2. Mary Eliza Pearsall, born June 11, 1881; married May 5, 1907, Albert James Hummel. \*3. George Edgar Pearsall, born May 26, 1883; died October 24, 1884. \*4. Gertrude Ann Pearsall, born September 19, 1887; died June 22, 1888. \*5. Frank Sterling Pearsall, born December 25, 1892; died October 19, 1894. \*6. Hazel Elizabeth Pearsall, born March 17, 1897; unmarried.
7. John Alvah Pearsall, born August 10, 1851; died April 18, 1904; married June 5, 1878, Emma McChesney, born December 8, 1857. Children:—\*1. Infant, born October 2, 1880; died October 2, 1880. \*2. Elizabeth Golden Pearsall,



born April 13, 1882; resided at Eagle Mills, N. Y.; married June 5, 1907, Francis Henry Kennedy, who was born November 19, 1878. Children:—  
1. Frank Henry Kennedy, born April 5, 1908. 2. Edward Pearsall Kennedy, born March 17, 1910. 3. Eugene Erasmus Kennedy, born September 5, 1912. 4. William Kennedy, born August 29, 1916. \*3. Grace Soulard Pearsall, born August 22, 1885; married January 3, 1914, George Edward Neff, who was born April 16, 1878.

8. Emma Caroline Pearsall, born February 1, 1854; died August 25, 1858.

#### SECTION 18.

JOHN PEARSALL, son of Henry Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 16; born February 19, 1809; died September 4, 1851; buried near Westville, near Dorr, Ind.; resided at Scipio Township, Indiana; married February 1, 1835, at Coldwater, Mich., Sally Washburn, daughter of Simon Washburn and his wife Sally Jefferson. She was born March 7, 1817, at Middleburg, N. Y., died January, 1877, in Iowa. Children:—

1. Theodore H. Pearsall, born March 12, 1839; drowned August 19, 1839.
2. Henry P. Pearsall, born December 10, 1839. See X, this Section.
3. Henrietta C. Pearsall, born August 17, 1841; died October 19, 1850.
4. Agnes Pearsall, born August 25, 1843; died December 19, 1915; married October 5, 1868, James D. Wright. He was born December 1, 1830. Children:—\*1. Oren Hamilton Wright, born November 16, 1869; died January 14, 1916. \*2. Dennis Eugene Wright, born March 4, 1876. \*3. Clarissa Effie Wright, born July 19, 1878.
5. Warren H. Pearsall, born December 17, 1845. See Y, this Section.
6. John H. Pearsall, born December 19, 1847. See Z, this Section.
7. Phebe Elizabeth Pearsall, born August 19, 1850; living; resided at Atchison, Kansas; also Racine, Wisconsin; married October 19, 1870, Edward Detwiler. Children:—\*1. John LeRoy Detwiler, born August 29, 1871. \*2. Elijah P. Detwiler, born December 11, 1874. \*3. Fred L. Detwiler, born February 17, 1877. \*4. Lois Louise Detwiler, born August 5, 1878. \*5. Warren P. Detwiler, born June 7, 1881. \*6. Joie Detwiler, born October 17, 1882.

X. HENRY P. PEARSALL, born December 10, 1839; died November 24, 1904; resided at Brewster, Washington; married first, August 16, 1862, Fanny J. Ledger of Walker, Iowa. She was born December 10, 1884; died December 30, 1888. He married second, December 17, 1892, Mary Elizabeth Smith. Children of first marriage:—

1. Clara Pearsall, born July 2, 1863; married May 4, 1882, Frederick Gallerno. He was born March 30, 1854. Children:—\*1. Alice Gertrude Gallerno, born March 30, 1883; married March 28, 1901, Charles Kuhn. \*2. Vinnie Mae Gallerno, born February 27, 1885; married James Cecil Hepworth. \*3. Bessie Matilda Gallerno, born March 30, 1887; married March, 1903, Edward Smith. \*4. Charles Thurman Gallerno, born March 27, 1888. \*5. Cora Florence Gallerno, born March 11, 1891; married John Owens. He was born August 29, 1862. \*6. Benjamin Walter Gallerno, born September

- 10, 1893. \*7. Jessie Gallerno, born December 18, 1897. \*8. Fanny Gallerno, born December 11, 1900. \*9. Phyllis Esther Gallerno, born December 2, 1903. \*10. Virginia Gallerno, born January 30, 1905.
2. John Pearsall, born April 25, 1865; unmarried.
3. George D. Pearsall, born April 1, 1867; married July 18, 1899, Amanda Engleow. She was born January 13, 1852.
4. Theodore Pearsall, born September 28, 1875.
5. Maud Bell Pearsall, born October 26, 1877; died April 15, 1906; married Albert Hubbard, who died March 5, 1906.

