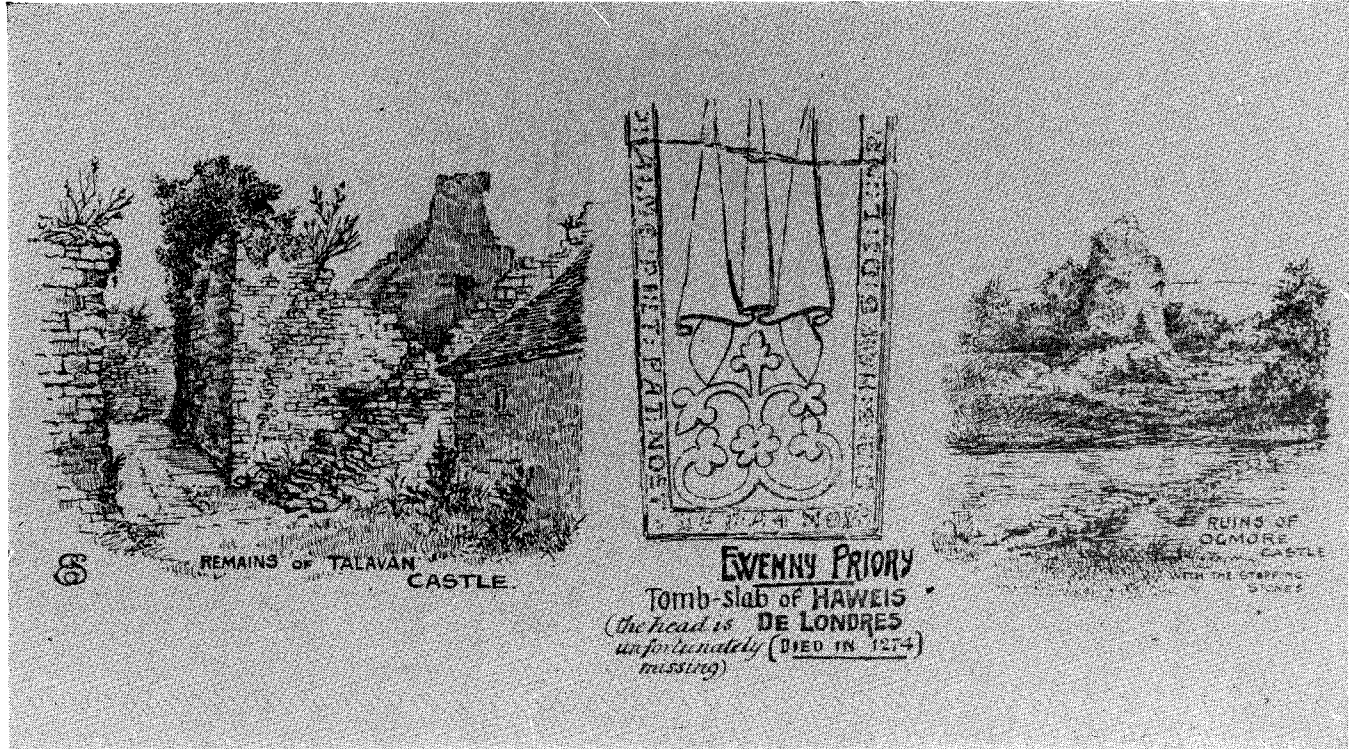


Seward



REMAINS OF TALAVAN CASTLE
 (See page 20)

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OBADIAH SEWARD
OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK
AND HIS DESCENDANTS

By

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GOSHEN, N. Y.

Arranged and Edited

By

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by

FREDERICK WHITTLESEY SEWARD, JR., M. D.

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M. S. CLEVELAND

December 31, 1947

PREFACE



THE SEWARD FAMILY has become scattered over the greater part of our country. From the Atlantic coast to the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas. Aside from a few groups of close relatives who reside near one another, they know little or nothing of their distant cousins. This should not be. A family that has had its name engraved so prominently upon the pages of the history of our country should strive to keep in touch with one another. They should know about their ancestors. Those sturdy pioneers who cleared the primeval forests with their axes, fought the red men and later fought for freedom against the mother country and in the dark sixties fought some for the North and some for the South. Little is recorded of the struggles the first settlers experienced and we must, in order to have before our eyes a picture of those days, call upon our imagination and let it play its part—Rely upon it, it will not, it cannot, paint the scenes too vividly.

The country was an almost unbroken wilderness at the time of the immigration of Obadiah Seward, which was about 1660. Later some of his descendants took their families and tramped over mountains and forded rivers until they came to the fertile soils and beautiful country where now are the mighty states of Ohio, Illinois and Kentucky. Here they enacted over again the lives of their fathers. They did in this new and unsettled country what had been done one or two generations before in the East. Little did one of our family think as he applied his axe to the first tree which was to be felled in that region that on that site would stand, in a few years, the great city of Cincinnati. Little did Colonel John Seward think, as he led his regiment in the retreat from Long Island across the East River to New York and thence over his native soil of New Jersey, that a grandson of his would one day all but

become a President of the great Republic which he was striving to found. Although that grandson was not to be a President he was to make a public record which would place him in history as the greatest Secretary of State our country has as yet produced. What Colonel Seward did know was that wherever he was he commanded respect, and that wherever any relative of his was he likewise commanded the respect of his neighbors and friends. That is true today. Wherever you find the name Seward you find honesty, integrity, a high sense of honor, bravery, affection and sympathy. Why then if our name means so much when it is spoken, should we not strive to uphold its record, know one another, at least know of one another and of the lives our distant cousins are leading. Surely this should constitute one of our moral duties. It is a duty we owe to one another, and may not this duty be a pleasure?

The information I have gathered has been obtained largely by correspondence, and in publishing this work I first wish to express my deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to all who have assisted me by replying to my numerous questions on the subject. I am also greatly indebted to several for aiding me in other ways. It has been a tedious task, yet one in which my interest has never flagged. Many knotty problems which presented themselves at first gradually unfolded until almost every branch of the family in this country became known to me. Now that the information has been gathered I realize it is not to me alone that it belongs but to the whole family. I now take the keenest pleasure in arranging it in such form that there may be a complete, or nearly complete, record of the Seward Family as it is possible to obtain. I trust that two or three generations hence some one of our descendants will likewise write of the future Swards and add to this record which I have compiled.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, JR.

Interpines
Goshen, N. Y.
January 1, 1948.

Obadiah Seward and Descendants



O EVIDENCE seems to exist to prove from which part of England **our** Sewards came. We know of several who came to America separately and landed at different points and settled not far from the place of landing; but which one may have been our ancestor is unknown. It is to be regretted that the connection between the Sewards of England and the Sewards of America cannot be definitely determined. However, there seems to be no doubt but that the American Sewards did come from England or Wales.

Among the papers in the possession of the writer are some notes written by "G. A. T." in 1907. I am sorry not to be able definitely to identify G. A. T. but he was an investigator who acted for George F. Seward.*

Following are these notes in full:

THE NAME

"The following is taken from Burke's Peerage, etc., (The writer of this series of Seward notes begs to state that, as will be seen on a following page, he has found the name in Devonshire as early as the time of **Edward the Confessor**, but thinks it proper that the following matter should be given first, and then the matter he, the writer of this, has found and authenticated. He has not had time or means to verify the items given from Burke, but thinks they are correct in the main.)

The family name seems to have originated with Siward who was Earl of Northumberland in the Eleventh Century. He was a somewhat noted character in English history and figures in Skakespeare's Macbeth and in Bulwer's Harold. Perhaps the name was taken by him or bestowed on him as his title of office according to the cus-

Note: * See No. 53

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tom of the times. He was the **Sea Ward**, or Warden of the Sea, his function being to protect the coast from the incursions of the Danish and Norwegian Vikings, or pirates. For this purpose he had a mounted force of "ten thousand horses".

He was one of the three great rulers styled Earl by the Saxons and Dukes by the Normans, Leofric of Mercia and Godwin of East Anglia being the others. They have been called "Kingmakers", as they practically controlled the succession to the throne. He was a loyal supporter of Edward the Confessor but opposed the growing influence of the Normans at his court.

Siward's daughter married Duncan, King of Scotland. When Duncan was murdered by Macbeth, Siward was the military chieftain who led the Birnam Wood attack on Dunsinane. His eldest son, Young Siward, fell in the fight, but it resulted in victory for Siward and placed his grandson Malcolm on the Scotland throne as Malcolm III (The Malcolm Canmore who was the progenitor of a long line of Scottish Kings).

On the death of Siward (the elder) his son Waltheof was too young to assume and maintain his father's sway, and it passed into other hands. In a few years Norman influence had gained ascendancy at the English court. William the Conqueror came over and seized the Crown and portioned out estates and titles among his followers. Malcolm III was killed at the siege of Alnwick Castle.

Siward's descendants, however, intermarried with both the Saxon and Norman royal lines. Waltheof married Judith, niece of William the Conqueror and was restored to his patrimonial estates as Earl of Northumberland. Their daughter, Maud, married David I of Scotland. Robert Bruce was among their descendants.

Malcolm III married Margaret, the sister of Edgar

THE SEWARD ARMS

Atheling, the Saxon claimant to the English throne. Their daughter, Matilda, married Henry I of England, known as Henry Beauclerc. Their granddaughter, Emma, married David, Prince of North Wales, then an independent potentate.

It may be that the Swards of Wales, Devonshire, Somersetshire, and adjacent counties given on the following pages, and their descendants, the American Swards, were descendants or kinsmen of the family of Siward of Northumberland, but as authentic records are lacking, and as the supposition rests mainly on tradition or conjecture, he must leave that question until such time as he or someone else has time and means to expend on further search. One point advanced, however, in evidence is that the Seward arms generally in vogue among the bearers of the name, has for its crest a ducal coronet with a horse's leg projecting, which may refer (as one paper before me has it) to the old cavalry commander, while the field gules with chevrons or ermine and a bar d'or, with three leopards' heads are "manifestly the augmentation from the royal arms bestowed for a loyal service to the crown".

As to the correct arms for the American family of Swards, the writer (G. A. T.) ventures no opinion until further research has taken the line of Obadiah, the emigrant, back step by step to such ancestor as may have been armigerous. He has collected, and tabulated on the following pages, only such matter as has been authenticated by himself personally in England and America.

Seward

(Early data, with authorities)

RICHARD SYWARD in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward I was one of those (a) who had summons to attend a great council at Carlisle, furnished

(a) Dug. list
of summon

THE SEWARD FAMILY

with horse and arms; on which occasion he is denominated as baron. (b) But excepting at this period, and in the following year and at the same place (c) the name of Syward is not entered as a baron. If the name be viewed with reference to the great Siward (see a full account on a preceding page) the Saxon Earl of Northumberland, (d) it is of most noble and ancient degree; but the descent from that famous person has (as yet) not been established. William the son of Siward (12th year of Henry II) upon the assessment of aid for the marriage of Maud, the King's daughter, certified (e) that he held in his demesne a certain village called Goseford, and half of another called Mileton, in the County of Northumberland, by the service of one knight's fee, "de verteri feoffamento". Regarding the Richard named first above, there appears in the Wardrobe Account of 28th year of Edward I, mention of a Richard Syward, therein termed a Banneret, who from the date, may be termed to be the same person as named in the aforesaid writs and summonses, and perhaps the same who married Philippa one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Basset of Heddendon, which Philippa had been before married to Henry, Earl of Warwick. Subsequent to this era Matthew Paris mentions (f) a Richard Seward, who in the reign of Henry III was a very martial person and during that troublesome era made a conspicuous figure. In 1236 (g) along with Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and

- (b) Cha. Rot.
26 Edw I
in dorso
m. 6 & 5
(c) Ibid 27
Edw. I, in
dorso. m. 12
and 14

- (d) Dug. Bar
vol. I
p. 4

- (e) Meame's
lib. Nig.
Scacc. vol. I
p. eee

- (f) Matt. par.
p. 326
I. 49

- (g) Ibid p. 334
I 62

THE TWELVE KNIGHTS

many other noble persons (h) he was signed with the cross for an expedition to the Holy Land, after when, he died (i) 1243 (33d year of Henry III). He very probably was the father of Richard before mentioned, 26 Edward I, and to Thomas Seward, who by Matthew Paris is represented (j) as "**Juvenis in militia praeclarus**". But the first progenitor of this family most likely was the same Richard Seward, who was one of the twelve knights who accompanied Robert Fitz Hamon in his conquest of Glamorganshire and was rewarded by him (k) with the Castle and Lordship of Valavan, or Talavan. He had thus helped in winning Glamorganshire from the Welsh as early as the time of William Rufus. This manor he received lay between Llantrisant and Cow Bridge. There he built a castle the remains of which only just show above ground, and in that district his family became founders of the Duchy of Lancaster — returning to their lands in Somersetshire in the time of Henry III.

(h) Ibid
p. 364

(i) Ibid
p. 645
I 26

(j) Ibid p. 329
I 53

(k) Dub. Bar
vol II
p. 406

(1) This same Richard is called by Risdon "Richard Seward of Somersetshire", which was one of the twelve knights, etc., from whom descend the Devonshire (Gawwell parish of Stoke-in-Teignhead and Combe-in-Teignhead) etc. Swards. Another line from Richard (parliamentary Baron in Henry III's time) (m) was settled at Winterborn-Clenston or Clencheston in Dorset, (will have more to say about these Dorset Swards later but it

(l) Risdon "dev"
p. 185

(m) Hutchins
Dorset
Vol. I
p. 62

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should be noted here that Yeovil in Somersetshire is close to the Dorset border and that the places noted at beginning of (1) of these notes, in Devonshire are also near the eastern portion of Devonshire which like Somersetshire adjoins Dorsetshire) after whom Reginald, Roger, Roger John and John enjoyed it.

The Devonshire land held by Seward (as per next page or so of these notes) during the reign of Edward the Confessor; is in the same locality as Gabwell Stoke-in-Teignhead (near the head of the river Teign) and Combe (meaning Valley) in-Teignhead, that is southern Devonshire. The monument to Johannes Seward which will be mentioned on a future page of these notes, is still to be seen at Combe-in-Teignhead, and was discovered by the writer of these notes (G. A. T. in 1907).

Mr. Edwin Seward of Cardiff, whose birthplace was Yeoviland from the late G. T. Clarke (whose estates of Telygen join the old Seward Manor of Talavan, which contains the ruins of Sir Richard Seward's Castle) state that their records and other local records show that the Swards have lived at Yeovil in Somersetshire certainly from the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1602 the Rev. John Seward owned land in the vicinity of Yeovil. However, the writer of this (G. A. T.) has taken it much earlier, i. e., to Edward the Confessor's time.

BEFORE THE CONQUEST

Devonshire Lands Held By Seward

POSSESSED

Ancient Name	Modern Name	Temp Ed. the Confessor	Temp Domesday
1 Racheneforde	Rackenforde	Seward	Josceline under Baldwin the Sheriff
2 Olueberis		Seward	Ralph de Bruer under Baldwin the Sheriff
3 Holecome	Holcombe	Seward	Rogo under Baldwin the Sheriff
Holecome	Hollacombe	The Priests of Bomine	Ansgar under Baldwin the Sheriff
4 Crabecombe		Seward	
Crauuecome		Lisuegar	Ansgar under Baldwin the Sheriff
Crawcome (an appendage of Brieres-berie)	Creacomb	Almer	Alurid Brito
5 Cramecome (an appendage of Crabecome)		Seward	Ansgar under Baldwin the Sheriff
6 Aisse		Seward	Ansgar under Baldwin the Sheriff

From the above we see that six parcels of land that were in possession of Seward at the time of Edward the Confessor, had, after the Conquest and at the time of the taking of the Survey for the Domesday Book, passed into

THE SEWARD FAMILY

other hands, which held them under Baldwin the Sheriff.

As it is stated by the American family of Seward that their ancestor, Obadiah Seward, came from Devonshire, I have therefore taken the search into Devonshire and as on a previous page I have shown the lands held by Siward in Devonshire before the time of the Conquest, I give now the principal family of Seward which was resident in Devonshire at the time of the Herald's Visitation of the County and earlier. I also give the earliest Wills relating to the Swards to be found in the Principal Registry of Devonshire and in the Archdeaconry Court of Exeter, these I have only recently acquired and have not had time or means to follow them up as seems desirable by another visit to Devonshire. If Obadiah belonged to this branch of the family, then his proper arms and consequently those of his American descendants, should be

Arms —

Gules on a fesse or, between two chevrons ermine, three leopards' faces azure.

According to the Principal Registry of Devonshire I find under date 1445-6 the last will of one John Garnell, Clerk, Archpriest of Cacombe (this place is near to Stoke-in-Teignhead, mentioned later) dated 1445, September 11, leaving residue of his estate after other items, to Robert Seaward et al, who are made joint executors. And as late as 1794 the family was represented in the neighborhood, namely in Exeter, as per the following, which I find in the Archdeaconry Court of Devonshire, under date of March 30th, 1791. The Will of John Seaward of the Close, Exeter, leaving legacies to daughters, Martha Jones and Jane King. Mentions wife Anne. Refers to property at Woodbury, St. Georges Clist and to his house in St. Peters Churchyard, Exeter. (Now in possession of Mr. Jackson, postmaster.)

The above will was proved 20th February, 1794, Registra's Office, Exeter.

OF NOBLE BIRTH

Worthy, a painstaking genealogist, thinks the above testator was doubtless of the family of John Seaward, of Clist Saint George, Devon, whose son Edward Seaward, a merchant, of Bradwich precinct, Exeter, was Mayor of Exeter in 1691 and received the honour of knighthood from William of Orange. He was first Governor of Exeter Hospital. Sir Edward died May 1st, 1703, and had children Nicholas, Edward, John and Hannah, who all predeceased him. Hannah was christened at St. Mary's, Exeter, May 19th, 1682, and her mother was Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Brooking. Sir Edward's picture is in the chapel of Exeter Workhouse, and he has a fine monument in St. Paul's Church, Exeter. Elizabeth Seaward, of Clist St. George family, married Peter Chears of Exeter; their great grandson, Captain H. Bennet, sometime Governor of the Island of Ascension, was husband of Mary, daughter of Jonathan Worthy, Esq. of Exeter, etc.

Though this branch of the family seems to have been early seated at Exeter, yet the earliest continuous branch of the family is found at Stoke-in-Teignhead and there is still to be seen in the neighboring church in Combe-in-Teignhead, in the south transept, an ogee arch under the south window rising over a slab with the inscription:

Hic sepultus est Johannes Seaward generosus, qui obiit secunde die juniis anno salutis humanitatis 1622 cius preaves Robertus Seeward huic constuuxit parietum.

Este memormortis viveas, sic et bene vives.

Este memor vitæ morieas bene sic morierie.

(Translation: "Here is buried John Seaward, of noble birth, who died the second day of June in the year of the Saviour of humanity 1622 whose forbear Robert Seaward built this wall for him.

May you live mindful of death, and thus you will live well.

May you die mindful of life; thus you will die well.")

At the back of the arch a stone commemorates a "second daughter of John Seaward," but the inscription is practically illegible.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

The Seawards were not residents in this parish but, according to Risdon, had the manor at Gabwell, in the neighboring parish of Stokes-in-Teignhead.

It is well to note in conjunction with the will noted on a previous page of the Seward data (where John Garnell, Archpriest of Haccombe, is mentioned as early as 1445) that the interior of the north transept in the church of Combe-in-Taighthead, now belongs to the Carews of Haccombe is extremely interesting. It is seated with Fifteenth Century richly carved oak benches, with designs of grotesque animals and foliage and the figures of saints. The proximity of Haccombe to Combe-in-Teighthead and Stoke-in-Teighthead shows that as early as 1445 the Seawards were resident in the neighborhood, and Risdon, (see early part of these notes), says those Devon Seawards were descendants of Sir Richard, of Welsh fame, from whom it has also been said Obadiah is descended.

After this note of 1445 we naturally take in sequence the record from the Visitations of Devonshire for the years 1531, 1564 and 1620. This brings us down to the 17th Century in which Obadiah lived and is given as under:

SEWARD OF STOKE-IN-TEIGNHEAD

ARMS: --- *Gules on a fesse or, between two chevrons ermine, three leopards' faces azure.*

(See Frontispiece)

Thomas, Baron of Stoke-in-Teighthead married Esabella, daughter and heir of Walter Wyke and had Joanne, daughter and heir who married William Seward of Combe-in-Teighthead in Devonshire, and had John Seward of Stoke-in-Teighthead, an eldest son; Robert, second son; and Christian, a third son. (I find the name Christian Seward as being used in a branch of the Seward family at Parkham, Devonshire, a little later, namely baptised at Parkham, January 10th, 1585, Christian Seward, d. of James Seward; this may mean that this James Seward was of the Stoke-in-Teighthead family also.)

INVADER OF SCOTLAND

The descendants of Robert and Christian Seward, given above, I have not yet tabulated. The Visitation deals with the line of eldest son, John Seward, only, and says he married Elinor, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Kymberthie of Alverdescott, in Devon and had William Seward of S. (Stoke-in-Teignhead) who married Mawde, daughter of John Bynlet of Stokegabriell, and had William Seward of Stoke-in-Teignhead who married Linor, daughter of John Norris of Bevadwoodkelly, and had Agnes and Winifred. This is a copy of the Visitation of Devonshire so far as it relates to 1564, contained in the Harllan Manuscripts, number 1080, folio 435.

Also in my possession (F. W. S.) are some notes sent to me by George F. Seward in 1902. Following are these in full:

ANNALS OF ENGLAND Pub. by John Henry and James Farrar, 1865.

1044 A. D. — Siward, Abbot of Abingdon succeeds Archbishop Eadings (of Manchester).

1051 — Siward, Earl of Northumberd, called upon King Edward the Confessor for aid against Godwin.

1054 — “This year went Siward the Earl with a great army into Scotland, both with a ship force and a land force, and fought against the Scots, and put to flight King Macbeth and slew all who were the chief men in the land and led thence much booty such as no man before had obtained. But his son Osbarn, and his sister’s son Siward were there slain”.

1087-90 — After reciting an invasion of Wales under William Rufus, the Annals say—“The leader was Robert Fitzhammon; the names of his twelve principal companions have been preserved and to them is ascribed the foundation of the numerous castles still found in Glamorganshire and

THE SEWARD FAMILY

its immediate neighborhood. One of those named is Richard de Seward”.

1070 — Malcolm of Scotland (son of King Duncan and of a daughter of Earl Siward) marries Margaret the sister of Edgar Atheling.

1071 — Siward Barn (Biorn Siward?) joins Hereward in rebellion. A note says that he is mentioned in the Domesday Book as having held in the time of Edward the Confessor large possessions in Gloucester, Norfolk and Yorkshire.

1075 — Waltheof (probably son of Earl Siward) flees over the sea but he asked forgiveness (for having conspired against William I with Ralph de Gueder and other Normans) and the “King spoke him fairly till he came to England when he had him seized”.

1076 — Waltheof “who has been betrayed into the hands of his enemies by his wife” (Waltheof married Judith, niece of William the Conqueror) “and is beheaded at Winchester May 31. His body is buried at Croyland Abbey and miracles are said to be performed at his tomb”.

