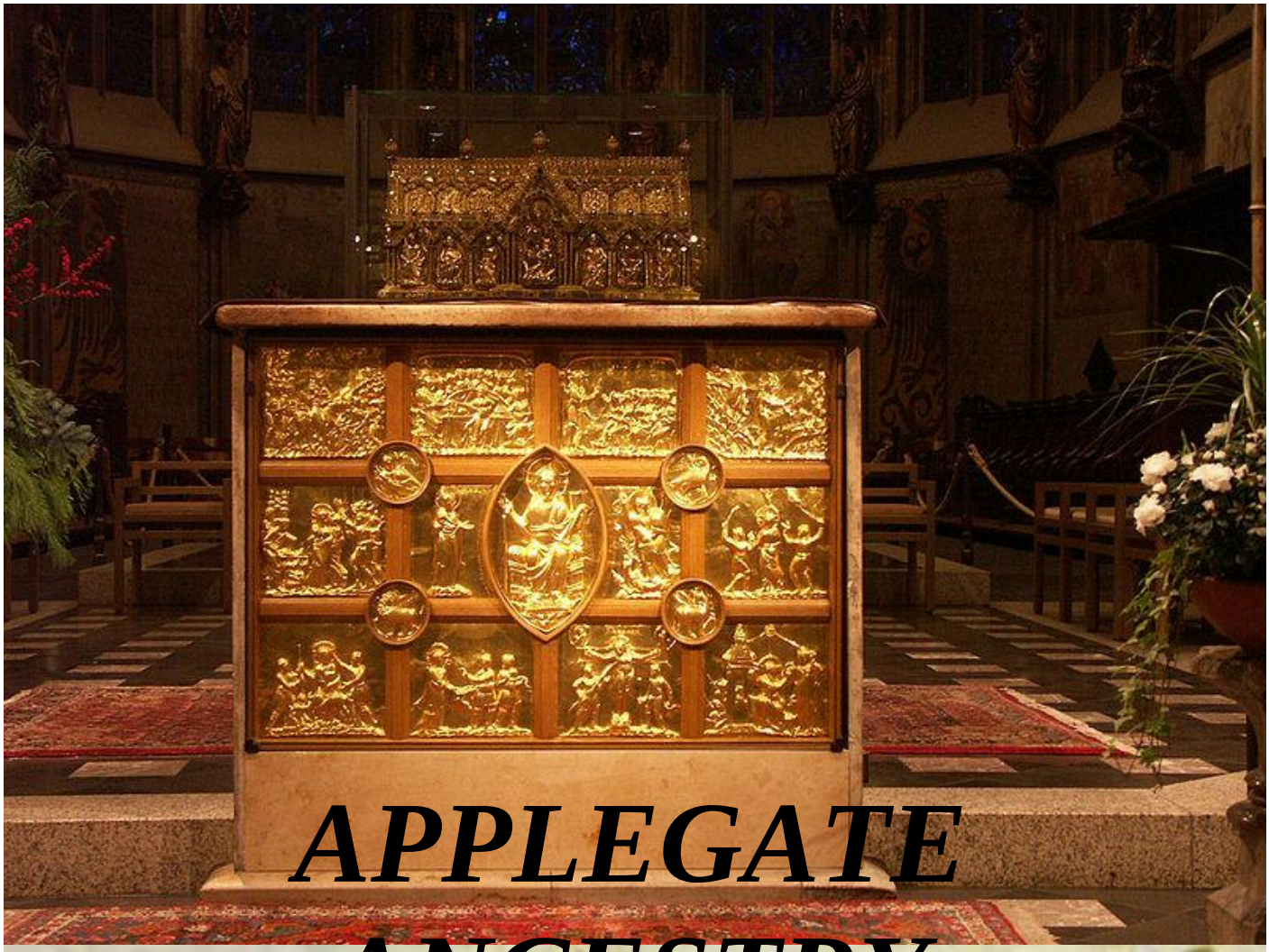


APPLEGATE ANCESTRY

INTRODUCTION

This book lists the early ancestors and cousins and their relationships to the Applegate family.

The book begins with **Charlemagne**, born 742, a common ancestor to both the Applegates and the Granholms – as well as to many more including kings and presidents (See relationship list for Bruce to Washington). See the partial list below of Charlemagne's descendants and "Charlemagne Bloodline and Descendants"

Of special interest to me is that one ancestral branch is from Finland. This connects with Native Indian ancestors, some who are considered half Indian, half Finnish. See one of the sources on the following page; the Finlander, **Hendrick Coleman** (Kolehmainen), born 1640, who married the Lenape Indian Princess **Bright Lightning**, a daughter of the Indian Chief, **Big Thunder**. More contact with the Lenape Indians was made by another relative, **William Penn**, who also was the founder of Pennsylvania in 1681.

One of the earliest ancestors was Anna's 31st great-grandfather, **Leofric, Earl of Mercia**, born 968. His second wife was the famous **Lady Godiva**. Information is included showing how Anna is her "Step 31st great-granddaughter**"**.

Next read about **Herleva, the Tanner's daughter**, the mother of William I, the Norman king of England.

Saer de Quincy, 1st Earl of Winchester, Erik's 25th great-grandfather, was one of the authors of the **Magna Carta** in 1215. It required King John of England to proclaim certain liberties to his subjects and was important in the colonization of America as England's legal system was used as a model for the USA Constitution. His opposition to the power of the King was carried over to his 20th great-grandchild **Nathan Hale,** who opposing King George III was hanged by the British in the Revolutionary War in 1776.

As described in Michener's book *Chesapeake*, **Captain John Smith** made the first contact with the Indians in Maryland in 1608. His life was saved by an Indian chief's daughter, Pocahontas.

Some relatives have been fighting Indians; **Captain Thomas Lathrop** was killed in the Battle of Bloody Brook in 1675 and **Governor Josiah Winslow** fought in Great Swamp Fight, part of the King Philip's War.

John Williams, a relative, was a New England Puritan minister who became famous for ***The Redeemed Captive,*** his account of his family and specifically his daughter **Eunice's** captivity by the Mohawk after the Deerfield Massacre in 1696 during the Queen Anne's War. Other relatives are **Ephraim Williams** and his aid and second cousin **William Williams**, a signatory of the Declaration of Independence. Both participated in the French and Indian War where Ephraim was killed. This event became the background for **"*The Last of the Mohicans*"**. A page from that, shown here, refers to another relative, **Sir William Johnson.**

An early ancestor was **Sir Nicolas Applegate**, from Northwich in England (between Liverpool and Manchester). He was born in 1483, which in a chronological reference means that his father could have been about the same age as Columbus (born in 1451).

Another interesting ancestor is **Captain Daniel Patrick**. He moved from England to the Netherlands and from there he and his wife came with the Winthrop Fleet to land in Massachusetts in1630. Their daughter married **Bartholomew Applegate** who had immigrated with his parents in 1635. Captain Patrick participated in the Pequot War.

Bruce's great grandmother **Mary Elisabet Woods** was a Cherokee Indian. See the story here about them.
Catherine Applegate, a cousin, 7 times removed, was married (second marriage) to **Joshua Huddy**, who was involved in the Revolutionary war at the Battle of Monmouth and later hanged by the Loyalists.

One relative, General Brigade Commander **William Stowell Tilton** fought in the Battle of Gettysburg.

For more Applegate information see

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kinfolkkorner/LYLE_ANN_SHULTS/HISTORIES/applegate.html

Lars Granholm, January 2014

Royal Descents of famous people

By Mark Humphrys. 1995 to date.

Introduction

All humanity is interrelated many times over (contrary to what an endless procession of racists and tribalists throughout history have claimed). For any two humans in history or today, it is not a question of *do* they have a common ancestor, it is only a question of when was the most *recent* one. If we had full genealogical records for all history, then any 2 living people on earth could identify their closest relationship to each other. Or indeed any 2 living *organisms* on earth, since DNA probably did not evolve twice. One could also pick any famous person, alive or dead, and show your closest relationship to them. For they are all related. See pre-historical estimates for Common ancestors of all humans.

Since we don't have such records, we have to make do with what is documented. As we travel far enough back in time, what is documented continuously is of course only the royalty and nobility - the ruling elite, if you like. Lines from major religious figures are also sometimes preserved, but usually only because the ruling elite ends up descended from them.

Showing descents from successive English monarchs is probably the most convenient way of tying the West together. You will be aware, of course, that later monarchs are descended many times over from earlier ones. So it allows us show short descents from the most recent monarch (rather than every descent needing a long tail going up to some very remote common ancestor). Some continental descents, though, may have to go all the way up to Charlemagne, from whom all English monarchs since William the Conqueror descend.

Ancestors and Descendants

Some people think these kinds of descents are contrived, in that, say, Elizabeth II is the "real" descendant of William the Conqueror, and all these are rather artificial descents. This betrays a lack of understanding of history. The House of Windsor is an *arbitrary* subset of the *millions* of proven, legitimate, direct descendants of William the Conqueror. The Royal line is the product of a long series of political decisions over the years, rather than the result of following any unvarying rule.

To make it clear, everyone on this page is a direct descendant of Charlemagne in the same sense that any member of modern royalty is. I only *ever* use "ancestor" or "descendant" to mean "direct ancestor" or "direct descendant". If someone is a brother or cousin of your direct ancestor, some people would call them a "collateral ancestor", or even just an "ancestor". To me they are not your ancestor at all, but just a blood relation.

The link below is to a long list of Charlemagne's descendants. These descendants are our ancestors or relatives.

http://humphrysfamilytree.com/famous.descents.html .

The tomb at Aachen Cathedral of Charlemagne (born 742 AD), proven ancestor of everybody on this page.
Hence he is probably the ancestor of **the entire West**.
Image from here. More here and here and here.

The List (partial)

Many people here have multiple Royal Descents. I show the most *recent* monarch they descend from.

Exponential growth (going backward): Consider that you need 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents, and so on. Assuming an average of about 25 years per generation, you only need to go back to about 1200 AD, quite within historical times, to need more separate ancestors than the *entire population of the world*. The solution to this paradox is of course that ancestors are duplicated. All of us descend from a massive amount of intermarriage even within the last few hundred years.

See estimates for **Common ancestors of all humans**, and in particular see **Exponential growth (going forward)**. Restricting ourselves just to *Europe* (and those of European descent abroad) it is quite possible that the most recent common ancestor of the West lies within *historical* times. It is possible, for example, that every single westerner descends from Charlemagne.

- Descents from **Charlemagne**
    1. Every French monarch from Louis I, King of France (succ 814) onwards, *except*:
        - Eudes, King of France (reigned 888-898).
        - Robert I, King of France (reigned 922-923).
        - Rudolph, King of France (reigned 923-936).
    2. Every English monarch from Hardicanute (succ 1040) onwards, *except*:
        - Harold II (reigned 1066).
    3. Every Scottish monarch from Edgar, King of Scotland (succ 1097) onwards.

    4. James Abram Garfield, born 1831, US President.
        - See here.
        - Source: [Burkes Presidential]. I think this descent may be disputed.

- Descents from **Louis I, King of France** [descendant of Charlemagne]
    1. Pope John XII, died 964.
        - Summary: Through Lothar II, King of Lorraine.
        - See here and here.
    2. Pope Benedict VII, died 983.
        - Summary: Through Lothar II, King of Lorraine.
        - See here and here.
    3. Pope Gregory V, died 999.
        - Summary: Through Gisela.
        - See here and here.
    4. Pope Benedict VIII, died 1024.
        - Summary: Through Lothar II, King of Lorraine.
        - See here and here.
    5. Pope John XIX, died 1032.
        - Summary: Through Lothar II, King of Lorraine.
        - See here and here.
    6. Pope St. Leo IX, died 1054.

        - Summary: Through Reginar, Count of Hennegau.
        - See here and here.
    7. Pope Benedict IX, 11th century.
        - Summary: Through Lothar II, King of Lorraine.
        - See here and here.

- Descents from **Otto II, Holy Roman Emperor** [descendant of Louis I, King of France]
    1. Tycho Brahe, born 1546, astronomer.
        - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
        - Summary: Through Valdemar II, King of Denmark.
        - Also descends from Harold II, King of England.
    2. Elizabeth Bathory, born 1560, mass murderer.
        - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
        - Summary: Through Michail 'the Saint', Grand Duke of Kiev.
        - Also descends from Harold II, King of England.
    3. Tolstoy, born 1828, writer.
        - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
        - Summary: Through Michail 'the Saint', Grand Duke of Kiev.
        - Also descends from Harold II, King of England.

- Descents from **Louis II, King of France** [descendant of Louis I, King of France]
    1. Pope Stephen IX, died 1058.
        - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
        - See here and here.
        - Also descends from Reginar, Count of Hennegau.

- Descents from **Louis IV, King of France** [descendant of Louis II, King of France and of Edward the Elder]
    1. Louisa May Alcott, born 1832, novelist.
        - See descent by Leo van de Pas.

- Also descends from Ethelred II the Unready and Malcolm II, King of Scotland.

2. Samuel Pierpont Langley, born 1834, astronomer and aviation pioneer.
    - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
    - Also descends from Ethelred II the Unready and Malcolm II, King of Scotland.
3. Daniel Chester French, born 1850, sculptor.
    - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
4. Lyman Frank Baum, born 1856, creator of "The Wizard of Oz".
    - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
    - Also descends from Ethelred II the Unready and Malcolm II, King of Scotland.
5. Edgar Rice Burroughs, born 1875, creator of "Tarzan".
    - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
    - Also descends from Ethelred II the Unready and Malcolm II, King of Scotland.
6. Katharine Hepburn, born 1907, actress.
    - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
    - Also descends from Ethelred II the Unready and Malcolm II, King of Scotland.
7. Anthony Perkins, born 1932, actor.
    - See descent by Leo van de Pas.
    - Also descends from Ethelred II the Unready and Malcolm II, King of Scotland.

1 **Charlemagne Emperor Of Holy Roman Empire** b. 742 d. 814
m. Hildegard Empress Of Holy Roman Empire b. Abt 757 d. 30 Apr 783
[daughter of Gerold I Duke Of Vinzgau and Emma Of Allemania (Swabia)]
m. Rotrude Of Austrasia
[daughter of Carloman Prince Of Austrasia and Alard Of Austrasia]
m. Regina b. 770

[Child of Charlemagne Emperor Of Holy Roman Empire and Hildegard Empress Of Holy Roman Empire]
2 **Louis I The Pious Emperor Of Holy Roman Empire** b. Aug 778 d. 20 Jun 840
m. Judith Princess Of Bavaria b. Abt 800 d. 19 Apr 843
[daughter of Welf I Duke Of Bavaria and Hedwig Duchess Of Bavaria]
m. Theodelinde Concubine of Sens b. 774 d. 794
[daughter of Gainfroi von Messgau Count of Sens and Theidlindis de Blois]
m. Ermengarde Of Hesbaye b. 778 d. 818

[Child of Louis I The Pious Emperor Of Holy Roman Empire and Judith Princess Of Bavaria]
3 **Charles The Bald Emperor Of Holy Roman Empire** b. 828 d. 877
m. Ermentrude Empress Of Holy Roman Empire b. 12 Oct 830 d. 6 Oct 869
[daughter of Odo I (Eudes) Count Of Orleans and Engeltrude Of Paris]
m. Richilde Of Provence Empress Of The Franks b. 845 d. 910
[daughter of Bivin Of Gorze Count In Lotharingia and Richildis]
m. Isabella of Bourboun b. 1437

[Child of Charles The Bald Emperor Of Holy Roman Empire and Ermentrude Empress Of Holy Roman Empire]
4 **Judith Princess Of Holy Roman Empire** b. Abt 846
m. Baudouin I Count Of Flanders m. 862 b. Abt 837 d. 2 Jan 879
m. Aethelwulf King Of Wessex And Kent b. 795 d. 13 Jan 858
[son of Egbert III King Of Wessex And Kent and Redburga (Saint Ida) Queen Of England]

[Child of Judith Princess Of Holy Roman Empire and Baudouin I Count Of Flanders]
5 **Baudouin II "The Bald" Count Of Flanders** b. Abt 865 d. 2 Jan 918
m. Alfthryth Princess Of England b. 877 d. 7 Jun 929
[daughter of Alfred "The Great" King Of England and Ealhswith (Ethelbirth) Queen Of England]

6 **Arnold I The Old Count Of Flanders** b. Abt 890 d. 27 Mar 964
m. Alix (Adele) Of Vermandois d. 10 Oct 960
[daughter of Herbert II Count Of Vermandois and Hildebranda (Adele) Of France]

7 **Baudouin III Count Of Flanders** b. Abt 933 d. 1 Nov 962
m. Mathilde Billung Of Saxony b. Abt 940 d. 25 May 1008
[daughter of Hermann I Count von Sachsen and Hildegard von Westerberg]

8 **Arnold II The Young Count Of Flanders** b. 961 d. 30 Mar 987
m. Rosela (Susanna) Princess Of Italy d. 26 Jan 1003

9 **Baldwin IV The Bearded Count Of Flanders** b. 987 d. 30 May 1036
m. Ogive (Cunegonde) Countess Of Luxemburg b. Abt 995 d. 21 Feb 1030
[daughter of Frederick Of Luxembourg Count Of Moselgau and Ermentrude Countess Of Gleiberg]
m. Eleanora Countess b. Abt 1010 d. 1071
[daughter of Richard II The Good Duke Of Normandy and Judith Countess Of Brittany]

[Child of Baldwin IV The Bearded Count Of Flanders and Ogive (Cunegonde) Countess Of Luxemburg]
10 **Baldwin V Count Of Flanders** b. Abt 1012 d. 1 Sep 1067
m. Adele Alix Princess Of France b. 1009 d. 8 Jan 1079
[daughter of Robert II The Pious King Of France and Constance Of Arles Queen Of France]

11 **Matilda Of Flanders Queen Of England** b. 1031 d. 2 Nov 1083
m. William I The Conqueror King Of England b. 1027 d. 1087
[son of Robert The Magnificent Duke and Herleva Arlette of Falaise]

12 **Henry I "Beauclerc" King Of England** b. 1068 d. 1 Dec 1135
m. Matilda Of Scotland (Edith), Queen Of England b. 1080 d. 1118
[daughter of Malcolm III Canmore King Of Scotland and Saint Margaret Queen Of England]
m. Sybil (Adeliza) Lady of Alcester b. 1075 d. 1157
m. Unknown Mistress

[Child of Henry I "Beauclerc" King Of England and Unknown Mistress]
13 **Maud (Matilda) FitzRoy Duchess of Brittany** b. 1091 d. 1128
m. Conan III Duke Of Brittany d. 1148
[son of Alan IV "the Strong" Duke Of Brittany and Ermengarde Of Anjou]

14 **Constance Of Brittany** b. 1118 d. 1178
m. Alain I "le Noir" de Porhoet de Rohan

15 **Geoffrey de la Zouche Viscomte de Pohoet** b. 1126 d. 1141
m. Hawise la Zouche b. 1130 d. 1190

16 **Alan la Zouche, I Earl of Brittany** b. 1157 d. 1190
m. Adelicia Lady Ashby

17 **Roger la Zouche** b. 1182 d. 1238
m. Margaret Annora Bisset b. 1179 d. 1232
[daughter of Henry Bisset and Albreda FitzRichard Clavering]

18 **Alice la Zouche** b. 1213 d. 1256
m. William de Harcout b. 1227 d. 1278
[son of Richard de Harcout, and Orabilis de Quincy]

19 **Arabella de Harcout** b. 1254 d. 1279
m. Johan (Jehan), Sir De Digby De Tilton b. 1225 d. 1269
[son of Sir Robert Digby and Anna (Ida) Fitzherbert]

20 **John Digby** b. 1262 (1275) d. 1345

m. Margaret Wake b. 1285 d. 1335
[daughter of Sir Hugh II Wake of Blisworth]

21 **John Digby** b. 1332 d. 1399
m. Elizabeth Oseville
[daughter of William, Sir Osevill, Knight]

22 **Robert Digby** b. 1364
m. Catherine Parkeman b. 1368

23 **Robert Digby** b. 1395
m. Jane Joan Belers

24 **Everard (Simon) Digby** b. 1416
m. Agnes Clarke
[daughter of John Clarke]

25 **Everard, Sir (Tilton) Digby** b. 1446 d. 1509
m. Jacquetta Elleys b. 1450 d. 1496

26 **William (Digby) Tilton** b. 1470 d. 1542
m. Agnes

27 **William Tilton, Jr** b. 1520 d. 1573
m. Agnes b. 1470 d. 1542

28 **Robert Tilton** b. 1536 d. 1606
m. Alice b. 1536

29 **Robert Tilton** b. 1558 d. 1642
m. Elizabeth Focell b. 1562 d. 1620
[daughter of Thomas Focell and Ellen]

30 **William Tilton** b. 28 Feb 1587 d. 1653
m. Ursula Pycroft b. 1586 d. 1638
[daughter of Thomas Pycroft and Mary Daffern]
m. Susanna Hayes Stoddard (Morreal)

[Child of William Tilton and Ursula Pycroft]
31 **John Tilton, Sr** b. 4 Mar 1620 d. 15 Sep 1696
m. Mary Goody Pearsall b. 1620 d. 23 Mar 1682

32 **Peter Tilton, Sr** b. 16 Jan 1642 d. 15 Dec 1700
m. Rebecca Brazier b. 2 Apr 1648 d. 6 Oct 1700
[daughter of Henry Brazier (Brayser) and Susanna Spicer]

33 **Rebecca Tilton** b. 6 Sep 1667 d. 1711
m. Daniel Applegate b. 7 Sep 1652 d. 7 Sep 1710
[son of Bartholomew Applegate and Anna (Hannah) Patrick]

34 **Bartholomew Applegate** b. 1687 d. 1749
m. Mary Leni Lenape b. 1695 d. Feb 1770
[daughter of Hendrick (Henry) Andersson Coleman (Kolehmainen) and Bright Lightning "Anna" Indian Tribe Princess]

35 **Daniel Applegate** b. 1726 d. 1810
m. Elizabeth Hulett b. 1725 d. 1801
[daughter of Robert Hulett and Sarah Wood]

36 **Jacob Henry Applegate** b. 1746 (1753) d. 1819
m. Mary Prudence Wallingford b. 1758 d. 1850
[daughter of Benjamin Wallingford and Prudence Elliot]

37 **Joseph Applegate** b. 1798 d. 1870
m. Elizabeth Mackey m. 1 Oct 1833 b. 1810 d. 1870
[daughter of Mathias Wall Mackey and Sarah Elizabeth Potter]

38 **Joseph M. Applegate** b. 14 Aug 1835 d. 25 Aug 1903
m. Trinvilla Williams m. 1861 b. 1844 d. 19 Apr 1897 (1892)
[daughter of Samuel Williams and Amy ?]

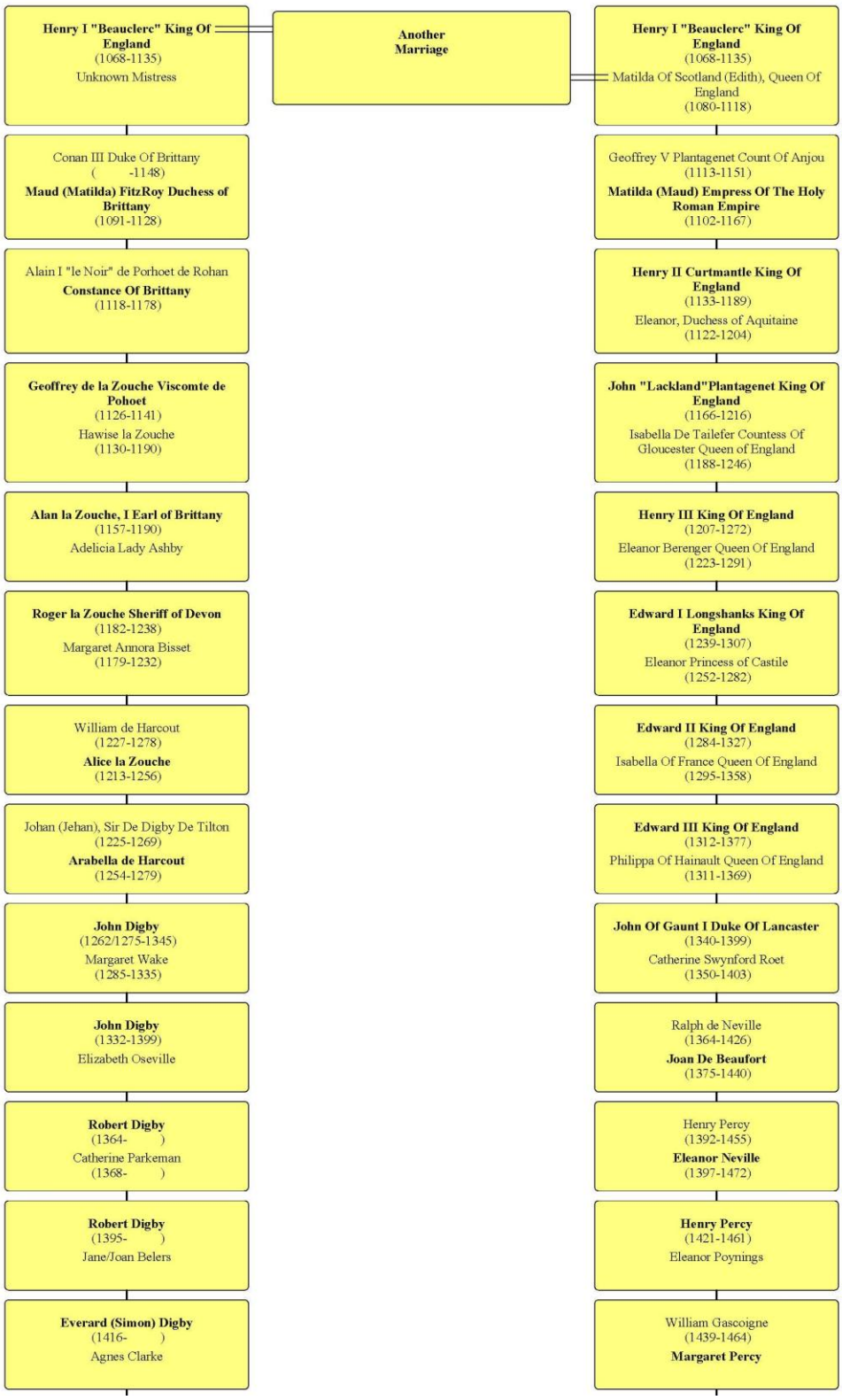
39 **Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate** b. 17 Nov 1862 d. 1 Dec 1942
m. Mary Elisabeth Woods b. Apr 1878 d. 1923

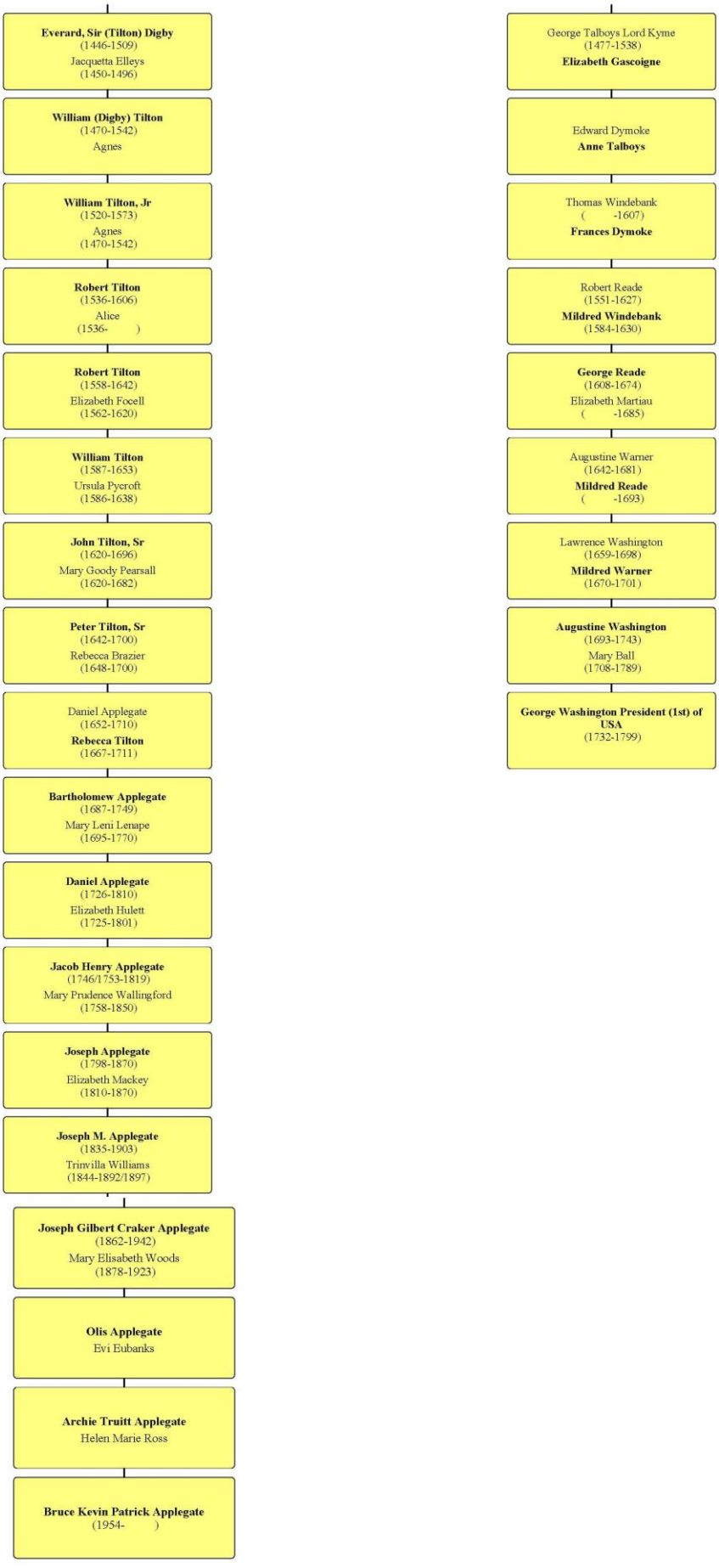
40 **Olis Applegate**
m. Evi Eubanks

41 **Archie Truitt Applegate**
m. Helen Marie Ross

42 **Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate** b. 17 Mar 1954
m. Pia Carita Granholm m. 11 May 1986 b. 1 Aug 1955
[daughter of Lars Erik Granholm and Leena Elisabeth Kentala]

George Washington President (1st) of USA is the Half 20th cousin 9 times removed of Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate




Everard, Sir (Tilton) Digby
(1446-1509)
Jacquetta Elleys
(1450-1496)
William (Digby) Tilton
(1470-1542)
Agnes
William Tilton, Jr
(1520-1573)
Agnes
(1470-1542)
Robert Tilton
(1536-1606)
Alice
(1536-)
Robert Tilton
(1558-1642)
Elizabeth Focell
(1562-1620)
William Tilton
(1587-1653)
Ursula Pycroft
(1586-1638)
John Tilton, Sr
(1620-1696)
Mary Goody Pearsall
(1620-1682)
Peter Tilton, Sr
(1642-1700)
Rebecca Brazier
(1648-1700)
Daniel Applegate
(1652-1710)
Rebecca Tilton
(1667-1711)
Bartholomew Applegate
(1687-1749)
Mary Leni Lenape
(1695-1770)
Daniel Applegate
(1726-1810)
Elizabeth Hulett
(1725-1801)
Jacob Henry Applegate
(1746/1753-1819)
Mary Prudence Wallingford
(1758-1850)
Joseph Applegate
(1798-1870)
Elizabeth Mackey
(1810-1870)
Joseph M. Applegate
(1835-1903)
Trinvilla Williams
(1844-1892/1897)
Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate
(1862-1942)
Mary Elisabeth Woods
(1878-1923)
Olis Applegate
Evi Eubanks
Archie Truitt Applegate
Helen Marie Ross
Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate
(1954-)
George Talboys Lord Kyme
(1477-1538)
Elizabeth Gascoigne
Edward Dymoke
Anne Talboys
Thomas Windebank
(-1607)
Frances Dymoke
Robert Reade
(1551-1627)
Mildred Windebank
(1584-1630)
George Reade
(1608-1674)
Elizabeth Martiau
(-1685)
Augustine Warner
(1642-1681)
Mildred Reade
(-1693)
Lawrence Washington
(1659-1698)
Mildred Warner
(1670-1701)
Augustine Washington
(1693-1743)
Mary Ball
(1708-1789)
George Washington President (1st) of USA
(1732-1799)

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycoloni/shsw9orn.html

Immigrants to New Sweden

1654

The Eagle (Örnen)

Sailed from Gothenburg on February 2, 1654
Arrived at New Sweden May 22, 1654

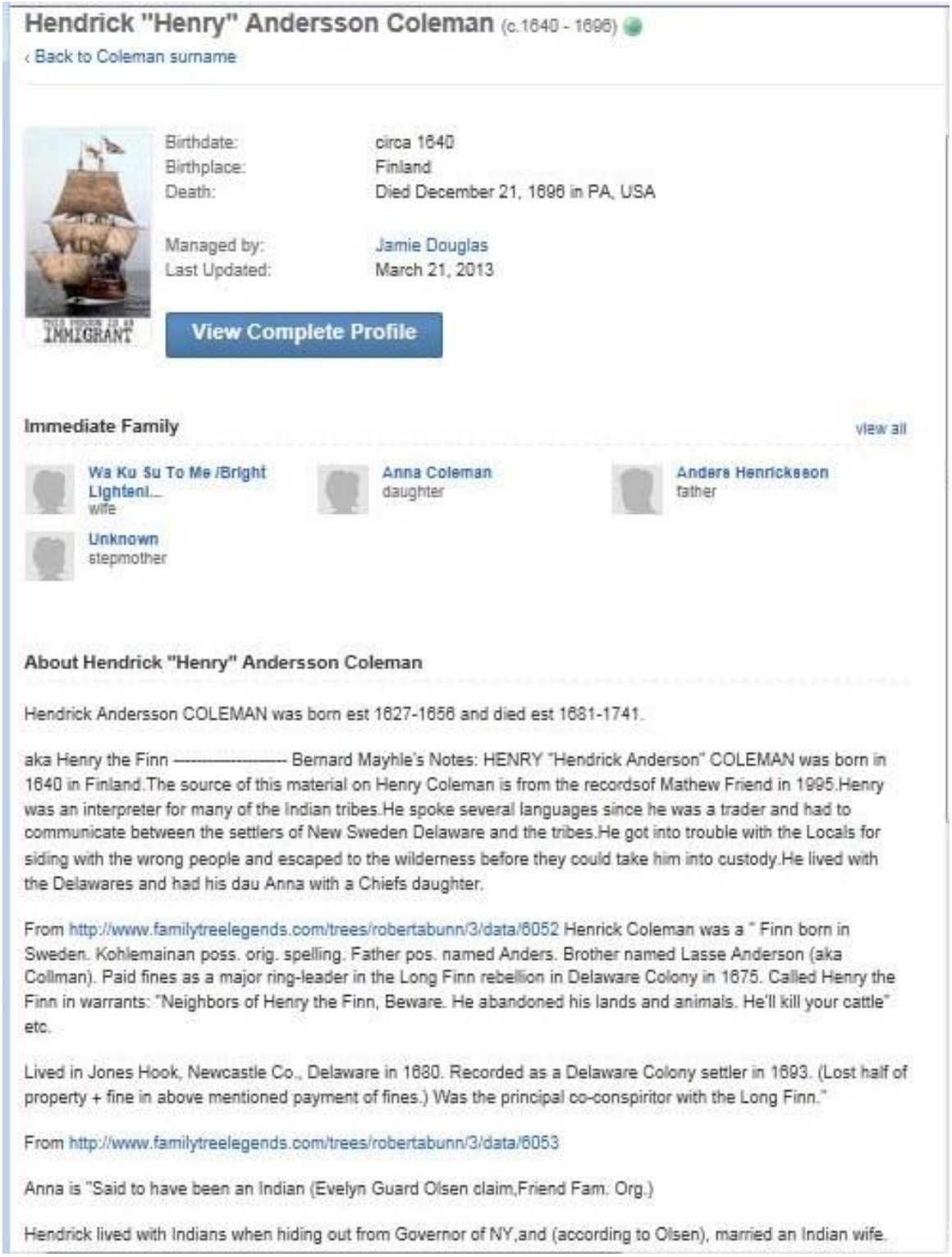
A great many colonists went over with the expedition. Twelve boys from the Bilding College of Stockholm were also sent. About a hundred families were left behind on account of lack of room on the vessel. The Gyllene Haj (Golden Shark) that was scheduled to leave with The Eagle (Örnen) was badly damaged, so all the colonists had to squeeze into the Eagle. John Rising, Commander, reports the number of colonists swelled to 350 or more, upon the arrival of the Haj. According to Rising's journal, "On April 10, 130 persons were sick," many having died were thrown overboard. By April 16, 230 persons were sick, some being so affected with dysentery and fever that they jumped into the sea. About 100 of the 350 passengers died from diseases and famine by the time it reached New Sweden.