Children of second marriage:—

6. Henry Pearsall, born 1896.
7. Maxwell Claire Pearsall, born circa 1888; son of Mary E. Smith. He is an adopted child.

Henry P. Pearsall went from LaPorte, Indiana, as a Union soldier in April, 1861, enlisting in Co. I, 20th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His regiment formed a part of the land force under command of General Benjamin F. Butler, which captured Forts Clark and Hatteras, on Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, August 26, 1861, together with their garrisons and munitions of war. In this engagement Mr. Pearsall was taken prisoner by a small Confederate detachment that escaped and he was confined in the famous Libby Prison at Richmond, at Norfolk, Virginia, and at Columbia, South Carolina. He was a Confederate prisoner for about seven months when he was paroled and sent home about April, 1862.

Y. WARREN H. PEARSALL, born December 17, 1845; died March 21, 1906; resided at Walker, Iowa; married September 9, 1874, Delilah Jordan. She was born December 3, 1851. Children:—

1. Oren H. Pearsall, born May 5, 1875; married February 23, 1903, Ruth A. Hill. She was born September 28, 1875.
2. Grace D. Pearsall, born November 25, 1876; resided at Walker, Iowa; married October 16, 1906, Frank L. Carns. He was born December 3, 1874.

Z. JOHN H. PEARSALL, born December 19, 1847; died October 22, 1912; married December 25, 1867, Susan J. Shaffer. She was born July 18, 1848; died November 15, 1907. Children:—

1. Cora Dell Pearsall, born December 19, 1868; married first, January 25, 1890, W. W. Russell, who died January 25, 1897. She married second, February 15, 1903, Walter T. Clark. Child of first marriage:—\*1. Daughter born July 6, 1895; died February 28, 1896. No child to second marriage.
2. Sarah Ellen Pearsall, born October 22, 1870; married January 1, 1890, Walter M. Brown, who died January 28, 1914. \*1. Clifford Lewis Brown, born December 16, 1890. \*2. Presley Estelle Brown, born December 24, 1898. \*3. Mina Grace Brown, born February 26, 1900.
3. Phebe Edith Pearsall, born July 7, 1879; married May 23, 1900, Henry J. Crosmer. \*1. Durward J. Crosmer, born May 6, 1903. \*2. Corale Nova Crosmer, born July 31, 1906. \*3. Robert Lewis Crosmer, born December 6, 1917; died January 8, 1918.
4. Agnes Myrtle Pearsall; married September 5, 1906, Ora D. Church.
5. Lottie Ivy Pearsall, born November 25, 1890; married December 28, 1910,

- Frank S. Ronch. Children:—\*1. John Presley Ronch, born October 5, 1911.  
\*2. Frank Duain Ronch, born January 7, 1914.
6. Rosa May Pearsall, born August 12, 1876; died September 4, 1878.
  7. Lewis C. Pearsall, born September 29, 1873; died August 1, 1911; married September 27, 1905, Grace M. Fairbanks.
  8. John William Pearsall, born August 6, 1884; died November 25, 1885.
  9. Presley LeRoy Pearsall, born December 12, 1886; married Lena M. Davis.

## SECTION 19.

HENRY PARENT PEARSALL, son of Henry Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 16; born December 30, 1815; died January 8, 1901; buried at Huron, New York; resided at Huron, New York, and married April 28, 1840, Hannah Jane Terbush, who was born August 30, 1824; died October 9, 1889; buried at Huron, N. Y. Children:—

