

## Chapter III

## NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK

Thomas Bowerman American Pioneer: Born, London England;  
died, Falmouth, Massachusetts, May 25th, 1679.

Thomas Bowerman is recorded as repairing the fort at Plymouth in 1633. The Library of Congress finds no record as to the ship on which he arrived; the Abigail came in 1628 but her passenger list is not at hand.

He took the oath of a freeman March 4th, 1634 (or 1635 new style (n.s.) ).

Freeman reports that "Thomas Boardman from London was in Plymouth in 1634." In the annals of Sandwich he says "A grant having been made April 3, 1637 to Mr. Edmund Freeman and nine associates . . . with them or soon after came a large number of persons chiefly from Lynn, Duxbury and Plymouth viz. — 6th on the list Thomas Boardman." He remained in Sandwich several years, had grant of lands in 1641 but in 1643 was following the occupation of carpenter in Yarmouth (four miles from Barnstable). In 1643 Thomas Boardman is 11th on the list of 68 persons in the township of Sandwich who were liable to bear arms (ages between 16 and 60). He is likewise recorded for Yarmouth Tp. or Town out of a total of 52.\*

On March 1st, 1644 (or 10th 1645 n.s.) Thomas Bowerman married Hannah Annable, the daughter of Anthony Annable and Jane Momford.

The Bowerman farm joined the Annable farm in part. It was on the south side of a cove or meadow at the head of Bridge Creek and about one half mile east of the present West Barnstable. It is thus described in the town records: "(1) 25 acres of Upland, be it more or less, butting northerly on ye marsh; easterly on a brook; westerly upon a brook; and so running 80 rods southerly into the woods.

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\*In 1639 Sandwich was incorporated a Town or Township: "excepting the salt marshes - a continuity of hills or downs of sandy loam with valleys and hollows that contain small streams and lakes - or pools generally denominated 'ponds'." (Freeman)

The settlement was not by Pilgrims but by "a different order of men: - all probably 'non-conformists' and 'puritans' probable religious considerations had much to do with the emigration of the chief of them." (Freeman)

In 1633 Stephen Dean was allowed to erect a water mill in Plymouth "for beating corn."

(2) 16 acres of marsh, more or less, bounded westerly partly by John Jenkin's and partly by a ditch cast up between Abraham Blush and him; northerly, partly by the highway and partly by Gdm. Blush; Easterly, partly by ye great swamp and partly by Gdm. Blushe's - his meadow.

(3) 5 acres upland, more or less, butting northerly upon the marsh; Southerly upon a footpath; Easterly upon a flashy swamp; Westerly upon his own land.

The above described land and meadow with his dwelling house thereon, he sold, 28th October, 1662 to Robert Parker for £78."

There follows a detailed description of Anthony Annable's farm consisting of (1) "40 acres of upland; and (2) 22 acres of marsh, largely bounded by land belonging to Gdm. Blush; and (3) 15 acres bounded on the east by Gdm. Blush, west by Gdm. Bourman (Bowerman) south by the commons, north partly by Gdm. Blush partly by Gdm. Bowmans." \*

The following quotations are also from Freeman:

In 1648 Captain Standish was authorized by the court "to hear and end differences remaining in the town of Yarmouth" . . . in relation to lands in behalf of [13 names]" Thos. Burman is one of twelve others named probably because he is recorded as a surveyor of highways in 1648. He was a grand juror in 1650.

In 1648 a woman was executed for witchcraft in Charlestown. "Massachusetts was begun at Naumkeag, (Salem) in 1626 under Endicott; Shawmet (Boston) in 1630 under Winthrop; Connecticut in 1635 at Windsor and Wethersfield by 60 persons from Mass.; New Haven by Davenport Eaton and others in 1638. About 1643 these colonies, with Plymouth, were formed into a league or confederation 'to secure concert of action, offensive and defensive' under Governor Bradford." (The confederation was known as the United Colonies of New England.) Thus the persecution started elsewhere against dissenters found echoes in Barnstable County although no executions resulted.

