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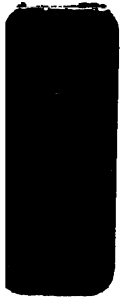
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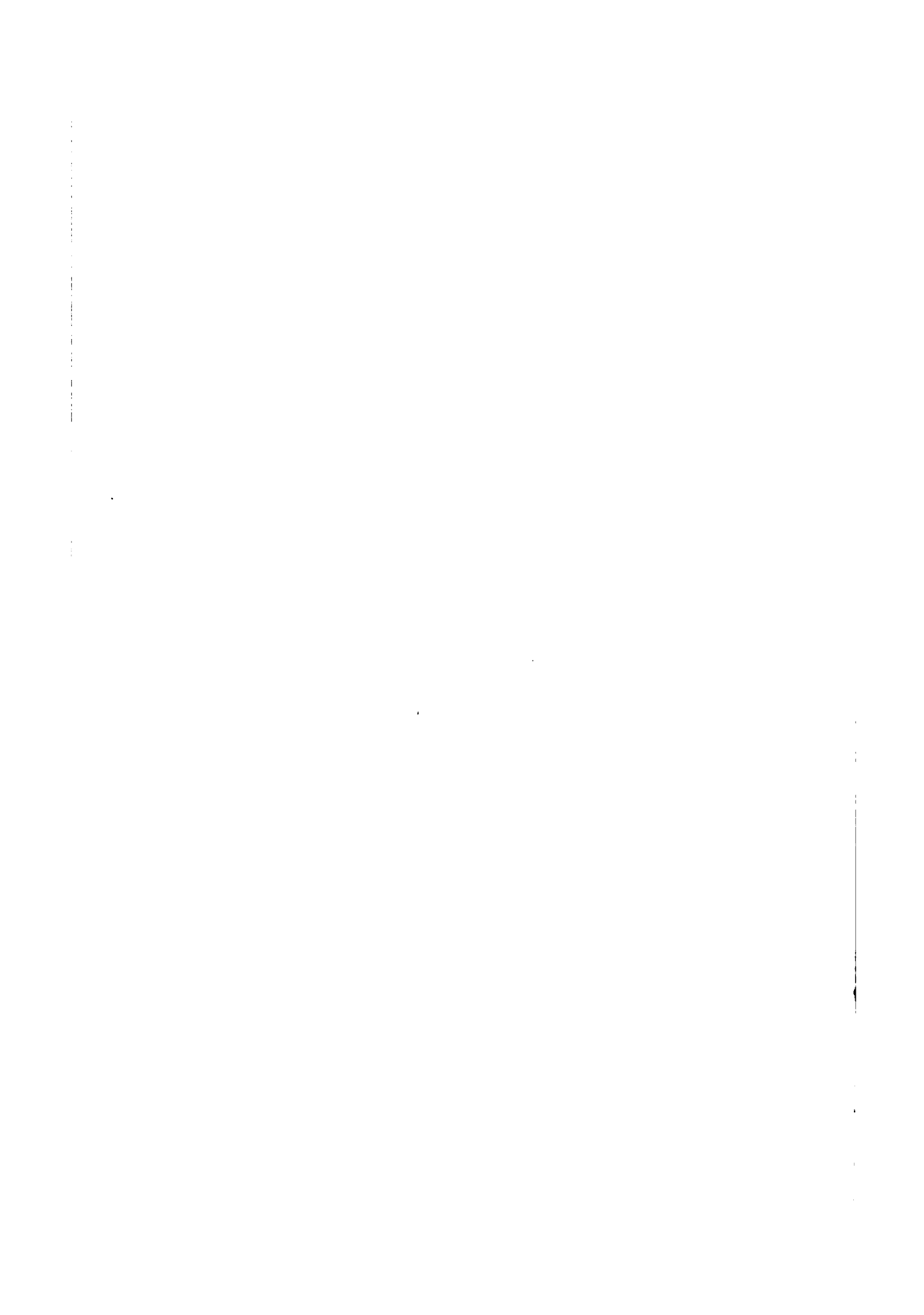
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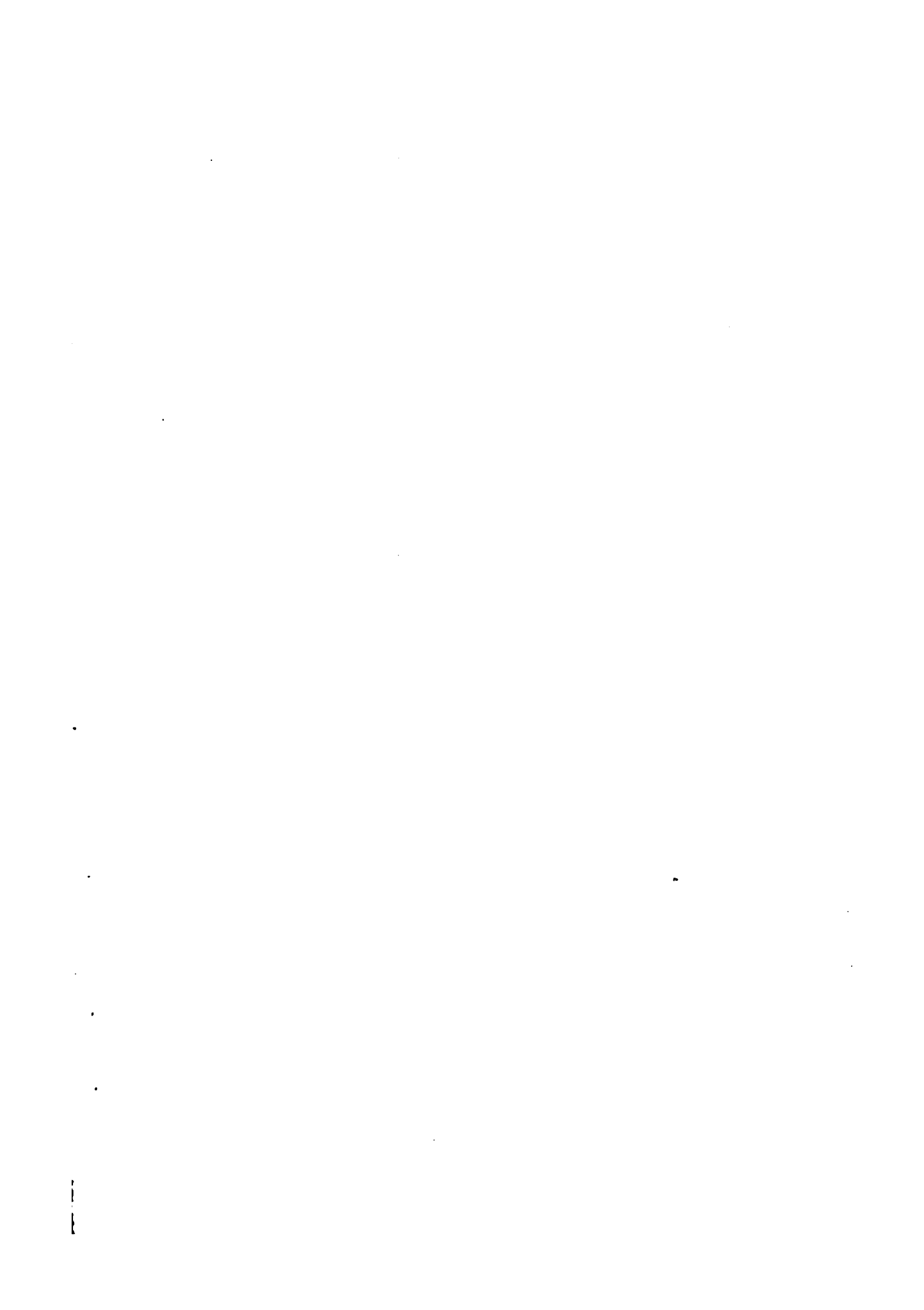






**Ruins of Berry Homerooy Castle**  
View from the Limekiln

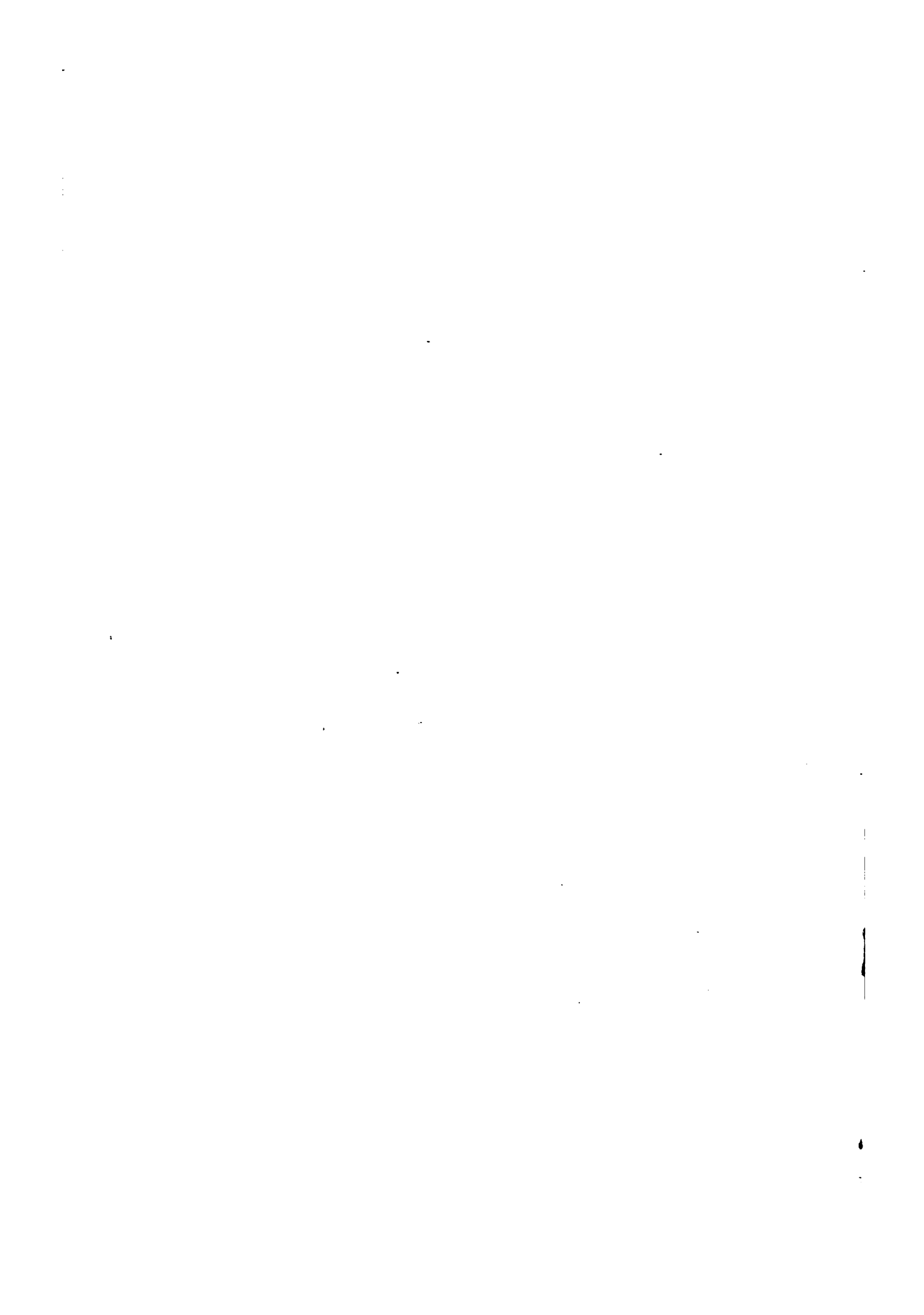












Part Three

History and Genealogy  
of the  
**Pomeroy Family**

Collateral Lines in Family Groups

Normandy

Great Britain and America  
comprising the

Ancestors and Descendants of

**Eltweed Pomeroy**

from Beaminster County Dorset  
England 1631

"Lord, thou hast been our dwelling  
place in all generations."

Psalm XLI.

**Albert A. Pomeroy**

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ALBERT A. POMEROY

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The Number of your Book  
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"The Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family is a volume of 962 closely printed pages [aside from 78 pages of illustrations] that was published four years ago. At the time of its publication there was a full description of the book in these columns. At that time the secretary and historian of the Pomeroy Family Association was Albert A. Pomeroy of Sandusky, Ohio, who has been continued in the office. The volume represents the expenditure of a large amount of time and money, and the genealogies of the different generations are concise, so that *each page contains as much information as is found in some genealogical pamphlets.*"

—*Boston Transcript.*

The History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family: "The book selected by the New England Register for attack, is a splendid work of 1040 royal octavo pages, with about eighty interesting illustrations, the whole well printed in excellent type on beautiful white paper and handsomely bound, while in subject matter and contents it is, to an historian, of all genealogies which I have ever examined the one most notable and historically most valuable."  
—*The Journal of American History*, Vol XI, No. 2.

### **Dedication**

To the memory of Dr. Hiram Sterling Pomeroy, who passed to his reward on April 20, 1917, at Auburn-dale, Mass. He studied medicine at Yale and received the degree of M.D. at Leipsic, and in 1891 the degree of M.A. from Yale; Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the American Academy Pol. and Social Science; President of the Pomeroy Family Association, and a generous contributor to the work and expense; and a prolific writer.

### **Officers of the Pomeroy Family Association**

*President*—HON. GEORGE ELTWEED POMEROY, Toledo, Ohio.

*First Vice-President*—S. HARRIS POMEROY, New York City, and New Rochelle, New York.

*Second Vice-President*—ROBERT WATSON POMEROY, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y., and Camden, S. C.

*Secretary and Historian*—LIEUT. COL. ALBERT A. POMEROY, State Soldiers Home, Erie County, Ohio, and Sandusky, Ohio.



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Part Three of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family is essentially a book of the Pomeroy Race. It is a book of sources; of reference, and for the present the conclusion of the research for the early records of those who bear this distinctive name. In this volume may be found about all the records of Pomeroy men and women preserved in the parish registers of Devon, Dorset, Cornwall and Somerset Counties, England. Also, many of the loose ends which have been dangling through more than nine centuries which the Pomeroy name has endured in its integrity; and it is safe to assert that it is one of the most ancient names of record, and may be traced from its infancy in Normandy.

"Having a distinctive surname, confined to a single kinship to deal with, Col. Pomeroy has taken advantage of the opportunity by following the history of the race on both sides of the ocean personally to a degree which is almost or quite unprecedented, making his work, to an historian, or sociologist, as I have said, the most valuable genealogy which has appeared in print to date, so far as my knowledge goes. And this is the book selected by the *New England Register* for attack. In examining the attack critically, therefore, I do not feel that I am defending a book merely, but the entire science of genealogy."—*Frank Allaben, Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of American History.*

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**Part Three**  
**History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family**

## Preface to Part Three

While it is not necessary to recite in this additional Part Three to the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family any details about the elegant material and construction of the Pomeroy Family Book, or the satisfaction and pleasure with which the same was received by all members of the Pomeroy race, so far as heard from, perhaps it is advisable to state here the reasons which have prompted the annalist to publish this smaller volume at this time. The fact that there remains not one copy of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family unsold is sufficient evidence that the volume was in demand from the date of publication in 1912.

The History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family consists of Part One, of 124 pages, covering the Pomeroy history in Normandy and England of the tribal ancestors of Eltweed Pomeroy, and Part Two, of 930 pages, comprising the genealogical data and activity of his descendants in America.

Part Three is added as supplementary to the other two parts in order to carry the history and genealogy down to the date of its publication, in both England and America. The active officers of the Pomeroy Family Association employed Mr. C. A. Hoppin, an expert genealogist, to continue the investigation in Normandy and England for new historical and genealogical material, and the verification or correction of that which has been published, while the Secretary has been diligent in recording in his interleaved book the new developments that have been reported to him by the American contingent, which comprise birth, marriage and death dates, with the additional names; also, the classification of families which were omitted from the big family book because no data of those families came to hand. It is believed that this supplemental enterprise, with the new information and alignment, will perhaps cause the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family to be recognized as the most complete book of genealogy published, and that it will appeal to the interest of those bearing that distinctive name.

During the intervening years since the Pomeroy family book was published the association has published two Pomeroy Brochures, No. 1 and No. 2, and the Secretary has prepared several articles for the *Boston Transcript*, the *Hartford Times*, and the *Colonial* of Boston, successfully defending the descent of the American Pomeroy from the old Norman line so long established at Berry-Pomeroy in Devonshire, England, as published in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family. The warmest gratitude and thanks are due to Mr. Frank Allaben, editor-in-chief of *The Journal of American History*, and President of the National Historical Society, for his unbiased

and scientific analysis of the merits of the controversy and the claims maintained in the Pomeroy Family Genealogy against the assertions of the *New England Register*. These articles are comprehensive and are commended as of great interest to every member of this association.

As the collection of Historical and Genealogical data has largely increased since we began the investigation of Pomeroy activities in England in 1910, we are now in possession of nearly all the available family records down to the date of Eltweed Pomeroy's immigration, with the exception, perhaps, of the historical events contained in the volumes in the British Museum covering the reign of King Henry VIII. The Pomeroy family is now well equipped to demonstrate an almost complete tribal and historical study of an English baronial family from the conquest of England in 1066 to the landing in America of our prolific ancestor, Eltweed Pomeroy, in 1631-32. Such study reveals the changing conditions of royal and baronial blood through many generations and thousands of descendants, many of whom, by the inevitable economical force, and the average vicissitudes of family life, would necessarily be represented in all ordinary avocations, and where they would be much more concerned in making a living for their families than in decorating themselves with their past glory.

The old castle of Berry-Pomeroy is a magnificent ruin in the Pomeroy Park, surrounded by many fertile acres, and the Secretary ventures the suggestion that if the old castle and its park and farm could be purchased or leased by the American descendants, it would be a broader and more enterprising achievement than that represented in colors facing page 110 in the History Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family. The latter represents the marital achievement of Eltweed Pomeroy's ancestors; the acquisition of the castle and park would represent the sentimental and business achievement of his descendants.

The new evidence collected and verified by our commissioner on English investigation all leads up to Berry-Pomeroy for Eltweed Pomeroy's ancestors, the only change necessary in the printed pedigree and tribal relations, after a thorough search of all sources, being in the 16th generation, and that change does not in any way involve the line of descent, as it is of a name only and not of a family or generation. Mr. Hoppin, who is a business genealogist, writes that after an exhaustive investigation he is fully convinced that our ancestor of that generation was "John Pomeroy" instead of "Henry," his brother, sons of Richard Pomeroy and wife Eleanor Coker, all living 1531.

To learn that one of the most capable geologists of the day has verified the ancestral lines of Eltweed Pomeroy, as laid down in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, is gratifying intelligence. He has traced the ascent to the same family in the 16th generation as did your historian, although in considering the alignment referred to as a "weak link" the professional has found that Henry Pomeroy's younger brother John was the

vital man in the connection. Well, Eltweed Pomeroy gave his children Bible names, and bestowed the name "John" on his second son, but Eldad and Medad were names of the prophets who prophesied in the camp. This change we will gracefully admit, as it is sustained by parish records published in this volume. After eliminating all other Pomeroy men named "John," Mr. Hoppin finds that the John, brother of Henry, and son of Richard Pomeroy and Eleanor Coker, given in the chart from the British Museum known as Harleian MS. 1091, as corrected and extended in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, is, without doubt, the John Pomeroy, Gent., who settled in Dorset, near Beaminster and Simondsbury, early in the 16th century, and who is referred to in many of the parish records incorporated in this book of genealogy.

There are several good reasons for publishing Part Three of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family. They may be enumerated as follows:

1. To lay before the Pomeroy race the important records discovered by our commissioner in England during the last three years.
2. To record in an enduring form the latest developments concerning the individuals and families, classified in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, as far as they have been reported to the secretary.
3. To add the records of several entire families, which were unavoidably omitted from the first edition because of the indifference of those concerned, thus bringing the Pomeroy records down to date as far as possible.
4. To correct errors by the reproduction of newly discovered parish records, etc., from England relative to Eltweed Pomeroy and the date of his sailing for the new world.
5. To maintain the integrity of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, which has been maliciously attacked in the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register* by a disappointed officer of the New England Society to his utter confusion.

During the last three years the Secretary and Historian, has published two Pomeroy brochures, which were not circulated among the Pomeroy race generally, but found the way into the circle of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. The reason for this discrimination was that the Secretary purposed to reproduce the more important material contained in said brochures in Part Three, here presented. Also, for the reason that said Society, through its "official organ," by conspiracy, persecution, slander, and false statements had made persistent but futile efforts to discredit not only the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, but the family itself, through a base and unsupported attack upon an alleged mother and brother of Eltweed Pomeroy of Beaminster, Dorset. It is fully proved by parish records of Simondsbury, Dorset, that this attack was a contemptible



private enterprise of the above mentioned genealogist acting in his public capacity.

These facts are among the reasons why the scientific genealogical articles, written by Mr. Frank Allaben, editor-in-chief of *The Journal of American History*, and President of the National Historical Society, were published in that artistic quarterly (Vol. 11, Nos. 2 and 3), portions of which will appear in Part Three of our family history, with Mr. Allaben's consent; as well as the historical material to which said articles refer. As Mr. Allaben writes in his first Pomeroy article in *The Journal of American History*, it appears that he had been chosen by both parties to the controversy to examine, analyze and make public his conviction as to the merits of each side of the cause under consideration. Any one who reads Mr. Allaben's articles, friend or enemy, will be convinced that the editor and the chief genealogist of the *New England Register* have betrayed their own society and its integrity and respectability. And the "main guy" of that genealogical quarterly has not the honesty to correct false statements made years since relative to the immediate family of Eltweed Pomeroy of Beaminster, although he is perfectly aware that they remain in the official organ of the society as known falsehoods. They maliciously charge that Eltweed Pomeroy's mother was named Mary and that she received charity from the Beaminster church in 1635, while Dorset records show that his mother's name was Elinor, and that she died at Simondsbury, Dorset, on April 12, 1612, twenty-three years previous to the alleged charity of said church.

ALBERT A. POMEROY

March 3, 1922.

### The First Progenitor of the Pomeroy Race

Roger (no surname) who lived about 1000 A. D., was the first progenitor of the Pomeroy race. Chronology prompts that in continuing the history of the Pomeroy race this Part Three of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family should begin with the ancient village of Saint Sauveur de La Pomeroy in Normandy, France, and a description of the orchard estate which gave to the family the name of Pommeraie, and of the old Castle, now a sad ruin, as illustrated on another page.

Roger is credited with four children in the French records, and the Calendar of Documents contains the statement that he, with his son William Capra, was a large benefactor to the Pomeroy Abbey of St. Mary du Val, in Normandy. His children were Sir Radulphus de La Pomeroy, the first to bear a name which has endured over nine centuries. Hugue Pommeraie was a companion of William the conqueror at the battle of Hastings. William Capra, called also William La Chevre, No. 19 in the Exchequer Book, also participated in the battle of Hastings; and a daughter, Beatrice became Abbess of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Thus, it will be noted that the entire family of Roger, of Saint Sauveur de La Pommeraie, followed and assisted the fortunes of William the Conqueror in England.

Roger stands at the head of the Pomeroy race, without a surname, as the father of our first ancestor in England, Sir Radulphus de La Pomeroy, no family in the direct line of descent having failed in male issue during this long interval, which covers over nine hundred years, and includes representatives of thirty generations to the present day under the original name "Pomeroy."

The tablet in the ancient church at Dives, presented in this volume, contains the names of the companions of William the Conqueror in the conquest of England and is the one genuine and authentic list, which has received the stamp of the French Archaeological Society. The names are carved in stone and the tablet is erected over the entrance to the church. Dives was the port where the fleet of the Duke of the Normans assembled.

You may find your ancestor's name near the center of the fifth column in the tablet.

*"Raoul de La Pommeraie"*

*Compagnon de Guillaume la Conquete de L'Angleterre, er mlxvi.*

## La Pommeraye in Normandy



NO living American Pomeroy has visited this place, so far as I know, may I add something to what you have printed about it in your "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family?"

"The present very small village of La Pommeraye, developed slightly from some estate or 'orchard' from which the English family of Pomeroy derives its surname, is situated near the right bank of the river Orne, in Normandy, opposite Clécy, on the Caen and Laval railway. The exact location of the place is indicated upon Fremin & Donnet's map of the *Department du Calvados* of France, by a small dot with the name 'La Pommeraye' attached. It is one of the smaller of the one hundred and twenty-four communes in the greater modern *arrondissement* of Falaise.

"Pomeroy descendants, when visiting France, should endeavor to see this little hamlet, its church, and ruined castle, not merely for historical reasons, for the district in which the objects will be found is, perhaps, as beautiful as any in inland Normandy. Half way between Caen and Fleurs there are two railway stations for the village of Clécy, either station being about an hour's journey by railway due south from Caen. The station called La Severie Clécy is about a mile from the village, while the other called Clécy, is about twice as far. The latter station is nearest to La Pommeraye, but no houses exist there; hence it is best to leave the railway at La Severie Clécy, and then walk or ride to the village, where a good inn will be easily found; also, some person to act as a guide and to answer questions and to explain the objects to be noted on the ride to La Pommeraye, about six miles distant to the eastward. The innkeeper will provide the conveyance as well as some amusement. It is a slow drive by horse to La Pommeraye for the hills are steep, and five of the six miles are up hill. The country around Clécy is very picturesque, as well as a purely agricultural district, with much woodland.

"The river Orne is broad and clear, winding among the lofty wooded hills, and around the bases of many perpendicular cliffs of a reddish stone, several hundred feet high, and resembling in shape the famous cliffs at Cheddar in Somersetshire, England. The ruddy color of the stone is singularly like that so marked a feature of beauty around Torbay in Devonshire, immediately back of which nestles the ruins of Berry castle, the home amid the Devonian hills of the Pomeroy who went there from Normandy. A mile or two from

Clécy, on the opposite side of the river there are forests upon the hills; and from the high ground the traveller has already reached, on the way to La Pommeraye, the views are magnificent (as also are those from Blagdon Hill at Berry castle in Devon, of which I am so fond).

"La Pommeraye village consists of only seven or eight scattered cottages in the neighborhood of a very small, simple and ancient church, built of stone, on the left side of the road. I believe the church is called, or was dedicated to St. Clair, but is or has been confounded with St. Sauveur in connection with the name of the *commune* of La Pommeraye. There is nothing about it readily indicating that it is as old as the eleventh century.

Saint-Sauveur-de-La-Pommeraye is mentioned but briefly in the *Histoire Ecclesiastique du Diocese de Coutances* (by Rene Tonstain de Billy, vol. I. p. 275), the item referring to the twelfth century and proving the existence there then of a religious establishment:

(*Translation:*) "The Memoire of Mont-Saint-Michel furnish us with a chart containing an agreement made before Guillaume, Bishop of Coutances, by which the Abbot and the monks of the monastery ceded all the tithes of St. Sauveur de La Pommeraye to Robert, parish priest of this place during his life, because he gave them annually eight quarters of wheat, which the said Lord Bishop ratified by affixing the seal, all carried out in the presence of Robert de Tournebu, Arch-Deacon, and Raoule de Talvende, Canon." (Page 167.)

"Here is a summary of the principal donations which were made to this hospital by the help and following the example of Hugues de Morville (Bishop of Coutances).

"There was given . . . . . In 1218, the patronage and two-thirds of the tithe of St. Sauveur de La Pommeraye."

The *Dictionnaire Geographique et Administratif de la France*, (Paul Joanne, 1899) states that the present chapel at La Pommeraye is dedicated to St. Clair, and in its present form, dates back to 1670. From this it is to be inferred as not unlikely that the chapel was rebuilt at that time, and may then have received its present name. It was a common thing for a church or chapel to be re-dedicated (particularly after the Reformation) to a different saint than the one that served as its name originally. I find an example of this fact in Paignton, Devonshire, (where your Pomeroy ancestors were landlords) where in the 16th century the parish church was called "Sts. Peter and Paul," but became re-dedicated in the next century to "St. John the Baptist." Paul Joanne also states that the ruins of the chateau at La Pommeraye are known to date back, at least, into the 12th century: and he adds what I have omitted to state heretofore, i. e., that from near the present chapel of St. Clair a grand and beautiful view is to be seen over the plains of Caen and Falaise, and of the sea beyond, and of the mouth of the river Seine, and of the coast

at Havre. Thus with such an outlook daily before them, is it not natural, indeed, that the Pomeroyes were inspired to share in the greatest event that history records of the people of those plains and that coast, visible from La Pommeraye? And how could any one ever doubt that this La Pommeraye was the Norman ancestral home of all the Pomeroyes of Devon, Dorset and Cornwall?

The cottages of La Pommeraye are also ancient, and simple are the lives of the very few villagers. There is no visible evidence that there anciently ever were more cottages and inhabitants here than now; in all probability there were less. It is highly probable that when Ralph de La Pommeraye left there for England he took most of the cottagers with him, for they were his servants. A few hundred yards past the church is a modern dwelling formerly owned by a Madame Vauxville. It is a good country house with a well-kept garden; stables and kennels are on the opposite side of the highway. At this point of the road we are in a hollow, with little or no view. A quarter of a mile further on, up a steep, hill one comes to a path leading into a wood on the right; and following this path for a few hundred yards, along the high ridge of the hill, we reach all that is left of the castle of La Pommeraye.

#### **Ruins of the Castle of La Pommeraye in Normandy**

"The ruins are not extensive, merely consisting of three semicircular arches, some crumbling walls and surrounding earthworks. Much of the stone that was erected here has been removed for use elsewhere in times past. The arches have no particular architectural feature indicative of their date, except, perhaps in the masonry, which is in the herringbone style, as met with in England in various buildings erected before the year 1066. The walls and arches are built of small flat stones about two inches thick; scarcely any of the 'facing stone' being left. The arches are about sixteen feet wide and, taking the three together, form what may once have been a large room about fifty feet long, and somewhere near twenty feet high. That the ruins are very old is apparent in every way; and were a casual visitor to be told that they are believed in Normandy to be as ancient as the eleventh century one could not easily disagree. I append a little sketch, roughly done, of the first arch, drawn from nature by Robert Coverly. The whole ruin is so overgrown with brushwood and brambles and surrounded with trees that it is difficult to make a satisfactory picture, or even to walk around the remains, which are completely hidden from the world without. As a few yards down the hill, outside of the wood, one gets a fine view of the adjacent country, the site of this castle was a commanding one.

"You have already quoted, Colonel Pomeroy, in your 'History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family,' five distinguished English and French historians to the effect that the 'Pomeroyes of England were castellians of La Pom-



Remains of La Hammeville Castle in Normandy, Circa. 1030

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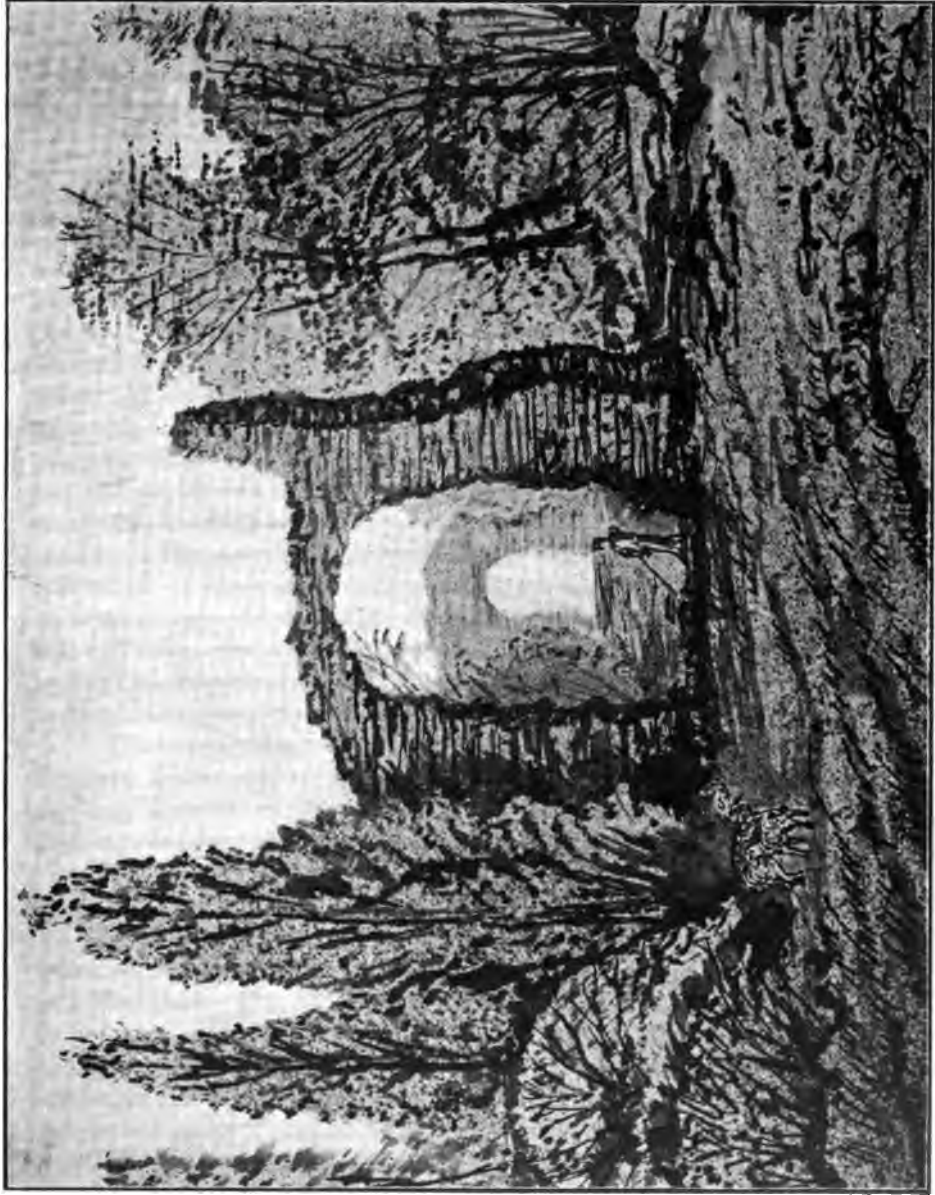
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**Ruins of La Fougere Castle in Normandy, Circa, 1830**





meraye in Normandy' (holders of a castle there); and you have quoted from the Devonshire historian of Berry Castle: 'A fragment of this Norman stronghold still remains in the Cinglais, not far from Falaise . . . It is really the Chateau de La Pommeraie, and here no doubt was the original Pomeraiie, or orchard, which gave name to the stronghold of the family.' It is this fragment that I have attempted briefly to describe.

### **The Origin of the Name Pommeraye**

“As it must be illogical, (to say the least) that a man removing from this estate to England to immediately become of record in England as a great landlord possessing there 58 manors or lordships, solely by virtue of the gift (for fealty only) of King William I of England, (whose chief-of-staff Ralph de La Pommeraye is said to have been) could very well have been a mere serf or tenant upon this Norman estate, we are left to the sole contemplation of him as having been the possessor of this Norman estate or orchard property and the residence upon it; and as well, that its name of Pommeraye (however spelt) was likewise his own surname, and probably used in Normandy in the eleventh century by no other man, if any, than his own son or one of his own immediate family. I find myself unable to disengage my mind from this understanding and belief. I know of no reason to restrain me from now saying: We who have stood upon the very spots of the beginning of the Pomeroy history have not only been thousands of miles nearer to them, geographically, than the inadequate individuals of Beacon Hill, Boston, but far nearer the truth concerning the origin of the Pomeroy family.

“The town in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, named Pomeroy, after the Pomeroy family had settled in Devonshire, had no more bearing upon the Pomeroy surname in Devonshire and Dorset than has the modern town of Pomeroy in Ohio. The same is true of the small estate formerly called both “Pumbrey” and “Pomeroy,” once located in the parish of Winkfield, Wiltshire, for it became so named after the name of a family, and not *vice versa*. Those names of this small property have long since become obsolete. The estate was not of a sufficient size to be mentioned in the histories of Wiltshire and Winkfield. The earliest, the latest, and the only references to it that I have found occurs only in two private deeds, covenants, or assignments, dated 1585-6 and 1687 respectively. By the same token, the villages in France now known (whether they were also so known in the eleventh century we do not yet know) as La Pommeraye near Fontenay-le-Comte and La Pommeraye near Cholet, cannot be considered in any connection with Ralph de La Pommeraye and William the Conqueror, or the early Pomeroyes of Devonshire and Dorset, because those two other places of La Pommeraye are geographically apart from, and entirely different from, that province of France wherein

William the Conqueror and his Normans were born and lived, and wherein they organized their army and followers, and wherefrom they invaded England and their Norman kinsmen after them. The La Pommeraye of Ralph de La Pommeraye was in the very heart of the seat of Norman power, being in the district of Falaise, the birthplace of William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy, afterwards William I of England. The Falaise and Caen districts were the scenes of the Norman movement, while the other two places called La Pommeraye were not only not in the ancient district of Normandy (then a Dukedom independent of France), or in Brittany, but remote from both regions of Falaise and Caen.

*Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniae sub Regibus Angliae*, (The Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy under the King of England) show that in the year 1180 Odo, the son of Vitalis, accounted for the ferm (a rent in lieu of all other payments) of the Prevoté of Falaise, the fixed rent of which was then £480. Out of this amount there was payable annually £200 to Richard Giffard for the custody (maintainance) of the castle of Falaise, and £30 to Robert de Pierrefite\* for the custody of the castle of Pommeraye. Thus it is shown that this castle either had passed from the possession and occupancy of the Pomerai (Pomeroy) family before 1180 or, at least, was not in its custody about that year. The £30 of that year would today amount to somewhere near £450. A foot-note by the editor of these rolls refers to the castle of La Pommeraye: "The ruins of this castle are pointed out in the *commune* of La Pommeraye, between the chapel of St. Clair and *Le Bourg*, now a hamlet; local tradition, as usual, attaches to them the name of the traitor of romance, the warrior Ganelon or Ganne".

In the *Register of Fiefs* (feudal estates) for the year 1220 (among several other entries) under the title "Feoda Ballivie Gaufridi de Capella" occurs the item: *Cressi et La Pomeree* I feod de quo Reginaldus de Bosco habet XV S. pro *Pomercia*.

Cressy was a village in the bailiwick of Caux in Normandy, and held of the Honour of Bellencombre, along with La Pommeraie in the year 1220, of *Gaufridus de Saio* (Geoffrey de Say) by Reginald de Bosco, for the fief of one knight.

Though the Pommeraies appear to have been quit of all possessions at La Pommeraye in, if not before, 1180. I find by these same rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy [Vol. II. page lxvii] that Henry de la Pomerai (fourth generation) of Berry in Devonshire held, about this time, by some form of lease, the feudal estate of Hérouville in Normandy, which right came to him

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\*This man's surname was taken from the small *commune* of Pierrefitte adjoining the *commune* of La Pommeraye.

through his marriage to Rohesia "Bardolf." Just how she came to have an interest in this estate I have not attempted to determine (doubtless, Colonel Pomeroy, you know\*) but I note that Dodo "Bardulf" held of Richard de la Haie†, constable of Normandy and senechal of Henry II. King of England, the manor of Blanchelande. The said Richard had founded the Premonstratensian Abbey, in the diocese of Coutances, called the church of the Blessed Nicholas of Blanchelande; and I note that on the day of the dedication of this church, (14 Jan. 1185) Dodo "Bardulf" gave to it a rent of four marks of silver issuing out of his manor of Fillingham in Lincolnshire, England, by the hand of William, bishop of Coutances; and that he, Dodo Bardulf, also had land at Putol-en-Auge, Normandy; and that he is mentioned in a charter of Blanchelande as having given the said church of Hérrouville‡ to Michael the Chaplain of Thomas "Bardolph." The latter, as you have evidenced in your "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family," was, doubtless, the father of the said Rohesia. In the Dorsetshire Pipe Rolls of King John, *circa* 1200, Rohesia is mentioned as sister of "Doun Bardolf," she being then the wife of her second husband John Russell. Your book also states that her first husband, the said Henry de la Pomerai, "held the castle of La Pomerai and the Prepositura" [the office of a chief or overseer] "of the Duke of Normandy;" this may have been before the said year of 1180 (or possibly some time later) when Robert de Pierrefitte held the custody of the castle. It may be assumed that before the Pomeroy of Devonshire terminated their realty interests in Normandy, probably *circa* 1180, they made occasional visits thereto.

On the third day of April, in the year 1826, the eminent Norman antiquary, M. de Gerville, read, before a meeting of the distinguished *Societe des*

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\*Hérou, the original name of the estate referred to, was granted to his daughter Rohesia by Thomas Bardolf with the consent of his son Dodo on her marriage to Henry de la Pomeroy of the fourth generation. Thomas Bardolf had recovered the estate from his chaplain at his death. Until the publication of "The Victoria History" there was some confusion concerning the marriage of Henry Pomeroy of the third generation to Rohesia, daughter of King Henry I, and that of their son Henry of the fourth generation to Rohesia, daughter of Thomas Bardolf (his second wife). Rohesia (Bardolf) Pomeroy had a suit-at-law with her step-son Henry de Pomeroy of the fifth generation concerning her dower. Some interesting details about the two marriages may be found on pages 46 and 48 of the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family. Several grants in Normandy made by Henry de Pomeroy and his son Henry are recorded in the *Monastic Anglican*.—A. A. P.

†The remains of the tombs of Richard de la Haie and his cousin and wife Mathilde de Vernon "*dame de Varanguebec*" are still to be seen in the ruined abbey of Blanchelande, as also the site of the chateau de la Haye-du-Puits, situated between the Parishes of Varanguebec, Lithaire and Neuf-Meanil in the *arrondissement* of Coutances. References to the "Camville" and "Verdun" families also appear in this neighborhood.

‡Hérrouville, a *commune* adjoining Escoville (from which the surname of Scoville derives), both near and north-east of Caen.

*Antiquaires de Normandie*, his *Second Memoire* on the ancient *chateaux* in the department of the Manche, Normandy, in which he referred to the castle of La Pommeraye:

(Translation:) "*Saint-Sauveur-de-la-Pommeraye*. If I give uncertain indications of a castle in la Meurdraquiere, it is at any rate unquestionable that this parish is the only one in Normandy which bears a name indicative of the infancy (origin) of Meurdrac; but we have not this resource to indicate the *first* persons of the Pomerays, who for a long time were distinguished in England and Normandy; for there are in our (modern) Normandy two other parishes of the name of la Pommeraye, one in the diocese of Séez, the other in that of Rouen. Nevertheless I shall relate what I know of this family if only for the sake of promoting research as to its infancy (origin).

It is given as de Pommeroy in the Brompton list [apd. Twysden collect. X-script.—Apd. Norman script. antic.] and in that of Duschesne, and that of la Pommeraye, which is the same as in the Hollingshed catalogue.—[Raphael Holinshed's *Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland*; published in 1577.]

Here is a passage from the Red Book of the Court of the Exchequer which proves that this family were in existence in the reign of Henry II, and that they possessed a castle of La Pommeraye:

"*Henricus de Pomaria terciam partem mil. de feodo de Vado et tenet castrum de Pomaria.....de Rege* [Traduct. de Ducarel. p. 233, *de honore de mort. de bailiva de Hosa* (of the Honor of Mortain and of the bailiwick of Héuze)]. There is in this passage proof of the existence of a castle of la Pommeraye and a strong presumption in favor of the department of la Manche, since it was subject to the bailiwick of la Héuze and to the Honour of Mortaine."

From this it is clear that M. de Gerville was strongly inclined to the belief that the Pommeraye from which the Pommeroyes of Devonshire had sprung was the Pommeraye which I have described, and from which, in this connection, I find it impossible to sever the Pomeroyes of England. M. de Gerville, of course, was not interested in the Pomeroy family to any such extent as others have been since.

The exact date of the holding of the castle of Pommeraye by the said "Henricus de Pomeria" is not specified in the Latin record other than as being in the reign of King Henry II of England; but as this reign extended from 1154 to 1189, the probability increases that the Pomeroy interest in the castle expired by or before the year 1180, as I have previously suggested.





BRONZE TABLET OVER THE ENTRANCE IN THE ANCIENT CHURCH AT DIVES CONTAINING THE NAME OF RAOULE DE LA POMMERAIE



THE ANCIENT CHURCH AT DIVES, NORMANDY

## Companions of William the Conqueror

### Tablet Containing the Names of the Companions of William the Conqueror

The illustrations on the opposite page are reproduced from the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family," as it is anticipated that many who procure Part Three do not possess one of the big family books. One of the illustrations shows the ancient church at Dives, at which port, (now sadly neglected) the adventurous host of William the Conqueror assembled. The site, which is of more importance in this connection, and which verifies a curious statement that the eleventh century holder of the orchard which gave the name to the family, and the ancient La Pommeraye Castle, now a ruin, illustrated in this volume, was a sire and tenant-in-chief in Normandy, and a companion of William, Duke of the Normans. The inscription is a paragraph of the tablet over the entrance to the church, and gives the names of the companions of the Conqueror. This list of names will prove of interest, not only to the Pomeroy race, but to many other families in this country whose ancestors engaged in the conquest of England at the battle of Hastings, 1066, and whose names can readily be distinguished in the engraving. The names are arranged alphabetically, not by the surname, as obtains in our present day, but by the christian name. Raïph is engraved as Raoul, thus:

#### "*Manoir de La Pommeraye.*"

It was on the 17th day of August, 1862, that this tablet was erected in the church at Dives. It was inaugurated by the Société Française d'Archéologie. Numerous delegates of learned societies of the cities and towns of Normandy, and of other provinces, which furnished the objects to be displayed, attended the ceremonies.

In Dives there is also a column to commemorate the event, which was erected in 1861 by M. de Caumont and his wife. The inscription on this small monument is:

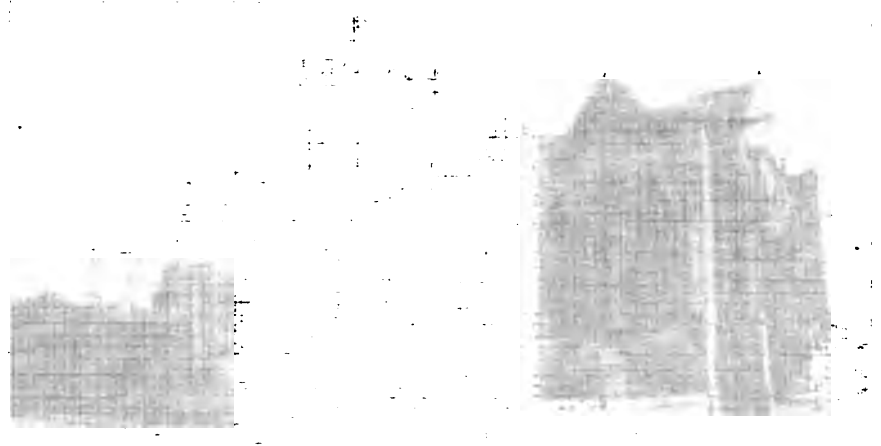
"A modest column which is placed here will tell our countrymen, to sailors and to seamen, that at the foot of this slope, in the month of the year 1066, William assembled the fleet which transported his powerful army to the coast of England, after having tarried some time at Saint Vallery. We recall to mind that this army encamped during a month upon this shore as its embarkation."

Dives, was, in the eleventh century, one of the chief ports of the Duchy. It is the natural port of this vast plain, which separates us from Falaise, the birthplace of the Conqueror. It was the port of PHeimois, of Seez, and of the town of Yoncon. From the plains of Falaise and PHeimois, the Duke may have shown his captains the eminence upon which this monument stands, for he could see for fifteen leagues in every direction. He may have said to them: "*Je vous donne ce point de vue, car au pied de l'arc il y aura le port de mon fleuve.*" (I set you on this hill, at the foot of which you will find my fleet.)



The following information was obtained from the records of the  
 Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and the  
 Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, regarding  
 the land parcels described herein. The information is being  
 furnished to you for your information and use only. It is not  
 intended to constitute a warranty or representation of any kind  
 on the part of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the  
 Interior, or the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the  
 Interior. The information is being furnished to you for your  
 information and use only. It is not intended to constitute a  
 warranty or representation of any kind on the part of the  
 Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, or the  
 Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior.

**SECTION 17.00 - LAND ACQUISITION**



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LAND ACQUISITION SITE

**Tablet Containing the Names of the Companions of  
William the Conqueror**

The illustrations on the opposite page are reproduced from the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family," as it is anticipated that many who will procure Part Three do not possess one of the big family books. One of the illustrations shows the ancient church at Dives, at which port, (now sadly neglected) the adventurous host of William the Conqueror assembled. The other, which is of more importance in this connection, and which verifies a previous statement that the eleventh century holder of the orchard which gave the name to the family, and the ancient La Pommeraye Castle, now a ruin, illustrated in this volume, was a sire and tenant-in-chief in Normandy, and a companion of William, Duke of the Normans. The illustration is a photograph of the tablet over the entrance to the church, and gives the names of the companions of the Conqueror. This list of names will prove of interest, not only to the Pomeroy race, but to many other families in this country whose ancestors engaged in the conquest of England at the battle of Hastings in 1066, and whose names can readily be distinguished in the engraving. The names are arranged alphabetically, not by the surname, as obtains in the present day, but by the christian name. Ralph is engraved as Raoul in the list, thus:

*"Rois de La Pommeraye."*

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In Dives there is also a column to commemorate the embarkation, which was erected in 1861 by M. de Caumont at his own expense. The inscription on this small monument is:

"The modest column which is placed here will tell to our countrymen, to travellers and to seamen, that at the foot of this slope, at the mouth of the Dives, Duke William assembled the fleet which transported his powerful army to the coast of England, after having tarried some time at Saint Vellerie. It will recall to mind that this army encamped during a month upon this shore before its embarkation."

Dives, was, in the eleventh century, one of the chief ports of the Duchy. It was the natural port of this vast plain, which separates us from Falaise, the cradle of the Conqueror. It was the port of l'Hiemois, of Seez, and of the Comte of Alencon. From the plains of Falaise and l'Hiemois, the Duke may have shown his captains the eminence upon which this monument stands, for it is visible for fifteen leagues in every direction. He may have said to them:

*"Je vous sdenne rendezvous sur cette colline au pied de laquelle vous trouverez ma flotte." (I will meet you on this hill, at the foot of which you will find my fleet.)*

In the "Battle Abbey Roll" appears also the name of Hugue Pomeraië, who has been designated as Ralph's brother, but as the name does not again appear in English history, or in the Domesday Book, we may assume that Hugue was either slain at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066, or that he had changed his name after he had come into possession of large estates, as was then and still is the custom of English land-holders.

We find also in the Domesday Book and the Victoria Histories, a companion of the Conqueror, La Chevre William Capra, who is credited by many authorities as being a brother of Sir Ralph de La Pomeraië, and to whom William gave forty-six manors or honors, with an area of 22,000 acres, in Devon and Somerset at the time of the great division of English lands.

### **The Domesday Book**

Legal proof of a lineage for 700 years is often necessary to establish a claim to a barony or earldom by tenure. In such event the Domesday Book is the last court of appeal. The record of the descent of property is of more value. The proof of ancient demesne still rests with the Domesday Survey. The "Victoria Histories" state that although the legal utility of the Domesday record is small the antiquarian as well as the family or national historian "will find great assistance and gratification in consulting that record, containing as it does, the name and title of every person of importance eight centuries back, the situation, nature and extent of their estates, and in some instances, the names of their fathers, wives and children. Almost every page of modern peerage books may be referred to as an evidence of the utility and importance of this first census of England."

The writer has discovered to his great satisfaction that the above statement is absolutely true. The connection of the American Pomeroy's with the old Norman stock is no longer a problem. In the photographed copy of one of eight pages of the famous Domesday Book relative to the manors acquired by Sir Radulphus de La Pomeraië in County Devon, from William the Conqueror in his division of the landed property of the subjugated country, a red line is run through the names of the manors or hundreds, and sometimes through the names of persons, as if to erase or mark them out. These lines will appear in the etching used as an illustration in this article. This custom is peculiar to the Domesday Book, and is equivalent to the modern practice of underlining a word or passage to which it is desired to direct particular attention. The copy of the Devonshire Domesday Book in my possession contains a photograph of the great book in its binding, and the ancient chest in which it has been preserved for 850 years.



**TERRA RADVLI DE POMEROI.**  
**R**adulphus de pomeroi tenet de rege Willelmo Almynd  
tenet l. h. l. 7 gelds p dimid v. iij. iij. q. iij. In dno  
vi. car. 7 u. serui. 7 iii. uilli 7 uij. bord cu. u. car. lbi. xxx.  
de pra. 7 xii. de pastura. 7 ii. de silu.

**Al. i. xl. solid. Modo ual. l. solid.**  
**I**psa. Ra. tenet de rege messouye. Lou tenet l. h. l. 7 gelds  
p. iij. uij. v. iij. q. iij. car. In dno fe. u. car. 7 x. serui.  
7 vi. uilli 7 viij. bord cu. iij. car. lbi. xl. de pra. 7 x. de pastura.  
**Valer. c. solid. Olim ual. iij. lib.**  
**D**o bus. iii. uij. v. iij. q. iij. car. hanc tenet com mo  
ron. iij. q. iij. car.

**R**oger tenet de Ra. iusticia. Wadels tenet l. h. l. 7 gelds  
p dimid ferling. iij. q. iij. car. Val. iij. solid.

**I**psa. Ra. tenet de Almynd. Leduin tenet l. h. l. 7 gelds  
p dimid v. dim ferling. iij. q. iij. car. q ibi fe cu. i. serui.  
7 ii. uilli 7 viij. bord. lbi. xxx. de pra. 7 xxx. de pastura.  
**Olim. xx. solid. modo ual. x. solid.**

**I**psa. Ra. tenet de Almynd. Lemar tenet l. h. l. 7 gelds pro  
una d. iij. q. iij. car. lbi. iij. uilli 7 ii. bord hnc. ii. car.  
lbi. x. de pra. 7 x. de pastura. **Olim. xx. solid. modo ual. x. solid.**  
Hanc maner. Ra. tenet francu 7 angli testant. Lemar lib ho ser.

**I**psa. Ra. tenet de Almynd. Lou tenet l. h. l. 7 gelds  
p. iii. iij. q. iij. car. In dno fe. iii. car.  
7 x. serui. 7 x. uilli 7 x. bord cu. viij. car. lbi. xl. de pra.  
7 pastura. iii. leu lq. 7 una leu lac. **Olim. c. solid. in ual. viij. lib.**

**R**oger tenet de Ra. iusticia. Ledmar tenet l. h. l. 7 gelds  
p dimid v. iij. q. iij. car. q ibi fe cu. i. serui. 7 ii. uilli  
7 iij. bord. lbi. xii. de pra. 7 ii. de silu. Pastura dimid  
leu lq. 7 ii. qe lac. **Olim. xx. solid. modo ual. x. solid.**

**I**psa. Ra. tenet de Almynd. Almynd tenet l. h. l. 7 gelds

THE FIRST OF SEVEN PAGES OF THE DOMESDAY BOOK, REPRODUCED  
 FROM THE "HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE POMEROY FAMILY,"  
 NAMING THE FIFTY-TWO MANORS BESTOWED UPON SIR RALPH DE  
 POMEROY BY THE CONQUEROR.

### **Eltweed Pomeroy's Enterprise and Associations in Beaminster**

While Eltweed Pomeroy was chosen First Selectman in the Dorchester Colony, in Massachusetts Bay, in 1633, (History of Dorchester, 1859, pp. 33-35), there has been for many years a question in the mind of the compiler of the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family" regarding the actual date of his arrival in America, as his name does not appear in the list of passengers on the ship Mary and John in 1630, although all the colonial authorities consulted point to the probability that he did arrive with the Dorchester Colony that year. Mr. C. A. Hoppin, genealogist, who has been investigating the records in England from all sources for two years and more, in the interest of the Pomeroy history, has discovered proof that Eltweed Pomeroy did not sail from England until 1631-32 (new style). He had been subpoenaed to appear before the court in Beaminster to make deposition regarding a system of abuses practiced by some individuals in high places who had wrongfully deprived the inhabitants of Beaminster village and neighborhood of certain rights and benefits, as recited in his deposition, which appears below in full.

The reader will find, also, other proof of his presence in England, and evidence of his importance as a citizen, by his own signature to a clerical petition in favor of Antony Harford, a curate of Beaminster, which has been discovered and photographed, the original of which your secretary presents on another page. There is no date to this document but analysis of contemporaneous events proves that this petition was preferred in 1631-32, and shows perhaps the last signature he left in England, with the exception of his signature to his deposition, which is now available for reproduction. The compiler of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family stated some months since that if there was anything not in accord with the facts in the Pomeroy Genealogy he was eager to make the necessary correction. The chapter of legitimate evidence reproduced here will constitute a very important correction.

**Letter of Commendation Signed by Eltweed Pomeroy**

Mr. C. A. Hoppin writes: Herewith you will find a photograph of the front page of the address by the leading parishoners of Beaminster to Edmund Mason, Dean of Salisbury, sent to him about January, 1631-(32). The heading seems to have been written by "John Hopkins, schoolmaster," of Beaminster, and the signatures seem to have been written by the persons whose names are represented. The balance of the signatures, not shown on the first page, are on the reverse side of the sheet, and have not been photographed, but the names appear in conjunction with the photograph or illustration. It will be noted that the signature of Eltweed Pomeroy follows that of the steward of the manor and Hugh Strode, lord of the manor, with a line drawn under it, which is significant of his standing in the community. I can now prove that he was in Beaminster in January, 1631, (old style) or in new style 1633, and I am firmly of the belief that he sailed for America a few weeks after signing that address, early in the year 1631-32.

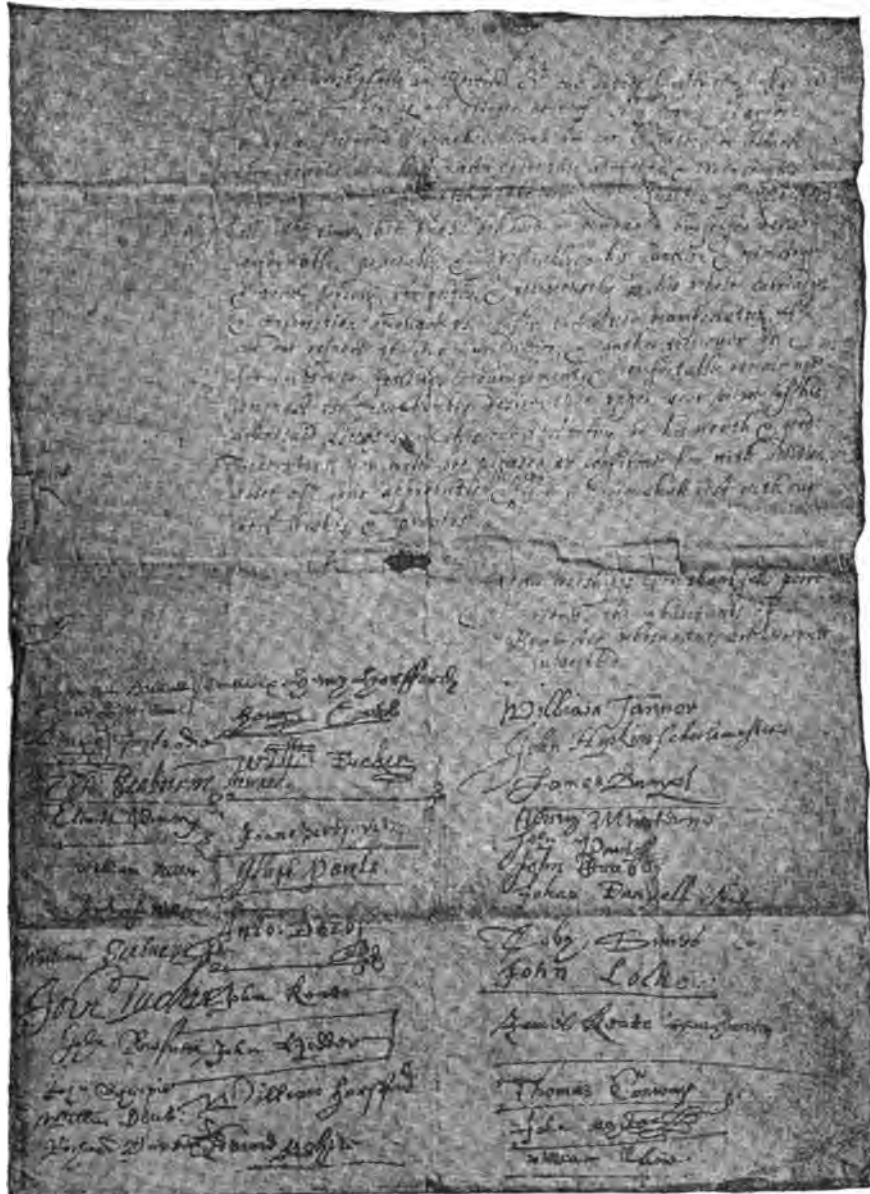
The address was made to Edmund Mason, Dean of Salisbury. The Dean of Salisbury had "jurisdiction and authroitie" over a part of Dorset (including Beaminster). The address says, referring to Antony Harford, . . . "hath been our curate for almost two years now last past; thereunto admitted and licensed by y<sup>r</sup> worthy Predecessor the now Lord Bishop of Rochester."

Mason's predecessor as Dean of Salisbury was John Bowle (or Bowles). He (Bowles) ceased to be Dean of Salisbury and became consecrated as Bishop of Rochester, Kent County, on Feb. 7, 1629-30. He was immediately succeeded as Dean of Salisbury by Edmund Mason, to whom the said address was made. (See page 234, *Historical Account of the Episcopal See of Salisbury*; by William Dodsworth, 1814; also, see page 278, *Diocesan Histories; Rochester*; Rev. A. I. Pearman, 1897).

As Bowles became consecrated bishop on Feb. 7, 1630, (new style), and as the said address states that Antony Harford had been appointed and licensed by Bowles to become the curate at Beaminster "almost two years" before the address was made, therefore, it is beyond dispute that Eltweed Pomeroy was present at Beaminster and signed his name, with the others, to that address about the beginning of the year 1632 (new style), and that the address could not have been so made any earlier than a few days at most. Bishop Bowles died Oct. 9, 1637; Dean Mason died in 1634.

It is thought advisable to reproduce the text of the Beaminster address in more readable type than that of the illustration. The document is therefore printed below; with the illustration and signatures on the opposite page:

Right Worshipful & Reverend Sr: Our duties humbly remembered and prosed: Whereas, the bringer hereof, Mr. Antony Harford, being a licensed Preacher, hath bin our Curate for almost two years now last past; thereunto admitted and licensed by your worthy predecessour, the now Lord Bishop of Rochester, during all wh times hee hath behaved & demeaned himselfe verie



The names of the inhabitants of Beaminster which do not appear in the list of signatures in the etchings, but who signed the address follow:

WM. JESSOP	RICHARD GOVER	BERNARD PAYNTER	RICHARD CLARKE
HENRY NEWMAN	ROBT. HORSFORD	RICHARD CRABB	WM. IRELAND, JUN.
WILLIAM SAROENT	WM. IRELAND, SEN.	JOHN EVEN	JOHN JESOPPE
THOS. SINEOCKE, SR.	WILLIAM NEWMAN	HUGH HALLETT	WILLIAM PARSONS, JUN.
WILLM TUCKER	WILLM SEABOURNE	HUGH CRABBE	JOHN CRABBE
JOHN HODDER	JAMES DANIELL	WILLIAM TANNER	JOHEAS SYMMES
RODGER OVALL	RICHARD MINTERN	FRANCIS BURGESS	THOMAS SINEOCKE, JUN.
	ABRAHAM PERSON	HENRY GUDGE	



conformably peaceably and religiously in his whole carriage & conversation amongst us, after the better manifestation of our respect to your jurisdiction and authoritie over us and for his better settling encouragement & comfortable remaining amongst us; We humbly desire that upon your viewe of his aforesaid licenses and this our testimony of his worth & good deservings you will bee pleased to confirm him with addition alsoe of your approbation & license for wh we shall rest with our best wishes and prayers.

Your Worshipp ever thankful poore friends the inhabitants of Beaminster whose names are hereunto subscribed:

LAUCELOT HALLET	} Constables
EVANS HITT	
HUGH STRODE (Lord of Manor)	
WM. SEABURNE Steward (of the Manor)	
ELTWIDE POMERY	
(and 65 others all named).	

### **Deposition of Eltweed Pomeroy Written by Himself**

Our Commissioner writes that he has "recently discovered in another highly valuable document, that on April 5th 1631, Eltweed Pomeroy was in Beaminster; appeared on that day before a notary there, and under oath, gave his name as 'Eltwide Pomery,' etc., etc. His deposition I have now copied in full and will send it with other evidences. This deposition will be one of the most interesting English records of Eltweed which we have, as it tells new facts in his own words, and deals with events in Beaminster of his daily life."

The document (Chancery Depositions, Elizabeth to close of Charles I, S. 10-16, Public Record Office, London) is a record of testimony in a suit of tenants on the manor of Langdon, Beaminster, against Peter and John Hoskins, gentlemen, lessees, and farmers of the farms and other lands of the manor, successors to the Strodes, the preceding lords and farmers. The Hoskins were sued to restrain them from curtailing the tenants' rights under the ancient "customary law" of the manor through impoverishment of the manorial resources by converting the standing timber into money, one witness declaring that already they had disposed of £1,000 worth of timber, while another claimed that Hoskins, having refused to pay his poor rates and dues to the Beaminster church, had to be distrained and a cow taken from them to meet these charges. While the witnesses for the Hoskins were mostly residents elsewhere, the Beaminster men nearly all deposed in behalf of the tenants, including three Beaminster felt-makers, Eltweed Pomeroy, Peregrine Percote, and William Baker. The depositions are introduced by this general heading:

"Depositions of Witnesses taken at Beaminster in the County of Dorset the last day of March in the seventh year of the Reigne of our Soveriegn Lord Charles by the grace of God in England, Scotland, ffrance, and Ireland King, defender of the faith, etc.; Before Roger Gallopp Esqr., George Bowdon, clerk; John ffoy and Thomas Keate, gent. By virtue of his Majties writ of commission out of His Highness most Honorable Courte of Chancery unto us or to any two or three of us directed for examinacon of Witnesses in a cause in the same Courte depending as well on the pte and bahaulfe of the Reverend father in God John, Lord Bishop of Sarum, complt, as also on the pte and behalfe of Peter Hoskins Esqr. and John Hoskins, gent, Defts, in the manner and forme following, vize:"

The general effect of the encroachment of the lessee lords upon the manorial rights of the tenants may be gathered from the testimony of Lancelot Hallett of Beaminster, clothier, aged three score years, who gave affirmative answers to all the questions under the two items following:

"14. Item, hath there not bene by many years past in Beaminster divers Clothiers, whoe doe keepe many poore people on worke which sells their cloaths to Merchants that doe trade them beyonde the seas whereby the king hath for custome out of their cloaths ffower or ffive pownds weekly, one week with the other, throughout the whole year by reasons of the same trading? And if the tennants customes be overthrowne, many of these poore people will lacke work and the king will loose his weekly customes? Delivr soe much as you knowe or have credibly heard touching this Interrogatory?"

"15. Item; Doe you not take it that the townsmen, customary tenants of Beaminster, are much weakened and ympoverished in their estates by reason of the defendant Hoskins' long, tedious and chargeable suits, attempted and psecuted against them? Are they not much the less able to pay subsidies, duties and Aydes to the kinge and payments to the church and to the poore in the said towne of Beaminster by reason of Mr. Hoskins vexacious suits? Deliver soe much as you knowe to have credibly heard touching this Interrogatory."

On Membrane 7 we have an additional explanation, which we give following, together with Eltweed Pomeroy's testimony, which appears under this subheading and which is here for the first time printed:

"Depositions of Witnesses taken at Beaminster in the county of Dorset, (by way of adionment) the fievth day of Aprill Anno Dei 1631 between the pties aforesaid by virtue of the commission before menconed in the cause before recited before us the then and now Cominors in the manner and forme following vizt:

"Eltwitt Pomeroy of Beaminster in the county of Dorset, feltmaker. Aged fourty fower years or thereabouts, educed to the first, tenth sixteenth and seventeenth, and three and twentieth Inter (rogatories) only and thereupon sworne and examined, (viz.) :

"1. To the first Inter, this Dept. saith that he knoweth the Defts. and the fearme and lands called Langdon in the Inter. menconed and hath known them and the fearme by the space of thirty years now last past or thereabouts, but the plt. he doth not know.

"10. To the tenth Inter. this Dept. saith that aboute three yeares sithence one William King sometyme in Evill in the county of Somerst, (cooper), and another partner of his (whose name this Dept. now remembereth not) bought a bargaine of fowr hundred ashes upon Langdon aforesaid to the Deft. Mr. John Hoskins and paid three score poundes for the same as they informed this Dept. which this Dept. rather believeth to be true for that during the tyme that the said King and his Partner wrought and employed themselves about the working of the tymbre of the same trees they lay at this Depts. house at Beaminster aforesaid and this Deponent then bought of them two hundred of said ashes and trees with wood upon them growing together with the toppes of tother two hundred ashes some of which ashes were not worth above fowr pence apiece as this Dept. remembreth, and this Dept. paid them thirty powndes for the same, and further this Dept. saith that about the same tyme he also bought of the said William King and his said partner, another bargaine of wood of the said trees of some of the residue of the said three score poundes bargaine, and that the chippes that came of the working of the said tymbre, and paid twenty shillings for the same, besides this Dept. gave the said King and his said partner beere and allowed them and two others lodging during the tyme of their abode at his house at their pleasure for the space of almost one whole yeare for this Dept. said seconde bargaine of wood and chippes, which beer and lodging this Dept. esteemeth to be well worth twenty shillings more. And farther this Dept. saith that about six or seven years sithence this Dept. bought of one Richard Milles, a turner, a bargain of wood upon Langdon aforesaid and paid him thirty shillings and upward for, the same, which wood the said Richard Milles had formerly bought of the Deft. Mr. John Hoskins and farther this Dept. saith that about two years sithence he bought of the said Mr. John Hoskins upon Langdon a heape of wood set upp together and paid him six poundes for same, and farther this Dept. saith that about one year sithence this Dept. bought upon Langdon aforesaid a bargain of wood of one Hill, a cooper, dwelling in Newish in the county of Somerset, and paid him for the same thirty shillings, which wood and the tymbre trees on which the same was growne the said Hill bought of the said Deft. Mr. John Hoskins and payed aboute fowr or five poundes for the same as this Dept. hath heard, and farther this Dept. saith that one Bates, a cooper, bought a bargain of three score ashes or thereabouts upon Langdon aforesaid of the Deft. John Hoskins which bargain this Dept. was in price of and had offered twenty-eight poundes

for the same and could not have yt, and therefore this Dept. believeth that the said Bates paid more for yt; and farther this Dept. saith that one Thomas Lincolne, a coop(er), bought two or three bargaines of ashes of the Deft. John Hoskins, but what he paid for the same this Dept. knoweth not.

"16. To the sixteenth Inter. this Dept. saith that about fourteen years sithance or upwards there were Certeyn trencher makers working upon the said fearme but how long this Dept. knoweth not. And more to this Inter. he can not to his own remembrance depose other than as formerly he hath deposed.

"17. To the seventeenth Inter. this Dept. saith that there hath been many trees of oake, ash, maple and other wood within the space of eight years now last past felled and cut upon Langdon aforesaid and converted to billet and firewood and such like uses and sold unto neighbors and strangers but how many trees this Dept. knoweth not, nor rememberth to whom, and farther this Dept. saith that there were certain loades of woode made into faggotts but how many this Dept. knoweth not, of which this Dept. bought one hundred (loads) of oaken fagotts of a carter that bought the same amongst others upon Langdon aforesaid, and paid for the same and the carriage whome to this Dept's. house nine shillings, and more to Inter. to his now remembrance, he cannot depose other than as he hath formerly deposed.

"23. To the three and twentieth Inter, this Dept. saith that there are greate quantity of timber trees of oak and ash yet standing and growing upon Langdon fearme aforesaid many of which are young and good tymber trees such as will be better forty or sixty yeares hence than now they are as this Dept. conceiveth, but how many such trees there are now there this Dept. knoweth not and saith that many of the young trees are handsome and delightful trees and yf all those trees should be cutt Downe in some short tyme and other owners of tymber trees thereabouts should do the like the country would wante tymber to builde or there would be greate scarcity of tymber thereabout for buildings about forty, sixty or one hundred yeares hence as this Dept. verily believeth for this Dept. saith that there is like to be a scarcity of tymber about Beaminster already."

This deposition of Eltweed Pomeroy is said to be in a hand different from the rest and apparently identical with that of his several know signatures. If so, he drew up his own evidence, a task which might have been left to a conscientious man of capacity. At any rate, his age was about forty-four on April 5, 1631, agreeing well with the record of his baptism in the Beaminster transcript; he had been a resident of Beaminster or vicinity all or most of his life, having known the Langdon properties and their lords for about thirty years, or since the age of about fourteen or fifteen; and he was a prosperous felt-maker of Beaminster in 1631, four years before the Pomeroy items appeared in the Beaminster "Poor Book," having "his house," commodious enough to lodge for nearly a year four men beside his own family, where at least two of the men he also furnished with "beere," while his means, above all investments of capital in his house and business, permitted outside speculation in timber to the extent of £30, and the offer of another £28, in addition to smaller items—a mere glimpse at a little part of his transactions caught incidentally. A few more such documents with their casual allusions, and we shall begin to see how near Eltweed Pomeroy ever came to landing in the poor house!

Such a document restores to our own Dorchester records the full power of inference we should naturally draw from them. Had a pauper received at Dorchester the trust reposed in Eltweed Pomeroy it would be the first case of the kind known in the history of the founding of our New England towns; and the contrary inference, which by pure analysis is drawn from the Dorchester records on the ground of the universal discretion of our colonial

fathers in putting their affairs in the hands only of men of parts, is shown to have been correct. We also know that the first-comers in these new towns had the first claim to lands and honors; and since we now learn that Eltweed did not reach Dorchester until some time between 5 April, 1631, and 4 March, 1632-3, when he took the freeman's oath, the place at once given him at Dorchester is the more significant. Either he must have sent over funds for original investment with the first settlers, as did some whose affairs detained them in England, or else he was accorded an unaccustomed advantage on his arrival as a particularly desirable settler in a town which did not lack several of the best names in the colony.

Dorchester itself will find more interest in the vindication of Eltweed Pomeroy than in the effort of the *New England Register* to roll reproach upon the memory of its "fathers," who instituted, it is claimed, "the first town meetings in America;" and this satisfaction may be indulged—surreptitiously, of course—even in spite of the frowning veto of the periodical and society which, we are assured, constitute the supreme and final authority on all emigrants to New England. May we mildly suggest that our bondage to this great system of infallibility would be made a trifle more tolerable if its English searchers will veer their inferences from their own erratic themes just enough to avoid open collision with our colonial records? And is it too much to ask if English research is not greatly helped by using every scrap of American light on the immigrant? Or, if this expedient be disdained, may not at least one hurried glance be given to records of old towns like Dorchester.

The village of Dorchester itself will find more interest in the vindication of Eltweed Pomeroy than in the effort of the tyro on the *New England Register* to fasten reproach of carelessness upon the memory of its "fathers," who instituted, it is claimed, "the first town meeting in America;" and this satisfaction may now be indulged—surreptitiously, of course—even in spite of the frowning veto of the quarterly and society which, we are assured, constitute the supreme and final authority on all emigrants to New England in the early days of the Colony.—*Frank Allaben.*

### Tribal Ancestry of the American Pomeroy

Believing that an outline reproduction of the tribal relations of the American Pomeroy, as published in Part One of the *History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family*; will be of great interest and convenience in this Part Three, the analyst has considered it advisable to present the several ancestral families, which constitute a complete pedigree. There is only one change from that given in 1912. The change is in a name only, not in a family, and will be found in the 16th generation. It has been discovered that our ancestor of that generation was John Pomeroy instead of his brother Henry, sons of Richard and Eleanor Coker Pomeroy:

ROGER, (no surname) of La Manche, Normandy. With his son William Capra, was a large benefactor to the Pomeroy Abbey of Saint Mary du Val in Normandy.—*Calendar of Documents, France, p. 536.*

**Generation:**

- 1 RADULPHUS DE LA POMMERAIE, b. at St. Sauveur de La Pommerai, in the Province of La Manche, Normandy, circa 1030, son of Roger, who had no surname; benefactor to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Falaise, Normandy; companion of William of Normandy in the subjugation of England; in the Battle of Hastings, A. D. 14 October, 1066. Our authorities do not give the name of his wife.

*2d gen. Children:*

JOSCELINUS DE POMERIA, son and heir b. in Normandy. +  
WILLIAM DE POMERAIE

- 2 JOSCELINUS DE POMERAIE, (*Radulphus*), son and heir; joined his father in grants to the Church and Hospital of St. John at Falaise; also, granted to the Abbey of Val in St. Omer, in the diocese of Baieux, in Normandy, of which he was the refounder, the churches of Beri, Braordin, and Clisson, etc., A. D. 1125. Married Emma, dau. of —.

*3d gen. Children:*

HENRY DE LA POMERIE, son and heir. +  
ROGER DE POMERAI. PHILIP DE POMERAI.  
JOSELIN DE POMERAI RADULPHUS DE POMERAI.

- 3 HENRY DE LA POMEREI, (*Joscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; witness to a deed in Normandy 1135; d. about 1166. Married Rohesia, dau. of King Henry I, and sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. By this marriage the entire manor of Alverton, Penzance, passed from the Earls of Cornwall to the Pomeroyes.

*4th gen. Children:*

HENRY DE POMEREI, son and heir. +  
JOSCELIN DE POMERAI, second son; tried for high treason at Winchester; in 1177 King Henry II gave him the Kingdom of Limerick, which he refused. He bestowed on the Knights Hospitallers the Church of St. Maderi, in the county of Cornwall.

- 4 HENRY DE POMERIA, (*Henry, Joscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; held the Castle of La Pomerai and was Prepositura (Prevost) of the Duke of Normandy; accounted for £80 6s 8d for the fine of his lands, and paid £29 7s 8d and certified his knight's fee in England 12 Henry II. The same year gave land to the Priory of Saint Nicholas of Exeter by the name of Henry, son of Henry de La

Pomerai, Rohesia his mother, and Joscelin his brother, being witnesses. He seized and fortified the stronghold of Saint Michael's Mount in Cornwall for King John against Richard I, A. D. 1193.

Married (1) Matilda, daughter of Andre de Vitrie and Agnes de Cornwall; m. (2) Rohesia, dau. of Thomas and sister of Doun Bardolph; she survived her husband, and with her second husband, John Russell, had a suit with her step-son, Henry de La Pomerai, respecting her dower. (*Cor. Reg. Mich.*)

*5th gen. Child:*

HENRY DE LA POMERAI, son and heir. +

- 5 HENRY DE LA POMERAI, (*Henry, Henry, Joscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; owed 700 marks for livery of his lands and the King's benevolence, 6 Richard I. Had a suit with his step-mother relating to her dower in Cornwall. In the 17th year of King John he joined the rebellion and his lands were confiscated; next year he submitted and his estates were restored. Settled on his son Galfrid the manors of Clistwick, Braordin and Ceriton by fine. Pasch, 7 John. Died 6 Henry III, (1222).

Married Alicia, daughter of Robert de Vere and wife Maud (dau. of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall and wife Beatrice).

*6th gen. Children:*

HENRY DE POMERAIE, son and heir. +

GEOFFREY DE LA POMEROY. +

- 6 HENRY DE POMEROY, (*Henry, Henry, Henry, Joscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; owed 600 marks for livery of his lands, of which sum Alice de Valletort paid 400 marks 10 John. Confirmed the gift of his ancestors of two acres of land in Boscowen and Trelgher, County Cornwall, to the Monastery of St. Michael's Mount. Was Governor of Rougemont Castle, Exeter, 12-16 John, Sheriff of Devon 6 Henry III, gave to the Church of St. Nicholas, Exeter, an annual rent of four pounds of wax out of Buckerell, County Devon. "Testi Gaufrido de la Pomeray fratre meo."

Married Johanna, dau. of Reginald and sister of Roger de Valletort.

*7th gen. Child:*

HENRY DE LA POMERAYE, son and heir. +

- 7 HENRY DE LA POMERAYE, (*Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Joscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; in ward of Ralph de Turbeville 3 Nov., 5 Henry III. Did homage for the lands of his father 16 Henry III, and died circa 1235. He came of age 16 Henry III; died 21 Henry III, 25 years of age.

Married Margeria de Vernon, dau. of William de Vernon (fifth Earl of Devon) and wife Mabel de Mellent (dau. of Robert de Mellent and wife Maud de Cornwall). Henry's widow had ward of her son Henry 21 Henry III, on payment of 400 marks, and 38 Henry III, had custody of the lands of the heir of her late husband.

*8th gen. Child:*

HENRY DE LA POMERAY, son and heir. +

- 8 HENRY DE LA POMERAY, (*Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Foscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; under age 21 Henry III. Confirmed the grants previously made to the Abbey of Ford. Ordered to be at Salon with horse and arms against Llewellyn ap Griffith, 44 Henry III. Party to a fine in Stockley Pomeray, 54 Henry III. Died before 12 July 9 Edward I.

Married Isolda, dau. of . . . . . and widow of . . . . .; had license to marry whomsoever she pleased, 15 Nov. 10 Edward I; held one-third of Berry and Stockley Pomeray in dower, 22 April, 21 Edward I; died circa 6 Edward III.

*9th gen. Child:*

HENRY DE LA POMERAY, son and heir. +

- 9 SIR HENRY DE LA POMERAY, (*Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Foscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; born at Tregoney, County Cornwall, and bapt. in the church there 23 April, 1265 sixteen years old and married at the Feast of Pentecost, 1 June 1281 Inquest 9 Edward I; (No. 82) Proved his age as 22 years on the Friday after the Feast of Pentecost, 1287. Inq. 15 Edward I; (No. 72). Claimed a moiety of the manor of Tremeton and of 58 Knights' fees in Cornwall and Devon as co-heir of Roger de Valletort, 33 Edward I; (No. 51). This Henry was in ward to Sir Geoffrey de Camville, his wife's father.

Married, Amicia dau. of Sir Geoffrey de Camville; held the manor of Stockley Pomeray in dower, 1 May, 2 Edward III.

*10th gen. Child:*

HENRY DE LA POMERAY, son and heir. +

- 10 SIR HENRY DE LA POMERAY, (*Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Foscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; aged 14 years 27 Sept. 33 Edward I, 1305, claimed as son of Henry, son of Henry, son of Johanna, eldest of the two sisters and co-heirs of Roger de Valletort, renewed the suit commenced by his father for a moiety of the Castle and lands of Roger de Valletort, 9 Edward II, 1316. By the name of Henry, son of Henry de la Pomeray, Knight, and Amicia, dau. of Geoffrey de Camville, confirmed the grant made by his grandfather Henry, son of Henry de la Pomeray

and Margery de Vernon in the manor of Tale. Had license to entale the manors Stokeley, Byrre, Harberton, etc., on himself and Johanna his wife for life, with remainder to his sons Henry, William, Nicholas, John and Thomas, successively in tale male 1 May 2 Edward II, and entaled them by fine 3 Edward III, 1328. Presented to the church of Whitson, Devon in right of Elizabeth, his wife, 16 April, 1359. Died 22 Oct., 1367; inq. p. m. 41 Edward I. (No. 5.)

Married (1) Johanna, dau. of John, Lord Mules, (who was descended from Richard the Fearless and Gunnora); m. (2) Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of John de Powderham; living 1350.

*11th gen. Children:*

SIR HENRY DE LA POMERAY, son and heir. +

CAPT. WILLIAM DE LA POMERAY, second son; ped. fin. 3 Edward III; he was Captain of Castle Cornet at St. Peter Port, Isle of Guernsey.

NICHOLAS DE LA POMERAY third son; ped. fin. 3 Edward III; Sheriff of County Devon, 50 Edward III; arms, a lion rampant gules within a bordure engrailed sable.

JOHN DE LA POMERAY, fourth son; ped. fin. 3 Edward III.

THOMAS DE LA POMERAY, youngest son. +

(American Pomeroy descend from this Thomas.)

*Child by 2d wife:*

ELIZABETH DE LA POMERAY; m. Oliver Carminow; vide Carminow; ped. Vivian's Visitation of Cornwall.

- 11 THOMAS DE LA POMERAY, (*Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Foscelinus, Radulphus*), youngest son. Ped. fin. 3 Edward III; acquired lands in Sandridge, etc. Ped. fin. 45 Edward III.

Married. Our authorities do not give the name of his wife.

In accordance with the entale of his father Henry, by fine 3 Edward III, his son and heir, Edward, succeeded to the manors of Stokeley, Byrre, Harberton, etc., his father's elder brother Sir Henry having died without male issue, as did also his elder brothers Capt. William, Nicholas, and John.

*12th gen. Child.*

EDWARD DE LA POMERAY, son and heir; succeeded to Berry Pomeroy on the death of his uncle Sir Thomas Pomeray, 1426.

- 12 SIR EDWARD DE LA POMERAY, (*Thomas, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Foscelinus, Radulphus*), son and heir; succeeded to Bery Pomeroy on the death of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, 1426. Sheriff of Devon 10 Henry VI. Died 3 May 1446, seized of Bery Pomeroy, Stockley Pomeroy, one-half of the manor of Harberton, one-third of the manor of Brixton, by



virtue of entale; ped. fin. 3 Edward III. Inquest p. m. 24 Henry VI. (No. 37.)

Married Margaret, dau. of John Beville. Settlement before marriage 5 Henry IV; settlement after marriage, 12 Sept. 13 Henry VI; died 10 Sept. 1461. Inquest p. m. 1 Edward IV. (No. 11.)

*13th gen. Children:*

HENRY DE LA POMERAY, son and heir; m. (1) Alice, dau. of John Raleigh; m (2) Anna or Amey, dau. of Robert Cammel. +

JOHN POMEROY. +

- 13 HENRY DE LA POMERAY, (*Edward, Thomas, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Foscelinus, Radulphus*), son of Sir Edward de la Pomeray and Margaret Beville; m. (1) Alice, dau. of John Raleigh of Fardell, County Devon; m (2) Anna, dau. of Robert Cammel of Tittleford, County Dorset, widow of Henry Barrett of Whiteparish, County Wilts; m. before Sept. 20, 1478; d. before her second husband; s. p. by him. She had a daughter, Johanna Barrett, by her first husband, who married William Kelloway of Sherburne, County Dorset. They had a daughter Agnes, who married Thomas Pomeroy. He d. 7 July, 1481.

*14th gen. Children by 1st wife:*

SIR SEINT CLERE POMEROY, Knight, son and heir, d. v. p. s. p. 31 May, 1471. Inquest p. m. 12 Edward IV. No. 3; m. Katharine, dau. of Sir Philip Courtenay, Kt. of Powderham, (son of Sir John Courtenay and Joan, dau. of Alexander Champernowne, widow of Sir James Chudleigh), heir to his uncle Sir William Courtenay and his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Walter, Lord Hungerford, K. G.; she was widow of Thomas Rogers; after the death of Sir Seint Clere Pomeroy she m. (3) Sir William Huddesfield, Attorney-General to King Edward IV. Inquest p. m. 7 Henry VIII. George Rogers her son and heir. (The descent noted in the 11th, 12th and 13th generations is declared in the inquest taken on the death of Katharine Huddesfield, widow of Sir Seint Clere Pomeroy, 7 Henry VIII. No. 14, Bond.)

SIR RICHARD POMEROY, second son, heir to his brother, Sir Seint Clere.

JOHN POMEROY, named in the will of his brother; living 1496.

AGNES POMEROY, named in the will of her brother; 1496.

ELIZABETH POMEROY.

THOMAS POMEROY, fourth son. +

- 14 THOMAS POMEROY, (*Henry, Edward, Thomas, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Foscelinus, Radulphus*), fourth son; held lands in Cheriton, Fitzpaine, etc., which were

settled upon him and Agnes, his wife, by her father, 20 Sept. 1478; d. 29 Dec. 1493. Inquest p. m. 9 Henry VII. No. 61.

Married Agnes, dau. of William Kelloway and wife Joan Barrett.

*15th gen. Children:*

AGNES POMEROY, b.; m. (1) Thomas Tresoyle; m. (2) Thomas Vowell.

ANNA POMEROY, b.; m. Tristram of Hengscott of Exeter.

MARGARET POMEROY, b.; m. THOMASINE POMEROY, b.

ELIZABETH POMEROY, b.

HENRY POMEROY (not Thomas), son and heir; aged 12 years at death of his father.

RICHARD POMEROY, of Rousdon, County Devon; living 1531. +

- 15 RICHARD POMEROY, (*Thomas, Henry, Edward, Thomas, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Joscelinus, Radulphus*), b. about 1484; living 1531; m. Eleanor, dau. of John Coker of Mapowder, county Dorset.

*16th gen. Children:*

HENRY POMEROY, son and heir; living 1531.

JOHN POMEROY, b. about 1510; living 1531.

- 16 JOHN POMEROY, (*Richard, Thomas, Henry, Edward, Thomas, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Joscelinus, Radulphus*), gent., b. about 1510; living 1531-1565. He left the immediate neighborhood of Berry-Pomeroy, and was the first Pomeroy of this branch of the family to settle permanently in Western Dorset, at Netherbury, which adjoins both Simondsbury, where Eltweed Pomeroy's father and mother died in 1612, and Beaminster, where they lived and Eltweed was born. While we had strong reasons for the statement that John Pomeroy's elder brother Henry was the grandfather of Eltweed, our commissioner in England has demonstrated by record that John Pomeroy, the younger brother, *was the vital man in the connection*; therefore, the proper correction of the alleged weak link in the Pomeroy pedigree has been made to the best of our knowledge and belief. This change does not affect the pedigree as given in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family except in this one name, there being no change in the family. He married twice and had children:

*17th gen. Children:*

MARTYN POMEROY, of Netherbury, and Askewell, Dorset, of record in 1528, 1549, 1561, and died before 1589; solicitor and scrivener.

ROBERT POMEROY, of record in 1532-1600 at Netherbury and Simondsbury, Dorset.

MARY POMEROY, of record in 1536-1540.

WILLIAM POMEROY, of record at Simondsbury, Dorset; m. Mary —; lived at Crewkerne, Somerset; d. there July 3, 1595.

RICHARD POMEROY, b. about 1540; of record at Netherbury 1560, and at Beaminster 1585 and 1590.

- 17 RICHARD POMEROY, (*John, Richard, Thomas, Henry, Edward, Thomas, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Henry, Joscelinus, Radulphus*), b. about 1540, of record at Netherbury 1560, and Beaminster 1585-1590; m. Eleanor; returned to Simondsbury, Dorset, where she died April 12, 1612; he d. there Feb. 7, 1612.

*18th gen. Children:*

JOHN POMEROY.

HENRY POMEROY, b.; m. Marget Oventon; d. 1635.

AGNES POMEROY, b. 1582; m. April 25, 1612, Robert Jessopp; lived at Stoke Abbot, Dorset.

ELTWEED POMEROY, b. July 4, 1585. +

- 18 ELTWEED POMEROY, b. July 4, 1585, Beaminster, Dorset; m. (1) Joanna Keech; m. (2) May 7, 1629 Margery Rockett; she d. July 5, 1655, Windsor, Conn.; she was mother of his children, b. in America; m. (3) Lydia Brown, widow of Thomas Parsons. Eltweed Pomeroy d. in March, 1673, at Northampton, Mass.

*19th gen. Children b. in America:*

ELDAD POMEROY, b. Feb. 1630; d. May 22, 1662, Northampton, Mass.

MARY POMEROY, b. Dorchester; d. Dec. 19, 1640, Windsor, Conn.

JOHN POMEROY, b. Dorchester; d. 1647, Windsor, Conn.

MEDAD POMEROY, bp. Aug. 19, 1638. +

CALEB POMEROY, bp. March 6, 1641. +

MARY POMEROY, bp. April 21, 1644; d. 1657, Windsor, Conn.

JOSHUA POMEROY, bp. Nov. 22, 1646. +

JOSEPH POMEROY, bp. June 20, 1652. +

All descendants of Eltweed Pomeroy and Margery Rockett may number their generations from the 18th.

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**Three Sons of Medad**

**GEORGE E. POMEROY, S. HARRIS POMEROY, ALBERT A. POMEROY**

## New Developments in the American Pomeroy Race

IN 1912, when the *Historical and Genealogical Society of America* was published, there were many errors in the American genealogical records which provide the data necessary for publication in the *Domesday Book*. These deficiencies, however, have been corrected in the present volume, and in the chapter presented herewith, are given the necessary extensions.

It is noted that in genealogy no error is more common than that of the reproduction of a photograph of a record of a name which has been taken from the reproduction of the photograph of a name which has been taken from a volume. This engraved tablet is a record of the name of William the Conqueror in the Domesday Book, which was authorized and erected by the Senate of France, and the name of the army and France. In this tablet is the name of the ancestor, La Pomeraie, the Frenchman who started the head of the Pomeroy race. There were several variations in the spelling of the name in England until the 14th generation (1400), when the name was "Pomeroy" and that spelling has been universally adopted.

The photographed page of the Domesday Book, page 28, is a photograph of this supplementary volume for the same purpose, as indicated by the name that Sir Roul (or Ralph) de La Pomeraie was granted the name of Pomeroy in the armies of William the Conqueror, and to entitle him to large portions of land in the division of the division.

1. **ELDAD POMEROY**, (son of Eltweed Pomeroy, of Dorset, England; b. Feb., 1630, Dorset, England (not Devonshire, as stated at Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay, 1688, and many of the records of that colony give it); granted by committee of the General Court, about 1660, fifteen acres of meadow land and plantation at Massan, on the west side of the Connecticut River, which he sold to Jonathan Gilet; he was betrothed to Susanna, only child of Henry Cunliff, and left her part of his property by will; d. May 22, 1662, Northampton, Mass.; unm.
2. **HANNAH POMEROY**, (*Caleb Eltweed*), b. July 4, 1682; m. July 7, 1702, Joseph Baker, of Windsor, Conn., b. 13 April, 1678, son of Joseph (Jeffrey); removed to Tolland in 1724 and settled on a tract of land of several hundred acres south of Shempset Pond; she d. July 7, 1705; he m. (2) Mrs. Abigail (Stiles) Bisseli, dau. of Thomas Stiles; he d. Jan. 29, 1754, at Tolland, Conn.



## New Developments in the American Pomeroy Race



IN 1912, when the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family was published, there were many families in America who neglected to provide the data necessary for publication in our Family Book. These deficiencies, have, in a large measure, been accounted for in the chapter presented here of new developments and extensions.

It is held that in genealogy no evidence is as authentic and faithful to fact as that of a photograph of a record of authority. That is the chief reason for the reproduction of the photograph of the bronze tablet facing page 27 in this volume. This engraved tablet contains the names of the Companions of William the Conqueror in the conquest of England. This tablet was officially authorized and erected by the Societe Francaise d'Archeologies of Normandy and France. In this tablet is the name of your ancestor, Roule de La Pommeraie, the Frenchman who stands at the head of the Pomeroy Race. There were several variations in the spelling of the name in France and England until the 14th generation (1470), when the name was anglicized "Pomeroy" and that spelling has been universally adopted.

The photographed page of the Domesday Book, facing page 28, is reproduced in this supplementary volume for the same purpose, as authentic testimony that Sir Roul (or Ralph) de La Pomerie was of sufficient importance and prowess in the armies of William the Conqueror to merit favorable consideration, and to entitle him to large portions of the confiscated lands of England in the division.

- 4 ELDAD POMEROY, (son of Eltweed Pomeroy and Margery Rockett) b. Feb., 1630, Dorset, England (not Devon); admitted freeman at Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay, 1658, (not 1638 as the records of that colony give it); granted by committee of the General Court, about 1660, fifteen acres of meadow land and ploughing at Massan, on the west side of the Connecticut River, which he sold to Jonathan Gillet; he was betrothed to Susanna, only child of Henry Cunliff, and left her part of his property by will; d. May 22, 1662, Northampton, Mass.; unkm.
- 31 HANNAH POMEROY, (*Caleb Eltweed*), b. July 4, 1682; m. July 7, 1702, Joseph Baker, of Windsor, Conn., b. 13 April, 1678, son of Joseph (Jeffry); removed to Tolland in 1724 and settled on a tract of land of several hundred acres south of Shempset Pond; she d. July 7, 1705; he m. (2) Mrs. Abigail (Stiles) Bissell, dau. of Thomas Stiles; he d. Jan. 29, 1754, at Tolland, Conn.



*4th gen. Children:*

210 JOSEPH BAKER b. April 19, 1703; m. Jan. 21, 1730-31, Margaret Gibbs of East Windsor; he d. 1782 at Tolland, Conn.

211 SAMUEL BAKER, b. June 28, 1705.

*5th gen. Children of Joseph and Margaret (Gibbs) Baker (210)*

211.1 SETH BAKER, b. at Tolland, Conn., July 2, 1733; m. Nov. 11, 1762, Mercy (or Mary) Skinner. He was living at Tolland, Conn., in 1790.+

211.2 TITUS BAKER, b. June 18, 1736; m. May 14, 1761, Eunice Badger; she d. August 11, 1801.

211.3 JOSEPH BAKER, b. Nov. 18, 1738; m. March 25, 1762, Lois Carpenter; he d. Nov. 19, 1804; she d. Aug. 3, 1808.

211.4 EBENEZER BAKER, b. Feb. 8, 1741-2; m. Sarah King Nov. 5, 1766; she d. Jan. 12, 1788.

211.5 MARY (or Marah) BAKER, b. Aug. 5, 1745.

211.6 DANIEL BAKER, b. Jan. 6, 1747-8.

211.7 RUTH BAKER, b. Dec. 25, 1749.

211.8 HANNAH BAKER.

*6th gen. Children of Seth and Mercy (Skinner) Baker (211.1):*

211.9 MARY BAKER, b. at Tolland, Conn., Nov. 15, 1763; m. (1st wife) Feb. 19, 1789, Arad Skinner, b. at Harwinton, Conn., Nov. 3, 1756, son of Ashbel and Marah (Holcomb) Skinner; she d. Sept. 25, 1809; he d. Nov. 22, 1828.

211.10 CAROLINE BAKER, b. Nov. 27, 1766.

211.11 DULLA BAKER, b. Sept. 21.

211.12 EZEKIEL BAKER, b. May 12, 1771.

211.13 PHOEBE BAKER, b. Aug. 8, 1773.

211.14 JOEL BAKER, b. Apr. 6, 1779.

211.15 RUSEL BAKER, b. Jan. 22, 1785.

*7th gen. Child of Mary and Arad Skinner, (211.9):*

211.16 JULIUS SKINNER, b. March 13, 1895, Harwinton, Conn.; went to Atlanta, Ga., about 1810-12; m. Sept. 5, 1822, Lucinda Houston, b. April 12, 1808, d. Dec. 21, 1864; he d. May 2, 1872, at Atlanta, Georgia.+

*8th gen. Child of Julius and Lucinda Houston Skinner, (211.16):*

211.17 MARGARET SKINNER, b. April 23, 1831; m. Sept. 3, 1856, William A. Mitchell, b. Jan. 24, 1822, d. April 19, 1895; she d. Feb. 4, 1915.+

*9th gen. Child of Margaret and William A. Mitchell, (211.17):*

211.18 NENA MITCHELL, b. June 5, 1862; m. Dec. 22, 1909, Herbert M. Milam. Residence, Atlanta, Ga.

- 154 MARY BENTON, dau. of Mary Pomeroy and Samuel Benton of Hartford, bp. May 29, 1715; m. Elijah Clap.
- 182 ELISHA SEARLE, (*Abigail Pomeroy, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. 1695; son of John and Ruth (Janes) Searle; captured by Indians May 13, 1704, at Pascomuck, near Mt. Tom, at the time of the terrible massacre; he was taken to Canada and brought up in the Catholic faith. Fifteen years later he was redeemed and returned to his native town. He m. Rebecca Danks.

The following facts concerning his captivity were copied from the Montreal parish records, page 496, and translated from the French by Miss C. Alice Baker: "On Tuesday, the 29th day of September, in the year 1705, the ceremonies of baptism have been by me, the undersigned priest, given to an English child, named in his own country, Elisha, son of the deceased John Searle and his wife Abigail Pumry, who was born in Northampton, New England, the -----, having been captured the 11th of March, in the year 1704 and brought to Canada; lives with Mr. John Baptist Beloron, Esq., Seigneur de Blaineville and Captain of a company of the detachment of marines. He had for his godfather the said Seigneur de Blaineville, who gave him the name of Michael, and for his godmother Madame Mary Anne Le Moyne, wife of Mr. John Baptist, Seigneur de la Chassaque, Captain of a company of the regiment, who have signed with me."