1087 — William Rufus crowned September 28, repairs to Winchester, distributes much of his father’s treasure for masses for his soul and releases many prisoners “agreeable to his dying wish”. Among these was Seward Barn (Biorn?).

1094 — Donald Bane, son of Malcolm, succeeds to the throne of Scotland.

1100 — Henry I married Maud the daughter of Malcolm of Scotland.

1110 — (?) Henry’s daughter Maud is married to the Emperor of Germany Henry V.

1118 — Queen Maud died at Westminster May 1.

IN ANCIENT RECORDS

1124 — Alexander of Scotland dies and is succeeded by his brother David, who is also Earl of Huntington in England. He obtained his earldom by marriage with Maud, widow of Simon de St. Luz and daughter of Waltheof.

1126 — Henry returns to England bringing with him his daughter Maud (widow of Henry V of Germany).

1127 — Maud marries Geoffrey of Anjou.

1135-1154 — Reign of Stephen contested by Maud.

1154-1189 — Reign of Henry II, son of Maud.

The following is taken from The Name and Family of Seward compiled by the Media Research Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

The Name and Family of Seward

The name of SEWARD is believed by some historians to have been derived from the Saxon baptismal name of SIWARD, while others state that it was derived from the residence of its first bearers in either Sewardstone or Sewardesley, England, but it is evident that the more ancient of these derivations is that first mentioned. The name is found in ancient records in the various spellings of Siward, Sywart, Sygwat, Syward, Sywat, Suert, Suertt, Seyward, Suartt, Stuart, Sywardus (son of Syward), Sewards, Seaward, Sewarde, and Seward, of which the form last mentioned is that most generally used in America today.

Families bearing this name were resident at early dates in the English Counties of Devon, York, Essex, Northampton, Oxford, Norfolk, Suffolk, Buckingham, and London, as well as in various parts of Ireland. It appears that these families were, for the most part, of the landed gentry and yeomanry of the British Isles.

Among the earliest records of the family in England are those of Siward, Earl of Northumbrians at the time of

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the Norman Conquest of England; Siward de Liment about the year 1155; Syward and Sywardus of Oxfordshire about 1273; Thomas Sywat of County Suffolk and Richard Syward of Buckinghamshire at slightly later dates; and Hugo and Johanna Syward of Yorkshire about 1379.

Of the noted Devonshire branch of the family in England, William Seward was the father about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, or before, by his wife, Joan Baron, of John, Robert, Philip and Christopher. The eldest son, John, married Eleanor Kymworthy and had issue by her of William, John, and Joan, of whom the first had issue by his wife Maud Byngley, of a son named William, who married Eleanor Norris and was the father of at least two children, Agnes and Winifred.

One of the earliest immigrants of the name in America was John Seward, who came from Bristol, England, to Virginia about 1635 and resided in Isle of Wight County. By his wife Sarah he is believed to have been the father of two sons, John and James. It is also possible that this immigrant was the brother of William Seward, who came from London to Virginia in 1634 and resided in Surry County, possibly leaving issue there of a son named James and others as well.

About 1643 William Seward settled at Taunton, Mass., whence he later removed to New Haven, Conn. In 1651 he married Grace Norton, by whom he was the father of Mary, John, Joseph, Samuel (died young), Caleb, Stephen (died unmarried), Samuel, Hannah, and Ebenezer. The son Ebenezer left no definite record concerning his immediate family or descendants.

Of the sons of the immigrant William of New England, John resided at Guilford, Conn., and was married in 1679 to Abigail Bushnell, by whom he was the father of Abigail (died young), John, William, Hezekiah, Abigail, Daniel, Deborah, Jedediah and Temperance; Joseph mar-

SCATTERED BRANCHES

ried Judith Bushnell, sister of his elder brother's wife, in Guilford in 1681 and had issue by her of Joseph (died young), Judith, Mary (died young), Joseph, Mary, Samuel, Patience, Nathaniel, and Anna, of whom the last four are believed to have been born at Durham. Caleb is also believed to have made his home at Guilford and Durham, Conn., and was married in 1686 to Lydia Bushnell, sister of his brothers' wives, who gave him seven children, Daniel, Lydia, Caleb, Thomas, Noadiah, Ephraim and Ebenezer.

One Obadiah Seward, whose ancestry is not known, settled at Brookhaven, L. I., in 1664 and was the father there by his wife Ann of Obadiah, Joseph, Abner, Samuel and Eliakim. Of these, Obadiah resided in New Jersey and was the father by his wife Isabella of Eliakim, Mehitable, John, Lydia and Isaac.

Others of the name who emigrated to America in the seventeenth century but left few records of their immediate families or descendants were Edward of Ipswich, Mass., in 1637; Robert of Exeter, N. H., in 1639, who is believed to have later resided at Portsmouth and to have been the brother of Richard Seward of the last-mentioned place; George of Guilford, Conn., before 1651, who is believed to have been the brother of the immigrant William of New England and to have later removed to Newark, N. J.; James of Surry County, Va., in 1655, and Roger of Boston, Mass., in 1655.

In the latter half of the following century Aaron Seward came from England to Delaware County, N. Y. He is believed to have been the father in 1770 of a son named Sylvanus, who married Anna Clark and was the father of at least one son named James Calwell, and possibly of others as well.

The offspring of these and possibly of other lines of the family in America have removed to various sections of the country and have made a worthy contribution to the

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progress of the nation. A sturdy, energetic and conscientious race, of keen mental faculty and resolute will, the Seward family have won success in many fields of endeavor.

Among the Seward family who fought in the War of the Revolution were Lieutenant Richard of Pennsylvania; Captain Thomas of Massachusetts, and numerous others in the ranks of the various New England and Southern States.

Thomas, John, Robert, Joseph, Samuel, Daniel, Ebenezer, James, Richard and William are some of the Christian names most favored by the family for its male progeny.

One of the most ancient and probably the best known of the coats of arms of the Seward family of Great Britain is described in heraldic terms as follows (Burke, General Armory, 1884):

ARMS: --- *“Gules, on a fess or, between two chevrons ermines, three leopards (another, three leopards’ faces) azure.”*

Prior to 1908, the late Doctor John L. Seward,* then of Orange, N. J., was at the Metropole Hotel in London, England, and there quite by accident met Mr. Edwin Seward of Cardiff, Wales. In a letter to me, this Edwin Seward of Cardiff writes as follows:

“The Seward genealogy is of course a topic of much interest to those of us who bear the name; which I have good cause for believing is one of the very oldest surnames in our country’s history. From the point of view of my own family it goes back a long way. My native place is Yeovil, in Somersetshire, and before leaving home as a boy, I heard of some supposed connection with Wales, but it was only after living in Wales a few years that the connection was pointed out to me by Mr. George T. Clark, one of the foremost archaeologists and writers of Europe, “Clark’s Mediaeval Architecture” being one of the first works of

Note: * See No. 54

AMONG THE BARONS

the age, whilst his researches (especially at the Record Office in London) in all matters relating to Glamorgan are now regarded as the surest and purest fountain-head of its earlier history. The house I am writing this in, I built on land which belongs to Mr. G. T. Clark's son.

“Mr. Clark claimed me on my first introduction to him as a “Seward of Talavan” — urging me — as a young man, to follow up a subject which would open for me some of the most interesting pages of history. This I did, and some result of it is shown in the little brochure which I send you herewith, “Churches and Castles of Glamorgan”, which possibly you may have already seen with Dr. J. L. Seward.

“From Mr. Clark I learnt that Talavan instead of being 80 miles away in North Wales as I had thought, is within 12 miles of Cardiff; indeed, from my garden here I can just make out a far-away hill (we are 5 miles behind Cardiff) — the sight of Talavan, with its still existing ramparts giving an irregularity to the sky-line of its big hill plateau. The Sewards during the Norman period were amongst the leading English barons who had invaded Glamorgan and settled here. But they were politically broken and dispersed here from circa Edward III. Many of their scions, however, remained in several parts of the county; indeed more than a hundred years later, one of them was custos of the Port of Cardiff. Generally, however, they were in more humble positions. Glamorgan has always been a maritime county, and in Elizabeth's days and earlier there are reasons for believing that in the constant maritime contact between its coasts and those of Somerset and Devon, the Sewards bore a sufficient part. Such contact and its extension to the greater seas and foreign countries grew apace during Elizabeth's and succeeding reigns — especially to “the Americas” as related in Kingsley's Westward Ho. Whether it was from a Glamorgan, a Somerset, or a Devon coasting point that the Seward who started the American stock took his departure seems

THE SEWARD FAMILY

very uncertain. I am inclined to think that both Somerset and Glamorgan can claim it; owing to the fact that the Swards held considerable property at Minehead on the Somerset coast exactly opposite this; and that they possessed interests in coastal trading craft plying across the British Channel and further. Our two little rivers opposite Minehead (other than the Taff at Cardiff) are the Ogmore (Ogmore Castle is 2 miles up from its mouth); and the Ddaw (Englishised as Thaw) (T. H. soft, as in the, not in think).

“A little brook in the valley below Talavan Castle is the head water of the Thaw. (Both these rivers have shipping creeks at their mouths.)

“The Glamorgan Swards seem to have quite died out, for my coming here was purely accidental for a week only, lengthening to a year, then for three, then to seven and then for my life — apparently. It is interesting however to notice that both in the records of this county and in my own family records, the very great majority of the Christian names of the Swards — and which recur for generations — are John, William and Samuel. I had three brothers only, and those were their names. I think also I trace something much like them in the American branch, for I have an interesting genealogical statement sent me 2 or 3 years ago by Dr. John L. with Obadiah as the central figure and many other branches where Samuel, John and William, occur in succeeding generations. Bearing in mind the habit, or at least the preference down to our own day here and with you in America — of naming a child after his father or a relative, this continuity of names appears to have a central cause. Two of the early Norman Period names are Richard and Daniel, which do not appear to have “come down” so frequently.

“My own name comes from a fancy of my father, William (brother of John) who thought he would put the

V I C A R S O F T R E N T

names of two Saxon kings together: Edwin, king of Northumbria 624-640 A. D. and Seward, reigning in Essex (with Saxred and Sigebert) 616.

“Undoubtedly the original Saxon significance of the name Seward was — as you suggest, — the guardian, Warden, or Ward of the sea (otherwise some recognized part of the coast). Just as the Hayward, & Woodward had the administration, charge or guardianship of the hay, or the wood, the mill or the hill: for no doubt you know the names Woodward, Hayward, Milward, Millward and others similar.

“As to the Yeovil stock: we go with definiteness to John Seward in 1592, Vicar of Yeovil, and I have also lately seen reference to Seward the Hundred man and Siward who holds Etterbere (now Adber), in Trent. (This Trent is a village three miles from Yeovil and also on the River Yeo. Swards have long been known there — branches of my family of whom there were 4 Vicars of Trent in succession from about 1620 to about 1730.) He also held it **Tempus Regis Edwardus**. Then there is Siward the Fowler who held 100 hides of land in Yeovil and who held it **Tempus Regis Edwardus**. These are very early references, for the Edwardus is Edward the Confessor and the quotations are from the **Inquisito Geldi** or Taxation of the Hundreds. Otherwise the exon Domesday, compiled in relation to the Hundreds (a large group of Parishes — a subdivision of a county — is called a Hundred) of the Diocese of Exeter, and which formed a groundwork for the great Domesday Book afterwards compiled for William the Conquerer.

“I think it would be futile to suppose that there was any one original stock for the name. It probably came into England with the earliest Saxon Pagans, amongst whom, both in their original Danish or Fricalabdish headlands and harbours, as afterwards in the promontories & havens

THE SEWARD FAMILY

of our own island the office of Seawarden (Se ward) was one of frequency as well as of usefulness and importance. Those of us who are scions of the race may well aim at taking pains to let it remain so."

This Mr. Edwin Seward has published an interesting brochure "Some Castles and Churches in Glamorgan". I quote from pages nine, ten and eleven as follows:

CASTELL MORGRAIG

"It was earlier than Caerphilly that the medieval Castle recently discovered by the Cardiff Naturalists' Society on Thorn Hill, and which dominated the access into the Phymney Valley between Cardiff and Caerphilly, was established (apparently on a Border-tower basis already existing) at Castell Morgraig. A good deal of political sympathy, especially during the unsettled reign of Henry III., had existed between the Welsh lords and the English, leading at times to their military forces acting together against the Crown. Henry's supporters were in possession of Cardiff Castle, and Castell Morgraig was possibly built by the Welsh, or by a Norman-Welsh combination, as a menace to Cardiff. Whether that be so or not, we find that the King, as a punishment to the Norman nobles of Glamorgan for their lack of allegiance to him and his prejudiced methods, confiscated their estates of Gloucester, Somerset, and Devon, etc., a step which brought about a compact between the King and those nobles by which the lands were restored at once. The King, by a formal declaration, "laid aside his indignation," and extended his pardon to Turberville, to Basset, Sully, Barry, St. Quintin, Cantelupe, St. John, Fleming and others. According to Mr. G. T. Clark, Seward of Talavan, who was the most turbulent and active offender, was also admitted to "the King's peace," and was installed as **Custos** over the Glamorgan Parliament at Cardiff Castle.

OUT OF GLAMORGAN

“(Later on he incurred the persistent enmity of Richard De Clare, by interposing in the tyrannies and persecutions directed by De Clare against Howel ap Meredydd, the lord of Llantrisant, and others of the Welsh lords of the district. This enmity and its effects led to the Swards withdrawing almost entirely from Glamorgan, for later on they disposed of their chief lands here — Talavan, Llanblethian, Ogmore (Sewardeslonde), Merthyr Mawr, Ruthoryn, etc. — and returned to Somerset. Quoting from Rice Merrick (Mr. J. A. Corbett’s edition) and Humfrey Lhuyd’s “History” written in 1584 — “Sir Richard Seward of Talavan and his issue male enjoyed the same until King Edward the third his time, and then the eyre thereof, having other lands in Somersetshire sould the same lordships to the Lord Spenser, then Lord of Glamorgan and Morganwg and went to dwell to Somersetshire where his issue male continueth yet.” Some of these lands were at Yeovil and Yeovil-Marsh, in Somersetshire, and at the period of Humfrey Lhuyd’s writing, they belonged to the then Vicar of Yeovil, the Rev. John Seward, succeeded in 1640 by the Rev. Samuel Seward, D. D.)

“Castell Morgraig seems, not improbably, to have been demolished at completion or just before, perhaps as one of the items of the compact between Henry III and his troublesome Welsh, and English lords in Glamorgan. All the scrutiny of these ruins during the last three or four years (in which such generous aid to this Society’s work there has been given by its owner, the Earl of Plymouth) has failed to reveal those evidences of its having been inhabited which are ordinarily found in such buildings.

“The strength and enterprise of Edward I. brought quieter times to Wales, and rendered castles, or other military works, much less requisite, even in Glamorgan, which was really but little affected by Edward’s conquests.

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“Again by marriage the Lordship of Glamorgan passed, this time, to the Despensers.

“In the early years of Hugh le Despenser’s holding — in 1316 — came the rising led by Llewelyn Bren, a representative of a long line of Welsh leaders of this locality, to whom ordinary history has rendered but very scant justice. He attacked Caerphilly, then held by Sir John Fleming; Llewelyn was defeated and was killed by the cruel and rapacious Despenser in opposition to the King’s intentions. It is believed that Llewelyn’s body was buried at Cardiff, and it will no doubt be remembered that a supposed discovery of it occurred some 14 years ago at the southern end of Lord Bute’s gardens in Cathays Park in rear of Queen Street.

“I am regarding the history of the two greater Castles of Glamorgan, Cardiff and Caerphilly, as being sufficiently known to need no special reference. But most of the Glamorgan lordships were held from Cardiff, as the seat of the Lord paramount.

“(Certain of the fees covering these holdings were almost nominal, but some few of the old fee customs, in spite of the changes and chances of long told generations, still remain. One of them relates to Merthyr Mawr, held by the Swards from the Lords paramount at Cardiff by the annual contribution of two sparrow-hawks. Later on, this was commuted to a payment of two shillings, and this sum of two shillings is still paid from Merthyr Mawr every year to the Marquess of Bute at Cardiff.)”

The Swards In America

Now, as to the Swards in America, there are some who trace their ancestry to one who landed in Boston; others trace to another who landed in Maryland; others to one who landed in Virginia, and there are also several whose first American ancestor landed here more recently. As for our own branch of the family, we definitely trace back to Obadiah Seward who was in Brookhaven, Long Island, New York, in 1664, but I have been unable to discover the exact origin of this Obadiah.

When I first took up the study of the genealogy of our family, it was supposed that our branch came from an Obadiah Seward of Southold, Long Island. Southold, Long Island, is less than fifty miles to the northeast of Brookhaven, Long Island, and I believe Southold was a port where vessels from England frequently landed. It is, therefore, possible that Obadiah was in Southold before he was in Brookhaven. It is, however, clearly well established that he was a young man when he was first in Brookhaven. It is also interesting to note that across Long Island Sound on the Connecticut shore is the town of Guilford. There were Swards in Guilford at the time they were in Long Island. Those in Guilford at that time were descended from a Seward who had landed in Boston. It is possible that Obadiah or his immediate ancestor came from the shores of Connecticut. The geographical relation of Long Island and Connecticut point toward this possibility. Also the fact that at this time Long Island was a part of the Colony of New Haven — also the New Haven Colony, which sold Connecticut lands to settlers might have sold lands located on Long Island — are three bits of evidence which might lead us to believe that Obadiah came to Long Island by way of Connecticut and did not land at Southold direct from England or Wales.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

An interesting point may be mentioned here. For a long time I was puzzled as to why some descendants believed Obadiah lived in Southold and others thought he lived in Brookhaven. Eventually I found that the boundaries of the adjoining townships of Southold and Brookhaven overlapped to quite an extent, thereby causing considerable annoyance. At a later date a definite boundary was agreed upon. So it could be that Obadiah landed at Southold or lived there for a time and then moved to Brookhaven, or it is quite likely that what little land he owned at first was located in the disputed area which in the readjustment of the boundary was definitely placed in the township of Brookhaven. In the names of the Connecticut Swards there is no mention of an Obadiah.

So, for a definite starting point, we have taken up Obadiah of Brookhaven. Of the children of this Obadiah¹, all seemingly stayed on Long Island with the exception of Obadiah, Jr.,² who moved to New Jersey. He had ten children and they spread out over the country and left many descendants who in turn migrated to near and distant points of this then new land. It has been a task to trace their journeys and look up records of their families and yet it has been a most interesting experience and it is satisfying to know that the records left by these pioneers and their descendants are such that the family may be proud of them.

Records Town of Brookhaven

UP TO 1800 AS COMPILED BY THE TOWN CLERK
INDIAN DEED TO THE TOWNE

The following notes are taken from the records of Brookhaven, Long Island, New York, by permission of the New York Historical Society:

Articles of agreement, and a firme bargaine agreed and confirmed, betweene the Sachem of Setaucet, Warawakmy, by name, with the joint consent of himself, and

F R E E A N D Q U I E T

the next of his kindred, and bargained and sold unto John Scudder, John Swesie, Jonathan Porter, Thomas Mabbs, Roger Cheston, Thomas Charles, a peece or tract of land, with all medowes, upland, timber, trees, or whatsoever benefite or privilege there unto belonging, next adioyning to the bounds of Nesequagg, and from thence, being bounded with a river, or great napoch, nerly nemankak, eastward, and bounded next unto Nesequakee bounds, as by trees being marked doth appear, also the Sachem, with the consent of his next kindred, hath given free liberty and granted unto the sayd purchesers, free luberty for their catell to run beeyond the bounds, if occasion bee, or to cut timber as far east as they (word gone) fitt. And to come once in two years, to renew the markes of the bounds, and to give the sayd purchasers, for them, or who they shall put to live there, full, free and quiet possession of the said purchase, without molestation. And if, in case any of the Indians shall wrong the said English, ether by there dogs hurting of there catell, or any other wayes, that then the Sachem shall see that satisfaction be made according to the wrong don. So allsoe, if the English doe any wrong to the Indians, that the English shall make them satisfaction.

Also, the Sachem shall not entertain any strange indians, or others near unto us, whereby to do us any wrong, but shall timely discover to us any plotting, or hurt, that shall be intended against us, and the like shall we do unto him, to the end that peace may be maintained amongst us. And for, and in consideration of the sd tract, or purchase of land, we, the said purchasers, doe hereby engage ourselves to pay unto the said Sachem, the goods as in par-

THE SEWARD FAMILY

particular are written following, within one month from the date hereof, and for the confirmation of the same have set my hand, with the rest of my kindred. — Dated the 14 of April, 1655.

	the marke X of Sachem	<i>WARAWAKMY;</i>
10 Coats,	the marke of X	<i>CHARELS;</i>
12 Hoes,	the marke of X	<i>MAHEW;</i>
12 Hachats,	the marke of X	<i>FOREKET;</i>
50 Muxes,	the marke of X	<i>WESTWAK;</i>
100 Needels,	the marke of X	<i>PROFET;</i>
6 Ketles,	the marke of X	<i>KELHELLACAWE;</i>
10 Fadom of wampom,	the marke of X	<i>YAYANFYSU;</i>
7 Chests of powder,	the marke of X	<i>CALLAWANCESS;</i>
1 Pare of Child Stockins,	the mark of X	<i>UASKAKE;</i>
10 Pound of lead,	the marke of X	<i>CALLAVEN;</i>
1 Dosen of knives,	the marke of X	<i>CATAUS;</i>
	the marke of X	<i>EWBECA;</i>
	the marke of X	<i>MASACHUS;</i>
	X	<i>WETANEK;</i>

Witness, George Tounge;
the marke X of
JOHN COSBY

LAWSUITS 1666

Obadiah Suard, plaintive, Thomas Thorp, defending, in a aektion of trespass for stricking me, and setting his doggs upon me, which did soe biet my leggs to my great dameg, for which the plaintive desiens the Judgment of the court, with cost of sute.

the plantiv and defendent is agreed
betwixt themselves.

DRAWERS OF LOTS OF MEADOW

Old Purchase, South - Fireplace, Bought 1664.
Obed Sewerd No. 49

SOME GOOD EXPERIENCE

DRAWERS OF LOTS IN NEWTOWN

1667

Obed Seward No. 13

Ten acre lots that were laid to new Purchasers

Obed Seward No. 6

ITEMS

shall give 6d. for every wolve that is killed, to the party

At a towne meeting the 10 of March, 1666 or 7, it was voeted and agreed upon, that every family in the towne that brings the hed to the constable, according to law.

Obed Seward have taken the couled cow of henery pering, to have halve the increse and to part at 3 yere end, and to take care and pvied for her suffishiantly.