Sandwich was a goodly land with "woodland of oak and pine" "deer and other game - partridges and quail" and "many shore birds." The waters contained many fish, perch, trout, pickerel, the "Bays and inlets yield cod, haddock, bass, halibut, sheeps-head, mackerel, tautog, scup, bluefish, flounders, smelts, eels, herring - ." Oysters provided two mouthfulls each and there were clams and quohogs. (Freeman)

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\* Freeman records: "Of 100 freemen 4 or 5 were distinguished by a Mr. Goodman or goodwife were the common appellations. Not more than half a dozen of the principal gentlemen in the Massachusetts Colony took the title of Esquire."

But "Religious distractions began all over the colony several years prior to the itinerant influence of any of 'the people called Quakers'." "The right of private judgment and the right of petition were principles not to be maintained with impunity even by puritans who happened to be in advance of the exclusiveness of the times." (Freeman)

Robert Harper was one of 22 men who subscribed £20 each on January 26th, 1654, for building a mill. This was completed by May 18th, 1655, and toll was arranged for grinding. About this time he subscribed 5 shillings for a new meeting house.

In the spring of 1656 Mary Fisher and Anne Austin, two Quaker women, came to New England from Barbadoes. On the 7th of June there arrived from London Christopher Holder, John Copeland and six companions and Rd. Smith of Long Island who had joined the Quakers while on a visit in England. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, later called Quakers, started preaching in Leicestershire, England, in 1644; in Warwickshire in 1645; Nottinghamshire in 1647; Yorkshire in 1651. Friends went to Barbadoes in 1655.

"The great difficulty in the town, was now, ostensibly, sympathy with 'the Quakers'." (Freeman) George Barlow was appointed marshall by the General Court for Sandwich, Barnstable and Yarmouth. He ordered Holder and Copeland whipped for holding unauthorized meetings, but the local constables refused to obey and he had to send the men to another town where they were given 33 lashes each. Norton and Rouse were publicly whipped at Plymouth on refusing to be sworn and were remanded to prison for refusing to pay a fee for the whipping. They were released on promising to leave town.

"Meetings were still held attended by large numbers in a secluded spot in the woods . . . called 'Christopher's Hollow' to this day."

"Almost the whole town of Sandwich is adhering towards them." "Distrainments made . . . from Friends resident in and near Sandwich", -  
19 in number, totalled £660.7.6d. Robt. Harper's fine was £44.0.0.

The main causes were refusal to take oaths, perform military service, pay rates; but holding meetings or harboring Quakers was also punished.

On June 7th, 1659 the court ordered "that all freemen who are Quakers or such as do encourage them shall lose their freedom. In 1658 William Allen was fined 40 shillings "for permitting a [Quaker] meeting at his house."

In 1658 there was a great earthquake in New England and the first death by lightning on July 31st. In consequence "the court noted signs of God's displeasure . . . sickness . . . weather . . . letting loose as a scourge upon us those freeting gangrene like doctrines and persons commonly called Quakers."

The result was "Orders to apprehend 'Quakers' [who] have repaired to Sandwich from other places by the sea." (Oct. 1659)

On June 7, 1659 "the marshall Barlow . . . was fined 10s for causing Benjamin Allen to sit in the stocks the greater part of a night without cause and for other wrongs." Soon after Barlow got into matrimonial difficulty and was dismissed.

Meantime Rouse wrote to England that Friends had "two strong places — one at Newport and the other at Sandwich." Eighteen families at Sandwich joined Friends and before 1660 a Monthly Meeting was established, the first in America and before Monthly Meetings were generally established in England.

Thomas Boardman does not appear as associated with the Quakers for he was chosen by Yarmouth as one of four "to manage and issue their aforesaid differences . . . between an Indian and the town of Yarmouth." The settlement was signed May 14, 1658. Thus Thomas Boardman is still closely associated with Yarmouth although he held his land, and apparent home, at Barnstable until 1662.

