WHEAT GENEALOGY.
Wheat Genealogy
WHEAT GENEALOGY

A HISTORY

OF THE

WHEAT FAMILY IN AMERICA

WITH A BRIEF

Account of the Name and Family in England and Normandy

VOL. I.

1903

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
SILAS C. WHEAT, 987 STERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
U. S. A.
To Our Mothers
we affectionately dedicate
this volume
"For who to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind."

—Thomas Gray.
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ABBREVIATIONS AND SCHEME

b. = born  m. = married
bap. = baptized  rem. = removed
bu. = buried  res. = resides
d. = died  ux. = wife (uxor)
dau. = daughter  w. p. = will proved
D. L. I. = Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, N. Y.

Families are numbered consecutively with large figures; children are numbered with small figures.

A number following a name refers to a section where the name is entered again.

The index refers to the section (paragraph), not to the page.

To avoid confusion in the index, the introduction and other parts not relating to families, have been divided into sections and numbered consecutively with the rest of the work.
INTRODUCTION

"Study the past if you would divine the future."—Confucius.

"An individual man is a fruit which it cost all the foregoing ages to form and ripen."—Emerson.

1. "Why have a genealogy?" I am asked, "Do you think there is any property coming to us?"

Not for land, not for gold,
Not for gray castles old
Have we this story told.

We, who stand as links between Past and Future, have inscribed in this volume the names and golden deeds of our parents that our children may know and practice their virtues. To strengthen the bond of friendship, to keep in memory the names and virtues of our departed friends, to light the path of youth by the lamp of experience, has been our aim.

The genealogy is not mine, but ours. All are cordially invited to share the labor of completing it and to participate in the satisfaction and pride which it will afford us. I have but one wish concerning the genealogy—that it shall be worthy of the family.

I take this opportunity to thank the many friends who have so kindly aided me with records and subscriptions. The delay of publication for five years due to insufficient subscriptions has been to me a cause of painful regret, since so many who gave hearty support to the enterprise have passed away without seeing the book in which they were sincerely interested.

2. Birthplace and Kin of the Author.—Captain William Wheat (81) removed from Connecticut after the Embargo of 1807-1809 had ruined the fortunes of New England skippers,
and settled among the hills which separate the sources of the Susquehanna from those of the Deleware. Five sons and a daughter married and made their homes almost within sight of the paternal roof; and their children, with few exceptions, followed the same example.

In 1852, the writer was born within three miles of the old homestead where Captain Wheat was still living, and where his venerable parents, Dr. Solomon and Hannah Wheat (80), had died only eleven years before, having spent the last eight of their seventy-and-two years of wedded life with their son William. I was fourteen years of age when Captain Wheat died and was one of the fifth generation of our family that had lived in the vicinity. Each man in my paternal line saw five generations of his line, counting both ancestors and descendants, and two of them saw six generations—a circumstance which greatly favored the handing down of family traditions. Not only my relatives, but the neighbors as well, who were my seniors by half a century, often entertained me with tales of my ancestors.

3. Traditions.—Few and vague were the accounts of an earlier generation than that of Dr. Solomon and Hannah Wheat. However, some hesitatingly said that he was the only son of Dr. Solomon Wheat of Boston whose wife was Peggy Green (79 B); son of Dr. Solomon Wheat from England to Boston whose wife was Betsy Sullivan, a sister of the man who settled and gave his name to Sullivan's Island in Charleston Harbor, S. C.; that a brother of the first Dr. Solomon went from Boston to the South, and another brother returned to England or died young; that the father of these brothers, a London merchant, was the first man to receive the name Wheat, having been found, when an infant, in a wheat-field belonging to the Prince of Wales, and was named, brought up and educated by the Prince, but was dismissed from court for claiming to be the son of the Prince; and that this progenitor was a Welshman.

It was generally accepted that we were the only Wheat family in the world, although a Mr. Wheat of Illinois and
Traditions.

another of Virginia had been reported to our colony; "but probably they died young or, if married, had left daughters only."

Traditions, even when without foundation, are yet of value to the genealogist. If widely separated families of unknown origin have the same traditions, this fact indicates a common origin of the families and may lead to the discovery of a common ancestor. Traditions are often well founded, even when generations covering centuries of time have been dropped from the tale. It often happens that traditions belonging to a maternal ancestor are ascribed to the paternal line.

The tradition that the first Wheat was a Welshman probably arose from ignorance of the application of the title, Prince of Wales.

4. Wheat Reunions.—As our colony gradually spread into the adjoining towns it finally became difficult to keep up even a yearly visit to each of the cousins; so a Wheat picnic, or family reunion, was held at the Captain William Wheat homestead, or more commonly called the Bolles homestead.

The reunion has since become an annual event, and has been held at the residences of the following members of the family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 14, 1885</td>
<td>Abial Drake</td>
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</tr>
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<td>July 29, 1886</td>
<td>Col. Sylvester Wheat</td>
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<td>Aug. 11, 1887</td>
<td>Hartson L. Wheat</td>
<td>Treadwell, N. Y.</td>
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<td>&quot; 7, 1890</td>
<td>George W. Wheat</td>
<td>Treadwell, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Abial Drake</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; 11, 1892</td>
<td>Almiron G. Wheat</td>
<td>Sidney Center, N. Y.</td>
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<td>&quot; 9, 1893</td>
<td>Miss Lemira F. Wheat</td>
<td>Franklin, N. Y.</td>
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<td>&quot; 7, 1895</td>
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<td>&quot; 13, 1896</td>
<td>Dwight B. Drake</td>
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<td>&quot; 19, 1897</td>
<td>Leroy Evans</td>
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<td>&quot; 30, 1899</td>
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<td>Porter A. Wheat</td>
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At the first reunion four generations were present, numbering in all ninety-one descendants of Captain Wheat. The oldest was Silas Wheat (82), aged ninety-two, and the youngest, Howard Irving Wheat (91-3), aged fourteen months. The former related the adventures of the journey of two hundred miles through the forest with the ox-cart which brought his mother and three younger brothers and the household goods from Connecticut, his father and a younger brother walking all the way with him. He was the guide, having made the same trip a year earlier with his grandfather Bolles (81).

With great earnestness he exhorted us to practice every virtue, especially honesty and truth, assuring us that by honesty our family had been established, had maintained an honorable standing in the community, and had increased remarkably in numbers.

5. The Genealogy Suggested.—At this first reunion my mother expressed a wish that some one would write a genealogy of the family. Her remark seemed to be addressed to me, and I at once began collecting material. But on seeking for more definite information regarding the ancestors of Dr. Solomon Wheat (80), I was told that, “like Melchizedek, he was without father or mother or beginning of days.” The traditions seemed to have been forgotten in a day, or to have been withdrawn from publication until the genealogy should appear.

Complete family records of the descendants of Captain William Wheat (81) were soon collected, but, owing to unexpected difficulties the matter was dropped until 1894, when I determined that the genealogy must be finished. Then began the search for other branches of the family, and for the earliest Wheat ancestor.

6. Searching for a Lost Pedigree.—There is a fascination in this search for a lost pedigree. As the angler, intoxicated with the delight of landing the speckled trout and stimulated with the feverish hope of taking the largest fish ever caught, pursues the stream from pool to pool over rocks and fallen
trees, through briers and swamps, forgetful of distance, of setting sun or empty lunch-bag; so the genealogist, having picked up an ancestral thread, follows it with an infatuation that lends patience to unravel the tangled mazes and to search for the broken ends and missing fragments which will unite into a continuous pedigree.

Great is his disappointment if the work must be given over before the line has been reconstructed to the period when family names first became hereditary; and great is the temptation to follow the example of the bootless angler who returns by way of the village market and buys the finest specimen on the fishstand to delight the eyes of his friends at home; for in those antiquarian pools, the Saxon and Norman records, one may find a name to his liking and then invent a process by which it became changed to his present name. In this way, with an occasional "said-to-be," may be constructed a pedigree leading back to some knight who fought at Hastings in the year 1066.

7. Our Claim to Noble Ancestors.—In the search for the progenitor of the Wheat line, we should not lose sight of our other ancestors. Our mothers’ parents are as near of kin to us as are our fathers’, and should be of equal interest. When it happens, as it often does, that one’s only ancestors of distinction are to be found in maternal lines, these lines are followed out as faithfully as are the paternal ones.

But one who thus probes the centuries for all his progenitors is soon appalled at the multitude of his forefathers and foremothers, and begins to wonder how many there were of Adam and Eve. The whole scene is changed from a world peopled by the descendants of one pair to a world of one inhabitant descended from millions of ancestors. In the present stands himself, the individual. In the first generation, counting from the present backward, are his two parents; in the second, his four grandparents; in the third, his eight great-grandparents; in the fourth, his sixteen great-great-grandparents, and so on to infinity, except where the number is decreased by inter-marriage of relatives.
 Twenty-five generations, allowing three to a century, have lived since hereditary names came into general use among the nobility and the better class of yeomen in England and Normandy. This would give a person of the present day thirty-three million five hundred fifty-four thousand four hundred thirty-two (33,554,432) ancestors, all of one generation of the period 1066 to 1100, provided no inter-marriage between relatives, however distant, had taken place.

It is estimated that England had at that period a population of about two million Saxons, one million five hundred thousand Celtic people, a few thousand Danes and Normans. The latter were re-inforced by such numbers of immigrants from Normandy that the two millions of inhabitants of that country must be included in the total number of persons among whom any American of English parentage may search for ancestors. The total, five million five hundred thousand, is only one-sixth of the number of ancestors to which he is entitled by the ratio of increase. Among the five and a half millions were princes, earls and knights; and he who delights in noble ancestors should not be denied the privilege of claiming descent from some of them. But I beg him to remember the words of Sir T. Overbury: "He who has nothing to boast of but his ancestry, is like a potato; the only good belonging to him is underground”

8. Our Other Ancestors.—In 1066, for every person of noble birth, there were hundreds of menials held at less value than hawk or hound. Since that time many noble families have declined, while many individuals have risen from the menial class to the highest respectability. The early migrations brought together on English soil Dane, Norman and Saxon; and the later migration to this continent mingled the product of this fusion with the sons of other countries. Thus, families once socially separated as widely as serf from prince, and geographically as remote as Scandinavia from France, have united in marriage, giving to their posterity an ancestry which embraces every class of the ancient inhabitants of the British Islands, Denmark and Normandy.
The American of English parentage can not be sure that every parent among the five-and-a-half millions was not his ancestor. Can he safely deny at least one-fourth of them? And since there were in all this number hardly five hundred nobles, and only three or four thousand knights, he should boast with moderation of his "blue blood." For every drop of it has he not a gallon from the peasant current?

9. Origin of the Name "Wheat."—Who would doubt the proposition that our family name was borrowed from the grain, wheat? It seems quite as deserving of credence as does the belief that Miller, Baker, Hill, Waters, Ford, Lion, Duke, Page, Long, and Fisher were first adopted because they fitted the occupation, office, place of residence, or some personal characteristic of the ones to whom they were applied. But a writer on surnames claims that Wheat is a corruption of the ancient name Waite, or de la Waite, the watchman or policeman. Another author says that Wheat is derived from the ancient name Wihtebrod, which became Whitebread, then Wheatbread, and finally White and Wheat. Both of these theories seem plausible, but the name Waite is still in use, and, if changed, would quite as likely become Watt or Wade as Wheat; while Wihtebrod, which signified white bread, would become White, rather than Wheat.

10. Hwaete and Blé.—The name of the grain was not written wheat until near the close of the 13th century. Formerly it was written hwaete by the Saxons, and blé by the Normans, who spoke French. I have not found the name Hwaete in early English records, therefore conclude that there was no Saxon Wheat family prior to 1250. But the noble families and the better class of yeomen had adopted family names long before that period, namely, from 900 to 1200. Hence it follows, that, if our name was borrowed by a Saxon, directly from the grain, our family is not older than 1250, and the progenitor of our line belonged to the menial class.
11. Ble translated Wheat.—The French blé (wheat) was used by the Normans as a family name at an early period. 1180, Unfredus de Blé resided in Normandy; 1192, Robert de Blee in County Stafford, England; and Galfridus de Blie in Lancaster. From “The Norman People.”

From the “Armorial Universel.”—“Blé (du) en Bourgogne. De gueules a trois chevrons d'or.”

From the “Nouvelle Biographie Générale.” — “Blé (Nicolas du) marquis d’Uxelles, maréchal de France, né le 24 janvier 1652, mort le 10 avril 1730.”

To have become so widely spread before 1192 the name probably originated as early as the year 1000, and was carried abroad by the migration that poured into England from 1040 to 1200. Among the Normans in England the name gradually lost its pure French orthography, and is said, finally, to have become Blake and Bleay.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries many Normans are said to have translated their names to the Saxon equivalent; as, Petit, Little; Burnet, Brown; le Blanc, White; le Venur, Hunter; Faber, Smith; Vulpis, Fox; le Cerf, Hart; le Fort, Strong.

It is possible that some Mr. Blé took the name Wheat. It may be a mere coincidence that the earliest recorded Wheat family should dwell in the same county where the de Blee family lived 1192, but it favors the theory of translation from Blé to Wheat. See section 19.

This theory is supported by a tradition preserved by the descendants of Dr. Samuel Wheat (78) residing at Cayuga, N. Y.

Tradition.—The king of France offered a prize to the one who should produce the best crop of wheat. The successful competitor bore the name Samuel. The king gave him the surname Wheat and an embroidered cradle blanket to descend in his family from generation to generation, to the son named Samuel.

12. The Garb.—The Wheat families of England in selecting insignia for their arms chose the garb (wheat-sheaf) and ears
of wheat, as if they believed the name was that of the grain, and felt honored by it. If the name had come from de la Waite or Wihtebrod it seems probable that, on finding they had reached a significant word of very different meaning from that of the original name, they would not have stopped there, but would have added a syllable to destroy, or at least modify, its significance.

13. **Humble Origin no Shame.**—If records should be found showing that our progenitor belonged to that despised and menial class that had no family names until the end of the 13th century when the word wheat, in its present orthography, first appeared in our language, would this discredit him or his descendants? Would it not be the more honor to him and his posterity that they had risen to a worthy station, rather than, being descended from an earl, they had become peasants?

"The rank is but the guinea stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that."—Burns.

To receive the name Wheat before the 15th century was no mean distinction. Wheat was very rare and much sought for. Its cultivation was the particular care of princes and nobles. Until about the year 1700, none but the wealthy could afford to eat wheat. No common tenant was entrusted with the care of this precious grain. Kings and lords sought out their most successful yeomen for this responsibility.

From 900 to 1400 the Saxons of England gradually adopted family names in place of the old surnames.

It is easy to believe that a yeoman noted for his success in wheat culture should choose or receive the surname Wheat, and his sons adopt it after him, thus making it a hereditary name.

14. **Possibility of Independent Wheat Families.**—There may have been several different and unrelated Wheat families in England at the time of the settlement of Virginia and New England. They could have sprung from at least three sources: from the du Blé family by translation of the name; from the
humble peasants of the 14th century by adoption of the name of the grain; or from some ancient family by corruption of the paternal name.

15. Preserving Our Identity by a Genealogy.—The process of adopting names is still going on. Many immigrants, soon after their arrival in this country, take American names. I do not know that any of them have borrowed ours; but there is no way to prevent them if they choose to do so. The only way to know who is entitled to the name is to make a complete genealogy of the family as now constituted, and keep it revised from generation to generation.

16. Negroes Named Wheat.—After the emancipation of 1863, many negroes took their master's name or the names of noted persons, as Washington or Jefferson. About ten years ago, seeing the name of a certain Miss Wheat in a northern city directory, I wrote to her address for data for the genealogy, and received the following: "I think I am not one of the Wheats you are looking for. My mother was a plantation slave in Georgia. Who my father was, Lord o'glory only knows!"

17. Orthography of Our Name.—In early times spelling was not uniform. Clerks of the highest courts sometimes wrote the same name with two or more different orthographies in a single affidavit. Each clerk recording vital statistics had his own way of spelling, and sometimes the same clerk wrote the same name with a different spelling for each new entry. But our name was always written with the same spelling as was the name of the grain.

In 1659 the menu at Harvard College contained "wheatt meall." The inventory of the estate of Abijah Savage, who died 1669, contains "Habijah Savage, Indian wheatte, sope, thred, hate, nailes." [Sibley's Harvard Graduates.]

The records of the family of Moses Wheat of Concord (70) contain eleven different spellings:

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<td>Wheet,</td>
<td>Whett,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheates,</td>
<td>Wheett,</td>
<td>Weet,</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Names containing the word Wheat found in city directories:

- Wheatall, Wheathall, Wheatley, Wheatlye
- Wheatbread, Wheathill, Wheatlie, Wheaton
- Wheatcroft, Wheatland, Wheatling, Wheatonhall
- Wheatear, Wheatleigh, Wheatly, Wheatstone
- Wheat

The name has two authentic orthographies, Wheate and Wheat. The final e comes down from a period when wheat and many other nouns had this remnant of the old Saxon inflections. Its retention by some branches through so many generations is a mark of that conservatism which preserves the customs of society. The dropping of the final e in conformity with the new spelling of wheat denotes that radicalism which insures progress by occasionally breaking the rules of conservatism.

To introduce any form not employed for the name of the grain is to mutilate a fair and honorable name. It comes to us with all the fragrance of the fields, with song of birds and sparkle of fountains in the sunbeam. It speaks of a success in husbandry that won the favor of princes. To change it until its significance is lost is to destroy its worth and rob it of every charm.

18. Sources of Records.—American records relating to an earlier date than the year 1825 are for the most part from original sources,—from town, county, state and church manuscript records entered at the time the events occurred, or from authentic copies of such records. Bond's Watertown and Savage's Genealogical Dictionary do not present a true history of the Wheats of Concord and their immediate kin. I visited the places where these people lived, trod the soil they once trod, identified the ruins of the old chimney-places, copied the inscriptions on their tombstones, collected every record relating to them that I could find, and, returning to my home, arranged the confused mass in order. I was able not only to construct the family chart almost entire, but to form an intimate acquaintance with the families that lived from 1640 to 1800.
Wheat Genealogy.

The recent records, those relating to Captain William Wheat (81) and his descendants, were sent me by some member of each family.

The source of the English records is shown in each section or pedigree.

**THE WHEAT FAMILY IN ENGLAND**

"The fairest ancestry on earth
Without desert is poor,
And ev'ry deed of former worth
Is but a claim for more."—Hannah More.

19. Wheat as a family name was first used in England. From the pedigree of Weate of Coventry (23) allowed by the Herald’s Visitation, 1619, it appears that William, junior, of Coventry, was then twenty-five years of age, and that his grandfather, Henry of Walsall, was the fifth generation that the family could name to the deputies. Allowing three generations to the century, the first of this line was born 1394; and, assuming that his home was at Walsall, co. Stafford, the earliest Wheat record is from the county where Robert de Blee (11) dwelt 1192. De Blee I take to be a careless orthography for du Blé=Wheat. Walsall and Coventry are near Birmingham, or midway between London and Liverpool. From this elevated region streams flow outward in all directions to the sea, making it probable that, before the day of railways, the migrations of the people would not follow any one direction or channel, but would diverge to all points of the compass, following the streams for the sake of the better roads and greater protection from robbers afforded by the denser population.