DRAWERS OF LOTS OF MEADOW

New Purchase — 1675

Obed Seward (one of these purchasers)

Wee, ye Trustees & ffreeholders & Inhabitants of ye Towne of Brookhaven, in ye county of Suffolk, in ye province of new Yourk, out of a Due sene of ure Duty to Almighty god, & being Desierus to have his word preached a mongst use & having had sune good Experienc of Mr. Gorge Phillips, both of his abillites & good Inclination to uss, Do unanimous agree to give ye sayd Mr. Phillips a full call to settle among uss, and for his incorragement to continue with uss, in the works of ye ministy, wee Doe agree with him, ye sayd Mr. Phillips & ye sayd Mister Phillip with ye Towne, in manor & form ass followeth:

30th Daye of Apriel, 1697

Obadiah Soward (one of the signers)

THE SEWARD FAMILY

BROOKHAVEN ASSESSMENT FOR COUNTY RATE

Obadiah Soward 2s. 5d.

Drawers of Lots of Meadow at Fireplace 1716

Last Division

Obid Seward No. 8

Lots of Meadow at Old Man's Beach 1716

Obid Sowarde No. 12

Wading River Meadow — Last Division 1716

Obid Soward No. 24

Brookhaven Town Assessment 1741

	s.	d.
Soward Obdiah	0	0½
Soward Joseph	0	4

BROOKHAVEN TOWN RECORDS

1662 - 1679

Vol. I

28 Feb 1675

An agrement made betwene Zakery hawkens & obed (seward) about a parsell of fenc that obed did befor for fower (akers) of land the said obed doeth ingaege to take

P R O M I S E D A N D E N G A G E D

the fence*** (himselue) and to maintain it for ever as long as he***eth the land and the said obed is willing for quietne (ss) sake to pay halve the charg that Zakery paid to henery Rogers of trespas about the fence And the said Zakery doeth confirm that fower akers of land to obed (seward) to him and his haire and the sayd obed doeth in(gage) to make up and maintain the water fence by the ***gate and maintain it suffessiontly for ever.

17 day Aperell 1675

At a towne meeting they haue frely given to iohn daves halue acomadation a pece of land one the west sied of the brooke next obed seward to sett a house vpon 2 or 3 akers not hindring by wayes and w(attering) places and halue a sh(are) of medow in the ould purchas

Artickle of agrement maede and concluded on the 11 day of desember in the yeare of our lord 1676 betweene Ioseph daves of the part and obed seward of the other party as followeth That the sayd Ioseph daves haue agreed and lett or Rented halue of that acomadation that he tooke of Iohn Ramsden that was frances munces late desessed vpon the same terms that he tooke it of the said Iohn Ramsden the fresh pond medow only ecksepted which the said Ioseph daves Resarue for himselue or his owne pertickuler vse I say that obed seward doth promes and ingaege to (gve) eqall profett (ant lose) the saide Iosphe daves in pauing of (Reiats) in all (taxes) and (Raetes) leveling of all houssing and fences in usffissiant good (Repair) the said Iosphe daves is engaeged at the end of the term being space of 7 years next ensuing that sayd obed seward to haue (and) to hould the halue part or moyety of the said farm or acomadation to every pertickeler both for making

THE SEWARD FAMILY

vse and payments and mak(ing) all good and in Repaire
acording to the true mening of the agrement and as it is
spessified in the covenant betweene the saide Ramsden and
the sayd dayes and to the true confirmation of the same
and every part of the sayd premisses we does here Inter-
change(ble) sett our hands and date above written

Ioseph x daves
his mark

mark
obed x seward
his

12 day aperell 1677

Where as there was a difference between petter
whiethers and sakery hawkens about a pece of medow at
the fresh pond this may sattisfy whome it may concern
that the sayd sakery haue given his part of that 3 aker lott
to the sayd petter haue taken full sattisfacktion in lue of
that medow sakery sould to obed seward at the fresh pond.

1 sept 1677

obed seward exchanged that pece of medow at the
west medow that he did nott sell to samuell akerly being
all his Right and title ther for a share of medow vpon the
ould mans beech with Thomas smith.

25 June 1678

Obed seward haue bought two akers of wheate more
or less of Io(hn) bigs that goeth in that lott that was Iohn
(comes) for & in consideration of sayd obed seward is to
give Iohn bigs sixteene bushells of winter wheate to be
payede by the 25 of desemver.

GOATS AND COWS

2 feb 1671

A presentment maed by obed seward against Ioseph daves for selling of land contrary to the town order.

28 ocktober 1672

Artickles of agrement maed and concluded betwene John Tooker of the one parte and obed Seward the other party as followeth that the said obed is to haue the saied John goets and faithfully and truly to look after them and ceepe them and provied for them for seven yeres and then to part them equally ould and young betwene them or before if they shall agre vpon and in consideration the sayed obed seward doth ingaage to deliver to the sayed John Tooker a cow with a calue forth with that the sayd obed frely giues vpon the aprement and if the sayed John or obed haue any occassion to kill any of them then to be equally devided betwene them and to the true pformens of the aboue sayed premisses wee doe here vnto sett our hands

witness
John Roe

John Tooker
mark

obed x Seward
his

6 november 1667

obed seward haue exchanged there home lotts in the towne with Thomas biggs Junier

12 Jennery 1669 It is agreed betweene massetuese and obed seward that the sayed massetuse haue given vp his Right of what is owing him of the towne which was kills

THE SEWARD FAMILY

(-kettles) hachetts and howse (-hoes) the sayd obed doeth vndertacke to satisfy massetuse and obed is willing to take it of the nue purchassers.that is to pay it

Massetuse X mark

Fines due for not atending vpon the towne Cortt at mr brusters house held

obed Soward 2 6

Seward References

Seward references contained in "Records of the Town of Brookhaven" as published by the town through the Derrydale Press. The work is in three volumes as follows:

- BOOK A containing records for the years
1657-1679 and 1790-1798 published 1930
- BOOK B containing records for the years
1679-1756 published 1932
- BOOK C containing records for the years
1687-1789 published 1931

BOOK A

Page 1. Obed Seward mentioned twice under date 1667 in a list of the lot numbers drawn to distribute land in Newton (probably what is now East Setauket). Obed Seward drew lot 13 and of "The ten acres Lots that was laid to the New Purchase" he drew lot 6. (Name spelled "Seward" first time and "Sewerd" second time). The reference to him among the new purchases may indicate that he had just arrived in Brookhaven.

Page 8. March 29, 1662. Land of Obed Seward in "the old filed" near "the great Swamp" referred to in describing land sold by Robert Smith. (The date, 1662, is probably an error of the persons who transcribed the town records because prior entries are dated in the sixteen seventies. This date should probably be 1672. However, the dates are confused. The entries are not in chronological order. The immediately prior entry, however, is 1661, and the following date is 1672.)

Page 12. November 2, 1676. "Obed Sewerd have Sold two acres of Land more or less that was given him by the Town that lyeth the other Side of brook over against his House to Ralf Dayton to him and his Heirs ever."

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Pages 15-16. Presumably under date of July 20, 1674, Obed Sewerd drew lot 49 of "The Old Purchase of Meadow at the South" (lot 49 was in Bellport).

Page 17. "New Purchase at the South 1675----" Obed Sewerd drew lot 13.

Page 21. November 8, 1667. "Obed Sewerd have exchanged three home Lots in the Town with Thomas Biggs Junor - - - -".

Page 29. March 30, 1667. The Town voted to give to Obed Sewerd the home lot that had formerly been given to Samuel Fancy, with a single Accomodations. "Obed to pay all the purchases" therefor.

Page 34. December 30, 1670. "Obed Sewerd have sold Zakery Hawkins Sixteen acres of land at the old mans which is laid out to him which did belong to his Accommodations and the Said Obed is to pay all Rates for it - - - -".

Page 44. Feb. 15, 1675. Reference is made to land of Obed Sewerd on the "west Side of the brook" in describing land to be given to John Davis.

Page 49. May 1677. "The Inhabitants that drew their lots by the west line 1677 - - - -" Among them was Obed Sewerd who drew the "Eleventh 4 acres".

Pages 51-52. April 12, 1677. Reference to dispute concerning meadow land at "the fresh pond" previously sold by Zakery Hawkins to Obed Sewerd.

BOOK B

Pages 2-3. October 1, 1679 presumably. "the inhabetents that drew for 50 aker lotts". Among those listed is "Obed seward" who drew lot 28.

Pages 4-5. 168-4/5 "the lotts that was lyed out at the South of vpland the 15 aker lotts." Lot number 49 went to

B E E F T O B O O T

“obed Seward”. The list of numbers and persons seems to be identical with the list at pages 15-16 of Book A. The spelling of many of the names, however, is different.

Page 7. June 1, 1685. “obed seward lying the northward Siede of Joseph daves again(st) stony brooks swamp butting 20 akeis.”

Another entry same page: “there was layd out to obed Seward 10 akers on the backsid(e) of the hill west neere over against Tho bigs Junior house.”

Page 9. May 19, 1679. “obed seward haue sould at the same time a shere of medow at the ould mans bech that was Thomas smiths unto John Tooker Senyer being all Redy fully satisfied for.”

Page 13. July 5, 1679. “Obed Seward haue sould all his Right and title at the South in the ould purchas both vp-land and medow lying neare ackombomeek to Richard starr.”

Page 40. April 26, 1680. Obed Seward exchanged his 5 acre lot at “nut towne” (number 13) for land belonging to “Joseph daves” and agreed to pay Joseph Daves six days work to boot, three days at harvest and three at other times.

Page 40. April 26, 1680. Obed Seward traded a share of meadow at the fresh pond that he had bought from Zakery Hawkins, to Joseph Daves for a six acre lot. Obed Seward agreed to pay Daves “forty shillens in beafe or pork next killing time to boote.”

Page 44. June 15, 1680. “obed seward haue sould his fifty aker lott that lyeth beyound the ould mans number 28 unto John Roe . . .” John Roe gave to Obed Seward a sorrol horse and a cow with a calf.”

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Page 53. October 27, 1680. "obed seward haue exchanged his fifty aker lott nomb 28 and a share of medow upon the beach at the ould mans with Mr. Richard Smith senyer of smith towne for his six aker lott in the ould feeld lying and being betweene John Tooker senyer and Thomas ward with a (the) share of mdow upon the ould feeld beach and this exchang is to them and their haire for ever and seward lett mr smith haue his Right of the medow at the wadeing Ri(ver)."

Page 53. October 28, 1680. "Thomas Bigs haue exchanged that fiue aker whome lott that he had of John bigs that was formerly mr Coombs with obed seward for his fiue aker home lott next to it ecksepting all the aple trees and nurssery this exchang to them and thaire haire forever to haue and to hould."

Page 110. April 25, 1682. "Know all men by these presents that I obed Seward doe biend my selue my haire and assigns to pay or cause to be paide unto Mr. Ellexander Brien of milford his haire and assigns the full and Just some of aighty fower pounds one shillen and two pence and for the better securities of the saide mr Brien his haire and asaigns I doe fermly and absollutly make over what astaete I haue in seatakett ether in lands or other wayes as aelseoe in pertickeler a part of a neck of medow at the sough aJoyning to mr wodhuls which saide proporsion of medow with all apurtenances velonging thereto I doe make over to mr Ellexabder Brien his haire and asaigns to such a vallue as two indifferent men shall Judg it worth for the true performence of the same I biende my selue fermly by these presents.

Witnes my hand this 8th day of March 74/75."

Page 112. May 5, 1682. "Artickles of agrement made and concluded on the day and date aboue written between Mr. Joseph nash of the owne party and obed seward of the

M O R E L A N D D E A L S

other partty as followeth that is to say the aboue saide obed seward haue taken or rented the aboue saide Joseph nash house and land in this towne that he bought of Thomas Thorp for the term of one full yeare or tell further order after the yeare be out and the aboue saide obed him and his heirs and assigns is to pay for the Rent of it the Just Some of tenn pounds per yeare in curant marchabtable pay soe long as the saide obed shall inJoy it as alsoe the aboue saide obed doth ingaege to ceepe the fences up and at the end of the term to leue it as good as he fiends it both house and fences.”

Page 113. May 6, 1682. “Where as there was artickles of agreement concluded betweene mr. Jansesph nash of bostan and obed sewards this is to sattisfie whome it may concern that the aboue sayd bargan aboute the house and land that was formerly Thomas Thorps the agrement is voyd and of noe effectt and what was don in that case stands for nothing.”

Page 150. May 16, 1683. Land owned by “obed seward” mentioned in identifying land sold by John Toker Junior to Thomas Bigs Junior.

Page 153. May 17, 1683. Land owned by Obed Seward mentioned in identifying land sold by John Tooker Junior to Thomas Bigs Junior. (Almost a duplicate of previous entry.)

Page 156. May 25, 1683. “Robart goulsbery haue sould from him and his hairens and asaigns unto obedia seward his hairens and asaigns a three aker lott that buttes upon petter whietheares being halue the lenkth and the breth of two 3 aker lotts soe butting upon Thomas bigs for and in concideration the aboue saide Obedia seward doth giue unto Robart Goulsbery a mare all Redy Reseued and a chest forth with and to cary a laede down to the south and tenn skillens in corn the next falle after the date hereof this

THE SEWARD FAMILY

above saide land Robart goulsbery haue giuen gratted bargened and sould allinatted and made over unto the aboue saide obediah Seward to him his hairens and asagines to haue and to hould for ever."

Page 195. June 5, 1684. "dinah Seward" witnesses a legal instrument. She could not write, but made her mark. John Tooker, the town clerk, was the other witness.

Page 197. Aug. 7, 1684. "Jacob Ingen doth ingaeege to sea to kill whale fish this next seson after the date here of for samuell seward being a halfe share man and the samuell is to fiend all boets and craft and the saide Jacob to begin and continue the season tell his master freess him."

Page 197. Aug. 7, 1684. "This agrement biendeth me mehean the Ingen to goe to sea for obedia seward the next season after the date hereof and to begin and end as the maJor part doth he goeing a half share man and the said obedia to fiend all tackling fitt for the desaigne."

Page 204. Oct. 30, 1684. "At a Towne meeting" "it is further voeted and agreed upon that obasiah seward shall have a piece of land over against samuell akerlys on the west siede of the hie way and Thomas smith Richard waring and samuell Akurly is to lay it out. . ."

Page 281. Sept. 3, 1688. "This Indenture made this twenty Eighth day of December 1688 Betweene obed. Seward of Brookhaven in the county of Suffolke on Long Island in the province of NewYork of the one part and George Owen of the towne above saide of the other part Witnesseth. . ." that obediah Seward sold to George Owen "a certaine piece of meddow" which "the said Seward had of Zachariah Hawkins lying and being by the fresh pond side of the old feild. . ." Obed Seward signed by affixing his mark.

A D E E D T O D I N A H

Page 295. Mortgage made March 169-0/1 by Obed Seward to "Alexander Bryan of Millford Mercht." The following property was mortgaged:

"a certaine house lot containing five acres scituate lying & being
in ye Tounshipp of Brookhaven. . ."

"twenty acres of land at Stony Brooke"

"Twenty acres of land Southward of ye Toune in ye ten acre di-
vision."

"Ten acres in ye Southwest division"

"Ten acres of land lying between the two paths leading to ye west
Meadow"

"five acres of land at New Towne"

" a six acre lot in ye old fiel which was formerly Mr. Smiths"

"Three acres in ye old field . . . near the fresh pond"

"a share of Meadow on ye old field beach"

The condition of the mortgage was that Obed Seward pay ten pounds a year for eight years. Obed Seward executed the instrument by affixing his mark.

Page 301. No date, but prior and subsequent entries are 1691. Obed Seward certifies that he had laid out 90 acres of land for Robert Arthur at the request of Richard Smith. Samuel Acrely helped him.

Page 303. "At a meeting upon the third day of May 1692. ." obed Seward, Joseph Tooked and William Saterly were chosen Surveyers to lay out and amend highways and fences.

Page 320. Deed by Obadiah Seward and Dinah, his wife, of their home, lot and house, Mar 11, 169-8/9: "This Indenture made ye 11th day of March in ye yeare of our Lord 1698 and in the tenth yeare of our Sovereigne Lord William the third King of greate Brittain Defender of the faith &c. Between Obadiah Seward & Dinah his wife and Nicolas Ponsin of the Town of Brookhaven in the county of Suffolke on the JsLand of Nasaw Witneseth that the

THE SEWARD FAMILY

saide obadiah Seward with Dinah his wife have for divers causes & good considerations us thereto moveing have sould bargained and alianated & made over our home lott and house with all the priveLidges — therunto belonging with all timber trees building fencing and all privilidges mines or mineralls whatsoever from us our haire Exeecutors administrators & assignes unto the abovesaide Nicolas Ponsin his heires executors & administrators or asignes for-ever, to have and to old free from all molestation from us, our heires or assignes or any person or persons whatsoever from by or under us Laying claime right or title thereunto or any part or parcell thereof to have & to hold the afore granted premises to Nicolas ponsin & the abovesaide obadiah Seward and Dinah his wife doe promise & engadge ovr Selves to deliver & give full & Lawfull possession to ye abovesaide Nicolas ponsin acording as it is bounded & wee obadiah Seward & Dinah his wife doe further promise to & with the saide Nicholas Ponsin that ye above granted & bargained is cleare from all mortgages Dowers Rights & all incumberances whatsoever & from any person or persons whatsoever laying claime Right or title thereunto & wee the abovesaide obadiah seward and Dinah his wife doe further promise to the aforesaide Nicholas ponsin that upon Request to give all further Security as hee or his Learned counsell in the Law shall think fitt & weel obadiah seward & Dinah his wife doe warrant this ovr bill of sale to stand good in Law in Wittness whereof we havee hereunto sett our hands and fixed our Seales this 11th day of March 169-8/9.

Signed sealed & delivered	the mark O seale of
In the presence of us	Obadiah Seward - O
John Thompson	The marke D & seale
the mark T of Thomas Smith	of Dinah Seward - O
John Gray	

Entered by mee Timothy Brewster Clerk.”

SLIT IN YE NERE EARE

Page 359. Nov. 23, 1716. Sale by Nathaniel Ro to Thomass Robarsun of a share and a half of meadow at "olde mans Beach". The whole share is described as that drawn "apon obid Swards Number: 12. . ."

Page 367. Obadiah Seward referred to in deed dated April 12, 1713 as the original owner of 50 acres of land at "olde mans" drawn by him as number 27.

Pages 407-8. April 30, 1697. Obadiah Seward and 31 others sign a bond as the trustees, freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Brookhaven to make arrangements with George Phillips to be the minister for the town. The instrument contains no signatures by mark. All the names are printed as if they were ordinary signatures. Obadiah has signed all previous instruments by mark. However, others of the signers have also signed previous instruments by mark.

Page 502. Sept. 1670. Obed Seward exchanged horses with Joseph Daves.

Page 508. "Obediah Swards Ear mark is a crop and a slit in ye neere Ear X X X ye for Seide of ye Right Ear march 8th — 1686."

Page 509. April 27, 1681. "Anthony TomSon have exchanged his bay hors that he had of obed Seward with Iohn houlten for the black orse that he had of Ralf daiton."

Page 509. December 1681. "Robert Kellam have Sould his mare and coult that Runs in the woods unto obid Seward for 80 pounds of flax."

Page 512. April 29, 1686. Land of obed Seward referred to in description of other land.

Page 515. "Obid Seward Eare mark is a hole in the of Eare, & a slit in ye Nere Eare — November the 29 1719."

Page 539. December 13, 1757. "At ye; Same time En-

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tered for Joseph, Seward his mark is a slit on ye Right Ear and a half peny ye uper sid and ye under side ye same Ear.”

BOOK C

Page 4. May 4, 1697 Obadiah Seward was elected “Constable”.

Page 28. May 28, 1701. A committee found that Obadiah Seward and a number of others had encroached upon the common land and highway.

Page 37. “At a meeting of the freeholders of the Towne or Brookhaven upon the first day of May 1702 . . . alsoe agreed that the Trustees doe give a pattent to Obadiah Seward for that common land which was taken in by his father (in-law) Bigs upon the hill by his now dwelling house provided that the saide Obadiah doe pay yearly to the Towne use six shilling in currant money for a quitt Rent. . .”

Page 74. May 2, 1716. Last division of Fireplace Meadow “obid Soward” drew No. 8.

Page 74. May 2, 1716. Last division of Meadow on east side of Conetecut River “obid Soward” drew No. 16.

Page 76. April 3, 1716. Lots of Meadow at “olde mans Beach” — “obid Sowarde” drew No. 12.

Page 76. April 3, 1716. Last division of Wading River Meadow “obid Soward” drew No. 24.

Page 78. “A Reckord of ye 20: Aker Lots Aprill 3th 1716” — “Obid Soward” drew No. 40.

Pages 67-8. January 16, 1720. Lots of upland on the East Side of Conectticut River. Obid Soward drue No. 54.

Page 133. Record of Meddows 1720 — last division “Obid Soward” drew No. 6.

TWO SHILLINGS A WEEK

Page 133. 1720. Lots in East division beginning at Southold line. "Obed Seward" drew No. 22.

Page 152. "A list of ye New Lots May 4th 1731" — "obid Soward" drew No. 26.

Page 159. "Att South between winderup Line and Connetcut River Desember the tenth: 1733" — "Obid Soward" drew lot No. 3 in the "East Devisshon" and lot No. 24 in the "West Devisshon". The East Division is what is known as the Great Division. West Division is now called "Little Division."

"West Division lots to be Four Pole and thirteen feet in width — running due North unto the Middle of the Island — bounded on a line runing due west from the line runing North from the pond in Occombomoc Neck east side of the point to a line running due North from a pond in Stars Neck said to be Mr. Wintherops bound.

"East Division beginning at Yanph (ank) and bounding on the road across Little Neck and Firepl(ace) Neck to Beaver Dam and due South west course to a due North line from a pine tree in the head of Daytons Swamp Robert Rose's West bound and then due West to a due North line from a pond in Occombomoc Neck east side of the Point."

Page 161. "Att ye same meteing of ye trustes on ye second Daye of August ordered tto the tounre treasurer these are to Desier you to paye unto Obadiah Soward oute of the tounes monny in your hand ye sume of tow shillings a week weekely untill further order by order of trustees" The date of this is probably 1734.

Page 168. March 10, 173 4/5 — two divisions of land on the north side of the Contry Rode "beginning at Smith-

THE SEWARD FAMILY

town line and running eastward to the Wading River "grate Lots". Of the West Division Obid Soward drew No. 35, and of the East No. 40.

Page 176. March 29, 1735. A list of the Skirst Division lots. Obid Soward drew No. 41.

Page 197. Feb. 14, 173 8/7. A list of the lots laid out in the "old mens sheep Pastors". Obediah Soward drew No. 48.

Page 197. "West Medow Neck" Division Obediah Seward does not appear on this list, but a corrected list of the same lots appears on the following pages and indicates that he drew No. 53.

Page 199. "The shepe Paster Devishon in Toune 6th Daye of Aprill 1738". obid Soward drew No. 36.

Page 213. April 20, 1739. Division of land on East side of "Connecttecut River" — "Obed Severd" drew No. 14.

Page 213. List of lots laid out at the Long Swamp. The south side of the "Contry Road" January 1739. "Obed Severd" drew No. 34.