1. John Oscar Pearsall, born December 16, 1840; died September 25, 1841.
2. William Henry Pearsall, born February 6, 1842; died May 22, 1864; married December 22, 1859, Catharine J. Abbott, who died February 28, 1911. Children:—\*1. Lura Jane Pearsall, born August 18, 1862; married first, November 16, 1878, Charles Jones. She married second, — Strawbridge. \*2. Henrietta Pearsall, born July 9, 1864; married February 6, 1881, Frank Little. He was born August 15, 1857. Children:—1. Fletcher Little, born September 26, 1885; died October 13, 1917; married 1905, Inez Carpenter. 2. Charles Little, born November 15, 1889; married November 13, 1911, Jennie Kramer. 3. Ray Little, born December 12, 1894; died November 19, 1910.
3. Eleanor Pearsall, born November 9, 1843; living; married November 9, 1865, Charles Butler Fitch who was born December 4, 1843; died October 8, 1912. Children:—\*1. Minnie Jane Fitch, born July 7, 1870; married November 3, 1896, John C. Sharp. \*2. Fred Pearsall Fitch, born August 8, 1872; married Nellie Hurd. \*3. Frank Henry Fitch, born November 29, 1878; married first, January 8, 1901, Maybelle Miller. He married second, Emma Burkheart. \*4. Arthur E. Fitch, born September 12, 1882; married June, 1908, Lulu Olen.
4. Esther Mary Pearsall, born January 14, 1848; married first, May 28, 1863, James McClure, who was born October 18, 1843. She married second, October 11, 1912, Lorenzo Alden, who was born July 8, 1832. Children of first marriage:—\*1. Phydilla Ann McClure, born June 15, 1864, married 1893, Lewis Ehringer. \*2. Elizabeth Arminta McClure, born August 6, 1866; married June 20, 1887, Charles Dalaway. \*3. Mary Jane McClure, born September 15, 1868; married July 28, 1887, Sheridan Weeks. \*4. Ida Amanda McClure, born August 26, 1871; married July 15, 1893, Donald Coughlin, who died March 20, 1913. \*5. John Henry McClure, born April 8, 1874; died May 9, 1882. \*6. Infant, born December 17, 1876; died January 18, 1877. \*7. Hattie Defroncie McClure, born February 22, 1878; married February 6, 1897, Warren Hulbert. \*8. George Henry McClure, born July 18, 1882; married 1901, Lillie Hoveland. \*9. Frank William McClure, born September 24, 1884; unmarried. \*10. Walter McClure, born September 24, 1886; unmarried. No children by the marriage to Lorenzo Alden.

5. George Edgar Pearsall, born May 4, 1850; died April 4, 1893; married March 1, 1869, Clotilda E. Abbott. She was born October 15, 1851. Children:—\*1. Willis S. Pearsall, born July 23, 1871; married March, 1899, Florence Warfield. \*2. Bertha Belle Pearsall, born June 26, 1878; married January 14, 1900, Charles Edward Sanford, born November 11, 1871. \*3. Phebe Amanda Pearsall, born March 27, 1875; died young. \*4. Phebe Jane Pearsall, born June 21, 1883; died young. \*5. Grover Fields Pearsall, born March, 1885; died young.
6. Amanda Margaret Pearsall, born September 28, 1854; died May 12, 1912; married December 24, 1870, Frank Hogue.
7. John Terbush Pearsall, born August 19, 1856; married January 25, 1883, Adelia Louise Bates, born August 12, 1861. Children:—\*1. Leo Bates Pearsall, born September 9, 1885; resided in New York City; married June 10, 1914, Ethel Anna Glass, who was born March 3, 1895. \*2. Theda Jane Pearsall, born December 21, 1892; married June 1, 1915, Frank Zebina Lucas, who was born January 29, 1882.
8. Phebe Jane Pearsall, born June 11, 1859; married first, July 4, 1873, Anthony Curtis. He was born July 17, 1847; died September 17, 1879. She married second, July 9, 1883, Abram Griswold. He was born February 15, 1857. Children of first marriage:—\*1. Carrie Jane Curtis, born May 17, 1874; married Oren Godfrey. \*2. Cora Curtis, born February 2, 1877; married Lawrence Callen. \*3. Ada Curtis, born November 6, 1879; died January 2, 1900; unmarried. Children of second marriage:—\*4. Clayton Griswold, born 1884; married Gertrude Hale. \*5. Edward Griswold, born 1886; married Effie Wing.
9. Edwin Norton Pearsall, born January 22, 1864; died January 16, 1917; married December 16, 1885, Jessie Maud Turner, who was born October 9, 1864. Children:—\*1. Glenn Pearsall, born May 14, 1887; died August 21, 1887. \*2. Leone Margaret Pearsall, born April 24, 1889; married first, Addis Church. She married second, August 18, 1913, Howard Malcolm Stewart, who was born April 12, 1886. \*3. Hazel Maud Pearsall, born July 13, 1893; married October 21, 1914, Leon M. Rothboller, who was born June 23, 1892. \*4. Earl Edwin Pearsall, born July 24, 1897; unmarried; resided at Syracuse, N. Y.

## SECTION 20.

GEORGE PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 4; born at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., October 10, 1776; died February 1, 1843; buried near Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y.; married first, Hephsebeth Ammerman. George Pearsall married second, Priscilla Denton, daughter of Preston and Esther Denton. She was born 1789; died July 25, 1829. Child of first marriage:—

1. George Pearsall, born February 3, 1804; Chapter 37, Section 21.  
Children of second marriage:—
2. Nathaniel Pearsall, born August 17, 1812; died July 28, 1834.
3. Torsah (Tirzah) Pearsall, born 1816; died August 14, 1880; unmarried.