Officers:
John Rising, Commander
Johan Papegoja, returning to New Sweden

Henrick Andersson Coleman (Kolehmainen)

http://www.geni.com/people/Hendrick-Henry-Coleman/6000000001578466122

A Finn born in Sweden. Kohlemainan possibly original spelling. Father possibly named Anders. Brother named Lasse Anderson (aka Collman). Paid fines as a major ring-leader in the Long Finn rebellion in Delaware Colony in 1675. Called Henry the Finn in warrants: "Neighbors of Henry the Finn, Beware. He abandoned his lands and animals. He'll kill your cattle" etc. Lived in Jones Hook, Newcastle Co., Delaware in 1680. Recorded as a Delaware Colony settler in 1693. (Lost half of property + fine in abovementioned payment of fines.) Was the principal co-conspirator with the Long Finn.



Hendrick "Henry" Andersson Coleman (c.1640 - 1696)

‹ Back to Coleman surname

Birthdate: circa 1640
Birthplace: Finland
Death: Died December 21, 1696 in PA, USA

Managed by: Jamie Douglas
Last Updated: March 21, 2013

View Complete Profile

Immediate Family view all

Wa Ku Su To Me /Bright Lighteni... wife
Anna Coleman daughter
Anders Henricksson father
Unknown stepmother

About Hendrick "Henry" Andersson Coleman

Hendrick Andersson COLEMAN was born est 1627-1656 and died est 1681-1741.

aka Henry the Finn ---------- Bernard Mayhle's Notes: HENRY "Hendrick Anderson" COLEMAN was born in 1640 in Finland.The source of this material on Henry Coleman is from the recordsof Mathew Friend in 1995.Henry was an interpreter for many of the Indian tribes.He spoke several languages since he was a trader and had to communicate between the settlers of New Sweden Delaware and the tribes.He got into trouble with the Locals for siding with the wrong people and escaped to the wilderness before they could take him into custody.He lived with the Delawares and had his dau Anna with a Chiefs daughter.

From http://www.familytreelegends.com/trees/robertabunn/3/data/6052 Henrick Coleman was a " Finn born in Sweden. Kohlemainan poss. orig. spelling. Father pos. named Anders. Brother named Lasse Anderson (aka Collman). Paid fines as a major ring-leader in the Long Finn rebellion in Delaware Colony in 1675. Called Henry the Finn in warrants: "Neighbors of Henry the Finn, Beware. He abandoned his lands and animals. He'll kill your cattle" etc.

Lived in Jones Hook, Newcastle Co., Delaware in 1680. Recorded as a Delaware Colony settler in 1693. (Lost half of property + fine in above mentioned payment of fines.) Was the principal co-conspiritor with the Long Finn."

From http://www.familytreelegends.com/trees/robertabunn/3/data/6053

Anna is "Said to have been an Indian (Evelyn Guard Olsen claim,Friend Fam. Org.)

Hendrick lived with Indians when hiding out from Governor of NY,and (according to Olsen), married an Indian wife.

Both Henrick and Lars Andersson came on The Eagle (Örnen) 1654, see http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycoloni/shsw9orn.html

`Long Finn' stands Tall In History Settler Was A Rebel A Century Too Soon. In 1669, In The Village Of Upland, Marcus Jacobson Mounted A Rebellion Against The English. He Was Convicted Of Treason.

By Robert F. O'Neill, INQUIRER CORRESPONDENT

Because he spoke the language of Finland and stood taller than most men in Sweden's early colonies along the Delaware River, he was known to settlers and Indians alike as ``the Long Finn."

But despite his striking height, Marcus Jacobson stands out in Delaware County history for another reason.

In 1669 in the Swedish village of Upland - now Chester - Jacobson tried to mount the first insurrection against the English in America. That was more than 100 years before another group of American colonists hit on the same notion with a bit more reason and success.

Jacobson's effort never got past the seditious stage, but the so-called Long Finn Rebellion brought about his arrest and what 19th-century historian Henry G. Ashmead called ``the first recorded trial of a criminal charge under English judicial procedure on the Delaware."

The trial was held on Dec. 6, 1669, in New Castle, Del., before a panel of commissioners appointed by English Gov. Francis Lovelace. A number of others were also implicated, including wealthy landowner Henry Coleman, a Finn, and Armegott Papegoja, daughter of former Swedish Gov. Johan Printz.

http://www.geni.com/people/Armegot-Papegoja/6000000002410636414

http://www.geni.com/people/Johan-Bj%C3%B6rnsson-Printz/6000000002410505943

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johan_Bj%C3%B6rnsson_Printz

Jacobson's arrest followed a dinner speech he gave in Upland calling for the overthrow of the ruling English, who, he declared, had by force and fraud taken large tracts from Swedish owners.

He told his Swedish and Finnish listeners that powder, shot and other munitions had been procured, and that a fleet of Swedish vessels of war was lying in the Delaware Bay, poised to sail upriver at the start of the insurrection. The latter, of course, was a lie.

At his trial, the Long Finn was convicted of treason, of trying to overthrow the authority of Charles II of England. In a statement prepared even before the case was heard, Lovelace wrote that the crime was worthy of death, but that in consideration of the ``simple and ignorant people involved" - most of them Finns - he saw fit to lighten the punishment.

Jacobson was ordered to be severely flogged and branded on the face with the letter R, then publicly exhibited in chains with a printed sign on his chest describing his act of rebellion.

The sentence also called for him to be transported in bondage to Barbados. On Jan. 25, 1670, he was put aboard the ship Fort Albany and sent to the West Indies, where, Ashmead surmised, he probably was sold into slavery. There is no further record of the Long Finn.

Although his accomplices were not tried, the major ones were ordered to forfeit half their goods and chattel to the king.

Coleman, who apparently contributed heavily to the aborted conspiracy, abandoned his holdings on the Delaware and fled when he learned a warrant had been issued for his arrest. It was said that he went inland to live among the Indians, whose language he spoke and who were also friendly with the Long Finn.

Papegoja, who some years before had sold her father's Tinicum estate and then lived in Upland, was let off with an admonishment from Lovelace that what she had done was of no dangerous consequence, ``but a manifestation of her high ingratitude for all those indulgences she hath received from those in authority over her."

Although it was never brought out at his trial, Jacobson's motive for the rebellion might have stemmed from a personal grievance with the English. Some years earlier, he had been sentenced to transportation and bondage to the Maryland plantations for a crime he was said to have committed in England.

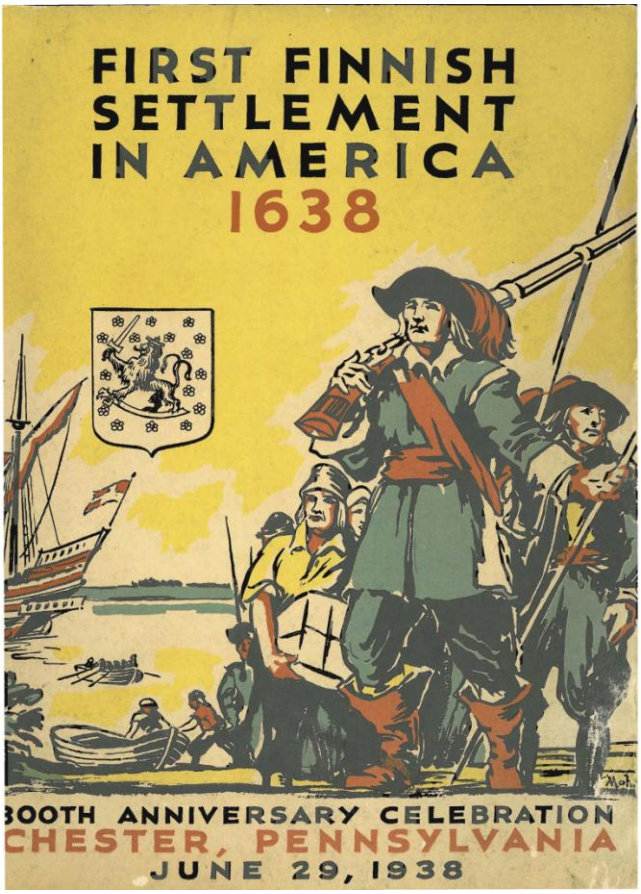
He managed to escape from servitude and made his way north to Upland, where a colony of Finns had cleared the forest and established a farming community between Upland Kill - now Chester Creek - and Marcus Hook. In honor of their homeland, they called the settlement Finland.

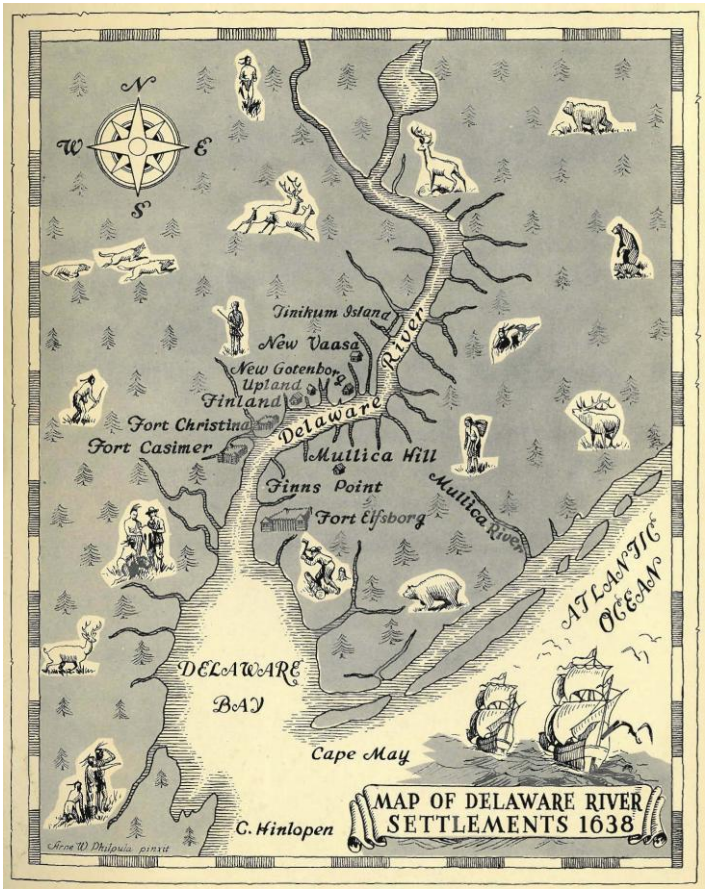
That stretch along the river later became South Chester Borough and was eventually incorporated as part of the City of Chester. Papegoja's residence, called Printzdorp, bordered the Finnish land along the creek and faced the Delaware River.

Her estate was eventually sold to Robert Wade, in whose house William Penn made his first stop in the new province of Pennsylvania upon his arrival on the Welcome on Oct. 28, 1682.

Very little information on the Long Finn Rebellion is contained in books and articles on the history of New Sweden, and no mention was made of the incident when a Finnish monument was dedicated amid much fanfare in Chester in 1938.

That date marked the 300th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent settlement on the Delaware River by Swedish pioneers, about half of whose numbers were made up of ethnic Finns from Sweden.





See http://www.migrationinstitute.fi/pdf/books/First_Finnish_Settlement_in_America_1638.pdf

The 11-foot-high granite memorial, cut from the same red Finnish stone used for the tomb of Napoleon in Paris, still stands along Concord Road near Finland Drive in the city's Crozer Park. The park borders the west side of Chester Creek and lies in what is believed to have been part of the original Finnish settlement.

The dedication ceremonies lasted three days and attracted dignitaries from Finland, Sweden, the cabinet of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and state and local governments.

Concurrent celebrations were held in Finland on June 29, 1938, particularly in the town of Rautalampi, which prides itself on being the ancestral home of American patriot John Morton, Delaware County's only signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Crozer Park

John Morton (politician)

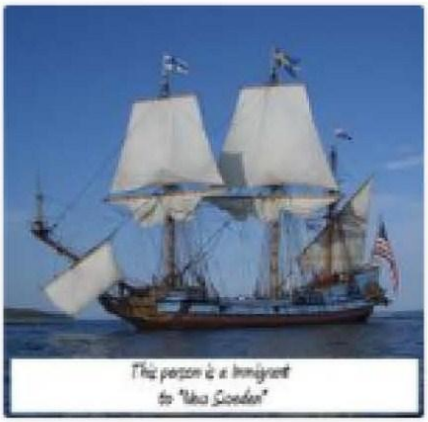
John Morton (1725 – April 1, 1777) was a farmer, surveyor, and jurist from the Province of Pennsylvania. As a delegate to the Continental Congress during the American Revolution, he provided the swing vote that allowed Pennsylvania to vote in favor of the United States Declaration of Independence. Morton signed the Declaration and chaired the committee that wrote the Articles of Confederation.

Morton was born in Ridley Township, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, now part of Delaware County. His father, John Morton (Senior), was Finnish, who originated from Finland with his great-grandfather, Martti Marttinen or Mårten Mårtensson (the family's original name, anglicized as Morton), himself a native of Rautalampi, Finland, who had arrived on the ship Eagle in the Swedish colony of New Sweden in 1654. His mother, Mary Archer, was also of Finnish descent.

His father died before he was born, and when John was about seven years old, his mother married John Sketchley, a farmer of English ancestry, who educated Morton. About 1748, Morton married Ann Justis, the great-granddaughter of Finnish colonists to New Sweden.

Mårten Mårtensson, Sr. (1610 - 1706)

‹ Back to Mårtensson surname



Birthdate: 1610
Birthplace: Rautalampi, Kuopio, Finland
Death: Died 1706 in New Castle, DE, USA

Managed by: Michael Kirk Stauffer
Last Updated: November 24, 2011

View Complete Profile

Immediate Family

view all 23

N.N.
wife

Lars Mårtenseon
son

Anna Gustafseon
daughter

Mårten Mårtenseon, Jr.
son

Mathias Morton
son

Helena ?
wife

Brigitta Mortonson
daughter

Anna Johansdotter
wife

Laurence Mortonson
son

Anna Mortonson
daughter

Andrew Mortonson
son

Mårten Mårtenseon, d.ä.
father

About Mårten Mårtensson, Sr.

Mårten Mårtensson was swedish citizen born about 1610 in Finland. He emigrated in 1654 and arrived to America on the ship *Örnen* ("The Eagle") on 22 May 1654 at Fort Christina, Delaware, New Sweden.

Mårten died in May 1706 at the age of 96 in New Castle County, Delaware

Source [http://www.colonialswedes.org/forefathers/Morton.html]

All Ship/Passenger list: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycoloni/nswships.html

The Eagle (Örnen) http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycoloni/shsw9orn.html

Shawnnee Chief Big Thunder

Descendants of: Big Thunder Chief, Shawnnee Indian Tribe
As Related to: Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate

1 **Big Thunder Chief, Shawnnee Indian Tribe** b. 1620 (8th great grandfather)

2 **Bright Lightning "Anna" Delaware Indian Tribe (NJ)** b. Abt 1645 d. 1703 (7th great grandmother)
m. Hendrick (Henry) Andersson Coleman (Kolehmainen) m. 1674 b. 1640 d. 1696
[son of Anders Henricksson Kolehmainen]

3 **Mary Leni Lenape** b. 1695 d. Feb 1770 (6th great grandmother)
m. Bartholomew Applegate b. 1687 d. 1749
[son of Daniel Applegate and Rebecca Tilton]

4 **Daniel Applegate** b. 1726 d. 1810 (5th great grandfather)
m. Elizabeth Hulett b. 1725 d. 1801
[daughter of Robert Hulett and Sarah Wood]

5 **Jacob Henry Applegate** b. 1746 (1753) d. 1819 (4th great grandfather)
m. Mary Prudence Wallingford b. 1758 d. 1850
[daughter of Benjamin Wallingford and Prudence Elliot]

6 **Joseph Applegate** b. 1798 d. 1870 (great-great-great-grandfather)
m. Elizabeth Mackey m. 1 Oct 1833 b. 1810 d. 1870
[daughter of Mathias Wall Mackey and Sarah Elizabeth Potter]

7 **Joseph M. Applegate** b. 14 Aug 1835 d. 25 Aug 1903 (great-great-grandfather)
m. Trinvilla Williams m. 1861 b. 1844 d. 19 Apr 1897 (1892)
[daughter of Samuel Williams and Amy ?]

8 **Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate** b. 17 Nov 1862 d. 1 Dec 1942 (great-grandfather)
m. Mary Elisabeth Woods b. Apr 1878 d. 1923

9 **Olis Applegate** (grandfather)
m. Evi Eubanks

10 **Archie Truitt Applegate** (father)
m. Helen Marie Ross

11 **Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate** b. 17 Mar 1954 (myself)
m. Pia Carita Granholm m. 11 May 1986 b. 1 Aug 1955
[daughter of Lars Erik Granholm and Leena Elisabeth Kentala]

12 **Anna Kristiina Applegate** b. 4 Jul 1987 (daughter)

12 **Erik Woods Applegate** b. 9 Apr 1989 (son)

12 **Anna and Erik Applegate** (daughter)

8 **James Thomas Applegate** (great-great-uncle)

7 **Gilbert Applegate** b. 26 Feb 1845 d. 26 Dec 1925 (great-great-great-uncle)
m. Cathern Delana Craker m. 1865 b. 1844 d. 1892
[daughter of William Fulton Craker and Delana B. Loftin]

http://www.geni.com/people/Wakadjaxedga-Big-Thunder-Chief/6000000001578495037

Wakadjaxedga/Big Thunder Chief of Shawnnee Big Thunder (Lenni-Lenape), c.1680)

‹ Back to Big Thunder surname

Nicknames: "Waka Djaxedega", "Big Thunder"
Birthplace: Lenapi tribal lands, PA
Death: Died 1680

Managed by: Jamie Douglas
Last Updated: June 22, 2013

View Complete Profile

Immediate Family

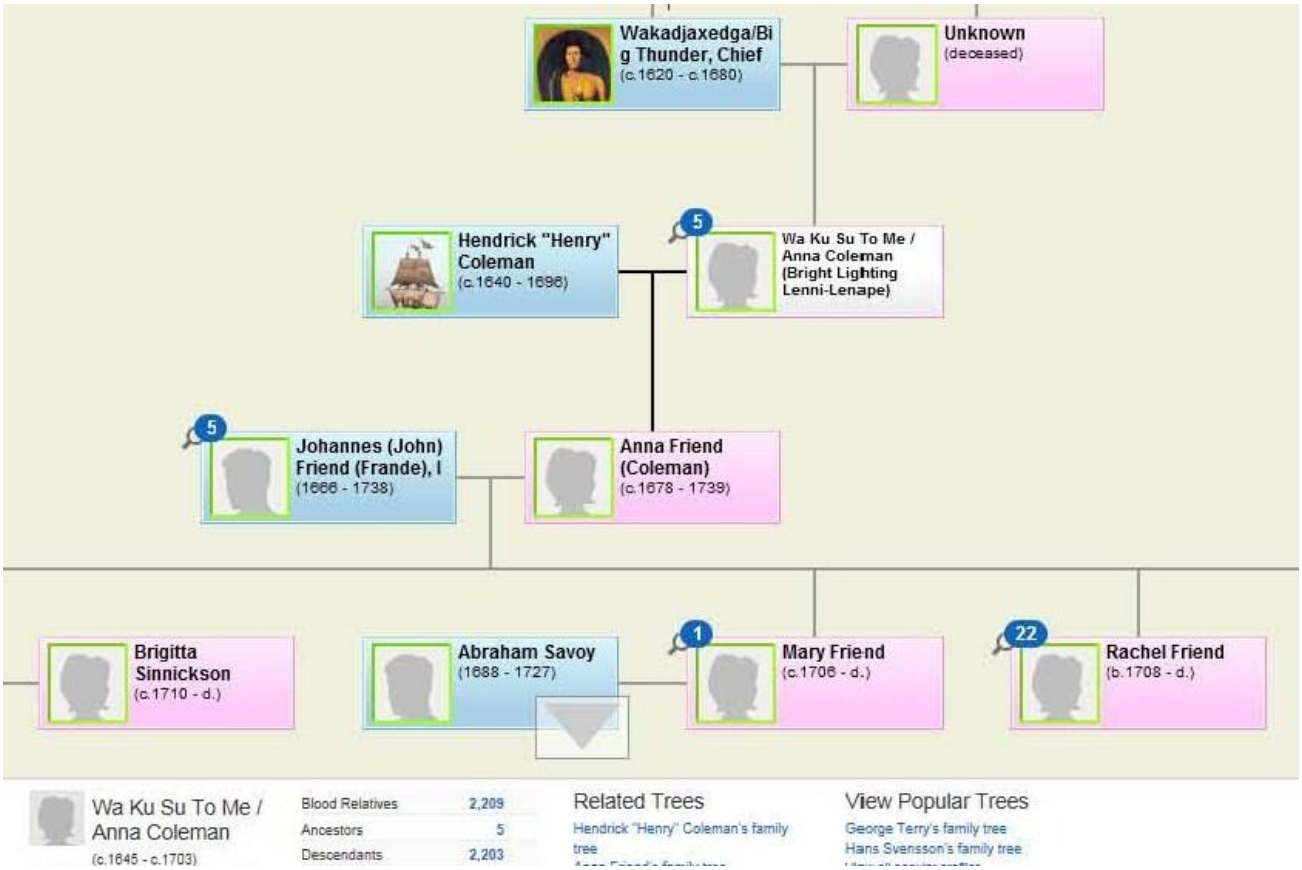
view all

Unknown
wife

Wa Ku Su To Me / Anna Coleman
daughter

Unknown Leni-Lenape
father

Unknown
stepmother



Wa Ku Su To Me / Anna Coleman
(c.1645 - c.1703)

Blood Relatives	2,209
Ancestors	5
Descendants	2,203

Related Trees
Hendrick "Henry" Coleman's family tree

View Popular Trees
George Terry's family tree
Hans Svensson's family tree

This story about **Morton killing Chief Big Thunder** does not include any information about who Morton was. Based on the dates it ***could*** be John Morton's Finnish great-grandfather. We are not related to them.

Morton Killing the Pawnee Indian.

THE mawkish sentiment evinced for the cold-blooded red men is a disgrace to humanity. They have not one redeeming virtue. The infamous manner with which they treat their own females shows that they are many degrees below the beasts of the field. Much of this imbecile sympathy with the "red devils," as they are truly called by those who know them best, is the result of those distorted fictions with which, fifty years ago, Fenimore Cooper inundated the public. The creed of those gorilla-like beings is murder and theft, and the candid inquirer will not be able to find a single virtue except a brute indifference to physical suffering. It must be confessed that they both know but to endure and inflict.

We illustrate one of those thrilling scenes with which our border history is so rife. The occurrence happened some twelve years ago in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, where a tribe of Pawnee savages had located for some time. A settler named Morton dwelt in a log hut with his

brother, and both of them had for years been on good terms with the chief and his tribe. A quarrel had, however, arisen between the Mortons and the chief, who had been accused by the elder one of stealing one of his horses. With the usual vindictiveness of the redskin, Big Thunder, the chief, threatened vengeance — but he had to deal with men as fearless and sagacious as himself.

One day, the elder Morton got a glimpse of Big Thunder hiding behind some foliage, and he at once suspected his errand. His brother being at a distant part of the ranch, he had only his own arm to depend on. With that instinctive sagacity which living in these wild parts gives to our countrymen, he knew the Indian would endeavor to steal a march on him by furtively getting in at the loft-window. Quick as a thought Morton seized a heavy and sharp axe, and climbing up the ladder that led from the lower floor to the upper, he awaited the coming of his cowardly assassin. He had not long to wait. Noiselessly and slowly the shutter of the loft was opened, and the dusky form of Big Thunder was about entering when his eyes caught the upraised axe of the white man. The next instant it fell, and the baffled brave sunk dead into the loft with a cleft skull.

MORTON KILLING THE PAWNEE INDIAN.

Delaware Indians

http://www.hotcakencyclopedia.com/ho.GlossaryIndianNations.html#anchor35858523

Penn's Treaty with the [Delaware] Indians
by Benjamin West

The Treaty of Penn with the Indians, sometimes known as ***Penn's Treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon*** or more simply ***Penn's Treaty with the Indians***, is an oil painting by Benjamin West, completed in 1771-2. The painting depicts William Penn entering into peace treaty in 1683 with Tamanend, a chief of the Lenape ("Delaware indians") Turtle Clan, under the shade of an elm tree near the village of Shackamaxon (now Kensington) in Pennsylvania. This peace between the Lenape Turtle Clan and Penn's successors would endure almost a century, until 1782. It was remarked upon by Voltaire, who called it "... the only treaty never sworn to and never broken."

Delaware (Lenni Lenape) — an Algonquian tribe generally recognize as the parent tribe of that language group. Their homeland included part of Delaware, the entire state of New Jersey, eastern parts of Pennsylvania, and parts of southern New York. Their English name derives from the Delaware River, named after Lord de la Ware. The Delaware spoke two different languages, Unami (in the south) and Muncee (in the north). These languages have strong affinities to Mahican. The Delaware were organized into matrilocal, matrilineal clans, reflecting the enhanced status of women, the elders among whom could remove rulers of whom they disapproved.

About 30,000 years ago, the Paleo-Indians came across Siberia to the Seward Peninsula in Alaska and moved south, spreading over the entire hemisphere. According to Lenape folk tradition, one group of these peoples moved eastward to the Atlantic seaboard. The Lenape came to descend from this group.

The name Leni-Lenape has a variety of translations: "original people", "real people" and "common people". The name by which the Lenape are best known, however, was given to them by the English settlers in the middle seventeenth century. The English named the bay and river on which they settled after Sir Thomas

West, the third Lord de la Warr. In time, the original inhabitants along the shores of the "Delaware" River and its tributaries became known as the "Delawares".

There were three Indian groups: the dominant Lenapes, the Mohegans of Long Island and the Nanticokes of the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula. The Lenape were one of many nations belonging to the great Algonquins. The early Lenape were a loose confederation of independent communities. They lived mainly in the Delaware River Valley and land west that separated the Delaware and Susquehanna watersheds. The Delaware River was their domain; their council-fire was at Shakamaxon located in what is now Philadelphia. New Jersey was called "Scheyechbi" or long land water referring to the shape of the state. The Atlantic coast was called "Zeewanhacky" meaning place of sea fans or shells.

The Lenape were a migrating people. In the spring, they planted their gardens in their home villages where they cultivated corn, squash, beans, pumpkin and tobacco. In the summer they hunted and traveled to the shores for clams and oysters. In the fall, they went back to their villages for their harvest. In late fall and early winter they migrated to the Pennsylvania woods to hunt again. In February, when the sap began to run, they moved to set up the sugar to boil. Then, they migrated back to their villages for spring planting.

The Lenape were a deeply religious people and their belief in a Creator and eleven lessor Gods reached all aspects of their lives. They believed that all things had souls. This reflected a deep reverence for their natural environment and a concept that they were only a small part of Nature's grand scheme. This belief made it difficult for them to understand the concept of land ownership and purchase.

In the Spring of 1524, Italian navigator, Giovanni da Verrazzano sailed into New York harbor. According to his notes, he found the area "well peopled, the inhabitants.. dressed out with feathers of birds of various colors. They came towards us with evident delight raising shouts of admiration".

In the early days, the first English settlements in New Jersey were founded by the Quakers who made it a point to purchase title to the land from the Indians. They endeavored to prevent traders from taking advantage of the natives through their early laws. Those laws, however, were difficult to enforce. One of William Penn's greatest achievements was his fair dealings with the Indians. He held their loyalty for many long years.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Penn

William Penn

Frederick S. Lamb's painting of William Penn at the Brooklyn Museum

William Penn (14 October 1644 – 30 July 1718) was an English real estate entrepreneur, philosopher, early Quaker and founder of the Province of Pennsylvania, the English North American colony and the future Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was an early champion of democracy and religious freedom, notable for his good relations and successful treaties with the Lenape Indians. Under his direction, the city of Philadelphia was planned and developed.

In 1681, King Charles II handed over a large piece of his American land holdings to William Penn to satisfy a debt the king owed to Penn's father. This land included present-day Pennsylvania and Delaware. Penn immediately sailed to America and his first step on American soil took place in New Castle in 1682. On this occasion, the colonists pledged allegiance to Penn as their new Proprietor, and the first general assembly was held in the colony.

As one of the earlier supporters of colonial unification, Penn wrote and urged for a Union of all the English colonies in what was to become the United States of America. The democratic principles that he set forth in the Pennsylvania Frame of Government served as an inspiration for the United States Constitution.

Early years

Penn was born in 1644 at Tower Hill, London, the son of English Admiral Sir William Penn, and Margaret Jasper, from a Dutch family, previously the widow of a Dutch captain, and the daughter of a rich merchant from Rotterdam. William Penn, Sr. served in the Commonwealth Navy during the English Civil War and was rewarded by Oliver Cromwell with estates in Ireland. The lands were seized from Irish Catholics in retaliation for an earlier massacre of Protestants. Admiral Penn took part in the restoration of Charles II and was eventually knighted and served in the Royal Navy. At the time of his son's birth, Captain Penn was twenty-three and an ambitious naval officer in charge of quelling Irish Catholic unrest and blockading Irish ports.

William Penn grew up during the rule of Oliver Cromwell, who succeeded in leading a Puritan rebellion against King Charles I, who was beheaded when Penn was age 5. His father was often at sea. Little William caught smallpox at young age, losing all his hair (he wore a wig until he left college), prompting his parents to move from the suburbs to an estate in Essex.

In 1660, Penn arrived at Oxford and enrolled as a gentleman scholar with an assigned servant. The student body was a volatile mix of swashbuckling Cavaliers (aristocratic Protestants), sober Puritans, and nonconforming Quakers. The new government's discouragement of religious dissent gave the Cavaliers the license to harass the minority groups. Because of his father's high position and social status, young Penn was firmly a Cavalier but his sympathies lay with the persecuted Quakers. To avoid conflict, he withdrew from the fray and became a reclusive scholar. Also at this time, Penn was developing his individuality and philosophy of life. He found that he was not in sympathy with either his father's martial view of the world or his mother's society-oriented sensibilities, "I had no relations that inclined to so solitary and spiritual way; I was a child alone. A child given to musing, occasionally feeling the divine presence."

Penn returned home for the extraordinary splendor of the King's restoration ceremony and was a guest of honor alongside his father, who received a highly unusual royal salute for his services to the Crown.

Founding of Pennsylvania

The Birth of Pennsylvania, 1680, by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris. William Penn, holding paper, standing and facing King Charles II, in the King's breakfast chamber at Whitehall.

Seeing conditions deteriorating, Penn decided to appeal directly to the King and the Duke. Penn proposed a solution which would solve the dilemma—a mass emigration of English Quakers. Some Quakers had already moved to North America, but the New England Puritans, especially, were as hostile towards Quakers as Anglicans in England were, and some of the Quakers had been banished to the Caribbean. In 1677, a group of prominent Quakers that included Penn purchased the colonial province of West Jersey (half of the current state of New Jersey). That same year, two hundred settlers from the towns of Chorleywood and Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire and other towns in nearby Buckinghamshire arrived, and founded the town of Burlington. George Fox himself had made a journey to

America to verify the potential of further expansion of the early Quaker settlements. In 1682, East Jersey was also purchased by Quakers.

With the New Jersey foothold in place, Penn pressed his case to extend the Quaker region. Whether from personal sympathy or political expediency, to Penn's surprise, the King granted an extraordinarily generous charter which made Penn the world's largest private (non-royal) landowner, with over 45,000 square miles (120,000 km^2).: Penn became the sole proprietor of a huge tract of land west of New Jersey and north of Maryland (which belonged to Lord Baltimore), and gained sovereign rule of the territory with all rights and privileges (except the power to declare war). Penn first called the area "New Wales", then "Sylvania" (Latin for "forests or woods'"), which King Charles II changed to "Pennsylvania" in honor of the elder Penn. On March 4, 1681, the King signed the charter and the following day Penn jubilantly wrote, "It is a clear and just thing, and my God who has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation." 1682 in England, he drew up a Frame of Government for the Pennsylvania colony. Freedom of worship in the colony was to be absolute, and all the traditional rights of Englishmen were carefully safeguarded. Penn drafted a charter of liberties for the settlement creating a political utopia guaranteeing free and fair trial by jury, freedom of religion, freedom from unjust imprisonment and free elections.

17th century

New Amsterdam was founded in 1624 by the Dutch in what would later become New York City. Dutch settlers also founded a colony at present-day Lewes, Delaware on June 3, 1631 and named it *Zwaanendael* (Swan Valley). The colony had a short life, as in 1632 a local band of Lenape killed the 32 Dutch settlers after a misunderstanding escalated over Lenape defacement of the insignia of the Dutch West India Company. In 1634, the Iroquoian-speaking Susquehannock went to war with the Lenape over access to trade with the Dutch at New Amsterdam. They defeated the Lenape, and some scholars believe that the Lenape may have become tributaries to the Susquehannock. After the warfare, the Lenape referred to the Susquehannock as "uncles." The Iroquois added the Lenape to the Covenant Chain in 1676; the Lenape were tributary to the Five Nations (later Six) until 1753, shortly before the outbreak of the French and Indian War.

The Lenape's quick adoption of trade goods, and their need to trap furs to meet high European demand, resulted in their disastrous over-harvesting of the beaver population in the lower Hudson Valley. With the fur sources exhausted, the Dutch shifted their operations to present-day upstate New York. The Lenape who produced wampum in the vicinity of Manhattan Island temporarily forestalled the negative effects of the decline in trade. Lenape population fell sharply during this period, due to high fatalities from epidemics of infectious diseases carried by Europeans, such as measles and smallpox, to which they had no natural immunity, as the diseases had arisen on the Asian continent and moved west into Europe, where they had become endemic in the cities.

In 1682, William Penn and Quaker colonists created the English colony of Pennsylvania beginning at the lower Delaware River. A peace treaty was negotiated between the newly arriving English and Lenape at what is now known as Penn Treaty Park. In the decades immediately following, some 20,000 new colonists arrived in the region, putting pressure on Lenape settlements and hunting grounds. Penn gained a reputation for benevolence and tolerance, but his efforts resulted in more effective colonization of the ancestral Lenape homeland than previous ones.

Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate is the 18th Cousin 12 times removed * of William "The Quaker" Penn, Jr.


Giles Penn Captain
(1573-1641)
Joan (Jeanne) Gilbert
(1579-1680)
William Penn, Sr. Admiral
(1621-1670)
Margaret Jasper
(1624-1682)
William "The Quaker" Penn, Jr.
(1644-1718)
Robert Tilton
(1536-1606)
Alice
(1536-)
Robert Tilton
(1558-1642)
Elizabeth Focell
(1562-1620)
William Tilton
(1586-1653)
Ursula Pycroft
(1586-1638)
John Tilton, Sr
(1620-1696)
Mary Goody Pearsall
(1620-1682)
Peter Tilton, Sr
(1642-1700)
Rebecca Brazier
(1648-1700)
Daniel Applegate
(1652-1710)
Rebecca Tilton
(1667-1711)
Bartholomew Applegate
(1687-1749)
Mary Leni Lenape
(1695-1770)
Daniel Applegate
(1726-1810)
Elizabeth Hulett
(1725-1801)
Jacob Henry Applegate
(1746/1753-1819)
Mary Prudence Wallingford
(1758-1850)
Joseph Applegate
(1798-1870)
Elizabeth Mackey
(1810-1870)
Joseph M. Applegate
(1835-1903)
Trinvilla Williams
(1844-1892/1897)
Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate
(1862-1942)
Mary Elisabeth Woods
(1878-1923)
Olis Applegate
Evi Eubanks
Archie Truitt Applegate
Helen Marie Ross
Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate
(1954-)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leofric,_Earl_of_Mercia

Leofric, Earl of Mercia

Leofric (died 31 August or 30 September 1057) was the Earl of Mercia. He founded monasteries at Coventry and Much Wenlock. Leofric is most remembered as the husband of Lady Godiva. He died at Kings Bromley in Staffordshire of old age.

Leofric's father was Leofwine, who was the Ealdorman of Hwicce, his mother was Alwara, Leofric was a native of Hwicce and he had three brother's Northman, Edwin and Godwine, after Cnut seized the throne of England in 1016, he divided England into four great provinces: Wessex, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria each of which he eventually placed under the control of an earl (a title new to the English, replacing the Anglo-Saxon "ealdorman"). Mercia he initially left in the hands of Eadric Streona, who had been Ealdorman of Mercia since 1007, but Eadric was executed later in the same year of 1017 along with Leofric's brother Northman who was guiltless, Mercia may have been given to Leofric immediately after that.

Having become earl of Mercia it made him one of the most powerful men in the land, second only to the ambitious Earl Godwin of Wessex among the mighty earls, Leofric may have had some connection by marriage with Ælfgifu of Northampton, the first wife of Cnut. That might help to explain why he was the chief supporter of her son Harold Harefoot against Harthacnut, Cnut's son by Emma of Normandy, when Cnut died in 1035, However, Harold died in 1040 and was succeeded by his brother Harthacnut, who made himself unpopular with heavy taxation in his short reign. Two of his tax-collectors were killed at Worcester by angry locals. The king was so enraged by this that in 1041 he ordered Leofric and his other earls to plunder and burn the city, and lay waste the whole area. This command must have sorely tested Leofric. Worcester was the cathedral city of the Hwicce, his people.