Page 215. "At a meeting of the Trustees April the 30th, 1739. . ." sums due — to Daniel Smith (the treasurer) "for what he hath paid to obediah Sevard" 7 pounds 6 shillings. On the same page is a note that this amount was paid to Daniel Smith for this obligation. The reason for this payment does not appear. Another entry has to do with money Daniel Smith paid to the poor. Evidently the payments to Obediah were therefore not a poor allowance.

Page 222. "At a Meeting of the Trustees on the 25th Day of Jenaary 174 1/2 . . . At this Meeting it was Voted and agreed on that Anna Seward is to keep ye Child of Sarah Nicolls three months for two shillings and six pence

T O W N P O O R R E L I E F

pr weak that is to say with Meet Drink washing and lodging.”

Page 223. At a meeting of Trustees May 17, 1742: “Allso made up account with Anna Seward both for what is allowed to her for her husband and for keeping Nicolles Child and there Reamins Due to her the sum of three pounds seven shillings and four pence which sum the Trustees agreed with Dr. Muirson to pay to her. . .”

Page 224. At a trustees’ meeting Jan. 3, 174 2/3: “At this meeting it was Voted and agreed on that Anna Seward Shall have two shillings a weak for three months and five shillings all ready Due to her for keeping Sarah Nicholls child ”

Pages 225-6. Trustees’ meeting Feb. 7, 174 2/3: “. . .at this meeting paid by Dr. Muison to Anna Seward three pounds Seven shillings and four pence . . . according to an order of the Trustees the 17th Day of May 1742.”

Page 226. Feb. 7, 174 2/3: “. . . paid to Anna Seward by the hand of Daniel Smith Clerk Two pounds nine shillings and Six pence.”

Page 228. May 2, 1743. “At ye above meeting Made up accounts with John Hallock . . . and also due to him for beefe and flower for Obadiah Seward one pound twelve shillings and six pence which is now Due to him a mounting to three pounds Eight shillings Due to him for keeping and providing for the Touns poor by order of the TruS-tees.”

Page 230. “1743 May the 7th this Day John Hallock Received one pound twelve shillings & six pence which was Due to him for beefe and flower to obadiah Saward.”

Page 232. May 2, 1743. Division of land lying on the East side of the South path and near Nasakigue Swamp. Obed Seward drew No. 38.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Page 232. May 2, 1743. Division of land lying on the South side of Mr. Phillips 100 acres near Nasakigue. Obed Seward drew No. 45.

Page 258. At a meeting of the trustees June 6, 1748. "At this meeting it was Voted and agreed on between the TruStees and Samuel Seward that ye Conteyuercy between them subsisting Concerning ye Maintenance of his pearance shall be Referred to an finialy Determined by Justice Woodhull John Hallock and Nathaniel Woodhull."

Page 259. Trustees' meeting Dec. 19, 1748. "... also Voted and Agreed on that Andrew Miller and Nathaniel Rce Juner is chosen a Commety to RepreSent the Case to the Refereese chosen by ye Trustees and Samuel Seward to Arbtrate and finally Determine ye Despite between them conscarning the Maintainance of ye said Swards pearince."

Page 373. "A list of the lots of Measow on the South Beach Draun on the fourth Day of July 1774." Obid Seward drew No. 14.

Page 404. June 13, 1786. The town's poor were disposed of: "Mary Sewerd to be kept for one year by David Monroe for 10 pounds." No other Swards were mentioned.

Page 407. June 13, 1787. Poor persons were disposed of for the next year. Among them was Mary Seward who was put out to William Sexton.

Page 408. Dec. 3, 1787. Meeting of Trustees. "At this Meeting William Sexton was paid in full for keeping Mary Sewerd and the funeral Charge of Burying her. . ."

Obadiah Seward and Descendants

1 OBADIAH¹ SEWARD, — the first record we can find of this family in America is in the Town Records of Brookhaven*, Long Island, N. Y. He drew lot No. 49 in 1664; was taxpayer there in 1675; signed quit claim 24 April 1728; deed signed by Obadiah Seward and Dinah, his wife, of their home lot and house 11 March 1698/99**. In the records of Brookhaven mention is made of the erection of the first church on an hill and the interesting fact that the people were called to worship by the beating of a drum by Obed Seward. Probably married Dinah (or Ann Biggs) and had the following children:

Children:

- 2 i Obadiah², b. ab. 1702; d. prior 3 June, 1751; m. ab. 1720, Isabel _____.
- ii Joseph, no record except an assessment roll for Brookhaven, L. I., for the year 1749.
- iii Abner, no record except assessment roll for Brookhaven, L. I., for the year 1749.
- iv Samuel, no record except will dated 7 September 1750 and probated 18 March, 1751, mentions brother Eliakim and mother Ann.
- v Eliakim, no mention except as mentioned under brother Samuel.

2 OBADIAH² SEWARD (Obadiah¹), b. ab. 1702, probably Brookhaven, L. I., N. Y., d. prior to 3 June, 1751, when letters of administration of his estate were granted to his widow, Isabel, of Morris County, N. J.

The township of Roxbury was formed 1740. Morris County was formed 15 March, 1738-1739. Obadiah Seward was appointed collector for the township 15 March, 1741.

Note: * The History of Sussex County, N. J. says that he came from Wales and settled at Southold, L. I., N. Y. Where the historians procured this knowledge I do not know. Mr. J. P. Crayon of Rockaway, who looked up the records of many of the old families of northern New Jersey, including the Swards, says, "The pictures I have seen of the Swards do not show them to be of Welsh descent" also "From the authority of Colonel John, with whom my people were conversant, he related to them they were of English and Irish descent." It seems reasonable to suppose that Obadiah is descended from the Guilford, Conn., Swards instead of coming direct from Wales.

Note: ** The Julian calendar was in use before 1752. The year began March 25th and extended to the following March 24th. March was the first month and February the twelfth.

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(According to Brookhaven Town Records, p. 154, he was assessed there in 1741.)

N. J. Archives, First Series 1730-1750, Abstracts of Wills make reference to Obadiah Seward as follows: Page 370 — nuncupative will of John Parr, Jr., 1750, Aug. 13, account. Debts paid to Obadiah Seward. Page 550 — will of Jonathan Wright, Esq., 1742, Aug. 30, money due on agreement with Obadiah Seward.

Children:

- 3 i Eliakim³, b. _____ 1724; d. Oct. 8, 1784; m. _____.
- ii Susan, b. _____; d. _____; m. _____ Davis; removed to Canada and died soon thereafter; no children.
- iii Obadiah, b. _____; d. young; no children.
- iv Mehitable (Hetty), b. _____ 1728; d. April 15, 1812; m. _____ 1748, Nathan, son of Nathan and Mary (Miller) Cooper who settled on Long Island ab. 1700. He was b. Feb. 22, 1725; d. Dec. 30, 1797*. They had six children but we have the record of only three: (1) Abraham, b. Feb. 18, 1762; d. Sept. 13, 1818; m. _____ 1799, Nancy Wills. They had two children: Beulah Ann, b. June 27, 1800, m. Jan. 10, 1824; Henry Seward**, General Nathan A., b. Apr. 29, 1802, d. July 25, 1879; m. 1843, Mary Henrietta Lidell (Leddell). (2) Nathan, m. Elizabeth Wills, had one child, Sarah. (3) Samuel, m. (2) Betsey Brown.
- 4 v John, b. May 22, 1730; d. Dec. 29, 1797; m. Mar. 22, 1751, Mary Swazey.
- 5 vi James, b. ab. 1732; d. _____; m. _____, _____.
- 6 vii Isaac, b. ab. 1733; d. ab. 1768; m. ab. 1753, Phebe _____.
- viii Lydia, b. _____ 1735; d. Dec. 22, 1775; m. _____, _____.
- ix Samuel, b. _____; d. _____; removed to Ohio in 1792. Wife and children unknown. In 1817 widow and three or four children resided on clearing ten miles below Cincinnati, Ohio.***
- 7 x Daniel, b. _____ 1738; d. Aug. 10, 1826; m. _____, Ann Bishop.

Note: * Will of Nathan Cooper, Sr., husband of Mehitable Seward: 1797, Dec. 28. Cooper, Nathan, Sr., of Roxbury Twsp Morris Co., will of. Wife, Mehitable, use of ½ of house, housegoods, a negro wench, 4 cows, 10 sheep and horse and riding chair. Son, Nathan, land bought of Thomas Kinsey and land bought of James Seward with buildings and orchards: and thence up the road within 30 rods of land bought of Jabesh Bell parallel to line of Jabesh Bell's land now in possession of Abraham Bell and throught the meadow towards Montage, thence across the Abraham Bell's corner and thence a straight course to lower side of Kier hill: also piece of land called Mount Paul bought of David Ogden: also ¼ of land bought of Seward at Black River being next to Pain Brown's land: also piece of land adjoining to Pain Brown's: also ½ of lands in Sussex Co., also 1/2 of still, still-house and cider works. Son, Samuel, plantation bought of James Parker except 100 acres given to son, Abraham.*** also land bought of Jabesh Mapes Swazee at Black River also ½ of land bought of Daniel Seward at Black River.—Lib. 57 p. 470 File 969 N

Note: ** See Henry Seward No. 30.

Samuel Seward of Ohio

Samuel Seward was born in the State of New Jersey. He married Miss Elsie Jentry, and to them were born ten children: Obediah, Ann, William, James, Samuel, Irvin, Elias, Eliza, Martin G. and Daniel. Those living (1881) are Eliza Van Zant, Daniel and Martin G. Mr. Seward came to Hamilton County previous to 1800. For many days they were obliged to remain in the blockhouse at Carthage, so numerous and savage were the Indians at that time. After their fears had somewhat subsided he and his family located on a tract of land situated on Winton road, near Mount Pleasant. He at once set about the clearing of his farm, which he gradually continued to improve till today it is one of the finest farms in the county. His death occurred in 1819. The wife and mother survived him till the year 1843. Martin G. the seventh son, was born in 1807 on the old Seward homestead. His occupation has been that of a farmer. In 1831 he married Miss Mary Hill. They had born to them nine children: Samuel, James Riley, Viola J., Mary, Hannah, George, Lizzie, William and one who died in infancy. Samuel also died after he had reached manhood. The family are pleasantly situated on a beautiful farm adjoining Mount Pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Seward are both consistent members of the Christian Church in the vicinity.

Office of the Secretary of State --- Trenton, N. J. File No. 40 N Isabel Seward Ad. of Obadiah Seward --- 3 June, 1751 --- Morris.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that we Isabel Seward & William Salmon of Morris County are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency Jonathan Botcher, Esq., in the sum of two hundred pounds, Proclamation Money, to be paid to the said Jonathan Botcher, Esq., his successor or assigns: To which payment well and truly to be made, We bind us, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals and

Note: * History of Hamilton County, Ohio - Compiled by Henry A. and Kate E. Ford (1881) Page 368.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Dated the third day of June, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty one.

THE CONDITION of the above obligation is such, that if the above-bound Izabol Seward Widow and of Obadiah Seward & Administratrix of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said Obadiah Seward deceased, do make or cause to be made, a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the Hands, Possession or Knowledge of the said Izabol Seward or into the Hands of any other Person or Persons for her use, and the same so made, exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the Registry of the Prerogative Court, in the Secretary's-Office at Perth Amboy on or before the third day of December next ensuing; and the same Goods, Chattels of the said Deceased, at the Time of his Death, or which at any Time after, shall come to the Hands or Possession of the said Izabol Seward or unto the Hands or Possession of any other Person or Persons, for her use, do well and truly administer according to Law; and farther do make or cause to be made, a just and true Account of her Administration, on or before the third Day of June now next ensuing the Date hereof; and all the Rest and Residue of the said Goods, Chattels and Credits, which shall be found remaining upon the Account of the said Administration the same being first examined and allowed of, by the Judge, for the time being, of the said Prerogative Court, shall deliver and pay unto such Person or Persons respectively, as the said Judge for the time being, of the said Court, by his Decree or Sentence, pursuant to the true Intent and Meaning of an Act of Parliament, made in the 22d and 23rd Years of the Reign of King Charles II, entitled An Act for settling Intestates Estates, shall limit and appoint. And if it shall hereafter appear, that any last Will and Testament was made by the said Deceased, and the Executor or Executors therein named, do exhibit the

TRUE AND PERFECT

same into the said Prerogative Court, making Request to have it allowed and approved accordingly: If the said Izabol Soward being thereunto required do render and deliver up the said Letters of Administration, Approbation of such Testament being first had and made in the said Court, then the above Obligation to be void, or else it shall stand in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and Delivered in *her*
the Presence of *Izabol X Soward*
Uzal Ogden, Esq. *mark*
William Salmon

Be it Remembered that on the third Day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & fifty one then Izabol Soward the Administratrix within granted personally came before me Uzal Ogden & being Duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelist did dispose that the within named Obadiah Soward as far as she knew & as she believed dyed without a will & that she shall & truly administer all & singular the goods, chattels & credits of the said Obadiah Soward — deceased, which have or shall come to her hands or possession or to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for her use & that she would make a true and perfect Inventory of said goods, chattels & credits & Exhibit the same into the Secretary's Office & render a just list of her Administration.

Sworn the Day & Date *her*
above before me *Izabol X Seward*
Uzal Ogden, Esq. *mark*

THE SEWARD FAMILY

An inventory taken of the Estate of Obadiah Seward Junior Deceased this fourteenth day of May, 1751. Apprized by David Luse & William Salmon.

	L	s	d		L	s	d
To 6 sheape and 1 lam	2-00-0			To a Bible	0-04-6		
To a yok of oxson	11-10-0			To a grait bell	0-14-0		
To a cow & calf & bool	4-08-0			To 6 wodin plaits	0-01-0		
To 1 cow	3-15-0			To 2 pails	0-02-6		
To a cart & clovis	7-15-0			To a pot	0-15-0		
To a rone maar	14-00-0			To a cittal	0-10-0		
To a jack & chains	1-04-0			Trammil	0-05-0		
To 3 prs plough tacklin	1-00-0			To a pr of tongs	0-06-0		
The yoek with the tacklin	0-01-0			To a friing pan	0-03-6		
To a saddil	0-08-0			To 3 pere of stockins	0-03-9		
To a dutch wheail	0-17-0			To 2 barrils	0-01-0		
To a grait wheail	0-02-0			To 4 chears	0-07-0		
To plough irons	0-12-0			To a tabil	0-02-0		
To a sorril horse	9-00-0			To 2 tickins & churn	1-03-0		
To a bar borse	5-00-0			To 7 fousls	0-03-6		
To a sith	0-05-0			10 gron hogs & 11 pigs	7-14-0		
To a cows hid	0-05-0			To a bull	0-02-0		
To a gun	2-10-0			To a bridil	0-02-3		
To a axe	0-06-0			To clothin mat	7-00-0		
To 2 hows	0-06-0			To 12 pound of wool	0-18-0		
To 2 betil rings & weje	0-03-6			To bordz in the flore	0-11-0		
To a knife & case	0-13-0			To sedar bordz	0-06-6		
To a wire seeve	0-01-0			To a mome & Tacklin	1-10-0		
To a 3 yard druggid	0-12-0			To plough irons	0-07-0		
To bad and bading	6-12-6			To a pese of rie	1-00-0		
To chest	0-08-0			To a pese of Wheait	16-00-0		
To 4 bgas	0-11-0						
To 2 jugs	0-00-6						
To 2 platers 3 plat 2 sasors							
3 tin pails and sundries	1-12-0						

Ateast

David Luse

William Salmon

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WITH THE CONTINENTALS

3 ELIAKIM³ SEWARD (Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ---- 1724; d. Oct. 8, 1784; m. ----; had children on records of Morristown, N. J.

New Jersey Archives — First Series 1730-1750 — Abstracts of Wills. pp. 33-34, 1747, Mar. 28. Ball, Moses of Newark, Essex Co. will of. Cousins Caleb Ball, John Ball, Joseph Peck, Timothy Peck, Sarah Peck, Marcy Dowd and her sister Elizabeth and Ruth Seward. 1738-9- Mar. 5. Account of executor, Stephen Baldwin of Newark showing payments to Elikim Seward and Ruth Seward.

Children:

- i Sarah⁴, baptised Feb. 14 1748.
- ii Anna, baptised May 27, 1750.
- iii Sarah, baptised April 2, 1752. (Probably the first Sarah had died before this Sarah was born.)
- iv Samuel, baptised Aug. 25, 1753.

4 JOHN³ SEWARD (Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 22, 1730 at Black River, N. J., d. Dec. 29, 1797 on his farm in Sussex County, N. J., m. Mar. 22, 1751, Mary, dau. of Samuel and Penelope Swezey, at Roxbury, N. J., by the Rev. Mr. Byram. They removed into the country and settled in the Highlands of Hardyston, four miles from Hamburg, N. J., on a farm still known as the "Old Seward Farm", where they lived until he died. Mary Swezey was b. Apr. 3, 1733; d. Feb. 29, 1816, aged 83 years, at the home of her son, Dr. Samuel S. Seward of Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

John Seward was commissioned Lieut. Col. on Feb. 28, 1777 in the Continental Army, afterwards he became Colonel. He had command of the Second Regiment of Sussex County Volunteers during the War of the Revolution. He was a member of the board of freeholders from Hardyston Twsp., from 1767 to 1779. He was present with the board most of these years, notwithstanding his active service in the Revolutionary Army. He remained in the ser-

THE SEWARD FAMILY

vice until the close of the war, as appears from an old roll made out by Joseph Gaston, paymaster of the Sussex Regiment.

Children:

- i Polly⁴, b. ——— 1752; d. Aug. 1771; m. Nov. 29, 1770,* Richard Edsall, a captain in her father's regiment. She died at Merritt's Island, Warwick, N. Y., aged 19 years, buried at the Reformed Dutch Church in Warwick.
- 8 ii Obadiah, b. Aug. 2, 1754; d. prior to May 11, 1799; m. Apr. 4, 1778, Hiah Edsall.
- iii Nancy, b. ——— 1756; d. ——— 1762.
- iv Infant Dau., b. ——— 1758; d. young.
- v Heliah,** b. ———; d. ———; m. ———, Josiah Hurd; their dau. Hila, b. Mar. 15, 1805; d. 1887; m. June 22, 1826, Sidney H. Breese.
- vi Elizabeth, b. Apr. 15, 1760; d. ——— 1795; m. Dec. 15, 1778, Dr. Jonathan Swezey, b. Mar. 5, 1752; d. Apr. 5, 1813. Children: Elizabeth, b. Oct. 15, 1780; m. Freegift Tuthill. Horace, b. Sept. 29, 1782, Goshen, N. Y., d. Oct. 29, 1844, unmarried. Virgil, b. Sept. 17, 1786, unmarried. Thomas, b. June 14, 1789; d. Apr. 16, 1818, unmarried. John Seward, b. Apr. 27, 1792; d. ———, unmarried. Mary, b. Aug. 31, 1794; d. Dec. 31, 1876.
- vii Hester, b. ——— 1762; d. in infancy.
- 9 viii John, b. June 10, 1765; d. ——— 1845; m. June 1785, Mary Butler.
- 10 ix Samuel Swezey, b. Dec. 5, 1768; d. Aug. 24, 1849; m. June 2, 1792, Mary Jennings.
- 11 x Israel, b. ——— 1773; d. Jan. 18, 1798; m. ———, Elizabeth ———.

Note: * Marriage record shows given name as Mary.

Note: ** Heliah is mentioned in letter from Col. John Seward to his wife, dated Aug. 12, 1777.

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF COLONEL JOHN SEWARD

1797, Oct. 2. Seward, John, Sr., of the town of Hardiston, Sussex co., will of. Wife Mary 25 pounds, or purchase of good house. Son, Obadiah, plantation of 197 acres in Roxbury Twsp., Morris Co., where he now dwells. Son, John, 116 acres, being north end of home plantation, should he die without issue, same to be divided between sons, Obadiah and John. Son, Samuel 100 pounds (paid by son Obadiah); also 50 pounds granddaughters, Elizabeth Swezey and Mary Swezey (daughters of Dr. Jonathan Swezey) each 150 pounds when 18. (paid by son Obadiah.) Residue to be divided between sons, John and Israel. Executors—sons, Obadiah and John. Witnesses — Matthias Winans, Ebenezer Burnet and John Hathorn. Proved Dec. 13, 1797.*

1797, Dec. 16, Inventory 959.8 pounds; made by William Wynans and Matthias Winans.

Lib. 37 P 261; File 753 S

John Seward Will and Inventory

(On file in Secretary's Office — Trenton, N. J.)

File No. 753 S (Sussex County)

“IN THE NAME OF GOD I John Seward of the Town of Hardiston in the County of Sussex of the State of New Jersey sick and weak in body but of sound mind & memory and understanding and considering the uncertainty of life and assurance of death have thought proper to dispose of that worldly estate with which it hath pleased God to bless me which I do by this my will in manner and form following. (That is to say.)

I I give and bequeath unto my son Obadiah Seward and to his heirs and assigns all that farm or tract of land with the appurtenances situate in the Township of Roxbury in the County of Morris and State aforesaid containing one hundred and ninety seven acres more or less and which is now occupied by the said Obadiah Seward under certain conditions hereaftermentioned:—

It being my will to divide the farm on which I dwell which is composed of several tracts of land adjoining each other and composed by estimation two hundred and forty six acres or thereabouts and is situated in the said Town of Hardiston County and State aforesaid, in the following manner.

Note: * Tombstone shows date of death December 29, 1797.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

2 I give and bequeath unto my son John Seward one hundred and sixteen acres of the above farm of the north end thereof and to be divided by a line drawn across the meadow to intersect the Northerly and Southerly line of the whole tract as nearly straight as may be including all the buildings and improvements thereon to his heirs and assigns.

3 I give and bequeath unto my son Israel Seward the residue or remainder of my said home farm containing after the aforesaid one hundred and sixteen acres bequeathed as above to my said son John Seward is taken out one hundred and thirty acres be the same more or less including all the buildings and improvements thereon and to his heirs and assigns. But if my said son Israel should die without lawful issue then the said estate before mentioned bequeathed to him shall devolve to my two sons Obadiah and John Seward to be equally divided between them share and share alike.

4 I give and bequeath unto my son Samuel Seward the sum of one hundred pounds in money to be paid to him or to his heirs by my said son Obadiah Seward out of the lands which I have herein bequeathed to him at two equal annual installments the first to commence one year after my decease.

5 I give and bequeath unto my Grand Daughter Elizabeth or Betsey Swezey Daughter of Doctor Jonathan Swezey the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds on her arriving to the age of eighteen years. Provided that if the said Elizabeth or Betsey Swezey should arrive to the full age of eighteen years before my death then and in that case the legacy aforesaid shall be paid to her by my said son Obadiah Seward out of the lands which I have herein bequeathed to him one year after my decease.