"Liberty being granted to Anthony Annable [and 6 others] to purchase lands at Saconesett [Falmouth] and adjacent, March 5 [1659], Mr. Samuel Hinckley and five others of Barnstable and Thomas Burman [and 3 others] of Plymouth were now added June 4th, 1661." (Freeman)

This was at the climax of religious persecution; in Massachusetts colony "the Episcopalians, the Baptists, the anti-nomians, and the Quakers, each in their turn felt the rigors of the refusal of the right of religious liberty."

In 1660, four Quakers were hanged on Boston common; the last, the gentle Mary Dyer [June 1, 1660] by Governor Endicott for entering the colony to preach, against his orders. So shocked were the colonists that no more executions took place.

The persecution suffered by Friends and their sympathizers at Sandwich and Barnstable encouraged migration and as seen above Anthony Annable and Thos. Burman and a number of their neighbours purchased land in the quiet plantation "Sackonesit" to be incorporated in 1686 as the Town of Falmouth. From then on the name was written Thomas Bowerman or Bowman. He sold his land at Barnstable in 1662 and probably moved directly into his new house overlooking Buzzards Bay in West Falmouth. Master carpenter that he was, Thomas Bowerman built a house with a "ship's bottom roof" which with additions stands today as the oldest house in West Falmouth and one of the famous "Old Houses of America." With its spacious twelve rooms, it is now occupied by Mrs. Virtue Bowerman Gifford, Box 404, R.F.D., Falmouth, Mass., a direct descendant of the builder.

The lots were laid off with care; "the neck of land lying by the Herringbrook shall be in general eight acres to every share to [the eleven names include Anthony Annable and Isaac Robinson] all which lots butt upon the Bay or Beach and run to the

hill, leaving a sufficient way. Fourthly because we question whether we shall get water upon these lots, we have laid out four acres to a share along the pond: . . . the purchasers shall not keep above twenty head of cattle each upon the Great Neck for a share." (Freeman)

From Plymouth Colony, Court Orders, New Plymouth, Vol. 4, page 10 - "1662, 3 June - Prence Governor, Grant to first born Children in America - 4 acres of land in 'Namassakett'."

Among others was "Anthony Annable for his daughter Hannah Burman."

"Namassakett" was an old Algonkian Indian town 14 miles west of "Plymouth Plantation" where a sachem called Corbiat made trouble for Governor Bradford in the summer of 1621.

Hannah Bowerman's grant of land in this locality has been lost sight of.

From November 17th, 1662, until February 1663, a large comet was seen in the sky and Robert Harper was publicly whipped by order of the court "for disturbing public worship at Sandwich and Barnstable" . . . "it excited a renewal of the persecution against Baptists and Quakers." (Freeman)

In 1671 George Fox visited America and from then on the Society of Friends grew rapidly and in large measure independently of the founders in England. Persecution continued until 1689.

In 1674 Anthony Annable died, apparently at Falmouth, but he is reported to have been buried in the Lothrop cemetery at Barnstable.

The days of relative peace with the Indians under the kindly sachem Massasoit of the Wampanoag tribe ended with the ascent to power of his son Metacom or "King Philip" as he was known to the English. After ten years of preparation, he declared war upon the white people in 1674 and in 1676 attacked 52 of the 90 English towns, destroying 12 of them. "During this horrid war continuing about two years, the colonies lost about 600 men and six hundred dwelling houses. From it may be dated the extinction of the Indians of New England."

Samuel, the second son of Thomas Bowerman, was a member of Captain Pierce's company of Infantry at the battle of Rehoboth, when on March 26th, 1676, 63 English and 20 friendly Indians were ambushed by 500 Indians near Pawtucket. Samuel was among the slain, only 8 English and 10 Indians surviving.

The children of Thomas Bowerman and Hannah Annable were:  
Hannah born 1646  
→ Thomas II mid-September, 1648 ←  
Samuel end of July, 1651  
Desire end of May, 1654

Mary middest March, 1656  
Mehitable, beginning of September, 1658  
Tristram beginning of August, 1661

From their dates they were all born at Barnstable.