- 77 The signatures of Father Meriel and of the god-parents follow—  
THANKFUL BURBANK, wife of Joseph Pomeroy, (*Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and dau. of Ebenezer Burbank, b. Sept. 3, 1704; m. July 10, 1727; d. 1796; Joseph d. Sept. 25, 1787.
- 78 REV. BENJAMIN POMEROY (*Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 11, 1704, Suffield, Conn.; m. Oct. 3, 1734, Abigail Wheelock, dau. of Deacon Ralph Wheelock and wife Ruth Huntington. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1733; degree of D. D. from Dartmouth 1774. He was minister in Hebron, Conn. from 1734 to 1784; Chaplain in the army during the French and Indian wars; Chaplain of the 3d regt. Connecticut Line from Jan., 1777, to July, 1778; also a trustee of Dartmouth College, a patron of learning, a firm and active pastor for fifty years, and a friend to the distressed. He died Dec. 21, 1784.
- 5th gen. Children:*
- 432 BENJAMIN POMEROY, b. Jan. 9, 1736; Surgeon in the 4th Conn. regt., of which his father was Chaplain; d. in that service at Skaneateles, Dec. 8, 1757, or 1760, during the French war.

- 433 RALPH POMEROY, b. Dec. 8, 1737. +
- 434 ELEAZAR WHEELOCK POMEROY, b. Sept. 1, 1739. +
- 435 JOSIAH POMEROY, b. Sept. 4, 1741; d. Sept. 11, 1742.
- 436 ABIGAIL POMEROY, b. May 31, 1744. +
- 437 JOSIAH POMEROY, b. June 18, 1745. +
- 438 SAMUEL POMEROY, b. Nov. 19, 1747; d. Jan. 16, 1748.
- 439 HANNAH POMEROY, b. Jan. 28, 1748-49; d. March 30, 1749.
- 440 HEZEKIAH POMEROY, b. July 17, 1750; d. Jan. 3, 1755.
- 441 HANNAH POMEROY, b. Dec. 8, 1751. +
- 442 JOHN POMEROY, b. March 5, 1754; d. April 27, 1754-5.
- 443 ELIHU POMEROY, b. Aug. 19, 1755. +
- 444 AUGUSTUS WHEELOCK POMEROY, b. Feb. 14, 1758; d. Jan. 24, 1759.

Barber's Historical Collections report that the Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy, so far as appears "was the oldest at graduation of any of the students of Yale College commemorated in this volume."

He resided at Yale College a year after graduation, as one of the first scholars on Dean Berkeley's foundation, receiving as the income therefrom £16. He seemed at the same time to have prosecuted the study of theology, as he began to preach in 1734, in Hebron, Conn., where he was ordained as pastor, Dec. 16, 1735. Soon after the great religious revival in 1740 began, he identified himself with the movement, and thenceforth labored abundantly to promote it.

Samson Occum, the celebrated Indian preacher, lived a year with Doctor Pomeroy, studying Latin and Greek.

In 1757, Doctor Benjamin Pomeroy was at Fort Edward as Chaplain to the Connecticut troops in the French and Indian war. The first letter from him in my possession is dated "Camp Fort Edward, Sept. 10, 1757," and was to Mrs. Abigail Pomeroy at Hebron, Conn. This letter contains no episode of general interest. Then follows a letter to his wife dated:

LAKE GEORGE, Jul. 23d, 1759.

Saturday last at break of day, our troops to the number of 12,000 embarked for Cabrillous all in health & high spirits. I co'd wish for more appearance for Dependance on God than was observable amongst them yet I hope God will Grant Deliverance unto Israel by them. Mr. Beebe & I, by ye advice of our Col. stay behind but expect soon to follow. A considerable number of Sick are left here in Hospitals. Five died last night.

Capt. Ichabod Phelps is stationed at Fort Millar. I saw him and my neighbor Feulding a week ago. Mr. Chamberlin's son is here in ye Hospital but mending. I have been in general as well as when at home, want very much to hear from you, our dr. children &c. the People & neighboring ministers

&c. how does our son Gillet & dau. and son Ralph will they not write to me? I wd mention, wod time permit me to describe it The affecting scene of last Friday morning. A poor wretched Criminal Thos Bailey was executed. Mr. Brainard & myself chiefly discoursed with him but almost all his care was to have his life prolonged, pleaded with us to intercede with ye General for him but there was no prospect of succeeding, his crime was stealing, or Robbing, whereof he had been frequently guilty, once rec'd 100 lashes, & once reprieved from ye gallows, but being often reproved he still hardened his heart, & was suddenly destroy'd. Several prayers were made at ye place of execution the poor creature was terrified even to amazement & distraction at ye approach of ye King of Terrors. An Eternity of sinful pleasure would be dear bought with the pains of ye last two hours of his life. He struggled with His Executioner, I believe more than an hour ere they could put him in any proper position to receive the shot the Capt. of ye guard told me since that he believed verily that the devil helped him. I was far from thinking so yet his resistance was very extraordinary.

July 21, 1759. For want of time my dear I send enclosed to Dr. Whalock a brief & imperfect journal from ye 3d inst to this present date, which please to open & read & send to him. The wind is now fair. I am just going to Embark for Carvillous. I want to hear more particularly from you, have any of our people gone to ye Eternal world &c. I wod have wrote you before had I opportunity. I am with increasing love and affection My Dr.

Your most affectionate loving husband

BENJ. POMEROY.

The next letter of interest is to the Reverend Eleazer Wheelock, his wife's brother:

CROWN POINT Oct. 8, 1759.

*Dearest Brother*

Yours of Sept. 29 as it would have been acceptable at any time was peculiarly so last Saturday evening as I was parting with two very dear brethren Messrs. Brainerd & Forbes who went yesterday morning with about 300 invalids for Albany but they both in health both salute you Kindly. Mr. Brainerd is forward to support the school but I fear will be able to do nothing at Albany for its not probable Mr. Ogelive is returned. I hope he will write you from Albany but if not soon after he gets home. Majr Rogers has been out about 25 days with 200 men, 30 days provisions. We heard little from him that can be relyed on. Know not his destination tis said Genl . . . has positive orders from Genl Amherst to proceed directly to Montreal but Im not satisfied of ye truth of it. tis expected ye Genl & main body of Regular troops with ye new Brig Sloops & other vessels of force will sail down ye lake very soon, tomorrow I suppose is the day appointed for embarking. But none of ye Provinsial troops are appointed. The weather

is & generally has been favorable to our business being pretty dry and as warm as summer. If you was to see our garden which has been mostly made since our arrival youd imagine it May or June no frost having yet touchd ye tenderest plants. I thank you for ye care you take to inform of ye state of my family & very heartily condole ye afflicted circumstances of any branches of yours, if you have opportunity represent me to 'em as sharing their sorrow. Ive taken a good deal of pains to get a later act. of Dear Cousin Phelps's state but after all my hope is an expiring taper. Sergt Mack is informed she was just alive 25th Sept. The post came thro' Hebron was at Hosfords when he took his letters ye 27th, but can give no act. of Mrs. Phelps. Does not know yt. ee heard anything about her. He brought me no letter from my own family or any body in Hebron. Bro. Leavenworth only is with me now. he sends kind salutation. I hear Col. Wooster & Regt are ordered here & perhaps on ye march. Can you think of any body who might be obtained to preach ye Thanksgiving to my people if I should not come home soon eno? I return kind salutation to Dr Sister Whalock, yr dear family &c, & am much as ever your Brother.

BENJA POMEROY.

P. S. Oct. 12th. The post has waited for ye Embarkation for St Johns which began yesterday afternoon & was finished by Daylight they are about 5000 in number, no provincials except small drafts of Sailors, oarsmen &c. Theyeve had a very favorable night this morning looks a little threatening. As I trust you will remember them all in your prayers, so I would bespeak a particular regard to my son Eleazer who has gone with them.

Oct. 13. The weather is tempestous this morning. Ill boding to our troops but God whose thots & ways are above our may mean it for good. I fear the Posts long delay will rob you of ye little satisfaction you might have had from ye above imperfect sketch of news, which I can not always remedy, or compensate but by keeping my letter open to let you hear from me as late as I can.

Oct. 14. Ye post is going in a hurry at last. Son Eleazer writes, "Camp in Battoes, near Four Islands, 40 miles down ye Lake Oct. 13." Nothing very extraordinary has happened yet But we hear our vessels have got below those of ye French. Our men are in high spirits. We are like to remain here till ye weather changes." An Ensign who brot ye letter says yt an officer of ours & 24 men mistaking a French vessel for ours were impressed by her but ours had blocked up the creek & were pretty sure of them."

BENJA POMEROY.

Ralph Pomeroy, son of the Reverend Benjamin Pomeroy, was paymaster in Col. Wyly's regiment when the latter was serving as Chaplain at Fort Edward.

West Point, Headquarters, 8th day of March, 1778.

Personally appeared Ralph Pomeroy, Paymaster to Col. Wyllys's Regt. and took the oath, of allegiance as Paymaster, by him subscribed, before me.

(Signed) SAMUEL H. PARSONS, B. G."

The last of Doctor Pomeroy's letters here quoted announced to his wife the departure of the Provincial troops from Fort Edward.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11, 1760.

*My dear:*

I borrow a friends hand just to inform you that I received Mr. Whalock's letter of August 3d on the 4th instant which was peculiarly agreeable. But before I had opportunity to answer it was seized violently with some of the usual camp disorders, but thor' pure mercy am now apparently on the gaining hand.

As our Provincials are returning by the same tedious route by which they came, I expect to be left here, "to proceed homeward by way of Crown Point, as soon as possible. I hope for the company of two worthy and very dear brethren 'Chaplains' Mess. Ogileve & Kirkpatrick should divine providence see fit to disappoint us of these Expectations may he give us resignation to his Will, prepare us for all trials & events & fit us for his holy pleasure.

Give Kind Salutations to the Family, to Dr. Bro. Whalock, to the Ministers & to the dear people of my Congregation desiring their prayers, & accept of wonted salutations yourself from, My dear, your Loving and Affectionate husband

BANJA POMEROY.

The Reverend Benjamin Pomeroy was commissioned Chaplain of the Third Connecticut Line (Colonel Samuel Wyllys), on January 1, 1777. He served for one year and six months, resigning on July 1, 1778. He was a zealous and able advocate for the civil and religious liberties of his country, and was warm with patriotism while he officiated as chaplain. Like a good bishop he was given to hospitality, and "The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay, sat by his fire, and talked the night away."

The following statements were extracted from newspaper obituaries of Doctor Pomeroy (a colonial preacher and patriot).

The Reverend Benjamin Pomeroy, D. D., departed this life at Hebron, Connecticut, the 22nd of December, 1784, in the eighty-first year of his age; in the triumphant hope of a blessed immortality. The Reverend Doctor Huntington, of Coventry, preached at his interment, from Daniel 12, 13: "But go thou thy way, till the end be; for thou shalt rest, and stand in thy lot, at the end of the days."

He was descended of a pious and respectable family, whose ancestors, at an early period of the settlement of New England, (1630) came from Britain, and settled in the town of Windsor, on the bank of the Connecticut river. He was a son of Mr. Joseph Pomeroy, of Suffield. His capacious mind early discover-

ed an ardent thirst for learning. He received the first honors of Yale College A. D. 1733. He and his brother-in-law, the late President Wheelock, were the two first who received the generous legacy of the Reverend Dean Berkley, to that College, for superior merit in literature, while they were students there.

To his judgment, which was penetrating, was joined a warm and lively imagination. His taste was very good; and his memory retentive to an uncommon degree. Theology was his chief study from early life. The ancient and modern poets and classics were familiar to him, and improved in the cause of virtue and religion. In friendship he was constant and affectionate; and a pattern of the virtues which adorn the head of a family.

In the days of his youth, he became the friend of God, by the power of divine grace. The enlarged powers of his soul and all his acquirements, were consecrated to the work of the ministry of the gospel, of which he was a most ingenious preacher.

He excelled in casuistry and experimental knowledge. In this perhaps he hath scarce left his superior. He was active and zealous in labors in carrying on the reformation, remarkable for the uncommon effusions of the divine spirit, thro' New England and other parts of the continent almost fifty years ago. Multitudes in various parts of the land rejoiced in his light. His zeal was ardent. It was a zeal for God and the immortal interests of mankind.

He was a Calvinist in principle, but not a bigot. His sentiments were liberal. His preaching was evangelical; his address solemn, pathetic and affecting.

He was greatly assisting, by his disinterested labors, to his worthy brother, the late President Wheelock, in establishing the foundation of the school in his vicinity, from which Dartmouth College arose, and exerted his kind offices to that seminary to the close of life; of which he was appointed by royal charter, a trustee. The *Senatus Academicus* of that University conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity, A. D. 1774.

His charities and compassion were unbounded. He enjoyed the luxurious pleasure of mitigating human wo, and wiping the tear from the face of sorrow. In relieving the wants of others, he was forgetful of his own. "The blessings of many ready to perish came upon him."

He was called off from his public labors, by a severe asthma, more than a year before his death, and was wholly deprived of his sight. His mental powers remained unimpaired to the last. He familiarly conversed upon his approaching dissolution; and the expectation of an exchange of worlds was pleasant. "He knew that his Redeemer liveth." He took an affectionate leave of his family, and sitting in his chair, quietly dropt into the arms of death. He left a widow and five children to imitate his great example.

His son-in-law, the Reverend David McClure, A. M., delivered a sermon on the "Death of the Reverend Benjamin Pomeroy, D. D.," which was printed in Hartford by Elisha Babcock.

- 80 NOAH POMEROY, (*Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 20, 1700, Suffield, Conn.; m. Aug. 26, 1732, Abigail Remington, perhaps dau. of John Remington, (*John, Thomas, John*), b. at Suffield, d. Sept. 26, 1813; He was appointed sealer for Suffield of leather; he d. . . .  
*5th gen. Children:*
- 451 NOAH POMEROY, b. Jan. 23, 1733. +  
 452 ABIGAIL POMEROY, b. April 3, 1734; d. May 29, 1734.  
 453 ELIAKIM POMEROY, b. May 3, 1735. +  
 454 ABIGAIL POMEROY, b. Oct. 14, 1736. +  
 455 SIMEON POMEROY, b. July 20, 1738; d. Jan. 30, 1761.  
 456 DAN POMEROY, b. March 26, 1740. +  
 457 SARAH POMEROY, b. Aug. 2, 1741.  
 458 JONATHAN POMEROY, b. Sept. 15, 1743. +  
 459 ELIJAH POMEROY, b. April 15, 1745.  
 460 EPAPHRAS POMEROY, b. July 12, 1749; d. Aug. 20, 1751.  
 461 RUTH POMEROY, b. Feb. 8, 1751. +  
 462 ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. Sept. 24, 1752.  
 463 EPAPHRAS POMEROY, b. April 4, 1753; d. April 3, 1763.  
 177 LOIS PHELPS, wife of Joshua Pomeroy, (*Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), dau. of William Phelps and Thankful Edwards, b. 1725; d. March 14, 1795, (*not* April 21, 1779); Joshua Pomeroy d. April 21, 1779.
- 530 JUSTUS POMEROY, bp. Feb. 22, 1767, and  
 531 PRINCESS POMEROY, bp. Feb. 22, 1767, children of Joshua Pomeroy and wife Lois Phelps, (*Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), (were not twins), although the record of their baptism is of the same date; Justus was born five years before he was baptized.
- 847 WILLIAM POMEROY, (*Shammah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*) b. June 6, 1776, (*not* d. June 6, 1776). +
- 890 DR. LEWIS DARLING, (*Lewis, Seth, Benjamin, Denice*), b. Oct. 19, 1840, great grandson of Lucy Pomeroy, (*Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), gr. University of Michigan; assistant-surgeon in both the army and navy during the Civil War; died suddenly Oct. 20, 1916, aged 76 years in the old Darling homestead, at Lawrenceville, Pa.
- 892 EMMELINE GIBSON DARLING, dau. of Dr. Lewis and Lucy Mason (Parsons) Darling, b. April 2, 1845, Lawrenceville, Tioga Co., Pa.; d. at Angelica, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1918, aged 73 years, 8 months, 13 days; unm.; burial in the Darling cemetery lot, Lawrenceville, Pa.
- 897 CARSON MASON DARLING, son of Orland L. and Rue B. L. Darling, b. Dec. 12, 1899, member of U. S. A. Students' Training Corps, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., d. in hospital, Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1918, aged 19; burial from his father's residence.



- 349 LIEUT. JOSIAH POMEROY, (*Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. July 21, 1741; m. Joanna Wright in 1762, dau. of Phineas Wright and wife Joanna Field.

There is a grievous confusion of identity in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family between Lieut. Josiah Pomeroy, named above and Dr. Josiah Pomeroy (No. 430) in our family genealogy, caused by two erroneous entries in the town records of Westfield. The extracts from New Hampshire State Papers should be omitted on page 203, and transferred to Dr. Josiah Pomeroy's family record on page 236, No. 430, and the wholesome corrections following read into the life history of Lieut. Josiah Pomeroy and his family:

In order to make this mistaken record clear perhaps it would be advisable to quote the records of both families as given in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, as Mr. Frank Pomeroy Wheeler, a descendant of Lieut. Josiah Pomeroy, writes that the Pomeroy History has corrected the two marriages and has the children right, although the confusion in the biographies of the Lieutenant and the Doctor remains. If the extracts from New Hampshire State Papers are taken from Lieut. Josiah Pomeroy's record and placed with that of Dr. Josiah the status of both will be correct. Frank Pomeroy Wheeler has published a small leaflet from which the following well-supported evidence is taken:

"In tracing my ancestors it was to Warwick, Mass., I first turned, as both of my grand-parents on my mother's side were born there. I soon found that Temple and Sheldon, in their History of Northfield, page 518, were in error in stating that my great-grandfather, Josiah Pomeroy, was a Yale graduate, surgeon and royalist, etc., and married Ann Allis. There were two Pomeroy men of nearly the same age named Josiah, i. e., Lieutenant Josiah, son of Ensign Josiah, who married Joanna Wright and lived in Warwick, Mass., and Dr. Josiah, son of Joseph, of Suffield, Conn., who married Ann Allis, moved to Keene, N. H., and became a distinguished surgeon, abandoned his property and went to Montreal, etc.

The fourth generation, father of Lieut. Josiah, we find the following:

Josiah Pomeroy, (Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed), born Dec. 29, 1703, died 1789. Known as Ensign. Estate settled in 1789. The names mentioned in will or settlement of Josiah Pomeroy's estate: Adino, Eleazer, Shamer, Josiah, Jonathan, Eunice Williston and Dorothy Treadwell.

Mr. J. B. Dexter, in his Yale Biographies and Annals, Vol. ii, 1896, confuses Lieutenant Josiah with Dr. Josiah, and states that his wife Joanna died in March, 1774, and that Lieutenant Josiah married, second, Ann Allis, the following 5th of July. The Warwick town records show that Lieutenant Josiah and Joanna Pomeroy had the following children after Mr. Dexter records the death of Joanna:

Areal, born July 31, 1776; Nancy, born Feb. 24 1780; Henry, born Aug. 21, 1782. Mr. Dexter even credits these children to Ann Allis and Dr. Josiah. So persistently have these mistakes been perpetuated that some writers insist that the title "Doctor" is on Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy's tombstone. It is proven by the Warwick town records and the tombstone that Joanna Pomeroy lived until Aug. 23, 1815, and that her name, age and date of death is on the same stone with Lieutenant Josiah's in the Warwick cemetery today. Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy never had but one wife.

The best method, perhaps, to clear up this confusion of identity would be to name the children of both families, and the marriages of the two Josiahs.

From the Town Records of Northampton, Mass., March 16, 1898:

The following letter is a copy of an official report of the children of Josiah and Lydia Ashley Pomeroy:

Frank P. Wheeler:

Dear Sir—I have found in the records of this office the following births in the family of Josiah and Lydia Ashley Pomeroy, but have not been able to find anything further in regard to the parents:

- 345 ADINO, born Sept. 22, 1732.
- 346 ELEAZER, born Oct. 17, 1734.
- 347 SHAMAH, born Oct. 21, 1736.
- 348 LUCY, born Feb. 15, 1738-9.
- 349 JOSIAH (Lieut.), Born July 21, 1741.
- 350 EUNICE, born Sept. 8, 1743.
- 351 DOROTHY, born Feb. 2, 1745.
- 352 BENJAMIN, born March 16, 1748.
- 353 JONATHAN, born Feb. 23, 1749.

Yours truly,  
 EGBERT I. CLAPP, *City Clerk.*

Ensign Josiah Pomeroy married Lydia Ashley, Nov. 9, 1731. She was born June 28, 1710, died Dec. 19, 1772, daughter of Jonathan Ashley and wife Abigail Stebbins.

Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy (Ensign Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed), born July 21, 1741, married 1762, Joanna Wright, daughter of Phineas Wright and Joanna Field.

From the town records of Warwick, Franklin County, Mass:

The following are the births in the family of Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy and wife, Joanna Wright:

- 899 OLIVE, born Aug. 16, 1763.
- 900 PHINEAS ASHLEY, born Dec. 10, 1764.
- 901 JOSIAH, born Sept. 1, 1767.
- 902 ELIPHAS, born April 3, 1770.
- 903 AARON, born May 27, 1772.
- 904 JOANNA, born March 6, 1774.
- 905 ARAEL, born July 31, 1776.
- 906 NANCY, born Feb. 24, 1780.
- 907 HENRY, born Aug. 31, 1782.

A true copy of the records,

SAMUEL HASTINGS,  
*Town Clerk*

(TOWN SEAL)

Joanna Wright was the daughter of Phineas Wright and Joanna Field. He was born July 20, 1710, and died Aug. 25, 1795. She was born 1717 and died April 4, 1798. Joanna Wright's father, Phineas Wright, was Colonel, School-master in 1772, Representative 1774, Delegate to the Provincial Congress same year. From the official papers of the State of Mass.

Revolutionary War Service of Phineas Wright:

Appears among a list of officers of the Massachusetts Militia chosen by the Legislature Jan. 31, 1776, as Colonel of the Sixth Hampshire Co. Regiment. Commissioned Feb. 8, 1776. (Vol. 42 and Vol. 28, p. 147.)

Appears among names of field officers of the Sixth Hampshire Co. Regiment, signed to a recommendation for appointment of Daniel Shaw as Adjutant of said regiment, dated Northfield, March 15, 1776. (Vol. 43, p. 312.)

Appears among a list of officers of the Massachusetts Militia chosen by companies of Sixth Hampshire Co. Regiment, dated Northfield, April 23, 1776. Returned by said Wright and other field officers of said regiment. Ordered in Council May 7, 1776, the commission be issued said officers. (Vol. 43, p. 313.)

As regards Lieut. Josiah Pomeroy's Revolutionary War record we find: From the Secretary of State of Massachusetts the following report, taken from the Massachusetts State records:

Josiah Pomeroy appears among list of officers of Massachusetts militia chosen by Company and in Council May 7, 1776, as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Warwick Co., Captain Reuben Pettee, of Sixth Hampshire Co. Regiment. (Vol. 43, p. 313.)

Colonel Phineas Wright, April 23, 1776, makes return of same as above; appears with grade of Second Lieutenant on the return of Sixth Co., Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Williams, Hampshire Co.

Regiment on service Dec., 1778. Enlisted May 10, 1776. Residence Sunderland, dated Warwick. (Vol. 49, p. 1.)

It may be noted that the regiment in which Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy served his first term was commanded by his father-in-law, Colonel Phineas Wright. It may also be noted that Phineas Ashley Pomeroy, the second child of Josiah Pomeroy and Joanna Wright, his wife, took his name Phineas from his mother's father and his name Ashley from his father's mother. Temple and Sheldon, in their History of Northfield, mentions a Josiah Pomeroy who had a store there in the early 1760s. It is possible, and quite probable, that he lived there a few years, as he found his wife Joanna there, as well as his cousin and most intimate friend, Dr. Medad Pomeroy. They both moved to Warwick in 1766, and it is known from that time until the day of his death he was a citizen of Warwick.

Hon. Jonathan Blake, in his "History of Warwick," page 45, says: "On Sept. 19, 1774, Captain Samuel Williams and Mr. Josiah Pomeroy were chosen delegates to attend the Congress at Northampton on the 22d." The continuous civil service Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy engaged in for the town of Warwick, from this date until 1808, and later, is sufficient proof that he was not a royalist and did not go to Montreal.

On March 6, 1775, Josiah Pomeroy was chosen one of five selectmen; at the same meeting he was one of a committee of five of inspection. In March, 1776, Josiah Pomeroy was chosen first of seven on a committee on correspondence, inspection and safety. On March 30, 1778, Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy was chosen selectman and assessor. (At this time Dr. Josiah Pomeroy was in Montreal and Brigadier General Reed occupied his property in Keene, N. H.)

In August, 1779, Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy was chosen to attend the county convention at Northampton to state the price of necessaries of life. On May 11, 1795, selectman were empowered to exchange land with Josiah Pomeroy, Jur., to straighten the line between town and said Pomeroy. In 1802, Josiah was one of seven chosen to look into the state of the treasury. In 1808 the town voted to concur with Boston in preferring a memorial to the President of the United States for the repeal of the embargo. Josiah was one of five to draw up and sign the petition, page 92. Aug 17, 1821, was the date of Josiah Pomeroy's death.

So that there may be no confusion between Josiah, junior, and Josiah, senior, the latter was born Dec. 29, 1703, and was 73 years old at the beginning of the Revolution. The law at that day compelled the militiamen to

train until they were forty-five years old, and the alarm consisted of able-bodied men between forty-five and sixty—"History of Warwick," page 46.

The senior Josiah was known as ensign, and the junior Josiah as lieutenant, from the offices they held, according to the State and town records mentioned above.

The following is an extract from a letter received Feb. 2, 1898, from Mrs. Emily R. Tyler, known as Mrs. Danford Tyler of Warwick, Mass. Mrs. Tyler was seventy-seven years old at the time of writing, so was contemporaneous with my grandfather. She writes: "Your grandfather was always known as Uncle Ashley and I never heard his first name spoken. His father was Lieut. Josiah Pomeroy and was a near neighbor to my grandfather Reed. Your grandfather and my father were playmates and schoolmates. Dr. Medad Pomeroy lived opposite grandfather Reed. My grandfather and the two Pomeroy's, Josiah and Dr. Medad, were to each other as brothers. My grandfather Reed's land bordered upon a large pond including mill privileges. Grandfather allowed Josiah Pomeroy to erect a mill thereon, which was used and kept in running order many years and called Pomeroy's mill, consequently that lovely little lake is called Pomeroy's Pond to this day." The grandfather Reed, mentioned above, was the Rev. Samuel Reed, the second minister in Warwick. The mill was a grist and saw mill in all probability. This substantiates Lieut. Josiah Pomeroy's position contemporaneously.

The true parentage of Lieutenant Josiah Pomeroy, and his civil and Revolutionary service are thus established by town and State records.

The parentage of Dr. Josiah Pomeroy may be found in the town and church records of Suffield, Conn., as reproduced in the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family":

Joseph Pomeroy, son of Capt. Joseph (Medad, Eltweed), born July 15, 1702, Suffield, Conn.; married July 10, 1727, Thankful Burbank, born Sept. 3, 1704, died 1796, daughter of Ebenezer Burbank; he died Sept. 25, 1787. Resided in Suffield. Children: 1, Thankful, born July 23, 1728; 2, Sarah, born Aug. 31, 1731; 3, Anna, born Sept. 25, 1733; 4, Joseph, born Oct. 12, 1735; 5, Eunice, born Nov. 19, 1737; 6, Mercy, baptised April 24, 1740; 7, Ebenezer, born Jan. 29, 1742; 8, Dr. Josiah, born June 8, 1743, married Ann Allis of Hartford; 9, Isaac, born Aug. 6, 1745.

424 SARAH POMEROY, (*Joseph, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 31, 1731, (not 1831); m. May 18, 1751, Gershom Sheldon, son of Jonathan Sheldon and wife Mary Southwell, who was dau. of Thomas Southwell and wife Mary Stebbins; he was b. 1724; d. Dec. 30, 1791.

1436 ISAAC SHELDON, grandson of Sarah Pomeroy and Gershom Sheldon, b. 1784, Rupert, Vt.; m. Rebecca, dau. of Asahel Spear; he d. 1864, at Rupert, Vt.

- 430 DR. JOSIAH POMEROY, (*Joseph, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. June 7, 1743; Yale 1762, M. D.; m. July 3, 1774, Ann Allis of Hatfield, by the Rev. Joseph Lyman. They then returned to Keene, N. H., where he early enrolled with the Minute Men of that town, but refused to take the Association test, and subsequently left Keene. His estate, consisting of a house and five acres of land, was confiscated by the state and an administrator appointed. He is next heard of in Montreal, Canada, as a distinguished surgeon in the British army. The following letter, dated Oct. 1, 1914, from the Prothonotary's office in Montreal, identifies him:

Mr. Frank Pomeroy Wheeler:

"Your letter having been delivered at the city hall only reached me this morning, hence the delay. We have not been able to find any record of the burial of Dr. Josiah Pomeroy up to 1850 in the court registers of this district. We did find in the register of Christ Church for 1789 a statement—

That Sophia, daughter of Dr. Josiah and wife Mrs. Ann Pomeroy, was born Jan. 5, and baptized July 2, 1789. From this fact I should judge that he moved from Montreal shortly after the birth of this daughter, and died and was buried elsewhere.

Yours truly,

"H. W. MACHLAN, Deputy Prothonotary, S. C."

Brigadier General James Reed was a resident of Keen, N. H., for a few years. He occupied the confiscated estate of Dr. Josiah Pomeroy, which was leased to him by the state. (See New Hampshire State Papers, vol. 11, pp. 672-675.) In connection with the same confiscated estate, p. 435, New Hampshire State Papers, contain a petition from General Reed, dated Dec. 18, 1780, reciting many grievances, among them one that clearly identifies Dr. Josiah Pomeroy as a royalist, viz: "Whereupon your Humble Petitioner Petitioned this Honble Corte for some relief by way of the evacuated farms for which he has hazarded his life and for the convenens of exercise and some other reasons mentioned to this Honble Corte, Dr. Josiah Pomeroyes of Keene as he was an absentee the Honble Corte was graciously pleased to make him a grante of a part of sd Farme in Nov., 1779, under sartin limetations but as your Petitioner could not enter by virtue of sd grante he was obliged to pay £350 for the use of sd Farme until the first day of May, 1781," etc.

JAMES REED, B. G.

While many records in different New England towns have been diligently searched, no evidence has been discovered that Dr. Josiah Pomeroy or any of his children ever returned to the United States.

- 456 DAN POMEROY, (*Noah, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 26, 1740, Suffield, Conn.; m. Patience Perry; removed to Canaan, Columbiana county, N. Y.; the census of 1790 credits Dan with a family of two males over sixteen, one male under sixteen, and two females. Occupation, farmer and teacher; removed to Camden, East, Ontario; d. about 1805.

6th gen. Children:

- 1640.1 JOHN POMEROY, b. in Camden East, Canada; m. about 1819, Rachel Lewis; d. 1868, Camden East, Ontario. +  
 1640.2 TIMOTHY POMEROY, b.; m. and had one son, Votaire, who d. without issue. Timothy Pomeroy was deputy sheriff of the district in which

- Hamilton now is, and was shot by an outlaw while in the discharge of his duty.
- 1640.3 DAN POMEROY, b. Camden East; m. and had two daughters; one daughter m. the Rev. John Ferguson; she had sons Wilber, John and Frank Ferguson, and three daughters; John Ferguson became a missionary to China, and was a great educationalist.
- 495 CALEB POMEROY. (*Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. July 10, 1740, Southampton, Mass.; m. Sept. 20, 1770, Chloe Strong, b. June 22, 1744, dau. of Aaron and Rachel Strong; he d. Dec. 19, 1810; military service in the Revolution from Hampshire Co.; joined Capt. Simeon Clap's company, May 10, 1777. Farmer. Southampton, Mass.
- 6th gen. Children*
- 1784 CHLOE POMEROY, bp. 1772; m. Oct. 14, 1792, Willard Slack of Northampton, Mass., who d. Jan. 16, 1854, West Farms, Mass.; she d. there April 6, 1857.
- 1785 ANNA POMEROY, bp. 1774. +
- 1786 CALEB POMEROY, b. 1776. +
- 1787 GERSHOM POMEROY, b. 1779; d. 1806.
- 1788 SARAH POMEROY, b. 1782. +
- 1831 EMILY HUBBARD, dau. of Chauncey Pomeroy Hubbard and wife Mary Wells, (1820), b. June 3, 1832, Woodhull, N. Y., m. Nov. 22, 1881, Daniel Stearns Hubbard (his 2d wife) of Syracuse, N. Y., where he d. Oct. 6, 1899; she d. June 21, 1912, in Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1835.1 THEODORE S. HUBBARD, (son of Chauncey Pomeroy Hubbard and wife Mary Wells (1820), b. July 6, 1843, in Cameron, N. Y.; m. July 29, 1873, Carrie Mills Gilbert, b. March 17, 1845, in Fredonia, N. Y. dau. of Dr. John and Susan Mills Gilbert, of Fredonia. Mr. Hubbard was an extensive propagator of grape roots in Fredonia, the largest in the United States at one time. He has served as President of the American National Horticultural Society. In 1899 he disposed of his grape interests and moved to Geneva, N. Y., where he d. July 5, 1906. +
- 9th gen. Children of Theodore S. and Carrie W. Hubbard, (1835.1):*
- 1838.1 FLORENCE MILDRED HUBBARD, b. Jan. 5, 1875; m. Sept. 5, 1906, John Percival Parrott, b. May 24, 1874, son of Joseph and Emily Belgrave Parrott of England.
- 1838.2 THEODORE GILBERT HUBBARD, b. March 25, 1876.
- 1838.3 POMEROY BENTON HUBBARD, b. Sept. 1877; m. June 28, 1904, Georgia Fritz Hale, dau. of James Ellery and Georgia Fritz Tuttle Hale.

- 633 ABIGAIL POMEROY, (*Joseph, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. 1742, in Southampton, Mass.; m. Aug. 13, 1775, Lieut. Abner Smith of Murraysfield, Mass., who d. May 13, 1811; she d. July 2, 1816.  
*6th gen. Children (adopted):*
- 2082.1 NICE SMITH, b. April 25; 1780, dau. of Sergt. Daniel Smith and Keziah Pomeroy.
- 2082.2 ABNER SMITH, b. Aug. 29, 1791, son of Enos and Lucy Smith.
- 638 KEZIAH POMEROY, (*Joseph, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. 1758, Southampton, Mass.; m. (int.) Jan. 4, 1780, Sergeant Daniel Smith of Murraysfield, Mass.; he d. Jan. 17, 1802; she d. Feb. 25, 1820.  
*6th gen. Children:*
- 2094.2 ANNA SMITH, b. Sept. 3, 1780.
- 2094.3 PHINEAS SMITH, b. Feb. 12, 1782; bp. Aug. 21, 1785.
- 2094.4 WARHAM SMITH, b. May 10, 1784; bp. Aug. 21, 1785; d. March 27, 1809.
- 2094.5 ESTHER SMITH, b. July 11, 1789.
- 2094.6 THEODOSIA SMITH, b. Nov. 23, 1791; bp. Sept. 4, 1802.
- 2094.7 CHILD, b. Oct. 18, 1793; d. Oct. 18, 1793.
- 2094.8 POLLY SMITH, b. Aug. 19, 1795; bp. Sept. 25, 1802.
- 2094.9 KEZIAH SMITH, b. 1799; d. June 17, 1840.
- 2094.0 MORAI SMITH, bp. Feb. 25, 1802.
- 639 NICE POMEROY, (*Joseph, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. at Southampton, Mass.; m. Nov. 25, 1784, Ebenezer Smith; she d. June 2, 1785, ae. 21.  
*6th gen. Child:*
- 2101.1 BERNICE SMITH, b. May 23, 1785; d. June 9, 1785.
- 2169.1 ADELIN BARBARA PRIEST, gr. gr. dau. of Elizabeth Polen Pomeroy, (*Daniel, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), and Timothy Rose (700), b. Dec. 27, 1874, Potsdam; m. Nov. 19, 1879, Edgar Allen Newell, b. May 14, 1853, Ogdensburg, N. Y., son of William A. Newell and wife Sarah A. Miller. Hon. Edgar Allen Newell, d. Aug. 20, 1920. He was president of the Edgar A. Newell Co. (incorporated); also president of the Newell Manufacturing Co., which operates two factories, one in Ogdensburg, the other in Prescott, Canada. He founded the Ogdensburg Loan and Savings Association, and was president of that institution; and was for years president of the Chamber of Commerce; director in the National Bank of Ogdensburg; director in the Loan and Improvement Association of Buffalo, N. Y.; and was four terms Mayor of Ogdensburg. In 1909 Gov. Charles E. Hughes appointed him a member of the New York State Commission of Prisons for two terms. In 1911 he was president of the Northern New York Development League, and a leader and

supporter of every effort to advance the industrial and commercial importance of Ogdensburg. In politics he was a Republican; in religion a regular attendant and supporter of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Adeline Priest Newell is a classical graduate of the Potsdam Normal School, class of 1876, and a member of the Baptist Church; charter member of the First University Extension Club of Ogdensburg; also, of the United Helpers' Home for the Orphaned and Aged; and by appointment of the city a trustee of the public library.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 2169.4 ALBERT PRIEST NEWELL, b. Jan. 3, 1882, Potsdam, N. Y.; gr. Williams College, 1905; entered Columbia Law School; admitted to the bar in New York and Missouri; m. Nov. 15, 1915, Ella Benedict Waterman, dau. of Harry and Ella (Slaight) Waterman. Their children are: Edgar Allen Newell, 2d, b. April 8, 1917. Margaret Newell, b. Oct. 8, 1920. Lawyer at Kansas City, Mo.
- 2169.5 WILLIAM ALLEN NEWELL, b. April 22, 1883, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; gr. Williams College, 1905, A. B.; active in athletics, holding both college and national records for running. Treasurer and general manager of the Newell Manufacturing Co.; m. Oct. 10, 1917, Edith de Lano Judson, b. March 7, 1893, dau. of George Davis Judson (who is a son of George Judson 861, page 201, of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family and Harriet de Lano, m. Jan. 21, 1885). Their children are: Barbara Claire Newell, b. Oct. 20, 1918. George Judson Newell, b. March 6, 1920.
- 2217 ENOS ARNOLD, 3d child of Ammittai Pomeroy, (*John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), and Samuel Arnold, (714) b. March 16, 1812; m. (1) Mary Endicott of Wilbraham, Conn.; m. (2) Mary Thompson; m. (3) Cynthia Russell.
- 7th gen. Children of Enos Arnold and Mary Endicott, (2217):*
- 2223.1 JOHN ARNOLD.
- 2223.2 MARY JANE ARNOLD, m. Miron Hills of East Longmeadow, Conn.
- 2224 JULIET ARNOLD; m. Chandler Miron Pomeroy (4596), he b. Nov. 17, 1838; soldier of the Civil War; had issue.
- 2225 ELLEN ARNOLD, m. Sumner Smith of Hampden, Conn.
- 2225.1 ADELAIDE ARNOLD; d. ae. 14.
- 2226 ALBERT ARNOLD; m. Ida Stimpson of Hampden, Conn. +
- 2227 ELIZABETH ARNOLD.                    2227.1 WILLIS ARNOLD
- 2228 AUGUSTUS ARNOLD, b. May 30, 1848; m. Alma Hyde of Delaware. +  
*Children of Ansel and Maria P. Arnold, (2219):*
- 2229 JUDGE WILLIAM A. ARNOLD, b. May 5, 1874, Willamantic, Conn.; m. May 22, 1901, Kate Warner Hutchinson, dau. of John Ira Hutchinson and wife Cynthia Starkey. Judge Arnold graduated



from Yale University 1896, with the degree of B. A., and from the Yale Law School, 1899; admitted to the bar in 1898; admitted, also, to practice in United States Courts; Judge in the city courts of Willamantic since 1901; member of the law firm of Clark and Arnold, Hartford, Conn.

*8th gen. Child of William A. and Kate W. Arnold, (2229):*

2230.1 ANSEL ARNOLD, b. March 27, 1912.

2416 ROXY POMEROY FRANCIS, dau. of Roxy and Selah Francis (2414) and grand-dau. of Rachel Pomeroy and Major Edward Bulkley, b. 1794; m. May 4, 1815, Judge Jesse Booth, b. Aug. 29, 1790, son of Lieut. Joseph Booth; Quartermaster in the war of 1812; served several terms in the State Legislature, and was Common Pleas Judge over thirty consecutive years. +

2416.1 MARY LYMAN FRANCIS, dau. of Roxy and Selah Francis (2414), b. Aug. 17, 1813; m. May 28, 1843, John Stanley of New Britain, Conn.; she d. Oct. 11, 1871. +

*9th gen. Children of Roxy P. and Jesse Booth, (2416):*

2417 PEMBROKE BOOTH.

2420 ANGELINE BOOTH

2418 MARY BOOTH

2421 FLORA BOOTH

2419 GEORGE BOOTH

2422 ROXY BOOTH; all dead.

2423 ELLEN BULKLEY BOOTH, b.; m. B. C. Dick.

*Children of Mary L. and John Stanley, (2416.1):*

2423.1 MARY LYMAN STANLEY, b. July 23, 1845; unm.

2423.2 JOHN PEMBROKE STANLEY, b. Oct. 11, 1849; m. Sarah Louise Tyrrel. +

*Child of John P. and Sarah L. Stanley, (2423.2)*

2423.3 JOHN MELVILLE STANLEY, b. May 3, 1874; unm.

804 HANNAH POMEROY, (*Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. . . . Hadley, Mass.; m. 1786, John Colton, b. Jan. 9, 1755, d. April 21, 1833, son of John Colton and Penelope Wolcott, of West Fairles, Vt.; soldier in the Revolutionary War. Res., West Fairles, Vt.

*7th gen. Children, b. in West Fairles, Vt.:*

2466.1 ABIGAIL COLTON, b. 1788; m. Phineas Kimball; d. April, 1858, West Fairles, Vt.

2466.2 FLAVILLA COLTON, b. 1791; m. Seba Phillips; d. May 30, 1869, West Fairles, Vt.

2466.3 ETHAN COLTON, b. 1794; d. March, 1815.

2466.4 JOHN COLTON, b. Aug. 23, 1797; m. Phebe Morey, dau. of Solomon, b. March 2, 1818, d. Nov. 7, 1873, in Irasburg, Vt.

2466.5 EBENEZER POMEROY COLTON, b. Aug. 7, 1800; m. Mehitabel Rowell, Dec. 30, 1828; lived in Illinois; d. July 30, 1883, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

2466.6 HANNAH COLTON, b. 1803; m. C. Carpenter.

- 2578 RUTH BERT, m. Dec. 8, 1842, David Rockwood, grandson of Olive Pomeroy (899) and Nathan Knowlton; she d. Feb. 6, 1913.
- 2589 JULIA MIXER, m. July 4, 1849, Chandler Swan Fay, grandson of Olive Pomeroy (899) and Nathan Knowlton; she d. July, 1915.
- 2590 ELVIRA SANBORN, wife of Augustus Maynard Fay, d. Feb., 1913.
- 2605 CYNTHIA RELIEF WATERS, b. Nov. 11, 1837; m. April 4, 1865, Willard de Wolf; she d. Feb. 24, 1904; he d. Sept. 11, 1906.
- 2606 CLARISSA CALISTA WATERS, wife of Albert A. Alexander, d. May 7, 1907.
- 2611 NATHANIEL HENRY CLARK, died Nov. 16, 1912.
- 2614 ELIZABETH BANCROFT CLARK, wife of Samuel Smith Clark, d. Sept. 5, 1912.
- 2616 FREDERICK MAYNARD CLARK, d. July 25, 1914.
- 2621 HARRIET E. BAILEY, wife of Nathan Maynard Knowlton, d. Nov. 16, 1915.
- 2622 MARIA AUGUSTA KNOWLTON, wife of Albert L. Smith, d. Aug. 31, 1915.
- 2637 WILLIAM BANCROFT CARPENTER, b. Feb. 10, 1869, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; gr. Harvard, 1890; A. M., 1891; teacher of mathematics; head of department of mathematics, Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, where he has taught since 1897; he m. Dec. 21, 1893, Katharine Mary Hoyt; he d. March 21, 1916.
- 2827 MARIA MCGREGOR CAMPBELL, grand-daughter of Rachel Pomeroy, (*Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 3, 1838, m. Aug. 21, 1856, Charles Henry Smith, M. D., Surgeon in the United States Army, b. Aug. 20, 1819, son of Charles Henry and Evelina (Stone) Smith; she d. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Festus Morgan in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1913.
- 2876 MARY POMEROY LE DUC, grand-dau. of Julia Pomeroy, (*Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 30, 1860, m. June 25, 1879, Alfred Bissell Chapin, D. D. S.; she d. Feb. 26, 1916, at Ontario, Calif. For many years she taught a large Sunday school of young men in Hastings, Minn., where she was born, and in 1909 she began to teach music in the Ontario high school and the graded schools. She had one son, Gilbert Le Duc Chapin, b. Aug. 27, 1905, (2880) who died in young manhood.
- 3072 JUDITH POMEROY ATWATER, daughter of Charles and Alice Maud Atwater, and grand-dau. of Harriet Pomeroy, (*Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and Dr. William Atwater, b. 1896, m. March 4, 1919, Allen Ray Memhard, in the Chantry of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church, New York City.
- 3264 MIRA ISABELLE BROCKETT, wife of Louis M. Webster, and great

- grand-dau. of Jerusha Pomeroy (1355) and Thomas Spring, d. April 16, 1916, at Hartford, Conn.
- 1484 CLARISSA ALSOP, wife of Samuel Wyllys Pomeroy, (*Eleazer, Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. June 3, 1770, d. Jan. 20, 1852, at Pomeroy, Ohio. She was dau. of Richard Alsop and Mary Wright of Middletown, Conn. The Alsop heirs will share in \$72,000 recently recovered from the Chilean government.
- 1640.1 JOHN POMEROY, (*Dan, Noah, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. in Camden East, Ontario, 1796; m. 1819, Rachel Lewis; Camden, Ont.; farmer and lumberman; d. 1868.
- 7th gen. Children:*
- 3668.8 WILLIAM POMEROY, b. 1821, Camden, Ont.; was twice married and had a large family of children, names and dates unknown.
- 3668.9 REV. DANIEL POMEROY, b. 1823, Camden, Ont.; m. 1846, Jane Ann Ayelsworth, who d. Oct., 1911, Highgate, Ont.; he d. 1903, Highgate. +
- 3668.10 PATIENCE POMEROY, b.; m. Samuel Clark.
- 3668.11 TIMOTHY POMEROY, b.; m. and had one son, Dr. L. E. M. Pomeroy of Buffalo, N. Y.
- 3668.12 SAMUEL POMEROY.
- 3668.13 PETER BERRY POMEROY, b.; m. and had one son, a professor of music in New York.
- 3668.14 REV. JOHN CALVIN POMEROY, b.; m. and had two sons, one a professor in natural science.
- 3668.15 LUTHER POMEROY, b.; d.
- 3668.16 ELIZABETH POMEROY, b.
- 1786 CALEB POMEROY, (*Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. 1776, Southamton, Mass.; m. 1796, Mary Stratton, of Vermont.
- 7th gen. Child:*
- 3794 CALEB STRATTON POMEROY, b. July 7, 1797, probably at Vershire, Vt.; m. Dec. 21, 1820, Sarah Walker. +
- 3857 CHARLES SMITH POMEROY, (adopted) by Joshua Pomeroy and wife Rachel Strong, b. Aug. 21, 1815, in Northampton, Mass.; m. May 12, 1836, Calista F. Ellsworth, dau. of Ezekiel and Abigail (Taylor) Ellsworth, of the Windsor, Conn., family; he d. Feb. 14, 1892.
- 1888 PHEBE POMEROY, (*Gideon, Joshua, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 14, 1797; m. John Hull, son of John (*not* son of Tristram).
- 1926 WELLS POMEROY, (*Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 6, 1800; m. (1) Betsey Bailey, b. April 23, 1793; d. Nov. 17, 1852; m. (2) Nov. 15, 1854, Diantha Brooks; he d. June 8, 1874.
- 7th gen. Children by first wife:*
- 3964.1 PHILETUS POMEROY +





- 2144** DANIEL STERLING POMEROY, (*Eleazer, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 18, 1781, Coventry, Conn.; m. Lucy Dimmock of South Coventry, Conn.; he d. Feb. 26, 1845.
- 7th gen. Children:*
- 4444** MARY POMEROY, b.; m. Mr. Wicher; resided at Lockport, N. Y.
- 4445** TRUMAN POMEROY, b. about 1803. +
- 4446** DANIEL DIMOCK POMEROY, b. Oct. 9, 1805. +
- 4446.1** F. W. POMEROY, b. about 1808; d. March 22, 1881, Sandusky, O.
- 4446.2** MARTHA POMEROY, b. about 1812. +
- 4446.3** MATILDA POMEROY, b. 1815; d. Aug. 22, 1896, Milan, O.; bu. at Sandusky.
- 4596** CHANDLER MIRON POMEROY, (*Jude, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 17, 1838; military service in the Civil War; m. Juliet Arnold, dau. of Enos Arnold and wife Mary Endicott.
- 4638.1** WARREN POMEROY, (*Warren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b.; m. Fannie Reynolds, dau. of Sheffield C. Reynolds and Fannie Chadsey.
- 4675.1** GEORGE WILLIAM GAY, son of Calvin Gay and wife Annie Farwell, and grandson of Mary Pomeroy (2211) and Calvin Gay, b. Sept. 11, 1876; d. Sept. 11, 1876.
- 2490** LUCY POMEROY, (*Enos, Stephen, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 3, 1793, Buckland, Mass.; m. June 17, 1812, at Buckland, Abner Forbes Lakey of Palmyra, N. Y., b. March 19, 1787, d. Sept. 16, 1836, son of James Lakey and wife Charlotte Forbes, of Upton, Mass.; they migrated from Upton to Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., where they made their home; Lucy Pomeroy d. there Sept. 21, 1829.
- 8th gen. Children:*
- 4810** IRA LAKEY, b. April 17, 1813; m. Judith Eldred of Cape Cod. He began his business career as a silversmith and jeweler as an apprentice in New Bedford, Mass., but the lure of the sea soon claimed him, and he joined a whaling ship as sailor, and followed the sea for 16 years. His third voyage was made as Captain of the ship *Harvest*; his fourth and last as master of the *Syren Queen*, both being prosperous. He was the means of the establishment of the first Christian mission to the Caroline Islands. Res., Palmyra, N. Y., where he d. in the '80s.
- 4811** FRANKLIN LAKEY, b. Jan. 4, 1815; m. Louise Chase. He was a large operator in grain and other produce in Wayne Co., N. Y., and with his energy and genius for affairs, he was a recognized factor in the business world of Western New York. He d. 1877, s. p., leaving a widow.

- 4812 ELIZABETH EDWARDS LAKEY, b. Nov. 18, 1817; m. Dec., 1844, Daniel T. Lillie; manufacturer of nautical instruments; d. of yellow fever. Res., New Orleans, La., where she d. June, 1913. +
- 4813 ROWENA LAKEY, b. March 7, 1819; m. Oct. 25, 1850, Dr. Isaac Knapp of Fort Wayne, Ind., a prosperous dentist; he d. Feb. 25, 1899. After his death she made her home with her family at Hillcourt, Palmyra; s. p.
- 4814 EUNICE LAKEY, b. May, 18 1822; m. Dr. Chauncey Giles, who was principal of the Palmyra school. They moved to Lebanon and Pomeroy, Ohio, where he was at the head of the respective academies. Later he became a follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, and a minister of that faith. He had a fine church in New York, and later one in Philadelphia, (the New Church.) He was sent to Paris and to London to establish churches. Mrs. Giles was at all times a most devoted and diplomatic helpmeet. +
- 4815 CAROLINE LAKEY, b. April 27, 1824; m. Oct. 17, 1854, Allen Thomas Goldsmith, b. Sept. 26, 1827, d. Nov. 11, 1894; she d. Feb. 21, 1901. In her early young womanhood she taught school both in the Lyons school and later in the Lebanon academy, under Mr. Giles, her brother-in-law. Here she formed the friendship of one of the daughters of Hon. Thomas Corwin of Ohio and was invited to spend two winters with them in Washington, when Mr. Corwin was Secretary of the Treasury. Here she had a rich and varied experience. She was a woman of artistic and literary attainments, and devoted to her family and friends.
- 9th gen. Children of Ira and Judith Lakey, (4810):*
- 4815.1 WILLIAM GREGG LAKEY, b.; living in Buffalo, N. Y.
- 4815.2 ROWENA LAKEY, b.; m. Amos Sanford of Palmyra, N. Y. +
- Children of Elizabeth and Daniel T. Lillie, (4812):*
- 4816 JOHN LILLIE, b. 1846; m. Amy Reynolds.
- Until the middle of this war period he lived at Troy Hall, Richmond, Surrey, England; his is quite a remarkable hereditary strain. His grandfather, Capt. John Lillie was aid to Gen. Knox in the war of the Revolution; he was first Commandant of West Point when it was in embryo state; his wife and children joined him there and six weeks later he died of fever and was buried at West Point in what was Gen. Knox's garden, but is now covered by an immense government building. Later, his daughter erected a monument to his memory in the West Point cemetery. John Lillie graduated from Yale, and followed the calling of letters. He wrote for the *Galaxy* and *Scribner's* magazines and later was sent to London as English editor of *Harper's*. +

- 4817 MARIANNA LILLIE, b. 1848; now living in New Orleans.  
*Children of Eunice and Chauncey Giles, (4814):*
- 4817.1 CHAUNCEY GILES, b.  
 4827.2 WARREN GILES, b.  
 4817.3 LUCY GILES, b.; m. Dr. Wm. H. Guernsey of New York.  
 4817.4 CARRIE GILES, b.; m. Richard Carter. Res. West Newton, Mass.  
 4817.5 CHARLES GILES, b.  
 4817.6 WILLIAM GILES, b.  
*Children of Caroline and Allen T. Goldsmith, (4815):*
- 4817.7 FREDERICK THOMAS GOLDSMITH, b. Feb. 3, 1856; m. Caroline Roosevelt Lathrop. He was a member of the produce and stock exchange of New York, and president of the Harlem Transfer Co. He was a man of splendid attainments, and a devoted son and brother. He d. in New York City April 18, 1905, s. p.
- 4817.8 ELIZABETH EDWARDS GOLDSMITH, b. April 13, 1860; unm.; Res. New York City. Two of her publications are "Sacred Symbols in Art," and "Toby", published by MacMillan & Co. The former is a standard work of art; she has traveled and lived abroad extensively. She is a member of the Barnard and the Pen and Ink club.
- 4817.9 ANNA ROWENA GOLDSMITH, b. July 1, 1863; m. Oct. 16, 1913, William Taylor of Lyons, N. Y., his 2nd wife son of Elijah Pomeroy Taylor (1763); he d. June 27, 1918; manufacturer of government mail bags. Mrs. Taylor was graduated from Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., in 1884; taught English and history at All Saints school, Sioux Falls, S. D., under Bishop William Hobart Hare from 1890-96; traveled abroad in 1897. In 1898, the second year after its establishment under Miss Sarah Ludlow Yeager, Mrs. Taylor became identified with the Wells Preparatory School in Aurora, her old college town, first as teacher, and after Miss Yeager's death in the spring of 1901, she was encouraged to assume the conduct of the school. In 1906 she completed purchase of the school property. After the erection in 1910 of Wallcourt Hall, a substantial brick and stone building for dormitory and school purposes, the name of the school was changed to Wallcourt—Miss Goldsmith's School. The school has an enviable reputation for its excellent standing in scholarship and fine personnel. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the executive committee of St. Paul's Church at Aurora; of the Country Club of Rochester; of the National Association of College Women; Women's University Club of New York; the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; and the American Daughters of the Revolution.



William Taylor, son of Elijah Pomeroy Taylor (1763) and Jerusha Delling, and great-grandson of Eleanor Pomeroy (494) (Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed) and James Hulbert, Jr., m. (1) Mary Underhill and had two sons by her, (1) Williard Underhill Taylor, b. July 19, 1865; gr. Cornell University, 1886; admiralty lawyer with the firm of MacFarlane, Taylor & Costello; president of the Brunswick Marine Construction Co.; legal advisor of Sir Thomas Lipton in this country; ex-commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club; builder and owner of schooners William Taylor and Sir Thomas Lipton; member of the Bar Association; New York Athletic club, Yacht club, etc. (2) Myron Charles Taylor, married Annabel Mack of Cleveland; gr. of Cornell University; studied corporation law under Charles Evans Hughes; manufacturer and financier; at one time President of the New York Cotton Exchange; President of the cotton mills in New Bedford, and of the Utility in Dayton, Ohio, that makes all the stamped envelopes in the United States. Res., 16 East 70th street, New York City. Summer home, Underhill, Farm, Locust Valley, Long Island.

4817.10 KATHARINE L. GOLDSMITH, b. Oct. 28, 1865; unm. She lives on at Hillcourt, Palmyra, N. Y., in the old family place, the land of which was bought from the original Phelps and Gorham tract in 1798, and has never been owned out of the family; she is a practical and devoted land-owner, besides being social in her tastes.

2642 JERUSHA POMEROY, (*Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 2, 1808. Newfane, Vt., m. Oct. 5, 1829, Dexter Holbrook, b. Aug. 2, 1801, Townsend, Vt.; d. July 2, 1881; she d. July 24, 1881, at Elyria, Ohio. She was dau. of Ashley Phineas Pomeroy and wife Elizabeth Moore. She was educated at the old Academy of Newfane and was a singer of note, known as the "black-eyed singer of Vermont." Dexter Holbrook attended the academy in Brattleboro, Vt.; taught successfully, and occupied positions of trust in his native county. They removed to Ohio in 1835, settling at Elyria, Ohio, and engaged in farming and fruit culture. Res., Elyria, Ohio.

*8th gen. Children, b. in Elyria, Ohio:*

4903 THEODORE HOLBROOK, b. Nov., 1831; d. unm. in 1872, Boise City, Idaho.

4904 EMILY POMEROY HOLBROOK, b. Feb. 20, 1834; m. Sept. 13, 1853. Thomas Stanley Johnson, of Wooster, Ohio. +

4905 HON. EDWIN DEXTER HOLBROOK, b. 1838; educated at Oberlin College; admitted to the bar and first practiced law at Weaverville, Cal.; in 1861 he went to the newly discovered gold mines at Nez

Perce, and the next year to Placerville, Idaho Territory. In 1863 he was a leading speaker in the campaign against Mr. Wallace, and the following year was elected delegate to Congress, and re-elected in 1866 by an increased majority. On June 18, 1870, while sitting in front of Dr. Belknap's office in Idaho City, he was fatally shot in the abdomen by Charles Douglas, who retreated around the corner of the drug store. Holbrook staggered to his feet and followed; both men emptied their revolvers. Mr. Holbrook lingered until Sunday morning. He was buried from Masonic Hall, a large procession following the remains to the grave.

4906 ELIZA CLARISSA HOLBROOK, b. 1842, Elyria, Ohio; m. 1869 Dr. Edwin Charles Perry, Elyria, Ohio.

9th gen. *Children of Emily P. and Thomas S. Johnson. (4904):*  
4907 STELLA MEDORA JOHNSON, b. June 17, 1854; m. June 20, 1877, James John Goodwillie, of Chicago, Ill.; she d. in March, 1897; two children, ARTHUR LAWSON GOODWILLIE and CLARENCE JAMES GOODWILLIE.

4907.1 EDWIN THEODORE JOHNSON, b. Aug. 9, 1858; m. Jan. 1883. Elizabeth Eastman, dau. of George Eastman and Nancy Kidder, she d. in March, 1899; five years later he m. (2) Minna Ferrell of Columbus, Ohio. *Children of Edwin T. and Elizabeth Eastman Johnson. (10th gen.)* 1. DAVID EASTMAN JOHNSON; 2. THOMAS STANLEY JOHNSON; 3. JAMES CRABTREE JOHNSON (twins); 4. EDWIN THEODORE JOHNSON; 5. GEORGE EASTMAN JOHNSON; 6. ELIZABETH CARE JOHNSON.

4907.2 IDA ELIZABETH JOHNSON, b. Nov. 19, 1863, Wooster, Ohio; m. Sept. 13, 1882, Edwin Latshaw of Kansas City, Mo., son of Samuel Riddle Latshaw and wife Cynthia Maria Nelles.

10th gen. *Child of Ida Elizabeth and Edwin Latshaw. (4907.2):*  
4907.3 STANLEY RIDDLE LATSHAW, b. Sept. 29, 1884; director of Butterick Publishing Co., New York City.

2644 ELIZABETH POMEROY, (*Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 7, 1815, Newfane, Vt.; m. May 3, 1836, at Brattleboro, Vt., Franklin Hoar Wheeler, b. April 3, 1807, Lincoln, Mass., son of Leonard Hoar Wheeler and wife Mira Ann Wellington; Elizabeth Pomeroy Wheeler d. July 31, 1881.

8th gen. *Children:*  
4909 EUNICE WHEELER, b. April 7, 1837; d. March 11, 1838.  
4910 ASHLEY POMEROY WHEELER, b. Dec. 20, 1841; d. Dec. 3, 1849.  
4911 MARY ELIZABETH WHEELER, b. Jan. 4, 1845; m. Oct. 28, 1869, James Dalton, b. Jan. 10, 1828, son of James Dalton and wife Elizabeth Tilden of Boston, Mass. +

- 4912 ASHLEY POMEROY WHEELER, b. July 15, 1850; d. March 8, 1855.
- 4913 FRANK POMEROY WHEELER, b. March 7, 1853, Brattleboro, Vt.; gr. Cornell University, 1874; m. April 12, 1888, Elizabeth Trimmingham Keese of Chicago, Ill., b. in Baltimore, Md., dau. of Ralph Francis Trimmingham of Bermuda, and Ann Brine.
- 9th gen. Child of Mary E. and James Dalton. (4911):*
- 4914 STELLA POMEROY DALTON, b. Brattleboro, Vt., July 30, 1870; m. Aug. 19, 1896, Richard Elwood Dodge, b. March 30, 1868, Wenham, Mass.; gr. Harvard, 1890. +
- 10th gen. Children of Stella and Richard E. Dodge, (4914):*
- 4915 STANLEY DALTON DODGE, b. Oct. 23, 1897.
- 4916 MARGARET POMEROY DODGE, b. Sept. 8, 1898.
- 4979 AMANDA POMEROY, b., dau. of Edward Pomeroy (*Henry, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and Amanda Daggett; educated at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; m. Hon. Albert W. Wells, of Quincy, Ill.
- 5093 HORACE C. HARMON, b. April 27, 1869, son of Julia E. and Enos Harmon, and grandson of Nancy Parsons Pomeroy (2685), m. March 10, 1897, Mary Emma Church, b. Nov. 27, 1870, at Ashfield, Mass., dau. of Henry Sumner Church and wife Eliza Emma Barber of Ashfield. Have dau. Margaret Harmon, b. June 21, 1898.
- 5094 NELLIE POMEROY HARMON, b. May 2, 1873, dau. of Julia E. and Enos Harmon, and grand-daughter of Nancy Parsons Pomeroy (2685), m. Oct. 15, 1901, Herman Liners Andersen, b. May 11, 1869, Quennestad, Sweden, son of August Andersen and Anna Christine Johnson. Have two children: 5108.2 Hazel Beatrice Andersen, b. July 22, 1903. 5108.3 Carroll Elizabeth Andersen, b. Jan. 8, 1908.
- 5179 MARIE LOUISE POMEROY, b. Oct. 16, 1843, Albany; dau. of George Eltweed Pomeroy (*Seth, Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), (2800) and wife Helen Elizabeth Robinson, d. Dec. 14, 1917, at St. Paul, Minn. A sister of George Eltwood Pomeroy of Toledo, Ohio.
- 2700 CATHERINE ELIZA POMEROY, (*Thaddeus, Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 14, 1809, Stockbridge, Mass.; m. April 20, 1836, Rev. Samuel P. Parker, D. D., b. Sept. 10, 1805, d. Nov. 16, 1880, Stockbridge, Mass., son of John Rowe Parker and wife Mary Hamilton, of Boston, Mass.; graduated from Harvard College 1824. The new developments in this family are in the 10th generation. The numbers are continuous of the new grandchildren to those given in the first edition of the Pomeroy Family book, and may be found on pp. 451-452.

- Children of Grace J. and William Hall, (5138): (additional):*
- 5152 BERNARD RICHARD HALL, d. June 21, 1919.
- 5154.1 CELIA HALL, b. July 23, 1907.
- 5154.2 CHARLES HALL, b. June 10, 1909.
- 5154.3 EVA HALL, b. May 29, 1911.
- 5154.4 GLENN HALL, b. Jan. 15, 1916.
- 5154.5 MARJORIE HALL, b. June 14, 1921.
- Child of Elizabeth K. and Alexander M. Jeffrey, (5140):*
- 5154.6 ELEANOR VIRGINIA JEFFREY, b. Sept. 17, 1916.
- Child of Erdman and Ada L. Parker, (5142):*
- 5154.7 SEDGWICK POMEROY PARKER, b. Jan. 5, 1913.  
ERDMAN SEDGWICK PARKER d. May 18, 1916.
- Children of Mary L. and Ernest H. Quesner, (5146):*
- 5154.8 RAYMOND QUESNER, b. 1908; d. 1913.
- 5154.9 DOROTHY QUESNER, b. Jan., 1916.
- Children of Pearl W. and Alfred J. Thomson, (5148):*
- 5162 FLORENCE THOMSON, b. Jan., 1903.
- 5162.1 NEWELL THOMSON, b. 1905.
- 5162.2 VIOLETTE THOMSON, b. 1911.
- 5162.3 DOROTHY THOMSON, b. Jan., 1916.
- 5181 MARY ROBINSON POMEROY, (*George Eltweed, Seth, Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 6, 1850, Clinton, Mich.; m. May 12, 1896, the Rt. Rev. Charles Scadding, Bishop of Oregon (Protestant Episcopal), b. Nov. 21, 1861, Toronto, Canada; graduate of Trinity University, D. D.; son of Henry Simcoe Scadding and wife Elizabeth Winder Wedd; he died May 27, 1914; s. p.; at Portland, Oregon. She was sister of George Eltweed Pomeroy of Toledo, Ohio.
- 3024 PARTHENIA LITTLE POMEROY, (*Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 3, 1806, Pittsfield, Mass.; m. Sept. 25, 1828, Henry Ayrault Brewster, b. Dec. 30, 1802, d. Dec. 8, 1873, Washington, D. C., son of Henry Brewster and wife Rebecca Lester; she d. May 19, 1876, Norfolk, Va. (Note—In the corresponding paragraph, in Part Two of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, as Henry Ayrault Brewster did not serve in the Civil War, his son Robert Edward Brewster should be credited with that military service. In justice, it is, therefore, deemed advisable to republish the same in Part Three as corrected.)
- 8th gen. Children:*
- 5385 HENRY POMEROY BREWSTER, b. March 7, 1831; m. Oct. 14, 1856, Mary E. Pond, b. Jan. 6, 1836, d. Jan. 20, 1898, Rochester, N. Y., dau. of Elias Pond and wife Clarissa Hickok. +

- 5386 EMMA HART BREWSTER, b. Dec. 11, 1836; m. May 21, 1858, at Rochester, N. Y., the Rev. Otto Sievers Barton, D. D., b. Jan. 18, 1831, Hamburg, Germany, d. June 26, 1897, Norfolk, Va.; she d. Oct. 22, 1897.
- 5387 ROBERT EDWARD BREWSTER, b. Aug. 14, 1829; m. (1) Oct. 7, 1869, Helen Susquehanna Waller, who d. March 17, 1873, at Pleasanton, Kansas; m. (2) Feb. 28, 1880, Clara Latelle Linton, at Richland Farm, Kas., dau. of Hon. David Linton and wife Ann Thomas, b. July 24, 1850, at Wilmington, Ohio. Capt. Robert Edward Brewster was educated at Rochester, N. Y., and joined the Union Army on Oct. 21, 1861; he received a commission as 2d Lieut. in the 74th regiment of N. Y. V. Infantry; on Sept. 18, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieut. of same regiment, serving until March 24, 1865, when he was commissioned Captain of Co. E, 8th New York Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days in Front of Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He received one of the five gold medals presented by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for unusual bravery on the battlefield at Williamsburg. He was wounded at Williamsburg on May 5, 1862, twice at Raccoon Ford, Va., at Malvern Hill, and last at Appomattox Court House. Honorable resignation June 27, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. After the close of the war he acted as Mr. Hayden's private secretary in his geological survey of Nebraska, and later engaged in milling at Pleasanton, Kansas, where he died July 28, 1892, from the effects of the wound received at Appomattox. +
- 9th gen. Children of Henry P. and Mary E. Brewster (5385):*
- 5388 CAROLINE BREWSTER, b. Aug. 3, 1857; m. June 1, 1892, Henry Le Briton Wills.
- 5389 HAROLD POND BREWSTER, b. March 27, 1859; m. May 15, 1888, Mary Elizabeth Harris, dau. of Edward Harris and wife Emma Hall.
- 5390 MARY BELLE BREWSTER, b. June 19, 1867; m. Oct. 14, 1891, Nathan Gallup Williams, b. Dec. 9, 1861, son of Nathan Gallup Williams and wife Helen Dunham of Detroit.
- Children of Robert E. and Helen S. Brewster, (5387):*
- 5391 AUGUSTA WALLER BREWSTER, b. July 18, 1870, Maplewood, Del.; m. June 17, 1891, West Point, N. Y., Major John C. W. Brooks, U. S. A., son of Gen. Brooks, U. S. A. +
- 5392 HELEN BARTEN BREWSTER, b. April 2, 1881, Pleasanton, Kansas; University of Kansas A. B., 1900, A. M. 1901, Ph. D. in mathematics

- and physics, Cornell University, 1910; m. June 22, 1904, at Pleasanton, Kansas, Frederick William Owens, b. Nov. 18, 1880, at Rockwell City, Iowa, son of James Owens and wife Nancy M. Terrill of Lawrence, Kansas; B. S., M. S., 1902, University of Kansas, Ph. D., 1907, University of Chicago; professor of mathematics at Cornell University, 1916. Res., Ithaca, N. Y. +
- 10th gen. Children of Augusta W. and John C. W. Brooks, (5391):*
- 5392.1 FRANCES BROOKS, b. March 31, 1892.
- 5392.2 AMELIA MAY BROOKS, b. July 9, 1897.
- Children of Helen B. and Frederick W. Owens, (5392):*
- 5392.3 HELEN BREWSTER OWENS, b. May 5, 1905, Chicago, Ill.
- 5392.4 CLARA BREWSTER OWENS, b. Feb. 17, 1908.
- 5421 HAROLD CAREW DODGE, b. 1885, Evanston, Ill., son of Lemuel P. and Mary Post Dodge, (5410), and grandson of Emily Pomeroy, (*Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), m. June 14, 1914, Louise Woolsey, dau. of Frank Woolsey of Santa Rosa, Calif.
- 5441 HARRIET SWIFT KINGSLEY, wife of George Pomeroy Kingsley, (*Betsy Coit Pomeroy, Gamaliel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and dau. of Ralph Swift and wife Charlotte Waterman, d. March 31, 1912.
- 5448 FREDERICK RALPH KINGSLEY, Jr., b. Aug. 16, 1886, son of Frederick R. and Anna M. Kingsley, (5444), m. June 8, 1912, Mrs. Clara Armstrong (Forman).
- 3080 PLINY POMEROY, (*Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 22, 1786; m. Lavina Mann, b. Sept. 27, 1787; d. Jan. 27, 1882, Geneseo, Ill.; he d. Aug. 21, 1857.
- 8th gen. Children:*
- 5507.1 ASHBEL STRONG POMEROY, b. Aug. 27, 1810. +
- 5507.2 LAURA POMEROY.
- 5508 RALPH MILLER POMEROY, b. June 18, 1815. +
- 5508.1 MARY POMEROY.
- 5508.2 SARAH POMEROY.
- 5508.3 GEORGE POMEROY, b. Feb. 21, 1821, Fairfield, N. Y. +
- 5508.4 ALMIRA POMEROY.
- 5508.5 CHARLES ADDISON POMEROY. +
- 5508.6 ABIGAIL POMEROY.
- 3185 CHARLES POMEROY, (*James, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 9, 1823, Cuyler, N. Y.; m. Sept. 5, 1851, Ruth Smith of Covert, N. Y., b. 1823; d. 1881; he d. Oct. 19, 1900, at North Hector, N. Y., his place of residence.
- 8th gen. Children:*
- 5657 JAMES SMITH POMEROY, b. Aug. 16, 1852; d. unm.

- 5658 WILLIAM HENRY POMEROY, b. July 3, 1854, d. Feb. 15, 1877.
- 5659 LEDRU ROLLIN POMEROY, b. Aug. 7, 1857. +
- 5660 VICTOR HUGO POMEROY, b. and d. 1864.
- 6020 RUTH CHURCH, b. Dec. 3, 1894, dau. of John H. C. and Mary A. Church, (6014) and great-grand daughter of Sally Pomeroy, (*Ebenzer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and Leman Church of Great Barrington, m. June 17, 1917, Delano de Windt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Heyliger de Windt, of Minnetka, Ill. Res., New Bedford, Mass.
- 3440 CLARA ALSOP POMEROY, (*Samuel, Eleazer, Rev. Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. 1804, Boston, Mass.; m. Hon. Valentine Baxter Horton, member of Congress from Pomeroy, Ohio. Her daughter, Clara Pomeroy Horton, m. Sept. 15, 1859, Major-General John Pope, U. S. A.; her second daughter, Frances Dabney Horton, m. May 13, 1874, Major-General Manning Ferguson Force; he d. May 8, 1899. Clara Alsop Pomeroy Horton died at the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home while Gen. Force was Commandant of that institution. Both Gen. Pope and Gen. Force died at that institution also, while Major General Force was the Commandant.
- 6246 CORNELIA ROFF POMEROY, (*Isaac, Benjamin, Elihu, Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. May 29, 1857, Newark, N. J.; d. Feb. 28, 1913. Miss Pomeroy was an active and influential officer and member of patriotic societies many years, and very efficient as a member of the Executive Committee of the Pomeroy Family Association. She was a gentlewoman of fine intellect, and aside from other literary effort, took great delight in exploring for light in genealogical problems.
- 6268 WILLIAM HENRY POMEROY, M. D., (*Stephen, Elihu, Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 19, 1857, Staffordville, Conn.; m. Dec. 5, 1900, at Springfield, Mass., Adelaide Phelps Smith, b. Jan. 17, 1873, Springfield, dau. of John McKenzie Smith and wife Adelaide Gabrielle Phelps; s. p. After his graduation from Brown University, Providence, R. I., he entered Harvard Medical School, graduating with the class of 1886. He completed his study of medicine abroad, passing one year at the University of Vienna. For three years, 1889-1892, he was the contracting surgeon of the United States army; and in 1903 chief medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Co. in Hampden Co.; practicing physician for 25 years in Springfield, Mass.; d. June 10, 1914.
- 6341 HELEN MARIA POMEROY, (*Alexander, Amos, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. April 30, 1838; m. (1) Dec. 20, 1858, Hesden J. King, b. July 9, 1832, d. Dec. 4, 1886; she m. (2) May 2,

- 1900, Cecil H. Fuller; she d. Nov. 28, 1916, Suffield, Conn.
- 3668.9 REV. DANIEL POMEROY, (*John, Dan, Noah, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. 1823, Camden, Ont.; m. 1846, Jane Ann Aylesworth, who d. Oct., 1911, Highgate, Ont.; he d. 1903, Highgate, Ont. Minister.
- 8th gen. children*
- 6490.1 REV. WILLIAM MCKENZIE POMEROY, b. 1849. +
- 6490.2 ANNIE ALIDA POMEROY, b. 1851; m. 1870, George A. Rogers.
- 6490.3 DR. JOHN REYNOLDS POMEROY, b. 1853, Newburgh, Ont.; m. 1888, Gertie Burdette; had issue, two sons and one daughter; he d. 1904 St. Louis.
- 6490.4 DR. ROBERT LATTIMER POMEROY, b. 1859, Kingston; unm.
- 6490.5 DAN WEBSTER POMEROY, b. 1861, Brighton; d. 1881, in Manitoba.
- 6490.6 MARY MAUD POMEROY, b. 1869, Kingston, Ont.; m. 1891, George Lee.
- 6536 ORANGE POMEROY, M. D., (*Horace, Stephen, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 7, 1835; graduate from Cincinnati Medical College, 1860; and Bellevue Hospital, N. Y.; Assistant-surgeon of the 16th Ohio Vol. Inf., (Col. de Courcey) during the Civil War; postmaster at Chardon, Ohio, many years; practiced medicine at Fowlers Mills and Chardon; m. (1) Jan. 8, 1862, Mary E. Smith, b. March 29, 1841, dau. of George Smith and wife Catherine Crawford of Munson, Ohio; m. (2) April 20, 1896, Lovedy S. Blakeslee, dau. of Milo Blakeslee and wife Judith Woodward; s. p. Res., Chardon, Ohio and St. Petersburg, Fla. He was a Shriner and 32nd degree Mason; president of the Chardon Telephone Co. He died at his winter home, St. Petersburg, Fla., May 17, 1915.
- 3761 BETSEY TOWLE COLCORD, b. July 5, 1812, dau. of Tristram C. Colcord and wife Ann Robia Towle, and wife of Enoch Pomeroy, (*Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), d. Feb. 13, 1903.
- 6601 MARY KIMPTON, dau. of Mary Pomeroy, (*Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), and Rev. Orville Kimpton, b. March 22, 1831; m. Sept. 15, 1855, at Franklin, Vt., Harlow Miles Cheney, b. Jan. 5, 1831, at St. Armand, Quebec, son of John Holbrook Cheney and wife Fanny Elfreda Miller, d. July 4, 1970, Westfield, Vt.; she d. April 7, 1867, St. Albans, Vt. +
- 6603 MARIA JANE KIMPTON, dau. of Mary Pomeroy, (*Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), and Rev. Orville Kimpton, b. June 11, 1836, Franklin, Vt.; educated at Bakersfield academy and taught school several years; m. Jan. 4, 1860, at Franklin, Vt., John Knowles Langdon Maynard, b. July 26, 1829, Bakersfield, Vt., son of Jesse Knowles Maynard and wife Lucy Taylor; he studied law and in 1856 opened a law office at Janesville, Iowa, with a branch office



in Magnolia; his voice failed and in 1860 he went into the newspaper business at Waverly, Iowa, at the same time serving as postmaster ten years; he also served one term in the State Legislature. He retired to his farm near Janesville, where he d. April 9, 1903; she d. March 30, 1910. +

*9th gen. Children of Mary and Harlow M. Cheney, (6601):*

- 6607.1 EDSON ORVILLE CHENEY, b. Nov. 2, 1858, Franklin, Vt.; d. Aug. 7, 1894, Cadys Falls, Vt.
- 6607.2 FLORA LODUSKY CHENEY, b. March 27, 1862, St. Albans, Vt.; d. Jan. 14, 1904, Hyde Park, Vt.
- 6607.3 EMMA MARIA CHENEY, b. Oct. 19, 1863, St. Albans, Vt.; m. July 3, 1890, at Montecito City, Calif., Frank Truman Packard, b. Dec. 2, 1861, Cambridge, Wis., son of Gilbert Clark Packard and wife Nancy Maria Van Brocklin; four children. Fruit growers. Res., Watsonville, Calif.
- Children of Maria J. and John K. L. Maynard, (6603):*
- 6610.1 ORVILLE KNOWLES MAYNARD, b. March 23, 1861, Waverly, Iowa; m. June 4, 1884, at Janesville, Iowa, Metta Elizabeth Moore, dau. of Thomas Moore and wife Flora Wakefield; gr. Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, June 14, 1890, M. A. June, 1904; D. D. University of Denver, Col., June, 1912. Pastor of St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church. Res., Pueblo, Colo.
- 6610.2 JESSE DANA MAYNARD, b. Aug. 7, 1862, Waverly, Iowa; m. Sept. 9, 1886, at Janesville, Iowa, Anna L. Green, dau. of Harry H. Green and wife Mary Bennett. Res., Janesville, Iowa.
- 6610.3 LORETTA MARIA MAYNARD, b. Aug. 19, 1873, Janesville, Ia.; m. Nov. 30, 1899, at Janesville, Charles H. Burman, son of C. E. Burman and wife Rosetta Moore. Res., Waverly, Ia.
- 6610.4 ALBERT HOWARD MAYNARD, b. Dec. 19, 1875, at Janesville, Ia.; m. Dec. 7, 1904, at Sioux City, Ia., Mabel A. Killam, dau. of C. D. Killam and wife Mary H. Hamler. He gr. from Morningside College 1904. Res., Sioux City, Ia.
- 6617 STEPHEN POMEROY TRUAX, son of Melissa Pomeroy, (*Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), and Elias Truax, b. Oct. 12, 1848, Franklin, Vt.; m. Oct. 26, 1875, Anna Maria Shepard, b. Jan. 14, 1855, Brome, Quebec, dau. of Benjamin Shepard and wife Celia O'Malley. Farmer. Res., Franklin, Vt.
- 9th gen. Children, b. at Franklin, Vt.*
- 6618 HERBERT STEPHEN TRUAX, b. Jan. 8, 1878; m. June 26, 1901, Thenah Reynolds, b. Oct. 15, 1879, Franklin, Vt., dau. of George W. Reynolds and wife Alvira Bullis. Res., Franklin, Vt.
- 6619 CHARLES HIBBARD TRUAX, b. Aug. 2, 1879; m. April 17, 1909, Essa

- 6620 May Rogers, b. West Chazy, N. Y. Salesman. Res., Fresno, Calif.  
FRANK POMEROY TRUAX, b. Nov. 2, 1883; m. Sept. 2, 1907, Reva D. Goodhue, b. April 26, 1887, Berkshire, Vt., dau. of Levi Goodhue and wife Julia Blair. He was accidentally killed while employed on railroad at Webster Junction, Mass., Aug. 31, 1909.
- 6621 ELBURN BRIGGS TRUAX, b. May 31, 1885.
- 3794 CALEB STRATTON POMEROY, (*Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Eltweed*), b. July 7, 1797; presumably in Vershire, Vt.; m. Dec. 21, 1820, Sarah Walker, b. Dec. 16, 1802, d. Aug. 13, 1884, dau. of Elijah Walker of Vershire, Vt.; a Revolutionary soldier; Caleb d. March 11, 1848, at Bristol, Ind., where he and his wife are buried. with their son Orange.
- 8th gen. Children:*
- 6660.1 MARY S. POMEROY, b. Aug. 16, 1821; m. Jan. 28, 1841, Leander Foster; she d. June 3, 1893. Five children.
- 6660.2 MARIAH POMEROY, b. April 22, 1823; d. May 13, 1823.
- 6660.3 ELMINA P. POMEROY, b. Aug. 22, 1824; d. May 3, 1833.
- 6660.4 ORANGE W. POMEROY, b. March 30, 1826, d. April 10, 1848.
- 6660.5 LYMAN JAMES POMEROY, b. April 22, 1828; d. Sept. 9, 1833.
- 6660.6 ASAPH STRATTON POMEROY, b. Nov. 22, 1831. +
- 6660.7 LYMAN WALKER POMEROY, b. April 22, 1833. +
- 6660.8 ALMINA LUCINA POMEROY, b. March 9, 1835; m. March 14, 1853, Euphreonon Wheeler; d. Sept. 23, 1863. Two children.
- 6660.9 AROLINE AUGUSTA POMEROY, b. June 22, 1837; m. Oct. 1, 1868, . . . Fuller.
- 6660.10 FRANKLIN ALMERAN POMEROY, b. Dec. 25, 1839; m. Sarah Emily Goss; d. Nov. 24, 1891; s. p.
- 3812 CANDACE LIVIA POMEROY, (*Warham, Enos, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 20, 1829, Easthampton, Mass.; Williston Seminary, 1858; m. April 23, 1857, at Princess Anne, Md., Joseph Sudler (or Sulzer), who d. Sept. 26, 1872, Waterloo, N. Y. She was lady principal of the academy at Waterloo several years; she d. Oct. 19, 1914.
- 3895 DEBORAH JANE SPAULDING POMEROY, (*David, Gideon, Joshua, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. April 3, 1845, Southampton, Mass.; m. June 4, 1872, Horace Edward Darling, (*Horace, Benjamin, Samuel, Samuel, John, Dennis*), of Mendon, Mass., b. Dec. 31, 1842, d. Dec. 10, 1901, son of Horace Bates Darling and wife Mehitable Lord; she d. April 5, 1916, Southampton, Mass.; burial at Boston, Mass.
- 8th gen. Child:*
- 6784 HARRIET LYMAN DARLING, b. July 31, 1880. Boston; m. Oct. 12,

1904, Dr. Joseph Storer Hart, b. March 16, 1873, Charlestown, Mass., son of Joseph Storer Hart and wife Mary Jane Murray; gr. from Harvard Medical School; Major-Surgeon of the 6th Mass. Inf. in the war with Germany.

*9th. gen. Children:*

- 6785 HELEN HART, b. Dec. 7, 1905, Lincoln, Mass.  
 6786 JOSEPH STORER HART, b. June 22, 1910, Lincoln, Mass.  
 6787 HARRIET POMEROY HART, b. Dec. 10, 1911.  
 6788 ELIZABETH MURRAY HART, b. Dec. 10, 1911, (twin with Harriet).  
 6788.1 HORACE HART, b.  
 3924 FRANKLIN POMEROY, (*Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 16; 1824, Geauga County, Ohio; m. Aug. 18, 1844, Abigail Commins, b. March 2, 1827, Geauga County, Ohio, dau. of Henry Commins and wife. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, serving in Co. E, 4th Illinois Volunteers, Gen. Taylor's command. At his discharge he was given a land warrant which he located in Dodge County, Wisconsin, and on which his family lived over fifty years and where his wife died June 26, 1900. He then sold his old homestead and went to Rudd, Iowa, to live with his daughter, Clara Sanders, and where he died Sept. 6, 1902; buried in Wisconsin. He and family were life-long Methodists, and of grateful remembrance.

*8th gen. Children:*

- 6808 ALICE CATHERINE POMEROY, b. Jan. 15, 1849. +  
 6809 HENRY ALPHONSO POMEROY, b. Sept. 10, 1850, Dodge Co., Wis., m. March 24, 1874, Mary L. Hoel, b. Jan. 23, 1855, Iroquois Co., Ill. dau. of James Hoel and wife Alice Fleming. In 1873 he settled on a farm near Rudd, Iowa, and in 1899 moved into the town of Rudd. For the past 17 years he has been a member of the Town Council. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy are members of the Methodist church, and Mrs. Pomeroy has been president of the Ladies Aid for past 25 years; s. p.  
 6810 ROYAL NEWTON POMEROY, b. Aug. 1, 1853. +  
 6811 CLARA AMANDA POMEROY, b. Aug. 2, 1854. +  
 6812 FRANK SUCCESS POMEROY, b. June 1, 1860, Dodge Co., Wis.; d. Jan. 17, 1914, Beaver Co., Oklahoma, unm.; bu. in Wisconsin.  
 6813 FERNANDO HOWARD POMEROY, b. May 13, 1866. +  
 3925 TIRZAH POMEROY, (*Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. April 17, 1826, Geauga County, Ohio; m. Oct. 6, 1843, James King, who d. Sept. 28, 1880, suddenly, while at work; she d. March 18, 1906. Res., Lawler, Kansas.

*8th gen. Children:*

- 6814 Mary C. King, b. Dec. 5, 1844; m. April 18, 1867, William C. Hammond, Chilton, Wis.; she d. July 6, 1876. +
- 6815 OLIVER HARRISON KING, b. Oct. 10, 1848; m. Oct. 18, 1875, Elk Point, S. D., Jennie Caine; she d. Jan. 24, 1872, at Parker, S. D. +
- 6816 SARAH JANE KING, b. Jan. 22, 1851; m. Sept. 20, 1878, William C. Hammond, he having previously married her sister Mary C. King; he d. March 24, 1903, at Durand, Wis. No issue.
- 6817 GEORGE KING, b. July 26, 1856, at Chilton, Wis.; m. Jan. 24, 1882, at New Hampton, Iowa, Clara Wood. Res., Wyenmere, N. D. +
- 6818 IDA ROSETTA KING, b. June 25, 1858, at Chilton, Wis.; m. Dec. 31, 1902, at Waucoma, Iowa, Nash Tuttle; s. p. Res., Central Point, Oregon.

*9th gen. Children of Mary C. and William C. Hammond, (6814):*

- 6818.1 EMMA BELL HAMMOND, b. Dec. 18, 1867; m. April 2, 1889, Alexander D. Nimmo. +
- 6818.2 DR. H. B. HAMMOND, b. Oct. 25, 1868; m. Clara Thield. Three children.
- 6818.3 CAMILLA HAMMOND, b. April 16, 1871, Chilton, Wis.; m. June 20, 1892. L. A. Marvin. Three children.

*Children of Oliver and Jennie King, (6815):*

- 6818.4 WILLIAM HARRIS KING, b. April 3, 1877, Yankton, S. D.; m. Leila Pier, at Parker, S. D.
- 6818.5 LEO KING, b. Sept. 14, 1878, Elk Point, S. D.

*Children of George and Clara King, (6817):*

- 6818.6 ORREN KING, b. April 3, 1884; m. Aug. 19, 1907, Nellie M. Miller at Waucoma, Iowa.
- 6818.7 MILDRED KING, b. April 22, 1889; d. ae. 1 year.
- 6818.8 IRENE WELCOME KING, b. Jan. 14, 1887; m. Dec. 2, 1915, Orlando H. Pierce.

*10th gen. Children of Emma and Alex. Nimmo, (6818.1):*

- 6818.9 ARTHUR W. NIMMO, b. Sept. 21, 1891.
- 6818.10 HERBERT ROLLAND NIMMO, b. Aug. 9, 1893.
- 6818.11 MARION NIMMO, b. Sept. 7, 1895.
- 6818.12 SARAH NIMMO, b. Jan. 14, 1901.
- 6818.13 HAMMOND NIMMO, b. Nov. 10, 1907.
- 6818.14 MARGARET NIMMO, b. July 17, 1909.

*Children of Orren and Nellie M. King, (6818.6)*

- 6818.15 DOROTHY KING, b. July 31, 1908; d. ae. 2 years.
- 6818.16 EVELYN KING, b. Dec. 10, 1910.
- 6818.17 HARRY KING, b. March 27, 1917, Waucoma, Iowa.

*Children of Irene and Orlando Pierce, (6818.8):*

- 6818.18 GEORGE ALBERT PIERCE, b. Oct. 31, 1916.

- 6818.19 RUBY IRMA PIERCE, b. Jan. 9, 1918.
- 3927 ELI BOND POMEROY, (*Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 30, 1830, Geauga County, Ohio; m. Elvira Chapman. Res., Columbus, Wis.  
*8th gen. Children.*
- 6824 EMMA AMELIA POMEROY, b. Oct. 27, 1859. +
- 6825 ELECTA HANNAH POMEROY, b. Aug. 7, 1861. She has been blind since six years of age; graduated from the school for the blind at Janesville, Wis. She is an expert lace-maker, having made and sold hundreds of yards; also, many articles in bead work, cane-seating chairs, etc.; she has purchased for herself a typewriter and watch for the blind.
- 6826 ADA ALICE POMEROY, b. July 16, 1864. +
- 6827 NEWTON BOND POMEROY, b. May 9, 1867. +
- 3928 LYDIA POMEROY, (*Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 22, 1833, Geauga County, Ohio; m. in 1852, Alexander Roberts; he d. March 9, 1914. She d. Pomona, Calif., April 22, 1919, bu. at Columbus, Wis., by the side of her husband.  
*8th gen. Children:*
- 6828 EDGAR ROBERTS, b.; m. Olive ——. +
- 6829 JAMES ROBERTS, b.; m. Josephine Starr. Res., Pomona, Cal.
- 6830 JOSEPHINE ROBERTS, b.; unm. Res., Pomona Cal.
- 6831 CHARLES ROBERTS, b. Res., Superior, Wis.
- 6832 EVA ROBERTS, b. Feb. 28, 1872; m. Charles Keefer; she d. in 1894 or 1895. +  
*9th gen. Child of Edgar and Olive Roberts, (6828):*
- 6832.1 ELSIE ROBERTS, b.  
*Children of James and Josephine Roberts, (6829):*
- 6832.2 CLARENCE ROBERTS. 6832.3 HAROLD ROBERTS.  
*Children of Eva and Charles Keefer, (6832):*
- 6833 ELMER C. KEEFER, b. Sept. 2, 1880; m. Jan. 29, 1902, Jennie Colton. Res., Dodge Center, Minn. +
- 6834 MARCIA KEEFER, b. April 11, 1884; m. April 16, 1902, William C. Kading; she d. Jan. 29, 1917. Res. Reesville, Wis. +
- 6834.1 LAURA KEEFER, b. Nov. 20, 1888; m. June 5, 1907, J. F. Clem. Res., Danville, Ill. +  
*10th gen. Children of Elmer and Jennie Keefer, (6833):*
- 6834.2 EVELYN COLTON KEEFER, b. March 16, 1905.  
*Children of Marcia and William C. Kading, (6834):*
- 6834.3 HAROLD KADING, b. Nov. 12, 1903.
- 6834.4 MILDRED KADING, b. Aug. 16, 1905.

- 6834.5 MYRTLE KADING, b. June 17, 1908.  
 6834.6 ARNOLD KADING, b. Sept. 23, 1912. All b. at Lowell, Wis.  
*Children of Laura and J. F. Clem, (6834.1):*
- 6834.7 DORA CLEM, b. Aug. 31, 1909.  
 6834.8 MARCELLA CLEM, b. Aug. 29, 1911.  
 3929 LUCY POMEROY, (*Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May. 4, 1836, Geauga County, Ohio; m Jan. 17, 1855, Benjamin J. Yule, b. Dec. 7, 1832, Oneida County, N. Y.; d. July 6, 1917; she d. Jan. 31, 1912. Res., Columbus, Wis.  
*8th gen. Children:*
- 6835 HANNAH ELLA YULE, b. Aug. 26, 1856; m. Feb. 26, 1913, Robert Nesbit Keyes, b. Dec. 19, 1867; no issue. Res., Columbus, Wis.  
 6836 IDA R. YULE, b. June 30, 1858; d. May 18, 1860.  
 6837 WILLIAM H. YULE, b. Sept. 25, 1861; m. Nellie Swanson of Chicago. Res., Worthington, Ind. +  
 6838 HARVEY E. YULE, b. Jan. 30, 1863; m. Jan. 17, 1905, Ellen Engelka; s. p. Res., Columbus, Wis.  
 6839 NELLIE MAY YULE, b. Aug. 26, 1866; m. Sept. 15, 1891, Willis Brewer, b. July 16, 1869. Res., Columbus, Wis. +  
 6840 HERBERT J. YULE, b. March 3, 1870; m. Sept. 27, 1899, Minnie Miller, b. Aug. 26, 1881. Res., Columbus, Wis. +  
*9th gen. Child of William H. and Nellie Yule, (6837):*
- 6840.1 RALPH B. YULE.  
*Children of Nellie May and Willis Brewer, (6839):*
- 6840.2 LILLIE MAY BREWER; m. Harmon Brossard. Res., Fall River, Wis.  
 6840.3 LUCY MARIE BREWER; m. Henry Waterworth. Res., Fall River, Wis.  
 6840.4 EARL BROSSARD BREWER; m. Laura Deming, Nov. 6, 1918. Res., Waukesha, Wis.  
 6840.5 HAROLD, ROBERT and HAZEL BREWER at home. Columbus, Wis.  
*Children of Herbert J. and Minnie Yule, (6840):*
- 6840.6 GLEN H. YULE. 6840.7 FLOYD J. YULE. 6840.8 DORIS YULE  
 3930 ROSETTA POMEROY, (*Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 20, 1838, Geauga Co., Ohio; m. Fayette Wilder; he d. April, 1916; she d. Dec. 3, 1914. Res., Mankato, Minn.  
*8th gen. Children:*
- 6841 FRANCES WILDER, b.; m. Robert Swartout. Res., Mankato, Minn.  
 6842 HARRIS WILDER, b. Nov. 15, 1896; m. Dec. 11, 1918, Hannah Marie Hanson. Res., Mankato, Minn.  
 6843 ROSS WILDER, b.; m. Feb. 9, 1915, Beatrice Howard, Mankato, Minn. +

*9th gen. Children of Ross and Beatrice Wilder, (6843):*

- 6843.1 FAYETTE WILDER, b. Nov. 17, 1915.  
 6843.2 HOWARD ROSS WILDER, b. March 19, 1917.  
 6843.3 DONALD POMEROY WILDER, b. Nov. 11, 1918.  
 3931 ALBANUS KIMBLE MOULTON POMEROY, (*Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 2, 1841, Geauga Co., Ohio; m. Sept. 26, 1870, Lorinda Keefer. Res., Beaver Dam, Wis.

*8th gen. Children:*

- 6844 WILLIAM E. POMEROY, b. Oct. 1, 1872. +  
 6845 NELLIE MAY POMEROY, b. Nov. 17, 1878. +  
 3964.1 PHILETUS POMEROY, (*Wells, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b.; m. Mary Clark.

*8th gen. Children:*

- 6873.1 EDWARD POMEROY.  
 6873.2 EMILY POMEROY; d. in infancy.  
 6873.3 HIRAM POMEROY, b.; d. in infancy.  
 6873.4 MYRTLE POMEROY.  
 3964.2 THEODORE OSMAN POMEROY, (*Wells, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 29, 1822, Southampton, Mass.; m. Nov. 24, 1861, Sarah Jane Gifford; he d. at Santa Rosa, Calif., Aug. 10, 1889.

*8th gen. Children:*

- 6873.5 CORNELIA ADELAIDE POMEROY, b.  
 6873.6 OLIVE ABIGAIL POMEROY, b.; m. +  
 3964.3 PAMELIA POMEROY, (*Wells, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 19, 1826; m. Seth P. Pease; she d. Oct. 14, 1852.

*8th gen. Children:*

- 6873.7 MIRON PEASE, b.; also son and daughter; names unknown.  
 3964.4 DAVID POMEROY, (*Wells, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. ----; m. (1) name unknown; m. (2) Mary ----; he was drowned in shipwreck Dec., 1879.  
 6873.8 ELLA POMEROY, b.; m. James Carroll (or Corrick).  
 6873.9 ARTHUR POMEROY, b.  
 6873.10 ELIZABETH POMEROY, b.; m. Charles Stella.  
 6873.11 LOU POMEROY, b.; m. Mr. Cording.  
 3964.5 LYDIA POMEROY, (*Wells, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b.; m. William Hunt; d. June 19, 1891, Essex, Ill.

*8th gen. Children:*

- 6873.12 ADDIE HUNT, b.; m. a Mr. Hoag.  
 6873.13 MAMIE HUNT  
 6873.15 BELLE HUNT  
 3964.6 FRANCIS J. POMEROY, (*Wells, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b.; m. Janet Freeman.  
 6873.14 ELLA HUNT  
 6873.16 SAMUEL HUNT

*8th gen. Child:*

6873.17 PEARL POMEROY.

3964.7 SARAH POMEROY, (*Wells, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*),  
b.; m. Mr. Newman.*8th gen. Children:*

6873.18 ELVA NEWMAN

6873.19 MARLIN NEWMAN

3964.8 HARMON POMEROY, (*Wells, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*),  
b.; m. Mary -----.*8th gen. Children:*

6873.20 ALICE POMEROY

6873.21 CORA POMEROY

3965.2 ABIGAIL A. POMEROY, (*Joel, Joel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Elt-  
weed*), b. Nov. 18, 1836, Rochester, N. Y.; m. Oct. 2, 1856, Philip  
Riley.*8th gen. Children, b. Rochester, N. Y.:*6874 WILLIAM SPENCER RILEY, b. Oct. 2, 1858; m. (1) May 6, 1880,  
Henrietta Gay, of Irondequoit, N. Y.; m (2) Aug. 1, 1900, Carrie  
W. Leggett of Rochester, N. Y.; wholesale grocery merchant; park  
commissioner of Rochester. +

6874.1 CHARLES HENRY RILEY, b. 1861; d. in infancy.

6874.2 PHOEBE ELIZABETH RILEY, b. 1863; d. in infancy.

6874.3 CHARLES POMEROY RILEY, b. 1865; d. in infancy.

*9th gen. Children of William S. and Henrietta Riley, (1st wife):*6874.4 ABBY MAY RILEY, b. Oct. 6, 1883, Rochester, N. Y.; m. June 12,  
1906, Rochester, N. Y., William H. S. Cass. +

6874.5 EDNA H. RILEY, b. Nov. 5, 1883, Ironduquoit.

6874.6 MARJORIE SARAH RILEY, b. May 10, 1888; m. April 27, 1910,  
William Bell Boothby; merchant. +6874.7 WILLIAM POMEROY RILEY, b. Oct. 18, 1890, Rochester, N. Y.; m.  
Oct. 18, 1913, Stella Davis. +*9th gen. Child of William S. and 2d wife, Carrie W. Riley,  
(6874):*

6874.8 DOROTHY OLIVE LEGGETT RILEY, b. Jan. 24, 1906, Rochester, N. Y.

*10th gen. Children of Abbie May and William H. S. Cass, (6874.4):*

6874.9 LEWIS STEPHEN CASS, b. Aug. 2, 1907, Rochester, N. Y.

6874.10 WILLIAM POMEROY CASS, b. Oct. 2, 1912, Rochester.

6874.11 HENRIETTA MAY CASS, b. Jan. 25, 1914, Rochester.

6874.12 WILLIAM H. S. CASS, b. Feb. 12, 1915, Rochester.

6874.13 HELEN CASS, b. Aug. 17, 1917, Rochester.

6874.14 ALBERT CASS, b. Feb. 12, 1918, Rochester.

*Children of Marjorie S. and William Bell Boothby, (6874.6):*

6874.15 JOHN DAVID BOOTHBY, b. July 11, 1915, Rochester, N. Y.

6874.16 GLORIA SPENCER BOOTHBY, b. Feb. 2, 1914, Rochester, N. Y.



*Children of William P. and Stella Riley, (6874.7):*

- 6874.17 VIRGINIA RILEY, b. Sept. 24, 1914, Rochester, N. Y.  
 6874.18 MARIE W. RILEY, b. June 30, 1918, Rochester N. Y.  
 6874.19 WILLIAM POMEROY RILEY, Jr., b. Nov. 20, 1920, Rochester, N. Y.  
 3990.2 ALVIN POMEROY, (*Leonard, Daniel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 26, 1826, Geauge Co., Ohio; m. in Ohio, Betsey Fox, b. Feb. 16, 1827, in New York; she d. March 25, 1905, at Minneska, Minn.; he d. at Minneska, Minn., also. Military service with 1st Minn. Battery of Light Artillery during the rebellion.