6 I give and bequeath to my Grand Daughter Mary Swezey daughter of Doctor Jonathan Swezey when she arrives at twelve years old the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds. Provided that if the said Mary Swezey should arrive at the age of twelve years before my death then and in that case the legacy aforesaid shall be paid to her by my said son Obadiah Seward out of the lands which I have herein bequeathed to him three years after my decease and further if either of my said Grand Daughters should die before the arrival of the period before mentioned to receive their legacy then and in that case the legacy bequeathed shall descend to the survivor of them.

7 I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Mary Seward the sum of twenty five pounds in money to purchase a good home over and above the dower right which the law provides in such cases.

8 I also give and bequeath my said son Samuel Seward the sum of fifty pounds in money to be paid him by my executors herein after named out of my personal estate or to his heirs.

9 My will further is that after my just debts funeral charges and before mentioned legacies are paid out of my personal estate the residue or remainder thereof I give and bequeath to my sons John and

TWO SONS EXECUTORS

Israel Seward to be equally divided between them share and share alike.

10 And lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my two sons Obadiah Seward and John Seward Executors of this my last will and do hereby revoke all former will or wills by me made and declare this to be my last will and testament.

IN WITNESS whereof I have set my hand and seal this second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

(signed) John Seward

Signed sealed and declared
by the said John Seward as
and for his last will and testament
in the presence of us who in his
presence and at his request have
signed our names as witness thereof.
The words (two) on the 6th line of the 2nd
sheet and the word WILL in the 8th line last sheet
having been interlined.
(signed) Matthias Winans
Ebenezer Burnet
John Hathorn

State of New Jersey))
Sussex County) ss

Mathias Winans one of the witnesses to the foregoing will being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, did depose that he saw John Seward the testator in the said will named sign and seal the same and heard him publish pronounce and declare the foregoing instrument to be his last will & testament and that at the doing thereof the said testator was of sound and disposing mind & memory as far as this deponent knows & as he verily believes, and that Ebenezer Burnet and John Hathorn the other subscribing witnesses were present at the same time and signed their names as witnesses to the said will together with this deponent in the presence of the said testator.

(signed) Matthias Winans

Sworn at Newton 13th
December Anno Domini
1797 before me
(signed) S. W. Anderson

State of New Jersey))
Sussex County) ss

Obadiah Seward & John Seward the executors in the within instrument named being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God and respectfully depose & say that the within instrument contains the true last will and testament of John Seward, dec. the testator

THE SEWARD FAMILY

therein named so far as they respectfully know and verily believe they will well and truly perform the same by paying first the debts of the said deceased and then the legacies in this testament specified, so far as the Goods, Chattels & Credits of the said deceased can thereunto extend, that they will make & exhibit unto the Prerogative Office of this State, a true and perfect inventory of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of this dec. that have or shall come to their knowledge or possession or to the possession of any other persons or persons for their use, and render a just and true account when thereunto lawfully required.

(signed) Obadiah Seward
John Seward

Sworn at Newton 13th
December anno Domini 1797
before me

(signed) S. W. Anderson

Inventory of the Goods & Belonging to Col. John Seward late dec'd

	L	s	d
1 Bond of 190 dollars against Richard Runyon and John Maxfell due the 3 day of March 1797	76	0	0
1 ditto against Peter Farber due the 5th day of May 1797	137	12	0
1 ditto against Peter Farber due the 18th day of Feb. 1799	131	5	0
6 staks and a piece of hay	25	0	0
1 piece of wheat & rye on the ground	10	0	0
4 staks ditto of hay	15	0	0
Rye in the barn	5	0	0
1 yolk stags	13	0	0
1 yolk old oxen	24	0	0
7 milch cows	35	0	0
1 red steer & bull three year old	10	10	0
4 three year old heifours	17	0	0
4 ditto yearlins	9	0	0
1 horse 30 1 mare 25	55	0	0
1 ditto mare 12 1 colt 13	25	0	0
1 waggon body	1	10	0
5 calves	6	5	0
1 waggon	9	0	0
1 old cart wheel with irons	0	16	0
1 barrow and sow	3	10	0
11 sheep	6	0	0
Blacksmith tools	10	0	0
1 grind stone	0	8	0
1 slay	5	0	0
5 bea ships	4	0	0
18 geese	2	0	0
Buck wheat & corn in the chamber	13	0	0
1 hog in the pen	4	5	0
Potatoes in the hole	10	0	0
9 hogshead sider	16	0	0
1 croscut saw	0	12	0
Carpenters tools	1	0	0
2 small hogs	1	10	0

ONE OLD STILL

Woolen (?) ware	1 14 0
3 trammels 1 gridiron	1 4 0
1 old waggon and body	6 0 0
2 crowbars and 1 shovel	0 8 0
1 mans saddle bridle and sursingle	4 0 0
1 lote of woodin ware in the kitchen	0 12 0
1 chist & all that is in it	1 0 0
1 old still	4 0 0
1 lote old leather	0 15 0
1 little wheel	1 0 0
1 ditto	0 10 0
Sundry lumber in the chamber	0 16 0
4 steel traps	4 0 0
Shovel tongs & handirons	0 16 0
1 pair large stilyard (?)	0 10 0
1 ditto small	0 8 0
Smoothing irons & griddle	0 14 0
Tin ware	1 5 0
Old puter	0 15 0
1 doz old spoons	0 3 0
4 puter platers	0 27 0
8 puter plates	0 10 0
Erthan ware	0 8 0
Sundry erthan ware knives & forks	0 18 0
2 barrels pork 1 beef	13 0 0
3 not boobs (?)	0 12 0
3 tubs 3 kulionders with tallow	1 12 0
1 pair boots	1 0 0
1 tea kettle	1 12 0
6 fiddle back cheers	1 15 0
4 mehoginea cheers	3 0 0
6 fiddle cheers ditto	1 4 0
5 old cheers	0 9 0
1 old compart table	0 4 0
1 chest and what is in it	1 0 0
1 old ditto	0 5 0
1 ditto	0 16 0
1 old case & bottles	0 6 0
Earthan & glass	0 8 0
1 large stand	0 16 0
1 big cheer	0 8 0
1 old cubboard	0 16 0
8 sheets, 3 old table cloths, 5 pillow cases, 2 napkins	3 10 0
4 ditto sheets, 3 diaper table cloths, 1 D. towel, 3 p. p. cases	4 0 0
1 corner Beaufet	1 0 0
1 glass globe	0 5 0
1 mahogina looken glass	2 0 0
1 case razors	0 12 0
1 small trunk	0 5 0
1 small case draws	0 16 0
1 bedstead bed & bedding 1 p. sheets 1 p. blankets	
1 coverlid 1 bed spread	10 0 0

THE SEWARD FAMILY

1 bed two sheets 2 blankets & 2 bed spreads 1 coverlids	
1 set curtains	13 0 0
1 bed & bedstead 1 sheets 1 p. blankets 2 coverlids	
1 bedspread 1 pair curtains	9 0 0
1 bed 1 pair blankets 2 bedspreads 1 coverlid	7 10 0
1 bed & bedstead & coverlid	5 10 0
1 new coverlid	1 5 0
3 cakes tallow	1 3 0
1 Black woman name Peg	40 0 0
1 Black girl by name Diner	30 0 0
1 Black boy Walter	25 0 0
1 note against Isral Lyon due the 15th April 1797	64 8 0

Apprise by William Winans & Mathias Winans the 16th day
of December 1797.

(signed) Matthias Winans
W. Wyans

Charles Inglis
Clerk

State of New Jersey)
Sussex County) ss

William Wyans one of the appraisers of the within inventory being duly sworn according to law did depose that the Goods, Chattels & Credits in the said inventory set down priced were by him appraised according to their just & true respective rates & after thereof of his judgment & understanding, and that Matthias Winans the other appraiser whose name is hereto subscribed was present at the time & consented in all things to the doing thereof and that they appraised all things that were brot to their view for appraisement.

(signed) W. Wyans

Sworn at Newton
9th July 1798 before me
F. W. Anderson

Sussex County: Obadiah Seward & John Seward sons late of John Seward did being duly sworn according to law did depose (severally) that the within writing contains a true inventory of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of dec. that have come to their hands, possession or knowledge or to the possession of any other person or persons for their use.

(signed) Obadiah Seward
John Seward

Sworn at Newton 9th
July 1798 before me
F. W. Anderson

Colonel John Seward

Colonel John Seward of New Jersey, the fourth child of Obadiah (2) of Black River, New Jersey, was born May 22, 1730. Here in the wilderness, John spent his boyhood. Probably he fished in the Lamington (now called Black) River, hunted game, both large and small, cut wood, drove oxen, cleared land and did many other things associated with the life of those times. Among the neighbors was Samuel Swezey and his family which consisted of his wife and eleven children. Samuel Swezey was born in London March 27, 1689 and Penelope, his wife, February 14, 1690. Both had come to New Jersey from Southold, Long Island, N. Y.

On the 22nd of March, 1751, their youngest child, Mary, who was born April 3, 1733, and was consequently then scarcely eighteen years of age, and John Seward were married at Roxbury by the Rev. Mr. Byram. John and Mary went further into the wilderness to hue their home out of the virgin mountain-sides and there built their log cabin upon land still known as the "Old Seward Farm" in the highlands of Hardyston four miles from Hamburg and a mile or more from Snufftown, New Jersey. It is said that for three months Mary did not see a feminine face. Logs from trees, felled by John's axe, formed their house which stood near a stream that forms a head branch of the Pequannock River. Years later they built a frame dwelling further down the stream where there is a depression among the mountain tops with a meadow and good land. A more favorable location. This was their home for the remainder of their lives. This property was later purchased by Noah H. Margerum and the house has been torn down. I have visited the place and viewed the foundations and have had the probable site of the original log house pointed out to me by a member of the Margerum family who live in a house a short distance north of it.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

The Indians in the neighborhood were peaceful and friendly. They lived in considerable numbers about the shores of Lake Hopatcong, not far away, and were known as "friendly Indians" because they lived at peace with the whites. They dwelt in their wigwams and to a great extent adhered to Indian usage and customs, though some did imitate the whites. It is said that, on one occasion, an Indian, while eating dinner asked his squaw to make a change of dishes. She replied that she could not for she had no others. Whereupon the Indian retorted, "Brought them away and brought them back again". To that extent at least, he could follow the customs of the whites. Mrs. Seward is said to have often given them little presents of necessary things as she could spare them and they were gratefully and perhaps greedily received by the Indians. She generally presented them to the squaws. On one occasion an Indian became jealous because a gift was made to his squaw instead of to himself. The squaw came to Mrs. Seward and told her that if she would give the presents to her husband instead of to her she would be glad. By following her advice Mrs. Seward restored harmony in that household.

The dwelling of Colonel John and his wife was constructed for strength and protection against enemies and not for appearance. It contained loopholes on every side and was known as the "double log house".

In personal appearance Colonel John is said to have been prepossessing — his height 5' 10". Erect and with much dignity of manner, he had the appearance of being a leader.

He, of course, was a member of the local militia, the term local including much surrounding country. He was captain of a company of militia. It is said he was very popular among his troops. In his mountain home he

SOUVENIR OF BATTLE

breathed the air of freedom and preferred death to the yoke of an oppressor. It is said that General Washington honored him with his friendship and partook of his hospitality.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, John entered the army as captain of a company of militia and took part in the battles of Long Island and White Plains, the retreat through New Jersey and in the battles immediately following. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel February 28, 1776, and soon afterwards became a colonel.

He wrote on August 14, 1776: "We have orders to march to Long Island this morning." History records the movement together with the subsequent battle of Long Island and the retreat which followed. At the battle of Princeton he obtained a little Hessian rifle. This was much valued in after life and was bequeathed to one of his sons, though to which one I am unable to say, and unfortunately this relic of the Revolution has become lost and forgotten. After the campaign in New Jersey and during the rest of the war the services of Colonel John Seward were mostly confined to the northern part of New Jersey, permitting him to make frequent visits to his home. There were many Tories in northern New Jersey and they were exceedingly active in giving aid to the enemy and the leadership and presence of Colonel John Seward was thought to be necessary to off-set their influence.

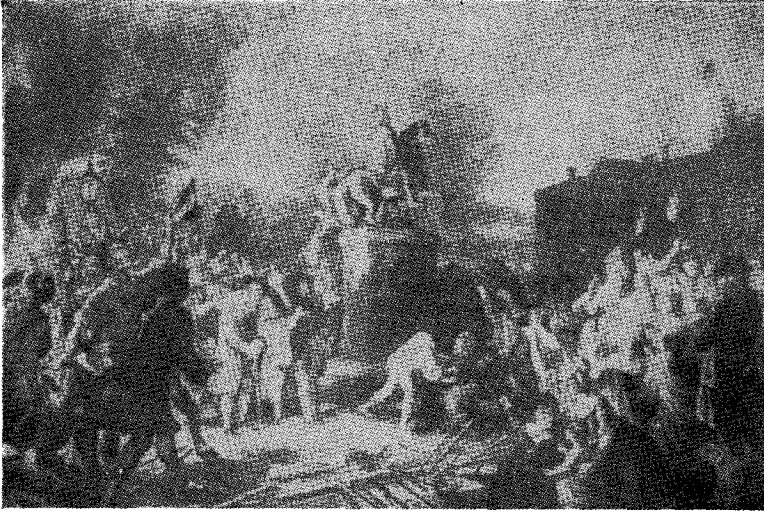
Copy of letter from Rev. S. S. Seward --- 3087 West Grand Blvd.,
Detroit, Mich.:

Oct. 24, 1908

My dear Fred:

There is no letter of Col. John Seward speaking about tearing down the statue of George the Third. There is a legend to the effect that the old Colonel was present at that time; that when the statue was toppled over, he struck it with his sword, cut off the thumb, & broke the sword, & also that the said thumb was in the possession of a Jersey member of the

THE SEWARD FAMILY



WRECKING STATUE OF GEORGE III

family for many years when he melted it up to make bullets; whereby he showed that he had more economy & less sensibility than most of the family to which he belonged. There are some 13 letters written by the old Colonel, but none of them that I now remember that are sufficiently descriptive of dramatic in their character to be worthy of a place on the walls of Washington's Headquarters at Morristown. Some of these days when I retire from active life, I would like to make up & print a little story about him from them, but that I think is the best that I can do.

I hope you are quite well. I have been wishing to write you, but have been waiting for the 8th of November. Consider your self congratulated & felicitated to your heart's content. Please remember me to Henry, & tell him I feel forgotten & desolate. Also to all the members of your family, who I hope are all well.

Affectionately
Your Brother
Sam

Hon. George F. Seward

First Statue In America

From: The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin — July 1920
The Statue of King George III and the Honorable William Pitt erected in
New York City 1770.

Page 37. To the Colonial disturbance in the Colony of New York brought about by the enactment of the "Stamp Act" on Mar. 22, 1765, may be laid the cause for the erection in 1770 of the two very interesting works of sculpture, the equestrian Statue of King George III and the pedestrian Statue of the Honorable William Pitt, later the Earl of Chatham. It is evident from contemporary accounts that it was William Pitt (the champion of the American cause in Parliament and his efforts for the repeal of the stamp Act on Mar. 18, 1766) whom the Colonists desired mostly to honor in consideration of his many services for the Colonies during those troublesome times. But the Legislature apparently could hardly justify the expenditure of a sum of money to honor Pitt and ignore the King, so we find the first suggestion for the famous Equestrian statue of King George III originating in the Assembly of the Colony of New York in June 1766 when for several months previously the statue of Pitt had been a matter of discussion which resulted in a petition to the Assembly. That both these statues should have been authorized and paid for simultaneously, both executed by the same sculptor in London, both erected in the City of New York the same year three weeks apart and both destroyed six years later, one by the Americans and the other by the British and all that is left of them should now rest in the New York room of the New York Historical Society close by each other, although they had strayed far apart for many years, are facts in the story of the fate of these two most interesting local statues which romance could not mold better. It is, therefore, impossible to separate the accounts of these statues in history, as the story of one relates to the other. The Statue of George III was the first Equestrian statue erected in America.

One of the earliest mentions of the intentions to erect the Pitt Statue occurs in the Journals of Captain John

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Montessoro who under date of Mar. 18, 1766, writes: "The Sons of Liberty preparing to have a procession, with Sir Jeffrey Amherst's effigy, afterwards to burn it, as they say he proposed to augment the military forces in America, towards the more effectual forcing the Stamp Act, Also propose erecting a statue of Mr. Pitt (as a friend) in the Bowling Green, on the identical spot where the Lieut. Governor's chariot was burned and to name that Green 'Liberty Green' forever".

Bowling Green, therefore, was first suggested for the Pitt statue, but afterwards the king's equestrian statue was given this imposing location while Pitt was placed at Wall and William streets.

Page 43. Apparently no further action was taken towards erecting these statues until Feb. 6, 1768, when the Assembly passed an act reciting their previous action in June 1766 in consequence of which "Robert Charles, Esq. the Agent of this Province, was directed with all expedition to cause the before mentioned" statues to be completed in the best manner and authorized Sir William Baker, Knight, and Robert Charles, Esquire, of the City of London, out of the monies now in their hands belonging to the Colony to pay Robert Charles one thousand pounds for the Equestrian Statue of his Majesty and five hundred pounds for the statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt, Esquire. ****

Page 43. On June 4, 1770 it was announced that the ship Britannia Captain Thomas Miller had brought over the Statues of his Majesty and Mr. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham". ****

Page 44. The newspapers of the day describe the ceremonies at the erection of King George III statue in the following manner: "Thursday last (Aug. 16, 1770) being the Anniversary of the Birth Day of his Royal Highness Prince

AFTER MARCUS AURELIUS

Frederick, an elegant Equestrian Statue of his present Majesty, was erected in the Bowling-Green, in the City, near Fort-George. * * * * This beautiful statue is made of metal richly gilt, being the first Equestrian one of his present Majesty, and is the workmanship of that celebrated statuery, Mr. Wilton of London. We hear that in a few days a Marble Pedestrian Statue of Mr. Pitt will be erected. (Sept. 7, 1770) * * * * The Statue is of fine white marble the Habit Roman, the right Hand holds a Scroll, partly open, whereon we read, Articuli Magna Charta, Liberatum; the left hand is extended, the Figure being in the attitude of one delivering an Oration. * * * *

Page 48. The George III statue was placed in the center of Bowling Green facing the Fort. It was modelled by Joseph Wilton, after the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius in Rome, Italy. No contemporary picture of the George III statue has come down to us. An imaginative view of its destruction, published in France, showing the king as a pedestrian is wholly incorrect. Anderson's early wood engraving does not correspond with facts. * * * *

Page 49. Lieut. Isaac Bangs of the American Army gives us a contemporary description of the King's statue as he saw it on Apr. 19, 1776: "Near the Fort is the Equestrian Statue of King George 3d, a present from himself to this City. The design was in imitation of one of the Roman Emperors on Horseback. The Man George is represented about 1/3 larger than a Natural Man; the Horse in proportion, both neatly constructed of Lead gilt with Gold raised on a Pedestal of white Marble, about 15 feet high, enclosed with a very elegant fence about 10 feet high, the two lower feet stone, the remainder of open worked Iron; the enclosure was oval, containing about 1/4 of an acre of beautiful green. This, with several churches and other elegant buidings on either side of the spacious street, forms a most beautiful prospect from the Fort."

Page 50. The Declaration of Independence which was read on July 9, 1776, at the head of each brigade of the Continental Army posted at New York brought destruction to the King's statue the same evening through the joyous demonstrations of soldiers and inhabitants. For in the words of the press of the day, we read that "the equestrian statue of George III which tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was by the sons of freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt; the just deserts of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made, is to be run into bullets, to assimilate with the brains of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain a pepper-corn, have lost an empire".

Lieut. Isaac Bangs under date of July 10, 1776 wrote: "Last night the Statue on the Bowling Green, representing George Ghewelph alias George Rex was pulled down by the populace. In it were 4000 pounds of lead and a Man undertook to take off 10 oz. of gold from the superficies, as both Man and Horse were covered with Gold leaf. The lead we hear is to be run into musket balls for the use of the Yankees, when it is hoped that the emanations of the Leaden George will make as deep impressions in the Bodies of some of his red coated and Torie Subjects".

This Act met with the disapproval of General Washington who expressed it in general orders to the army on July 10, 1776, viz: — "Though the General doubts not the persons who pulled down and mutilated the Statue in the Broadway last night were actuated by zeal in the public cause, yet it has so much the appearance of a riot and want of order in the army, that he disapproves the manner, and directs that in the future these things shall be avoided by the soldiery and left to be executed by the proper authority".

The statue of the king was broken up and sent to

HEAD RETURNED HOME

Litchfield, Conn., where according to the Wolcott family papers was moulded into bullets by the ladies of that village.

Page 52. The head of the king's statue escaped the fate which befell his body and horse and was finally returned to England by Captain John Montessor whose own words tell the story best, viz: — "My hearing that the Rebels had cut the king's head off the Equestrian Statue (in the centre of the Ellipps near the Fort) at New York, which represented George the 3rd in the figure of Marcus Aurelius, and that they had cut the nose off, clipt the laurels that were wreathed round his head and drove a musket bullett part of the way through his Head, and otherwise disfigured it, and that it was carried to Moore's tavern adjoining Fort Washington, on New York Island, in order to be fixed on a spike on the Truck of that Flag-staff as soon as it could be got ready, I immediately sent Corby through the Rebel Camp in the beginning of Sept. 1776 to Cox, who kept the Tavern at King's Bridge, to steal it from thence, and to bury it, which was effected and was dug up on our arrival, and I awarded the men, and sent the Head by the Lady Gage to Lord Townshend in order to convince them at home of the Infamous Disposition of the ungrateful people of this distressed Country".**

Page 54. The Pitt statue fared no better than its illustrious companion, for the British took possession of the City of New York Sept. 15, 1776 and shortly afterward some British officers knocked off the head of the statue on St. Andrew's night, Nov. 30, and to this day no trace of it has come to light. The headless and armless form remained standing on its original site until on Mar. 21, 1787, a petition of a majority of the proprietors of the Lots of Ground in Wall Street requested that the street be regulated and paved and that Pitt's statue which greatly obstructed the street be removed. * * * *

THE SEWARD FAMILY

On August 12, 1777, the following letter was written by Colonel John Seward to his wife:

"Mary dear:

I am very happy that I can inform you that I am in good health at present. Blessed be God for the same. I think the time is long that I am absent from you but cannot blame myself for leaving you for so good a cause as that of liberty. I still remain of the same mind that God will be on our side. We live in daily expectations of their (British) coming to visit us but we cannot tell what will be because there is no conference from one to another. We must wait on them and always be ready for them.

I hope, my dear, you will be glad when you think you have a husband that will venture his life for you and your children as I cannot bear to think of them being slaves as you and your children are the objects of my love.

I have nothing strange to tell you. My men are getting better of their sickness. We have lost no men from the company yet, thanks be to God for it.

I give my kind love to you my dear, not forgetting Obadiah, Heliah and Betsey, Johnny, Samuel and Israel. I give my kind love to all my neighbors and my friends, so no more at present.

I remain your husband until death.

John Seward"

"For Obadiah Seward ---

"If you care to send a man down to join my company, I will pay him the same bounty, 3 pounds 50 shillings a month and discharge when the rest are discharged.