By 1619, the name Wheat was known in counties Stafford, Gloucester, Lincoln, Berks, Middlesex, and Nottingham. From the records already discovered, the distribution is no wider and the number of families no greater than should be expected of the descendants of one Wheat ancestor residing
ARMS OF WHEATE OF COVENTRY
at Walsall, 1250 to 1300. It is not improbable that a Norman landlord in this remote place should have found it conducive to longevity to feign himself a Saxon, or that such a move at least would improve his financial and social standing.

These, and other circumstances, favor the theory that a Mr. de Blee translated his name to Wheat. On the other hand the Saxons of this vicinity may not have adopted names so early as did their countrymen along the Thames. Some Saxon tiller of the soil may have been the Wheat progenitor. The following records from England are only a small part of the known records of the family in that country. I hope that some one in closer touch with the records and with the living representatives of those families will prepare a complete history of Wheat in England.

20. Parish Registers.—By injunction of Henry VIII., issued September 29, 1538, a register of baptisms, marriages and burials was required to be kept in every parish in his dominions. From published copies of some of these registers the following entries are taken.

1605, January 15, Joan Wheate and Thos. Wilson were married at St. Mary's, Whitechapel.
1616, ———, John Wheath was buried, St. Botolph's register, Bishopsgate.
1609, September 11, John Wheate, servant to John Hamner, buried at St. Mary's, Aldermarry.
1636, December 1, Thomas Wheate, buried at St. James Church, Clerkenwall.
1669, April 4, Richard Wheate, son of Richard and Elizabeth, baptized, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.
1687, March 20, Phebey-Wheate, daughter of Henary and Phebey, baptized at Christ Church, Newgate.
1687, May 24, Thomas Wheate and Anne Sawbridge were married. Register of Vicar-General.
1709, June 3, Samuel Wheat, buried, St. Botolph.
1748, March 11, Ann, Daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Wheate, baptized, First Church, Newgate.
1742, September 26, Benj. Wheate and Mary Chamberlain were married at St. George's Chapel, Hyde Park corners.
1746, March 15, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheat and Wm. Bearman were married at St. George’s Chapel, Hyde Park corners.
1785, January 30, James Wheat and Sarah Reed were married at St. George’s, Hanover Square.
1786, May 1, Samuel Wheat and Rebecca Adams were married at St. George’s, Hanover Square.

21. Index to Wills.

1557 Henry Wheate, of Stow; Wills of Glouc., 1541-1650.
1565 Nicholas Wheate, of Theale; Wills of Berks, 1508-1652.
1579 John Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1579 John Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1583 Thomas Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1583 John Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1612 Avery Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1612 Richard Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1632 Nicholas Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1639 Richard Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1644 William Wheate, of Tilehurst;
1605 ——— Wheate, of Beenham;
1619 Nicholas Wheate, of Stratfield;
1639 Richard Wheate, of Theale;
1665 Nicholas Wheate, of Theale;
1551 Henry Wheat; Wills of Lichfield, 1516-1652.
1601 Oliver Wheat;
1611 Agnes Wheat;
1653 Richard Wheate witnessed a Will, January 20th, at Ropesley, co. Lincoln.

22. Herald's College was established 1483, under the patronage of Richard III., to hear applications, grant or deny the privilege of bearing arms, preserve the pedigrees of families entitled to bear arms, and other services calculated to regulate the institution of heraldry. The days of chivalry were long past; the knight in mail, the tournament, the gor-
geous pageant were but memories, still the passion for display reigned in the human heart as of old. Filial duty moved each son as he consigned his father’s ashes to the tomb, to guard with jealous care every token of honors held, or deeds of valor done by that sire. Weapons, mail, trophies of battle or of the chase, and sacred relics brought home from the crusades were carefully preserved. Perhaps the most valued of these treasures were the emblems, or decorations, which his chivalrous ancestor wore on shield and helmet, and which served to distinguish him from others when clad in mail.

The decoration upon the shield, called arms, was also embroidered on the sur-coat worn over the mail to protect the wearer from the blaze of the sun, hence the expression coat of arms. On the helmet was the crest.

A family possessed of such an heirloom coming down from the time of Coeur de Lion had cause to be proud of its arms. But families newly risen to wealth or honors coveted this particular badge of distinction, and began to adopt arms, sometimes appropriating, with slight modification, the arms of some old family. This abuse led to the appointment of the King at Arms, and the Knight of the Garter to regulate the institution of Heraldry.

Two Wheate pedigrees from Herald’s College are copied below (see 23 and 24). The terms used in blazing arms are Latin or French. Those used in the Wheat arms are vert = green; fess = a sash or band; dancette = coarsely indented; or = gold; in chief = upper part of shield; of the second = second material named, i.e. or; couped = cut smoothly off.

In a black and white picture of a coat of arms, green is represented by diagonal lines, and gold by dots, as shown in 23 and 24.
23.

Pedigree of Weate, or Wheat of Coventry.

The Herald's Visitations of Warwickshire, 1619, for William Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, by his deputies Sampson Sennard, Blewmanste, and Augustine Vincent.

Arms - Vert, a fess indented and in chief three garbs or.

Crest - a stag's head proper, attired and gorged with three bars or, in the mouth three ears of wheat of the last.

Wheat

Wheat

\[\text{Wheat} \rightarrow \text{Willm's filius primogenitus} \]

\[\text{Ricardus filius et heres} \rightarrow \text{Willm's filius et heres} \]

\[\text{Henricus de Walsall in con. Stafford filius et heres} \]

\[\text{Willm's filia de civitate Coventria et de medio templo} \]

\[\text{Thomas filius} \rightarrow \text{Isabella nupta Wills Chudlowe} \]

\[\text{Willm's Weate} \rightarrow \text{Anna felia Nadrian Quiney de Stratford super homin com Warwick lect Rici Bailey} \]

\[\text{Anna Elizabeth} \rightarrow \text{Sarah uxor Willi Mortone} \]

\[\text{Isabella uxor Johannis Stone} \]

\[\text{Susanna uxor Ricci Murdock} \]

\[\text{Martha nupta Henrico Cruchoe} \]

\[\text{Anna uxor} \rightarrow \text{Alicia nupta Johanni Armson} \]

\[\text{William uxor} \rightarrow \text{Susanna uxor} \]

\[\text{Martha nupta Henrico Cruchoe} \]
Wheate of Coventry.
24.

Arms.—Vert, a fess dancettee or, in chief three garbs of the second.
Crest.—A buck's head holding three wheat ears in its mouth.

Henry Wheate of Walsall in co. Stafford

William of Coventry


Anne, dau. of Adrian Quiney of Stratford super Avon in com. Warwick, widow of Richard Bayly of Lichfield.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Stone of London.

Anne eldest daughter

William only son living 1634.

Elizabeth second daughter.
25. PEDIGREE OF WHEATE OF GLYMPTON
copied from the register in the manor house with slight additions from other sources.

I am indebted to Mr. Frank Henry Barnett (37-2) for the copy of the register. It begins with Henry Wheate of Walsall. The Herald's College roll (23) carries the pedigree back four generations earlier. The two records joined, give a continuous pedigree of fifteen generations. Estimating from the earliest date, "William of Coventry (23), age twenty-five in the year 1619," the progenitor of this line was born between 1350 and 1400. For arms see 23 and 24.

26. WHEATE OF WALSALL, CO. STAFFORD.

Henry Wheate (23) of Walsall, county Stafford.

1. William (27) 5. Anna (40)
2. Thomas 6. Thomasine
3. Edmond (38) 7. Johannes
4. Isabella (39)

27. WHEATE OF COVENTRY.

William Wheate (26-1) of Coventry married Anne, daughter of Adrian Quiney of Stratford-on-Avon, and widow of Richard Bayley of Lichfield.

1. William (28), bap. at St. Michael's, Coventry, Aug. 4, 1594, living 1657.

28. WHEATE OF GLYMPTON.

William Wheate (27-1) of Coventry, and a student at the Middle Temple, before 1634 removed to Glympton, co. Oxford; married while a student in the Temple, Feb. 24, 1624, Elizabeth Stone, d. 1657, eldest daughter of Thomas Stone of London, merchant. Letters written by Mr. Wheate are
still preserved at Glympton. He addressed the dean of Salisbury on behalf of Thomas Stone, who had been accused of inclining toward Puritanism.

1. Anne (29).
2. Isabella.
3. William, only son living 1634.
4. Elizabeth, m. 1652, William Jumper.
5. Thomas (30), d. May 14, 1668.
6. John, b. 1642.
7. William, b. 1648, d. infant.

29. THOROLD OF HARMISTON.


1. Thomas, merchant, d. at Smyrna.
3. George, the heir.
4. Samuel.
5. William.

30. THOMAS WHEATE OF GLYMPTON.


Sir Thomas Wheate (30-1) of Glympton, member Parliament for Woodstock 1689, 1708 and 1710, High Sheriff of Oxford 1696, created baronet, May 6, 1696; married Anne Sawbridge, d. June 13, 1719, daughter and co-heir of George Sawbridge of London who served as Alderman.

1. Frances, b. 1688, d. 1730, m. 1705, Sir Francis Page, knight, Judge of the King's Bench, d. 1730.
3. Sir Thomas (32), b. 1693, d. May 1, 1746, aged 52.
4. Sir George (34), b. 1695, d. June 5, 1751, aged 55.

32. Wheate of Glympton.

Sir Thomas Wheate (31-3) of Glympton, storekeeper of the ordnance 1717-1721, M. P. for Woodstock 1724, married Mary Gould, b. 1705, d. Oct. 21, 1765, aged 60, daughter of Thomas (or Henry?) Gould of Oakend, Bucks.

1. Frances, d. 1795, m. 1776, Edward Burville of Boxley, Kent.
2. Mary (33), d. April 4, 1803.
3. Sarah, b. 1730, d. June 13, 1805, aged 75, not m.
4. Anne, d. June 1, 1807, aged 74, not m.

33. Lloyd of Brudenham.

Mary Wheate (32-2) married March 31, 1760, Richard Lloyd of Brudenham, Bucks, who died 1796. Their son, Francis Sackville Lloyd, took the name Wheate in order to inherit the title of baronet and the manor of Glympton, but died 1812, four years before the direct Wheate heirs became extinct. He was High Sheriff of Oxford, 1812.

34. Wheate of Glympton.

Sir George Wheate (31-4) of Glympton, barrister at law, Banbury records, married Avice Ackworth, living 1790 and
lady of the manor of Lechlade, daughter of Sir Jacob Ackworth, knight, surveyor of the navy. (Bigland’s Hist. Glouc., v. 2, p. 142).

1. Sir George, b. 1744, d. Jan. 26, 1760, lieutenant R. A.
2. Sir Jacob, d. 1783, captain in the royal navy, in command of H. M. S. Cerebus at New York during the Revolution; married at New York, 1783, Maria Shaw, daughter of David Shaw of New York. Sir Jacob died about three months after his marriage.


4. Esther Henrietta, d. 1799.
5. Avice (35).

35. Barnett of Glympton.

Avice Wheate (34-5) married Benjamin Barnett who died 1822.

1. George Henry (36), b. 1780, d. 1872.
2. Robert.


George Henry Barnett (35-1) married Elizabeth, daughter of Stratford Canning, and sister of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.

1. Henry (37), b. 1815, d. 1896.
2. Charles George, b. 1816, d. 1896, m. and resided at Ascot.


Henry Barnett (36-1) of Glympton married 1838, Emily Anne Stratton, b. 1816; d. 1883.
Edmond of Coventry.

1. George Wheate, b. 1841, died 1878.
2. Frank Henry, b. 1850, m. 1878 Frances Mary Davies, daughter of Henry Tudor Davies, and have George Henry, b. 1880.
3. Herbert, b. 1851, vicar Bracknell, Berks.
4. Walter Stratford, b. 1853, d. 1861.
5 to 8. Four daughters, names not on copy of register.

38. Wheate of Coventry.

Edmond Wheate (26-3) of Coventry married Isabella Gareway.

1. Anne, m. William Seaney.
2. Alice, m. John Armson.
5. Maria, m. ——— Kempe.
6. Prudence.
8. Benjamin.
10. Samuel.


Isabella Wheate (26-4) married William Chudlowe.

1. Judith, m. William Mortone.
3. Anne.
4. Eliza.

40. Dighton.

Anne Wheate (26-5) married Thomas Dighton.

1. Jobe.
2. John.
3. Thomas.
4. Martha, m. Foote.
5. Anne, m. Barnabee.
41. PEDIGREE OF WHEAT OF RETFORD
from a family history published by John B. Wheat, Esq.
The book is entitled *Wheat*, and bears date 1893. A few
records of later date have been added. The family bears arms
like those of the family at Glynpton (24).

42. WHEAT OF RETFORD.

Thomas Wheat of Retford, co. Notts., Mercator Gener.,
buried December 1, 1727.
4 and 5, twins. Dorothy and Ann, bap. March 18, 1710, one
of whom (?) m. Mr. Cockshutt and had a son
James.

43. WHEAT OF RETFORD.

Thomas Wheat of Retford (42-1) married Ann, daughter
of Rev. Thomas Cockshutt of Cawthorne, Yorks.
2. Thomas, b. and d. 1728.
4. Mary, bap. December 8, 1731, m. Tho. Wells
of London, d. 1790.
5 to 9 died in infancy.
12. Clifton, b. and d. 1744.

44. WHEAT OF SHEFFIELD.

James Wheat (43-1) of Norwood Hall, Sheffield, married
Sarah Milnes, b. 1747, d. August 19, 1810, only daughter
and heiress of John Milnes of Newark-on-Trent.
1. Sarah, b. May 4, 1773, d. June 30, 1846, m. September 16, 1808, Godfrey Sykes, b. 1772, d. December 31, 1828, and had Elizabeth who m. 1835 John Henry Cooper and had Charles John who m. 1862, Catharine Heath and had Godfrey Chas., Catharine E. (m. Capt. Ed. Devon Caired), Francis John, and four daughters.

2. Ann, b. 1774, d. 1775.
3. Mary, b. 1776, d. 1837, not married.
4. Eliza, b. 1778, d. 1865, not married.
5. James, b. 1779, d. 1855.

8. Thomas Clifton, b. Dec. 14, 1785, d. May 26, 1836, m. and had three sons, all d. without issue.

45. Wheat of Sheffield.

John Wheat (44-7) of Norwood Hall, Sheffield, married Aug. 23, 1823, Elizabeth Sanderson, d. December 31, 1880, daughter of John of York.

2. Sarah Milnes, b. Jan. 24, 1827, m. Oct. 11, 1855, Henry Waring and had Maude Marian, b. 1856, m. 1886, Thomas Baker; Edith Elizabeth, b. 1857 (m. 1891 Chas. L. Sanson, have John Henry, b. 1892); Rosamond Ruth, b. 1858; Wm. W., b. 1860 (m. 1882 Annie S. Scobell and have Melloney May, Chas. Hy., Irene M.); Alice Ada, b. 1862; and Beatrice Bertha, b. 1866.
3. Elizabeth Sykes, d. 1864.
4. Godfrey Charles, b. June 12, 1831, m. June 20, 1865, Laura Georgiana Roworth and have Charles Templar, b. 1866; Frederick S., b. 1868; Herbert C., b. 1877.

46. *Wheat of Sheffield.*

**John James Wheat (45-1)** of Norwood Hall, married September 13, 1855, *Mary Allatt Bristowe.*

1. James Clifton, b. Dec 27, 1856.
2. John Bristowe, b. Aug. 27, 1858.
6. Charles Francis, b. Feb. 6, 1868.
8. Frances Augusta, b. Aug. 9, 1866.
9. Mabel Grace, b. April 23, 1869, m. April 17, 1901, Dr. Ralph Paul Williams.
12. Margaret Helen, b. July 10, 1876.

1. Samuel, m. 1, Mary Gawer Collins, m. 2, Mary Jenkins and had by first m. Henry.
2. Thomas W., b. 1834, d. 1873.
3. Christopher Geo., b. Jan. 14, 1839, m. Constance Harriett Pearson and had Constance Mary, b. 1865, who m. H. Raleigh Knight and has Julia Mary, b. May 28, 1892.
4. Mary Louisa, b. 1841, d. 1852.

1. Alfred James, b. Dec. 6, 1871.
2. Agnes Emma, b. and d. 1873.
3. Arthur T., b. 1874, d. infant.
4. Emma Louise, b. April 29, 1875.
5. Thomas Milnes, b. Sept. 22, 1876.
7. Francis George, b. Dec. 6, 1880.

49. Wheat of Retford.

John Wheat (42-2) of Retford married, Feb. 7. 1733, Gertrude Woolby, baptized Oct. 1, 1713, buried Nov. 25, 1773 or '4. Mr. Wheat was Alderman and Bailiff of Retford, 1748.
1. John, b. 1735, d. 1755.
3. William, b. and d. 1737.
4. Richard, d. 1738.
5. Clifton, b. and d. 1738.
6. William, bap. March 30, 1742; "about the year 1762, being about eighteen years of age, absconded and ran away from Nottingham, where he was at that time apprenticed to Richard Gibson, mercer, and was ... never afterwards heard of, but is
believed to have died beyond the seas.'" Affidavit of Ann Sambourne, widow, 23 April, 1810. See (43-3).

7. Clifton, b. and d. 1743.
8. Jane,

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

50. Thomas Wheate of London wrote July 9, 1897: "An aunt, my father's sister, is the only living representative of my grandfather's family. She can give but very little information concerning the family. . . . My age is thirty-four years. I am foreman in a large London manufacturing firm, a position which my father held over thirty years before me. . . . I am married, have a wife and four children—three boys, nine, six and three years of age, and a daughter eight years of age. I was the only son of Thomas Joseph Wheate who died at Abbey Wood in Kent, 1888.

My father was the eldest of two sons of John Thomas Wheate, a master wood and metal turner of the city of London, who died at Hanwell in Hertfordshire, 1834.

My great-grandfather was Charles Wheate, a freeman of the city of London, connected with the Goldsmith's Company. He died about 1840, I believe.

My father once told me that his great-grandfather was a knight, Sir John Thomas Wheate, but I have never had the time or the means to follow up the clue. [Evidently an error; see Rev. Sir John Thomas Wheate (34-3). Probably knew the knight, instead of was a knight. S. C. W.]