*8th gen. Children:*

- 6885.1 WILLIAM POMEROY, of Minneska, Minn.  
 6885.2 HARRY POMEROY, of St. Paul, Minn.  
 6885.3 FRANK POMEROY, of Winona, Minn.  
 6885.4 ALVIN POMEROY, place of residence unknown.  
 6885.5 ROSETTA POMEROY, b.; m. Mr. May of Winona, Minn.  
 6885.6 ROSELLA POMEROY, b.; m. (1) Mr. Lovell; m. (2) Charles Henry Wilson, (6885.9), his 2d wife; he d. Aug. 23, 1913, at Hayward, Wis.  
 6885.7 EMMA POMEROY, b.; m. Mr. Parshall of Jordon, Wyo.  
 6885.8 SARAH POMEROY, b.; m. Mr. Kelly of Hayward, Wis.  
 3990.3 ALMINA PARMELIA POMEROY, (*Leonard, Daniel, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 1, 1832; m. (1) in Trumbull tp., Ashtabula Co., Ohio, on July 15, 1847, Charles Henry Wilson; m. (2) John T. Munger of Conneautville, Crawford Co., Pa., (*Eben-ezer, John, Jonathan, John, Nicholas Munger (emigrant)*).

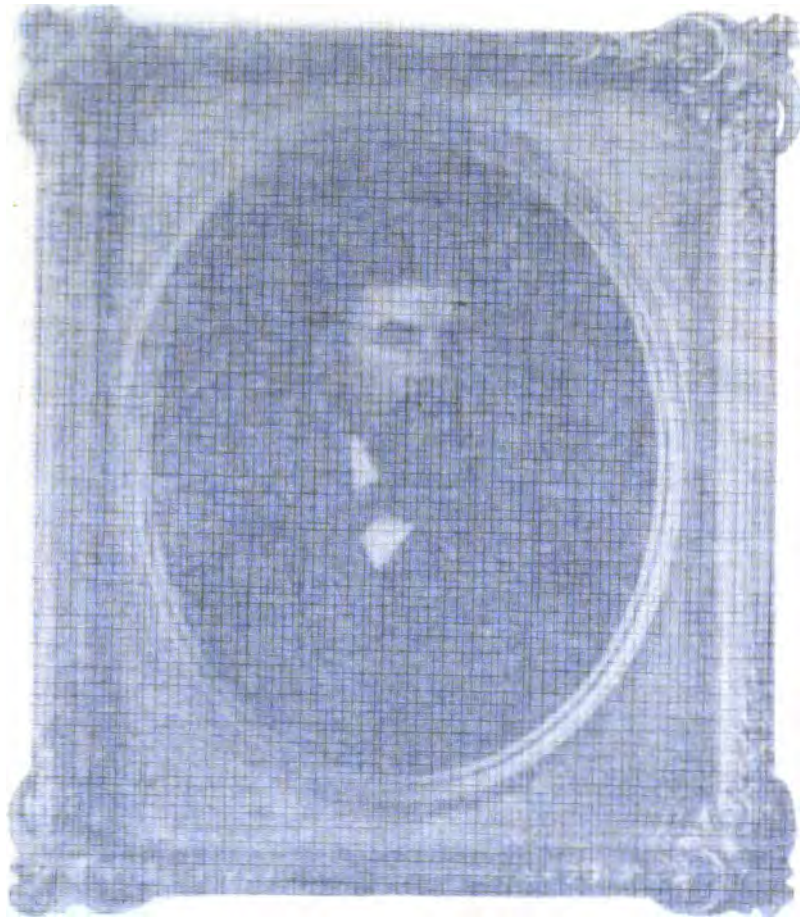
*8th gen. Children by 1st marriage:*

- 6885.9 CHARLES HENRY WILSON, b. Oct. 12, 1847; m. (1) Maria (Cross) Preston; m. (2) Rosella (Pomeroy) Lovell; he d. Aug. 23, 1913, at Hayward, Wis.  
 6885.10 DELOS WILSON, b. Nov. 6, 1848; m. Ollie Ann Knapp.

*Children by second marriage:*

- 6885.11 JOSEPH F. MUNGER, b. Nov. 2, 1855; m. Isabella Marshall.  
 6885.12 JOHN T. MUNGER, b. May —, 1857; m. Reina Shops.  
 6885.13 WILLIAM B. MUNGER, b.; m. Louisa Lund.  
 6885.14 EMELIE MELISSA MUNGER, b. Aug. 2, 1861; m. Feb. 23, 1878, (his 2d wife) Cyrus Shaw Ricker, (*Tobias, Jr., Tobias, Ephraim, George, Jr., George, emigrant*). Emelie Melissa was b. Conneat tp., Crawford Co., Pa., and m. at Eyota, Minn. +  
 6885.15 ALTHA JANE MUNGER, b.; m. (1) William Fooshe; m. (2) Martin Swanson.  
 6885.16 EBEN MILO MUNGER, b.; d. young.  
 6885.17 HORACE DUDLEY MUNGER, b. Dec. 25, 1873; m. Rebecca (May) Monte.





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*9th gen. Children of Emelie M. and Cyrus Shaw Ricker, (6885.14):*

- 6885.18 CLAUDE MERLIN RICKER, b. May 28, 1884; d. July 15, 1887.
- 6885.19 CLYDE SPENCER RICKER, b. Feb. 7, 1889; unm. Ceramic artist and metaphysical student. Res., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 4011 RICHARD WELLS POMEROY, (*Samuel, Simeon, Simeon, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 3, 1825, Bristol, N. Y.; m. April 10, 1853, Annie Lodema Sisson, b. Dec. 29, 1827, d. July 20, 1906, dau. of Gen. Horatio Sisson and wife Clotilda Tyler. Richard Wells Pomeroy was educated at Canandagua Academy; teacher, farmer, real estate and insurance; he d. Dec. 23, 1913, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harlan Pomeroy (6910), Cleveland, Ohio.
- 7404 EGBERT L. POMEROY, son of Luther Pomeroy (*Luther, Rufus, Isaac, Elisha, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), and Julia Maria Strong, d. Aug. 20, 1919. He was b. Dec. 18, 1847, Easthampton, Mass.; m. Oct. 8, 1869, Lydia Albina Alderman, b. March 28, 1846, Granby, Conn., d. Dec. 29, 1909, dau. of Charles Alderman and wife Almira Rigley.
- 4124 HON. THEODORE MEDAD POMEROY, (*Medad, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 31, 1824, at Cayuga, N. Y., second son of Medad Pomeroy and wife Lilly Maxwell, who had come to New York state from Massachusetts in the early part of the 19th century. He m. in 1855, Elizabeth Leitch Watson, b. Sept. 4, 1835, d. Feb. 25, 1892, dau. of Robert Watson, of Auburn, N. Y.; he d. March 25, 1905. Res., Auburn, N. Y.
- 8th gen. Children, b. at Auburn:*
- 7249 JANET WATSON POMEROY, b. 1858; d. 1882.
- 7250 LILLIAS POMEROY, b. Oct. 7, 1860; m. Charles Irving Avery.
- 7251 JOSEPHINE POMEROY, b. July 19, 1864; m. Frank Rufus Herrick.
- 7252 ROBERT WATSON POMEROY, b. Feb. 24, 1868; Yale, 1891; Harvard Law School; m. June 24, 1895, Lucy Bemis, dau. of Jonathan W. Bemis and wife Lucy Wyeth. Counselor-at-law. He soon became active in business law and business enterprises, serving as a director in the Niagara Falls Power Company, Buffalo General Electric Company, Buffalo Abstract and Title Company, People's Bank of Buffalo, International Railway Company, Shredded Wheat Company, Casualty Company of America, Western New York Water Company, Eastern Oil Company; also, Trustee of Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, Trustee of the Buffalo General Hospital, Charity Organization Society of Buffalo, Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, Mount Herman Boys' School and First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo. Res., Buffalo, N. Y., and Camden, S. C.
- 7253 THEODORE MEDAD POMEROY, JR., b. Jan. 14, 1874; m. Jan. 17, 1900, Mabel Wadsworth, b. Feb. 1, 1878, dau. of David Wadsworth, Jr.,

and wife Mary Cramer. Merchant. Business and residence, Buffalo, N. Y.

*9th gen. Children of Robert W. and Lucy Pomeroy:*

9425 LUCY POMEROY, b. July 1, 1900, Buffalo, N. Y.

9426 ROBERT WATSON POMEROY, Jr., b. July 1, 1902.

At the age of nine Theodore Medad Pomeroy, Sr., with his father's family, moved to Elbridge, N. Y., where the best years of his boyhood were spent and where he was prepared to enter Hamilton College at the remarkably early age of thirteen. As students under the age of fifteen were not received, he was obliged to wait for two years during which time he continued his studies under a tutor and entered college as a Junior in the class of 1842, graduating as an honor man at the age of seventeen. The winter after graduation he taught District school and in May, 1843, at the age of eighteen left the parental roof, going to Auburn, N. Y., to begin the study of law. After three years he was admitted to the bar and began practice.

Always active in politics, being one of the public speakers in the Clay-Freilinghuysen campaign before his majority, he was at the age of twenty-three elected Village Clerk, and two years later the first Clerk of the city of Auburn. He held the latter office for two years when in 1851 he was elected District Attorney of Cayuga county. Although only twenty-seven years old his successful prosecution of a murderer, defended by the three leaders of the bar, brought him more than local fame as a lawyer and orator. In 1857 he was sent to the State legislature.

His eloquence and ability as an extemporaneous speaker were unusual. A striking example of his forcefulness was evidenced on the occasion of the Republican State Convention in 1858 where by a brilliant speech he induced the convention to reject the carefully perfected plan of the leaders of forming a fusion with the "Know-Nothings," as the American party was called, thus saving the youthful Republican party from taking a fatal step at that critical period of its infancy. Andrew D. White has said of it that it was the only speech he ever heard that had the power to absolutely convert a deliberative body from a preconceived purpose.

Mr. Pomeroy was a delegate and the Secretary of the Republican National Convention which in 1860 nominated Mr. Lincoln, and in the same year was elected to Congress where for eight years he served throughout the trying times of the Civil War, and the unsettled conditions at its close.

The last term of the Fortieth Congress expired at noon March 4th, 1869. Schuyler Colfax, the Speaker of the House, had been elected Vice-President with President Grant. On the morning of March 3rd, he resigned and thereupon Mr. Pomeroy was unanimously elected Speaker in his place and took the oath of office. After executing the many bills awaiting his signature, on March 4th, the day after his election he pronounced Congress adjourned

*sine die*. The portrait in the Capitol of "The Speaker for One Day" is of interest to visitors.

Retiring from Congress to return to professional life, he associated himself with the Merchants Union Express Company, later merged into the American Express Company. To this company he gave much of his time until his death. In 1869 he became a partner in the banking house of William H. Seward & Company. He did not however lose interest in his political party, serving it thereafter both as Mayor of Auburn and as State Senator.

Activities in both public and private enterprises occupied him to the time of his death, which came suddenly in his eighty-first year. He died as he had lived: his interests active, his brain and energy undiminished to the last.

*(From the National Republican.)*

A new painting has just been hung in the Capitol at Washington. It is a portrait of the only man in the nation's history who was duly elected and served as Speaker of the House of Representatives for a single day.

The man who experienced this unique political record was Theodore Medad Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y.

This unusual political situation was occasioned through the sudden resignation of the speakership by Schuyler Colfax. While serving as Speaker of the House Colfax was elected Vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The fortieth Congress, presided over by Speaker Colfax, expired at noon on March 4, 1869. Instead, however, of serving as Speaker until that hour and then immediately being sworn in as the Vice-president, Colfax tendered his resignation upon the convening of the House at eleven o'clock on the morning of the third of March. His resignation was accepted, and upon motion of Congressman Henry Laurens Dawes, of Massachusetts, Mr. Pomeroy was nominated to succeed him. His election was unanimous, the members of both parties voting solidly for him.

Mr. Pomeroy was immediately escorted to the chair by his friend Dawes of Massachusetts, and George Washington Woodward of Pennsylvania. The President of the United States and the Senate were apprised through committees of the change of Speakers, whereupon, the ship of state serenely continued on her course. The next day at twelve o'clock Mr. Pomeroy ceased to be Speaker. Just before bringing down his gavel for the last time, he said:

"Our personal relations, our sympathies, our kindnesses, and all the ties that bind us to each other will forever live as a part of ourselves."

It was the general belief that Mr. Pomeroy could easily have been re-elected Speaker for a full term if he had run for re-election. He had served four terms, however, and had his fill of congressional life. Returning to his home at Auburn, N. Y., he served two terms as mayor, and one term as state senator.

It has always been the custom for Congress to make an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of each speaker at the end of their services. These pictures are hung in the House end of the Capitol. For some unknown reason Mr. Pomeroy was overlooked in this regard, and, as the years rolled by, the fact that he had been Speaker for a day was even forgotten by most people.

Shortly before his death, Speaker Champ Clark delved into the histories of former Speakers, and to his amazement discovered the Pomeroy case. Speaker Clark made considerable todo about it, declaring that Mr. Pomeroy's portrait was just as much entitled to a place in the Capitol as that of any of the men who had held the exalted place during the existence of the government. He made an effort to locate some of Mr. Pomeroy's relatives, and recently Mr. Robert Watson Pomeroy, Attorney-at-Law, of Buffalo, N. Y., learned of the portrait custom, and generously presented a painting of his father to Congress, and it is this picture which has just been given an honored place in the Capitol.

4198 MARY JANE AVERY, wife of Jerome Judson Pomeroy, (*Angolus, Isaac, Elisha, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 23, 1827, Southampton, Mass., dau. of Richard Avery and wife Mercy Hutchinson, d. May 6, 1915.

4319 ARIANNA POMEROY, (*Alexander, Richard, Joseph, Joseph, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. —; m. Charles Jenkins Merrill, son of Major Frederick Merrill (state militia) and wife Mary Merrill; she d. 1879.

*8th gen. Children:*

7544.1 INEZ GERTRUDE MERRILL, b.; unm.

7544.2 FREDERICK POMEROY MERRILL, b. Aug. 1859; m. Elizabeth King, dau. of Capt. James Alexander King and wife Emily Stevens of Portland, Me. Business, Merrill Silk Co., Hornell, N. Y.

*9th gen. Child of Frederick P. and Elizabeth Merrill, (7544.2):*

7544.3 ARIANNA POMEROY MERRILL, b. May, 1898.

4427 ALINE CHESTER WHITE, grand-daughter of Wealthy Pomeroy, (*Eleazer, Daniel, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), and Dr. Samuel White of Andover, Conn., and dau. of Benjamin O. White and Susan Hubbard Meyers, m. Dec. 29, 1870, William Griffin Irvine, at Spartansburg, S. C., son of Alexander Irvine and wife Margaret Lahey. He was in the 104th machine gun battalion, 27th division, and was over-seas from April, 1918, until March, 1919; wounded.

4512 NEWTON MERRICK POMEROY, (*Isaac, Eleazer, Daniel, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 19, 1833, son of Col. Isaac Newton Pomeroy and his 2d wife, Maria Ann Merrick, dau. of Quartus Merrick; m.; d. Feb. 17, 1914, Troy, Penn.

*8th gen. Child:*

- 7544.4 DANIEL E. POMEROY, b. —; New York City financier.  
 7681 HENRY POMEROY DAVISON, (*Henrietta Bliss Pomeroy, Isaac, Eleazer, Daniel, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 13, 1867, Troy, Pa., son of Henrietta Bliss Pomeroy and George Bennet Davison; m. April 13, 1893, Kate Trubee, b. Feb. 2, 1872 at Bridgeport, Conn., dau. of Frederick Trubee and wife Mary Waterman Baldwin.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 7684 FREDERICK TRUBEE DAVISON, b. Feb. 7, 1896.  
 7685 HENRY POMEROY DAVISON, Jr., b. Sept. 3, 1898.  
 7686 ALICE DAVISON, b. Sept. 6, 1899.  
 7687 FRANCES DAVISON, b. Nov. 12, 1903.

On May 6, 1922, Henry Pomeroy Davison died on the operating table for the removal of a brain tumor. His untimely death created columns of editorial comment in the New York papers, and in the financial world generally, as he was said to be the "mainspring of the banking business of J. P. Morgan & Co." He became a partner of the banking company of J. Pierpont Morgan by special invitation of that veteran financier, and it was quickly realized that Henry Pomeroy Davison was to become the right hand man in the conduct of the business of that great banking institution. A rare intuition, swift and unerring, seemed to guide him in his broad business operations, and it has been said that he possessed the keenest intellect for finance in the world of banks and bankers.

As a world war worker, at the head of the army of the Red Cross, Henry Pomeroy Davison has received commendation from every authoritative source. The expressions of leading bankers, which constitute his public opinion, deplore his death as vital. He died comparatively young but "had reached the pinnacle of success; no one had done more for his country and his city than he did; he was one of the constructive and public-spirited citizens who can ill be spared; he was the outstanding financial figure of the decade, and its strongest financial leader." A telegram from Henry F. Osborn, president of the American Museum, states that the life of such a patriot will "give new courage and fortitude to those who are striving to maintain the high and unselfish standard of true Americanism. We have lost one of the best men of our times, just at the moment when he was the most needed for the world's reconstruction." Henry Pomeroy Davison was a statesman of finance, and the manner in which he handled the gigantic task of Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross won for him the esteem of all the world, except that of Germany.

- 4526 CHARLES BURTON POMEROY, (*Ebenezer, Eleazer, Daniel, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. April 11, 1839, Troy, Pa.; m. Oct. 30, 1867, Sopha Webber, b. Jan. 8, 1841, dau. of Lorenzo Webber and wife Jane Welch; m. (2) Feb. 6, 1907, Jennie B. Kenyon, b. Aug. 16, 1865, Troy, Pa., dau. of Joab Kenyon and wife Margaret Carpenter. Charles Burton Pomeroy d. Nov. 24, 1921.



*8th gen. Children b. Troy, Penn.*

- 7699 EDWIN SORENO POMEROY, b. April 6, 1870; unm.  
 7700 JOHN WEBBER POMEROY, b. Aug. 8, 1871. +  
 7701 ADELLE POMEROY, b. June 9, 1873. +  
 7702 LAURA BREWSTER POMEROY, b. Nov. 13, 1875; d. Sept. 7, 1876.  
 7703 HORACE BURTON POMEROY, b. June 3, 1879. +  
 7704 FAYETTE BREWSTER POMEROY, b. July 4, 1881; m. June 9, 1903,  
 Louise C. Compton, b. Nov. 7, 1880, dau. of Daniel Compton and  
 wife Mary Louise Ruggles.
- 4541 CYNTHIA ROANNA POMEROY, (*Daniel, John, John, Noah,  
 Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 28, 1830, at Lockport, N. Y.; m. Aug. 22,  
 1855, Samuel Thompson Leet, b. Nov. 26 1828, at DeRuyter, N. Y.;  
 d. Dec. 20, 1890, son of Epaphras Nott Leet and wife Harriet  
 Wealthy Thompson; she d. April 6, 1917, Oakdale, Calif. Res.,  
 East Oakdale, Calif.
- 7754 CYNTHIA POMEROY LEET, d. April 5, 1921.  
*8th gen. Her 9th child:*
- 7759 LEWIS CASS LEET, b. Jan. 29, 1875, Oakland, Calif.; m. June 1,  
 1910, Elizabeth Margaret Protzman. +  
*9th gen. Children:*
- 7762.1 CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH LEET, b. Oct. 17, 1911.  
 7762.2 LEWIS KNEALE LEET, b. Dec. 29, 1912.  
 7762.3 BETTY VIRGINIA SCOTT, b. Sept. 20, 1908, dau. of Mary V. and  
 C. F. Scott, (7757).
- 4544 ANDREW JACKSON POMEROY, (*Daniel, John, John, Noah,  
 Joseph, Eltweed*), b. May 8, 1841, Lockport, N. Y.; m. Aug. 10, 1870,  
 Elizabeth Ward Stephens, dau. of Thomas C. Stephens and wife  
 Sarah Helen Ward; he d. Sept. 27, 1906.  
*8th gen. Children, b. at Freeport, Ill.:*
- 7764 MARCIA CYNTHIA POMEROY, b. Oct. 16, 1871. +  
 7765 MADELEINE ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. April 6, 1874. +  
 7766 WARD ANDREW POMEROY, b. Jan. 12, 1882.  
 7767 HELEN MARIE POMEROY, b. March 7, 1888. +  
 4551 CAPT. WARDELL GUTHRIE, b. April 29, 1831, Sacketts Harbor; m.  
 Dec. 11, 1855, Caroline Pomeroy, (*Jabez, John, John, Noah, Joseph,  
 Eltweed*), d. Nov. 3, 1912, at Chicago, Ill. He was son of Alfred  
 Guthrie and wife Nancy Piper. He served during the Civil War in  
 the quarter-master's department; member of the Sons of the  
 American Revolution and the Grand Army of the Republic.
- 7866 HARRIET MARIE WELLS, b. Sept. 22, 1863, dau. of Mary Ann Pome-  
 roy, (*Hiram, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), and Remos  
 Wells, b. Aug. 6, 1825, son of Isaac Wells and Maria Whitney.

- She m. Dec. 27, 1888, William J. Linnell of Brownsville, N. Y. She d. Dec. 30, 1912, Watertown, N. Y. She was a descendant of John Whitney, first of the family in Massachusetts, 1635; and of Francis Cook of the Mayflower.
- 4617 DE LA COEUR POMEROY, (*Hiram, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 13, 1836, Point Salubrius, N. Y.; m. May 26, 1859, Francis Elizabeth Empire, b. Feb. 5, 1841, Three Mile Bay, N. Y., dau. of Charles Empire and wife Abigail La Salle; he d. Jan. 17, 1917, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; bu. at Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chaumont, N. Y.
- 7895 OREN POMEROY, (*Oren, Oren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. May 19, 1882; m. Laura Gerlach; he d. Nov. 8, 1914, College Point, N. Y. She d. Jan. 26, 1922, at Whitestone, L. I.
- 4627 CYRUS NEWTON POMEROY, (*Oren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 14, 1840, Somers, Conn.; m. Nov. 15, 1866, Frances Louise Croxon, b. Jan. 16, 1844, dau. of Jacob B. Croxon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; firm of Pomeroy, Fitch & Co., wholesale produce merchants of New York City; he held various town offices and was deputy sheriff of Tolland County; died March 21, 1916. Res., Somers, Conn.
- 4629 HIRAM STERLING POMEROY, M. D., (*Oren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 22, 1848, Somers, Conn.; studied medicine at Yale College, ill-health preventing the completion of the course; afterward studied in Germany and Austria, receiving the degree of M. D. at Leipsic; while studying in Europe he was connected with the missionary work of the American Board. He has been a prolific writer, and is the author of books bearing on the Malthusian controversy; "Ethics of Marriage," etc. He was a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Amer. Academy Pol. and Social Science, etc.; president of the Pomeroy Family Association, and a generous contributor to the expense for the investigation in England and Normandy. For his medical and surgical work, and for scientific writing he received the degree of M. A. from Yale in 1891.
- Dr. Hiram Sterling Pomeroy m. (1) Oct. 2, 1872, Elizabeth Fay Blake, dau. of John A. Blake of New Haven, Conn.; she d. Dec. 23, 1875; he m. (2) Oct. 28, 1882, Mary Eleanor Shepardson, dau. of the Rev. Daniel Shepardson, D. D., LL. D., of Granville, Ohio, founder of Shepardson College in that city; she d. March 10, 1911, at Boston, Mass.; he m. (3) Nov. 27, 1912, Sara Blake Stone, dau. of William Woodruff Stone and wife Sarah Clorina (Blake) Stone. Dr. Pomeroy d. April 20, 1917, Auburndale, Mass.

- 4632 GEORGE WARREN POMEROY, (*Warren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. 1830, at Somers, Conn.; m. Sept. 24, 1874, at Salinas, Calif., Mrs. Anna Crandal Palmer, b. Sept. 24, 1843, in Van Buren Co., Iowa, dau. of John Wood Crandal and wife Nancy Chatfield; he d. 1897, at San Jose, Calif.  
*8th gen. Children:*
- 7916.1 GEORGE EVERETT POMEROY, b. June 4, 1876. +
- 7916.2 MABEL POMEROY, b. Feb. 25, 1882. +
- 4635 CAPT. JULIAN POMEROY, (*Warren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 14, 1833, Somers, Conn.; m. Oct. 23, 1860, Charlotte Morgan, b. Nov. 1835, Somers, Conn., d. 1891, dau. of Charles Morgan and wife Sophia Wood; military service in Civil War as Captain of Co. I, 16th Conn. Vol. Inf. Participated with his company in the engagements at Antietam, siege of Suffolk, etc.; died Aug. 14, 1915, at Springfield, Mass.
- 4637 EVERETT POMEROY, (*Warren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 17, 1839, Somers, Conn.; m. Sept. 1875, Larona C. Reynolds, b. June 11, 1838, Monson, Mass., dau. of Schofield Reynolds and wife Frances Chadsey. He died June 12, 1918, following an operation. Res., San Francisco, Calif.
- 8120 CARTER PITKIN POMEROY, son of John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D., (*Enos, Enos, Stephen, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and wife Anne Rebecca Carter, b. Sept. 4, 1858, d. Feb. 2, 1918, San Francisco, Calif.
- 4883 FANNY OLIVE POMEROY, (*John, Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 7, 1827, Newfane, Vt.; m. Aug. 27, 1850, John Foster Lewis, b. Jan. 10, 1821, Wilna, N. Y., d. April 19, 1883, son of Henry Lewis and wife Philinda Hastings; she d. Nov. 25, 1916. Resided at Pittsfield, and Oberlin, Ohio.
- 8175 HENRY FOSTER LEWIS, son of Fanny Olive Pomeroy, (*John, Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and John Foster Lewis, b. Aug. 12, 1853; m. Jan. 10, 1883, Amanda Rogers; d. July 28, 1914.
- 8183 BERTHA ELIZABETH LEWIS, b. Dec. 15, 1888, dau. of Henry F. and Amanda Lewis (8175) d. Nov. 25, 1916.
- 8196 WILLIAM SHERMAN McROBERTS, b. Feb. 26, 1865; m. March 20, 1894, Edith Hart; d. Dec. 3, 1916; he was son of Harriet Pomeroy, (*John, Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*).
- 8197 GRANT J. CAMPBELL, who m. Dec. 14, 1898, Meta Grace McRoberts, dau. of Harriet Pomeroy (4887), d. Sept. 4, 1914.
- 8203 ELSIE HARRIET McROBERTS, b. Aug. 31, 1895, Pittsfield, Ohio, grand-dau. of Harriet Pomeroy (4887), and dau. of William S. and Edith McRoberts, (8196), m. Dec. 24, 1915, Herman Kenley. +

- 11th gen. Child of Elsie H. and Herman Kenley*
- 8211.1 JACK H. KENLEY, b. Jan. 29, 1917.
- 8207 E. RUSSELL CAMPBELL, son of Meta G. and Grant J. Campbell, (8197), b. Oct. 5, 1899; d. Feb. 9, 1912.
- 4888 ELVIRA A. BELLAMY, b. July 28, 1837, Townsend, Vt., who m. Henry Pomeroy Oct. 29, 1862, (*John, Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), dau. of Charles D. Bellamy and wife Betty M. Gray, d. Dec. 20, 1915, Pittsfield, Ohio.
- 4890 VOLNEY McROBERTS, b. May 11, 1841, Wellington, Ohio, who m. Celia Pomeroy, (*John, Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), son of Peter B. McRoberts and wife Eliza Waite, d. Dec. 12, 1916.
- 8827 RUTH W. McROBERTS, b. Feb. 25, 1894, Pittsfield, Ohio, dau. of Walter V. and Elizabeth K. McRoberts, and grand-daughter of Celia Pomeroy (4890), m. Roy Wally Baker. +
- 11th gen. Child of Ruth W. and Roy W. Baker (8227):*
- 8827.1 DOROTHY MAY BAKER, b. May 9, 1916.
- 8234 SHIRLEY GARFIELD REYNOLDS, b. March 27, 1890, son of Charles C. and Cora E. Reynolds, and grand-son of Celia Pomeroy, (4890), m. Sept. 9, 1913, Helen Bockins. +
- Children of Shirley G. and Helen Reynolds, (8234):*
- 8243.2 MARY OLLA REYNOLDS, b. June 10, 1914.
- 8243.3 ROBERT GARFIELD REYNOLDS, b. Feb. 11, 1915.
- 8238 LENA MAY CARTER, b. Aug. 20, 1890, dau. of Lena May and Clifton C. Carter, and grand-dau. of Celia Pomeroy, (4890), m. April 30, 1914, Don Birge.
- Child of Lena M. and Don Birge, (8238):*
- 8243.4 NAOMI A. BIRGE, b. Sept. 7, 1915.
- 4892 HENRY H. BARNARD, b. Aug. 10, 1840; m. March 30, 1872, Clarissa Gale Pomeroy (*John, Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), d. Feb. 12, 1912. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving with Battery E, Ohio Light Artillery; among his numerous engagements may be mentioned those of Stone River, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga; he was confined in Libby prison for several months. After his discharge he entered business life at Oberlin and other places; filled many offices of public trust, and possessed the confidence of all who knew him; at the time of his death he was Secretary of the Lorain County Soldiers' Relief Commission. Survived by widow, children and grand children.
- 8308 OLIVE L. BLISS, b. Sept. 8, 1859, dau. of Ellen Pomeroy, (5016), (*Hazen, Selah, Benjamin, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and Quartus Bliss of Compton, Ont., m. W. K. Henderson.

- 5169 MARY FURNESS, b. Oct. 19, 1833, widow of Seth Pomeroy, (*Quartus, Seth, Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and dau. of Anthony Furness and wife Margaret Gilmour, d. Nov. 24, 1913, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the home of her dau. Mary Pomeroy Mitchell, at the age of 80 years.
- 8358 GEORGE SPENCER THURBER, b. May 4, 1862, Jackson, Mich., son of Helen Augusta Pomeroy, (*George, Seth, Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and George Spencer Thurber; m. Sept. 16, 1886, Minnie Loomis, d. April 8, 1901.
- 8361 PHILIP SPENCER LOOMIS THURBER, Capt. U. S. A., b. Oct. 12, 1890, Chicago, Ill., son of George Spencer Thurber and wife Helen Augusta Pomeroy, (*George, Seth, Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), m. Muriel Stewart Falk, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, b. May 17, 1896.  
*11th gen. Child:*
- 8361.1 POMEROY FALK THURBER, b. July 12, 1916, San Antonia, Texas.
- 5180 HON. GEORGE ELTWEED POMEROY, (*George, Seth, Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), was born Nov. 28, 1848, at Clinton, Mich., and as may be seen received the name of his father, and for his middle name that of his first American progenitor, Eltweed Pomeroy, Puritan emigrant from England in 1631-32, and from whose loins more than 15,000 descendants have received the vitality of life. George Eltweed Pomeroy was the inheritor, not only of his father's name, which had been brought into national prominence by his father's activity in the founding of the great express system of the United States, but of the unusual brilliant and forceful intellect, which was the chief factor governing his father's success in life.

Among the immediate ancestors of George E. Pomeroy may be mentioned General Seth Pomeroy, who held a commission of Colonel in the Colonial army before the Revolution, under the hand and seal of His Majesty, King George II, appointed after he had won the battle of Lake George, *vice* Col. Ephraim Williams, who was killed at the opening of this battle. Col. Seth Pomeroy merited the honors he received from his countrymen as the first Major-General of the Revolution, and the first Brigadier-General chosen by the Continental Congress. To both of these military honors the name of Gen. Seth Pomeroy has been perpetuated, that of his rank as Brigadier-General being engraved on a marble tablet in the chapel at West Point, the military school of the Nation; and that of Major-General by the erection of a stately monument at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, where he met his death in 1777, the latter under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution in New York, assisted by contributions from members of the Pomeroy race, the

subscriptions by the latter being collected by Mr. Harris Pomeroy of New York City, and New Rochelle, N. Y.

George E. Pomeroy is one of the most enterprising of the business men of Toledo, Ohio, and is actively and financially interested in a number of the wealthy and important business corporations of that enterprising city, and of Ohio. His office as President of the State Board of Commerce of Ohio assures to him the confidence of his business associates and wide prestige in the state and nation. His public spirit is made manifest by his expressed theory that every man who has reached the age of 55 years, and who has his own business affairs in good order, should devote, say, not less than one-third of his time to public matters for the good of the state. He is consistent in that belief and loyal to the convictions he has announced. His business activities have been manifold, including the presidency of the Board of the Sinking Fund Trustees, of Toledo, Ohio, president of the First National Bank of Bellevue, Ohio, and of the State Board of Commerce. Mr. Pomeroy has just been elected President of the State Board of Commerce for the fourteenth consecutive year. He is also a counsellor of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and one of the leading promoters of the National Tax Association. In fact, he has been for a number of years a close student of the subject of taxation, and the most satisfactory method of solving the problems which surround the burdens now being borne by the people of the State and Nation. The Ohio State Board of Commerce to which Mr. Pomeroy devotes much of his time, bears the same relation to the State of Ohio as does the United States Chamber of Commerce to the entire country, as it is a league of all the local chambers of commerce and civic bodies throughout the state.

George E. Pomeroy's mercantile education was quite thorough, and close application to his duties in his father's office attracted the friendship and confidence of many of the prominent business men of the country. Many of the friendships formed in his youth still endure. He is a gentleman of genial temperament, a considerate companion, and believes in enjoying every influence that helps to brighten existence. Many illustrations might be presented of Mr. Pomeroy's active and disinterested generosity in relief work during the years of the aggressive Hunnish war, and he has acquitted himself with honorable distinction by putting into practice, not only the sympathy, but practical generosity so necessary to the relief of the burden of the unfortunates against whom the persecutions of the Hun were directed. Both, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy have the faculty of seeing things definitely—in the concrete—the giving of the mind to the reality of things, which prompts both immediate and useful sympathy.

Hon. George E. Pomeroy married August 23, 1883, Miss H. Matilda Worthington, born 1850 in Fayette County, Pa., daughter of John Thomas Worthington, of Baltimore, Md., and wife Emily Parshall. Mrs. Pomeroy,

who is also noted for her interest and activity in public affairs which appeal to the American gentlewoman, is an admirable companion to her husband, and with her intuitive penetration and valued counsel, assists him in many of the problems of public life. She was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., a school under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She is a member of several patriotic societies, including the Toledo Chapter of Colonial Dames.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy has a peculiar and enduring charm, where one is surrounded by first copies and other rare books, and paintings of such historic value and beauty that they at once attract the attention and interest of any one who appreciates the academic value of such desirable works, some of which have been inherited from early generations of the Pomeroy and Worthington families. Mr. John T. Worthington, father of Mrs. Pomeroy, went to Toledo in 1875. He was for many years prominently identified with business interests in Bullevue, Ohio. He organized the First National Bank of Bellevue. At his death Mr. George E. Pomeroy became his successor, and continued as its president for twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy travel abroad extensively, but usually spend the severe months of the winters at Pasadena, Calif.

The Toledo Blade designates George E. Pomeroy as "Dean of the Realty Men" in Toledo. The George E. Pomeroy Company is the oldest real estate firm in Ohio, having been founded in 1863 by George E. Pomeroy, father of the present president of the company.

Mr. Pomeroy is a member of the Toledo Club, the Castalia Trout Club of Castalia, Ohio; the Middle Bass Club, and the Toledo Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution of the City of New York; of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of Ohio; of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of California. Also, a member of the American Revolution of the States of Ohio and Massachusetts. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars of the City of New York; of the State of Ohio; of the State of California. He has held the offices of President and Governor, respectively, in these societies in Ohio, and is a general officer in the National Society Sons of the Revolution. As President of the Pomeroy Family Association of the United States he is generous and persistent.

- 8369 SARAH GERTRUDE POMEROY, (*Frank, Theodore, Seth, Medad, Seth, Ebenezer, Meded, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 6, 1882, Fitchburg, Mass.; m. Dec. 23, 1914, Francis Augustus Rugg of Boston.
- 8378 WILLIAM HOLLISTER POMEROY, (*William, Lemuel, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 23, 1863; m. (2) Oct. 10, 1917, Rachel Sylvester May, New York City, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Albert May.
- 5423 FANNY POMEROY, (*Theodore, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer,*

*Medad, Eltweed*), b. May 17, 1855, Pittsfield, Mass.; m. Jan. 10, 1879, William L. Brown, son of Levi Lafayette Brown and wife Helen Howland of Adams, Mass. Res., New Rochelle, N. Y.

*9th gen. Children, b. at North Adams, Mass:*

- 8387 HELEN BROWN, b. Nov. 1, 1879.  
 8388 MARION BROWN, b. Dec. 20, 1880; m. March 25, 1911, George Billings Gibbons. +  
 8389 MARGARET BROWN, b. Aug. 2, 1883.  
 8390 PAULINE BROWN, b. Aug. 10, 1885.  
 8391 CAPT. WILLIAM LEMUEL BROWN, b. June 26, 1887; m. April 6, 1913, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Anna Jett, b. Sept. 15, 1882, dau. of John Davenport Jett and wife Addie Smith (widow of Mr. Cowles). +  
 8392 KATHERINE BROWN, b. July 23, 1888; m. June 9, 1917, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Lester Holt Spalding, son of Joseph Wilcox Spalding and wife Florence Marie Holt.  
 8393 FANNY POMEROY BROWN, b. Nov. 3, 1890.

*10th gen. Children of Marion and George B. Gibbons (8388):*

- 8393.1 MARION GIBBONS, b. Sept. 13, 1912.  
 8393.2 GEORGE BILLINGS GIBBONS, b. April 5, 1914.  
 8393.3 MARGARET GIBBONS, b. Feb. 4, 1916.

*Child of William L. and Anna Brown (8391):*

- 8393.4 WILLIAM HARRIS BROWN, b. July 10, 1914.  
 5424 SILAS HARRIS POMEROY (*Theodore, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 11, 1856, at Pittsfield, Mass.; he was the second child of Theodore Pomeroy and wife Mary Elizabeth Harris, dau. of Silas Harris and Maria Pugsley, of Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Mr. S. Harris Pomeroy writes: "Up to the time of my going to work in my father's woolen factories, I was at boarding school but one short term of nine months, thus giving me a much longer period at home with my father than most boys had, as, except for this period, I was constantly at home up to the time of my father's death, which took place September 26, 1881. Most of my schooling was obtained at the public schools up to the year I entered the Greylock Institute at South Williamstown, Mass., which was then under the direction of the well-known educator, Mr. Benjamin F. Mills and his four sons, George F., Charles, Silas and Carlton. This one school year I look back upon as a period when considerable progress took place, not only because of the Mills family, but through contact with the different phases of boarding school life, and association with the students making up the attendance of this Greylock institute of about one hundred youths."



Mr. Pomeroy, however, succeeded in working out a system of self-education which has provided for him a broader knowledge of business methods, and far more practical, than that of most college graduates.

"About this time I entertained an ambition to organize a brass band in Pittsfield, and with my young associates succeeded in capturing two or three good musicians, and in securing the interest of many of the townspeople. We realized a good working fund by popular subscription, sufficient to purchase a set of high-class instruments, and after months of patient practice, we gave band concerts in the public parks to well-pleased audiences. In addition to the sparkling instruments, the boys were uniformed in bright colors, and certainly enjoyed the success of their venture.

"My father was a good companion, and from our Sunday afternoon discussions I learned many broad business views from which I have profited in later years. When father announced that he was leaving the manufacturing property to me and my half-brother, with all its responsibilities, we were not to consider it altogether as a gift, but that the management of the property and business must always be considered as our life work, and was to be held intact, as it had come down to him and his two brothers from their father, Lemuel Pomeroy. On one occasion my father questioned me about various matters concerning the working of the mills, my answers to which were referred to certain bosses for verification, and when I took exception to his lack of confidence in me, he very firmly and insistently maintained his right to check up as a prerogative of his ownership.

"My first day's work in father's factory sorting wool was not only a great day, but afforded me more satisfaction than study would. From this start in the wool house I kept on through the different departments until the third year of my apprenticeship, when I realized that I knew something of the business.

Then came the opportunity to go abroad and study the processes of foreign manufacturers. This trip was undertaken in November, 1878, and covered a period of about four months. "Among all my experience that which impressed me more than anything else was the advice given me by Mr. Mason, one of the largest and most successful manufacturers of the Bradford district, who said: 'Stay with your father if he will allow you to scrap the old machinery and substitute the best the market affords. If not, choose some other line of work.'" During his absence abroad the old firm, comprising his father and uncle, was dissolved, and was succeeded by his father

and himself, on the basis of a three to one division of the profits. Thus, at the age of 22 or 23 years he entered the oldest woolen manufacturing concern in the country, started in 1813 on a charter granted in 1809 to "The Pittsfield Woolen and Cotton Factory," in which Lemuel Pomeoy, his grand-father was the largest stockholder. The following three years were somewhat diversified, correspondence with various commission houses and other activities, occupying his time.

During this period he completed very successfully the incorporation of The Greylock Gingham Mills at North Adams, with the assistance of William B. Plunkett and his father, the Hon. Wm. C. Plunkett. The business was capitalized for \$300,000, and was very profitably operated by his father, as president, William B. Plunkett as manager; S. H. Pomeroy holding the office of treasurer; and one of the most noteworthy features of the organization of L. Pomeroy & Sons was the thoroughness which was insisted upon by L. Pomeroy the father, who persisted in conducting the business along his own lines, although he readily placed responsibilities upon his juniors and encouraged their development. Referring to the great cotton strikes in the southern and eastern part of the state, he said to me: "The employes made a better showing than the employer, and hereafter he would operate his mills when he could do so profitably, and not otherwise." This item is mentioned as historical.

On September 26, 1881, his father died, and the manufacturing property then passed into the hands of trustees for a term of seven years, in order to allow his half-brother to come to his majority. In this trusteeship Mr. Turnbull and Charles Atwater were associated with him. Differences and friction entered into and endangered the operation of the trust. He, being an important endorser of the firm's obligations, asked for relief and the substitution of someone in his place. This request was not granted and caused the friction to be largely increased, so that in May 1885, the matter was referred to the Supreme Court of the state, which, by decree, gave over to him the greater part of the property and the management thereof. In the following two years, in spite of the loss resulting from a fire, the manufacturing was continued successfully, at which time his half-brother became of age, but elected not to join the partnership. The trust property, by decree of the court was assigned to a Mr. Brayton, who in his turn, delegated the receivership to Mr. Gilbert West. Mr. West, after selling off a few small

parcels of real estate, sold the bulk of the estate, including factories and machinery, to the mother of his half-brother, to be operated by her son, Theodore. This statement covers for the purpose of this sketch, the property of L. Pomeroy's Sons, the oldest woolen manufacturing concern in the country, whose business was largely the manufacture of army cloths. Among the contracts was one for Cadet cloth for West Point, first entered into in 1822 and continued without interruption until 1888, a period of 66 years.

After two years Mr. Pomeroy identified himself with a brokerage and commission business in Chicago with his friends, Jenkins, Kreer & Co., and later commenced the manufacture of clay roofing tile with the Ludowicis of Germany, under their patents, at Chicago Heights, with considerable success, considering the general business depression of the period.

About this time he undertook the canvassing and collection of money necessary for the erection of a monument to a Revolutionary ancestor, Major-General Seth Pomeroy, born 1701 at Northampton, Mass., died Feb. 19, 1777, at Peekskill, N. Y., while on the way to join General George Washington in New Jersey. The erection of this monument was participated in by the kinsmen of the General and by the New York Society Sons of the Revolution, and was made a red-letter day by the citizens of Peekskill-on-the-Hudson. The monument is a shaft twenty feet high and is surmounted by a polished sphere, designed by the sculptor Beatty.

Early in 1897 he engaged in business with Mr. Frank Voightmann of Chicago, Ill., in the manufacture and sale of a fire window, made of galvanized iron with wired glass, the latter material having been put upon the market as a new article of commerce by the Mississippi Glass Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

On May 31, 1883, he was married to Miss Christina King of Chicago, daughter of Henry W. King and Roxanna Case King. The children are:

- 8394 HENRY KING POMEROY, b. March 2, 1884.
- 8395 THEODORE POMEROY, b. Jan. 17, 1887.
- 8396 ROXANNA POMEROY, b. Nov. 21, 1892.

"Soon after the birth of Roxanna, the dear old homestead at Beach Grove, Pittsfield, Mass., was broken up. My family moved to Chicago in 1892, which was apparently fatal to the home spirit."

Mr. S. Harris Pomeroy and Georgia Starr Beatty were married on March 6, 1905. He built a handsome and distinctive residence at New Rochelle, New York, and they moved into it the following September, 1906. He declares that he has found living so delightful

and congenial in New Rochelle that he has never attempted other investments than the one of manufacturing fire-windows in New York City. He has been a good husband and neighbor and does to others as he would like to be done by; but in retrospect he is reminded of the truism that "The mill will never grind with the water that is past."

- 8396.1 STARR BEATTY, son of the late James Beatty and wife, now Mrs. S. Harris Pomeroy of New Rochelle, d. in the New London Naval Station base hospital in 1918, ae. 27 years. Starr Beatty was in the employ of his step-father, S. H. Pomeroy Company, New York City, until April, 1917, when he enlisted in the navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and was soon assigned to the berth of coxswain on the submarine chaser No. 17, patrolling the Atlantic coast at the time the Hun submarines were active in those waters. He leaves a widow, Hester, dau. of Clinton Smith of Elizabeth N. J., and a daughter, Gerard Beatty. The funeral was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Pomeroy, New Rochelle, N. Y.
- 8398 THEODORE WASHBURNE, son of Margaret Luqueer Pomeroy (*Theodore, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and Marshall P. Washburne, b. June 13, 1882; m. April 14, 1914, Nellie Goodrich Crane, dau. of Mr. and Mrs. Hamner Crane, at St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Georgia.  
*10th gen. Child of Theodore and Nellie G. Washburne (8398):*
- 8399.2 MARGARET POMEROY WASHBURNE b. April 22, 1916, at Augusta, Ga.
- 5429 LOUISE CRANE RICHARDS, wife of Theodore Laurence Pomeroy, (*Theodore, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 31, 1866, Dalton, Mass., dau. of Ashley Hiram Richards and wife Kate Frances Crane; m. June 27, 1889; died Dec. 26, 1913, Greenwich, Conn. He m. (2) April 24, 1920, Mrs. Geo. Washington Boyd, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- 8406 ELEANOR POMEROY, (*Theodore Laurence, Theodore, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), dau. of Theodore Laurence Pomeroy and wife Louise Crane Richards, b. June 23, 1892; m. April 30, 1918, Clarke Washburne, at Hotel Saint Regis, New York City.
- 5437 BELLE PERKINS POMEROY, (*Robert, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 3, 1857; Pittsfield, Mass.; m. Sept. 13, 1882, A. Maxwell Tod, b. April, 1856, England; d. 1914, England.  
*9th gen. Children, b. in England:*
- 8427 MURIEL TOD, b. Aug. 11, 1883; m. June 27, 1902, Trent, England, Capt. Frederick J. Saunders, b. in England; service in the English

army in the great war with Germany; promoted to rank of Colonel; killed in battle.

8428 QUENTIN TOD, b. Dec. 27, 1884.

8429 POMEROY TOD, b. March 27, 1887; d. April, 1887, in England.

8430 GORDON TOD, b. Sept. 12, 1889; business in South Africa.

8431 KENNETH TOD, b. 1894; military service in the English army, machine gun corps, in war with Germany; with the expedition to Salonaki; developed malaria and apendicitis; surgical operation; returned to London Hospital.

8432 MALCOLM TOD, b. March, 1897; military service in the English army in war with Germany; officer in the "Black Watch," a crack Scotch regiment.

*10th gen. Child of Muriel and Frederick J. Saunders (8427):*

8433 MAXWELL POMEROY SAUNDERS, b. 1903, in England.

8467 JOSEPHINE POMEROY ZINKEISEN, dau. of Caroline Pomeroy, (*James, Theodore, Lemuel, Gen. Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and Max Zinkeisen, of New York City, b. Feb. 16, 1897, at Bonn, Germany; m. March 12, 1918, William Bradford, 6th in line of descent from William Bradford, printer and founder of "The New York Gazette" in 1725, the first newspaper published in New York. At the time of the marriage William Bradford was Sergeant of Co. A, 105th Engineers, stationed at Camp Servier, S. C., for military service in the war with Germany.

5507.1 ASHBEL STRONG POMEROY, (*Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 27, 1810; m. March 19, 1837, Mary A. Featherly. Res., Sodus, N Y.

*9th gen Children*

8478.1 ST. CLAIR POMEROY, b. Aug. 14, 1840.

8478.2 SARAH B. POMEROY, b. Aug. 13, 1842.

8478.3 MARY S. POMEROY, b. Dec. 12, 1844.

8478.4 ELLEN L. POMEROY, b. July 18, 1847.

8478.5 EDWARD F. POMEROY, b. Sept. 1, 1850.

8478.6 EMMA POMEROY, b. April 16, 1855; d. 1873.

5508 RALPH MILLER POMEROY, (*Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 8, 1815; m. ----

*9th gen. Child:*

8479 JAMES P. POMEROY, b.; resided in Boston.

5508.3 GEORGE POMEROY, (*Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 21, 1821. Fairfield N. Y.; m. Nov. 11, 1841, Nellie Sherman, b. Nov. 9 1824, Elizabethtown Canada; d. Sept. 19, 1901, Colona, Ill.; he d. May 26, 1893, Colona, Ill. Res., Colona, Ill.

*9th gen. Children, b. Elizabethtown, Ont.*

- 8479.1 LAVINA ALWILDA POMEROY, b. April 26, 1843. +  
 8479.2 JAMES ABIJAH POMEROY, b. Feb. 29, 1846; d. Aug. 11, 1847.  
 8479.3 AMASA MANN POMEROY, b. April 21, 1848. +  
 8479.4 EMERY ANSON POMEROY, b. Feb. 5, 1850. Left home when a young man; went west and whereabouts unknown.  
 8479.5 MARY MARIA POMEROY, b. April 15, 1852; d. 1873, Colona, Ill.  
 8479.6 CAROLINE A. POMEROY, b. Aug. 27, 1855; d. March 7, 1862, Orion, Ill.  
 8479.7 ALMIRA ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. Jan. 12, 1859, Orion, Ill. +  
 8479.8 NELLY MARTENA POMEROY, b. Dec. 25, 1861; d. in infancy.  
 8479.9 CHARLES ADDISON POMEROY, b. Dec. 12, 1863. +  
 8479.10 COLONEL EDWARD POMEROY, b. Jan. 4, 1871. +  
 5508.5 CHARLES ADDISON POMEROY, (*Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. near Utica, N. Y.; m. Jan. 21, 1855, at South Butler, N. Y., Sylvia West.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 8479.11 RALPH POMEROY, b. Feb. 14, 1856. +  
 8479.12 MARY POMEROY, b. March 11, 1858, Orion, Ill.; m.  
 8479.13 ESSIE LAVINA POMEROY, b. May 4, 1860. +  
 8479.14 THOMAS PLINY POMEROY, b. Nov. 3, 1863. +  
 8479.15 SAMUEL POMEROY, b. June 20, 1867; m. and had two daughters. Res., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 5659 LE DRU ROLLIN POMEROY, (*Charles, James, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 7, 1857, North Hector, N. Y.; m. Feb. 22, 1882, Marion Josephine Ross, Syracuse, N. Y., b. Oct. 16, 1859, Oswego, N. Y., dau. of George Ross (emigrant from Glasgow, Scotland) and wife Margaret Schuyler, Little Falls, N. Y.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 8526 BERTHA MAY POMEROY, b. March 6, 1883, Syracuse, N. Y., m. Jan. 31, 1920, at Toledo, Ohio, Louis Sonneland of Ranier, Oregon.  
 8527 CHARLES POMEROY, b. 1885, Syracuse, N. Y.; d. in infancy.  
 8527.1 ERMA RUTH POMEROY, b. May 3, 1889, Syracuse, N. Y.; unm.  
 8527.2 CHARLES ROSS POMEROY, b. May 3, 1894, Cleveland, O. +  
 5662 DR. WILLIAM HENRY POMEROY, (*Thomas, Thomas, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. July 19, 1856, Williamsburg, Mass.; m. Nov. 8, 1883, at Waltham, Mass., Katharine B. Eaton, dau. of the Rev. George F. Eaton (then stationed in that town) and wife Anabella Minerva Harding, who was dau. of the Rev. Charles B. Harding and wife Nancy Barrows. Res., Stamford, Conn.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 8527.3 ETHEL M. POMEROY, b. Oct. 6, 1884, Gloucester, Mass.; grad. Wellesley, class of 1906; writer of prose and verse; connected with the editorial department of Young's Magazine, New York City.
- 8527.4 ELSA B. POMEROY, b. Sept. 29, 1888, Gloucester, Mass. +
- 8527.5 ELTWOOD WILLIAM POMEROY, b. Aug. 5, 1890, Gloucester, Mass. +
- 8527.6 MIRIAM KATHARINE POMEROY, b. Sept. 8, 1897, Hartford, Conn.; grad. Connecticut College for Women, class of 1919; associate editor of College News specializing in art and literature.
- 8543 IRVING POMEROY CARR, son of Orianna Eliza Pomeroy (*Thomas, Thomas William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad Eltweed*) and Dr. Richard Bunce Carr, b. Oct. 30, 1892, Gloucester, Mass., and his brother—
- 8545 JAMES HAMILTON CARR, had military service in the war with Germany. The former in the 324th regiment, and the latter in Co. F, 102d United States Engineers.
- 5669 LEWIS MILLER POMEROY, (*Thomas, Thomas, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. April 20, 1877, Westfield, Mass.; m. March 2, 1901, Alma M. Higgins, dau. of Norman H. Higgins and wife Sarah Bodwitha. Res., Westfield, Mass.
- 9th gen. Children, b. Westfield, Mass.:*
- 8546 RUSSELL BURGE POMEROY, b. April 19, 1902.
- 8547 LEON RALPH POMEROY, b. Feb. 2, 1903.
- 8548 NORMAN LEWIS POMEROY, b. Oct. 19, 1905.
- 8549 MARIAN ALMA POMEROY, b. Jan. 7, 1910.
- 8550 IRENE ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. Oct. 9, 1916.
- 5813 LORINDA ELTZROTH (KEMP) BRADY, b. April 29, 1822; d. June 3, 1914, ae. 92. She was mother of Carthon J. Brady, who m. Josephine Pomeroy, (*Phinehas, Pelatiah, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*).
- 5816 MARY POMEROY, (*Phinehas, Pelatiah, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. May 23, 1858; m. Dec. 6, 1888, at Winchester, Ind., Charles C. Yunker, b. Dec. 9, 1858, at Winchester, Ind., son of Solomon Yunker and wife Henrietta Batchfield; she d. Oct. 23, 1912, at Indianapolis, Ind.
- 6046 HARRIET JANETTE POMEROY, (*George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 13, 1843, at New Lisbon, Ohio; m. March 16, 1868, at Akron, Ohio, Heber M. Foltz, b. April 10, 1842, Wayne tp., Wayne County, Ohio, son of Moses Foltz and wife Sarah McKean; she d. Aug. 9, 1915, Akron, Ohio. Her father, George W. Pomeroy, was First-Lieut. of McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Vet. Vol Cavalry in Civil War. Heber Foltz d. Oct. 1, 1921, Akron, Ohio.

- 8713 GUY EARLSCOURT FOLTZ, b. Dec. 27, 1874, Akron, Ohio, son of Harriet Janette Pomeroy, (*George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and Heber M. Foltz; m. March 4, 1894, Ima Weckley, dau. of J. S. and Catherine Weckley; he d. Nov. 24, 1917, Akron, Ohio.
- 6047 ALBERT A. POMEROY, (*George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 3, 1845; m. Dec. 26, 1870, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mary Ellen Perry, dau. of Thomas Perry and wife Mary Chubb. Military service during the Civil War four years; Quartermaster in McLaughlin's Squadron Ohio Vet. Vol. Cav.; published the Marine Record in Cleveland, Ohio; the "Handbook of Maritime Law;" writer of the History of the Great Lakes; managing editor of the Daily Financial News, Cleveland, Ohio, compiler and publisher of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family; also, supplementary Part Three of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family; in February, 1913, appointed Treasurer of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, staff of Gen. W. R. Burnett, Commandant, rank of Captain; also, Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Geo. A. Harmon, Dept. of Ohio, G. A. R., rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 6215 HELEN POMEROY, (*Byron, Ralph, Josiah, Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. May 14, 1860, Galena, Ill.; m. Charles E. Parsons; she d. Dec. 28, 1921. Res., Canton, Bradford Co., Pa.  
*9th gen. Child: of Helen and Charles E. Parsons (6215):*
- 8791.1 ELEANOR KATHERINE PARSONS, b. Dec. 7, 1896; m. July 7, 1916, Leon John Keagle. +  
*10th gen. Child of Eleanor and Leon J. Keagle (8691.1):*
- 8791.2 PHYLLIS POMEROY KEAGLE, b. July 17, 1916.
- 6232 DR. BROOKS HUGHES WELLS, b. July 28, 1859, New Haven Co., Conn.; son of Rev. Edward Livingston Wells, D. D.; m. Oct. 14, 1885, Mary Frances Pomeroy, (*Benjamin, Benjamin, Elihu, Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*). Dr. Wells was considered one of the most competent and successful physicians and surgeons in the state of New York; he was Professor of Gynecology at the Polyclinic, Gynecological Surgeon to the New York Polyclinic Hospital, consulting gynecologist to the Beth Israel Hospital, New York; consulting abdominal surgeon to the Brattleboro Memorial Hospital, Brattleboro, Vt.; associate surgeon to the Women's Hospital of the State of New York; Fellow of the American Gynecological Society; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Obstetrical Society; member of the American Medical Association and editor of the "American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases"



- of Women and Children." He died at his summer home, Southport, Conn., 1916; she d. Feb. 9, 1922.
- 8792 ALICE MAUD GATES, b. Sept. 25, 1885, St. Louis, Mo., dau. of Julia Pomeroy, (*Byron, Ralph, Josiah, Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and William Howard Gates, m. Dec. 1915, Le Roy French Johnston, at 1619 Lathrop St., Omaha, Neb.
- 6247 ELTWEED POMEROY, (*Isaac, Benjamin, Elihu, Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 7, 1860, Newark, N. J.; m. Dec. 10, 1898, Ellen Levin, b. June 2, 1868, St. Louis, Mo., dau. of William Levin and wife Sarah Jane Tong. In 1909 Mr. Pomeroy moved his family to Donna, Texas, for the benefit of his health, purchased a ranch and is now farming. He immediately took an active interest in developing the "Magic Delta;" organized and became first president of the Rio Grande Horticultural Society, president of the local Farmers' Association, vice-president of the Rio Grande Truck Growers' Association, vice-president of the Texas State Horticultural Society, American Pomological Society, etc. He has recently published a book on "Orcharding in the Rio Grande Delta," and if we may judge by the chapter headings the book explains many of the details of that fascinating occupation.
- 9th gen. Children:*
- 8805 ELTWEED POMEROY, Jr., b. Jan 2, 1900, Newark, N. J.; entered the Students' Training Corps for the war with Germany early in the summer of 1918.
- 8806 LEVIN POMEROY, b. Aug. 9, 1901, Newark; d. Aug. 28, 1908, East Stroudsberg, Pa.
- 8807 ELLICE POMEROY, b. Aug. 3, 1902; d. May, 1903.
- 8808 RALPH POMEROY, b. July 30, 1909, Brownsville, Texas; drowned July 21, 1918, while bathing at Sharyland, near Donna, Texas.
- 8841.1 JANE ELIZABETH BRADFORD, b. Oct. 20, 1914, St. Paul, Minn., dau. of Jane Evelyn Pomeroy, (*Elihu, Samuel, Elihu, Benjamin, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and John McCartney Bradford.
- 8918 HON. LEAVITT POMEROY BISSELL, b. April 18, 1865, son of Maria Elizabeth Pomeroy, (*Chauncey, Asa, Asa, Nathaniel, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and Charles Samuel Bissell; m. June 18, 1888, Minnie Gilbert. Represented his district in the Connecticut Legislature. Manufacturer. He d. in Sept., 1913, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 8919 CHARLES CHAUNCEY BISSELL, b. Aug. 18, 1867, son of Maria Elizabeth Pomeroy, (*Chauncey, Asa, Asa, Nathaniel, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and Charles Samuel Bissell; m. 1889 Clara Spencer; educated at the Connecticut Literary Institute; president of the Suffield, Conn., Savings Bank; candidate for Congress in 1912;

member of the Baptist church and Masonic orders; his dau. Helen<sup>1</sup> d. some years ago; his son attended the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale; Mr. Bissell d. Feb. 5, 1914, Suffield, Conn.

- 6398 CHAUNCEY SMITH POMEROY, (*Chauncey, Asa, Asa, Nathaniel, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 17, 1837; m. April 15, 1873, Augusta Birge, of New Britain, Conn., dau. of Chester G. Birge; he d. Jan., 1884.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 8922 CHAUNCEY BIRGE POMEROY, b. Sept. 4, 1875; d. Jan. 4, 1902; unm.  
 8922.1 GERTRUDE ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. June 1, 1878, Hartford, Conn. +  
 6466 ROBERT POMEROY, (*Roderick, Eliakim-Eliakim, Noah, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 16, 1824, Granville, Mass.; m. April 25, 1847, Lydia Lewis; d. Oct. 18, 1911, at his home on the Pohassic Road, near Wyben, Mass.; lived at Westfield; burial at Middle Farms.  
 6470 DR. ALEXANDER LUTHER POMEROY, (*Alexander, Epaphras, Eliakim, Noah, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 25, 1822, Southwick, Mass.; m. in 1842, Huldah Cook, b. Jan. 26, 1826; d. Dec. 13, 1896, dau. of Jesse Cook and wife Chloe Phelps; he d. Feb. 10, 1919, at his home in Windsor township, near Ashtabula, Ohio. Dr. Pomeroy is said to have been the oldest practicing physician in the United States, his active practice covering a period of 78 years. He maintained a large rural practice and during the recent influenza epidemic (1917-1918) kept up an abnormal schedule, being on the road almost night and day for many weeks.  
*9th gen. Children:*  
 9036 ALEXANDER A. POMEROY, b. June 11, 1843.  
 9037 GERTRUDE CHLOE POMEROY, b. April 17, 1849. +

Dr. Alexander Luther Pomeroy, who died Feb. 10, 1919, at Windsor, Ohio, ae. 96, was born at Southwick, Mass., on the 25th of Nov. 1822. He began the study of medicine in 1840, at the Cleveland Medical College, and graduated in 1845. Nearly all his life he has lived in Windsor, and last year he rounded out the 73d year he has been in continual practice in that locality, having had his office for 66 years in the same building. He began practice one year before this in another place.

One must look back a long way to realize the effort and hardships this pioneer of medicine had to endure to obtain his medical education. Remember this was before there were any railroads running into Cleveland, by about eighteen years; and as he lived 35 miles from that city, he was obliged to cover that distance every two weeks on foot, carrying his necessary baggage tied in a bundle and hung from a stick over his shoulder. Usually he would leave Cleveland about noon, returning the following Monday in time to attend the lectures in the afternoon.

There were other troubles. At that time the students were obliged to obtain the subjects they were to dissect, and this was no easy task. The Doctor has told me that on many nights he has been out with a shovel, and generally got what he went after.

When he first began to practice he had to ride horseback through the woods. There were no roads in that part of the country, and many times he had to blaze the trees in order to follow the trail back again. He still has the same saddle-bags that he used in that early day, and is keeping them as souvenirs. Every hour of the night, as well as every hour of the day, the Doctor has

ridden far and near over the country that surrounds the little town of Windsor. Fifty and sixty miles in the twenty-four hours of the day often have been made by him. If one could figure the number of miles traveled in the 73 years, the total would be astonishing.

His early practice was before the period of anesthetics, antiseptics, or antitoxines, and before modern surgery had made advances. Yet, while he began to study medicine early he has not remained blind to the advancements but rather has been alert and up-to-date.

A physician who has reached this great age, and who is still in practice, should be made an honorary Fellow of the greatest medical society in the United States, the A. M. A. I do not refer only to this Grand Old Man of Ashtabula county, but to any other who has had so many years of active practice, and who is still in the harness.—F. M. Snyder, M. D., in The Ohio State Medical Journal, January, 1919.

- 6474 JOSEPH MORTON POMEROY, (*Alexander, Epaphras, Eliakim, Noah, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 20, 1830, at Ashtabula, Ohio; m. Oct., 1857, Martha Trimble; he d. July 28, 1889; she m. (2) Harry St. John. Joseph Pomeroy founded the city of Pomeroy, Garfield County, Washington, in 1877. Pomeroy is now a prosperous and growing city, and \$200,000 were expended on improvements during the year 1916.
- 6490.1 REV. WILLIAM McKENZIE POMEROY, (*Daniel, John, Dan, Noah, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. 1849, Newburgh, Ont.; m. 1871, Sarah Alice Bird, b. 1854, Belleville, Ont., dau. of David Perry Bird, and wife Elizabeth Smith. Minister. Res., Maidstone, Ont.  
*9th gen. Children, b. in Ontario, Canada:*
- 9067.1 PERRY E. POMEROY, b. 1873; m. (1) Elizabeth Chapman; m. (2) Mary Bunn; d. 1910. Res., Maidstone, Ont.
- 9067.2 GEORGE LEWIS POMEROY, b. Aug. 14, 1877, Listowell, Ont. +
- 9067.3 IRWIN SMITH POMEROY, b. 1878; m. Minnie Cranston; eight children. Res., Alberta, Ont.
- 9067.4 HELEN MYRTLE POMEROY, b. 1880; m. W. H. McCallum; two daughters. Res., Forest, Ont.
- 9067.5 CECIL AYLESWORTH POMEROY, b. 1883; m. and has one son. Res., Ritchie, Sask, Ont.
- 9067.6 REV. DAN WEBSTER POMEROY, b. 1885; m. 1905, Lulu French; two daughters. Res., Merna, Alberta.
- 9067.7 FLORENCE BIRD POMEROY, b. 1888; m. W. R. Johnston; one daughter. Res., Bradley, S. D.
- 9067.8 ETHEL GRACE POMEROY, b. 1893; m. 1914, Fred Little; one son and one daughter. Res., Ford, Ont.
- 6583 ORSELIA E. POMEROY, (*Elijah, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. July, 1826, Franklin, Vt.; m. April 5, 1845, Avery Allen Reed, at Lafayette, Ill., b. July 21, 1826, Litchfield Co., Conn., son of William Reed and wife, Amy Crandall; d. Nov. 22, 1909; she d. Nov. 4, 1849, Lafayette, Ill. +  
*9th gen. Child:*
- 9129.1 GEORGE FREDERICK REED, b. Feb. 23, 1847, Lafayette, Ill.; m.

- Feb. 9, 1868, at Red Oak Grove, Ill., Harriet E. Maxwell, dau. of Thomas Maxwell and wife Rhoda Hodges. Res., Hugo, Colo. +  
*10th gen. Children:*
- 9129.2 ORSELIA LOUELLA REED, b. Feb. 9, 1869, Red Oak Grove, Ill.; m. Nov. 10, 1891, at Hubbard, Iowa, Thomas Norton, son of Levi Norton and wife Katharine Gillmore; she d. July 18, 1914, Valley City, N. D.
- 9129.3 WILLIAM ALLEN REED, b. May 1, 1870, Red Oak Grove, Ill.; m. (1) Jan. 5, 1891, Mary Jane Harbison, b. Geneseo, Ill., dau. of George Harbison and wife Jane Edwards; she d. April 9, 1899; m. (2) Maybelle R. Wilson, b. Belvidere, Neb., dau. of Authur W. Wilson and wife Hannah M. Scott; he lost his eyesight in 1902 from flying steel; grad. State Institute for the blind, Vinton, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1904; piano tuner and broom maker. Res., Denver, Colo.
- 9129.4 MIRIAM CASANDRA REED, b. Feb. 16, 1872, Red Oak Grove, Ill.; d. 1891, Marshalltown, Iowa.
- 9129.5 FRED G. REED, b. Dec. 13, 1878, Red Oak Grove, Ill.; m. Dec. 28, 1901, Eldeva Iowa Clemmie Underwood. Res., Plankinton, S. D.
- 9129.6 ERNEST JOSEPH REED, b. Oct. 13, 1882, New Providence, Iowa; m. 1903 at Bingham Lake, Minn., Antoinette Brubasher; contractor and builder. Res., Hugo, Colo.
- 9129.7 AMANDA REED, b. March 28, 1884, Hubbard, Iowa; m. Enos Stanley, son of Enos S. Stanley and wife Harriet. Res., Des Moines, Iowa.
- 9129.8 JAMES E. REED, b. June 24, 1894; m. Jan. 1, 1912, Anna Dittman. Res., Mitchell, S. D.
- 9129.9 FOREST T. W. REED, b. 1889, Watertown, S. D.
- 6588 HARRIET LOUISE POMEROY, (*Elijah, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. March 18, 1841, Franklin, Vt.; m. (1) June 10, 1858, at Toulon, Ill., James Henry Hickok; he d. in the service of the Union army and was buried at Benton Barricks, Mo.; she m. (2) Sept. 2, 1868, Joseph Henry Drinnen, b. Aug. 5, 1844, Toulon, Ill., son of John Drinnen and wife Christina Acre; she d. Feb. 3, 1901; farmer. Res., Columbus, Neb. +  
*9th gen. Children by first marriage:*
- 9129.10 HARRY ALDEN HICKOK, b. March 26, 1859, Lafayette, Ill.; d. April 21, 1910.
- 9129.11 EMMA ALICE HICKOK, b. May 12, 1863; m. (1) June 22, 1884, at Cherry Vale, Kansas, Marion A. Sewall, b. Sept. 18, 1859, in Tennessee, son of Albert Wayne Sewall and wife Tabitha Maynard; m. (2) March 10, 1900, at Sedan, Kansas, John Thomas Perry, b. May 13, 1847, Illinois, son of John Perry; he d. Jan. 24, 1907, Tyro, Kansas. Res., Long Beach, Calif. +

*Children by second marriage:*

- 9129.12 SAMUEL POMEROY DRINNEN, b. Aug. 23, 1869; m. Dec. 24, 1895, Katharine E. Browner. Res., Columbus, Neb. +
- 9129.13 ELIZA J. DRINNEN, b. Dec. 2, 1870; m. Aug. 3, 1893, at Columbus, Neb., Burton Varden Stevenson, b. July 16, 1870, at Bellvern, O., son of Josiah Varden Stevenson and wife Martha Charlotte Halstead. Farmer. Res., Richland, Neb. +
- 9129.14 GEORGE WASHINGTON DRINNEN, b. Sept. 22, 1872; m. Feb. 29, 1896, Mrs. Nellie Rollen Fouts. Farmer. Res., Columbus, Neb.
- 9129.15 EVELYN DRINNEN, b. Sept. 21, 1876. Res., Norfolk, Neb.
- 9129.16 PLESSIE DRINNEN, b. June 13, 1881; m. March 1, 1904, at Columbus, Neb., Henry Yonkie, b. June 2, 1871, Richland, Neb., son of William Yonkie and wife Wilimena Kluck. Farmer. Res., Richland, Neb. +

*10th gen. Children of Emma A. and Marion A. Sewall, (9129.11), b. Independence, Kansas:*

- 9129.17 WINIFRED ALMA SEWALL, b. March 15, 1886; gr. Normal school, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 9129.18 JAMES WAYNE SEWALL, b. March 30, 1887; d. Nov. 29, 1894.
- 9129.19 LAURA MAY SEWALL, b. Oct. 10, 1888; d. Nov. 30, 1894.
- 9129.20 BURNAM FRANKLIN SEWALL, b. Jan. 24, 1892; d. July 12, 1899.
- 9129.21 LEO SEWALL, b. Dec. 27, 1893; d. Nov. 30, 1894.

*10th gen. Children of Emma A. and John T. Perry: (9129.11):*

- 9129.22 SADIE CELESTE PERRY, b. March 11, 1901.
- 9129.23 CLEOPATRA ADELL PERRY, b. July 23, 1903.
- 9129.24 MILDRED PERRY, b. May 18, 1907; d. May 18, 1907.

*10th gen. Children of Samuel P. and Katharine E. Drinnin, (9129.12):*

- 9129.25 GRACE MAY DRINNIN, b. Nov. 11, 1896.
- 9129.26 SAMUEL PHILIP DRINNIN, b. Aug. 11, 1899.
- 9129.27 JOSEPH HAROLD DRINNIN, b. Dec. 1, 1901.
- 9129.28 MARGARET MADGE DRINNIN, b. Aug. 8, 1904.

*10th gen. Children of Eliza J. and Burton V. Stevenson, (9129.13):*

- 9129.29 CECIL LOVRAIN STEVENSON, b. June 1, 1894; d. June 19, 1896.
- 9129.30 ADELE PRUDENCE STEVENSON, b. Oct. 2, 1895.
- 9129.31 GLENDIVE DEWITT STEVENSON, b. Nov. 10, 1897. Private Co. D, 23d U. S. I.
- 9129.32 ELIZA ALDULA STEVENSON, b. April 21, 1900.
- 9129.33 BERTIE DWIGHT STEPHENSON, b. March 12, 1903.
- 9129.34 FOREST VERN STEVENSON, b. Aug. 18, 1905.
- 9129.35 MELVIN ROBERT STEVENSON, b. June 27, 1909.

*10th gen. Children of Plessie and Henry Yonkie, (9129.16):*

- 9129.36 MARVIN PERCY YONKIE, b. July 13, 1905.  
 9129.37 GEORGE MYLO YONKIE, b. Feb. 7, 1908.  
 6589 CANDACE PEARSE POMEROY, (*Enoch, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 15, 1837, Franklin, Vt.; m. Sept. 23, 1875, Chauncey Temple, b. Oct. 8, 1834, Franklin, Vt., son of Nahum Temple and wife Dolly Saunders; d. June 11, 1912; she d. Sept. 3, 1915. Res., St. Albans, Vt. (See page 720, History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family.)  
 9143 REV. GUY POMEROY BURLESON, son of Abigail Pomeroy, (6594) (*Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), and Rev. Solomon Stevens Burleson, b. Aug. 2, 1878, Lancaster, Wis.; m. Sept. 28, 1907, Pauline Rouse Palmer, b. June 5, 1881, Detroit Mich., dau. of Edward Herendeen Palmer and wife Louise Rouse of Geneva, N. Y. He was rector at Lakota, N. D., 1907-11; Auburn, N. Y., 1911-16. He was accidentally drowned in Lake Owasco, N. Y., May 30, 1916; body never recovered. Widow lives in Rochester, N. Y. (See pages 720-722 History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family.)

*10th gen. Children:*

- 9150 HENRY STEVENS BURLESON, b. Nov. 6, 1908, Grand Forks, N. D.  
 9150.1 DAVID POMEROY BURLESON, b. Nov. 28, 1913, Auburn, N. Y.  
 6597 ALVIN TENNY POMEROY, (*Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 6, 1841, Franklin, Vt.; m. (1) Aug. 28, 1864, Emma Victoria Child, b. at Marietta, Pa., Aug. 28, 1842, dau. of William Child and wife Susana Kepler; she d. Feb., 1870; m. (2) Aug. 26, 1880, Anna M. Hyde, b. May 25, 1853, Mazeppa, Minn., dau. of John E. Hyde and wife Sarah Stowell. He d. March 18, 1898, Chicago, Ill. He was in freshman year, University of Vermont, at the outbreak of the Civil War; enlisted March 1, 1862, in Co. F, 7th Vt. Vol. Inf.; served in Louisiana under Gen. Butler; participated in the battle of Baton Rouge; contracted rheumatism while digging the Vicksburg canal; discharged for disability Feb. 25, 1863. In postal service as clerk at Waverly, Iowa, 1864-69, and nineteen years as railway clerk, to time of death.

*9th gen. Children by 1st wife:*

- 9158.1 WILLIAM JESSE POMEROY, b. June 19, 1865. +  
 9158.2 ANNA MAY POMEROY, b. May 1, 1867. +  
 9158.3 EMMA CLARA POMEROY, b. Nov. 30, 1869. +  
*Children of 2d wife, b. Dubuque, Iowa:*  
 9158.4 WINNIFRED MADGE POMEROY, b. Feb. 22, 1884.  
 9158.5 MARTHA PAULINE POMEROY, b. July 11, 1885. +

- 6611 ROSAMOND HARRIS CUTLER POMEROY, (*Lorenzo, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 25, 1834; m. Oct. 9, 1851, Dr. Edgar J. Powers; he d. June 25, 1913; she d. July 24, 1915. (See page 723, History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family.)

*9th gen. Continuation of their four youngest children:*

- 9166 MARTHA POMEROY POWERS, b. Jan. 9, 1866; Franklin, Vt.; m. May 27, 1891, James A. Hanna, son of James Hanna and wife Margaret McMahon. Res., East Highgate, Vt. +
- 9167 EDGAR J. POWERS, b. July 28, 1869, Franklin, Vt.; m. Dec. 16, 1891, Florence L. Galar, dau. of John Galar and wife Charlotte Bickford. +
- 9168 ROSAMOND M. POWERS, b. April 23, 1871, Franklin, Vt.; m. Oct. 20, 1897, Cyril Donoghue, son of John Donoghue and wife Mary Ann Bartle. +
- 9169 SMILEY S. POWERS, b. Feb. 4, 1874, Franklin, Vt.; m. Aug. 6, 1910, Etta H. (Cook) Brennan, dau. of Chester Cook and wife Sarah Hunt, (widow of James Brennan).

*10th gen. Children of Martha P. and James A. Hanna, (9166):*

- 9169.1 DONALD POWERS HANNA, b. March 4, 1892; gr. Franklin high school, June, 1908.
- 9169.2 JAMES HOWARD HANNA, b. Jan. 4, 1895; gr. Franklin high school, June, 1911.
- 9169.3 ALLAN POMEROY HANNA, b. Aug. 10, 1897.
- 9169.4 HAROLD WENDALL HANNA, b. Jan. 21, 1900.
- 9169.5 MARTHA MARGARET HANNA, b. Feb. 3, 1906.

*Children of Edgar J. and Florence L. Powers, (9167):*

- 9169.6 CLARENCE WARREN POWERS, b. July 21, 1892; d. Aug. 21, 1892.
- 9169.7 MYRON ELGIN POWERS, b. June 15, 1894; gr. Franklin high school, June, 1914.
- 9169.8 ELENOR FLORENCE POWERS, b. June 18, 1896; gr. Franklin high school, June, 1914.
- 9169.9 HELEN MARION POWERS, b. Feb. 5, 1898; gr. Franklin high school, June, 1915.
- 9169.10 ETHEL LUELLE POWERS, b. Jan. 30, 1902.
- 9169.11 ESTHER NAOMI POWERS, b. June 4, 1909.
- 9169.12 WILMA RUTH POWERS, b. Feb. 3, 1916.

*Children of Rosamond M. and Cyril Donoghue, (9168):*

- 9169.13 MERRITT DONOGHUE, b. Aug. 25, 1898.
- 9169.14 MARY DONOGHUE, b. March 5, 1904.
- 9169.15 MERRILL DONOGHUE, b. Feb. 20, 1912.
- 6660.6 ASAPH STRATTON POMEROY, (*Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb*,

*Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 22, 1831; m. March 11, 1860, Charlotta Jane Foote; b. March 31, 1839, d. Jan. 21, 1919; he d. Oct. 20, 1904; both bu. in Mendon, Mich., cemetery.

*9th gen. Children:*

9209.1 GILBERT STRATTON POMEROY, b. July 1, 1861. +

9209.2 DORA POMEROY, b. Oct. 20, 1863. +

9209.3 CORA POMEROY, b. Oct. 20, 1863, twin with Dora. +

6660.7 LYMAN WALKER POMEROY, (*Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. April 22, 1833; m. (1) July 22, 1857, Sarah Ann Beeler; m. (2) Aug. 6, 1860, Almira Beeler; he d. Oct. 23, 1914.

*9th gen. Child by 1st wife:*

9209.4 ORANGE STRATTON POMEROY, b. May 14, 1858; no data known.

*Children by 2nd wife:*

9209.5 SARAH JANE POMEROY, b. Jan. 7, 1862; d. in infancy.

9209.6 OSCAR E. POMEROY, b. Jan. 7, 1863.

9209.7 MARY VELDORA POMEROY, b. March 16, 1865.

9209.8 ELVA CAROLINE POMEROY, b. March 1, 1867.

9209.9 AMANDA POMEROY, b. Jan. 3, 1869.

9209.10 CLARA POMEROY, b. Oct. 9, 1870. +

9209.11 EMMA POMEROY, b. April 3, 1872. +

9209.12 EFFIE POMEROY, b. Feb. 5, 1874; m. Dec. 6, 1902, Richard Anderson; d. June 29, 1903.

9209.13 MINNIE POMEROY, b. Feb. 6, 1876.

9209.14 ROBERTA FLORENCE POMEROY, b. Aug. 19, 1878. +

9209.15 EUGENE HILL POMEROY, b. Aug. 22, 1880.

9209.16 MYRTLE LORAIN POMEROY, b. April 9, 1884. +

9209.17 LULU MAY POMEROY, b. June 30, 1886. +

9209.18 GROVER CLEVELAND POMEROY, b. May 13, 1887.

9212 HAROLD LUTHER POMEROY, (*Alfred, Francis, Julius, Justus, Joshua, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 22, 1904, Chicopee, Mass.; military service in war with Germany.

6795 MARY ELLA POMEROY, (*Frederick, Julius, Justus, Joshua, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. March 20, 1863, Columbus, Ga.; m. March 25, 1885, George Robert Golden, b. Nov. 27, 1863, Girard, Ala., son of George Jasper Golden and wife Sarah Caroline Poitevent. Res., Columbus, Ga.

*9th gen. Children, b. at Columbus, Ga.:*

9213 GEORGE POMEROY GOLDEN, b. July 30, 1886; engaged in the shoe business with his uncle, Edwin F. Pomeroy, under firm name of Golden & Pomeroy; m. April 23, 1911, Grace Agnes Paxton, dau. of Horatio B. Paxton of Jacksonville, Fla. +



- 9214 ROBERT FRANCIS GOLDEN, b. July 13, 1888; gr. from high school, Columbus, Ga.; Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta, Ga.; m. Jan. 10, 1917, Mrs. Mary (Major) Ayres, dau. of William Major.
- 9215 MARGARET CAROLYN GOLDEN, b. July 19, 1893; gr. "Lorena Hall" School, Columbus, Ga., 1912.  
*10th gen. Children of George P. and Grace A. Golden, (9213):*
- 9215.1 GEORGE ROBERT GOLDEN, b. Jan. 6, 1913, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 9215.2 JACK PAXTON GOLDEN, b. May 30, 1916.
- 9221 EDWIN FRANCIS POMEROY, (*Edwin, Frederick, Julius, Justus, Joshua, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 20, 1900, Columbus, Ga.; military service in the war with Germany. Res., Jacksonville, Fla.
- 9220.1 SARAH POMEROY, b. May 24, 1912, Eufaula, Ala., dau. of Julius Frederick Pomeroy, (*Frederick, Julius, Justus, Joshua, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), d. Feb. 20, 1917.
- 6805 IDA ROSETTA POMEROY, (*Parkhurst, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 7, 1857; m. Sept. 26, 1878, Isaac C. Holmes. Res., New Castle, Pa.  
*9th gen. Children:*
- 9225 GEORGE POMEROY HOLMES, b. May 1, 1880; m. March 26, 1902, Anna Mae Wood. Res., New Castle, Pa. +
- 9226 OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, b.; d. in infancy.  
*10th gen. Child of George P. and Anna Holmes, (9225):*
- 9226.1 DOROTHY RUTH HOLMES, b. Dec. 5, 1914.
- 6807 MARTHA JANE POMEROY, (*Parkhurst, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. March 21, 1864; m. Dec. 31, 1886, William M. Davis; engineer and electrician of some note. Res., Houston, Texas.  
*9th gen. Children:*
- 9227 ALICE MARTHA DAVIS, b. July 30, 1888, Racine, Wis.; m. July 3, 1917, Henry Dimmock Wares.
- 9228 MARION IDA DAVIS, b. July 11, 1890; m. Sept. 9, 1918, Albert Barnhart Collins. Military service in the U. S. Army.
- 9228.1 HARRY POMEROY DAVIS, b. Sept. 11, 1895. Military service in U. S. Army.
- 6808 ALICE CATHERINE POMEROY, (*Franklin, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 15, 1849, Geauga Co., Ohio; m. Jan. 15, 1866, Fernando James Howard, b. March 17, 1845, Broome Co., N. Y., son of John Howard and wife Mary Ann Ayres. Military service in Civil War with 13th Wis. Vol. Inf. Res., near Floydminster, Canada, 650 miles northwest of Winnipeg.  
*9th gen. Children:*
- 9228.2 HENRY ADELBERT HOWARD, b. May 4, 1869, Butler Co., Iowa; m.

- March, 1890, Dollie Thompson, b. —, dau. of Jonathan Thompson and wife Sarah Jane Fields. +
- 9228.3 FRANKLIN NOBLE HOWARD, b. Sept. 16, 1872, Blackhawk, Co., Iowa; unm.
- 9228.4 RALPH JOHN WESLEY HOWARD, b. April 5, 1875, Floyd Co., Iowa; m. Jan. 14, 1901, Ruvilla Sabina Lewis, b. July 7, 1877, Shelby Co., Ohio, dau. of Jonathan Lewis and wife Margaret Nickles. +
- 9228.5 FLOYD JAMES HOWARD, b. June 9, 1878, Floyd Co.; Iowa; m. Marie M. Hjort. +
- 9228.6 RUBY ABIGAIL HOWARD, b. Nov. 12, 1885, Turner Co., S. D.; m. Jan. 15, 1905, William Ward Campbell, b. Feb. 28, 1879, Pueblo, Colo., son of William Cunningham Campbell and wife Mary Ward. +  
*10th gen. Child of Henry and Dolly Howard, (9228.2):*
- 9228.7 CLIFFORD FRANKLIN HOWARD, b. Jan. 3, 1891; military service, Co. D, 89th div. Am. Ex. F., war with Germany, 1918; unm.  
*Children of Ralph and Ruvilla Howard, (9228.4):*
- 9228.8 CAPITOLA FERN HOWARD, b. Oct. 10, 1903, Seward Co., Kas.
- 9228.9 RALPH FERNANDO HOWARD, b. Oct. 24, 1905, Riley Co., Kas.
- 9228.10 ALBERTA VIOLET HOWARD, b. June 13, 1910, Lashburn, Sask., Canada; d. Oct., 1910.
- 9228.11 ALICE MARIE HOWARD, b. April 18, 1912, Floydminster, Sask., Canada.
- 9228.12 EZRA LEWIS HOWARD, b. Oct. 20, 1913.
- 9228.13 JAMES FRANKLIN HOWARD, b. Nov. 27, 1914.
- 9228.14 ELSIE IRENE HOWARD, b. March 9, 1915.
- 9228.15 GRACE GERTRUDE HOWARD, b. March 18, 1916.  
*Children of Floyd and Marie Howard, (9228.5):*
- 9228.16 DONALD HOWARD, b.
- 9228.17 MAXWELL HJORT HOWARD, b. April 6, 1909.
- 9228.18 REXFORD POMEROY HOWARD, b. April 6, 1909, all b. Riley Co., Kas.  
*Children of Ruby and William Campbell, (9228.6):*
- 9228.19 FERNANDO FRANKLIN CAMPBELL, b. March 6, 1906, Riley Co., Kas.
- 9228.20 JOY CAMPBELL, b. Feb. 9, 1913, Floydminster, Sask., Canada.
- 6810 ROYAL NEWTON POMEROY, (*Franklin, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 2, 1853; Dodge Co., Wis.; m. Feb. 22, 1876, Sophia M. Fick, b. Sept. 30, 1852, dau. of Gotleib Fick. He was a typical pioneer and the second settler in Buffalo township, Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he acquired a good farm and home, but love of adventure caused him, in 1901, to rent this farm and with his wife he moved to the wilds of Northern Wisconsin, near Minoug, where he took a homestead. The lakes were well stocked with fish and the woods well sprinkled with deer. He

was a large man and an extra good shot and his table was well supplied with fish and game. He lost his life on June 27, 1913, by the collapse of a cement cellar; bu. at Buffalo Center, Iowa.

*9th generation. Children:*

- 9228.21 GEORGE ERWIN POMEROY, b. April 8, 1877; d. Sept. 20, 1897.  
 9228.22 REUBEN NEWTON POMEROY, b. Nov. 16, 1878.+  
 9228.23 ABIGAIL AUGUSTA POMEROY, b. Aug. 12, 1880.  
**6811** CLARA AMANDA POMEROY, (*Franklin, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 2, 1854, Dodge County Wis.; m. March 1, 1877, Herbert Sanders, b. Feb. 18, 1849, son of John Sanders and wife Julia Howe; he d. May 19, 1907.

*9th gen. Children*

- 9228.24 JOHN FRANKLIN SANDERS, b. Jan. 22, 1879, Floyd Co., Ia.; m. Jan. 22, 1901, Elsie Krause, b. Jan. 22, 1881, dau. of Robert Krause.  
 9228.25 HENRY HERBERT SANDERS, b. Feb. 15, 1883, Floyd Co., Ia.; m. Feb. 25, 1903, Myra Allen, b. Oct. 16, 1883, dau. of Emery Allen; s. p.  
 9228.26 LEO EARL SANDERS, b. Jan. 1, 1885, Floyd Co., Iowa; m. Dec. 12, 1911, Lillian Sutherland; s. p.  
 9228.27 JULIA MAY SANDERS, b. Aug. 21, 1886, Floyd Co., Iowa; m. Oct. 15, 1907, Harland James Schlick, b. March 21, 1886, son of William R. Schlick and wife Jennie Roberts.

*10th gen. Children of John F. and Elsie Sanders:*

- 9228.28 ALTON SANDERS, b. Aug. 27, 1905.  
 9228.29 GERTRUDE EVANELL SANDERS, b. April 28, 1908.

*Children of Julia and Harland Schlick:*

- 9228.30 ALVIN DALE SCHLICK, b. Feb. 18, 1912.  
 9228.31 DONALD ALVIN SCHLICK, b. July 23, 1917.  
**6813** FERNANDO HOWARD POMEROY, (*Franklin, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 13, 1866, Dodge Co., Wis.; m. Nov. 20, 1894, Anna Tegland, b. June 6, 1875, dau. of Nels Tegland and wife Julia Updahl.

*9th generation. Children:*

- 9228.32 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN POMEROY, b. Nov. 4, 1896. Co. 57-163 D. B. Camp Dodge, Iowa.  
 9228.33 CORA ALONA POMEROY, b. June 12, 1899.  
 9228.34 FERN NELLIE POMEROY, b. Feb. 25, 1901.  
 9228.35 WILLIAM HENRY POMEROY, b. Aug. 22, 1902.  
 9228.36 HAROLD HOWARD POMEROY, b. Aug. 15, 1904.  
 9228.37 ANNA MAY POMEROY, b. Nov. 22, 1906.  
 9228.38 RAY JOSEPH POMEROY, b. Dec. 31, 1908.  
 9228.29 ROY LEO POMEROY, b. Dec. 31, 1908, (twin with Ray).  
 9228.40 BONNA BELL POMEROY, b. March 6, 1911.

6824 EMMA AMELIA POMEROY, (*Eli, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 27, 1859; m. Dec. 13, 1877, LaFayette Franklin; d. Feb. 5, 1896.

*9th gen. Children:*

9228.41 FLORA LUELLE FRANKLIN, b. Feb. 27, 1879; m. Feb. 27, 1900, E. B. Grassmeyer. +

9228.42 MYRTLE EFFIE FRANKLIN, b. Sept. 27, 1881; m. Feb. 20, 1908, Herman Kenyon. +

9228.43 LUCY ELVIRA FRANKLIN, b. Oct. 9, 1885; m. Oct. 27, 1902, Ralph Hibbs; d. May 13, 1913. +

9228.44 NEWTON LUCIUS FRANKLIN, b. Dec. 5, 1889; m. June 13, 1915, Bertha Englund. +

*10th gen. Children of Flora L. and E. B. Grassmeyer, (9228.41):*

9228.45 EMMA GRASSMEYER, b. April 4, 1901.

9228.46 DANIEL GRASSMEYER, b. Feb. 6, 1903.

9228.47 CARRIE GRASSMEYER, b. March 6, 1905.

9228.48 LOVELL GRASSMEYER, b. March 10, 1908.

9228.49 RAY GRASSMEYER, b. April 13, 1913.

9228.50 FAY GRASSMEYER, b. April 13, 1913, twin with Ray.

*Child of Myrtle E. and Herman Kenyon, (9228.42):*

9228.51 KEITH CYRUS KENYON, b. July 9, 1910.

*Children of Lucy E. and Ralph Hibbs, (9228.43):*

9228.52 KENNETH HIBBS

9228.53 HAZEL HIBBS

9228.54 THELMA HIBBS

9228.55 FLOYD HIBBS

*Children of Newton L. and Bertha Franklin, (9228.44):*

9228.56 ELIZABETH ANN FRANKLIN, b. June, 1916. *Ruth Louise Franklin Aug. 1919*

6826 ADA ALICE POMEROY, (*Eli, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. July 16, 1864; m. Dec. 13, 1883; Thomas E. Hargrove; he d. Jan. 15, 1896. +

*9th gen. Children:*

9228.57 ALTHA LUCINDA HARGROVE, b. Aug. 1, 1884; m. Jan. 21, 1908, Nicholas David Cook. +

9228.58 WILBUR ELI HARGROVE, b. June 5, 1886; d. June 1, 1905.

9228.59 MAUD EDITH HARGROVE, b. Feb. 23, 1888; m. June 6, 1906, Dr. H. M. Collins; he d. Aug. 9, 1909. +

*10th gen. Children of Altha L. and Nicholas D. Cook, (9228.57):*

9228.60 OLIVER LEROY COOK, b. Jan. 1, 1909.

9228.61 WINIFRED EBEHART COOK, b. July 15, 1914.

9228.62 MARJORIE ELVIRA COOK, b. Sept. 28, 1917.

*Children of Maud E. and Dr. H. M. Collins, (9228.59):*

9228.63 NONA LUCILLE COLLINS, b. Aug. 31, 1909.

- 6827** NEWTON BOND POMEROY, (*Eli, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 9, 1867; m. Nov. 26, 1896, Clara Thede.  
*9th gen. Child:*
- 9228.64** IRMA MARIE POMEROY, b. Nov. 11, 1898.
- 6844** WILLIAM E. POMEROY, (*Albanus, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 1, 1872; m. Dec. 27, 1900; Winifred Ellen Owen; she d. Aug. 29, 1901; he m. (2) Sept. 7, 1904, Delia E. Raisler. He was educated at Beaver Dam College, Beaver Dam, Wis. He was in the employ of the Milwaukee Harvester Co. as traveling salesman and expert demonstrator, and machinist on harvester machines. For two consecutive seasons (1902-03) he visited all the large cities of the British Isles, and was at the coronation of King Edward. He crossed the Irish sea 28 times. Res., Beaver Dam, Wis.  
*9th gen. Children by 2nd wife:*
- 9228.65** HELEN MARY POMEROY, b. May 1, 1911.
- 9228.66** ELIZABETH JANE POMEROY, b. Oct. 2, 1917.
- 6845** NELLIE MAY POMEROY, (*Albanus, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 17, 1878; m. Aug. 29, 1900. Prof. David Newberry, b. Jan. 19, 1875; he is a graduate of Beaver Dam high school, and of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.; also, a student at Columbia University, New York City; principal of the high school at Amherst, Wis., three years and twelve years at Appleton, Wis., and now principal at Stevens Point, Wis. Mrs. Newberry is a graduate of Beaver Dam high school; she was a student at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., and received her musical education at Wayland Conservatory of Music, Beaver Dam, Wis.  
*9th gen. Children:*
- 9228.67** WINIFRED POMEROY NEWBERRY, b. Feb. 24, 1906.
- 9228.68** LLOYD DAVID NEWBERRY, b. March 24, 1912.
- 9229** CLEVE HALE POMEROY, (*George, Noah, Noah, Ichabod, Noah Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. March 1, 1890, Cleveland, Ohio, son of George Hoyt Pomeroy and wife, Clarissa Elizabeth Lockwood, m. Mary Day Ely of Cleveland, Ohio. He represents Hayden, Miller & Co., (investment bonds) in Western Ohio.
- 6867** EVERETT TITUS POMEROY, (*Otis, Titus, Gad, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 10, 1835, Brecksville, Ohio; m. Oct. 25, 1859, Louisa Ella Van Winkle, dau. of David Van Winkle and wife Christina Banta, of the Fresian family of Banta, descendant of Epke Jacobse, who came to New Amsterdam Feb., 1659. He had a college education; was teacher and professor. Resided at Sterling, Kas.; d. May 9, 1879.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 9238.1 EVA MINETTA POMEROY, b. Nov. 8, 1861, Anderson, Ind. +  
 9238.2 ERNEST CHESTER POMEROY; unm.  
 9238.3 ELIZABETH POMEROY.  
 6873.6 OLIVE ABIGAIL POMEROY, (*Theodore, Wells, Wells, Joel, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b.; m. (1) Seymour Henderson; m. (2) Benjamin M. Eisner; no children by 2d marriage.

*9th gen. Children by first marriage:*

- 9243.1 GENEVIEVE ADELAIDE HENDERSON, b. Sept. 17, 1887.  
 9243.2 CLARENCE EARL HENDERSON, b. May 20, 1892; d. Dec. 7, 1902.  
 6920 CHARLES WELLS POMEROY, (*Richard, Samuel, Simeon, Simeon, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 24, 1864, Elyria, Ohio; m. June 13, 1888, May Elizabeth Tyler, b. Oct. 21, 1868, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, dau. of William Henry Tyler and wife Phebe Ann Dodge. Flour business. Res., Lorain, Ohio.