"My son strive to get your work done in season as you are my only dependence and accordingly you will be rewarded by your loving father,

John Seward"

After the battle of Long Island John wrote September 1, 1776, as follows: "I am in perfect health at present. I have been preserved in a time of danger and the whistling of balls is no terror for me. I seem persuaded that I shall

BEHIND TORY ROCK

see you again and enjoy your sweet company as before. My dear, I am very sorry to hear that my son, Obadiah, is gone into the service, but since it is so, I hope you will not let these things trouble you. We shall be provided for, no doubt, after all. My men are as well as common, save one that died in battle and one that was shot in the thigh and is likely to be well soon”.

The son, Obadiah, enlisted in his father’s second Sussex regiment and became a captain.

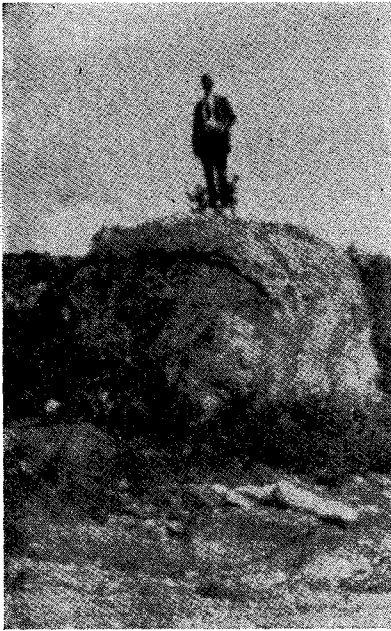
Colonel John Seward’s life on the frontier had made him a famous shot with his rifle. It is said that he could shoot the mud out of ball holes half a dozen times in succession, could shoot the eye out of a bird in the tree top and could bring down a turkey when only the top of its head could be seen. His natural boldness in taking risks with his knowledge and skill made him fearless in danger. His fame aided greatly in keeping the Tories about him in awe and caused them, in their raids for plunder, to give his home a wide berth.

The story of Tory Rock, as given by Colonel Seward’s grandson, George Washington Seward, is as follows:

“That Colonel John Seward was feared by the British and Tories is attested by the fact that for the safety of his family and himself his house was barricaded and otherwise kept in a state of defense and by the still more significant fact that fifty pounds British gold was offered for his head. It was for the purpose of securing this bounty that a Tory with musket in hand took his place behind what was known as Tory Rock and watched for the coming of the intended victim as the Tory knew that the Colonel was to pass there on his way to Vernon where his regiment was to parade that day. Nor was he disappointed. In due time the Colonel came into view with his musket resting before him on the pommel of his saddle. The Colonel was ever on the alert to

THE SEWARD FAMILY

detect an enemy. In this instance I don't know that he knew a Tory was behind that rock. Probably not, but the Tory was there seeking treasure from the British officers,



TORY ROCK

in the sacrificing of his life. He saw his intended victim draw near. He saw he was watchful. He saw the rifle and knew full well the skill of the hand which held it. He raised his rifle to take aim and then a guilty conscience asserted its power and suggested the certainty and fear that death would be his portion if he should miss his mark. In the meantime the Colonel had passed. The opportunity was lost and two lives spared. The one to rejoice in the triumph of his country, the other to confess himself to the Colonel the part he had acted and how near he had come to being murdered."

Another version of this story runs as follows: "On another occasion five men, refugees and Tories, were lying in ambush near the road between the Seward home and Vernon, behind a large rock waiting for the Colonel to pass as they knew he would that morning on his way to his regiment. They had not long to wait. When the Colonel was seen to approach on horseback with his faithful dog trudging behind him, the horse's ears began to stand erect as did

W I N G I N G A R A I D E R

the dog's ears; the Colonel became alert. The refugees' hearts failed them. To miss fire, to make known their place of concealment was death to one or more of the party. One of the party was taken prisoner soon after and confessed to the Colonel what he had done. The place is still known as Tory Hill and the large rock as Tory Rock".

About thirty years ago, in company with my father, Dr. Frederick W. Seward, and the aged William H. Seward, a son of George Washington Seward, who relates the first version given of this story, and my son, Frederick T. Seward, I visited the scene of the old home of Colonel John Seward and I also saw Tory Rock. It was a large rounded rock at least 12 feet in height standing beside the road leading to Vernon on the north to and beyond the "Old Colonel John Seward" place. A picture of the rock is here inserted. Not long after this picture was taken the old road was shifted from one side of the rock to the other to give way to a new highway and in this construction Tory Rock was destroyed.

There is another incident which also has several versions: One night Colonel Seward heard the tread of a horse's feet approaching the door and sprang to a shot-hole for observation. As the raider approached the door he called out, "Dispatches from General Washington". The Colonel immediately answered, "How came General Washington to send dispatches to me by a man on a horse without any saddle or bridle?" The visitor, alarmed by the unexpected reply, dashed to the eastern end of the house to make his retreat northward. Instantly the Colonel drew the bar from the opposite door and leveled his piece, called to the intruder to stand or he was a dead man. The raider crouched upon his horse to avoid the bullet and at the moment when the crossing of the knoll would have taken him out of sight, a bullet from the Colonel's rifle entered his left thigh and came out his right shoulder.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

5 JAMES^a SEWARD (Obadiah, Obadiah^a), b. ab. 1732 at Black River, N. J., d. ----; m. ----; removed to Ohio in 1789.

Children:

- 12 i Caleb^d, b. ab. 1762; d. -----; 1826; m. -----.
ii Daniel, b. -----; d. -----; m. (1) -----; m. (2) -----.
Nancy Seward^b, a widow and his second cousin.
No children. Residence Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.
- 13 iii James, b. ----- 1776; d. ----- 1818; m. ----- 1808,
iv Son, kidnapped by Indians in the Turkey Bottom, Sept. 20, 1789.
v Son, tomahawked by Indians, Sept. 20, 1789, in the Turkey Bottom.

N. J. Archives — Newspaper Extracts — Second Series, vol. 1778, p. 498.

Broke into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Hardiston, Sussex County, N. J., the beginning of September last, a small bay mare, about 12 years old, has a white star in her forehead, branded H G on her right thigh, hath a shuffling pace. The owner proving his property may have her again by applying to — JAMES SEWARD (From the New Jersey Gazette, Vol. 1, No. 46, Oct. 31, 1778.)

Pioneer Biography, Sketches of the Lives of Some of the Early Settlers of Butler County, Ohio, by — James McBride (1869) vol. 1, pp. 11, 12, 13:

“Among the early settlers of Columbia was Mr. James Seward from New Jersey, who had a family of small boys. On the 20th of Sept. 1789, two of his sons were out a short distance from the village, when some Indians came upon them. Tomahawked and scalped one of the boys and took the other prisoner. He was never heard of afterward. Mr. Seward about the year 1790 settled on a farm on the Great Miami River, about three miles below Hamilton, where he lived until his decease. He lies buried on the south line of the tract of land which he owned, next to the Walker farm. One of his sons, Daniel, lived many years in Hamilton, and

Note: * Nancy Seward, dau. of John and Mary (Butler) Seward.

B U I L T F O R T M I A M I

kept a tavern in the southern part of town. Some years ago he removed to Illinois and is since deceased.

Major Benjamin Stites, of Redstone, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River, had contracted with Judge John Cleves Symmes for the purchase of a tract of land to contain ten thousand acres, at the mouth of the Little Miami River. He descended the Ohio River with a company of eighteen or twenty men and landed at the mouth of the Little Miami on the 18th of Nov. 1788. They immediately commenced the erection of a block-house for the protection of the settlers. Three other block-houses were erected forming a square stockade fort which they named Fort Miami. A town was laid out a short distance below the garrison to which the settlers gave the name of Columbia, and log cabins were built without delay for the accommodations of the several families. James Seward was among the first settlers of Columbia.”

History of Butler County (1882) p. 56 — An account written by Dr. Daniel Drake — 1815:

“Hamilton, the seat of justice, is situated twenty-five miles north-north-east of Cincinnati, on the bank of the Miami. This town was laid off about the year 1794, and incorporated in 1810. The donations for public use are a square near the center of the village for county purposes and another for a church and cemetery. Its only public building is a stone jail. It has a post-office, an office for the collector of taxes on non-residents’ lands in the western part of the State, and a printing-office, which issues a newspaper called the Miami Intelligence.”

The county jail subscription list, July 18, 1806: (p. 291)

Isaac Seward	\$1
Samuel Seward	\$10
James Seward	\$15

6 ISAAC³ SEWARD (Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ab.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

1733; d. after Sept. 11, 1766, prior to Dec. 5, 1768*; m. ab. 1753, Phebe ----; settled near Snufftown, N. J., and afterwards at Muskinkink or Great Pond, N. J.

Children:

- 14 i Samuel^d, b. ab. 1758; d. -----; m. July 25, 1780, Elizabeth Keen.
 - 15 ii Daniel, b. Nov. 5, 1760; d. May 16, 1846; m. Sept. 1786, Elizabeth Stewart.
 - iii Hector, b. ab. 1762; d. prior to Sept. 11, 1766.
 - iv Abraham, b. ab. 1764; d. prior to Jan. 7, 1804, when Nancy Seward**, probably his wife, was appointed administrator of his estate
- Daughters, (mentioned in father's will).

“In the name of God and Amen.

I being sick and weak in body but in perfect mind and memory but knowing that it is apointed for all men ons to die I do make this to be my last will and testament. My soul I commit unto God that it as for the body to return unto dust from whens it came to be buried in a desent maner according to the decretion of my executors of this my last will hereafter mentioned. I do hereby apoint my loveing wife to be my sole and only executor of this my last will and I do disspose of the possessions which God hath given me as followeth, viz: I do hereby give to my wife Phebe the sum of twenty pounds to her heirs and asigns forever and further I do give to my wife the use of all my land and liveing until such a time as my secon son daniel will be twenty and one years of eage and then to be equally devied between my three sons namely Sammuel and Daniel and Abraham. I say then and att that time and forever after I do give my land unto them to their heirs and asigns for ever and further as to my moveable estate when my debts are paid the remainder part I do give to my daughters to be equally divided amongst them. This being made in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and sixty six (1766) signed this eleventh day September in the year above ritten.

Signed sealed in the presents (signed) *Isaac Seward*
of us Test

Eben Blachly

John Seward

Nathan Cooper, Junior

Proved Dec. 5, 1768.”

1769, Dec. 5. Adm'r with will annexed --- John Seward, eldest brother; Phebe the wife being deceased. *File No. 149 S*

Note: * Isaac Seward's Will - Morris County 262 N:

Note: ** Daniel Seward Guardian of Abraham Seward, Bond and Petition - Morris 1782.

GUARDIANSHIP BOND

Know all men by these presents, That we Daniel Seward and Samuel Seward both of Roxbury Township in Morris County are holden and do stand indebted unto William Livingston, Esq., Governor of the State of New Jersey in the sum of five hundred pounds of current lawful money of New Jersey to be paid to his said William Livingston, Esq., his successor or assigns: For the which payment will and truly be made and done, we do bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators and every of them, joyntly and firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals; dated this eleventh day of November A. D. 1785.

Whereas Abraham Seward and infant of the age of fourteen years and upwards, son of Isaac Seward late of the County of Morris deceased hath by his petition to the Governor, filed in the Prerogative office in Burlington prayed that the above Daniel Seward may be appointed Guardian of his person and estate till he attains the age of 21 years. The said guardianship not having been disposed of by the will of the said Infant's father. Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound on Daniel Seward do and shall take care of the person, estate and education of the said infant and of all writings and evidences touching lands, and render the same to him at full age on to such person or persons, as by law are or maybe entitled to receive the same, and render a just and true account of the rents, issues and profits of the real and personal estate of the said infant; and in the mean time improve the same for his use and best advantages and make no sale, nor commit any waste or destruction thereof or therein. Then this obligation to be void or else to stand and remain in full force or virtue.

Sealed and delivered in person of

(signed) *Daniel Seward*

(signed) *Samuel Seward*

John Riggs

Abraham Seward --- Intestate & Inventory 1159 N Morris County
Nov. 25, 1803 --- Nancy Seward, Administratrix
Feb. 27, 1804 --- granted Administratrix
Inventory of Abraham Seward's Estate --- 1803, Amount \$929.65:

A true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, as well, moveable and not moveable of Abraham Seward late of the Township of Roxbury, in the county of Morris, deceased, made by us whose names are hereto subscribed the fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord 1803:

THE SEWARD FAMILY

His purse and sundry notes due to the estate	\$84.23
1 pair oxen	60.00
1 pair ditto	40.00
7 yearlings \$6 ea.	42.00
6 cows	76.50
1 bull	12.00
2 mares & 2 colts	30.00
25 sheep \$1.50 ea.	37.50
6 calves	15.00
4 hogs	15.00
5 shoats	7.50
1 dog	2.00
Geese & fowls	2.80
16 ton hay	96.00
* * * * *	
1 gun and accoutrements	4.00
2 spinning wheels	4.50
* * * * *	
Wearing apparel of the deceased	11.00

signed

John Burnet

Frances Wood

Dated Jan. 7, 1804

7 DANIEL³ SEWARD (Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ----
1738 at Black River, N. J., d. Aug. 10, 1826, at Goshen, N.
Y., m. ---- Ann Bishop. She d. 1790.

Children:

- i Susan¹, b. -----; d. -----; m. -----, William Mc-
Vicker, Mendham, N. J., no further record.
- 16 ii John, b. ----- 1766; d. July 25, 1821; m. -----, Ruth
Howell.
- iii Nancy, b. -----; d. -----; m. -----, ----- Schel-
inger, Ludlowville, N. Y. He died young leaving a widow
and three children.
- 17 iv Daniel, b. July 26, 1768; d. Mar. 13, 1839; m. Sept. 23, 1792,
Julia Rumsey.
- v Charlotte, b. Aug. 17, 1775; d. Sept. 10, 1872; m. Jan. 19, 1798,
Edward Horton*, Weeds Basin, N. J.
- vi Samuel, b. -----; d. young.
- vii Mehitable, b. -----; d. young.
- viii Mehitable, b. -----; d. -----; m. -----, Morris Lew-
is; residence Goshen, N. Y., until 1817 when they removed

Note: * According to Chambers - Early Germans of New Jersey - p. 419:
Edward, son of David and Olive (Skellinger) Horton, b. Mar. 17, 1777, m.
Charlotte Seward.

IN SUSSEX REGIMENT

to New York City. They had several children. (She was known as "Hetty".)

- ix Sarah, b. _____; d. _____; m. _____, _____ Perry; settled at Cayuga County, N. Y.
- x Fanny, b. _____; d. _____; m. _____, _____ Sutton; residence Mendham, N. J.

8 OBADIAH¹ SEWARD (John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 2, 1754; d. prior to May 11, 1799, after Dec. 13, 1797*; m. Apr. 4, 1776, Hilah Edsall, b. Aug. 17, 1757; d.

_____. She married Caleb Post in 1807, they had no children.

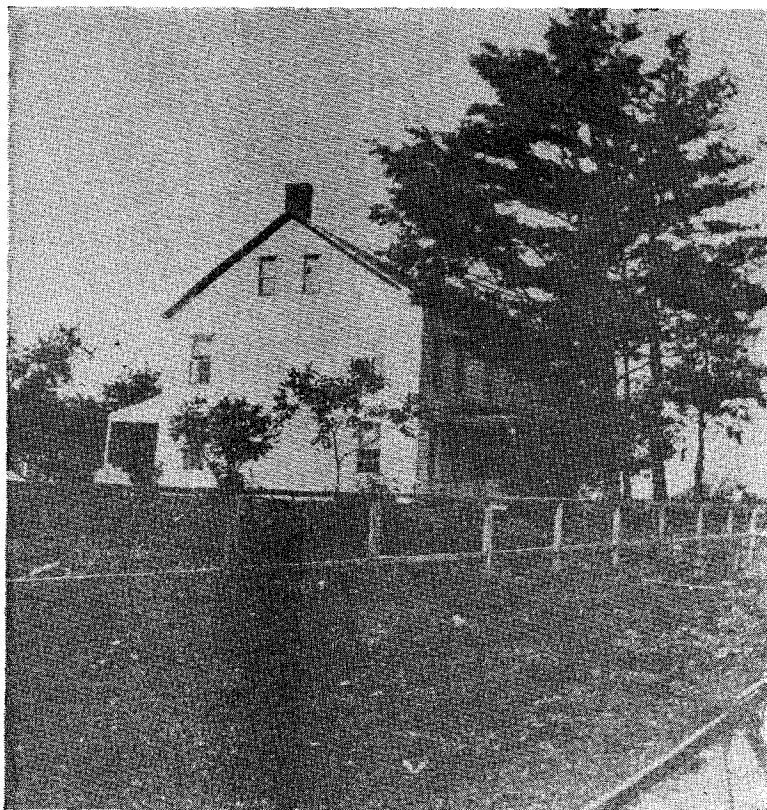
Children:

- i Polly³, b. May 9, 1777; d. Nov. 9, 1778.
- ii Polly, b. Sept. 1, 1779; d. _____; m. _____, _____ Cooper and had one son, Horace Cooper.
- iii Matilda, b. Apr. 16, 1782; d. _____; m. _____ 1804, Joshua Hinds; had several children.
- 18 iv John, b. May 3, 1784; d. _____; m. Feb. 22, 1807, Elizabeth Armstrong.
- v Peggy, b. July 23, 1786; d. _____ 1824; m. June 23, 1807, Josiah Hurd, one child, Heila Hurd.
- vi Hilda, b. June 4, 1789; d. _____; m. Sept. 22, 1808, Allen Smith, removed to Addison, Addison County, Vermont.
- vii Hannah, b. Apr. 28, 1792; d. _____; m. _____, James Cook, removed to Addison, Addison County, Vermont.
- viii Elizabeth, b. Sept. 14, 1794; d. _____; m. _____, John Benedict, removed to Addison, Addison County, Vermont.
- ix Pamela, b. July 19, 1797; d. _____; m. _____, Luther Smith, removed to Addison, Addison County, Vermont.

9 JOHN¹ SEWARD (John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. June 10, 1765; d. Apr. -- 1845; m. June 12, 1785, Mary Butler, b. Sept. 10, 1767; d. -- 1841. Settled at Hurdstown, N. J. Commissioned Nov. 25, 1809, Colonel of 2nd Sussex

Note: * N. J. Archives - First Series - Abstracts of Wills 1020 N: 1799, May 11. Seward, Obadiah, of Roxbury Twsp., Morris Co. Int. Adm'rs Hilah Seward and John Seward of Essex Co. Fellow bondsman- Dan Hurd and Moses Estey, of said co. 1799, May 21. Inventory 436.6.2 pounds, made by Joseph Hurd and Dan Hurd. (Obadiah was mentioned in his father's will proved Dec. 13, 1797.)

THE SEWARD FAMILY



JOHN SEWARD HOME, HURDSTOWN, N. J.

I N W A R O F 1 8 1 2

Regiment, Commissioned Lieutenant in War of 1812 from Sept. 5, 1814, to Dec. 9, 1814. Removed to Ohio in 1815 and later to Hillsboro, Illinois.*

Children:

- i **Fanny**⁵, b. April 25, 1787; d. Aug. 23, 1824; m. ———, George Vandergriff, had several children. (From tombstone record, Sarah, d. 1812.)
- ii **Nancy**, b. Nov. 8, 1789; d. ———; m. (1) ——— 1812, George Coursen, b. ———; d. ——— 1818; m. (2) Daniel, son of James Seward and her second cousin; after his death she married again. No children.
- 19 iii **John Butler**, b. Aug. 18, 1792; d. Aug. 2, 1859; m. Feb. 7, 1818, Mary Swallow.
- 20 iv **Israel**, b. Sept. 3, 1795; d. Aug. 27, 1869; m. Oct. 30, 1817, Margaret Slayback.
 - v **Jane**, b. Nov. 1, 1797; d. ———; m. (1) July 31, 1817, Humphrey Miller, b. ———; d. Apr. 18, 1829. Children: Mary Jane and Andrew J. She m. (2) ———, James Glenn and had two children, Kate and Lizzie.
 - vi **Martha Maria**, b. Mar. 24, 1800; d. ——— 1865; m. ——— 1818, George Burnap, b. Feb. 1791; d. Feb. 2, 1874. Children: Joseph S., b. ab. 1824, residence Butler Grove Township, Ill., he had several children. Mary, b. ab. 1826, m. ——— Rucker, no children. John, b. ab. 1828, m. Elizabeth ———. Samuel Latham, b. ab. 1830, m. ——— 1852, Ruth H. Sheppard and removed to Texas. Camilla, b. Feb. 21, 1832, d. Mar. 7, 1913, m. Apr. 27, 1854, Charles W. Jenkins from Darlington District, S. C., b. ab. 1824, d. 1878**, Emaline, b. ab. 1934.
 - vii **Obadiah**, b. Sept. 13, 1802; d. April 24, 1812.
 - viii **Emaline**, b. Nov. 26, 1806; d. Apr. 30, 1812.
 - ix **Harriet**, b. Apr. 20, 1807; d. ———; m. Dec. 22, 1822, William H. Brown, b. Nov. 9, 1796. Children: William, Samuel, Cornelia, Charles S., Fred, Theodore F., Mary Caroline.

Note: * To Editor of Iron Era, New Foundland. N. J., July 20, 1881: "John Seward enlisted as a private in 1775; made lieutenant July 10, 1776 and afterwards colonel.

"Betsy Seward was married to John Dergriff, who with George Coursen of Wantage, erected the first hotel at Snufftown in 1805. "Israel Seward emigrated west, while the estate of the elder Seward passed into the hands of John and Samuel. "John Seward, Jr., was Justice of the Peace many years and Commissioner of Deeds, some of the old deeds dating back to 1790, bear his name. He married a Miss Mary Butler and the following are the names of their children; Fanny, Nancy, Butler, Israel, Jane, Marie, Obadiah and

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Emaline, the two latter died during their residence at Snufftown and were buried in the old Seward burial ground. About 1815, John Seward and family removed to Hurdstown, having first to cut a road through the wilderness. He afterwards removed to Ohio and thence to Hillsborough, Illinois from which place he revisited the old homestead about fifty years ago."

"Dr. Samuel removed the members of the Seward family, in 1838, from the old family burial ground to the cemetery at Florida, N. Y." - Written by J. P. Crayon, Rockaway, N. J.

Note: ** Residence Butler Grove Township, Illinois. Picture of her home furnished by Mrs. William Gaylor of Staten Island, N. Y. Mrs. Gaylor is great-granddaughter of Martha Maria Burnap and daughter of Frances Burnap Chisholm.

Children of Camilla Seward and Charles W. Jenkins:

1. Minnie, b. ab. 1855; d. ab. 1896; m. William Hamilton.
2. Camilla, b. 1857; d. 1915; unmarried. She was a High School teacher in Hillsboro, Ill.
3. Frances, b. Nov. 3, 1858; (Still living); m. Aug. 29, 1892, James D. Chisholm.
4. Roland, b. ab. 1860; d. 1906; m. Minnie Eriggs.
5. Emaline, b. ab. 1862; d. ab. 1893; m. George Franklin.
6. Frederick, b. ab. 1866; (still living); m. Elaine ----- . He is head of St. James School for Boys in Faribault, Minn., Masonic Past Grand Master of Minn. -----
7. Martha Maria, b. ab. 1868; d. ab. 1940 in Honolulu; m. Joseph J. Lude-man.