I was delighted to receive your letter, as I have often been inclined to cry with the prophet Elijah, "I, only I, am left.'" It was, therefore, with great pleasure that I learned that the Wheat family is so large and influential among our kinsmen over the sea."
51. Benjamin Wheat, salesman, Spitalfields Market, London, wrote Jan. 6, 1896: "Your questions are more than I can answer. I am a descendant from Joseph Wheat who was born at Gosberton in Lincolnshire. My grandfather was born in Leicestershire and was buried at a small village near Leicester, I think Wanlip is the name. There are but very few of the name of Wheat. I can find none but myself of the name in the London directory. My parents are both dead some ten years ago, and were buried at Coldham near Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire. I was born at Winsby, near Alford, Lincolnshire. I am sixty-six years of age, married, have five sons and two daughters. I have four brothers,—John, Matthew, William, Joseph—all of whom have large families, mostly males. The Wheats are a Leicestershire family. . . ."

52. "Wanlip Rectory, Leicester, Jan. 30, 1896. . . . In reply to your enquiry respecting the Wheats of this parish, there appears from the register to have been a John Wheat, labourer, and his wife Elizabeth residing in the place in the year 1819, a son William having been baptized April 16. John Wheat died 1829 and was buried 25th, aged forty-eight. Elizabeth, widow of John Wheat, died 1839, buried May 12, aged fifty-two.

Of the present large family of Wheat now resident here I believe you have full information. I can not find mention of the name in the register other than as given above. I am truly yours, W. H. Palmer."

PEDIGREE OF WHEAT OF EAST MARKHAM supplied by Mrs. Bilbruck (57) and S. C. Wheat (59).

53. Wheat, East Markham, Notts.

John Wheat, master, born near Uddersfield, Yorkshire, England, married Mary Ramsden, daughter of Rev. John Ramsden of Uddersfield, a Chaplain in the Royal Army, and
removed to East Markham. He had a brother, name and residence unknown.

1. Samuel, a merchant.
2. Benjamin, a weaver.
4. John, a matster.
5. William, a farmer.
6. Francis (54), b. at Rampton, April 22, 1774, d. Nov. 7, 1847.
8. Sarah, died young.
9. Mary, died young.

54. Wheat, Laneham, Notts.

Francis Wheat (53-6), tailor and merchant, married, 1795, Alice Simpson, born May 10, 1774, died March 22, 1854, daughter of William and Mary (Shaw) Simpson, of Rampton, Notts. They resided at Laneham.

2. Francis, b. July 20, 1798, d. ———, laborer.
5. George (55), b. Feb. 20, 1805, d. April 18, 1840.

55. Wheat, Laneham, Notts.


1. Mary, b. 1832, married Mr. Robinson and resides at Sheffield, England.
2. Thomas (56), b. at Laneham, Aug. 12, 1837.
Wheat from East Markham.

56. Wheat, Alton, Ill.

Thomas Wheat (55-2), blacksmith, learned his trade at Wheatley, 1841-1848, then returned to Sheffield where his parents lived. He came to America 1859, and worked with his uncle Thomas at Summerville, Ill. Settled at Alton 1875. He married first, May 11, 1863, Emily Eastham, d. Oct. 7, 1870, daughter of George Eastham of Medora, Ill.; married second, Sept. 5, 1871, Anna Elizabeth Wynkoop.

1. Laura May, b. May 18, 1864, m. Mackey, St. Louis.
2. Fannie Effie, b. Feb. 8, 1867, d. May 11, 1867.
4. Thomas, b. May 23, 1874, d. June 18, 1874.
5. George, b. May 16, 1876, d. June 15, 1876.

57. Bilbruck, Hettick, Ill.

Charlotte Wheat (54-9), married, Dec. 3, 1839, John Bilbruck of Norton, near Doncaster, Yorks, England. In 1840 a letter came to one of our neighbors telling of good times and prosperity in America. John, George and Richard Bilbruck, brothers, with their families, and four other families sailed April 7, 1841, and were recorded at Castle Garden, May 22. All found work.

Mr. John Bilbruck became ill and by advice of his physician returned to England, taking his family with him, to Laneham, Notts, where father Wheat lived. He recovered when midway in the voyage.

In 1857 they returned to America at the proposal of her brother, Thomas Wheat (58), to work his farm. In 1865 they bought the farm at Hettick, Ill., where the family now resides. Mr. Bilbruck died March 27, 1872.

3. William Thomas, b. Dec. 29, 1844, enlisted for the Civil War, Co. B, 61st Ill., and was in the Battle of Shiloh.
8. Emily Alice, b. Aug. 11, 1855, d. Dec. 21, 1890.

58. Wheat, Carlinville, Ill.

Thomas Wheat (54-10), blacksmith, and inventor, from Suton on Trent, Notts, England, to Summerville, Ill., 1849, removed to Carlinville, Ill., 1866; married first, May 1838, Jane Ashling, who died, leaving a son Thomas; married second at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 15, 1853, Sarah Newby, born Nov. 14, 1825, d. Feb. 11, 1884.

3. John Francis, b. Apr. 26, 1856, farmer at Plainview, Ill.
4. Hannah Alice, b. June 24, 1858, music teacher, Kansas City, Mo.
5. Samuel Chester (59), b. April 4, 1861.

59. Wheat, Kansas City, Mo.

Samuel Chester Wheat (58-5), dentist, degree B. S at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill., 1884, degree Doctor Dental Surgery at Dental College, Kansas City, Mo., 1889; was a charter member and stockholder of the Western Dental College organized 1890; has occupied the chair of demonstrator of Clinical and Operative Dentistry since 1891. He married, Dec. 5, 1894, Clara Hynd, born Oct. 6, 1866, daughter of William and Martha C. Hynd, of Des Moines, Iowa.

1. William Gladstone, b. Nov. 9, 1899.
William H. Wheat, (58-6) dentist, formerly real estate broker at Greensburg, Kansas, where he married, March 7, 1888, Minnie B. Snyder, daughter of Frederick H. Snyder; removed to Chicago 1891, and to Kansas City, 1900.

1. Roscoe Vincent, b. Nov. 22, 1890.

THE WHEAT FAMILY IN AMERICA.

BRIEF MENTION OF SOME WHO WERE NOT DESCENDANTS OF MOSES WHEAT OF CONCORD.

61. PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

xiiij° Aprilis 1635. In the Elizabeth de Lo: Wm. Stagg Mr Prd: theis underwritten names brought Certi: from the Minister at St. Saviours Southwark of their conformitie.

Tho : Millet 30 Josua Wheat 17
uxor Marie Millet 29 Jo: Smith 12
Versula Greenoway 32 Ralph Chapman 20
Henrie Bull 19 Tho : Millet 2

Hotten's Emigrants.

The above Joshua Wheat, in the year 1635, being then seventeen years of age, settled at Concord in Massachusetts, where he acquired title to a house-lot of six acres. In 1640 he gave this land to his brother Moses and returned to England.

The church of Saint Saviours has recently been restored and converted into a cathedral church for South London.

Dr. A. F Wheat of Manchester, N. H. spent several days in October, 1902, examining the records of Saint Saviours and the adjoining Parish of St. Thomas. The records were difficult to decipher. The name Wheate occurs several times between 1610 and 1635, but there is nothing to connect these
people with Moses and Joshua of Concord. Two of the records are inserted here:

Nicholas Wheate and Elizabeth Weaver were married April 15, 1623.

Coony (?) Wheate and Jane Hill were married July 7, 1631.

62. NAUGHTY JANE OF SALEM, MASS.

The fifth Quarter Court held at Salem the 27th of the fourth month Ann° 1637.

Hear being present

Endicott

m'r Roger Connant

m'r Hathorne

Imprimis whereas

Jane Wheat

(servant unto Peter Palfry) had not only wronged her neighbors in killing their poultrie, but being convict for Lying, Loytering & running away from her master was whipped.

Jane Wheat was undoubtedly a white servant brought from England. Negro slaves were kept at Salem a little later. At Bristol, R. I. "Peg Wheat and Joseph col. were married, Feb. 24, 1733-4. I take this couple to be negro slaves. Possibly Peg was an Indian, taking the name Wheat from the family which she served.

63. CORTE OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY

"In answer to ye petition of Rob't Ensome, John Wheate, & ye rest, this Corte having taken into . . . . . . . . . . it is hereby ordered that they shall have the one halfe of the customes of their wines abated them, viz., five shillings upon a butt. . . . 22th 3th mo 1646."

This John Wheat was probably a merchant of Boston. No other record or trace of him has been found. Was he that one of the traditional three brothers who went South? See section 3.

64. RHODE ISLAND.

Samuel Wheate and others signed a treaty with certain Indians, Dec. 28, 1665, by which they acquired land in Warwick, R. I. No other record found. See 70-2 and 38-10.
65. Province of New Amsterdam (New York). Octob' the 30th 1666 James Willet and Mr Wheat have declared & Testified to the Court uppon oath . . .

66. New Jersey, 1697. The quaker members of the West Jersey legislature addressed the king, declaring their loyalty and congratulating his majesty on his escape from an assassin. Among the 43 signers was Benjamin Wheate. See 38-8.

67. New Hampshire. John Wheat enlisted in her Majesty's Service, Oct. 10, 1710, and served in Maj. Gilbert Abbot's company at Annapolis Royal. Died, Mar. 17, after 158 days.” No other record found. It is possible that he was a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (77-)

68. Pennsylvania. John Ord and Anne Wheat were married at Philadelphia, 5-20-1715 Records of the First Presbyterian Church.

69. Maryland. In 1752 Benedict Calvert leased to Francis Wheate a tract of land in Prince George county, Maryland, for the term of his (Mr. Wheate's) natural life and the natural lives of his sons John and Francis. Many descendants of Francis Wheate are living in the South and West.
MOSES WHEAT OF CONCORD AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

"What is the story of this buried Past?
Were all its doors flung wide
For us to search its rooms,
And we to see the race from first to last,
And how they lived and died."

—Elizabeth Drew Stoddard.

70. Wheat, Concord, Mass.

"Moses Wheat of Concord in His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, yeoman," was among the earliest settlers at Concord, 1635 or 1636. His father resided in England, and Moses, probably, was born there about 1616. He died at Concord, May 6, 1700. His wife "Thom-zen" (Thomasine) died July 9, 1689. Their burial-place is unknown; probably no stones were set; every inch of the old cemeteries of Concord has been searched for them in vain. Records of Middlesex county name eleven children.

3. Hannah (72), b. Feb. 12, 1641-2, living 1691.
5. Rebecca (73), b. June 16, 1644, d. April 5, 1721.
9. Sarah (76), b. ———, living 1700.
70A. Moses Wheat probably came from Southwark (South London), for his brother Joshua (61), a lad of seventeen, obtained a church certificate from the minister at St. Saviours, Southwark, 1635. Probably Moses was older than Joshua, for he had two sons, not twins, living in 1640. In the agreement with his brother (70F) he seems to have avoided giving his father’s name and place of residence. Many New England settlers did the same, hence the difficulty experienced in tracing lineage across the Atlantic. The political disturbances in England may have been the cause for this concealment of relatives. The date of the agreement, 1688, was at the period when England suffered most severely the atrocious cruelties perpetrated by James II. and his Chief Justice Jeffries.

As early as 1634 the king, to prevent the transplanting of whole parishes to New England and the consequent depletion of his realm and the creation of a rival state across the sea, forbade ministers and subsidy-men (those who paid passage for poor people) to leave England without a permit. Ships ready to sail were entered by officers and hundreds were removed. In spite of this prohibition the Rev. Peter Bulkley of Odell and Simon Willard of Horsemounden induced twelve families to leave England with them to settle Concord. The minister left his wife in care of Thomas Dane on the “Elizabeth and Ann,” which sailed May 7, 1635, and two days later he sailed from London in the “Susan and Ellen.”

But fear may not have been the only motive of the Puritan settlers for concealing their identity. The omission of names may have been due to a stoical indifference on the part of the writers, and an aversion for heraldry and pedigrees as if they were forms of ancestor-worship. Whether the omission was a religious principle or not, it was religiously persisted in, even to the extent in some cases of omitting the names of wife and children from wills which conveyed to them estates of real and personal property. Unless some parish register shall reveal the name of Moses Wheat’s father, it is not likely to be known.
Why did not Moses, as well as Joshua, obtain a certificate of conformity and take the oath of supremacy and thus avoid the danger of detention? Was he suspected of Puritanism? Did his conscience forbid the oath? Perhaps he could not obtain the certificate, and would not take the oath. On the other hand, it is possible that he was in Boston before 1634, or that, by error, his name was omitted from the list of those who brought certificates.

70B. To understand the conditions under which Moses and Tamzen Wheat lived one must read the many histories and other books relating to Concord. From the Charles river, the immigrant band, consisting of men, women and children, encumbered with cattle, poultry, tools, provisions, household goods and the priceless family bible, toiled for days through a country alternating between swamp and crag, obstructed at every step by thorns and tangled vines, to reach their destination only sixteen miles away. Here they made "dug-outs" in the southern slope of a low hill that stretched east and west along the plain for a mile or more. In these miserable dwellings they passed the first winter, and some families continued to use them for several years.

These hardy frontiersmen began the work of transforming the swamps and ledges into the garden that smiles at Concord to-day. While strong arms smote the forest, patient mothers toiled and watched, and wept and prayed in homes where tender infants ill endured their hard surroundings. Among them, Moses and Tamzen Wheat had their share of labor, of sorrow and of joy, and did their part in bringing about the new conditions.

The Concord of to-day was described in "Wheat Gleanings," July, 1901, as follows:

"I have just returned from a visit to Concord, Massachusetts, for sixty years the home of Moses Wheat, whose descendants are now living in nearly every state in the Union. Several papers of interest were found and copied. The location of "my mansion dwelling house & barne & y° land joyning to it lying from y° on end to y° other . . . & y° other part
of ye orchard,‘ was recognized. It is a beautiful spot. The heaviest crop of hay I ever saw was being harvested. The air was fragrant with the odor of ripe strawberries, and scores of pickers were gathering the luscious fruit. Stately elms shaded the roadway. Extending for a mile or more along the north side of the street and about one hundred feet distant from it is a low hill of yellow clay and gravel, the terminal moraine of an ancient glacier that lingered in the neighborhood after the great ice-cap had retreated far to the northward. At the foot of this hill, facing the south, the first settlers built their log cabins. At the west end of the hill they built their pastor’s house, and almost under its eaves up the sloping ground they made their earliest graves.

Before their doors stretched away a broad meadow, whose soil is still black with the accumulated mold of centuries. A brook of clear water which divides the meadow contributed its share to the prosperity of the infant colony, for it then, as now, bore the name of ‘Mill Brook.’ No doubt it yielded an abundance of speckled trout. In every field and along the roadside I was greeted by the rich note of ‘Bob White.’

Here occurred the first clash at arms of the Revolution. Along the roadway stand granite monuments inscribed with tales of the heroism of Paul Revere and the ‘embattled farmers’ who ‘fired the shot heard round the world.’”—S. C. Wheat.

70C. When Moses Wheat came to America is unknown, but both he and his brother Joshua arrived in Concord in time to receive as their assignment of town lands the eleventh and thirteenth houselots, being the fifth and sixth lots eastward from the minister’s on the north side of Mill Brook. The lots were laid off in two rows on the opposite sides of Mill Brook. The minister received the first lot on the north side of the brook. This system of numbering is my own. It is used merely to prove that Moses was one of the first fifteen settlers of Concord. I do not know of any record of the first allotment of land, but many years afterward each owner was directed to prepare a description of his land and have it recorded in ye Town Book. The average size of the lots was ten acres. Moses Wheat’s lot of sixteen acres was the largest in the village. It is inferred that his original lot contained but ten acres, and that Joshua’s lot of six acres was adjacent
to it, giving to Moses sixteen acres when the two lots were united.

Larger tracts of land could be acquired outside the village, and Moses Wheat continued to add to his holdings from time to time until he had 339 acres in twenty-three separate allotments. Besides this he secured his brother Joshua's six-acre houselot, and bought land of two of his neighbors. He moved from the village and resided on Bedford Road about two miles east of the church.

70D. Moses Wheat was made a freeman, May 18, 1642. He was tithingman at church and kept people awake during the long sermons that Puritan ministers were fond of delivering. He signed his name, not his "mark," and probably composed the agreement with Joshua. He may have composed his will and written it with his own hand. The document bears internal evidence that it was not written by a professional schrivener. But whatever were his attainments he neglected his children's education. Only two of them, Samuel and Moses, could sign their names.


Samuel the sonne of moses wheate was borne 25° (8°) 1640.
moses the sonne of moses wheate buried 28° (4°) 1641.
Hannah his daught' borne 12° (12°) 1641-2.
Hannah the daught' of moses wheate borne 19° (12°) 1641-2.
[Should be buried, died or baptized instead of "borne," or it may be a repetition of the record one week after first entry].
Hannath the daught' of Moses and Tamzen Wheat borne 15th (11 mo) 1642-3.
Rebecka daughter of Moses and Tamzen Wheat 16 (4) 1644.
Jane daughter of Moses and Tamzen Wheat died 13 (8) 1648.
John son of Moses and Tamzen Wheat born 19 (9) mo 1649.
Aaron son of Moses and Tamsen Wheat died 13th June 1658.
John Bigelow and Sarah Wheat were married 27 may 1675.
Samewell Stratton & hannah Wheat married 20 oct 1675. Tamzen Wheat ye wife of Moses died July ye 9th dy 1689. Moses Wheat senor died may ye 6th day 1700, Sam'l Wheat and Abigail Baker both of Concord married April ye 7th 1703. Joshua Wheat died Dec. 15, 1708. Boaz Brown & Abigail Wheat married Sept. 10, 1716. Moses Wheat dyed october ye 14the day 1720. Rebeckah Wheat ye daughter of Moses (Deceased) dyed April ye 5 dy 1721. Vital records were not kept at Concord before 1640; and records have been lost for the periods Sept. 17, 1650 to Feb., 1654, and from 1675 to 1685.

70F. Agreement between Moses and Joshua entered in "ye Town Book of Concord, vol. I. p. 126. The 24th day of February in the year one Thousand six hundred eighty and nine ninety

Know whom it may concern ye about forty-nine years ago ye was about ye year one Thousand six hundred fourty or fourty one: that Joshua Wheat: Brother to me Moses Wheat seinri went from me his said Brother then Residing & living in Concord: ye sd Joshua Wheat my brother: being & going to England to my father & his father then living: my sd Bro: Joshua having some land in this Town of Concord: my sd Bro made this Agreement with me his sd Bro: Moses Wheat Senir: that if he ye sd Joshua Came not to new england againe ye I should have & enjoy that little land ye was his lying in Concord: & improve it & looke after it as my owne: also I ye sd Moses Wheat Senir made this Agreement with my sd Brother Joshua: that at my fathers death if my father left me any legacy or gift I ye sd Moses: did grant bargain & fully allow him my sd Brother Joshua to receive take and enjoy it as own: both he & his heirs—also he my sd Bro: left his little land he hade in Concord to be enjoyed by me & mine he not coming again to new england as above said & since ye time ye my sd brother Joshua & I his sd bro: moses
made this Agreement ye is fourty nine years as above said: I ye said Moses Wheat senir have had none ye demanded ye said little parcel of land: though my Bro' Joshua lived ye most of ye time This the true agreement made between me ye said Moses Wheat senir & my Brother Joshua Wheat as I ye said Moses Wheat Can & will if required & put to it attest upon oath Witness my hand Moses Wheat Senir.