When Harthacnut died suddenly in 1042, he was succeeded by his half-brother Edward the Confessor. Leofric loyally supported Edward when he came under threat at Gloucester from Earl Godwin in 1051. Leofric and Earl Siward of Northumbria gathered a great army to meet that of Godwin. Wise heads counselled that battle would be folly, with the flower of England on both sides. Their loss would leave England open to its enemies. So the issue was resolved by less bloody means. Earl Godwin and his family were outlawed for a time, Earl Leofric's power was then at its height. But in 1055 his son Ælfgar was outlawed, "without any fault", says the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. He raised an army in Ireland and Wales and brought it to Hereford, where he clashed with the army of Earl Ralph of Herefordshire and severely damaged the town. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* wryly comments "And then when they had done most harm, it was decided to reinstate Earl Ælfgar".

Leofric died "at a good old age" in 1057 at his estate at Kings Bromley in Staffordshire. He was buried at Coventry.

Leofric used a double-headed eagle as his personal device, and this has been adopted by various units of the British Army as a symbol for Mercia.

Historians disagree extensively on the character of Leofric. Folklore tends to depict him as an unfeeling taxer of the people, whereas many object to this as part of the Lady Godiva myth and claim that he was a strong and respected leader. There is also great differentiation in interpreting his reputation as a military leader, with some believing Leofric to have been weak in this respect, but others go as far as even giving him the title 'Hammer of the Welsh'.

Religious works

Earl Leofric and Godiva were noted for great generosity to religious houses. In 1043 he founded and endowed a Benedictine monastery at Coventry. John of Worcester tells us that "He and his wife, the noble Countess Godgifu, a worshipper of God and devout lover of St Mary ever-virgin, built the monastery there from the foundations out of their own patrimony, and endowed it adequately with lands and made it so rich in various ornaments that in no monastery in England might be found the abundance of gold, silver, gems and precious stones that was at that time in its possession."

In the 1050s Leofric and Godiva appear jointly in the grant of land to the monastery of St Mary, Worcester, and the endowment of the minister at Stow St Mary, Lincolnshire. She and her husband are commemorated as benefactors of other monasteries at Leominster, Chester, Much Wenlock, and Evesham.

Family

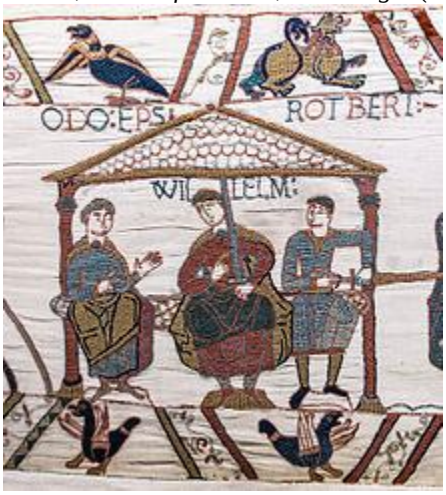
Apart from Northman, killed in 1017, Leofric had at least two other brothers: Edwin was killed in battle by Gruffydd ap Llywelyn in 1039 and Godwine died some time before 1057.

Leofric may have married more than once. His famous wife Godiva survived him and may have been a second or later wife. Since there is some question about the date of marriage for Leofric and Godgifu, it is not clear that she was the mother of Ælfgar, Leofric's only known child. If Godiva was married to Earl Leofric later than about 1010, she could not have been the mother of Ælfgar, Ælfgar succeeded Leofric as Earl of Mercia.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herleva

Herleva

The three sons of Herleva of Falaise: William, Duke of Normandy, in the centre, Odo, the bishop of Bayeux, on the left and Robert, Count of Mortain, on the right (Bayeux Tapestry, 1070s)



Herleva (c. 1003 – c. 1050) also known **Arlette**, had three sons – William I of England, who was fathered by Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Odo of Bayeux and Robert, Count of Mortain, who were both fathered by Herluin de Conteville. All became prominent in William's realm.

The background of Herleva and the circumstances of William's birth are shrouded in mystery. The written evidence dates from a generation or two later, and is not entirely consistent. The most commonly accepted version says that she was the daughter of a tanner named Fulbert from the town of Falaise, in Normandy.

Relationship with Robert the Magnificent

According to one legend, still recounted by tour guides at Falaise, it all started when Robert, the young Duke of Normandy, saw Herleva from the roof of his castle tower. The walkway on the roof still looks down on the dyeing trenches cut into stone in the courtyard below, which can be seen to this day from the tower ramparts above. The traditional way of dyeing leather or garments was to trample barefoot on the garments which were awash in the liquid dye in these trenches. Herleva, legend goes, seeing the Duke on his ramparts above, raised her skirts perhaps a bit more than necessary in order to attract the Duke's eye. The latter was immediately smitten and ordered her brought in (as was customary for any woman that caught the Duke's eye) through the back door. Herleva refused, saying she would only enter the Duke's castle on horseback through the front gate, and not as an ordinary commoner. The Duke, filled with lust, could only agree. In a few days, Herleva, dressed in the finest her father could provide, and sitting on a white horse, rode proudly through the front gate, her head held high. This gave Herleva a semi-official status as the Duke's mistress.

She later gave birth to his son, William I of England, usually known as **William the Conqueror** and sometimes **William the Bastard. At** Battle of Hastings 1066 he defeated King Harold II.

Marriage to Herluin de Conteville

Herleva later married Herluin de Conteville in 1031. Some accounts maintain that Robert always loved her, but the gap in their social status made marriage impossible, so, to give her a good life, he married her off to one of his favourite noblemen.

From her marriage to Herluin she had two sons: Odo, who later became Bishop of Bayeux, and Robert, who became Count of Mortain. Both became prominent during William's reign. They also had at least two daughters: Emma, who married Richard LeGoz or Richard Goz (count or viscount of Avranches), and a daughter of unknown name who married William, lord of la Ferté-Macé.

According to Robert of Torigni, Herleva was buried at the abbey of Grestain, which was founded by Herluin and their son Robert around 1050. This would put Herleva in her forties around the time of her death.

Anna Kristiina Applegate is the 30th Great-Granddaughter of Herleva "Tanner's daughter" (Arlette) of Falais and Robert The Magnificent,Duke of Normandy

Common Ancestor

Robert The Magnificent Duke Of Normandy
(1000-1035)
Herleva "Tanner's daughter" Arlette of Falaise
(1003-1050)

William I The Conqueror King Of England
(1027-1087)
Matilda Of Flanders Queen Of England
(1031-1083)

Henry I "Beauclerc" King Of England
(1068-1135)
Unknown Mistress

Fergus Lord of Galloway
(1096-1166)
Elizabeth Of England
(1095-)

Uchtred Lord of Galloway
(Bef 1121-1174)
Gunnild of Dunbar
(1126-)

Roland Lord of Galloway Constable of Scotland
(1164-1200)
Elena de Morville
(1170-1217)

Nicholas de Stuteville
(1192-)
Devorguilla of Galloway Heiress of Whissendine
(1195-)

Hugh Wake Lord of Bourne
(1202-1241)
Joan de Stuteville
(1216-1276)

Sir Hugh II Wake of Blisworth
(1240-1315)
Joan de Wolverton
(1244-)

John Digby
(1262/1275-1345)
Margaret Wake
(1285-1335)

John Digby
(1332-1399)
Elizabeth Oseville

Robert Digby
(1364-)
Catherine Parkeman
(1368-)

Robert Digby
(1395-)
Jane/Joan Belers

Everard (Simon) Digby
(1416-)
Agnes Clarke

Everard, Sir (Tilton) Digby
(1446-1509)
Jacquetta Elleys
(1450-1496)

William (Digby) Tilton
(1470-1542)
Agnes

William Tilton, Jr
(1520-1573)
Agnes
(1470-1542)


Robert Tilton
(1536-1606)
Alice
(1536-)
Robert Tilton
(1558-1642)
Elizabeth Focell
(1562-1620)
William Tilton
(1586-1653)
Ursula Pycroft
(1586-1638)
John Tilton, Sr
(1620-1696)
Mary Goody Pearsall
(1620-1682)
Peter Tilton, Sr
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Evi Eubanks
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(1954-)
Pia Carita Granholm
(1955-)
Anna Kristiina Applegate
(1987-)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lady_Godiva

Lady Godiva

Lady Godiva by John Collier, c. 1897, Herbert Art Gallery and Museum

Godiva — known as **Lady Godiva** — was an 11th-century Anglo-Saxon noblewoman who, according to a legend dating back at least to the 13th century, rode naked through the streets of Coventry in order to gain a remission of the oppressive taxation imposed by her husband on his tenants. The name "Peeping Tom" for a voyeur originates from later versions of this legend in which a man named Tom had watched her ride and was struck blind or dead.

Lady Godiva statue by Sir William Reid Dick

Lady Godiva was the wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. They had one proved son Aelfgar, Earl of Mercia.

Lady Godiva's name occurs in charters and the Domesday survey, though the spelling varies. The Old English name Godgifu or Godgyfu meant "gift of God"; Godiva was the Latinised version. If she is the same Godiva who appears in the history of Ely Abbey, the *Liber Eliensis*, written at the end of the 12th century, then she was a widow when Leofric married her. Both Leofric and Godiva were generous benefactors to religious houses. In 1043 Leofric founded and endowed a Benedictine monastery at Coventry on the site of a nunnery destroyed by the Danes in 1016. Writing in the 12th century, Roger of Wendover credits Godiva as the persuasive force behind this act. She gave Coventry a number of works in precious metal made for the purpose by the famous goldsmith Mannig, and bequeathed a necklace valued at 100 marks of silver. Another necklace went to Evesham, to be hung around the figure of the Virgin accompanying the life-size gold and silver rood she and her husband gave, and St Paul's Cathedral, London received a gold-fringed chasuble. She and her husband were among the most munificent of the several large Anglo-Saxon donors of the last decades before the Conquest; the early Norman bishops made short work of their gifts, carrying them off to Normandy or melting them down for bullion.

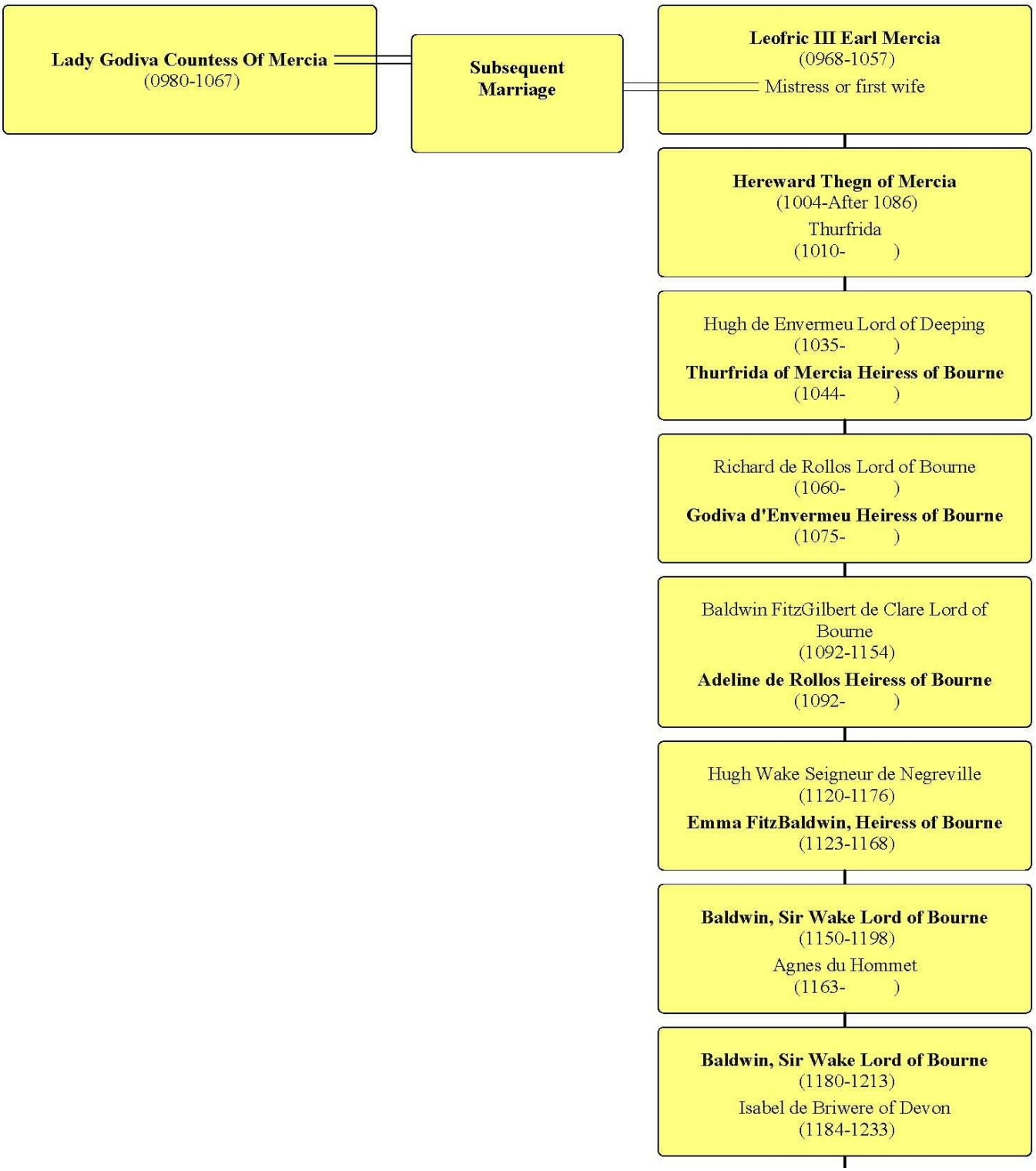
After Leofric's death in 1057, his widow lived on until sometime between the Norman Conquest of 1066 and 1086. She is mentioned in the Domesday survey as one of the few Anglo-Saxons and the only woman to remain a major landholder shortly after the conquest. By the time of this great survey in 1086, Godiva had died, but her former lands are listed, although now held by others. Thus, Godiva apparently died between 1066 and 1086.

Legend

The legend of the nude ride is first recorded in the 13th century, in the *Flores Historiarum* and the adaptation of it by Roger of Wendover; despite its considerable age, it is not regarded as plausible by modern historians, nor mentioned in the two centuries intervening between Godiva's death and its first appearance, while her generous donations to the church receive various mentions. According to the typical version of the story, Lady Godiva took pity on the people of Coventry, who were suffering grievously under her husband's oppressive taxation. Lady Godiva appealed again and again to her husband, who obstinately refused to remit the tolls. At last, weary of her entreaties, he said he would grant her request if she would strip naked and ride through the streets of the town. Lady Godiva took him at his word and, after issuing a proclamation that all persons should stay indoors and shut their windows, she rode through the town, clothed only in her long hair. Just one person in the town, a tailor ever afterwards known as ***Peeping Tom***, disobeyed her proclamation in one of the most famous instances of voyeurism. In the story, Tom bores a hole in his shutters so that he might see Godiva pass, and is struck blind. In the end, Godiva's husband keeps his word and abolishes the onerous taxes.

Lady Godiva: Edmund Blair Leighton depicts the moment of decision (1892)

Anna Kristiina Applegate is the Step 31st Great-Granddaughter of Lady Godiva Countess Of Mercia



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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saer_de_Quincy,_1st_Earl_of_Winchester
(25th great-grandfather to Erik, 20th great-grandfather to Nathan Hale)

Saer de Quincy, 1st Earl of Winchester

Saer de Quincy, 1st Earl of Winchester (c. 1170 – 3 November 1219) was one of the leaders of the baronial rebellion against King John of England, and a major figure in both Scotland and England.

Saer de Quincy's immediate background was in the Scottish kingdom: his father, Robert de Quincy, was a knight in the service of king William the Lion, and his mother Orabilis was the heiress of the lordship of Leuchars in Fife. His rise to prominence in England came through his marriage to Margaret, the younger sister of Robert de Beaumont, 4th Earl of Leicester: but it is probably no coincidence that her other brother was the de Quincys' powerful Fife neighbor, Roger de Beaumont, Bishop of St Andrews. In 1204, Earl Robert died, leaving Margaret as co-heiress to the vast earldom along with her elder sister. The estate was split in half, and after the final division was ratified in 1207, de Quincy was made Earl of Winchester.

Following his marriage, de Quincy became a prominent military and diplomatic figure in England. There is no evidence of any close alliance with King John, however, and his rise to importance was probably due to his newly-acquired magnate status and the family connections that underpinned it.

Seal of Robert Fitzwalter(d.1235). So close was the alliance between both men that Robert's seal shows the arms of de Quincy on a separate shield before his horse

One man with whom he does seem to have developed a close personal relationship is his cousin, Robert Fitzwalter (d. 1235). They are first found together in 1203, as co-commanders of the garrison at the major fortress of Vaudreuil in Normandy; they were responsible for surrendering the castle without a fight to Philip II of France, fatally weakening the English position in northern France. Although popular opinion seems to have blamed them for the capitulation, a royal writ is extant stating that the castle was surrendered at King John's command, and both Saer and Fitzwalter had to endure personal humiliation and heavy ransoms at the hands of the French.

In Scotland, he was perhaps more successful. In 1211 to 1212, the Earl of Winchester commanded an imposing retinue of a hundred knights and a hundred serjeants in William the Lion's campaign against the Mac William rebels, a force which some historians have suggested may have been the mercenary force from Brabant lent to the campaign by John.

In 1215, when the baronial rebellion broke out, Robert Fitzwalter became the military commander, and the Earl of Winchester joined him, acting as one of the chief negotiators with John; both cousins were among the 25 guarantors of the Magna Carta. De Quincy fought against John in the troubles that followed the signing of the Charter, and, again with Fitzwalter, travelled to France to invite Prince Louis of France to take the English throne. He and Fitzwalter were subsequently among the most committed and prominent supporters of Louis' candidature for the kingship, against both John and the infant Henry III.

The Fifth Crusade

When military defeat cleared the way for Henry III to take the throne, de Quincy went on crusade, perhaps in fulfillment of an earlier vow. In 1219 he left to join the Fifth Crusade, then besieging Damietta. While in the east, he fell sick and died. He was buried in Acre, the capital of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, rather than in Egypt, and his heart was brought back and interred at Garendon Abbey near Loughborough, a house endowed by his wife's family.

Magna Carta

Magna Carta (Latin for **Great Charter**), also called **The Great Charter of the Liberties of England**, is an Angevin charter originally issued in Latin in the year 1215.

One of only four surviving exemplifications of the 1215 text, property of the British Library.
Authors; Barons of King John of England

Magna Carta was the first document forced onto a King of England by a group of his subjects, the feudal barons, in an attempt to limit his powers by law and protect their privileges.

The charter was an important part of the extensive historical process that led to the rule of constitutional law in the English speaking world. Magna Carta was important in the colonization of America as England's legal system was used as a model for many of the colonies as they were developing their own legal systems.

The 1215 charter required King John of England to proclaim certain liberties and accept that his will was not arbitrary—for example by explicitly accepting that no "freeman" (in the sense of non-serf) could be punished except through the law of the land, a right that still exists.

It was preceded and directly influenced by the Charter of Liberties in 1100, in which King Henry I had specified particular areas wherein his powers would be limited.

It was translated into vernacular French as early as 1219, and reissued later in the 13th century in modified versions. The later versions excluded the most direct challenges to the monarch's authority that had been present in the 1215 charter. The charter first passed into law in 1225; the 1297 version, with the long title "The Great Charter of the Liberties of England, and of the Liberties of the Forest," still remains on the statute books of England and Wales.

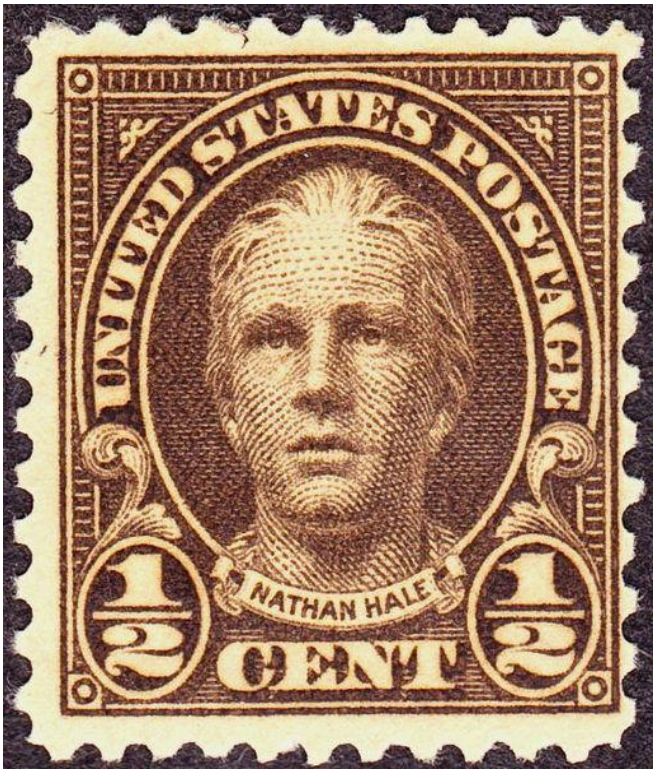
Despite its recognised importance, by the second half of the 19th century nearly all of its clauses had been repealed in their original form. Three clauses currently remain part of the law of England and Wales, however, and it is generally considered part of the uncodified constitution. It was Magna Carta, over other early concessions by the monarch, which survived to become a "sacred text". In practice, Magna Carta in the medieval period did not generally limit the power of kings, but by the time of the English Civil War it had become an important symbol for those who wished to show that the King was bound by the law. It influenced the early settlers in New England and inspired later constitutional documents, including the United States Constitution.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nathan_Hale

Nathan Hale

Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, Connecticut, in 1755 to Richard Hale and Elizabeth Strong. In 1768, when he was fourteen years old, he was sent with his brother Enoch, who was sixteen, to Yale College. Nathan was a classmate of fellow patriot spy Benjamin Tallmadge. The Hale brothers belonged to the Yale literary fraternity, Linonia, which debated topics in astronomy, mathematics, literature, and the ethics of slavery. Graduating with first-class honors in 1773 at age 18, Nathan became a teacher, first in East Haddam and later in New London.

After the Revolutionary War began in 1775, he joined a Connecticut militia and was elected first lieutenant. When his militia unit participated in the Siege of Boston, Hale remained behind. It has been suggested that he was unsure as to whether or not he wanted to fight – or perhaps it was because his teaching contract in New London did not expire until several months later, in July 1775. On July 4, 1775, Hale received a letter from his classmate and friend, Benjamin Tallmadge. Tallmadge, who had gone to Boston to see the siege for himself, wrote to Hale, "Was I in your condition, I think the more extensive service would be my choice. Our holy Religion, the honour of our God, a glorious country, & a happy constitution is what we have to defend." Tallmadge's letter was so inspiring that several days later, Hale accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the 7th Connecticut Regiment under Colonel Charles Webb of Stamford. In the following spring, the army moved to Manhattan Island to prevent the British from taking over New York City. In September, General Washington was desperate to determine the upcoming location of the British invasion of Manhattan Island. Washington sought to do this by sending a spy behind enemy lines – Hale was the only volunteer. Still having not physically fought in war yet, Hale saw this as a crucial opportunity to fight for the patriotic cause.



During the Battle of Long Island, which led to British victory and the capture of New York City via a flanking move from Staten Island across Long Island, Hale volunteered on September 8, 1776, to go behind enemy lines and report on British troop movements. He was ferried across on September 12. It was an act of spying that was immediately punishable by death and posed a great risk to Hale.

During his mission, New York City (then the area at the southern tip of Manhattan around Wall Street) fell to British forces on September 15 and Washington was forced to retreat to the island's north in Harlem Heights. On September 21, a quarter of the lower portion of Manhattan burned in the Great New York Fire of 1776. The fire was later widely thought to have been started by American saboteurs to keep the city from falling into British hands, though Washington and the Congress had already denied this idea. It has also been speculated that the fire was the work of British soldiers acting without orders. In the fire's aftermath, more than 200 American partisans were rounded up by the British.

An account of Nathan Hale's capture was written by Consider Tiffany, a Connecticut shopkeeper and Loyalist, and obtained by the Library of Congress. In Tiffany's account, Major Robert Rogers of the Queen's Rangers saw Hale in a tavern and recognized him despite his disguise. After luring Hale into betraying himself by pretending to be a patriot himself, Rogers and his Rangers apprehended Hale near Flushing Bay, in Queens, New York. Another story was that his Loyalist cousin, Samuel Hale, was the one who revealed his true identity.

British General William Howe had established his headquarters in the Beekman House in a rural part of Manhattan, on a rise between 50th and 51st Streets between First and Second Avenues, near where Beekman Place commemorates the connection. Hale reportedly was questioned by Howe, and physical evidence was found on him. Rogers provided information about the case. According to tradition, Hale spent the night in a greenhouse at the mansion. He requested a Bible; his request was denied. Sometime later, he requested a clergyman. Again, the request was denied.

According to the standards of the time, spies were hanged as illegal combatants. On the morning of September 22, 1776, Hale was marched along Post Road to the Park of Artillery, which was next to a public house called the Dove Tavern (at modern day 66th Street and Third Avenue), and hanged. He was 21 years old. Bill Richmond, a 13-year-old former slave and Loyalist who later became famous as an African American boxer in Europe, was reportedly one of the hangmen, "his responsibility being that of fastening the rope to a strong tree branch and securing the knot and noose.

Nathan Hale statue by Bela Lyon Pratt at Chicago Tribune Tower.

From the memoirs of Captain William Hull, quoting British Captain John Montresor, who was present and who spoke to Hull under a flag of truce the next day: "'On the morning of his execution,' continued the officer, 'my station was near the fatal spot, and I requested the Provost Marshal [the infamous William Cunningham] to permit the prisoner to sit in my marquee, while he was making the necessary preparations. Captain Hale entered: he was calm, and bore himself with gentle dignity, in the consciousness of rectitude and high intentions. He asked for writing materials, which I furnished him: he wrote two letters, one to his mother and one to a brother officer.' He was shortly after summoned to the gallows.

But a few persons were around him, yet his characteristic dying words were remembered. He said***, 'I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.'"***

Nathan Hale is the 21st cousin 5 times removed of Erik Woods Applegate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(1652-1710)
Rebecca Tilton
(1667-1711)
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Pia Carita Granholm
(1955-)
Erik Woods Applegate
(1989-)
Henry Rolfe
Honour Rolfe
(1593-1650)
Richard Dole
Hannah (Dole) Rolfe
(1629-1678)
John Moody
(1663-1737)
Hannah Dole
(1665-1719)
Samual Hale
(1687-1724)
Apphia Moody
(1693-1753)
Richard Hale, Deacon
(1717-1802)
Elizabeth Strong
(1727-1767)
Nathan Hale
(1755-1776)

John Smith (explorer)

Captain John Smith, after an early portrait by Simon de Passe, 18th century

John Smith (c. January 1580 – 21 June 1631) Admiral of New England was an English soldier, explorer, and author. He was knighted for his services to Sigismund Bathory, Prince of Transylvania and his friend Mózes Székely. He was considered to have played an important part in the establishment of the first permanent English settlement in North America. He was a leader of the Virginia Colony (based at Jamestown) between September 1608 and August 1609, and led an exploration along the rivers of Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay. He was the first English explorer to map the Chesapeake Bay area and New England.

Smith's books and maps are considered extremely important in encouraging and supporting English colonization of the New World. He gave the name New England to the region and noted: "Here every man may be master and owner of his owne labour and land... If he have nothing but his hands, he may...by industrie quickly grow rich."

When Jamestown was England's first permanent settlement in the New World, Smith trained the settlers to farm and work, thus saving the colony from early devastation. He publicly stated "he who shall not work, shall not eat". This strength of character and determination overcame problems presented from the hostile native Americans, the wilderness and the troublesome and uncooperative English settlers.[2] Harsh weather, lack of water, living in a swampy wilderness, English unwillingness to work, and attacks from the Powhatan nation almost destroyed the colony.

After his father died, Smith left home at the age of sixteen and set off to sea. He served as a mercenary in the army of Henry IV of France against the Spaniards, fought for Dutch independence from the Spanish King Phillip II, then set off for the Mediterranean Sea. There he engaged in both trade and piracy, and later fought against the Ottoman Turks in the Long War. Smith was promoted to captain while fighting for the Austrian Habsburgs in Hungary, in the campaign of Michael the Brave in 1600 and 1601. After the death of Michael the Brave, he fought for Radu Șerban in Wallachia against the Ottoman vassal Ieremia Movilă.

Smith is reputed to have defeated, killed and beheaded Turkish commanders in three duels, for which he was knighted by the Transylvanian Prince Sigismund Báthory and given a horse and coat of Arms showing three Turks' heads. However, in 1602 he was wounded in a skirmish with the Tatars, captured and sold as a slave. As Smith describes it: "we all sold for slaves, like beasts in a market". Smith claimed his master, a Turkish nobleman, sent him as a gift to his Greek mistress in Constantinople, who fell in love with Smith. He then was taken to the Crimea, from where he escaped from the Ottoman lands into Muscovy then on to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, before travelling through Europe and Northern Africa, returning to England in 1604.

In 1606 Smith became involved with the Virginia Company of London plans to colonise Virginia for profit; it had been granted a charter by King James. The expedition set sail in three small ships, the *Discovery*, the *Susan Constant* and the *Godspeed*, on 20 December 1606. During the voyage, Smith was charged with mutiny, and Captain Christopher Newport (in charge of the three ships) had planned to execute him. Fortunately for Smith, upon first landing at what is now Cape Henry on 26 April 1607, unsealed orders from the Virginia Company designated Smith to be one of the leaders of the new colony, thus, perhaps, sparing Smith from the gallows.

The English arrived at Jamestown in April 1607 and, by summer of that year, the settlers were still living in temporary housing. The search for a suitable site ended on 14 May 1607, when Captain Edward Maria Wingfield, president of the council, chose the Jamestown site as the location for the colony. After the four-month ocean trip, their food stores were sufficient only for each to have a cup or two of grain-meal per day. Due to swampy conditions and widespread disease, someone died almost every day. By September, more than 60 were dead of the 104 brought by Newport

In early January 1608, nearly 100 new settlers arrived with Captain Newport, and through carelessness the village was set on fire. That winter the James River froze over, and the settlers were forced to live in the burnt ruins. During this time, for the three months that Newport and his crew were in port, they wasted much time loading their ships with iron pyrite (fool's gold). Food supplies ran low and although the native Americans brought some food, Smith wrote that "more than half of us died".

In April 1608 a ship brought supplies and 50 new settlers, whom Smith set to construct housing and do farm planting. He spent that summer exploring Chesapeake Bay waterways and produced a map that would be of great value to Virginia explorers for over a century.

Encounter with Pocahontas's tribe

Pocahontas throws herself over Smith to save his life, 1870 depiction

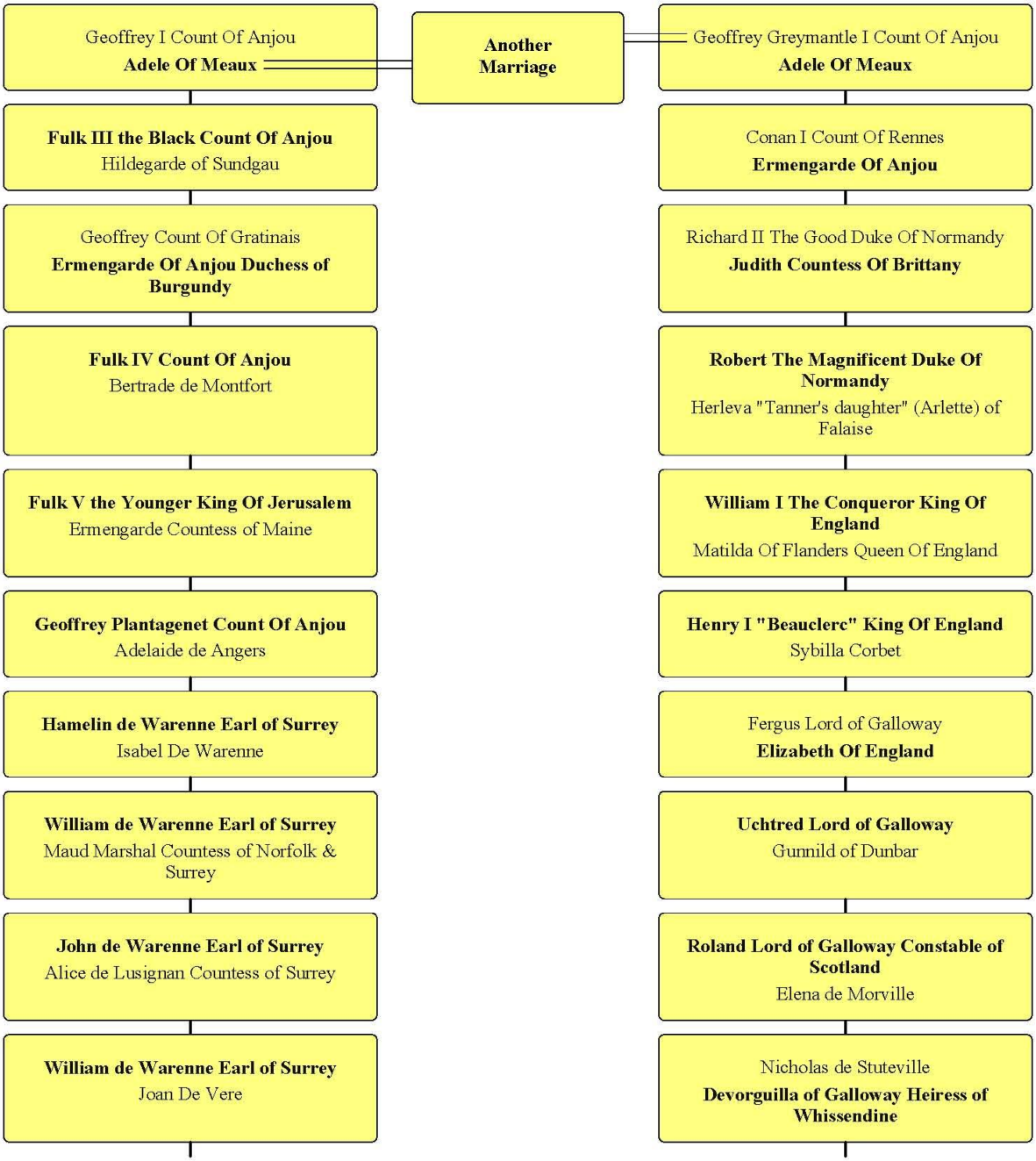
In December 1607, while seeking food along the Chickahominy River, Smith was captured and taken to meet the chief of the Powhatans at Werowocomoco, the main village of the Powhatan Confederacy. The village was on the north shore of the York River about 15 miles due north of Jamestown and 25 miles downstream from where the river forms from the Pamunkey River and the Mattaponi River at West Point, Virginia. Although he feared for his life, Smith was eventually released without harm and later attributed this in part to the chief's daughter, Pocahontas, who according to Smith, threw herself across his body:[15] "at the minute of my execution, she hazarded [*i.e.* risked] the beating out of her own brains to save mine; and not only that, but so prevailed with her father, that I was safely conducted to Jamestown".

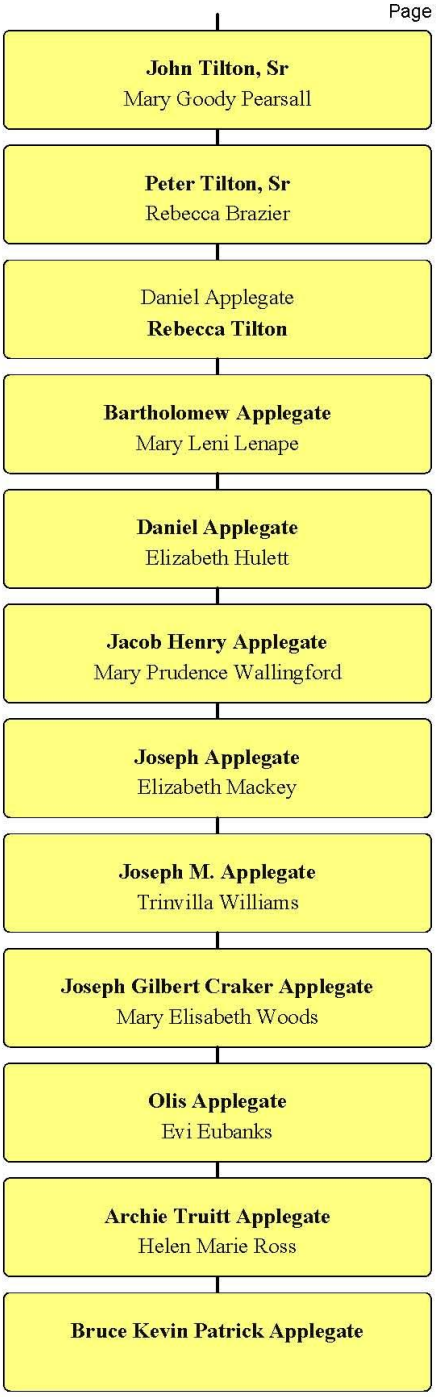
Smith's explorations of the Chesapeake Bay

In the summer of 1608, Smith left Jamestown to explore the Chesapeake Bay region and search for badly needed food, covering an estimated 3,000 miles. These explorations have been commemorated in the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, established in 2006. In his absence, Smith left his friend Matthew Scrivener, a young gentleman adventurer from Sibton, Suffolk, who was related by marriage to the Wingfield family, as governor in his place. (Scrivener would later drown along with Bartholomew Gosnold's brother in an ill-fated voyage to Hog Island during a storm.) Scrivener was not capable of leading the people. Smith was elected president of the local council in September 1608 and instituted a policy of discipline.