*9th gen. Children: b. Elyria, Ohio:*

- 9284 RUTH ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. May 11, 1889; finished education at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, 1911; m. Oct. 28, 1915, August Wilhelm Allendorf, Sandusky, Ohio, son of William L. Allendorf, President of Commercial Banking and Trust Co., and wife Mary Kunzman. Insurance business. Res., Sandusky, Ohio,  
 9285 RICHARD TYLER POMEROY, b. July 13, 1891; Business College, Sandusky, Ohio, 1912; d. April 8, 1914, Youngstown, Ohio; burial at Elyria, Ohio. He was a good son and delightful companion, and made many strong friends by his unvarying courtesy and kindness to all.  
 7089 ORLANDO DELSON POMEROY, (*Alanson, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 7, 1839, Strongsville, Ohio; m. Dec. 4, 1864, Zelia Gardner, b. June 8, 1843, Coberg, Canada, dau. of John Gardner and wife Jane Stone; he d. March 4, 1916; Berea, O.; bu. at Strongsville. Banker.  
 9330 JAMES CARL POMEROY, b. Feb. 26, 1869, son of Orlando Delson Pomeroy, (*Alanson, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), and wife Zelia Gardner, d. March 24, 1916, Berea, Ohio.  
 9335 DAYTON CLARENCE MILLER, b. March 13, 1866, son of Vienna Pomeroy, (*Alanson, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), and Charles W. D. Miller; m. June 28, 1893, Edith Caroline Easton. He is professor at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; has invented an instrument called "phonodeik" which makes sound visible in a darkened room, through a series of sound waves, which cause vibration. The sound wave reflections

- appear upon the screen magnified 40,000 times the size of the vibrations upon the diaphragm. Res., Cleveland, Ohio.
- 7103** ELIZA. (Elsie) POMEROY, (*Calvin, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Ottawa, Putnam Co., Ohio; m. John H. McElroy, editor and publisher of the National Tribune, Washington, D. C. Mrs. McElroy died at her summer home, Bally-McElroy, Colchester, Va., Oct. 18, 1917; burial at Arlington, Va. She was an accomplished musician, with a sweet voice of wide range.  
*9th gen. Children:*
- 9358.1 SON McELROY, b.; drowned on Lake Huron with his grandfather, Dr. Calvin Thayer Pomeroy, in Sept., 1880, when the steamer Marine City burned to the water edge.
- 9358.2 K. P. McELROY, b.; chemist, Washington, D. C.
- 9358.3 ELSIE McELROY, b.; m. Hughes D. Slater, editor of the El Paso Herald.
- 9411 DR. LEVI SHOEMAKER, who m. Irma Maud Howe, dau. of Amelia Pomeroy, (*Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), and Charles Augustine Howe, d. Dec. 18, 1913.
- 9414 HOWE LYMAN SHOEMAKER, b. Oct. 27, 1892, son of Dr. Levi Shoemaker and Irma Maud Howe, m. Sept. 20, 1916, Winifred Rhue, Greeley, Colo.
- 7218** SYLVESTER CLARK POMEROY, (*Flavius, Richard, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. July 19, 1846; m. Nov. 30, 1875, Mary E. Hibbard of South Butler, N. Y.  
*9th gen. Children:*
- 9418.2 CLARENCE HIBBARD POMEROY, b. Aug. 8, 1880. +
- 9418.3 WALTER CLARK POMEROY, b. Oct. 9, 1886. +
- 9552 FRANK POMEROY, (*Fred, Edwin, Calvin, Joseph, Joseph, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 15, 1892; m. Oct. 15, 1913, Ruth C. Tyler, dau. of Henry Tyler of Easthampton, Mass. The Puritan ancestry of the young couple is very clearly defined.
- 7700** JOHN WEBBER POMEROY, (*Charles, Ebenezer, Eleazer, Daniel, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 8, 1871, Troy, Penn.; m. Oct. 10, 1906, Jessie Elizabeth Robbins, b. Feb. 19, 1879, Mainesburg, Penn. dau. of Otis Fiesca Robbins and wife Addie Ruggles; she graduated 1902, special course in music, University of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Penn. Farmer. Res., Troy, Penn.  
*9th gen. Children, b. Troy, Penn.:*
- 9643.1 SOPHIA ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. Feb. 24, 1908.
- 9643.2 ADDIE ADELLE POMEROY, b. May 14, 1912.
- 7701** ADELLE POMEROY, (*Charles, Ebenezer, Eleazer, Daniel, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 3, 1873, Troy, Pa.; m. Oct. 4, 1894, John

Thomas Shaw, b. July 30, 1854, Plymouth, Mich., d. Nov. 14, 1911, son of John Shaw and wife Mary Ann Maiden; Mrs. Adelle Pomeroy Shaw is dau. of Charles Burton Pomeroy and wife Sophia Webber.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 9644 HORACE POMEROY SHAW, b. June 3, 1898, Detroit, Mich.  
 9645 JOHN THOMAS SHAW, b. Sept. 16, 1900, "Whysall," Birmingham, Mich.  
 9646 SYBIL SHAW, b. May 9, 1902; d. May 20, 1904, Detroit, Mich.  
 9646.1 FRANCES SHAW, b. July 19, 1903, "Whysall," Birmingham, Mich.  
 9646.2 BREWSTER HOPKINSON SHAW, b. Nov. 8, 1904, "Whysall," Birmingham, Mich.  
 9646.3 ELIZABETH SHAW, b. May 16, 1906, "Whysall," Birmingham, Mich.  
 9646.4 MARY ADELLE SHAW, b. April 19, 1908, "Whysall," Birmingham, Mich.

7703 HORACE BURTON POMEROY, (*Charles, Ebenezer, Eleazer, Daniel, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 3, 1879, Troy, Penn.; m. Nov. 17, 1909, Ethel Josephine Braman, b. June 17, 1882, New York City, dau. of Chester Alwyn Braman and wife Josephine Adele Clark. Yale graduate, class of 1903, with degree of B. A.; he received M. A. degree in 1906. He is a member of the Buffalo Club, Ellicott Club, Yale Club, New York City; and an elder of the North Presbyterian Church, of Buffalo.

On Jan. 1, 1921, Mr. Horace B. Pomeroy withdrew from Harris Forbes & Co., as Western New York manager, in charge of their Buffalo office, to become a member of the firm of Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., 706 Marine Trust building, Buffalo. Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., have a capital of \$2,000,000, and although only two years old is already known as one of the strongest investment banking houses between New York and Chicago. The active members of the firm consists of J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., Russell J. H. Hutton, and Horace B. Pomeroy. Mr. Pomeroy resides at 550 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

*9th. gen. Children:*

- 9646.5 HORACE BURTON POMEROY, Jr., b. Sept. 10, 1910, New York City.  
 9646.6 LAWRENCE POMEROY, b. Jan. 21, 1913, Rochester, N. Y.  
 9646.7 JOSEPHINE ADELE POMEROY, b. July 2, 1919, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 9646.8 BRAMAN POMEROY, b. Feb. 23, 1920, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 7727 EMMET HALL POMEROY, M. D., (*Niles, Daniel, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 19, 1850, Lockport, N. Y.; gr. University of Michigan 1870; m. June 30, 1870, Margaret Sarah McMahon, who d. at Calumet, Feb. 14, 1888; m. (2) June 24, 1896, Martha Caverno Cook; he d. Jan. 22, 1913, New York City under



- surgical operation. Dr. Pomeroy was chief-of-staff, medical and surgical service, Black Mountain Colliers Co., Dominion Coal and Coke Co., Black Mountain Mining Co., Virginia-Lee Co., Bondurant Coal and Coke Co.; physician and surgeon at Calumet, Mich.
- 9651 HOWARD DANIEL POMEROY, (*Daniel, Norman, Daniel, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 26, 1882, Lockport, N. Y.; m. March 17, 1917, Sarah Eva Watrous, Middlefield, Conn., b. Sept. 19, 1883, Meriden, Conn., dau. of John L. Watrous and wife Rosella Bader, of Middlefield, Conn. Res., Lockport, N. Y.
- 7764 MARCIA CYNTHIA POMEROY, (*Andrew, Daniel, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 16, 1971, Chicago, Ill.; m. Jan. 21, 1892, John Spencer, son of Thomas Spencer and wife Anne Armstrong.
- 9th gen. Children.*
- 9659.1 SIDNEY POMEROY SPENCER, b. June 26, 1893; d. March 13, 1894.
- 9659.2 JOHN ARMSTRONG SPENCER, b. April 2, 1896.
- 9659.3 MARCIA CATHERINE SPENCER, b. July 8, 1898.
- 9659.4 ELIZABETH WARD SPENCER, b. June 7, 1901.
- 9659.5 HELEN SPENCER, b. March 8, 1903; d. Dec. 12, 1903.
- 9659.6 ROBERT ANDREW SPENCER, b. Aug. 2, 1913.
- 7765 MADELEINE ELIZABETH POMEROY, (*Andrew, Daniel, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. April 6, 1874, Chicago, Ill.; m. April 1, 1896, Neal Karl Eikoos, son of Karl K. Eikoos and wife Bertha Jenson.
- 9th gen. Children:*
- 9659.7 LEONORA TERESA EIKOOS, b. Sept. 15, 1897; m. Sept. 6, 1916, Theodore Chilton Van Etten, son of Frank H. Van Etten and Ada Zella Chilton.
- 9659.8 KENNETH POMEROY EIKOOS, b. March 21, 1899.
- 9659.9 CAMILLA GENEVIEVE EIKOOS, b. Jan. 26, 1906.
- 9659.10 ROSS POMEROY EIKOOS, b. March 20, 1907; d. Aug. 29, 1908.
- 9659.11 STANLEY POMEROY EIKOOS, b. Aug. 8, 1910.
- 7767 HELEN MARIE POMEROY, (*Andrew, Daniel, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. March 7, 1888, Chicago, Ill.; m. July 19, 1905, Earle E. Misener, son of Edgar E. Misener and wife Ella Graves.
- 9th gen. Child:*
- 9659.12 DOUGLAS MISENER, b. June 14, 1906.
- 7770 WARDELL J. POMEROY, (*Norton, Jabez, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 27, 1857; m. Nov. 28, 1883, Eudora Siple, dau. of Henry Hampton Siple (b. July 14, 1829, d. April 30, 1907) and wife Lydia Jane Staynes (b. Feb. 24, 1839, d. Sept. 30, 1916). Res., Kalamazoo, Mich.

*9th gen. Child:*

- 9663 PERCY WARDELL POMEROY, b. April 19, 1886. +  
 7819 ELIJAH POMEROY, (*Francis, Martin, Jude, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 26, 1850, Salt Lake City, Utah; m. (2) Sept. 27, 1884, at St. George, Utah, Sarah Lucretia Phelps, b. July 23, 1867, Montpelier, Idaho.

*9th gen. Children, b. Mesa, Arizona:*

- 9701.1 HYRUM PHELPS POMEROY, b. Oct. 3, 1892.  
 9701.2 FRANCIS MARION POMEROY, b. Feb. 16, 1894.  
 9701.3 LOREN GUY POMEROY, b. Oct. 10, 1896.  
 9701.4 MONITA POMEROY, b. May 8, 1899.  
 9701.5 REUEL NEPHI POMEROY, b. April 20, 1901.  
 9729 CLARENCE MELNOTTE POMEROY, b. Dec. 19, 1890, son of Talma Emerson Pomeroy, (*Francis, Martin, Jude, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*) and wife Sarah Melissa Johnson, married Doris Robinson, His sister, (9733) Edith Ursula Pomeroy, b. Jan. 4, 1902, d. Feb.. 1914.  
 7828 FRANKLIN THOMAS POMEROY, (*Francis, Martin, Jude, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 15, 1870, Paris, Idaho; m. March 28, 1893, Sophia Isadore Morris, b. April 20, 1873, Rockville, Utah. They have two children in addition to seven named in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, viz:

*9th gen. Children:*

- 9740.1 MARGERIA ROHESIA POMEROY, b. Jan. 4, 1914.  
 9740.2 DOROTHY NASTILA POMEROY, b. Aug. 21, 1916.  
 7829 SARAH ROSINA POMEROY, (*Francis, Martin, Jude, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. March 21, 1873, Paris, Idaho; m. April 21, 1903, Adam Rufus Brewer, b. Feb. 21, 1864, Virgin, Utah, son of Jacob Brewer and wife Sabra Ann Follett. Res. Mesa, Ariz.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 9741 INA ADELA BREWER, b. Feb. 6, 1904, Stafford, Ariz.; d. April 21, 1904, Stafford, Ariz.  
 9742 LESLIE ODEL BREWER, b. Jan. 18, 1907, Stafford, Ariz.  
 9743 SABRA LUCILE BREWER, b. April 9, 1911; Mesa, Ariz.; d. May 4, 1913.  
 9743.1 LYSLE BREWER, b. Sept. 30, 1913.  
 7830 EDWARD LESLIE POMEROY, (*Francis, Martin, Jude, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. March 19, 1876, Paris, Idaho; m. July 4, 1902, Serena McGuire. Farmer and lawyer; gr. in law from the Law School at Valparaiso, Ind. Res., Mesa, Ariz.

*9th gen. Children:*

- 9744 THEONE LESLIE POMEROY, b. Jan. 14, 1905, Mesa, Ariz.

- 9745 EDWARD EARL POMEROY, b. July 3, 1906, Mesa, Ariz.  
 9746 HANLOW KENT POMEROY, b. July 27, 1907, Valparaiso, Ind.  
 9747 DE MOTTE POMEROY, b. Dec. 31, 1908, Chicago, Ill.  
 9748 NAOMI POMEROY, b. April 27, 1910, Mesa, Ariz.  
 9748.1 NELDA POMEROY, b. Jan. 29, 1912.  
 9748.2 NADINE POMEROY, b. June 5, 1913.  
 9748.3 CLAUDE POMEROY, b. Oct. 8, 1914.  
 9748.4 PAUL POMEROY, b. Oct. 8, 1914; twin with Claude.  
 9748.5 EMIL POMEROY, b. July 25, 1916.  
 7836 HEBER CHASE KIMBALL POMEROY, (*Francis, Martin, Jude, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), June 6, 1869, Paris, Idaho; m. July 10, 1893, Cassandra Johnson, b. March 7, 1868, Springlake, Utah, dau. of Benjamin Franklin Johnson and wife Sarah Melissa Holman. Mine promoter. Res., Mesa, Ariz. They have two children in addition to seven named in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, viz;  
     9th gen. Children:  
 9762.1 JASAMINE ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. June 25, 1912; d. Feb. 7, 1916.  
 9762.2 RALPH JOHNSON POMEROY, b. April 15, 1915.  
 7905 CHESTER WOOD POMEROY, (*Cyrus, Oren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 30, 1882; m. April 3, 1912, Somers, Conn., Isabel Lucy Smith, dau. of A. Vail Smith of the Maples. Res., Somers, Conn.  
     9th gen. Child:  
 9768.1 RODERICK CHESTER POMEROY, b. Jan. 29, 1914.  
 7916.1 GEORGE EVERETT POMEROY, (*George, Warren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 4, 1876, at Salines, Cal.; m. Aug. 2, 1905, at Sacramento, Cal., Mary Sibyl Vierra, b. June 11, 1884, Los Angeles, Cal., dau. of Anthony Vierra and wife Anna Miller. Dentist. Res., San Francisco, Cal.  
     9th gen. Children:  
 9770.1 ANNA PHYLLIDA POMEROY, b. Dec. 20, 1910, San Francisco, Cal.  
 9770.2 RUTH SIBYL POMEROY, b. Oct. 4, 1917, San Francisco, Cal.  
 7916.2 MABEL POMEROY, (*George, Warren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 25, 1882, at Salines, Cal.; m. Feb. 20, 1908, at San Francisco, Cal., Edward Thomas Planer, b. Oct. 16, 1878, at San Leandro, Cal., son of John Planer and wife Wanda Wemmer. Res., Oakland, Cal.  
     9th gen. Child:  
 9770.3 EDWARD THOMAS PLANER, JR., b. Aug. 15, 1911, Oakland, Cal.  
 7917 FLORENCE AUGUSTA POMEROY, (*Julian, Warren, Hiram, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 21, 1862, Somers, Conn.; m.

Dec. 17, 1884, George Pirnie, b. Jan. 12, 1856, Chester, N. Y., son of Peter Martin Pirnie and wife Mary Prout. Res., Springfield, Mass.

*9th gen. Children:*

9771 GEORGE DONALD PIRNIE, b. Oct. 7, 1887, Nyack, N. Y.; m. March 28, 1914, Jean Challis MacDuffie, Springfield, Mass. +

9772 HERBERT MALCOLM PIRNIE, b. Feb. 6, 1889, New York City; m. March, 25, 1916, at Watertown, N. Y., Gertrude Knowlton. +

9773 WARREN BRUCE PIRNIE, b. May 22, 1891, Springfield, Mass.; m. June 21, 1917, at Bronxville, N. Y., Dorothy Duryea.

9774 LIEU RODERICK PIRNIE, b. Feb. 12, 1894, Springfield, Mass.; m. June 23, 1917, Mary Margaret Gregor, Watertown, N. Y.

*10th gen. Children of George D. and Jean C. Pirnie (9771):*

9774.1 DONALD PIRNIE, b. July 30, 1915, Springfield, Mass.

9774.2 MORGAN PIRNIE, b. April 27, 1917, Providence, R. I.

*Child of Herbert M. and Gertrude Pirnie (9772):*

9774.3 MALCOLM PIRNIE, b. at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

8105.7 GERTRUDE RAY ZIMMERMAN, gr. dau. of Achsah Pomeroy, (*Stephen, Enos, Stephen, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*) and William Dalzell, b. Aug. 10, 1889, Davenport, Iowa; m. July 31, 1914, Walter Zimmerman, son of Joseph Zimmerman and wife Mary Elizabeth Ruegg, b. April 7, 1887, Rock Island Ill.; s. p. Res., Davenport, Iowa.

8059 CHARLES ENOS POMEROY, (*Enos, Stephen, Enos, Stephen, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), d. March 6, 1922, Salt Lake City, Utah.

8157 EUGENE COWLES POMEROY, (*George, George, Heman, Heman, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. May 27, 1881; m. May 2, 1903, at St. Elmo, Va., Elizabeth Livingstone Eagan, dau. of Dennis Eagan and wife Katharine Livingston, of Jacksonville, Fla.

*9th gen. Children:*

9838 JOSEPHINE COWLES POMEROY, b. July 27, 1904, Madison, N. J.

9838.1 EUGENE COWLES POMEROY, JR., b. March 10, 1912, Washington.

9838.2 CATHERINE LIVINGSTON POMEROY, b. Aug. 18, 1913, Paris, France.

9838.3 ROBERT LIVINGSTON POMEROY, b. Sept. 26, 1915, Conocut, N. J.

9841 CHARLES POMEROY, son of Albert H. Pomeroy (*Henry, John, Phineas, Josiah, Josiah, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*) and wife Elizabeth Hanmer of La Grange, Ohio, b. March 9, 1890, Pittsfield, Ohio; m. March 5, 1913, Hazel Grist.

9864 MARY SPAULDING MITCHELL, dau. of Mary Elizabeth Pomeroy, (*Seth, Quartus, Seth, Quartus, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and Thomas Mitchell, b. Nov. 10, 1888, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; m. May 25, 1916, Allen James Acker, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

- 9871 FRANCES POMEROY, (*Sanford, William, Lemuel, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 22, 1893, dau. of Sanford B. Pomeroy and wife Mary C. Lottimer; m. June 26, 1920, in the chantry of St. Thomas Church, New York City, Charles W. Lippitt of Providence, R. I., Miss Pomeroy and her parents and grandparents have lived in Paris many years. For nearly four years during the war she was at the hospital in Neuilly, serving with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. George P. Munroe, and she has received from the French Government the Medaille d'Honneur. It was while doing canteen duty in France that she became acquainted with Mr. Lippitt, who was attached to the 103d Field Artillery.
- 9872 WILLIAM POMEROY SAYER, son of Mary Alice Pomeroy, (*William, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and Lewis Hall Sayer, M. D., b. Oct. 10, 1881; m. Sept. 18, 1913, at Lingfield, Surrey, England, Frances Greenlund Miner, dau. of William Henry Miner.
- 8394 HENRY KING POMEROY, (*Harris, Theodore, Lemuel, Lemuel, Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 2, 1884; m. Aug. 22, 1912, at Tacoma, Wash., Hazel Wood Hedrick, dau. of C. W. Hedrick and wife Sarah Nevins, of Chicago Junction, Ohio. Res., Glencove, Pierce Co., Wash.
- 10th generation:*
- 9875.1 SHIRLEY HART POMEROY, b. July 19, 1913, Glencove, Wash.
- 9875.2 RUTH ROXANA POMEROY, b. March 10, 1916, Glencove, Wash.
- 8479.1 LAVINA ALWILDA POMEROY, (*George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. April 26, 1843, Elizabethtown, Ontario; m. April 26, 1859, at Kitley, Ont., Thomas William Reese, b. July 19, 1833, Collinsville, N. Y.; d. Nov. 24, 1907, Colona, Ill.; she d. Aug. 11, 1910, Colona, Ill.
- 10th gen. Children:*
- 9882.1 GEORGE BROOKS REESE, b. March 26, 1860; m. Dec. 21, 1887, Osco, Ill., Rudie Grace Geer, b. 1864, Henry Co., Ill. Res., Prophetstown, Ill. +
- 9882.2 THOMAS WILLIAM REESE, b. Sept. 22, 1864, Colona, Ill.; m. Dec. 28, 1892, Katie Weaver Griffith, b. Jan. 30, 1874. Res., Geneseo, Ill. +
- 9882.3 LAVINA ALWILDA REESE, b. Dec. 15, 1868, Colona, Ill.; d. Jan. 26, 1869.
- 9882.4 NELLIE RACHEL REESE, b. Aug. 24, 1870, Colona, Ill.; m. Nov. 24, 1892, Frank Swan Fenno, b. Dec. 30, 1869; she d. July 1, 1900. Res., Colona, Ill. +
- 9882.5 JOHN BERTY REESE, b. March 5, 1883, Colona, Ill.; d. March 29, 1883.

*11th gen. Children of George B. and Rudie Reese (9882.1):*

- 9882.6 GEORGE GAYLORD REESE, b. Oct. 19, 1890, Colona, Ill.; d. Oct. 20, 1890.  
 9882.7 RALPH RAYMOND REESE, b. Oct. 21, 1891.  
 9882.8 AVIS CAROLINE REESE, b. Oct. 28, 1896. Ralph and Avis reside in Prophetstown, Ill.

*Children of Thomas W. and Katie W. Reese (9882.2):*

- 9882.9 THOMAS WILLIAM REESE, b. June 17, 1894.  
 9882.10 JUNE HELEN REESE, b. June 1, 1896.  
 9882.11 NORMAN PAUL REESE, b. Nov. 9, 1898.  
 9882.12 LAVINA KATHRYN REESE, b. July 27, 1902. All reside in Geneseo, Ill.

*Children of Nellie R. and Frank Fenno (9882.4):*

- 9882.13 GEORGE STOKES FENNO, b. Sept. 27, 1893; m. Nov. 5, 1913, Margaret Schriber, b. Oct. 2, 1894.  
 9882.14 RAYMOND REESE FENNO, b. July 3, 1897.  
 9882.15 LOVIS STOKES FENNO, b. May 3, 1899. Fenno children reside in Colona, Ill.  
 8479.3 AMASA MANN POMEROY, (*George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. April 21, 1848, Elizabethtown, Ont.; m. May 2, 1872, Martha June Moderwell, b. March 6, 1851. Res., Abingdon, Ill.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 9882.16 GRACE LAVINA POMEROY, b. July 3, 1873. +  
 9882.17 MINNIE MARIA POMEROY, b. June 10, 1875; d. Sept. 8, 1876.  
 9882.18 GEORGE ALBERT POMEROY, b. Jan. 24, 1877. +  
 9882.19 EARL RALPH POMEROY, b. Nov. 19, 1878. +  
 9882.20 MILDRED ALMINA POMEROY, b. April 24, 1888; unm. Res., Cuba, Ill.  
 8479.4 EMERY ANSON POMEROY, (*George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 5, 1850, Elizabethtown, Ont.; m. Sarah Alice -----, b. Feb. 4, 1857, Independence, Iowa. Res., Tonopah, Nev.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 9882.21 NELLIE MELVINA POMEROY, b. Sept. 24, 1891, Greensprings, Nev.; m. Mr. Hill.  
 9882.22 ROSE ALICE POMEROY, b. March 4, 1893, Greensprings, Nev. +  
 8479.7 ALMINA ELIZABETH POMEROY, (*George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 12, 1859, Orion, Henry Co., Ill.; m. Feb. 20, 1879, Colona, Ill., John Perry Hanna, b. Dec. 3, 1857, Colona, Ill. Res., Geneseo, Henry Co., Ill.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 9882.23 HARRY HUNTER HANNA, b. June 12, 1880, Geneseo, Ill.; d. Jan. 17, 1886, Geneseo, Ill.
- 9882.24 JOHN PERRY HANNA, b. Sept. 27, 1887, Geneseo, Ill. Res., Geneseo, Ill.
- 9882.25 NELLIE JULIA HANNA, b. Feb. 15, 1890, Geneseo, Ill. Res., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 8479.9 CHARLES ADDISON POMEROY, (*George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 12, 1863, Orion, Henry Co., Ill.; m. (1) Jan. 1, 1889, Grand Forks, N. Dak., Margaret Elizabeth Milne; m. (2) Beatrice Becket, b. in Iowa. Res., Pomona, Calif.

*10th gen. Children, by 1st wife:*

- 9882.26 NELLIE BELLE POMEROY, b. at Gilby, N. Dak. +
- 9882.27 INFANT UNNAMED, b. at Grand Forks, N. Dak.; died.

*Children by 2d wife:*

- 9882.28 HAROLD BECKET POMEROY, b. at Pomona, Cal.
- 9882.29 AGNES CHRISTINA POMEROY, b. at Pomona, Cal.
- 8479.10 COLONEL EDWARD POMEROY, (*George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 4, 1871, Colona, Henry Co., Ill.; m. Nov. 5, 1896, at Prophetstown, Ill., Florence Lerene Dail, b. Feb. 12, 1874, Portland, Whiteside Co., Ill. Res., Rock Island, Ill. He died -----

*10th gen. Children:*

- 9882.30 LILLIAN DAIL POMEROY, b. Aug. 20, 1897, Colona, Ill. Res., Rock Island, Ill.
- 9882.31 ELLA LAVINA POMEROY, b. Oct. 5, 1899, Colona, Ill. Res., Rock Island, Ill.
- 8479.11 RALPH POMEROY, (*Charles, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 14, 1856, Lyden, Lewis Co., N. Y.; m. -----

*10th gen. Child:*

- 9882.32 CHARLES ADDISON POMEROY, b.; m.; d. s. p.
- 8479.13 ESSIE LAVINA POMEROY, (*Charles, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. May 4, 1860, Orion, Henry Co., Ill.; m. August Anderson.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 9882.33 SYLVIA THERESA ANDERSON, b. Feb. 22, 1882.
- 9882.34 BERTHA MAY ANDERSON, b. May 15, 1884.
- 9882.35 EMMA ALMA ANDERSON, b. May 7, 1886.
- 9882.36 WINNIE VIN ESSIE ANDERSON, b. May 4, 1891.
- 9882.37 CHARLES POMEROY ANDERSON, b. Feb. 20, 1893.

- 9882.38 **ESSIE AUGUSTA ANDERSON**, b. Aug. 7, 1902.
- 8479.14 **THOMAS PLINY POMEROY**, (*Charles, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 3, 1863, Rock Island, Ill.; m. Nov. 3, 1885, at Leighton, Allegan Co., Mich., Stella May Cross.
- 10th gen. Children:*
- 9882.39 **MABEL MARION POMEROY**, b. May 27, 1887. +
- 9882.40 **CHARLES FOREST POMEROY**, b. Jan. 29, 1889, Allegan Co., Mich.
- 9882.41 **ESSIE LEVINA POMEROY**, b. Aug. 29, 1892, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 8527.2 **CHARLES ROSS POMEROY**, (*Le Dru, Charles, James, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. May 3, 1894, Cleveland, O.; m. Dec. 25, 1917, Toledo, Ohio, Viola May Allen, b. Oct. 23, 1894, Toledo, Ohio, dau. of Dr. Donald Arthur Allen and wife Elnora Melvina Downer of Toledo.
- 10th gen. Child:*
- 9892.1 **HOWARD ALLEN POMEROY**, b. Dec. 3, 1919, East Milton, Mass.
- 8527.4 **ELSA B. POMEROY**, (*William, Thomas, Thomas, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 29, 1888, Gloucester, Mass.; m. Feb. 28, 1909, George Horton Gregory, son of William H. and Hannah Gregory of Groton, Conn.
- 10th gen. Children:*
- 9892.2 **BRADFORD EATON GREGORY**, b. July 30, 1910, Stonington, Conn.
- 9892.3 **GEORGE HORTON GREGORY, JR.**, b. Jan. 20, 1912, Stamford, Conn.
- 9892.4 **KATHERINE POMEROY GREGORY**, b. Aug. 8, 1916, Groton, Conn.
- 8527.5 **ELTWOOD WILLIAM POMEROY**, (*William, Thomas, Thomas, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 5, 1890, Gloucester, Mass.; grad. Baltimore Medical College, dental dept., 1913; practicing his profession in Stamford, Conn., with his father; m. Oct. 15, 1911, Rachel Andrews, dau. of Frank R. and Sadie Andrews. Res., Stamford, Conn.
- 10th gen. Children:*
- 9892.5 **NAOMI WRIGHT POMEROY**, b. July 27, 1914.
- 9892.6 **WILLIAM HENRY POMEROY, 2d**, b. Nov. 7, 1915.
- 9895.1 **LEWIS WILLARD POMEROY**, son of Frederick Lewis Pomeroy, (Sergt. Co. D, 18th Mass. Inf. State Guard, 1918), (*Frederick, Thomas, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. April 3, 1915, Montague, Mass.
- 8725 **LEE RUSSELL POMEROY**, (*Albert, George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 29, 1873, Cleveland, Ohio; m. May 18, 1916, St. Louis, Mo., Lucille Bryant, b. June 19, 1892, Petersburg, Ind., dau. of Joseph Ronald Bryant and wife Mignon Morrison Hargrave; Mr. Bryant d. Feb. 22, 1917.



- 8727 ELIZABETH ROSE POMEROY, (*Albert, George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 23, 1878, Cleveland, Ohio; m. Feb. 9, 1901, Louis Harrison; m. (2) Nov. 21, 1908, Charles Byron Hall, b. Oct. 26, 1862, Aurora, Ill., son of Joseph Byron Hall and wife Kate Athalia Reed. Mr. Hall is secretary and assistant to the President of the Tri-state Telegraph and Telephone Company, St. Paul, Minn.

*10th gen. Child:*

- 9968 FAITH POMEROY HALL, b. Jan. 30, 1902, De Forest, Ohio. Graduate of St. Paul, Minn., high school; admitted to the University of Minnesota, 1921.

The beautiful and earnest sentiment in the following verses by Elizabeth Pomeroy Hall has prompted their introduction in this Pomeroy book of the life lines:

THE HARMONY OF FAITH

I.

And looking, I beheld a great and shining Heart of Gold,  
The rays of which were ever seeking to enter and warm  
The dark and heavy heart of man;  
And listening, I heard a beating on the closed door of  
My cold and hungry heart, so loud, so clear, so near, until  
With bated breath I called, "Who knocks?"  
And a Voice of wondrous love and beauty said, "Open, my child,  
For lo! the King of Glory would come in and sup with thee;  
Set thou a table in thy heart."  
Then, oh! with what wild joy I pulled upon that heavy door,  
It moved a little space,—that brilliant flood of light rushed in!  
My soul was filled with ecstasy.  
And then I set a table in my heart for Thee and me.  
We supped, and my cold and hungry heart was warmed and fed;  
And I dwelt within that radiance.

II.

But what is this? Alone again? Oh, heart of mine, art cold?  
Ah! woe is me! That Glorious Light is fled; Oh why? Oh why?  
"Dear Heart of Gold, what have I done?  
I call upon Thee now with all my strength: Return! Return!"  
I strained upon that door. "What have I left undone, dear Heart?  
Oh, tell me now wherein I erred?"

III.

And listening, I heard these words of peace: Dear child of mine,  
Dost thou not know wherein thou then hast erred? Hast thou not learned  
That hoarding is not gain to thee?  
The Law of Love would not shut in thyself the Light of God;  
For if thou wilt but search thy heart with care, another door  
Thou'lt find, my child. It opens out."  
"Ah, Father, dear, I thank Thee for those words;" and then with this  
Royal Radiance lighting my heart, I found that other door,  
(And God be blessed) I swung it wide;  
And such a tide of love, and joy, and bliss, flowed to and thru  
My heart to you, and you, and you, and then I understood  
The wondrous, perfect Law of Love;  
That hoarding is not gain, but giving makes a channel of  
Thy heart. A never ending stream of love flows thru; thru you,  
Blessing thee as it goes and radiates.

- 8729 JOHN WALTER POMEROY, (*Ensign, George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. April 22, 1886, Akron, Ohio; Sept. m. 25, 1909, Catherine Rose McClain, b. Oct. 31, 1890, Pittsburg, Pa., dau. of John McClain and wife Catherine Sullivan. With Colonial Theatre, Akron, Ohio.

Military service in the United States Navy. Enlisted July 25, 1905, at Akron, Ohio; went to training school at Newport, R. I., as apprentice seaman and coal passer; was then assigned to the battle-ship Alabama, flag ship of Rear-Admiral Charles Davis, at the Brooklyn navy yard; with 25 men from the engineer's department of the Alabama and 25 from the Maine, went to Norfolk, Va., to put the battle ship Virginia in commission; returned to the Alabama, Capt. Ten-Eyck Veeder, and on Dec. 16, 1907, the great Atlantic battle-ship fleet sailed for the Pacific Ocean, and around the world, covering a distance of 35,000 miles in 308 days, from Hampton Roads to New York, arriving there October, 1908. Served four years and was paid off as first-class fireman on July 24, 1909, at Brooklyn navy yard.

- 8730 GEORGE LOUIS POMEROY, (*Ensign, George Ebenezer Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 26, 1888, Akron, Ohio; m. March 29, 1917, Clarabel Cramer, (her 2d marriage), dau. of William Adams and wife Harriet Dissel. Clarabel Cramer was a widow with one child, Wahnetia Hazel Cramer, who m. Jesse Robert Hawkins, and had one son, b. Aug. 10, 1920. Res., Akron, Ohio.

*10th gen. Child:*

- 9968.1 HARRIET COLEEN POMEROY, b. Feb. 24, 1920, Akron, Ohio.  
 8731 EVA JEANETTE POMEROY, (*Ensign, George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 8, 1890, Akron, Ohio; m. April 16, 1914, Harry Charles Wellman, b. March 30, 1889, Cleveland, Ohio, son of Charles Wellman and wife Matilda Prange.  
 8732 ELSIE MAE POMEROY, (*Ensign, George Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 4, 1892, Akron, Ohio; m. (1) Jan. 18, 1909, John Carpen, b. June 12, 1887, Canton, Ohio, son of David Carpen and wife Eliza Berhm; m. (2) April 14, 1917, William Franklin Hossler, son of John Hossler and wife Elizabeth Pennoyer, b. Oct. 2, 1887, Akron, Ohio.

*10th gen. Child, by 1st marriage:*

- 9968.2 HENRY CARPEN, b. Aug. 8, 1910.  
 8733 AGNES IRENE POMEROY, (*Ensign, George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 24, 1894, Akron, Ohio; m. Feb. 15, 1919, Ray Joseph Moulin, b. Aug. 20, 1895, Alliance, Ohio, son of Joseph Moulin and wife Anna Moulin, (a cousin).

- 8734 FRED POMEROY WELCH, b. July 1, 1877, son of Frances Eva Pomeroy, (*George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and John Welch, m. 1894, Viole Reifsnider, dau. of Elias Reifsnider and wife Frances Swazy-Glass; he d. s. p. Oct. 3, 1916, Akron, Ohio.
- 8736 BERENICE WELCH, b. July 15, 1886, dau. of Frances Eva Pomeroy, (*George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*) and John Welch; m. Sept. 26, 1910, at Akron Ohio, Joseph Rodway, b. Oct. 27, 1884, Akron; son of John Rodway and wife Esther Harris of Akron.
- 8737 NORA JANETTE WELCH, b. March 3, 1889, dau. of Frances Eva Pomeroy, (*George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and John Welch; m. Nov. 29, 1911, John Harris. Res., Akron, Ohio.
- 10th gen. Child of Nora J. and John Harris (8737):*
- 8738.1 EDWIN KEITH HARRIS, b. March 16, 1912, Akron, Ohio.
- 8739 ORRA LEE POMEROY, (*Charles, George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Feb. 25, 1884, Akron, Ohio; m. April 16, 1906, Jessie Bromley, dau. of Orin B. Bromley and wife Emily Ernsshaw, of Detroit, Mich. Milk business. Res., Detroit, Mich.
- 10th gen. Children, b. Detroit:*
- 9969 ORIE BROMLEY POMEROY, b. Jan. 27, 1907.
- 9969.1 RICHARD LEE POMEROY, b. Oct. 1, 1910.
- 9969.2 CHARLES ST. CLAIR POMEROY, b. Oct. 19, 1912.
- 9969.3 ROBERT ALBERT POMEROY, b. May 14, 1916.
- 8741 MARY ADELAIDE POMEROY, (*Charles, George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. July 12, 1891, Akron, Ohio; m. Oct. 26, 1913, John Alexander Thornburn, b. Feb. 29, 1888, near Powhattan Point, Ohio, son of Abraham Hamilton Thornburn and wife Lavina Myers.
- 10th gen. Child:*
- 9969.4 HELEN GLADYS THORBURN, b. April 6, 1915, Akron, Ohio.
- 9969.5 DONALD POMEROY THORBURN, b. May 29, 1921.
- 8922.1 GERTRUDE ELIZABETH POMEROY, (*Chauncey, Chauncey, Asa, Asa, Nathaniel, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. June 1, 1878, Hartford, Conn.; m. Oct. 1911, at Los Angeles, Calif., Hugo Robert Krohn. Res., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 10th gen. Children, b. at Los Angeles, Cal.:*
- 10001.1 MARGARETHA AUGUSTA KROHN, b. May 6, 1913.
- 10002.2 ELIZABETH POMEROY KROHN, b. Feb. 26, 1917.

**9067.2** GEORGE LEWIS POMEROY, (*William, Daniel, John, Dan, Noah, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 14, 1877, Listowel, Ont.; m. (1) Nov. 14, 1900, Grace Elizabeth Doyle, b. Jan. 28, 1879, Leadville, Pa., d. March 10, 1909, dau. of Thomas J. Doyle and wife Julia A. Houston; m. (2) Katherine E. Doyle, (sister of his 1st wife) Aug. 27, 1913, dau. of Thomas J. Doyle and wife Julia A. Houston. Lawyer. He left home in Ontario when 14; entered the United States July 1, 1892; admitted to New York State bar Oct., 1898. He was director in the Bank of Hamburg, N. Y.; Hamburg Canning Co.; Hamburg Mortgage and Securities Corporation; Frontier Abstract Co., of Buffalo; Hyde Park Land Co.; Chairman of Hamburg Red Cross the two war years, 1917-18; chairman of Legal Advisory Committee for Draft Board; Secretary of Liberty Bonds sales committee; has been president of the Hamburg Free Library; member of Hamburg Business Men's Club. Res., 36 Linwood Ave., Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y.

*10th gen. Children, by 1st wife:*

10052.1 RICHARD DOYLE POMEROY, b. Sept. 16, 1905, Hamburg, N. Y.

10052.2 KATHERINE LOUISE POMEROY, b. Jan. 16, 1907, Hamburg, N. Y.

**9158.1** WILLIAM JESSE POMEROY, (*Alvin, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 19, 1865, Waverly, Iowa; m. Sept. 24, 1884, in Sheldon, Vt., Julia Elizabeth Hurlburt, b. Dec. 14, 1865, dau. of Deacon Samuel Marsby Hurlburt, (Chauncey), and wife Sophronia Almira Wright; d. April 30, 1897, St. Albans. He was killed in a railroad accident in Winsted, Conn., Nov. 21, 1906.

*10th gen. Children:*

10078.1 BERTHA AGNES POMEROY, b. May 3, 1885. +

10078.2 BESSIE SOPHRONIA POMEROY, b. July 13, 1886. +

10078.3 HARLOW CLEVELAND POMEROY, b. March 18, 1888, Franklin, Vt.; accidentally shot by a school-mate Nov. 26, 1906, while a student at Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, Vt.

10078.4 HAZEL ALAIN POMEROY, b. April 27, 1890. +

10078.5 CHAUNCEY HURLBURT POMEROY, b. March 6, 1894, St. Albans, Vt.; adopted by Rev. ----- Wiley and wife Gertrude Hurlburt, and name changed to Samuel Hurlburt Wiley. Res., Bowling Green, Ohio.

**9158.2** ANNA MAY POMEROY, (*Alvin, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 1, 1867, Waverly, Iowa; m. Dec. 8, 1892, Joseph P. Bowman, b. Dec. 1869, at Marietta, Pa.; she d. Sept. 16, 1916.

*10th gen. Childen:*

10078.6 AMOS BOWMAN, b. July 7, 1894.

- 10078.7 MIRIAM BOWMAN, b. Oct. 29, 1896.
- 9158.3 EMMA CLARA POMEROY, (*Alvin, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 30, 1869, Waverly, Iowa; m. April 14, 1896, Henry Lincoln Musser, b. May 3, 1869, Marietta, Pa.; seed merchant at Los Angeles, Calif.
- 10th gen. Child:*
- 10078.8 MARY MUSSER, b. March 13, 1899, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 9158.5 MARTHA PAULINE POMEROY, (*Alvin, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. July 11, 1885; m. Nov. 3, 1909, in Empire, Canal Zone, Panama, Samuel Bardleson, son of Robert and Margaret Bardleson.
- 10th gen. Children:*
- 10078.9 MARGARET ANNE BARDLESON, b. Aug. 26, 1910, Chicago, Ill.
- 10078.10 ROBERT POMEROY BARDLESON, b. Feb. 28, 1912, Empire, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 10078.11 SAMUEL BARDLESON, JR., b. Nov. 26, 1913, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
- 9159 CARL STONE POMEROY, (*John, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 31, 1882, Franklin, Vt.; gr. University of Vermont, 1904, Ph. B.; granted degree of B. S. by the University of Vermont, 1906; engaged in horticultural and pomological investigation in the bureau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture, since 1906; located at Riverside, Calif. Married Nov. 15, 1911, Elsie Elizabeth Lower, dau. of C. B. Lower and wife Florence Hinton. Res., Riverside, Calif., 1917.
- 10th gen. Child:*
- 10078.12 FLORENCE ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. May 22, 1915, Riverside, Calif.
- 9160 JOHN CLARENCE POMEROY, (*John, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 14, 1885, Franklin, Vt.; gr. University of Vermont, 1910; m. June 14, 1910, Roxy Delia Dawney, b. Oct. 2, 1890, Montgomery, Vt., dau. of Frank Herbert Dawney and wife Delia Bombard. Res., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
- 10th gen. Children:*
- 10078.13 MARY ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. March 11, 1912, Franklin, Vt.
- 10078.14 PAULINE JULIA POMEROY, b. June 30, 1915, Enosburg Falls, Vt.
- 9209.1 GILBERT STRATTON POMEROY, (*Asaph, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. July 1, 1861; m. Dec. 26, 1883, Bertha Clark, dau. of Albert and Rosamond Davis Clark of Leoni-das, Mich. Res., Mishawaka, Ind.
- 10th gen. Child:*
- 10085.1 HAZEL MAY POMEROY, b. July 3, 1887.

- 9209.2** DORA POMEROY, (*Asaph, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 20, 1863; m. Dec. 7, 1887, Ira Jerome Stephens, son of Jerome and Margaret M. Stephens, of Mendon, Mich. Res., Mendon, Mich.  
*10th gen. Children:*
- 10085.2 MILDRED IRENE STEPHENS, b. Oct. 15, 1888; m. July 3, 1911, Noyes Truman Percy. Res., Kalamazoo, Mich. +
- 10085.3 DOROTHY STEPHENS, b. May 8, 1900.  
*11th gen. Children of Mildred I. and Noyes T. Percy, (10085.2)*
- 10085.4 RICHARD NOYES PERCY, b. April 8, 1912.
- 10085.5 REX STEPHENS PERCY, b. Sept. 2, 1915.
- 10085.6 JANICE PERCY, b. June 17, 1921.
- 9209.3** CORA POMEROY, (*Asaph, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 20, 1863; m. Dec. 7, 1887, Jerry Renssler Woodward. Res., Mishawaka, Ind.
- 10085.7 GRACE AROLINE Woodward, b. April 2, 1889; m. June 12, 1912, Robert Edward Zimmerman. Res., Hallwood Farm, Constantine, Mich. +
- 10085.8 MAY BELLE WOODWARD, b. Oct. 4, 1890; m. July 2, 1913, William Arthur Grove. Res., Riverside, Ill. +
- 10085.9 MADELINE MARIA WOODWARD, b. April 25, 1895; m. Aug. 2, 1913, Harold Peck Gould. Res., Riverside, Ill. +
- 10085.10 LOGAN POMEROY WOODWARD, b. July 6, 1897; m. Oct. 17, 1921, Ethelwyn Morgan. Res., Mishawaka, Ind.  
*11th gen. Children of Grace A. and Robert Zimmerman, (10085.7):*
- 10085.12 ROBERT EDWARD ZIMMERMAN, b. July 13, 1914.
- 10085.13 DONALD ZIMMERMAN, b. Nov. 25, 1918.  
*Children of May Belle and William A. Grove, (10085.8):*
- 10085.14 WOODWARD ARTHUR GROVE, b. July 18, 1914.
- 10085.15 WILLIAM HENRY GROVE, b. July 29, 1918.
- 10085.16 CYNTHIA GROVE, b. June 6, 1920.  
*Children of Madeline M. and Harold P. Gould, (10085.9):*
- 10085.17 JANET GOULD, b. June 24, 1914.
- 10085.18 JOHN WOODWARD GOULD, b. Oct. 8, 1918.
- 10085.19 CHARLES GOULD, b. Dec. 25, 1920.
- 9209.10** CLARA POMEROY, (*Lyman, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 9, 1870; m. March 2, 1888, George Augustus Griffin, at Albany, Oregon.  
*10th gen. Children:*
- 10085.20 VERA CRYSTAL GRIFFIN, b. March 14, 1891; m. William F. Sturgis of Sandix, Oregon.
- 10085.21 IVAN EARL GRIFFIN, b. June 6, 1892.

- 9209.11** EMMA POMEROY, (*Lyman, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. April 3, 1872; m. Dec. 13, 1891, Thomas Smail.  
*10th gen. Children:*
- 10085.21 LYMAN JAMES SMAIL, b. Jan. 2, 1893.  
10085.22 DOROTHY SMAIL, b. Aug. 11, 1895.  
10085.23 NINA E. SMAIL, b. Aug. 20, 1898.  
10085.24 EMMA ANENE SMAIL, b. July 24, 1901.  
10085.25 THOMAS EUGENE SMAIL, b. Dec. 19, 1907.
- 9209.14** ROBERTA FLORENCE POMEROY, (*Lyman, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 19, 1878; m. Nov. 14, 1899, John Marshall Miller.  
*10th gen. Children:*
- 10085.26 PERCY MILLER, b. Sept. 11, 1907.  
10085.27 PEARL MILLER, b. Feb. 19, 1909.  
10085.28 GEORGE MILLER, b. May 6, 1912.  
Two sons born, who died in infancy.
- 9209.16** MYRTLE LORAIN POMEROY, (*Lyman, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. April 9, 1884; m. Aug. 26, 1903, George Newton Crabtree.  
*10th gen. Children:*
- 10085.29 CLARICE LORAIN CRABTREE, b. July 6, 1906; d. Oct. 4, 1908.  
10085.30 LA VERNE WARE CRABTREE, b. Aug. 24, 1909.  
10085.31 VERMITA CRABTREE, b. April 30, 1912; d. in infancy.
- 9209.17** LULU MAY POMEROY, (*Lyman, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 30, 1886; m. (1) Nov. 10, 1903, Harry C. Baird; m. (2) Terrill Franklin Pope.  
*10th gen. Child by 1st marriage:*
- 10085.32 LILE EUGENE BAIRD, b. Oct. 19, 1904.
- 9228.2** REUBEN NEWTON POMEROY, (*Royal, Franklin, Daniel, Ichabod, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 18, 1878; m. Feb. 14, 1906, Florence M. Griggs, b. Jan. 7, 1879, dau. of E. A. Griggs and wife Martha Hoel.  
*10th gen. Child:*
- 10085.33 RUTH CLEONE POMEROY, b. Feb. 2, 1910.
- 9238.1** EVA MINETTA POMEROY, (*Everett, Otis, Titus, Gad, Noah, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 8, 1861, Anderson, Ind.; m. Sept. 5, 1879, Guy Irvin Watt, b. Sept. 5, 1852, Three Rivers, Mich.; d. March 17, 1905, son of David Alexander Watt and wife Alice Matilda Wyncoop; she d. Oct. 9, 1909. Res., Independence, Kans.  
*10th gen. Children b. Burlington, Kas., except Harold:*
- 10085.34 ALICE ELOIS WATT, b. April 6, 1881; m. April 16, 1902, Dr. Chester Wilmot DeMott; she d. July 2, 1902, Independence, Kas.

- 10085.35 ARTHUR EUGENE WATT, b. Feb. 13, 1883; d. April 19, 1901.
- 10085.36 NELLIE ELIZABETH WATT, b. Nov. 4, 1884; m. Oct. 5, 1909, Francis Daniel Boviard of Independence, Kas.; s. p.
- 10085.37 EDNA FLORENCE WATT, b. Feb. 27, 1887; m. Oct. 11, 1905, William Earl Weible. Res., Nowata, Okla. +
- 10085.38 GUY IRVIN WATT, b. Feb. 20, 1889; m. Dec. 25, 1907, at Kansas City, Mo., Emma Lescar; s. p. Res., Alamagorda, N. M.
- 10085.39 ERNEST CHESTER WATT, b. April 5, 1891; d. Feb., 1895, Burlington, Kas.
- 10085.40 DAVID ALEXANDER WATT, b. Sept. 5, 1893; d. Feb., 1895.
- 10085.41 EVERETT POMEROY WATT, b. Aug. 13, 1895.
- 10085.42 HAROLD CLYDE WATT, b. July 4, 1900.
- 11th gen. Children of Edna F. and William M. Weible (10085.5):*
- 10085.43 DORIS LOUISE WEIBLE, b. Aug. 11, 1906, Nowata, Okla.
- 10085.44 WILLIAM EARL WEIBLE, JR., b. May 1, 1908.
- 9326 FRED TILLINGHAST POMEROY, (*Alson, Alanson, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 8, 1861, Strongsville, Ohio, son of Alson H. Pomeroy and wife Ellen Tillinghast; m. Dec. 31, 1884, Mary A. Whitbeck. Res., Berea, Ohio.
- 10th gen. Child:*
- 10092.1 HOWARD POMEROY, b.; military service in war with Germany.
- 9373 MARY REBECCA POMEROY, (*Marcus, Hunt, Hosea, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 26, 1860; m. April 9, 1890, Frederick Eugene Ware; s. p.; she d. April 24, 1920, in Chicago on the way to California. She had been very active in D. A. R. societies. Res., Clinton, Iowa.
- 9377 IDALIA DOUGLAS POMEROY, (*Marcus, Hunt, Hosea, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 10, 1887, New York City; m. April 15, 1912, Ithaca, N. Y., by Rev. H. Horton, James Hathaway Smith, b. April 18, 1887, at Port Allegheny, Pa., son of George Edwin Smith and wife Cornelia Jane White, both b. North Collins, Erie County, N. Y. Res., Emporium, Pa.
- 10th gen. Children, b. at Emporium, Pa.:*
- 10098.1 MARKELLA JANE SMITH, b. JULY 25, 1914.
- 10098.2 JAMES MARK SMITH, b. Nov. 17, 1916.
- 10098.3 EDNA IDALIA SMITH, b. Nov. 13, 1918.
- 9398 FLETCHER EPHRAIM POMEROY, (*Emerson, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 9, 1880, Colony, Kas.; converted in his 20th year, and united with the Free Methodist Church at Emporium, Kas.; m. Oct. 20, 1905, Beula Eakins, b. May 9, 1880; moved to Bartlesville, Okla., in the fall of 1905, where he established himself in blacksmithing and general repair business. Res., Bartlesville.



*10th gen. Children:*

- 10116 ELLA POMEROY, b. Aug. 11, 1906.  
 10117 LENA POMEROY, b. Sept. 6, 1908.  
 10117.1 LOREN EMERSON POMEROY, b. Dec. 25, 1911, Bartlesville, Okla.  
 10117.2 JOSEPH FLETCHER POMEROY, b.; d. April 19, 1918, Bartlesville.  
 10117.3 FLOYD EPHRAIM POMEROY, b. June 6, 1919, Bartlesville.  
**9400** WILBUR ST. JOHN POMEROY, (*Emerson, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 31, 1884, Colony, Kas.; grad. from the Kansas State Normal School, with degree of A. B., in 1911; m. July 31, 1912, Nellie C. Robinson, dau. of Mr. Robinson and wife Eliza Hawkins. Mechanic. Res., Bartlesville, Okla.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 10117.4 WILBUR POMEROY, b. Nov. 15, 1915, Allen, Kas.  
 10117.5 NELLIE MADELINE POMEROY, b. Dec. 31, 1920, Bartlesville, Okla.  
**9401** CHARLES FRANKLIN POMEROY, (*Emerson, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. April, 1890, Colony, Kas.; m. September, 1916, Ada Owen dau of Mr. Owen. Bank clerk. Res. Topeka, Kansas.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 10117.6 EMERSON POMEROY, b. June 28, 1917.  
 10117.7 FRANCES POMEROY, b. May, 1919.  
**9403** CHARLES HOUSTED POMEROY, (*Fletcher, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 27, 1868; m. Sept. 1, 1887, Margaret Miller.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 10120.1 BEULAH MARY POMEROY, b. Sept. 11, 1888. +  
 10120.2 RUTH HELEN POMEROY, b. March 11, 1890. +  
 10120.3 SARAH NAOMI POMEROY, b. July 25, 1891.  
 10120.4 MARGARET ESTHER POMEROY, b. Sept. 26, 1893; m. Nov. 4, 1914, Dee Harris Flanders.  
 10120.5 CHARLES HOUSTED POMEROY, Jr., b. April 29, 1896.  
 10120.6 HOPE POMEROY, b. Sept. 25, 1900.  
 10120.7 FAITH POMEROY, b. July 16, 1908.  
**9404** EDWARD FLETCHER POMEROY, (*Fletcher, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. June 29, 1871; m. May 8, 1895, Adele Reynolds Hubbard.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 10120.8 HUGH REYNOLDS POMEROY, b. May 29, 1899.  
 10120.9 HAROLD EDWARD POMEROY, b. Oct. 9, 1902.  
 10120.10 RICHARD DURANT POMEROY, b. Dec. 22, 1904.  
 10120.11 DORIS ADELE POMEROY, b. Sept. 11, 1909.

**9405** CLARK EMERSON POMEROY, (*Fletcher, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. April 25, 1875; m. May 29, 1901, Estelle L. Marvin. (See History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family (No. 9405.)

*10th gen. Children:*

10121 HELEN MARVIN POMEROY, b. March 14, 1902.

10122 FLETCHER MARVIN POMEROY, b. July 18, 1905.

10122.1 CLARKE MARVIN POMEROY, b. Sept. 16, 1909.

10122.2 MARVIN POMEROY, b. Nov. 10, 1914.

**9407** FLETCHER WILSON POMEROY, (*Fletcher, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 26, 1886; m. Nov 24, 1908, Cora L. Meyers.

*10th gen. Children:*

10122.3 MARY AUSTEEN POMEROY, b. Aug. 19, 1909.

10122.4 ELIZABETH MEYERS POMEROY, b. Jan. 29, 1911.

10122.5 MARGARET JANE POMEROY, b. March 4, 1913.

10122.6 ANNA LOUISE POMEROY, b. March 4, 1913.

10122.7 ORVIL FLETCHER POMEROY, b. Nov. 11, 1915.

**9418.2** CLARENCE HIBBARD POMEROY, (*Sylvester, Flavius, Richard, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 9, 1886; m. June 28, 1913, Myrtle Paasch of Ludington, Mich.

*10th gen. Child:*

10122.8 ROBERT PAASCH POMEROY, b. July 15, 1916.

**9418.3** WALTER CLARK POMEROY, (*Sylvester, Flavius, Richard, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 9, 1886; m. Aug. 4, 1913, Ruby Whaley of Ann Arbor, Mich.

*10th gen. Child:*

10122.9 RICHARD WHALEY POMEROY, b. June 25, 1914.

**9450** ELZA ALONZO POMEROY, (*Amos, Alonzo, Quartus, Titus, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Oct. 5, 1871, Prarie Rond, Mich.; m. Nov. 23, 1898, Mary Jane Hutton, dau. of James Hutton. Farmer. Res., Prarie Rond, Mich.

*10th gen. Children:*

10140 REX KENNETH POMEROY, b. Oct. 21, 1902.

10141 NOEL ELWOOD POMEROY, b. Feb. 20, 1908.

10141.1 NORMAN POMEROY, b. Jan. 17, 1916.

**9650** MABEL POMEROY, (*Daniel, Norman, Daniel, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Aug. 21 1880, Lockport, N. Y.; m. Jan. 4, 1903, John R. Koch, b. June 23, 1868, son of Henry Koch, and wife Mary Schmidt.

*10th gen. Children:*

- 10176.1 JOHN LLOYD KOCH, b. March 15, 1904.  
 10176.2 AMELIA LILLIAN KOCH, b. Nov. 28, 1905.  
 9653 RACHEL LORRAINE POMEROY, (*Daniel, Norman, Daniel, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. June 8, 1898, Lockport, N. Y.; m. Sept. 3, 1917, James K. Rothwell, Jr., b. July 29, 1887, son of James K. Rothwell and wife Ida Florence Welsh; military service in war with Germany with aero squadron at San Antonio, Texas.  
 9663 PERCY WARDELL POMEROY, (*Wardell, Norton, Fabez, John, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. April 19, 1886, Pavilion, Mich.; m. Oct. 24, 1906, Adelia Baxter.

*10th gen. Children, b. Kalamazoo, Mich.:*

- 10177 VIVIAN EU DORA POMEROY, b. Sept. 15, 1909.  
 10177.1 WARDELL BAXTER POMEROY, b. Dec. 6, 1914.  
 9728 MABEL ACOLIA POMEROY, (*Talma, Francis, Martin, Jude, John, Noah, Joseph, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 3, 1888; m. George Henry Todt.

*10th gen. Child:*

- 10179.1 GEORGE HENRY TODT.  
 9882.16 GRACE LAVINA POMEROY, (*Amasa, George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. July 3, 1873; m. Dec. 24, 1896, Ally Lee Humberstone, b. April 27, 1869. Res., Industry, Ill.

*11th gen. Children:*

- 10190.1 LEE JUDSON HUMBERSTONE, b. July 25, 1898.  
 10190.2 MILDRED CATHERINE HUMBERSTONE, b. June 7, 1900.  
 10190.3 MARCIA PEARL HUMBERSTONE, b. Sept. 23, 1908.  
 10190.4 NELLIE GRACE HUMBERSTONE, b. Sept. 30, 1909.  
 9882.18 GEORGE ALBERT POMEROY, (*Amasa, George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Jan. 24, 1877; m. Nov. 29, 1911, Myra Eleanor Warren, b. Oct. 8, 1878. Res., Abingdon, Ill.

*11th gen. Child:*

- 10190.5 HELEN ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. Sept. 13, 1912.  
 9882.19 EARL RALPH POMEROY, (*Amasa, George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Nov. 19, 1878, Orion, Henry Co, Ill.; m. March 28, 1906, Lilly Anna Poole, b. May 31, 1883, Forest River, N. Dak. Res., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

*11th gen. Children:*

- 10190.6 JOHN ROBERT POMEROY, b. Feb. 20, 1907, Grand Forks, N. D.  
 10190.7 GEORGE WARREN POMEROY, b. Oct. 6, 1908, Forest River, N. D.; d. Sept. 2, 1909.

- 10190.8 ARTHUR FIELD POMEROY, b. Aug. 7, 1910, Forest River, N. D.  
 9882.22 ROSE ALICE POMEROY, (*Emery, George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 4, 1893, Greensprings, Nev.; m. Mr. Burke.  
*11th gen. Child:*
- 10190.9 WILLIAM EMERY BURKE, b. Jan. 9, 1914, Manhattan, Nev.  
 9882.26 NELLIE BELLE POMEROY, (*Charles, George, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. at Gilby, N. D.; m. March 7, 1909, at Oakland, Cal., James Gordon Nusbaum. Res., Perris, Cal.  
*11th gen. Children:*
- 10190.10 CHARLES GORDON NUSBAUM, b. May 5, 1910; d. Oct. 8, 1910.  
 10190.11 HERBERT RALPH NUSBAUM, b. July 10, 1913, Perris, Cal.  
 9882.39 MABLE MARION POMEROY, (*Thomas, Charles, Pliny, Pliny, Pliny, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. May 27, 1887, Allegan Co., Mich.; m. July 22, 1907, at Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Arthur Orlando Miller, b. 1873, Edinboro, Pa., son of Alphonzo Miller and wife Mary Lay. Res., Freeport, Mich.  
*11th gen. Children:*
- 10190.12 GORDON POMEROY MILLER, b. Dec 17, 1909, Freeport, Mich.  
 10190.13 DARWIN KINGSLEY MILLER, b. May 11, 1911, Freeport, Mich.  
 9978 HARRY RALPH POMEROY, (*Orrin, Ralph, Thaddeus, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. July 12, 1883; m. June 21, 1911, Addie Mitchell.  
*11th gen. Children:*
- 10193.5 MARION ELIZABETH POMEROY, b. Oct 3, 1912.  
 10193.6 HAROLD RUSSELL POMEROY, b. Dec. 1, 1914.  
 10193.7 CHESTER MITCHELL POMEROY, b. Aug. 26, 1916.  
 10078.1 BERTHA AGNES POMEROY, (*William, Alvin, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 3, 1885; m. March 7, 1906, Burlington, Vt., Albert F. Fairbanks, b. Aug. 1, 1885, Sheldon, Vt., son of Albert Abel Fairbanks and wife Eizabeth Morey.  
*11th gen. Children:*
- 10233.1 HAZEL ELIZABETH FAIRBANKS, b. Nov. 4, 1906.  
 10233.2 DONALD POMEROY FAIRBANKS, b. June 2, 1912.  
 10233.3 ALVIN FREDERICK FAIRBANKS, b. Aug. 9 1914.  
 10233.4 HELEN KATHLEEN FAIRBANKS, b. May 29, 1916.  
 10078.2 BESSIE SOPHRONIA POMEROY, (*William, Alvin, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. July 13, 1886; m. (1) Dec. 24, 1903, at Fairfield, Vt., Henry Loren Morey, b. Jan. 21, 1884, Fairfield, Vt., son of Samuel B. Morey and wife Eunice Perry; m. (2) Jan. 1, 1910, at Hartford, Conn., Charles Palmer b. April 15,

- 1884, St. Albans, Vt., son of Hamilton John Palmer and wife Helen Davis. Res., Detroit, Mich.  
*11th gen. Child by 1st marriage.*
- 10233.5 ELEANOR EUNICE MOREY, b. Nov. 5, 1905.  
*Children by 2d. marriage.*
- 10233.6 CHARLES HAMILTON PALMER, b. Jan. 5, 1911.
- 10233.7 JOHN HARLOW PALMER, b. July 30, 1913.
- 10078.4 HAZEL ALAINE POMEROY, (*William, Alvin, Jesse, Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. April 27, 1890; adopted by a family named Tuller and name changed; m. in St. Albans, Vt., Frank B. Shultus, b. July 11, 1889, St. Albans, son of Sidney Worthington Shultus and wife Fannie Bascomb.  
*11th gen. Children:*
- 10233.8 SIDNEY TULLER SHULTUS, b. July 29, 1911.
- 10233.9 DOROTHY BERTINE SHULTUS, b. March 18, 1913.
- 10120.1 BEULA MARY POMEROY, (*Charles, Fletcher, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. Sept. 11, 1888; m. Sept. 11, 1906, Orville Ray Boyd.  
*11th gen. Children:*
- 10233.10 HELEN HALE BOYD, b. May 2, 1907.
- 10233.11 CHAUNCY RAY BOYD, b. June 25, 1908.
- 10233.12 CHARLES RUSSELL BOYD, b. June 30, 1910.
- 10120.2 RUTH HELEN POMEROY, (*Charles, Fletcher, Timothy, Timothy, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. March 11, 1890; m. Oct. 21, 1909, Samuel Frederic Due.  
*11th gen. Children:*
- 10233.13 FREDERICK WESLEY DUE, b. Aug. 23, 1910.
- 10233.14 CHARLES WAYNE DUE, b. July 18, 1912; d. 1916.
- 10137 CLAYRE POMEROY, (*Elmer, Amos, Alonzo, Quartus, Titus, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. March 11, 1894, Prairie Rond, Mich.; m Miss Vandixhorn.  
*11th gen. Child:*
- 10240.1 VIRGINIA PEARL POMEROY, b. March 15, 1917.

## Errata in Parts One and Two

Corrections for page 117: Line 7 should read: "These records are all contained in the transcripts of the Beaminster Parish Register, sent annually to the Dean of Sarum."

Page 117, line 15 should read: "Broadwindsor is a parish and the village is three miles from the town of Beaminster. It forms no part of the hamlet."

Page 117, line 19 should read: "This transcript at Beaminster had been bound (not printed), and was well preserved."

Page 117, line 21, should read: "The Otter river and the town of Honiton are both about 22 miles from Beaminster."

Plate facing page 118: "Maiden Castle, Dorchester, is not a "ruin" but one of the largest and probably the most perfect "British" earthworks in England, built before the Roman period, though it was doubtless developed before 450 and 1066.

- No. 77: Thankful Burbank, wife of Joseph Pomeroy, (*Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), and dau. of Ebenezer Burbank, b. Sept. 3, 1704; m. July 10, 1727; d. 1796; Joseph Pomeroy d. Sept. 25, 1787.
- No. 177: Lois Phelps, wife of Joshua Pomeroy, (*Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), dau. of William Phelps and wife Thankful Edwards; b. 1725; d. March 14, 1795, (not April 21, 1779); Joshua Pomeroy d. April 21, 1779.
- No. 530: Justus Pomeroy, bp. Feb. 22, 1767, and
- No. 531: Princess Pomeroy, bp. Feb. 22, 1767, children of Joshua Pomeroy, (*Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), and wife Lois Phelps, were not twins, although the record of their baptism is of the same date; Justus was born some months before he was baptised.
- No. 847: William Pomeroy, (*Shammah, Josiah, Ebenezer Medad, Eltweed*), b. June 6, 1776, (not d. June 6, 1776).
- Page 146, No. 58: Read, Rebecca, dau. of Nathaniel and Rebecca Strong, b. Dec. 7, 1711, (not Dec. 7, 1731).
- Page 173, No. 72: Read, Thankful Pomeroy, dau. of Major Ebenezer Pomeroy and Sarah King, m. Gad Lyman, b. Feb. 13, 1713, (not 1813).
- Page 182, No. 513: Mercy Searle, m. Ichabod Howe in 1780, (not 1800).
- Page 182, No. 177: Lois Phelps, wife of Joshua Pomeroy, d. March 14, 1795, (not April 21, 1779).
- Page 207, No. 354: Sarai Law, wife of Rev. Seth Pomeroy, (*Seth, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), was dau. of Gov. Jonathan Law of Connecticut, (not of Massachusetts).
- Page 223, No. 1234: Clarissa Lyman, dau. of Lucretia Kingsley and Levi Lyman, b. June 10, 1794; m. Oct. 30, 1821, William Richards.
- Page 223, No. 1236: Elizabeth Lyman, b. Aug. 9, 1799, dau. of Lucretia Kingsley and Levi Lyman; m. George A. Clark of Northampton.
- Page 307, No. 955: Mary Pomeroy, dau. of Benjamin and Esther Clark Pomeroy, b. Sept. 4, 1787, (not 1887).
- Page 317, No. 2851: Anna Marshall Dickenson, b. 1854, dau. of George P. and Mary Dickenson; m. Franklin Edwards in 1880, (not 1830).
- Page 324, No. 2965: Alfred Pynchon Lyman, b. March 31, 1841, son of Roland and wife Mary Howland; m. May 4, 1867, Ida M. Nicholas; d. in 1875, (not 1865).
- Page 343, No. 3304: Elijah Pomeroy, son of Simeon and Theda Minor Pomeroy, b. June 11, 1786, (not 1886).
- Page 358, No. 1591: Chloe Pomeroy, b. Feb. 20, 1775, dau. of Capt. Nathaniel and Abigail King Pomeroy; m. Dec. 31, 1789, Thaddeus Spencer; (omit death date of Thaddeus Spencer; he d. s. p. soon after marriage).
- Page 362, No. 3621: Anna Pomeroy, b. July 18, 1794, dau. of Capt. Epaphras and Mercy Allen Pomeroy, m. Daniel King in May, 1818, (not 1718).
- Page 386, No. 3969: Elizabeth Weld, b.; dau. of Mary Pomeroy and Charles Winthrop Weld, m. Charles H. Pomeroy, son of Joel Pomeroy and Dolly Miller, (not son of Mary Hale).
- Page 407, No. 4357: James Warriner Porter, b. Aug. 24, 1796, son of Eunice Grant Pomeroy and Dr. Ezekiel Porter; m. (1) Mary Miller, April 22, 1831, (not 1851).
- Page 418, No. 4557: Sarah Jane Taylor, who m. Daniel Crocker Pomeroy Nov., 1862, d. Aug 26, 1885, (not 1895).

- Page 427, No. 2350: Mary Pomeroy, b. Aug. 25, 1813; m. Jonas A. Bartlett; she d. 1845, (not 1835).
- Page 443, No. 2648: William Henry Pomeroy, b. 1803; m. 1828, Sybilla Luckis of Boston; he d. 1856, (not 1836).
- Page 462, No. 5324-5: Abby Samantha Briggs and Anna Williams Briggs, (not Bbiggs).
- Page 260, No. 530: Justus Pomeroy: 10th line: Silence Brown was descended from Hannah Janes and Daniel Alexander, both of whose mothers (not both of whom) suffered all but death in the Pascommuck massacre.
- Page 302, No. 2603: Susan Louisa Waters, wife of Truman M. Watson, d. March 1, 1860, at Shelburn Falls, Mass., (not Mich.)
- Page 302, No. 2600: Olive Almira Waters m. (1) Levi C. Smith, Oct. 17, 1853, (not 1803).
- Page 316, No. 2833: Charles Evelyn Smith, son of Maria McGregor Campbell (2827) and Charles Henry Smith, Surgeon United States Army, b. Aug. 9, 1862; m. Feb. 3, 1887, Stella Hagan; m. (2) June 1, 1901, Mrs. Sue Drayton Skipwith (not Shipwith), dau. of John H. Brawley (not Bromley) and wife Emma Drayton Baker, b. 1857. Commercial broker. Res., Richmond, Va.
- Page 534, No. 6410: Francis Horatio Nelson (not Sheldon), b. June 9, 1863, son of Cornelia E. Pomeroy, (*Asa, Asa, Nathaniel, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), d. March 25, 1866, Suffield, Conn.
- Page 544, No. 3762: Jesse Pomeroy, (*Enoch, Elijah, Caleb, Samuel, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. July 2, 1804, at Franklin, Vt.; m. Feb. 18, 1829, at Sheldon, Vt., Martha Manley (not Martha Hinsdale), dau. of Allen Manley and wife Abigail Hinsdale, b. Dec. 25, d. Feb. 6, 1869; he d. Aug. 3, 1875, on the ancestral farm at Franklin; death was caused by a broken neck in a fall from a hay wagon.
- Page 583, No. 4074: Hunt Pomeroy, (*Hosea, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. 1802, Onondaga, N. Y.; m. (3) Widow Tupper (not Tappan).
- Page 648, No. 8136: Charles Pomeroy Pitts, son of Emily Brooks Pomeroy, (*Calvin, Enos, Stephens, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 7, 1862; m. Dec. 15, 1892, Anna Foster Nevens, b. Toledo, Ohio. Emily Pomeroy Pitts, his sister, says he m. Emma Peelman, b. Sept. 15, 1855, Vevay, Ind.
- Page 673, No. 8482: Charles Pomeroy Sherman, son of Mary Pomeroy, (*Daniel, Daniel, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), and Byron Sherman, b. Dec. 6, 1847, Brooklyn, N. Y.; m. April 9, 1891, Laura (not Lama) Middleton Alexander.
- No. 8726: Robert Everett Pomeroy, (*Albert, George, Ebenezer, Phinehas, Medad, Joseph, Medad, Eltweed*), b. Dec. 26, 1874, Cleveland, Ohio; d. July 24, 1875, (not July 24, 1874), Cleveland, Ohio.
- No. 7219: Jennie M. Pomeroy, (*Flavius, Richard, Timothy, Ebenezer, Eldad, Caleb, Eltweed*), b. May 19, 1853; m. Oct. 15, 1879, at South Butler, N. Y., Henry Kellogg (not "Henry Billings") as printed on page 586 of Part Two, History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family. Henry Kellogg was b. July 20, 1847.
- No. 8535: Helen Katharine Pomeroy, (*Thomas, Thomas, William, Daniel, Ebenezer, Medad, Eltweed*), b. March 3, 1887, Westfield, Mass.; m. Sept. 1, 1908, James Frederick Hawarth, not Howarth. Their son, (9896) Karl Frederick Hawarth, not Howarth, was b. June 19, 1909. (See page 783 History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, Part Two.)

Early Pomeroy Mills at Court House — Northampton and Lenox, Mass.

1692 Caleb	1793 Joel, gdn	1736 John
1737 John, gdn.	1760 John, will	1770 Joseph
1713 Joseph	1780 Joshua	1792 Moses
1770 Niece	1737 Oliver	1779 Pliny
1794 Roswell	1789 Josiah	1771 Justus, gdn.
1780 Justus, gdn.	1770 Keziah, gdn.	1742 Manasseh
1716 Medad	1748 Samuel	1760 Samuel
1786 Samuel	1793 Samuel, gdn.	1777 Seth
1737 Simeon	1778 Simeon	1767 Timothy, gdn.
1792 Timothy	1737 Titus, gdn.	1767 Titus

1766 William	1799 William	1768 Enos, gdn.
1794 Esther	1737 Eunice	1767 Dorcas
1754 Ebenezer	1774 Ebenezer	1766 Ebenezer
1790 Eldad	1760 Eldad	1768 Eleanor
1768 Electa	1794 Elijah	1793 Elijah
1768 Elisha	1732 Elisha, gdn.	1762 Elisha
1780 Gideon, gdn.	1780 Grace	1793 Hannah
1782 Heman	1770 Abigail	1770 Amasa
1783 Caleb	1755 Daniel	1838 James
1845 Joel	1845 Joshua	1803 Quartus
1802 Richard	1820 Lemuel	1846 Luther
1815 Mary Anne	1801 Medad	1803 Simeon
1830 Solomon	1808 Thomas, gdn.	1880 Thomas
1831 Titus	1859 Warham	1807 William
1808 William, gdn.	1800 Elisha	1803 Elisha
1889 Elizabeth	1831 Elizabeth, gdn.	1833 Elmina
1844 Enoch	1812 Enos	1825 Enos
1808 Daniel	1821 David	1801 Ebenezer
1840 Ebenezer	1837 Eleazer	1831 Elihu
1826 Elihu	1834 Gad	1824 Gaius
1828 Gaius	1889 Gaius	1856 Gamaliel
1851 Gideon	1837 Isaac	1815 Isaac, Jr.
1842 Jacob	1833 Alvan	1833 Asahel
1834 Benjamin	1833 Cyrena L.	1808 Daniel

### Will of Ezekiel Griswold

In the name of God. Amen. I, Ezekiel Griswold of Stöckbridge, in the County of Berkshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being now of comfortable health and of sound and disposing mind, yet knowing the constant exposure to death, do make and ordain this to be my last will and testament:

Imprimis: I resign my soul to God who gave it, and my body to dust from whence it was taken.

Item: To my son Philo Griswold I give and bequeath one-half of the dwelling in which I live, and two acres of land on which said house stands ----- Also, to my son Philo, two-thirds of the barn, together with the ground on which said barn stands, bounded, etc. Also, to my son Philo five acres of land partly covered with woods, lying south of the ten acres which he now owns, bounded, etc. Furthermore, I give to my son Philo a piece of pasture land, lying east of the house, bounded, etc.

Item: To the four minor children of my son Timothy Griswold, deceased, I give and bequeath from my real estate, not already bequeathed as aforesaid, the amount of \$200 in equal shares, said real estate to be selected and set off by appraisal by my executor, hereinafter named, in such plan as he shall judge best.

Item: I give to my son Solomon Griswold the sum of \$10.

Item: I give to Ezekiel, the eldest son of my son Solomon Griswold, the sum of \$20.

Item: I give to my grand-son, Marshall Munson, the sum of \$20.

Item: To my son Ezekiel Griswold, and to my four daughters, Anna



Munson, Sarah Pomeroy, Charlotte Peet, and Asenath Robbins, I give and bequeath in equal portions all the real estate belonging to me, which has not been before named, given or bequeathed in this instrument; and it is my will that the legacies before named to son Solomon and my grandsons Ezekiel and Marshall, amounting in all to \$50, be paid to them by my four daughters, equally. (Signed) Ezekiel Griswold.

June 1, 1825. Died 1829.

Probate, Lenox, July 7, 1829 Recorded, book 31, page 314.

### **A Study in Heredity — Pomeroy Characteristics**

It will perhaps be in better taste, better form and more acceptable as evidence, to permit one who was not born with the distinctive name "Pomeroy," to testify to some of the salient characteristics of those who bear the name as a birthright, and others who have become kindred by marriage.

Dr. William W. Rodman, late of New Haven, Conn., has written to some length on the subject, after an excellent opportunity for observation and study, and published his conclusions in the *New Englander and Yale Review* for September, 1889. This article, in connection with the last chapters of the Pomeroy History, will be read with deep interest at this time. He had the good fortune to win for his wife Jerusha Pomeroy, who died in 1871. Soon after her death he espoused her sister, Anna Grosvenor Pomeroy, who survived him. The two gentlewomen mentioned were daughters of Benjamin Pomeroy, Esq., and his wife Jerusha Williams, and sisters of Rebecca Wheeler Pomeroy, who married Henry Thorp Bulkley. Therefore, it is believed that no writer could be better qualified to speak on the subject, especially as the scope of his subject embraced the children born to both unions. Speaking of Eltweed Pomeroy, the first of the race in America (1631) he writes:

We at once desire to know something of this Pomeroy progenitor . . . . At an early period the family had been conspicuous in England. Ralph de Pomeroy came into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, took an active part in the conquest, and was ennobled for his service. Some of his descendants were for centuries among the titled nobility, and one such branch still survives in Ireland. If any record has ever been compiled of the other Pomeroy families in England, no knowledge of it has ever come to the writer. What were the forces, the processes, the struggles, the discipline that bridged the interval between the aristocratic British history and the hardy Puritan emigrant—a leader on his landing at Dorchester, and transmitting an unusual vital force for many generations—these matters are of transcendent interest.

The Pomeroy character as brought to America was eminently that of the English Puritans, with some noticeable peculiarities in degree and intensity. It has been said of the family "they were men of liberal and independent

minds, determined to preserve their civil and religious freedom." Even among their Puritan associates they were especially stable, earnest and upright men. The resulting individuality was unusual and hence is the more instructive in the study of Heredity. It must have depended on definite moulding influences, carried on and transmitted through many generations. Enquiring as to these forces, we offer some suggestions, as topics worthy of extended research.

There are two Pomeroy peculiarities which have long been recognized. Adding a third, the attempt will now be made to present a connected view of them drawn from personal observation and the study of the family history.

The most obvious, or at least the most generally recognized Pomeroy trait is executive ability—the power of doing things. This in the most definite form would seem to be physical or mechanical ability. It may include the performance of anything requiring strength, skill or dexterity. By further extension the term becomes much more comprehensive and less definite. Primarily it is not a logical quality. It may not include the faculty to reason and explain the matter. It is not didactic. Neither is it imaginative. It pertains to the concrete rather than the abstract. The typical Pomeroy does not make a good teacher. An influence received from some other quarter, as for instance, the blood of a Strong, a Sheldon, or a Dwight, has proved itself, however, most effective in that direction. One reason that they do not make teachers is that they see through a process too quickly. They lose sight of the intermediate steps, and can not explain them to another. Many a Pomeroy woman finds it easier to do something in her kitchen than to explain the process to her servant. She may show how a thing is done, but she can not state the process in words.

The peculiar faculty of the Pomeroy is not the result of training and hardly of perceptible voluntary effort in the individual. Their powers are due to an inherited capacity from ancestry more or less remote, developed for generations under some unconscious cerebration. This is as inexplicable as the mathematical or the memorizing powers which sometimes astonishes the world, coming without study and exerted without apparent effort. Doubtless there is included a power of concentration which others can not realize. Mr. Benjamin Pomeroy of the sixth generation was a lawyer of many years' practice. He had the confidence of the community in his judgment, and held important offices of trust and responsibility. But he was conscious of powers for which his law practice gave him no scope. He had a taste for mechanical execution, and as a pastime between his professional duties undertook the construction of difficult public works—the more difficult the better he liked them. The chief of the United States Topographical Engineers was a friend of Mr. Pomeroy and repeatedly consulted him in emergencies wherein his extraordinary capacity was made useful to the government. By him were

constructed on the Atlantic coast beacons and various structures, in circumstances that had baffled previous attempts.

The history of the Pomeroy family furnishes many examples of special capacity beyond the ordinary results of education. How far back might be found the origin of this inherited ability is beyond conjecture. Certain it is that Eltweed Pomeroy and his immediate descendants had these characteristics. They were nominally blacksmiths, but in an age before machinery had taken the place of handicraft, this meant more than now. In the settlement of new towns in Massachusetts and Connecticut the Pomeroy family were welcomed artisans. Large grants of land were awarded to them to induce them to settle and carry on their business. They were the gunsmiths in their several locations. In the French and Indian wars the Pomeroy guns were in great demand. In that of the Revolution they were indispensable. Long before the United States had a national armory, the private armories of the Pomeroy family were famous. We are told that the anvil of Eltweed Pomeroy was drawn on a hand-sled from Windsor to Northampton. That anvil is still preserved as a treasured relic by some of his Pittsfield descendants in the family of Lemuel Pomeroy.

It is noticeable that if the Pomeroy family realized the importance of their work they seemed to have lacked the power, or the time, to embody their conceptions in words. Working as the first gunsmiths in the country at a period when the wild beast and the savage made the gun a necessity, they left no records of their thoughts and feelings. There was no historian among them even by marriage until George Bancroft married Sarah Hopkins Dwight, grand-daughter of Mary Pomeroy of the fifth generation. Under hard work for successive generations there had been secured and transmitted a physical basis—a capacity for execution. It was necessary to graft this with other stock to obtain the variety of gifts needed in our day in the public service. And thus in various channels the Pomeroy executive ability may furnish the power that was originally developed in their workshops. The fact that the *descendants* of Eltweed have so conspicuously maintained this power beyond the average of their Puritan contemporaries can only be accounted for on the supposition that the *ancestors* of Eltweed for many generations had been passing through some training whereby the power of action had been developing and the speculative powers had been comparatively dormant.

A second trait which characterizes the Pomeroy family is designated as *force of character*. In seeking to comprehend more definitely what this means as applied to the family, we think it will be found to be a naturally strong will power, and this in turn depending, presumably, on unusual firmness (or other quality) of some part of the brain too recondite for our study. This special force or trait of character includes unusual persistence, in whatever is to be done. It may at times approach stubbornness. A friend of the pioneer

manufacturer of Pittsfield said of him: "There would at times be no living with Mr. Lemuel Pomeroy if he were not always right." The Pomeroy may spend years to gain a point in which principle is involved. One of them speaking of his kinsman said: "He will spend five dollars to circumvent a man who would cheat him out of five cents." The Pomeroy will have his own way if possible. If he is flexible, it must be that he draws his blood largely from a different source.

This strong will power is very inspiring and sustaining under difficulties. Of all men the Pomeroy has the courage of his convictions. For the most part they have been leading men in the towns where they have resided, independent in opinion, frequently on the side least popular in politics and in other matters under discussion. They have not been dreamers, or poets, or orators, or reporters, though under other names their blood may presumably have given motive power in such cases.

The *two* traits of character thus considered may depend on a single cause or principle—the *seeing things definitely—in the concrete*. They are notably masculine traits, being more common and conspicuous in men though by no means lacking in Pomeroy women. To what extent they are due to occupation and how far the original selection of occupation followed an already natural aptitude are matters quite beyond us.

In this kinship there have been many instances of men showing these traits of character in whatever circumstances their lives were cast. Some of them, poor boys, at an early age supporting themselves and entering upon lines of work wherein they reached eminence and wealth, manifesting such sterling qualities as to attain high positions of honor and trust. Examples can be merely enumerated: Noah Pomeroy, of Meriden, Conn.; Elisha Minor Pomeroy, of Wallingford; Charles S. Pomeroy, of Washington, D. C., formerly member of Congress from Iowa; Samuel C. Pomeroy, formerly United States Senator from Kansas; Theodore Medad Pomeroy, formerly member of Congress from New York State; Major George Pomeroy, of Utica, New York. This list might be indefinitely extended.\* We quote at more length a notice of Col. Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton, Mass. He illustrated in an eminent degree the family traits. The circumstances of his life were favorable for their display, and he had connections able to appreciate his qualities and to place accounts of them on record.

"Seth Pomeroy, born in Northampton, Mass., 20 May, 1706, died in Peekskill, N. Y., Feb., 1777. He was an ingenious and skillful mechanic and followed the trade of gunsmith. Early in life he entered the military service of the Colony and in 1744 he held the rank of Captain. At the capture of Louisburg in 1745 he was a Major and had charge of more than twenty smiths who were engaged in drilling captured cannon. In 1755 he was Lieutenant Colonel of Ephraim

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\*It is hoped that the study of the family history in progress will include a large amount of such material with corresponding genealogical detail.

William's regiment. On the latter's death he succeeded to the command of the force that defeated the French and Indians under Baron Dieskau, and his regiment was the one that suffered most in gaining the victory of Lake George. Col. Pomeroy was an ardent patriot, and in 1774-5 served as delegate to the Provincial Congress by which he was elected a general officer in October, 1774, and Brigadier General in 1775. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he presented himself as a volunteer in the camp of Gen. Artemas Ward, at Cambridge, Mass., from whom he borrowed a horse on hearing the artillery at Bunker Hill, and taking a musket set off at full speed for Charlestown. Reaching the Neck and finding it enfiladed by a heavy fire from the 'Glasgow' ship of war, he began to get alarmed, not for his own safety, but for that of General Ward's horse. Too honest to expose the borrowed steed to the 'pelting of the pitiless storm,' and too bold to shrink, he delivered the horse to a sentry, shouldered his gun and marched on foot across the Neck. On reaching the hill he took a station at the rail fence in the hottest of the battle. He was soon recognized by the men, and his name rang with shouts along the line. A few days later he received the appointment of senior Brigadier General among the eight that were named by Congress, but as this action caused some difficulty in the adjustment of rank, he declined it and soon after retired to his farm. During 1776 when New Jersey was overrun by the British, he headed a force of militia from his neighborhood and marched to the rescue of Washington. He reached the Hudson river but never returned."—*Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*.

The third characteristic Pomeroy trait is the *capacity of sympathy*. This is not merely pity or commiseration at the distresses of others. It is not mere kindness of heart, a sentimental or abstract emotion. It is not something acquired by *individual* religious experience, though it may be quickened and directed thereby. It is a natural inheritance inwrought in the very being, acquired by *individual* religious experience, though it may be quickened and various in its manifestations and composite in its structure. It is part of the habit of concrete thinking—the *giving the mind to the reality of things*. It includes the feeling as others feel—an appreciation of the moods of others—an intelligent apprehension of their thoughts. The apostle must have had such a type to draw from when writing the repeated injunction, "be of the same mind one with another."

This power of sympathy has many opposites according to circumstances. It is never selfish, nor suspicious, nor introspective, nor self-assertive—hardly self-conscious. Without exaggeration and without gush it gives utterance to a full heart in the simplicity of truth. To the recipient of its favors it is restful beyond the power of expression. Other women may be or may not be more beautiful or more accomplished or more brilliant, but if they lack this native genius, this instinctive and intuitive capacity, they are not of Pomeroy blood. When a Pomeroy woman dies there are always those to feel they have lost their best friend.

This power of sympathy includes still more. It relates not merely to humanity; it allies one to Nature, and what is *that* but God's manifestation of his sympathy with the human heart?—universal nature, all that is lovable and suggestive. The Pomeroy loves the dumb animal, and his love is reciprocated. Inanimate nature—the fields, the hills, the mountain brook, the sea—the enumeration finds no limit. We must restrict it to grasp the idea—the garden is an indispensable part of the home of the Pomeroy. Rightly is it that his name—*Pomme de Roi*—is identified with one of God's fruits—the fruit of the garden—one form of which holds the first place in the world's history.

When considering the planting of the Pomeroy stock in New England, I spoke of the resulting individuality as unusual. Surely the harmonious blending, the intense masculine traits with the most comprehensive feminine, warrants the statement. How it originated is one of the profound, all-comprehensive questions, of which we can obtain only glimpses. A few suggestions of topics for study are all that can be offered.

The study of family traits is intimately connected with the hereditary transmission of character and aptitudes, including the complicated problems introduced by marriage. Much has been learned on the subject of Heredity. The effect of occupations and other circumstances in moulding character is beginning to be recognized. Operating causes must extend over several generations in order to transmit a trait in a marked degree, and to all the descendants.

The results of inheritance are due not to parents alone, but to remoter ancestors, and indefinitely. If a trait, quality, or aptitude were transmitted from a succession of ancestors, and not interfered with by the introduction of conflicting elements it would be fixed in the race. Such, however, is seldom the case, and the tendency is rather towards constant and endless variety. In the elective affinity that determines the union of the sexes, the principle that the unlike attracts, often dominates. An instance where a characteristic is very manifest, persistent and widely diffused, is the more valuable for purposes of study, as there can be no doubt that the causes or forces were long operative, and that important changes were not introduced by marriage.

So far as appears, the Pomeroy characteristics and vital forces, in their elementary forms, were fully developed when first we meet the family. The sons of Eltweed possessed and transmitted the traits, and in *modified* forms, they can be traced in the lines of the daughters also. On the whole the transmission has been remarkably complete and comprehensive, the exceptions being inconsiderable. An apparent exception occurred when by a second marriage the blood of the Pomeroy was allied to that of the Strong Medad Pomeroy marrying a daughter of Elder John Strong. A son was born and here a change appears. Samuel Pomeroy of the third generation differed from his brothers and cousins. He was graduated in 1705 at Yale College, and became a clergyman. In the ministry he was useful and honored. Preaching, not working, was his province. While his brothers by a previous marriage transmitted the family traits even now traceable in their descendants, all that we know of Samuel is, that he was a systematic, learned, and eminently pious man, changing his church relations from the Congregational and becoming a Presbyterian, exerting a good influence over a prosperous flock. Such was his sphere. But nature has her revenges. Instead of the usual large family of sons, his children, leaving families, were daughters and

with the disappearance of the name all perceptible trace of Pomeroy disappeared.

The Pomeroy's have been a religious people—quiet followers of the Apostle James. In all the branches of the family and in all the generations many of them have been deacons, grave and exemplary men, capable and kind hearted. The sensational and strongly demonstrative forms of religious doctrine and experience have been less common than with some other Puritan families. In the ministry, they have been zealous, good men, faithful and earnest. In instances where Pomeroy blood is intermingled with that of other families there are those who have become eminent, each side doubtless imparting and receiving a share in the result.

Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy (4th generation) of Hebron, Conn., was a conspicuous example of the family characteristics. Zealous and scholarly he was carrying on his ministerial work in a quiet manner when he came under the influence of the Evangelist Whitfield. Dr. Pomeroy became much interested and adopted the new revival doctrines and methods with great earnestness. His more conservative ministerial brethren did not keep pace with him and the resulting antagonism gave scope to the courage and masterful will power of the Pomeroy race. Though deposed from his pulpit for some years, he continued to preach without salary wherever he found hearers. In the French war he joined the army as chaplain and subsequently resumed his ministerial work at Hebron, acceptably and usefully, again to take a chaplaincy in the war of the Revolution.

The effect of intermarriage on the race characteristics is not always obvious. Strongly marked traits are more likely to appear in the sons and to be transmitted by them. A daughter may transmit her father's traits. As a rule the stronger nature dominates in the offspring, though there will be some intermingling and modification of the two. A weakening effect becomes apparent where the diluting process is repeated and after a while the Pomeroy type is plainly modified. Even in these circumstances it is curious that at times the old force will assert itself even in late generations, and the original type appear. An instance is now in mind where a boy six years old, great-grandson of a Pomeroy, manifests the iron will and constructive activity to the wonder and sometimes dismay of the other members of the family. His mother, a modified type of the Pomeroy woman, such as we delight in, sometimes looks aghast at the exhibition of will and force in the boy before her.

In considering the modifying effects of intermarriage, much depends upon what the new forces are. Traits that are shared by both parents are likely to be reënforced in the offspring. Some are at once absorbed and assimilated, with little perceptible effect. Not so of others. About the year 1755, Stephen Pomeroy of the fifth generation married Eleanor Lyman. The Lymans were a family of great natural ability, displayed in demonstrative

ways. Stephen Pomeroy died early leaving four little children, of only one of whom have we any knowledge. Enos Pomeroy, this son, became an upright patriotic man, holding such offices as were in the gift of his town, Buckland, Mass., and for many successive years he was its representative in the State Legislature. He had a large family of children, mostly daughters. One son whose name also was Enos became a lawyer and lived in Rochester, New York. He was a man of signal ability and strict integrity. He married Sarah Strong Norton, who united in her veins the blood of the Nortons, the Strongs, the Claps, and the Pitkins. It would be interesting to give in detail the characteristics of their children. Among them was John Norton Pomeroy, one of the most eminent lawyers and writers on law this country has produced. Another son Henry Pomeroy, reached similar eminence as professor of mathematics and civil engineering and subsequently as an officer in the Union army. A third son was killed in battle. Their only daughter became a teacher. In this family the Pomeroy traits were strongly modified. The executive ability and will-power of the race assumed new forms and became important elements in character building.

How far the race characteristics may be traced through a series of female lines is a difficult question. Doubtless under progressively changing forms they will continue to exist longer than our ability to trace them. The strands of the twisted cord are continually subdivided and incorporated with others. A conspicuous instance of the modification which the Pomeroy traits undergo in successive families is that of President Theodore Dwight Woolsey, who was of Pomeroy extraction—his descent being as follows: Mehitable Pomeroy, a grand-daughter of Eltweed married John King, son of the settler of the same name. The Kings were by occupation, tanners, and this marriage appears to have been a harmonious blending of congruous elements. Their daughter Experience King married Colonel Timothy Dwight, a man "in high esteem for his talents and worth," and with qualities very unlike the staid and quiet Pomeroy. "There was fire in his very blood. He had a heart so full of flash and flame in action that his manners were sometimes quite overborne by his feelings." His son Major Timothy Dwight married Mary Edwards, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards the most eminent divine and metaphysician in New England, thus bringing another new departure for Pomeroy blood.\* Their daughter Elizabeth married William W. Woolsey, Esq., "one of the wisest, most upright, and most successful merchants of his day." One of their sons, President Wooley, was so extraordinary an instance of intellectual development. In his case, the executive ability was conspicuous, as it was in the old gunsmiths, but found its sphere in the abstruse problems of science,

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\*It would require a volume to depict the many and striking results of these unions, especially in the families of the Lyman and the Dwights. See the *History of the Descendants of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass.*, by Benjamin W. Dwight.



the unfolding the hidden stores of classical learning, the profound questions of metaphysics and those of international law. The mastering will was there also, and in his eighty-eighth year as strong as ever. With these eminent intellectual gifts, all acquainted with him will recognize his sympathetic nature—generous, many-sided, and all-embracing.

As to the origin of race characteristics, much may be said according to the point of view taken. They are the gift of God evolved in his providence. They have dependence on anything that happens to the individual. An impression made on the nervous system leaves its mark as surely as the photographic negative is impressed by light and shade, and as mysteriously as the hypnotic force controls the will and bewilders the reason of its subject. In the tablets of the brain (or whatever may answer as such) beyond the scrutiny of the anatomist, the record is preserved ready to be reproduced when memory shall be awakened with sufficient intensity. But the brain cell has relations even more surprising. It is itself a part of the aggregate of parentage. The inheritance of the child depends, in a measure, on the physique of the parent. An impression, or an action, if repeated may become a habit. The habit if continued and intensified may appear in the progeny. The process continuing evolves a race characteristic. How much depends on the human will, and to what extent choice and circumstances may complicate and modify the result, are problems too obscure for us to enter upon.

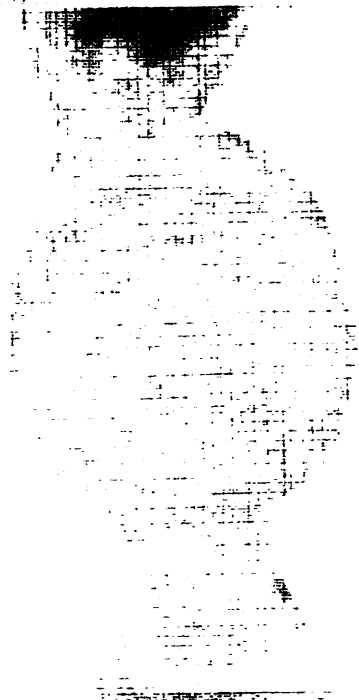
A characteristic may be cherished, expanded, intensified, and handed on to the next generation, or it may be wasted, the brain cell becoming atrophied by neglect or abuse. Every human being has potentially such germinal aptitudes. All will not be actively developed in one person. But a trait or the physical basis of it may not appear in the individual, and yet be found in the offspring. If the causes which favor it were repeated with constancy, we may presume that its transmission would be as uniform and constant as the operation of other natural laws.

In certain natural aptitudes the Pomeroy's excel, and did so as far back as we are able to study them. But none can be masters in all directions. Roughly speaking, the sphere of the Pomeroy may be said to be things rather than thoughts. The power of abstraction and the gifts thence depending are not eminent in this family. Scientific acumen, lofty imagination, and philosophical speculation do not appear. When these gifts show themselves we may be sure there have been turned into the vital stream some new elements.

The individuals of the Pomeroy family used in this paper to elucidate its positions have been selected because known to the writer either in person or by reputation. His lists contain many other names that it is believed would equally illustrate the positions taken.

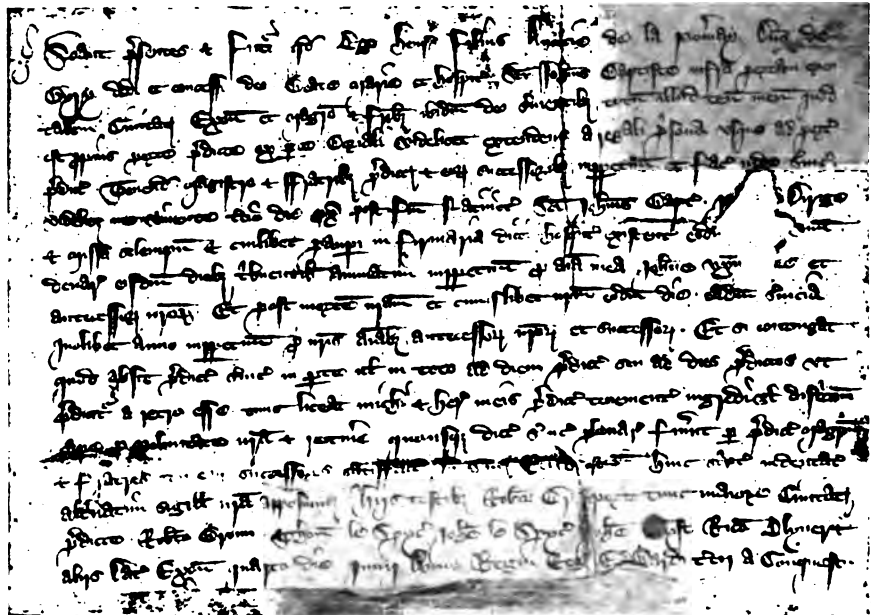
May not these historical studies be used, also, retrospectively? and something be learned concerning the family in times which to us are pre-historic?