70G. Moses Wheat's Will,
copied from the original document.

I Moses wheat Senior in the town of Concord in County of Middlesex in New England being in perfect memory praised be God: Doe make this my last will & testament in manner as followeth—My soul I commite into ye hands of God my most mersiful father in Jesus Christ who hath Caled me by his word & Spirit to ye fellowship of his son Jesus Christ: Believing ye resurrection of my body at ye last and great day of ye generall assembly: & my body to be desently buryed—by ye executors of my will: for my temporall Estate as followeth: I will ye all my True Debtes be honerably paid and my funeral charges satisfied I will and give to my Eldest son Samuel Wheat my mansion dwelling house & barne and ye one half of ye land joyning to it lying from ye on end to ye other joining to nathaniel Harwood and that part of ye orchard ye that falleth in to Said half of also my three acres more or less lying between nathaniel Hardwood and John Joans: Also I will and give to my son John Wheat my dwelling house bought of Thomas Adams with ye other half of ye lots joyning to Sd house & ye other part of ye orchard: Also I will & give to both my sons Samuel and John Wheat all my meadow & upland be it more or less lying in and by the meadow Commonly Called ye Bridge meadow: also my 9 acres of meadow more or less at the land joyning to nathan Stows meadow: also my four acres of meadow more or less lying pine hill with ye upland joyning to it: also my meadow and upland lying Cranefield also all my woodland more or less lying toward chessnut field: Also I will and give to my son Moses Wheat
my thirty eight acres of upland lying beyond my nine acres of
medow also all medow in Rochi medow : : also six acres
bot of my son Straton also my seven score acres of upland &
swamp with ye wood hill be it more or less I will and give to
my three sons Samuel John and Moses Wheat in equal right : : also I will and give to my daughter Rebecca Wheat \[£50\] out of
my estate : five acres of upland on ye plaine joyning to
Nathaniel Balls land to be accounted as a part of ye s\[d\] \[£50\]:
also I will to my son Joshua Wheat five pounds : : also to my
daughter Hannah Straton five pounds : : also to my daughter Sarah Hill five pounds : : also I will & give to all my grand : children ten shillings apiece : also I give to my two sons Samuel
and John Wheat eleven acres in ye ox pasturc & my 6 A in Cheesnut field : also I give and will that my land lying on my
plaine be improved by all my three sons whilst they live to-
gether : but when my son Moses goeth to dwell on his own
then my sons Samuel and John Wheat to possess and enjoy it
to themselves : also I make my two sons Samuel & John Wheat
joint executors of this my last will & testament : In an ac-
knowledgment that this my last will & testament I ye above
Moses Wheat Seinr set to my hand and seal this nineteenth
day of September in ye year one thousand six hundred ninety
& one.
Sealed and subscribed
in presence of
Nathaniel Harwood
Jonathan Hubard

Proved June 11, 1700.

7011. Agreement of the Heirs.
The will when presented for probate was deemed imperfect.
It began with the words, "My soul I commite . . . ." The
first sentence ending with "in manner as followeth," differs
from the rest of the instrument both in penmanship and in
ink used. It was probably added after the heirs had signed
the agreement. This agreement was endorsed by the recorder as follows:

*ye* Wheats agreement for Csiring ye will.

This may signify to whom it may concern that we the subscribers hereof, being the children to & Heirs of our honoured father, Moses wheat of Concord, in the county of Middlesex, in New England, deceas't the sixth day of May Inst who did ye nineteenth of Septemb'r in ye year Anno Dominie one thousand, six hundred ninety & one, make & sign a will, In making of w'ch there was not taken (perchance) that accute methard and form as might have been attended, yet notwithstanding we his children aforesd. do declare that we do believe that what he then signed as aforesd was no other than what he did truly Intend at the time, And we the subscribers having a desire to continue peace & unity amongst ourselves as hath been hitherto, as also to prevent any future Jealoucies & disturbances that may arise or be practiced amongst us, we do by these presents Declare ourselves satisfied & contented w' th what our sd honoured father hath done on that behalfe. And do firmly Binde & oblige ourselves our Heirs executo'rs & Administrato'rs unto each other their Heirs executo'rs Administrato'rs & Assigns, to stand to, and abide, and Acquess in, the sd will of our sd father to all Intents & purposes, and to shew that this is our free absolute & mutiall agreement we have respectively affixed our hands & seals—this fourteenth day of May Anno Domini one Thousand & seven hundred

Signed Sealed and Declared in presence of us
nathanael harwood
Thomas Browne Sen' 

acknoled by all
Isaac Hill

his
Samuel X Stratton Sen' (Seal) marke
Samuel Wheat (Seal) his
John X Wheat (Seal) marke
Joshua X Wheat (Seal) marke
701. The character of Moses Wheat was of a positive type. On the bank of the Thames, an outspoken Puritan; in Concord, a man of rigid conscience and iron will, but not vindictive; in controversy, discreet. He remained in Concord through all the bitter doctrinal strife which rent that little community and drove half its families into exile. Its swamps were more inviting to him than was his birth-right in England; for this was the price he paid for Joshua's six acres (six shillings' worth) of town land. From one point of view he was a land-miser, ever getting, but never selling; denying his children an education and forbidding them to marry in order to keep them at home and thus aid in increasing the estate instead of reducing it by division. With what complacence he consented to undertake the responsibility of ownership for "that little parcel of land that was my sd Bro : Joshua's." Several of his children could not sign their names. The son who married received by his father's will but £5, while the three others received together more than 330 acres of land with buildings and stock. The daughters who married received £5 each, while their unmarried sister received £50.

From another viewpoint he was an excellent provider, having the most productive farm and the best house, team, wagons and implements in the neighborhood—a man who took pride in himself, his property and his family, with, possibly, the fault of putting _property_ before _family_, and of including both within the corporate entity _self_, forgetting that his children would be far happier if allowed or assisted to set up homes for themselves. But many fathers in all times and places have had this fault.
Wheat Genealogy.

The failure to educate one's children was only too common a fault in his day. Many who grew up with them also made their 'mark.' The unequal division of property in his will may not be a sign of displeasure with those who married, for they may have received gifts at the time of their marriage, and they were apparently prosperous at the writing of the will; besides, the unmarried sons and daughter had remained at home more than twenty years helping to acquire and improve land. By giving the estate mainly to them he was only just.

It may have been mere chance that the three marriages took place within a few weeks; Sarah, May 27, Joshua, June 10, and Hannah, Oct. 20, 1775. Their father has left on record no word or sign that can be taken without reservation as a token of displeasure with their act, yet one cannot fail to 'read between the lines' of the will.

70J. So far as I have discovered, the name of Thomasine Wheat occurs only in Concord vital records. For more than fifty years she was to her family all that is comprehended in the word mother.

71. Wheat, Concord, Mass.

Samuel Wheat (70-2), yeoman, admitted a freeman March 12, 1689-90, remained single until after his father's death, by whose will he received the homestead and an interest in other lands. At the age of sixty-three he married, April 7, 1703, Abigail Ballard (Abigail Baker in Concord records) and three years later made a will bequeathing his entire estate to his young wife. He had sold nothing that came to him by his father's will, but had bought much that fell to the other heirs from parties to whom they had conveyed it. His will was proved May 24, 1714. They had no children.

Widow Abigail Wheat received a year later by will of John Wheat (75) his entire 'property of every sort.' After selling most of her land she married, Sept. 10, 1716, Boaz Brown, a widower seventy-five years of age. 'Boaz Brown husband to Abigail his wife Died April y^e 7: 1724.' She
had no children. Her will gives personal property to the value of £159-19-7 to her relatives, and all her real estate to the heirs of Joshua Wheat (77) and Isaac Hill (76). She died July 20, 1726.

In these wills the name Wheat has two t's, Wheatt. The three wills seem to be the product of one head, possibly of one hand.

72. STRATTON, CONCORD, MASS.

Hannah Wheat (70-3) married, Oct. 20, 1675, Samuel Stratton, a widower. They had several children all of whom died young. She did not sign at the settlement of her father's estate, but her husband signed his mark.

"Samuel Stratton ye husband of Hannah his Late wife dyed Decemb' ye 5th day 1707."

73. WHEAT, CONCORD, MASS.

Rebecca Wheat (70-5) never married. After her mother's death in 1689 she was housekeeper until 1703 when Samuel brought a young wife to be mistress of "my mansion house." There is no other record of Rebecca until her death in 1721, but from the fact that she was not remembered in the will of either Samuel or John, who lived on the homestead, it seems probable that she lived with one of Joshua's sons.

74. WHEAT, CONCORD, MASS.

Moses Wheat (70-7), husbandman, served in the war against King Philip under Captain Wheeler at Groton garrison, June 24, 1676, and in the Narragansett expedition. For this service he was entitled to a grant of public land, but the grant was not made until April 18, 1735, fifteen years after his death. His allotment passed to his heir, his nephew Joseph Wheat (77-3). His father in his will alludes to the time when "my son Moses Wheat shall go to live on his own land." Probably this refers to the expected grant for military service.
Aug. 8, 1700, he sold for twenty shillings a year a half interest in seven acres to my cousin Joseph Wheat." Joseph was his brother Joshua's son. The word nephew was not then in use. Feb. 20, 1706, he deeded all his lands to my cousin Joseph Wheat, the latter to care for Moses during life or forfeit the land to the Selectmen, who would then provide for Moses. Perhaps he was a cripple or an invalid and unable to care for himself.

75. Wheat, Concord, Mass.

John Wheat (70-s), yeoman, was never married. Within two years after his father's death he had transferred to his brother Joshua and to Joshua's son Joseph all the land inherited from his father, and the five acres bought of Rebecca. His will reads, "I . . . do give and bequeath unto my sister Abigail Wheatt her heirs . . . all my estate whatsoever and wheresoever it is or may be found of all sorts and kinds with all my wearing apparel arms and all things else whatsoever." Abigail was his brother's widow. His own sister Rebecca was then living, either under the same roof or with "cousin" Joseph in the same town.

A petition from Captain Wheeler "To the Honorable Governor and Council in Boston," June 28, 1677, prays that certain youths from Concord may be dismissed from the militia and sent home, having been pressed into service for light duty for one week, but kept a long time in the fort at heavy duty. The "youths" were Samuel Stratton Jr., John Wheat, aged twenty-eight, John Bull and Thomas Wooly.

76. Hill, Malden, Mass.

Sarah Wheat (70-9) married first, May 27, 1675 John Bigelow, and probably removed from Concord. In her father's will she is Sarah Hill. She made her "marke," and her husband signed Isaac Hill.

Nov. 27, 1726, the heirs of Joshua Wheat (77) sold their interests in lands willed to them by Abigail (Wheat) Brown (71) to the heirs of Sarah Hill. The Hill heirs are:
Joshua of Concord.

1. Moses Hill, all of Malden, Mass.
2. Abraham Hill,
3. Phineas Upham,
5. Joseph Wright,

77. Wheat, Concord, Mass.

Joshua Wheat (70-II), yeoman, married at Lynn, Mass. June 10, 1675, Elizabeth Mansfield, d. Feb. 3, 1703-4, daughter of Joseph Mansfield of Lynn and Elizabeth Needham. The record at Lynn says "Joshua Weat and Elizabeth Mansfeald." They had at least five sons, three of whom were living 1726. It is possible, but hardly probable, that John Wheat (67) was their son.

2. Samuel (78), b. at Concord, July 31, 1677, d. 1735.
3. Joseph, bought and sold land, 1700 to 1741, married Priscilla Flegg and left many descendants who will be described in a later volume.
4. Joshua (77A), d. March 2, 1762, a physician.
5. Moses (77A), b. at Groton, Sept. 1686.

77A. Joshua and Elizabeth Wheat resided for a short time at Lynn, then at Concord. He bought land at Groton, Mass. 1679, and resided there until 1691, possibly until 1700. After his father's death he exchanged his land in Groton with his brother John for a part of their father's estate. The same day, Dec. 19, 1701, he deeded half of this land "to my eldest son Samuel Wheat;" and five years later sold the rest to his son Joseph. He made no will.

He was enrolled March 17, 1691-2 in the West Regiment and served in garrison.

Middlesex Deeds.—The heirs of Joshua Wheat deeded, Nov. 22, 1726, to the heirs of Sarah Hill (76) for £63, "all our right to anything given us in the last will of our aunt Abigail Brown (71) of Concord, deceased, except what she hath given or sold by deeds." Signed by
Wheat Genealogy.


Lynn Intentions of Marriage.—"June 10, 1710, Moses Wheat and Deborah Mansfield both belonging to Lynn."

This Moses Wheat is believed to be the son of Joshua born at Groton, 1686, and brought up by the Mansfields. He did not sign the deed with his brothers, 1726.

Needham Marriages.—"Samuel Glover and Ruth Wheat both of Needham, were married, September 28, 1752." The Glover Memorial calls Ruth a daughter of Moses Wheat of Needham. She had a son Samuel born 1755 or 1756.

First Church of Needham.—"Doctor Joshua Wheat died March 2, 1762, at Mr. Jonathan Huntting's." This is probably the Dr. Joshua who signed the deed, 1726. No other record of him is known.

77B. The character of Joshua Wheat is in striking contrast with that of his father and brothers. His brothers remained at home ignorant and unmarried; his father labored apparently with the sole object of possessing land and bequeathing it to his sons. But Joshua left the paternal roof in youth, married, and educated his sons for a profession. Not one of the eight succeeding generations of his line has failed to produce physicians, ministers, or lawyers. A delight in learning for the love of knowing seems almost universal among his descendants.

What led the steps of the young adventurer to Lynn? By whom was he introduced to the Mansfields? Did his mother discover the spirit of expansion budding in his youthful heart, watch and nurse it until, grown to manhood, she sent him to her kinspeople? Was it the ambition of the young father, or the strong purpose of the tender mother that determined and accomplished the education of their sons? It may never be possible to answer these queries, but it is altogether probable that his mother laid the foundation of Joshua Wheat's ambition, and that Elizabeth Mansfield was his inspiration.
77C. Mansfield Lineage.

Elizabeth Mansfield, b. at Lynn, d. at Concord, Mass., Feb. 3, 1703-4, m. June 10, 1675, Joshua Wheat, d. Dec. 15, 1708; daughter of Joseph, d. at Lynn, Mass., April 22, 1694, m. Elizabeth Needham, d. 8, 7 mo, 1674; son of Robert of Lynn, d. Dec. 16, 1666.

xiiij Aprilis 1635: In the Susan & Ellin Edward Payne Mr for New England theis pities hereunder expressed have brought Certificate from the Minister & Justice of their Conformitie & that they are no Subsedy Men.

Among the "hereunder expressed" is the name "Jo: Mansfield 34" (years of age).

John Mansfield of Lynn was admitted a freeman 1643; Robert of Lynn, 1642; Andrew of Lynn from England 1636 or earlier, said to be from Exeter in Devon.

Among the Mansfields were college graduates, schoolmasters, physicians and representatives in the colonial legislature. Andrew of Lynn was Town Clerk 1666, Representative 1680-1683. Samuel graduated at Harvard 1690. A Mr. Mansfield opened a private school in Charlestown and drew many pupils from the public school, for which complaint was made against him 1666.

77D. Needham Lineage.


Widow Mary Needham of Hampstead, county Middlesex, England, in her will, April 12, 1660, left a legacy "to my son Edmund in New England." (w. p. 20 March 1661).

A favorite physician of William the Conqueror was Frodo Needham, brother of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Frodo held estates in Suffolk and in Essex 1086. To a younger son he gave Mendham and Neeilham. From this son descended the families of Mendham and Needham in Norfolk.


Doctor Samuel Wheat (77-2), physician, was successful in his profession and acquired considerable wealth. He married first Lydia, "who joined the church in Concord,"—Bond's Watertown. She died April 6, 1720, aged 44, and was buried at Dedham. He married second at Needham, Nov. 8, 1720, Mary Chadwick, who survived him. The names of the twins suggest that Lydia was a Jennison, or possibly her mother was Lydia Jennison.
Wheat Genealogy.

4. Solomon (79), b. —— d. about 1797. See 79A.
5. Jennison, b. Watertown, May 8, 1713, d. before 1735.

Samuel, Salmon and Benjamin left families. They will be described in a later volume.

78A. Dr. Samuel Wheat bought land in several towns, all near Boston. He resided in turn at Concord, Newton, Watertown, Needham, Cambridge and Roxbury. From his widow's statement it appears that he visited the Bermuda Islands. Land was sold 1733, for £100. He died 1735, at the age of fifty-eight, while many of his ancestors and descendants have exceeded ninety years. Possibly he went to Bermuda for his health, and may have died there. As landmarks in his history a few quotations from Middlesex Deeds are presented.

Dec. 19, 1701, "I Joshua Wheat of Concord . . . having purchased the Housings, Land & Tenements which belonged to my brother John Wheat of Concord, given unto him by our honored father Moses Wheat, deceased, in his last will . . . ; to show my care . . . . for my eldest son vizt: Sam'l Wheat of Concord . . . . do give . . . . unto him one half of sd Tenements . . . ."; April 3, 1703, Samuel Wheat of Newton bought one rood in Newton for twenty shillings; Aug. 23, 1703, Samuel Wheat of Watertown bought two lots, twenty-seven acres, in Watertown for £24; Oct. 11, 1712, of Watertown bought seven acres in Watertown "with mansion house, barne and orchard" for £91; Feb. 14, 1715, of Watertown, and wife Lydia, sold seven acres (above) for £130; June 6, 1722, of Needham, bought "lot, house and smith shop" in Cambridge for £46-
Dr. Solomon Wheat

10-00; April 25, 1733, of Roxbury, and wife Mary, sold land for £100.

From probate records of Suffolk county, Mass., it appears that, Aug. 1, 1735, Dr. Samuel Wheat of Newton was made administrator for the estate of Dr. Samuel Wheat, late of Roxbury, deceased. Widow Wheat accepted £166 as her dower, and called herself "Mary Wheat of Watertown, widow of Dr. Samuel Wheat late of Bermudas in the West Indies." The heirs divided the remainder of the estate into five equal parts, two for Samuel who must pay all debts, and one for each of his brothers. They signed in the following order:
1. Samuel Wheat of Newton, Massachusetts, physician;
2. Salmon Wheat of Canterbury, Connecticut;
3. Benjamin Wheat of Norwich, Connecticut;

79. Wheat, Windham, Conn.

Doctor Solomon Wheat (78-4), physician, married first Annie who died after 1747. He married second Margaret who probably died before 1770 for she is not mentioned in the "warning out" at Westford. Records so far as discovered, give him four children with a probable fifth, Jemima. The daughters are the children of Annie; the son is probably the child of Margaret, for tradition (3) makes him "the only son of Dr. Solomon Wheat and Peggy Green."
1. Annie, b. at Windham, Ct., July 8, 1736.
2. Hannah, b. at Windham, Ct., July 16, 1738.
3. Jemima (?), Uxbridge intentions of marriage, 79B.
4. Elizabeth, b. at Windham, Nov. 14, 1747, [d. at Needham, Mass., Dec. 16, 1807 (?) ]
5. Solomon (80), b. 1750 (?) d. March 1841, aged 89.