After suffering a severe injury to his leg, Smith returned to England in October 1609. In 1614, Smith returned to the Americas in a voyage to the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts Bay. He named the region "New England". He made two attempts in 1614 and 1615 to return to the same coast. On the first trip, a storm dismasted his ship. In the second attempt, he was captured by French pirates off the coast of the Azores. Smith escaped after weeks of captivity and made his way back to England, where he published an account of his two voyages as *A Description of New England*. He never left England again. He died in the year 1631 in London at the age of 51.

Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate is the Half 20th Cousin 13 times removed * of Capt. John Smith, Colonial Governor of Virginia





Captain Thomas Lathrop and Battle of Bloody Brook

The **Battle of Bloody Brook** was fought on September 12, 1675 between English colonial militia from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and a band of Indians led by the Nipmuc sachem Muttawmp. The Indians ambushed colonists escorting a train of wagons carrying the harvest from Deerfield to Hadley during King Philip's War. They killed at least 40 militia men and 17 teamsters out of a company that included 79 militia.

19th century depiction of the battle

From "The Redeemed Captivity", appendix Memoir by Rev. John Williams

In the spring of the year 1671 the first settlement of Deerfield began, and a few houses were erected on the main street, on lots drawn by the proprietors, on the town plat, which was then a forest. The location of the eight thousand acres, called the Dedham Grant, under the administration of Governor Bellingham, began at Pocomptuck River, near Cheapside, and extended north so as to contain all the meadow lands, the town plat, Bloody-Brook village, and all the flat lands within the hills to Hatfield line, and a better tract of the same quantity of land could not have been selected, even by men of the present day. Our ancestors well knew where to find good lands, or they never would have periled life and liberty in an uncultivated and savage wilderness.

The first inhabitants lived on peaceable terms with the Indians until the year 1675, at which time King Philip's war commenced. On the 1st of September of this year the town was attacked by the Indians, several houses were burnt, and one man, by the name of James Eggleston, was killed. On the 12th of the same month, when going to attend public worship on Sunday, the inhabitants were attacked, and a man by the name of Samuel Harrington was severely wounded; another was driven into a morass, taken, and killed. This was indeed a fatal month to the English settlers in this part of the country. On the 18th, six days after the last affray, an event occurred which clothed the country in sackcloth and ashes, — " he blackest day ever noticed in the annals of New England." I have reference to the slaughter of Captain Thomas Lathrop, of Essex County, and ninety of his men, who fell on this memorable day, surrounded by an army of seven eight hundred Indians, probably headed by that wily commander and sagacious chieftain. King Philip himself, at a place called Bloody-Brook, in Deerfield, about five miles from the north village in this town.

The general depot of English troops at Hadley at this time had increased so much as to make it necessary to ransack the country for provisions. A large quantity of grain, probably wheat, had been harvested and stacked at Deerfield. Captain Lathrop, and a company of eighty men, besides a number of teamsters with their teams, were sent by Major Treat from this place to thrash out the grain and carry it to Hadley. Captain Moseley and a small body of Colonial troops were at this time stationed at Deerfield Street in the garrison. Captain Lathrop and his men thrashed out the grain, loaded the carts, and commenced their return to Hadley on the morning of the 18th, feeling themselves in perfect security. Unfortunately he was not so well versed in modem warfare as to know the necessity of flank guards, or he was totally inapprehensive of the

danger which threatened him. After they had proceeded about four miles and a half through the country, which was then covered with woods, and had just crossed the little stream now called Bloody-Brook, precisely at the spot where the present bridge now crosses that stream, and exactly at the place where the monument is erected in commemoration of the event, without any warning, they were attacked, probably by King Philip himself and seven or eight hundred ferocious Indians, howling for vengeance, brandishing the deadly tomahawk and murderous scalping-knife. The troops had crossed the stream, and were waiting for the teams to come up. 'More than one account states that many of the soldiers had stacked or laid down their guns, and, in conscious security, were regaling themselves upon the delicious grapes which were found there in great abundance, growing upon the vines which were entwined around the trees at that place.

In a moment the guns of the whole body of Indians, who were lying in wait for their victims, poured destruction upon their ranks, accompanied by the terrific yells of the savage war-whoop. Captain Lathrop and the greater part of his soldiers fell on the first attack. Those who remained fought with the ferocity of tigers; but of what avail were skill and bravery against such a disparity of numbers? Of nearly one hundred men who entered that field of death on that fatal morning, in the bloom of health, of youth, of manly beauty, only seven or eight remained to tell the melancholy tale. All the rest were inhumanly butchered, and the clods of the valley have rested upon their bosoms for more than one hundred and sixty years. Departed spirits, farewell! We have often mourned your early exit and dropped the tear of commiseration at your much-lamented fate. These young men have always been considered "the flower of the county of Essex," and descended from the most respectable families there. Mr. Hubbard, the historian, or Cotton Mather, calls this "the saddest day which ever occurred in New England."

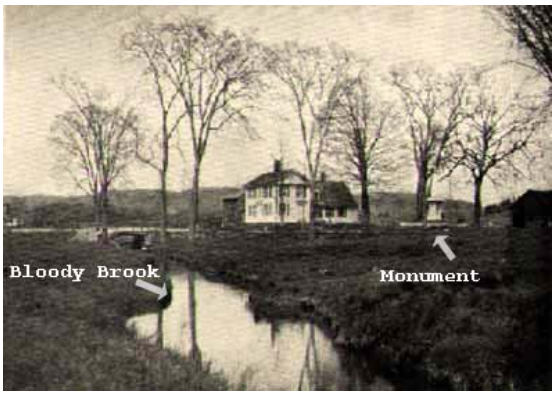
Captain Moseley, who was stationed at Deerfield Street, with Lieutenants Pickering and Savage, either hearing the firing at Bloody-Brook, or being apprised of the disaster of Captain Lathrop by the soldiers or teamsters who were so fortunate as to escape from the massacre, ran immediately to their relief, but was too late for the rescue. They found the Indians plundering the dead of such articles of value as remained about them. They attacked the Indians with great fury, and they were as much unprepared for such an assault as Lathrop was for their attack upon him. They charged them to and fro across the swamp, and destroyed them in great numbers. They finally drove them across a great western swamp, and dispersed them in a distant forest. In all this skirmishing and destruction of the enemy Captain Moseley lost only two men, and had six or eight wounded.

Towards the close of the day, Major Treat, who was on a march from Hadley to Northfield, arrived upon the field of action with about one hundred men, English, and Pequot and Mohegan Indians; and was of service to Captain Moseley and his men in helping him to disperse the enemy. Treat and Moseley retired to the garrison that night, and in the morning returned to bury Lathrop and his slain, when they found a party of Indians plundering the dead.

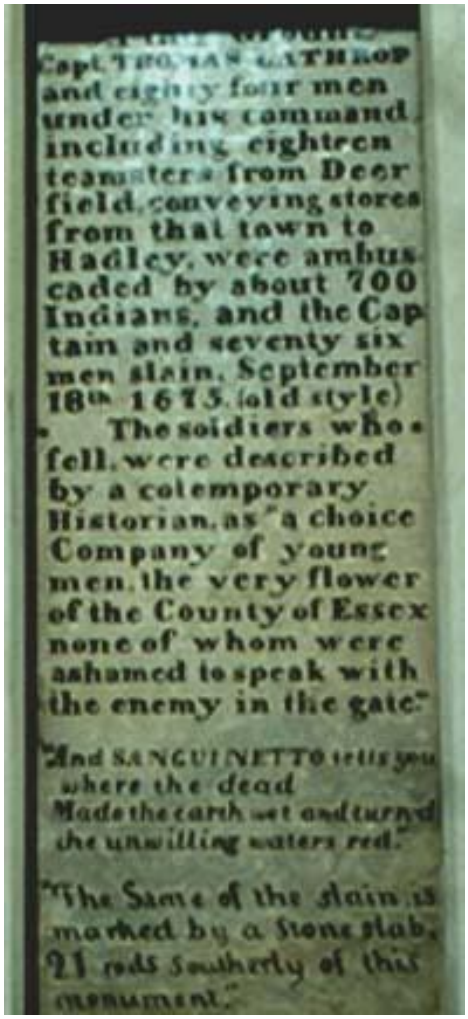
During September, 1675, bands of warriors roamed the Connecticut River valley, attacking villagers as they worked in the fields or traveled between villages on business. Unlike the English who were accustomed to fighting fixed battles on open plains, Amerindians fought from concealed spots and attacked small groups. This "American" way of fighting would be a problem for the British during the next century also. The colonists used these same guerilla tactics, which they learned fighting the Amerindians, to fight against the British troops in the American Revolutionary War.

The military garrison at Hadley grew as more troops were sent there to aid the English settlers. Provisions had to be sent from the individual villages to feed these troops. On September 19, 1675, Captain Lathrop and 80 men were riding convoy for a wagon train loaded with threshed wheat on its way to the mill just north of the Hadley garrison.

SITE OF THE NORTH HADLEY MILL



The group of carts started from Deerfield on this fateful morning. Even though the trail led through dense forest, no vanguard or flankers were sent out. The force was so large; surely no warriors would attack them. As the convoy emerged from the dense forest into a narrow, swampy thicket, it slowed down to cross a brook. Realizing the crossing would take a long time as each heavily-laden cart lumbered across, the soldiers tossed their rifles on top of the wheat and prepared to relax. Some soldiers began to gather the grapes growing alongside the brook.



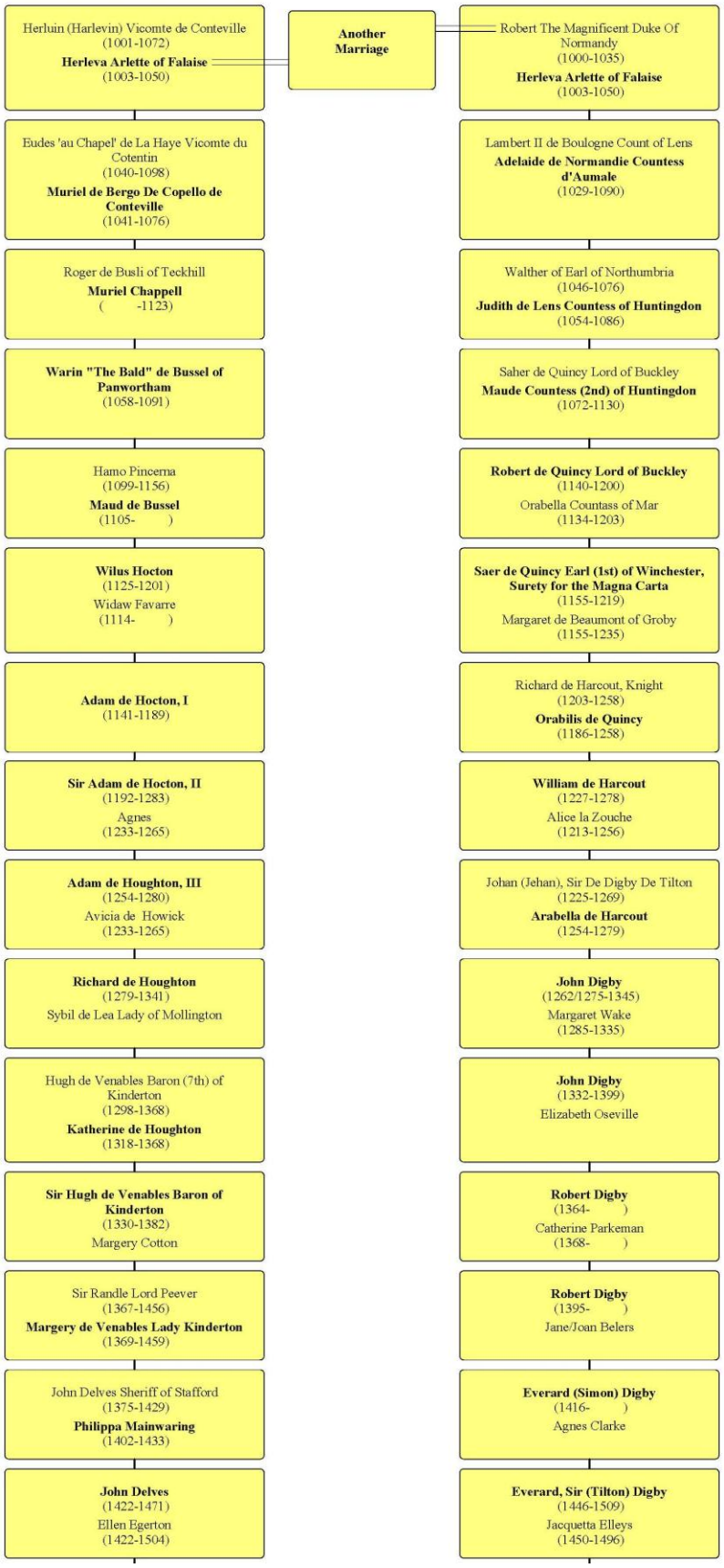
At a given signal, hundreds of warriors, who were lying concealed all around the spot, opened fire on the convoy. Chaos followed, bullets and arrows flew from every direction. Captain Lathrop immediately fell. Of the 80 soldiers, only 7 or 8 escaped; none of the Deerfield men who were driving the carts survived.

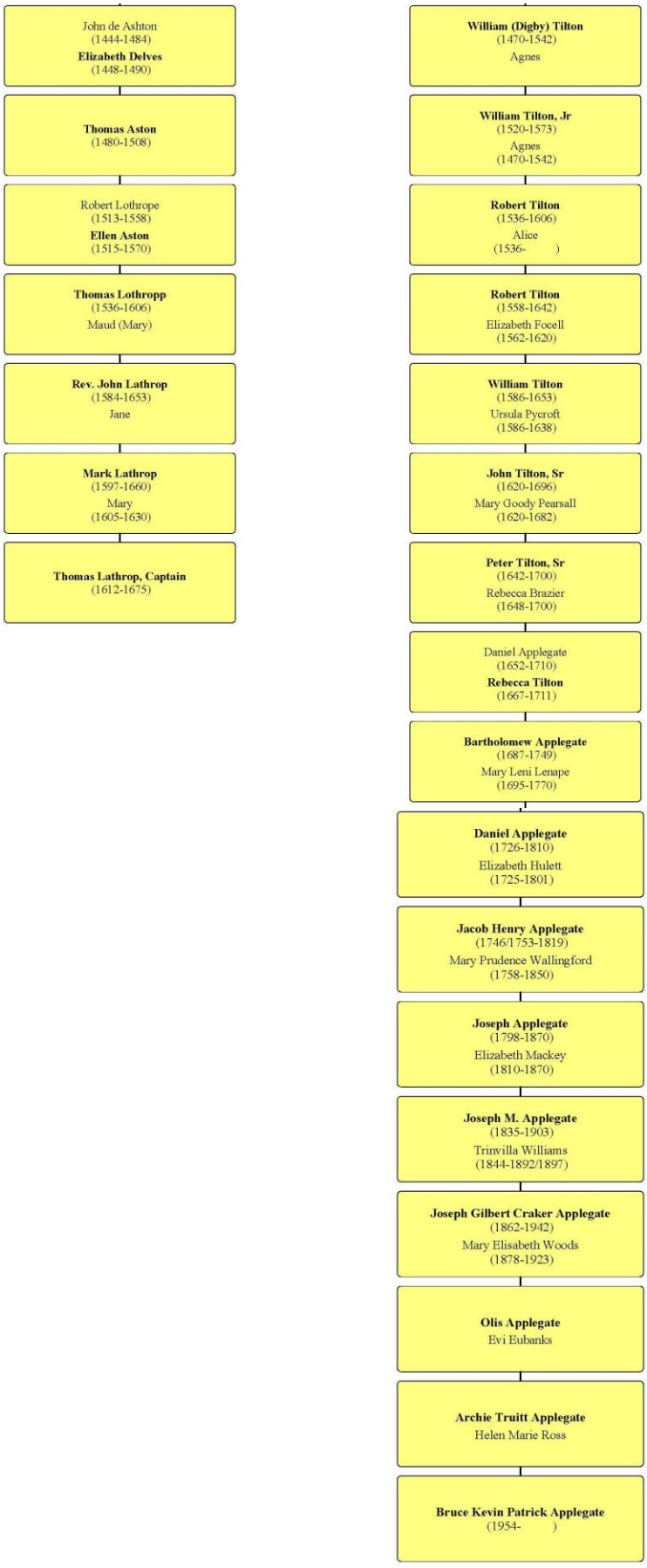
Today, in the town of South Deerfield, Massachusetts, there is a stone shaft marking the edge of the swampy area where the ambush occurred.

Bloody Brook Mass Grave

The slab that marks the mass grave is about 400 feet south of the monument that memorializes the event.

Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate is the Half 20th Cousin 10 times removed * of Thomas Lathrop, Captain

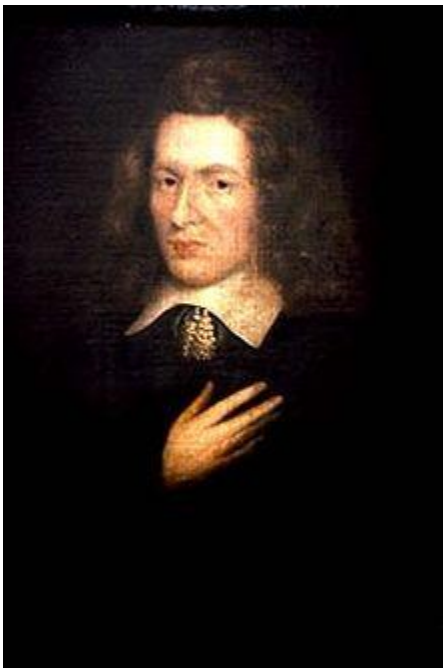



John de Ashton
(1444-1484)
Elizabeth Delves
(1448-1490)
Thomas Aston
(1480-1508)
Robert Lothrope
(1513-1558)
Ellen Aston
(1515-1570)
Thomas Lothropp
(1536-1606)
Maud (Mary)
Rev. John Lathrop
(1584-1653)
Jane
Mark Lathrop
(1597-1660)
Mary
(1605-1630)
Thomas Lathrop, Captain
(1612-1675)
William (Digby) Tilton
(1470-1542)
Agnes
William Tilton, Jr
(1520-1573)
Agnes
(1470-1542)
Robert Tilton
(1536-1606)
Alice
(1536-)
Robert Tilton
(1558-1642)
Elizabeth Focell
(1562-1620)
William Tilton
(1586-1653)
Ursula Pycroft
(1586-1638)
John Tilton, Sr
(1620-1696)
Mary Goody Pearsall
(1620-1682)
Peter Tilton, Sr
(1642-1700)
Rebecca Brazier
(1648-1700)
Daniel Applegate
(1652-1710)
Rebecca Tilton
(1667-1711)
Bartholomew Applegate
(1687-1749)
Mary Leni Lenape
(1695-1770)
Daniel Applegate
(1726-1810)
Elizabeth Hulett
(1725-1801)
Jacob Henry Applegate
(1746/1753-1819)
Mary Prudence Wallingford
(1758-1850)
Joseph Applegate
(1798-1870)
Elizabeth Mackey
(1810-1870)
Joseph M. Applegate
(1835-1903)
Trinvilla Williams
(1844-1892/1897)
Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate
(1862-1942)
Mary Elisabeth Woods
(1878-1923)
Olis Applegate
Evi Eubanks
Archie Truitt Applegate
Helen Marie Ross
Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate
(1954-)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josiah_Winslow

Josiah Winslow

Josiah Winslow was born in Plymouth Colony about 1628 and died in 1680 in Marshfield, Plymouth Colony. He was born one year after the Charter which founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony, bringing over 20,000 English immigrants to New England in the 1630s. Josiah was the Harvard College-educated son of *Mayflower* passenger and Pilgrim leader Edward Winslow and was Governor from 1673 to 1680. The most significant event during his term in office was King Philip's War, which created great havoc for both the English and Indian populations and changed New England forever. Josiah was the first native born governor of an American Colony.



Josiah Winslow's parents were Edward Winslow (d.1655) and his second wife, widow Susannah White. Her first husband had been Pilgrim William White, who died in February 1621, with whom she had sons Resolved and Peregrine White, all of whom were Mayflower passengers. The wedding of Edward Winslow and Susannah White was the first in Plymouth Colony.

In 1643 Josiah Winslow was chosen deputy to the general court from Marshfield and in 1656 he succeeded Myles Standish as the commander of the colony's military forces.

In 1657 he was chosen assistant governor, a post he filled until he was elected governor in 1673. Also, in 1658 he was Plymouth's commissioner to the United Colonies (a Puritan military alliance against the Indians) until 1672. In 1659 he was appointed military commander of the colony.

In 1643, his father, Edward Winslow, was one of six signers of the new Articles of Confederation of the New England colonies and in 1673 Josiah became the first native-born governor of the colony upon the death of Governor Thomas Prence.

Governor

During his tenure in 1674-75 the first public school was established and in 1680 the first Lieutenant-Governor was elected. In 1675 he was elected General-in-Chief of the entire military forces of the United Colonies, being the first native-born general.

On September 9, 1675 he signed a Declaration of War made by the commissioners against the Indian leader known as King Philip.

King Philip's War - cause and effect

King Philip's War, also known variously as "Metacomet's War or Rebellion" was between various Indian groups in New England and English colonists and their Indian allies and lasted between 1675-1678. King Philip was killed by a Puritan militia company headed by Major Benjamin Church on August 12, 1676.

On June 20, 1675 natives attacked colonial homesteads and war came to New England. King Philip (aka Metacomet) and Governor Winslow had allowed an acrimonious situation to get out of hand and the attack and the violence that followed surprised everyone - English and Indian alike.

Edward Winslow had been a Puritan leader who made peace with the native peoples and treated them honorably. But his son Josiah, who became the colony's military commander about 1659, did not have a good relation with the Indians, and had a different view of them than his father did. Eventually the colonials no longer held the opinion, as they had for many years, of needing the help of the Indians for their survival. Many younger colonists especially began to see the Indians as an impediment to the development of the lands that they largely now saw as their own.

King Philip began his relationship with the English with the best interests of all at heart, but greed played a part in his thinking and he eventually was involved in a massive transfer of native lands to the English, helped by a questionable character, Leiden-born Thomas Willet, who wrongly portrayed himself a friend to all parties.

By the 1650s, the thinking of many Indians and English was changing - and with only a small part of original Indian lands from those that existed in 1620 remaining, young Indians pressured their leadership to take action against the English to save their lands. The second generation of colonists also wanted action, as they coveted all remaining Indian lands and only awaited the time when the Indian race in New England, whether by war, disease or poverty, would cease to exist.

King Philip had for many years been placating his young English-hating warriors, promising war against the colonists. Philip always tried to avoid actually fighting English militias directly, and when confronted, would back down. And as late as June 23, 1675, Philip still hoped he could keep from going to war. But Winslow, by now ill with possible tuberculosis and in no condition to fight a war, whether on purpose or not, managed to work against Philip instead of helping him with the support he badly needed to keep his warriors in check. And Winslow had actually made matters worse when he prosecuted Tobias, a senior counselor to Philip, for the murder of an English-educated favorite - an Indian named John Sassamon, who the Indians may indeed have killed as a spy for the English.

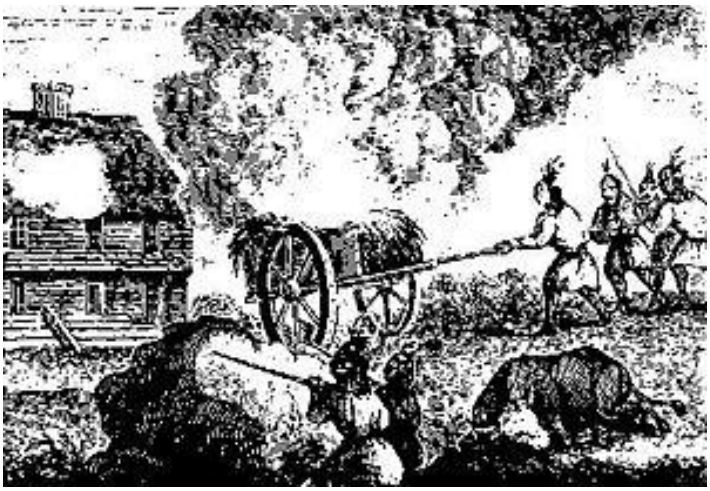
The initial outbreak of violence that led to years of war was primarily caused by Winslow refusing to recognize that Philip’s problems were actually also his own problems too. And in the end, Governor Josiah Winslow was the person most responsible for King Philip's War, possibly more than King Philip or anyone else.

Initially, Governor Winslow did have a chance, while the fighting was still contained locally, to resolve the situation peacefully by diplomatic means, but did not take needed action and brought about a major conflagration that actually need not have happened. An example of Winslow's thinking, and about the first time slavery was used as a weapon against the Indians, was when several hundred Indians had surrendered to authorities in Plymouth and Dartmouth who had assured them of amnesty. But Winslow and his advisors on the Council of War refused to honor such assurance and the council decided, on August 4, that all surrendered Indians should be considered guilty whether or not they had been part of the attack in which they were captured. Within several months, all captured Indians from Plymouth and Dartmouth had been shipped as slaves to the Spanish at Cadiz.

King Philip's War

King Philip's War, sometimes called the **First Indian War**, **Metacom's War**, **Metacomet's War**, or **Metacom's Rebellion**, was an armed conflict between Native American inhabitants of present-day New England and English colonists and their Native American allies in 1675–78. The war is named after the main leader of the Native American side, Metacomet, known to the English as "King Philip". Major Benjamin Church emerged as the Puritan hero of the war; it was his company of Puritan rangers and Native American allies that finally hunted down and killed King Philip on August 12, 1676.

An artist's rendition of Native Americans attacking a garrison house



The war was the single greatest calamity to occur in seventeenth-century Puritan New England. In the space of little more than a year, twelve of the region's towns were destroyed and many more damaged, the colony's economy was all but ruined, and much of its population was killed, including one-tenth of all men available for military service. More than half of New England's towns were attacked by Native American warriors.

Nearly all the English colonies in America were settled without any significant English government support, as they were used chiefly as a safety valve to minimize religious and other conflicts in England. King Philip's War was the beginning of the development of a greater American identity, for the colonists' trials, without significant English government support, gave them a group identity separate and distinct from subjects of the Parliament of England and the Crown in England.

Disease and war

Throughout the Northeast, the Native Americans had suffered severe population losses as a result of pandemics of smallpox, spotted fever, typhoid, and measles, infectious diseases carried by European fishermen, starting in about 1618, two years before the first colony at Plymouth had been settled. Shifting alliances among the different Algonquian peoples, represented by leaders such as Massasoit, Sassacus, Uncas and Ninigret, and the colonial polities negotiated a troubled peace for several decades.

For almost half a century after the colonists' arrival, Massasoit of the Wampanoag had maintained an uneasy alliance with the English to benefit from their trade goods and as a counter-weight to his tribe's traditional enemies, the Pequot, Narragansett, and the Mohegan. Massasoit had to accept colonial incursion into Wampanoag territory as well as English political interference with his tribe. Maintaining good relations with the English became increasingly difficult, as the English colonists continued pressuring the Indians to sell land.

Failure of diplomacy

Metacomet, called "King Philip" by the English, became sachem of the Pokanoket and Grand Sachem of the Wampanoag Confederacy after the death in 1662 of his older brother, the Grand Sachem Wamsutta (called "Alexander" by the English). The latter had succeeded their father Massasoit (d. 1661) as chief. Well known to the English before his ascension as paramount chief to the Wampanoag, Metacomet distrusted the colonists. Wamsutta had been visiting the Marshfield home of Josiah Winslow, the governor of the Plymouth Colony, for peaceful negotiations, and became ill after being given a "portion of working physic" by a Doctor Fuller.

The colonists had put in place laws making it illegal to do commerce with the Wampanoags. When the Plymouth colonists found out that Wamsutta had sold a parcel of land to Roger Williams, Josiah Winslow, the governor of the Plymouth Colony, had Wamsutta arrested even though Wampanoags that lived outside of colonist jurisdiction were not accountable to Plymouth Colony laws.

Great Swamp Fight

The **Great Swamp Fight**, or the **Great Swamp Massacre**, was a crucial battle fought during King Philip's War between colonial militia of New England and the Narragansett tribe in December of 1675.

A painting of the Great Swamp Fight

In the decade between when King Philip assumed power after the death of his brother, Philip began laying careful, secret plans to attack and exterminate the English settlers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. He slowly built a confederation of neighboring Indian tribes. In King Philip's War, the Native Americans wanted to expel the English from New England. They waged successful attacks on settlements in Massachusetts and Connecticut, but Rhode Island was spared at the beginning as the Narragansett remained officially neutral. The war actually began after Wampanoag braves killed some English owned cattle near their tribal headquarters in what is now Bristol, Rhode Island. English livestock was always a source of friction as cattle repeatedly trampled Indian corn. The natives first laid an ambush for soldiers led by Captains Hutchinson and Wheeler. Eight soldiers were killed in the trap. The rest of the company barely made it back to the garrison at Brookfield. In October, hostile Indians struck again with raids on the towns of Hatfield, Northampton and Springfield where 30 houses were burned.

On November 2, Plymouth Colony governor Josiah Winslow led a combined force of colonial militia against the Narragansett tribe. The Narragansett had not been directly involved in the war, but they had sheltered many of the Wampanoag women and children. Several of their warriors were reported in several Indian raiding parties. The colonists distrusted the tribe and did not understand the various alliances. As the colonial forces went through Rhode Island, they found and burned several Indian towns which had been abandoned by the Narragansett, who had retreated to a massive fort in a frozen swamp. The cold weather in December froze the swamp so it was relatively easy to traverse. Led by an Indian guide, on a very cold December 16, 1675, the colonial force found the Narragansett fort near present-day South Kingstown, Rhode Island. A combined force of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Connecticut militia numbering about 1,000 men, including about 150 Pequots and Mohican Indian allies, attacked the Indian fort. The fierce battle that followed is known as the Great Swamp Fight. It is believed that the militia killed about 300 Narragansett (exact figures are unavailable). The militia burned the fort (occupying over 5 acres (20,000 m^2) of land) and destroyed most of the tribe's winter stores.

The Great Swamp Fight Monument, located in the Great Swamp State Management Area, West Kingston, Rhode Island

Most of the Narragansett warriors and their families escaped into the frozen swamp. Facing a winter with little food and shelter, the entire surviving Narragansett tribe was forced out of quasi-neutrality and joined the fight. The colonists lost many of their officers in this assault: about 70 of their men were killed and nearly 150 more wounded. The Great Swamp Fight was a critical blow to the Narragansett tribe from which they never fully recovered. In April 1676, the Narragansett were completely defeated when their chief sachem Canonchet was captured and soon executed. On August 12, 1676 the leader of the Wampanoag sachem, Metacomet (also known as King Philip) was shot and killed by John Alderman, a Native American soldier in Benjamin Church's company. King Philip's War, one of the greatest native uprisings in New England, had failed.

Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate is the 20th Cousin 11 times removed * of Josiah Winslow, Governor, Plymoth Colony


Thomas Winslow, Esq.
(1460-1507)
Lady Agnes Tansley
(1467-1540)
William Winslow
(1510-1555)
Mary Bucke
(1529-1560)
Kenelm Winslow
(1543-1607)
Elizabeth Foliott
(1540-1607)
Edward Winslow
(1560-1620)
Magdalene Olyver
(1566-1621)
Edward "Pilgrim" Winslow, Governor of Plymoth Colony
(1595-1655)
Susanna Fuller
Josiah Winslow, Governor, Plymoth Colony
(1627-1680)
William (Digby) Tilton
(1470-1542)
Agnes
William Tilton, Jr
(1520-1573)
Agnes
(1470-1542)
Robert Tilton
(1536-1606)
Alice
(1536-)
Robert Tilton
(1558-1642)
Elizabeth Focell
(1562-1620)
William Tilton
(1586-1653)
Ursula Pycroft
(1586-1638)
John Tilton, Sr
(1620-1696)
Mary Goody Pearsall
(1620-1682)
Peter Tilton, Sr
(1642-1700)
Rebecca Brazier
(1648-1700)
Daniel Applegate
(1652-1710)
Rebecca Tilton
(1667-1711)
Bartholomew Applegate
(1687-1749)
Mary Leni Lenape
(1695-1770)
Daniel Applegate
(1726-1810)
Elizabeth Hulett
(1725-1801)
Jacob Henry Applegate
(1746/1753-1819)
Mary Prudence Wallingford
(1758-1850)
Joseph Applegate
(1798-1870)
Elizabeth Mackey
(1810-1870)
Joseph M. Applegate
(1835-1903)
Trinvilla Williams
(1844-1892/1897)
Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate
(1862-1942)
Mary Elisabeth Woods
(1878-1923)
Olis Applegate
Evi Eubanks
Archie Truitt Applegate
Helen Marie Ross
Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate
(1954-)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Williams_(Reverend)

John Williams (minister)

Portrait believed to be of John Williams, c. 1707

John Williams (10 December 1664 – 12 June 1729) was a New England Puritan minister who became famous for *The Redeemed Captive*, his account of his captivity by the Mohawk after the Deerfield Massacre during Queen Anne's War. He was an uncle of the notable pastor and theologian Jonathan Edwards. His first wife Eunice Mather (25485) was a niece of Rev Increase Mather and a cousin of Rev. Cotton Mather and was related to Rev. John Cotton.

John Williams was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1664. Son of Samuel Williams (1632–98) and Theoda Park (1637–1718). His grandfather Robert had immigrated there from England about 1638. John had local schooling. Later he attended Harvard College, where he graduated in 1683.

Williams was ordained to the ministry in 1688, and settled as the first pastor in Deerfield. The frontier town in western Massachusetts was vulnerable to the attacks of the Native Americans and their French allies from Canada. The local Pocumtuc resisted the colonists' encroachment on their hunting grounds and agricultural land. In the early 18th century, French and English national competition resulted in frequent raids between New England and Canada, with each colonial power allying with various Native American tribes to enlarge their fighting forces.

In 1702, with the outbreak of Queen Anne's War, New England colonists had taken prisoner a successful French pirate, Pierre Maisonnat dit Baptiste. To gain his return, the French governor of Canada planned to raid Deerfield, in alliance with the Mohawk of the Iroquois, Abenaki from northeast New England and the Pocumtuc. They intended to capture a prisoner of equal value to exchange. Raiding Deerfield, they captured Williams, prominent in the community, and more than 100 other English settlers.

On the night of 28 February 1704, approximately 300 French and Indian soldiers took 109 citizens captive, besides killing a total of 56 men, women and children, including two of Williams' children (six-year-old son John Jr., and six-week-old daughter Jerushah) and his African slave Parthena. The raiding party led the Williams and other families on a march over 300 miles (480 km) of winter landscape to Canada. En route to Quebec, a Mohawk killed Williams' wife after she fell while trying to cross a creek, along with Frank, another African slave. Others of the most vulnerable older and youngest people died, some at the hands of Indians who judged them unable to go on. Williams remained steadfast and encouraged the other captives with prayer and Scripture along their journey to Quebec. The large party had seven weeks of hard overland travel to reach Fort Chambly.

While captive, Williams recorded his impressions of French colonial life in New France; Jesuit missionaries included him at their table for meals, and he was often given comfortable lodgings, including a feather bed. Upon Pierre Maisonnat's release from Boston, Williams was released by Quebec Governor Philippe de Rigaud Vaudreuil and returned to Boston on 21 November 1706, along with about 60 other captives. Among them were four of his children.

Williams was forced to leave in Quebec his daughter Eunice, then ten years old, who had been adopted by a Mohawk family in Kahnawake, a Jesuit mission village. She took the place of their child who had died from smallpox. Eunice became thoroughly assimilated, learning the Mohawk language and ways. Because the French colonial government depended on their alliance with the Mohawk, they would not take by force children whom the Indians had adopted. Eunice was baptized as a Catholic and took the name *Marguerite* in 1710. She also was given a Mohawk name as a child, and as an adult, was given the name *Kanenstenhawi*. At age 16, Kanenstenhawi married François-Xavier Arosen, a Mohawk man of 25. They had three children together.

Williams and his other four children returned to Deerfield. There he resumed his pastoral charge in the latter part of 1706 and lived there until his death in 1729. He made efforts to keep in touch with Eunice and continued to try to persuade her to return to Massachusetts, as did her brother.

He published several sermons, and a narrative of his captivity called *The Redeemed Captive* (Boston, 1707). Because of his standing in the colony, his account was one of the more well-known of the numerous Indian captivity narratives published during the colonial period. The 19th-century author James Fenimore Cooper drew on Williams' account as inspiration for his novel, *The Last of the Mohicans*.

Williams died in Deerfield in 1729. It was not until 1741 that Eunice and her husband went to Massachusetts for the first time, persuaded by her brother's efforts to keep in touch. She made two other visits, including an extended one with her children, but lived in Kahnawake for the rest of her life.

John William Williams is related to Brian Boru via several lineages as the 21st to the 24th great-grandson.

Raid on Deerfield

The **1704 Raid on Deerfield** (or the **Deerfield Massacre**) occurred during Queen Anne's War on February 29 when French and Native American forces under the command of Jean-Baptiste Hertel de Rouville attacked the English frontier settlement at Deerfield, Massachusetts, just before dawn, burning part of the town, killing 56 villagers, and taking 109 settlers captive.