4. Anna Louisa Pearsall, born 1818; died August 27, 1899; unmarried.
5. Jacob D. Pearsall, born July 9, 1821; died February 2, 1890; resided at Williamson, New York; married October 1, 1846, at Williamson, Hannah H. Brown of Haddonfield, New Jersey, Rev. Charles G. Richards officiating. She was born March 8, 1823; died January 20, 1904. Children:—\*1. George Adelbert Pearsall, born August 11, 1853; died January 8, 1903; married January 1, 1880, Martha Vaughn, who was born December 8, 1853. Children:—1. Howard Vaughn Pearsall, born February 24, 1881; married June 3, 1903, Elizabeth Maude Clicquennoi, who was born September 14, 1882. 2. Samuel Jacob Pearsall, born September 17, 1882; died March 12, 1912, \*2. Martha Priscilla Pearsall, born September 3, 1847; married November 15, 1870, Harvey H. Pound, who was born July 28, 1834; died September 15, 1899.

## SECTION 21.

- GEORGE PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 20; born February 3, 1804; died February 3, 1882, in Pleasant Valley, N. Y.; resided at Rochdale, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; married first, February 5, 1831, Charity Parmaly, who was born October 8, 1813; died November 1, 1845; buried at Fish Kill in the Episcopalian Churchyard. George Pearsall married second, October 31, 1847, Mrs. Elizabeth Mount, a widow whose maiden name was Colgan. She was born January 25, 1817; died April 24, 1862. Children of first marriage:—
1. William Henry Pearsall, born June 3, 1832. See Z, this Section.
  2. Lewis Pearsall, born October 25, 1834; died July 13, 1863; married December 24, 1856, Harriet Heustis. She was born September 13, 1835. Children:—\*1. Mary Louise Pearsall, born February 6, 1858; died February 3, 1909; married John William Schouten. Child:—1. Charles Pearsall Schouten. \*2. Aida Pearsall, born June 24, 1862; married November 17, 1898, John Warren Atwood, who was born September 14, 1862; died February 21, 1909.
  3. Susan Augusta Pearsall, born July 3, 1837; died July, 1908; married George Doyle. No children.
  4. Elizabeth Pearsall, born March 3, 1840; died July 18, 1908; married March 23, 1865, Peter Palmer, who was born September 13, 1841. Child:—\*1. Nellie Palmer, born July 19, 1872; resided at Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; married January 4, 1893, James Munroe Cronk.
  5. Caroline Pearsall, born November 14, 1842; married Cornelius Weeks. Children:—\*1. Augusta Weeks, born August 17, 1862. \*2. Jennie Weeks, born December 30, 1864. \*3. Robert Andrews Weeks, born December 26, 1867. \*4. Viola Weeks, born July 10, 1870. \*5. Frank Weeks, born January 30, 1873. \*6. John C. Weeks, born August 4, 1875. \*7. Charles V. Weeks, born July 30, 1878. \*8. Ralph Weeks, born August 13, 1880.
  6. Sally Ann Pearsall, born October 31, 1845; died November 4, 1845. Children of second marriage:—
  7. Catherine Ann Pearsall, born July 29, 1848; died March 17, 1915; married January 2, 1868, Milo C. Robinson, who was born June 18, 1848; died June 11, 1888. Children:—\*1. Nellie Louise Robinson, born December 31, 1868;