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely a medieval charter or document.]*

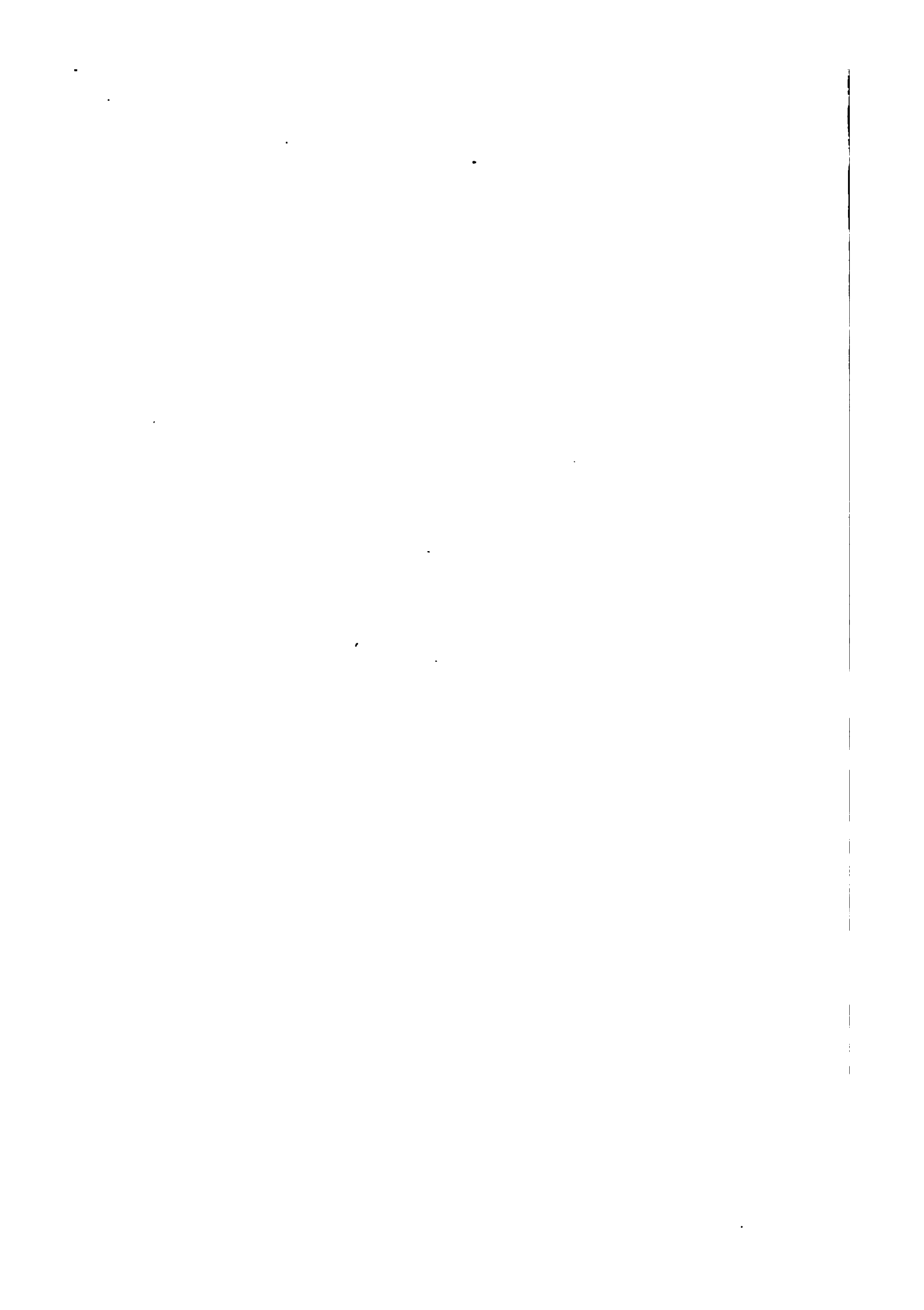


ANCIENT CHARTER AND SEAL OF HENRY DE LA POERAI, SON  
OF HENRY DE POMERAI AND AMICIA DE CAMVILLE, 1156.





ANCIENT CHARTER AND SEAL OF HENRY DE LA POMERAI, SON OF HENRY DE POMERAI AND AMICIA DE CAMVILLE HIS WIFE



## Ancient Pomeroy Seals and Charters

On the opposite page is a photograph of the red seal and charter in the British Museum of a Pomeroy. It is No. 12777 and attached to additional charter 27593—the seal of Henry de la Poumerai, son of Amicia de la Pomeray. (See No. 020, page 51, "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family.") The seal and charter is of the year 1351, red in color, and bears a shield of arms (Pomeroy) in the center. The shield bears a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed. Above the shield and at each side are three very small leaves of holly or oak. These leaves are purely ornamental and were engraved to fill in the background around the shield. Outside is a gothic circle of eight points, ornamented along the inner edge with small trefoils. Outside of this circle is a bend bearing the words: "S: Henrici de: la: Poumerai." (S' is the abbreviation of *sigillum* (seal); also, sometimes engraved on seals as "Sigi.") On the outer edge of the seal is a beaded edge like on a coin. The leaves, beaded edge and trefoils have nothing to do with the shield, being purely ornamental and of no permanent or heraldic character; they are peculiar to this particular seal. The seal is one inch in diameter. This seal is in perfect order, finely engraved, and nicely stamped in red wax. It is attached to a charter dated 1351, a deed of gift by Henry, son of Amicia de la Pomeroy to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in Exeter, Devon, of a tenement. The charter is written in Latin upon parchment, slightly torn, 6 x 8 inches in size. The translation follows:

(Translation of Additional Charter No. 27593, bearing Seal No. 12777. British Museum.)

"Know all men present and to come that I, Henry, son of Amicia de la Pomeroy, lord of Byry, have given and granted to God, the Blessed Mary, and the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, within the east gate of the city of Exeter, and to the Master and Brethren serving God there, all that my tenement, which is next the said gate of the north side, extending, (that is to say) from the royal prison to the gate aforesaid. To hold to the Master and Brethren and their successors forever, and doing the services thereupon, (to-wit) during my life on the third day after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, P (lacepo), Dirige and Mass, and giving to every poor person in the infirmary of the said Hospital on the same (day) one penny every year forever, for my soul and the soul of my wife Joan and the souls of my ancestors. And after our death and the death of both of us, doing the same services on the same day every year for our souls and the souls of our ancestors and successors. And if it happens (which God forbid) that the said services shall be partly or wholly in arrear on the day aforesaid, then it shall be lawful for me and my heirs aforesaid to enter into the said tenement or to take distraint at our will, and retain the same until the said service shall be fully performed and done by the aforesaid Master and Brethren or their successors. In witness whereof we have in turn affixed our seals to this writing indentate. These being witnesses: Robert Bridport, then Mayor of the city aforesaid, Robert Broun, Thomas le Spycer, John le Spycer, John . . . st, Richard Olyver, and others. Given at Exeter on the fourth day of June in the [concealed under the flap of deed] . . . th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest."

[The dates is: twenty-fifth year, *i. e.*, 1351.]

This statement is supported by very gratifying evidence. Attached to the original deed, still extant, of Henry de la Pomerai (who was living *circa* 1150 as the son of Matilda de Vitrei) granting land to Adam Barun, is the said Henry's green two-inch seal, (which he may have inherited) bearing, in clear vision, the Pomeroy coat-of-arms of a lion rampant. Around the edge of this

splendid seal there still remain, unbroken, of the original words, the letters "Sigi" (Henric)" *i de la Pomereia.*" This Henry de la Pomerai is the only man of his generation in the Pomeroy family known to have left male descendants, (two sons, Henry and Geoffrey) and, as such, *his coat-of-arms applies, in full accordance with the strictest interpretation of English heraldic law, to every known Pomeroy who has lived, from that day in the twelfth century to the present day, in either Devon, Dorset or America.* The lands owned by the said Henry's stepmother. Rohesia de la Pomeræ-Russell, in the Isle of Purbeck, county of Dorset, are today still occupied by both her and his descendants (respectively), who possess their unbroken record of such descents generation by generation.

Upon the original manuscript of the Visitation of Devonshire, in 1620, is a sketch of the seal of John de La Pomeray, (used by him on 14 May 1377), accompanied by a copy or abstract of the document to which the original seal was attached, and also by these words: "Sealed with the antient X'at of Pomeray with helm and crest and 2 supports being 2 shovelers."

There is in the possession of the Bampfyeild family of Devonshire an original grant, dated 1637, bearing the name and seal of arms (a lion rampant) of Henry de La Pomeray.

In the *Ashmoleon and Surrey Heraldic Rolls of circa 1327* is a record of the coat-of-arms, "or, a lion rampant gules bordure engrailed sable," having been then borne by Sir Henry de La Pomeraye and John de La Pomeraye and the Pomeraye family.

The original grant is still extant, dated *circa 1272*, of "Henry de La Pomeraye and Isabella de Bathonia (Isabel of Bath) to Richard Gale of land between the way from Briggtton to Peynton on the south, and on the way from Westeton to Berry on the north," and bearing the seal of the Pomeraye coat-of-arms.

An original grant by Jordon de La Pomeraye, a son of John de La Pomeraye, with their family seal attached, and dated between the 1st and 9th year of Edward I, (1272-1280) is still extant in England.

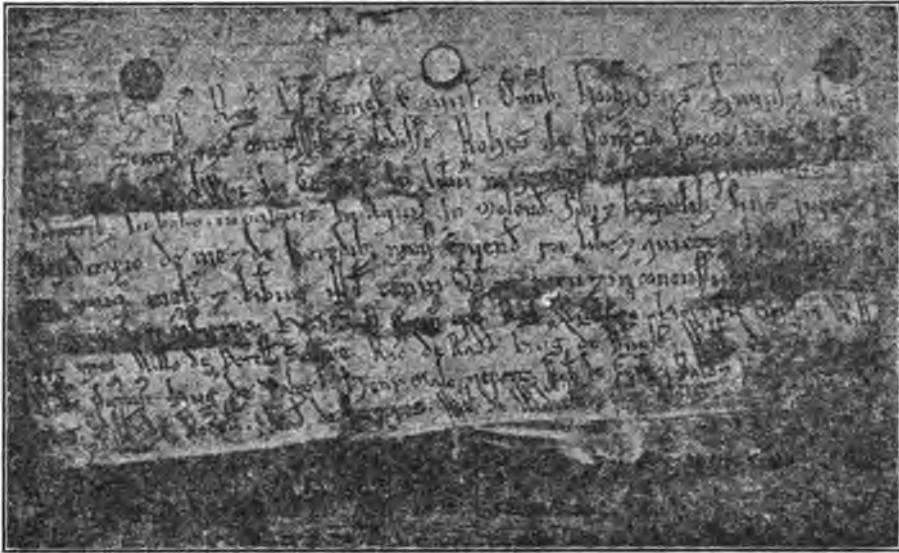
An original bond by Henry de La Pomeraye, dated 17 June 42 Henry III (1258), with his seal attached thereto, is also still extant in England.

The original lease by "Henry de Pomeray" (brother of Goffrey) "son of Henry de Pomeray and Alice de Ver" to R. Beaupiel, etc., bearing the Pomeroy seal, and dated 1214, is also to be seen in England. "This latter date, 1214, is almost a century after heraldic device became adopted by some of the leading families in England."—*Geoffrey Mandeville. By J. H. Round; app. U, pp. 388-393.*

It is claimed that the lion in heraldry ante-dates the heraldic devices brought into vogue by the Crusades, and that it was introduced into England from Normandy.—*Some Feudal Coats-of-Arms. J. Foster.*

**Deed of Gift from Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, to his Sister  
Rohesia De La Pomeroy**

The original of the following deed, and from which the photograph reproduced here was made, is still in existence, and the seal of which we may be able to reproduce in Part Three. The bottom of the deed looks as though a seal may once have been attached. The date of this deed is between 1164 and 1180:



*Translation of Deed of Gift of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, to his Sister, Rohesia de Pomeroy, Daughter of King Henry I.)*

"Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, son of King Henry I: To his faithful men, French and English, sends greeting: Know ye that I have given and granted to Rohesia de Pomeroy, my sister, my manor of Ridwei in Cornwall, in free marriage, with all its appurtenances and liberties in wood, in feedings, in waters, in mills, to hold to her and her heirs by right of inheritance from me and my heirs, as freely and quietly and honorably as I have ever best and most freely held it. And that this may endure firm and unshaken, I confirm it to her by my deed. These being my witnesses: B., Bishop of Exeter, Roger Bishop of Worcester, Herbert son of Herbert, William my brother, William de Boterell, the elder, Richard de Rudt, Hugh de Dunster, William de St Claire, William de Poitou, Hugh de Valletort, Henry Malo my nephew, Robert de Comt Baldwin, and Richard my nephews, William de Boterell, Ralph de Ferrers, William de Widiell, and many others."

(Further interesting details of this deed of gift may be found in the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family," page 45.)



**Worthies of England in Church and State**

Obituary—Prior to 1800—as far as relates to England, Scotland and Ireland. Compiled by Sir William Musgrave, 6th Bart. of Haytor Castle, Co., Cumberland. Entitled by him: "A General Nomenclator and Obituary." Edited by Sir George J. Armytage, Bart. Harleian Society Publications:

Pomeray, Henry de la, (C. 9); 38 Henry III. (1254).

Pomereye, Henry de la; a schedule or Close Roll, 10 Edward I, (1282). Memb. 6, has a writ and extent of the lands of Henry de la Pomeroy, and assignm. of dower to Isol (da) his wife, (C. 82) 9 Edward I, (1281).

Pomereye, Henry de la, (C. 61); 33 Edward I, (1305).

Pomereye, Henry de la, (C. 52); 34 Edward I, (1306).

Pomereye, Henry son of Amicia, pro. Nich. de Wodergrave and John Gaumbon, (C. 118; 2 Edward III, (1329).

Pomereye, Henry de, senior, Chiv., (C. 50); 41 Edward III, (1368).

Pomereye, Henry de la, Chiv., (C. 51); 48 Edward III, (1375).

Pomerey (or Pomeroy), James, (E. File 153, 3); 4-5 Henry VIII, (1513-1514).

Pomeroy, Joan, wife of John de la, (C. 53); 8 Henry V, (1421).

Pomeroy, Joan, wife of Thomas, (C. 16); 2 Henry VI, (1424).

Pomeroy, Joan, wife of Thomas, (C. 51); 7 Henry VI, (1429).

Pomereye, John, Chiv., (C. 44); (1417).

Pomereye, Margaret, wife of Edward, (C. 11); I Edward IV, (1461).

Pomerey (or Pomeroy), Nicholas, (C., vol. 28, 197); 5 Henry VIII, (1514).

Pomeroy, Richard, decst., (C. 1); 17 Edward IV. (1478).

Pomeroy, Richard, Knt., (C., ser. ii, vol. 11-22); E, ser. ii, File 145-7; 12 Henry VII, (1497).

Pomerey (or Pomeroy), Robert, (E. File 158); 9-10 Henry VIII, (1518-1519).

Pomeroy, Seintclere, Mil., (C. 3; 12 Edward IV, (1473).

Pomeroy, Thomas, (C. 77); 12 Richard II, (1389).

Pomerey, Thomas, (3. Ser. ii, vol. 9, 61; E. Ser. ii, File 144, 3); 9 Henry VII, (1518).

Pomery, Thomas, Knt., (C. vol. 147, 199; E. File 200, 3); 9 Eliz., (1567).

Pomereye, Thomas, (C. vol. 350, 20; W. & I. Bdle. 53, 124); 13 James I, (1618).

Pomereye, Walter, felo et Richard de Donnethorne, (C. 66); 12 Edward I, (1284).

Pomeroy, Ezekiel, of the dockyd at Portsmouth; 13 Aug., 1771.

Pomeroy, Henry, Abingdon Str.,; 26 June, 1783.

Pomeroy, Jane, relic of Henry Pomeroy, Abingdon Str., Westminster; 30 April, 1789.

Pomeroy, John, Colonel 64th foot 1766; Lieut-Gen., 1777, at Dublin, 10 June, 1790.

Pomeroy, Mary, Hackney; 2 Oct., 1789.

Pomeroy, Thomas, Lieut. in the army; 30 Oct., 1769.

Pomeroy, William, linen draper in Leadenhall Str.; Director of E. I. Co.; 6 Oct., 1747.

Pomeroy, Mrs., wife of Ezekiel Pomeroy; 14 Aug., 1771.

Pomeroy, Mrs., wife of Barthw. Pomeroy, Lombard Str.; 10 Feb., 1789.

Pomeroy, Capt. in Navy; July, 1735.

Pomery, Edward, Sir, K.; 3 May, 1446.

Pomroy, Capt. in Navy; July, 1835.

### Hert of Hines

No. 27. At Westminster, on the day of St. Agnes, 10 Richard I, (21 Jan., 1199) . . . and other barons and liegemen of our lord the King there present: Between William Briewere, plaintiff, and Henry de La Pomerai, son of (Henry de La Pomerai and) Matilda, (daughter of Andre de Vitrei and Agnes de Cornwall) as to the whole . . . the whole manor of Bradworthy with all the appurtenances to him and his heirs to hold of himself and his heirs . . . in feedings, in ways, in paths, and in all other things and customs to the said manor belonging, and with services of knights . . . belonging, to-wit: . . . (the services) of one knight's fee in Puteforth (Julian Puteford in West Puteford) . . . the appurtenances; and the service of one knight's fee in Aurescombe (Bucherel and Awlescombe) with the appurtenances; and the service of one-half knight's fee in . . . which service the said William did before to the said Henry as part of the service of 4 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fees) . . . now Gerard de Clist's 3, (of which Hennock was one) wherefrom now the said William does not owe to him any service except 4 knights, also the service of  $\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fee in Dunwinesdon (Dunsdon in Pancrasweek) with the appurtenances; . . . of 1 knight's fee in Harwode (Horwood) and Lefwinescote (Limescot in Bradworthy) . . . in Alardeswik with the appurtenances; and the service of  $\frac{1}{8}$  knight's fee in the land which Robert Russel held of the said Henry (Worthy in Bradworthy) with the appurtenances, and the service of . . . in Diakenesbere (Dexborough in Pancrasweek) with the appurtenances; and the service of  $\frac{1}{4}$  knight's fee in Hermanesworthi with the appurtenances; and the service of  $\frac{1}{4}$  knight's fee in Eisse (Ash in Bradworthy) with the appurtenances; and the service of 2 knights' fees in Poughill in Cornwall; all these aforesaid lands and services the said Henry de La Pomerei gave and granted to the aforesaid William Briewere and his heirs to hold of him and his heirs in fee and inheritance, doing to him and his heirs for all the said lands and services . . .

Moreover he gave and granted to the said William and his heirs the whole service of Robert, son of Nicholas de Hokesham, and his heirs, and the whole service of Robert de Daneis and his heirs in homages and reliefs and in all things . . . of the said Henry and his ancestors, doing therefor to the aforesaid Henry and his heirs the service of 2 knights for all services and all things to the said Henry or to his heirs belonging.

The said Henry gave also and granted to the said William and . . . de Dankewell (Dunkswell) with Flistesham (feign Canon in Christon) and with all other the appurtenances in homage and services and reliefs and in avowsons of churches and with all liberties and free customs to the said manor belonging by the service of . . . for all services to the said Henry or to his heirs belonging. The said Henry de La Pomerai granted also to the said William and his heirs the whole service of Gerard, son of Elyas de Clist (Gerard in Broadclist) and of Beatrice his wife and of their heirs with the homages and reliefs and services and in all things to render for Henry and his heirs and services of 4 knights for all services to him or to his heirs belonging. And the whole service of Richard de Treminettes and of his heirs in homages and reliefs and services and in all things to do to Henry and his heirs the services of 1 knight for all services to him or to his heirs belonging, which services the said William Brierer first had and held by the gift of Henry de Pomerai, father of the said Henry. This gift and grant the said Henry made to the said William Brierer for his homage and service and for 90 marks in silver which the said William gave to him; and the said Henry and his heirs ought to warrant to William and his heirs all the said land and services against all men and all women, and that this gift may remain firm and valid he made to him his charter strengthened by his seal concerning this aforesaid agreement.

### **A Mail-Clad Norman Knight and his Castle**

By Eden Phillpots, (Author of *The Mother*) in the *London Morning Post*.

The sky was so near that the high tops of the forest seemed to support it on their million fingers, and so, pricking the black bosom of storm cloud above, burst the great reservoir and scattered its fountains. I passed under ancient timber of the sort that indicates by its relations, tree to tree and mass to mass, Nature's own planting than that of man. Indeed, these spacious forests were sown before the Conquest, for here one stands under the fruit of trees that burgeoned a thousand years ago.

I see them—those mediaeval oaks—in my mind's eye, and they are sheltering a mail-clad knight and his heavy steed from rainstorm or sunshine.

What glimmering train followed him, who shall say? But hither he came, this Norman, from the victorious advent of his master, the First William, who knew how to reward his companions with good miles of red Devon, wrested from the Saxon owners, that those who made him Conqueror at Hastings might henceforth share his addition. To Radulphus de la Pomerio, lord of the Norman "Castle of the Orchard," accrued eight and fifty lordships, and Beri, "the walled town," he chose as the seat of his barony or honour, and sought within the glens and forests of the wild region for a site whereon his castle might rise. On such a day, with the April gold gleaming between the showers, with the ripe catkins of hazels shedding their pollen on his horse's chanfrein, with the new-born glory of the larches scenting the air, and the bud breaking on oak and elm and beech, he may have moved stoutly forward while he crushed the wood anemones and primroses under his horse's feet, and wetted with sweet sap and the colorless blood of spring flowers those ironshod hoofs at not long before were stamping life out of wounded men.

### **The Building of the Castle**

The thrushes sang then as now, and the frightened blackbirds flew before with an alarm-cry as shrill as the jolt and clink of chain on mail. Forward passed Ralph and his cavalcade where the ivy hid red ridges of broken earth, rotting wood, and dead fern, and then a little plateau opened in the forest—a limestone crag jutted on the gentle hill, and the Norman Eagle saw that it was good, cast his steel-bright eyes to right and left, above and below, estimated the strength of the position with the quick judgment of the man of war, and cried that he stood where his eyrie should presently be built. So the banner, with the Pomeroy lion on it, was planted here; the sleep of that primeval vale vanished, and anon, wrought of limestone and granite from the adjacent moors, arose a goodly pile, squat and stern, with a thousand little cruel eyes from which were ever ready to dart the crossbows' bolts, with watchtowers and great ramparts—a place built on a rock and doubtless in the owner's sight destined to be not less eternal than the foundations of it.

The ruins of the Norman's work still stand and circle others of a date later by five hundred years. For that period the descendants of the Conqueror's friend enjoyed their possessions, exercised baronial rights, and retained the favor of their Monarchs. In the Fourteenth Century Nicholas Pomeroy was High Sheriff of Devon; and the Pomeroyes for five succeeding generations enjoyed like high office, and the family continued to be a power in the land until 1549, when Devon opposed the "Act of Reforming the Church Service" tooth and nail, and many of the leading nobles of the County were enjoined to pacify the commonfolk "by gentle means if possible, but by other means if necessary."

### **An Old English Church Crists**

Among the malcontents was the reigning Lord of Pomeroy, a man of military knowledge and prowess. He had followed the wars with distinction in France during the reign of Henry VIII., and perchance, like many military veterans of a later date, took strong grounds on all questions involving his creed, and held tolerance no virtue. Him the discontented gentry elected their leader, and after preliminary successes the Knight lost the day at Clist Heath, nigh Exeter yet retained sufficient interest at court to escape with his hot head on his shoulders. But the last of the Pomeroyes who ever Lorded it at Berry Pomeroy was he, and whether he compounded for his life by yielding up lands and castles or whether the subsequent owners obtained Berry Pomeroy by grant or purchase from the Crown after sequestration, matters not. Certain only it is that to the House of Seymour the old fortalice now passed, and the Elizabethan portion of the ruins was soon after erected within the older building. It was Sir Edward—a descendant of the Protector—who, when King William III. remarked to him: "I believe you are of the family of the Duke of Somerset?" replied instantly: "Pardon, Sir; the Duke of Somerset is of my family." This haughty gentlemen was the last of this race who dwelt in Berry Pomeroy; but the Castle still belongs to his descendants, and Berry Pomeroy has this unique boast, that since the Conquest it has changed hands but once.

The fabric of Seymour's building was never completed, but enough of it remains to offer an object of solemnity, a sermon in grey stones; while the earlier fragments of the first fortress, including the south front, the main entrance, the pillared chamber above it, and the north wing of the quadrangle are also a spectacle sufficiently splendid, their withered age all turned to harmony in the green robe of Time.

### **The Living and the Dead**

Ivy crowns every turret and shattered wall, twines countless fingers into the rotting mortar, winds in huge, hydra-like convolutions through the empty sockets of the windows. Giant limbs of it are slowly perishing everywhere, and younger ones succeeding on them. Along the tattered battlements and broken archways many grasses grow high and rank; wild geraniums and pennywort, ferns and tough-rooted shrubs also spring strongly, and Nature's sure hand wears the adamant away with her saxifrages and tender, twining invincible rootlets.

Berry Pomeroy Castle will presently vanish, but these eternal green things die not. The granite, indeed, must go; the pearls of the wood sorrel, nodding dewy on their stalks above the verdant beauty of the trefoil leaves below—the tiny, tremulous, purple-veined chalices of this most fragile thing, that Sir Radulphus trampled yesterday and I pluck today—these loved

treasures of the Mother of Flowers alone endure from generation to generation, and are immortal. To them the life of Berry Pomeroy Castle, although perhaps the most enduring of the Norman strongholds in England, is the life of a cloud palace in a Summer storm. They come and depart with each silver April; and they did so ere man learnt to take his hands from earth and stand upright. Before this grey castle sprang into being at the will of a soldier beneath the trowels of a conquered race, they twinkled and trembled and shook the warm rain out of their little eyes; and when Berry Pomeroy has vanished and the jackdaws have sought another home, when the old plateau of the wood has forgotten that prodigious load set on it by the Norman stranger, and creeping ivy hides a mound of dust, then still the emerald trinities of dainty foliage will spread and unbend like the leaves of a green fairy book, and the blossoms will shine like snowflakes through the woods, and star each dingle and mossy haunt of shy things.

### **The Eternal Things of the Green Wood**

The granite passes and returns to its dust, even though unnumbered ages shall be demanded for its destruction, but the wood-sorrel survives the grey Centuries, and laughs at Time. The granite knows neither Spring nor Summer; to his fretted face, where dwell the golden lichens and the ebony and silver life that sucks a magic existence from stone, and spring rain means only deathly certainty of dropping water; wild autumn winds that send the gold of the the woods whirling round his grey skull, also indicate the end, and foreshadow the ultimate tempest that shall help to lay all low; while the steel thrust of the frost, the soft folds of the green ivy, the sappy fingers of soft-rotted, stone-breaking plants, alike by harsh means and gentle, combine to encompass the inevitable end. The ruin is a dead skelton. His bones were torn in ages past from the living rock, and they have served their ends; and the green things have covered Nature's prime enemy and hidden him from her anger. Man has wrought with these grey stones, and the forces of cloud, and sun, and season are against the unhallowed granite wall and lancet window, the crumbling keep and shaking tower. But unnumbered blossoms hide the busy forces combining to destroy; pale uprising wild flowers nod in the grass that was a courtyard; budding briars, clustered primroses, violets, daisies, lesser celandines, and a thousand other buds and stars and chalices of the unfolding year dapple the granite and twinkle from dizzy windows or shattered towers. These rule the Spring rain and make the sun in heaven do them service. For them is the dance of the seasons; they are the immortal eternal things of the greenwood, and they will shine and laugh, as now, at the returning cuckoo's music, and, as now, gladden the eyes of the little children when these old stones of Berry Pomeroy Castle, and the hand that writes, and the eye that reads, are alike long forgotten dust.

### Norman Blood or Otherwise

The *Boston Transcript* says: Double-barrelled surnames are now as thick as blackberries on every country hedge, but double-barrelled place-names have hitherto succeeded in attracting a very small amount of public attention. And yet, while the compounded and superimposed names of noble or wealthy families are for the most part of quite recent and dubious origin, often embalming genealogical claims which the strict historian can only regard in the light of pious frauds or equally pious aspirations, such compound place-names as Newport Pagnell or Berry Pomeroy are cram-full of genuine historical importance, and attest to our day the social and agrarian arrangements of Norman England. They date back in point of fact, in many cases to that William the Conqueror with whom so large a proportion of our modern cotton-backed Norman families did *not* come over.

As a general principle, subject to such exceptions as may hereinafter be pointed out, a double-barrelled place-name has for its first half the original title of the town or village to which it is applied, and for the second half the patronymic of the Norman or early English family who were lords of the manor when it first acquired its existing appellation. Thus Tarring Neville, in Sussex, was a manor of the great Norman house of Neville, who themselves assumed their patronymic some generations earlier from a Norman village; and it bore their name as a surname, so to speak, in order to distinguish it from East Tarring Episcopi, another village of the same original name, which had been presented by Athelstane to the Archbishops of Canterbury.

So, too, Berry Pomeroy, in Devon, preserves the memory of the Pomeroy family, whose founder, Ralph de Pomeroy, was one of the Conqueror's right-hand men; though the existing castle, standing in picturesque ivy-clad ruins, was added to much later at a cost of £20,000 by their successors, the Seymours, and is now the property of the younger branch of that house, the Duke of Somerset. The original stronghold of the Norman, Sir Ralph de La Pomeroy, encloses the Tudor structure, built 500 years later and never brought to completion, and but adds a modern feature to the ruins of the ancient structure, which promise even now to outlast the Seymour venture.

Throughout England, indeed, unless evidence to the contrary appear, you may take it for granted that wherever a town or village has a double name, the first is so to speak its generic or primitive title, and the second is a nickname or distinction derived from the family which once held the manor.

Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, owes its suffix to a like origin. Here the little river Lym gives its name to two villages, the smaller and older of which, now known as Uplyme, occupies the higher part of the little valley and was granted by Cynewulf, the King of the West Saxons, to the very ancient abbey of St. Mary at Sherborne.

**Berry-Pomeroy and the Towns of the Bart**

As time passes, and the predilection for everything that relates to antiquity increases, charters and ancient records are more and more valued; they possess a charm for all who care for historical knowledge, and are not seldom the proofs of the vicissitudes of individual enterprise, as well as of the motives that led to combined effort and to success. The muniment room, which was wont to be the receptacle for dust and lumber, is now the resort of many more than the antiquarian, and each tiny bit of old parchment which established the rights and privileges of private persons or of municipalities, though now obsolete and useless, is relegated either to a museum or other safe custody elsewhere.

The earliest known charter of Totnes was granted by King John; several more were subsequently given, which are now in possession of the corporation, and are kept in the old Guildhall beside the prison. These buildings are portions of the Priory of St. Mary, which was founded by Judhael de Totnais, who also built the castle. He was one of William the Conqueror's favorite followers who received substantial reward for their devotion, and to Judhael 107 manors were given.

The Barony of Totnes was possessed by the Valletorts\* and then by the Cantelupes. A Cantelupe heiress brought it to Lord Zouche; but a Zouche sided with Richard III, in 1466, so Henry VII, gave it to Sir Richard (Piers) Edgcombe, and from his grandson† it became possessed by Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy, son of the Protector, and still belongs to the Dukedom of Somerset.

Two of the original four town gateways are standing, and their old-world appearance is quite in keeping with the quaintly arranged character of the streets, the principal being nearly a mile long and a precipitous incline. It was Henry III, who gave permission to the burgesses to enclose the place with walls, and he also sanctioned the collection of a custom called murage toward the coast; "but whether this meant only rebuilding portions of the mounds and ramparts then in existence, antiquarians have not decided." The arms of the town are a turreted castle with a key on each side, but no motto has been in use for three or four centuries. In the ancient market-place are piazzas, where the upper stories of the houses project over the lower and are supported by pillars. It has always been an interesting place, the center of a beautiful country; on all sides, both by land and water, there was everything in olden

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\*One moiety was given by Henry VIII to Lady Jane, wife of Sir Thomas Pomeroy.

†When the Protector, Edward Duke of Somerset, acquired the lordship and castles of Berry Pomeroy, the Pomeroy moiety of the barony of Totnes was passed to the Duke of Somerset.



times to make it a desirable property, the situation commanding and secure, and the lands around rich in wood as well as pasture.

The present generation has seen a great change in the once proud position of Totnes in the political world. Although the charter which gave liberty to return two burgesses to parliament, is dated as early as 1259, in 1867 the borough was disfranchised for bribery. The commission lasted a long time, and, notwithstanding the great names of Bowen, Coleridge and Montague Williams, extreme difficulty was found in exacting evidence. The stout-hearted burghers of Totnes under their mayors (of whom there is a complete record from John Russell in 1377) have been fair-dealing, courageous, honorable men, who sacrificed their substance for the upholding of the crown, and, when required, their lives for its defense; and some old records tell of one Edmund Lye of Totnes, who himself fitted out three vessels and gallantly joined Howard and Drake, and thus aided in the destruction of the great Spanish Armada.

Judhael of Totnes gave the parish church, whose tower is a hundred feet high, as "ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Tottenes" to the great Benedictine Abbey of SS. Sergius and Bacchus at Angers. It was rebuilt in the thirteenth century and again in the fifteenth, when Bishop Lacy introduced a somewhat cunning method of raising subscriptions by granting a forty days' indulgence to all who contributed. Leland calls it a "greate steeple tower with the greatest belles in al those quarters." Within a niche stands a freestone figure which purports to be that of Bishop Lacy as it bears the inscription: "I made the tour," and is a relic of the times when men's deeds, even those of right reverend prelates, were not all of the kind to be made memorable in stone, though rarely lacking in that sturdy, compelling quality which enforced obedience.

Of the many beautiful stone screens in the old churches of this part of Devon, one of the finest is the exquisitely carved screen in this church; the oak screen of St. Mary's, Berry Pomeroy, is a rival, however, in design and workmanship; both are painted, but Cromwell's fanatical followers (?) left their marks at Berry Pomeroy, having taken the trouble to sear with hot irons the faces of the saints.

In the church at Totnes is still preserved a Bible and Prayer-book in very good condition, which bears the inscription in free handwriting: "The gift of the Honourable the Lady Ann Seymour Relic of Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Castle in the County of Devon Baronett, whose pleasure it is that this Bible shall always remain in the Parrish Church of Totnes to the use of the Mayor of Totnes for the time being and his successors forever. Witness her Ladyship's own hand this 12th day of April A. D. 1690. Anne Seymour."

Lady Anne's husband had adhered to Charles I, and it was said that in consequence of his loyalty his castle at Berry Pomeroy was plundered and burnt. Other records attribute the destruction to lightning; but whatever

the cause of the misfortune, time and nature have unceasingly done their utmost to cover and hide the marks of the terrible fire which so pitilessly sacked the building.

Lyson says there was a deer park at Berry Pomeroy, and that the Lords of the barony had the privilege of inflicting capital punishment.

As we float down the river Dart, Sharpham woods left far behind, we come on one fair picture after another, cottages half hidden by orchards, white with plum bloom; and when we reach Greenway, its name recalls one who "wore the white flower of blameless life," for Sir Humphrey Pomeroy Gilbert was born here and was among the very few of Elizabeth's heroes of whom no evil was ever spoken.

Dartmouth, a town of many enterprises, saw its first great expedition when the fleet destined for the Holy Land assembled, in 1190; nearly five hundred years later another, with less pomp but with as stout courage, started, for the Pilgrim Fathers in the *Mayflower* and *Speedwell* then sailed from Dartmouth for the New World. The history of the seaport is checkered, for its loyalty was often tested and sometimes sorely tried; although a law-abiding people, in the punishment of their enemies they took the law into their own hands, and as piracy was permitted in the reign of Edward III., they made good use of it, and now and again all the year round plundered as occasion served. This brave community had constantly to defend itself against persistent foes, and not only itself, but the country behind, whose inhabitants, few and scattered, were not slow to volunteer aid.

Dartmouth and Kingswear each has its castle and church, and it is said that

*"Kingswear was a market town,  
When Dartmouth was a fuzzy down."*

The castle of the latter place has always been of great importance in defence, and behind is the solitary church of St. Petrox, with its little burying-ground where all day long is heard the requiem in the beating on the shore of the restless sea. Here the deep harbour, which has been of such potent value to the nation, and frequently the rendezvous for vessels undertaking great enterprises, looks like some beautiful hill-guarded inland lake; and it is not difficult to imagine how Elizabeth's sturdy naval heroes, after sweeping the seas of "Inquisition dogs," would snap their fingers as they steered through the narrow, storm-beaten entrance, and what unspeakable joy it must have been for them to recognize the green hills round the familiar port that gave them so safe an anchorage from the marauders of Spain.

Dartmouth possesses nothing that bears such incontrovertible evidence of having taken part in all her most significant history as St. Saviour's Church, standing in the middle of the town, pinnacled and old, and somewhat dismal-looking too, both inside and out. Its massive oak door, with the date 1604 upon it, shows the type of men who worked in the town and who worshipped

here. Within we find a fine rood loft and a beautifully decorated screen, with the lion of the Pomeroy, the Mauche of the Mohuns, intermingled with the memorials of the Carews and other Devonshire families; and a curious stone pulpit too, also wondrously carved. In a most pathetic way the associations connected with this old edifice appeal to our minds, for it must have been the scene of every phase of human emotion. Great leaders have worshipped within its walls on the eve of long voyages to unknown lands; and some have perhaps knelt here whose sorry duty it was to follow what they knew to be a forlorn hope. Ambition as well as despair, pitiful supplication and also thankfulness, must all have sought relief in the peace of this sanctuary. This letter is signed by Susan Somerset and Mary Kelley; in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, London.

### **The Honours of Harberton and Totton**

The Victoria History of the County Devon gives the fief of Juhel de Totnes at the time of the Domesday Survey, (1087) as consisting of 103 manors, assessed at 70 hides, and comprised over 40,000 acres under cultivation. It was made up of the estates of 39 dispossed Saxon owners, Alwy's 13, Alvrice's 12, and Alebric's 10, being the most numerous; but there were also 7 of Alger's, 6 of Hecche's, who has left his name in Hecche's Buckland, 4 each of Bictric Cameron's and Tori's, 3 each of Usulf, Alvred, Ulf and Alward; 2 each of 9 others, and of 17 one each. All these estates, not excepting Eggbuckland, Compton Giffard, and Hore, which were held by Stephen in Domesday and afterward of the honor of Plimpton, are found forming part of the tenement of Totnes, or of one of its constituent parts, the honours of Harberton (from which Viscount Harberton, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, takes his name), and Totton; but to these honours also belonged the crown demesne-manors of Broadclyst and Harberton, besides Queen Matilda's Ashprington, Pomeroy's Washfield, and the Count of Mortain's Broadhampton.

Juhel, Johel, or Judhel, of Totnes, was himself the son of an Alfred, and was succeeded by his son Alfred, who joined Baldwin de Redvers in his defense of the castle of Exeter in 1136.

An early authority alleges that after the death of the Conqueror, William Rufus expelled Juhel from Totnes and gave his inheritance to Roger de Nonant; but Juhel was certainly lord of both Barnstaple and Totnes in 1113, though it is possible that Nonant may have been in possession of Totnes under him; for in 1123, whilst Johel still held Barnstaple Guy de Nonant apparently held Totnes. Henry I must therefore have given Totnes or approved its transfer to Roger de Nonant some time before 1123; but not until he had previously granted the castle, together with the manor of Cornworthy and Loddiswell, to Reginald de Braosse. Roger de Nonant was succeeded by his sons Guy,

Henry and Roger ii, in succession . . . A claim was then put forward to the tenement by William de Braose, a descendant of Juhel's daughter, resulting in a partition, effected in 1206. One moiety called specifically the honor of Totten was awarded to William de Braose, together with 28 fees, whilst Henry de Nonant retained the other moiety, including Harberton, also with 28 fees. On the death of Henry de Nonant the honor of Harberton was acquired by Roger de Valletort, probably by purchase, and continued with the Valletorts until 1275. In 1301 it was claimed by Henry de Pomeroy and Peter Corbet as next heirs; but in 1315 judgment was given against them, and the Harberton moiety was granted to the holder of the Totten moiety, probably by purchase from the Crown.

The other moiety, constituting the barony of Totton, after being awarded to William de Braose, first to his son Giles bishop of Hereford, and then to his third son Reginald de Braose, husband of Graecia, daughter of William Briwere. Reginald died in 1221 and was succeeded by his son William de Braose, who married Eva, sister and co-heiress of Walter Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and died in 1229, when by the marriage of his daughter Eva, this moiety passed to William de Canteloup. George having died without issue on 1 March, 1273, it fell to the share of the younger of his two sisters, Millicent, wife of Eudo or Ivo de la Zouche, who on Ivo's death remarried John of Montault or Monhaut. The Zouches shortly after 1315 acquired the other moiety or honour of Harberton and held the united honours until John, Lord Zouche, sustained a forfeiture in 1485. The barony, then came to an end, but most of the estates passed by grant of Henry VII to the family of Edgcombe, and eventually to Sir Thomas de Pomeroy, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Piers Edgcombe.

By far the largest under tenant of Juhel was Sir Ralph de Pomeroy, but nowhere did the Pomeroy family continue to be under tenants of Totnes. In one group, consisting of 7 fees, Richard, son of Stephen, had taken their place in 1286; and in another group of 7 fees Jacob or Avice de Bolley.

Inquest post mortem 15 Edward II, (1322) declares Henry de Pomeray was son of Johanna, daughter of Hawise de Valletort, and that Peter Corbet was husband of Johanna's sister Beatrice. They claimed as next of kindred on the ground that Roger de Valletort, Johanna's brother, was insane at the time he made the moiety over to the Earl of Cornwall and Alexander Okeston.

Round, in *Feudal England*, p. 486, draws attention to the fact that in 1091 Roger de Nonant attested the foundation charter of Old Sarum Cathedral, and that the monks of Laon reported in 1113: "We came to the Castle called Barnstaple, where dwelt a lord called 'Joel of Totneis' which they afterwards visited."

Maud, daughter of Eva de Tracy and Guy de Bryone, was 31 years of age in 1273 and had recently married Geoffrey de Camville.

In 1210 Oliver de Tracy was succeeded by his son Henry de Tracy, and to Henry succeeded his son Henry, who married Maud, daughter of Reginald de Braose and died in 1273, when his grand-daughter Maud, daughter of Eva de Tracy, married Geoffrey de Camvile. In right of Maud Geoffrey de Camvile held the honor of Barnstaple in 1285 by the courtesy of England. It reverted to the Crown in 1392.

Chancery case, temp. Elizabeth: Thomas Goodridge vs. Edw. Seymour, Esq., over lands in Berry Pomeroy; lands conveyed by copy hold lease by Sir Thomas Pomeroy, late lord of the manor; case refers to the acquiring of the manor by Sir Edw. Seymour, whose son denies the plaintiff's title as given by Sir Thomas Pomeroy.

### **Musters Taken in Brideporte in the County of Dors(et)**

(Record of Men able to bear arms and possessing arms or armor, or able to provide the same;—men of military experience or capacity—laborers and general employes in minor trades *not* included.) The men were called "fencible men." The official "Guide to the Public Records" (Scargill-Bird) specifies them as aged "between 16 and 60," "able bodied men," and as "assessed to provide arms according to their substance or property," "the amount in money or equipment they were expected to furnish."

"Musters taken in Brideporte in the county of Dors. the Xth Daye of Aprell and at Bemyster in the said Countie in the XIth Daye of Aprell the XXXth yere (1539) of the reign of o<sup>r</sup> souvaigne Lorde Kyng Henry the VIIIth before Sr Gyls Strangways, Knight, Henry Strangways and Roger Stourton, Esquyers, Comysion<sup>r</sup>s amonges other in the said countie."

"The Tethyng of Bowode:

The Tethyng to byvde hernys, w<sup>t</sup> a Bowe 1 Sheff arr. to the Kyng. (First name) \*John Pom'ey, gent.—1 harnys, wt. a Bowe, 1 Sheff arrowes and a Bylle. ("Pom'ey" was a common abbreviation for Pomeroy:)

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\*That I might fully weigh the significance of John Pomeroy, Gent., being the first man named in this muster roll of Bowood, I have examined the list of names in the muster-rolls for every tithing and parish in the county of Dorset. In every case I find that the man whose name heads the list was either the resident lord of the manor, or, if there was no resident lord, the leading gentleman or citizen of each such tithing or parish. This fact is in accord with the custom usually followed when official records of persons in any given place were made. The order of precedence was strictly maintained with reference to the first name, or names, in all of the records of national taxation, of which this muster-roll was one. As to Bowood, John Pomeroy was the only man resident there in 1539 officially recognized, in these records, as a gentleman; also, he was the only man assessed as possessing taxable property of a value high enough as to warrant the Crown in calling upon him to provide a "harnys"—armor for a warrior. All the representative men of Bowood (the agricultural laborers and employes of tradesmen were not assessed or enlisted) were only required, on behalf of the tithing, to provide one "harnys"; and that one was alone provided by John Pomeroy, Gent. The position of this gentleman as the leading man of Bowood is soundly established by this national record of 1539.

(The other Bowood men of arms were:)

Walter Hole, able Bylma(n), a Bow, 1 Sheff arr(owes).

John Crabbe, a salett (helmet), a payre of splents, a Bowe, I Sheff arrowes.

Thoma<sup>s</sup> Bysshoppe, a Bowe, 1 Sheff arr.

Henry Clare, able Bylma<sup>n</sup>, a Bylle.

John Colfax, able archer, a Bowe, 1 Sheff arrowes.

Ric Orcherd, able Bylm(an), a Bylle.

Nic Crabbe, a Bowe, 1 Sheff arr.

Robte Hallett, a Bowe, 1 Sheff arr.

Ric Mellyche, a Bowe, VI arrowes.

Robte Longe, able Bylma, a Bylle."

Bowood is a hamlet in Netherbury, adjoining Beaminster. The "hernys" owned or to be provided by John Pomeroy, Gent., was a metal armor for the protection of his body. The "Bylle" was his pike or halbert. He was the only man in Bowood who had or had to provide armor. In 1539 he was an "ableman," able to fight, for these records also indicate the men who had arms but were not "ablemen."

This John Pomeroy, Gent., is thus placed in the exact part of the parish of Netherbury in which he resided as a gentleman. He was the same man as the records already sent you, (or his son). I expect that he *was* the same man. He could have been father of Richard, father of Eltweed, by a wife younger than he was. He was born *circa* 1510.

Here we have a record of great importance. It brings us close to the time of his birth, *in this same neighborhood in Dorsetshire*, of Richard the father of Eltweed Pomeroy. This record, alone, throws out of court the claim of the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register* that the Pomeroyes of Beaminster were such poor nobodies that they could not have descended from genuine English gentlemen Pomeroyes of more affluence. Here we have the officially-recorded gentleman Pomeroy, not scores of miles away in another county, but as a frequenter of Beaminster market-place to which he could daily walk from his residence in Netherbury, two miles away. And how can we doubt that Richard and Eltweed Pomeroy, of the same market-place, were his immediate descendants? I will add a word about the material conditions two generations later:

There can be no question whatever, in the mind of any competent professional observer, that the few Pomeroyes of Beaminster and neighborhood, in the years around 1600, were not in the enjoyment of the better social and material conditions in which we find the Pomeroyes before and considerably after that period. Therefore, as it is incontestable that the fortunes of the very few Pomeroyes of Beaminster and vicinity were at a lower ebb, for about two generations. The fact itself explains the paucity of records of these same people during this period; they were not landholders or merchants and they

did not become sufficiently involved in the affairs of the time to have figured in many of the primary records then made and which have now been searched. Exactly why they appear to have been less fortunate or successful is a matter requiring further search. The general history of that time, however, does not show it to be a fortunate one in many parts of England.

Finally, I must admit that I have no doubt now whatever but that Eltweed Pomeroy's direct ancestors resided at, or in the adjoining parish to, Beaminster for more than one hundred and ten years before he left for America, and that he was a direct descendant of John Pomeroy, Gent., of record at Netherbury (1½ miles from Beaminster) in 1526, and of record at Stoke Abbot (2 miles from Beaminster) in 1523, and of record at Netherbury again in 1539 as "John Pomeroy, Gent.;" and, furthermore, I have no doubt that the said John Pomeroy, Gent., came to Dorset from Devonshire some time between 1510 and 1523—but exactly where from in Devonshire, I do not at present undertake to say definitely. You know that I have suspected that he may have been the own brother John of Henry of Totness, of record in 1531; and the idea is one that now *compels* the most serious further consideration. *He is beyond all doubt the vital man in the case.* I have so stated to you for months past. He is the only contemporary Pomeroy in Dorset or in eastern Devon recorded as a gentleman. (I particularly ask you to note that titles like "Gentleman" did not grow on bushes in Dorset. That title came from Devon.)

The said John Pomeroy, Gent., of the tithing of Bowood in the parish of Netherbury in 1539, a man of arms and armor, *must be our man.* There was a Wrixon living in the same tithing in 1543, and I have no doubt that the Pomeroy-Wrixon connection was established therein, or near thereto, about that time or very soon after; and, as I have said before, therein lies the key to the descent of Eltweed Pomeroy from the said John Pomeroy, Gent. Richard Pomeroy, father of Eltweed was (how can we doubt it?) son, or grandson, of the said John; and I expect that the said John's widow, (or a widow of a son of his) married Wrixon or that the said John, or a son of his, married first, a Widow Wrixon who had children named Wrixon who became called "Wrixon alias Pomeroy."

The widow Wrixon who seems to have married a Pomeroy, may have inherited so much of the estate of John Pomeroy, Gent., and have bestowed it upon her own children by her previous husband Wrixon, that but little may have come to Richard and Eltweed Pomeroy . . . .

John Pomeroy, gentleman, of Netherbury, I expect, could have been the younger brother of the said Henry of Totnes of 1531. I have tested *all* the records presented by "the enemy," have given long days and weeks to the study of them, and have arrived at final and unalterable conclusions, for my own mind concerning them.

*Dorset Musters. 30 Henry 8. Tything of Bemyster.*

(Eighty-one names; no Pomeroy, Keech, Rockett, Wade, Wrixon or other name of interest.) This seems to be a roll giving the names of all the substantial yeomen of the parish in 1539, (when I do not believe any Pomeroy lived there), those who were landholders and merchants. The names of agricultural laborers, and employees in minor trade do not seem to be included. I am of the firm belief that there were male adult Pomeroy's living at this time in one or more of these three parishes, but not in Beaminster.

"Musters taken of certayn hund's Boroughs and mano's in the countie of Dors the xxviii<sup>h</sup> & xxix day of September in the xxxiiii<sup>h</sup> yere 1543 of the reigne of our souveyn lord King Henry the viii<sup>th</sup> by John Poulet and John Wadham esquers commysson's amongst other wythin the said countie assygned for the same" (Including men able and unable to go to war, the unable being listed as having arms.)

The tething of Athelington: Roger Kyche haithe a byll.

The tething of Nettlecombe: John Rocket is set to pvide a bill and a sallet (helmet).

The tething of Nettlecombe: Richard Wricson haithe a bill.

The tythyng of Symonds Barow: Ryc Wade, a harnys (armor) and a byll.

The tithing of Lothe: John Kyche—a bow, vi arrowws; Wyll<sup>m</sup> Kyche—a bow vi arr(ows); Wyll<sup>m</sup> Kyche—a bow, vi arr; John Kyche a byll.

The tything of Ashe: Andro Wad a harnes, a bow, a sheff of arr.

The tethyng of Bowoode: John Wrycson—a byll (a tithing in the parish of Netherbury).

The tethyng of Netherbury: (56 names, no name of interest.)

The tethyng of Abbot Stoke: (45 names, no name of interest.)

The tythyng of Bemyster: (64 names, no name of interest.)

The Tething of Owerne Mynster: John Rockett and John Levett ar no ablemen butt evy of them hath a bill.

(Laborers were not held to be fighting men.)

Dec. de ffylle (Fille) (Decanet—tithing.)

Willm<sup>s</sup> Rockett a harnys, a bowe, a sheff of arrowes.

John<sup>s</sup> Rockett a bowe a sheff of arrowes.

Robt. Rockett a bowe vi arrowes.

Ric. Rockett a bowe vi arrowes.

Nichas Rockett a bowe vi arrowes.

(This finishes about the whole county.)

Musters taken at Brideporte in the countie of Dors the x<sup>th</sup> Daye of Aprell and at Bemyster in the said countie the xi<sup>th</sup> daye of Aprell the xxx<sup>th</sup>



yere of the raigne of o<sup>r</sup> souaigne Lorde Kyng Henry the viii<sup>th</sup> befor Sr Gylys Strangways Knight Henry Strangways and Roger Stourton Esquyers comysion<sup>r</sup>s amonges other in the said countie:

Tethyng of Stawton Gabryell: John Kyche—a harnys; Roger Kyche—a byll a Bow; sheff arrowes.

Tethyng of Chydyoke: John Kyche—a bowe er sheff arrowes; Roger Kyche—able Bylman—a bylle.

Tethyng of Symondsburgy: Ric. Wade—a harnys, a Bowe sheff arrowes.

Tethyng of Brawmpton: Robte Kyche alias ffranke, a harnys a Bowe & sheff arrowes; Willym<sup>s</sup> Kyche, a Bowe & sheff arrowes.

Tethyng of Loder: John Kyche—a Byll.

Tethyng of Athelyngton: Roger Kyche—able Bylman

(A Muster of Military Men and the arms to be provided a pair for by them.)

Miscellaneous Books. Vol. 77. Augmentation Office. Valor of Temporalities.

Cornwall. A record of the great national loan raised 14 Henry viii (1523).

Hundred of West. The pysche of Seynt Nyot. The yerely valo<sup>a</sup> of the tempall<sup>s</sup> men is landes wtin the said pysche accordyng to the kyngs comysion<sup>r</sup>. (Yearly income value of lands.)

Johes Calwaye—xl<sup>s</sup>.

Rodu<sup>s</sup> Harry—vl<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. (Ralph Harris.)

Walt<sup>'</sup>us Harry—x<sup>s</sup>. (Walter Harris.)

The voylo<sup>a</sup> of the tempalls men in goodes and harnys (armor) in hityng (living) wtyn the said pysche by ther othis accordyng to the said comysion<sup>r</sup>:

Johes Calwaye—xx<sup>li</sup> Harnys for himself and three men.

Ar. (archer) Johes Pomery—iiii<sup>li</sup>, a cote (a coat of mail), a bowe, xii arrowes.

Willms Pomery—xl<sup>s</sup>, a bowe, xii arrowes.

Ar. (archer) Robtus Kelyowe—x<sup>li</sup>, a bowe, vi arrowes, a cote, sallet.

Robtus Kellyowe—iiii<sup>li</sup>, fully harnysed (full armor).

(This surname "Kellyowe" is Kellow not Kelloway.)

Cornish Muster, 1523:—Johns Pomeroy—xx<sup>li</sup> fully harnyzed (full armor.)

(This completes the search of the Hundred of West in the county of Cornwall.)

### Domestic State Papers — Elizabeth

Certificate of . . . . the musters taken in said countie (Dorset) of all such horses, armor, weapons and other furniture meete for the war s taken according to the Queenes Ma<sup>ties</sup> comysion, 12 March in the xi<sup>th</sup> yere of her most gracious raigne (1569). (This record includes the names of

all "ablemen)." (See hs. for horsemen; h. and p. for ablemen having pikes, . . . . launces, or being harquebuzers; a. for archers; b. for billmen.)

The Hundred of Bemyster and Redbone. The tything of Brappoll (1st name) b. Richard Wrixsom, billman. The Hundred of Buckland: The tything of Kroll, b. Robte Wrixson, billman. Borough of Birteport, b. George Kyche, billman.

The Hundred of Bemyster: Bemyster tythinge (53 names; none of value). Netherbury tythinge (36 names; none of value). Stook & Bowoodde (27 names; none of value).

Hundred of Gotherhorne; Bonehinton and Lodres Tythinge: John Kyche, Jun., harq. Waldyche Tythinge: Rich Wryxon, billman.

Hundred of Egardon: Mylton & Nettlesome. Thos Wade, billman.

Vol. 179. Muster of 1624. Dorset: Only a few men mustered.

Domestic State Papers. Vol. 57. Muster of 1569; (a very full list).

Honeyton parrishe: Thom<sup>s</sup> Pomery (among the 4) p<sup>r</sup>senters sworn who do present as beffore sd (that the inhabitants chargeable by statute have their ffurniture as folowithe:)

Thom<sup>s</sup> Pom'ye, one alman Rivet, ii large bowes, two sheaf of arrowes, two stele cappes, one blocke bille. The names of the habellmen within the saide parrishe mustered as biffore ssaide: John Pome'ye, Xpofer Pomery, archers.

Toppysham Parrysh: prsenter sworn: Robt Pomery, 8 gones; John Pomery.

Hundred of Colugge. Totneys: John Blackaller (for arms). Sherforde Parrishe, Walter Hoppyn, billman. Cornworthie, (no Pomeroy).

Hundred of Ermington. Holberton parrishe: Thoms. Pom'y, billman. Newton Ferrers: Andrew Pomrey gent one corslet, one pike, one large bowe, two murryons, one harquebus, one sheaf of arrowes, two stele cappes.

The Hundred of Haytor. The presenters of ivy pishe within the saide Hundred of Haytor do psente that their is no horse geldinge or mare conveyed or carried out of the saide hundred into anny pts beyond the sea. Neither that their is anny pke or ground ffor the brede of horses Within the said Hundred, and that th inhabitants chargeable by the Statute have their ffurniture as ffolowithe:

Berey Pom'ey: Henry Pom'ey, one large bowe, one sheaf of arrowes, one stele cappe, one blocke bille. Thoms Southcotte, ar. one caliver. Henry Pom'y, ar. one caliver. Hercules Pom'y, archer.

Hundred of Teignbridge. Yealmton parrishe: John Pom'ey, billman.

City of Exeter: William Pomery als. Sampson, Herquebusyer.

**Inquisitions Post Mortem**

Edward Harrys, armiger, manor of Cornworthis. Priory, Devon. Died 8 April 34 Elizabeth. Thos Harrys, armiger, Sergt-at-Law, son and heir; aged 45. (Thus he, Edward Harrys, held nothing in Cornwall at his death.)

*Calendar of "Deeds Enrolled."* Common Pleas, 1539 to 1547. (This calendar embraces all England and has had to be examined in full as it is not arranged alphabetically by either counties or persons.)

Hilary, 37 Henry VIII, m. 8. Devon. Richard Pomeroy & Lawrence Bradmore to Geo. Rolle, John Drew of Ken and Edmund Sture. Sale of manor of Woodlegh, Devon: 19 Feb 37 Henry VIII; and on the back of the same membrane is the release of title in the same, 25 Feb. 37 Henry VIII.

Calendar of same from 1547 to 1555: Easter; 3 Edw. VI, m. 14. Giles Keylway of Strowde, Dorset Esqr. & Wm. Lennard of Taunton, Som't, merchant, to David Hensley, clerk: Grant of fee in a messuage tenement & lands called Lamplands in parish of Kenn, Devon, heretofore given for the maintainance of a lamp in the church of Kenn; 3 Apr. 3 Edw. VI. [This Giles Keylway may have been the second husband of Joane (Pomeroy? 092) Paxwell of Stroude, who mar. (3) John Chidley of the same place; hence Giles would have been the father of Hugh Keyleway, named in the will of said Joane Chidley as being her son.)

Easter: 4 Edw. VI, m. 6. Giles Kaylewayne of Stroude,\* Dorset Esqr. to Wm. Leonard of Taunton, Som't. Release in fee of all right, title & interest in the recotories of Sheldon & Leynthill, Devon, late parcels of the dissolved monastery of Dunkeswell, Devon, in the late Hospital for Lepers of St. Mary Magdalene in Athlyngton near Bridport, Dorset, and in the dissolved Free Chapel of St. Ellen of Childfrome in Dorset, in the house and mansion of the rectory of Lantegles, Cornwall, lately belonging to the Dissolved Hospital of St. John, Welles, Somerset; messuages, burgesses and house in Taunton, Som't. parcel of the late Chantry of the Holy Trinity in that town; and in the houses & edifices in Taunton lately belonging to the chantrees of the name of Jesus of St. Andrew and of St. Mary the Virgin; and in other houses in Taunton lately belonging to the friaries of the Holy Cross and of St. Supulcre in the same town. 1 May 4 Edw. VI., m. 7. The same Giles and the same Leonard to Leonard Yeo of Hatherby, Devon gent. Sale in fee of messuages, lands and tenements called Middle Tysshelegh, Holeparkes St. Mary, Meade, Bytcombe, Wyndegate & Reddown; lands in Hatherleigh, Blake Toryton & Echickland Town lately belonging to the Dissolved Friary of St. Mary in Hatherleigh. 4 April 3 Edw. VI.

\*(Strowde in Dorset is the estate in Stoke Abbot and Netherbury.)

*Exchequer. Particulars for Grants. No. 1731.* (After the dissolution of monasteries about 1537 and the confiscation by the Crown of their lands, etc., many of the lands were sold. Among the many applicants was Giles Keylwey of Strowde in Netherbury, Dorset, (whose wife was probably Joane (Pomeroy) Paxwell, widow of Paxwell of Strowde, who married (3d) John Chidley of Strowde). On Dec. 8, 2d of Edward VI, the said Giles Keylwey of Strowde Dorset, Esq., with Wm. Leonard a merchant of Taunton, Somerset, applied to the Exchequer for the purchase of the various properties and rents formerly belonging to abbeys, monasteries and chantries. This application was for six separate properties in Lodyswell, Colysford, Ottery St Marie, Colympton, Kenford, Okehampton, Ken, Holcombe, Hemyock in Devon and in several places in Somerset, that at Ilminster, Somerset, being "rated for Henry Kellway." 4 July 2 Edw. 6. [The description of these acquisitions cover seven sheepskins.] On 7 March 3d of Edward VI, the same men requested to purchase various other rents, privileges and properties, 43 in number, situated in Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Cornwall and Essex. They did not purchase the actual titles but only the "farm" or lease of them for the purpose of selling again or of sub-letting the same at a profit. They thus obtained the "farm" of the Mansion House, Garden & Orchard of the chantries of Beaminster, Dorset.

The descriptions of these properties cover 35 membranes in section two. The entry as to Beaminster is:

*"Dom Mane Contie de Beamyster (Dom Mane cu Gardins & Pomario ibem reddend wide pannu) in libo socage, iii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>, at Xyeres xxxiiii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Ex<sup>a</sup> p. Johem Hannam, Depnt; Robti Metcalf, serpois ibm."*

*Free translation:* ("The Chantry of God's house with gardens and orchard to the same belonging at an annual rent in free socage iiis iiiid, at X yeres xxxiiii<sup>s</sup> iiiid. Examined by John Hannum, deputy, and Robert Metcalf, supervision of the same.)

Thus the exact identity in Beaminster of the said gardens and orchard owned by the chantry, confiscated by the Crown and purchased by Giles Keylwey (doubtless father of Hugh Keylwey named in Joane Chidley's will) is not further disclosed by this record, nor what Keylway did with the same, nor to whom he rented the gardens and orchard. Although the Keylwey's were related to the Pomeroy's I do not, as yet, feel certain enough to assume that the Pomeroy's came to Beaminster in any connection with these properties of Giles Keylway, for he probably died before the advent of the Pomeroy's into that parish; but what his probable widow Joane (-----) (Paxwell) Keylwey (mother of the said Hugh Keylwey, who married, 3dly, John Chidley of Strowde in Netherbury, did with this property, if it came to her, I do not, as yet, know. I surmise that she was born a Pomeroy, closely related to John Pomeroy (78) of Netherbury 1525, but cannot, I fear, furnish proof of

it, though she certainly had an early connection with Berry Pomeroy in Devon as her will proves, and the belief has steadily grown up in me for some time that the said John Pomeroy, gent., was the son of Richard Pomeroy, and his wife Eleanor Coker, of Bowden in Totnes, Devon.

*Public Record Office. Augmentation Office. Particulars for leases; temp. Elizabeth and James, Dorset.*

Beamminster. Chantry lands leased to Thomas Hart and others. Roll 2; folio 22; 28 Elizabeth. No. 194.

Chantry lands leased to Wm. Hall and others. Roll 2 folio 30, 33, 36 & 38 Elizabeth. Nos. 39 and 171.

Chantry lands founded by Wat. Grey, leased to Henry Dingswell Roll 2; folio 51<sup>a</sup>.

Chantry lands leased to George Pawlett. Roll 2; 51-6.

Chantry lands leased to Edw. Michell. Roll 3; folio 33.

Chantry lands leased to Hugh Issac. Roll 3; folio 21; 7 Elizabeth. No. 182.

Lands in Beamminster leased by the Crown to Lancelot Seaborne and others. Roll 2; folio 17; 8 and 25 Elizabeth. Nos. 308 and 248.

*Exchequer. Particulars of Grants for lands, rent, etc., of dissolved Monasteries, Chantries, etc.:*

Pomeroy, Sir Thomas and Hugh. No. 1888. (None in Dorset.)

Prideaux, Nicholas and Roger, gent. 12 April 3 Edw. VI. Farms in Symondsburry and Bridport, Bradpole, etc., (among many others), late held by the Hospital of St. John the Bapstist in Bridport.

Lands of Queen Catherine in Dorset, in 21 parishes. No Pomeroy parish included in this account of the said lands and their occupants and the bailiffs thereof.—(*Misc. Books, Augmentation office; Vol. 302.*)

Exchequer Miscellaneous Books, Vols. 6, 66, 67, 68. Schedule of particulars for the sale of lands, temp. Edw. VI. (No references to Symondsburry or a Pomeroy.)

Exchequer. Augmentation office, Misc. Books. Vol. 204. Possessions of Monasteries, temp. Henry VIII. (No reference to Symondsburry.) Vol. 397. Paper Surveys of Monasteries. Cerne, Dorset. Symondsburry not included. Vol. 163. Enrollment of Indentures (21 to 25 Henry VIII) of bargain and sale of lands by Sir Edw. Seymer Kt. to various perons. (No Dorset land mentioned.)

*Augmentation Office. Enrollments of Leases and Pensions from Henry VIII to James First. Searched for all names of interest.*

Symondsburry was owned by the Abbey of Cerne before the Reformation.

Ministers' Accounts (36-37 Henry VIII of the Dissolved Monasteries) Cerne Abbey, etc., Dorset. Roll 664.

Details as to tenants not given in this roll:

Roll 663. 35-36 Henry VIII. Cerne Abbey, John Coker bailiff of the manor of Symondsbury. Tenants not named in this roll.

Roll 662. 31-32 Henry VIII. Cerne Abbey, etc. John Coker bailiff of Symondsbury. Tenant not named in this roll.

Roll 661. 37-38 Henry VIII. Lands and possessions of the monastery of Cerne. "Symysborough Man<sup>r</sup>." "John Coker bailiff."

"John Keche vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> at court." (No other tenants named in this roll for Symondsbury.)

Roll 660. 36-37 Henry VIII. Cerne Abbey. Symysborough Man<sup>r</sup> with Rectory. The account is submitted by John Coker, bailiff of the manor. The farm (lease) of the manor and rectory is held by Thomas Arundell, Knt. Names of tenants not in this roll.

Roll 659. 36 Henry VIII. Cerne Abbey. "Symysborough with Rectory." John Coker bailiff. The manor and rectory were farmed to Thomas Arundal, Knt. for £29 6s a year per indenture. No name of tenants in this roll. The bailiff received £40 a year.

Roll 658. 35 Henry VIII. Possessions of the dissolved Abbey of Cerne, Dorset, "Symysborough with Rectory." John Coker, bailiff. Names of tenants not in this roll.

Rolls 657-655. 31-34 Henry VIII, as before.

(The above John Coker resided at or near Symondsbury at the time he was bailiff of that manor.)

*Protestation Rolls, Devon, 1642:*

Staverton: Richard Pomeroy

St. Mary Church (parish) James Pomeroy

Brixham: Richard Pomeroy; John Pomeroy.

These men took the oath of allegiance to parliament in 1642, as being Protestants and ready to support the acts of Parliament against all others—against Charles I—if it should, as it did eventuate, that when they signed they perhaps did not contemplate the king's downfall.

*Protestation Rolls, Dorset, 1642:*

Bradford: Joseph Rixon. Beminstr: Henry Keech, John Keech, Richard Keech, William Keech, Clement Keech. Bradpole: Richard Wrixham.

The Devon and Cornwall Record Society has compiled a Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, edited by Edward Alexander Fry, (1906,) for Cornwall and Devon, from Henry III to Charles I, 1216-1649, from which the following items relative to the Pomeroy race have been derived:

It is recited in the Preface that it may be useful for those who have not

had much experience in early genealogical history to state briefly what inquisitions post mortem were and wherein lies their usefulness to us in these latter days.

Inquisitions post mortem were one of the most distinctive features of the feudal system in England; they were introduced in the reign of Henry III, about 1216, and continuing to be held throughout the course of some 430 years, were only formally abolished on the accession of Charles II to the throne, though they had practically ceased to be taken after 1649.

When a person, male or female, died seized of lands *in capite*, that is holding them from the Crown, a writ was issued to the escheator of the county directing that an inquisition should be held in order to ascertain of what lands he died seized, of whom and by what services the same were held, when he died and who was his next heir.

If the heir happened to be a minor the lands descending to him were held in ward by the Crown until he became of age. The wardship was generally a very lucrative business because the rents and profits of the estate went to the person having charge of the heir till his coming of age, so that wardships were frequently bought from the Crown for large sums of money. On the heir attaining his majority he had to sue out his "ousterlemain;" In other words he had to obtain delivery from the Crown of the lands for which he was in ward, after proving to the Court's satisfaction that he was of age. As may be expected, payments of a very exacting nature were extorted on all these occasions, of death, proof of age, and delivery of lands. It will be seen, therefore, from the above brief outline that inquisitions post mortem are very useful to genealogists of the present day, because in them are recorded the most minute particulars of the deceased's landed property, names of manors long since passed out of existence, field names, names of tenants, etc., etc., are often given; likewise many interesting details as to the services by which the property was held. The date of the deceased's death, the heir's name, relationship, and age at the time of his predecessors' death are all stated on the oath of twelve men appointed as a jury.

Proceeding now to a few particulars respecting the Calendar of Inquisition post mortem for Cornwall and Devon, it should be remarked that in 1806 it was ordered by Parliament that a Calendar be printed of the inquisitions then kept in the Tower of London, but since that date deposited in the Public Record Office. The outcome of this order was that between 1806 and 1828 four large folio volumes were issued under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Records, covering the period between the reigns of Henry III and Richard III, which volume may be consulted in most of the public libraies of the kingdom. These four volumes give the names of the people on whose properties the inquisitions were held, and the names of the

manors, etc., and the counties in which they are situated, but fail to give any further information. As a partial remedy for other omissions there appeared in 1865 two volumes, entitled, *Calendarium Genealogicum*, by Mr. Charles Roberts, which for the reigns of Henry III and Edward I, give short abstracts of the inquisitions, stating the heir and his age at the taking of the inquisitions and many other particulars omitted in the Calendars published by the commissioners.

It was a great pity the *Calendarium Genealogicum* was not carried out for the whole of the period covered by the official calendar, for by combining the two one might have arrived at the pith of all the inquisitions down to Richard III, whereas now recourse has to be made to the documents themselves for any inquisition that occurs after Edward I. These documents for the period Henry III to Richard III (1216-1485) are not confined to inquisitions post mortem only; there are also inquisitions *ad quod donnum*, proofs of age, documents dealing with properties of lunatics and idiots, fugitives and felons, inquisitions taken on special occasions, as, for instance, to ascertain boundaries, rights to hold fairs, markets, fisheries and ferries, or to inquire into tithes, common pasture and free warren. They are indicated in this calendar by an asterisk and when applying for a document thus marked care should always be taken to add the words "second numbers."

By the help of the calendar now printed, which covers a period of some 430 years, reference can be made in as many minutes as it formerly required days to any inquisition of Cornwall and Devon land owners, and it will be, it is hoped, a means of stimulating research in the records of the past history and genealogy of these counties. To those interested in inquisitions it may be useful to know that the Public Record Office authorities have recently issued two volumes of abstracts of inquisitions Post Mortem for the whole kingdom for the reigns of Henry III and of 1-10 Henry VII, respectively, under a chronological arrangement. These no doubt will be succeeded by subsequent volumes for later periods. The Pomeroy names, with the attached information appear in the volumes of the *Calendarium Genealogicum* mentioned above:

*For County Cornwall:*

Pomeray, Edward, (C. 37): 24 Henry VI.

Pomerey, (or Pomeroy) Edward, Knt. (E. vol. 82-103: E. File 180-17): 30 Henry VIII.

Pomerey, Henry, fil. Henry de (C. 72): 15 Edward I.

Pomerey, Henry de la (C. 51): 33 Edward I.

Pomerey, Henry de la (C. 52): 34 Edward I.



Pomerey, Henry, s. of Amicia, pro Nicholas de Wodergrave and John Gaumbon, (C. 118): 2 Edward III.

Pomerey, Henry de la Chiv. (C. 51): 48 Edward III.

Pomerey, Hugh (C. vol. 144-173): 8 Elizabeth.

Pomerey, (or Pomeroy) James (E. File 153-): 4-5 Henry VIII.

Pomerey, Joan, wife of Thomas, (C. 51): 7 Henry VI.

Pomeraye, John Chiv. (C. 44): 4 Henry V.

Pomerey, Margareta, wife of Edward, (C. 11): 1 Edward IV.

Pomerey, (or Pomeroy) Robert (E. File 158-11): 10 Henry VIII.

*For County Devon:*

Pomeroy, Anna (C. 112): 21 Richard II.

Pomeroy, Anna (C. 70): 21 Edward IV.

Pomeroy, Edward (C. 37): 24 Henry VI.

Pomerey, Elizabeth, wife of Richard, (C. Ser. ii, Vol. ii): 12 Henry VII.

Pomerey, Elizabeth, widow, (C. Vol. 18-45): 20 Henry VII.

Pomereye, Henry de la (B. 2, p. 238; Inq. 416): Writ to Ralph de Sandwyco, the King's steward, 12 July, 9 Edward I. Extent, Wednesday next . . . the exaltation of the Holy Cross, 9 Edward I. Berry Pomerey: The manor (extent given) held of the King in chief by knight's service. Henry de la Pomereye, aged 16 at Whitsunday last is his next heir and was married before the death of his father.

Cheigney, William, son and heir of Nicholas de Cheigney (B. 7, p. 135, Inq. 168): Sept. 8, 2 Edward III. Robert de Pomeray, aged 60 years, says the like and recollects it because he at the time served the aforesaid vicar. (This refers to another deposition: "Said William was born at Upotery and baptized in the church there on the morrow by Robert, Vicar of the said church." 1 Edward II.)

Cadurciis, Robert de (B. 5, p. 294; Inq. 527): 8, Edward II. Hanoc, one knight's fee now held by John Trebenet, which the said heirs ought to hold of the heirs of Henry de la Pomeray, and they of Hugh de Courtenay of the honor of Okhamptone.

### **Early Chancery Proceedings**

*Early Chancery Proceedings. 1513—1529. Henry viii. No. 553—20. To the Right Reverent ffather in God Thom<sup>as</sup>, lorde Cardynall Archbishop of Yorke prymatt & Chanceler of England:*

Humble compleynng shewyth unto yo<sup>r</sup> grace yo<sup>r</sup> Dayly Orato<sup>r</sup> John Pom<sup>ey</sup> that Sir Thom<sup>as</sup> Chylde late pson of the pysche church & sponage of the pyche of Abbotts stoke in the Countie of Dors<sup>t</sup> att the ffeast

of Saynt Mychell tharchangell the xviiiith (1527) yer of the Reigne of oure souvereigne lorde that nowe is King Henry the viii<sup>th</sup> sett lesse & dymysed to fferme to yo<sup>r</sup> said orato<sup>r</sup> the said psonage & Rectory of the same for a tme of thre yers then next folowyng fully to be completed & ended, and aft<sup>r</sup> that thre yers past & ended for other thre yers. And so from thre yers to thre yers During the lyf of the sayd Syr Thoma<sup>s</sup> Chylde, yeldyng & paying yerly to (faded word) for the same to the seid Syr Thom<sup>a</sup>s Chylde (sum not stated) li of good and lawfull money of England the whyche seid S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Chylde then feythfully promysed unto yo<sup>r</sup> said Orator, not only that he wolde contynue pson of the seid psonage & Rectory Duryng his lyf w<sup>t</sup>out any Resignacon by hym thereof to be made, but also for as moche as the seid psonage and benefyce was then in fferme for sten (certain) yers then nott fully ended by Reason whereof the tythe corne & grayne for the fyrste yer of the seid thre yers belonged unto the seid ffermor (farmer or lessee) thereof that yo<sup>r</sup> said orator att the last yer of his seid thre yers or att such tyme aft<sup>r</sup> as he shoulde fortune to depte from the ferme of the said psonage & benefyce that he & his Assignes sholde have the hole tythe corn of the seid pysche that sholde fortune ther to be growne that last yer & att the tyme of his Deptyng from the seid fferme of the seid psonage & benefyce—and uppon truste of suertie of the same yo<sup>r</sup> said orato<sup>r</sup> geve & delyv<sup>d</sup> to the seid Syr Thom<sup>a</sup>s Chylde a hors (?) prys iii<sup>li</sup> for a fyne for the same. And so it is good & gracious lorde that the seid Sir Thom<sup>a</sup>s Chylde contr<sup>a</sup>rye to his seid promyse hath Resigned hes seid benefyce & would nott suffer yo<sup>r</sup> Orator after the Resyeracon to have the tythe corne of the seid pysche then their growyng, but hath taken & sold hit to his owne pfett cont<sup>y</sup> to all Right and good conseynce And contr<sup>a</sup>y also to his seid pmyse to the greatt hyndring losses & damage of yo<sup>r</sup> seid peure Orato<sup>r</sup>. Wtout yo<sup>r</sup> graycious favor to hym he charytably showed in that behalf for that yo<sup>r</sup> said orato<sup>r</sup> hath not any Indenture other wreytyng or spechaltie pvyng the seid leese & demyse of the seid fferme and conteynyng the pmyses aforeseid betweene the seid Sir Thom<sup>a</sup>s Chylde and yo<sup>r</sup> said Orato<sup>r</sup> soo that yo<sup>r</sup> said orato<sup>r</sup> hath nott eny Remedye for the same att the comen lawe agenst the seid S<sup>r</sup> Thom<sup>a</sup>s Chylde. In tendre consyderacon whereof but may therefore please yo<sup>r</sup> good & g<sup>r</sup>acious lordshpp to grannt a wryt of subpena to be dyrected to the seid Sr Thom<sup>a</sup>s Chylde comandyng hym by the same psonally to appere before yo<sup>r</sup> grace in the kyngs courte of chaunc<sup>e</sup> att a certayn daye & under a certayn payne by yo<sup>r</sup> grace to be lymytted ther to stande to suche ordre & dyrecon in the prmisses as by yo<sup>r</sup> gce shal be thought that may stande wt Right equitye and good consens. And yo<sup>r</sup> said Orato<sup>r</sup> shall dayly praye unto God for the p<sup>r</sup>svocon of yr good grce long to endure.

*Proceedings in Chancery. Bills and Answers. Elizabeth SS. 10. 7 Feb., 1589. Stooone vs. Meadoway.*

“To the right Honorable Sr Xpofer Hatton, Knight of the noble order of the garter and Lorde Chancellor of England.”

Thomas Stooone and Elizabeth Wellman with Richard Meadoway and Lawrence Hedgecocke were seized in common in their demesne of divers messuages lands, and tenements in Eggardon in the parish of Askerwell, Dorset. The deeds, evidences and writings whereof were about . . . years now last past by the ancestor or ancestors of the plaintiffs and of the said Meadoway and Hedgecocke, in a certain chest locked with several lockes delivered unto the custody and keepinge of one Martyn Pomeroy, deceased, upon special trust and confidence and to the use of all the tenants in common who had interest in the said premises. The which Martyn Pomeroy at the time of his death committed and delivered the said chest and evidences locked unto one John Meadoway, deceased, upon like trust. The which the said John Meadoway all his lifetime faithfully performed, and at his death delivered the chest and contents to his son Thomas Meadoway, deceased. But now of late since the latter's death, the chest being by some ungodly person broken up, the deeds have come to the hands of Richard Meadoway, son of the said Thomas Meadoway, and of one Anne Boowe, widow, mother of the said Richard, and the said Lawrence Hedgecocke, who claim the said premises and refuse to the said plaintiffs access to the deeds, and refuse to place them in impartial hands, etc., etc.

Chancery affidavit. 31 Jan. 1621. Helary term. Vol. 3, No. 71:

Thos Pomeroy of Tynardreth (?), aged 36 years, on 25 Jan. 1621 served Elizabeth Pomeroy, W<sup>m</sup>. Cullombe & Joane his wife with spina (supoena) out of court of chancery to show cause why they should not performe an order of decree made the last tearme in chancery.

*Chancery Deposition; p. 694-5:*

Hugh Pomeroy of Ilsington vs. William Molton. 14 Elizabeth.

P. 695-2. March 21 Eliz. Hugh Pinsent vs. Hugh Pomeroy, Esq.

W. 725-78. 25 June 20 Charles II. Mary Wrixon widow vs. Richard Wrixon. She was widow of Xpofer Wrixon. Sale by latter of tenement in Yetminster to Giles Symme etc.

Star Chamber Proceedings: 17-38 undated. (Henry VIII?) Richard Pomeroy vs. Simon Hele, James Blackaller, et al. over a mansion house at “Boughey” (Bovey?)

Same court: 193-11. Sr Edw. Pomeroy vs 7 persons for tresspass in deer park at Berry Pomeroy.

Henry VIII. Same court: 21-154. John Olyver vs. Sir Edw. Pomeroy, etc. Messuage "Kyrgyston," Devon.

Hen. VIII. Same court: 24-277. Sir Edw. Pomeroy vs. Edmund Worth. - Over a riot.

Early Chancery Proceedings, 414-22. (The address makes this date a little before 1518.)

To the most Rev'ent ffather in God Thomas, Cardinall Archbishop of York and Chaunceler of England:

Your dayly orator and Bedmen Thomas Heth & Alyce hys wyff executrix of the last will (of John Newcombe) late deceasyd, Whereas said John Pom'ay was indebted unto John Newcombe x li & the latter made your oratrix his executrix & died, after hoose deth John Pom'ay made the said Johan his wyff his executrix, and the said Johan took to husband one Lewes Parkyn, who has the goods and credits of late John Pom'aye, oratrix for settlement of Newcomb's will has required of Lewes Parkyn & hys wyff the x li. which they have refused to pay. Therefore, etc.

Pleg de pd Wills Kynden de Parish of St. Ann, Thomas Whitts T. Bonesaunte, of same, London, Gents.

(The records of this case do not state where the parties resided, but no doubt they were of Devon, the will of the said John Pomeray not being now extant.)

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*Chancery Proceedings. Series II. Elizabeth. 191-84. So the rigght honorable Sr Nycholas Bacon. 2 Nov. 4 Eliz. 1562. John Warreyne of Loders, Dorset, tailor, and Alyce his wyfe, dawghter unto one Thomas Syle late of Yendon in parryshe of Loders vs. Nycholas Wryxon of Nettlecombe, Dorset:*

Jasper Smythe deeded to Thomas Syle, deceased, sonne unto Wm. Syle, and brother unto the sayd Thomas Syle father of said Alyce, a tenement and land in hamlet of Uplade in Loders for life, at a certain yearly rent, with remainder to Alice after the death of her father Thomas Syle for her life at a like rent. Thomas entered in; Alice later married John Warryne.

The deed and other writings "casually comen to the handes of one Nycholas Wrixon of Nettelcombe, husbandman, and to one John Wrixon hys sonne and Johane his wyfe, late wyfe unto the sayd Thomas Seale sonne of Wm. Syle; he has entered in.

Plaintiff's demand son Wrixon refused. Subpena to defts.

(Writ follows) Then the reply of Nycholas Wryxon John Wryxon & Johane. The reply is partly torn off, 5-6th remaining. Admit possession of deeds & enter general denial, claiming right of Johane for her life therein.

*Chancery Deposition. W. 64-2. 17 Feb. 8 James I. Joan Wrixen the younger vs. Thomas Gudge, Henry Darby Gen. (steward of the manor) Elizb Gudge. Interrogatories (long). Tenement on manor of Stoke Abbot late in tenure of Joan Sheate widow deceased. Thomas Gudge grandfather of T. G. defent. The manor court named Elizabeth Gudge as next of right to said tenant. Joan Wrixen was grandchild of said Thomas Gudge deceased, and daughter of Henry Wrixen and wife Agnes, dau of said Thomas Gudge the elder.*

"Johan Shute als Sheate." Plt. claims Gudge granted reversion to Joan Wrixen after death of Johan Shute. Robert Shute son of Joan Shute. Joan Wrixon entered into the tenement upon death of Joan Shute, but was disturbed by the 3 defts who sued her.

Roger Gollop of North Bowood parish of Netherbury aged 46 (a witness). Knows Henry Wrixen father of Joan (& other daus)

Joan Wrixen was bapt 18 Oct. 1589.

John Herne of Catlease in Coscombe aged 30, said T. Gudge did grant by word of mouth the said tenement to Joan Wrixen.

Roger Clark of Abbott Stoke aged 20 husbandman.

George Pavye of Abbott Stoke husbandman aged 70 said manor court did not declare the next tenant and left it to the Lord, but the Steward admitted Eliz Gudge as tenant.

Robert Shute weaver, aged 44. Agnes sister of Eliz Gudge. The tenement was called "Blackney Bargayne."

John Hearne aged 30 said he heard the grandfather (Thos Gudge the elder) give the reversion to "great Joan" (Wrixen) sister of Eliz. Gudge a week before she died, some 12 or 13 years past. Henry Wrixen the younger brother of Joan the pltf.

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*(Chancery Depositions. W. 13-1. Commission dated 27 May 18 James I.)*

John Wolcombe Gent vs. Leonard Pomerye. Parsonage of Meavil. Devon. Interrogatories taken at Plymouth.

P. 143-27. 29 July 1655. Hugh Pomeroy and wife Frances vs. Charles Vaghan esqr. Tenement called Loveland in Bickington, Devon.

P. 143-52. 19 Dec. 12 Chas. II. Roger Pomeroy esqr., son of Valentine Pomeroy deceased vs. Edward Lyde gent. Tenement in Stoke Gabriel, Devon.

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*Search of Close Rolls for reigns of Edward IV, Richard II, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip and Mary and from 1656 to 1669, inclusive, discloses the following documents in Latin:*

30. Henry 8. 1<sup>a</sup> 4 part. Indenture between Thomas Pomeroy, armiger, and Thomas Rytren, knight.

35. Henry 8. 1<sup>a</sup> part. Indenture between Richard Pomeroy & John Gyles.

37. Henry 8. 3<sup>a</sup> part. Indenture between Lawrence Bradmer & Richard Pomeroy.

15 Henry 7. . . . . part. Pomeroye, Elizabeth Pomeroy, widow, et al. and George Fortesque, armiger: 15 Dec. Property in Devon. Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

6 Edward 6. 2<sup>a</sup> part. Indenture between Hugh Pomeroye and Thomas Pomeroy, Kt.

7 Edward 6. Indenture between Thomas Pomeroy Knight and Richard Bullene.

1 Edward 6. Part 5. No. 45. Grants conveyance dated 12 Nov. 1 Edward 6 by Wymund Carew, knight to Edward Duke of Somerset & his heirs for £9000, of the (. . . .) and parke of Bery Pomeroy, with appurtenances and all lands, etc., and also the manors of Bery Pomeroy, Brixham, Harberton, Sandridge, etc., with appurtenances, etc., sometimes being parcel of the lands, etc., of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Knight.

Blagden (sometimes written Blagdon and anciently written "Blandon" as in an inquisition post mortem on a Pomeroy) is a hamlet in the parish of Paighton, Devon, lying toward Totnes.

"Bowden" in Totnes, Devon, is an estate lying about a mile and  $\frac{1}{4}$  south of Totnes village, formerly held by the Giles family. (There was a Gylle or Gille who was mixed up with the Pomeroyes and Courtneys in a suit of court of common pleas, or elsewhere given in my data.) Bowden was early the home of John de Bowden. Some of the parts of the residence on the estate date back to Edward I, (who died 1327); the house was remodelled in the time of Queen Anne (1702-1714). This place is still 1915 called Bowden.

Honiton, Devon. The records of this borough, between 1500 and 1625, can not be found. It is presumed that they were burned in the great fire at Honiton.

Court of Augmentations: Enrollment of leases and pensions by the Crown: Henry VIII to James I (all in Latin): Vol. 233, fo. 284: Mary Pomeroy, 17 May 31, Henry VIII.

Parish Register of Broadhembury, Devon, searched from 1538 to 1638: "1577 John Pomerie, the sonne of Thomas Pomerie of Honyton, was buried the 5th daie of februarye." "1637, Mary the daughter of Thomas Pomeroy, Esq., was baptised the 12th day of July."

(M-6) Court held on Tuesday, 8th August, 10 Henry VIII (1519). The tithingman presents the several persons in the tithing are of the age of 12 or

more, and are not sworn of the assize of the lord the king; each is returned with the person responsible for him. Among them is John Pomeray with John Pomeray.

(M-10d) At the court held on Tuesday, 24th April, 12 Henry VIII (1521), John Pomeray is one of the seventeen jurors sworn for the king.

(M-13d) At the court held on Tuesday, 16th April, 12 Henry VIII (1521), he appears in like manner.

(M-14d) At the court held on Thursday, 22d Sept., 16 Henry VIII (1525). To this court came John Pomerey the elder and John Pomerey the younger, sons of John Pomerey, and took from the lady of the manor, by conveyance of her council the reversion of a tenement containing 4 farlings of land, with the appurtenances, in Bulverton now in the tenure of John Pomerey their father, after the death, retirement, surrender or forfeiture of their said father, to hold to them for their lives, and the life of the longer liver of them successively, according to the custom of the manor, by the rents and customs thereupon due and accustomed. And they pay a fine of £13 6s 8d; whereof they pay into the hands of the receiver 66s 8d. The residue to be paid at the three audits next to come. Sureties, Richard Trelegh and John Martyn.

(John Pomeroy and his two sons, both named John.) Dated 1524, when both sons acquired the life-lease of property in "Bulverton," which, in 1524, was an estate located within the parish of Sidmouth, Devon. It is now a hamlet and principal farm held by Robt. and Wm. Gregg (1915), hence these two Johns remained in Sidmouth.—C. A. H.

*Final Concord. Westminster; pasch term: First petition, dated 6 May 7 Ed. 6.* Johana Tubbe vid. filiam Johns Calawaye gent. querant; Joan Caylewaye deporciant; messuage, garden, fields, pasture, etc., in South Kyldreneck, Polcap, Bromland, Leskerd, Haggerland, Gurmellocke, Seynt Nyott, Churtowne, Cornwall; tenement called Gill Perkes in Tombehouse in Seynt Nyott.

### Miscellaneous English Records

Miscellanea Genealogist et Heraldica, 2d series, ii p. 265 (1888) seen for Chidley, Poxwell and Kayleway.

Rodigund, dau. of Thomas Poxwell of Strowde, in Netherbury, Dorset, mar. John Lewston of Lewston, Dorset.—(Visitation of Dorset 1565.) (There were Poxwells in Netherbury in 1400.)

Rodigund Poxwell, dau of John Poxwell, mar. Wm. Anketell of Shaftesbury, Dorset.—(Harvey's Visitation of Dorset.)

Joane Chidley mar. (1) . . . Poxwell, (2) . . . Kayleway by whom she had a son Hugh, named in her will, (3) . . . Chidley who died in or about 1571.

Complete search has been made of all probate records for the will or estate of said Chidley, Kaleway and Poxwell.

Charters and Rolls in the British Museum have been searched for references to Beer Hackett, Eastbury (in Sherburne) and Rhyme, Dorset, without result at any period.

Harleian MS 50 G 42, relating to Sherburne, Dorset, has been examined.

An extract from the rental of the manor of Sherborne 1581. (Campbell XIII-6) British Museum MSS., have been seen.

Beer Hackett, Dorset Church Notes 1873 in add. MSS. 37178 f. 142 seen.

Same for Rhyme, Dorset, seen in add. MSS. 31178 f. 175.

Harleian MSS. 1427 and 1539, of Visitations of Dorset, seen.

Thorncombe, Devon, parish registers seen from 1551. John Chidley and Johane Kelewail mar. 15 Feb. 1560. (Her will proved 1575).

Netherbury, Dorset, parish registers seen from 1592.

Marriage records at Symondsburry, Dorset, seen from 1558.

Wm. Wrickson alias Pumerie and Elizabeth Wade mar. 1 Feb. 1600.

Allington, Dorset, marriages seen from 1570.

Protestation Returns of all males aged 18 and Upwards, 1641-2: Dorset: "Beerbackwood" in Sherborne Hundred: Thomas Pomery and Samuel Pomery both took the oath of allegiance to church and crown. (Beerbackwood is probably Beerhackett.) (Note "Rockett" and "Rockwood" as forms of same surname in Dorset.)

Liberty of Rime Intrinseca, Dorset, Leonard Pomeroy. (Perhaps same man called elsewhere of "Lyme.")

Beaminster. No male Pomeroy there 1641-2, aged 18 or over.

### Chapter of Dorset, Devon and Cornwall Mills

P. C. C. Holney. 29. 1571.

John Chydlye of Strowde, Dorset, gentillman, 28 May, 14 Elizabeth (1571). Buried where it happens me to departe; for my grave vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.

To poor at my funeral 40s in bread; one month later 20s more. To mother church\* 12d. To wardens of church of Thorncombe 2 kyen, for the poor thereof. To poor of Thorncombe 4s yearly in bread. 3s 4d each to poor of Thorncombe, Winshame, Chardstock, Hawkchurch, Axminster, Burstock, Winsor, Bethscombe, Birdporte, Alenton, Bemistere, Stocke Abbott and Netherburie.

To my godchildren 6d each. To Margaret Polglas sevt. 10s. To Ebbett Inglord servt. £3 vis viiid. To John Sprage als. Turner 5s. To Rich. Hoper servt. 20s. To Wm. Parker of Thorncombe 20s. To his wife do. do. do. 10s. To Wm. Ode 5s. To John Edgare and Wm. Osborne my son in lawe £100 to procure an annuities of £6 13 4 to Hughe Kaylewaye my sonne in lawe for life, to begin after death of me and of Jane my wief, in default of any

\*Note—Salisbury Cathedral.



quarterly payment within 15 days of due date, then the £100 to Hugh Kaylwaye within 40 days. Joane my daughter wief of the said John Edgare to have use of my Sylinges of my hall and parlor of my howse in Thornecombe etc etc. after death to Wm. Edgare, then to Rich Edgare, bro of Wm. Edgare. To Johan Edgare my daughter a goblet. To Alice Osborne my daughter a silver bowl. To Agnes Hoper my daughter a gilt goblet. To my son in law Wm. Pole of Shute (?) Esq. best goblet and gold ringe with the sapphire stone in him and £10. To children of my said three daughters £6 13s 4d at marriage. To the said Jane my wief cattle sheep etc etc household stuff etc at Strowde in the keeping of my ffermors there, and all plate etc etc she had of her own and £10, and all lands and tenements I have in Chydleye and in Tyngmothe, Devon. Residue to John Edgare and Wm. Osborne exers. Wm. Pole Esq. Henry Hoskins of Bemister and Thos. Golope gent XXs each above their expenses.

Proved 14 June 1571.

“Strowde” is a small manor-farm in Netherbury, Dorset, worth, in 1774, £100 per annum; with an ancient house; it is one mile northeast of South Bowood. In the 8th year of Henry VI it was held by Robert Pokeswell who then held in Netherbury, 5 messauges and 220 acres of land, of the Bishop of Salisbury. Thomas Pokeswell, the last of this family at Strowde, had two daughters; one married . . . Moncke, the other . . . Mawdley. The manor of Strowde passed to Moncke and then to the Killigrews on 22 Elizabeth.

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Dean of Sarum. Reg. 8., fo. 7.

4 Apr. 37 Elizabeth.

Joane Kelloway of fforston, Dorset, widow of Nicholas Kellowaye, dec. Buried in churchyard of Charminster.

To my son John Kellowaye a bullock etc. in lew of a bullocke given him of his father; and to each of his children a pottenger. To my fower god-children, being my children's children, a ewe sheepe. To Thomas Kelloway my sonne Thomas Kelloway's sonne, a lambe. To god-daughter Joane a heifer. To my sonne Henry K. a platte. To my two daughters and Agnes, apparell, and to the said Elmer (sic) my ringe. To my sonne Thos., to my sonne Erasmus, to my sonne Ralph bills of credit. To Alice, dau. of Thos. Clement, a lambe. To 4 children of said Ralph, to daus. Anne and Joane, a candlestick, each and to Nicholas and Xpoper [Christopher] a salt seller each. To my son Xpoper residue and execr.

John Hunte, Edmund Newe, John Kellowaye. Inv. £19 16 8.

Prov. 1 May 1604.

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Dean of Sarum. Reg. 6, 249.

Adm. Bond. 28 July 1600 on estate of Richarde Clare alias Myller

deseased late of Beamyster, Dorset, who died intestate, leaving William Clare, Christopher Clare alias Myller of Beaminster, shoemaker, and Johanne Forde, als. Clare wife of Rich. Forde, who gave the bond. Inventory value £38 2 2.

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Dean of Sarum. Reg. 4. P. 130.

7 June 1586. Adm. on John Clare deceased of Netherbury, Dorset, to his relic Johanne. Inventory £35 6 4. Bond by Johan Clare als. Bogwell. 9 Oct. 1589.

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Dean of Sarum. Reg. 9, fo. 95.

10 Oct. 1612. Andrew Lane "of the towne of Beamister in the psh. of Netherbury," Dorset, husbandman. Son Wm., son John, son Robt. To Agnes d. of Humphrey Lane, Dau. Bridgett. To my sonne Humphrey Lane 1s. To my childrens' children 1s each. Residue to wife Elizb. execr. Wm. Champe, Wm. Lane. Inv. £14 15s. Proved 2 Aug. 1613.

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The Rockett family did not become connected with Pomeroy soon enough to have any records that would bear upon anything back of Eltweed Pomeroy. There are no Rockett wills at the Probate Court at Blandford, Dorset, of value; none in the Royal Peculiar Court of Gillingham; none in the Prebendary court of Lyme Regis and Halstock; none in the Dean and Chapter of Sarum; none in any of the Sarum courts having jurisdiction over Dorset . . . . . I do not feel free to undertake search of all sorts of Rockett evidence, because if I give anything to it I shall have to quit that which is far more important than anything else, i. e., Wrixon, Wade, to say nothing of Keech and Oventon. I do not remember that you found any Keech records in Beaminster vital records other than of Eltweed Pomeroy's wife. How the Wrixons became connected with the Pomeroy's is to me a highly important matter. I have dwelt upon it for a long time.—C. A. H.

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*P. C. C. 2 Carew. 20 May 1575. Johan Chidleye of Strowde in the parish of Netherburye, Dorset, widow.*

Buried in same place as Mr. Poxwell my first husband at Netherburie. To Netherburie church 20s.

To everie of *George Lane's* children at *Berie Pomerie* being alive, my godchildren, 6s 8d.

To poore of *Berie Pomerie* 20s.

To the Mawdelen howse of Allington 3s 4d.

To the almse House of Birporte 3s 4 d.

To poor of Abbott Stoke 6s 8d. To the poor of Netherburie 20s.

To my godchildren 1s apiece, George Lane's children, Mary Courtis and Johan Peache excepted. To those that ringe my knell 12d apiece.

I appoynte Thos Gage, John Mylles, Nicholas Crabbe, Ed Kinasland, and John Clare to carry me to the church 12d apiece.

To Johan Clare my goddaughter 6s 8d in the hands of the exers of John Bilke of Parrie, at marriage. To Marie Cowrtis 40s at marriage. To Thos fletee's children 4d each. To Thos Mawdleye brasse panne and chaffer. To each of Elnor Romon's two daus £6:13:4d at marriage. To their mother pare of sheetes, towele and border clothe. To Wm Peache's daughter Johan 6s 4d.

Bedestede in Higher chamber at Strowde to remaine to next heires of same Lande.

Residue to Hughe Keylwaye my sonne and executor.

Roger Gibbs and John Mylles (overseers) 6s 8d each.

Witnesses: Edward Lawrence, William Hooper, Anthonie Case, Henrie Bishopp, Chrofer Hooper.

Debts owing to testatrix from Thos Mawdley, Thos Lodge, Stephen Ridgeway, Stephen Hallett, John Talbott, John Richards the younger, John Hody of Hill, Johan Crall Widdow.

Proved 6 July 1576 by Hugh Kaylwaye.

Hugh Kellewaye witness to will of Nich Crabbe of Horsey, Southlande, Netherbury da 29 Oct. 1571.

Johan Chidleye was witness of will of Nich Crabbe 1571; owed Nich Crabbe £7:6:8d; she was made trustee for Grace Crabbe for xx<sup>li</sup> with Wm. Simms by testator Nich Crabbe.

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*Court of Dean of Sarum. Vol. 12. Folio 112.*

Samuel Pomeroy of Beere Hagett. 19 July 1632. Commission on the goods and credits of Samuel Pomeroy, late of Beere Hagett, Dorset, deceased, to Samuel Pomrey his son, to administer.

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*Wade Jessopp P. C. C. 9 Barrington. 1628.*

To Joane Wade widow of Shatcombe in Netherbury, Dorset:

To sonnes Nicho and John xiid each. To sonne William when 21. To son-in-law Andrew and Francis Wade xiid each. To dau-in-law Ann . . . xiid. My 4 daus unmarried, Joane, Agnes, Elizabeth and Edith, personal property.

I was executrix to will of my late husband John Wade, whose legacies are yet unpaid. Proved 25 Feb. 1628.