Typical of the small scale frontier conflict in Queen Anne's War, the French-led raid relied on a coalition of French soldiers and a variety of Indian populations, including in the force of about 300 a number of Pocumtucs who had once lived in the Deerfield area. The diversity of personnel, motivations, and material objectives involved in the raid meant that it did not achieve full surprise when they entered the palisaded village. The defenders of some fortified houses in the village successfully held off the raiders until arriving reinforcements prompted their retreat. However, the raid was a clear victory for the French coalition that aimed to take captives and unsettle English colonial frontier society. More than 100 captives were taken, and about 40 percent of the village houses were destroyed.

Although predicted, the raid shocked New England colonists, further antagonized relations with the French and their Native American allies, and led to more community war preparedness in frontier settlements. The raid has been immortalized as a part of the early American frontier story, principally due to the account of one of its captives, the Rev. John Williams. He and his family were forced to make the long overland journey to Canada. His young daughter Eunice was adopted by a Mohawk family; she became assimilated and married a Mohawk man. Williams' account, ***The Redeemed Captive***, was published in 1707 and was widely popular in the colonies.

Raid

Illustration depicting the raid, published 1900

The raiders left most of their equipment and supplies 25 to 30 miles (40 to 48 kilometers) north of the village before establishing a cold camp about 2 miles (3.2 km) from Deerfield on February 28, 1704. From this vantage point, they observed the villagers as they prepared for the night. Since the villagers had been alerted to the possibility of a raid, they all took refuge within the palisade, and a guard was posted.

The raiders had noticed that snow drifts extended to the top of the palisade; this greatly simplified their entry into the fortifications just before dawn on February 29. They carefully approached the village, stopping periodically so that the sentry might confuse the noises they made with more natural sounds. A few men climbed over the palisade via the snow drifts and then opened the north gate to admit the rest. Primary sources vary on the degree of alertness of the village guard that night; one account claims he fell asleep, while another claims that he discharged his weapon to raise the alarm when the attack began, but that it was not heard by many people. As the Reverend John Williams later recounted, "with horrid shouting and yelling", the raiders launched their attack "like a flood upon us."

The raiders' attack probably did not go exactly as they had intended. In attacks on Schenectady, New York and Durham, New Hampshire in the 1690s (both of which included Hertel de Rouville's father), the raiders had simultaneously attacked all of the houses; at Deerfield, this did not happen. Historians Haefeli and Sweeney theorize that the failure to launch a coordinated assault was caused by the wide diversity within the attacking force.

Illustration by Howard Pyle showing the journey back to Canada

The raiders swept into the village, and began attacking individual houses. Reverend Williams' house was among the first to be raided; Williams' life was spared when his gunshot misfired, and he was taken prisoner. Two of his children and a servant were slain; the rest of his family and his other servant were also taken prisoner. Similar scenarios occurred in many of the other houses. The residents of Benoni Stebbins' house, which was not among the ones attacked early, resisted the raiders' attacks, which lasted until well after daylight. A second house, near the northwestern corner of the palisade, was also successfully defended. The raiders moved through the village, herding their prisoners to an area just north of the town, rifling houses for items of value, and setting a number of them on fire.

As the morning progressed, some of the raiders began moving north with their prisoners, but paused about a mile north of the town to wait for those who had not yet finished in the village. The men in the Stebbins house kept the battle up for two hours; they were on the verge of surrendering when reinforcements arrived. Early in the raid, young John Sheldon managed to escape over the palisade and began making

his way to nearby Hadley to raise the alarm. The fires from the burning houses had been spotted, and "thirty men from Hadley and Hatfield" rushed to Deerfield. Their arrival prompted the remaining raiders to flee; some of them abandoned their weapons and other supplies in a panic.

The sudden departure of the raiders and the arrival of reinforcements raised the spirits of the beleaguered survivors, and about 20 Deerfield men joined the Hadley men in chasing after the fleeing raiders. The English and the raiders skirmished in the meadows just north of the village, where the English reported "killing and wounding many of them". However, the pursuit was conducted rashly, and the English soon ran into an ambush prepared by the raiders who had left the village earlier. Of the 50 or so men that gave chase, nine were killed and several more were wounded. After the ambush they retreated back to the village, and the raiders headed north with their prisoners.

As the alarm spread to the south, reinforcements continued to arrive in the village. By midnight, 80 men from Northampton and Springfield had arrived, and men from Connecticut swelled the force to 250 by the end of the next day. After debating over what action to take, they decided that the difficulties of pursuit were not worth the risks. Leaving a strong garrison in the village, most of the militia returned to their homes.

The raiders destroyed 17 of the village's 41 homes, and looted many of the others. Out of the 291 people in Deerfield on the night of the attack only 126 remained in town the next day. They killed 44 residents of Deerfield: 10 men, 9 women, and 25 children, five garrison soldiers, and seven Hadley men. Of those who died inside the village, 15 died of fire-related causes; most of the rest were killed by edged or blunt weapons. The raid’s casualties were dictated by the raider’s goals to intimidate the village and to take valuable captives to French Canada. A large portion of the slain were infant children who were not likely to survive the ensuing trip to Canada. They took 109 villagers captive; this represented forty per cent of the village population. They also took captive three Frenchmen who had been living among the villagers. The raiders also suffered losses, although reports vary. New France's Governor-General Philippe de Rigaud Vaudreuil reported the expedition only lost 11 men, and 22 were wounded, including Hertel de Rouville and one of his brothers.John Williams heard from French soldiers during his captivity that more than 40 French and Indian soldiers were lost. A majority of the captives taken were women and children who French and Indian captors viewed as being more likely than adult males to successfully integrate into native communities and a new life in French Canada.

Captivity and ransom

For the 109 English captives, the raid was only the beginning of their troubles. The raiders intended to take them to Canada, a 300-mile (480 km) journey, in the middle of winter. Many of the captives were ill-prepared for this, and the raiders were short on provisions. The raiders consequently engaged in a common practice: they killed those captives when it was clear they were unable to keep up. While Williams comments on the savage cruelty of the Indian raiders, most killings were "not random or wanton." Most of the slain were the slow and vulnerable who could not keep up with the party and would likely have died less quickly en route. Only 89 of the captives survived the ordeal. Survival chances correlated with age and gender: infants and young children fared the worst, and older children and teenagers (all 21 of whom survived the ordeal) fared the best. Adult men fared better than adult women, especially pregnant women, and those with small children.

In the first few days several of the captives escaped. Hertel de Rouville instructed Reverend Williams to inform the others that recaptured escapees would be tortured; there were no further escapes. (The threat was not an empty one — it was known to have happened on other raids.) The French leader's troubles were not only with his captives. The Indians had some disagreements among themselves concerning the disposition of the captives, which at times threatened to come to blows. A council held on the third day resolved these disagreements sufficiently that the trek could continue.

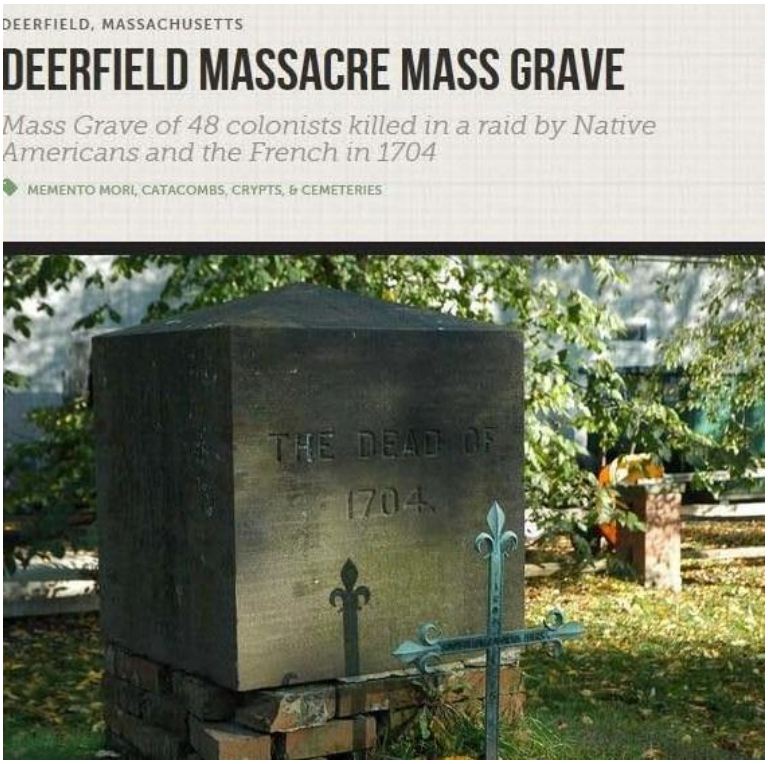
According to John Williams' account of his captivity, most of the party traveled up the frozen Connecticut River, then up the Wells River and down the Winooski River to Lake Champlain. From there they made their way to Chambly, at which point most of the force dispersed. The captives accompanied their captors to their respective villages. Williams' wife Eunice, weak after having given birth just six weeks earlier, was one of the first to be killed during the trek; her body was recovered and reburied in the Deerfield cemetery.

Calls went out from the governors of the northern colonies for action against the French colonies. Governor Dudley wrote that "the destruction of Quebeck [*sic*] and Port Royal [would] put all the Navall stores into Her Majesty's hands, and forever make an end of an Indian War", the frontier between Deerfield and Wells was fortified by upwards of 2,000 men, and the bounty for Indian scalps was more than doubled, from £40 to £100. Dudley promptly organized a retaliatory raid against Acadia (present-day Nova Scotia). In the summer of 1704, New Englanders under the leadership of Benjamin Church raided Acadian villages at Pentagouet (present-day Castine, Maine), Passamaquoddy Bay (present-day St. Stephen, New Brunswick), Grand Pré, Pisiquid, and Beaubassin (all in present-day Nova Scotia). Church's instructions included the taking of prisoners to exchange for those taken at Deerfield, and specifically forbade him to attack the fortified capital, Port Royal.

Deerfield and other communities collected funds to ransom the captives. French authorities and colonists also worked to extricate the captives from their Indian masters. Within a year's time, most of the captives were in French hands, a product of frontier commerce in humans that was fairly common at the time on both sides. The French and converted Indians worked to convert their captives to Roman Catholicism, with modest success. While adult captives proved fairly resistant to proselytizing, children were more receptive or likely to accept conversion under duress.

Some of the younger captives, however, were not ransomed, as they were adopted into the tribes. Such was the case with Williams' daughter Eunice, who was eight years old when captured. She became thoroughly assimilated, and married a Mohawk man when she was 16. Other captives also remained by choice in Canadian and Native communities such as Kahnawake for the rest of their lives.

Negotiations for the release and exchange of captives began in late 1704, and continued until late 1706. They became entangled in unrelated issues (like the English capture of French privateer Pierre Maisonnat dit Baptiste), and larger concerns, including the possibility of a wider-ranging treaty of neutrality between the French and English colonies. Mediated in part by Deerfield residents John Sheldon and John Wells, some captives (including Noel Doiron) were returned to Boston in August 1706. Governor Dudley, who needed the successful return of the captives for political reason, then released the French captives, including Baptiste; the remaining captives who chose to return were back in Boston by November 1706.ny of the younger captives were adopted into the Indian tribes or French Canadian society. Thirty six Deerfield captives, mostly children and teenagers at the time of the raid, remained permanently. Those who stayed were not compelled by force, but rather by newly formed religious ties and family bonds. Captive experience was largely dictated by gender as well as age. Young women most easily and readily assimilated into Indian and French Canadian societies. Nine girls remained as opposed to only five boys. These choices reflect the larger frontier pattern of incorporation of young women into Indian and Canadian society. These young women remained, not because of compulsion, fascination with the outdoor adventure, or the strangeness of life in a foreign society, but because they transitioned into established lives in new communities and formed bonds of family, religion, and language. In fact, more than half of young female captives who remained settled in Montreal where "the lives of these former Deerfield residents differed very little in their broad outlines from their former neighbors." Whether in New France or in Deerfield these women generally were part of frontier agricultural communities where they tended to marry in their early twenties and have six or seven children. Other female captives remained in Native communities such as Kahnawake. These women remained because of bonds of religion and family. While European males castigated the "slavery" of Indian women, captive women from this time commonly chose to remain in Native society rather than return to colonial English settlements.



John Williams wrote a captivity narrative, *The Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion*, about his experience, which was published in 1707. Williams' narrative was published during ongoing ransom negotiations and pressed for greater activity to return the Deerfield captives. Written with assistance from prominent Boston Puritan minister Reverend Cotton Mather, the book framed the raid, captivity, and border relations with the French and Indians in terms of providential history and God's purpose for Puritans. The work was widely distributed in the 18th and 19th centuries, and continues to be published today. Williams' work was one of the reasons this raid, unlike similar others of the time, was remembered and became an element in the American frontier story. Williams' work transformed the captivity narrative into a celebration of individual heroism and the triumph of Protestant values against savage and "Popish" enemies.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eunice_Williams (Anna's 21st cousin 8 times removed)

Eunice Kanenstenhawi Williams

Eunice Williams, also known as **Marguerite Kanenstenhawi Arosen**, (17 September 1696 – 26 November 1785) was an English colonist taken captive by French and Mohawk warriors as a seven-year-old girl from Deerfield, Massachusetts in 1704. Taken to Canada with more than 100 other captives, she was adopted by a Catholic Mohawk family at Kahnawake and became fully assimilated into the tribe. She was baptized Catholic under the name Marguerite and named *Kanenstenhawi* as an adult. She married François-Xavier Arosen, a Mohawk man, had a family with him, and chose to stay with the Mohawk for the rest of her life. Although never returning to Massachusetts to live permanently, she did visit her family in 1741 and on two later occasions. Her father, the Puritan minister John Williams and her brother Samuel made continuing efforts to ransom and to persuade her to return to Massachusetts. Hers was one of the more famous Indian captivity stories.

Depiction of Eunice being led away from Deerfield

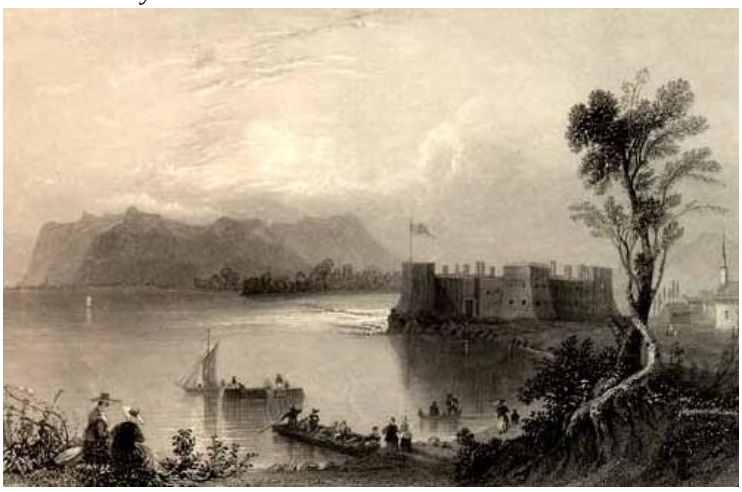
Eunice's siblings who survived the raid and made the trek to Canada with her were Samuel (15), Esther (13), Stephen (9) and Warham (4). The Williams' eldest child, Eleazer (16), was away studying for the ministry and not living at Deerfield at the time of the raid. The other Williams children were eventually redeemed and returned to New England.

Early life and education

Eunice Williams was born on 17 September 1696, the daughter of the Puritan minister John Williams and his wife Eunice Mather Williams. On 29 February 1704, the Williams' home was attacked during a raid on the settlement led by French and allied Abenaki and Mohawk fighters. Later called the Deerfield Massacre, the event was part of a series of raids and conflicts between the French and English, and their Indian allies, during Queen Anne's War in the early 18th century.

The Indians killed numerous settlers in their houses, including Eunice's six-week-old sister Jerusha and younger brother John Williams, Jr. They took captive more than 100 settlers, including 7-year-old Eunice, her parents, and four of her siblings. The captives were taken on a strenuous march northward. The next day, a Mohawk warrior killed her mother after she fell while crossing the icy waters of the Green River. Others of the youngest and oldest captives were killed if they could not keep up with the large party.

Fort Chambly 1840



Eunice and the surviving members of her family reached Fort Chambly in Quebec six weeks later; from there she was taken to Kahnawake, a settlement of Catholic Mohawks south of Montreal across the St. Lawrence River. She was adopted by a woman who had recently lost her own daughter in a smallpox epidemic. Eunice was given the symbolic name *Waongote*, meaning "one who is planted like an Ashe", and was instructed in the Mohawk language and customs, and catechized in the Roman Catholic religion. When she converted to Catholicism, she was baptized *Marguerite*.

When the survivors of Deerfield learned that their captured relatives and neighbors were being held in Quebec, they began negotiations through various intermediaries to ransom them. During these years, Rev. Williams was allowed to meet with Eunice on two occasions; both times he responded to her requests for guidance by telling her to frequently recite the Puritan Catechism.

Later life

When the senior Williams' ransom and freedom were arranged about three years later, he sought to have Eunice reunited with him. The French told an intermediary that this was impossible because the Mohawk people with whom she was living "would as soon part with their hearts as the child." The French government would not generally interfere when the Mohawk adopted captives, even if they were European. He was able to redeem his other children, who returned to live in Massachusetts.

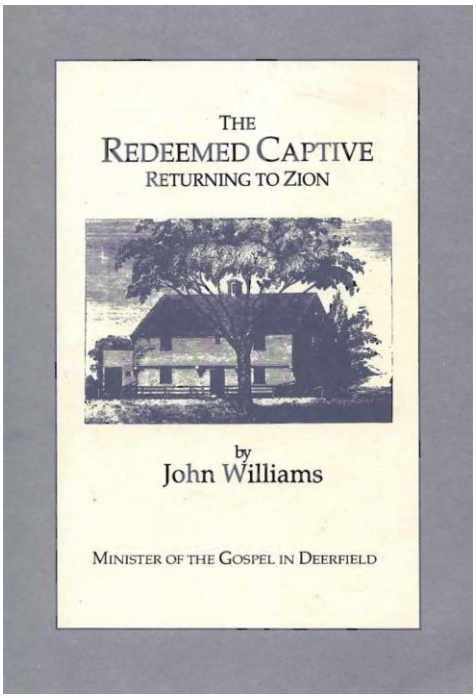
Eunice became fully assimilated into the tribe, at age 16 marrying a young Mohawk man, François-Xavier Arosen, age 25. They had three children together. Nonetheless, Rev. Williams, succeeded by his son Samuel, continued through the years to try to ransom and later persuade Eunice to rejoin her New England family.

Eunice, called *Kanenstenhawi* as her adult Mohawk name, finally returned to New England in 1741, by which time her father had died. Her brother Samuel had kept in touch with her. When Eunice and her husband went to Massachusetts, it was with a guide and interpreter, as they spoke only Mohawk and French. She made two more visits to her Williams family, bringing her children with her and one year staying for an extended period through the winter.

Below is part of The Redeemed Captive written by Eunice's father John Williams

http://archive.org/stream/redeemedcaptive02willgoog/redeemedcaptive02willgoog_djvu.txt

. . . The Governor ordered a priest to go along with me to see my youngest daughter among the Macquas, and endeavor for her ransom. I went with him; he was very courteous to me, and from his parish, which was near the Macqua fort, he wrote a letter to the Jesuit, to desire him to send my child to see me, and to speak with them that took her, to come also. But the Jesuit wrote back a letter, that I should not be permitted to speak with or see my child, and if I came my labor would be lost; and that the Macquas would as soon part with their hearts as my child.



At my return to the city, I with a heavy heart carried the Jesuit's letter to the Governor, who, when he read it, was very angry, and endeavored to comfort me, assuring me I should see her, and speak with her; and he would do his utmost endeavor for her ransom. Accordingly he sent to the Jesuits who were in the city, and bid them improve their interest for the obtaining the child. After some days, he went with me in his own person to the fort. When we came thither, he discoursed with the Jesuits. After which my child was brought into the chamber where I was. I was told I might speak with her, but should not be permitted to speak to any other English person there.

My child was about seven years old. I discoursed with her near an hour; she could read very well, and had not forgotten her Catechism; and was very desirous to be redeemed out of the hands of the Macquas, and bemoaned her state among them, telling me how they profaned God's Sabbath, and said, she thought that, a few days before, they had been mocking the Devil, and that one of the Jesuits stood and looked on them. I told her, she must pray to God for his grace every day; she said, she did as she was able, and God helped her. "But," says she," they force me to say some prayers in Latin, but I don't understand one word of them; I hope it won't do me any harm." I told her she must be careful she did not forget her Catechism and the Scriptures she had learnt by heart. She told the captives after I was gone, as some of them have since informed me, almost everything I spake to her; and said she was much afraid she should forget her Catechism, having none to instruct her.

I saw her once a few days after in the city, but had not many minutes of time with her what time I had I improved to give her the best advice I could. The Governor labored much for her redemption at last he had the promise of it, in case he would procure for them an Indian girl in her stead. Accordingly he sent up the river some hundreds of leagues for one, and when offered by the Governor it was refused. He offered then an hundred pieces of eight for her redemption, but it was refused. His lady went over to have begged her from them, but all in vain; she is there still; and has forgotten to speak English. O that all who peruse this history would join in their fervent requests to God, with whom all things are possible, that this poor child, and so many others of our children who have been cast upon God from the womb, and are now outcasts ready to perish, might be gathered from their dispersions, and receive sanctifying grace from God !

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ephraim_Williams

Ephraim Williams

Ephraim Williams Jr. (March 7, 1715 [O.S. February 24, 1714] – September 8, 1755) was a soldier from the Province of Massachusetts Bay who was killed in the French and Indian War. He was the benefactor of Williams College, located in northwestern Massachusetts. The school's athletic programs, the Ephs (rhymes with "chiefs"), are named after Williams.

Ephraim Jr. was the eldest son of Ephraim Sr. (1691–1754) and Elizabeth Jackson Williams (d.1718). He was born in Newton, Massachusetts, and was raised by his maternal grandparents after his mother died giving birth to a second son, Thomas, in 1718. His family was influential in western Massachusetts; so influential, in fact, that they were often referred to as the "River Gods" (referencing the Connecticut River, the major waterway in the area).

In his youth, Ephraim Jr. was a sailor and travelled several times to Europe, visiting England, Holland and Spain.

Military service

In 1742, at age 27, he moved to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where his father had relocated, and purchased large tracts of land in the young settlement. He joined the militia and was commissioned captain.

In 1745, during King George's War (1745–1748), he was put in charge of building and defending Fort Massachusetts and the line of defences in western Connecticut and Massachusetts. He was absent when the fort was taken and destroyed by the French in August 1746. After the war ended, Williams spent considerable effort urging the settlement of new townships in the western portion of Massachusetts along the Hoosac River at the end of the 1740s. Many of the early settlers in this region, in addition to Williams himself, were soldiers stationed at Fort Massachusetts during the war.

However, within just a few years, Williams was again called into service as part of the French and Indian War (1754–1763). Williams, now a colonel, took part in William Johnson's expedition against Crown Point, New York. Williams led a regiment of ten companies. Among those companies were Burke's Rangers and Roger's Rangers. Among his aides was William Williams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut.

Williams was shot in the head and killed during an ambush by the French and their Indian allies in the Battle of Lake George on September 8, 1755, at the age of 40. Members of his regiment hid his body just after the battle to prevent it from being desecrated. They later buried Williams nearby. His body was disinterred in the early 20th century and moved to the chapel at Williams College. A stone etched with Williams' initials on it and the year of his death still stands at the original Lake George gravesite just across the street from a monument erected by Williams College alumni. The monument marks the site of the ambush, which was called the Bloody Morning Scout.

Legacy

Ephraim left his sizeable estate to support the founding of a free school on his land in western Massachusetts, on the condition that the town be named after him (Williamstown, Massachusetts), that the town be part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and that the free school be made on land he donated. The school was founded in 1791 and converted to a college, Williams College, in 1793.

Ebenezer Fitch, the first President of Williams College, wrote a biographical sketch of Ephraim Jr. in 1802. He described the college's benefactor as follows: "In his person, he was large and fleshy...His address was easy, and his manners pleasing and conciliating. Affable and facetious, he could make himself agreeable in all companies; and was very generally esteemed, respected, and beloved."

Ephraim Jr. also appears in an early version of "Yankee Doodle":

Brother Ephraim sold his Cow
And bought him a Commission;
And then he went to Canada
To fight for the Nation;
But when Ephraim he came home
He proved an arrant Coward,
He wouldn't fight the Frenchmen there
For fear of being devour'd.

Colonel Ephraim Williams, Founder of Williams College, grandson of Robert W.

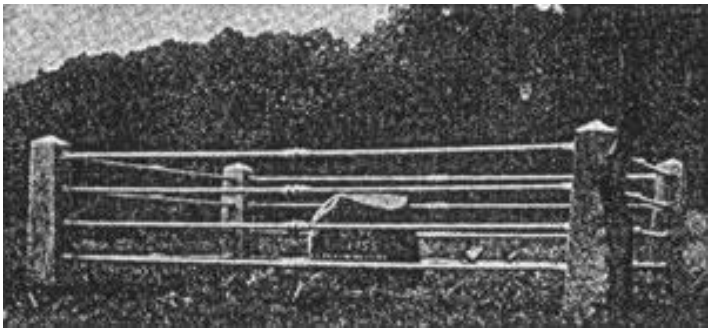
(21st cousin 9 times removed re. Bruce)
http://independencetrail.org/stories-colonel-williams.html

Death of Colonel Ephraim Williams, Founder of Williams College, in "The Bloody Morning Scout." Between Glens Falls and Lake George, NY, Sept. 8, 1755

COLONEL EPHRAIM WILLIAMS was born in Newton, Mass., February 24th, 1715. He was in early life a sailor; afterward a soldier, serving as a provincial captain in Canada during the Anglo-French War, 1740-48. In 1750 the government granted him 200 acres of hand in the present townships of Adams and Williamstown, Mass. He commanded all the border forts west of the Connecticut River, and in 1755 was appointed colonel of a regiment to co-operate with Sir William Johnson in a projected campaign against Canada. With a presentiment of his early fall, he made his will at Albany, N. Y., devising his property for the support of a free school, which became Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass. In 1854 the alumni of this college erected a monument on the boulder marking the spot where he fell.

THE BLOODY MORNING SCOUT.– September 8th, 1755, was a day of three desperate and bloody battles, fought within a few miles between Glens Falls and Lake George – important engagements, even viewed from the present. This territory is known as the "Great Carry," a land break in the waterways of the Hudson River. Lakes George and Champlain, and the St. Lawrence, was strategic territory and a bloody fighting ground for ages, probably, between Indian war parties: all though the seventy years' struggle between England and France for the possession of a continent and fought to a conclusion within this region; and afterward during the Revolution. No part of America is richer in historic incident and interest than the region of this natural route between the Hudson and the St. Lawrence.

The sanguinary defeat of Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne in July. 1755, gave the French, through captured papers, information that the English were mustering men at Albany for an expedition against Crown Point and Canada. and Baron Dieskau, a brave and distinguished German officer and field marshal of France, was promptly sent to Crown Point with 3,000 men, quite one-third veteran regulars from French battle fields.



Col. Williams' Grave, Near His Monument.

Dieskau, exemplifying his motto, "Boldness Wins," determined on the aggressive, and believing Fort Edward (then Fort Lyman) feebly garrisoned, he moved with a flying corps of 600 Canadians, . as many Indians and 300 regulars against this fort. September 7th he reached the Hudson, below Glens Falls, and learned that Sir William Johnson had already reached Lake George with a considerable force of raw provincials. General Johnson had with him General Lyman, Colonels Williams and Titcomb (both killed on the 8th), Seth Pomeroy, Ruggles, the afterward Revolutionary Generals Putnam and Stark, and King Hendrick, the famous Mohawk sachem. Dieskau, with contempt for these untrained and inexperienced farmers, decided to make a sudden attack upon them, and early on the 8th marched toward Lake George. In the meantime, Johnson's scouts reporting Dieskau's force marching on Fort Edward, dispatched Colonel Williams with 1,000 white men and 200 Mohawks under King Hendrick to the relief of the threatened fort. Dieskau, learning this from a captured courier, instantly prepared to ambush them by deploying his force in a semi-circle – his Canadians on one side of the road, his Indians on the other and his regulars in the rear – all with knapsacks off, lying flat and hidden in the underbrush, waiting the coming of Williams. Colonel Williams, careless for an Indian fighter of experience, proceeding without scouts or advance skirmishers, began to enter the "trap," when Dieskau's Mohawks of the St. Lawrence, seeing their brothers of the Mohawk Valley in Johnson's advance, gave warning by firing in the air, when the concealed Canadians and French poured from right and left into the surprised provincials a terrific fire, which mingled with the war whoops of the savages, filled the ravine with "a terror of sight and sound." King Hendrick was killed and the Mohawks retired to cover. Colonel Williams led a charge up the hill on his right to turn the enemy's flank and secure a more commanding position, mounted a boulder (on which his monument now stands, about six miles from Glens Falls and three miles from Lake George) to better see and encourage his men, and fell from a bullet in his head. (See illustration – a reduced reproduction.) Surprised, being shot down by an unseen foe, deserted by the Mohawks, their commander dead, they retreated in confusion. lieutenant-Colonel Whiting, now in command, partially rallied the fugitives, and with the aid of 300 men sent out from Johnson's camp, checked Dieskau's furious pursuit, and fighting from behind trees, in frontier fashion, covered the retreat to Johnson's camp at Lake George. The English loss was 216 killed and 96 wounded, including a large number of officers. The French also suffered considerable loss. Few prisoners were taken, for the scalping knife and tomahawk were freely used, and the battle field at short intervals was in possession of either side. This is a brief summary of what has passed into fireside story, tradition and history, as "The Bloody Morning Scout."

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Lake_George

Battle of Lake George

The **Battle of Lake George** was fought on 8 September 1755, in the north of the Province of New York. The battle was part of a campaign by the British to expel the French from North America in the French and Indian War.

On one side were 1,500 French, Canadian, and Indian troops under the command of the Baron de Dieskau and on the other side 1,500 colonial troops under William Johnson and 200 Mohawks led by a noted war chief, Hendrick Theyanoguin.

Background

William Johnson, who had recently been named the British agent to the Iroquois, arrived at the southern end of *Lac Saint Sacrement* on 28 August 1755 and renamed it Lake George in honor of his sovereign, George II. His intention was to advance via Lakes George and Champlain to attack French-held Fort St. Frédéric at Crown Point, which was a keystone in the defense of Canada.

With a view to stopping Johnson's advance, Dieskau had already left Crown Point for an encampment situated between the two lakes (later to be built into Fort Carillon, the precursor of Fort Ticonderoga.) On 4 September Dieskau decided to launch a raid on Johnson's base, the recently constructed Fort Edward (at the time called Fort Lyman) on the Hudson River. His aim was to destroy the boats, supplies and artillery that Johnson needed for his campaign. Leaving half his force at Carillon, Dieskau led the rest on an alternate route to the Hudson by landing his men at South Bay and then marching them east of Lake George along Wood Creek. Dieskau arrived near Fort Edward on the evening of 7 September 1755 with 222 French regular grenadiers from the Régiment de la Reine and the Régiment de Languedoc, 600 Canadian militia and 700 Abenaki and Caughnawaga Mohawk allies.

Johnson, camped 14 miles (23 km) north of Fort Edward at the southern end of Lake George, was alerted by scouts to the presence of the enemy forces to his south, and he dispatched a messenger to warn the 500-man garrison at Fort Edward. But the messenger was intercepted, and soon afterward a supply train was captured, with the result that the disposition of all of Johnson's forces became known to Dieskau. The Indians in the French party, after holding council, declined to assault Fort Edward because they expected it to be defended with cannons; so in the morning Dieskau gave the order to march north toward the lake.[7]

At 9 am on 8 September, Johnson sent Colonel Ephraim Williams south to reinforce Fort Edward with 200 Mohawk allies and 1,000 troops from Williams' Massachusetts Regiment and Colonel Nathan Whiting's Connecticut Regiment. Dieskau, warned by a deserter of Williams' approach, blocked the portage road with his French grenadiers and sent his Canadians and Indians to ambush the Americans from both sides of the road. They lay in wait in a ravine three miles south of the present-day village of Lake George.

Battle

"The Bloody Morning Scout"

Williams' column marched straight into the trap and were engulfed in a blaze of enemy musketry. In an engagement known as "The Bloody Morning Scout", Williams and Hendrick were killed along with many of their troops. At this point, the French regulars, brought forward by Dieskau, poured volleys into the beleaguered colonial troops. Most of the New Englanders fled toward Johnson's camp, while about 100 of their comrades under Whiting and Lt. Col. Seth Pomeroy and most of the surviving Mohawks covered their

withdrawal with a fighting retreat. The American rearguard were able to inflict substantial casualties on their overconfident pursuers. Pomeroy noted that his men "killed great numbers of them; they were seen to drop like pigeons". One of those killed in this phase of the battle was Jacques Legardeur de Saint-Pierre, the highly respected commander of Dieskau's Canadian and Indian forces. His fall caused great dismay, particularly to the French Indians.

The assault on Johnson's camp

Dieskau ordered his Canadians and Indians to follow up their success with an attack on Johnson's camp. However, with their morale already shaken by the loss of their leader, the Caughnawagas "did not wish to attack an entrenched camp, the defenders of which included hundreds of their Mohawk kinsmen. The Abenakis would not go forward without the Caughnawagas, and neither would the Canadians". Hoping to shame the Indians into attacking, Dieskau formed his 222 French grenadiers into a column, six abreast, and led them in person along the Lake Road into the clearing where Johnson's camp was, around which Sir William had hurriedly constructed defensive barricades of "wagons, overturned boats and hewn-down trees". Once the grenadiers were out in the open ground, the American gunners, crewing Johnson's three cannons, loaded up with grapeshot and cut "lanes, streets and alleys" through the French ranks. When Johnson was wounded and forced to retire to his tent for treatment, Gen. Phineas Lyman took over command. When Dieskau went down with a serious wound, the French attack was abandoned.

After the French withdrawal, the Americans found about 20 severely wounded Frenchmen who were lying too close to the field of fire of Johnson's artillery for their comrades to retrieve them. They included Baron Dieskau, who had paid the price of leading from the front with a shot through the bladder.

Bloody Pond

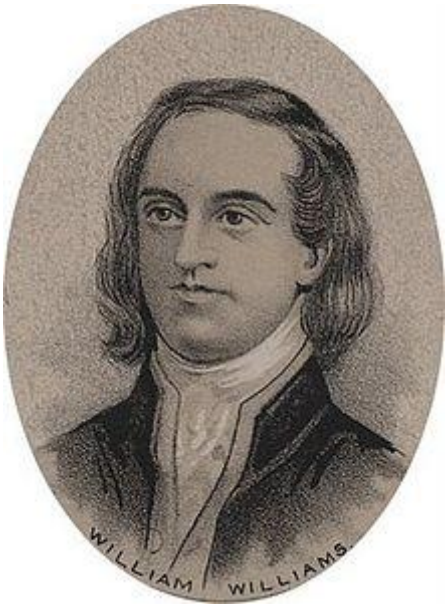
Meanwhile, Col. Joseph Blanchard, commander of Fort Edward, saw the smoke from the battle in the distance and sent out Nathaniel Folsom's 80-strong company of the New Hampshire Provincial Regiment and 40 New York Provincials under Capt. McGennis to investigate.

> "Hearing the report of guns in the direction of the Lake, they pressed forward, and when within about two miles of it, fell in with the baggage of the French army protected by a guard, which they immediately attacked and dispersed. About four o'clock in the afternoon, some 300 of the French army appeared in sight. They had rallied, and retreating in tolerable order. Capt. Folsom posted his men among the trees, and as the enemy approached, they poured in upon them a well directed and galling fire. He continued the attack in this manner till prevented by darkness, killing many of the enemy, taking some of them prisoners, and finally driving them from the field. He then collected his own wounded, and securing them with many of the enemy's packs, he brought his prisoners and booty safe into camp. The next day the rest of the baggage was brought in, thus securing the entire baggage and ammunition of the French army. In this brilliant affair, Folsom lost only six men, but McGennis was mortally wounded, and died soon after. The loss of the French was very considerable".

The bodies of the French troops who were killed in this engagement (actually Canadians and Indians, not French regulars) were thrown into the pool "which bears to this day the name of Bloody Pond".

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Williams_(Continental_Congress)

William Williams (Continental Congress)



William Williams (April 23, 1731 – August 2, 1811) was a merchant, and a delegate for Connecticut to the Continental Congress in 1776, and a signatory of the Declaration of Independence. Williams was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, the son of a minister, Tim Solomon Williams, and Mary Porter. He studied theology and graduated from Harvard in 1751. He continued preparation for the ministry for a year, but then joined the militia to fight in the French and Indian War. After the war, he opened a store in Lebanon, which he called The Williams Inc.

Williams was elected to the Continental Congress to replace Oliver Wolcott. Though he arrived at Congress too late to vote for the Declaration of Independence, he did sign the formal copy as a representative of Connecticut.