- married December 14, 1898, Wilbur F. Hopper. He was born March 25, 1855. \*2. Charles A. Robinson, born December 11, 1871; married September 27, 1914, Bertha M. Baker. She was born September 29, 1887. Child:—1. Charles Baker Robinson, born January 15, 1917 at Peekskill, N. Y. \*3. George Herford Robinson, born May 12, 1874; married June 14, 1917, Elizabeth S. Martin. \*4. Theodore Hadden Robinson, born October 31, 1878; unmarried. \*5. Lewis M. Robinson, born June 24, 1881; unmarried. \*6. M. Edith Robinson, born June 11, 1883; unmarried.
8. Ellen Pearsall, born May 9, 1851; married December 1, 1886, John C. Berney. Children:—\*1. Elizabeth Berney, married Davie Tower. \*2. Agnes Berney, unmarried.
9. Mary Stearns Pearsall, born May 26, 1854; unmarried.
10. Melissa Pearsall, born April 19, 1858; died March 8, 1860.
- Z. WILLIAM HENRY PEARSALL, born June 3, 1832; died January 6, 1916 at Soldiers Hospital, Bloomfield, N. Y.; resided at Newark, N. J.; married first, ——. He married second, at Newark, N. J., Martha ——. Children:—
1. William Henry Pearsall, born March, 1857; married February 6, 1881, Margaret Kierman. Children:—\*1. Mary Pearsall, born January 27, 1882; married Ellis Ayers. Children:—1. Ellis Ayers. 2. Harold Ayers. 3. Ruth Ayers. \*2. William Pearsall, born May 29, 1884; unmarried. \*3. Margaret Pearsall, born April 9, 1886; resided in Los Angeles, California; married William Birdsell. \*4. Etta Pearsall, born January 13, 1888; married Ervin Irving. \*5. Gertrude Pearsall, born October 31, 1889; married John McGowen. Child:—1. Joseph McGowan. \*6. George Pearsall, born January 15, 1892; unmarried; resided at Beacon, N. Y. \*7. Ada Pearsall, born January 5, 1896; unmarried; resided at Beacon, N. Y. \*8. Lewis Pearsall, born October 15, 1897; unmarried; resided at Beacon, N. Y.
2. George Pearsall, resided in Wyoming.
3. Margaret Pearsall, resided at Cold Springs, N. Y. She married —Jaycocks.

## SECTION 22.

JOHN PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 4; born June 14, 1784; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; married at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sarah Adee, daughter of Hubby Adee and his wife Elizabeth Gildersleeve. She was born 1788 or 1792; died August 8, 1858. Children:—

1. Amanda Louisa Pearsall, born May 26, 1807; died May 26, 1878; married first, June 8, 1826, William Rider. She married second, February 25, 1833, Eli Rood, who was born February 28, 1810; died December 12, 1878. Children of first marriage. \*1. Sarah Agnes Rider, born May 18, 1827; married 1851, Napoleon B. Adee, who was born August 27, 1823. Children:—
1. William Lockwood Adee, born November 27, 1852; married Bertha Patterson. 2. Frank Monroe Adee, born April 27, 1855; married Phebe Van Valkenburg. 3. Amanda Louisa Adee, born April 3, 1857; decd.; married Frank Oliver, decd. 4. Sarah Pearsall Adee, born November 2, 1859; died September 9, 1863. 5. George F. Adee, born January 25, 1864;

- married Harriet White. 6. Charles Tompkins Adee, born February 13, 1862; unmarried. 7. Mary Coulter Adee, born October 18, 1867; married Harry L. Robinson. \*2. William Alva Rider, born May 19, 1829; married Anna Louise Smith, who was born March 1, 1832. Children:—1. William Henry Rider, born September 10, 1856. 2. George Edwin Rider, born March 26, 1859; died December 29, 1862. 3. Amanda Louisa Rider, born September 15, 1861; died August 25, 1863. Children of second marriage:—\*3. Edward Augustus Rood, born November 30, 1833; died July 5, 1883; married first, February 5, 1857, Phebe J. Vandervort, who was born 1832; died February 21, 1874. He married second, November 9, 1875, Emeline Clara Morehouse, daughter of William and Clara Morehouse. Children of first marriage:—1. Eli Frank Rood, born January 18, 1858, died November 14, 1878. 2. Edward Augustus Rood, born November 25, 1860; died August 11, 1916. 3. Hiram Alson Rood, born September 9, 1865; married September 29, 1915, Mae Elizabeth Phillips. 4. William Alva Rood, born March 9, 1869; died April 5, 1883; unmarried. 5. Milton Webster Rood, born January 21, 1871; married October 20, 1898, Jessie J. Palmer. Children of second marriage:—6. Clarence H. Rood, born September 15, 1876; married August 26, 1906, Jessie B. Greer. 7. Amanda Louisa Rood, born March 25, 1878; died September 11, 1894; unmarried. \*4. Dorinda A. Rood, born April 12, 1837; died November 22, 1916; married December 20, 1864, Lymus D. Hayden. Children:—1. Sarah Louisa Hayden, born January 5, 1866; married June 26, 1895, George W. Duryea. 2. S. Dexter Hayden, born August 24, 1867; married October 14, 1891, Lizzie Walsh. 3. Lymus D. Hayden, born January 26, 1870; died August 3, 1871. \*5. Susan Augusta Rood, born November 6, 1838; died April 22, 1911; married first, November 8, 1865, Charles S. Tubbs. She married second, September 10, 1905, Frank K. Potter. Children of first marriage:—1. Smith Eli Tubbs, born August 28, 1866; married April 24, 1889, Estelle F. Simpson. 2. Minnie Augusta Tubbs, born December 27, 1867; married April 30, 1890, Charles Evert Jones. 3. Charles Frederick Tubbs, born September 6, 1872; married January 31, 1894, Ida S. Hebner. \*6. Tamerzine Elizabeth Rood, born September 9, 1843; died January 19, 1844.
2. Susan B. Pearsall, born September 10, 1808; died August 7, 1886; married 1829, Thomas Haywood Tompkins, son of Margaret Pearsall and John Tompkins, Chap. 37, Sec. 4. He was born May 3, 1806; died January 3, 1876.
  3. Tamerzine E. Pearsall, born 1811; married —Roe.
  4. John Alva Pearsall, born March 10, 1815; died December 9, 1846; married Mary Eliza Duryea. Children:—\*1. Alva Adee Pearsall, born December 8, 1839; died February 19, 1893; married July 25, 1868, Mary Melinda Conrow, who died March, 1908. Children:—1. Maude Louise Pearsall, born June 18, 1874; married June 18, 1898, Albert Martin Judd. He was born September 7, 1870. 2. Beatrice Pearsall, born March 17, 1878; died 1882. \*2. George Frank E. Pearsall, born November 23, 1841; married March 6, 1866, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Elizabeth L. Conrow. \*3. Charles H. E. Pearsall, born 1843; married Georgianna —.