Thomas Bowerman the pioneer died at his home in West Falmouth ~~on May 25th, 1679~~. His date of birth and hence his age are unknown. He is reported to have been buried in the Lothrop Cemetery at Barnstable.

A freeman, a trusted member of the community, a fine carpenter, a dissenter and evidently a sympathizer with the Quakers, he moved in an effective, unostentatious manner, which has marked his descendents down to the present day.

The family home went to his eldest son, Thomas II.

Thomas Bowerman II: Born, West Barnstable mid-September 1648; died, West Falmouth, 1727.

Head of the family at West Falmouth after his father's death, Thomas II was also Town Clerk for Barnstable County and a land surveyor.

On April 9th, 1678, Thomas had married Mary Harper, the daughter of Robert Harper and his first wife Deborah Perry whom he married, probably at Barnstable, May 9th, 1654.

Following his marriage "Thomas Burman was fined £10.0.0 for marrying himself." This refers to the Quaker marriage which is preceded by banns and takes place in meeting with full certificates and registration but without benefit of clergy. Only Quakers are so married so here is evidence that Thomas II was a recognized member of the Society of Friends.

Robert Harper's fines and whippings have been noted above. Freeman says of him:

"In 1689 Mr. Robert Harper was an inhabitant of Falmouth. He had been a very prominent man in all the Quaker troubles and himself 'a great sufferer' . . . his fines in the aggregate £44, he was sentenced to 15 stripes in Boston in 1659. By marriage with Deboreh Perry, May 9, 1654 and 2nd with Prudence Butler June 22nd, 1666, he had a large family."

"At what time the Friends or Quakers commenced their career here as a distinct denomination, or society is difficult to determine; but about 1685 William Gifford and Robert Harper are found to be recognized Quakers. The meeting was probably at West Falmouth."

"It has been conjectured that Isaac Robinson having embraced some of the peculiarities of that sect before leaving Barnstable, and being a prominent and influential man here - led Quakers to look in this direction as favourable to quiet and the enjoyment and establishment of their worship."

*2 Bowerman May 9th, 1654 to 1655 A.D. 1655.*

In 1676 King Charles II sent Edward Randolph to New England to inquire into complaints from Quakers and others. He crossed the Atlantic sixteen times in nine years. He was alleged to have "the insolence to reprove and even threaten the governor of Plymouth for exacting taxes from Quakers for the support of the ministry." Sir Edmond Andros, appointed governor of New England December 20th, 1686, summoned the colonies to surrender their charters which were not restored until after the Toleration Act of 1689. From then on religious freedom was assured.

"In 1686, June 4th, the plantation received full incorporation as a Township by the name of Falmouth."

"In 1687 the first public road was laid out; viz. a king's highway forty-feet wide through the land that was Thos. Johnston's to the Little Harbor . . . ."

In 1688, lands were laid out to Thomas Bowerman. On the 22nd of April 1690, "Thomas Bowerman bought of Jonathan Hatch Sr, and Robert Harper, agents of the inhabitants of Suckanesset, 100 acres of land formerly owned by John Robinson . . . ."

"In 1690, a general meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Jonathan Hatch and it was ordered that all undivided lands within said Suckanesset be laid out in lots and allotments . . . John Jenkins was appointed agent to obtain suitable persons to lay out the said lands and employed William Wyatt and Thomas Bowerman."

"March, 1691, the duty was ably performed and the bounds accurately described: 1st, the vacant lands at Woods Hole: 2nd . . . ."

In 1700, March 19, the proprietors "Ordered that all records of lands be transcribed from the town book, and recorded in a new one; and that Moses Hatch and Thos. Bowerman perform this duty and be paid for their services."

"In 1701, Mar. 25th, every housekeeper was required to 'kill 6 old or 12 young blackbirds, or 4 jays by the 15th of June next, and deliver the same to the selectmen; in default to pay 3s. additional tax.'" "On Dec. 21st Mr. Samuel Shiverick was dismissed as 'this town's minister'." (He was also the teacher)

In 1702, the town meeting "chose Mr. Thomas Bowerman and Mr. Joseph Parker to settle with Mr. Shiverick." \*

In 1704 arrangements made for division of "the last addition of lands called the new purchase on the borders of Sandwich, . . . purchased by Thomas Bowerman and Wm. Gifford as agents for said proprietors who were not of the ancient proprietors. . . ."