79A. Dr. Solomon Wheat was a "rolling stone" and gathered little "moss." He left footprints in the various towns in which he sojourned in the form of deeds recorded in the land offices, and of vital records on the town books.
June 18th, 1734, he mortgaged his place in Saybrook, Conn. to Benjamin Wheat and John Carew, both of Norwich, Conn.; June 2, 1735, he sold this property to Sarah Martyn of Boston; Aug. 1, 1735, he signed the settlement of his father's estate at Boston and was then of Saybrook; three daughters were born to Solomon and Annie Wheat at Windham, Conn., 1736, 1738 and 1747; July 1, 1738, he bought sixty-five acres in Needham, Mass. for £600 and was of Windham; June 14, 1739, he sold land in Needham and was of Ashford, Conn.; Aug. 17, 1752, he bought land in Ashford, and was of Wind- ham; 1753, he bought in Uxbridge, Mass. and was of Mendon, Mass.; July 8, 1759, he sold the Uxbridge land, and wife "Margery" signed; March 13, 1759, "Benjamin Robinson of Providence, R. I., Cordwainer, . . . in consideration of Two Thousand pounds . . . grant, sell . . . to Solomon Wheate of Uxbridge, County of Worcester, Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, practicioner in physics . . . . lot with dwelling house in Providence;" 1761, forty-seven residents of Providence subscribed for a township on Tantimar river in Nova Scotia; Nov. 29, 1762, "Solomon Wheat of Hopkinton, County of Middlesex, Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, Physician, . . . . in consideration of Three Hundred Fifty Spanish Milled Dollars . . . give, grant . . . to Amos Horton of Providence, R. I., mason, . . . . lot with dwelling house in Providence . . . wife signed, Margret Wheat"; Aug. 24, 1767, of Needham, he bought land in Westford, Mass., and was taxed there from 1768 to 1771 and again in 1774; In September 1770 he was "warned out" of Westford by the selectmen who called him "Solomon Wheat from Needham"; Oct. 24, 1797, "Solomon Wheat of Chatham, Conn., Clerk" and wife Hannah (80) sold land at Westford, Mass., being the whole tract that my honored father lately owned.

Being "warned out" is not proof that he was an undesir able citizen. It was a legal form which relieved the town of the care of the persons warned should they become paupers. To
SOLOMON AND HANNAH WHEAT.

protect the town, some boards of selectmen warned out nearly every new-comer. No one was expected to leave for the warning. Each member of the family was named in the warning. Since Solomon Wheat is named alone he certainly had no wife or child dependent on him in 1770. Where he lived from 1775 to 1797 is not known. He is not on the muster rolls of Westford for the Revolution, nor on the list of tories.

79B. Uxbridge records: John Burnap of Hopkinton, Mass. and Anna Wheat of Uxbridge were married May 1, 1755. Intention of marriage between Joseph Taler of Concord, Mass. and Hannah Wheat of Uxbridge was published, Aug. 18, 1758; and between Abraham Taylor of Concord and Jemima Wheat of Uxbridge, Nov. 18, 1758.

Needham records: Elizabeth Wheat died Dec. 16, 1807.

80. Wheat, Chatham, Conn.

Doctor Solomon Wheat, (79-s), physician and baptist elder, studied and practiced the healing art with his father at Westford, Mass. He married Oct. 31, 1769, Hannah Richardson, baptized 1750, died June 6, 1842, aged ninety-two, daughter of Thomas Richardson and Rebecca Read (80J). They resided at Westford 1774 and, possibly, later. From 1781 to 1834 they resided in the town of Chatham, Conn., near the border of Glastonbury. In the summer of 1834 they removed to Franklin, N. Y., and spent the remainder of their days at the home of their son William.

In Connecticut he was called Doctor Wheat; at Franklin he was Elder Wheat. Their family bible contains the names of thirteen children with dates of births:

5. Solomon, b. April 24, 1778.
7. James, b. Nov. 18, 1781.

80A. The only record of a tax-bill presented to Dr. Wheat at Westford is dated Nov. 11, 1774, and is for one poll and personal property. Probably this bill was presented the first year after he reached his majority, which supports the tradition that he was married before he was eighteen. Where he resided from 1775 to 1780 is not known. Tradition says he was a surgeon in the patriot army. No record of such service can be found in Washington or in any New England state. The records, however, are incomplete, especially in regard to surgeons, chaplains and musicians. Perhaps he served his country as he did his church—"in A free State . . . . at my own opson When & Where I Please on Seeing A Call of God therefor."

June 20, 1781. "Solomon Wheat of Windsor" purchased a farm in the northern part of the town of Chatham, Conn. No record of him has been found at any Windsor in New England. The farm was near East Glastonbury with which place he was identified rather than with Chatham.

80B. At what time he abandoned the practice of medicine to become a clergyman is not known. Probably the transition was gradual, and he ministered alike to the physical and the spiritual infirmities of his people. A history of Middlesex county says, "A baptist church was organized in the northern part of Chatham in 1783 and had members from Glastonbury. It ceased to exist many years ago." While pastor of a church he took up the work of evangelist, traveling on horseback to all parts of Connecticut, and preaching wherever he could find an audience.

80C. When age and failing strength compelled him to give up preaching and the loss of his property obliged him to seek a new home, he made a journey alone on horseback to visit his sons at Franklin, Owego and Sacketts Harbor in the
state of New York. At the latter place lived his son Aaron, who had become a prominent citizen and politician, and had held the office of sheriff. One afternoon while surrounded by a group of his townsmen the ex-sheriff was surprised and deeply mortified at the unexpected appearance of the venerable parson clad in a suit that had long since proved its merit for durability and sitting bestride an enormous pair of saddle-bags, which almost hid from view the faithful steed whose best days, like his master's, were flown.

The son lost no time in getting the aged pilgrim and his mount into comfortable quarters and then upbraided his father for not sending word of his intended visit and of his misfortune, for then money would have been sent so that the journey might have been made in comfort, and his appearance in keeping with his son's estate. Doctor Wheat regarded the incident as an amusing joke at his son's expense, and a much needed lesson in humility.

80D. After a year spent with their daughter Rebecca (Mrs. David Matson) at Owego, Doctor and Hannah Wheat found a home with their son William at Franklin, where the balance of their four-score-and-ten years passed quietly by. After the lapse of half a century the older people of both Franklin and Glastonbury were fond of relating anecdotes of this worthy couple. Their zeal in the cause of religion and their "good looks" were the chief subjects of these anecdotes.

From anecdotes related by those who knew Doctor and Hannah Wheat.—Doctor Wheat in preaching was always aglow with emotion; in conversation his theme was always religion, impressing everyone with his sincerity and constancy; a zealous sectarian and somewhat egotistical; on entering a house he always said, "Peace be unto this house." Hannah Wheat was an excellent example of the Christian mother; she seemed the embodiment of peace; she was indeed a beautiful woman at eighty-eight; her faculties were much better preserved than her husband's; she was then (at 88) superior to him in intellect, good sense and consistency.
Doctor Wheat was vain of good looks. He was fond of calling attention to the beauty of his wife, for which everybody excused him on the ground of sufficient reason; and of repeating that the venerable Thomas Whiting said, "You are the handsomest couple I ever married."

80E. Their courtship has a touch of romance. Some time after their settlement at Westford he asked his father, "Who is the first lady in Westford?" "Hannah Richardson," was the reply. There was an accident—a runaway or something of the sort—and the young physician, going to the street, assisted to carry in and restore the unconscious Hannah Richardson. "Then and there began a love which never waned, and was never marred by an unkind word, but grew brighter and sweeter with age." (Doctor Wheat at eighty-eight.)

When a lad he was converted by the preaching of a sect called New Lights. He persuaded his father to attend services with him the next Sabbath. They rose early for the ride of ten miles on horseback. As they drew near and heard the singing the father became deeply agitated and exclaimed, "I woke this morning from a dream in which I heard a congregation singing that very hymn." He, too, became a convert to the new sect.

80F. A fragment of Elder Wheat's diary for 1787-8 was found several years ago. The penmanship was a model of neatness; there were no marks of punctuation, and capitals were tossed about in wildest confusion. He wrote as well as most men of his time. Quotations from the diary give some light on his work and character. The first line relates to Dec. 5, 1787. The first part of the entry for that date is missing.

"3 C & 3 V Except A man be born Agan &c it was good to be there Next Day Reached Tolland & the next Day at Eavening Preached at Deacon Mungers House Spake from Luke 13 C & 34 Vers O Jerusalem &c I think the Lord Did not Leave us Comfortles there Was I humbly think a Brease of the holy Speret 8 Next Day Road to mansfield Altho I was Strongly urged to Stay & Prech on the Ensuing Saboth they
A PAGE OF ELDER SOLOMON WHEAT'S (So) DIARY
DATE, MARCH 1788. SEE SoF
Prest me hard to stay & Finally I Agreed if there was as Grait A freedom in Mr Coddingtons mind or at Least he desired it or was free & I was informed that one of his Church was So Desierus as to go 3 or 4 miles to See & ask him but the Pint turned here if my Name was found Encluded in the Number of the Association well I might Preach & Not Elsse The Lord Deliver us from Parish Lines I Bere my Testimony Against such Bondes I reached mansfield that Day & Preached on the Sabath Day folowing was Kindly Receaved & Made Welcom I was free in Preaching found the Lord Did Not Send me Where he himSelf Did not Come Preached Again in the Evenning O how Sencably Did the Lord Draw neare . . . . of A truthe my hart was Enlarged to speake to them The next Day I preached in ye meating hous at 2 Oclok held meating in the Evenning Again & Being Ready to Depart on the morrow took my Leave of them in the feare of the Lord I Think the Lord has begun a Work there 12 Day Reached my Own house & found my family All well may I never forget the Lordes Benefits . . . . 16 Day Road to Oxford to Break Bread . . 17 Break Bread in the Afternon . . . the Lord Did Crown the feaste 18 Day Returned to Eastbeary . . . . ye Saboth folowing [Dec. 23, '87] it was Very Snowy & Difficult however I went to meating a menester must be an Ensampel to the flock Surely the Care is Grait . . . . 27 Day set out on a journey to New London . . . . at Evening Came to Deaken Bikets one of Elder Minors Deakens at Lime of the Congregational order Was Kindly Receaved & Well Entertaned . . . . 30 Sabath Day Road on into New London Preached in the State House to a Large Asembeley it was a blesed season Both in the former and Later Part of the Day the Lord I trust was Pleased to Draw Near and Cause our hartes to Rejoice & Exult in his truthe many Spake of his glory in the temple . . . . the Lord is dowing a Grait worke there . . . my heart rejoices. . . how love I thy Law o Lord Ride forth Conquoring and to Conquer . . . . . January 1 Day Road to Elder Darracks Meating House Preached there at 1 oclock
the Lord is to work there & Santes Rejoice it was good to be there Road thre miles farther and Preached Again in the Evening & the Lord did Bow the tented heaven his Glory did Seam to fill the House one soul did say he had Bin a ship in Distress that Discovered the Light house & Rejoiced in the Love of Christ . . . first Sabath in may Preacht to my own flock & Peopel A Good Day Endead . . . monday 12 Day of may Atended a Church meating at Hartford five miles & At That Time Asked a Dismission from my Church or the oversight of it as there pastor . . . that I Mighte be in A free State to Evangelis Preach Baptis & Brake Bread at my own opson When and Wheare I Please on Seeing A Call of God therefor Which I think Apears to bee my Greatest Liberty & Alotment.”

What action, if any, was taken on the petition is not stated. He went on as before making journeys, preaching “all Day & at Eavening Again,” rejoicing “to see the Work florish,” blessing “God for the Earnest of his Speret” and for the joy of seeing “the Bretheren Graitly Engaged & Many Poor Sinners Crying to God for Mercy;” and returning again “home to my family . . . & Preached to my own flock & Brake Bread.”

May 15 he set out for Norwich and other places ; returned May 30 and wrote—“the Lord hath Enlarged my steps under me . . . . at Evening time the light shines Glorosly I expect that the Santes Are About to Stand (or Hand?) in there lot in the Last Dayes;” and returning from the next journey—“I have seen much of yᵉ Goodness of God in this journey Not one Dry meating ;” and June 27—“Road home to my own house found my family in Good health the Lord Doth Keep them all I can do is to Pray for & give them up to God [who] Wonderfully Preserves them in my absence : . . . the Lord enable me to do my duty to & for them as fare as I am Required I have enjoyed a free mind in all these ten meatings & one Baptism.”

80G. Under the prayers of an absent father, and the watchful care of a patient mother whose prayers were not
omitted because she was present, their eight sons and four daughters grew up. The self-denial of the father in abandoning the practice of medicine and foregoing the comforts of home to bear the gospel to needy souls is dwarfed by the fortitude of the mother who, without complaint, assumed the care of her household amid dangers which were neither few nor trifling.

The deadly rattlesnake lurked in every field. The neighbors—none lived within sight—were mostly self-respecting people; but there were enough of the ruder sort to keep unprotected women in a constant state of apprehension. For example;—a young woman asleep with her mother was awakened at midnight, not by soft music under her window, but by her lover shouting, "Now or never!"

"Dress quick," says her mother, "Don't stop for shoes and stockings, but run along with them in your hand." Soon the ardent lover was knocking at Elder Wheat's door, while his lady sat on the steps clothing her feet. They were married about one o'clock A. M.

80H. Elder Wheat claimed to have "presentiments." Sometimes they came as audible words, and the forms of the speakers were visible. "Three angels fairer than Eve," he said, "visit me and speak to me." Miss Arvilla Blair, for more than half a century a teacher in Franklin, and under whose instruction it was my good fortune to come, said, "On a pleasant day in early spring, Elder Wheat came from the field to Mr. Harvey Scott's house, being apparently quite well, and in my hearing, said, among other things, 'I have seen my angels this morning. They tell me in one week I shall walk no more; I shall fly. I heard music from an unseen choir excelling earthly music.' A week from that day his spirit went to join the unseen choir." His aged companion caught the failing form in her arms and entreated, "Don't go, daddy; Don't leave me; wait a little longer and I will go with you." All day she wept not, but spoke to him often and seemed fully persuaded that he could hear her and would rise and speak to her.
Dr. Wheat may have been visionary and possessed of a vivid imagination, but he was not unbalanced in mind; for he followed the well established practices of society and sought to save souls by preaching and exhorting in conformity with the rules and doctrines of an old and well-established denomination instead of setting up some new scheme of his own. He was ever full of the spirit, but was never a spiritualist.

801. Hannah Richardson.—In Concord records: Solomon Wheat & Hannah Richardson both of Westford were Marrd by Thos. Whiting Esq. Oct. 31, 1769. At her decease, 1842, Mrs. Wheat's age was set down as 92 years. By the church record at Westford, Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Richardson, was baptized 1750. The burial records of Westford do not contain the name of Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Richardson. The Richardson Memorial by Vinton does not record any Hannah of Westford whose age agrees with Hannah Wheat's age. Vinton supposes (p. 68) that Hannah, b. Feb. 17, 1739, dau. of Benj. and Eunice of Vermont m. Solomon Wheat. But she would be thirty at the marriage, and one hundred two at the decease of Hannah Wheat. Vinton's Hannah is rejected as ineligible on three counts—age, residence, mother's name, Eunice.

Hannah Wheat named her first daughter Rebecca, which was the name of her mother and her only sister. I find no other Hannah Richardson of that generation whose mother was named Rebecca. Thomas Richardson died seven years before the marriage of Solomon Wheat, leaving no will, nor was there any administration recorded in the probate office; but his sons petitioned the court for a guardian, and Joseph Read of Westford was appointed, Sept. 9, 1762.

In support of Hannah, daughter of Thomas Richardson of Westford, as the bride of Solomon Wheat are,—her age, residence, daughter's name Rebecca, absence of any contradictory testimony.
is a citizen of the United States of America.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

this 24th day of February 1798

[Signature]

Collector.
United States of America.

No. 868.

Jedidiah Huntington, Collector

of the district of New-London, do hereby certify that

William Wheat, an American seaman,

aged twenty-five years, or thereabouts, of the height of

five feet ten inches, of a dark complexion,

has this day produced to me proof, in the manner directed in the

act, entitled "An act for the relief and protection of American

seamen," and pursuant to the said act, I do hereby certify, that

the said William Wheat,

is a citizen of the United States of America.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office,

this 14 day of February 1791.

Jedidiah Huntington Collector.
Captain William Wheat.

80J. Richardson Lineage.

Hannah Richardson, baptized at Westford, Mass. 1750, d. at Franklin, N. Y. June 6, 1842, aged 92, m. Oct. 31, 1769, Dr. Solomon Wheat; daughter of Thomas of Westford (304 Vinton), b. 29-1-1719, d. 1762, m. Aug. 1, 1745, Rebecca Read (had 1. Thomas, b. 1746; 2. Abijah, b. 1748; 3. Hannah, b. 1750; 4. Rebecca, b. 1752; 5. Wiley, b. 1754); son of James of Dracut, b. about 1687, m. Mary; son of Thomas of Dracut, b. Oct. 26, 1661, d. Feb. 10, 1770, m. Sept. 28, 1682, Hannah Colburn (dau. of Edward of Dracut); son of Lieut. James, bap. at Charlestown, July 11, 1641, had care of Wamesit Christian Indians 1675, was in the encounter with hostile Indians July 31, 1675, had command of the fort at Lowell, m. Nov. 28, 1660, Bridget Henchman (dau. of Maj. Thomas); son of Ezekiel from England 1630, settled at Woburn, Mass. d. Oct. 21, 1647, m. Susanna.

81. Wheat, Franklin, N. Y.

Captain William Wheat (80-2), mariner, followed the sea from 1786 to 1809, trading chiefly with the West Indies and South America. He married, 1792, Mary Bolles, d. 1839, daughter of Joshua Bolles and Eunice Shepard. Their home was at Marlboro, Conn. until 1811, when they removed to Franklin, N. Y., the skipper having forsaken the wheel for the plow, the dancing waves for the rocky hillsides. They died at Franklin and were buried in the old Baptist cemetery.

4. Eunice , b. April 12, 1801, d. Feb. 9, 1803.
9. Edward (173), b. July 14, 1816, d. 1876 (?).

81A. When a lad of fourteen, William and his brothers set traps for quails. A good deacon of his father's "flock" also set traps and laid trails of wheat chaff in a V form leading to his gins. The boys crossed the deacon's chaff with trails of real wheat and got many birds, while the deacon got none. When Doctor Wheat came home the deacon complained that
the boys had stolen his quails, and passed judgment that they should be flogged.