5. Althenie Adeë Pearsall, born May 20, 1817; died May 16, 1893; married Seaman Weeks, son of Capt. Seaman Weeks, who was born November 31, 1816; died April 19, 1873.

## SECTION 23.

WILLIAM PEARSALL, son of George Pearsall, Chapter 37, Section 4; born October 12, 1788; died September 13, 1867; resided in Greenfield, Moreau, Salt Point and Clinton Corners, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; married first, 6th mo. 1, 1811, Anna Titus, who was born 11 mo. 30, 1795; died 2 mo. 10, 1834. She was disowned by the Friends for marrying out of meeting, but acknowledged her fault and was accepted again 7 mo. 4, 1813. She is buried at West Branch Friends' Meeting House. William Pearsall married second, 3 mo. 4, 1837, Anna S. Powell, widow of Knowles, who was born 12 mo. 22, 1792; died 11 mo. 17, 1858; buried at Crum Elbow near Hyde Park in the Friends Cemetery. Children of first marriage:—

1. Gilbert Titus Pearsall, born August 8, 1814. See Y, this Section.
2. Mary Jane Pearsall, born August 25, 1820; died September 14, 1891; married first, Hiram Wood, who died 1844. She married second, 1846, James Allen, who died 1858. She married third, 1860, John Ridgeway. Child of first marriage:—\*1. Catharine Frances Wood, born 1840; married Charles Tripp. Children of second marriage:—\*2. Sarah Elizabeth Allen, born 1846; married William Osborn. \*3. Anna Pearsall Allen, married Timothy Quackebush. \*4. William Wallace Allen, died February, 1872.
3. Sarah Elizabeth Pearsall, born Feb. 1, 1827; died Oct. 22, 1901; married May 12, 1852, Morris De La Vergne, who was born December 26, 1821; died Aug. 14, 1900. Children:—\*1. Alexander De La Vergne, born Nov. 25, 1854; died Feb. 20, 1913; married 1877, Abigail Coomes. \*2. Morris De La Vergne.
4. David Hoag Pearsall, born May 4, 1830. See Z, this Section.

The Friends Records disclose:—William Pearsall requested membership in Oswego Monthly Meeting, through West Branch Preparatory Meeting, 1 mo. 20, 1813, and received membership 4 mo. 11, 1813. William Pearsall with his wife Anne was given a certificate of removal to Galway, Saratoga Co., 7 mo. 20, 1814 by the Oswego Monthly Meeting. They were granted a Certificate back to Monthly Meeting in Pleasant Valley 5 mo. 8, 1814. William Pearsall and his 3 minor children, Mary, Sarah and David were granted a removal certificate from Queensbury to Creek Monthly Meeting on 12 mo. 29, 1836.