*P. C. C. 88. Windebanch. 1618.*

26 Feb. 1607. John Wade of Moorebath in psh. of Simonsborough, Dorset. To church of Simondsborough, Dorset. To be buried in said churchyard. To poor almes folke of Magdalen of Allington 12d. To all god-childred 4d apiece. To my son John Wade and every of his children 12d apiece. To my dau. Agnes Symmes 12d and to all of her children 12d apiece, except my god-daughter Joane Symmes 1 chilver hogge. To my dau. Edith Willoughbe 6 years term in house she now dwelleth in and £10. To her children £5 devided. To my daus. Elinor and Alice Wade £30 each. To my son Thomas Wade 6d. To my son Richard Wade £3. To my wife Xtian bedsteed, furniture. Residue in dwelling house and bake house to my wife and 3 daus. equally. To my son Thomas my lease in Blunteshay, he to pay £5 to bro. Richard Yegely. Residue to my son Mathew Wade, execr. Proved 25 Oct. 1618.

*Court of the Dean of Sarum. Vol. 12, part 2, fo. 14.*

John Wade of Netherburie. Buried in churchyard of Netherburie.

My chattell lease at Westover for my life and my two sonnes lives, Wm. Wade and John Wade, to my sonne John Wade, after decease of Joane Wade my sonne wife. To my 2 sonnes William and John Wade 1 shilling apiece and to my dau. Joan Miller 1s. Residue to Joane Wade my wife executrix.  
20 May 1634 Jo: Wade

Robert Eggerton, Tho. Cox. Inventory 36<sup>li</sup> 8d.

Proved 16 July 1634.

*Peculiar Dean of Sarum*

Robert Jessupp of Beaminster, linen weaver.

My brother John Jessopp what he owes me. To Mary his dau. 1 guinea.

Residue to my wife Thomazin. 26 May 1707.

Proved 27 Aug. 1707.

[I do not find a will or admr. of Robert Jessop who mar. Agnes Pome-ry at Stoke Abbott, Dorset, 25 April 1612. Agnes could have been sister of Eltweed).—C. A. H.]

*Pember Court of the Dean of Sarum. (Keech Will.)*

In the name of God amen; the xxth day of June, 1567, I Clement Kyche of the towne of Bemister, being whole and pfctt of mynde but wke of body (prayse be unto Almightye God) do make and ordayne this my last will and testament in manner and form following: ffirst I bequeathe my soule unto almightye god my maker, redeamer and saviour, and my body to be buried in the church yard of Bemister aforesaide. And then of my lawfull goods: ffirst I give to the church of Bemister iiiid. Item, I give to Henry my sonne the cobarde standing in the hall. Item, I give to Clement my sonne the greate

cheste in the hall. Item, I give to Robert my sonne the best brazen crocke. The rest of my goods, movable and unmovable, and unbequeathed I give and bequeathe wholly to my wife Agnes, whom I make my whole executrix to receive my detts and pay my detts, and to se me honestly buried. And I do ordeyne and make John Stronge and bartelmewe Darby to be overseers of this my last will and to se hitt performed. Thes beaing witness: William Stone, Richard Densloo with others. I do protest and openly confesse before witnes above named that Thomas Swete of Chetnole within the pishe of Yetminster do owe me iii<sup>li</sup>. Also, John Gardener for ware lent xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>; also, John Wilmowth for a peyre of vases vii :xi<sup>d</sup>; also, John Stile for ware ii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>; also, Robert Darby pson of Kerswell for ware viii<sup>s</sup>; also, John Broke of Bowood for ware ii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Also, I do confess that I do owe unto John Roper my kinsman xxx<sup>s</sup>.

Proved 21 Sept. 1570, by executrix named.

We may note that a Robt. Darby mar. Joane Pommery at Allington Dorset, 25 Sept 1654.

It is likely that Joanna Keech was the daughter of Clement, Robert or Henry Keech, sons of said testator Clement Kyche (Keech) Lemon. The above named Clement Kyche died in 1625.—C. A. H.

*Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum:*

28 day of July 1625, there was granted letters of administration on the estate of Clement Keech, late of Beaminster, deceased, to Anna Keech his widow and relic. Inventory xxxv<sup>li</sup> iii<sup>s</sup>. iiiii<sup>d</sup>.

.086—Will of Hugh Pomeroy of St. Minver, Cornwall. (Bodmin) Dated 15 Feb. 9 James I., (1612). To my dau, Constance Nicholls .099 £6 13s 4d. To Hugh Penkevell son of Richard Penkevell all my right in Porthkillock in St. Minver, held by lease from Humphrey Hill, Esq. To each of the other children of said Richard Penkevell £10. Residue to said Richard Penkevell, exer. My brother-in-law Francis Penkevell and John Tanner, Esqrs, overseers. Inventory, £129 18s. Proved 23 Feb., 1620. Pa. R. from 1558.

Will of Thomas Poxwell of Marnell (Marnhull) Dorset, P. C.C., fo. 38 Bodfeld, dated 1525, 20 May. To son Thomas, the heir, to wife Cecily, residue to dau. Rodigun. To son Cristofer. Witness, Nicholas Kaylway.

Dean of Sarum. 48-fo. 143. Dec. 24, 1607. Robert Pomeroy of Knighton, within the prsh. of Beer Haggett, Dorset: To be buried in the churchyard of Beere Haggett. To mother church of Sarum. To Sam'l Pomrye, my eldest son. To my son Roger. To my son Robert. To my dau. Margaret Pomery. To Eware Waters, my daughters son. To Margery Marks, my daughter's dau. Residue to Alice my wife, executrix. Proved, 29 Mar. 1609.

John Dainton, pson, John Lambert, Samll Pomeroye. Inv. £12 10s.

Dean of Sarum. Reg. 9, fo. 40; 4 Sep. 1610. Alice Pomeroy of Knighton in psh. of Beer Hackett, Dorset, widow. By word of mouth (noncupative) to Margaret Lambert & Dorothe Masters, and to dau. Margaret Pomeroy. Inv., 46s 6 d.

Prov. 12 Sep. 1610. Adm. to said daughter.

*Principal Register, 1595. April 28, 1595:*

John Pomeroye of West Nogle in pshe of St. Nyot, Cornwall, fuller.

To poor man's box of St. Nyott xvi d.

To my sonne George Pomeroye one payre of weavinge strees with the one half of the tookels that doth belong unto the weavinge shoope; also one cowe, six sheepe, the bed whereupon I lie, etc., etc. To my sonne Richarde Pomeroye etc. I give to my Daughter Jone White, etc.; to my daughter Agnes Brushe xs; to my daughter Tamson More xxs, to be allowed xls which her husbände Mathew More oweth me; unto my daughter Julyan Marten xs; unto my servants Stephen Pomeroye and Pentecost Pomeroye each a sheepe.

All the rest to my eldest sonne Richarde Pomeroye and him I make my executor and to se mye goods distrybuted accordinge to my bequeathe.

(mark) John Pomeroye.

Sephen Sampen, William Mitchell, John Lampry.

Proven at Bodmyn 8 Sept. 1595.

Inventory in detail by Pascome Bennett, William Pommere & John Taprell, 7 May 1595. Total xliiii<sup>li</sup> iiii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. Aside from horse and live stock he had "furnytur in tookynge shoope iiii<sup>li</sup>", furnytur in wevyng shoope iiii<sup>li</sup> vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>; payre of Iron . . . . wheles with there furnytur w<sup>t</sup> all iron worke & plowe stuff xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.

A Richard Pomeroy mar. Jone Sampen 24 Sept. 1576 at St. Neots. Perhaps he was the son and executor named. Did he go to Beaminster? This will does not show it.—C-A-H.

Will of John Pomeroy of St. Cleere, Cornwall, gent., June 16, 1618:

To William, son of my brother Andrew Pomeroy, Esqr., chattle lease called Bellensan in Mawgan in Meneage which I had of Elizabeth Meggs, widow, deceased.

To Jane Cavell, wife of William Cavell of St. Kewe, Esq., my sister, £40.

To Mary Vivian, wife of John Vivian, of St. Colomb the Higher, Gent., £20.

To Joane Cavell, daughter of the said Wm. Cavelle, £20.

To Anne Pomeroy, daughter of Andrew Pomeroy, £20.

To Mathew Pomeroy, son of Ellis Pomeroy deceased, £10.

Residue to my brother, Andrew Pomeroy, executor.

Witnesses Pascowe Vivian, Pascoe Vivian, Junr., Richard Vivean.

Proved 12 March, 1619-20.

Archd. Exon, 1583-M 63 John Pomerie of Sydmowth, Devon. 1583, 8 July. To be buried in the cemeterie aforesaide. To Thomas Pomerie my sonne a cloke, my best coate, a bushell of barlie, a bushell of malte. To Agnes Cowle a bushell of barlie, a bushell of malte. To Jane Roger a bushell of wheate & a bushell of barlie. To John Clemente the elder a coate, a peare of hose. To everie godchilde iiiid. To Margaret my daughter xli. To Elizabeth my daughter xli. Residue to Edithe my weif, executrix. Wm. Pomerie & John Stoker overseers. (Witnesses) William Pomerie, John Stoker, Geo. Wheaton. Inventory exhibited 1 Aug. 1583, xli xvii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.

Archd. Totnes; Ipplepen Deanery; 1601. 25 Sept. 1597. *Joan Lane of Berry Pomeroy, widdowe:*

Fforasmuch as my sonne William Lane hath taken paynes in husbanding and manwringe my bargin [burgage: land or tenement in a town held on special terms] and has been the greatest helpe and comfote, I have in this, my old age more than the rest of my children have been, and yet is, as yet least pyvded for this my will and meaning is that the sayd William Lane shall have all my sayde goodes whatsoever without exception or limitation: and thefor do make him my executor.

Mark of Joan Lane.

Allan Lyde. John Clyffe.

Proved 7 Dec. 1601 at Ipplepen.

Inventory (brief detail) taken by Rogger Mathewe, John Bully, Gervis Barton, Jeffery Steven, and others of the teanantes of the manner, 16 february 1601. Total iiiii li iis iid.

Archd. Exon.; 1620.

15 July 1620. William Pomeroye, the elder of Sydmouth, Devon:

To my wiffe Agnes, household goods, etc. To my daughter, Johane, £27. To Elizabeth, my daughter, £25. To Susan, my daughter, £25. To my sonne Robert, £23. To my sonne, Andrew, £10. To my daughter, Amye, £13. To her daughter, Anne, 40s. Wm. Staveley had given him by his grandmother xs; I doe now make that 20s. To my god-children 12d apiece. To the poor of Sydmouth vis viiid. To my wiffe Agnes, for her life, all those two closes called Morepke and Peekewill; also, Peekewill meade, which I hold by lease of Henry Whitley, the younger, nowe deceased. I give the lease of said grds. to my sonne Robert. Residue to my sonne William Pom'ie, execr. John Conratt and Robt. Salter of Sydmouth, overseers, 5s each, John Conratt to have the lease in keeping for my sonne Robert during his minority. John Rodforde, John Conrat, Robt. x Salter.

Proved 6 Oct. 1620. Inventory, (long detail) ccxliiii xvi<sup>s</sup> iiiid.

P. C. C. 10 Aug. 1569.

Will of Simon Kayleway of Collopton, Devon, merchant. 22 Sheffield:

He gives to his sister Rimharwd . . . . of Winkelegh, £3. To his son Wm. Kellway and latter's wife Wilmot; to Johan my wife: to my son Simon Kellway of the mansion house of Kingsmill, Devon, the moiety of the rectory of Upton Weaver, als. Coccopton, and the advowson of the vicarage.

### Consistory Court of Bishop of Exeter

*Devon; and over 32 Parishes in Cornwall, 1532-1700.*

- 1606 THOS. POMEROYE, of Penryn, 232, Will.
- 1617 PHILLIPP POMEROY, alias ROWE, Breocke, 394, W.
- 1617 ARTHUR POMEROY of Saltash, 445.
- 1622 THOS. POMEROY of Trethenick, 250, Will.
- 1622 WM. POMEROY of St. Ervan, 323, W.
- 1639 MARY POMEROY of Lanrack, Adm.
- 1645 VALENTINE POMEROY of Stoke Gabriel, Will.
- 1646 HENRY POMEROY of Lanrack, W.
- 1674 HUGH POMEROY of St. Tue, W.
- 1674 MARGARET POMEROY of Sandridge, W.
- 1676 GEO. POMEROY of Gerrans, W.
- 1677 JANE POMEROY of St. Erney, W.
- 1684 ALICE POMEROY of Gerrans, Testament.
- 1685 W. POMEROY of Gerrans, Testament.
- 1692 CHARLES POMEROY of Egloshaile, Testament.
- 1695 GEORGE POMEROY of Gerrans, Testament.

*Principal Registry of Bishop of Exeter from 1559*

- 1580 WM. POMEROYE, Plimouth, W. 248; also 246, Will.
- 1595 JOHN POMEROY, St. Nyot, Will.
- 1627 PETER POMEROY, Pillaton, W.
- 1630 ELIZABETH POMEROY, gen. Westogwell, W.
- 1633 THOS. POMEROY, Brixham, Adm.
- 1634 MICH. POMEROY, St. Veep, W.
- 1644 WALTER POMEROY, Werrington.
- 1647 JOHN POMEROY, Hole, Adm.
- 1648 JOHN POMEROY, Hole, copy of Testament.
- 1674 HUGH POMEROY, Gent., St. Tue, W.
- 1686 MARY POMEROY, Abbotisham, W.
- 1689 GEO. POMEROY, Mannaccan, Adm. & Will.
- 1689 JOHN POMEROY, Mannaccan, A.
- 1699 JOAN POMEROY, Plymouth, W.



*Archdeaconry Court of Exeter from 1540*

- 1583 JOHN POMEROY, Sidmouth, c. t. 63  
 1540 THOS. POMERIE, Honiton, W.  
 1591 ELIZABETH MARGARET P m. t.\*  
 1593 JOHN POMERIE m. t.  
 1594 THOS. POMERIE m. t.  
 1595 WM. POMRIE, m. t.  
 1609 CHRISTOPHER POMRIE, Honiton, m. t.  
 1611 ALICE POMEROY, Sidmouth, m. t.  
 1612 ROBERT POMEROY, Upawtry, W.  
 1615 CHRISTIAN POMEROY, Sidmouth, m. t.  
 1619 WM. POMEROY, Honiton, W.  
 1620 WM. POMEROY, Sidmouth, W.  
 1624 WM. POMERYE, Sidmouth, W.  
 1624 ROBT. POMERYE, sent., Honiton, W.  
 1624 ELIZ. POMERY, Honiton, Adm.  
 1626 ROBT. POMERY, Honiton, Adm.  
 1628 JOHN POMERY, Gittisham, W.  
 1633 JOANE POMERY, Honiton, W.  
 1633 MARY POMERY, Gittisham, W.  
 1643 THOS. POMERY, Sen., Honiton, W.  
 1647 CHRISTOPHE POMERYE, Honiton, W.  
 1647 WM. POMERYE, Farway, W.  
 1660 JOANE PUMMERY, Honiton, Adm.  
 1678 MICH. POMROY FARWAY, W.  
 1682 WM. POMEROY, Exeter, Adm.  
 1686 JOHN POMEROY, Farway, Adm.  
 1687 SAML. POMEROY, Honiton, W.  
 1693 JOHN POMEROY, Seaton, A. W.  
 1696 MICH. FARWAY, W.  
 1699 AGNES FARWAY, W.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, 1509 to 1548, (Various Deaneries)*

- 1542 Robt. Lane, Bery Pomery, missing W.  
 1533 RICH. POMERY, Blackawton, missing W.  
 1534 WM. POMERYE, Walkhampton, missing W.  
 1535 WM. POMERY, Tamperton, missing W.  
 1535 RICH. POMERY, Blacktroyton, missing W.  
 1537 WM. POMERY, Brent, missing W.  
 1545 HENRY POMERY, Whitchurche, missing W.

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\*m. t. means missing testament.

- 1547 ROGER POMERY, Meavy, missing W.  
 1548 ROGER POMERY, Meavy, missing W.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Totnes Deanery, 1551-1647*

- 1579 THOS. KELLAWAIE, Haberton, missing W.  
 1558 THOS. LYNE, Gittesham, m. t.  
 1559 THOS. LANE, Hallwill, m. t.  
 1615 WM. LANE, Blackawton, Will.  
 1645 JOHN LANE, Dartmouth, Adm.  
 1615 THOS. POMERY, Harberton, Will.  
 1621 RICH. POMERY, Cornworthing, Will.  
 1622 JOHN POMERY, Hole, Will.  
 1623 ALICE POMERY, Cornworthy, Will.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Woodleigh Deanery, 1553-1647*

- 1632 GEO. LANE, South Milton, Will.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Moreton & Ipplepen Deanery*

- 1553 to 1579, no Kelloway or Pomeroy.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Moreton Deanery, 1580-1647*

- 1610 THOS. POMEREY, Ilsington, Will.  
 1632 AMBROSE POMEREY, North Bovic, Will.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Ipplepen Deanery, 1580-1647*

- 1646 GEO. KELLAWAY, Bery Pomerie, Will.  
 1693 JOHN LANE, Bery Pomerie, Will.  
 1598 GEO. LANE, Bery Pomerie, Adm.  
 1599 GEO. LANE, Bery Pomerie, Adm.  
 1601 JOANE LANE, Bery Pomerie, Will.  
 1607 OTHES LANE, Ipplepen, Adm.  
 1615 WM. LANE, Kingswear, Adm.  
 1625 WM. LANE, Ipplepen, Adm.  
 1641 GILES LANE, Bery Pomerie, Will.  
 1644 WALTER LANE, Bery Pomerie, Adm.  
 1588 HENRIE POMEREY, Painton, missing Will.  
 1607 WM. POMEREY, Tormohan, Adm.  
 1616 HENRIE POMEREY, Woolborowe, Adm.  
 1623 THOS. POMEREY, Tormohan, Will.  
 1633 THOS. POMEREY, Brixham, Adm.  
 1637 CECILIA POMEREY, Tormohan, Will.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Plympton Deanery, 1553-1647*

- 1563 JOHN POMERIE, Plymouth, missing.
- 1564 THOS. POMERIE, Plymouth, missing.
- 1574 SUSAN POMERIE, alias MORTYMER, North Huish, missing.
- 1581 ANDREW POMERIE, Newton ferris, Will.
- 1596 NICHOLAS POMERIE, Plymouth, Will.
- 1596 THOS. POMERIE, Plymouth, Will.
- 1596 THOS. POMERIE, Holbeton, Will.
- 1605 WM. POMERIE, Plymouth, Will.
- 1611 THOS. POMERIE, Holbeton, Will.
- 1612 WM. POMERIE, Plymouth, (1605 will) guardianship.
- 1623 HENRY POMERIE, Plympton Morris, Adm.
- 1636 AGNES POMEROY, alias FORTESCUE, Plymouth, Adm.
- 1636 GEO. POMEROY, Stonehouse, Clerk, Adm.
- 1638 ANDREW POMEROY, Holbeton, Adm.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Tavistock Deanery, 1553-1647*

- 1562 THOS. POMERY, Broadwoodwiger, missing W.
- 1580 RICH. POMERY, Whitchurche, missing W.
- 1620 RICH. POMERY, Brentor, Adm.
- 1640 XPFER POMERY, Briddestowe, Will.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Tamerton Deanery, 1580-1647*

- 1592 JOHAN POMERY, Whitchurche, W.
- 1592 RADPHUS POMERY, Tamerton, Adm.
- 1619 HENRY POMERY, Whitchurche, A.
- 1620 WM. POMERY, Whitchurche, A.
- 1633 JOHN POMERY, Whitchurche, A.
- 1633 MICHAEL POMERY, Walkhampton, A.
- 1635 JULIAN POMERY, Walkhampton, A.
- 1636 MARGARET POMERY, Walkhampton, W.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Holsworthy Deanery, 1581 to 1647*

- 1611 JOANE POMERY, Blackawton, W.

*Archdeaconry of Totnes, Okehampton Deanery, 1552-1647*

- 1562 MARGERY KELLEWAIE, Inwardleigh, missing.
- 1599 MARGERY KELLEWAIE, Ingarlye, Adm.
- 1620 REYMOND KELLEWAIE, Inwardley, W.
- 1557 MARGARET POMERY, Blacktorryton, Missing.
- 1563 THOS. POMERY, Germansweek, missing.
- 1566 JOHN POMERY, Hollacombe, missing.

- 1566 DAVID POMERY, Northlewe, missing.  
 1569 JOHN POMERY, Ashwater, missing.  
 1577 EDMUND POMERY, Blacktorryton, missing.

*Archdeaconry of Barnstaple, Devon, from 1563-1630*

- 1568 Page 446, POMRIE—  
 1569 Page 446, STEPHEN POMRIE, of Shepewashe, will.  
 1609 Page 757, THOS. POMERY of Northam, 28 July.  
 1609 Page 758, GRACE POMERY of Northam, 29 July.

[118 documents; separate estates, before 1700, all in Devon at Exeter, not counting P. C. C. wills at London.]

Have examined all of the documents in the foregoing list that, I judged, had any bearing upon the particular matters you have entrusted me to inquire upon.—C. A. H.

**Lay Subsidy Rolls**

*Lay Subsidy, Dorset, 103, on the holders of land of the annual value of £20.*

M.3<sup>d</sup>. Examinations and Informations taken at Bridport in the said county of Dorset before the aforesaid commissioners the day and year aforesaid (3 March, 13 Henry VI), by the oath of . . . . Caddon, John Whitefield, John Stevens, and others, jurors, who say on their oath that Robert Lovell, Esq., has 43<sup>li</sup> of lands and rents in Ramshamp, Wroxhale, Pomkndle, Maperton, Childefrome, certain lands and rents in Koutecombe and Tobre Porcorum in co. Dorset beyond charges and reprisals, and beyond 10<sup>li</sup> granted to John Pervaunt, 4<sup>li</sup> granted to John Godde issuing from the manor of Ramspam and beyond 10<sup>li</sup> granted to Morgan Gough issuing from the manor of Wroxale and beyond 4<sup>li</sup> which was assigned to Joan, wife of Sir Thomas Pomeray, Knight, 1446-1454 in the name of her dower as of the manor of Poncknoll and beyond 40<sup>s</sup> granted to John Fontleroy of the issues and rents in Tobre Porcorum and Knoutecombe, and beyond 40<sup>s</sup> granted to William Frye of the same lands, and (beyond 20<sup>s</sup> granted to John Chiverell, of the issues of the aforesaid lands, and beyond 40<sup>s</sup> granted to John Codde. of the issues of the aforesaid lands and rents . . . . 43<sup>li</sup>.

*Rolls 103-122 16 Henry VIII. 1525 Hundreds of Beaminster,*

Forum and Redbone Liberty of Hallowstock, etc: Town of Beaminster; 64 persons taxed on lands or goods, or wages. This number is a very complete list of adult males. No Pomeroy mentioned. Parish of Stoke Abbot. (The first person named in these lists, at the head of each parish list of persons taxed, is usually that of a leading tax-payer). The first name for this parish is. . .

"John Pomeroy in goods, (annual income value) xx<sup>li</sup>, subsidy tax xx<sup>s</sup>."

Note—The word "goods" meant cattle, sheep, horses, wheat and other products, and also merchandise—in fact everything (but tools or real estate) from which he derived an income.)

(Of the nineteen persons taxed in Stoke Abbot, all were taxed on goods solely in this roll) and John Pomeroy was the wealthiest man in the parish, so far as this tax reveals, as the income value from his goods is given as being £5 more per annum than any other parishioner taxed.) We must assume that he resided in the parish and had been thoroughly established there for some time prior to the date of this tax—1525. Beaminster was the next village, and also the nearest place for marketing—in fact Beaminster was the shopping town for the village of Stokes Abbot. Two miles away, both parishes ajoin on the west.)—C. A. H.

Rolls 103–125 14–15 Henry VIII. Beaminster Hundred not included in in this roll; but no Pomeroy.

Roll 104-130. 27 Henry VIII (1537). This extracte indentie made the second day of September the xxviith yere of the reyn of our Souvayne lord the king Henry the eight by us Henry Dawbeny, Knight, lord Dawbeney, Sir Thomas Arundell knight, and Sir Thomas Moore, knight, commysyoners . . . for the taxacyon of the byrate payment of the subydeye grantyd unto oure sayd Souvaygn lord . . . by auctorytie of the plament holden at Westmystr . . . in the xxvith yere of the reyn of our sayd Souvaygn lord . . . we have made Henry Hoskyns of Bemyster yeman, Petye collectr . . . (The amount of this subsidy is not stated, but from a view of the roll it appears that only men of large property were taxed, and the roll does not state whether the tax was levied upon land or goods. It was probably levied upon landlords only, their tenants escaping. The first name among six names:

Hundred de Bemyster: John Pom'y de Netherbury x<sup>s</sup>. (This name is an abbreviation for Pomeroy.) Netherbury adjoins Beaminster. Its church is about two miles south from Beaminster church. This John Pomeroy was probably identical with John Pomeroy of the next village of Stoke Abbot, taxed in 1525, thirteen years earlier, and who had leased the farming of the vicarage of Stoke Abbot from Thomas Chylde.

Roll 105-253. 35 Elizabeth. Phillihome: Nichos Rockett on gs. iii<sup>li</sup> viii<sup>s</sup>. Robte Rockett on gs. iii<sup>li</sup>, xs viiid. John Rockett on gs. iii<sup>li</sup>, xs viiid. Anthony Rockett on gs. iii<sup>li</sup>, viiis. Tithing of Whitechurch, Osmond Rockett on gs. £v, xiii<sup>li</sup> iiiid.

Roll 105-264. 39 Elizabeth. Hundred of Bemyster, etc.: Whitechurch, Osmond Rockett on gs. iii<sup>li</sup>,-xs viiid.

Roll 105-266. 39 Elizabeth. Bridport Division, including Beaminster hundred: Whitechurch, Osmond Rockett in gs. iii<sup>li</sup>, xs viiid.

*Lay Subsidy, Dorset, for Beer Hackett, etc.*

Roll 103-119. 15 Henry 8 (1524). Hundreds of Sherborne & Ystminster, Brownhill, Neweton, Buckland, & Redlane: Hundred de Shirbon. Decenna (Tithing) de Estbery. (Eastbury was the eastern parish of Sherborne.)

Thomas Pomerey in bonus, (amount taxable) lx<sup>s</sup>; (amount of tax) xviii<sup>d</sup>.

Roll 103-120. 16 Henry 8. Divers Hundreds of Brownhill, Sherborn, Yetminster, and Redlane: Hundred of Sherborn, Decenna da Estbury, Thomas Pomery pro bonis (in goods) lx<sup>s</sup>; . . . xviii<sup>d</sup>. Editha Kayleway vid. (widow) xl<sup>s</sup> xii<sup>d</sup>.

Roll 104-151. 7 Nov. 35 Henry 8. 1st payment, a fine roll: Sherborn, Yetminster, Brownhill, Newton Buckland, Wanston: Rich. Seymer in goods viii<sup>li</sup> . . . ii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Decenna de Ryme, Robt. Pom'ey in goods lx<sup>s</sup> vi<sup>d</sup>. (1544).

Roll 104-158. 29 Oct. 37 Henry 8, Dorset, Hundred of Modbury, Sydlyne, Ric. Pomrey in goods xl<sup>s</sup> . . . ii<sup>d</sup>. (1546).

Roll 105-271. 40 Elizabeth. Hundred of Redlane, Yetminster, The tything of Ryme, Alyce Pomery, g<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>li</sup>, . . . viii<sup>s</sup>.—(1598).

Roll 105-274. 41 Elizabeth. The libtie of Ryme, 13 names, some worn off. Alyce Pomery in g<sup>s</sup> (goods) iiiii<sup>li</sup>, . . . viii<sup>s</sup>. Tything of Eastbury 6 names. (1599.)

*Lay Subsidy, Dorset. Bridport Div.:*

No. 104-130; dated 2 Sept. xxvii. Henry VIII. Assessment of 1st payment of a subsidy granted 26 Henry VIII. Hundred de Bemyster: (1) John Pom'y de Netherbury (first name), x<sup>s</sup>. (2) John Horsford eadem x<sup>s</sup>. Richard Strowde de eadem xvi<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Wills Goodalle de eadem x<sup>s</sup>. Robt. Ryve de Goscombe x<sup>s</sup>. Thomas Poxwell de Bowood, armig, x<sup>s</sup>. John Crabbe de Bowdon, x<sup>s</sup>. John Wade, senior, de Symondsborough, x<sup>s</sup>. Hundred de Whitchurch, Wills Wryxson de Netylcombe x<sup>s</sup>.

No other names in the same Hundred. Ten shillings is the highest tax paid in this roll by any man in the Bridport (western division of the county) save John Strowde, arm., and Henry Hoskyns of Bemyster, who were taxed xx<sup>s</sup> each, and John Wadham arm. of Catherston and Wm. Hody arm. of same 40<sup>s</sup>.

Roll 104-216. Granted 10 Feb. 1 Eliz. Roll dated 2 Eliz. The tithinge of Stooke Abot and Bowoode: Johane Keleway, widoe, in lands, viii<sup>li</sup> . . . x<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>. She is the only one taxed on lands; the 13 others are taxed on goods. She appears by this record to have been of this parish before she married her third husband, John Chidley, at Thorncombe, and her first husband seems to have also resided at Netherbury or Stoke Abbot, judging by a previous subsidy.

Roll 103-122. 16 Henry VIII. Symondsburg: William Keche in wags. xxs; subs. iiiii<sup>d</sup>. John Wade in good xxx<sup>li</sup>; subs. xxxs. Richard Keche in goods xls; subs. xii. Askerwell: Richard Meydeway in goods xxs; subs. iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Thomas Meydeway in goods xls; subs. xiid. Wm. Waryng in goods xxs; iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Thomas Adams in goods xli; subs. vs. Thomas Symes in goods xii<sup>li</sup>; subs. vis. Wm. Honyborne in wags. xxs; subs. iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Richard Gylle in goods xxs; subs.; iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Loders: ffrancke Keche in goods xxli; subs. . . xxs.

Robert Keche in goods c<sup>s</sup>;—subs. iis vid. Willm Kech in goods xli;—v<sup>s</sup>. Holders of land or goods to the yearly value of £40 or over: Hundred of Cogdon, Wyllam Wrixson ls.

Roll 104-216. Second payment of subsidy granted 25 Jan. 1 Elizabeth. Roll dated 10 Feb. 2 Eliz.: Askewell, (The parish in which were the lands the deeds of which were held by Martyn Pomeroy, circa 1550-60.—C. A. H.) Powerstoke: Nicholas Ide in goods c<sup>s</sup>; subs. v<sup>s</sup>. (Autograph of Roberte Coker to this roll.

Roll 105-253. Dated 3 Oct. 36 Eliz.: Askewell: Xpofer Darby; Alice Darby; (Martin Pomeroy not taxed in 1560-61.)

Search of Devon lay subsidies for Pomeroy, 1 Henry VI to end of Henry VIII for hundreds of Axminster, Colyton and Hemiock complete and Hundred of East Budleigh save two or three rolls:

Roll 95-89 6 Henry VI. Inquisition as to knights' fees: Half of names rotted off. Hemiock, Colyton, Budleigh, Axminster Hundred.

Roll 97-186 5-14 Henry (VIII in catalog) 16 membranes, special date of 14 Henry VIII on cover of original ms. (A perfect ms.) Assessment of a subsidy payable by holders of £40 or more than £40 in land or goods. Devon (whole county). Hundred de Sherwyll, John Chichester Villa de Tottenes, Ricus Pom'ay in bonus li. Villa de Tottenes, Johanna Hokemore in bonis xlii Villa de Tottenes, Willms Hokemore in bonis xlii.

Roll 97-193 14 and 15 Henry VIII, 11 ms. Assessment (of anticipation) of subsidy granted 14-15 Henry VIII. East Budley Hundred: The Paryshe of Sydmouth: Johnes Pom'ye in bonis xlii—xxiii<sup>s</sup>

Roll 96-183 15 Henry VIII, 47 ms. Otery St. Mary and Colyton Hundreds: Assessment of first payment of a subsidy granted 14-15 Henry VIII. Hundreds of East Budleigh. The paryssh of Sydmouth: John Pom'ay cessed at subsidy for his goods at xlii—tax vi<sup>s</sup>. John Pom'ay cessed at subsidy for wages at xx<sup>s</sup>—tax iiiii<sup>d</sup>. Colyton Hundred, parish of Farway: Johnes Pom'ey cessed at the subsidy in goods and cattalls at lxvi<sup>s</sup>—tax xx<sup>d</sup>.

96-151 Assessment of 2d payment of subsidy granted 14-15 Henry VIII. East Budleigh Hundred. Parish de Sydbury: Johnes Pom'y p. vad. xx<sup>s</sup>—iii<sup>d</sup>. Parish de Sydmouth Johnes Pom'y p. bon xlii—vi<sup>s</sup>. Parish de Sydmouth Johes Pom'y jun. nup. P. vad. xx<sup>s</sup>. recessu apd. Sydby item on <sup>s</sup>(John Pomeroy junr. late for wages xx<sup>s</sup>, withdrew to Sydbury and is charged there). Colyton Hundred, parish de ferway: Johes Pom'ey p. vad. xx<sup>s</sup>—iii<sup>d</sup>.

Roll 99-279 36 Henry VIII. 5 big ms. (rotted out) Pom'ey in goods xxii<sup>li</sup>—xiii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.

Roll 98-263 37 Henry VIII, 4 ms. Hundred of Axminster:

Pochia de Honyton, Thoma Pom'ye xiii<sup>s</sup>—viii<sup>d</sup>.

Roll 28-268 37 Henry VIII, 6 ms. Sidbury, Sidmouth, [Issaac] Pom'ye x<sup>d</sup>.

Wills Pomery ii<sup>d</sup>. John Pom'ey ii<sup>d</sup>.

Roll 98-270 37 Henry VIII, 8 ms. Paryshe of ffarwaye, John Pomerye vli x<sup>d</sup>.

Roll 99-297 38 Henry VIII. Hundred of Tavystoke. Mevye, John Pom'ye xvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.

### Study of the Vivian and Bond Unpublished English Records

After my study of the voluminous papers left by the late Thomas Bond, Barrister, of the Middle Temple, London, a gentleman enjoying both the time and the means for the pursuit of genealogy as a "hobby," I am convinced that he compiled the Pomeroy pedigree appearing in Vivian's Visitations of Devon, apart from the small portions that were taken from the original MSS. of the official heraldic visitations, though of course he found much reliable evidence in print. I find evidence in the Bond papers that he sent the entire pedigree to Vivian, who printed the greater part of it. But I do not think Mr. Bond was responsible for Vivian's "Addenda;" and he may not be responsible for some of the other errors appearing in Vivian's book. The latter had the opportunity to edit and perhaps did edit some of the MSS. sent to him. I am deeply impressed with the carefulness and the ability of the late Mr. Bond in his work upon the Pomeroy family, for it is clear from his correspondence and papers that he made a special hobby of this Pomeroy family, pursued it relentlessly, for over 20 years, and had access to the private muniment rooms of the great lords and the lesser manorial ones. I have endeavored to trace the William Smiles, Bond's correspondent, but he must be dead ere now; and I received no replies from the persons of that name now living whom I have addressed. I was particularly moved to investigate Mr. Bond's private papers by your repeated suggestions that I should do so, and by your expressions of belief that those MSS. might clear up several important points. It seems singular, if true, that Mr. Bond should have apparently provided the statement in Vivian's book as to Henry Pomeroy marrying the relic of Edward Harris. I find nothing further in the Bond MSS. relating to the said Henry Pomeroy and his brother John, and the issue of either one, other than the letters from which I have made quotations hereinbefore; and which letters clearly state that Henry Pomeroy did marry the relic of Edward Harris, though they quote no record authority for it. I am sorry that I am unable to learn how it happened that Vivian made the "Addenda," or who was responsible for it. As I can not now get back of Vivian upon that point. I must let the responsibility rest on him. *I do find proof in the Bond papers* that the Pomeroy pedigree was all in type and that a pamphlet had been printed of it by Vivian's printers, (and exactly as it appeared in his book) three years before Vivian's book was published. This has no significance because the book was a long time in the making, and not



all printed in the same year, save the fact that during the interval there was time for creating the addenda. Mr. Bond does not seem to have developed at all the descendants of the said Henry or John. I have tried to obtain from Vivian's printer and publisher, and from Vivian's sole daughter, the chart or MSS. which Mr. Bond made for Vivian's use, and which went to Vivian's printer, but no trace can be found of it. Hence we can not show what marks Vivian may have made upon it in any editing of it.

The Bond unpublished manuscripts, which cover a period of thirty years, furnish further testimony from English genealogists which supports the claim made in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family that Henry Pomeroy married the *widow of Edward Harris*. Thomas Bond, Esq., was an eminent antiquary in Dorsetshire, as to families and family antiquities, a very scholarly gentleman, and an expert reader and translator of ancient writings. He edited much of the last part of "Hutchin's History of Dorset." He was the author of the "History of Corfe Castle," Dorset, and left genealogical work of some early families of Dorset and Devon that is of a very high order. He was compiler of the Pomeroy pedigrees published in Vivian's Visitations of Devonshire. He continued his investigations of the Pomeroy's for more than twenty years, but did not study the Pomeroy's of Dorset nor seek to connect them with their undeniable ancestors in Devon so far as the Bond MSS. show. Mr. Bond was of the Inner Temple, London, and worked together, somewhat with William Smiles (another English gentleman greatly interested in the Pomeroy's). Some quotations from letters of William Smiles to Thomas Bond will be found in the paragraphs which follow, and which have been gleaned from the unpublished manuscripts and letters of Thomas Bond.

The numbers placed in conjunction with names in the following records are used to identify each person referred to, as published in the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, viz.:

"Mary Drew (daughter of Sir Thomas Drew (0160) and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Moore of Odiham, Kt. baptized at Broadhembury in 1605 (became) wife of . . . Pomeroy of Bury. From pedigree of Sir Thomas Drew among collections of the late Sir Isaac Heard."—*H. Pulman, Clarencieux*. Dated Heralds' College, March 11, 1851. This is an indication that "Pomeroy of Bury" was also of Broadhembury; that his father of Broadhembury came from Bury. The Drews lived at the "Grange," Broadhembury, and are still there.

This Pomeroy was Thomas (0160), who was buried 1662, and described as "Captain" in the list of Donars to Reparation of Old St. Paul's. He had a daughter Jane, (0207) born 1641, married 1668, Richard Woolcombe, clerk—*Vicar of Ilsington, 1687*.

"The lordship of the manor of Colquitte, to which Tredethy belonged, the place belonging to Thomas Pomeroy (0160) at St. Mabyn, Cornwall, was granted to him by Edward Harris;" (this supports your claim of Cornwall instead of Cornworthy for the Harris pedigree); also, that "Henry the son of Richard Pomeroy married *the widow of Edward Harris.*"—*Thomas Bond.*

R. H. Froude, in a letter dated at Darlington Parsonage, March 19, 1858, to Thomas Bond, says: "Sir Thomas Pomeroy is said to have sold his property in Berry Pomeroy to an ancestor of its present possessor under circumstances of a peculiar character."

Yealmton, Devon: Baptism of three children of Andrew Pomeroy, 1605-06-08.

No. 7 Adam Street, Strand, London, Aug. 12, 1859. Letter to Thomas Bond, by Rev. Dr. S. L. Pomeroy (Rev. Swan Lyman Pomeroy, perhaps) (2647), of 33 Pemberton street, Boston, Mass., stating that he has a pedigree from Ralph to Eltweed Pomeroy of Devonshire, and that Lord Haberton also has a copy of it, but believes it may have been "carried over to America" by Eltweed in 1630, though possibly obtained from England at a later date.

St. Martin's Lodge, near Guilford, (Surrey), April 6, 1887. William Smiles to Thomas Bond: (Bond was the compiler of the Bond MSS. in the British Museum): "Thomas Pomeroy admitted to the Middle Temple 1621." and "I am aware of the Fortesque connection through the marriage of Sir Richard Pomeroy (042)—but there is a nearer relation to the Bowden (in Totnes) Pomeroy in Henry Fortesque (071) of Cornworthe, who married Susan Harris (071) daughter of Agnes Huckmore by her *first husband*, Edward Harris (068)—which Agnes *afterward married Henry Pomeroy* son and heir of Richard Pomeroy (061) of Bowdon." Also, 29 March 1887: "My discovery that Arthur Fortesque was described as a kinsman of Thomas Pomeroy, from whom my wife descends, has led no further."

Thomas Pomeroy (081) of Bingley, son of the last Thomas (064) of Berry Pomeroy castle, died at Brixham 3 Aug. 1615, leaving sons Valentine (095) of Sandridge, Edward (096) (married 28 June 1602, Wilmot Periman at Drewsteignton) and he was buried at Brixham 26 Jan. 1656-7, and a son John (097) of Harberton. Thomas Pomeroy (081) held Brixham (more or less of it) 1st and 7th Elizabeth, and his widow had same 10th Elizabeth. Subsidy rolls show their descendant Edward (096) held later.

Bowden in Totnes went to the Coplestones.

St. Neots, Cornwall. Many Pomeroy entries late in the 16th century.

Woodbury, Devon. Richard Pumery and Thomazin Pynn married, May, 1640. Their daughter Agnes bp. Dec. 6, 1640.

Whitstone, Devon. Reg. begins 1594. "1602, Phillip Chichester and Barbara Pomeroy (0116) married the vii daye of Maye."

The Lord Falmouth of 1862 had the early Pomeroy deeds, 3d and 4th generations; one of Henry de la Pomerai (010), son of Matilda de Vitrei, Henry, living 6 Ric. I, and 7 John. Suit with step-mother 2 John. Henry's father fortified Mount St. Michael, Cornwall, in 1193 for King John and certified his knight's fees 12 Henry II. His grandfather died 2 Henry II. Henry of the seal owed 700 marks for livery of lands 6 Richard I. The seal is of green wax, circular, about two inches in diameter. It bears a lion passant facing the sinister side, but with both fore feet erect, so that it in some sort resembles a lion rampant, and around the border thereof still remain, of the original letters: ("*Sigi*) (*Henric*) *i de La Pomereia.*" The seal is on a grant to Adam Barum.

Lay Subsidy Roll; 13 Henry IV (1412). 1-20th on land (Carlton Ride): Thomas Pomeroy, chivalr, in com. Som't, land in Orton (Acton) Yatton, Ichernyhe, Batheomester, etc., xx<sup>li</sup>.

Close, 38 Henry VIII (1547) 11 prs. 8 m. License to Thomas Pomeroy, Esq., to alienate Bridgetowne Pomeroy with messuage, 5 acres, etc., etc. A close called "parke," tenant in capite, etc.

Rot. Claus. Do. 1. Edw. VI, part 5, No. 48. Grant dated 12 Edwd VI. Wymund Carew, Knt. and Sir Edwd. Duke of Somerset, Protector, etc., and his heirs in common of £9000 and parke of Berry Pomeroy, etc., and manors of (. . .) Pomeroy, Brixham, Harberton, Sandridge, etc., sometime parcel of Thomas Pomeroy, Knt.

"Apeze" Pleas Roll 2 Henry V (1415) m. 12, Dors. Cornwall. Suit about Thomas Pomeroy of Halidon, s. of Richard Pomeroy de Halidon.

Adm. 25 Feb. 1609, of goods of John Pomeroye of St. Thomas granted to John Pomeroy of same, his son, husbandman. (Exon. or Bodmin.)

Harl. MS. (. . .) Devonshire Peds. by Cottgrave give Agnes Colway as dau. of William of Sherborne, Dorset.

Chancery B. & A. Mitford W . . 139. Jan. Pomeroy vs. Chubb. Ambrose P., eldest son of Thomas Pomeroy and Grace his wife, which Thomas was eldest son of John Pomeroy late of Whitechurch, Devon, yeoman vs. John Chubb. 8 Nov. 1684.

Admon. Henry Pomeroy of Whitechurch (in Totnes archd.) 1619. Also, admon. of Thomas (or William) of Whitechurch 1629.

John Pomeroy of Whitechurch (near Tavistock) had Thomas Pomeroy who mar. Grace and had Ambrose Pomeroy.

Woodbury (entire) for 1557 by George Oliver of Exeter:

1599, 17 Sept. Ellinor and Agnes, daughters of William Pomeroy, bp.

1602 Richard, sonne of . . . Pomeroy xviii April (father's name missing).

1624 Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Pumeroy bp. 13 Feb.

1626, 12 Nov. Jane, dau. of Richard Pumeroy, bp.

1634, 18 Nov. William, sonne of Richard Pumerie, bp.

1640-1, Dec. 7 Agnis, dau. of Richard Pumeroy, bp.

Edward Pomeroy and Tomazin Pynn mar. 15 May 1641, (another note calls him Richard).

Richard Pomeroy and Elizabeth Peryam, widow, mar. 29 Sept. 1756.

William Pummery and Sarah Lane mar. 6 May 1644.

Thomas Pumeroy and Maria James of East Budleigh mar. 11 Apr. 1695.

In the Close rolls for Edward IV, Richard II, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and 1656 to 1659, are records of the following agreements as to the transfers of property: 7 Edward VI, indenture between Thomas Pomeroy, Knt., and Richard Bullene; first part of roll; 6 Edward VI, second part, indenture, Hugh Pomeroy and Thomas Pomeroy, Knt. 15 Henry VII, unica pars, Elizabeth Pomeroy, widow, et al. and George Fortesque, armiger, indenture dated 15 Dec. on properties in Devon, Gloucester and Wiltshire; 37 Henry VIII, third part, indenture between Lawrence Bradmer and Richard Pomeroy; 35 Henry VIII, first part, indenture between Richard Pomeroy and John Guyles; 30 Henry VIII, indenture between Thomas Pomeroy, armiger, and Thomas Rytren, Knt.

"Richard (0141). son of Thomas Pomeroy (0115) and Elizabeth Hengscott, married Ann, daughter of Henry Coppelstone of Bowden. Richard Pomeroy (0161) of Bowden married Eleanor, daughter of John Coker of Mapowder, Dorset, and had two sons, Henry (077) and John (078); the former son was married and had a family, (according to Harleian MSS.) and might in point of time have been the father or grandfather of Thomas Pomeroy of St. Ernay (part of the parish of Landrake, but formerly separate, and still has a separate church), in Cornwall, but I have not been able to trace anything more about him, nor has Mr. Collen of the Heralds' College who has been engaged in the search for years."—*William Smiles, 1865.*

12 Jan. 1916:—The late Col. J. L. Vivian left over forty volumes of MSS. relating to the families of Devon and Cornwall. Much of this material does not appear in his printed "Visitations."

Nowhere in this mass of material which I have examined in full, (in addition to the Bond MSS.) do I find any data bearing upon the Pomeroy of Beaminster, or anything to explain why Vivian made the erroneous Pomeroy note in his "Addenda," which has, doubtless, misled many people.

After my investigations of the private papers of both of these antiquaries, I was impressed with the fact that there are several branches of the descendants in Devon and Dorset, of Ralph de Pomeroy of 1066, which both men almost entirely neglected; and probably so, because Bond was twenty years in perfecting what he did cause to be published, and Vivian could not well have published much more upon the Pomeroy than he did, even if he had been

provided with the completed pedigrees. I am continuing the inquiry in Dorset upon the Wrixons, Wades, Jessops, Keeches and Rocketts, so far as they may bear upon the Pomeroy, for such a period of time as is to be considered. But I am certain that to trace out clearly those remaining undefined Pomeroy branches would not need twenty years of time but surely more than you or I will likely ever be enabled to devote to them . . . .

Col. John Russell Cox, of Lansdown, Bath, Somersetshire, is lord of the manors of Beaminster Prime, Beaminster Secundo; also, of the manor of Netherbury in Terra, otherwise called Yondell; and of the manor of Netherberry in Ecclesia, otherwise called "Beaminster Parsonatus." The court rolls of these manors are owned by Col. Cox from 1616. These rolls contain records similar to the town records of America, and relate to all records of tenements, lands, etc., and who were the tenants of the manors, what they paid in rents, etc., and relate to all minor matters of highways, juries, and general affairs of the manors, and trial fines and petty causes. Yet strange it does seem, that, after most careful search through all these manorial court records, which contain the names and affairs of scores of tenants, etc., for 24 consecutive years, from 1616, there was no entry concerning any Pomeroy.

### **Eltwitt Pomeroy's Birth First Record in Beaminster Register**

Plate facing page 124 in Part Two is a photograph facsimile of the transcript of the Beaminster Parish Register, and may be found in the Dean of Salisbury's muniment room, Salisbury Cathedral. As the writing in the plate is not readily decipherable, it is deemed advisable to reproduce an authentic copy of the plate in type:

#### **BEAMISTER**

A copie of the Register booke of Christenings Weddings and buryalls of the pische of Beaminster from the iiiith of Julie A<sup>o</sup> 1585<sup>o</sup> unto the xxix<sup>th</sup> of October A<sup>o</sup> 1588<sup>o</sup> .

Christnings in Julie 1585<sup>o</sup> .

Julie: Eltwitt the sonne of Richarde Pomerye was christened the fowerth of Julie.

Margerie, the Dawghter of Willm' fforde the xi of Julie.

Thomas, sonne of Thomas Colborne xxith of Julie.

Wm. sonne of Walter Caddy xxiii<sup>th</sup> of Julie.

Wm. sonne of Wm. Matha xxviii<sup>th</sup> of Julie.

August: Jane, Dawghter of John Griffyn xxii<sup>th</sup> of August.

Alice, Dawghter of John Hull xxv<sup>th</sup> of August.

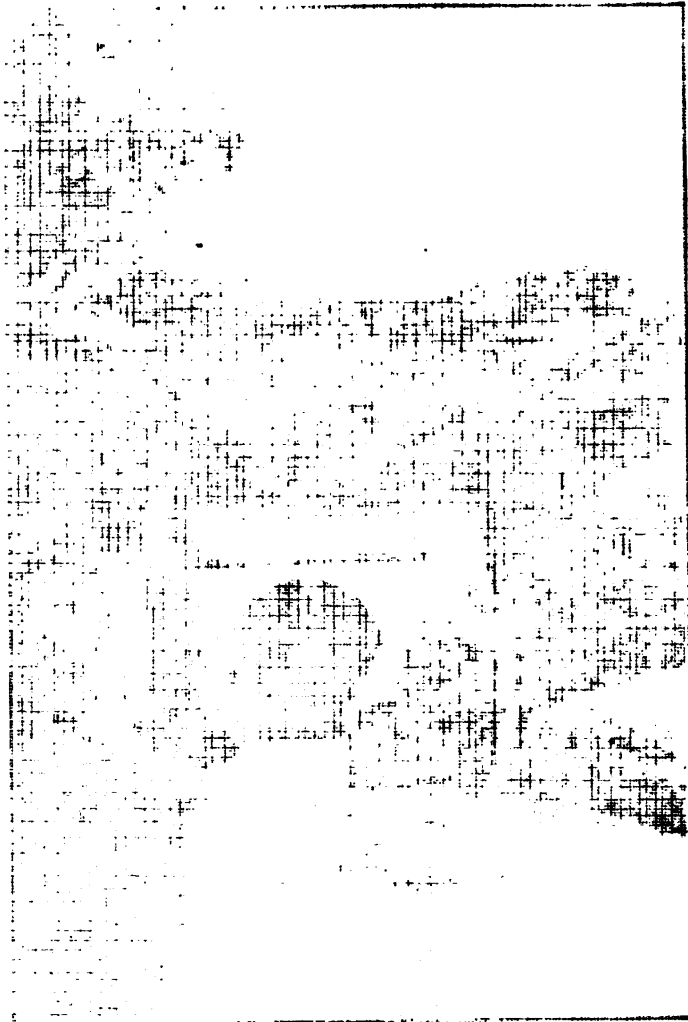
Humfry, sonne of Andrew Lane, xxvi<sup>th</sup> of August.

Thomas, sonne of John Sprake, xxxi<sup>th</sup> of August.

September: Thomas, sonne of Edwarde Dynste, ii of September.

Jone, Dawghter of Richarde Stone, xii of September.

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Stone Hill Quarry,  
E. of the village of Boreham, Essex, and Creckhams, Somerset

Jone, Dawghter of James Cheeke xiii<sup>th</sup> of September.  
 . . . . Dawghter of John Nyle, xiii<sup>th</sup> of September.  
 Elizabeth, Dawghter of John Jesopp, xv<sup>th</sup> of September.  
 Harry, sonne of Harry Gudge, xxv<sup>th</sup> of September.  
 October: Morla, sonne of Robert Hoskyns, first of October.  
 Elizabeth, Dawghter of Richarde Yllerye, iii of October.  
 Mary, Dawghter of Harry Horsforde, xviii<sup>th</sup> of October.  
 Katherine, Dawghter of Mr. Robt. Strowde, esquier, xxvi of October  
 Eme, Dawghter of Richarde Beale, xxvii<sup>th</sup> of October.  
 Andrewe, sonne of Walter Wilkyns, xxx<sup>th</sup> of October.  
 Deceber: Harry, sonne of Wm. Champe, xvii<sup>th</sup> of December.  
 Nicholas, sonne of Richarde Erlande, xvii<sup>th</sup> of December.  
 Marie, Dawghter of Wm. Butt, xix<sup>th</sup> of December.  
 John, sonne of Harry Colemore, xxvi<sup>th</sup> of December.  
 Alice, Dawghter of Robert Stronge, xxvii<sup>th</sup> of Deceber.  
 Marie, Dawghter of Thomas Tether, xxx<sup>th</sup> of Deceber.  
 January: Robt., sonne of Robt. Cox, vi<sup>th</sup> of Januarie.  
 John, sonne of John Browne, xxiii<sup>th</sup> of Januarie.  
 Robt., sonne of Thomas Hoskyns, xxvii<sup>th</sup> of Januarie.  
 ffebuarie: John, sonne of Huge ( . . . . . ) bruarie  
 Edith, Dawgh ( . . . . . ) of ffebruary  
 Mawdelyn, Da ( . . . . . )

Above deciphered from photograph of original Bishop's transcript of register of Beminstor, 24 July 1913, and guaranteed correct by C. A. Hoppin.

### Parish Registers of Symondsbury, Dorset

Symondsbury bounded on the north by Marshwood and Netherbury; south by the sea, east by Lodgers, Allington, Bridport, Rothenhampton, Burton, Broadstock; west by Chideock and Whitechurch Canonicorum; extends inland five miles.

The Abbot of Cerne held as lord of Symondsbury until the dissolution; 1 Edward VI the manor was granted to Edward, Duke of Somerset, to be held in chief by knight's service. On his attainder it came to the Crown, which held until 24 Eliz.; then the manor was granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford. An Earl of Alcester acquired it in 1660. The present Earl has made a search of his archives at my request, and reports that he has not inherited the court rolls, of Symondsbury before 1660. Their existence is unknown in all the government depositories.—C. A. H.

Baptisms, 1560, Sept. 21st: Andrew Ketche, son of John Ketche.

Baptisms, 1578, March 24th: Elizabeth Wade, dau. of Rych'd. Wade.

Baptisms, 1624, Aug. 8th: George Wrixon, son of Henry Wrixon.



- Baptisms, 1594, Oct. 4 Robt. Pomerye, son of John Pomerye.  
Baptism, 1596, Apl. 8: John Oventon, son of George Oventon.  
Baptism, 1596, July 24: Henry Pomery, son of Jo. Pomerye.  
Baptism, 1597, Mar. 9: An Oventon, dau. of George Oventon.  
Baptism, 1599, Apl. 10: Elinor Wrickson als. Pomerye, dau. of John Pomerye als. Wrickson.  
Baptism, 1600, June 25: Walter Wrickson, son of John Wrickson.  
Baptism, 1601, Aug. 3: Marye Oventon, dau. of George Oventon and An his wife.  
Baptism, 1604, Dec. 6: Elizabeth Wade, dau. of Thomas Wade and Joane his wife.  
Baptism, 1614, Feby. 21: John Wrickson, son of Stephen Wrickson.  
Baptism, 1617, Nov. 19: Robert Wrickson, son of Stephen Wrickson.  
Baptism, 1621, May 20: Elizabeth Pomery, dau. of Walter Pomery.  
Baptism, 1623, Aug. 9: Steven Keetch, son of Steven Keetch.  
Baptism, 1623, Mar. 14: William Pomery, son of Walter Pomery and Agnes.  
Baptism, 1626, June 4: Walter, son of Walter Pomery and Agnes.  
Baptism, 1629, Aug. 8: Mary, dau. of William Pomery.  
Baptism, 1631, July 3: John Pumery, son of Walter Pumry.  
Burials, 1594, Nov. 24th: Robt. Pomerye.  
Burials, 1601, Dec. 5th: Marye Oventon, dau. of George Oventon.  
Burials, 1603, Oct. 23d: John Oventon, s. of George Oventon.  
Burials, 1603, Oct. 24th: Avis Oventon, d. of George Oventon.  
Burials, 1608, Dec. 14th: John Ketch. (This surname was also written Keech.—C. A. H.)  
**Burials, 1612, Apl. 12th: Eltwar Pomerye, wife of Rycharde Pomerye; (mother of Eltward Pomery.—C. A. H.)**  
**Burials, 1612, Feby. 3d: Richard Pomerye, (the father of Eltward Pomery.—C. A. H.)**

This death in 1612 explains the absence, which I have heretofore remarked upon as being singular, of any record of this man, or of his wife, at Beaminster after 1612. I am certain that Richard was not born at Beaminster, but at Symondsburry, Netherbury or (possibly) Allington, now a part of Brideport. I am now unwilling to doubt that John Pomeroy, Gent., came to Dorset from Devon as the first Pomeroy of this branch of the family to settle in Western Dorset. I have proven by records that this John Pomeroy, Gent., could not have been either one of the only two John Pomeroyes living at the time, near the Dorset-Devon border, at Sidmouth and Sidbury in Devon. That is my judgment after the most exhaustive search and effort that has been possible for me to make during the past two years. There is circumstantial

evidence sufficiently strong and significant to have led me to the probability that he came from the immediate vicinity of Berry-Pomeroy in Devon, where we find one such John Pomeroy, born *circa* 1510, (brother of Henry) and son of Richard and Eleanor (Coker) Pomeroy, at one time of Bowden in Totnes, adjoining Berry Pomeroy, the market places of both being about one mile apart. I find no certain record that this John Pomeroy continued to reside in Devonshire, at any time between 1523 and 1580. Various other evidences of a partly circumstantial character (elsewhere and heretofore specified by me) also suggest that he, and probably his father and mother, removed into Dorset, locating not far from the home of his mother Eleanor Coker, daughter of John Coker of Mapowder, Dorset, and where he would have been within easy contact with his immediate relatives on his mother's side, one of whom may have been the John Coker, bailiff of Symondsbury, *circa* 1543-1547, where Eltweed Pomeroy's parents had their last home, and adjoining Netherbury where the said John Pomeroy, Gent., resided. Sir Edward Seymour, who took Berry Pomeroy from the Pomeroyes, held Symondsbury also until he was attainted of treason. John Pomeroy's father and mother are missing in Devon for the latter part of that time.

I do find evidence proving that the brother Henry did remain at Totnes, married, had issue, and died thereabouts, as did his issue; and I find that the leasehold estate of Bowden, in Totnes, held by the grandfather of these brothers, John and Henry, was not perpetuated in their hands, but become expired, diverted or sold through their uncle Henry, to another family ere long after their father's interest therein ceased.

Burials, 1623, Aug. 14. Stephen Keetch, son of Stephen Keetch. (This son was bapt. Aug. 9, 1623.—C. A. H.)

Burials, 1626, Sept. 4: Margaret Pomery, (probably wife of Henry Pomery, married as Marget Oventon, 1621.—C. A. H.)

Burials, 1626, Sept. 18: George Pomery. (Baptismal record calls him Wrikson, and son of Henry.—C. A. H.)

Burials, Jan. 11, 1627: Elizabeth Pomeroy. (Bapt. 1621, dau. of Walter and Agnes Pomery.—C. A. H.)

Burials, 1631, June 17: Joane Pumrey.

do 1631, June 30: Waltr. Pumrey. (Husband of Agnes.—C. A. H.)

do 1637, Feb. 27: William Pomery, son of Agnes Pomery, widow.

do 1657, Nov. 14: Alce Keech of Bauton.

#### Marriages:

1559, 8 April: Thomas Ketch and Margerye Morriche.

1569, 25 Nov: John Wade and Joane Hallet.

1569, 4 Aug.: John Ketch and Elinor Williams.

1589, 2 Mar.: George Oventon and An Wade.

1599, 13 Jan.: Thomas Wade and Joane Lane.

- 1600, 1 Feb.: Wylliam Wricksone alias Pumric and Elizabeth Wade.  
1601, 26 Sept.: Arthur Clavell and Jamsson Ketch.  
1615, 13 Feb.: Steven Ketch & Sara Akerman.  
1626, 1 July: Richard Medeway & Elizabeth Seriant.  
1621, 15 Oct.: Henry Pomery & Marget Oventon.  
1628, 18 Oct.: Walter Crab & Joane Pomery.  
1635, 1 Oct.: John Keech & Alice Stephens.  
Marriage at Allington, Dorset, adjoining Simondsburry, 25 Sept.:  
Robert Darby and Joane Pummery als. Wrixen.

**Parish Register of Stoke Abbot, Dorset**

(Commencing in 1559; two miles from Beaminster)

- Baptisms, 1582, Dec. second daie, Agnes Wrixon, dau. of Henry Wrixon.  
do 1584, xiii daie of Auguste, Henry Wrixon, son of Henry Wrixon.  
do 1587, Dec. the xx daie, Johan Wrixon, dau. of Henry Wrixon.  
do 1589, Oct. xxviii daie, Johan Wrixon, dau. of Henry Wrixon.  
do 1592, Nov. xix daie, Angell Wrixon, dau. of Henry.  
do 1594, Nov. x daie, Julion Wrixon, dau. of Henry.  
do 1612, March 7th, Rogers, filis Henrici Wrixon.  
do 1614, Nov. 30th, Guilielms filis Henrici Wrixon.  
do 1616, Aug. 3d, Anna, filia Joannis Wrixon.  
do 1641, Aug. 22d, Lidia, filia Edward Rocket et Phillipi, uxoris.  
do 1643, Feb. 25th, Anna, filia Roberti Wrixon et Elinore, uxoris.  
do 1643, March 25th, Edwarus filus Edwardi Rocket et Phylippi uxoris.  
do 1644, June 28th, Grace, dau. of Thomas Wrixon and Anne his wife.  
do 1647, April 18th, Anna Rocket, dau. of Edward Rocket.  
do 1649, March 7th, John, son of John Wrixon and Anna his wife.  
do 1650, Oct. 21st, Anne, child of Thomas Wrixon and Anne his wife.  
Burials, 1610, Nov. 11th, Agnisia, uxor Henrici Wrixons.  
do 1644, Jan. 28th, Phylippa Wrixon.  
do 1650, March 23d, Elinora Wrixon, the wife of Robert Wrixon.

**Parish Register of Netherbury, Dorset**

Search for all surnames connected with Pomeroy from 1592 in parish register of Netherbury, adjoining Beaminster, Dorset. Many entries in these books are very faint; a few have faded away:

- Burial, 1622, Feb. 22: Stephanus, filius Stephani Wrixon.  
do 1639, Dec. 9: Maria, uxor Stephani Wrixon.

- Baptisms, 1622, Jan. 2: Stephen, son of Stephen Wrixon.  
do 1636, Aug. 8, Elizabeth, dau. of William Rocket.  
do 1637, Oct. 18: Susanna, dau. of William Rocket.  
do 1639, March 31: Maria, dau. of John Wrixon.  
do 1641, Feb. 13: Elizabeth, dau. of Stephen Wrixon.  
do 1643, Oct. 15: Maria, dau. of Stephen Wrixon.  
do 1643, March 5: Maria, dau. of Henry Rocket.  
do 1645, Feb. 6: Stephen, son of Stephen Wrixon.  
do 1645, Feb. 12: Susanna, dau. of Robert Wrixon.  
do 1648, Jan. 22: Joana, dau. of Stephen Wrixon.  
do 1650, May 20: Arthur, son of Robert Wrixon.

**Parish Register of Hurstok, Dorset**

(Marriages from 1563)

- Married, 1571, 29 April: Mattheue Rocket and Spes Bagwell.  
do 1631, 5 March: Edward Richmond als. Mason and Elizabeth Wade, quondom, of Netherbury.

**Parish Register of Bradpole, Dorset**

(Adjoining Simondsburry, from 1695)

- Marriage, 1703, 7 Feb.: Wm. Pomroy of Allington and Mary Barnes of Netherbury.

**Parish Register of Holy Trinity, Borechester, Dorset**

- Marriage, 1642, 7 June: Ralph Pomery and Mary Banger.

**Parish Register of Whitechurch Canoncorum**

- Marriages, 1654, 24 May: Robert Pummery and Thomasin Crippes.  
do 1692, 10 Dec. John Pummery and Grace Swayne.  
do 1722, 27 Mar.: John Pummery and Martha Spiller.

**Parish Records of Beer Hackett, Dorset**

Pomeroys in Beer Hackett Regs., Dorset, from 1549. (15 miles north-east of Beaminster.)

- 1559 Katherin the daughter of Robte Pomerye was bap. 4 Sept.  
1564 Samuell Pomeroy, the sonne of Robert Pomeroy, was bp. 5 June.  
1565 John Pomeroy, the sonne of Robert Pomeroy, was bp. 23 Februarie.  
1574 Dorethey Pomeroy, daughter of Robert Pomeroy, was bp. 19 Nov.  
1580 Robert Pomeroy, sonne of Robert Pomeroy, was bp. 8 June.  
1589 Robert Pomeroy, was bp. 14 Sept.  
1589 Margaret Pomeroy, was bap. 11 January.  
1592 Thomas Pomeroy was bp. 23 Aprill.

- 1599 Joane Pomeroy, daughter of Samuel Pomeroy, was bp. (day and mth. gone).  
1602 Joane Pomeroy buried 12 Aprill.  
1602 Elinor Pomeroy, dau. of Robert Pomeroy, bp. 29 Sept.  
1604 Joane Pomeroy, dau. of Robert Pomeroy, bp. 16 Sept.  
1606 John Pomeroy, sonne of Robert Pomeroy, bp. 18 March.  
1607 Robert Pomeroy bur. Dec. 28.  
1608 George Pomeroy, sonne of Robert Pomeroy, bp. 22 Jan.  
1610 Alice Pomeroy bur. 8 Sept.  
1610 Nicholl Dewey and Margaret Pomeroy mar. 22 Oct.  
1611 Robert, sonne of Robert Pomeroy, bp. 20 Feb.  
1613 Samuel, sonne of Robert Pomeroy, bp. 9 Jan.  
1616 Thomas, sonne of Robert Pomeroy, bp. 31 March.  
1618 Samuel Pomeroy and Joane Sumer mar. 27 Jan.  
1624 Elizabeth Pommery, dau. of Samuel Pomeroy bp. 6 Oct.  
1625 Edward Lambert and Elmer Pommeroy mar. 23 May.  
1627 Anne Pomeroy, dau. of Samuel Pomeroy, bp. 8 Sept.  
1640 Joseph, sonne of Samuel Pomeroy, bp. 13 Sept.  
1646 William Pomeroy, sonne of Samuell Pomeroy, bp. 14 June.  
1666 Thomas Pomeroy and Susan Harris mar. 27 Dec.  
1697 Saml. Pomeroy of Knighton buried 21 March.

### **Parish Register of County Cornwall**

(From 1558 to 1668)

Register of St. Minver: Robert Nicholls, gent., and Constance Pomeroy, mar. 13 Nov. 1604. Thomas Pomeroy and Joane Kent mar. 13 Oct. 1619.

Register of Linkinhorn, from 1576: Edward Pomeroy and Elizabeth his wife, 30 May, 1580; George Pomeroy (Pomeroy) and his wife, 1 May, 1616; John Pomeroy & Johan his wife, 13 ..... (date between 1579 and 1583); Thomas Pomeroy and Elizabeth his wife, 21 June, 1602; William Pomeroy and Mary Lucas, 23 Sept. 1641.

Register of St. Melton, from 1558: marriages: Johanus Pomeroy & Johana Cottell, ..... July, 1570; (entered also in Pillaton Register as 31 July.

Register of Pillaton, from 1557: Peter Pomeroy mar. Lowdaye Davves 3 June, 1599.

Register of St. Brock, from 1561: Thomas Pomeroy & Margaret Minned, mar. 28 April, 1581.

Register of Kirkhampton, from 1539: Henry Pomeroy & Johana Prideaux, mar. 22 Dec. 1635.

Register of Landrake, from 1583: Thomas Pomeroy & Alice Samble, mar. ..... 1609, son of Thomas and Mary Jeffrie Pomeroy of Trethenick, in St. Erney, Cornwall.

Register of St. Erney, from 1555: Thomas Pomery (0142) & Mary Giffrie, 1 May, 1598; also, in Landrake Register as Jeffrie; Thomas Pomerey & Alice Samble, mar. 17 July, 1609.

Register of St. Stephens by Launceston, from 1566: Richard ffowler and Elizabeth Pomery, mar. 21 Feb. 1625.

St. Neots, Cornwall: Lestow was formerly the seat of the family of Pomeroy. (Historical Survey of the County Cornwall, by Polwhele; vol. m, p. 946; published in 1820, at which date Pomeroy were still residing at St. Neots.)

### Parish Registers of County Devon

(From 1559 to 1620)

Register of Gittesham, East Devon (near Honiton): Christenings: 1585, Jone Pomerye, the xix February; 1591, Richard Pomery, the xith Sept.; 1598, Thomas Pomerye, the vith of June. Buryalls: 1600, Jone Pomery, the xxvith day of July. Maryges: 1601, William Pomerye of Farwaye and Alse Blampyn were mar. the xvth day of June.

Church Wardens' accounts: William Pomeroy, church warden in 1706. John Pomeroy, church warden in 1735 and 1740.

Manuscripts owned by the borough of Totnes, dating from 1150; (hundreds of documents of great age.) Many entries of Pomeroy before 1500, all of which can be supplied if desired. The records of the borough after 1500 are so voluminous as to have been beyond my means of encompassing them; a great many deeds here. The parish records have been seen.

Parish records of Broadhembury, Devon, searched from 1538 to 1568: 1577, John Pomerie the sonne of Thomas Pomerie of Honyton was buried the 5th daie of ffebruarie; 1637, Mary the daughter of Thomas Pomeroy, Esq., was baptized the 12th daie of July.

Alfred James Monday at Taunton, Somerset, solicitor, informs me that he is descended from Lady Catherine Moore, who died at Collompton, Devon, about the year 1607. Her will is at Exeter. She was daughter of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, the last of the family who lived at the Berry-Pomeroy Castle.

In Staplegrove, the next parish to Taunton, is Pomeroy farm. There were Pomeroy living there more than 200 years ago.

Parish Register of Brixham from 1556:

1589, 19 Dec., John, son of Thomas Pomeroy, bapt.

1592, 9 Oct., Jane, dau. of Thomas Pomerye, bapt.

1595, 2 Sept., bapt. Margett, dau. of Thomas Pomerye.

1597, 24 April, bapt. William, son of William Pomeroy, son of Thomas.

1601, 20 Sept., bapt. John, s. of William Pomeroye.

1604, 7 Nov., bapt. Agnes, dau. of William Pomeroye.

1605, 9 Oct., bapt. Thomas, son of Edwarde Pomeroye.

- 1606, 25 Sept., bp. William, son of Edwarde Pomeroye.
- 1607, 14 Aug., bp. Elizb., dau. of William Pomeroye.
- 1608, 8 Feb., Arter (Arthur), s. of Edwarde Pomeroy.
- 1610, 22 July, bp. Honor, dau. of Will & Elizabeth Pomeroye.
- 1611, 18 April, bp. Honor, dau. of Edw. & Wilmot Pomeroye his wife.
- 1614, 11 May, bp. Arter, s. of Edw. Pomeroye & Wilmot.
- 1614, 23 July, bp. Henrye, son of Will & Elizb. Pomeroy.
- 1587, 19 Oct., buried, Henrye Pom'ry. (Undoubtedly father of some of the first Pomeroyes of Brixham—Thomas and William for instance.)
- 1597, 26 Dec., buried, Wilim Pom'ry.

Among the records of the borough of Totnes, Devon, is a deed (No. xxxv) of Dionesia, widow of William Pomeroy of Kingsmere, to Ricardus Tossyng, undated, but made between 1280 and 1290, and bearing a seal, ..... round, of black wax, with a central device of a feathered cross, with the letters "Dionesie Pom'ay." (She being a woman and a widow, she used her own seal as apart from the seal of her husband and the arms of the Pomeroyes.)

The manor of Buckfastleigh, Devon: Surveys, vol. 191: Parcel of the possessions of the monastery of ....., temp. Elizabeth: Customary tenants, James Pomeroy, son of Aline Pomeroy and Oricia, tenant by copy: One tenement, one garden, and part of one acre of land, formerly of John Pomeroy, at yearly rental of iiiis 6d, and for ..... xxd.

Bishop of Exeter's Transcript:

William Cavell, 2d sonne, married Jane, dau. of William Pomeroy, Esq., of Trehaverock; living 1620. Buried at St. Kew 26 June 1652. William Cavell and Jane his wife, with their two daughters and co-heiresses Joane and Mary, w. of John Vivian, are named in the will of John Pomeroy of St. Cleere, gent. Probated London, 12 March 1619.

Sir Oliver Carminow married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pomeroy; m. 2d Isould da. of Reynold Ferrers. Johanna Petit was issue by Ferrers and the other children were by Pomeroy. Sir Oliver Carminow left three daughters. The inquest states that Joanna Carminow held of Sir Thomas de la Pomeroy as of his manor of Tregony.\*

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\*In the 40th year of King Henry III the Pomeroy family was returned among the first-class land holders of Cornwall. They continued to possess considerable landed property in Cornwall for several generations, their chief seat being at Tragonay, and held thirty librates of land. The manor of Tragonay was at a very early period in the ancient family of the Pomeroyes, who are supposed to have acquired it by the marriage of Henry, grandson of Sir Radulphus de La Pomeroy, with Rohesia, a daughter of King Henry I, the first sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. At that time the Pomeroyes were also lords of Tremerton and Mount St. Michael Castle in Cornwall.—*Sir James I. Mackenzie's Castles of England.*

## Parish Register of St. Sidwells, Exeter, Devon.

*Baptisms:*

- 1671 Sept. 16, Richard, son of Bandon Pomeroy.  
 1675 June 4, Susana, dau. of Brandon Pomeroy.  
 1676 Dec. 1, Bandon, son of Bandon Pomeroy.  
 1679 March 15, Susana, dau. of Bandon Pomeroy.  
 1682 Nov. 5, Bandon, son of Bandon Pomeroy.  
 1684 Jan. 6, Jane, dau. of Bandon Pomeroy.  
 1687 June 1, Joseph, son of Bandwin Pomeroy.  
 1687 June 10, Edmond, son of Edmond Pomeroy.  
 1719 March 19, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Pomeroy.  
 1721 March 20, Mary, dau. of Thomas Pomeroy.  
 1722 Feb. 7, John, son of Thomas Pomeroy.  
 1749 June 25, Mary, dau. of John Pomeroy.  
 1751 Oct. 6, John, son of John Pomeroy.  
 1753 June 29, Charles, son of John Pomeroy.  
 1755 Aug. 24, Charles, son of John Pomeroy.  
 1758 April 9, Ann, dau. of John Pomeroy.  
 1759 April 15, James, son of John Pomeroy.  
 1764 Feb. 6, George, son of John Pomeroy.  
 1774 Nov. 27, Agnes, dau. of John Pomeroy.  
 1776 May 25, John, son of John and Grace Pomeroy.  
 1777 Feb. 2, Patience, dau. of Charles and Patience Pomeroy.  
 1778 April 26, Charles, son of John and Grace Pomeroy.  
 1779 Feb. 3, Elizabeth, dau. of Charles and Patience Pomeroy.  
 1780 June 7, Ann, dau. of John and Grace Pomeroy.  
 1781 July 18, Charles, son of Charles and Patience Pomeroy.  
 1784 Sept. 27, Thomas, son of John and Grace Pomeroy.

*Marriages*

- 1678 March 16, Henry Pomeroy and Ann Southard.  
 1689 May 18, Richard Allen and Grace Pomeroy.  
 1696 Feb. 2, Thomas Bennett and Susan Pomeroy.  
 1738 Nov. 3, James Tanner and Elizabeth Pomeroy.  
 1742 John Darby and Alice Blake  
 1748 Aug. 25, John Pomeroy and Mary Southard.  
 1769 July 13, Silas Derby and Mary Pomeroy.  
 1774 July 30, John Pomeroy and Grace Gardiner.  
 1776 Jan. 6, Charles Pomeroy and Patience Gardiner.  
 1792 May 4, George Pomeroy and Jane Davy.



**THOMAS POMEROY, b.**

*Children:*

**ELIZABETH POMEROY, bp. March 19, 1719; m. Nov. 3, 1738, James Tannar.**

**JOHN POMEROY, bp. Feb. 7, 1722; m. Aug. 25, 1748, Mary Southard.**

**MARY POMEROY, bp. March 20, 1721; d. March 20, 1721.**

**JOHN POMEROY, (Thomas), bp. Feb. 7, 1722; m. Aug. 25, 1748, Mary Southard, b. Nov. 26, 1724, dau. of Edward Southard. +**

*Children:*

**MARY POMEROY, bp. June 25, 1749; m. July 13, 1769, Silas Darby. +**

**JOHN POMEROY, bp. Oct. 6, 1751; m. July 30, 1774, Grace Gardiner. +**

**CHARLES POMEROY, bp. June 29, 1753; d. July 2, 1755.**

**CHARLES POMEROY, bp. Aug. 24, 1755; m. Jan. 6, 1776, Patience Gardiner.**

**ANN POMEROY, bp. April 9, 1758.**

**JAMES POMEROY, bp. April 16, 1759.**

**GEORGE POMEROY, bp. Feb. 6, 1764; m. May 4, 1792, Jane Davy.**

**AGNES POMEROY, bp. Nov. 27, 1774.**

**MARY POMEROY, (John, Thomas), bp. June 25, 1749; m. July 13, 1769, Silas Darby. +**

*Children:*

**JOHN DARBY, bp. Jan. 16, 1770; m. 1835, Eliza Rebecca Hart, Chelsea.**

**MARY DARBY, bp. Nov. 27, 1774.**

**AGNES DARBY, bp. Feb. 2, 1777.**

**JAMES DARBY, bp. Dec. 20, 1778; of Royal Navy, d. June 29, 1821, St. Helena.**

**CHARLES DARBY, bp. Jan. 25, 1789; m. 1810, Susanna Turner, Fulham.**

**JOSEPH DARBY, bp. Feb. 21, 1782; Royal Navy; entered 1802.**

**JOHN POMEROY, (John, Thomas), bp. Oct. 6, 1751; m. July 30, 1774, Grace Gardiner, Exeter, Devon. +**

*Children:*

**JOHN POMEROY, bp. May 25, 1776.**

**CHARLES POMEROY, bp. April 26, 1778.**

**ANN POMEROY, bp. June 7, 1780.**

**JAMES POMEROY, bp. April 19, 1782.**

**THOMAS POMEROY, bp. Sept. 27, 1784.**

GEORGE POMEROY, bp. April 10, 1787; d. July 28, 1787.

GEORGE POMEROY, bp. Feb. 24, 1789; d. Dec. 2, 1792.

GRACE POMEROY, bp. Aug. 5, 1791, St. Sidwell, Exeter, Devon.

ELIAS POMEROY, bp. April 23, 1794; d. Sept. 3, 1895.

CHARLES POMEROY, (John Thomas), bp. Aug. 24, 1755; m. Jan. 6, 1776, Patience Gardiner. +

*Children:*

PATIENCE POMEROY, bp. Feb. 8, 1777.

ELIZABETH POMEROY, bp. Feb. 3, 1779.

CHARLES POMEROY, bp. July 18, 1781; d. July 31, 1798.

GEORGE POMEROY, bp. Dec. 12, 1787.

JOHN POMEROY, bp. Feb. 6, 1791.

HARRIET CATHARINE POMEROY, bp. May 9, 1793.

SARAH POMEROY, bp. Nov. 30, 1794.

LOUISA POMEROY, bp. Nov. 30, 1794.

GEORGE POMEROY, (John Thomas), bp. Feb. 6, 1764; m. May 4, 1792, Jane Davy; +

*Children:*

GEORGE POMEROY, bp. Feb. 10, 1792; d. April 8, 1795.

GEORGE POMEROY, bp. May 1, 1797, Exeter, Devon.

**Parish Registers of County Somerset**

Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton: John Gibbs and Elizabeth Pomerie, mar. 4 Sept. 1609.

Thomas Pomerie and Elizabeth Linburie, mar. 2 Aug., 1590.

Thomas Pomery and Joan Aberye, mar. 4 Sept., 1609.

John Davie and Elinor Pomery, mar. 22 Nov., 1613.

Andrew Barrell and Margaret Pomery, mar. 3 Sept., 1516.

John Poullon and Elinor Pomery, mar. 8 April, 1516.

Daniel Pomery and Wilmot Purgess, mar. 7 Oct., 1619.

John Pomery and Dorothy Wells, mar. 13 Jan., 1632.

Parish of Crewkerne: July, 1595, William Pomeroy was buried the 3d daye.

May, 1598, bap. John, the sonne of Walter Harris, was bapt. the xxist day.

Eltweed Pomery and Margery Rockett, mar. 9 May, 1629.

Parish of West Coker (northeast of Crewkerne) begin registers 1697, but in a bishop's transcript of a part of them occurs: 1608, Oct. 15, baptized Thomas, son of William Pomery.

In a bishop's transcript of a part of the parish register of Durston, Somerset, occurs: 1615, July 24, married John Chead and Joan Davey;

1615, Aug. 2, buried, John Chead. (The parish register of Durston begins in 1712.)

The parish register of Maperton begins in 1559. I have not seen it but have seen some transcripts at Wells of some portion of it; in these transcripts occur: 1621, Jan. 10, Samuel, son of Samuel Pomery, bp.; 1679, Nov. 18, Samuel Pomery buried. (Maperton, as above, must not be confused with Mapperton, in Dorset.)

Collection of MSS. owned by the Earl of Dartmouth seen for Pomeroy's.

### **The Great Release and Transfer of Pomeroy Manors to Seymour**

To those who are bred on family feuds and traditions, generations of time mean nothing. Now, after some centuries, with the data which we have been able to collect, since the death of Sir Thomas de Pomeroy and the execution of Sir Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Lord Protector of England, it is my happy fortune to lay before the Pomeroy race in American some records from England which convince us that the two knights whom we thought were bitter enemies had been life-long friends:

A bill of complaint of Valentyne Pomeroy of Sandridge, Stoke Gabriel, Esq., against George Rowe, recites grant by Edward, Duke of Somerset, to Sir Thomas Pomeroy and Lady Jane his wife, grandmother and grandfather of Valentyne Pomeroy, of a tenement called Will in Stoke Gabriel, to hold for the term of their lives; remainder to their son Thomas Pomeroy, remainder to Arthur Pomeroy, the second son, with other remainders. Thomas Pomeroy was father of Valentyne. Nov., 1640: P. 36.6

The "Great Release," a curious document still at Maiden Bradley, certainly proves that Sir Thomas Pomeroy was at one time in the Protector's power. It bears date July 7th, 1548, (?) and while its lack of punctuation allows a latitude of construction essentially legal, it is not more overweighed with unnecessary clauses than if it bore date three hundred years later:

"Be it known unto all men by these presents that I Thomas Pomeroy knight have remysed released and quyte claymed and by these presents do remit release and quit claim unto the high and mighty Prince Edward Duke of Somerset and his heirs executors and administrators as well as every recognizance wherein the said Duke stood bounden to me the said Sir Thomas of and for the performance of certain articles covenants and agreements on the part of the said Duke to be performed and kept is contained in a pair of indentures made between the said Duke on the one part and me the said Thomas on the other part bearing date 1st day of December in the first year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King Edward 6th as also all other Bonds Recognisances and writings obligatory whatsoever they be wherein the said Duke standeth and is bounden to me the said Sir Thomas made at any time before the date of these presents And also all actions suits and executions which I

the said Sir Thomas have or may have against the said Duke his heirs executors or administrators by reason or means of my surety covenant recognisance or writing obligatory In witness thereof I have subscribed this present release with my hand and set to my seal the 7th day of July in the second year of the reign of our sovereign Lord Edward 6th by the Grace of God King of England France and Ireland defender of the faith and in earth of the Church of England and also of Ireland supreme head 7th July 1548."

The Elms, Letchworth,  
Herts, England, 3 Sept., 1917.

Dear Colonel Pomeroy:—

Maiden Bradley is not in my County Herts, but near Bath in Somerset. However, I sent your letter on to the Duke of Somerset, who replied that he regretted "he knew of no such picture," to which I thanked him for returning the papers and ventured to remind him of the article by the Duchess of Somerset (which I sent to you on a previous occasion,) which mentioned the great release. He then promised to look into it and after two more polite reminders from me he sent me a very civil note, dated at Maiden Bradley, Bath, 9/11/16:

"Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of Nov. 26, I enclose a statement sent me by our schoolmaster, who is arranging my deeds and papers. He has a great knowledge of these subjects and as you will see has not nearly finished arranging and classifying all the very interesting documents.

Faithfully yours,  
"Somerset."

"Mr. J. R. Pomeroy".

I waited to hear from you again, as the war risks made any correspondence uncertain, but as two letters from the Society as well as the magazine have reached me safely, I hasten to give you the information you seek on the point of title—without prejudice, as the lawyers say.

School House, Maiden Bradley, Bath, 6 Nov. 1916.

To His Grace, The Duke of Somerset:

My Lord Duke:

Among the documents which I have so far calendered, there is a deed of sale which possibly might be the Surrender you are asking about. (It is not a letter patent.)

It is dated 1 Dec. 1, Edward 6, and recites an earlier deed, dated 6 Nov. 1, Edward 6, whereby Sir Thomas Pomeroy and Sir Wymond Carewe sold to the Lord Protector, the Castle and Park of Bery Pomeroy, and also the manors of Bridgetown, Berry Pomeroy, etc.

As far as I can say at present, it would appear that Sir Thomas Pomeroy borrowed money from Sir Wymond Carewe knight, and made over his estate

as security, for a certain number of years. In 1547, the mortgage amounted to 2300 pounds sterling, and the time limit was nearly expired. Sir Thomas could not possibly pay and was likely to lose his property had not his friend, the Protector, come to his assistance and paid out Sir Wymond, and by the additional sum of 1200 pounds sterling paid to Sir Thomas purchased the whole estate, whereby the Bery Pomeroy property passed to the family of the Duke of Somerset. I have not yet seen any Surrender to the King by Sir Thomas Pomeroy, whereby it might be claimed that the Protector secured the property, by gift from King Edward through Surrender. What is more, I do not think one can exist. I have not had time yet to examine the Patent Rolls in London for any enrolment.

In the little book on Berry Pomeroy Castle on p. 8, I see it is said that "the haughty Lord Protector received the property through the treason and forfeiture by Sir Thomas Pomeroy, but in my present knowledge, I do not believe the statement. The documents which I have so far done bear out the statement made by the 12th Duke, and recorded by the author of the Hand-Book on p. 16.

This large skin which I use as the basis in working up all the manuscripts that I come across, has been inrolled I believe and therefore can be taken as authentic.

The correlation of many of the manuscripts I find extremely difficult on account of the absence of dates. I have placed many in what I believe to be their proper sequence, and have so far the Elizabethan, Civil War and Sequestration bundled in their first classification. In addition to these I have found some twenty or more manuscripts relating to Maiden Bradley.

Hoping that the foregoing synopsis on the Berry Pomeroy question will supply the information required, I remain,

Your Grace's Obedient Servant,

(Signed) JOHN SCANES.

Deposition at Exeter, 25 April 8 Elizabeth, among others of Thomas Pomeroye, Knight, of the age of lxvi yeares: Says manors of Parkhame & Lancrosse were his own lands and had them of the Dyfte Edwarde duke of Somers, Sen. Says he never made any estate of land in the said manors unto Sr. Richard Edgecombe knight and others. (Thomas Pomeroy esqr. vs George Bassett.)

Harrye (Henry) Pomeroye of berry Pomeroye of the age of 42 deposed that he knoweth the complainant Thomas Pomeroy, the deft George Bassett, and Sir Thomas Pomeroye knight; knoweth the manors of Lancras sins lamas (midsummer) day laste & the manor of Parkham sins mydlent laste paste, etc., etc. Refers to a conversation had on Wednesday night after Easter 1565 with

Thos Pomeroy, complainant & others about the said land & as to how Sir Thos Pomeroy Knt. could not convey them because he had already conveyed them to his sonne Thomas; that John Marshall who received the said manors from Sir Thomas Pomeroy, knt. and released them back to him again.

The compl Thos is son of Sir Thos. knt. and Lady Jane Pomeroy, aged 58.

Said Sir Thos. said to have made feoffment of said manors 4 Edw. VI. to Sir Rich Edgecombe kt., Sr. Arthur Champyron kt., Peter Courtney kt., John More kt., John Pollard kt., John Chichester Esq., Xpofer Copleston, esqr., Walter Rowley, esq., and Richard Bennet yeom.—to the use of said Sir Thomas and Johane his wife for their lives, and after that to the use of Thomas their son and heir, the compt, and in default of issue to the second son Arthur Pomeroy.

Closed Rolls for the reign of Edward VI disclose the following document in Latin:

No. 1, Edward VI, part 5, No. 45. Grants conveyance dated 12 Nov. 1 Edward VI, by Wymund Carew knight to Edward Duke of Somerset and his heirs for £9000 of the (. . .) and parke of Bery Pomeroy, with appurtenances, and all lands, etc.; and also the manors of Bery Pomeroy, Brixham, Herberton, Sandridge, etc., sometimes being parcel of the lands, etc., of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, knight.

### Chancery Decree Rolls

Chancery Decree Rolls, No. 432: (Dame Margaret Strode, widow, and others, against Hoskins, armiger, and others. 20.)

Whereheretofore, that is to say, in Easter Terme in Anno Dni 1626 Dame Margaret Strode, widdow, late wife of Sir Robert Strode, knight, deceased, Hugh Crabbe, Henry Halorie and William Fowler, fower of the customary tenants of the Mannor of Prebend called Beamister second in the County of Dorset as well on the behalfe of themselves as of the Customary Tenants of the said mannor or prebend complaynants, exhibited their bill of reviewe in this court against Richard Corbet, Clark, Doctor in Divinity and prebendary of the said mannor and Peter Hoskins, esquire, defendants, declaiming: That whereas in the terme of Michael the Archangell in the 19th yeere of the raigne of James I, the now defend'ts being then plaintiffs exhibited their bill of complaint against the now complainants setting forth that upon all surrenders and nominations the Customary Tenants (being tenants for life) the lord of the mannor for the tyme being ought to have reasonable fine according to the value of all tenements granted or sold, the fines being uncertain and arbitrable; that the tenants for a long time having combined together and denying to pay such fines, and devised a custom of nomination by anie sole tenant, and that if the lord and the tenant could not agree on the fine, (a sum of money

to be paid to the lord by a tenant upon his entry into a tenement as a fee for the right to enter, and in addition to the rent) that the homage of the manor should assess a reasonable fine soe as it were not less than the ancient fine, and that upon the offer of such fine the tenant ought to be admitted, that the said custom depending long in variance and the tenants having gotten a verdict at lawe endeavored to have the said custom confirmed by decree in this court, which the late lord chancellor Ellesmere refused to do, as by an order made therein 21 Nov., 6 James I appeareth, and that afterwards the late lord chancellor, the lord Vernlam, notwithstanding decreed the same, and afterwards ordered that the said customary tenants should be admitted, although they claymed from tenants not admitted paying their fines, herriots and other duties, and that two courts should be kept yearly to that purpose. That the said Hoskins in obedience thereto kept courts and admitted as many tenants as could be despatched. That the now plaintiffs in their bill of review, being tenants there and other tenants performed not the decree first by denying to pay the arrearages of fines, rents and herriotts due from those under whom they claymed. Secondly, by not assessing reasonable fines, for that it cannot be conceived that the fynes paid three score or four score years past can nowe be a reasonable fyne the times being so much altered, and they gave instance upon the fyne assessed upon the defendant, the ladie Strode, being three shillings four pence; whereas the tenement she holdeth being a mill is worth 30s per ann, and the fyne of the Deft. Fowler, Tenement assessed at 20<sup>l</sup> p. ann., and so of diverse others. That the pl<sup>ff</sup> Hoskins regard thereof and in performance of the decree, although he hath admitted the tenants, yet hath he respited their fynes desiring that the said decree might be explained by the court what should be a reasonable fyne; and showed that the tenants of the manor made secret nominations by word and not presenting the same at the next court, nor until the death of the tenants, whereby the lord and his lessee, having no notice who was his tenant in any troubles if anie troubles and controversies did arise, and therefore prayed by their bill that a reasonable fine might be ordered by the court, which bill the defendants Hugh Crabb, Henry Hillary and William Fowler answered saying that their custom is that every sole tenant customary for life had used to assigne his lands customary either by nomination or surrender into the hands of the lord or of two customary tenants, to the use of one or two other persons for the term of their lives, or to nominate one other person to be the lords next tenant after his death, and that such nomination or surrender hath used to be presented at the next court, after the death or surrender of the nominator, and that the partie to whom such nomination or surrender is made hath used to come to the lord to be admitted as tenant, paying a reasonable fyne. And that if the lord and tennant cannot agree of the fyne that then the homage have used to assess the ffyne upon their oaths so as they did not assess it under the

ancient fyne, and that such assessment had used to bind both lord and tenant, and farther said that the pltf Hoskins and his grandfather in the time of King Henry VIII, by writing under his hand did acknowledge the custom to be such and that he brought an action of debt for a fyne so assessed; That the plaintiff Peter Hoskins hath admitted one of his sons according to the said custom. The deft. denied that the sayd ffynes ought to be according to the value of the lands, saying that they might rise or fall, and sayd that the compte had lost manie ffynes by not keeping court; That the Tryalls formerly had were by order of the Court of Kings Bench who approved the said custume upon solemn argument; That the late Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, before whom the said custom came to be heard, would not decree the same for that the prebendarie was not made a partie. And that upon the Tenants preferring a new bill in this court wherein they made the then prebendarie a partie and the cause came to hearing; the late lord chancellor Velurain decreed the customs for the Tenants, and ordered that the said Pr. Hoskins should keep courts. That notwithstanding the said decrees the pet. Hoskins preferred a new bill wherein he surmised the fines to be arbitrable, and that the homage ought not to be judges in their own case. And lastly the said Defts said that in assessing of the said ffines the homage had consideration of building and Improvements. And the ladie Margaret Stode, one other of the Defts, by her answer sayed that she believed the custom of the said mannor to be as formerly, by the other the same is set forth; And that Sir Robert Stode, knight, deceased, (her late husband) bestowed great charges in repairing the mills, customary now in her occupation in which respect the fine charge of was assessed at but 13s 4d which ffyne she was readdie; and all the said Defts concluded their answers with a general travers, the which answers the then Compts replied. Witnesses were examined and published. And in Michas term 21 James, the cause was heard by the Rev. ffather in God, John, lord Bishop of Lincoln, then lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Sir Justice Hatton then assisting him, to this purpose vigt: That the Tenants should respectively pay to the lord for the time being half a yeers ymproved value of everie the said customary Tenements or cottages as a fine, and as the least ffine that should be assessed, and that if anie difference should arise as to the value the Justices of Assize of Dorsett should moderate the fine, for the revising of which decree the said bill of review by some of the customary tenants was exhibited, showing that they were greatly damaged for that the former judgments in confirmation of their custom were overthrowne soe that the ancient homages had nothing to doe, and that if the value of the land should fall then the homage could not assesse under the former fine and that manie fines were allreadie higher than half a yeeres value, and that there are five other mannors adjoining which claime the same custome; and that if the answer of this mannor should be impugned the rest of the said mannors would



be in danger. And lastly, they sayed that there are within the said five manors two thousand communicants; and amongst them many able men to paie subsidies; and that out of the said five manors five pounds a week is paid to the King's majesty for customs of Clothes, which would be all overthrowne if the said custom should be ympugned and the said customary lands be appropriated unto the said Mr. Hoskins and his children. And therefore the Complaints by the bill of review prayed that they might be freed from the said decree, which bill of review Mr. Doctor Corbet and Peter Hoskins answered. And first the Deft. Hoskins said and confessed that the said Mr. Doctor Corbet as prebendarie and Peter Hoskins as farmer of the said manor of Beamister Second did heretofore exhibit their bill of complaint to such effect as formerly is set forth and the same cause came to be heard and decreed in the term of St. Michael the Archangel, 21 James, by the said Bishop of Lincoln, and being long debated, it appeared unto his lordship that the only question was touching the reasonableness of fines, and that by the decree of the said Lord Verulam their customs were allowed unto them, and that every fine ought to be reasonable and not under the ancient fine; that the fines set down by the homages were not reasonable, and that the Bishop of Lincoln for avoiding the unconscionableness of the said homages and all further suits decreed that all and every customary tenant upon his admittance should from thenceforth pay half a years ymproved value at the least. And that the homagers should not assess anie ffyne under that value. And that if anie difference should arise upon the true ymprovement that the same should be moderated by the justices of the assize for Dorsett or by the seivior of them. And so likewise upon sudden ymprovements, and that he did not conceive any former verdicts to be overthrowne, and decreed that half a yeers value is a reasonable fyne, and that the other manors mentioned of the same holding to pay one years value at the least. And that the said bill of review sets forth nothing to alter said decrees nor but what has bee alleged at the former hearing. That the most of the said customary Tenants have been of late parceled and dismembered by the Tenants themselves into so many partes and small quilletts as that there are few or none ancient fines; and that by the said last decree the fine is reduced to a moderate proportion. And denied that he sought anie of the customary lands to himself or to his children but desired only a reasonable fine upon admittance. And lastly he said that his rents, herriotts and duties were and are detained from him. And denied that he ever dealt hardly or strictly with anie of the said tenants either before or since the decree. And in conclusion prayed that the said decree of the Bp. of Lincoln be not reversed but confirmed. And the Deft. Mr. Doctor Corbet said he joined in the defense to the end that the church might not receive any prejudice, consented to half a yeeres value for a fine as being reasonable. And that whereas in the term of St. Michael Archangel 1625 Robert Pinckney,

clerk, prebendarie of the manor and prebend of Beamister prima and the said Peter Hoskins, farmer, exhibited their bill of complaint in the court against Henry Helary, William Seaborne and William Fowler, three of the customary tenants of the manor of Beamister prima setting forth that the said manor consists of divers customary lands devised by coppie of Court Roll for one two or three lives, for such reasonable fines as the lord and tenant could agree upon, the fines to be arbitrable. And that the tenants in time of Henry VIII having gotten from the then lord a long lease of the said manor to their own use, continuing until about the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth whereby both lord and tenant did invent unreasonable customs for their own advantage and to the great prudence of the church of Sarum; And alleging that every customary tenant solely seized for life and every widow having but a widow's estate, Coverts, Infants, Idiots, Lunatics, or any other persons disabled by the law might and may in their death beds or at any time in their life by word out of Court and without the privacy of the lord of the said manor, in private nominate who shall be the lord's next tenants after his death of their coppiehold tenements. And that such person so nominated shall offer himselfe redde to paie a reasonable fine to the lord for his admittance, to be assessed by the homage, if the lord and tenant cannot agree upon the amount, but not under the ancient fine. That upon pretence of this custom the Tenants one for another doe assess verie small and unreasonable fines in case of themselves and to the great prejudice of the prebendarie and his farmers. And further shewed that contrarie to the general custome of all the coppieholders there the defts, pretend that they may at their own will exchange, devide and parallel the houses of their Tenements and cottages and the lands belonging unto as manie partes and parcells as they list, and alien commons incident, inclose the wastes apportion the rents and devide the herriott or lay it upon what part they please, and do convert the dwelling houses into barnes, stables and stalls by means whereof the lord is like to be defeated of his rents and herriotts and the manor be brought to confusion. And by confederacy among themselves did and doe putt in practice their newe devised and unreasonable customs, laying their purses together, putting the complt. Hoskins to perpetuall, suit and trouble, keeping and detaining the former ancient court rolls which make manifest their said wrong courses. And refuse to pay their fines, rents and herriotts long since due for releefe in the premises. And to the end that the said custom's may be reduced into some order, for avoiding multiplicity of suites, and assessing a reasonable fine is the effect of the plttf's bill. Suppoena was directed to the Defts. to appear and answer, who appeared and answered. That the manors of Beamister Prima and Beamister Secundo have had one and the same custom, and hope that upon their bill of review hereinbefore mentioned there will be an end, also of this suit touching the custome of Beaminster Prima. Averring that

customs of both the said manors are alike. And therefore demanded judgment whether they should make anie answeere until the question of the custome of Beamister second were determined upon the said bill of review. They also sayed that they maintained their custome for ffeine, covertes, Infants, Idiotts and lunaticks to nominate, and that this hath been heretofore objected against them and yet there custome allowed toe be good. And claimed right to parcell and apportion their Tenements and the rents and herriotts thereof by their custome. And had anciently used itt as Tenants in ffee use to doe. And denied that they had anie Court Rolls, Court books, books of survy (survey) or evidences wch concerned the said manors and lands, or that they denied to pay their rents, arrearages of rents, ffines or herriotts, and soe ended with the general Travers as by the said Bill, the answeere remaining of record in this honorable Court; more att large appeareth. To wch answeere of the Defts, the plaintiffs replied, and ther upon yssue being joined in both said suits several commissions were by this court awarded, witnesses examined, their depositions returned and published; then a day was appointed for hearing the cause of the said bill of review, which day being the 30th June last the both parties had reference to reasonable fynes to be assessed by the tenants homagers wch are uncertain, thir court therefore moved and soe ordered that Mr. Sergeant Crew, and Mr. Sergeant Ashley, of counsel on both sides should treat with said parties and pswade in a reasonable way touching the said fynes in both the said causes of the two manors respectively, and make certificate thereof to this Courte. And ther upon the court would strike such a stroke therein as should be fitt. That according to said order, as also of another order of 16 Oct. last pursuing the former, the said Pr. Sergt. Crewe and Mr. Sergt. Ashley, in the presence of William Sealome, John Hillary and John Crabb on behalf of the Tennants, and of John Hoskins on the behalfe of the said Prebendaries and Peter Hoskins his ffather treated between them to the differences, the point resting upon the reasonableness of the fyne decreed to half a yeeres value, wch the plaintiffs by their bill of Review sought to reverse. And on the Tennants behalfe it was insisted that cause concerned multitudes, and that by their custome the homage were to assess the reasonableness of the ffyne, so that it were not under the old ffine, ffor wch the Tenants with the favor of this courte desired that they might not receade, yett such as were lowe themselves would sett higher, but not to reduce to anie certaintie to p'indice their custome. And the other side in regard to said offer contained noe certainty and still leave itt in the pleasure of the Tenants what is a reasonable ffine, wch Pr. Hoskins conceiving that it would still breede suits and trouble until all might be made certaine, humbly desired the benefit of the decree that had settled itt at half a yeeres value, submitting himself wholly to the courte. Whereuppon the said Serjeants returned the

same to the determination of this court. That ther upon the Court appointed this 10 Nov. for the hearing the court being assisted by Pr. Baron Denham and Mr. Justice Whitlock. It appeared that by a special verdict an ancient presentment of the Tenants by the Plts. owne bill and by their answer to the Defts crosse bill, by depositions of witnesses taken in Queen Mary's tyme and likewyse by the decrees formerly made by the late lord keepers, the Bishopp did direct because the said Judges had no power to minister an oath whereby they might understand the true value of the said landes. But his Lordship with advise of the said Judges Assistants declared that the said fine ought to be reasonable and indifferent and to be guided and sett according to the value of the said land the circumstances considered and that the lord or his steward in other cases ought not to sett a fine too high for the lords benefit soe in this case the homage ought not in favour of the Tenants to assess the fine too low. For that it is equally against reason and indifference to sett a fine too lowe as to sett it too high; and that by the opinion of his Lordship and his said assistants halfe a yeeres ymproved value in general cases was a reasonable and indifferent Fine to be assessed within this manor. And yett upon spiall Circumstances itt might be reasonable to assess it either higher or lower as the spiall case shall require upon all wch reasons his lordship doth now declare by the advice of the said Judges Assistants. And itt is this present Terme of St. Michael the Arkangel that is to saie on Munday the tenth day of November in the fourth yeare of the raigne lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King defender of the faith etc. By the right honorable Thomas lord Coventry lord keeper of the great seal of England and the high court of chancery and the Authority of the same accordingly ordered and decreed that the lord or lords of said manors Beamister Prima and Beamister Secunda ought not to be bound by the old Fine But that from henceforth a reasonable and indifferent Fyne shall be assessed and that the same ought to be neere about the proporcon of half a yeeres value at an improved value. And that to be assessed without fraude or Covyn according to the Circumstances of the Case that the said Fyne may be sometimes more and sometimes lesse than the said halfe yeeres value. Wherefore if in Case the lord and Tenants cannot agree touching the Fyne wch shall be sett by the homage then this Courte will from tyme to tyme upon mocon made and without any new bill to bee in that behalfe exhibited either assess the said Fyne or else grant a commission to examine upon oath the true value of the said landes and to assess the same. And the Tennants of the said mannors of Beaminster prima and Beminster secunda whoe stand unadmitted shall at the next Courte to be holden by the lord or lords of the said manors come in and be admitted Tenants unto their severall Coppiholds and soe alwaies after at the next courte upon surrender and death.