Signature

The Reverend Charles A. Goodrich in a his book, *Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence* (1834), stated that "[William Williams] made a profession of religion at an early age, and through the long course of his life, he was distinguished for a humble and consistent conduct and conversations. While yet almost a youth, he was elected to the office of deacon, an office which he retained during the remainder of his life. His latter days were chiefly devoted to reading, meditation, and prayer."

Williams was also pastor of the First Congregational Church in Lebanon, Connecticut and a successful merchant.

Williams' home in Lebanon survives and is a U.S. National Historic Landmark.

The **William Williams House** in Lebanon, Connecticut is a site significant as the former residence, from 1755 until his death, of William Williams (1731–1811), who was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental Congress and a signer of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. It was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1971.

William Williams House in 1968

The house was on the route of Rochambeau's army in 1781 and/or 1782.

The house is now a private residence. It is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Connecticut Route 207 and Connecticut Route 87 in Lebanon.

from the low and devious water-course to rise again to the light and level of the sandy but wooded plain. Here the scout seemed to be once more at home, for he held on his way with the certainty and diligence of a man who moved in the security of his own knowledge. The path soon became more uneven, and the travelers could plainly perceive that the mountains drew nigher to them on each hand, and that they were, in truth, about entering one of their gorges. Suddenly, Hawkeye made a pause, and waiting until he was joined by the whole party, he spoke, though in tones so low and cautious, that they added to the solemnity of his words, in the quiet and darkness of the place.

"It is easy to know the pathways, and to find the licks and water-courses of the wilderness," he said; "but who that saw this spot could venture to say, that a mighty army was at rest among yonder silent trees and barren mountains?"

"We are then at no great distance from William Henry?" said Heyward, advancing nigher to the scout.

"It is yet a long and weary path, and when and where to strike it, is now our greatest difficulty. See," he said, pointing through the trees towards a spot where a little basin of water reflected the stars from its placid bosom, "here is the 'bloody pond'; and I am on the ground that I have not only often traveled, but over which I have fou't the enemy, from the rising to the setting sun."

"Ha! that sheet of dull and dreary water, then, is the sepulchre of the brave men who fell in the contest. I have heard it named, but never have I stood on its banks before."

"Three battles did we make with the Dutch-Frenchman[1] in a day," continued Hawkeye, pursuing the train of his own thoughts, rather than replying to the remark of Duncan. "He met us hard by, in our outward march to ambush his advance, and scattered us, like driven deer, through the defile, to the shores of Horican. Then we rallied behind our fallen trees, and made head against him, under Sir William—who was made Sir William for that very deed; and well did we pay him for the disgrace of the morning! Hundreds of Frenchmen saw the sun that day for the last time; and even the leader, Dieskau himself, fell into our hands so cut and torn with the lead, that he has gone back to his own country, unfit for further acts in war."

"'Twas a noble repulse!" exclaimed Heyward, in the heat of his youthful ardor; "the fame of it reached us early, in our southern army."

See the 1936 film at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpOwp6SDgQM

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_William_Johnson

Sir William Johnson, 1st Baronet

Sir William Johnson, 1st Baronet (c. 1715 – 11 July 1774) was an Anglo-Irish official of the British Empire. As a young man, Johnson moved to the Province of New York to manage an estate purchased by his uncle, Admiral Peter Warren, which was located amidst the Mohawk, one of the Six Nations of the Iroquois League. Johnson learned the Mohawk language and Iroquois customs, and was appointed the British agent to the Iroquois. Throughout his career as a British official among the Iroquois, Johnson combined personal business with official diplomacy, acquiring tens of thousands of acres of Native land and becoming very wealthy.

Johnson commanded Iroquois and colonial militia forces during the French and Indian War, the North American theater of the Seven Years War (1754-1763) in Europe. His role in the British victory at the Battle of Lake George in 1755 earned him a baronetcy; his capture of Fort Niagara from the French in 1759 brought him additional renown. Serving as the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs from 1756 until his death more than 20 years later, Johnson worked to keep American Indians attached to the British interest.

Johnson became closely associated with the Mohawk, the easternmost nation of the Six Nations of the Iroquois League. By the time Johnson arrived, their population had collapsed to only 580, due to infectious disease introduced by Europeans and warfare with competing tribes related to the lucrative beaver trade. The Mohawks saw in Johnson someone who could advocate their interests in the British imperial system. Sometime around 1742, they adopted him as an honorary sachem, or civil chief, and gave him the name *Warraghiyagey*, which he translated as "A Man who undertakes great Things".

French and Indian War

In June 1753, Hendrick Theyanoguin and a delegation of Mohawk traveled to New York City, where they announced to Governor Clinton that the Covenant Chain—the diplomatic relationship between the British and the Iroquois—was broken. The British government ordered Clinton to convene the Albany Congress of 1754 to repair the Covenant Chain. At the Congress, the Mohawk insisted that the alliance would be restored only if Johnson were reinstated as their agent.

This mezzotint of William Johnson was published in London in 1756.

Johnson's reinstatement as Indian agent came the following year, just as the French and Indian War was escalating. In 1755, Major General Edward Braddock, sent to North America to direct the British war effort, appointed Johnson as his agent to the Iroquois. Although Johnson had little military experience, he was commissioned as a major general and instructed to lead an expedition against the French fort at Crown Point. His troops were provincial soldiers paid for by the colonies, and not regular soldiers of the British Army, which meant that he had to deal with six different colonial governments while organizing the expedition.

Johnson initially had nearly 5,000 colonials at his command, but General William Shirley, the governor of Massachusetts who had been commissioned to lead a simultaneous expedition to Fort Niagara, shifted some of Johnson's men and resources to his own campaign. Tensions escalated as the two generals worked against each other in recruiting Native allies. The dispute was complicated by the unusual command structure: as Braddock's second-in-command, General Shirley was Johnson's superior officer, but when it came to Indian affairs, Johnson was theoretically in charge. In time, Shirley would blame the failure of his expedition on Johnson's refusal to provide him with adequate Indian support.

Crown Point expedition

Marching north into French territory, in August 1755 Johnson renamed Lac du Saint-Sacrement to Lake George in honour of his king. On 8 September 1755, Johnson's forces held their ground in the Battle of Lake George. Johnson was wounded by a ball that was to remain in his hip or thigh for the rest of his life. Hendrick Theyanoguin, Johnson's Mohawk ally, was killed in the battle, and Baron Dieskau, the French commander, was captured. Johnson prevented the Mohawk from killing the wounded Dieskau, a compassionate rescue that would become famous in paintings of the event.

Benjamin West's painting of Johnson sparing Baron Dieskau's life after the Battle of Lake George

The battle brought an end to the expedition against Crown Point, and Johnson built Fort William Henry at Lake George to strengthen British defenses. In December, tired of army life, Johnson resigned his commission as major general. General Shirley, who had become the commander in chief upon Braddock's death, sought to have Johnson's commission as Indian agent modified so that Johnson would be placed under his command. But Shirley was soon replaced both as governor and commander in chief, and Johnson's star was on the rise.

Capture of Fort Niagara

Although Johnson was no longer a British general, he continued to lead Iroquois and frontier militia. In August 1757, after the French began their siege of Fort William Henry, Johnson arrived at Fort Edward with 180 Indians and 1,500 militia. Greatly overestimating the size of the French army, British General Daniel Webb decided against sending a relief force from Fort Edward to Fort William Henry. The British were compelled to surrender Fort William Henry, after which many were killed in an infamous massacre. Stories circulated that Johnson was enraged by Webb's decision not to send help, and that he stripped naked in front of Webb to express his disgust.

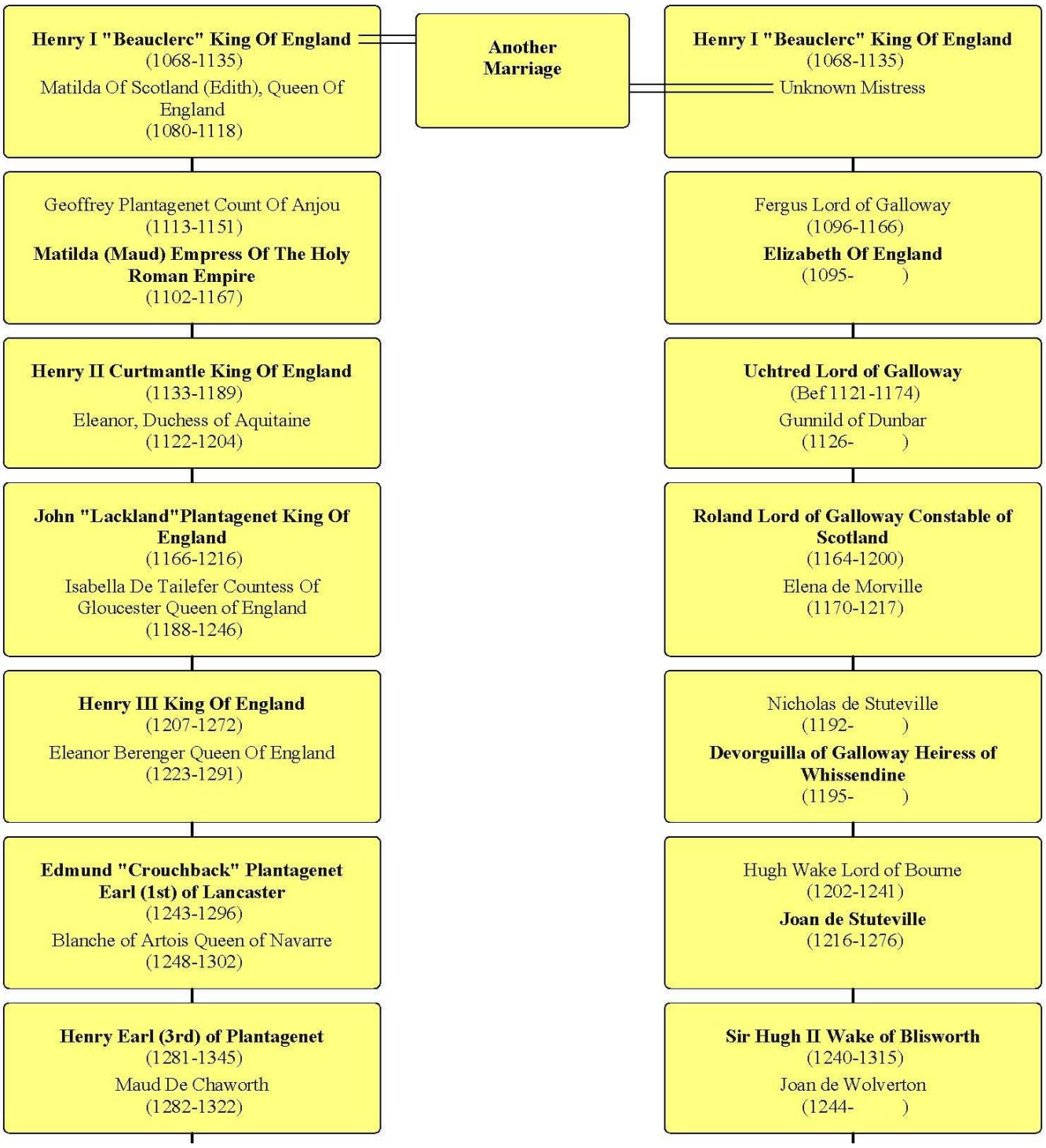
With the war going badly for the British, Johnson found it difficult to enlist the support of the Six Nations, who were not eager to join a losing cause. In July 1758, he managed to raise 450 warriors to take part in a massive expedition led by the new British commander, General James Abercrombie. The campaign ended ingloriously with Abercrombie's disastrous attempt to take Fort Carillon from the French. Johnson and his Indian auxiliaries could do little as British forces stormed the French positions in fruitless frontal assaults.

Johnson, in green, is depicted in Benjamin West's iconic painting The Death of General Wolfe

In 1758, with the capture of Louisbourg, Fort Frontenac, and Fort Duquesne, the war's momentum began to shift in favor of the British. Johnson was able to recruit more Iroquois warriors. In 1759, he led nearly 1,000 Iroquois warriors—practically the entire military strength of the Six Nations—as part of General John Prideaux's expedition to capture Fort Niagara. When Prideaux was killed, Johnson took command.

He captured the fort after ambushing and defeating a French relief force at the Battle of La Belle-Famille. Johnson is usually credited with leading or at least planning this ambush, but the historian Francis Jennings argued that Johnson was not present at the battle, and that he exaggerated his role in official dispatches. The conquest of Niagara drove the French line back from the Great Lakes. Once more, Johnson was celebrated as a hero, although some professional soldiers expressed doubts about his military abilities and the value of the Iroquois in the victory. Johnson commanded the "largest Native American force ever assembled under the British flag."

Erik Woods Applegate is the Half 20th Cousin 9 times removed * of William Johnson, Sir



William de Bergh Earl of Ulster
Maud of Lancaster Countess of Ulster
(1298-1377)

Lionel Of Antwerp, Duke Of Clarence
Elizabeth De Burgh, Countess 4th Of Ulster
(1332-1363)

Edmund Mortimer Earl (3rd) Of March
(1351-1381)
Philippa, Countess Of March And Ulster
(1355-1382)

Sir Henry "Hotspur" Percy
(1364-1403)
Lady Elizabeth de Mortimer Baroness of Camoys
(1371-1417)

John Baron Clifford
(1389-1422)
Elizabeth Percy, Countess of Westmoreland
(1390-1437)

Thomas Lord de Clifford
(1414-1455)
Joan d'Acre
(1418-1453)

Edmund Sutton, Knight
(1425-1483)
Matilda de Clifford
(1442-1491)

Edward Loftus, Rev.
(1494-1541)
Alice Sutton
(1483-1554)

John Digby
(1262/1275-1345)
Margaret Wake
(1285-1335)

John Digby
(1332-1399)
Elizabeth Oseville

Robert Digby
(1364-)
Catherine Parkeman
(1368-)

Robert Digby
(1395-)
Jane/Joan Belers

Everard (Simon) Digby
(1416-)
Agnes Clarke

Everard, Sir (Tilton) Digby
(1446-1509)
Jacquetta Elleys
(1450-1496)

William (Digby) Tilton
(1470-1542)
Agnes

William Tilton, Jr
(1520-1573)
Agnes
(1470-1542)

Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin
(1533-1605)
Jane Purdon
(1540-1595)

Edward Lord Baron of Blarney
(1570-1629)
Anne Catherine Loftus
(1567-1630)

Shane or John O'neil/MacSean
Lettice Blarney

Thomas Owen Johnson/MacSean
Frances Fay

William Johnson/MacSean
Anna Fitzsimmons

Christopher Johnson, Esquire
(1683-1764)
Anna Warren
(1692-)

William Johnson, Sir
(1715-1774)

Robert Tilton
(1536-1606)
Alice
(1536-)

Robert Tilton
(1558-1642)
Elizabeth Focell
(1562-1620)

William Tilton
(1586-1653)
Ursula Pycroft
(1586-1638)

John Tilton, Sr
(1620-1696)
Mary Goody Pearsall
(1620-1682)

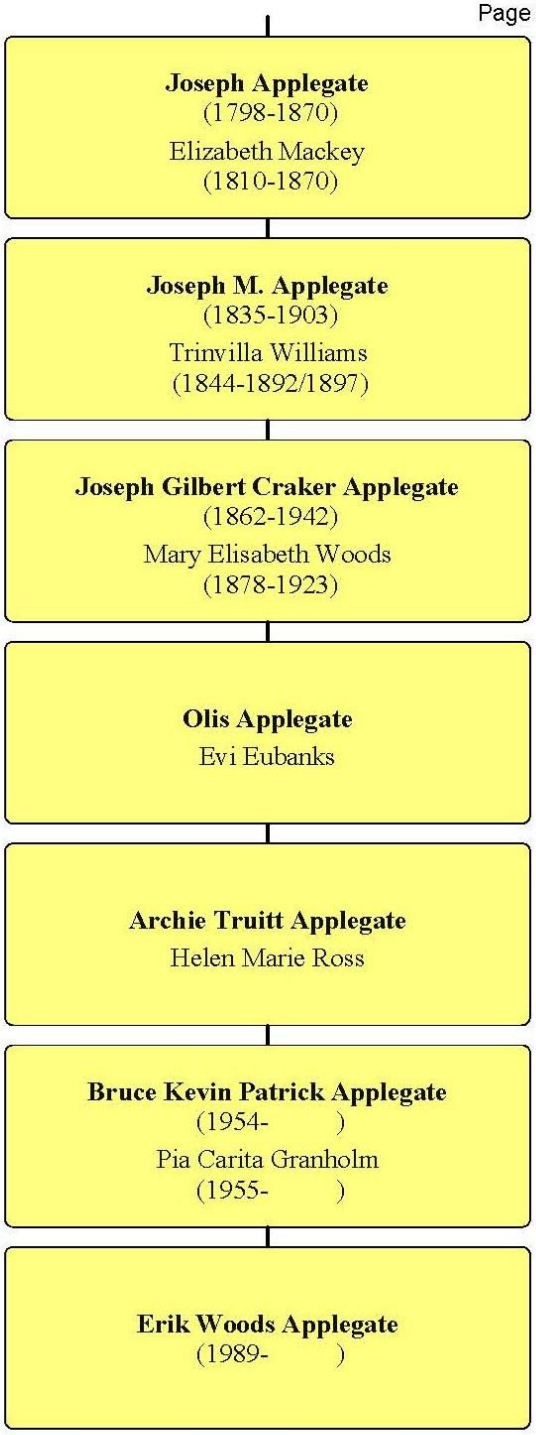
Peter Tilton, Sr
(1642-1700)
Rebecca Brazier
(1648-1700)

Daniel Applegate
(1652-1710)
Rebecca Tilton
(1667-1711)

Bartholomew Applegate
(1687-1749)
Mary Leni Lenape
(1695-1770)

Daniel Applegate
(1726-1810)
Elizabeth Hulett
(1725-1801)

Jacob Henry Applegate
(1746/1753-1819)
Mary Prudence Wallingford
(1758-1850)


Joseph Applegate
(1798-1870)
Elizabeth Mackey
(1810-1870)
Joseph M. Applegate
(1835-1903)
Trinvilla Williams
(1844-1892/1897)
Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate
(1862-1942)
Mary Elisabeth Woods
(1878-1923)
Olis Applegate
Evi Eubanks
Archie Truitt Applegate
Helen Marie Ross
Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate
(1954-)
Pia Carita Granholm
(1955-)
Erik Woods Applegate
(1989-)

Scotland
Ancestry

Descendants of: Elias MacKay As Related to: Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate

1 **Elias MacKay** b. 1755 d. 1817 (5th great grandfather)
m. Louise Wall b. 1765 d. 1831

2 **John Mackay** b. 1785 (5th great-uncle)
m. Margaret Fann

3 **Margaret Ann Mackay** b. 1801 (first cousin, five times removed)

2 **Mathias Wall Mackey** b. 1789 d. 5 May 1813 (4th great grandfather)
m. Sarah Elizabeth Potter b. 1786 d. 1873
[daughter of Thomas Potter]

3 **Elizabeth Mackey** b. 1810 d. 1870 (great-great-great-grandmother)
m. Joseph Applegate m. 1 Oct 1833 b. 1798 d. 1870
[son of Jacob Henry Applegate and Mary Prudence Wallingford]

4 **Joseph M. Applegate** b. 14 Aug 1835 d. 25 Aug 1903 (great-great-grandfather)
m. Trinvilla Williams m. 1861 b. 1844 d. 19 Apr 1897 (1892)
[daughter of Samuel Williams and Amy ?]

5 **Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate** b. 17 Nov 1862 d. 1 Dec 1942 (great-grandfather)
m. Mary Elisabeth Woods b. Apr 1878 d. 1923

6 **Olis Applegate** (grandfather)
m. Evi Eubanks

7 **Archie Truitt Applegate** (father)
m. Helen Marie Ross

8 **Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate** b. 17 Mar 1954 (myself)
m. Pia Carita Granholm m. 11 May 1986 b. 1 Aug 1955
[daughter of Lars Erik Granholm and Leena Elisabeth Kentala]

9 **Anna Kristiina Applegate** b. 4 Jul 1987 (daughter)

9 **Erik Woods Applegate** b. 9 Apr 1989 (son)

9 **Anna and Erik Applegate** (daughter)

5 **James Thomas Applegate** (great-great-uncle)

4 **Gilbert Applegate** b. 26 Feb 1845 d. 26 Dec 1925 (great-great-great-uncle)
m. Cathern Delana Craker m. 1865 b. 1844 d. 1892
[daughter of William Fulton Craker and Delana B. Loftin]

Elias Mackey

Elias Mackey was born 1741 in Scotland and died in 1817. He owned and sailed merchant vessels between Liverpool and New York City, Later traded his vessels for property in New York City and later sold this property and settled in Washington County, Virginia. Elias Mackey married Louise Wall born 1755 and died in 1831, daughter of Mathias Wall. Elias was a volunteer in Lt. Robert McFarland's Company during the Revolution, which supported units from Washington and Montgomery Counties, Virginia. After the Revolutionary War, Elias removed to Greene County, Tennessee, on the south side of the Nolachucky River at the junction of Lick Creek, where he lived until he removed to Knox County, Kentucky, in 1807. He settled on land situated in a bend of the Cumberland River. This was later known as "Mackey Bend". It is several miles south of Barbourville, Kentucky. Elias and Louise had the following children: Alexander, William, Benjamin, John, Risse, Ruth, and Mathias. His sons, William, John, and Mathias, served in the War of 1812. His son, Mathias, was killed during that war in the Battle of Dudley's Defeat. Elias and Louise are buried in the Mackey family cemetery located off Mackey Cemetery Road in Knox County, Kentucky. Both Elias and Louise have headstones with their birth date and death date inscribed on the stones.

John Mackey

John Mackey, son of Elias Mackey was born in 1785 in Washington County, Virginia. John married Barbara Fann September 15, 1800 in Greene County, Tennessee and later moved to Knox County, Kentucky. They later moved to Monticello in Wayne County, Kentucky. In the War of 1812, John Mackey was a corporal in Captain Ambrose Arthur's Company of Infantry, 13th Regt. Vol. Mtt., commanded by Col. William Dudley. He was taken prisoner by the Indians at the Battle of Dudley's Defeat May 5, 1813, which occurred on the west bank of the Maumee River, opposite Fort Meigs. He was held prisoner for a short time in Canada, and was ransomed for $200.00 by a trader named John Rino. He was sent to Fort Sandwich, and later to Fort Malden, where he was discharged before returning to Knox County, Kentucky. In 1814, John Mackey and his family moved to Blount County Alabama. John and Margaret FANN Mackey only had one known child: Margaret Ann (Peggy) Mackey

Margaret Ann Mackey

Margaret Ann Mackey was born June 7, 1801 in Monticello, Kentucky and died January 26, 1895 in McMinn County Tennessee. Margaret Ann married February 21, 1821 Blount County, Alabama, Ezekiel Ellis, son of Jesse and Dicey MURPHREE Ellis. Ezekiel and Margaret removed to McMinn County, Tennessee about 1825 and settled on a farm southwest of Athens. Ezekiel was born February 23, 1799 in Bute County, North Carolina and died April 3 1869 in McMinn County, Tennessee. Both buried in the Cedar Springs Church cemetery.

Mathias Wall Mackey (b. 1789, d. 05 May 1815)

Mathias Wall Mackey (son of ***Elias MacKey*** and ***Louise Wall***) was born 1789, and died 05 May 1815 in In War of 1812. He married **Sarah Elizabeth Potter** on 10 May 1807, daughter of **Thomas Potter**.Served in the War of 1812, was killed during that war in the battle of Dudley's Defeat.

Children of **Mathias Wall Mackey** and **Sarah Elizabeth Potter** are:

i. **Gilbert Mackey**.
ii. **Elizabeth Mackey**.

War of 1812

Clockwise from top: damage to the US Capitol after the Burning of Washington; the mortally wounded Isaac Brock spurs troops on at the Queenston Heights; USS Constitution vs. HMS Guerriere; the death of Tecumseh at Moraviantown; Andrew Jackson leads the defence of New Orleans.

The **War of 1812** was a 32-month military conflict between the United States and the British Empire and their Indian allies which resulted in no territorial change between the Empire and the USA, but a resolution of many issues which remained from the American War of Independence. The United States declared war in 1812 for several reasons, including trade restrictions brought about by Britain's ongoing war with France, the impressment of American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy, British support of American Indian tribes against American expansion, outrage over insults to national honor after humiliations on the high seas, and possible American interest in annexing Canada.

Dudley's Defeat

Fort Meigs was on the south bank of the Maumee, near the Miami Rapids. The Indians had seemingly not guarded the river properly and the Kentuckians gained complete surprise. Early on the morning of 5 May, a detachment from Clay's brigade under Colonel William Dudley landed from boats on the north bank of the river. Dudley's command comprised 761 of his own 10th Kentucky Detached Regiment of Militia, 60 of the 13th Kentucky Regiment of Detached Militia and 45 U.S. Army regular troops. This force stormed the batteries on the north bank and spiked the guns but used ramrods for the spiking instead of handspikes, which meant that the cannon were only temporarily disabled. Dudley then lost control of some of his men. Coming under fire from Indians in the woods, part of the Kentuckian force pursued Tecumseh's men, who led them deeper into the forest. Dudley followed in an attempt to bring them back, leaving Major James Shelby in command at the battery. Major Adam Muir led three companies of the 41st and one of Canadian militia from the British camp and stormed the battery, killing many of the Kentuckians and forcing Shelby to surrender. In the woods, the disorganized Kentuckians were decimated in confused fighting. Of Dudley's 866 officers and men, only 150 escaped to the fort. This became known as "Dudley's Massacre" or "Dudley's Defeat".

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=72885736

Elizabeth *Mackey* Applegate

Learn about sponsoring this memorial...

Birth: 1810
Kentucky, USA
Death: unknown

Elizabeth's parents were Matthias Wall Mackey (1789-1815) and Elizabeth Potter (1786-1873) - they were married in 1807 and had two children: Elizabeth and her older brother Gilbert born about 1807/8. Matthias was killed in Ft. Meigs, Lucas, Ohio during the War of 1812.

Elizabeth's mother Elizabeth remarried to Thomas Wilkerson about 1816 in Tennessee and they had 5 children: Zacharias b. 1816, Hugh C b. 1818, Thomas b. 1820, Carroll

Added by: Nirvana

Cassius b. 1822, and Joel b. 1825.

Elizabeth is believed to have died in Taney County, Missouri sometime after 1870.

Elizabeth and Joseph Applegate had 7 children: Joseph M. Applegate (b. 1835 and killed in 1862 in the Civil War - married to Trinvilla Williams see FAG id 44436588); Sally Ann b. 1838; Maryetta b. 1840 and died about 1886 in Arkansas (md to John H Stacy); Elvira b. 1842 (md. Alfred Stacy - brother to John); Ruth b. 1844 - died before 1870 (md. to William Fulton Lawson); Gilbert b. 1846 and died 1925 (md Cathern Craker); and Marion Alfred b. 1849 and died about 1910 (md. Polly Courtet).

Family links:
Spouse:
Joseph Applegate (1798 - 1870)

Children:
Gilbert Applegate (1845 - 1925)*

*Calculated relationship
Burial:
Boulders Fork Cemetery
Douglas County
Missouri, USA

Maintained by: tapple
Originally Created by: Nirvana
Record added: Jul 05, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 72885736

Cemetery Photo
Added by: mark

Add a photo for this person | Request A Photo

Photos may be scaled.
Click on image for full size.

- Marie Maggard Allen
Added: May. 17, 2012

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=63664281

Joseph Applegate

Learn about sponsoring this memorial...

Birth: 1798
Death: 1870

Stone reads "Wife Elizabeth married 1832"

Family links:
Spouse:
Elizabeth *Mackey* Applegate (1810 -)*

Children:
Gilbert Applegate (1845 - 1925)*

*Calculated relationship
Burial:
Boulders Fork Cemetery

Added by: mark

Douglas County
Missouri, USA

Created by: mark
Record added: Jan 03, 2011
Find A Grave Memorial# 63664281

Cemetery Photo
Added by: mark

Add a photo for this person | Request A Photo

Photos may be scaled.
Click on image for full size.

MAY YOU REST IN PEACE GRANDPA AND THANK YOU FOR SERVING OUR COUNTRY
- Cheryl (Williams) Holloway
Added: Jul. 19, 2012

- Marie Maggard Allen
Added: May. 17, 2012

- Janice Dean LeMaster
Added: Feb. 8, 2011

Leave flowers and a note

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=44436588

Trinvilla *Williams Applegate* Craker

Learn about upgrading this memorial...

Birth: 1844
Illinois, USA
Death: Apr. 19, 1892
Barry County
Missouri, USA

Trinvilla Williams (her first name may have been Lucy) was first married to Joseph M. Applegate. They had two sons - James Thomas and Joseph Gilbert. Joseph M. went off to fight in the Civil War. He came home for a visit and was killed by bushwhackers. Trinvilla then remarried to William Fulton Craker, who was a widower, and together they had 7 more children: Nancy Ann, John Jacob, Henry Calvin, Rachel Eva, Lafayette F., Melvina, and Charles Samuel.

Family links:
Spouse:
William Fulton Craker (1813 - 1892)

Children:
James Thomas Applegate (1860 - 1913)*
Nancy Ann *Craker* Hudson (1868 - 1951)*
John Jacob Craker (1871 - 1953)*
Lafayette F Craker (1878 - 1971)*

*Calculated relationship
Burial:
Painter Cemetery
Shell Knob
Barry County
Missouri, USA

Created by: tapple
Record added: Nov 16, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 44436588

Added by: newbuttons

Cemetery Photo
Added by: Harold & Wanda Blackwell

http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=35466552

Gilbert Applegate

Learn about sponsoring this memorial...

Birth: Feb. 26, 1845
Death: Dec. 26, 1925

Transcribed 22 Oct 1989.

Family links:
Parents:
Joseph Applegate (1798 - 1870)
Elizabeth *Mackey* Applegate (1810 -)

Spouse:
Cathern Delana *Craker* Applegate (1844 - 1928)*

Children:
David Henry Applegate (1867 - 1955)*
Delana E. *Applegate* Willis (1872 - 1932)*
James Franklin Applegate (1875 - 1959)*
George Washington Applegate (1886 - 1973)*

*Calculated relationship
Burial:
Boulders Fork Cemetery
Douglas County
Missouri, USA

Created by: William Yates
Record added: Apr 03, 2009
Find A Grave Memorial# 35466552

Added by: Nirvana

Added by: mark

Added by: mark

http://www.wikitree.com/genealogy/Applegate-Descendants-104

Sir Nicolas Applegate

Profile | Edit | Photos | Family Tree | Changes | Privacy | Profile

Descendants of Sir Nicolas Applegate

Here are up to five generations of the children of Sir Nicolas Applegate . Icons after childrens' names link to their family tree charts and descendant lists. (Other views are available from their pages, including ancestor lists, printable trees, shareable trees and relationship to you.) Click here for **Sir Nicolas Applegate's ancestors**.

1. William Applegate (1534 - 1584) m. Mrs William Applegate
    1. William Applegate (1560 - 1584) m. Elizabeth Applegate
        1. John Applegate (1580 - 1608) m. Mrs John Applegate
            1. Thomas Applegate (1604 - 1662) m. Elizabeth Mary Wall
                1. Bartholomew Wall Applegate (1624 - 1690)

1 **Sir Nicolas Applegate** b. 1483 d. 1553 (13th great grandfather)

2 **William Applegate** b. Abt 1534 d. 1584 (12th great grandfather)
m. Mary m. 1558 b. 1530 d. 1608

3 **William Applegate** b. 1560 d. 1587 (11th great grandfather)
m. Elizabeth d. 1608

4 **John Applegate** b. 1580 d. 1608 (10th great grandfather)

5 **Thomas Applegate** b. 1604 d. 1662 (9th great grandfather)
m. Elizabeth Mary Wall m. 1620 b. 9 Feb 1604 d. 1656
[daughter of Bartolomew Wall and Margareth Wall]

6 **Bartholomew Applegate** b. 1624 d. 1690 (8th great grandfather)
m. Anna (Hannah) Patrick m. Oct 1650 b. 1620 d. 1656
[daughter of Daniel Patrick and Anna Van Beyeren]

7 **Daniel Applegate** b. 7 Sep 1652 d. 7 Sep 1710 (7th great grandfather)
m. Rebecca Tilton b. 6 Sep 1667 d. 1711
[daughter of Peter Tilton, Sr and Rebecca Brazier]

8 **Bartholomew Applegate** b. 1687 d. 1749 (6th great grandfather)
m. Mary Leni Lenape b. 1695 d. Feb 1770
[daughter of Hendrick (Henry) Andersson Coleman (Kolehmainen) and Bright Lightning "Anna" Delaware Indian Tribe (NJ)]

9 **Daniel Applegate** b. 1726 d. 1810 (5th great grandfather)
m. Elizabeth Hulett b. 1725 d. 1801
[daughter of Robert Hulett and Sarah Wood]

10 **Jacob Henry Applegate** b. 1746 (1753) d. 1819 (4th great grandfather)
m. Mary Prudence Wallingford b. 1758 d. 1850
[daughter of Benjamin Wallingford and Prudence Elliot]

11 **Joseph Applegate** b. 1798 d. 1870 (great-great-great-grandfather)
m. Elizabeth Mackey m. 1 Oct 1833 b. 1810 d. 1870
[daughter of Mathias Wall Mackey and Sarah Elizabeth Potter]

12 **Joseph M. Applegate** b. 14 Aug 1835 d. 25 Aug 1903 (great-great-grandfather)
m. Trinvilla Williams m. 1861 b. 1844 d. 19 Apr 1897 (1892)
[daughter of Samuel Williams and Amy ?]

13 **Joseph Gilbert Craker Applegate** b. 17 Nov 1862 d. 1 Dec 1942 (great-grandfather)
m. Mary Elisabeth Woods b. Apr 1878 d. 1923

14 **Olis Applegate** (grandfather)
m. Evi Eubanks

15 **Archie Truitt Applegate** (father)
m. Helen Marie Ross

16 **Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate** b. 17 Mar 1954 (myself)
m. Pia Carita Granholm m. 11 May 1986 b. 1 Aug 1955
[daughter of Lars Erik Granholm and Leena Elisabeth Kentala]

13 **James Thomas Applegate** (great-great-uncle)

12 **Gilbert Applegate** b. 26 Feb 1845 d. 26 Dec 1925 (great-great-great-uncle)
m. Cathern Delana Craker m. 1865 b. 1844 d. 1892
[daughter of William Fulton Craker and Delana B. Loftin]

13 **David Henry Applegate** b. 1867 d. 1955 (first cousin, thrice removed)

13 **Delana Elizabeth Applegate** b. 1872 d. 1932 (first cousin, thrice removed)

13 **James Franklin Applegate** b. 1875 d. 1959 (first cousin, thrice removed)

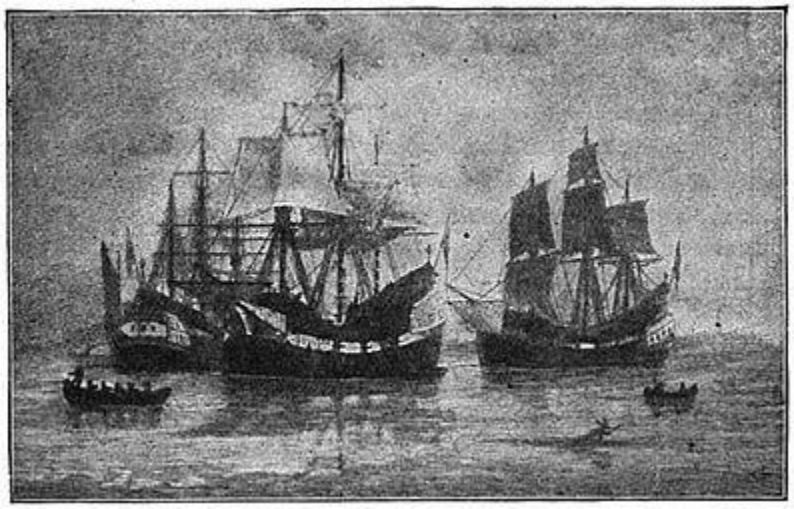
13 **Loranza D. Applegate** b. 1881 d. 1936 (first cousin, thrice removed)

13 **George Washington Applegate** b. 1886 d. 1973 (first cousin, thrice removed)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winthrop_Fleet

Winthrop Fleet

Arrival of the Winthrop Colony, by William F. Halsall



The **Winthrop Fleet** was a group of eleven sailing ships under the leadership of John Winthrop that carried approximately 700 Puritans plus livestock and provisions from England to New England over the summer of 1630.

The Puritan population in England had been growing for many years leading up to this time. They disagreed with the practices of the Church of England, whose rituals they viewed as superstitions. An associated political movement attempted over many years to modify religious practice in England to conform to their views. King James wished to suppress this growing rebellious movement. Nevertheless, the Puritans eventually gained a majority in Parliament. James' son King Charles came into the greatest possible conflict with the Parliament, and viewed them as a threat to his authority, temporarily dissolving parliament in 1626, and again the next year, and finally dissolving parliament permanently in March 1629. The King's imposition of Personal Rule gave many Puritans a sense of hopelessness regarding their future in that country, and many prepared to leave it permanently for life in New England.