William Pearsall spent his whole life within the influence of the Friends Meeting. The one governing power of William Pearsall's life was his love of the place where he was born and the quiet companionship of his home. Although he accompanied his father and brothers to Saratoga County, nevertheless, at the earliest opportunity he returned to Dutchess County to the old home of his father George Pearsall, and of his grandfather, Shear, in Clinton Corners. Here he married and raised his family. His descendants are all of our branch of the family who are now living in Dutchess County, and even of these the last male member has sought the excitement of the middle west in Iowa. Hence it would seem that his peaceful life would be the last place to look for an example of those striking coin-



cidences which often control and shape one's existence. There were, however, two events in the history of Dutchess County which helped to write the history of William Pearsall upon peaceful lines.

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About 1750, fifteen years before Nathaniel Pearsall, grandfather of William, came to Pleasant Valley, there was started in the neighboring town of Mechanic a settlement of Friends. They were intelligent, thorough-going people and upon their coming were in very comfortable financial circumstances, which enabled them to put their settlement forward and to establish such enterprises and conveniences as were necessary for their comfort and happiness. Among the families who settled here at this time were the Tituses from Long Island. Being people of means they of course had a store, which made their village a center of trade for a large circle of the neighboring country. In 1762, the store building was increased to a size that was forty by fifty feet, two stories in height with a stone basement and gambrel roof. The cellar was so large that frequently a team was driven within and unloaded. Strange as it may seem, there were for many years those who remembered the numberless hogsheads of rum that were there drained at the close of the Revolutionary War. Time brought its changes not only in the proprietors of this store, but as well in the population tributary to this mart of trade, and by 1795, it was no longer a profitable location. So the building was sold to the Friends of Nine Partners Yearly Meeting for the purpose of establishing a school of higher grades. The school was opened in 1796, and among the scholars were William Pearsall and Anna Titus. Thus these apparently unrelated facts had united their lives and ultimately, as the pedigree shows, they married, and raised a family. In fact Israel and Anna Titus were among the original trustees of the school. The school house adjoined the Friends brick meeting house, where the boys and girls were taken on First day to listen to the preaching. Many times the Spirit of the Lord did not speak audibly through his preachers, and the young folks would thus be taught the self-repression which is so essential a part of Friends discipline. Many a boy and girl has painfully sat through such a meeting experiencing the utmost personal agony, only to hear the elderly Friends say to each other at the close of the meeting, Don't thee think we had a fine meeting today? All of which seemed incomprehensible to the active brained and perfect bodied youngsters whose every breath called for activity and audible speech. To the boys the old brick meeting house was considered the very best place in the world to play the game of barn ball and the flying ball would often be pursued among the mounds in the adjoining graveyard, where rested the departed Friends who were sleeping in the silence of the grave, a silence, which, unlike that of the meeting, would not be broken until the end of time.

Among the pupils was Jacob Willits who entered it on the day it was opened, and who ten years later was installed headmaster. Also Lucretia Coffin who was known after her marriage as Lucretia Mott, and who for full half a century was not only one of the most distinguished members of the Society of Friends, but whose career as an abolition speaker has inseparably connected her name with the history of Pennsylvania during the later years of her life. Anna Titus, after she became the wife of William Pearsall, was a leading preacher in this yearly meeting.

James Coughdon was also their school mate. He later became superintendent of the school; he married Lydia Wing. It will be recalled that Prince Wing signed the will of George Pearsall as a witness. Then there was Deborah Rodgers, who later became a teacher in the school and the wife of Jacob Willits. She assisted Goold Brown in preparing his Institutes of English Grammar, a leading work of the day. The school became so completely associated with the learning of the leaders of the Society of Friends that in New York it is looked upon as being an institution filled with the best instincts of this religious organization. The teaching and association made a profound impression upon the life and character of William Pearsall. He remained a true and steadfast Friend until the day of his death, and his children followed in his footsteps.

Y. GILBERT TITUS PEARSALL, born August 8, 1814; died February 5, 1891; buried at Salt Point, N. Y., resided at Clinton Corners and Salt Point, N. Y.; married May 28, 1844, at Salt Point, N. Y., Jane Ann Brown, daughter of Charles Brown, of Dutchess County, who was born September 14, 1824; died March 1, 1909. Children:—