## The Force of Actual Record Authority

(Reproduced from Pomeroy Pamphlet Number One)

**I**N 1912 the Secretary of the Pomeroy Family Association, understanding that the New England Historic-Genealogical Society was a philanthropic association, and knowing that it was composed of fair-minded gentlemen and gentlewomen, presented to that society a copy of the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family," believing that it would receive fair treatment at the hands of the society, if for no other or better reason than that of ordinary courtesy. It appears now, however, that there was an understudy of the editor of the New England *Register*, a committeeman of some reputation as a "discoverer," who had the ambition, with both hands and eyes up, to receive a fat commission to trace the English ancestry of Eltweed Pomeroy, prompted, perhaps, after said society had published a leaflet, prepared by a former secretary of the Pomeroy Family Association, and which was paid for at the usual price. The leaflet was entitled, "Eltweed Pomeroy of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., and Four Generations of his Descendants." There is always a motive. Disappointment and chagrin, perhaps, accounts for the severe and caustic remarks, and the unprofessional attitude with which this gift book was received by the would-be-editor referred to above, and the ulterior motive which prompted him at once set about to discredit said book, without a line of proof, and totally ignoring the historic fact that Eltweed Pomeroy, the head of the family in America, was chosen First Selectman of Dorchester, one of the first and most progressive and enterprising colonies in New England. Eltweed Pomeroy occupied much the same relative position in the colony of Dorchester, in Massachusetts, in America, in 1632, that Sir Ralph de Pomeroy did in County Devon, England, in 1066. For 600 years there seemed to have been no degeneracy in this representative of the name and family.

All of the aspersions of the New England *Register*, therefore, were in vile contrast to the customary courtesy one might expect from a dignified society, which claimed to publish a genealogical magazine under philanthropic obligations. In order that the tone of this statement may be better understood by the Pomeroy race it is necessary, perhaps, to say that certain employes of said genealogical quarterly have made persistent and malicious efforts to discredit the History and Genealogy, of the Pomeroy Family, and our immigrant ancestor, Eltweed Pomeroy.



Creukherne, Somerset. The bridge over the River, Housley  
and Mary's Church in the distance.

## The Force of Actual Record Authority

(continued from Pomeroy Pamphlet Number One)

**I**n 1881 the Secretary of the Pomeroy Family Association, understanding that the New England Historic Genealogical Society was a philanthropic association, and knowing that it was composed of fair-minded gentlemen and gentlewomen, presented to that society a copy of the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family," believing that it would receive fair treatment at the hands of the society, if for no other or better reason than that of old-time courtesy. It appears now, however, that there was an understanding of the effect of the *New England Register*, a committeeman of some reputation among the society, who had the ambition, with both hands and eyes apparently, to trace the English ancestry of Eltweed Pomeroy, and to publish what the said society had published a leaflet, prepared by a former member of the Pomeroy Family Association, and which was paid for at the time. The leaflet was entitled, "Eltweed Pomeroy of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Four Generations of his Descendants." The leaflet was a narrative. Disappointment and chagrin, perhaps, accounted for the coarse and caustic remarks, and the unprofessional attitude with which this gift book was received by the would-be-editor referred to above, and the ill-considered narrative which prompted him at once set about to discredit said book, without a line of proof, and totally ignoring the historic fact that Eltweed Pomeroy, the head of the family in America, was chosen first settler of Dorchester, one of the first and most progressive and enterprising homes of New England. Eltweed Pomeroy occupied much the same relative position in the colony of Dorchester, in Massachusetts, in 1630, as that of Sir Ralph de Pomeroy did in County Devon, England, in 1066. It is true, as there seemed to have been no degeneracy in this family, and in the name and family.

The caustic remarks in the *New England Register*, therefore, were in violation of the old-time courtesy one might expect from a dignified gentleman, and of the duty to publish a genealogical magazine under philanthropic auspices. It is believed that the tone of this statement may be better understood, if, for any race it is necessary, perhaps, to say that certain eminent genealogical quarterly have made persistent and malicious efforts to discredit the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, and our immigrant ancestor, Eltweed Pomeroy.



**Crewkerne, Somerset. The Village where Elwood Homeroy  
and Margery Rockett were married.**



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The Pomeroy Pamphlet, Number One, referred to in the above caption, was prepared principally by C. A. Hoppin, genealogist, from actual records in England, in reply to an attack by a tyro in genealogy covering eleven pages of the *New England Register* on the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family; also, to extract the venom from a letter surreptitiously circulated by the tyro referred to, at the time employed on the said quarterly. In order to secure an audience he prostituted to his personal use the name and respectability of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and its "official organ."

Doubtless some of this extraneous material has attracted the attention of Pomeroy men and women, and of others in collateral lines. It is, therefore, deemed just and expedient that the more pertinent portions of the two Pomeroy brochures be reproduced in this volume. In his complaint the tyro concentrated his attack upon the charge that your historian had changed the alleged Harleian MS. 1091, which is referred to in the pages which follow.

The value of this folio 109<sup>d</sup> is almost entirely confined to the heraldic portrayal. That portrayal is exactly what the folio was made for in the note book of a man who made some sort of unofficial business of painting coats-of-arms upon application. He was no authority whatever upon pedigrees. The pedigrees on the same folio are merely incidental as well as erroneous. The crest of the Colliton Pomeroy thereon is merely an heraldic note of something claimed to have been used by another branch of the Pomeroy not embraced in the pedigree on the same folio.

#### Heraldic Analysis of Harleian MS.

Harleian MS. 1163, as mentioned in your letter of Sept. 12, contains no reference to Thomas Pomeroy, who married Mary Drew. The folio you give (59) is the pedigree of Valentine Pomeroy of Sandridge, 1620, who married Jane Reynell, and it gives a description of the Pomeroy arms and ancient seal of John de La Pomeroy as given in my long letter, in the heraldic part, which letter referred to the seal particularly. The same MS., 1163, was published by the Harleian Society, with the seal of John de La Pomeroy described.—*Heraldic Dissection by C. A. Hoppin of the Arms on Folio 109<sup>d</sup> Harleian MS. 1091; Four different Coats-of-Arms are tricked in the Various Illustrations.*

1. Pomeroy, with the five quarterings of the Ingsden branch, viz: two for Beaumont, three for Carew, four argent, an eagle displaying azure, armed, gules, five for Southcote, six for Hengscott.

2. Pomeroy impaling Drew for Thomas Pomeroy, the head of the same branch, and Mary Drew his wife.

3. Pomeroy impaling Seccomb for John Pomeroy and Mary Seccomb.

4. Seccomb impaling Bligh, which latter coat was intended to show that

Mary, wife of John Pomeroy, was the daughter of Arthur Seccomb by his first wife, Grace Bligh; the same is proved by the will of Timothy Seccomb, 1644, filed at Bodmin, Cornwall. (See page 70, History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family.)

Both the impaled coats of Pomeroy have a crescent "for difference," and so have the arms of the same John Pomeroy on the monument to his infant daughter in the church of St. Stevens at Launceston, Cornwall. His son, the Dean of Cork in Ireland, who is not known to have had an elder brother, bore the same mark of cadency. The crescent is the mark of a second son, or branch of a second son. As Thomas Pomeroy was the oldest son, he must be presumed to have adopted a crescent as a distinction of a younger branch, not of a second son. If so, it looks as if John and his son adopted it on the same grounds, otherwise they must have assumed it as the distinction of second sons.

### Some Gratifying English Records

It has been asserted by some of the paid or unpaid officers of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society that you have thrust upon me the responsibility of changing the alleged Harleian MS. 1091, which appears in the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register* for January, 1914, facing page 47. Now, my thus newly-designated "partner in crime," I was not aware (nor can I believe) that you had favored me with that thrusting.\* Surely you could not have lacked the courage to inform me of such alleged thrusting if the truth had permitted you to do so.

Since I have found some original official records bearing upon the said portion of the Pomeroy-Hengscott pedigree, published in the said New England *Register* for January, 1914, facing page 47, the indignation and resentment which those charges aroused in me have changed, in this Pomeroy connection, to the "smile that will not come off."

The illustration facing the said page 47 of seven alleged generations of a Pomeroy-Hengscott pedigree is described on page 47 of the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register* for January, 1914, as being a *facsimile* of "folio 109<sup>d</sup> of Harleian MS. 1091 . . . this MS. containing

\*Mr. Hoppin certainly had no hand in assembling and establishing the pedigree referred to. In fact, I had never met him until after I had found and photographed the folio containing the alleged Harleian MS. 1091, and had made the necessary corrections to make it conform to records shown in Col. Vivian's Visitations of the persons named in folio 109<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Hoppin, after studying the photograph I had secured, and the Vivian records I submitted to him, merely made an enlarged sketch of the small drawing and somewhat obscure notes upon the photograph and then wrote and signed the certificate, which appears in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family, at my request. The corrected pedigree of the generations involved may be found back of page 109, in the Pomeroy Family book, also in this leaflet under the caption "The Corrected and Extended Pedigree," and conforms in every essential to the new evidence produced by Mr. Hoppin in this interesting letter. In quoting in the *Register* the certification attached to said pedigree the chief committeeman of the foreign research committee of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society on page 55, January, 1914, number, purposely omitted the words which made the certificate necessary, viz.: "And that the heraldic interpretation is correct 'after the representations in the said photograph supplied to me by Col. A. A. Pomeroy,'" leaving the impression in the minds of the readers that Mr. Hoppin had perpetrated or uttered a false certificate to mislead; and that the pedigree in the photograph of said folio 109<sup>d</sup> as it appeared in the New England *Register* was correct. Taken in its integrity, Mr. Hoppin's certificate places the responsibility of correcting and extending said pedigree upon me.—  
A. A. P.

the Visitation of Devon in 1564 by William Harvey, Clarenceux King-of-Arms."

I saw, last week, for the first time in my life, folio 109<sup>d</sup> of Harleian MS. 1091, and found that the above description of it is misleading, not being sufficiently accurate. Properly stated, the Visitation of Devonshire in 1564 by William Harvey, King-of-Arms, is not an Harleian MS., and not in the British Museum. It is an original manuscript, extant only in the College-of-Arms. Moreover, in this latter one and only authoritative and actual record of the actual Visitation of Devonshire in 1564 there is no Pomeroy pedigree in connection with the Hengscott pedigree, as represented on folio 109<sup>d</sup> of the alleged Visitation of MS. 1091 shown facing page 47 in the January, 1914, number of the *New England Register*. Nor do the Pomeroy named on folio 109<sup>d</sup> aforesaid appear separate from the Hengscotts, or in any connection whatever, in the said one and only genuine Visitation of Devonshire of 1564. At various times since that year, various persons for various purposes, have made various alleged "copies" of the said genuine original manuscript in the College-of-Arms; and these persons have added to their alleged "copies" various notes of pedigrees, etc., to suit their own private purposes or pleasures. Several of these "copies," after various vicissitudes, have been cared for at the British Museum. In every one of them occurs the same pedigree of Hengscott as in the original Visitation MS. of 1564 and as in the said folio 109<sup>d</sup> of Harleian MS. 1091; but in no one of them is there any Pomeroy pedigree in connection with the Hengscott pedigree. Neither do the Pomeroy named on folio 109<sup>d</sup> reproduced as aforesaid, in the *New England Register*, appear separate from the Hengscotts, nor in any connection whatever in any one of these "copies" of the 1564 Visitation of Devonshire of William Harvey. Literally, therefore, the statement on page 47 of the *New England Register* that the said folio 109<sup>d</sup> was (or is) from the Visitation of Devonshire in 1564 by William Harvey is indisputably untrue—or, in the language of courtesy, an unconscious aberration.

Wherefrom, therefore, came this Pomeroy pedigree facing page 47 in the *New England Register*? A part of it was taken and put together from two separate parts of Benolte's Visitation of Devon of 1531. The remaining part of it was imagined by whoever made MS. 1091, or folio 109<sup>d</sup> therein. And no Pomeroy or Hengscott furnished the invented part to the author of MS. 1091, for every man named on folio 109<sup>d</sup> is proven to have died long before MS. 1091 was written.

What, therefore, is Harleian MS. 1091? And who and what was the person or persons who made it? This manuscript is officially described by the British Museum in its printed *Catalogus Librorum MSS. Bibliotheca Harleianae* as "1091; an Heraldic Book in Folio wherein are contained MSS. relating to" (as specified) "eight separate subjects." The first and third

of these subjects, being (more or less accurately translated) transcripts of patents granted in 1617 and 1623, respectively, they explicitly suggest that this MS. 1091 was not made until at least fifty-six years after the 1564 Visitation of Devon by William Harvey. Section two deals with the very lengthy "Epitaph sett upon the tomb of Thomas Ridgway, Esq." As this gentleman was alive twenty-nine years after 1564, and as this inscription ends with a note, in the same handwriting, of the burial of Leicester Ridgway in 1627, and the burial in 1636 of a son-in-law of the said Thomas Ridgway, MS. 1091 may be placed two generations—seventy-two years (time enough for three generations)—after the date (1564) claimed for it in the *Register*. Section four of MS. 1091 is entitled, "Arms of the Devonshire Gentry reduced to an Alphabet, by Jacob Chaloner;" but the names of the families to whom the greater part of them belong are wanting. The practically valueless character of this section of MS. 1091 is obvious. Section five is entitled in said official catalog, "Arms and Pedigrees copied from the Book of the Visitation of Devonshire taken by William Harvey, Esq., alias Clarencieux King-of-Armes; begoone at Exeter the 21st of July, 1564; done by Jacob Chaloner, aforesaid; with additions by Mr. John Saunders and others." (The date of this title refers to the beginning by Harvey, not to the date of the making of MS. 1091.) Folio 109<sup>d</sup> of this section is shown facing the said page 47 of the *New England Register*; but the *Register's* reproduction neither shows the different inks of the original nor clearly demonstrates the different handwritings on this original folio; nor shows that the drawings of arms of the families of Drew, Bligh, etc., have no direct bearing upon the Pomeroy's represented in the pedigree; nor that folio 109<sup>d</sup> bears more than twice as many drawings as any other pedigree folio in the entire book, many having none, one sketch being the rule, if any. The first three parts, sections, or chapters of Harleian MS. 1091, are known to be in the handwriting of "Mr. John Saunders." Part five is said to be in the handwriting of Jacob Chaloner, with the exception of various notes and drawings by the said "And Others." The skeleton pedigree on folio 109<sup>d</sup> is in the hand of Chaloner, though the Hengscott portion of it appears, from the ink, and from its being crowded into a narrow side of the page, as not having been written, possibly, at the same time as the Pomeroy peidgree thereon; while the notes thereon appear to be in a style somewhat different from both Chaloner and Saunders. "And Others" is thus the seemingly tangible author of them.

Harleian MS. 1091 was a private note-book, all written on the same kind of paper, begun many years after 1564, by John Saunders (or Chaloner), extended by Jacob Chaloner and completed by "And Others"—all persons of what authority? Chaloner is named but three times in the many published Visitations of the many counties of England. He is best described in his own words in Harleian MS. 1241, entitled, (another) "Heraldic Book," containing

"A Copie" of the Visitations of Shropshire by Richard Lee, Marshall to Robert Coke, Clarencieux King-of-Arms, 1564, and "Augmented by many notes and Gatherings of Lewis Dunne and others; by me Jacob Chaloner until the year 1620;" and "copied by me Thomas Hanford, 1661."

Saunders is described in the British Museum's official catalog of the Harleian MSS. (referring to Harleian MS. 1045, "An Heraldical Book," written by Saunders, part 5, entitled, "Entrances of Arms of Nobility and Gentry and Reputed Gentry, furnished by Mr. John Saunders, the Painter-Stainer, at their Respective Funerals, from November, 1652 to January, 1675-6"). Thus, Mr. Saunders was actively at work one hundred and twelve years after the Visitation of 1564. I have a recent certificate from a high official of the College-of-Arms which affirms that the notebooks, etc., kept by the old painter-stainers like Saunders, who painted coats-of-arms for pay upon application, "are of no authority." . . . Chaloner and Saunders are not named in the list of the officers of the College-of-Arms from 1483 to 1804. Nothing that they wrote was officially recognized by the heraldic authorities of England. Neither man is mentioned in Noble's History of the College-of-Arms.

The British Museum official catalogue of the Harleian MSS. (vol. 2, page 48) refers to "painter-stainers" entitling their books as "The Visitation of the County of Berkshire," etc., in these words: "This Title is a Painter's Title; for Painters, when they see a Book of Pedigree relating to one County alone, usually call them Visitations, without further examination."

Many of these old heraldic "copies," "notes," and "augmentations" are veritable quagmires. Genealogists know, or should know, that before being accepted the evidence these manuscripts contain must be tested by a comparison with official parish, probate, diocesan and crown records. Heraldic evidences of pedigree were even under suspicion in Harvey and Chaloner's times. It is at least amusing to note that Queen Elizabeth is quoted as having said, when referring to a newly-appointed herald, "If he is no better than his predecessor he ought to be hanged." Dethick, king-of-arms in Chaloner's time, had a stormy period when the Earl of Essex referred to him as "no herald, only that branded fellow," to which was replied in defense, "an herald, though a wicked man, is nevertheless an herald." But the "unkindest cut of all" is given modernly, in *Studies in Peerage and Family History*, (J. H. Round, 1901); see also *Some Feudal Coats-of-Arms*, (Joseph Foster, 1902) for references to "the malpractices displayed by the officious Elizabethan Heralds."

Harleian MS. 1538 names the same Pomeroyes of MS. 1091, but in an arrangement entirely different, yet equally erroneous. Tuckett's Devonshire Pedigrees also place the same Pomeroyes in still another "crazy quilt." None of them are wholly true. The pedigree on folio 109<sup>d</sup> of Harleian

MS. 1091, as in the New England *Register*, is *untrue*, as will be proven presently. This manuscript was picked up in some old book-and-manuscript market by Edward Harley, a rich man who had a hobby for such things. When he died in 1741 his widow "cleared the woodshed" of thousands of old papers and parchments, some invaluable, others valueless, and sent them to help the then recently founded British Museum. After Harley, the collection is now named; likewise, the Harleian Society, founded in 1869. Your thanks, Col. Pomeroy, are due to Mrs. Harley for saving that folio 109<sup>d</sup> from the furnace and dustman, so that you could correct its errors, extend it if you pleased, and put it into the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family; and, also, so that the gudgeon-like torsk of Beacon Hill could swallow the old original bait, erratic hook and all, and present it facing page 47, as aforesaid, for the purpose of showing that *you had changed it*. And, as well, so that some of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society's officers or servants might have the pleasure of hurling at your devoted head certain vicious epithets.

Of course, you corrected that folio 109<sup>d</sup> ancestry of Henry Pomeroy, named at the foot of it:

“ . . . And must the man who seeks  
To bring it rescue from its kindred freaks,  
Also helmet his head 'gainst magazines  
Intent to smash him into smithereens?  
And must he find himself, ere he can think,  
Described in words unfit for noble ink?  
May he not even seek to sift the wheat  
From out of the chaff of Ashburton street?  
And aim to change to better knowledge  
Folios alleged from Heralds' College,  
Or dare to doubt the dictum of a sage (?)  
Posed as Authority on New England's page,  
Without the feeling that behind his back  
There circulates a sinister attack  
By those who seem to further private aims  
By *Register-ing* in print their famous (?) names?

If so, 'My Word!' he soon may newly see  
Undreamt pleasures in quest of pedigree,  
Through camping upon others' trails for pay,  
And Ancient House-breaking be not his lay!

Of course, you corrected the errors in that folio—109<sup>d</sup> pedigree of the said Henry Pomeroy. And I well remember receiving from you, some time afterwards evidently, the favor of your request that I describe the significances of the various drawings, and also to decipher the obscure words in a photograph submitted to me for that purpose, accompanied by a note bearing the words "Harleian MS." and the numbers "1091" and "21893." That reading I thus supplied of the photograph submitted is correct, as I then certified,

though I did not know then that the latter number was the photographer's number of the photograph.\* The drawings later ordered by you of me of the arms of various allied families, whose names you presented, are also correct, in accordance therewith.

Well, now, here's for the supreme test of the pedigree represented facing page 47 of the January, 1914, *New England Register*—the test by which all heraldic visitations, both "original" and "copies," "augmented" or "unaugmented," stand or fall. *Was this folio 109 pedigree of the said Henry Pomeroy in the New England Register correct, or is your published ancestry of this man the true one?*

The said original folio is entitled "Pomery of Bery in Devenshere." Out of the twenty-six of the twenty-eight persons named on this original folio 109<sup>d</sup> only one, the first named, was of Berry, as a person of legal age. Robert Camell, Henry Pomeroy's father-in-law, is named in the second generation of the pedigree facing page 47 of the *New England Register*, as of "Vitiford in Northamptonsh." There was neither then, nor since then, such a place in that shire. Neither was there such a place in England; nor was Robert Camell of any other place in Northamptonshire.—(*Index Villaris, Whellan's Gazeteer, Baker's History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton.*) Henry Pomeroy, second generation, is given on the said page of the *New England Register* as having issue by "Amy" Camell. She had no child by him. The name of the mother of his children is omitted on this folio 109<sup>d</sup> and on the *New England Register's* reproduction thereof. The said Henry Pomeroy is given a son Henry as the third generation. This generation on folio 109<sup>d</sup> is *fictitious*. For proof thereof the following document will be sufficient unto all men versed in ancient records, it being the official report of a Commission appointed by the Crown to determine the lordship of a manor; and being in itself remarkable for affording proof of seven consecutive generations of Pomeroyes, it is hereinbelow translated from the Latin original substantially in full, and thus now presented for the first time:

(Public Record Office, London.)

Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem. Series II, Vol. 30, M. 14. Devon.

Writ dated at Westminster 25th January 6 Henry VIII [1514-15].

Inquisition taken at Totton *magna* in Devon 6th October 7 Henry VIII after the death of Katherine Huddesfeld, widow, by the oath of Benedict Sloote, John Hals, Simon Horsewill, William Ody, William Voyse, John Luscombe of Luscombe, William Allerton, John Huxham, John Moreshedde, Nicholas Payne, David Stone, Thomas Cuttewill, John Helbroke and Penro Corne [?].

\*It is amusing to remember that the "great discoverer," the "gudgoon-like torik," of the *New England Register*, employed his time and the "hard-scrabbled" dollars, contributed by members of the *New England Historic-Genealogical Society*, for legitimate purposes, in searching for that photographer's number, 21893, to gratify a personal spite, and was eventually started to find that it was merely the number of a tract delivered by the Rev. Hugh Jones of Virginia.—A. A. P.

Note—The words in square brackets have been supplied from the copy of the above inquisition in Exchequer Inquisitions, Series II, File 155, No. 8. The Chancery Inquisition from which the above abstract is made is illegible in each part.—C. A. H.



The jurors say that Nicholas de Wod[eg]rave and John Gambon were seized in their demesne as of fee of and in the manor of Stokkelegh-Pomerey with its appurts, and so seized a long while before the death of Katherine by license of the King, Edward III [gave] the said manor with the appurts among other things to Henry Pomerey son of Henry Pomerey and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten by virtue of which the said Henry the son was seized of the said manor in his demesne as of fee tail, and died. Which manor after the death of the said Henry the son, [and of Thomas] son and heir of the aforesaid Henry the son, and of Edward son of the aforesaid Thomas, descended to a certain Henry Pomerey as son and heir of the aforesaid Edward and kinsman and heir male of the body of the said Henry the son of Henry. By virtue of which the said Henry son of Edward, by pretext of a certain livery thereof, [had] out of the King's hands, entered into the said manor and was thereof seized in his demesne as of fee tail. And so seized he had issue of his body lawfully begotten Seincler Pomerey, Richard Pomerey and Thomas Pomerey. And afterwards the said Henry, having obtained royal license, gave and granted by his charter indented dated 27 September 2 Edward IV [1462-63] to the said Seincler and the said Katherine then wife of the said Seincler the said [manor] with the appurts, to have to them and the heirs and assigns of Seincler forever. By virtue, whereof the said Seincler and Katherine were seized of the said manor. Seincler in his demesne as of fee and Katherine in her demesne as of free tenement. And so seized the said Seincler died without heir of his body lawfully begotten, after whose death the reversion of the said manor descended to Richard Pomerey as his brother and heir. The said Katherine survived him and held herself in the same manor by right of accretion—*per jus accrescendi*—and thereof was solely seized in her demesne as of free tenement. And the said Katherine being so seized the said Henry the father of Seincler died. And the said Richard Pomerey had issue Edward Pomerey, knight, now living, and died, the said Katherine then still living and solely seized of the said manor; and afterward on 12th January last past the said Katherine died seized of such estate; after whose death the said Edward Pomerey, son of Richard, as son and heir of the body of the aforesaid Richard Pomerey, and cousin and heir male of the body of the said Henry son of Henry, to-wit: son of Richard, son of Henry, son of Edward, son of Thomas, son of the said Henry son of Henry, entered into the said manor and was thereof seized in his demesne as of fee tail by reason of the said gift in tail.

The jurors say the said Henry Pomerey, son of Edward, some while before the taking of the said inquisition was seized in his demesne as of fee of 1 messuage 226 acres of land, etc., and 15s rent in Cheriton Fitzpayne, and so seized by his charter indented gave and granted the same to Seincler and Katherine and the heirs of Seincler forever, by virtue of which they were thereof seized, the said Seincler in his demesne as of fee and Katherine in her demesne as of free tenement. And afterwards the said Henry son of Edward entered upon possession of the said Seincler and Katherine, as well in the said messuage and 80 acres of land, etc., parcel of the said premises in Cheriton Fitzpayne, as in a messuage and 160 acres of land called Wallen then parcel of the manor of Stokelegh Pomerey and thereof disseized them, by pretext of which disseison the said Henry was thereof seized in his demesne as of fee, and so seized thereof among other premises enfeoffed Oto [Gilbert esquire, Thomas] Bowryng and John Snape to have to them and their heirs forever, by pretext of which they were thereof seized in their demesne as of fee. And so seized, by their charter indented and dated 20th September 18 Edward IV [1478] they demised, etc., to the said Henry Pomerey, esquire, and Anne his wife the said messuage and 80 acres of land and pasture in Cheriton Fitzpayn and the said messuage and 160 acres called Wallen to have etc. to the said Henry and Anne and their heirs, with remainder to Thomas Pomerey, son of [the said Henry], and Agnes Kayllewey daughter of Johanne daughter of the said Anne and the heirs of the body of the said Thomas lawfully begotten. By virtue of which the same Henry and Anne were thereof seized in their demesne as of fee tail and so seized the said Anne died without heir of the body [of] Henry lawfully begotten, and the said Henry survived and was seized thereof in his demesne as of fee tail by right of accretion, and died seized of such estate, after whose death the said Thomas and Agnes entered into the premises and were thereof seized, the said Thomas in his demesne as of fee tail, and the said Agnes in her demesne as of free tenement. And so seized the said Thomas died and the said Agnes outlived him, and is still living, and holds the said premises by right of accretion, and was seized thereof in her demesne as of free tenement by the disseison aforesaid. The said Seincler has died without heir as is aforesaid and the said Katherine survives him. The reversion of the said premises in Cheriton Fitzpayne and Wallen, after the death of Seincler descended to Richard Pomerey as his brother and heir, and after the death of Richard to the said Edward as his [Richard's] son and heir. And afterwards Katherine died; after whose death the said Edward as cousin and heir of Seincler, viz: son of Richard brother of Seincler, entered into the said messuages etc., as in his reversion, and he is still seized of the said premises in Cheriton Fitzpayn in his demesne as of fee, and of those in Wallen as parcel of his said manor of Stokelegh Pomerey in his demesne as of fee tail. The said manor

is held of the King in chief by knight's service and is worth yearly 10 marks; the premises in Cheriton Fitzpayn are held of Humphrey Calwodelegh, esq. as of his manor of Cheriton Fitzpayne in free socage and are worth yearly 20s.

The said Katherine died 12th January last past. George Rogers is her son and next heir, aged 30 years.

This document thus reveals the *true* pedigree, (see page 6), against the *untrue* pedigree facing page 47 of the *New England Register* of January, 1914. The only further comment on the latter, essential at this moment, is that the latter pedigree was published by the *New England Register*, not only under the assumption that it is to be found in Harvey's Visitation of Devonshire of 1564 (*which does not contain it*), but was left in the *New England Register* facing page 47 then and ever since then, to be looked upon as true by readers, without a word of caution or qualification being added as to the practical worthlessness of that pedigree, and so left dependent and trading upon the prestige and reputation (gained years ago) of the said magazine to be of sufficient force and influence to cover its use in that connection without its inaccuracy being challenged or suspected by the readers.

In a pedigree of the Pomeroy's on page 53 of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for January, 1914, occurs the following definite statement of pedigree, together with the specific record-authority for the statement:

1. Thomas Pomeroy (Third son of Henry) . . . . . Children:
  - ii. Thomas, b. abt. 1481; named as son and heir of his father and as aged twelve years at the death of the latter, 29 December, 1493.—*Inquisition Post Mortem, Chancery Series 2, Vol. 9, No. 61. 9 Henry VIII.*"

The said Thomas Pomeroy, the father, did not have as "son and heir," the Thomas thus given in the *New England Register*; and the identical authority quoted by the *Register* to support its statement that he did have such a "son and heir," proves on the contrary that he *did not*. That there may be no further possibility of a doubt arising upon that point, and also because the document reveals other valuable evidence, a translation, substantially in full, and for the first time, of the original document itself is here appended; the evidence of this Crown document can not be questioned for it is final; from its verdict there can be no appeal:

(Public Record Office, London.)

Chancery Inquisitions Post Mortem. Series II. Vol. 9. No. 61. (Translation.)

Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to his escheator in the county of Devon greeting: Whereas Thomas Pomerey who held of us in chief has . . . . died as we have heard, we command you to take into our hands without delay all lands and tenements of which the same Thomas was seised in his demeasne as of fee in your bailiwick on the day he died, and keep them in safe custody until we command you otherwise thereupon. And by the oath of good and lawful men of the same your bailiwick, by whom the truth of the matter may better be known, inquire diligently how much land and tenements the same Thomas held of us in chief as well in demeasne as in service in the same your bailiwick on the said day on which he died, and how much of others and by what service, and how much those lands and tenements are worth yearly in all issues, and on what day the same Thomas died and who is his next heir and of what age. And the inquisition thereupon distinctly and openly made send without delay to us in our chancery under your seal and the seals of those by whom it was made and this writ. Witness myself at Westminster 20th January in the 9th year of our reign.

It was delivered to the Court 16th April, 9 Henry VII, by the hands of Lewes Powell and John Forster.

Inquisition taken at Exeter in the County of Devon 10th April in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry VII. Before John Takell, escheator of the lord King in the county aforesaid, by virtue of a certain writ of the said lord King of *diem clausit extremum*, after the death of Thomas Pomeroy directed to the same escheator and attached to this inquisition by the oath of Robert Pomeroy, esq., Sinclerus Pomeroy, Thomas Werthe, esq., William Floyer, esq., John Butayde, Henry Drake, George Faryngdon, Vincent Maynerd, John Werthe, Richard Sachefylde, John Trewman and John Bagtorr. Who say upon their oath that the aforesaid Thomas, named in the said writ on the day he died was seised of 1 messuage 300 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow with the appurtenances in Boudon, Blaudon, Ivecomb, and Langedon in the county aforesaid in his demesne as of fee; and that they are worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals 10 li., and that they are held of Peter Edgecomb as of castle Totton in free socage; and they say further that the said Thomas on the day he died was seised of 20 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow in Ivecomb in the county aforesaid in his demesne as of fee and that they are worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals 16s, and that they are held of Nicholas Holeway and Humphrey Walrond in free socage; and they say further that the said Thomas named in the said writ on the day he died held no land or tenements of the said lord King in chief in demesne or in service, nor held any more lands or tenements of any other in demesne or in service in the county aforesaid; And that the same Thomas died on Saturday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Lord (29 December, 1493), in the above written year of the reign of the King aforesaid, and that Henry Pomeroy is his son and next heir, and is of the age of 12 years and more.

In witness thereof to this inquisition as well the aforesaid escheator as the said jurors have affixed seals. Dated the day place and year abovesaid.

On page 53 of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for January, 1914, it is stated that the Thomas Pomeroy named in the above inquisition as having died on 29 December, 1493, "married Agnes Calwaye, or Kelloway, daughter of Thomas of Sherborne, co. Dorset—probably about 20 September, 1478, when land was conveyed by deed to Thomas Pomeroy and his wife from the latter's father."

I find upon examining into this claim of the parentage of Agnes made by the New England Register, that it is also false, to-wit:

(1) The said Agnes was not the daughter of the said Thomas Calwaye or Kelloway.

(2) The said Thomas Calway or Kelloway or any other man named Kelloway neither conveyed to Thomas and Agnes Pomeroy by any deed of said date any right in any property in any place whatsoever; nor did the said Thomas (or John) Kelloway ever possess any right in any property at Cheriton Fitzpaine, Devon, which he could convey as alleged in the authority quoted by the New England Register in support of its statement.

(3) No such deed was ever made or recorded.

(4) The authority quoted by the New England Register in support of its assertion, *i. e.*, "*Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem* (Series II, Vol. 30, M. 14, as given in Vivian's Visitation of the County of Devon, p. 607,)" disproves the very claim that the New England Register makes.

The father of Agnes is named on page 607 of Vivian's Visitation of Devon as John Kelloway; thus the New England Register, in giving his Christian name as "Thomas," does not even quote its own authority correctly. Stranger still, not only was Agnes not the daughter of Thomas Kelloway, but she was

not even the daughter of John; thus, neither the New England *Register* nor the authority it quotes are correct. If the *Register* had properly examined the page (607) it quotes it would have been seen that there was something wrong in the said Agnes being put down as marrying her great-grandmother's step-son, Thomas Pomeroy.

The error of Vivian's in naming John as the father of Agnes Kelloway perhaps rose from a misreading of the feminine name of "Johanne" (Joan) in the original Latin inquisition (vol. 30, m. 14) for "Johannes" the Latin for John; or the error may have arisen from the fact that a John Kayleway died at Collumpton, Devon, (ten miles from Cheriton Fitzpaine) in 1531, leaving a will naming a daughter Agnes, but she was a spinster at that date. The New England *Register* may, as well, have been caught in another "visitation quagmire," *i. e.*, the Visitation of Dorset, 1565, published in the *Genealogist* (N. S. ii, 219). This copy of this visitation names no contemporary John Kelloway, but does give a solitary Thomas Keilway of Sherborn, Dorset, who by wife ( . . . ) Lewston had a daughter Agnes, but without any indication as to their ages. As this Thomas Keilway was only two years of age in 1478 the date of his alleged deed, (*Hutchin's History of Dorset*, v. 4, p. 194), and only in his seventeenth year in 1493 when the said Agnes Pomeroy was left a widow, with seven children, by her husband, Thomas Pomeroy, will the New England *Register* please explain in what trench of the genealogical battlefield it picked up its then unexploded evidence that Agnes, daughter of a Thomas Keilway, Cailway, or Kelloway, married Thomas Pomeroy who died before she was born?

The said deed alleged to have been made 20 September, 1478, was not executed between any Thomas or John Kelloway and any Thomas Pomeroy and wife Agnes. The truth concerning it is made clear in an official inquisition by the King's escheator for Devonshire, from which the following brief, translated abstract will suffice:

(Public Record Office, London.)

Exchequer Inquisitions, Series II. File 155. No. 8:

Writ dated at Westminster 25 January 6 Henry VIII (1514-15.)

The jurors say the said Henry Pomerey, son of Edward, was seised in his demeasne as of fee of 1 messuage, 226 acres of land, etc., and 15s rent in Cheryton Fitzpayne . . . . . and so seised thereof . . . . . enfeoffed Oto Gilbert, esquire, Thomas Bowryng and John Snape, to have to them and their heirs forever, by pretext of which they were thereof seised in their demeasne as of fee. And so seised by their charter indented dated 20th September 18 Edward IV (1478) they demised, etc., to the said Henry Pomerey, esquire, and Anne his wife the said messuage and 80 acres of land and pasture in Cheriton Fitzpayne and . . . . 160 acres called Wallen . . . . . to the said Henry and Anne and their heirs, with remainder to Thomas Pomerey, son of said Henry Pomerey, and Agnes Kayllewey, daughter of Johanne, daughter of the said Anne.

Who then was the father of Agnes the wife of the Thomas Pomeroy who died 29 December, 1493? She is not named in either the Visitation of Dorset, 1565, or the Visitation of Wiltshire, 1565, both of which manuscripts deal with the same Kelloway family and include the name of the man who was her father; but they do not name him in such a way as to even suggest that

he had a daughter Agnes. Reference, therefore, is first had to Benolte's original Visitation of Devonshire, 1531. Herein Agnes Kayllewey is named not only as the wife of the said Thomas Pomeroy, but as daughter of William Cayleway of Sherborn, Dorset. She is also so placed in Hutchin's History of Dorset (v. 4, p. 194). Let us not accept, however, the evidence of such an Agnes in Benolte's Visitation, until it be supported by something more substantial in the way of a record. Fortunately the will of her grandfather, William Kayleway, senior, suffices:

(Principal Probate Registry, London.)

Abstract translated from the Latin will registered on folio 27, Godyn.

(Dated) May 21, 1469.

I, William Kayleway, senior, son of John Kayleway, of Sherborne, co. Dorset, bequeath to Salisbury Cathedral 12d, and to Sherborne parish church my new missal, and to the Abbot of Sherborne 6s 8d, and to his monastery 13s 4d, and to the Vicar of Sherborne 6s 8d. To the House of Alms of Sherborne 13s 4d, and to the priory of Henton 13s 4d, and to the Abbot and brothers of Bristol 13s 4d. To the Rector of the Grene, Sherborne, 3s 4d. To my son William my two best horses with their harness. To my servant William Glover, 40s and a horse. To my servant William Daniell, 10s. To John Preston to pray for my soul, 10s. To my son William my goods at my house at Sherborne. To John, son of my son William, all my lands and tenements in co. Bristol, and in Yeovil, co. Somerset, to him in tail male, and in default of such issue to my son William in tail male, with reminder in default of such issue to my right heirs.

To my said son William a silver cup, a silver bottle, and a silver vessel given me by Joan mother of Joan my late wife, and another silver vessel to him and his issues. All my jewels to John, son of said William, in tail male, with remainder as above.

To Agnes, daughter of my son William, £40 and to Alice, another daughter, £40. Residuary legatees and executors: my son William and Thomas Cosyn, my clerk. Signed and sealed with the seal of the Abbey of the Virgin of Tarent.

Proved: 1 July, 1469, by the executors.

On page 56 of the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register* for January, 1914, in an attempt to indicate that Eltweed Pomeroy, of Beaminster, Dorsetshire, the founder of the Pomeroy family in America, and other Pomeroy of Dorset, were not descendants of Ralph Pomeroy the founder, about 1066, of the Pomeroy family in England, it is stated, *i. e.*:

"In America a general misconception exists that all persons bearing the the same place-surname, such as Pomeroy, Skipwith, Berkeley, and the like, are descendants of the Norman lords of that place in England. In reality, however, throughout England, at the time (about 1300) when the common people began to assume hereditary surnames, many peasants of Anglo-Saxon or British origin and without surname, whose ancestors were serfs of these Norman landlords, on removal from their native places took the names of these places as family names, and became progenitors of yeoman families which bore surnames derived from place names but were not descended from the Norman lords of those places. Eltweed Pomeroy may have been descended in some junior line from the Norman armorial family of Pomeroy of Berry-Pomeroy, but on the other hand he may not have been of their blood at all."

Generally speaking, the foregoing quotation circumscribes a theory. It may convince such dwellers in Abstractville as the editor of the New England

*Register*. It may be true concerning the Skipwiths, but what has that to do with the Pomeroyes of England and America? The vital point is—What are the facts of history in this case as appertaining to the Pomeroyes? They are these:

(1) There has never been in England a town, village, parish, or hamlet called Pomeroy. Until the New England *Register* can produce proof of one, and prior to 1327 as well, it must relieve the Pomeroyes from recognizing the probability of any such etymological, philological, topographical, or theoretical suggestions and conditions.

(2) The "common people" (to quote the aristocratic *Register's* phrase) did not *begin* "to assume hereditary surnames about 1300." Both in thousands of existing records at the Public Record Office, London, and the universally recognized authorities upon British family names, Verstegan, Camden, Lower, and Bardsley, give evidence that the said people of England not only "began to assume hereditary surnames" two hundred years before 1300, the date the New England *Register* begins their surnames at, but *had assumed* practically in full in the south of England, such surnames by and before that date. *Testa de Nevill*, an original Crown record of 1272 names *all* of the one hundred and twenty-one tenants (large and small) of the Pomeroy lord of the manor of Berry, one hundred and eight of whom it records as bearing hereditary surnames in 1272; and of the remaining thirteen persons, seven are referred to collectively, simply as seven tenants residing outside of Berry, their names being omitted from the record; while the other six are collectively summed up in one line as "*sex boies de Bery*"—six men of Bery—each of whom doubtless had a name and possibly a surname, which the government's inquisitor did not take the trouble to learn, seeing that their tenures were very small.

(3) The places more modernly called Berry Pomeroy, Stockleigh Pomeroy and Brigtown Pomeroy in Devonshire had not become so called, as a fixed custom of the people, during the said period when surnames were being assumed in that county. This fact, alone, also banishes the New England *Register's* theory to the remotest corner of Never-Never Land.

(4) The said places were known for centuries before 1300 as Berry (Bery, Beri, Byri), Stockleigh (Stokkelegh, Stokeleigh, etc.), and Brigtown (Bridgetown).

(5) The custom of so calling them has not yet abated, as will be found by any visitor willing to spend as much time exploring the lanes and villages of Devonshire as I have; and who will find upon the official signposts of Berry the name "Berry," giving directions to both the village and the castle, two miles therefrom. If the lordship of the manor and castle of Berry had not been held for so short a time, comparatively, by the Seymours, after they took it from the Pomeroyes, it is not unlikely that the Seymours would have

called the place Berry-Seymour, and some others likewise. But for the fact of the predominating presence of the castle of the Pomeroyes at Berry, and their long tenure thereof this town, like the great majority of other towns, might have continued always under its original, chief, and only topographical name, that is, Berry (however spelt).

(6) The early Pomeroyes who owned the manor and castle of Berry referred to the place in their legal documents, as Berry. Record examples of this being as common as bullets on the battle-fields, a few quotations will suffice, particularly one of a date so very late as to be extremely significant, *i. e.*: The owner of the lordship, manor and castle of Berry describes himself and his place of residence in his formal deed of 1369 as "Henry de la Pomeray of Birye." Domesday Book knows only "Beri." Testa de Nevill has only "Berry." The Hundred Roll of 1272 likewise refers to the place only as "Bery," and held by "Henr. de la Pom'aye" as a direct tenant of King Edward I. Sir William Pole's Description of the County of Devon, 1635, (the most reliable work of its time) refers to it solely as "Biry." In 1485 the lord of the said manor and castle describes himself in legal documents as "Sir Thomas Pomeray Kt. of Byry-Pomeray." In the next century his example may be said to have become more general. It is the general belief that the addition of the family name to the place-name was, at first, a personal matter, pleasing to the pride and fancy of the Pomeroyes, who, however, in so doing only emulated certain other lords of great note; yet, but comparatively few of whom succeeded for long in plastering their patronymics upon the topography of their habitats. One reason for the eventual success that the Pomeroyes had in making their name stick was the fact that it seemed in a way the better to distinguish, as culture and population increased, the place of Berry near Totnes from the other place in Devonshire of Berry in Erber; and likewise, the manor of Stokeleigh, held by the Pomeroyes, from the manor of Stokeleigh, held by the Englishes (anciently written Engleis). Stokeleigh-Pomeroy and Stokeleigh-English were not so called, as a custom of the people, until quite a space of time had elapsed after the respective families had become invested with the lordships of the principal manors therein. The first reference to the surname of Pomeroy in connection with the place-name of Stockleigh occurs in Testa de Nevill, which names all of the fifty tenants of the manor of Stockleigh in 1272, forty-nine of whom then had inheritable surnames. It was not until 1327 that the following transaction occurred at Stockleigh:

"Nicholas de Wodegrave and John Gambon . . . . . by license of the King, Edward III, gave the said manor (Stokkelegh) to Henry Pomeroy son of Henry Pomeroy," etc.—(*Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, series ii, v. 30, m. 14; dated 1514.*)

The date of this entry upon the manor was 1367, far too late for it to have

been likely for any Devonian to have first assumed his hereditary surname from Stockleigh Pomeroy—Stockleigh or Pomeroy. The family that did derive its surname from this place was the family of Stockley (Stukley, etc.), which did so long before 1327.—(*Lower's Patronymica Britannica*, p. 331.) *Testa de Nevill*, on page 191, names "Johes de Stockelegh" as holding "Stockelegh in socag" in 1272.

As to Brigtown Pomeroy, I have neither been able to find any record reference to it before 1300 other than as Bridgetown (variously spelled) nor since 1660, as Brigtown Pomeroy. The first reference to it in that double form is in a grant soon after 1300 of John le Crocker to Roger de Heymston of a messuage therein. But in other deeds, etc., of the same time, and later on for many years, the references are chiefly to Brigg and Brigton (variously spelled). In a formal charter dated 1268, by "Henry de la Pomeray, son of Henry de la Pomeray and Margery de Vernun," the first Henry says: "I have given and granted to my burgesses of Brigg" (Bridgetown); and he also specifies in the same document, "my court of Brigg," "the borough of Brigg;" and also in the same document he refers to Berry solely as "the manor of Bery," "my land of Berry," "the Bailiff of Bery," and "the Vicar of Bery." Out of many deeds, etc., of the early fourteenth century relating to Bery and the Pomeroyes and others, all of which I have taken pains to find and examine, in only one do I find Berry Pomeroy referred to other than as "Bery."

The only family that could have derived its surname from the place called Berry Pomeroy—was the family of Berry (Bery, Bury),—(*Lower's Patronymica Britannica*, p. 26),—the same as in the case of Bery in Erber (now called Berrynarber). Ralph de Bery resided at Bery in Erber in 1216, and has had many descendants in Devon, one of whom was "Nicholas de Berrynarber."—(*Inq. p. m.*, 6-7 Eliz., No. 5.)

Pole, in 1635, states on page 18 that "the honor of Byry consisted of 60 and 1-2 knights' fees of land *temp.* Henry II (1154) of which Henry de la Pomeray . . . . . is charged with 32 fees;" and Pole names sixteen other occupiers of land in Berry who also then held of the King in capite the remaining 27 and 1-2 knight's fees of land, each man of whom then (1154) had a surname. A knight's fee was then a number of acres sufficient to produce an annual income of £20.

Facing page 47 of the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register* for January, 1914, is a *facsimile* of a manuscript, written at least two hundred and fifty years ago, and bearing across the top the title: "Pomery of Bery in Devenshere." This title alone should have been sufficient hint to the *Register* of the utter nonsense and worthlessness of its opinion that one of the "common people" or "serfs" did, would or could take for his own the ennobled surname of Pomeroy from that place of Berry after 1300, or at any time.

The family name of Pomeroy, when used with the place-name of Berry,



is so used no more as a proper noun than as an adjective. It has never meant or been intended to mean anything more than is meant by the possessive terms, the Pomeroy's Berry, the Pomeroy's Stockleigh, or the Pomeroy's Brigtown.

There is another and almost equally prohibitive reason forbidding the New England *Register's* assumption that its alleged obscure man born or residing at the place called (some time after 1327) Berry-Pomeroy, removed therefrom, being known only by a christian name, and then assumed the surname of Pomeroy because he had gone from Berry or Berry-Pomeroy, *i. e.*, the feudal caste system of England, whereby such a man had almost no such rights and practically no political existence. The records and authorities for this reason are too lengthy for present specification. It is true that some landless, surnameless men did, in a comparatively few instances, become surnamed in a new place, after some other place from which they had removed, but that refers solely to an English place-name, pure and simple, and not to a lordly family name like Pomeroy, attached years afterwards to such a place-name.

That other notion, advanced elsewhere, by some person, that some early serf or villein of a Pomeroy lord took the surname of his master, as did colored men in the United States before and after the Civil War, is too amusing for consideration, for in early feudal England surnames were practically an index of social position.

To conclude, all authorities worth quoting, and the only obtainable evidence upon the one and only origin of the only known family of the name of Pomeroy, have long since established the fact that this surname originated in the parish of St. Sauveur, Normandy, wherein "once upon a time," existed an apple orchard, with which a certain man was so identified (probably as its owner), at the right particular time, that he became surnamed de la Pommeraye, meaning at or of the apple orchard. Not very long afterwards Ralph de la Pommeraye left St. Sauveur to become a powerful baron in England, and so became the only known original progenitor in England of the great family of the Pomeroy's. The name St. Sauveur de la Pommeraye, still remains, but the orchard and the Pomeroy's both disappeared therefrom centuries ago. The name Pomeroy has been perpetuated in France from some of the early Pomeroy's of Devonshire who removed into France.

"There is scarcely a baronial family in England whose early pedigree has been so clearly and satisfactorily worked out step by step as that of the Pomeroy's in Devonshire."—(*The Genealogist of London; n. s. v. 1, p. 167.*)

On page 55 of the January, 1914, number of the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register* it is stated:

"The descent of Eltweed Pomeroy from the armorial family of Pomeroy of Berry Pomeroy is . . . entirely conjectural, and according to heraldic

usage the descendants of Eltweed Pomeroy have no right to bear the Pomeroy arms until the descent from the armorial family has been established."

It is evident from this statement that the New England *Register* does not happen to know that Eltweed Pomeroy *was* a descendant of the said family that became established at Berry in Devonshire about the year 1066; and also, that its presumption is that no one else knows it. While I am not personally at liberty to disclose, without your permission, for the information of the *Register* any actual record evidence I may have that Eltweed Pomeroy *was* a descendant of that family, the New England *Register's* assertion as to the Pomeroy heraldry can be disposed of by other means, which an efficient genealogist could scarcely fail to be aware of before pronouncing such a "snap judgment" as is that of the *Register* on this heraldic matter. Although "heraldic usage" is modernly a very indefinite term, and although the *Register's* assertion as to coats-of-arms is strictly true regarding the majority of families (it not being recognized as an authority on the subject, however), there are notable exceptions. The Pomeroy family is one of the exceptions.

Upon the original manuscript of the Visitation of Devonshire, in 1620, is a sketch of the seal of John de la Pomerey, (used by him on 14 May, 1377), accompanied by a copy or abstract of the document to which the original seal was attached, and also by these words: "Sealed with ye auntient X'at of Pomerey with helm and crest & 2 supports being 2 shovelers".

There is in the possession of the Bampfield family of Devonshire an original grant, dated 1367, bearing the name and seal of arms (a lion rampant) of Henry de la Pomerey?

In the Ashmolean and Surrey Heraldic Rolls of *circa* 1327 is the record of the coat-of-arms, "or, a lion rampant gules, bordure engrailed sable," having been then borne by both Sir Henry de la Pomeraye and John de la Pomeraye and the Pomeraye family.

The original grant is still extant, dated *circa* 1272, of "Henry, son of Henry de la Pomereye and Isabella de Bathonia, to Richard Gale, of land between the way from Briggeton of Peynton, on the south, and on the way from Westeton to Bery on the north," and bearing the seal of the Pomeroy coat-of-arms.

An original grant by Jordan de la Pomeraye, a son of John de la Pomeraye, with their family seal attached, and dated between the 1st and 9th year of Edward I (1272-1280) is still extant in England.

An original bond by Henry de la Pomereye, dated 17 June 42 Henry III (1258), with his seal attached thereto is also still extant in England.

And last but not least, the original lease by "Henry de Pomeray" (brother of Geoffrey) "son of Henry de Pomeray and Alice de Ver,." to R. Beaupeil, etc., bearing the Pomeroy seal, and dated 1214, is also still to be seen in England.

In the presence of such facts as these the *New England Register's* notion about the Pomeroy coat-of-arms is as another Zeppelin lost in the deep sea.

This latter date, 1214, is almost a century after heraldic devices became adopted by some of the leading families in England.—(*Geoffrey Mandeville. By J. H. Round; app A. pp. 388-396.*)

It is claimed that the lion in heraldry ante-dates the heraldic devices brought into vogue by the Crusades, and that it was introduced into England from Normandy.—(*Some Feudal Coats-of-Arms. J. Foster.*)

The Pomeroy heraldry is almost as old in England as the Pomeroy surname. Both are well nigh inseparable. The heraldry seem to apply very broadly to the various branches of the Pomeroy of the west of England. Granting, if for nothing more than the mere purpose of argument, that there may be some link in the long chain of your Pomeroy ancestry open to question, even so, I do not see, Colonel Pomeroy, how the Pomeroy family in America could very well divest itself of the Pomeroy coat-of-arms much easier than it could of the surname of Pomeroy, regardless of to what extent the various branches of the English Pomeroy utilized their right to arms. The unassailable strength of the heraldic position of the Pomeroy in England in accordance with the foregoing heraldic evidences, was clearly stated, over my signature under date of August 25, 1911, on page 108 of the *History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family*, and of the statements of fact thereon made, any one of the following three should have been a sufficient caution for a hasty critic: (1) No question can arise as to the Pomeroy having had their well-known coat-of-arms long before the Sir Edward Pomeroy of 1432. (2) The arms go back so far as to get behind practically all of the several known branches of the family. (3) I doubt that any family in England bore arms before the Pomeroy did.

On page 262 of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* of July, 1913, it is stated:

"It has been claimed by descendants that he (Eltweed Pomeroy) was closely related to a famous armorial family of the name in Devon, but the fact that his mother (for there was but one family of the name in Beaminster) and his brother Henry were both parish charges, and that the latter was buried at the expense of the church, seems to make this claim baseless."

This false statement refers to Beaminster parish records of 1635. Eltweed Pomeroy's mother died April 12, 1612 at Simondsbury, Dorset, twenty-three years previous to the church record and her name was Elinor not Mary.

With all due respect for the original author of that statement, and her faithfulness and energy in behalf of her employers should not be questioned, I must observe that while a fact of ephemeral penury may *seem* to render baseless a claim of descent, in reality it *does not*. The "Henry" and the woman mentioned in the above quotation and other Pomeroy at Beaminster in the

sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were doubtless related to Eltweed Pomeroy, but the degree of that relationship awaits determination by record proof, until when the exact relationship is more or less subject to the personal preferences of a modern individual.

Without indulging in romancing as to the dreams that Eltweed Pomeroy certainly had of restoring in New England the fortunes of his immediate family, or as to what sacrifice his people bore when he left Beaminster, or as to his expectations of having them follow him thither across the sea, when leaving Old England because of the unhappy spiritual and material conditions there that had become intolerable also to so many thousand of other men of spirit, like himself,—and without resting an argument upon the truism that “It is an ancient received saying, “There is noe povertie but is descended of nobilitie, nor noe nobilitie but is descended of beggarie,”” one may quite pertinently require the critic of other people’s affairs to be less hasty in ignoring some facts that very greatly qualify the said assertion on page 262 of the *Register* of July, 1913.

Thomas Pomeroy, (son of Sir Henry Pomeroy, Knight, Lord of the Manor and Castle of Berry Pomeroy, and from which family Eltweed Pomeroy is believed to have descended), died in 1493 as a farmer, possessed of not an acre of land of his own, (as hereinbefore proven). He was a “gentleman” (in the English sense of the word), but he resided upon an ordinary farm which he had leased. His son Richard inherited but little save a good name, and depended upon making a “good marriage.” Richard’s son and heir, Henry Pomeroy, (as will be proven presently) inherited little beyond the possible right to a renewal of a lease. Evidence is wanting that he ever availed himself of that ordinary patrimony. The financial condition of both himself, father and grandfather was not much better, if any, than that of Eltweed Pomeroy, born a few years after the death of said Henry. The latter succeeded in mending his wordly fortune, and in surpassing that of his father and grandfather, by marrying the only remaining daughter and chief heir of a wealthy tradesman. Eltweed Pomeroy depended upon his own direct efforts, and, after emigrating, succeeded.

On page 55 of the New England *Register* for January, 1914, it is stated that “the region around Beaminster teems with yeoman families named Pomeroy.”

This statement must refer to a region outside of the county of Dorset, in which Beaminster is located, for within a circumference of sixty miles, with Beaminster as its center, the surname of Pomeroy is very scarce in the records. Therefore, the “region” meant by the New England *Register* must include that around Honiton in the adjoining county of Devonshire. The Pomeroyes of Dorsetshire having been very much reduced in circumstances, *circa* 1630, so the *Register* avers, and consequently not descended from affluent or armorial

Pomeroy, what can one think of such a suggestion that Richard Pomeroy of Beaminster "may possibly have been identical with" one of the said yeoman Pomeroy, when one is confronted with the equally forbidding fact that one of these very Pomeroy around Honiton of the said region at the time mentioned figures in the Court of Chancery, London, as a tanner, son of a tanner, and became of record therein as being "a very rich man," and that his father had died, aged eighty, leaving an inheritable estate larger than had been left by Thomas, the son of Sir Edward Pomeroy, Knight, lord of the manor and castle of Berry Pomeroy?

I have dealt with the New England *Register's* notion of financial incompatibility being a bar to a certain descent without at this moment specifying the actual line of descent of Eltweed Pomeroy, further evidence whereupon will in time more fully appear. Thus, the unsoundness of the *Register's* assertion that the "chill penury" that "repressed their noble rage" was a bar to the said Pomeroy of Beaminster having descended from more fortunate Pomeroy of a more fortunate time is demonstrated without even the necessity of a recourse to the primary evidence of the actual pedigree itself. Aside from that, is not such an unnecessary aspersion and claim most unfortunate in the pages of an American magazine, published, ostensibly for the purpose of honoring and perpetuating the memory of the Pilgrim and Puritan Fathers of New England? I can not refrain from recalling at this moment, Col. Pomeroy, the remark made to me by the Vicar of Beaminster, when I saw him. He told me of the generous sum of money which you had given to him for his church, in behalf of the Pomeroy of America, and in recognition of the ancient fact that the church of Beaminster had materially ministered to (apparently) two widows Pomeroy, and to the only adult male Pomeroy remaining thereat in his time of sickness and death.

In view of the various and specific proofs, hereinbefore set forth, of the unreliability of the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register*, (the sole responsibility for which rests squarely upon the publishers) one cannot escape realizing the necessity for receiving, with very great caution, the pronouncements made upon the "History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family" by the said magazine, its publishers and proprietors. For myself, I accept nothing published thereon, prior to making my own personal examination of the records of Devon and Dorset, which, in their entirety, have not yet been thoroughly, perhaps, examined for Pomeroy evidence.

I have found two documents that answer, in a measure your questions as to the birth date of Agnes Huckmore and, perhaps, whom and when she first married. Neither of these documents having been brought to bear upon this matter, heretofore, one of the two may be now presented translated, substantially in full, from the Latin original:

(Public Record Office, London.)  
Escheator's Inquisition Post Mortem. Series 2, File 183, No. 3.  
County of Devon. (1543).

Inquisition indentate taken at Totton (Totnes) in the county-aforsaid on the 8th day of September 34 Henry VIII, before John Pasmere, esquire, escheator of the lord the King in the county aforsaid, by virtue of a writ of the same lord the King, "*de diem clausit extremum*," after the death of William Hokemore of Great Totton, in the county aforsaid, gentlemen, to the same escheator directed and attached to this inquisition by the oath,\* etc., Who say upon their oath that the aforsaid William Hokemore in the said writ named was seized of one messuage, 40 acres of arable land, 2 acres of meadow and 10 acres of heath and furze with the appurtenances in Milton Abbot, in the county aforsaid, and of 3 messuages and 10 acres of land with the appurtenances in Tavystoke in said county, and of 3 acres of land with the appurtenances in Fenne, in the parish of Tavystoke in the county aforsaid, and of 1 messuage, 20 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood and 12 acres of heath and furze, with the appurtenances in Oliverlegh in Plympton St. Mary in the said county, upon which a certain tenement was formerly built, and of 12 acres of and in Bernue in the Parish of St. Budock in the county aforsaid, and of the moiety of 1 messuage, 6 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow with the appurtenances in Cornewode in the same county, now in the tenure of Walter Beare, as appears by an indenture shown among the evidences to the jurors aforsaid on the taking of this inquisition, and of 9 messuages, 3 gardens and 4 acres of land with the appurtenances in Great Totton, in the County aforsaid, in his demesne as of fee. And so being seized of all the aforsaid messuages, lands, tenements and other the premises with their appurtenances in Tavystock, Milton Abbot, Plympton and Cornewode aforsaid, in consideration of a marriage to be had, celebrated and solemnized between Henry Pomeroy, son and heir apparent of Richard Pomeroy of Bowdon, esquire, and Agnes, daughter of the said William Hokemore, he enfeoffed Gervase Boyse and John Fosse, to have to them, their heirs and assigns forever, upon condition that the aforsaid Gervase and John should immediately re-grant all the aforsaid premises with the appurtenances to the afore named William Hokemore for term of his life, with remainder thereof after his decease to the aforementioned Henry Pomeroy and Agnes and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue the remainder thereof to the heirs of the body of the aforsaid Agnes lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue the remainder thereof to the right heirs of the aforsaid Henry Pomeroy forever. By virtue whereof the aforsaid Gervase and John Fosse were seized of all and singular the premises with the appurtenances in Tavystock, Milton, Plympton and Cornewode aforsaid, in their demesne as of fee, and being so seized, the same Gervase and John Fosse by their deed dated 4 June 32 Henry VIII (shown among the evidences to the jurors aforsaid at the taking of this inquisition) demised all the aforsaid premises with the appurtenances in Tavystock, Milton, Plympton and Cornewode aforsaid to the aforsaid William Hokemore for term of his life, with remainder as above. And the said William Hokemore afterwards died at St. Budocke aforsaid, and by his will devised all the aforsaid messuages, land and tenements in Great Totton aforsaid (excepting one tenement in which John Toker dwells) to the aforsaid Agnes and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to remain to Christopher Blackaller in tail male; and, in default again, all the tenements which the said William Hokemore purchased from John Coseyn of Teyngmouth should remain wholly to William Coseyn, son and heir of the aforsaid John Coseyn, and the above excepted tenement to the aforementioned Christopher Blackaller and one John Blackaller, for term of their lives, with reversion to the right heirs of William Hokemore.

The tenements in Fenne are held of Bartholomew Fortescu, esquire, as of his manor of Lamerton, by what services the jurors do not know, and are worth 6s 8d a year clear; the premises in Oliverlegh are held of William Strode, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, in right of the said Elizabeth, as of their manor of Loughtorre, by fealty and suit of court, and rent of 10s yearly; they are worth 13s 4d a year clear. The acre of land in Plympton St. Mary was formerly held of the Pryor of Plympton and is now held of the King, by fealty and a rent of 2s, worth 6s. The land in Berye is held of the heirs of John Tallond, as of their manor of Kynges Tamerton by fealty and the rent of 1d, worth 20s. The tenements in Great Totton are held of Sir Richard Edgecombe, Kt., as of his manor of Great Totten in free soccage, worth £10 a year; all the other premises are held of Sir John Russell, (Lord Russell), but by what services they do not know; they are worth 100s a year.

The said William Hokemore died 16 February (in 1542 old style) last past. His heirs are his said daughter Agnes, aged 13 and more, and Christopher Blackallar, son and heir of Joan Blackaller, deceased, late the other daughter and heir of the said William, aged 12 years and more.

\*Note—Here in this inquisition, returned into the Chancery court, would follow the names of the jurors. They do not appear in the copies such as this, made for the use of the exchequer. The jurors were: John Carwell, armiger; William Scrode, armiger; John Hengcott, armiger; John Tryshe, Walter Corby, Hugh Fountayne, John Luscomb of Luscomb.

On page 53 of the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register* for January, 1914, it is stated that "Henry Pomeroy was born about 1520, as the eldest child, when his father Richard was aged about thirty-three; and that the said Henry married when about thirty years of age, (1550) Agnes or Anne Huckmore." All of these dates are considerably too late, for the following reasons:

(1) The said Richard Pomeroy is numbered in the New England *Register* as the fifth child of his parents, the seventh and youngest child being named as Anna. The inquisition post mortem on the estate of his sister Anna's husband, Tristram Hengscott (*Ch. Inq. p. m., Ser. ii., v. 60., No. 68.*) shows that one of Anna's children was born "six years and more" before the *Register's* date of the birth of Henry, though she, (Anna) if the seventh child as the *Register* places her, would have been at least four years younger than her brother Richard.

(2) The inquisition upon the estate of William Hokemore, taken 8 September, 1543, states that Agnes Hokemore, was aged "13 and more" at that time. This expression, "13 and more" was a term permissible and more or less prevalent in inquisitions of this kind when applied to a woman, who was in fact many years older than thirteen. This term was so used to indicate that she was above a certain age (not adolescent); which description as to age was deemed sufficient in the law for the purposes of the inquisition as applied to a woman. The reason for dwelling upon these age-details will be made apparent in my next letter.

(3) The same inquisition proves that before September 8, 1543, Henry Pomeroy and Agnes Hokemore had become engaged to be married, and that the marriage settlement upon them had then already been made by her father.

(4) Agnes had no brothers. Her only sister, Joan, had married John Blackaller at least fourteen years before 1543. At this date Agnes had the nephew, Christopher Blackaller, then aged "12 years and more." Joan died before 1543, but if living then would have been aged thirty at the very least.

The inquisition leaves the impression that in 1543 Agnes Hockemore was aged about twenty-five. But let us look further. Her father's will, written on the day of his death, 16 February, 1542, named her as an executrix. The note of the proving of the will forty-three days later 31 March, 1543, "by the oath of Joan, relic and executrix in the person of John Corbyn, litterate, her proctor, in this behalf," also describes a "power reserved for a like commission to Agnes, the other executrix named in the said will, being still under age, when she shall come, etc."—(*P. C. C. 18 Spert.*) (These quotations are translated from the Latin act of probate.)

Agnes Hokemore was just about twenty years of age on 31 March, 1543, and unmarried, though contracted for in marriage.

A brief abstract translated from the Latin registered will of William "Hokmore."—(*P. C. C. 18 Spert.*)

William Hokmore of Totneys, dated 16 February 33 Henry VIII:

I give my body to be buried by my grandfather's tomb, Robert Pyttes and Wilmote his wife; and after my burial had and done, I will that there be a stone graven, with a picture of the cross in the same, and laid upon me, in memory of who is buried there.

I bequeath to the Vicar of Totneys at my burial and month's mind 2s. To every priest of the town being there 12d, to the clerk of the church 8d, and to every child there singing pricked song 2d; to the bedeman for my burial and month's mind 4d, and to the store of Mary Magdalene and to the poor people there 6s 8d. I will that every poor body of the almshouse of Mary Magdalene of Totnes, praying for my soul at my burial, shall have 1d. I give to the high store in the church of Totneys, for maintenance of the bells and ropes 3s 4d. To the maintenance of the store of Jesus in the same church 6s 8d. To my men bearing me to the church and to my burial 2d apiece. To John Peny of Staverton my fox furred gown. To John Davy of Totneys cordyner all my apparel which I use and wear Sundays, to pray for my soul.

I will that Agnes Hokmore, my daughter, shall have all my lands and tenements in the borough of Totneys aforesaid, except one house wherein John Toker now dwelleth, to hold to her and the heirs of her body. To remain in default to Christopher Blackhall and the heirs male of his body. Failing whom, all such tenements (parcel of the premises) as I purchased of John Cosyn of Tengmouth shall remain to William Cosyn, son and heir of the said John Cosyn. I will that John Blackall and the said Christopher Blakall shall have the house where John Toker now dwelleth for their lives, with remainder to my right heirs in fee.

The two little houses in the churchyard shall be occupied and bestowed to such uses as they have heretofore been used, for the weal of the souls of my ancestors and me, according to the will and mind of my said ancestors; and after my decease 10 marks shall be received of the issues of my lands by the wardens of the church of Totnes, to be bestowed upon the building of a new ambulatory in the said church, and in the maintenance of the same church.

I bequeath my debt that Edward Gylmyn doth owe me to be recovered and bestowed in the use of the same church.

All the residue of my goods unbequeathed I give to Joane my wife, and Agnes my daughter, whom I ordain my executrices, the same to dispose for the weal of my soul; and I make John Rowe, serjeant-at-the-law, and Roger Bluett, esquire, supervisors of this my will.

Given at Totneys aforesaid. Witnesses: John Rowe, Christopher Canon, vicar; John Irysshe, John Blackall, William Gelys, John Cutwyll. Proved 31 March, 1543.

I have now answered, perhaps, and to your satisfaction, I trust, your letters of December 17, and 21, 1914, and January 15, 1915. It will require further investigation to enable me to tell you why Col. Vivian, after having stated, in his Visitation of Devonshire, that Henry Pomeroy married Agnes Huckmore, denied the same in his "Addenda." I confess to have written a longer letter than I set out to write. Nevertheless, I hope to be enabled to write to you another letter about the Pomeroy family in England. In doing so I would assure you, "And Others," that I shall not forget the words of that noble-spirited historian of beautiful Devonshire, (the home of your ancestors and mine) Sir William Pole:—

"I am so far of (f) from partiall dealing in these my studies that I will not derogate from myne enemies nor ade to any thinge yt I cannot authentically prove for my frinds."

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) CHARLES ARTHUR HOPPIN.

London, England, 25 March, 1915.



**Fair Estimates of the Strength of the Recent Pomeroy Pamphlet**

LONDON, ENGLAND, 20 Nov., 1915.

*Dear Colonel Pomeroy:*

I am in receipt of your letter of November 11, enclosing a letter dated October 15, entitled, "Open letter to Col. A. A. Pomeroy," written by a member of the staff of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and privately sent by him through the mails to subscribers of your *History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family*, (but few of whom have ever heard of him), in a futile attempt to defend the said *Register* from the charges of inaccuracy and misrepresentation which have been successfully laid and maintained against it—and also, it seems to me, in an attempt to undermine the living Pomeroy's adherence to and respect for you who have voluntarily labored for so many years in their behalf, and, perhaps, as though such an attempt would tend to deter you, or anyone else, (in some way or other) from making further corrections of the inaccuracy of the *New England Register* and from other disclosures concerning certain persons.

In that "open letter" references are made to the Pomeroy pamphlet recently published by you containing an account, written by me, in which I cannot help but believe that I most conclusively proved, to the satisfaction of any reasonable mind, and by unquestionable records beyond the possibility of any successful contradiction, the unreliability and inaccuracy of certain specific pronouncements upon the Pomeroy family made by the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, in each and every particular specification laid down by me in your said pamphlet.

I venture to say that I remain of the belief that no one who studies that pamphlet and compares its most categorical and incontrovertible proofs with the said open letter of October 15, can scarcely fail to at once be struck with the fact that in no single particular does the said open letter bring to bear, or even quote directly against any record or piece of evidence in your pamphlet, any other record or evidence whatever in the way of disproving, or of questioning, or even challenging anything laid down in your said pamphlet published for the purpose of correcting the said inaccuracies and misrepresentations of the *New England Register*.—C. A. H.

The genealogical editor of the *Hartford Times*, after reviewing the copy of pamphlet No. One, published a column notice, from which the following has been extracted:

"We may not, in our brief space, give extended reference to the Pomeroy Pamphlet, but at all events it is readable and refreshing, and sufficiently antiquarian in interest to please the most fastidious searcher after inequalities in ancient documents. The conclusion reached by the pamphleteer, is to say the least, amusing, in its accusation of editors as being not always infallible. . .

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The pamphlet contains exact etchings of three pedigrees, the true, the false, and the one corrected and extended by Colonel Pomeroy in advance of the publication of his now famous book. The controversy arose over the publication in January, 1914, page 47 of the *New England Register* of a pedigree which is now found to be 'totally incorrect and worthless for any purpose,' and which was corrected by Colonel Pomeroy in a letter to the editor, but the editor ignored it. The corrected pedigree of the generations involved may be found back of page 109 in the *History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family*, and conforms to the new evidence produced by Mr. Charles A. Hoppin, after careful and painstaking research."—*Hartford Times*.

*My dear Colonel:*

"I have just finished Hoppin's wonderful letter. It is more absorbing than any novel. He has absolutely covered every point thus far, and has done the most scientific and clean cut job of the kind I have ever heard of. . . . He certainly makes the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* look like thirty cents in Confederate script.

"Boston, Mass.

(Signed)

"H. S. POMEROY, (M.D.)"

The extract presented below is from a letter written by Mr. S. H. Pomeroy of New York City to Dr. H. S. Pomeroy of Boston, Mass.:

"*Dear Doctor:*— . . . No one denies the moral benefit of a wholesome pride and satisfaction in one's ancestors. This fact alone should prompt the officers in control of the *New England Historic-Genealogical Society* to encourage rather than discourage the study of genealogy as a whole, and that society should not hesitate to brush out into the ash-heap any one of its officers or members of so small a character and quarrelsome disposition as the author of the recent "open letter" surreptitiously circulated among the family of Pomeroy. . . . The *New England Historic-Genealogical Society* should, if possible, make its official organ more exact and useful instead of publishing false opinions and pedigrees and letting them stand without frank explanation or correction. . . .

(Signed)

"S. H. POMEROY."

### **An Effective Answer to a Source of Much Impudence**

"Col. A. A. Pomeroy, Sandusky, Ohio.

"Dear Friend:—I received your enclosure (copy of the last pamphlet) last evening and read it with interest, satisfaction and astonishment. This morning I again read it more carefully than on last evening, with as much or more interest. It is a 'screamer'—a 'squelcher'—a 'silencer'. I never saw

so much documentary evidence—all supporting what you are (and have been) contending for *vs.* the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. You have that coterie of codfish balls defeated. . . . Facts will not down. Theories and guesses must entrench before facts—but entrenchment in this case will prove worse than open admission of mistaken arm-chair declarations . . . . The more I read of Mr. Hoppin's researches, the more I am convinced that he is one among a thousand whose genealogical work is worth while—facts and facts only come from his pen. Would that the Beacon Hill Magazine had this reputation! No dreams, no romancing, no arm-chair theories, no '*ipse dixit*' declarations—but only authenticated facts, backed up by other court documents which harmonize with first documents, are of value in the genealogical field—and Mr. Hoppin builds on that foundation . . . and 10,000 Registers will not avail now, for these facts now in your possession will smite them (or it) 'hip and thigh.'

"After what you and Mr. Hoppin have been charged with by that 'Eminently Respectable but not Distressingly Popular Old Gentleman from Beacon Hill,' no wonder you both wear a 'smile that will not come off.' In short, Mr. Hoppin's letter is the most complete, and the best fortified attack upon a respectably published error, wilfully defended, that I ever saw. I believe its equal has never appeared in genealogical print.

"You are to be congratulated by all genealogists, and especially by all descendants of Eltweed Pomeroy, for persistently keeping at this, and for procuring the services of so unbiased and trustworthy an investigator as Mr. Hoppin in order to prove the rightness of your original contention. It also proves the truthful and clear-headed judgment of yourself and your English investigations. I personally congratulate you upon your correct conclusions now indisputably established as to the English Pomeroy line and its right to all the honors you claim for the same. All who know how to reason genealogically will highly appreciate what you have done—recognizing its far-reaching value in years to come.

"In conclusion, let me say I never read a statement that gave me the supreme satisfaction that this Hoppin epistle does. It means so much in so many ways. It is an answer to so many sources of impudence, from those in self-asserted authority. It is, genealogically, a literary gem. I thank you most heartily for letting me read it, and enjoy this satisfaction.

"With best wishes, I am,

"Very truly,

(Signed) "E. S. LOOMIS."

[E. S. Loomis, Ph. D., LL.B. B.S., A.M., is the author of the great Loomis book, "The Loomis Family in America." He is also a descendant of Eltweed Pomeroy through the marriage of Hannah Pomeroy and Amos Loomis,—A. A. P.]

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### **Criticism of a Stupid Attack on the Pomeroy Genealogy**

In the preceding comprehensive statement from London, Mr. Hoppin has clearly and emphatically maintained, by authority of records, the charges of inaccuracy and misrepresentation laid against a committeeman of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, who, in order to screen himself, sought refuge under the respectability and past reputation of the society which employs him. Mr. Hoppin is probably as familiar with all the sources of English genealogy as any person living, and by well-sustained documentary proof he has shown that the committeeman of the New England *Register* is but a tyro. Said committeeman, in order to avoid the avalanche of incontrovertible records which have been showered upon him in Pomeroy Pamphlet Number One, assumed an indifference to their force, and without showing an honest endeavor to defend himself and the publication he represented, resorted to an unprofessional method of circulating surreptitious letters by mail, securing the addresses from a Pomeroy family book which was presented to the New England Genealogical Society, which actually repudiates him, in the pages of its official "organ," as an "agent for the society engaged in English Genealogical research." In his extremity said committeeman appealed to Mr. Frank Allaben, editor-in-chief of the *Journal of American History*, for a decision in the matter.

Mr. Allaben has published his conclusions, after a thorough examination of the schrapnell fired by the New England *Register* man at the Pomeroy pedigree and the armorial bearings which go with it, in the *Journal of American History*, Vol. XI, Nos. 2 and 3, (June and September, 1917), respectively. These well-considered articles are partially reproduced in this volume, and are subject to your judgment. In these comprehensive articles Mr. Allaben has demonstrated that he is one of the most capable, scientific and critical genealogists in America. His extended analysis of the motives and results of the New England *Register's* attack on the Pomeroy family and the family book shows a very clear and keen comprehension of genealogical and armorial problems and should be read and studied by every person bearing the distinctive name "Pomeroy" and the kinsmen of collateral lines; also, by all members of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society who have for the last three or four years been misrepresented by the profit-making wiles of the chairman of its English research committee for personal gain.

The writer has been advised by members of the New England Genealogical Society that they decline to contribute further to the fund for English research for the reason that, from an ethical standpoint, it is not good form to maintain at the head of the research committee of the society, a professional genealogist who is putting small sums of money in his pocket with one hand

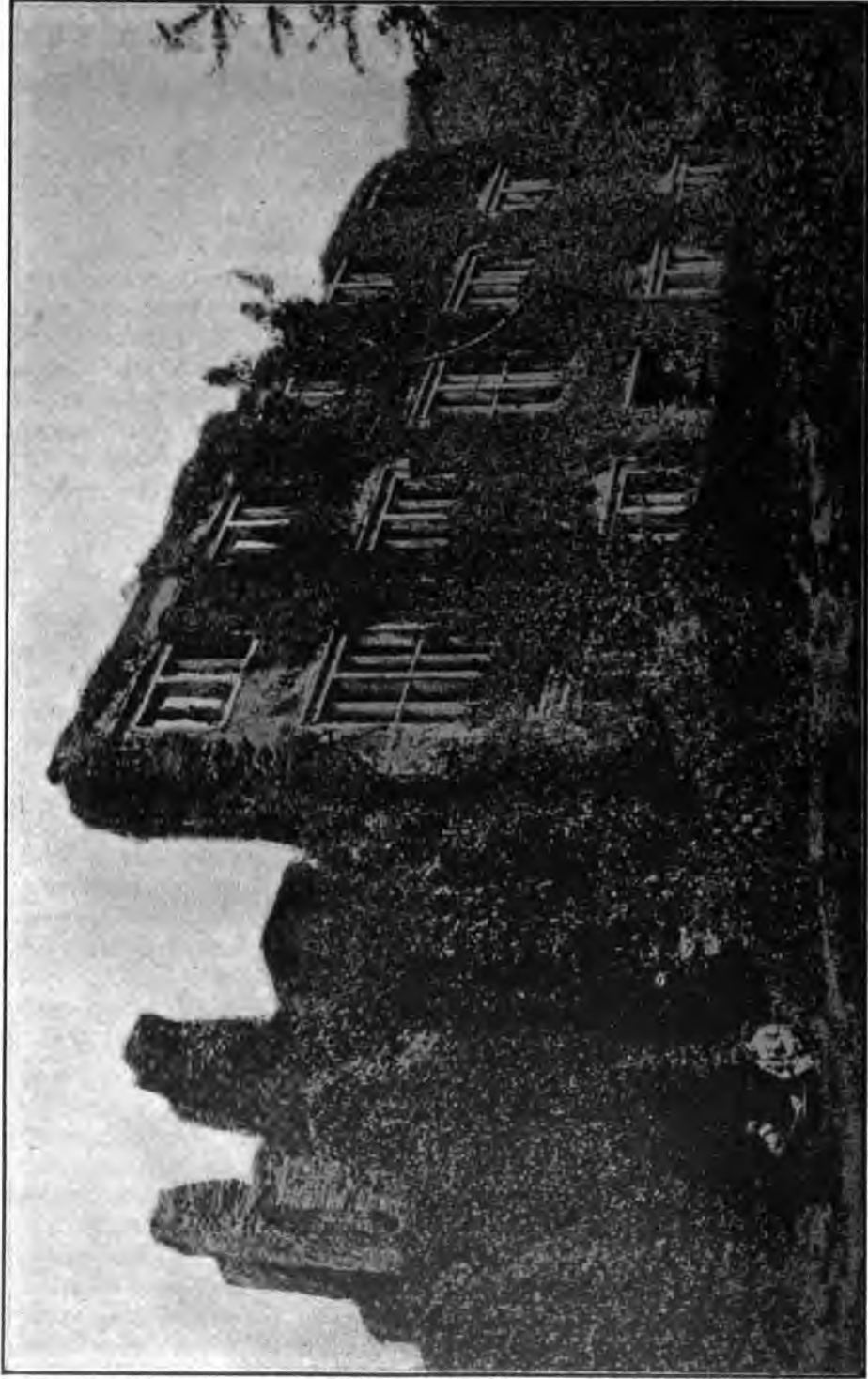
while on the other he is passing upon the merits and suggestions of contributors and members as to the lines of research for the magazine, paid for and published by the society, thus offering himself opportunities to commercialize and demoralize a gentleman's literary and historical society at the expense of the subscribers, and the introduction of professional rivalries for the exploitation and benefit of an internal business clique. It is deplorable that such an enterprising individual should hold a place of importance on the "most ancient" genealogical quarterly, which has previously been represented by honest and capable gentlemen. However, it is a matter of note that voluntary subscriptions have been greatly reduced, and the society now appropriates money from the treasury to make up the deficiency in the fund for foreign research.

#### **Controversy Determined by Scientific Analysis**

The scientific genealogical article reproduced in this volume from the *Journal of American History* was written by Mr. Frank Allaben, editor-in-chief of that handsome quarterly at the request of the head professional of the New England Genealogical Society that he act as genealogical critic or judge as to the merits of the controversy which has continued for four years or more between the *New England Register* and the Secretary and Historian of the Pomeroy Family Association, and which was tacitly agreed to by the publisher of the *History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family*. Therefore, it is only fair that Mr. Allaben's decision in the matter is given broader publicity in this volume. The Pomeroy Family Association is more or less interested in Mr. Allaben's decision, and as the writer entertains the belief that the New England Genealogical Society will not publish the findings of the expert judge in its official organ, or make it public in any other way, it is only proper, with Mr. Allaben's consent, that his decision should be reproduced in Part Three of the *History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family*.

As this volume will not, probably, reach many of the members of the New England Society, and not wishing to be considered unfair, or of adopting surreptitious methods of making public the decision reached by Mr. Allaben, the Secretary and Historian of the Pomeroy Family Association prompted the publishers of the *Journal of American History* to mail to the officers and prominent members of the New England Genealogical Society, and the several public libraries, copies of the two editions of the *Journal of American History* containing the two articles which so gracefully interpret the "Ancestral Genesis of the American People" and the rule of thumb enforced by the New England Genealogical Society by which the *Register* "controls the ancestral lines of emigrants to America." Mr. Allaben's analysis gives one the impression that he has a clear vision and a long sharp pen:

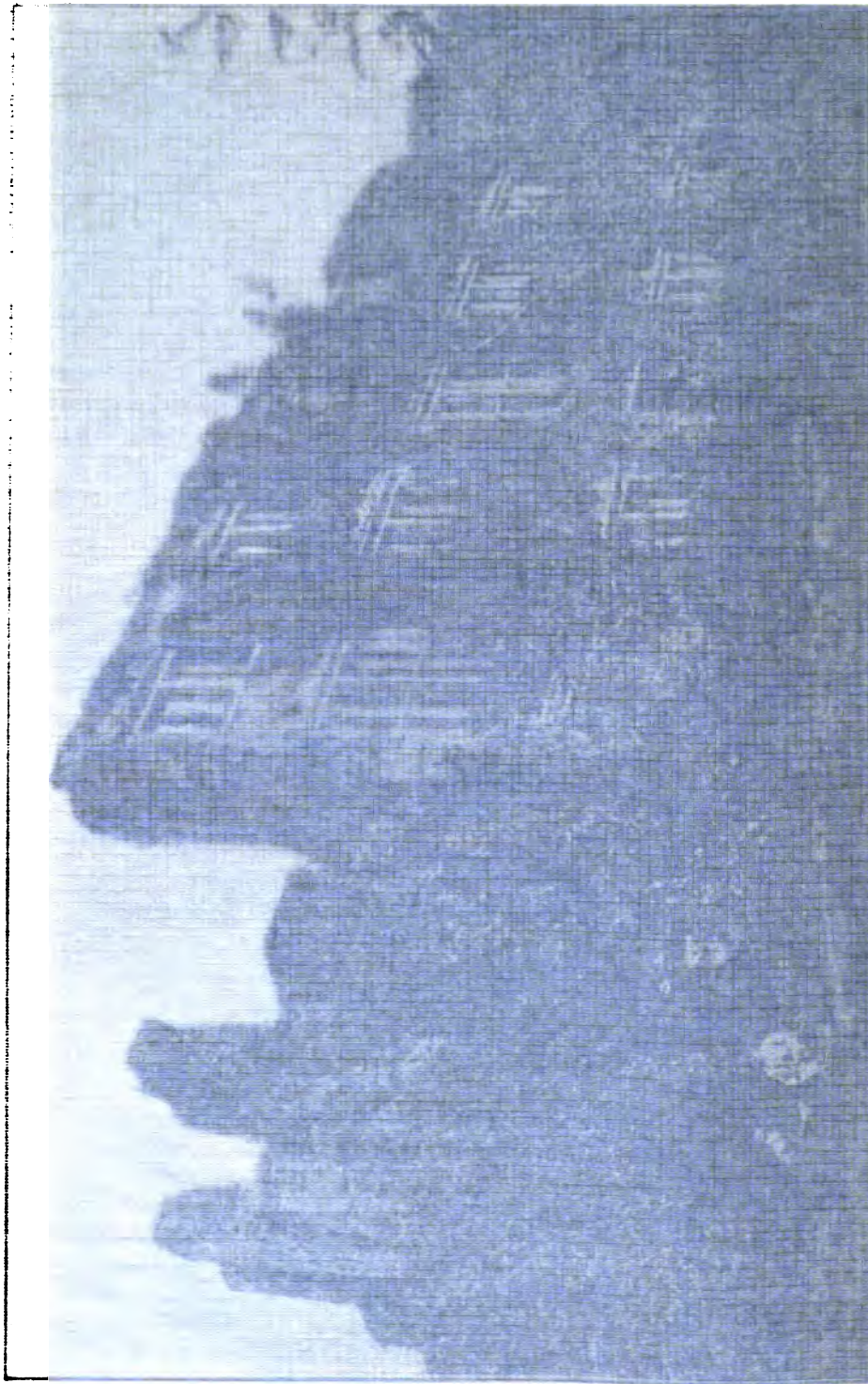




**Radius of Berry Humbery Castle  
South Frontage**







**Ruins of Berry Homerooy Castle**  
South F. rotaga

# A Genealogical "Cause Célèbre"

An Analysis of Some Interpretations  
Which Obscure the Ancestral Genesis  
of the American People

By  
Frank Allaben

Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of American History*

**I**N 1912 Colonel Albert A. Pomeroy, of Sandusky, Ohio, Secretary, Historian, and Executive-Committeeman of the Pomeroy Family Association, published a Pomeroy Genealogy. Some months later, in the *New England Register* for July, 1913, an attack was made upon the claim of descendants in this country that their ancestor, Eltweed Pomeroy, of Dorchester, Mass., descended from the old baronial family of Pomeroy of Devon, England. Subsequently, in the *Register* for January, 1914, eleven pages were devoted to an elaborate attack upon the Pomeroy Genealogy and its claim of descent. The controversy thus begun has been carried into the genealogical columns of many newspapers and has caused the appearance of a number of pamphlets and one "open letter."

It is very seldom that the editors of the *Journal of American History* have felt in duty bound publicly to investigate the merits of a controversy of this character; but the nature and source of the present assault make it necessary for some one of impartial judgment to attempt the defense of the great body of amateur genealogists to whose labors of love we owe practically all the work which has been done in genealogical science.

In spite of the din which the Pomeroy question has raised in genealogical circles, through preoccupation with other matters I long remained innocent of all precise knowledge of it, until invited to consider it by parties on both sides of the argument. I was at first put in touch with what had appeared in the *Register*; then with several pamphlets put forth on the other side; then received Mr. J. Gardner Bartlett's "Open Letter," accompanied by a personal letter of explanation.

The book selected by the *New England Register* for attack is a splendid work of 1040 royal octavo pages, with about eighty interesting illustrations, the whole well printed in excellent type on beautiful white paper and handsomely bound, while in subject-matter and contents it was, to an historian, of all genealogies which I have ever examined the one most notable and historically most valuable.

In this book about 840 pages are devoted to some 10,242 American descendants, the immense data being collated and presented in accordance with our highest standards. This has been duplicated in other genealogies, but the peculiar value of the Pomeroy history lies in its large section devoted to the antecedents of the same family for six hundred years in England and Normandy prior to the three hundred years traced in America. Our abundant genealogies give the historian a fair basis for studying the genealogical making of America; but some of the most interesting genealogical problems connected with Great Britain remain obscure to this day because British genealogists almost universally have worked out mere pedigrees instead of tribal histories.

Now there are certain exceptional peculiarities connected with the Pomeroy surname which assure us that in dealing with persons who bear it we in all human probability deal with the members of a single tribe. This family's pedigree is far more reliable than most; we are secure in following its life-threads back; and we know that in tracing its vicissitudes we follow a real clue in a typical case of baronial descents. Having a distinctive surname confined to a single kinship to deal with, Colonel Pomeroy has taken advantage of the opportunity by following the history on both sides of the water to a degree which is almost or quite unprecedented, making his work, to an historian or a sociologist, as I have said, the most valuable genealogy which has appeared in print to date, so far as my knowledge goes. And this is the book selected for attack by the *Register*. In examining the attack critically, therefore, I do not feel that I am defending a book merely, but the entire science of genealogy.

### **A Slur on an American Family**

The New England *Register* for July, 1913, contained a few items from transcripts of the parish registers of Beaminster, Dorsetshire, and one from the register of Crewkerne, Somersetshire. The reason for their appearance was not obvious, as the Pomeroy Genealogy had already given the information, accompanied by four *facsimile* reproductions from pages of the registers. We must acquit the searcher in England of acting with a knowledge of the contents of the Pomeroy Genealogy; but the chairman of the Committee on English Research of the Society to whose organ he "communicated" this matter, and Mr. Scott, editor of the *Register*, both had the Pomeroy Genealogy within arm's reach in the Society's rooms in which they work. Upon them rests the responsibility for the publication of the items referred to, apparently as a pretext for the inclusion of the following gossipy matter: from the overseer's book or "poor book" of Beaminster, County Dorset; for 1635:

1635		
May,	Given unto Mary Pomery	4 d.
June,	Given unto Widowe Pomery	8 d.
July,	Henry Pomery q <sup>r</sup> teridge (quarteridge or quarterly allowance)	5 s.
August,	Paid unto Henry Pomery	5 s.
August,	Widow Pomery and Widow Derby	1 s.
August,	Widow Pomery and ye carryer's wife	1 s.
September,	Paid Widow Pomery and Widow derby	1 s.
October,	Paid Widow Pomery	6 d.
November,	Paid Widow Pomery	6 d.
December,	Paid John Hodder for Henry Pomeryes shrowde	2 s. 11 d.

Are the words "or Poor Book" part of the title of the volume, or only a gloss thrown in to emphasize the awful damnation supposed to reside in these pitiful items? Such scrapings were the sole foundations advanced for the following grotesque interpretation.—(*Register*, p. 262):

Eltweed Pomeroy appears at Dorchester, Mass., and was freeman 4 Mar. 1632-3. He was afterwards of Windsor, Conn., and of Northampton, Mass. It has been claimed by descendants that he was closely related to a famous armorial family of the name in Devon, but the fact that his mother (for there was but one family of the name in Beaminster) and his brother Henry were both parish charges and that the latter was buried at the expense of the church seems to make this claim baseless.

On such trivial evidence and its snobbish misinterpretation are 10,000 Americans to be bereaved of their British ancestors? Let us apply the test of a little historical criticism.

1. Would it not at least be wise to be sure of one's premise before drawing conclusions? What actual proof is there that "Widow Pomery" and "Henry Pomery" were mother and brother of Eltweed? "The fact," we are told, that "there was but one family of the name in Beaminster." But this is slippery ground. Were no Pomeroyes *near* Beaminster? The very maker of the argument upsets it later, (*The Register*, January, 1914, p. 55): "*The region around Beaminster teems with yeoman families named Pomeroy.*" Thus at the first touch from a little further research the whole premise and conclusion of the original attack totally collapsed!

2. But as a warning against the false conclusion, we already had positive evidence concerning Eltweed Pomeroy's social standing on his arrival in America. A founder and original proprietor of Dorchester, Mass., he appears in the earliest Town Records, 8 October, 1633, as "Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy," one of seven who ordered the first town meeting and the choosing of Selectmen; was elected First Selectman; and by the General Court, 3 June, 1634, was chosen Constable. What tyro knows not what these things mean? And thus the tables turn; for if Eltweed's relatives received charity, this shows his social position was unassailable even by extreme poverty.

3. The testimony of our Dorchester records is even surpassed by the following Beaminster document of about 1631 from the archives of the Dean of Sarum, which I take from the *Boston Transcript* of 6 December, 1916, (furnished that paper by the historian of the Pomeroy family):

Right Worshipful & Reverend Sr: Our duties humbly remember and prosed: Whereas, the bringer hereof, Mr. Antony Hartford, being a licensed Preacher, hath bin our Curate for almost two years now last past; thereunto admitted and licensed by your worthy predecessour, the now Lord Bishop of Rochester, during all wh times hee hath behaved & demeaned himselfe verie conformably peaceably & religiously in his whole carriage and conversation amongst us, after the better manifestation of our respect to your jurisdiction and authoritie over us and for his better settling encouragement & comfortable remaining amongst us; We humbly desire that upon your viewe of his aforesaid licenses and this our testimony of his worth & good deservings you will bee pleased to confirme him with addition alsoe of your approbation & license for wh we shall rest with our best wishes and prayers.

Your Worshipp ever thankful poore friends the inhabitants of Beaminster whose names are hereunto subscribed:

Launcelot Hallet	} Constables
Evans Hitt	
Hugh Strode (Lord of Manor)	
Wm. Seaburne, Steward (of the Manor)	
Eltweed Pomeroy	
(and 65 others all named).	

Thus, in England, in the days of punctilious precedence, of seventy "inhabitants of Beaminster" Eltweed Pomeroy signed first, immediately following the constables and lord and steward of the manor. If documents mean anything he held one of the best social positions in his parish, and our sagacious Dorchester fathers merely accorded to him the recognition he had enjoyed in England. Hence, if the "Poor Book" really refers to his family, it gives the most remarkable evidence that Eltweed commanded a precedence which even indigence could not set aside. Does the "Poor Book," then, indicate worthless connections, or a place in a highly-honored family?

4. Lastly and fundamentally, the principle assumed in this attack on the Pomeroy's challenges one of the most elemental facts in human experience, a thing witnessed to by all genealogical research, the universal phenomenon of extreme vicissitudes in all family histories. Is the great discovery at last made that poor people are never "closely related" to famous armorial families? And were all the ages deluded in thinking the rich generally had poor relations?

All my genealogical studies run so completely counter to this strange canon that I can not conceive of a large tribe of descendants whose different members do not sound the entire gamut of social conditions. American genealogies offer the best chance of a record of sustained equality of circumstances, for they are tribal histories covering less than three hundred years wherein our fathers abandoned the British injustice of leaving everything to the eldest sons. Yet who can name a single American genealogy of any size where the records of the descendants of a common ancestor do not exhibit all degrees of divergence between wealth and poverty?