Motivated by these political events, a wealthy group of leaders obtained a Royal Charter in March 1629 for a colony at Massachusetts Bay

A fleet of five ships departed within the month for New England that included approximately 300 colonists, led by Francis Higginson. However, the colony leaders and the bulk of the colonists remained in England for the time being, to plan more thoroughly for the success of the new colony. Later that year, the group who remained in England elected John Winthrop to be Governor of the Fleet and the Colony. Over the ensuing winter, the leaders recruited a large group of Puritan families, representing all manner of skilled labor, to ensure a robust colony.

The group departed Yarmouth, Isle of Wight on April 8. Seven hundred men, women, and children were distributed among the ships of the fleet. The voyage itself was rather uneventful, the direction and speed of the wind being the main topic in Winthrop's Journal, as it affected how much progress was made each day. There were a few days of severe weather, and every day was cold. The children were cold and bored, and there is a description of a game played with a rope that helped with both problems. Many were sick during the voyage, but nearly all survived it. The group landed at Salem, Massachusetts on June 12 after nine weeks at sea. The passengers took up residence in Salem, Boston, and the nearby area.

During his voyage aboard the *Arbella*, Winthrop wrote his famous sermon, "A Model of Christian Charity," containing the often quoted phrase, "City upon a Hill." This phrase is used to this day to symbolize certain essential characteristics of the American spirit.

The Winthrop Fleet was a well planned and financed expedition that formed the nucleus of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. However they were not the first settlers of the area. There was an existing settlement at Salem, started in about 1626, populated by a few hundred Puritans, most of who had arrived in 1629, and who were governed by John Endicott. Winthrop superseded Endicott as Governor of the Colony upon his arrival in 1630.

Descendants of Thomas Applegate

***9th Great Grandparents* - Thomas Applegate and his wife Elizabeth Morgan** arrived in 1635 and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts. Thomas Applegate was a member of the Massachusetts Bay colony, as early as 1635, when he was licensed to keep a ferry between Wessaguscus, (Weymouth), and Mount Wooliston , (Braintree). On 3 March 1636, "Thomas Applegate was discharged of keeping the ferry of Waymothe, & Henry Kingman licensed to keep the said ferry during the pleasure of the Court". Between 1635 and 1640, his name frequently appears in the Massachusetts Records.

On 02 Sep 1635, "Thomas Aplegate was licensed to keep a ferry betwixt Wessaguscus & Mount Woolliston, for which he is to have 1d. for every person, & iiid. a horse".

On 06 Sep 1636, "Elisabeth, the wife of Thomas Aplegate, was censured to stand with her tongue in a cleft stick, for swearing, railing, & reviling".

On 04 Dec 1638, "William Blanton, appearing, was enjoined to appear at the next Court, with all the men that were in the canoe with him, & Thomas Applegate, which owned the canoe out of which the 3 persons were drowned; & it was ordered, that no canoe should be used at any ferry upon pain of £5, nor no canoe to be made in our jurisdiction before the next General Court, upon pain of £10".

On 05 Mar 1638/9, William Blanton, Thomas Applegate and four other men "appearing, were discharged, with an admonition not to adventure too many into any boat," and on the same day "Thomas Aplegate was appointed to have 29s. for his canoe, when the arms which he borrowed are returned back as good as they were when he borrowed them".

In Oct 1640, Thomas Applegate of Weymouth, planter, hired John King of Weymouth, seaman, to be master of Applegate's boat on a voyage both for fishing and for carrying freight. A dispute arose early in 1641 because King had allowed the boat to be overladen.

On 01 Jun 1641, "Will[ia]m Newland complains against Thomas Applegate, in an action of trespass upon the case, to the damage of £20. The jury find for the plaintiff, and assess him £8 damages, and the charges of the suit".

On 01 Jun 1641, "Richard Burne undertook & promised to make good & pay all such damages as might happen if Thomas Applegate should by bringing the suit about again recover anything against W[illia]m Newland, who this Court hath recovered against the said Applegate £8 damages, and the charges of the suit".

Perhaps these experiences prompted them to move to the more liberally conducted settlements of Rhode Island, where the name, "Appelgats Plaine" was given to their land and he again appears in court records.

On 06 Sep 1641, "Thomas Applegate complains against Will[ia]m Newland, in an action of trespass for detaining certain swine. The jury find for the defendant, & give him the charges of the suit".

On 07 Sep 1641, "George Allen & Mr. Edward Dillingham are nominated, by consent of both parties, to apprize the swine Will[ia]m Newland hath in execution of Thom[as] Applegate, and what the want in value of eight pounds & charges the said Applegate is to give his bill to the said Newland for payment thereof".

(All of the participants in this dispute except for Applegate resided in Sandwich. Applegate may have resided there briefly between his years in Weymouth and Newport, but there is no direct evidence for this.)

On 01 Dec 1641, "Thomas Applegate of Newport" sued John Roome of the same town.

On 07 Jun 1643, William Dyer of Newport sued "Thomas Applegate, weaver, of the same town," and at the same court session Henry Bull sued Applegate.

On 5 September 1643, "Thomas Applegate of Newport" sued Edward Andrews, and on the same day he sued "W[illia]m Heavens of Portsmo[uth] upon a mortgage of house & land consigned by Sam[uel] Willbore to the said Thomas".

On 03 Dec 1643, a dispute between Nicholas Cotterell and Thomas Applegate was sent to arbitration; this dispute, or another between the same two men, was still alive in 1646.
From Rhode Island Thomas Applegate came to the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam, and, upon the creation of the English town of Gravesend, on Long Island, he became one of its earliest settlers. On December 10, 1645, Lady Moody, Sir Henry Moody, Ensign George Baxter and Sergeant James Hubbard, with their associates were granted a patent by Director Kieft. The settlers entered into an agreement at Amersfoort with Lady Moody and her associates by which the town (Gravesend) was to be divided into 28 parts, each to receive a plantation lot, also a village lot. In 1646 a new division was made, laying out the town into 40 lots and be given out

While a resident of Gravesend, Thomas Applegate was frequently before the court for uncivil behavior. On 14 Feb 1650, he was censured for making a disturbance at court, so that the court could not go on with its business. His greatest problem apparently arose from his claim that "the Governor had done him wrong about the orphan [presumably the child his daughter Helena had with Thomas Farrington]," as a result of which he was prosecuted on 08 January 1651 for slandering the Governor and some residents of Gravesend. For his claim that the Governor had taken a bribe in the case, he was sentenced to have his tongue bored through with a red hot iron and to publicly acknowledge his transgression in charging the Director General with bribery. After making a public acknowledgment, he was pardoned. On 11 January 1651, "Thomas Applegate Senior" was required to post a bond of five hundred guilders to ensure his good behavior, and on 7 July 1652, this bond was voided.

Both Thomas Applegate and his wife, Elizabeth , were, apparently, strong-minded and believers in free speech. This brought them oppressive punishments from civil and ecclesiastical officials, and embroiled them in law suits with their neighbors. But such was the habit of the times. Few or none escaped from conflict of this sort. Their isolated life gave small opportunity for mental development on wholesome and broad lines, and their talk degenerated into gossip of a dangerous, personal nature, readily embellished and circulated over the convivial cup at the tavern. The habit grew in the community till it became customary to air the most petty grievances in court, and the contest savored much of a pastime. So great a nuisance did it become, that the court, finally, for its own protection, passed a rule laying the expenses of the suit upon the plaintiff in the event of his failure to successfully prosecute his case.

***8th Great Grandparents* - Bartholomew Applegate married Annetje (known as Hannah) Patrick** in Oct 1650. Bartholomew purchased land in Gravesend 10 Aug 1667 - granted plantation lot 11 from Nathan Whitman.
On 8 Mar 1674 Bartholomew and brother Thomas and Richard Sadler successfully petitioned the Governor General of New York, Anthony Colve, to purchase a tract of land in Monmouth County, NJ from the Indians. A condition was that they had to take out a patent and settlements made within 2 years or the land would be forfeited.
In 1650 Bartholomew Applegate, with William Wilkins, completed a tide mill on Strome Kiln, Gravesend .
22 Oct 1653 Bartholomew sold some land to Claes Paulus at Gravesend.
In 1657 he had eight acres of land under cultivation in Gravesend.

15 Jun 1670 he was sued by Richard Stillwell, at Gravesend, for debt and judgment was given.
06 Nov 1671 "Whereas the Governour was pleased to order Wm. Wilkins to pay ten pounds toward the release of Hanna Applegate and her child, this sheweth that Thos. Whitlock received of Mr. Delavall five pounds of the aforesaid somme, of which the said Thomas delivered five pounds to the constable and overseers, of Gravesend , in red cloth," etc. Gravesend Records as per T. G. Bergen , Esq. Doubtless she and her child had been taken prisoners by the Indians and this was the ransom demanded.
08 Mar 1674. Bartholomew, with Thomas Applegate and Richard Sadler, was granted permission to purchase lands of the Indians, near the Neversinks, in East Jersey.

http://mccurdyfamilylineage.com/ancestry/p242.htm#i32924

Bartholomew Applegate

M, b. circa 1623

Bartholomew was born circa 1623 probably at County Norfolk, England. He was the son of **Thomas & Elizabeth [Wall] Applegate**. Some time before 1635, he emigrated with his parents from England. They first settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. While in Weymouth, his mother was sentenced by the court to have her tongue confined by cleft stick because of what they believed to be rough language. The family removed to Rhode Island in 1640 to escape the tyranny of the Puritans. On 12 November 1646, the family removed to Gravesend on Long Island. While there, his father spent much time in the public stocks outside Lady Moody's door. Bartholomew married Anna **Patrick**, daughter of Captain Daniel **Patrick** and Anna **van Beyeren**, in October 1650 at Gravesend, Kings County. On 6 November 1671, the governor ordered 10 pounds to be paid by certain individuals toward the release of Hanna Apelgate & her child, 5 pounds in red cloth. It is thought that this was payment to release her from captivity by the Indians. Sometime in the 1670's, the family resided in Manmouth County, New Jersey where they were listed among the first settlers who came from Long Island. Bartholomew departed this life at Monmouth County, New Jersey.

http://mccurdyfamilylineage.com/ancestry/p242.htm#i32903

Anna Patrick

F, b. circa 1634

Anna was born circa 1634 at Connecticut. She was the daughter of **Captain Daniel** Patrick **and Anna** van Beyeren. Her name in Dutch was "Anneken". In some records she is referred to as Hanna. On 31 March 1649, Anna bound over to Cornelius van Tienhoven as a servant by her step father, Tobias Feake. She was to serve him for a period of two years as long as he was to remain in New Netherlands. If he did not remain, she would have her freedom & be allowed to keep the clothing she had been given. It appears he must have left as she did not remain with him. Tobias received 25 guilders in seawan at the comensement of her service. Anna married Bartholomew **Applegate** in October 1650 at Gravesend, Kings County. They resided in Gravesend in 1650. The couple resided at Gravesend, Long Island. On 6 November 1671, the governor ordered 10 pounds to be paid by certain individuals toward the release of Hanna Apelgate & her child, 5 pounds in red cloth. It is thought that this was payment to release her from captivity by the Indians. Sometime in the 1670's, the family resided in Manmouth County, New Jersey where they were listed among the first settlers who came from Long Island.

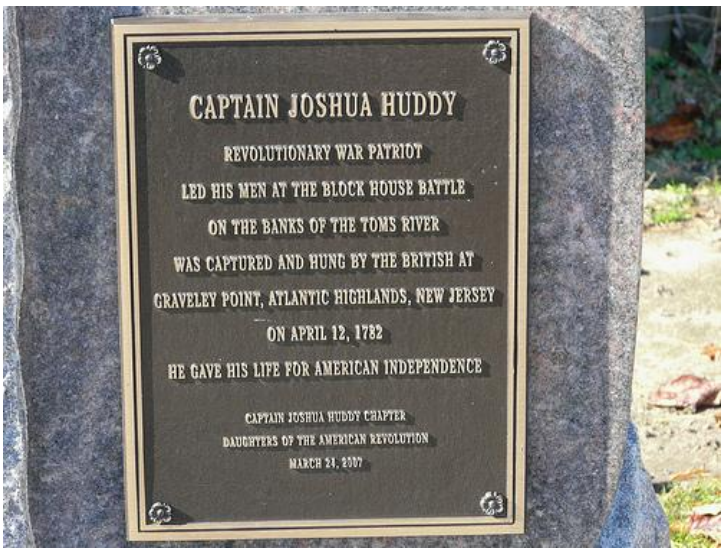
***7th Great Grandparents* - Daniel Applegate** was born abt 1658 in Gravesend. He married **Rebecca Tilton** in Shrewsbury, New Jersey in 1687.
In 1678 he received a warrant for one hundred and twenty acres of land in Monmouth County.
01 Jun 1697 Peter and Rebecca Tilton conveyed one hundred acres, to their daughter, Rebecca , wife of Daniel Applegate , between Hop and Swimming Rivers, Middletown.

15 Oct 1709 he made his will; proved 07 Nov 1710, in which he called himself, Daniel Applegate, senior, resident of Middletown, Monmouth Co. , and mentioned: Wife, Rebeckah , sole heiress and executrix of real and personal estate. Two eldest sons, John and Jacob, each to receive 6 shillings. Two youngest sons, **Bartholomew** and Ebenezer , each to receive 1 shilling. Four daughters, Susanna, Hannah, Mary and Rebecca , each to receive 1 shilling. Witnesses: John Newman, Thomas Shepherd and Thomas Applegate.

***1st cousin 7 times removed* - Catherine Applegate** and Levi Hart married on 29 Dec 1757 in New Jersey. She was a Presbyterian and he was a Jewish merchant who emigrated from England. They had a tavern, Harts Tavern, in what is now Coltsneck, New Jersey. This area was called "Jewstown" during the time of the Revolutionary War due to the large amount of Jewish settlers. After Levi's death Catherine married **Joshua Huddy**. He has an interesting history. While not an ancestor I found it interesting. In 1776, Joshua Huddy joined the New Jersey militia and became a captain of artillery in 1777. That year, he gladly pulled the rope to hang Stephen Edwards, a New Jerseyan who had been spying for the British.

After the Battle of Monmouth in 1778, he and his men harassed the British after they left Freehold to make their way to Sandy Hook. Soon after his marriage in 1778 to Catherine Applegate Hart, Huddy had to defend himself in a lawsuit (Van Brunt vs. Huddy, 1779) alleging that he had cast Catherine's children out of his house and sold her possessions without her permission. Huddy also was brought into Monmouth County court for assault in 1778 and for appropriating a horse carriage in 1781.

Huddy served as captain of the Monmouth militia from March to December 1779. In 1780, he sued Elizabeth Pritchard for almost 2,000 pounds for illegal British goods he claimed she owed him; whether or not he ever got the money is unknown. In August 1780, he was issued a commission to operate a gunboat, The Black Snake, as a privateer. A month later, he was captured at his house in Colts Neck after a prolonged gun battle in which, assisted by a servant, Lucretia Emmons, he held off dozens of Loyalist attackers led by the escaped black slave known as Colonel Tye, who soon after died of tetanus from a wrist wound. Huddy surrendered only after the British set fire to the house and he offered to give himself up if they would extinguish the blaze. Huddy's captors attempted to take him across the bay to New York but, when Patriots on the shore fired at the Loyalists, Huddy's boat capsized and, despite being shot in the thigh, Huddy swam to shore and escaped. Later in 1780, Huddy went to the New Jersey Supreme Court to force the return of a large quantity of his possessions that had been seized from him by a wealthy landowner.



On February 1, 1782, Huddy was given command of the blockhouse at Toms River that was built to protect the local salt works. On March 24, a large party of Loyalists overwhelmed Huddy's forces and burned the village. Huddy was captured and taken to New York, where the leader of the Board of Associated Loyalists, William Franklin (the last Royal Governor of New Jersey), approved Huddy's execution. On April 12, under the direction of Richard Lippincott, Huddy was taken to Highlands and hung on the beach after dictating and signing his will. His executioners left a note on his breast, "Up Goes Huddy for Phillip White," in reference to a Tory who had recently been killed while in Patriot custody. It was reported that Huddy died calmly and bravely, and even shook hands with Lippincott. To continue this line, see Catherine and Levi on the Hart page.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Monmouth

Battle of Monmouth

The **Battle of Monmouth** was an American Revolutionary War battle fought on June 28, 1778 in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The Continental Army under General George Washington attacked the rear of the British Army column commanded by Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton as they left Monmouth Court House (modern Freehold Borough).

Washington Rallying the Troops at Monmouth *by Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze*

Unsteady handling of lead Continental elements by Major General Charles Lee had allowed British rearguard commander Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis to seize the initiative but Washington's timely arrival on the battlefield rallied the Americans along a hilltop hedgerow. Sensing the opportunity to smash the Continentals, Cornwallis pressed his attack and captured the hedgerow in stifling heat. Washington consolidated his troops in a new line on heights behind marshy ground, used his artillery to fix the British in their positions, then brought up a four gun battery under Major General Nathanael Greene on nearby Combs Hill to enfilade the British line, requiring Cornwallis to withdraw. Finally, Washington tried to hit the exhausted British rear guard on both flanks, but darkness forced the end of the engagement. Both armies held the field, but the British commanding General Clinton withdrew undetected at midnight to resume his army's march to New York City.

While Cornwallis protected the main British column from any further American attack, Washington had fought his opponent to a standstill after a pitched and prolonged engagement; the first time that Washington's army had achieved such a result. The battle demonstrated the growing effectiveness of the Continental Army after its six month encampment at Valley Forge, where constant drilling under officers such as Major General Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben and Major General Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette greatly improved army discipline and morale. The battle improved the military reputations of Washington, Lafayette and Anthony Wayne but ended the career of Charles Lee, who would face court martial at Englishtown for his failures on the day. According to some accounts, an American soldier's wife, Mary Hays, brought water to thirsty soldiers in the June heat, and became one of several women associated with the legend of Molly Pitcher.

Prelude

In May 1778, the British commander-in-chief in North America, Sir Henry Clinton, was under orders to evacuate Philadelphia and concentrate his troops at the main British base in New York City, as France had entered the war on the side of the Americans. On June 18, the British began to evacuate Philadelphia, and began their approximately 100-mile march to the northeast across New Jersey to New York City. The British force comprised 11,000 British regulars, a thousand Loyalists from Philadelphia, and a baggage train 12 miles (19 km) long. As the British advanced, the Americans slowed their advance by burning bridges, muddying wells and building abatis across the roads. With a high of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit, both sides lost almost as many men to heat stroke as to the enemy. Major General Charles Lee, Washington's second-in-command, advised awaiting developments as he did not wish to commit the American force against the British regulars. However, Washington determined that the British column was vulnerable to attack as it traveled across New Jersey with its baggage train, and moved from Valley Forge in pursuit.

Washington was still undecided how to attack the British column, and held a council of war. The council, however, was divided on the issue; with a small group of officers including Brigadier General "Mad" Anthony Wayne urging a partial attack on the British column while it was strung out on the road. Lee was still cautious, advising only harassing attacks with light forces. On June 26, 1778, Washington chose to send 4,000 men as an advance force to strike at the British rear guard as they departed Monmouth Courthouse, in order to delay the British withdrawal until the main American force could give battle.

The battle

Map of the battle of Monmouth

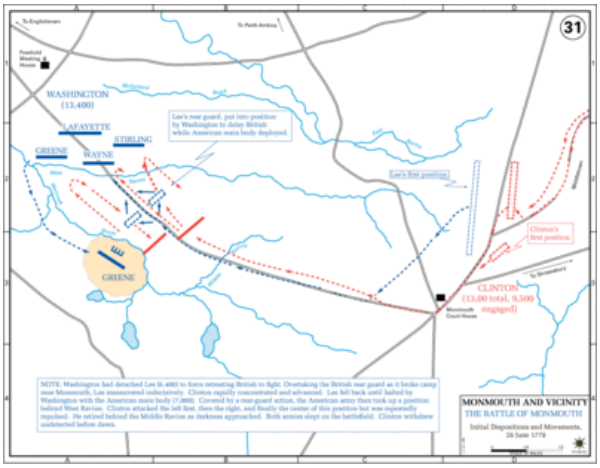
Lee, as Washington's senior subordinate, was initially appointed commander of the advance force, but turned it down because of his doubts about the plan. However, when the force was increased to 5,000 and the command offered to the Marquis de Lafayette, Lee changed his mind and insisted on the command.

Lee met with his subordinates but failed to give them proper orders, resulting in a piecemeal and disorganized attack on June 28 against the British rear guard under General Cornwallis. After several hours of fighting in the hot weather, several American brigades executed a tactical retreat, which developed into a general withdrawal. The British rear guard counterattacked and Lee ordered a retreat, which rapidly became a rout.

Washington, advancing with the main force along the Monmouth road, encountered Lee's fleeing troops and finally Lee himself, with the British in hot pursuit. After a heated exchange with Lee, Washington relieved him of command and sent him to the rear. He then rallied Lee's troops, who delayed the British pursuit until the main force could take up positions further to the west.

The remnants of Lee's forces then withdrew to the main American force, where the Continental Army troops were positioned behind the West Ravine on the Monmouth Courthouse - Freehold Meeting House Road. Washington drew up his Army with Greene's division on the right, Major General Stirling's division on the left, and most of Lee's former force, now under Lafayette, in reserve. In front of his lines, Wayne commanded various elements of Lee's force. Artillery was placed on both wings, with the right wing in position to enfilade the advancing British.

The British came on and attacked Stirling's left wing with their Light infantry and the 42nd (Black Watch) Regiment in the van. They were met by a storm of fire from Stirling's Continentals. The battle raged back and forth for an hour until three American regiments were sent though woods to enfilade the attacking British right flank. The attack was successful and sent the British back to reform.



Initial dispositions and movements in the Battle of Monmouth 28 June 1778

Foiled on the left, Cornwallis personally led a heavy attack against Greene's right wing, with a force comprising British and Hessian grenadiers, light infantry, the Coldstream Guards and another Guards battalion, and the 37th and 44th Regiments. The attack was met by enfilading fire from the American artillery on Combs Hill, as well as accurate volleys from Greene's Continental regiments. The British persisted up the ravine slope but within minutes five high-ranking officers and many men were down from heavy fire. The attackers recoiled down the slope.

During Cornwallis' abortive attack on Greene, another British force made up of grenadiers, light infantry and light dragoons hit Wayne's forward force, who was protected behind a long hedge. Three times the British were driven back by Wayne's grapeshot and bullets: but an overwhelming fourth attack overlapped Wayne's position and forced his units to fall back to the main American line.

The British made no further attempts on the main American line, although cannonading from both sides continued until 6 p.m. At this point, the British fell back to a strong position east of the Ravine. Washington wanted to take the offensive to the British and attack both flanks, but darkness brought an end to the battle.

The British rested and then resumed their march to the northeast during the night. Washington wanted to resume the battle the next day but in the morning found that the British had withdrawn during the night, continuing their march without incident to Sandy Hook and arriving there on June 30. The British force was then transported by the Royal Navy across Lower New York Bay to Manhattan.

The battle was a tactical British victory, as the rearguard successfully covered the British withdrawal. However, strategically it was a draw, as the Americans were ultimately left in possession of the field, and had, for the first time, demonstrated that the Continental Army regiments could stand against British regulars.

The British official casualty return reported 65 killed, 59 dead of "fatigue", 170 wounded and 64 missing. The American official return stated 69 killed, 161 wounded and 132 missing (37 of whom were found to have died of heat-stroke). Other estimates increase the losses to 1,134 British and 500 American casualties.

Monmouth was the last major battle in the northern theater, and the largest one-day battle of the war when measured in terms of participants. Lee was later court-martialed at the Village Inn located in the center of Englishtown, where he was found guilty and relieved of command for one year. The verdict was approved by the Continental Congress by a close vote. Many months later, Lee wrote a strongly worded letter to Congress in protest but Congress closed the affair by informing him that it had no more need of his services.

The legend of "Molly Pitcher" is usually associated with this battle. According to one story, she was the wife of an American artilleryman who came to battle with her husband, bringing water for swabbing the cannons and for the thirsty crews, and took a soldier's place after he fell, and fought beside her husband. There is a common misconception that her husband was the soldier that fell, but research by the society that preserves the battlefield has proven this to be incorrect. The story is based on a true incident but has become embellished over the years. Two places on the battlefield are marked as sites of the "Molly Pitcher Spring".

Although never accorded formal preservation, the Monmouth Battlefield is one of the best preserved of the Revolutionary War battlefields. Each year, during the last weekend in June, the Battle of Monmouth is reenacted at Monmouth Battlefield State Park in modern Freehold Township and Manalapan.

1 Daniel Patrick b. Abt 1605 d. 2 Jun 1644 (9th great grandfather)
m. Anna Van Beyeren m. 3 Mar 1630 b. 1610 d. 1656
[daughter of Albert Sebastiaens Van Beyeren and Maritgen Pauwels Sterlinex]

2 Hannah Patrick b. Bef 1629 (8th great grandmother)
m. Bartholomew Applegate m. 1650 b. 1620
[son of Thomas Applegate and Elizabeth Mary Wall]

3 Daniel Applegate b. 1658 d. 1710 (7th great grandfather)
m. Rebecca Tilton b. 6 Sep 1667 d. 27 Apr 1739
[daughter of Peter Tilton and Rebecca Brazier]

4 Bartholomew Applegate b. 1687 d. 1749 (6th great grandfather)
m. Mary

5 Daniel Applegate b. 1726 d. 1810 (5th great grandfather)
m. Elizabeth Hulett

6 Jacob Applegate b. 1746 d. 1819 (4th great grandfather)
m. Prudence Wallingford

7 Joseph Applegate b. 1798 (great-great-great-grandfather)
m. Elizabeth Mackey m. 1 Oct 1833 b. 1810

8 Joseph Applegate b. 14 Aug 1835 d. 25 Aug 1903 (great-great-grandfather)
m. Trinvilla Williams b. 1844 d. Bef 1890

9 Joseph Gilbert Applegate b. 1862 d. 1942 (great-grandfather)
m. Mary Elisabeth Woods b. Apr 1878 d. 1923

10 Olis Applegate (grandfather)
m. Evi Eubanks

11 Archie Truett Applegate (father)
m. Helen Marie Ross

12 Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate b. 17 Mar 1954 (myself)
m. Pia Carita Granholm m. 11 May 1986 b. 1 Aug 1955
[daughter of Lars Erik Granholm and Leena Elisabeth Kentala]

4 Jacob Applegate (7th great-uncle)
m. Catherine Hartshorne

5 Catherine Applegate (first cousin, seven times removed)
m. Levi Hart

Descendants of Daniel Patrick

9th Great Grandparents - Daniel Patrick was born abt 1605 in England. He at some point went to The Hague, Holland, Netherlands where he married Anneken van Beyeren on 17 Mar 1630. She was born abt 1610. They migrated to the colonies in 1630 from The Hague, Holland. He was referred to as Captain, before 1630 and Captain "for the country's service," 9 March 1636/7.
On 5 Aug 1633 his estate consisted of one acre for a cowyard in Cambridge. On 20 August 1635 he received a proportional share of two in the undivided meadow. On the 8 Feb 1635 list of houses in Cambridge, he was credited with two in town.
In the Cambridge inventory of land, on 10 Oct 1635, "Daniell Patrick" held four parcels: "in the town one house with garden and backside about one rood"; "in Old Field about two acres and a rood"; "in the Neck of Land about five acres"; and "in the Great Marsh about five acres".
In a deed of about 1636 "Daniell Pattrick" sold to Joseph Cooke "my now dwelling house in Newtowne with the yard, five acres upland & 5 acres marsh in the Neck of Land, 20 acres broken up ground on the planting hill on the other side of Charles River & 25 acre unbroken up lying by it & my part of meadow on the same side of Charles River adjoining unto Mr. Rogger Harlackinden's meadow which was late in the occupation of Bartholmewe Greene". By 1639 Thomas Beale had "bought of Captaine Patricke at the hither end of Wigwam Neck two acres more or less of planting ground".
On 6 July 1637 from Pequot [later New London], "Daniell Pattricke" wrote to Increase Nowell and added a postscript "Good Sir, remember me since I cannot help myself, the confirmation of Shae sheene [Shawsheen, in Cambridge] three hundred acres for Mr. Payne, which I sold him, else lose I £20 which indeed I am not able to bear. The General Court may consider for whom I am employed, how suddenly I was sent away, and their promise to further it when I was gone. I leave it to them, hoping by your means no longer to be kept from that which so long since was promised".
On 15 November 1637 the court allowed Capt. Patrick to remove to Ipswich and discharged him from further service, paying him one quarter's severance.
"Daniel Pattrick" received fourteen acres in the 28 Feb 1636 division of Beaverbrook Plowlands. On 26 June 1637 he received six acres in the Remote Meadows. On the 9 Apr 1638 Town Plot division he received nine acres.
In the Watertown Inventory of Grants Daniel Patrick was credited with three parcels: "nine acres of upland" (the Town Plot grant, by 1643-4 in the hands of Joseph Tainter and Edward Howe); "fourteen acres of plowland" (by 1643-4 in the hands of Simon Eire Sr.); and "six acres of remote meadow" (by 1643-4 in the hands of Simon Eire Sr.).
In 1640 Daniel Patrick and Robert Feake purchased the site of Greenwich from the Indians, which fell for a time under Dutch authority. The act of submission was signed by Daniel Patrick and Elizabeth Feake, acting in the absence and illness of her husband.
On 19 May 1662 four residents of New Netherland deposed for the Orphan Masters at The Hague that "on the request of the children of Anneken van Beyeren and of Tobias Feacks, the last husband of said Anneken, that they had known her during her life time as wife of Capt. Daniel Patrick who was shot at Stantford in New England by one Hans Frederick, and after the death of Patrick she married Tobias Feacks and she died in Flushing, New Netherland, in April, six years ago. She left behind her four children by Daniel Patrick and one by Tobias Feacks who have all appeared before the notary. Their names are: Anna Patrick, wife of Bartholomew Applegate, living in Gravesend; Patientia Patrick, wife of Arent Cornelis of Flushing, Zeeland, living in Flushing, Long Island; Daniel Patrick, living in Middelburg, Long Island; Samuel Patrick, living in Gravesend, all villages in the jurisdiction of New Netherland, and James Feacks son of her second husband Tobias Feacks". On 24 June 1662 "Daniel and Samuel Patrick" were described as "underaged children of Daniel Patrick and Anneken van Beyern, his wife".

"On this day, March 23, 1630, there appeared in the Orphan Chamber, Maritgen Pauwels Stewicx, widow of the late Albert Sebastiaens van Beyeren, accompanied by Daniel Patrick, as husband and guardian of Anneken van Beyeren, her son-in-law; Sebastiaen Albertsz van Beyeren, her eldest son, in order to give proof to her four children of their paternal inheritance...". This and further records from The Hague regarding Anneken are presented and discussed in an article by Josephine C. Frost in 1935.
In early May of 1632 "Mr. Clark of Watertown had complained to the governor, that Capt. Patrick, being removed out of their town to Newtown, did compel them to watch near Newtown, and desired the governor that they might have the ordering within their own town. The governor answered him, that the ordering of the watch did properly belong to the constable; but in those towns where the captains dwelt, they had thought fit to leave it to them, and since Capt. Patrick was removed, the constable might take care of it .". The Winthrop Papers contain three letters written by **Capt. Daniel Patrick during the Pequot War**, each including current details of encounters and supplies. Edward Winslow and Roger Williams also made frequent mention of his activities during the war. Patrick was wisely outside the swamp when Richard Davenport made his near-fatal foray in July 1637. In August, Israel Stoughton sent Patrick back to Winthrop to report, saying that he left the relation of events entirely to Patrick "seeing a lively voice will do it".

Winthrop and Patrick were not friends and their relationship grew more strained with time. About 1640, Daniel Patrick wrote to Winthrop asking to be reconciled and saying "I do confess I am a man of many failings, and certainly I am not ignorant of that unbeseeming carriage, once, nay twice towards yourself, but as time ripeneth fruit, so have I through God's goodness since that thoroughly considered the folly of such rash and proudlike actions ... I am unfeignedly sorry for mine offence".

John Mason wrote from Windsor 1 Dec 1643 and Edward Winslow wrote from Careswell 7 Feb 1643 telling the tale of Captain Patrick's death. Winthrop reflected on Patrick's life and late in 1643 wrote: "About this time Capt. Daniel Patrick was killed at Stamford by a Dutchman, who shot him dead with a pistol. This captain was entertained by us out of Holland (where he was a common soldier of the Prince's guard) to exercise our men. We made him a captain, and maintained him. After, he was admitted a member of the church of Watertown and a freeman. But he grew very proud and vicious, for though he had a wife of his own, a good Dutch woman and comely, yet he despised her and followed after other women; and perceiving that he was discovered, and that such evil courses would not be endured here, and being withal of a vain and unsettled disposition, he went from us, and sat down within twenty miles of the Dutch, and put himself under their protection, and joined to their church, without being dismissed from Watertown: but when the Indians arose in those parts, he fled to Stamford and there was slain. The Dutchman who killed him was apprehended, but made an escape; and this was the fruit of his wicked course and breach of covenant with his wife, with the church, and with that state who had called him and maintained him, and he found his death from that hand where he sought protection. It is observable that he was killed upon the Lord's day in the time of afternoon exercise (for he seldom went to the public assemblies). It was in Captain Underhill's house. The Dutchman had charged him with treachery, for causing 120 men to come to him upon his promise to direct them to the Indians, etc., but deluded them. Whereupon the captain gave him ill language and spit in his face, and turning to go out, the Dutchman shot him behind in the head, so he fell down dead and never spoke. The murderer escaped out of custody".

Anna van Beyeren

F, b. 1610, d. April 1656
Anna was born in 1610 at The Hague, Holland, Netherlands. She was the daughter of Albert Sebastiaens **van Beyeren** and Maritgen Pauwels **Sterlinex**. Anneken married Captain Daniel **Patrick** on 3 March 1630 at The Hague, Holland, Netherlands. On 20 April 1630, Anna and her husband, Daniel, emigrated on the ship **"Winthrop's Fleet"** from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, county Norfolk, England along with Captain John Underhill. They arrived at the Boston Harbor in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pequot_War

Pequot War

A depiction of the Pequot War

The **Pequot War** was an armed conflict in 1634–1638 between the Pequot tribe against an alliance of the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Saybrook colonies with American Indian allies (the Narragansett and Mohegan tribes). Hundreds were killed; hundreds more were captured and sold into slavery to the West Indies. Other survivors were dispersed. At the end of the war, about seven hundred Pequots had been killed or taken into captivity. The result was the elimination of the Pequot as a viable polity in what is present-day Southern New England. It would take the Pequot more than three and a half centuries to regain political and economic power in their traditional homeland region along the Pequot (present-day Thames) and Mystic rivers in what is now southeastern Connecticut.

Origins

The Pequot and their traditional enemies, the Mohegan, were at one time a single socio-political entity. Anthropologists and historians contend that sometime before contact with the Puritan English, the Pequot split into the two competing groups. The earliest historians of the Pequot War speculated that the Pequot migrated from the upper Hudson River Valley toward central and eastern Connecticut sometime around 1500. These claims are disputed by the evidence of modern archeology and anthropology finds.

In the 1630s, the Connecticut River Valley was in turmoil. The Pequot aggressively worked to extend their area of control, at the expense of the Wampanoag to the north, the Narragansett to the east, the Connecticut River Valley Algonquians and Mohegan to the west, and the Algonquian people of present-day Long Island to the south. The tribes contended for political dominance and control of the European fur trade. A series of smallpox epidemics over the course of the previous three decades had severely reduced the Indian populations, due to their lack of immunity to the disease. As a result, there was a power vacuum in the area.

The Dutch and the English were also striving to extend the reach of their trade into the interior to achieve dominance in the lush, fertile region. By 1636, the Dutch had fortified their trading post, and the English had built a trading fort at Saybrook. English Puritans from Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies settled at the newly established river towns of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield.

Lion Gardiner in the Pequot War from a Charles Stanley Reinhart drawing circa 1890

Causes for war

Before the war's inception, efforts to control fur trade access resulted in a series of escalating incidents and attacks that increased tensions on both sides. Political divisions between the Pequot and Mohegan widened as they aligned with different trade sources—the Mohegan with the English, and the Pequot with the Dutch. The Pequot attacked a group of Mattabesic Indians who had attempted to trade at Hartford. Tension also increased as Massachusetts Bay Colony began to manufacture wampum, the supply of which the Pequot had controlled up until 1633.

In 1634, John Stone, an English rogue, smuggler, privateer, and slaver, and seven of his crewmen were killed by the Western Niantic, tributary clients of the Pequot, in retaliation for the Dutch having killed the principal Pequot Tatobem sachem. Tatobem had boarded a Dutch vessel to trade. Instead of conducting trade, the Dutch seized the sachem and demanded a substantial ransom for his safe return. The Pequot quickly sent a bushel of wampum, but received Tatobem's corpse in return.

Stone, the privateer, was from the West Indies. He had been banished from Boston for malfeasance. Setting sail from Boston, Stone was killed by Western Niantics near the mouth of the Connecticut River while kidnapping their women and children to sell as slaves in the Virginia Colony. Colonial officials in Boston protested the killing. The Pequot sachem Sassacus refused the colonists' demands that the Western Niantic warriors responsible for Stone's death be turned over to them for trial and punishment.