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\* Mr. is first used for Thos. Bowerman which may mean a breaking down of class distinctions or a change of usage of the title.

1709 - "by records of the Friends' monthly meeting at Sandwich a meeting for discipline was established here, (Falmouth) a meeting for worship had existed many years."

1712 - June 3, "at a proprietors meeting of the old and new purchases . . . the northeast part of the township included in the new purchase was ordered to be laid out." Thomas Bowerman and Philip Dexter were appointed to lay out said lands . . . in lots - regard to be had to accommodating each lot with water and convenient ways." "These lots were laid out April 10, 1713."

Thomas Bowerman died at West Falmouth 1727. The children of Thomas Bowerman and Mary Harper were:

Samuel  
Thomas III born 1681  
Benjamin  
Hannah  
Waite.

Thomas Bowerman III: Born in the old home in West Falmouth in 1681; died - ?

Married Jane Harby in 1719, who bore him a son Ichabod in 1721. She apparently died soon after her son's birth, as *on Oct.* that same year Thomas married Jane Clifton ~~or Clatten~~ (born February 15, 1697) who bore him eight children, viz: (1) Judah, (2) David, (3) Joseph, (4) Sarah, (5) Jane, (6) Eliza, (7) Peace, (8) Deborah.

On February 4, 1731, it "was voted to treat with Mr. Samuel Palmer . . . He grad. H.C. [Harvard College] 1727; and was a practitioner of medicine as well as clergyman." His acceptance of the call was read in town meeting September 1st. "Dissenting from the call extended to Mr. Palmer were twelve Quakers, including Stephen Harper, five Giffords, Sam'l Bowerman, Thos. Bowerman Jr. and Thos. Bowerman. - In Nov. the town voted £170 for Mr. Palmer's settlement and salary to clear the Quakers." Samuel Bowerman was evidently the older brother of Thomas III. Thos. Bowerman was doubtless Thomas III. Thos Bowerman Jr.'s identity is uncertain.

In 1679, £1 was paid as wolf bounty and £1.15 was paid to an Indian for 7 young wolves.

1681 - a committee was appointed "to make sale of the whales that are lately cast ashore in the harbor."

By October 14th, 1716, "Bay State" had 94,000 white inhabitants, 2,000 slaves and "1200 Indians who professed Christianity and tilled their land in peace." 160 vessels were built annually with aggregate burden of 6,000 tons. The Province owned 190 vessels totalling 8,000 tons, manned by 1100 men: 150 boats employed 600 men in the coast fisheries.

Thomas Bowerman III, the second son of Thomas II, appears to have lived near the old home in West Falmouth, which was willed to his younger brother Benjamin, who had been living at Teaticket. From then on the cradle of the Bowerman family in America has been occupied by Benjamin's descendants, as follows: Daniel, Barnabas, Daniel, Barnabas, Daniel, Virtue Bowerman (Mrs. Arnold J. Gifford) born 1875, and the present occupant of the Bowerman home.

Ichabod Bowerman: Born Falmouth Bay State in 1721;  
Died Oswego, in Bateman's precinct, Dutchess Co. N.Y.,  
between the signing of his Will on "forth day of the  
second month" 1790 and the probation of the Will  
March 1st, 1790.

Presumably brought up by his stepmother from babyhood, along with her own eight children, Ichabod migrated about the time of his marriage to Lydia Mott in 1744 to Beekman Patent and joined a colony of Quakers centered at Quaker Hill on "The Oblong," Dutchess Co., N.Y. "The Oblong" was a two mile strip of land adjoining the Connecticut border, ceded by Connecticut in 1731 when the colonial boundaries were established. He apparently took up land and perhaps a mill site at Oswego near Moore's Mills and attended the new Nine Partners log meeting house five miles to the north east.