What then have been the vicissitudes among British families, whose multiplying numbers among narrowing acres struggled for existence through the six stern and murderous centuries before Eltweed Pomeroy came to America? Where are the surnames that ruled England in Norman times? They fell in the clash of life centuries ago. The exceptions are so few that they stand out in isolated distinction, arrayed in the decayed and stricken remnants of a departed grandeur, like the castles and abbeys that lift up desolate wrecks in the fields and towns of England.

But the Pomeroy Genealogy claims the special interest of the historian precisely because it presents the continuous and authentic history of such a family for nine hundred years; from the original glory of one of the Conqueror's enriched companions tracing decline, impoverishment, and increasing obscurity until a scion touched soil in the new world, with sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons performing the hard but regenerating tasks of yeomanry in conquering a wilderness, and thus so completely renewed the youth of the tribe that its record now traces no less than ten thousand Americans sprung out of one Pomeroy's loins in less than three centuries.

As to the "Beaminster" "Poor Book," the wonder is not that two Pomeroy's got into it, but that any kept out of it! I should like to have some one teach me what remotest bearing any possible degree of poverty of Pomeroy's in Beaminster in 1635 has upon the evidence of their descent from armorial ancestors who lived centuries before. And Christians assuredly will marvel at the superstitious notion that no needy church member who received Christian ministry can possibly have been born a lady or a gentleman!

The preceding paragraph originally concluded this section of our analysis. But as we go to press I learn that further researches in England by Mr. C. A. Hoppin prove by Dorset parish records that Eltweed Pomeroy's mother was Eleanor, not "Mary;" that she died not at Beaminster, but at Simonds-bury, Dorset, as did her husband, Richard, their burials occurring 12 April, 1612, and 3 February, 1612, respectively, twenty-three years before the 1635 items in the Beaminster "Poor Book." Thus there *was* another Pomeroy family *in* Beaminster after all, while the whole reasoning and entire scheme of identifications set up with such an air of authoritative finality for the *Register's* first assault are blotted out in eclipse of total oblivion. The new data referred to may be found on page 171, 172, 212 and 213.

#### **"Smash the Pomeroy Pedigree"**

The *Register's* original attack upon the Pomeroy family was what my preceding caption styles it, a "slur," petty, snobbish . . . . . based upon an utterly false principle of misinterpretation of a few insignificant items which, if they refer to Eltweed Pomeroy's relatives, prove that his social standing both in England and America could survive the severest tests. This first attack "made Colonel Pomeroy very angry and scurrilous," Mr. J. Gardner

Barlett writes me in a letter dated 16 March, 1916. That Colonel Pomeroy had cause for being "very angry" over the gratuitous insult to the Pomeroy family "communicated" to the *Register* by Mr. Bartlett will be the verdict of every unprejudiced mind.

Those responsible for the attack owed an apology, with whatever other reparation lay in their power. Even if they had not properly weighed the unseemly character of the first assault, we make no mistake in assuming that any policy adopted after the receipt of Colonel Pomeroy's protest involved the intelligent complicity of those responsible for conducting the *Register*. I mean, particularly, Mr. Scott, the editor, and Mr. Bartlett, the chairman of the New England Genealogical Society's Committee on English Research.

Three policies lay open to them: (1) to express regret; (2) to maintain silence; (3) to pursue the attack, seeking some appearance of a sounder criticism to cover the weakness and meanness of the first assault. The first policy would have been honorable; the second, cowardly from a personal standpoint, but discreet from the standpoint of the good name of the *Register* and of the Society which owns it; the third, in every way dishonorable. The third policy was adopted by men who had on a shelf of their Society a *gift-copy* from Colonel Pomeroy of the magnificent genealogy, which I consider the most valuable to an historian of any book of its class known to me which has been issued in America.

I quote more at length Mr. Bartlett's own words from his above-mentioned letter to me: "In the '*Register*' of July, 1913, Miss French published some records she found, showing that the mother and brother (an unproven assertion) of Eltweed Pomeroy of Beaminster were buried there as paupers (a false statement). This made Colonel Pomeroy very angry and scurrilous; and at my request she investigated the weak point in his alleged pedigree."

Mr. Bartlett here describes his instruction very modestly, "at my request she investigated." But I had it from the one most competent to testify that the order to "investigate" came from the chairman of the Research Committee in clarion and stentorian words of command. "Smash the Pomeroy pedigree!"

Thus Colonel Pomeroy's protest wrung no honorable amenity from Mr. Bartlett, but sent him back to the firing line (or rather to the rear for better ammunition) with colors flying, drums a-beat, and trumpets shrilling. Now this may be war, but unfortunately it is not the historical method. "Smash the Pomeroy pedigree" was an order to find evidence which could be interpreted to serve a certain end, an order to do alleged historical work under the most positive and vicious "bias" and "tendency."

Incomparably more innocent are the bias and tendency under which almost all the mistakes of amateur genealogists are made. A natural predilection for easy and interesting results induces the acceptance of insufficient

and too often of palpably unsound evidence, unmindful of the inevitable nemesis of the searcher who follows with wider inquiry and critical method, dragging into light unsettling documents which should have been consulted at the start.

Yet even slipshod workers do constructive work, setting up positive conclusions which invite criticism and induce further search. But what of trained experts deliberately arming themselves with "bias" to tear down, injure, and destroy, instead of to construct? To place question-marks beside historical work is child's play; we all are clever today, and any shallow cleverness can do this. I know of no cheaper way to acquire a worthless reputation. Constructive historical work, a man's task, is alone worth while. What then shall we say when the Research Committee of our greatest genealogical society issues orders for "tendency" work of the worst kind? Or what shall we say when the editors of our most venerable genealogical magazine make it the vehicle of such work?

Yet even this one might pass over among sporadic errors in judgment not likely often to occur. But is the very best work of the amateur genealogist of America to be attacked in the *Register*? Are not all genealogical societies the societies of amateurs? Are not practically all our genealogies and local histories the works of amateurs? Have not amateurs contributed the overwhelming bulk of the contents of the entire file of the *New England Register* and of all other genealogical publications, British and American? Are the pages of the *Register*, then, open to gossipy gibes against American families, and when such an unnecessary and historically useless insult is vigorously resented by the historian and natural defender of such a family, is he to be punished by a secret order sent to England to dig up something to damage his personal reputation and slander the genealogy he has published?

### The Difficulties of British Pedigree Building

We have heard the command to "smash the Pomeroy pedigree." While waiting for the *Register's* generals to scare up new munitions and realign upon the battle-field, let us examine the works they seek to destroy. We shall look a little at the task of building a British pedigree. Colonel Pomeroy constructed a striking one, nine hundred years long, beginning in Normandy before the Conquest, stretching down through England for about six hundred years, and thence into America through another three centuries. It embraces a direct line of twenty-six generations, including Colonel Pomeroy, and of twenty-eight, down to his granddaughter.

To establish through nearly a millennium a continuous pedigree of the same surname upon a degree of probability so solid that searching criticism can not anywhere shake it is a performance so supremely difficult that scarcely anyone has ever accomplished it. To so nearly achieve this that even the



*Register's* biased critics point out only a single "weak point" is a great credit to Colonel Pomeroy, for which I congratulate him; and if at the one "weak point" he built out of the materials then available a bridge of fair probability, or unclouded possibility, he is not, in fair judgment justly subject to abuse or censure by some afterling, building upon his work, who happens to discover documents which he believes are unknown to the Colonel. Our best work is subject to correction. Apart from divine inspiration, human effort can not hope to build a pedigree beyond the possibility of emendation in the light of new discoveries.

Infallible proof is no more attainable in genealogy than in other historical work; no British or American pedigree can claim it; so that all differences between sound and unsound pedigrees, apart from deliberate forgery, are simply differences in the degree of probability or improbability. From this there is no escape, and all pretense of it is begotten either of ignorance or imposture.

All science is subject to these limitations; and history, the culmination of all science, the roof and cornice of the entire temple, can least of all hope to escape, resting as it does not merely upon conjecture in its own field of final interpretation, but upon the painfully-rising and constantly-corrected and renewed structures of hypotheses and probabilities in all the departments of human knowledge underneath it.

In its own domain, of sifting human evidence, what difficulties history encounters! All lawyers and jurists know that the best legal evidence affords only *presumptive* proof, in spite of the law's elaborate machinery to cross-examine the probabilities. Yet only for small parts of the way can the genealogist hope to find legal evidence, which he must, of course, take subject to all the fallibility, natural bias, dishonesty, and corruption of judges, juries, lawyers, and witnesses, superadded to the numerous clerical errors of the drawers and recorders of documents.

Ask textual critics concerning the multitudes of corruptions and mis-readings in handing down a work like the New Testament through trained copyists who considered it inspired and sought to avoid the change of a letter. These errors criticism has slowly corrected through a painstaking labor of generations in collating thousands of manuscripts and versions. But the genealogist is fortunate to find even a single copy of any document, and must *assume* its unimpeachability or give up his task. Lack of charity for one another among workers in a field like this is one of the most grotesque things under heaven. There never has been and never will be an uninspired genealogist who does not do all his work in the most fragile of glass houses; and I have never watched one who threw many stones who did not do vastly more damage to his own house than to his neighbor's. The truth is that we cannot get these stones out without breaking our own windows and letting in the accusing

voice, "Wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest *doeth the same things.*" Let the reader watch our present inquiry and see if these words are not literally fulfilled.

American sources for genealogy are in favored parts of the country so abundant that we often can check the errors in wills, deeds, vital statistics, town records, and court records, by mutual comparison; but in the England that existed prior to America's colonization, the errors of an uncritical age are secure through paucity of witnesses of any kind, and especially of second witnesses to check the first. Biblical requirement, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word shall be established, is beyond the wildest dream of the genealogist, who is overjoyed to find even one solitary signpost here and there by which to guess his way among blind cross-roads of mere conjecture.

We have heard of the fierce light which beats upon the throne. Yet in trying to establish the genealogies even of England's Norman and Plantagenet kings we are not yet beyond guess-work in assigning some of the kings' children to the proper mothers. Search for the correct lists of bare names of reigning monarchs in the dynasties prior to the Conquest soon leads into a morass of questions, doubts, and conflicting authorities. Bright as was the publicity in which they committed their crimes and succeeded one another, exact genealogical tables of the great baronial families of Norman England are exceedingly difficult to construct; but in this respect the Pomeroyes, whom the acumen of the *Register* singled out for attack, are exceptionally fortunate, in the judgment of British experts, since "there is scarcely a baronial family in England whose early pedigree has been so clearly and satisfactorily worked out step by step as that of the Pomeroyes in Devonshire."—(*The Genealogist*, London, New Series, Vol. i, p. 167).

The tracer of British pedigrees finds the period of the Conquest more fruitful the century following. A fair start is often obtained by critical collation of the genealogical statements of the old chroniclers with ecclesiastical charters and the Domesday Survey, the right use of which British antiquarians are just beginning to understand; but when we leave the great Domesday catalogue of property holders of the Confessor's and Conqueror's days we plunge into an almost chartless sea, with little to steer by except ill-informed chronicles, old charters (genuine and forged), land squabbles, and such mere lists of names as of those who owed knight's service about 1166.

The extreme thinness of records gradually thickens as we come down, but not in pace with the growing population. How may these few loaves and fishes of genealogical information go around among all the families of England? As for the villeins, from whom we all descend, but who left no broad land-trail in the early days, not until the resurrection will they all be revealed in their true places in our genealogical charts. In guessing at our sprinkling of baronial ancestors (for we all have them) we are chiefly indebted to the fact

that they were such quarrelsome robbers and man-killers that down every path of descent snatches of names and relationships hang like sheeps' wool to the thorny legal annals of civil and criminal process; while we are under tremendous obligation to kings' greed in subjecting feudal estates to royal administration, at death and during minorities, to be restored to the rightful heirs, if at all, only upon payment of fat fines.

We can not now regret systems of extortion that placed our ancestors and their possessions upon record, though we may sympathize with the sense of outrage of those like the violent Earl Warren, challenged concerning a land-title by the king's inquisitors, who, drawing his too-ready sword with the word, "By this my grandfather got his land and by this do I hold it!" met the rebuke of the Lord de la Zouch by a lunge through his lordship's body.

Though kings had their way, handing down to us priceless records of post-mortems, the sources remain exceedingly scant, even after will-making became common, until we reach the later period of heraldic visitations and parish registers. Yet these new helps barely counter-balanced new difficulties, through multiplying population without increased acreage, resulting in new mixtures of the classes and increasing migrations; and if even the heralds, the genealogists of their day, seldom set down correctly a pedigree of any length, we need not marvel at our problems in attempting centuries later to begin where they left off.

If a line clung to the land, we may establish historical continuity where exact genealogy is lost—may trace inheritance from ancestors, though some steps of the descent lie undisclosed. But where younger sons of noble blood entered the condition later styled yeomanry, as constantly happened from the conquest down and particularly prior to 1350, or conversely, where franklins and yeomen emerged into trade, professional life, and manorial gentility, we encounter great difficulties in going remotely back, as we do in tracing the converging descents from Norman and Plantagenet kings and barons and contemporary villeins to their points of conjunction in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

Needless to say, the main difficulty here lies with the villeins, who have generally shed the marks of their former estate before they begin to leave traceable pedigrees. But where we can not trace, we logically know by mathematical calculation what has taken place. Yet we can not assume that any emerging stock is wholly or in the line of its surname plebian (as we can not assume that any royal or baronial stock is wholly noble), because the descent of noble blood into farming was so extensive for centuries that probably few if any stocks are free from noble blood at the point of their emergence into traceable pedigrees.

When English colonization of America began, the economical pressure in England from immensely multiplied population, with no more land than at

first, had resulted in a state of restless flux where class-mixture proceeded rapidly in spite of heralds' snobbery in trying to stem it by establishing an artificial line where none before had existed between a newly-defined "gentility" and a newly-defined "yeomanry." Estates, broken into constantly smaller fragments, would not suffice to go around among multiplying broods of "gentlemen's sons" in ever-increasing competition with emerging multitudes of descendants of yeomen, and of a villeinage which had broken the bonds of land-vassalage in the fourteenth century, had gone into trades, commerce, and professions in the towns, had prospered, and was constantly flowing back with the gold that commanded the halls and manner of life of gentility easier than could its broken-down scions, and could buy from the heralds for trifling sums actual patents of armorial nobility.

America's early settlers, whether of well-known ancestry, of the new-fangled herald-stamped "gentility," or of unregistered yeomenry (including the best blood of England), were for the most part not those who had, but those who sought, the broad acres that support a life of leisure. Hence, we must grope for their ancestry, in most cases, far from the easy trails of manorial descents. Few things are more difficult than the picking up of these floating pedigrees by wireless, while few things are cheaper than the pretense of superior wisdom in harsh criticism of one who makes the attempt.

With this brief summary we return to Colonel Pomeroy's work. He gives us genuine history of a descent of baronial stock into yeomanry and indigence, and the exhibit is too valuable for the historian to permit it to be obscured by ridiculous aspersions growing out of the silly rivalries of professional genealogists. Even the *Register's* critics attempt to pick flaws at only one "weak point" of the Colonel's long history; and while mere pedigree-makers may argue that no genealogical chain is stronger than its weakest link, historians can refute this fallacy, and conclusively so in a case like that of the Pomeroy. Before looking at the "weak point," therefore, let us note the unimpeachable strength of the Pomeroy history.

### **Unavailable Heritage of the American Pomeroy in the Blood, Name, and Arms of Their Ancestors**

The entire strategy of the *Register's* attack upon the Pomeroy ancestry collapsed through a fatal misconception. The attacking experts assumed that if they should make in Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree one clear breach back of Eltweed Pomeroy this would completely undermine the claim to baronial ancestry. In many cases such a result would follow, but the critics very strangely forgot that Pomeroy is notably exceptional.

They assert that their new evidence in the *Register* (January, 1914, pp. 47-56) made a breach in the pedigree. This assertion I shall examine critically in due course. But first let us inquire how much of the Pomeroy

evidence remains unimpeached even if the alleged breach at the "weak point" is an actuality.

On the strength of the alleged breach the *Register's* experts have drawn certain conclusions. I shall first quote these item by item, recording my dissent, and shall then present the historical grounds for pronouncing these conclusions false.

On page 55 of the *Register* above-mentioned we read that in view of an alleged mistake in identifying Richard, Eltweed Pomeroy's father, "the pedigree given in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family breaks down." I reply that this result follows in a technical sense only; but even if the facts are as alleged, the pedigree does not "break down" in the sense of leaving us in any doubt of Eltweed's descent from the baronial Pomeroy. We are not left in doubt concerning the *fact* of his descent, but only concerning the particular line. Thus against the further conclusion, that "at present nothing is known of the ancestry of Richard Pomeroy of Beaminster, the father of Eltweed," I oppose the emphatic assertion that on grounds of human probability as overwhelming as can be attained in genealogical science we know that Eltweed and his father descended from the baronial Pomeroy of Devonshire. Again, the statement that "the descent of Eltweed Pomeroy from the armorial family of Pomeroy of Berry-Pomeroy is, therefore, entirely conjectural," is true only of the particular line, not of the fact, of such descent; since any questioning of the fact can rest only upon empty theoretical possibility, without a single element of probability. I challenge completely the intention of the added remark, that "according to heraldic usage the descendants of Eltweed Pomeroy have no right to bear the Pomeroy arms until the descent from the armorial family has been established." The intention here suggests that descent from the armorial family has not yet been established; but my calm judgment is that if our present evidence in behalf of the American Pomeroy can be seriously questioned, all possibility of ever proving an historical title to arms for any American family is gone.

In a similar vein, on page 56 of the same issue of the *Register* Mr. Bartlett tells us that "the records" there given to discredit Colonel Pomeroy's identification of Eltweed's father "destroys the particular heraldic line of ancestry that has been claimed for Eltweed Pomeroy." Changing "heraldic" to "armorial," Mr. Bartlett's conclusion remains true only if we retain the words "particular" and "line." The claim to a "particular" "line" would be destroyed by evidence having the force asserted by the *Register*, yet the claim to armorial ancestry would still remain unimpeached. I challenge Mr. Bartlett's next conclusion, that "whether or not he was in any other way a descendant of the Norman armorial family of Pomeroy of Berry-Pomeroy can with our present knowledge neither be affirmed nor denied." With our present knowledge the fact of such descent can be "affirmed" on the highest

degree of probability attainable in genealogical science, and can not be "denied" with any degree of probability whatever. Again he says, "Eltweed Pomeroy may have been descended in some junior line from the Norman armorial family of Pomeroy of Berry-Pomeroy." To this exceedingly mild statement I assent; yet when he adds, "but on the other hand he may not have been of their blood at all," I must remark that Mr. Bartlett here builds on bare theoretical possibility, without a single element of probability.

On the same page Mr. Bartlett says, "In America a general misconception exists that all persons bearing the same place surname, such as Pomeroy, Skipwith, Berkeley, and the like, are descendants of the Norman lords of that place in England." Is this fact or delusion? As I have never happened to talk with any one under this misconception, nor ever met it in print, I am compelled to doubt its generality—outside of Boston, perhaps. My conception is that, of the three names mentioned, Pomeroy stands in a class by itself, and can not by an unbiased person who knows English place-surnames be for a moment bracketed with "Shipwith, Berkeley and the like." But as this touches the very thing which utterly destroys the *Register's* main contention, we shall return to it in a moment.

Mr. Bartlett continues, "In reality, however, throughout England, at the time (about 1300) when the common people began to assume hereditary surnames, many peasants of Anglo-Saxon or British origin and without surnames, whose ancestors were serfs of these Norman landlords, on removing from their native places took the names of those places as family names, and became the progenitors of yeoman families which bore surnames derived from place-names but were not descended from the Norman lords of those places."

Can any one cite me a theory more purely imaginary than this, more completely unsupported by a single known historical instance? Does the committeeman not know that if he has really captured a single "serf" performing the part here assigned to great bodies of them he can make every British antiquary his grateful debtor by publishing the instance? My studies happen to have moved in this direction and I can assure him of the crown awaiting such a "discover."

When Mr. Bartlett speaks of serfs he probably means villeins, who constituted over 40 per cent of the families of England at the time of the Domesday Survey, whereas the *servi*, even then only about 10 per cent., soon emerged into villeinage.

We can prove by mathematical calculation that villeins must have risen into craftsmanship, "yeomanry," and "gentility," because the only alternative is the absurd assumption that otherwise these millions must have suffered extinction; but Mr. Bartlett's wild theory, that the nobles' assumption of surnames from their *estates* was practiced by villeins *without an acre*, seems

to carry its own refutation in the confused contradiction involved in the very terms of the theory.

The issue raised is a fundamental and very interesting one, involving the entire character of the genealogical mixture which has made the Anglo-Saxon people what they are. A question of such consequence must not be twisted like a nose of wax to serve the temporary purpose of a pedigree-smasher; and in a future issue of *The Journal* I hope to deal with it on a broad basis, substituting historical examples for mere theory. Here I must confine myself to the briefest epitome of principles.

If the feudal lords of England watched anything with jealous eyes it was land-titles and chances of inheritance. That they would permit villeins to assume surnames under which the latter's descendants might set up false claims to manorial inheritances is one of the least probable things conceivable. Nobles protected their surnames, and their arms too, precisely to exclude false cousinships that might cover false assumption of property rights. If noble fought noble on this ground, where would the villeins stand?

The only place-surnames we can conceive of villeins appropriating would be towns and cities, not used by the nobles, whose surnames came from estates, their manors and "honours." Titles, not surnames, they took from counties and cities; hence a surname like Lincoln, for example, would not concern the Earls of Lincoln, whose surnames were not Lincoln.

Again, Mr. Bartlett should know that it was not "about 1300," but about 1350, after the great plague, that English villeins began to rebel against land-vassilage, while the resulting riots began about 1380. But at that time in England hereditary surnames had long been in universal vogue, shutting us up to the conclusion that villeins acquired surnames on the manors, each under his own lord's eye.

A glance at manorial villeinage shows the reason for this. Villeins had property rights under villein tenure or tenure by custom, and a villein's son was as anxious to have his father's privileges as was his lord's heir to inherit the manor, and thus had the same need of an hereditary name for identification. His father's rights were recorded in the court roll; his own admittance was decided by the manor court; and genealogy was as essential in settling his status as in proving a noble's right to inherit at an inquisition post mortem. Thus the villeins were little behind the nobles in taking hereditary surnames, so that in the Hundred Rolls and various Surveys of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, a period including two hundred years prior to 1300, we find villeins habitually enrolled with surnames at least as fixed as those of their lords—whose surnames often changed with their estates.

We can not alter history to "smash" the Pomeroy pedigree, and Mr. Bartlett's theory we must quietly drop overboard.

Let us now bring up the positive side, the evidence that every Pomeroy descends from the baronial Pomeroy. We do not have to weigh the possibility that some other family, villein or noble, may have appropriated the same place-surname, because there never has been a place in England from which they could have taken it. As Mr. C. A. Hoppin correctly states, "There has never been in England a town, village, parish, or hamlet called Pomeroy."

The first baron, Sir Radulphus de la Pommeraiie, brought his surname with him out of Normandy, and it did not get entangled with English geography until the period of appropriation of surnames had spent itself. This is as certain as any fact in English history, and by this token whoever is born a Pomeroy knows his origin, blood and armorial bearings, however ignorant he may be of his exact line. However cunningly the *Register's* experts assault this impregnable rock, the only thing that will yield to their blows will be their own reputation.

The Pomeroy barons of Devon were dominant lords at Berry, Stockleigh, and Brigtown, and at length their name was popularly appended to these ancient place-names, giving Berry-Pomeroy, Stockleigh-Pomeroy, and Brigtown-Pomeroy. This custom was adopted too late for appropriation in surnames. Were it otherwise, what should we find? Not Pomeroy, certainly; not even Berry, Stockleigh, and Brigtown, except as derived in an earlier period before the compounds were formed; but Mr. Berry-Pomeroy, Mr. Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Mr. Brigtown-Pomeroy. Has anyone met any of these gentlemen? Yet Mr. Bartlett is looking for some one gullible enough to think it possible that an enterprising villein lived in one of these places as late as the 14th or 15th century, sawed the head off of the compound place-name, took the tail for his own name, and went down to Beaminster to beget Richard, father of Eltweed. And we must assume that he performed this exploit unchallenged, and without leaving so much as a "scent" in the historical trail of this second and different Pomeroy family, in a little corner of baron-worshipping England where every Englishman knew all about the genuine Pomeroy, and in communities where every one's status and antecedents were known to all his neighbors, and where the name-pretensions of a false Pomeroy would be instantly detected and persecuted. When we go to fairy-tales for history we may entertain the notion. Not in Devon or Dorset could any one live who had tried to steal the great name of Pomeroy. What have the *Register's* experts been doing in England that they do not know facts as patent as the Devonshire hills?

An interesting commentary on the situation appears on page 77 of the Pomeroy Genealogy in a letter of Captain L. R. L. Pomeroy of the Dragoon Guards, written from Ladysmith, Africa, in 1900 to a Pomeroy in America.



We all know how reluctant the English gentleman is to hand over a branch of his family tree to American pretension coming with no better credentials than a common surname. But Pomeroy is different; this name carries its own credentials; and Captain Pomeroy writes without hesitation:

There is only one family of Pomeroy in England to my knowledge. This is a Pomeroy family that came over with William the Conqueror and was granted large estates in Devonshire . . . . The Family continued to be of great importance in Devonshire until 1549, when Sir Thomas Pomeroy, the then head of the family, was the leader of the unsuccessful Western Insurrection of the Roman Catholics of Devon and Somerset against the ultra-Protestant policy of Edward VI.

. . . . The bulk of his estates were forfeited to the Duke of Somerset . . . . The family, much shorn of its ancient glory, still continued to reside in Devon at Engsdon, a manor which had been left to them, and the ancestor of my family branch went to Ireland as Chaplain to the Earl of Essex, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles II. His great-grandson was created Viscount Harberton in 1783 . . . . You give no dates so I do not know where your ancestor would come in. No doubt several of them did seek their fortunes in America in the middle of the 17th century, as the family was greatly impoverished at that time, and I understand Pomeroy is not an uncommon name in the United States.

Can even the terrors of the Beaminster "Poor Book" "destroy" or "smash" for Captain Pomeroy the origin of members of the family "greatly impoverished at that time?" Nor can it for any serious historical student. Hence my complete dissent from the incompetent conclusions reached in the *Register*. Had I been one of the strategists, I should not have selected the most impregnable family in Anglo-Saxia as the object of assault.

The Pomeroy arms go with the blood and surname, upon precisely the same evidence. With the blind thoughtlessness of the technical searcher eyes glued to the accustomed trial, it is positively asserted that "according to heraldic usage the descendants of Eltweed Pomeroy have no right to bear the Pomeroy Arms until the descent from the armorial family has been established." The incompetence here is inability to perceive that descent *has* been established, to the extent of covering completely the right to the arms, which flows down from the beginnings of the family; while the inability to perceive this comes from such exclusive occupation with the method of documentary evidence that the very possibility of another and even stronger kind of historical evidence is wholly lost to view. These very good searchers simply need to lift up their eyes from the strain of the microscope and reacquire a focus for long distance and a wider horizon of historical fact.

I am sure that from me, a lifelong stickler for the most exhaustive pursuit after documentary evidence in genealogical work, the assertion of the existence of historical evidence superior to legal documents will come as a great shock. But just to turn the mind in the right direction, let me take from physical science an analogy not so far-fetched as it may seem. I might collect the affidavits of millions of witnesses that the sun shines. Would this be so strong as to prompt me to go out and try to look into the sun's face with my own eyes?

I insist on documents because they are generally the best evidence available. Their weakness lies, (1) in the proneness to error of the makers and recorders of documents; (2) in the fact that the possible errors cannot be detected and rectified by cross-examination (law courts invariably reject documents when they can get living witnesses); and, (3) and most serious of all, in the fact that all documentary evidence has to be interpreted and put together in the light only of such probabilities as we know and in the darkness of our total unacquaintance with all other probabilities. Hence all the links in a genealogical chain may be buttressed with an uninterrupted succession of apparently incontrovertible documents, such as the trained genealogist joyfully accepts, and must accept, as the *Ultima Thule* of research, and yet the line of ancestry seemingly established may be false through the undetectable error in one name in a will, for example, or the omission of a name, or some fatal misinterpretation which the mind most logical is sure to fall into in the absence of any warning signal.

But the notorious fact concerning the exceptional exclusiveness of the Pomeroy name relieves those born with it from that complete subjection to fallible documents which are the total support of most of our pedigrees. For example, because Captain Pomeroy knew the exceptional fact that the Pomeroy name is in all human probability exactly coextensive with the "one family of Pomeroy," he did not have to wait for a pedigree, or for the Pomeroy Genealogy, before acknowledging his American cousins. He did not know *how* they were cousins; he could not doubt that they were. Now the Pomeroy Genealogy may give the "how," or the New England *Register* may take away the "how," but the one can not greatly increase, nor the other greatly diminish, the existing evidence of the fact of the relationship and common descent of all born of that name.

Thanks to the industry of the *Register's* "pedigree-smashers" we are not left to mere theorizing. The issue can be tested. They have made out a great case of "documentary evidence" to throw doubt upon the tribal solidarity of all those born with the Pomeroy name. I have already applied my present method of historical analysis to this whole case, and my manuscript lies before me. Its publication must be left to another number of *The Journal*, as already I have greatly exceeded the space allotted for the present installment; and I can only promise that some of the limitations and inadequacies of the documentary method, as practiced by skilled workers to a point where they widely advertise an absolute and infallible conclusion, will be pointed out. Anyone who wishes to learn, meanwhile, how strong their case is, may carefully examine the *Register* for January, 1914, pp. 47-55.

On the question of arms I add here, in closing, that the arms-bearing right of the Pomeroy does not in any sense arise out of or hinge upon "heraldic

usage," which is a late, limited and fantastic intrusion in the domain of arms. The Pomeroy's have their right by "armorial usage," original, unheralded, undefiled. The coat-armor rights of many of us are indeed "heraldic," creatures of the heralds attached to comparatively modern colleges; but the right of the Pomeroy's is creatorial, sprung out of the original birth and primal ordering of the usage of arms when the civilized world first received it. The College of Arms in London, although it rendered genealogy a valuable service in a critical time, is only a late and decadent by-product of the armorial usage created by the Pomeroy's and their contemporaries.

Like other great barons the Pomeroy's created, took, and defended their own coat-armor; perhaps, like many, granted arms to others; and probably kept and directed their own heralds, thus planting the seed that conceived the College of 1483. My studies of baronial families, which has taken in many, convinces me that the Pomeroy's were as well-behaved as any. Yet it did not require a great irritation to draw their swords out of their scabbards; and in the days when they took, bore, and began to hand down their arms, I fancy that anything shaped like a modern herald, seeking to interfere, would rapidly have become extinct.

Under the constitution of England immemorial custom becomes common law. The rights and privileges of ancient "armorial usage" were the well-defined and inviolable heritage of all scions of armorial families long before Richard III created a College or Henry VIII authorized the first meddling visitations; and only the weak and flabby accepted the dog-collar and heraldic tax and license, the best authorities agreeing that heraldry passed into decadence and demoralization precisely at that time.

"Heraldic usage" never ventured upon a trial of strength with the old families, who scorned inquisition and regulation. Moreover, under its compromising expedient of "confirmation," the College has always conceded to the user of arms the benefit of every doubt, and thus grotesquely has "confirmed" scores of ancient arms to persons without a shadow of historic title except their use of another family's surname. What, then, is the value of "heraldic usage" in the presence of historical evidence? If such evidence leads *back* of the College the official touch of "heraldic usage" will only soil by leaving its mark of modernity. What can such a rubber-stamp add to a Pomeroy?

Yet should a Pomeroy so far forget himself as to seek a grant of confirmation, what herald would dare to expose his institution by refusing it? Thus, even according to "heraldic usage," could not the descendants of Eltweed Pomeroy, if British subjects, get for the asking, and the indispensable fee, every "right to bear the Pomeroy arms" which a grant of confirmation

by the College could confer? If we know this, why humbug about it? If we do not, what do we know of "heraldic usage," "armorial usage," and the history of arms in Great Britain?

The need of such a discussion is fearfully discouraging. Of all the wild motions made by the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the girations of its committee on heraldry have always been the most alarming. Under its reign of terror, pretension to a coat-of-arms was a more heinous offense than was acknowledgment of a grandfather in the French Revolution, and faster than the guillotine worked, this committee cut off discussion, under the seal of its fierce taboo reducing the whole realm of armorial history to a state of solemn silence.

I recall sending to the *Register* years ago an advertisement accompanied by an heraldic trade-mark. Ominous silence ensued. I seemed to feel the quakings in Somerset street, and, sure enough, an icy line came back declaring it a transgression of the law of the Medes and Persians for an heraldic illustration of any kind to appear in the *Register*. I am not certain that the letter was signed by skull and crossbones, but I am sure that I felt like searching my clothes for the deadly crest some surreptitious mortal might have foisted on me during sleep.

Boston friends can thus imagine my shock in picking up a later *Register* to find that the heraldic committee had turned a complete somersault, reversed the world, and come out as our greatest lovers and fosterers of coat-armor. What strange new generation is this that has so completely chased the pre-historic off Beacon Hill? When I first read the general invitation to send armorial trappings in for registry to the new hall of fame, I think I must have fallen into heraldic coma, incoherently muttering. "Is this a coat-of-arms that I see before me?"

But what staggers me, knowing that some of the *Register's* genealogical experts deplore the heraldic committee's new coquetry and flirtation with arms as not more seemly than its former repressing of all natural affection, is that I should now see these deplorers of extremes themselves going off into the worst heraldic rampage in the history of the New England Society. Has the war in Europe gone to our heads? Or are the two committees of the society after all working in conjunction, the sirens of the Heraldic Committee sweetly luring the unwary on the rocks of confession of heraldic sins in order that the Committee on English Research may "smash," "destroy," and devour them?

Even so, this initial temerity is too much for my nerves. With the most destructive appetite in the world, I should expect to choke to death over the mane of the Pomeroy lion. If the thought ever enters my head of challenging a Pomeroy's right to coat-armor, I hope that I may succeed in locking myself in until the mania passes. But apparently a Bostonian can launch a torpedo that would sink the reputation of a mere New Yorker.

### The Pomeroy Pedigree

In the preceeding number of the *Journal of American History* we discussed at some length the astonishing attack which the New England *Register* launched first upon the Pomeroy family in America, and then upon the Pomeroy Genealogy and its compiler, Colonel Pomeroy. We analyzed the *Register's* solemn argument that Eltweed Pomeroy of America could not be descended from armorial ancestors who had lived centuries before him because the names of two of his alleged relatives had appeared in an English "Poor Book." We also examined the contention that the American Pomeroy's have no right to use the ancient coat-armor of their family without first establishing by documents every step of their exact line, even in face of conclusive evidence that all who bear the name spring from the baronial Pomeroy's because this particular surname has never been used by any other tribe of descendants.

We found that when Colonel Pomeroy protested to the *Register* against the "Poor Book" argument, the chairman of the English Research Committee of the New England Genealogical Society, sent over an order to the searcher in England to "smash the Pomeroy pedigree." We are now about to weigh by critical analysis the animus and force of this "smashing" campaign, and shall prepare ourselves to understand the issue by briefly looking again at Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree, and particularly at the alleged "weak point" in his chain of evidence, since here the "smashers" claim to have made a complete breach.

As we have seen, Colonel Pomeroy had a splendid foundation to build upon in establishing the British pedigree of the Pomeroy's, since in the judgment of experts "there is scarcely a baronial family in England whose early pedigree has been so clearly and satisfactorily worked out step by step as that of the Pomeroy's of Devonshire." These materials the Colonel used skilfully in nearly one hundred and twenty-five pages of his book devoted to the English ancestry, correcting and amplifying the accepted pedigree for the earliest English period by means of critical researches published in the Victoria History of the County of Devon. Coming down, the skeleton furnished by the most reliable pedigree is everywhere filled out, confirmed and corrected by a constant resort to independent documentary sources. Colonel Pomeroy's researches having produced a valuable body of evidence which is given in full and often in *facsimile*. The work is altogether admirable in the space given to such documents and to excerpts from printed works, enabling the reader to weigh the evidence for himself; and this method is continued down to the "weak point," which is the parentage of Richard Pomeroy of Beaminster,

County Dorset, England, father, as the Beaminster church register shows, of Eltweed, who came to America.

Of all above and below the "weak point" I need not speak further, since it would ill become me to pick flaws where the searching flame of the *Register's* hostile eye has gazed and seen none. There is no doubt that at the "weak point" Colonel Pomeroy had to rest his case upon the elements of fair probability, deduced from all that was known at the time he went to press; yet, in the light of all that is known at the present moment, a fair argument may still be made out for the Colonel's view.

The names of children are significant in a large percentage of cases, and where no better clue offers skilful genealogists frame working hypotheses out of the family names. I do not know how Colonel Pomeroy reached his conclusion, but I recognize that my experience would have led me in a similar direction.

But since the most striking feature of the case is the singular name Eltweed, search high and low for its explanation. This name apparently takes us clear back to Ethelweed or Ethelward de Pomerai, who, Dugdale tells us, in Henry I's time became re-founder of Buckfast Abbey near Totnes and Berry-Pomeroy, County Devon, the Pomeroy arms being reported by Prince as in his day still visible in several places in the Abbey ruins.

Therefore, keep an eye on Totnes and vicinity, seventy miles from Beaminster, since the name of his son, Eltweed, establishes a high degree of probability that Richard Pomeroy of Beaminster knew himself to be linked with the same old family as Ethelweed.

Finding no Eltweed with son Richard who might be grandfather of Eltweed the emigrant, nor any available Edward with son Richard, but finding a Henry of Totnes (near Buckfast Abbey) with a son Richard, apparently not otherwise accounted for, all dates and known facts being consistent, why should we not begin to hope that we have located our man, and so subject the appearance of probability to every test within reach? The further we could go without finding contradictory evidence, the greater would seem the probability that Richard of Totnes was grandfather of Eltweed.

No sane scientist works without hypotheses. The "weak point" in Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree is this very Henry Pomeroy of Totnes, to whom our name-hypothesis has led us. I also call attention to the notable point that no evidence known to date shows the death or continued residence in Totnes of a Richard Pomeroy who could have been the son of Henry of Totnes; while the *Register* is witness, as we have seen, that "there was but one family in Beaminster," that of Richard, father of Eltweed. Thus Colonel Pomeroy

found the striking coincidence that Richard, son of Henry of Totnes, evidently left Totnes and settled elsewhere, while Beaminster's contemporary Richard evidently *came* from elsewhere and settled at Beaminster.

In a case of this kind, however, the appearance of probability should be tested by exhaustive research to secure the highest degree of probability by a process of elimination of other possibilities, and if funds are not available for such a search, any publication of the probability reached should define its exact nature and indicate the work still undone.

If Colonel Pomeroy can be criticised for printing his conclusions before exhausting the probabilities of research the *Register's* experts should not be his critics, for in this respect and in this very connection they themselves have erred far more grievously. Moreover, their offense is greatly aggravated by its occurrence upon another's work, where honor and prudence alike demand the utmost care and caution. We have seen that their first assault, on the wretched basis of the Beaminster "Poor Book," had to be covered by a further search to "smash the Pomeroy pedigree;" and we shall presently find that this "smashing" campaign led them into so many new errors that in 1914 Mr. Bartlett prosecuted a *third* Pomeroy research in England, the results of which he for some reason has not yet published to the world.

Finally, if Colonel Pomeroy can be criticised because he did not sufficiently indicate the elements of circumstances and probability on which his one "weak point" rested, what shall we say if we find his attackers openly assert that in *their* work mere possibilities and probabilities constitute positive proof?

### **The Suppressed Evidence**

Critics believe that the value of historical testimony almost disappears where strong bias selects and manipulates the witnesses. More or less unconsciously a biased mind first selects carefully what suits its purpose, ignoring the corrective value of all that is of a different tenor. Then by misinterpretation and exaggeration the selected materials are further twisted until with necks stretched awry their distorted faces assume in the play of false lights the desired complexion.

Human minds normally become so prepossessed that none, perhaps, wholly escape bias. He who constantly guards himself may reduce prejudice to a minimum; but can one who sets out under the guidance of bias hope to be an impartial judge?

We are about to test these canons of criticism. We have watched the *Register's* workers set out under the strongest bias to "smash the Pomeroy pedigree." With the most honest intentions can they pursue historical tasks

in such a spirit without paying toll to error and unfairness? I propose these tests:

1. Will the prosecuting attorneys give us all the Pomeroy data they collect, or ask the jury's verdict on a carefully selected portion only?
2. Will injudicial haste to reach a predestined conclusion disclose itself in defective, unreliable, and erroneous testimony?
3. Will prejudice reveal itself in attempting to impeach the honesty and good faith of those it attacks?
4. Will unmistakable bias finally appear in distorting the force and exaggerating the weight even of the selected testimony we are permitted to hear?

The result of the research to "smash the Pomeroy pedigree" occupies pages 47-56 of the *New England Register* for January, 1914; and at once we see that our first test question is answered in the affirmative. On page 55 we read:

Eighty Pomeroy estates previous to 1650 are referred to in the calendars of the various probate courts at Exeter, co. Devon, but the documents pertaining to thirty-four of these estates are missing; abstracts have been made of the papers relating to the remaining forty-six estates. The general probate records for co. Dorset, now preserved at Blandford, do not begin until about 1660. Wills of many testators, belonging to various families of Beaminster, Netherbury, Symondsburry, and other neighboring parishes, in the Perogative Court of Canterbury and in the Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum, have been read. Some work also has been done in searching the registers of parishes around Beaminster. No definite results have been obtained; but the region around Beaminster, teems with yeoman families named Pomeroy.

Thus suppression of evidence is practiced by those who are attacking another for his use of evidence. Will it be said that the data withheld are immaterial? Every experienced genealogist knows this is not possible in a case of this kind. Desperate cases require a process of elimination by gathering exhaustively all evidence on a surname, and not till this is done and the evidence laid before us can we justly sift and weigh the possibilities and probabilities. The prosecuting attorneys in this case give *themselves* the advantage of private examination of much evidence which they keep from the jury, from whom, nevertheless, they demand a verdict of "guilty" against the defense.

The reader will recall the original argument: Eltweed Pomeroy could not belong to an armorial family because his alleged relatives were poor; and that the poor Pomeroyes of Beaminster were his relatives is certain because "only one Pomeroy family lived there." But in the paragraph I have above quoted, telling us of suppressed testimony, the ground of this original attack is destroyed in a few words: "the region around Beaminster teems with . . . families named Pomeroy." If the prosecution's casual allusion to the suppressed testimony so greatly aids the defense, what would the complete evidence tell us?



Again, should it transpire that our fourth test-question is also answered affirmatively, the prosecution misinterpreting and exaggerating the force of the testimony made public, how could we trust their bias in choosing what should be suppressed?

Furthermore, as the first attack broached the absurd notion that poor people do not have armorial ancestors, the paragraph I have quoted subtly conveys the equally ridiculous idea that English "yeomen" can not have armorial antecedents—as if the best blood of England had not recruited these freeholders from the Conqueror down!

This false doctrine concerning the antecedents of yeomen and poor men would, in all probability, be completely discredited by publication of the suppressed Pomeroy evidence. Let us have light on the "yeoman families named Pomeroy." To trace any of these back to the baronial stem would as effectively dispose of the *Register's* snobbish theories as to trace Eltweed's line back; and if the Pomeroy's of America should gather and publish complete data of all of this name in Great Britain, taking particular pains to ferret out all who were yeomen or poor, they not merely would overwhelm misconception and false interpretation, but would make the whole world their debtors for an illuminating example of time's distribution of the blood of kings and nobles among descendants in humble circumstances.

Those who assert that Beaminster's vicinity "teems" with yeoman families of Pomeroy's should give us the facts. We are entitled to them, after such an attack. We should thus have the evidence that Eltweed's family, in any case, was not exceptional in its circumstances, but simply had followed the normal average which correct theory could predict in advance of any baronial family in England which had continued to multiply descendants from the Conqueror's time down to 1635.

Finally, the suppressed evidence bears directly upon the element of probability in Colonel Pomeroy's conclusion concerning the parentage of Richard Pomeroy of Beaminster. All the "smashing" researches of the *Register* have so far utterly failed to find a better solution of this problem. Thus they can not prove a positive, have attempted to prove a negative, and are hard against the well-known axiom that "you can not prove a negative." They deny that Richard was son of Colonel Pomeroy's Henry, yet have found no evidence for placing Richard elsewhere. Is it not plain that if you go on to the bitter end without finding another ancestry for Richard, reaction will naturally set in toward the view they have denounced? Meanwhile, as jurymen appealed to for a verdict, we have a right to demand the suppressed evidence, so as to see how far they have already gone without success.

The suppressed records have apparently been turned over to Mr. Bartlett, who also made a further research in England in 1914, as I gather from his "open letter" to Colonel Pomeroy (15 October, 1915):

The new records sent from England by your "Efficient Professional Genealogist" are not new to me, as last year I secured all of them in England, and I have many more besides, much more important . . . After your "Efficient Professional Genealogist" has grappled with this problem in his next article, which I await with interest, I shall then supply the Pomeroy Family with my own pamphlet, already compiled, containing the *correct account* of this Pomeroy Family.

The aggressor throughout, Mr. Bartlett here developes considerable ability in "adding insult to injury." Does he hold back the documents to "annoy the animals?" And after taming the whole Pomeroy tribe, and teaching them that he is the "great discoverer," will he at length feed their famished curiosity with the only genuine pabulum? My own notion is that Mr. Bartlett will have to revise some of his theories of English history before the "correct account" of this or any similar baronial family can come out of his portfolio. Meanwhile, one year and a large part of another have rolled around, and although our enlightenment is "already compiled," the "correct account" remains in cold storage, while suspense goes tortured and apprehension slinks terrified under these awful cryptic hints.

Mayhap, the intervening time has witnessed still another Pomeroy search in England. But as late as 16 March, 1916, the elusive "positive" was still artfully dodging the exploring "smashers," for Mr. Bartlett then wrote me that "the ancestry of this Richard Pomeroy of Beaminster is still *totally unknown*."

Alas! does this mean that even the "already compiled" "correct account" will after all leave the vital issues, disheveled and unraveled, dangle in the vacant air? The Pomeroy's have the consolation of knowing, however, that theirs has become a *cause célèbre*, and that in their interest southwestern England is getting raked and harrowed with the undying resolution of a "fine-tooth comb."

In passing from this section, in which we have learned that the *Register's* "bias" has practiced the fine art of suppressing much of the Pomeroy evidence, after carefully selecting the portion on which the jury's verdict was asked, I call attention to one point which may introduce the next division of our subject. It will have been noticed that in the foregoing extract from his "open letter" Mr. Bartlett asserts that "the new records sent from England" by Mr. Hoppin to Colonel Pomeroy "are not new to me, as last year I secured all of them in England, and I have many more besides, much more important."

This throws a vivid light upon Mr. Bartlett's policy in suppressing Pomeroy evidence. It happens that the "new records" sent over by Mr. Hoppin revealed error after error in the little Pomeroy pedigree sent up in the *Register* as a means of destroying Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree. In October, 1915, Mr. Bartlett acknowledges that he obtained all these records, and thus himself could have made the corrections during the preceding year. Yet he was silent as the tomb until others brought out the damaging facts, nor has he

even yet made the corrections in the pages of the *Register*. Moreover, he adds that in 1914 he obtained "many more (records) besides, *much more important.*" Is he suppressing *these* records for the same reason he suppressed the others?

I refuse to judge what I can not see and analyze; but I must accept Mr. Bartlett's own account of his method. Can he blame me, therefore, for a fear that his bias in this case is such that I dare not trust the fairness of his judgment in the evidence he withholds?

### Errors in the *Register's* Pomeroy Pedigree

We now seek the answer to our second test-question. The result of the search to "smash the Pomeroy pedigree," so far as "communicated," appeared in the *Register* for January, 1914. In this article the "smashers" undertook to handle only seven generations of the Pomeroy line, where Colonel Pomeroy had handled twenty-eight generations. Yet shall we find bias in the *Register* so eager to arrive at its predestined conclusion that it is guilty of gross carelessness and serious errors even in handling a pedigree of seven generations?

Facing page 47 of the *Register's* article is a half-tone print from a photograph of a page of a Harleian manuscript in the British Museum. At my request Colonel Pomeroy has furnished the accompanying line-cut of the same. It will be noticed that this pedigree shows six generations of Pomeroy, beginning with Edward and ending with Henry. The latter both Colonel Pomeroy and the *Register* identify with Henry of Totnes, but whereas the Colonel makes him father of Richard of Beaminster, the *Register* claims he was father of Richard of Cornworthy.

This makes seven generations in the pedigree adopted by the *Register* and published with its plainly-printed approval. Yet in this little pedigree, set up to expose the carelessness and incompetence of Colonel Pomeroy and Mr. Hoppin, the following errors have already been pointed out:

1. Robert Camell, father-in-law of Henry Pomeroy, second generation, is styled of "Vitulford in Northamptonsh," although "there was neither then, nor since then, such a place in that shire. Neither was there such a place in England; nor was Robert Camell of any other place in Northamptonshire."—(Hoppin.) Yet the Pomeroy Genealogy which they were attacking, accessible to Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Scott on a shelf in their Society office, had corrected this error, reading (p. 58), "Henry de la Pomeray . . . m. (2) Anna, dau. of Robert Cammel of Tittleford, County Dorset, widow of Henry Barrett of White parish, County Wilts; m. before 10 Sept. 1478."

2. The *Register's* pedigree makes "Amy" (Anna) Camell mother of Henry, son of her second husband, Henry Pomeroy, whereas the latter had no children by her, but had issue by his first wife, of whom the *Register* gives no hint. The Pomeroy Genealogy, at the elbow of Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Scott,

had all this, correctly stating (p. 58) that Henry de la Pomeray "Married (1) Alice dau. of John Raleigh of Fardell, county Devon."

3. Worst of all, the Henry Pomeroy who constitutes the *Register's* third generation *never was*. No such person nor generation, ever existed. Here, again, the Pomeroy Genealogy (p. 58), so accessible to Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Scott, gives descent correctly, naming six children of Henry de la Pomeray and Alice Raleigh, including two knights, but not the *Register's* fictitious Henry, and leaving out, of course, the *Register's* interpolated generation. Mr. Hoppin has since produced from the Public Record Office, London, (Chancery Inquisition Postmortem, Series II, Vol. 30, M. 14, Devon), a document confirming no less than six generations of this part of Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree, as against the *Register's* corrupt authority.

4. The *Register* (p. 53) states that Thomas Pomeroy "married Agnes Calwaye, or Kelloway, dau. of Thomas of Sherborne, co. Dorset, citing page 607 of Vivian's Devon Visitations as authority, though Vivian says "John" Kelloway, not Thomas—a good example of the errors of transcribing which I spoke of as infesting documentary evidence. While the 1565 Dorset Visitation gives an Agnes, daughter of a Thomas Keilway of Sherborne, Dorset, she was too late. Thomas Pomeroy "died before she was born." Huchins' Dorset, (iv, 194), and the Devon Visitation of 1531, probably state correctly, as against the *Register's* pedigree, that Thomas Pomeroy's wife Agnes, was daughter neither of John nor Thomas but of William Kayleway of Sherborne, Dorset, agreeing with Mr. Hoppin's discovery of a will of William Kayleway, senior, of Sherborne, 1469, which mentions "Agnes, daughter of my son William."

Is this not an astonishing record in seven generations for experts who think it reprehensible in Colonel Pomeroy to have one "weak point" in twenty-eight generations? Were the Colonel's workmanship like theirs they would be right—his pedigree would be "destroyed." Nor have I yet given the full record of haste and carelessness.

5. The *Register*, page 53, says Thomas Pomeroy and Agnes Calwaye had "Thomas, b. abt. 1481; named as son and heir of his father as aged twelve years at the death of the latter, 29 Dec. 1483 (*Inquisition Post Mortem, Chancery Series 2, Vol. 9, No. 61, 9 Henry VIII*); not mentioned in the Visitation pedigrees of 1564." Mr. Hoppin afterward read and transcribed this document, and in his copy the essential part reads, "that the same Thomas died on Saturday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Lord (29 December, 1493), in the above written year of the king aforesaid, and that Henry Pomeroy is son and next heir, and is of the age of 12 years and more." Henry, not Thomas! No wonder Thomas is not mentioned in the Visitation, while the *Register's* genealogy has not Henry. Let the reader again put a mark of approval beside

my complaint against copyist's errors in documentary evidence. Had the original been destroyed before Mr. Hoppin consulted it the *Register's* transcript might have perpetrated an error which could not be corrected.

6. The *Register*, page 47, states that the corrupt pedigree to which it adds a generation is from the "Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum, London, this MS. containing the Visitation of Devon in 1564 by William Harvey, Clarenceux King-of-Arms." Mr. Hoppin points out that the genuine Manuscript of the Devon Visitation is in the Heralds' College, and that the British Museum's manuscript is "copied," "done by Jacob Chaloner," living 1620, "with additions by Mr. John Saunders," living 1652, "and others," we know not when.

Thus our second test-question is answered in the affirmative. The haste, carelessness, and errors so characteristic of the work of bias hastening toward a predestined end are abundantly manifest in the little pedigree which the *Register* threw together to discredit Colonel Pomeroy's careful work. The exposure of this situation naturally called forth some ingenuity of explanation from the chairman of the committee which had "communicated" the erroneous pedigree to the *Register*. Hence we must carefully consider his defense, in his "open letter" to Colonel Pomeroy, as follows:

The photographed pedigree in Harleian MS. 1091, given opposite page 47 of the "*Register*" article of January, 1914, was not claimed to be correct pedigree, or to be an authority, and the "*Register*" was perfectly aware that the first three generations were incorrect; and for this reason when the "*Register*" compiled the Pomeroy Genealogy on page 53 of this article, it purposely commenced with Thomas Pomeroy who married Agnes Kelloway, "The earlier generations given in the photograph of Harleian MS. 1091, being omitted," as there stated.

This defense is so extraordinary, involving implications so serious, take it how we may, that we must examine it with great care.

Who is "the '*Register*,'" that "was perfectly aware?" This question is the more urgent because the article in the *Register* plainly shows a hand which was *not* "perfectly aware." To think otherwise is to believe someone guilty of a carefully calculated misuse of language in order to mislead the readers of the *Register*.

Let us consider this last point first. Accepting Mr. Bartlett's testimony, that someone, whom he designated as "the '*Register*'" was "perfectly aware," the *Register's* article itself plainly shows that someone who had much to do with it unquestionably *did* consider the photographed pedigree "to be a correct pedigree" and "to be an authority" for the following reasons:

(1) Some one wrote in the *Register's* article, page 47, "The Pomeroy pedigree which faces this page is a photographic reproduction . . . of Harleian MS. 1091, . . . this MS. containing the Visitation of Devon in 1564 by William Harvey, Clarenceux King-of-Arms." This is an incorrect statement, as we have seen; but did the writer know it was incorrect at the time? Certainly not. The writer of those words was *not* "perfectly aware."

(2) The article states, page 47, "*It has been proved that the Pomeroy family of this photographed pedigree was a younger branch of the very ancient armigerous family of Berry-Pomeroy, co. Devon.*" Was the writer of these words at the time "perfectly aware" that "the Pomeroy family of this photographed pedigree" was not a family at all, with "the first three generations . . . incorrect" and one non-existent out of six generations? Certainly not.

(3) The article states, page 47, "In this photograph . . . the pedigree ends with two brothers, Henry and John Pomeroy, . . . and to the name of Henry Pomeroy a symbol indicating marriage is attached, with a depending line that suggests that he had descendants whose names are not given in the pedigree. *The following records show who some of these descendants were.*" Had the writer been "perfectly aware" that the first three generations were incorrect and one generation non-existent would descendants have been attached to the last generation without a word of this or a single critical remark to show that the last generations were more reliable than the first? Certainly not.

(4) The article states, page 53, "From the foregoing material and from other sources referred to below the following Pomeroy pedigree has been compiled, *the earlier generations given in the photograph of Harleian MS. 1091 being omitted.*" Were the writer "perfectly aware" that "the earlier generations given in the photograph" were incorrect and one non-existent would they have been thus treated as if omitted for mere convenience because of no new data to add to this part of the pedigree? Certainly not.

(5) The article, page 53, in the next line after the words last quoted reads, "1. Thomas Pomeroy (third son of *Henry*)." Would the writer thus have attached Thomas to this Henry if "perfectly aware" that this Henry and his generation were non-existent? Certainly not. Let me put it another way. If "perfectly aware" that the Henry of the third generation was non-existent would the writer, without a word of warning or explanation, have attached Thomas to a Henry, mentally intending the Henry of the second generation though conscious that all readers must necessarily think the non-existent Henry of the third generation intended? Certainly not.

The author of all this part of the article, self-consistent throughout and written in evident good faith, was not "perfectly aware" nor in any degree aware that the photographed pedigree was incorrect or had ever been called in question. It was explicitly described and used as having such authority as an official "Visitation" can confer, being presumably correct. There is no doubt, therefore, that this writer was the searcher in England, without access to the Pomeroy Genealogy, which is referred to in such terms as "I am informed" (p. 55). These inferences from analysis are powerfully confirmed by my personal knowledge of the work of this searcher, assuring me that this photographed pedigree would not have been accepted without

thorough testing had there been knowledge of the danger signals in Colonel Pomeroy's Genealogy. Thus the searcher in England is not the *Register*, for "the '*Register*' was perfectly aware."

Who, then, is the *Register*? Mr. Scott and Mr. Bartlett in conjunction, or one of them alone? Analysis might feel much less secure in weighing Mr. Scott's claims were it not for his reputation for prowling over contributors' manuscripts with compound microscope directed against the smallest bacterium of error. Not even a phrase escapes punishment, 'tis said, if it jars the delicate compass of his taste in splitting a hair 'twixt south and southwest side.

I may go out of my way for a moment to suggest that, apart from the correction of grammatical slips and ambiguous awkwardness of style, an historical magazine, and in particular a technical genealogical magazine, is the last place for the editorial steam-roller. For here we seek exact historical information, not literary style; nine-tenths of genealogical testimony is interpretation; and it is important that the analysis which weighs testimony should have the reports of those who originally select and handle our available evidence in the precise terms with the very inflections which they instinctively employed. Does not our present attempt to fix responsibilities and weigh values foreshadow tasks inevitable to posterity in reappraising the serious work of today in the light of new knowledge? And does not this reveal the mischief of any anonymous meddling of the editorial finger which makes it difficult to distinguish the voice of Jacob from the hand of Esau? Yet, if Mr. Scott habitually errs in this direction, his failing gives our present inquiry strong evidence that the language we have cited from the *Register's* article, could not have escaped his censorious scrupulosity were he "perfectly aware" that the photographed pedigree was inaccurate, not an authority, with "the first three generations . . . incorrect."

We must conclude, therefore, that Mr. Scott left to Mr. Bartlett the full responsibility of comparing the English searcher's results with the Pomeroy Genealogy, himself receiving and printing in the *Register* what the Research Committee's chairman "communicated," in good faith and with complete confidence in the chairman's discretion. In the opinion of Mr. Bartlett, therefore, Mr. Scott is not the *Register*, for "the '*Register*' was perfectly aware."

Thus the inexorable logic of critical analysis conducts us, palpitating and frightened at the apparition behind the awful veil. Who and what is the *Register*? Analysis replies: "The '*Register*' was perfectly aware;" Mr. Bartlett also "was perfectly aware," or he could not bear witness to the fact of awareness; while analysis vainly searches the sky for any other star above the horizon which at that time stood in this particular constellation. Insatiable logic forces us to go on, yet in the august presence of the dread phenomenon shrinking criticism may at least avoid the form of terrified

affirmation and robe her inevitable conclusion in the more seemly honor of the appalling question, *Is Mr. Bartlett, then, the New England Historical and Genealogical Register?*

Indeed, a question mark is proper here, for all that criticism can really assert is that Mr. Bartlett himself, analytically cross-examined, bears witness that he is "*the Register*," while no evidence in rebuttal is by any one offered. There is a tradition, however, that the rank and file of the membership of a certain society has at least a nominal claim to the ownership of the *Register*, and while the interests of this body seem very little consulted, as in the anti-Pomeroy campaign, a possibility still remains that the ultimate decision as to who is the *Register* may come from the whole society instead of from a single member.

Our criticism, therefore, confining itself to Mr. Bartlett's testimony, establishes the following facts: (1) that upon the *Register's* receipt of Colonel Pomeroy's protest against the assault upon the ancestral claims of the American Pomeroy's on the ground of the poverty of Eltweed Pomeroy's alleged relatives, Mr. Bartlett, as chairman, instructed his committee's searcher in England to "investigate" a "weak point" in Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree in the Pomeroy Genealogy; (2) that when the case made out by the searcher in obedience to this instruction reached him, Mr. Bartlett, as chairman, "communicated" it to the *Register*, without a word to guard the *Register's* readers against the searcher's explicit language, accepting the photographed pedigree as of Visitation authority and presumably correct, although "the '*Register*'", alias Mr. Bartlett, "was perfectly aware that the first three generations were incorrect," that the basis of the *Register's* attack was not therefore "a correct pedigree," and that what the searcher had cited and used as authority was not "an authority."

I do Mr. Bartlett the justice of believing that he looked at everything in this case through the blinding squint of bias, yet what end could he think of sufficient moment to justify the use of such means? What tremendous gain to genealogy required the "communication" to the *Register*, without hint or warning, of an article assuming as correct a photographed pedigree known to be corrupt, thus compromising the honor and reputation of the searcher in England, of Mr. Scott, of the *Register*, of the Society publishing it, and of Mr. Bartlett himself?

This question Mr. Bartlett has explicitly answered, and we therefore proceed at once to examine "the sole reason of "the *Register*" for inserting the false pedigree in its pages.

#### A New "Detectative School" of Genealogical "Detectating"\*

Having admitted that "the photographed pedigree . . . given opposite page 47 of the '*Register*' article of January, 1914," was not "a correct pedigree,"

\*In this section I assume that the reader is familiar with the recently-published chronicles of the immortal "Philo Gubb," graduate and exemplar of "The Rising Sun Detectative School of Detectating."



nor "an authority," and having asserted that 'the *Register*'" (his alias for himself) "was perfectly aware that the first three generations were incorrect," in his open letter to Colonel Pomeroy, Mr. Bartlett explains "the *Register's*" use of this pedigree, without warning concerning its known errors, in the following remarkable statement:

The sole reason for inserting the photograph in the "*Register*" was to show the additions in simulated old writing which you appended at the *bottom* of your alleged photograph on this same MS. which you inserted in front of page 109 of your Pomeroy Genealogy. You thus made it appear that there was old evidence for your erroneous claim that Richard Pomeroy of Beaminster (father of the emigrant Eltweed) was identical with Richard Pomeroy, son of the last Henry Pomeroy of this Harleian MS. pedigree. These differences are now rendered more apparent than ever to your subscribers, as in your Supplement you place the two photographs opposite each other.

Thus the whole truth came out. The Rising-Sun-Stove-Polish-Detective-School-of-Genealogical-Detecting had "detectated" Colonel Pomeroy in the felonious act of attempting to forge a blank check under which he could carry away the entire baronial family of Pomeroy of Berry-Pomeroy with all its armorial bearings, and no doubt including all the family silver secreted behind the Beaminster "Poor Book." It matters not that Colonel Pomeroy and the other descendants of Eltweed Pomeroy already had this ancestry and these arms securely bagged and under the lock and key of much better evidence. To the well-ordered mind of a Philo Gubb this but added a darker feature to the heinousness of the attempt. Nor can the School of Genealogical Detecting be flabbergasted by Colonel Pomeroy's cunning in rendering his crime "more apparent than ever to" his "subscribers" by placing "the two photographs," the genuine pedigree and his counterfeit, "opposite each other" in his "Supplement." Nor can Philo be hoodwinked by the further fact that the Colonel has furnished the same tell-tale engravings to me, thus making his felonious intent yet "more apparent" in these pages. Such furtive devices only superimpose the deepening darkness of some desperate marplot upon the gloom and mystery of the original contrivance.

Yet Philo should explain one thing. If Colonel Pomeroy's use of the discredited pedigree is so dark and devious, how can the *Register's* wholly misleading use of it be justified? Why was it necessary to conceal from the *Register's* readers the fact that the photographed pedigree had been discredited? *Was this because Colonel Pomeroy was the very man, and his Genealogy the very book, that had done the discrediting by exposing and correcting errors and avoiding the fictitious Henry of the fictitious generation?* The plot indeed thickens, requiring all the disguises of a Philo to convince those unfamiliar with the Rising-Sun methods that Colonel Pomeroy really tried to purloin his own family by "simulated old writing" on a pedigree which his own book exposes as corrupt. If the Colonel's contrived ingenuity in

a fearful plot seemed clear as noonday to Philo, it was equally clear that if the great detective had let the *Register's* readers know all the facts they might have doubted the Colonel's criminal intent and thus have let a tremendous malefactor go scot-free.

Let us briefly summarize some of the appearances of innocence which the great Philo had to overcome in order to "simulate" a case of pedigree-forging against Colonel Pomeroy.

1. Philo faced the almost fatal difficulty, just mentioned, that Colonel Pomeroy's printed pedigree openly impeaches the "alleged pedigree?" as genealogical evidence by rejecting its testimony in vital points. This fact Philo had, of course, to conceal completely from the knowledge of the *Register's* readers.

2. Philo knew that Colonel Pomeroy used the "alleged pedigree?" in a section of his book entitled, "Pomeroy Coat-of-Arms and Crests," and that the reproduction was there referred to only in connection with its drawings of arms. This, too, had to be kept from the *Register's* readers.

3. Philo knew that the "alleged photograph" was *not* used in a part of the Pomeroy Genealogy treating of the pedigree on which the photograph had a bearing, pages 57-89, for, as Mr. Bartlett has already informed us, the reproduction faces page 109 of the printed book (really page 108). This fact the new school of detectiveing had to withhold from the *Register's* readers.

4. Furthermore, Philo knew that page 108 of the book, facing the "alleged photograph," contains a discussion of the Pomeroy arms by Mr. Hoppin which expressly alludes to the "alleged photograph" in these words: "*The photograph I enlarged and corrected from the manuscript in the British Museum at your order constitutes all the proof that can be reasonably demanded by any Society as to the Pomeroy Arms.*" Certainly the criminal could never have been caught had Philo let the *Register's* readers know that Colonel Pomeroy thus openly had informed his "subscribers" that the "alleged photograph" had been "corrected."

5. Again, in the *Register* for January, 1914, page 55, we read, "Immediately preceding p. 109 in the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family is a *facsimile* of a manuscript pedigree which is certified to be 'a true reading of the words shown in the photograph of Herleian MS.  $\frac{1091}{21893}$  submitted to me this day'," while on page 56 it is repeated that the reproduced pedigree "was certified as has been stated above."

Here again it was Philo's task completely to conceal from the *Register's* readers the fact that "the *Register*" actually *suppressed* a part of the certificate it pretended to quote, suppressing, of course, that particular part which showed that the Harleian MS. had been used as heraldic, not genealogical evidence, the genuine certificate continuing, where "the *Register's*" counterfeit ends, with these additional words, "*and that the heraldic interpretation is*

*correct, after the representations in the said photograph supplied to me by Col. A. A. Pomeroy.—C. A. Hoppin, London, May 15, 1911."*

Thus our third test-question is very sadly answered in the affirmative. Behind his order to "smash the Pomeroy pedigree" worked a bias which soon launched Mr. Bartlett into a subtle attempt to reflect upon Colonel Pomeroy's character and give him the reputation of a pedigree "faker," using as a means to this end a pedigree, which, without warning, he "communicated" to the *Register*, knowing it to be incorrect, where a warning concerning its errors would call attention to the evidence in the Pomeroy Genealogy that Colonel Pomeroy had *not* used the corrected document as genealogical testimony, thus delivering the *Register's* readers from Mr. Bartlett's insinuations and their own natural inference under it.

I call attention also to the successive steps by which the charge against Colonel Pomeroy was fully developed: (1) In the *Register* for January, 1914, pages 55-56, Mr. Bartlett carefully guarded his language, leaving his suggestion to unavoidable inference. (2) In his "open letter" to Colonel Pomeroy he more boldly suggests an evil motive, speaking of "additions in simulated old writing," and adding, "You thus made it appear that there was old evidence for your erroneous claim." (3) In a letter to me Mr. Bartlett draws a full length portrait of the ugly assumptions for which he had prepared the ground.

I recall the infant days of my first genealogical experience when from some of the first volumes published by the Harleian Society I took notes, amalgamating pedigrees, which thus afterwards I found of little use because I could not cross-examine the witnesses, having forgotten where the testimony of one ended and that of another began. I suppose our redoubtable Philo would have promptly jailed me as a pedigree "faker," although I was unconscious of any intent to burglarize a baronial family or even to steal a coat-of-arms.

Soon taught by hard experience, proper note-taking became a hobby, although I ever have found myself sterner with others about it than with myself. I became, too, a severe critic of the Harleian Society for publishing volumes which amalgamate the pedigree of different "visitations" and even interlard these with modern additions, thus impairing the value of historical evidence, each part of which can only be weighed on the lips of its own witnesses. Yet I never quite believed the Harleian Society adopted its injurious policy out of depths of deliberate wickedness.

Thus Colonel Pomeroy was not prudent in using in his magnificent Genealogy, even as an heraldic illustration, the *facsimile* of an old document combined with his own emendations; for, while this made the application of his heraldic point simpler to his readers, unskilled in following historical evidence, the Colonel might have known that some disappointed Philo with

second-sight would look down into the most secret caverns of his soul, read fearful portents there, and withdraw his horrified gaze, full of the awful anguish of interminable scandal.

But when a professional genealogist with Mr. Bartlett's experience out-Philos Philo Gubb, having no better excuse than Colonel Pomeroy has given, is it not time to call a halt? Not yet has the hour struck wherein dictators of the New School of Genealogical Deteckating can with impunity undertake to tie a genealogist of Colonel Pomeroy's calibre to the whipping-post of their wrath, put him in the stocks of their public condemnation, and brand him to the world's scorn as a "faker." Nor will they ever succeed in such an exploit until wise enough *not* to begin "deteckating" by disguising their own case under a discredited pedigree.

Had Mr. Bartlett undertaken to expose real "fakers," like a certain scoundrel of high-sounding name known to him, who actually forges records, I should "applaud with vigor." But I wonder if Rosinante can keep her feet, and the new genealogical lance and chivalry avoid splintering against the first windmill, when I survey the ambitious program to which Mr. Bartlett seems committed by these words in his letter to me:

I propose to wage a hot campaign on fake pedigrees.

Eben Putnam has revived his "Genealogical Magazine," and in each number I intend to expose them. In the December, 1915, I showed up a fake Grant pedigree, and in March, 1916, number a fake Baker pedigree. Others will follow.

"Others will follow!" Mercy on us! As soon as Colonel Pomeroy has gone up in smoke, must the rest of us, one by one, be dragged by the heels and delivered up to flame? Assuredly 'tis high time I started this martyrology. And even as here I drop a solitary tear upon the memory of Colonel Pomeroy, I hope that after my scorching exit some trembling culprit may still be left to scratch the rude epitaph of my genealogical sins—with one line of extenuation.

"After all, he might have done worse."

As for Mr. Hoppin, I understand that not alone has he been singled out for condign bodily torments, but that he has been eternally excommunicated from the gentle paradise on Beacon Hill, a bull against him having been promulgated in the closing paragraph of Mr. Bartlett's "open letter" to Colonel Pomeroy as follows:

The New England Historic Genealogical Society and its periodical the "*Register*," for seventy years the leading genealogical society and publication in America, still hold their foremost position as authorities on the English ancestry of immigrants to New England, and observe with amused equanimity the harmless and futile aspersions of an "Efficient Professional Genealogist" not admitted to its membership.

"Alas, poor Yorick!" Mr. Hoppin, I imagine, spends all his time wringing his hands just outside the sacred portals, weeping, wailing, and gnashing his teeth over the hard fate of exclusion from the amiable company of Mr. Bartlett; while the latter, in this second revelation of his true estate, wears

the purple robes of austere sublimity. Some time ago we tremblingly peeped at him as "the *Register*;" we now pale before him as the Society. Does the Society admit to its membership? The decree is Mr. Bartlett's, and he serenely issues advance notices of what his alias, the Society, will or will not do. We also notice that the one thing on which by his modest confession both the Society and the *Register* "still hold their foremost position as authorities" is the one thing in which all authoritativeness notoriously is invested in and personified by Mr. Bartlett—"the English ancestry of immigrants to New England." The only difficulty in this identification of the Society is the allusion to "seventy years;" but this no doubt is explainable either as successful concealment of Mr. Bartlett's real age, or as one of those elegant figures of speech that the rhetorics call hyperbole.

At any rate, mystery has burst his swaddling-clothes; not alone is Mr. J. Gardner Bartlett the New England Historical and Genealogical *Register*, but he also is the New England Historical-Genealogical Society. What pre-historic personification he may also be is not yet disclosed; but from the daunting presence of the awful apocalypse already vouchsafed, our frightened analysis flees into her next section, anxious to be done with her perilous task.

### Proving a Negative

After the appalling mysteries we have had to solve, the simple analysis of genealogical evidence, which yet remains, should not long detain us. Though we laugh at the Beaminster "Poor Book" and all "poverty" theories; dump the "yeoman" and "serf" hypotheses down the back-stairs of British history; marvel at the incapacity to receive the broad evidence of the exclusiveness of the Pomeroy surname; and throw out in disgust the plotted concealments to cast an appearance of pedigree-forging upon Colonel Pomeroy, pitching the grotesque attempt to galvanize Philo Gubb into Bostonian actuality out of the camp of the muse of history and back into the dreamland of the muse of fiction where Ellis Parker Butler discovered the great character; though all these things we do, yet still will the unconquerable Mr. Bartlett claim possession of one remaining battery of guns that "destroy the particular heraldic line of ancestry that has been claimed for Eltweed Pomeroy." Therefore let us see about it.

We jump to the heart of the matter, the most exploited argument in the *Register's* case. This "Big Bertha" consists of two wills, and the shell cast is their *silence* concerning surviving issue. But before even this noiseless explosion can wreck the "weak point" in the Pomeroy pedigree, the caterpillar wheels of "Big Bertha" must be dragged within historical range of the said "weak point," and in getting there must test trembling planks of mere probability in several bridges of large assumption.

We must assume (1) that the makers of the two wills were husband and wife (bridge number one); (2) that the maker of one of these wills was the Richard Pomeroy who was son and second administrator of Henry of Totnes, and not some other Richard (wobbly bridge number two); and (3) that the Henry the *Register* makes father of the will-making Richard of Cornworthy is the same Henry whom Colonel Pomeroy makes father of Richard of Beaminster—the last Henry shown in the herald's 1564 Devon pedigree (bridge number three).

We of course must test these bridges; but first of all, for the sake of knowing the worst, let us temporarily assume that they are sound, that "Big Bertha" is over, stands within range, and has just belched forth her tremendous cartridge at the "weak point," charged with 10,000 tons of profound silence. Is all lost? Here is the shell, (*Register*, January, 1914, page 54); "In his own will . . . he (Richard Pomeroy of Cornworthy) neither names or refers to any children. It is, therefore, perfectly evident that *this Richard Pomeroy left no issue.*"

Alas, what wretched aim! What does the "weak point" care whether Richard of Cornworthy and his alleged widow had forty children or no issue? Eltweed was son of Richard of Beaminster, not of Richard of Cornworthy, and Colonel Pomeroy's "particular line of ancestry" is as much concerned with the question of the Cornworthy Richard's *issue* as with the tremendous question in physical science as to whether or not the moon is made of green cheese.

The "weak points" and entire crux of the *Register's* case lie at bridges two and three, in the questions whether Richard of Cornworthy was the son of Henry of Totnes, and whether this Henry was the man of the same name in the heralds' pedigree. The *Register's* sole problem is to rob Richard of Beaminster of the father Colonel Pomeroy claimed for him, and not to divert our minds from this by setting up for our amusement and breathless admiration an elaborate spectacle of determining a question of issue which is absolutely irrelevant, incompetent, and immaterial to the real question before the court and jury. The fixing of our marveling eyes in a wrong direction by drawing such a red herring over the trial is either a bit of humbuggery or evidence of lamentable weakness in the logical faculty of those who do it.

Not for the sake of the Pomeroy pedigree, therefore, but in behalf of sound historical interpretation, I pause here to ask, Has even the immaterial question of surviving issue of Richard of Cornworthy been actually settled by the *Register's* experts? Is it "*perfectly evident,*" even on the silence of two wills, that he had none? Certainly not. No negative has the value of a positive, no silence the force of affirmation. The silence of two wills, in absence of anything contradictory, can only establish a high degree of probability even on such a point as that of surviving issue. Such a silence, coming down to us from historical periods whose witnesses are all dead, generally defines the

limitations of evidence available to research, forcing us to *assume* that the high degree of probability thus obtained represents historical fact; and this habitual and necessary assumption in such cases, the *Register's* experts have mistaken for, or have attempted to erect into, absolute proof.

But no canon of interpretation can stand which denies the possible exception in historical experience, however overwhelming the percentage of probabilities against it; for we never know in advance behind which particular case the exception hides, while we do know that this troubler bobs up unexpectedly, often inopportunistly, the skeleton in the closet and the spectre at the feast of all our highest hopes. In the kind of case at issue, while we know from human experience that in a vast majority of instances wills are silent because there is no surviving issue, yet from the same experience we also know that in a relatively small but aggregatively large number of instances wills are silent for other reasons in spite of existing issue.

An ounce of historical example is worth a ton of theory. I recently had an astonishing experience, illustrating not alone the occurrence of the silent will, but also the extremely freakish appearance of the exception, unexpectedly popping up, not singly, nor in a double, but as a triplet. Lately broaching this question of silent wills in our offices, I was amazed to hear a friend of years exclaim, "Why, my will leaves everything to my wife without the faintest allusion to the existence of either the children or the grandchildren I now have living both by her and a former wife! Moreover, my wife has made in my favor a will exactly similar in its total silence concerning her and my surviving issue! Furthermore, my father, survived by children by his two wives, left everything to his widow in a will absolutely silent concerning the existence of any of his surviving issue!"

These exceptional silent wills actually cast a majority vote in our offices. Three in conjunction! Yet had I gone out to canvas New York City, I wonder how far I should have traveled before finding the next example. The gentleman who exploded these silent bombs at my feet is a Vice-President of The National Historical Society, while his brother is a well-known Episcopalian bishop of Michigan. Perhaps some disciple of the new school of genealogical deteckating and interpreting, stumbling in Ohio upon the will of the father of these gentlemen, will "permanently destroy" their pedigree, startling the world with the demonstration that they, like Topsy, never had parents but "jest growed."

Thus our fourth test-question is affirmatively answered, the well-developed bias of the *Register's* experts in the Pomeroy case leading them to boast of victory where only a minnow had been laid across the trail, while the negative silence of immaterial documents is exploited as absolute proof.

### Collapse of the Register's Last Bridges

"Big Bertha," set up at Cornworthy and loaded with the smokeless powder of silence concerning the issue of a Richard Pomeroy not of Beaminster, has entertained us with a grandiose spectacle of harmless fireworks around the untouched "weak point" of Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree. We must go back to the *Register's* bridges and see if there is an emplacement for a smaller but less silent cannon that can shoot a loaded shell.

1. Again it is immaterial to the "weak point" whether bridge number one is sound or not. What does Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree care whether or not Richard and Ealse of Cornworthy were husband and wife?

Yet were anything depending on it, the planks of this conclusion would support the weight of only a very moderate degree of probability, and only so after they had been tested in the light of the additional evidence now suppressed. "Richard Pomeroy," will of 1621, appoints his unnamed wife as executrix, while as such, "Alice Pomery" exhibited the inventory (*Register*, January, 1914, pages 49-50). "Ealse Pom'ye," widow left a will made and proved in 1623. Was she Alice, executrix of the other will? Who knows? For the two inventories disclose no common property indicating identification while, very oddly, (for a husband and wife dying two years apart), not a single name in common appears in the two sets of legatees in the two wills. Both testators lived in the parish of Cornworthy, but the *Register's* expert thought it unnecessary to tell us the indispensable facts about other Cornworthy Pomeroyes or to reveal any attempt to strengthen their assumption by a process of elimination. We are not over-critical of such work where nothing material hangs upon it; but does the *Register* imagine such carelessness will overthrow the reputations of more careful workers?

2. Bridge number two, which is absolutely vital to any case whatever by the *Register*, is much weaker than number one. *The Register contains no substantial evidence whatever that Richard Pomeroy of Cornworthy, will of 1621, was the Richard, son of Henry of Totnes, 1575, named in the latter's administration record.* This leaves the *Register's* theory of identification only a possibility. It is indispensable to this theory to assume, first, that Agnes Harris, of Cornworthy, widow, will of 1601, was mother of Richard Pomeroy, same place, will of 1621, in favor of which we have only the same parish and the fact that Agnes Harris's will mentions a son, Richard Pomeroy, and the latter's wife, Alice. The strength of the probability here lies almost wholly in this naming of the daughter-in-law; but on a point so vital, where coincidences could occur, we can not hang a great weight until the suppressed evidence, which the *Register's* experts have withheld, permits a process of elimination.

But the great weakness of bridge number two lies in lack of proof that



Agnes Harris was widow of the Henry Pomeroy of Totnes of the 1575 administration. The Heralds' Visitation of Devon does not name this Henry's wife. Vivian's modern pedigree states that the Henry Pomeroy he supposed to be the one of the heralds' pedigree married Agnes Huckmore, widow of Edward Harris. Vivian may have reversed the order of marriages; otherwise, Agnes Harris of Cornworthy must have married a Harris, then a Pomeroy, and afterward another or the same Harris. Her will shows she sometime had a Pomeroy as husband, and that she had lands at Totnes, but does not show that her Pomeroy husband's name was Henry. Vivian still further complicated the case by changing his testimony in an "Addendum" to the statement that Agnes did not marry the Henry Pomeroy of the heralds' pedigree but this Henry's great-grandson Henry, the ground for which change of judgment we do not yet know. A final complication presents itself in the person of the Henry Pomeroy, miscalled Thomas in the *Register's* article (page 53), who was born about 1481, and according to the *Register's* genealogy was great-uncle of Henry of Totnes who died before 1559. But might not these two Henrys be the same, or one the son of the other, or the Henry of the heralds' pedigree different from both, yet the father of Richard of Beaminster? If the Henry dead before 1559 was Henry born about 1481, it is improbable that Agnes of 1601 was his widow unless a very young girl married a very old man. Even the gap between 1559 and 1601 reminds us of the popular air, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," and if Agnes really married a Henry, was he son, grandson, or great-grandson of the fourteen-eighty-niner, or of the before-June-fifteen-fifty-niner, if they were different men? While if her Pomeroy marriage was otherwise, who will tell us the whom, what, where, why, and when? For myself, I think Vivian showed great sanity in hoisting his doubt on his "Addenda" as a distress-signal.

But we are not through with collapsible bridge number two. There remains a mystery of Richards to vex whatever temporary solution we give to the mystery of Henrys. Whoever or whatever Henry of Totnes was, the commission of administration issued 5 July, 1575, "to Richard Pomeroye, natural and legitimate son of Henry Pomeroye, late of Totnes," also tells about "letters of Administration . . . elsewhere granted to a certain Richard Pomeroy now or formerly of the aforesaid Totnes." If Richard of Cornworthy was either of these two Richards, which was he? Quite possibly, if Richard of Cornworthy was son of Agnes, he was neither of the Richards of the administration, but born in a later generation. In that case, who were the mysterious two Richards, administrators? Which was which? What was or were his or their family or families if he or they had any? Bridge number two is at present one of those diverting structures which anything or nothing may gallop across or break through into the cold depths of improbability below, whichever you choose.

3. Life is too short to exhaust the possibilities of bridge number three—whether or not the Henry Pomeroy of Totnes, who had two administrators named Richard, was the last Henry of the herald's 1564 pedigree. The *Register* builds its bridge out of airy assumption, although a solid structure here is absolutely essential to its attempt to discredit Colonel Pomeroy's pedigree. But, as we have seen, the point is not essential to the weight of solid historical evidence on which rests the claim of the Pomeroy's of America to baronial and armorial ancestry in the line of their surname.

My questions, which any one may multiply at pleasure, but not one of which the *Register's* experts have definitely answered, show the true nature of the wonderful thing which Mr. Bartlett alludes to when he says, "the *Register*' compiled the Pomeroy Genealogy on page 53 of its article," a "genealogy" vastly superior, of course, to Colonel Pomeroy's "pedigree." "The *Register*' compiled" this "Pomeroy Genealogy," and what a brilliant thing of imagination it is! What splendid resting-places for credulity to repose in its great unshakable bridges, reared upon the infallible judgment, or even more secure pronouncements, of those Sublime Pillars that "still hold their foremost position as authorities on the English ancestry of immigrants to New England"—far from the maddening crowd, high up beyond the flight of all "harmless and futile aspersions."

Our analysis of the *Register's* case is thus finished; but I must note a further development brought to my knowledge after this paper was written by Colonel Pomeroy. When Jupiter Pluvius began to rain down genealogical pitchforks on the long-suffering Pomeroy's, at the suggestion of officers of the Pomeroy Family Association, the intrepid Mr. Hoppin, attempting to get to the bottom of this sea of troubles, donned a diving suit and presently fished up in England several new documents. Contrary to all the prognostications of the auguries of Mount Olympus, all this new data amazingly—although, of course, very improperly—confirmed Colonel Pomeroy's sagacity as a genealogist, while leaving the *Register's* smoking pyrotechnics like a vanishing phantom in air. How cruel are the blind Fates! Yet at the risk of *lese-majesty* I must briefly note the significance of the new finds. Colonel Pomeroy's Genealogy, pages 60, 62, 65, and 67, gives the following line of descent:

(1) .046 THOMAS POMEROY, married Agnes daughter of John (or William) Kelloway, of County Dorset, and held lands in Cheriton, Fitzpaine, etc., settled on him and wife, 20 September, 1478. Inquest p. m. 9 Henry VII. No. 61. Among other children they had:

(2) .061 RICHARD POMEROY, of Rousdon, County Devon, living 1531; married Eleanor, daughter of John Coker of Mapowder, County Dorset. They had two sons:

(3) .077 HENRY POMEROY of Totnes. .078 JOHN POMEROY, both living 1531.

(4) .088 RICHARD POMEROY, of Beaminster, County Dorset.

(5) .0106 ELTWEED POMEROY, of Beaminster and America.

Henry above (.077) is the now famous Henry of Totnes, of whom we have said so much. But it will be noticed that he had a brother John, who is mentioned in the Pomeroy Genealogy merely as living in 1531. Mr. Hoppin,

however, by a process of elimination, concludes that this John (.078) is the John Pomeroy, Gentleman, of Netherbury, County Dorset, a parish adjoining Symondsbury, where the father and mother of Eltweed died in 1612. Now if Eltweed descends from this John (.078), instead of John's brother Henry, the previous ancestry will be just the same, while this John fits into the genealogical reasoning which led Colonel Pomeroy to select John's brother Henry, and which would have led me in the same direction, as I have already explained in this paper. I mention another fact for what it is worth. Eltweed Pomeroy, become a Puritan, gave his children the customary Bible names, instead of old family names; but his second son was John Pomeroy.

Thomas above (.046), grandfather of Henry (.077) of Totnes and John (.078), held the leasehold estate of Bowden, in Totnes, but married a lady of County Dorset, from whose father they had properties. Thus we have a first link between Totnes and Dorest.

Richard (.061), son of Thomas, just mentioned, and father of Henry of Totnes and of John, transferred his interest in the leasehold of Bowdon, in Totnes, to his elder brother Henry (son and heir), in whose hands it expired or was diverted from the family. It will be recalled that the administration of the estate of Henry Pomeroy (.077) of Totnes, in 1575, to his son Richard, annuls a previous grant of administration to another Richard Pomeroy "now or formerly of the aforesaid Totnes." Mr. Hoppin propounds the very intelligent theory that this first administrator was Richard (.061), grandfather of the last administrator, acting to safeguard the property from his son's widow in favor of his grandson, then a minor. In any case this Richard (.061) also married a Dorset lady, daughter of John Coker of Mapowder, forming another link between Totnes, County Devon, and County Dorset. Indeed, if there be anything to show that this Richard and his wife, Eleanor Coker, one or both, did not themselves eventually settle and die in County Dorset, I have not yet been informed of it.

Certainly John Pomeroy, Gent., (their son, by parish records, in Mr. Hoppin's judgment), settled in Western Dorset, and in a chancery suit, muster roll, and lay subsidies, 1525-1543, appears there as of Netherbury and Stoke Abbot. He was thus not far from his mother's old home, at Mapowder, while in the adjoining Symondsbury, John Coker was bailiff about 1543-1547, and Eltweed Pomeroy's parents had their last home and died. Seymour, Lord Protector, who from the Pomeroy's took Berry-Pomeroy, also had Symondsbury. Lack of space forbids discussion of many interesting features like the petition in chancery of this John Pomeroy showing his contract in 1527 with Sir Thomas Chylde concerning land attached to the vicarage of Stoke Abbot, and many significant Pomeroy items from parish *Registers* in this vicinity.

The historical point of chief interest to me is the fact that this John

Pomeroy, Gentleman, provides the earliest known link between the Pomeroyes of western Dorset, and of Totnes and Berry-Pomeroy, County Devon. Netherbury, where John lived, adjoining both Symondsbury, where Eltweed's father and mother died, and also Beaminster, where both they and Eltweed lived. John was apparently the first Pomeroy (of this family) to settle permanently in western Dorset, but for him the way was prepared by the fact that both his grandfather and his father had taken Dorset wives, the Dorset home of his maternal grandparents being not far from where John located. At that period two John Pomeroyes lived in Devon, one at Sidmouth and the other at Sidbury, both near the Dorset border; but Mr. Hoppin has carefully eliminated the possibility of identifying either with John of Netherbury. Thus the latter is left to his expected place, as the John of the pedigrees, born about 1510, brother of Henry of Totnes and son of Richard and Elenor Pomeroy; while this Richard was at one time of Bowden in Totnes, the market-place of which was only about a mile from that of the adjoining Berry-Pomeroy.

Thus ends the fiasco of the *Register*, whose flopping contortions have contrived to throw around this very clear case of strong probability the illuminating ink of a cuttle-fish. As pedigree "smashers" the Grand Authorities must hitch up their loins with a tremendous girding. A few more examples like this, and the towering infallibilities of the Bartlettian constructive genius will treck off like mountain mists, leaving the face of nature plain and serene as before. But let my protest end, for evidently my strictures can never pierce the impervious aura of the deep serene whence "Amused 'Equanimity'" looks down upon our feeble efforts.





# Index to American Pomeroy Developments

## Index the First

### POMEROY CHRISTIAN NAMES AND MARRIAGES

The numbers standing to the left of the names in this Index are the numbers of the individuals, and denote the families to which they belong. The numbers standing to the right of the individual's name are the page numbers.

The names of children and grand-children of Pomeroy mothers will be found in family groups, so far as they have been furnished to the compiler. This arrangement has been adopted by the annalist to prevent the confusion consequent upon carrying names other than Pomeroy through the several generations.

The parallel (=) mark in this Index denotes a marriage.

The plus (+) mark standing against a name indicates that there was issue to the marriage.

The abbreviation s. p. (*sine prole*) informs you that there was no issue to the marriage.

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4883	Fanny Olive = John F. Lewis	92
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7704	Fayette B. = Louise C. Compton +	90
6813	Fernando Howard = Erma Tegland +	116
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9407	Fletcher Wilson = Cora L. Myers +	139
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4632	George Warren	92
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8197	Harriet = +	92
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6046	Harriet Janette = Heber M. Foltz +	104
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		437	Josiah = Mary Cook + . . . . . 46
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9882.39	Mabel Marion = Dr. Arthur O. Miller	141
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7765	Madeline E. = Neal K. Elkooos +	122
7764	Marcia Cynthia	90
7764	Marcia Cynthia = John Spencer +	122
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2350	Mary = Jonas A. Bartlett	144
8482	Mary = Byron Sherman +	144
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8479.12	Mary =	103
4444	Mary = Mr. Wicher	65
8482	Mary =	144
4675.1	Mary = Calvin Gay +	65
5816	Mary =	104
6660.1	Mary = Leander Foster +	77
8741	Mary Adelaide = John A. Thorburn +	132
9872	Mary Alice = Lewis H. Sayer M.D.	126
7866	Mary Ann = Remos Wells +	90
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3965.1	Mary E.	63
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6795	Mary Ella = George R. Golden +	113
6232	Mary Frances = Dr. Brooks Hughes Wells +	105
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9373	Mary Rebecca = Eugene Ware	137
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80	Noah = Abigail Remington +	51
451	Noah = Elizabeth Norton +	51
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6536	Orange, M. D. = Mary E. Smith, (2) Lovedy S. Blakelee	75
9209.4	Orange Stratton	113
6680.4	Orange W.	77
7895	Oren = Laura Gerlach +	91
8543	Orianna Eliza = Zelia Gardner +	104
7089	Oriando Delson = Zelia Gardner +	119
9330	Oriando Delson = Zelia Gardner +	119
9969	Orie Bromley	132
8739	Orra Lee = Jessie Bromley +	132
6583	Orselia E. = Avery A. Reed +	108
10122.7	Orvil Fletcher	139
9209.6	Oscar E.	113
3988	Otis = Alvina Pomeroy +	63
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3964.3	Pamela = Seth P. Pease +	82
3964.3	Pamela A.	62
3024	Parthenia Little = Henry A. Brewster +	71
9748.4	Paul	124
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6873.17	Pearl	83
9663	Percy Wardell =	123
9663	Percy Wardell = Adella Baxter +	140
9067.1	Perry E. = Elizabeth Chapman, (2) Mary Bunn +	108
3668.13	Peter Berry	62
3964.1	Philetus =	62
3964.1	Philetus = Mary Clark +	82
900	Phineas Ashley =	53
900	Phineas Ashley = Elizabeth Moore +	54
1888	Phoebe = John Hull +	62
3990.7	Phoebe = Lieut. A. T. Pintler +	63
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23	Ralph de La, Knight = +	43
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9762.2	Ralph Johnson	124
5508	Ralph Miller =	73
5508	Ralph Miller = +	102
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9228.2	Reuben Newton = Florence Griggs +	136
9701.5	Reuel Nepht	123
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10120.10	Richard Durant	138
9669.1	Richard Lee	132
9285	Richard Tyler	119
4011	Richard Wells = Annie L. Sisson +	85
10122.9	Richard Whaley	139
6466	Robert = Lydia Lewis +	107
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8726	Robert Everett	144
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9838.3	Robert Livingston	125
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7252	Robert Watson = Lucy Bemis	85
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9426	Robert Watson	86
9209.14	Roberta Florence = John M. Miller +	136
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9882.22	Rose Alice = Mr. Burke +	141
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2095	Roxy = Phineas Smith +	64
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6810	Royal Newton = Sophia M. Fick +	115
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424	Sarah = Gerahom Sheldon +	55
457	Sarah	41
1436	Sarah	55
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3964.7	Sarah = Mr. Newman	83
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6885.8	Sarah = Mr. Kelley	84
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8369	Sarah Gertrude = Francis A. Rugg	96
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10120.3	Sarah Naomi	138
7829	Sarah Rosino = Adam R. Brewer +	123
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2647	Swan Lyman, Rev., = (2) Ann Quincy +	209
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8406	Theodore Laurence =	101
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7253	Theodore Medad = Mabel Wadsworth	85
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3964	Theodore Osman = Sarah J. Gifford +	82
9744	Theone Lealie	123
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8479.14	Thomas Pliny = Stella May Cross +	129
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9418.3	Walter Clark = Ruby Whaley +	139
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9400	Wilbur St. J. = Nellie C. Robinson +	138
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5658	William	74
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6844	William E. = Winfred E. Owen +	118
2648	William Henry = Sybilla Luckis +	144
6268	William Henry, M. D. = Adelaide Phelps Smith	74
5662	William Henry = Katharine Eaton +	103
9228.35	William Henry	116
9892.6	William Henry	129
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The figures in this Index standing to the left of the names presented in this chapter of previous omissions will assist everyone to find the proper classification with those families which have gone before, in the first edition of the History and Genealogy of the Pomeroy Family. Every one interested should be diligent in the search for that life-line, which measures nine centuries or more, with Sir Ralph de La Pomeroy of Normandy at the head of the race.

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244	Freston, John	250	Round, J. H.	208	Somerset, Sir Edward Duke of
216	Frideaux, Johana	222	Rowe, George	211	Somerset, Edward Duke of
178	Frideaux, Nicholas (gent)	255	Rowe, John	222	Somerset, Edward Duke of
178	Frideaux, Roger (gent)	255	Rowe, John	223	Somerset, Edward Duke of
206	Fulman, H.	225	Rowley, Walter (Esq.)	225	Somerset, Edward Duke of
221	Purgess, Wilmot	156	Rudt, Richard de	168	Somers, Edwarde (Sen) Duke of
159	Puteford, Julian	37	Russell, John	219	Southard, Ann
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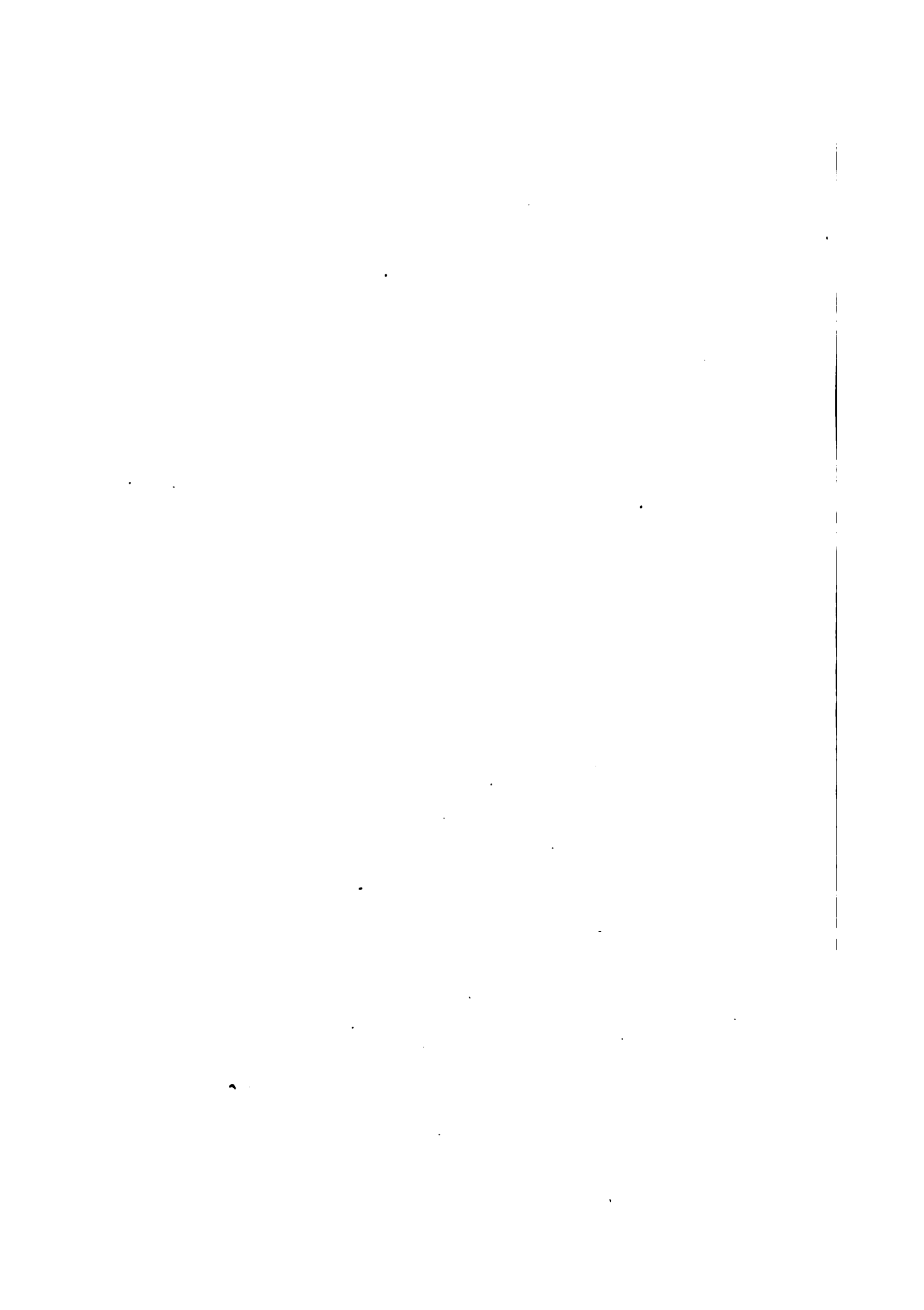








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