William was punished, and at once began to look about for a chance to set up for himself and thus avoid similar consequences for business sagacity. He arranged with a sea-captain to go on a voyage, and asked his father if he might be a sailor. "Yes," said the doctor, believing that the question related to future years. In the night, William, to avoid leave-taking, threw his bundle from the window, dropped to the ground and was off on his first voyage.

At eighteen he was mate on a vessel owned by a Connecticut merchant whose son was captain. The ship, with a cargo of horses, was caught in a storm off the Bahamas. The mate, who had directed the shortening of sail, was surprised by an order to turn the horses loose on the deck and "make all sail;" at the same time the cry of the watch, "Breakers ahead!" was not heeded by the captain at the wheel. Calling a sailor to take the wheel, the mate seized the terror-stricken captain, thrust him below and closed the hatch. When the danger was passed the captain was restored to his command. He had much to say about "mutiny" and "taking the ship"; but when the circumstance was reported to the owner of the vessel the captain was given a berth on land, and the mate was promoted.

81B. Being on the sea from 1786 to 1809 he did not escape the British "right of search" and the French "spoliation." To prevent the danger of impressment in the British navy American sailors carried a paper called Protection. Plate 2 is a facsimile of Captain Wheat's protection. His ship was searched by the British six times. He was captured by the French and held for ransom, but was released after the American navy had destroyed three French men-o-war. His ship and cargo were not restored to him, but France paid the United States $5,000,000 for the damage done to American commerce. Captain Wheat estimated his loss due to the French seizure at $40,000. The government is still holding
JAMES MADISON,

President van de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika,

Aan alle de geene die deeze onen woordige sullen zijen SALUTE

DOEN TE WETEN dat by deezen vryheeden, perinnliche gegeven werd an

William Wheat Schipper en
Bevelhebber van het Schip (of vaartuig) genaamt Ralph
van de Haven van Middelstone, gedempt naar
St Bannstolonzee, en beladen met

Simage, Salted Provisions, Beans,
Butter, Land, Soap, Candles, Cheese
Bread, Blakes, Onion, Jam, Lather,

omte vertrekken, en met zijn voornoemd Schip of vaartuig deels gemelde reize voort te zetten, zodoanig Schip of Vaartuig gevlekteert zynde, en de voornoemde Schippen of Bevelhebber onder Lee, voor den daar toe gestelden officier verklaart hebbende dat het gemelde Schip of vaartuig aan een or meerder onderdanen, volk, of ingezetenen van de Vereenigde Staten van America, toebehoort, en an hem (of hun;) alleen.

IN GETUIGENIS WAAR VAN ik deeze tegenwoordige met myne na
hebbe onderteekent, en het Zegel van onze Vereenigde Staten van
America daar aan geheft, en het Zelve dan onder Penne te door
Alexander Holtzott tot Middelstone den 21ste
dag van October in het jaar van Onzes Heeren Christi,

1809
the money in trust. The sufferers have long since ceased to complain.

Afterward in company with Mr. Julius Curtis (?) and another landsman, he bought a ship, the "Betty," or some say the "Marlboro," which he was sailing when the embargo of 1807 was proclaimed. Returning to New London, Connecticut, from a voyage to the West Indies the vessel and cargo were confiscated for violation of the embargo proclaimed, it is said, during his absence. The Embargo Act was passed Dec. 1807 and repealed Feb. 1809, the Non-intercourse Act forbidding trade with either England or France and the countries allied with them being substituted for it. The clearance from St. Bartholomew, Oct. 21, 1809, plate 3, shows that Captain Wheat made at least one voyage after the repeal of the Embargo. It may have been a violation of the Non-intercourse Act which deprived him of vessel and cargo. In either case he was financially ruined, and the laws made it impossible for him to recover his fortune on the sea. Failing to secure any redress from the government he removed to Franklin, N. Y., in the autumn of 1811.

81C. The oxen were yoked to the cart, the household goods were loaded, the mother and the daughter of twelve climbed to the seat, the baby of five months was passed up to her mother's arms, two boys were stowed among the goods, the father and William walked behind, while Silas, who had been over the road before, drove the team. The family of eight souls and their entire earthly possessions were on the road. The carriage had no springs, the road was not always smooth; it led straight up hill and straight down, through forests and across fords. The Hudson was crossed at Catskill by horse-power ferry-boat. Beyond Catskill the oxen became footsore, and a kind-hearted Quaker returning to Pennsylvania with an empty wagon took the cart in tow.

Captain Wheat reached port with all souls well, and the cargo safe. They settled on Handsome Brook about four miles southeast of Franklin village, where Mrs. Wheat's father had settled a year earlier. The farm was long known
as the Bolles homestead, and is now the property of D. B. Drake (86). It lies in a region of deep, narrow valleys with steep slopes, the hilltops being the only level ground. At that time the whole region was a vast forest of hard-wood timber—
the range of the deer, the haunt of the black bear.

81D. As a story-teller Captain Wheat was a decided success. Grave and reserved in manner, never demonstrative or boisterous, yet never failing to bring down the house with peals of laughter. His tales were always entertaining, generally humorous, with well laid plot and skilfully developed characters. They were made for, and fitted to, the occasion, the purpose generally being to ridicule some boaster or some opponent of his views.

Of his courtship it is related that, when he sought the hand of Polly Bolles, her father replied, "It is an ancient custom in our family to give a daughter to that suitor who shall prove himself most worthy by a contest in athletic exercises open to all his rivals." The contest came off with running, leaping, hurling the discus, and wrestling. The young sailor was declared the victor and received his bride.

81E. Bolles Lineage.

Mary Bolles, d. 1839, m. 1792, William Wheat;—daughter of Joshua, b. Dec. 26, 1716, d. at Franklin, N. Y., 1812, m. Eunice Shepard of Hartford, Conn. and had Mary, m. Wheat and Harriet, m. Benj. S. Root;—son of Joshua, b. Aug. 5, 1717, d. Sept. 18, 1800, farmer on Bolles Hill, New London, Ct. m. 1, 1739, Joanna Williams, d. Oct. 28, 1777, aged 55, daughter of Thomas, and had fifteen children; m. 2. Grace, no child;—son of John, b. 1677, d. Jan. 7, 1767, m. 1, 1699, Sarah Edgecomb daughter of John of New London, Ct. granddaughter of Nicholas of Plymouth, Eng., and had 10 children; m. 2, Elizabeth Wood of Groton, Ct., and had four children; his mother was murdered 1678, by a lad to whom she refused to lend an ax; believing that he had been preserved for a special mission he devoted his life and fortune to the cause of religious freedom against the oppressive laws of Connecticut;—son of Thomas, b. at Wells, Maine, Dec. 1, 1644, d. at New London, Ct. May 26, 1727, m. Zipporah Wheeler of Groton, Ct, and had three children, two of whom were murdered with their mother 1678; m. three times but had no more children;—son of Joseph, b. 1608, d. 1678,
Silas Wheat.

from England, was a trader on the Saco river, Maine, 1640; m. Mary (to whom Morgan Howell of Cape Porpoise, Maine, willed his entire estate and made her executor of his will) probably Mary Howell, and had eight children. He settled at Wells, Maine, and was town clerk from 1654 to 1664.

Bolles ancestors from Bolles Genealogy, Boston, 1865.

The name Bolles, spelled Boll, Bowls, etc. is on the Roll of Battle Abbey and in Domes Day Book. Several families of distinction bore the name from 1066 to 1700.

Sir George Bolles, b. 1538, Lord Mayor of London 1618, stopped the king's carriages and retinue when they were "proceeding through the streets with clatter and noise on the Sabbath in time of divine service." His Majesty remarked that till then he had supposed "there had been no more kings in England but himself."

82. Wheat, Franklin, N. Y.

Silas Wheat (81), farmer, married 1816, Eunice Dewey, b. Feb. 24, 1794, d. Nov. 26, 1857, daughter of Aaron Dewey and Sibyl Cadwell from Westfield, Mass. to Franklin, N. Y. They began life in a log house. After the forest had been cleared away a frame house was built, and finally a third house was erected and occupied. They were buried in the new cemetery at Franklin village.

4. Sylvanus Addison (97), b. April 7, 1823, d. Aug. 29, 1897.
5. James Madison (99), b. April 5, 1825.
7. Mary Amanda (101), b. May 23, 1829, d. April 17, 1901.

82A. Mr. Wheat grew up under the care of his mother, his father being on the sea. At the age of sixteen he drove the ox-team that conveyed his grandfather Bolles to his new home on Handsome Brook in the town of Franklin, N. Y.
The following year he drove over the same road with his parents.

He enlisted in the 69th regiment New York militia; was commissioned Ensign, March 22, 1816, and Lieutenant, March 4, 1817.

He taught school in Owego, N. Y., had 60 pupils of all grades "from A-B-abs to the Rule of Three and the Roots."

In 1814 he bought and began clearing a farm near the source of Handsome Brook about two miles from his father's place. A log house was built, to which he brought his wife in 1816. Deer and small game were abundant; bears and wildcats sometimes visited the barnyard. Mr. Wheat was not a roving hunter, but had a good rifle and often dined on venison. He was enterprising and progressive. The best was none too good for him. He selected and bought the best land in the neighborhood, paying $2.50 per acre, double the price asked for adjoining land; he was the first to own a spring wagon; his residence was the largest and most imposing house for miles around. Mr. and Mrs. Wheat were active members of the Baptist church, and were examples of piety, temperance and public spirit. They were first in the town of Franklin to abandon the practice of "treat- ing" callers and of furnishing rum to their farm laborers. The innovation produced much excitement among the farmers who feared that laborers would avoid the neighborhood and leave the crops unharvested. But more men applied than he could employ. Soon other families joined them in the total abstinence movement, and Franklin became a "no license" town.

82B. Dewey Lineage.


Admiral George Dewey is eighth in descent from Thomas and Frances Dewey, the line being Thomas from Eng.; Josiah, b. 1641; Josiah, 1666; William, 1692; Simeon, 1718; William, 1746; Simeon, 1777; Julius Y., 1801; George 1837. ["Life of George Dewey and Dewey Family History" by L. M. Dewey, Westfield, Mass.]

83. Drake, Franklin, N. Y.

Cordelia Eliza Wheat (82-2) married, Jan. 7, 1846, Abial Drake, Jr., farmer, b. Sept. 18, 1816, d. Oct. 7, 1891, son of Abial Drake, Sr. and Fanny Maynard of Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. A. Drake, Jr. lived and died on their farm on Handsome Brook four miles from the village. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were liberal in the support of churches and schools. About 1862 they bought the Bolles homestead (81C) which joined their farm and is now the property of their son Dwight B.

2. Dwight Benson (86), b. Nov. 11, 1850.

84. Drake, Pueblo, Colo.

William Abial Drake (83-1), civil engineer, graduated from D. L. I. 1868; was employed on survey for N. Y., Ont. & W. Ry. to 1871; on Lake Ont. Shore Ry. to 1876; was division engineer between Pueblo and Canon City 1878-’9; was locating the Atlantic and Pacific Ry. 1880-’1, and had charge of construction of same to 1883; was chief
engineer of same road to 1885 when a change in management relieved all employes; was employed by the Sante Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Ry. Co. to 1891, being superintendent of the western division 1888-'91; is now general superintendent with headquarters at Prescott, Arizona.

He married, Sept. 10, 1873, Julia Marvin, daughter of Geo. Marvin of Northfield, N. Y.


85. McClung, Pueblo, Colo.

Mattie Marvin Drake (84-t) married, Nov. 28, 1900, Herbert James McClung, banker, b. Aug. 24, 1869, son of James S. McClung and Lois Clark of Pueblo.

86. Drake, Franklin, N. Y.

Dwight Benson Drake (83-2), farmer educated at D. L. I., married, Jan. 7, 1880, Emily F. Treadwell, b. Dec. 25, 1847, daughter of Chas. L. Treadwell (son of Herman and Lavina Treadwell of New Milford, Conn., and bro. of Hartson Treadwell) and Margaret Merrick from Monson, Mass. to Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Drake live on the homestead, which includes the Bolles homestead.

1. Mary Margaret, b. Nov. 26, 1881.
2. Grace Cordelia, b. Feb. 21, 1884.

87. Frothingham, Delta, Colo.

Frances L. Drake (83-4) graduated from D. L. I., married. May 21, 1884, Rev. Harold J. Frothingham, b. in Indian Ty. May, 5, 1858.

His father was a preacher and now lives in Chicago. Rev. H. J. Frothingham graduated from Hamilton College and from Auburn Theo. Seminary; has been preaching since 1884; has been pastor at Warsaw, Ill., Spirit Lake, Iowa, and elsewhere.

Wheat of Treadwell. 

88. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

George Washington Wheat (82-3), farmer, educated at D. L. I., taught five terms; was teaching in Bovina, N. Y., during the Anti-rent War of 1843; enlisted in the Franklin light infantry, served one year as corporal, two years as orderly, and four years as ensign; married, Feb. 20, 1850, Alice Eliza Gay, b. July 28, 1824, d. March 4, 1893, daughter of William Gay and Almira Benton of Croton (now Treadwell), from Connecticut about 1820. For more than forty years they were first in the support of the church and school in their vicinity. Free from ostentation, they were constant and consistent examples of practical Christianity and public spirit. Mr. Wheat lives on the homestead which his father cleared from the virgin forest.

1. William Dwight (89), b. Dec. 4, 1850.
2. Silas Carmi (91), b. Dec. 11, 1852.
3. a son b. Dec 28, 1854, d. an infant.
7. Francis Irving (95), b. Jan. 27, 1862.

88A. Gay Lineage.

Fisher, d. May 18, 1748;—son of Samuel of Dedham, b. March 10, 1639, d. April 15, 1718, m. Nov. 23, 1661, Mary Bridge, d. April 13, 1718;—son of John Gay of Dedham, Mass. from England in the "Mary & John" 1630, and settled at Watertown, Mass., was one of the 19 who removed 1636 to found the new town of "Contentment" (Dedham), d. March 4, 1688, in his will calls his wife Joanna. She died Aug. 14, 1691. They had eleven children. [For Gay Lineage see "American Ancestry," Vol. XI, p. 31.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Revolutionary Claim.

I certify that, in conformity with the law of the United States of the 7th June, 1832, Edward Gay, of the State of New York, who was a Private in the Revolutionary Army, is entitled to receive Thirty Six dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, during his natural life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1831, and payable semi-annually on the 4th of March, and 4th of September, in every year.

Given at the War Office of the United States, this 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Examined and Countersigned.

J. Edwards

Commissioner of Pensions.
89. Wheat, Fair Valley, Oklahoma.

William Dwight Wheat (88-1), farmer, educated at D. L. I., taught in New York and New Jersey; married, Feb. 12, 1877, Lois Orene Leach, b. Oct. 16, 1852, daughter of Elias Leach and Sarah Perrin of Genessee Forks, Penn.; removed 1878 to Broderick, Kansas, and 1901 to Fair Valley, where he now resides.

1. Ernest Dwight, b. Nov. 16, 1877.

90. Wheat, Fair Valley, Oklahoma.

Ernest Dwight Wheat (89-1), farmer; married, Sept. 16, 1901, Claude Howard, b. Feb. 18, 1881, daughter of Jasper M. Howard and Vernela Yarrington. The same year he filed a claim for and obtained a quarter section of government land near Fair Valley.


91. Wheat, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Silas Carmi Wheat (88-2), teacher, graduated 1876 from D. L. I.; taught in New Jersey 1874 to 1890 except the year 1876; after 1890 taught in Kings County, N. Y. and in the City of New York; received from New York University the degree Master of Pedagogy, 1898; married, Dec. 26, 1876, Josephine A. Wright, b. April 13, 1854, daughter of Seaman Wright and Mary Romaine of Summit, N. J., from New York City 1857.

1. Nina Ethel, b. at Summit, March 24, 1878.
2. Grace Alice, b. at Closter, N. J. July 18, 1880.
3. Howard Irving, b. at Madison, N. J. May 28, 1884.

92. Wheat, New York, N. Y.

Walter Dewey Wheat (88-4), teacher, graduated 1879 from D. L. I. and 1884 from Williams College; taught in New
Wheat Genealogy.

Jersey 1884 to 1894, since then in New York city; married, July 21, 1886, Lizzie A. Conkling, b. April 12, 1857, daughter of C. N. Conkling and Lydia A. Bird of Liberty Corner, N. J.

1. Lydia Frances, b. Mar. 30, 1892.
2. Charles Conkling, b. June 20, 1893.

93. Wheat, Los Angeles, Cal.

George Gay Wheat (88.5), educated at D. L. I., teacher and bookkeeper; taught in Franklin and "boarded around." Removed to Kansas 1880 and taught at St. Mary's; was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pottawatomie county 1884 and 1886; mayor of Westmoreland 1888, and to the City Council 1890. Was assistant secretary of the state senate 1891. From 1891 to 1902 was accountant in the general office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.; since January, 1903, a real estate broker in Los Angeles.

He married, May 19, 1885, Eva Stella Jenner, b. Oct. 26, 1863, daughter of Dr. Jacob F. Jenner (93A) and Mary Bradshaw of St. Mary's, Kansas. Resided at Westmoreland, Kan. 1884-1890; at Topeka until 1898 when they removed to Los Angeles, Cal.


93A. Dr. Jacob Frederick Jenner, b. at Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 16, 1828, d. April 23, 1895, at the age of nine came to America with his parents and a large family of brothers and sisters. At 13 years started out for himself, earned a living, acquired a good education and the degree of M. D. He m. Jan. 29, 1857 Mary Jane Bradshaw, b. Nov. 5, 1841 at St. Joseph, Mo., dau. of Charles and Jennie (Adair) Bradshaw.

1. Lula Bell, b. Feb. 15, 1862, m. N. W. Reddick.
94. Wheat, Fernando, Cal.

*Doctor James Edgar Wheat* (88-6), physician, educated at D. L. I.; taught several years in Queens county, N. Y.; removed to Los Angeles, Cal.; studied medicine at the University of Southern California; took degree M. D. 1900; has a successful practice at Fernando. He married, Dec. 20, 1901, *Luna Murphy*, b. at Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1870, daughter of Rev. Archibald Hall Murphy and Lauretta C. Wood. Mr. Murphy was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, b. Jan. 1, 1828; d. at Los Angeles March 22, 1897. Mrs. Murphy resides at Fernando.

1. Lauretta Alice, b. Feb. 20, 1903.

95. Wheat, Los Angeles, Cal.

*Rev. Francis Irving Wheat* (88-7), graduated 1883 from D. L. I.; studied at Williams College and at Boston University, was pastor of the Congregational Church at Holliston, Mass., and at Woodhaven, N. Y.; removed to California 1898 and was pastor of a church in San Francisco; has since engaged in editorial work. He married, Nov. 18, 1890, *Catherine Belle Pierce*, b. May 3, 1864, daughter of Washington Pierce and Frances Clark of Northfield, N. Y. Mrs. Wheat graduated from Albany (N. Y.) Normal School and taught several years.


96. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.


1. Irving Hall, b. Jan. 25, 1895.
97. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

Sylvanus Addison Wheat (82-4), farmer, married, Nov. 12, 1849, Rachel Loveland, b. August 8, 1828, daughter of Benjamin Loveland and Clarissa Mann of Franklin. He enlisted in the 144th N. Y. Volunteers and served in the Civil War until his health failed and he was discharged Apr. 8, 1863. He invented a well-bucket and windlass of superior merit, but pumps coming into general use, little profit was realized from it. He did much for the public school, and more than any neighbor toward the improvement of roads in his vicinity.

1. Louisa A., b. March 24, 1852, d. April 6, 1852.

98. Rowell, Atlanta, Ga.

Emma Rachel Wheat (97-6), educated at D. L. I., married, Apr. 2, 1890, Arthur W. Rowell, b. July 3, 1866, son of Chas. L. Rowell of Franklin, N. Y. He was educated at D. L. I., and the Oswego (N. Y.) State Normal School. He is now principal of the Normal Department of Clark University at South Atlanta, Ga.

1. Mahlon Wheat, b. March 2, 1891.
4. Edwin Clark, b. Aug. 8, 1901.


Doctor James Madison Wheat (82-5), physician, educated at D. L. I., and at the Medical Colleges at Geneva, N. Y. and at Albany, N. Y.; married, June 10, 1862, Almira Electa Foote, b. Aug. 31, 1836, daughter of Ephraim Foote
Wheat of Redlands.

of Clinton, N. Y.; removed 1856 to Lenora, Minn., where he practiced; was a member of the Minn. Assembly two terms and of the Senate 1877-'86; removed 1887 to Redlands, Cal.

1. Ida May, b. July 2, 1865.

100. Wheat, Redlands, Cal.

James Foote Wheat (99-2), life insurance; graduated from Woodbury Business College, Los Angeles; resides at Redlands; married, Aug. 20, 1896, Amelia Gertrude Masten, b. at Brazil, Ind., June 14, 1876, daughter of Benj. F. Masten and Amelia Wright.


101. Reynolds, Franklin, N. Y.

Mary Amanda Wheat (82-7), poet and artist, was educated at D. L. I. and at Troy Female Seminary; taught art at Franklin, and after her marriage contributed many poems to the newspapers published by her husband; was an invalid during the later years of her life. On her sixtieth birthday she wrote

"Three Score."

A spray of autumn leaves, some withered flowers,
Hair turned to silver, sorrowful hours,
A memory of music, songster flown,
A sky serenely fair, sunlight gone;
Hopes bright and golden, forever fled,
Friends fondly cherished, asleep with the dead;
A barque tossed and riven, nearing the shore,
Is this what it is to be three-score?

Loving heart and tender, in the furnace tried,
Made like finest silver, cleansed and purified;
Not earth's golden treasures, but, from priceless ore
Of gentle deeds and words and thoughts a precious store;
Wisdom gained by failure, strength from weakness brought,
A victory bravely won, a deadly battle fought,
Glimpses fair and glorious of the "other shore,"
This is what it is to be three-score.
She married, Jan. 24, 1872, Captain George W. Reynolds, journalist, a widower, born Jan. 31, 1818, d. Oct. 23, 1895, son of Hosea Reynolds and Elizabeth Fuller, daughter of Capt. Benj. Fuller of the Revolutionary Army. He was self-educated but of such attainments that Hamilton College gave him the degree A. B. 1856. The same year he founded "The Visitor," the first newspaper printed in Franklin, and made it what Horace Greeley called "an A 1 paper." He was postmaster and kept the village bookstore. He was a pioneer abolitionist, and was the second man in Franklin to enlist for the Civil War; was Captain of Co. K, 144th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers. After the War he made several changes of residence, but lived for many years in Oneonta, N. Y., being postmaster, publisher of the Oneonta Herald, and later founder of the Oneonta Press; edited the News Letter at Exeter, N. H., published the Melrose (Mass.) Journal five years; published the Clinton (Mass ) Times; returned to Oneonta and founded The Spy, which he published until failing health forced him to retire. "Always in advance of his times, he was always receiving hard knocks from those who a few years later thought so too."

102. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

William Wheat (81-2), farmer and justice of the peace, popularly called "Squire" Wheat, was about thirteen years of age when he removed with his grandfather Bolles to Franklin, N. Y. With only the limited school privileges of the period, and with no inheritance except good health and the high moral tone of his ancestors, he developed a superior manhood. While a young man he worked for wages as a farm hand. His habits and associates were the best. His townsman twice elected him justice of the peace, in which capacity he served from 1829 to 1837.

He bought and cleared a farm on Roaring Brook, two miles south of Treadwell village, on which he and his worthy companion lived and reared their family. He married, Jan. 17, 1822, Altamira Wolcott, b. Aug. 27, 1802, d. Sept. 27, 1871,
daughter of Thomas and Margery (Boyd) Wolcott from West Springfield, Mass., to Treadwell (then Croton) 1814. Mr. and Mrs. Wheat were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were active promoters of education, temperance, and practical Christianity.

1. Thomas J. (103), b. Nov. 8, 1822, d. Feb. 21, 1891.
2. Twin sons, b. Sept. 10, 1824, d. in infancy.
3. Susan Maria (105), b. Jan 8, 1826.

103. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

Thomas J. Wheat (102-1), merchant, firm of Prime & Wheat; after the death of Mr. Prime continued the business for several years alone; married, Mar. 22, 1848, Betsey Tupper, b. Dec. 6, 1826, daughter of Elijah and Charlotte (Taft) Tupper. Mrs. Wheat resides with her daughter, Mrs. Thompson.

1. Alta Genevieve (104), b. March 20, 1864.
2. Effie E., b. Feb 6, 1866, d. March 26, 1875.

104. Thompson, Oneonta, N. Y.

Alta Genevieve Wheat (103-1), for several years a teacher, married, Feb. 27, 1894, Richard Thompson, Jr., farmer, b. March 2, 1852, son of Richard and Grace (Davidson) Thompson of West Delhi, N. Y.


105. Smith, Charles City, Iowa.

Susan Maria Wheat (102-4) married, April 4, 1850, Doctor Joel Washington Smith, b. July 23, 1824, d. June 6, 1897, son of Silas and Lydia (Gillett) Smith of Franklin, N. Y. Dr. Smith's father was a son of Darius, son of John, son of Thomas Smith, who, tradition says, came from Haverhill, Mass., to West Springfield, Mass., and whose wife was Aba-

Dr. Smith was born in a log house on a new farm cleared from the virgin forest; attended district school and D. L. I.; taught in Connecticut and in New York state, thereby earning enough money to pay his way through Yale College, from which he received his degree in 1850; studied medicine in New York and Chicago; practiced in Davenport and Croton, N. Y.; removed, 1857, to Charles City, Iowa, where he practiced until his death.

He was a member of the American Medical Association; of the Iowa State Medical Society, being vice-president in 1872; of the Cedar Valley Medical Society, president in 1873; of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876, and Washington, 1887; of the American Public Health Association; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. He was president of the school board of Charles City several years, postmaster of Charles City for nine years from 1861, and state weather reporter from 1889 until his death.

"As a pioneer surgeon he was quick to improvise means to accomplish the best results and performed many new and delicate operations, usually attempted only by city specialists. Long before sanitary science was popular as it now is, he labored in that field, believing that prevention of disease was as important as the cure of it. He constantly preached this gospel of good and correct living, quite often to his cost, saying that he would rather do right and be right than be popular."

Mrs. Smith resides at her home in Charles City.

1. Irving Wheat (106), b. March 1, 1851, d. Oct. 29, 1895.
2. Ida Elisabeth (107), b. April 16, 1853.
6. Fred Edmund, b. Aug. 18, 1866, graduate of the Iowa State University; in Chicago with the Aermotor Company (107).
Doctor Irving Wheat Smith (105-1) graduated B. S., 1872, from Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and M. D. 1875, from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and later took special professional studies at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and at Johns-Hopkins University; practiced at Charles City, Iowa; was government physician at the Indian Agency, Fort Sill, Indian Ty., 1878-9; was professor of Histology and Pathology in the Iowa State College at Ames, 1894-5.

He married at Philadelphia, June 21, 1876, Sallie Stalker, b. Dec. 24, 1851, daughter of George Stalker and Hannah Millikan of Richland, Iowa, of Quaker parentage. (The Stalkers left Randolph Co., N. C., in early life to get out of a slave state). She graduated 1873 with the degree B. S. from the Iowa State Agricultural College, and took two courses of lectures at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. For a while after her husband's death she was preceptress of the Girls' Department of the State Agricultural College; is now (1901) traveling in the Orient; expects to return to the U. S. in the fall.

Mr. Smith saw ten of his progenitors—two parents, four grandparents, and four great-grandparents, including Capt. Wm. Wheat (81) and Margery (Boyd) Wolcott (102). His health failing in the spring of 1895, he gave up work and went to Cottonwood, Cal., for rest, where he died Oct. 29. All the business houses of Charles City closed on the afternoon of the funeral. The faculty of the State College at Ames adopted memorial resolutions in which they said: "He was a man of strong character, sterling worth, well-founded opinions, and one whose influence was invariably wielded for the right; a man whose friends equalled his circle of acquaintances." Rev. Mr. Noble in the funeral sermon said: "He was a man of superior integrity, whose outward life corresponded, as in few men, to the inward man. True in word and act, as very few are true. . . . . Such a life is complete
though its earthly course was broken off too soon for our hopes. Such a work is finished, although we had prayed that it might go on for many years more."

1. Gertrude,  
2. Hannah Agnes,  

107. NOYES, CHICAGO, ILL.

Ida Elisabeth Smith (105-2) graduated 1874 from Iowa State Agricultural College; married, May 24, 1877, La Verne W. Noyes, b. Jan. 7, 1849, inventor and manufacturer, son of Leonard R. Noyes (farmer) and Jane Jessup, from Cayuga Co., N. Y. to Iowa. Mr. Noyes graduated from the Iowa State Agricultural College; began business by inventing and manufacturing tools and farm implements at Batavia, Ill.; invented the Noyes' dictionary holder; rem to Chicago and is manufacturer of the Aermotor; has taken out about a hundred patents. The Aermotor plant occupies four acres in a busy part of Chicago, employs 700 hands, has its agents on every continent, and branch offices in many cities.

Mrs. Noyes is an amateur artist of considerable distinction, has visited Europe several times for the study of art and languages; speaks fluently French, German and Spanish.

108. SMITH, CHARLES CITY, IOWA.


1. Marion Lucile,  
   b. Nov. 9, 1899,

109. SMITH, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

Charles Francis Smith (105-5) pharmacist; graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy; married, March 18, 1891, Carrie J. Walker, b. Dec. 14, 1868, daughter of Henry Olin Walker and Cornelia E. White of Shell Rock, Iowa.

110. WHEAT, TREADWELL, N. Y.

William Bolles Wheat (102-5), farmer; married, March 12, 1851, Eliza Richmond, b. Oct. 17, 1826, daughter of John
Wheat of Treadwell.

Richmond and Eunice Billings. (Mr. R., whose name before being Americanized was Ritsman or Ritzmann, was born Oct. 1787 at Schaffhausen, Switzerland; was drafted into Napoleon Bonaparte's army at the age of 17, and fought under Napoleon in the Wars with Spain and Portugal; was taken prisoner by the British and retained for two years, then enlisted in the English army and drilled two years at Malta; when the War of 1812 broke out he was sent to Canada and was at the Battle of Plattsburg; at the close of the war he deserted and went to N. Y. state, finally settling at Middleburg, Scho. Co., where he married Eunice, daughter of Capt. Erastus Billings from Enfield, Conn.; later rem. to Franklin, N. Y.)

Mr. and Mrs. Wheat resided on the Squire Wheat homestead until 1900, now live in Treadwell village; are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enjoy the esteem and confidence of the community.

1. Howard Richmond (111), b. July 24, 1852.

III. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

Howard Richmond Wheat (110-1), farmer, graduated 1874 from D. L. I., taught school several terms, now lives on the homestead two miles south of Treadwell. He married, Sept. 12, 1876, Annie Rebecca Webb, b. Nov. 7, 1855, daughter of Geo. Wm. Webb and Mary Esther Wood of Northfield, N. Y. (Mr. Webb was born at Stamford, Conn., son of James, son of Ebenezer, son of Epenetus, son of Sergt. Epenetus Webb, a Conn. soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. G. W. Webb's mother, Elsey (Hoyt) Wood, was a daughter of Ebenezer Hoyt, a Conn. soldier in the Revolution.)

2. Lewis Chase, b. Aug. 5, 1881.
112. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

Edwin Webb Wheat (111-1), graduated 1894 from D. L. I., 1900 at Albany (N. Y.) Business College; taught district school three years; from May, 1900 to May, 1903, was a bookkeeper in Steam Engineering Dept. at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn. He married, Feb. 12, 1903, Martha Eliza Waring, b. Feb. 12, 1882, daughter of Charles Hiram Waring and Martha Ells Strong of Woodford, Del. Co., N. Y., graduated 1899 at Binghamton (N. Y.) School of Business, and has been a stenographer in Binghamton and New York City.

113. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.


1. Ethel Clare, b. Jan. 27, 1889.
2. Cora Marion, b. March 29, 1896.

114. Bourn, Treadwell, N. Y.

Julia Augusta Wheat (110-3), attended D. L. I.; married, Oct. 12, 1882, Orion Reid Bourn, b. Jan. 19, 1861, son of M. Reid Bourn and Emily Diefendorf of Treadwell. O. R. Bourn was a farmer until Feb. 1898; since then has been a whip-dealer.

2. Elmer Wheat, b. Aug. 21, 1889.


Francis M. Wheat (102-6), farmer; married, Jan. 10, 1854, Lydia E. Richmond, b. Jan. 17, 1836, d. Feb. 1, 1890, daughter of John and Eunice Richmond (110), rem. 1856 to Charles City, Iowa. Owing to failing health they spent the winters of 1888-'9 and 1889-'90 at Hammond, Ia., where in Feb. Mrs. Wheat died, and was buried in the Episcopal cemetery under the shadow of Grace Memorial Church. Mr. Wheat lives at Tallapoosa.
116. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

Charles Lawrence Wheat (102), married, Aug. 21, 1862, Mary P. Treadwell, b. Jan. 6, 1844, daughter of Hartson S. Treadwell (bro. of Chas. L. Treadwell, 86) and Esther Hubbell of Treadwell. He enlisted in the 8th N. Y. Battery and died at Ft. Schuyler 1864.


117. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.


1. Charles L., b: Nov. 25, 1890.

118. Sears, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Maria Wheat (81-3), married, June 12, 1827, David Sears, farmer, b. July 17, 1803, d. April 15, 1870, son of Benj. Sears and Ann Bigelow of Meredith, N. Y. They removed 1832 to Kerjera, Pa., 1839 to Covington, Ky., 1847 to Maquoketa, Iowa.


119. Sears, Maquoketa, Iowa.


2. Martha Eva (121), b: Jan. 8, 1858.
3. Carrie Mabel (122), b: Nov. 20, 1859.
4. Effie (123), b: Dec. 29, 1861.
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120. Sears, Maquoketa, Iowa.


121A. Thompson, Bridgewater, N. Y.

Martha Eva Sears (119-2), married first, May 29th, 1878, E. S. Thompson who died Sept. 1880. Their son lives with his mother, Mrs. Hackley.


121B. Hackley, Bridgewater, N. Y.


122. Fischer, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Carrie Mabel Sears (119-3) married, Nov. 16, 1880, Fred Fischer, b. in Prussia, Jan. 15, 1857, son of Geo. F. Fischer and Louise Trunper of Rauschenburg, Prussia. He came to America 1873; has held the office of county auditor.

2. Lena De Ve, b. Nov. 13, 1884.

123. Hoffman, Savanna, Ill.

Sears of Maquoketa.

124. Sears, Maquoketa, Iowa.


2. Frank C. (125), b. Sept. 20, 1862.

125. Sears.

Frank C. Sears (124-2), journalist, married, Aug. 10, 1892, Leonora V. Decker, daughter of Leonard Decker and Nelly Reynolds of Maquoketa, Iowa, formerly of Watertown, N. Y.

126. Wheat, Sidney, N. Y.

Solomon Wheat (81-5), farmer, born in Connecticut, came with his parents to Franklin when seven years old, married, June 27, 1830, Ruth M. Griswold, b. Nov. 1, 1810, d. Nov. 20, 1871, daughter of Simeon P. Griswold of Masonville, N. Y. They lived on a farm in the town of Franklin until 1844 when they removed to Sidney.

3. Louise Emily (133), b. Aug. 10, 1834.
5. Almiron Griswold (136), b. July 9, 1840.

127. Wheat, Sidney Center, N. Y.

Edwin Ruthvan Wheat, Sr. (126-1), carpenter, married, Nov. 17, 1859, Sarah Elisabeth Mabie, b. June 5, 1841, daughter of Chas. Leet Mabie and Lucy Ann Riggs of Meredith, N. Y.

2. Mary Louisa (129), b. Sept. 21, 1862.
5. Grace Mabie, b. Oct. 21, 1877.

128. Amner, Sidney Center, N. Y.

Lucy Ruth Wheat (127-1) married, Nov. 17, 1890, Nelson Delos Amner, farmer, b. at Sidney Center, Feb. 25, 1862, son of Isaac Amner formerly of England and Harriet A. Cleveland of Kortright, N. Y.

129. Jenkins, Sidney Center, N. Y.

Mary Louisa Wheat, (127-2) teacher from 1879 to 1894, married, April 26, 1894, William Henry Jenkins, market gardener, fruit-grower, and correspondent for agricultural papers, b. April 21, 1860, son of Smith Jenkins and Prissilla Faulkner of Sidney Center.

130. Wheat, Sidney Center, N. Y.


131. Wheat, Youngstown, Ohio.

Charles Almiron Wheat (127-4), carpenter; married first, Dec. 14, 1889, Carrie M. Crawford, b. March 26, 1868, d. May 5, 1893, daughter of James Nelson Crawford and Johanna Owens of Cannonsville, N. Y. For nearly a year following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. W. lived at Torrington, Conn., where Mr. W. and his brother Edwin worked at their trade;
then removed to Sidney Center, N. Y. Mr. W. is now a carpenter at Youngstown, Ohio. The children are living with relatives of their mother.

Mr. Wheat married second, Jan. 14, 1903, Ella Sibbet of Youngstown, Ohio.

1. Murray Crawford, b. April 24, 1891.

132. Wheat, Sidney Center, N. Y.

Oscar F. Wheat (126-2), farmer, married, Jan. 31, 1861, Louisa De Forest, b. Jan. 29, 1828, d. Dec. 6, 1900, daughter of Deacon Hiram De Forest and Aurilla Jessup of Northfield. They lived on their farm at Northfield until 1876, when they removed to Sidney Center where they remained until their death. They had no children.