"Friends migrated from Long Island in 1695, and settled on . . . Harrison's Purchase [now the town of Purchase near White Plains north of New York City]." "Meetings were first held in Friends' homes, and in 1727 a Meeting House was erected on the present site. This burned in 1919 and was replaced by the present building which is an external restoration of the original."

Friends moved north some 40 miles, and established Oblong Meeting as part of Purchase Quarterly Meeting in Quaker Hill Village, Pawling, N.Y. A meeting for worship under Purchase Meeting was set up on Maple Avenue near Millbrook, N.Y. in 1742, and a log meeting house was built. This was known as Nine Partners Meeting and was recognized as a Preparative Meeting in 1744. "In 1769, Purchase quarterly Meeting set apart this meeting from Oblong Meeting and granted to both a Monthly Meeting status."

"The original log [Nine Partners] Meeting House was destroyed by fire" and the present "brick Meeting House was erected in 1780." \*

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\* The Great Nine Partners patent, granted in 1697, included the present townships of Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley, the south portions of Northeast Stanford, Clinton and parts of Hyde Park south of Elbow Creek. Dutchess County was divided into wards in 1717; into precincts in 1737; and into townships in 1788.

With galleries encircling both men's and women's rooms the seating capacity is about 450. The property is now owned by the Nine Partners Cemetery Association but appointed meetings are still held in the Meeting House. The caretaker in 1955 was Paul Jay Haight, descended from Simon Haight (or Hoyt) pioneer of the American-Canadian family line.

Among other meeting houses built, was Oswego on Oswego Road, one mile from Moore's Mills. "Friends were already pioneering to Beekman Patent before 1750, when they began to hold meetings under the oversight of Oblong Meeting, then a part of Purchase Quarterly Meeting."

In 1751 two acres were purchased . . . and a log Meeting House was erected. By 1758 . . . Preparative Meeting status . . . was granted by Oblong Meeting. Growth in numbers necessitated a larger Meeting House, built in 1760, and continuing in use today, located across the road and north of the log Meeting site . . ." (New York Yearly Meetings, 1953, p. 116)

Ichabod Bowerman is associated with Oswego in all known references after his marriage in 1744 and it may be assumed that he settled near there at or before that time. He would then attend Nine Partners log meeting house, about five miles north and east of Oswego, until 1751 when the Oswego meeting house was erected. In any case the present Oswego Meeting house was the centre of worship for the Bowerman family from the time of its erection in 1760 on.

The births of all of Ichabod's children are recorded in the minutes of Oblong Meeting (Cf. Library of Congress).

In 1744 Ichabod Bowerman married Lydia Mott who bore him the following children:

- (1) Timothy born 2nd mo. 2nd, 1745
- (2) Elizabeth born 1st mo. 31st, 1748
- (3) Jane born 1st mo. 25th, 1750
- (4) Hannah born 10th mo. 18th, 1752
- (5) David born 3rd mo. 11th, 1755
- (6) Sarah born 2nd mo. 2nd, 1757.

As the calendar was changed in 1752, the above dates would appear as follows in the New Style with the names of the months replacing the numbers:

- (1) Timothy born April 13th 1745
- (2) Elizabeth b. April 11th, 1748
- (3) Jane b. April 5th, 1750
- \*(4) Hannah b. Oct. 18th, 1752
- \*(5) David b. March 11th, 1755
- \*(6) Sarah b. Feb. 2nd, 1757.

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\* The last three dates would remain unchanged assuming that Oblong Meeting followed the instructions from London Yearly Meeting and changed to the new style in September 1752.

continued:

continuation of footnote

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Until 1752, England and her colonies used the Julian Calendar by which the year began on March 25th. On the Second of September, 1752, the Gregorian Calendar was adopted by which September 3 was reckoned September 14, and the year 1753 was started on January 1st. The Society of Friends were accustomed to call the months by numbers which made March the first month of the year from the 25th on. Samuel G. Barton, writing on the Quaker Calendar, Am. Phil. Soc., Proc. Vol. 93, 1949, pp. 32-39, shows that George Fox and William Penn began the year with March 1st but there was much confusion as there was indeed everywhere until the new style was adopted.