1. John James Pearsall, born July 29, 1846; died November 13, 1914; unmarried.
2. William Herrick Pearsall, born September 12, 1848; married October 30, 1872, Alice G. Hicks. Children:—\*1. Mary Burtis Pearsall, born November 20, 1877; married William Davenport. \*2. Gilbert Hicks Pearsall, born January 29, 1884; married January 27, 1906, Mary M. Buzak. Child:—1. Gilbert Hicks Pearsall, born June 1, 1912.
3. Mary Olsen Pearsall, born March 25, 1850; died May 5, 1877; buried at Salt Point, New York; married Oct. 20, 1869, Frank Knapp. Children:—\*1. Mabel Knapp, born Sept. 18, 1872; married Clayton Sands Doty. \*2. Gilbert Pearsall Knapp, born April 30, 1877; married, 1899, Mary Josephine Busby.
4. Elizabeth Brown Pearsall, born November 30, 1853; living; married October 31, 1872, Frank Hicks, who was born March 31, 1854. Children:—\*1. William Pearsall Hicks, born September 4, 1873; married circa September, 1902, Jennie Fitchett. \*2. Sarah Jane Hicks, born September 14, 1874; married William Bower. \*3. Belle Hicks, born April 24, 1877; died July 19, 1902. \*4. Alecia Hicks, born October 19, 1882; married James Valentine Forster. \*5. Helen Hicks, born February 10, 1893; unmarried.
5. Anna Titus Pearsall, born May 23, 1860. See a, this division.

Gilbert Titus Pearsall was brought up in the Friends Meeting. To the reader accustomed to having his church as only an occasional, though regular incident in his life, it seems strange to say that one was brought up in the Friends Meeting. But such is literally the case with the members of this religious society. They hold themselves responsible for the acts of their associates, hence, at least in olden times, the most minute regulations were made for controlling individual conduct. To be able to listen patiently and silently so as to hear the word of God are attainments not to be acquired except through years of self control, and repression. For the children of Quakers are as lively as those of any other class of human beings, and are just as inclined to mischief, and to fun. Gilbert Titus Pearsall was no exception. It is related of him that one First day spying a hornets nest under the eaves of the meeting house, he could not resist the temptation to

hit it with a stone. Having hit it with a good sized rock, he passed quickly into the meeting thinking to escape the hornets, but unfortunately, it being a warm summer day, the windows were open. It is needless to say that the meeting was broken up in a hurry not at all conducive to Friends discipline.

In later life Gilbert Titus Pearsall became a ministering angel to a large section of Dutchess County, when as an elder of the Friends Meeting, and as a country physician, it was his pleasure to relieve the bodily ills and spiritual sufferings of his neighbors for miles around his home. Perhaps no greater opportunity to do God's work ever came to any one than comes to the country doctor who is likewise a minister of the Gospel.

a. ANNA TITUS PEARSALL, born May 23, 1860; living; unmarried; resided at Clinton Corners, New York.

It is always pleasant to meet those who are enthusiastically interested in the same subjects that occupy one's own attention; particularly is this so when this community of interest develops into a warm friendship, fortified by the highest personal regard. The writer desires to record here his acknowledgement of his great obligation to Anna Titus Pearsall in preparing the genealogy of the descendants of Nathaniel Pearsall. Living as she did practically upon the old Pearsall homestead, where her father and grandfather also had resided, she recorded carefully the sayings of her father and grandfather and preserved facts which would otherwise have been lost beyond the possibility of recovery. In addition, for years she carefully gathered and recorded every fact which in any way related to this branch of the family history. It was indeed remarkable how her stories, which at the time seemed to be but mere legends, were subsequently supplemented and confirmed by the public records with which she was unacquainted. It must indeed be a source of intense gratification to her to see her work in this particular culminate in this family history.

Z. DAVID HOAG PEARSALL, born May 4, 1830; died January 4, 1900; buried at Del Mar, New York; resided in Ulster Co., N. Y.; married first, 1855, Jane Ann Marshall of Albany, who died 1889. He married second, Elizabeth Hough. Child of first marriage:—

1. Charles M. Pearsall, born March 19, 1856; married May 13, 1877, Catherine Wink. Children:—\*1. Catharine Jane Pearsall, born May 19, 1878; married first William Rose. She married second, Eugene De S. Spaar. Children of first marriage:—1. Bertha Rose, born July 23, 1898. 2. William Rose, born June 6, 1900. \*2. Bertha May Pearsall, born April 8, 1880; died September, 1885. \*3. John Jay Pearsall, born February 14, 1882; unmarried. \*4. Louise Helen Pearsall, born August 8, 1884; married first, George Kayne. She married second, Clifton Reynolds. \*5. William Grover Pearsall, born May 27, 1886; died July 29, 1886. \*6. Raymond Bernhardt Pearsall, born March 19, 1889; died October 4, 1918. \*7. Lester Joseph Pearsall, born November 16, 1891. \*8. Lansing Francis Pearsall, born November 16, 1891; married Dolores Duran. \*9. Ruth Margaret Pearsall, born January 12, 1899; unmarried.

Child of second marriage:—

2. George Pearsall, born March 15, 1889; resided at Watervliet, New York.