Life of the Pioneers

I am indebted to a delightful little book which gives a graphic account of the manner of life lived by the pioneers who settled in the future states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky in the years of 1790 to 1810 or thereabouts. This book is one of the Lakeside Classics entitled "A Woman's Story of Pioneer Illinois" by Christiana Holmes Tillson and edited by Milo Milton Quaife, Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. It was published by the Lakeside Press, of Chicago, R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company, Christmas, MCMXIX. I believe it is now out of print, but Mr. Benton H. Wilcox of Madison, Wisconsin, very kindly hunted for and procured a copy for me. I desired it because I had been informed that it had mentioned some Swards who were among the early settlers. Mrs. Tillson wrote an account of her experiences late in life.

Mr. Tillson went west and returned to marry the girl who awaited his return and who lived in Massachusetts. Following the wedding the couple journeyed to the only partially settled frontier. Her account of this trip is most interesting reading and is very informative. When they finally reached their destination it was discovered that the house which was to be their future home was not finished and they found an invitation from Colonel John Seward to stay at his home until the new house was completed.

In all frontiers there was but one class in the society. No upper, lower or middle classes — all wore the same grade of clothes, mostly homemade — all lived in the same manner — all were hospitable and readily shared what little they had with others in need — all was primitive — no houses but log houses of one room — later on frame houses with rooms were built and the beginning of upper and lower classes of society developed which had their

THE SEWARD FAMILY

vanities for the upper and slovenliness for the lower classes. The upper class with all of its faults included in its numbers the talented men and women of vision and industry who built the foundations of great states.

Mrs. Tillson's little book opens a window, so to speak, through which one may peek and observe the habits of life and the people — the pioneers — and their primitive privations in which they lived. As one of these homes was that of Colonel John Seward, it is of particular interest to us. In addition to this account of Colonel Seward's home I also quote a description of a "preaching" — a religious meeting, because of its further description of the life the Sewards led in the pioneer days. In reading this the reader should remember that similar lives were lived by Obadiah and his immediate descendants on Long Island and by his son, Obadiah, and his descendants in New Jersey — and a generation or two later on in Texas and elsewhere west of the great waters of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. I here quote from Mrs. Tillson's book pages 74 to 82.

The Tillsons stopped at the house of Mr. Black not far from Col. Seward's home.

"Mr. Black said that Colonel Seward had been down, and left word for us to go to his house and remain until ours could be made ready for occupancy. We arrived at the Seward's, three miles from our place, about sunset. Mrs. Seward, a dear, good woman, and Harriet, now Mrs. Wm. H. Brown of Chicago, were the only members of the family at home. Before our evening meal was ready the Colonel with his boy, John, arrived from Vandalia. The legislature having removed from Kaskaskia, were to hold their first session at Vandalia that winter. Vandalia, created capital of Illinois by the fiat of the first state legislature, at the time lay eighty miles in the wilderness. Ex-

THE WAY THEY SLEPT

travagant expectations were at first entertained concerning the growth of the town thus created. These were disappointed, and several years before the close of the twenty-year period for which the capital had been fixed at Vandalia, rival towns were seeking to secure the coveted prize. It finally went to Springfield, due to the scheming of a group of legislators from Sangamon County, in which Abraham Lincoln bore a prominent part. Israel Seward, Jr., with his wife and niece, Sally Slayback, had taken a house there to board members of the legislature, leaving their two older children, William and George, with their grandfather. The old Colonel was all smiles and gave me a most cordial welcome, as had also Mrs. and Miss Seward.

“It was the twenty-eighth of November when we arrived at Colonel Seward’s, and I had a more homelike feeling than for many weeks. We had a clean, comfortable meal, Mother Seward and Harriet each performing their part in the domestic duties, while the Colonel talked politics and discussed the affairs of the state. Their house was about the size of ours, but had not been divided by any partitions. On the opposite side from the fireplace were two beds, standing foot to foot; there was a square frame over each, from which were suspended curtains that went around the front and foot of each bed. The curtains were so arranged as to leave about a foot of space between the bed and curtain, to which we could pin our dresses, and by inexpansiveness could stand within the curtain and feel that we had all the privacy of a dressing room. One of the beds was for the Colonel and his wife and we had the other, while Harriet slept in a small bed, which during the day, was rolled under the Colonel’s.”

“After breakfast Friday Mr. Tillson left on business planning to return Saturday night. I had a pleasant, quiet day with Mrs. Seward and Harriet. Before we had finished our evening meal Mrs. Butler Seward came to call on me.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

She lived about a quarter of a mile from the Colonel's, in the same grove. As they had other company at the Colonel's she invited Harriet and myself to return with her and pass the night, so we went, Harriet rising while it was yet dark to go home and assist her mother, while I remained to breakfast.

“Saturday night your father came up, bringing the carriage, and said he would take us all to preaching the next day.

Sunday morning, December 2, was cold and pinching; winter had commenced in earnest. We rode about two miles to a log cabin which, during week days, was the schoolhouse of the village or settlement schoolmaster, and Sundays was open to the ‘circuit rider,’ — Methodist preacher, — who came around ‘onst’ a month, and to the ‘Cumberlands,’ — Cumberland Presbyterians, — who occasionally preached there; also to the ‘Hard-shells,’ and to the ‘Seventh-day’ Baptists — all were tolerated. When we arrived the service had just commenced; a movement was made to give Harriet and myself a seat by the fire, while your father posted himself on one of the schoolhouse benches that stood against the wall. The preacher, big and burly, was about starting the hymn, which was done by reading the first two lines of the verse, and then with an indescribable nasal twant, singing to the tune of ‘Old Grimes,’ the lines that had been repeated. This was a favorite among them:

“When I can read my titul clare,
Tue mansheons in the skei,
I'll bid farewell to everie fear,
And wipe my weeping ye, yi, yi,
and wipe” &c.

“Around the fire sat the mothers with babies, while the young'uns huddled down on the floor beside them. In

RANTING OUTRANTED

the circle where we were put there seemed to be a mixture of all ages, though of but one sex; the lords of creation with their big boys occupying the back seats. After the sermon — if so it may be called — the preacher sang another “hyme”, the congregation chiming in. It was then announced that after a few minutes’ recess another brother would speak; then commenced the performance. The “young’uns” rushed to the fire with sticks or pieces of clapboard and rolled out the eggs they had brought for a lunch and had deposited in the ashes to roast while the first preacher was speaking. Each youngster worked manfully to secure his own rights, and showed dispatch of business in getting them peeled and disposed of before the preaching was resumed. The good mammas who had babies, and who did not wait for recess, but had been giving them their lunch during the service, now lit their pipes and looked so happy and satisfied as the clouds of smoke curled out from under their sunbonnets, meanwhile the sterner sex paying suit to the water bucket which stood in the back corner of the room; that performance was rather slow, there being but one gourd shell for the whole congregation, so each man would walk up to the bucket and while another was drinking would relieve his mouth of a heavy quid, holding it in one hand, would take the gourd of water, rinse his mouth, spitting the washing on the floor, then take his drink, and while passing the gourd to the next would throw his “bacca” in his mouth and be ready for a chat.

“The preaching had commenced at ten A. M., and it was not until between four and five o’clock that we were released from the rant. I had never before heard but one Methodist preach, and that was Father Taylor, in the early part of his ministry. He in New England was in those days considered a “ranter,” but if his preaching was rant, surely our western Methodism was ranting outranted.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

“The order of preaching was for the first speaker to be somewhat logical, and to show forth to the listening audience his great learning and wisdom; for the last speaker was left the sensational. He would “get happy,” clap his hands, froth at the mouth, the congregation responding, some groaning, some crying loudly, “Amen,” some calling “glory, glory, glory to God!” When I look back on these meetings now, I can recollect but one impression that was left on my mind; that of intense disgust. If these preachers had come among the people meekly, and with an earnest desire to do good to the souls of men — however weak and ignorant they might have been — I could have respected their effort, and felt a sympathy in their performances, but their whole manner evinced so much arrogance and self-display and such unblushing impudence as to repel me.

“As we came out from preaching I was introduced to Mr. Jesse Buzan, who had married Squire Davy’s daughter, Peggy. Jesse invited us to his house to dinner, which invitation we accepted. The furniture in his cabin consisted of one bed, a spinning-wheel, six chairs and a table; some rude shelves on the wall held the dishes, while the Dutch oven and the frying pan found a place on the floor under the shelves. Jesse had taken a bee-line through the woods, and met us at the door when we arrived, with his baby in his arms, and as we went in he smilingly looked at his wife and said, “Paygie, this heur is Mrs. Tillson.” Peggy, who stood at the table with her hands in the dough, gave a grunt and said, “how gey,” then looking at Harriet gave another grunt and again said, “how gey.” Jesse then looked at Peggy and said inquiringly, “I reckon they can put their fixin’s on the bed.” Peggy said, “I allow,” so we deposited our bonnets and cloaks on the “blue kiver” that kivered the bed, and then took our seats by the fire. Peggy seemed intent on her cooking and had nothing to say. Jesse told your father about his “craps,” and

GETTING ON SMART

evidently felt very rich; said he was "getting on right smart;" it had been a good mast year — an abundance of nuts — and his hogs had come out of the woods fat enough to kill. He thought by another winter he should be able to sit by the fire most of the time. Poor child of nature, thought I; and your wants, how few. I looked around the cabin to see what attraction there could be for Jesse the coming year. Peggy was disagreeably ugly, but Jesse said she was good for work and that was what he wanted, "for, if she was dressed up, she couldn't look pretty, no how."

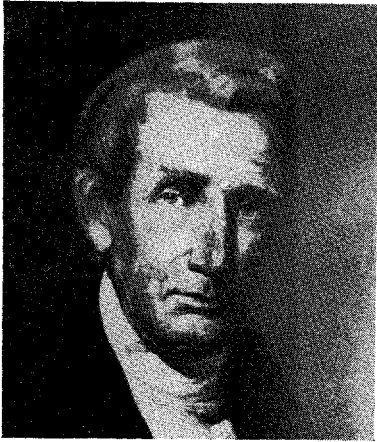
I looked to see if there were any books — an old almanac, begrimed and greasy, hanging against the wall, was all the literature offered. But Jesse and Peggy "didn't want books;" did not think it was of "any use to be allus reading;" "didn't think folks was any better off for reading, an' books cost a heap and took a power of time;" "twant so bad for men to read, for there was a heap of time when they couldn't work out, and could jest set by the fire; and if a man had books and keered to read he mought; but women had no business to hurtle away their time, case they could allus find something to do, and there had been a heap of trouble in old Kaintuck with some rich men's gals that had learned to write. They was sent to school, and were high larnt, and cud write letters almost as well as a man, and would write to the young fellows, and, bless your soul, get a match fixed up before their father or mother knowed a hait about it." Such were Jesse's honest sentiments, and such was the standard of at least nine-tenths of the inhabitants that were our neighbors."

THE SEWARD FAMILY

10 SAMUEL SWEZEY⁺ SEWARD (John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Dec. 5, 1768; d. Aug. 24, 1849; m. June 2, 1792, Mary, dau. of Isaac and Margaret (Jackson) Jennings*; b. Nov. 27, 1769; d. Dec. 11, 1844. He was a physician located at Vernon, N. J., removed to Florida, Orange County, N. Y., where he died. He was a County Judge of Orange County in 1815 and a member of the Legislature in 1804.

THE LATE HON. SAMUEL S. SEWARD (*Goshen Democrat & Whig, Sept. 14, 1849*)

Judge Seward's will was admitted to probate on Tuesday last. Executors are his son, Ex-Gov. Seward, and George M. Grier, Esq. As the



SAMUEL S. SEWARD

deceased was known to be not only one of the eldest and most respectable, but also one of the most wealthy citizens of the County, speculation is of course busy in affixing a valuation on the assets which he has left. On this subject we have no conjectures to make. He had doubtless acquired what in the county at least must be considered a large property; and this fortune was amassed not by usurious exactions, not by fraud or by speculation, but by an upright and persevering pursuit of ordinary business. Much of his estate has been the lawful growth of moneys put at use, and for these moneys he never asked more than legal interest. This interest he required to be promptly paid, but never would he take an undue advantage of an embarrassed debtor.

Judge Seward was educated at the academy in this village. He studied medicine with Dr. Swezey of this place, and was a fellow student with Dr. Gabr. N. Phillips and Dr. A. R. Arnall. Having completed his studies, he commenced practice in Florida, N. Y., and devoting himself to his profession with that business energy which was his distinguishing characteris-

Note: * Isaac Jennings d. Feb. 10, 1800, aged 60 years, 3 month. Margaret Jennings d. Oct. 21, 1831, aged 89 years, 4 month. (From tombstone record.)

TURNED OUT BY JACKSON

tic, he soon found himself engaged in an extensive and profitable professional career. He also entered into the mercantile business which he conducted with much success. The only speculation in which he ever embarked was the purchase of a large tract of land lying near the Walkill river, and known as the Minisink Patent. In this purchase he was associated with Gen. Wilkin. Jas. Burt and others. Judge Seward was entrusted with the entire management of the property and he discharged the trust in a faithful and successful manner. The property, consisting of some thousands of acres, was all disposed of to good advantage, and he closed up the business of his agency in a most satisfactory manner.

As to Judge Seward's public life, we may state that in 1804 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was appointed Postmaster by Mr. Jefferson, and retained that office until Gen. Jackson turned him out because his son, Wm. Henry, who has since reflected so much credit on his parentage, began to rise on the political horizon as an adverse star to the General's fortunes.

For many years he filled the office of assistant Justice, and then he was advanced to the post of 1st Judge of the County. This office he filled for 16 years, and might have held it much longer had he not resigned it in 1823 to go to Europe in company with his son, Wm. Henry, for the benefit of his health. Returning from Europe he retired to private life, and devoted himself to business, designing, as he said, to accumulate property for the purpose of doing good with it after he had left the world.

An object which lay near his heart, and to which he devoted much time and thought, was the founding of a literary institution (S. S. Seward Institute) which might both perpetuate his name and be a means of usefulness to his descendants and to the public at large.

He was a professor of religion, having connected himself several years before his death with the Presbyterian Church in his village.

Judge Seward possessed some strong points of character. With strict integrity and indomitable energy he combined a firmness of purpose and an inflexibility of will which gave to his character and his conduct a high degree of independence.

The bequests are as follows: \$1,000 to next of kin of Julia Ann Van Brunt, deceased, a woman who had lived long in the family, and had taken care of them during illnesses. To his nieces, Mrs. Elizabeth Tuthill and Mrs. Mary Evans, each \$250. To his nephew, Samuel S. Jennings, \$100. To Sam'l S. Seward, son of George W. Seward, \$150. To Mary Augusta Seward, daughter of Edwin P. Seward, \$50. To the Presbyterian Church,

THE SEWARD FAMILY

interest of \$200 to pay rent of pew which he wished to be held for use of his descendants. To Frances A. Seward, wife of his son, William H. Seward, \$10,000. This bequest was made on the ground that Gov. Seward had never received pecuniary aid from his father, whereas his brothers had. To Caroline C. Canfield, grand daughter, he bequeathed \$5,000. To S. S. Seward Institute, in addition to house and lot occupied by said institute, the sum of \$20,000. William H. Seward is constituted president of the Institute, an office always to be filled by one of the descendants of the testator. Provision also is made for perpetuating the Directors.

Children:

- 21 i Benjamin Jennings⁵, b. Aug. 23, 1793; d. Jan. 3, 1840; m. May 17, 1819, Marcia Armstrong.
- ii Elizabeth, b. Nov. 22, 1795; d. Sept. 8, 1797.
- 22 iii Edwin Polladore, b. June 21, 1799; d. Apr. 23, 1872; m. (1) May 22, 1827, Rachel Armstrong; m. (2) Apr. 3, 1849, Mary E. Terry.
- 23 iv William Henry, b. May 16, 1801; d. Oct. 10, 1872, m. Oct. 20, 1824, Frances Adeline Miller.
- v Louisa Cornelia, b. Oct. 29, 1805; d. Jan. 4, 1839; m. Apr. 18, 1827, Dr. Mahlon D. Canfield, b. Nov. 24, 1799. Children: Augusta, Frederick Allen, Caroline, Cornelia and Mary.
- 24 iv George Washington, b. Aug. 24, 1808; d. Dec. 6, 1889; m. (1) Apr. 17, 1832, Tempe Wick Leddel; m. (2) Aug. 18, 1852, Julia Caroline Humphrey.

11 ISRAEL⁴ SEWARD (John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹),
 b. ---- 1773; d. Jan. 18, 1798, aged 23 years, 7 mo.;* m.
 ----, Elizabeth ----.

Children: (One posthumous son.)

- 25 i Israel⁵, b. May 9, 1798; d. Nov. 17, 1868; m. Apr. 13, 1822, Mary Johnston.

N. J. Archives — First Series — Abstracts of Wills — File 796 S — 1798, Jan. 29. Seward, Israel, of Sussex Co., Int. Adm's — John Seward. Fellowbondsmen — William Wynants and John Euen, all of said co. 1798, Jan. 25. Inventory \$5,8.0 pounds; made by Mathias Winans and William Wynants. (Inventory indicates he was a single man, or perhaps only recently married and had not established his own household.)

12 CALEB⁴ SEWARD (James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹),
 b. ab. 1762; d. ---- 1826; m. ----. Resided at Hamilton,

Note: * From letter of J. P. Crayon, Reckaway, N. J., Mar. 27, 1899: Item: Died at Hardiston, County of Sussex, Jan. 18th, that amiable youth Israel Soward 1798. — Sentinel of Freedom, Newark issue Feb. 29, 1798.

C I N C I N N A T I S E T T L E R

Butler Co., Ohio, on a farm adjoining his brother Daniel.

Children:

- 26 i **George**⁵, b. _____ 1824; d. Nov. _____ 1898; m. _____,
 Mary A. _____.
- ii **John**, b. _____; d. _____; m. _____; Residence Ham-
 ilton, Ohio, and Elwood, Ind. Had one child, George. No
 further record.
- iii **James**, b. _____; d. _____; m. _____. Born in Hamil-
 ton, Ohio; died in Indiana. Had one child, Sarah — no
 further record.

13 JAMES⁴ **SEWARD** (James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹),
 b. ---- 1776, in N. J., d. ---- 1818, in Ohio; m. ---- 1808,
 Mary ----. Removed to Ohio with father, brother Caleb,
 brother Daniel and father's brother Samuel, in 1789 or
 shortly thereafter. He was one of the first settlers in the
 Mill Creek Valley (Cincinnati) Ohio. Purchased from
 John Cleves Symmes in 1789-1793 a half section of land
 approximately midway between Fort Washington and
 Fort Hamilton. He was killed by a falling tree in 1818
 while building a larger house for his family. In some prior
 accident he had lost one eye.

Children:

- i **Louisa**⁵, b. Mar. 4, 1809, in Glendale (Cincinnati) Ohio; d.
 _____ 1895 in Glendale, Ohio; m. _____ 1832, James
 Cummings. Children: Louisa, James (State Senator in Ohio
 Legislature), Adda and possibly others.
- ii **Jackson**, b. _____ 1810; removed to Texas.
- iii **James**, b. _____ 1811; d. _____ 1847 at Falmouth, Ky.,
 unmarried.
- 27 iv **George Washington**, b. Feb. 6, 1813; d. Mar. 24, 1895; m. Dec.
 1, 1833, Amanda Lang (Lainge).

14 SAMUEL⁴ **SEWARD** (Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹),
 b. ab. 1758*; d. ----; m. July 25, 1780, Elizabeth Keen; re-
 moved to Kentucky with brother Daniel*.

Note: * Samuel Seward, son of Isaac, son of Obadiah, Jr., was b. ab. 1758. He emigrated to Kentucky with his brother Daniel, and was visited, in 1817, by Benjamin Jennings Seward³, son of Samuel Swezey Seward. He was, at that time, residing near General Reuben Hopkins, not far from the Dry Ridge, Ky., about 40 miles south of Cincinnati, Ohio. At that time he was said to have been "active though rough and uncultivated", also that his Kentucky family have changed their name and now spell it 'Swards', the change originating from the fact that they were great fighters during the Indian Wars in the early settlement of Kentucky. Benjamin Jennings Seward also reported that a daughter, her name not recalled, was once surprised and taken prisoner by a party of Potowatomies as she was washing, upon the banks of the Kentucky River. She was afterwards rescued by her father and some friends who pursued.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

- Children: (According to Chambers — Early Germans of N. J.)
i Sarah⁵, b. Sept. 22, 1761; d. ————;
ii Ruth, b. May 9, 1783; d. ————;
iii Anna Julianne, b. Mar. 6, 1786; d. ————;
(Probably other children).

Facts regarding Samuel Seward from the D. A. R. papers of his descendant Martha Seward Rahfuse:

Samuel Seward was born in New Jersey on the 18th day of September, 1754, and died in Butler County, Ohio, on the 22d day of April, 1828. His residence during the Revolution was Morris County, N. J.

Services in Revolution: Private, Captain Keen's Company, Eastern Battalion, Morris County, New Jersey State Troops. See "Jersey Men in the Revolution" p. 748. See — National numbers 308,764 and 250,357.

Children of Samuel Seward:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| i Daniel | ix Samuel, Jr. |
| ii Phebe | x Benjamin |
| iii Anna | xi Elizabeth |
| iv Angelenda | xii Eunice Murphy |
| v Fanny | xiii Abigail |
| vi John | xiv Susannah |
| vii Isaac | xv Nancy |
| viii Biram | |

The above names were copied from p. 420, Book 1, Probate Court, Butler County, Hamilton, Ohio. Ann, his wife, was made executrix and Joseph McMaken Executor. Dated 4-25-28. Recorded date of will 10-18-1826.

The Last Will and Testament of Samuel Seward

From the records of Wills, Book No. 1, Page 450 in the Butler County Court House.

Probated April 25, 1828.

In the name of God, Amen. I Samuel Seward of the County of Butler and State of Ohio considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of weak health but of sound and perfect mind, blessed be the Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in the manner and form following, that is to say, first I do give and bequeath unto my beloved Wife, Ann Seward, all my real and personal estate as long as she remains my widow for the purpose of schooling my children which she has had by me, or to such time as my son Daniel arrives to the age of 21 years, after which time she is to have one half of the income of my farm and one third of the personal estate as the law in that makes and provides. Second, I give and bequeath unto my daughters Phebe, Anna,

A HUNDRED DESCENDANTS

Angelenda and Fanny all my personal or moveable property except their mother's third, to receive their legacies as they respectively become of age. Third, I give and bequeath unto my son Daniel and John all my farm that I now live on to be equally divided and to have possession as they become of age. Fourth, I give and bequeath unto my sons Isaac, Biram, Samuel and Benjamin Seward twenty-five cents each as their part of all my estate. Fifth, I give and bequeath unto my daughters Elizabeth, Eunice, Abigail, Susannah and Nancy twenty-five cents each of them as part of my estate. Sixth, to this my last will and testament I do nominate, constitute and appoint Ann Seward, my wife, Executrix and Joseph H. McMaken Executor of this my last will and testament. I do hereby revoke, disclaim and discard all other wills made by me heretofore, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six.