The Society of Friends, led by London Yearly Meeting, immediately adopted the new calendar, but individuals and perhaps some meetings were slow to conform. In consequence there has been uncertainty as to dates closely following 1752.

The writer has attempted to use the most reliable dates in this manuscript, following the exact transcript of the record whether by name or number of month.

Of Lydia Mott's children, Timothy moved his family to "Coryman's Patent" 11 miles south of Albany on the Hudson River. All the others, except Sarah, moved to Canada after the Revolution.

Lydia Mott died on the 11th of 2nd month, 1759 and on the 15th of 11th month 1759, "Ichabod Bordman" married Jane Richmond his former housekeeper, "out of meeting" as recorded on page 3 of Quaker Births and Deaths - Oblong Monthly Meeting Dutchess County, compiled by Mrs. Josephine C. Frost. \*Being married "out of meeting" signifies that Jane Richmond was not a Quaker, as only Quakers could be married "in meeting." Jane was the daughter of Cyrus Richmond of Rhode Island and his second wife Phebe Mott, who were married before John Hoxie, Justice of the Peace, March 27th, 1734. As the Richmond family belonged to the Church of England, this marriage may signify that Phebe Mott was not a member of the Anglican Church.

Ichabod and Jane Bowerman's children were: \*\*

- (1) Thomas (IV) born 3rd mo. 20, 1761
- (2) Lydia born 1st mo. 15th, 1762
- (3) Phoebe born 9th mo. 24th, 1763
- (4) Mary born 6th mo. 30th, 1765
- (5) Ichabod born 9th mo. 2nd, 1767
- (6) Jonathan born 8th mo. 18th, 1769
- (7) Deborah born 1st mo. 8th, 1771
- (8) Stephen born 10th mo. 22nd, 1773
- (9) Gideon born 6th mo. 29th, 1775
- (10) Israel born 7th mo. 21st, 1777
- (11) Judah born 7th mo. 16th, 1779
- (12) Nancy born 11th mo. 27th, 1780.

Ichabod willed his "estate to be eaquel divided amongst them [his family] except" Timothy, David and Thomas, who were "to be paid five shillings a peas each of them and no more." These were the three eldest sons. Only David and Thomas had gone to Canada.

In the light of marriages that were to come, two witnesses of the will are significant: i.e. Josiah Bull Junr, and Daniel Haight.

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\* Ethel Bowerman Cronk says the marriage of Ichabod Bowerman and Jane Richmond was recorded by Stonington (Conn.) Monthly Meeting, but the minutes were destroyed by fire.

\*\* Taken from transcript of the minutes of the Monthly Meeting on the Oblong, in the Nine Partners, Dutchess Co. N.Y., in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

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Ichabod Bowerman married Jane Richmond

Dutchess Co. N.Y. Nov. 15, 1759

Thomas B. m. Sara Vincent

b. Mar. 20, 1761

Vincent m. Nancy Southard

Levi Vincent m. Mary Haight

Carrie E. B. m. Edwin Williams

Merton Y., Thomas B., John P., Williams

Judah B. m. Lavina Saylor

b. June 16, 1779

Margaret Jane m. Wm. S. Hubbs

Lavina Hubbs m. John T. Dorland Jr

Margaret, John W., Arthur G., Bessie, Dorland.

William Southard m. Amy Doxie

Nancy m. Vincent B.

Martha (Patty) m. Haviland Hubbs  
William S. Hubbs  
m. Margaret Jane B.

John Dorland m. Elizabeth Ricketson

Mary m. Daniel Haight

Consider m. Deborah Mullett

Mary Haight m. Levi V. B.

Thomas I. m. Elizabeth Trumppour

John T. m. Mary Ann Garratt

John T. Dorland Jr. m. Lavina Hubbs

Three-way Relationship between families  
of Edwin A. Williams and John T. Dorland Jr.

M. Y. Williams  
Dec. 1, 1959,

1779 - 1850