133. Whitman, Masonville, N. Y.


4. Roswell Brown, Jr., b. Jan. 5, 1871, attending Colgate University; intends to enter the ministry.

134. Osborn, Treadwell, N. Y.

Elizabeth P. Whitman (133-1), graduated 1887 from Cortland (N. Y.) Normal School, and taught until her marriage; m. Oct. 18, 1893, Virgil D. Osborn, farmer, b. Dec. 11, 1856, d. Dec. 22, 1897, son of Ransom Osborn and Mary E. Drum of Treadwell. Mrs. Elizabeth Osborn is now one of the faculty of D. L. I. at Franklin, N. Y.
135. **Forsyth, Masonville, N. Y.**


136. **Wheat, Sidney Center, N. Y.**

Almiron Griswold Wheat (126-5), farmer on the home-ead; was a soldier during the Civil War in Co. D, 144th Reg’t N. Y. Volunteers; married first, Sept. 30, 1868, Emily C. Davis, b. Jan. 5, 1845, d. July 10, 1871, daughter of Stilman Davis and Betsey Whitman of Masonville. He married second, Jan. 20, 1874, Mary J. Neff, b. Dec. 11, 1850, daughter of Chester W. Neff of Bainbridge, N. Y., and Wealtha J. Whitman. The family are all members of the Baptist Church at Sidney Center, Mr. W. being deacon.

1. Emilie Loverna (137), b. March 9, 1875.
2. Mary Jane, b. April 3, 1877.
4. Wealtha Liona, b. May 1, 1882.

137. **Franklin, Oakland, Cal.**

Emilie Loverna Wheat (136-1), married, Aug. 6, 1902, Will Cook Franklin, b. at Georgetown, N. Y., March 17, 1879, son of Eugene Franklin and Ida Elmira Hill. They reside at Oakland, California.

138. **Forsyth, Belden, N. Y.**

Eliza O. Wheat (126-6), married, Nov. 9, 1870, James H. Forsyth, farmer, son of John Forsyth and Jessie Middleton from Scotland. They reside near Belden, Broome Co., N. Y.

1. Mary Adelia (139), b. Aug. 29, 1871.
5. Frank J. b. June 12, 1884.
139.  Morse, White Store, N. Y.

Mary Adelia Forsyth (138-1), married, Dec. 9, 1891, Merton A. Morse, farmer, b. Dec. 13, 1870, son of Arvin H. Morse and Emma J. Barber. They live in Chenango Co.

140.  Forsyth, Belden, N. Y.

John Solomon Forsyth (138-2), farmer, married, Jan. 10, 1900, Mercia Yager, daughter of Loren and Hannah Yager of North Fenton.

141.  Wheat, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George A. Wheat (126-7), married, May 13, 1874, Mary Antoinette Reed, b. Sept. 19, 1850, daughter of John le Grand Reed of Norwalk, Conn., and Matilda Tristram from Willenhall, Staff, Eng.

1. Maud T., b. March 15, 1875; residence Brooklyn, N. Y.

142.  Wheat, Franklin, N. Y.

Colonel Sylvester Wheat (81-6), farmer, born in Connecticut 1806, came to Franklin with his parents 1811, enlisted in the state militia at the age of 17 and passed in seven years from the ranks to lieutenant, captain, and colonel of the 151st Regt. light infantry, held the latter office four years; taught seven winter terms in district schools; married, Nov. 7, 1834, Julia Maynard of Austerlitz, who died in 1836. They resided on Handsome Brook two miles from Franklin Village. In 1837 Col. Wheat married second, Martha Johnson, who died in 1851. He married third, 1854, Amy Drake, daughter of Abial Drake, Sr. and Fanny Maynard (sister of first wife Julia Maynard).

1. Hardin (143) b. Nov. 1, 1835, d. April 4, 1876.
6. Emerson, } b. June 2, 1851, }
7. Emily, } d. 1860 or 1861.
Wheat Genealogy.

143. Wheat, Palmyra, N. Y.

Reverend Hardin Wheat (142-1), Baptist preacher at Palmyra; married, June 19, 1862, Eliza Ann Howes, b. May 28, 1836, d. Feb. 16, 1886, daughter of Leonard Howes and Lucy Brigham of Madison, N. Y.
1. Leonard Hardin (144), b. Aug. 20, 1865.
2. Lena Eliza (145), b. Feb. 27, 1868.
5. Helen Susan (147), b. April 16, 1876.

144. Wheat, Newark, N. Y.

Leonard Hardin Wheat (143-1), photographer, married, Oct. 22, 1895, Frances Peirson, daughter of George Peirson and Mary Wakeman.

145. Eveland, Franklin, N. Y.

Lena Eliza Wheat (143-2) taught several years; married, Oct. 20, 1896, George Terry Eveland, son of Joseph Eveland and Josephine Liljeghren of Franklin. Mr. Eveland is junior member of the firm of Joseph Eveland & Son, publishers of the Delaware County Dairyman.

146. Frail, Erie, Penn.

Mary Edna Wheat (143-3) married, Aug. 22, 1899, Prof. Elmer George Frail, b. Sept. 17, 1862, son of Perry Frail and Julia Henniston of Franklin, N. Y. Mr. Frail graduated from D. L. I. 1884, and from the University of Rochester 1888. He is now a teacher in the Erie High School.

147. Multer, Franklin, N. Y.

Helen Susan Wheat (143-5), graduated 1897 from Oneonta (N. Y.) State Normal School, and taught from that time until her marriage. She married, Aug. 7, 1900, Monte Josiah Multer, b. March 13, 1873, son of Henry Multer and Mary Hollenbeck of South Worcester. Mr. Multer graduated from
Schenevus Academy 1891, and from Union College 1897; taught at Franklin 1897-8, and at Fabius, N. Y., 1898-1900; is now (1902) Principal of the Delaware Literary Institute.

148. Wheat, Millville, N. J.

Floyd B. Wheat (142-3), merchant, taught in Pa. and N. J. 1858-'62; enlisted in the 144th Reg't N. Y. Volunteers and served through the Civil War; was in the march against Richmond under Gen. Dix, in the March to cut off Gen. Lee after Gettysburg; in the R. R. disaster at Laurel Hill his skull was fractured; soon after leaving the hospital he was appointed 2d lieut., Co. H, 39th Reg't U. S. Colored Troops, but went with the 144th to Fla. until April, 1864, when he received his commission in the 39th and joined the 9th Army Corps under Gen. Burnside and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, seige of Petersburg, the Mine or Crater, Hatcher's Run; was in the futile expedition to Ft. Fisher; again at Petersburg; in the successful attack on Ft. Fisher, in the battles of Sugarloaf Hill, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Raleigh; saw the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army; resigned and reached home in August, 1865, almost, three years from the time of enlisting.

He married, Sept. 20, 1865, Diana Potter, daughter of Wilbur Potter and Angeline Lines; rem. to Millville 1868 where he carried on a hardware store for twenty-five years. Has retired.

2. Luella (150), b. May 6, 1871.

149. Wheat, Glenside, Penn.

Herton Thompson Wheat (148-1) married, Jan. 17, 1895, Mary E. Bomhoff, d. May 7, 1896, daughter of Harry and Mary Bomhoff of Millville, N. J. He married second, Feb.
22, 1899, Lauretta Young, b. May 4, 1869, daughter of Charles and Sarah S. Young of Camden, N. J.
2. Lauretta, b. June 3, 1901.

150. Sheppard, Millville, N. J.

Luella Wheat (148-2) married, Dec. 8, 1889, W. H. Seward Sheppard, b. March 14, 1866, son of Charles Sheppard and Margaret Shropshires of Haleyville, N. J.
1. Reba, b. Feb. 12, 1891.

151. Wheat, Millville, N. J.

Albert Floyd Wheat (148-3), commercial traveler, married, June 14, 1894, Estella Madden, b. April 2, 1875, daughter of Martin Madden and Elizabeth Clark.
1. Lillian Estella, b. May 27, 1895.
2. Floyd Martin, b. April 11, 1897.

152. Smith, Delhi, N. Y.

Ellen Julia Wheat (142-4), married, Dec. 17, 1862, Dr. George Cleveland Smith, son of E. Cleveland Smith and his second wife Abigail Wells of "Cold Spring Farm" near Delhi, on which were living in June, 1895 the Doctor's grandfather Peter Smith aged 100 yrs. 9 months, his father aged 87, and his brother J. D. Smith, a prominent dairyman and writer on agriculture. The name Cleveland comes from the Doctor's grandmother, whose brother was Ex-President Cleveland's grandfather.

He was educated at the Delaware Academy at Delhi; taught nine terms, studying medicine under direction of Dr. Fitch, and after the Civil War graduated from Jefferson Medical College.

At the second call for troops in the Civil War he enlisted in Co. D, 144th Reg't N. Y. Volunteers, then at Hilton Head, S. C. He was first made company clerk, then Serg't of the
Provost Marshal's Guard, having charge of receiving and forwarding troops, furnishing rations, etc., and during the winter of 1864 had charge of rebel prisoners held for retaliation for unsoldierly treatment of federal prisoners at Charleston. He declined a first lieutenant's commission in the 34th U. S. Colored Troops.

After the War he was for ten years a partner with Floyd B. Wheat (148), the firm being dealers in hardware, etc., at Millville, N. J. He served one term there as City Superintendent of Schools; removed to Philadelphia, studied the healing art at Jefferson Medical College, spending seven years in the city connected with the college and hospitals; removed to Franklin, N. Y., and practiced four years; rem. to Delhi 1880 where he continues to practice. He is an active worker in the Baptist Church.

1. Edson Levere, d. aged 17 months.
2. Alta, taught several years.

153. Wheat, Colfax, Iowa.

Morris Lambert Wheat (142-5), lawyer and politician; was admitted to the bar at Binghamton, N. Y., 1869; practiced in Iowa and Nebraska; was elected State Master Workman of the Knights of Labor 1886; was General Worthy Foreman and Lecturer (K. of L.) 1888-'91; was an organizer of the People's Party and has been almost continually "on the stump" since 1891 (July '95).

In 1872 he married Mary J. Booth, daughter of Wm. S. Booth and Sarah B. Curtis from Massachusetts.

154. Wood, Franklin, N. Y.

Eliza Wheat (81-7), married, Sept. 2, 1831, Charles Jefferson Wood, farmer, b. at Newfield, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1804, d. at Franklin, Nov. 22, 1893, son of John Wood from Ireland and Mary Sarles. They lived for fifty-two years on Handsome Brook about two miles from Franklin village. After Mrs. Wood's death in 1883 the farm was exchanged for village property.
1. Rufus Sylvester (155), b. Nov. 21, 1832.
2. William Henry (158), b. March 8, 1834.

155. Wood, Franklin, N. Y.

Rufus Sylvester Wood (154-1), farmer, educated at D. L. I., married, Sept. 16, 1855, Susan Marie Mann, b. Aug. 9, 1832, daughter of Horace A. Mann of Franklin and Sophronia Fitch (daug. of Col. Silas Fitch, and sister of Rev. Silas Fitch, second principal of D. L. I.). Mr. and Mrs. Wood lived on the homestead until 1884, when they removed to the village.


156. Wood, Logan, Iowa.

Dr. Charles Irving Wood (155-1), physician and surgeon, graduated 1875 from D. L. I.; studied medicine at the University of New York and at Jefferson Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1880; was assistant surgeon Pennsylvania Hospital 1880-1881; removed to Iowa 1881, where he has since practiced; has been Commissioner of Insanity twelve years, and county surgeon for the Chicago and N. W. Ry. He married, May 12, 1886, Florence May Bolter, daughter of Senator L. R. Bolter and Caroline Rhinehart of Logan.

157. Daniels, Franklin, N. Y.

Carrie Josephine Wood (155-3), married, May 24, 1893, Frank Clinton Daniels, b. Aug. 22, 1866, son of Valson Daniels and Mary Eastman Wescott of Franklin. His grandfather, Ralph Daniels, came from Lebanon, Conn., by ox-team and cart before the year 1800. Mr. F. C. Daniels was ten years in the South and West; returned in 1891 and is now an insurance agent in Franklin.
158. Wood, Dakota City, Neb.

William Henry Wood (154-2), farmer, married, Oct. 23, 1855, Sarah Jane Abell of Franklin, N. Y., b. April 3, 1837, daughter of Emory Stark Abell and Ruth Mills Northway; rem. 1857 to Iowa and 1858 to Dakota City, Neb. Since then has lived in Franklin a part of the time.

2. Estella Dakota (159), b. Dec. 11, 1858.
4. George Franklin, b. April 7, 1867, d. Feb. 3, 1893, while a student at Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
5. Frederick Abell, b. May 17, 1871; studied law at the University, Ann Arbor, Mich.; is now a lawyer at Dakota City, Neb.

159. White, Woodbine, Iowa.


2. Annie Fanella, b. Nov. 5, 1890.

160. Dibble, Dakota City, Neb.

Mary Jane Wood (154-4) married, Jan. 22, 1860, Daniel Colby Dibble, farmer and breeder of Hereford cattle, b. at Meredith, N. Y., March 5, 1833, son of Charles Dibble and Sally Louisa Benedict; removed to Nebraska 1868.

161. Dibble, Palo Alto, Cal.

Wilson Colby Dibble (160-i), newspaper correspondent; attended Sioux City High School, and D. L. I., and entered Williams College, but after one term further attendance was prevented by a long illness. At the age of twenty-two he was elected Superintendent of Schools, Dakota Co., Neb., for two years; was engaged in newspaper work in Sioux City three years; was chairman of the Dem. Central Com. of Dak. Co., Neb., three terms; and member of Dist. Cong. Com. one term. He married, Feb. 7, 1891, Gertrude Sharp of Springfield, Ohio, b. 1858, daughter of John Sharp and Harriet Jordan.

1. Carol Sharp Dibble, b. April 8, 1892.

162. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

Cyrus Howell Wheat (81-8), cabinet maker, married, Feb. 7, 1836, Amanda Rogers, b. April 6, 1817, d. March 27, 1900, daughter of Rufus Rogers and Polly Cunningham of Connecticut. He lived on the Bolles (81) homestead on Handsome Brook where he was born, until 1860 when he removed to Croton (now Treadwell), taking with him his aged father, Captain Wm. Wheat. He now lives with his daughter, Mrs. Manzer Smith.


163. Smith, West Meredith, N. Y.


2. Emma Louesa, b. Sept. 25, 1879.
164. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

1. Nellie Ino (165), b. June 2, 1866.
2. Frances Edna (166), b. Sept. 2, 1874.
3. Hardin Harold (167), b. May 5, 1876.

165. Whitten, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nellie Ino Wheat (164-1) married, Nov. 7, 1888, Arthur Sherburne Whitten, barber, b. 1860, son of Andrew S. Whitten, and Julia A. Fish from Maine to Boston, to New Jersey, and later to Minnesota. He attended D. L. I.; went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he engaged in painting and decorating. After his marriage he remained in Sioux City, but left painting for the tonsorial art on account of his health; later rem. to Minn.

166. Bender, Treadwell, N. Y.

Frances Edna Wheat (164-2), teacher for several years, married; Jan. 8, 1902, Frederick Ernest Bender, farmer, b. Feb. 8, 1874, at Lauffen, Wurtemburg, Germany, son of Peter Carl Bender and Louise Sommer.

167. Wheat, Minneapolis, Minn.

Hardin Harold Wheat (164-3) married, Sept. 5, 1901, Alice Biddel Ayer, daughter of F. Wayland Ayer, pres. of Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wheat removed to Minneapolis.

168. Wheat, Treadwell, N. Y.

Porter A. Wheat (162-4) teacher and mechanic; married Dec. 22, 1866, Lydia Maria Southworth, b. July 24, 1847,
daughter of Rev. Nelson Southworth and Jemima Finch of Masonville, N. Y. He taught for sixteen years, and afterwards was a manufacturer of butter firkins. He was Justice of the Peace sixteen years; and was elected Justice of the Sessions in 1895, and was appointed postmaster in 1885, and in 1895.

2. Homer E., b. April 27, 1870.
4. Horatio Seymour, b. April 6, 1876.

169. EVANS, LEONTA, N. Y.

Cora Marion Wheat (168.1) married, Mar. 2, 1892, Le Roy Evans, farmer, b. Dec. 9, 1867, son of Ezra Evans and Susan Stewart of Treadwell.


170. WHITNEY, PITTSBURG, PENN.

Bertha Lydia Wheat (168.3) graduated 1891 from the Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y., and taught several years; married John Howard Whitney of Downsville, N. Y.

1. Howard Erwin.

171. WHEAT, TREADWELL, N. Y.

Roscoe Conkling Wheat (168.5) married, Nov. 27, 1902, Laura E. Fleming, daughter of Manning Fleming and Emma Gillett of Franklin, N. Y.

172. WHEAT, FRANKLIN, N. Y.

Orton W. Wheat (162.7), carpenter, married, Nov. 3, 1881, Betsey A. Palmer, b. July 12, 1857, daughter of John Palmer and Parmelia Tuttle of Andes, N. Y.

1. Leo C., b. March 28, 1884.
Wheat of California.

173. Wheat, California.

Edward Matson Wheat (81-9), carpenter, married, Oct. 1, 1840, Albina Hawley, b. 1822, at South Franklin, N. Y. They lived at S. Franklin, until 1853 when Mr. Wheat went to California, and some years later Mrs. Wheat and daughter went to Pennsylvania. Mr. Wheat sent money to Mr. Reuben Parish to bring his family to California, but his wife refused to go. His daughter determined to go as soon as she became of age, but died in her nineteenth year. Nothing has been heard of the mother since. The postmaster at Treadwell (then Croton) received a letter from California in 1876 announcing the death of Edward Wheat, aged 60.

1. Selen Berenice, b. 1843, d. 1862.
2. Edward Eralburn, b. 1848, d. 1855.
Continued from page 6.

The dates of birth and of death, when known, are placed immediately after the name of each person at the first entry of the name, and are not repeated in any following entry of the same name.

Instead of repeating anything once stated of a person the number of the paragraph in which the statement is entered is placed in parenthesis after his name. By following these key numbers one may trace a lineage without once referring to the index, and as rapidly as he can turn the leaves.

DATES—OLD STYLE AND NEW STYLE.

For more than a century after the settlement of Boston New Year's Day was the twenty-fifth of March; March was the first month, December the tenth, and February the twelfth. This was the Old Style.

At the same time the Latin countries used the New Style with January for the first month. Many people in the colonies combined both styles by writing all dates between Dec. 31 and March 25 with a hyphen thus, Feb. 9, 1666-7; i.e. Feb. 9, 1666 in English countries, and Feb. 19, 1667 in Latin countries, for the old style was ten days behind the new from 1601 to 1700, and eleven days behind from 1701 to 1752.
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