On July 20, 1636, a respected trader named John Oldham was attacked on a trading voyage to Block Island. He and several of his crew were killed and his ship looted by Narragansett-allied Indians who sought to discourage English settlers from trading with their Pequot rivals. In the weeks that followed, colonial officials from Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, assumed the Narragansett were the likely culprits. Knowing that the Indians of Block Island were allies of the Eastern Niantic, who were allied with the Narragansett, Puritan officials became suspicious of the Narragansett. However, Narragansett leaders were able to convince the English that the perpetrators were being sheltered by the Pequots.

Engraving depicting Endecott's landing on Block Island

Battles

News of Oldham's death became the subject of sermons in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In August, Governor Vane sent John Endecott to exact revenge on the Indians of Block Island. Endecott's party of roughly 90 men sailed to Block Island and attacked two apparently abandoned Niantic villages. Most of the Niantic escaped, while two of Endecott's men were injured. The English claimed to have killed 14, but later Narragansett reports claimed only one Indian was killed on the island. The Puritan militia burned the villages to the ground. They carried away crops which the Niantic had stored for winter, and destroyed what they could not carry. Endecott went on to Fort Saybrook.

The English at Saybrook were not happy about the raid, but agreed that some of them would accompany Endecott as guides. Endecott sailed along the coast to a Pequot village, where he repeated the previous year's demand of payment for the death of Stone and more for Oldham. After some discussion, Endecott concluded that the Pequot were stalling and attacked. The Pequot ruse had worked, and most escaped into the woods. Endecott had his forces burn down the village and crops before sailing home.

Pequot raids

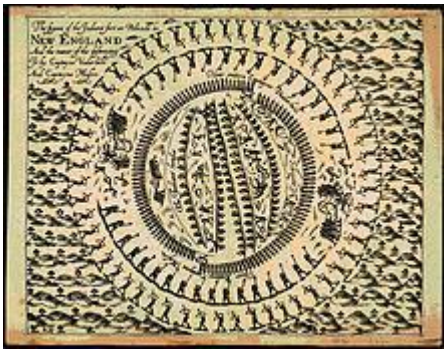
In the aftermath, the English of Connecticut Colony had to deal with the anger of the Pequot. The Pequot attempted to get their allies, some 36 tributary villages, to join their cause but were only partly effective. The Western Niantic joined them but the Eastern Niantic remained neutral. The traditional enemies of the Pequot, the Mohegan and the Narragansett, openly sided with the English. The Narragansett had warred with and lost territory to the Pequot in 1622. Now their friend Roger Williams urged the Narragansett to side with the English against the Pequot.

Through the fall and winter, Fort Saybrook was effectively besieged. People who ventured outside were killed. As spring arrived in 1637, the Pequot stepped up their raids on Connecticut towns. On April 23, Wongunk chief Sequin attacked Wethersfield with Pequot help. They killed six men and three women, a number of cattle and horses, and took two young girls captive. (They were daughters of Abraham Swain and were later ransomed by Dutch traders.) In all, the towns lost about 30 settlers.

In May, leaders of Connecticut river towns met in Hartford, raised a militia, and placed Captain John Mason in command. Mason set out with 90 militia and 70 Mohegan warriors under Uncas to punish the Pequot. At Fort Saybrook, Captain Mason was joined by John Underhill and another 20 men. Underhill and Mason proceeded to the principal Pequot village, near present-day Groton, but the Pequot chose to defend their fortified village. Ill-equipped to take the village, Mason sailed east and stopped at the village of Misistuck (present-day Mystic).

The Mystic massacre

Engraving depicting the attack on the Pequot fort, published 1638



Believing that the English had returned to Boston, the Pequot sachem Sassacus took several hundred of his warriors to make another raid on Hartford. Mason had visited and recruited the Narragansett, who joined him with several hundred warriors. Several allied Niantic warriors also joined Mason's group. On May 26, 1637, with a force up to about 400 fighting men, Mason attacked Misistuck by surprise. He estimated that "six or seven Hundred" Pequot were there when his forces assaulted the palisade. As some 150 warriors had accompanied *Sassacus* to Hartford, so the inhabitants remaining were largely Pequot women and children, and older men. Mason ordered that the enclosure be set on fire. Justifying his conduct later, Mason declared that the attack against the Pequot was the act of a God who "laughed his Enemies and the Enemies of his People to scorn making [the Pequot] as a fiery Oven . . . Thus did the Lord judge among the Heathen, filling

[Mystic] with dead Bodies." Mason insisted that any Pequot attempting to escape the flames should be killed. Of the estimated 600 to 700 Pequot resident at Mystic that day, only seven survived to be taken prisoner, while another seven escaped to the woods.

The Narragansett and Mohegan warriors with Mason and Underhill's colonial militia were horrified by the actions and "manner of the Englishmen's fight . . . because it is too furious, and slays too many men." The Narragansett left the warfare and returned home.

Believing the mission accomplished, Mason set out for home. Becoming temporarily lost, his militia narrowly missed returning Pequot warriors. After seeing the destruction of Mystic, they gave chase to the English forces, but to little avail.

War's end

The destruction of people and the village of Mystic broke the Pequot. The English victory also deprived them of their allies. Forced to abandon their villages, the Pequot fled—mostly in small bands—to seek refuge with other southern Algonquian peoples. Many were hunted down by Mohegan and Narragansett warriors. The largest group, led by Sassacus, were denied aid by the Metoac (Montauk, or Montaukett) from present-day Long Island. Sassacus led roughly 400 warriors west along the coast toward the Dutch at New Amsterdam and their Native allies. When they crossed the Connecticut River, the Pequot killed three men whom they encountered near Fort Saybrook.

In mid-June, John Mason set out from Saybrook with 160 men and 40 Mohegan scouts led by Uncas. They caught up with the refugees at Sasqua, a Mattabesic village near present-day Fairfield, Connecticut. Surrounded in a nearby swamp, the Pequot refused to surrender. The English allowed several hundred, mostly women and children, to leave with the Mattabesic. In the ensuing battle, Sassacus broke free with perhaps 80 warriors, but 180 Pequot men were killed or captured. The colonists memorialized this event as the Great Swamp Fight, or Fairfield Swamp Fight in its modern interpretation.

Sassacus and his followers had hoped to gain refuge among the Mohawk in present-day New York. However, the Mohawk instead killed Sassacus and his warriors. They sent Sassacus' scalp to Hartford as a symbolic offering of Mohawk friendship with the Connecticut Colony. English colonial officials continued to call for hunting down what remained of the Pequot months after war's end.

Aftermath

In September, the victorious Mohegan and Narragansett met at the General Court of Connecticut and agreed on the disposition of the Pequot and their lands. The agreement, known as the first Treaty of Hartford, was signed on September 21, 1638. About 200 Pequot "old men, women, and children" survived the war and massacre at Mystic. Unable to find refuge with a neighboring tribe, they finally gave up and offered themselves as slaves in exchange for life:

> “There were then given to ONKOS, Sachem of MONHEAG, Eighty; to MYAN TONIMO, Sachem of NARRAGANSETT, Eighty; and to NYNIGRETT, Twenty, when he should satisfy for a Mare of Edward Pomroye’s killed by his Men. The Pequots were then bound by COVENANT, That none should inhabit their native Country, nor should any of them be called PEQUOTS any more, but MOHEAGS and NARRAGANSETTS for ever.”

Other Pequot were enslaved and shipped to Bermuda or the West Indies, or were forced to become household servants in English households in Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay. Colonists appropriated Pequot lands under claims of a "just war". They essentially declared the Pequot extinct by prohibiting

speaking the name of the people. The few Pequot who managed to evade death or slavery later recovered from captivity by the Mohegan and were assigned reservations in Connecticut Colony.

The colonists attributed the success of end of the murderous aggression of the Pequot tribe to an act of God:

> Let the whole Earth be filled with his Glory! Thus the LORD was pleased to smite our Enemies in the hinder Parts, and to give us their Land for an Inheritance.

Lion Gardiner, a soldier involved in the Pequot War, in his 1660 *Relation of the Pequot Wars*, expressed a different perspective:

> And now I am old, I would fain die a natural death or like a soldier in the field with honor and not to have a sharp stake set in the ground and thrust into my fundament and to have my skin flayed off by piecemeal and cut in pieces and bits and my flesh roasted and thrust down my throat as these people have done and I know will be done to the chieftest in the Country by hundreds if god should deliver us into their hands as Justly he may for our sins.

This was the first instance wherein Algonquian peoples of what is now southern New England encountered European-style warfare. The idea of "total war" was kind of new to them. After the Pequot War, the native were too scared to rise up against the colonists. In 1675, a fairly long period of peace came to an end with King Philip's War.

Historical accounts and controversies

The earliest accounts of the Pequot War were written by the victors within one year of the war. Later histories, with few exceptions, recounted events from a similar perspective, restating arguments first used by the war's military leaders, such as John Underhill and John Mason, as well the Puritan divines Increase Mather and his son Cotton Mather.

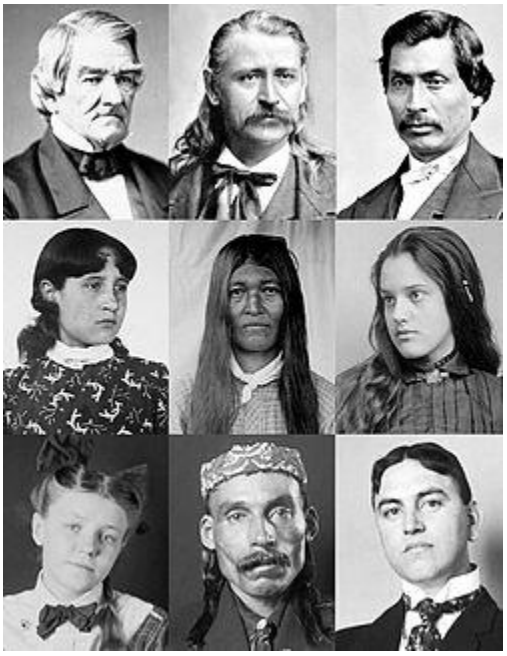
Recent historians and other specialists have reviewed these accounts. In 2004, an artist and archaeologist teamed up to evaluate the sequence of events in the Pequot War. Their popular history took issue with events, and whether John Mason and John Underhill wrote the accounts that appeared under their names.[19] The authors have been adopted as honorary members of the Lenape Pequot.

Most modern historians such as Alfred A. Cave, a specialist in the ethnohistory of colonial America, do not debate questions of the outcome of the battle or its chronology. However, Caves contends that Mason and Underhill's eyewitness accounts, as well as the contemporaneous histories of Mather and Hubbard, were more "polemical than substantive." The causes of the outbreak of hostilities, the reasons for the English fear and hatred of the Pequot, and the ways in which English dealt with and wrote about the Pequot, have been re-evaluated within a larger context than daily colonial life.

Cherokee

The **Cherokee** are a Native American people historically settled in the Southeastern United States (principally Georgia, the Carolinas and East Tennessee). Linguistically, they are part of the Iroquoian language family. In the 19th century, historians and ethnographers recorded their oral tradition that told of the tribe having migrated south in ancient times from the Great Lakes region, where other Iroquoian-speaking peoples were located.

From the top, L-R: John Ross or Tsanusdi; Colonel E. C. Boudinot Jr.; Samuel Smith; Lilly Smith: Walini; Marcia Pascal; Lillian Gross; William Penn; Thomas M. Cook



In the 19th century, white settlers in the United States called the Cherokees one of the "Five Civilized Tribes", because they had assimilated numerous cultural and technological practices of European American settlers. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the Cherokee Nation has more than 300,000 members, the largest of the 565 federally recognized Native American tribes in the United States.

Of the three federally recognized Cherokee tribes, the Cherokee Nation and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians have headquarters in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. They were forcibly relocated there in the 1830s. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is located on the Qualla Boundary in western North Carolina.

Precontact Cherokee are considered to be part of the later Pisgah Phase of Southern Appalachia, which lasted from circa 1000 to 1500. Despite the consensus among most specialists in Southeast archeology and anthropology, some scholars contend that ancestors of the Cherokee people lived in western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee for a far longer period of time. During the late Archaic and Woodland Period, Indians in the region began to cultivate plants such as marsh elder, lambsquarters, pigweed, sunflowers and some native squash. People created new art forms such as shell gorgets, adopted new technologies, and followed an elaborate cycle of religious ceremonies. During the Mississippian Culture-period (800 to 1500 CE), local women developed a new variety of maize (corn) called eastern flint. It closely resembled modern corn and produced larger crops. The successful cultivation of corn surpluses allowed the rise of larger, more complex chiefdoms with several villages and concentrated populations during this period.

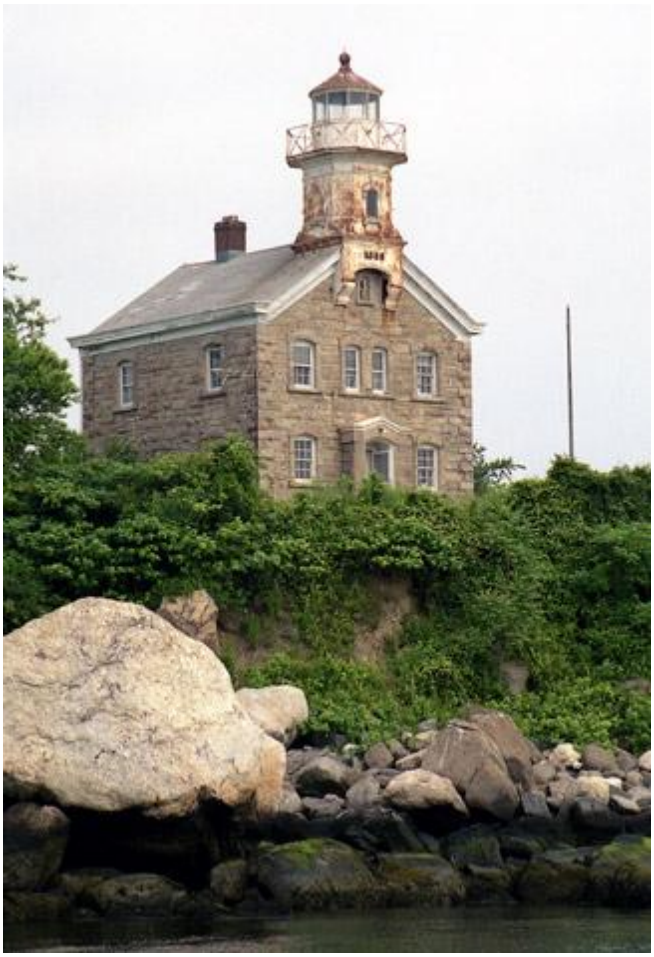
The Cherokee Female Seminary was built in 1889 by the Oklahoma Cherokees.

During 1898–1906 the federal government dissolved the former Cherokee Nation, to make way for the incorporation of Indian Territory into the new state of Oklahoma. From 1906 to 1975, structure and function of the tribal government were not clearly defined. In 1975 the tribe drafted a constitution, which they ratified on June 26, 1976 and the tribe received federal recognition.

The modern Cherokee Nation, in recent times, has experienced an almost unprecedented expansion in economic growth, equality, and prosperity for its citizens. The Cherokee Nation, under the leadership of Principal Chief Chad Smith, has significant business, corporate, real estate, and agricultural interests, including numerous highly profitable casino operations. The CN controls Cherokee Nation Entertainment, Cherokee Nation Industries, and Cherokee Nation Businesses. CNI is a very large defense contractor that creates thousands of jobs in eastern Oklahoma for Cherokee citizens.

Great Captain Island

Great Captain Island is, at seventeen acres, the largest of a three-island group located about a mile offshore from Greenwich, Connecticut. The other two islands are Little Captain (more commonly known today as Island Beach) and Wee Captain, which is attached to Great Captain by a sandbar. According to local legend, the names of the islands are connected with a treasure of gold and silver buried there by the famous pirate Captain Kidd, but more reliable historical accounts say the islands are named after Captain Daniel Patrick, an early 17th-century settler in Greenwich and the town's first military commander.



King George III of England originally granted the islands to one John Anderson in 1763, but when Anderson felled some trees on the island, the Bush family of Greenwich, who felt they owned the islands, sued him for trespassing. A court in Connecticut not surprisingly ruled in favor of its citizens, the Bushes. In turn, the New York Legislature declared in 1788 that the island was part of the New York town of Rye. Over a century later, the long simmering dispute was finally settled for good, when a commission gave Connecticut permanent jurisdiction over the islands.

Great Captain Island is located near the main shipping lanes of Long Island Sound amidst a number of small islands, ledges, shoals, and other maritime hazards, making it an ideal spot for a lighthouse. In 1829, Congress allocated $5,000 for that purpose, and three and a half acres on the southeast part of Great Captain were sold to the federal government.

The first Great Captain Island Lighthouse, a 30-foot tower built of rough stone, was described by Lt. Bache as "badly constructed." The mortar had not hardened properly and the walls were cracked in a number of places. The five-room keeper's quarters, a stone structure separate from the lighthouse tower, was apparently in better shape. The original beacon consisted of ten lamps with parabolic reflectors and showed light in every direction. In 1858, this lighting apparatus was replaced with a fourth-order Fresnel lens showing a fixed white light.

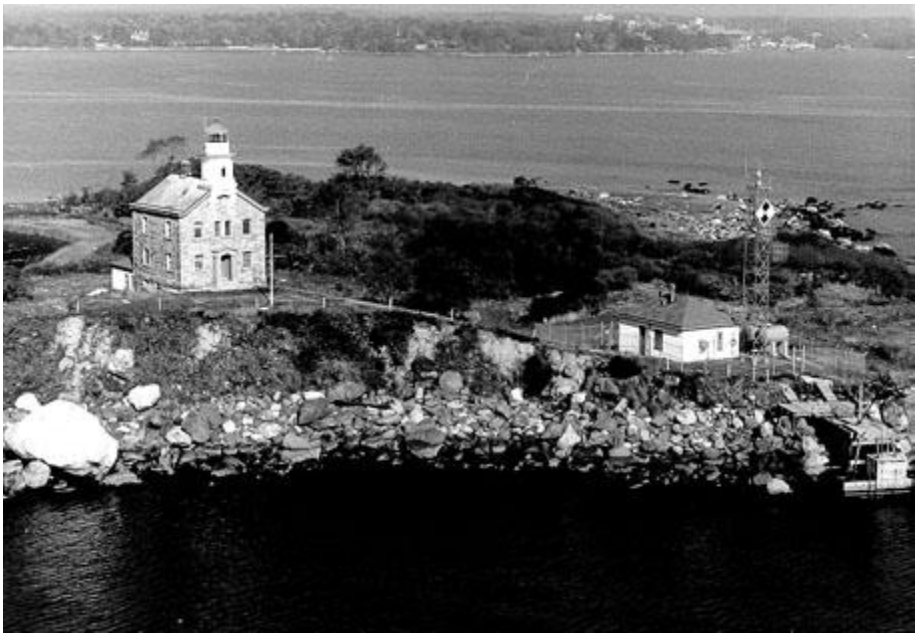
There was continued grumbling about the sorry state of the tower, both inside and out, and the reliability of its equipment. Finally, Congress allocated $12,000 in 1867 to build a replacement lighthouse on the site. A design shared by other lighthouses in the area was chosen: a stone keeper's dwelling with a cast-iron light tower on top of one end of the gabled roof. (The other lighthouses with this same design are Sheffield Island and Morgan Point in Connecticut; Old Field Point and Plum Island in New York; and Block Island North in Rhode Island.)

A steam-driven fog whistle was added in a separate new structure in 1890. In 1905 a duplicate foghorn powered by 13-horsepower oil engines went into service. Almost immediately, local residents complained of not being able to sleep at night due to the noise. Soon after, adjustments were made to the fog signal by dampening and/or readjusting its position, and the citizens of Greenwich once again slept soundly at night.

During the Prohibition Era, lighthouse keepers in the Northeast often came under suspicion for aiding bootleggers. The remote location of many lighthouses, often on lonely and sparsely inhabited islands, made

them ideal places to transfer shipments of illegal booze between ships for redistribution purposes. In 1925 the Coast Guard, acting on a tip, came to Great Captain Island to investigate reports of suspicious bootlegging activity. Seventy-five empty whiskey cases were found, too far inland for them to have simply washed ashore. Even though the keeper at Great Captain Island Lighthouse had several times before notified the Coast Guard of illegal liquor-related activities in the area, he nevertheless was held and questioned as a possible accomplice. He was eventually cleared of any wrongdoing and continued to mind the light.

During the mid-20th century a number of schemes for private development of Great Captain Island were proposed, including an exclusive country club, a casino, and a vacation spot for employees of a local company. In 1966, the town of Greenwich purchased all of Great Captain Island, except for the lighthouse grounds, from Aerotech Corporation for $90,000. The remaining three and one-half acres containing the tower and keeper's quarters was obtained from the U.S. government in 1973.



Caretakers resided in the lighthouse until 2003, when the structure was deemed too dilapidated to live in. The Greenwich Chamber of Commerce and Indian Harbor Yacht Club launched a campaign called "Return the Light" to restore the lighthouse in the late 1990s. Ben Fisher, who helped champion the cause, was killed in the attack on the World Trade Center Towers in 2001, and a good share of the $305,000 in private donations toward the project were made in Fisher's name. The town of Greenwich also committed significant funds to the project, and in May of 2008, a $1.13 million contract was awarded to Trumbull-based Tomlinson Hawley Patterson to restore the lighthouse. As part of the renovation, a bronze plaque with local victims' names will be placed on a boulder near the lighthouse. Twelve residents and fourteen others with ties to Greenwich died in the attacks. Most were employed at the World Trade Center; two were aboard the hijacked planes.

As restoration work neared completion, Mike Nickerson and his family were allowed to move into a two-bedroom apartment on the ground floor of the lighthouse in May of 2009. At that time, Nickerson had been caretaker of the island for six years, and had previously been living in a small cottage on the island.

The island today remains in a largely natural state. Egrets, herons, osprey, and a number of other bird species can be seen nesting or stopping off during their annual migrations. A trail system has been laid out for visitors, and the western part of the island features picnic tables, grills, restrooms, and posted swimming areas. Great Captain's Island is open year round, with a ferry to the island running during the summer months. The ferry was limited to Greenwich residents and their guests for years but is now available to the general public.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_S._Tilton

William S. Tilton

William Stowell Tilton (February 1, 1828 – March 23, 1889) was an American businessman and soldier who led a regiment, and occasionally a brigade, in the Army of the Potomac during the American Civil War. He and his men were heavily engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, where Tilton's performance created controversy.

William Tilton was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was educated in the local schools. He was a manufacturer and merchant in the years before the war.

Tilton enlisted in the army and became a first lieutenant in the 22nd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry on September 12, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of major on October 2 of that year. Tilton served in the Peninsula Campaign in the army of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, serving in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, V Corps. He was wounded in the shoulder and captured on May 27, 1862, at the Battle of Gaines' Mill. Tilton was exchanged on August 15 of that year. In the meantime, he had become lieutenant colonel of the regiment on June 28. At that rank, he led the regiment in the 1st Brigade, which was led by Col. James Barnes at the Battle of Antietam.

Tilton was made colonel of the 22nd Massachusetts Infantry on October 17, leading the regiment at the Battle of Fredericksburg. In 1863, Tilton continued leading the regiment in the First Brigade, First Division, under Barnes, who had recently become a brigadier general, including at the Battle of Chancellorsville. When Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin went on leave following Chancellorsville, Barnes became acting division commander. Tilton, by seniority, took charge of the First Brigade.

He led the brigade at the Battle of Gettysburg. His command was deployed on the right flank of Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer's 2nd Brigade in between the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield on July 2, 1863. What followed has remained controversial. When Barnes's division was under attack, he told both brigade commanders they could retreat. Sweitzer saw this as a peremptory command, but Tilton described this in his report as discretionary. Whatever the truth of this, Tilton said he reconnoitered and discovered a large Confederate force coming up on his left flank. This led him to order a retreat. This left a gap in the Federal line, and other veterans later criticized the actions of Tilton and Barnes.

On July 3, the 1st Brigade relieved Col. Strong Vincent's 3rd Brigade, which had passed to Col. James C. Rice after Vincent had been killed in the defense of Little Round Top. Tilton reported only 474 soldiers present for duty at Gettysburg and a loss of 109 from that number. Another estimate is that Tilton lost 125 of 655 men, a loss of 19.1%, a low percentage compared to Sweitzer's 30% reported by the same author.

After Gettysburg, Tilton retained brigade command until August 18, 1863. He returned to regimental command until November 19, when he again resumed brigade command. When the Army of the Potomac was reorganized in 1864 for Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Overland Campaign, Tilton was assigned to lead his regiment in Jacob Sweitzer's brigade of Griffin's division. He served in that role in the Battle of the Wilderness, the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, and the Battle of Cold Harbor, as well as in the early stages of the Siege of Petersburg. Tilton remained in regimental command until June 18, 1864, when he again became acting brigade commander until August 22. During this time he was engaged in action at the battles of Jerusalem Plank Road and Globe Tavern.

Tilton was mustered out of volunteer service on October 17 of that year. On December 12, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln nominated Tilton for the award of the honorary grade of brevet brigadier general, United States Volunteers, to rank from September 9, 1864, for distinguished services during the war. The U.S. Senate confirmed the award on February 20, 1865.

Postbellum activities

Tilton served as governor of the National Soldiers' Home in Togus, Maine, from 1869 to 1883. He retired to a home in Boston, Massachusetts.

He died in Newtonville, Massachusetts, and was buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Battle of Gaines's Mill

The **Battle of Gaines's Mill**, sometimes known as the **First Battle of Cold Harbor** or the **Battle of Chickahominy River**, took place on June 27, 1862, in Hanover County, Virginia, as the third of the Seven Days Battles (Peninsula Campaign) of the American Civil War. Following the inconclusive Battle of Beaver Dam Creek (Mechanicsville) the previous day, Confederate General Robert E. Lee renewed his attacks against the right flank of the Union Army, relatively isolated on the northern side of the Chickahominy River. There, Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter's V Corps had established a strong defensive line behind Boatswain's Swamp. Lee's force was destined to launch the largest Confederate attack of the war, about 57,000 men in six divisions. Porter's reinforced V Corps held fast for the afternoon as the Confederate attacked in a disjointed manner, first with the division of Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill, then Maj. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, suffering heavy casualties. The arrival of Maj. Gen. Stonewall Jackson's command was delayed, preventing the full concentration of Confederate force before Porter received some reinforcements from the VI Corps.

Little Round Top

View from the summit of Little Round Top at 7:30 P.M. July 3rd, 1863, painting by Edwin Forbes.

Little Round Top is the smaller of two rocky hills south of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—the companion to the adjacent, taller hill named [Big] Round Top. It was the site of an unsuccessful assault by Confederate troops against the Union left flank on July 2, 1863, the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Considered by some historians to be the key point in the Union Army's defensive line that day, Little Round Top was defended successfully by the brigade of Col. Strong Vincent. The 20th Maine Volunteer Infantry Regiment,

commanded by Col. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, fought the most famous engagement there, culminating in a dramatic downhill bayonet charge that is one of the most well-known actions at Gettysburg and in the American Civil War.

Battle of Fredericksburg

The **Battle of Fredericksburg** was fought December 11–15, 1862, in and around Fredericksburg, Virginia, between General Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and the Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside. The Union army's futile frontal attacks on December 13 against entrenched Confederate defenders on the heights behind the city is remembered as one of the most one-sided battles of the American Civil War, with Union casualties more than twice as heavy as those suffered by the Confederates.

Burnside's plan was to cross the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg in mid-November and race to the Confederate capital of Richmond before Lee's army could stop him. Bureaucratic delays prevented Burnside from receiving the necessary pontoon bridges in time and Lee moved his army to block the crossings. When the Union army was finally able to build its bridges and cross under fire, urban combat resulted in the city on December 11–12. Union troops prepared to assault Confederate defensive positions south of the city and on a strongly fortified ridge just west of the city known as Marye's Heights.

On December 13, the "grand division" of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin was able to pierce the first defensive line of Confederate Lt. Gen. Stonewall Jackson to the south, but was finally repulsed. Burnside ordered the grand divisions of Maj. Gens. Edwin V. Sumner and Joseph Hooker to make multiple frontal assaults against Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's position on Marye's Heights, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses. On December 15, Burnside withdrew his army, ending another failed Union campaign in the Eastern Theater.

Battle of Chancellorsville

The **Battle of Chancellorsville** was a major battle of the American Civil War, and the principal engagement of the **Chancellorsville Campaign**. It was fought from April 30 to May 6, 1863, in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, near the village of Chancellorsville. Two related battles were fought nearby on May 3 in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The campaign pitted Union Army Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's Army of the Potomac against an army less than half its size, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Chancellorsville is known as Lee's "perfect battle" because his risky decision to divide his army in the presence of a much larger enemy force resulted in a significant Confederate victory. The victory, a product of Lee's audacity and Hooker's timid decision making, was tempered by heavy casualties and the mortal wounding of Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to friendly fire, a loss that Lee likened to "losing my right arm."

Battle of the Wilderness

The **Battle of the Wilderness**, fought May 5–7, 1864, was the first battle of Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's 1864 Virginia Overland Campaign against Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Both armies suffered heavy casualties, a harbinger of a bloody war of attrition by Grant against Lee's army and, eventually, the Confederate capital, Richmond, Virginia. The battle was tactically inconclusive, as Grant disengaged and continued his offensive.

Battle of the Wilderness by Kurz and Allison

Battle of Spotsylvania Court House

The **Battle of Spotsylvania Court House**, sometimes simply referred to as the **Battle of Spotsylvania** (or the 19th century spelling **Spottsylvania**), was the second major battle in Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's 1864 Overland Campaign of the American Civil War. Following the bloody but inconclusive Battle of the Wilderness, Grant's army disengaged from Confederate General Robert E. Lee's army and moved to the southeast, attempting to lure Lee into battle under more favorable conditions. Elements of Lee's army beat the Union army to the critical crossroads of Spotsylvania Court House and began entrenching. Fighting occurred on and off from May 8 through May 21, 1864, as Grant tried various schemes to break the Confederate line. In the end, the battle was tactically inconclusive, but with almost 32,000 casualties on both sides, it was the costliest battle of the campaign.

Battle of Spottsylvania by Thure de Thulstrup

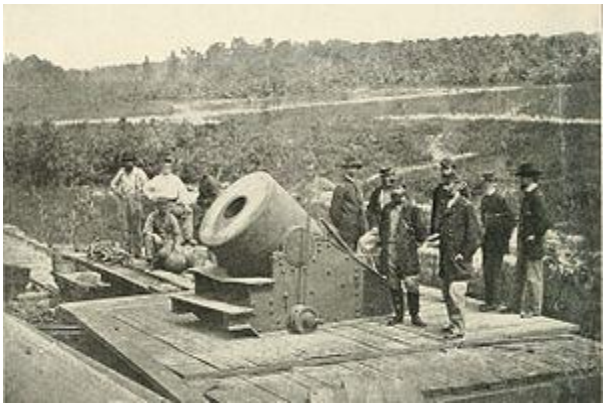
Battle of Cold Harbor

Battle of Cold Harbor by Kurz and Allison, 1888

The **Battle of Cold Harbor** was fought from May 31 to June 12, 1864 (with the most significant fighting occurring on June 3). It was one of the final battles of Union Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Overland Campaign during the American Civil War, and is remembered as one of American history's bloodiest, most lopsided battles. Thousands of Union soldiers were killed or wounded in a hopeless frontal assault against the fortified positions of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's army.

Siege of Petersburg

The **Richmond–Petersburg Campaign** was a series of battles around Petersburg, Virginia, fought from June 9, 1864, to March 25, 1865,[2] during the American Civil War. Although it is more popularly known as the **Siege of Petersburg**, it was not a classic military siege, in which a city is usually surrounded and all supply lines are cut off, nor was it strictly limited to actions against Petersburg. The campaign was nine months of trench warfare in which Union forces commanded by Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant assaulted Petersburg unsuccessfully and then constructed trench lines that eventually extended over 30 miles (48 km) from the eastern outskirts of Richmond, Virginia, to around the eastern and southern outskirts of Petersburg. Petersburg was crucial to the supply of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's army and the Confederate capital of Richmond. Numerous raids were conducted and battles fought in attempts to cut off the railroad supply lines through Petersburg to Richmond, and many of these caused the lengthening of the trench lines, overloading dwindling Confederate resources.



The "Dictator" siege mortar at Petersburg. In the foreground, the figure on the right is Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac

Lee finally yielded to the overwhelming pressure—the point at which supply lines were finally cut and a true siege would have begun—and abandoned both cities in April 1865, leading to his retreat and surrender at Appomattox Court House.

http://www.homeofheroes.com/gravesites/states/pages_pz/tilton_william.html

William Tilton

TAPS

Fading light dims the sight,
And a star gems the sky,
Gleaming bright.
From afar drawing nigh,
Falls the night.

Day is done, gone the sun,
From the lake, From the hills,
From the sky.
All is well, safely rest,
God is nigh.

Then good night, Peaceful night,
Till the light of the dawn
Shineth bright,
God is near, do not fear,
Friend, good night.

Oak Grove Cemetery

Born: October 27, 1834 at St. Albans, VT

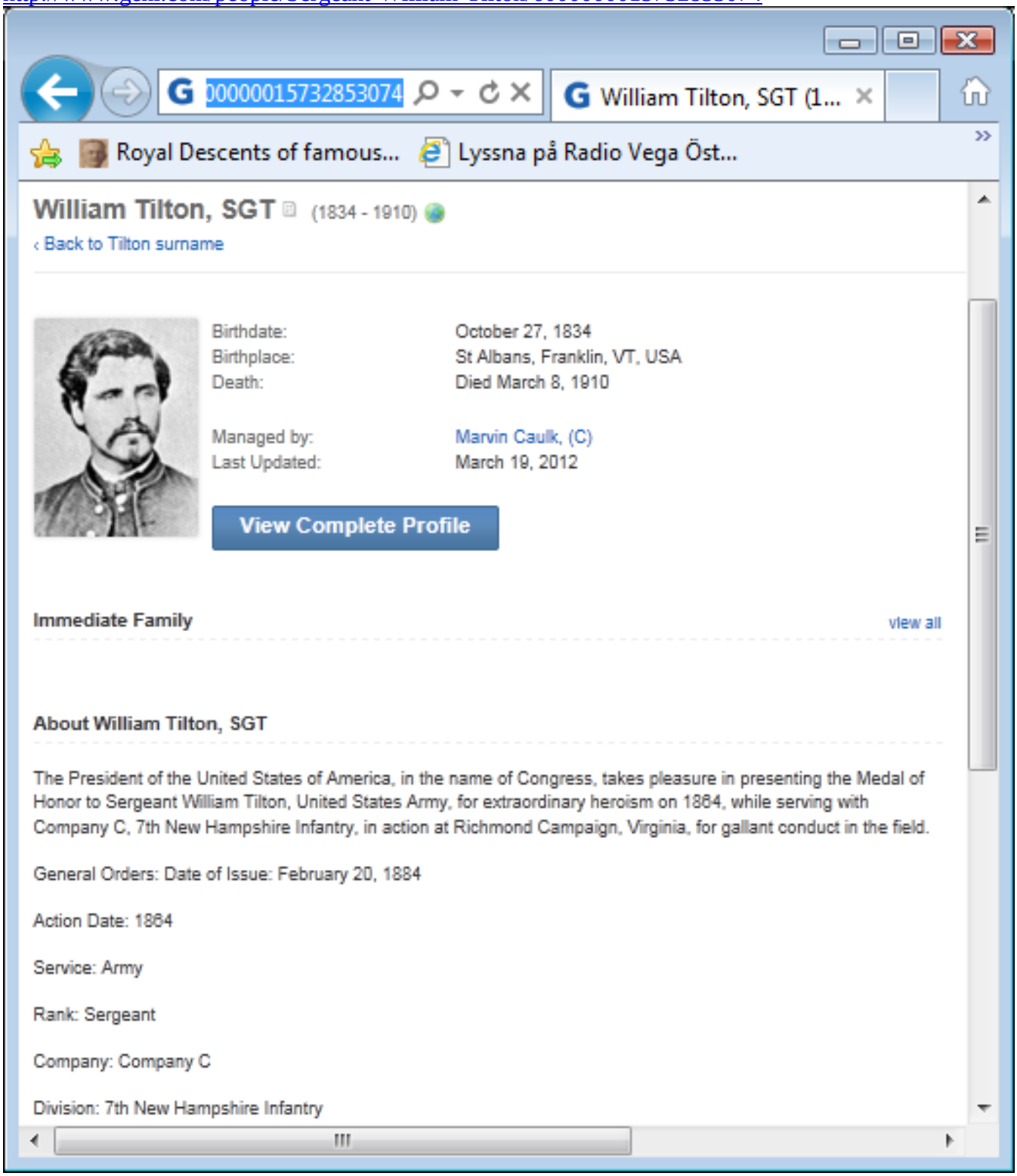
Entered Service in the US Army from Hanover, NH

Earned The Medal of Honor During the Civil War For heroism 1864 at Richmond Campaign, VA

Died: March 08, 1910 at the age of 75

In May 1864 after assuming command of the Union Army, General Grant launched his offensive against Confederate General Robert E. Lee, marching towards Richmond, Virginia. William Tilton was awarded the Medal of Honor for "Gallant conduct in the field" during this Richmond Campaign.

http://www.geni.com/people/Sergeant-William-Tilton/6000000015732853074



William Stowell Tilton Brigade Commander, Gettysburg is the Half 6th cousin 5 times removed of Bruce Kevin Patrick Applegate