Samuel Seward (seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named Samuel Seward to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses, in the presence of the Testator, Benjamin Scott, William Van Blier. Samuel Seward at the time of the above signing was of sound mind, memory and judgment, was upward of twenty one years of age. Sworn to in Common Pleas Court.

Benjamin Scott

William Van Blear

John Reily, Clerk of the Court.

History of Butler County, Ohio (1882) p. 574:

"Samuel Seward, an old Revolutionary soldier came to Union Township in 1797 and lived in Joseph McMaken's house while waiting for his own cabin to be put up. He died April 22, 1828 in the 74th year of his age, leaving upward of one hundred descendants. The previous day Mr. Abraham Montgomery, also a soldier of the Revolution, had died. Mr. Seward and Mr. Montgomery had been boyhood schoolmates. Together they joined their country's standard and in the army they were messmates. Upon the close of the war they retired from the army and resided in the neighborhood of each other in Union Township, Butler County. They departed this life only separated by death about four hours."

THE SEWARD FAMILY

The Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio. (1929) p. 227:

“SEWARD, SAMUEL (Butler County). Name appears on the tablet of the Sailors and Soldiers Monument at Hamilton, O., as a Revolutionary Soldier living in Butler Co. D. Apr. 1828 while living in Union Twsp. Fur infor John Reily Chap.”

Family bible record left in possession of Mrs. Wiley J. Truss by her mother Mrs. Fanny Seward Cavazos, whose grandfather, Samuel Seward, was a Revolutionary War soldier:

SAMUEL SEWARD b. Sept. 18, 1754 in N. J.
d. Apr. 22, 1828 in Butler Co., Ohio.

ANN MISENER, wife of Samuel Seward, b. Apr. 1, 1781, N. J.

DANIEL M. SEWARD, son of Samuel Seward, b. July 10, 1816,
Butler Co., Ohio.
d. Oct. 24, 1902, Brownsville, Texas.

1770, Apr. 18, SEWARD, SAMUEL, of Morris Co. Ward. Son of Isaac Seward of said co., yeoman; deceased. Had lands left him by his father and makes choice of Nathan Cooper, Jr., as his guardian till he is 21.

1770, Apr. 18, Guardian — Nathan Cooper, Jr. Fellowbondsmen, Nathan Cooper, both of Roxbury Twsp., said Co. yeoman. Witness --- Richard Kemble. (Sec. State Office --- Trenton 283 N)

Pension Record --- National Archives --- Washington, D. C. (S-37651)

SAMUEL SEWARD

Fayette County in the State of Indiana who was a private in the Company commanded by Captain Mead of the Regiment commanded by Colonel Ogden in the New Jersey Line for the term of 9 months, from 1777 to -----, Inscribed on the 19 day of Dec. 1827. Certificate of Pension issued the 12 of Jan. 1828 and went to Hon. O. H. Smith, N. R. Arrears to 4th of March 1828 --- \$20.38.

GETTING A PENSION

Declaration and Schedule

Transcript from the Fayette Circuit Court

“Be it remembered that at a term of the Fayette Circuit Court, begun and held at the Court House in the town of Connersville in the County of Fayette and State of Indiana, on Monday the tenth day of September, A. D. 1827, before the Honorable Miles C. Eggleston president Judge of the third Indiana Circuit in the said State of Indiana, and Edward Webb, Esq., Associate Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court in and for the County of Fayette, and continued from day to day before the same Judge, until Thursday the fourth judicial day of said term. Now here at this day comes Samuel Seward a Revolutionary soldier, into open court & filed his Declaration and Schedule upon oath, in order to obtain a pension under the Acts of Congress, relative to that subject in these words, to wit: “Fayette County, State of Indiana, on this 13th day of September 1827, personally appeared in open court, being a court of Record for said County of Fayette according to the constitution and laws of said State of Indiana, Samuel Seward a resident in said county, aged seventy-four years, who being first duly sworn according to Law, doth on his said oath, make the following Declaration in order to obtain the provisions made by the Act of Congress of the 18th of March 1818, and the first of May 1820; that he the said Samuel Seward enlisted for the term of one year on the ---- day of October A. D. 1775 in the State of New Jersey, in the company commanded by Captain Silas Hoel in the regiment commanded by Colonel Hines of the first regiment of said State of New Jersey, in the line of the State of New Jersey as the Continental establishment; that he continued to serve in the said corps until the ---- day of October A. D. 1776, when he was discharged from service, his full term of service having expired in the State of New York. He also enlisted for 9 months in New Jersey three weeks before the battle of Monmouth in the company commanded by Captain Mead in the regiment commanded by Colonel M. Ogden in the line of the State of Jersey on the Continental establishment and continued to serve in the said corps until the full term of nine months expired when he was discharged from the service in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. That he hereby relinquishes every claim what ever to a pension, except the present; that his name is not on the roll of any State to his knowledge; and that the following are the reasons for not making earlier application for a pension, to wit: that he received assistance from his children which in addition to his own labor, and an ignorance of the manner of obtaining the benefit of said Acts caused him to try to get through the world without the assistance of said pension and that said Samuel was not severely distressed by poverty until within a short time.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

And in pursuance of the Act of the first of May 1820 I do solemnly swear that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the 18th day of March 1818, and that I have not since that time, by gifts, sales, or in any manner disposed of my property or any part thereof with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for certain persons engaged in the Land and Naval services of the United States in the Revolutionary War," passed on the 18th of March 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts on debts due to me, nor have I any income, other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed and by me subscribed:

1 horse 18 years old	10.00	1 old kettle	1.00
1 mare 20 years old	8.00	1 - 3 gallon pot	1.00
1 cow	6.00	3 - 2 gal vessels & 3 hooks	3.00
2 sheep	2.00	1 pair smoothing irons	0.50
2 old wheels	1.00	1 iron trammel	0.50
1 tea kettle	1.25	1 pitchfork .25	0.50
mattock & axe	2.00	1 tub .25	0.50
churn & 6 pewter plates	2.00	2 sieves	1.00
1 old loom & appurtenances	6.00	set shoe makers tools	0.75
1 reel .25	0.50	1 table	0.50
1 crock .25	0.50	2 tin cups	0.37½
1 barrel	3.00	3 knives-forks	0.06¼
1 keg	3.00	3 earthen cups & saucers	0.06¼
3 chair frames	1.00		
			51.18¾
Whole amount			

(signed) *Samuel Seward*

That since the 18th of March, 1818, no changes whatever have been made in my property, except such as were in eating and wearing in my real and necessary use, and I do not recollect selling, or disposing of any since that time to any person. My family consists of myself and wife. I am a shoemaker by trade, but have lost my sight so far that I am almost unable to do anything at the business. My wife is 61 years old and quite feeble as well as myself. We both live with our son who is poor and has to labor for his living.

(signed) *Samuel Seward*

Above record was copied from the Court records - Dec. 19, 1827."

J E R S E Y M I N U T E M A N

15 DANIEL⁴ SEWARD (Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ---- 1758; d. ---- 1794, m. ---- 1782, Mary Lee*, b. ---- 1761; d. 1828. Residence Hamilton County, Ohio. Served as minute man in the Morris County, N. J., militia during the Revolutionary War. (This information is from the D. A. R. record of Marion Seward Holt, Nat'l No. 46921, and her sister Anna Elizabeth Seward Wallace, Nat'l No. 101585.)

According to Pension Record No. 2179 (National Archives, Washington, D. C.), a Daniel Seward was born in Morris County, N. J., on the 5th day of Nov. 1760; he was living in Fayette County, Pa., when he was drafted into the service. In Sept. 1786 he married Elizabeth Stewart at her father's home in Westmoreland County, Pa. They removed to Kentucky in 1788; removed to Columbia, Butler County, Ohio, in 1790 and returned to Kentucky in Nov. 1794. He died May 16, 1846, on the Dry Ridge, Grant County, Ky. Elizabeth Seward, his widow, received a pension.

Children: (According to D. A. R. records.)

i Millicent (Milly)⁵, b. Jan. 25, 1783; d. -----; m. -----, James Hoblet (Hoblit). They had a son Judge R. Hoblit of Lincoln, Ill.**

Note: * After the death of Daniel his widow married a man named Lee.

Note: ** Millicent Seward b. Jan. 25, 1782; d. May 14, 1854; m. ----- John Hoblit b. -----; d. Sept. 5, 1844. Both are buried in the old Clear Creek Cemetery about two miles from Atlanta, Ill. The Logan County history states that Mr. John Hoblit and his son Samuel and another man came to Illinois from Ohio in 1826, went to the site of Quincy and helped build the first court house of logs that winter. John Hoblit and his son returned to Ohio and in 1829 returned to the place they took up land near Atlanta naming their settlement "Xenia" after Xenia, Ohio, the locality from which they came. They had eleven children:

1. Timothy B. b. Feb. 25, 1803, Clinton County, Ohio
2. Samuel Seward b. Jan. 17, 1805, Clinton County, Ohio
3. Mary b. Dec. 28, 1807, Clinton County, Ohio
4. Sarah b. Jan. 31, 1809, Clinton County, Ohio
5. Mahlon Seward b. Feb. 5, 1811, Clinton County, Ohio
6. James L. b. Apr. 3, 1813, Greene County, Ohio
7. Elizabeth b. Mar. 4, 1815, Greene County, Ohio
8. John E. b. Dec. 31, 1817, Greene County, Ohio
9. Nancy b. July 18, 1821, Greene County, Ohio
10. Katharine b. July 5, 1824, Greene County, Ohio
11. Mellicent b. June 10, 1826, Greene County, Ohio

THE SEWARD FAMILY

- ii **Mehitable**, b. Feb. 1, 1785; d. young.
 iii **Mahalon**, b. May 7, 1786; d. _____ 1822, Adams Co., Ill.,
 m. _____, Margaret Beason. Brother Samuel was ap-
 pointed guardian of their three children.
 28 iv **Samuel**, b. Dec. 29, 1793; d. May 25, 1870; m. July _____
 1815, Ann Elizabeth Stewart, b. June 16, 1800; d. Jan. 25,
 1822.

D. A. R. Application --- Marion Seward Holt --- Nat'l No. 46921:

“Daniel Seward, b. Morris Co., N. J., 1758; d. in Ohio Jan. 15, 1794.
 Dau. of John Hoblit Seward and Laura Roberts.
 John Hoblit Seward was the son of Samuel Seward and Ann Stewart.
 Samuel Seward was the son of Daniel Seward and his wife Mary Lee.
 Daniel Seward was son of Isaac Seward and his wife Phebe.
 Isaac Seward was son of Obidiah Seward and his wife Isabelle.
 Obidiah Seward was son of Obidiah Seward and his wife Ann.
 Daniel Seward served as private minute man in the Morris County,
 N. J., Militia during the Revolutionary War. --- Certified to by Adjutant
 General, State of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J., Trenton Library, N. J. Stryk-
 er's Officers & Men of N. J. in Rev. p. 149.”

*D. A. R. Application --- Anna Elizabeth Seward Wallace --- Nat'l
 No. 101585:*

“Daniel Seward, b. Morris County, N. J. Feb. 28, 1758; d. Hamilton
 County, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1794.

Dau. of John Hoblit Seward, b. 1822; d. 1892; m. (1) wife Laura
 Roberts, b. 1842; m. 1858.

John Hoblit Seward, son of Samuel Seward, b. 1793; d. 1870; m. (1)
 Anna Elizabeth Stewart b. 1800; d. 1882; m. 1815.

Samuel Seward son of Daniel Seward, b. 1758 (6); d. 1794; m. (1)
 Mary Lee, b. 1761; d. 1828; m. 1782.

Daniel Seward son of Isaac b. 1733; d. 1769; m. Phebe, b. ---; d. ---;
 m. ---1753.

Isaac, son of Obadiah, b. 1702; d. 1751; m. Isabel 1720.

Obadiah, son of Obadiah, b. 1647; d. 1746; m. Ann 1664.

Daniel Seward was married at Morris County, N. J., Feb. 28, 1782.

Children:

Milly b. Jan. 25, 1783; m. James Hoblit.

Mehitable b. Feb. 1, 1785; d. young.

Mahalon b. May 7, 1786; m. Margaret Beason.

Samuel b. Dec. 29, 1793; m. Ann Elizabeth Stewart.

OLD CLEAR CREEK

From the Official Roster of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the State of Ohio. (1929) :---

p. 227 "Seward, Daniel (Hamilton County) N. J. Mil. br. 1758 d 1794 in Hamilton County. Ref: S. A. R. and Nat'l No. 101584 Vol 103, D. A. R. Lin. Fur infor Cincinnati Chap."

Millicent Seward, b. Jan. 25, 1782; d. May 14, 1854; m. ----, John Hoblet, b. ----; d. ---- 1844. Both are buried in the old Clear Creek Cemetery near Atlanta, Ill. Removed to Illinois 1829.

Children:

1. Timothy B. b. Feb. 25, 1803, Clinton Co., Ohio.
2. Samuel b. Jan. 17, 1895, Clinton Co., Ohio.
3. Mary b. Dec. 23, 1807, Clinton Co., Ohio.
4. Sarah b. Jan. 31, 1809, Clinton Co., Ohio.
5. Mahlon Seward b. Feb. 5, 1811, Clinton Co., Ohio.
6. James L. b. Apr. 3, 1813, Green Co., Ohio.
7. Elizabeth b. Mar. 4, 1815, Green Co., Ohio.
8. John E. b. Dec. 31, 1817, Green Co., Ohio.
9. Nancy b. July 18, 1817, Green Co., Ohio.
10. Katherine b. July 5, 1824, Green Co., Ohio.
11. Mellicent b. June 10, 1826, Green Co., Ohio.

(This data on Millicent Seward is from a letter written by Mrs. Grace Hollit Jacobs Feb. 17, 1947, to Mrs. Eley P. Denson.)

A Frontier Guard

The National Archives, Washington, D. C.
Records of Veteran's Administration, Revolutionary War
Pension file of Daniel Seward. W 2179
State of Kentucky
County of Grant

On this the 13th day of January 1834 personally appeared before the Grant County Court Daniel Seward, a resident of the Dry Ridge in the County of Grant and State of Kentucky, aged 73 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the pension made by the Act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832.

That he was drafted in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1779 with the Militia of the said State of Pennsylvania and served in the Regiment of the Pennsylvania Militia, embodied by said State under the following named officers — To wit: That he was drafted in the County of Fayette and said State of Pennsylvania. That Colonel Cook commanded the Regiment and Captain Sparks his captain. That he served as a private soldier. That he lived in the County of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania. That the Militia rendezvoused at Elisha Pines. Thence down to Colonel Cook's in the Twsp of Youghiogheny and the Monongahela about 30 miles above Pittsburgh. Thence down to said Pittsburgh by land. Thence descended the Ohio River in boats to the Beach Bottom. There he remained in Fort guarding the Frontiers during the term of three months — at which time he was discharged and he returned home. That during the time of his being stationed at said Fort the Indians attacked two men who were coming from some other Fort to ours, one of whom was killed, the other was scalped and tomahawked. The name of the latter was Jones; he survived. And this Declarent

A T R E D S T O N E F O R T

further states that he served other, the following service in the Militia of Pennsylvania. As follows — To Wit: — That he substituted in the spring of the year 1780 for a man by the name of Fortner, who was drafted in the said County of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, by then he was a native of said State, for which this Declarent got a rifle and other things not recollected.

That the said Colonel Cook was his commander and the said Sparks his Captain. That the said Militia rendezvoused at the said Colonel Cook's. Thence by land to said Pittsburgh. Thence descended the Ohio River as he fore stated to the Fort in the Beach Bottom at which place we guarded the inhabitants around while they were engaged in raising a crop. That the troops frequently went as far as two miles from the Fort for the purpose of guarding as above stated. That he served as a private for the term of three months at which time he was discharged and returned home.

And this Declarent further states that he rendered other and following service. To wit: — That he was drafted in the fall of 1780 to serve three months in the said County of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania. That he was commanded by the aforesaid officers. That he rendezvoused at the said Elisha Pines; from thence he marched to the Red Stone old fort to guard the provisions and magazines then located there, to keep the Tories from them. At which place he continued for the term of three months. Then discharged and came home. This Declarent further stated that the said Colonel Cook was a large likely looking man.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity, except the present, and declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any agency in any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the)	his
day and year aforesaid.)	Daniel X Seward
	mark

THE SEWARD FAMILY

And the said court do hereby declare their opinions that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary Soldier, and served as he stated.

I, Hubbard B. Smith, Clerk of the Court of Grant County, do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the Court in the matter of the application of Daniel Seward for a pension.

In testimony whereof, I have here unto set my hand and seal of office this 16th day of January 1834.

(signed) H. B. Smith

Mr. Wm. Conrad, a clergyman, residing on the Dry Ridge in the County of Grant and State of Kentucky, and Jacob New of Crooks Creek residing in the same hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Daniel Seward who has subscribed and sworn to the above Declaration; that we believe him to be 73 years of age, that he is reputed and believed to be in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier of the Revolution and they so concur in that opinion.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

(signed)

Wm. Conrad
his
Jacob X New
mark

And the said Court do hereby declare this opinion, after the investigation of the matter and after putting the interrogations prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary soldier, and served as stated --- and the Court further certifies that it appears to them that Wm. Conrad who has signed the preceding certificate is a clergyman, resident on the Dry Ridge, Grant County, Kentucky, and that Jacob New, who has also signed the same is a resident on the Crooked Creek, in County of Grant and State of Kentucky and are creditable persons, and that their statement is entitled to credit.

(signed) *Asa Vattandigham*, P. Judge

A M O V I N G M A N

I, Hubbard B. Smith, clerk of the Court of Grant County --- do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said County, in the matter of the application of Daniel Seward for a pension.

In testimony whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal of office this 16th day of January 1834.

(signed) *H. B. Smith*

- Ques. 1st Where and in what year were you born?
Ans. I was born in Morris County, State of New Jersey on the 5th day of November 1760.
- 2d Have you any record of your age, and if so where is it?
Ans. The record of my age is now in my possession in my Bible.
- 3d Where were you living and how called into service; where have you lived since the Revolutionary War, and where do you now live?
Ans. I was living in Fayette County, State of Pennsylvania when called in the service. There I continued till the year 1788. Then I removed to the State of Kentucky. From thence I removed, in the year 1790, to Columbia, in the State of Ohio. From thence I removed to Kentucky in November 1794 and now live on the Dry Ridge, Grant County, Kentucky.
- 4th How were you called into service; were you drafted, did you volunteer or were you a substitute? And if a substitute for whom?
Ans. I was drafted the first term, the second I substituted, the third I was drafted. The man for whom I substituted was named Fortner.
- 5th State the name of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served; such Continental and Militia Regiments as you can recollect, and the general circumstances of your services?
Ans. There were no regular troops at the Fort where I served. There were other militia men at the Fort where I served, but I do not recollect their names at this time, being of tender years and a long time since. Before we went to the Beach Bottom there were about 30 men that followed the Indians who had been plundering the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the Beach Bottom, 18 of the men were killed by the Indians.
- 6th Did you ever receive a discharge from the service, and if so by whom was it given, and what has become of it?
Ans. I received discharges as testimony of my service from Colonel Cook, which have long since been lost — or mislaid, believing as I did that they were entirely valueless.
- 7th State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood and who can testify as to your character or veracity, and their belief of your services as a soldier of the Revolution.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Ans. Captain William Arnold, H. B. Smith, Esq., Henry Childers, Bennett Williams, Joshua Childers, John Lawless and Col. Charles Russell.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky
Grant County

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, Daniel Seward who being duly sworn and disposeth and saith, by reason of old age and the consequent loss of memory he cannot swear positively as to the length of his service but according to the best of his recollections he served not less than the period mentioned herein and in the following grade: For nine months I served as a private soldier and for such services I claim a pension.

Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January 1834.

(signed) *Jesse Woodyard, J. Peace*

The Commonwealth of Kentucky
Grant County

I do hereby state on oath that said Declarant Daniel Seward is a very old and infirm man. That he has lost in part the organ of sight. That he is illy able to travel any distance from home to use exertions that would afford facilities in obtaining a pension.

Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of January 1834.

(signed) *J. W. McCann*

I do hereby certify that the above affidavit was made before me, and signed by the said J. W. McCann, and that he is a creditable person.

Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace in the County of Grant and Commonwealth aforesaid this the 13th day of January A. D. 1834.

(signed) *Jesse Woodyard, J. Peace*

W I D O W ' S P E N S I O N

STATE OF KENTUCKY

On this 21st day of June 1848 personally appeared before the undersigned a justice of the peace for the county of Grant and State of Kentucky Elizabeth Seward a resident of the county of Grant and State of Kentucky aged eighty six years who being first duly sworn according to the law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the Act of Congress passed on the 2d of February 1848 granting pensions to widows of persons who served during the Revolutionary War. That she is the widow of Daniel Seward who served in the Militia of Pennsylvania in Capt. Isaac Spark's company in the regiment commanded by Col. Cook in the Revolutionary War. Her said husband resided in Westmoreland County Pennsylvania when he entered the service. She does not know the period of service nor the particulars of campaign in which he served, her said husband was a pensioner at the rate of thirty dollars per annum, her said husband died on the 16th day of May 1846. She never drew a pension under any of the previous acts except the arrear of her husband's pension from March 1846 to the time of his death, when she returned his pension certificate to the pension agent at Louisville, and has no documents by which she can now refresh her memory as to the time he was placed on the pension roll, but she thinks he drew a pension about ten years previously to his death. She further states that she was lawfully married to her said husband Daniel Seward in Westmoreland County Pennsylvania in Sept. 1786 with whom she lived until his death on the 16th of May 1846. She further declares that she is still a widow.

her
Elizabeth X Seward
mark

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year above written before B. H. Evans a justice of the peace for Grant County Kentucky — the words in the revolutionary war* were entered before signing.

(signed) B. H. Evans, J. P. G. C.

State of Kentucky, Grant County

Before the undersigned justice of the peace for the county and state above mentioned this day personally appeared John Stewart who first being duly sworn according to law states that Elizabeth Seward the within named applicant for a pension was in his presence married to Daniel Seward in Westmoreland County Pennsylvania some time in the year 1786 or 1787 he cannot determine which but distinctly recollects that it was some few years before Harmers defeat, that she is his sister and her marriage took place in his fathers house they were married by a clergyman of the Presbyterian order he cannot recollect his name he further states that he came to Kentucky in 1788 the same time that Daniel Seward came and has resided the greater portion of the time in the immediate neighborhood of Daniel Seward until his death in 1846 and further saith not.

(signed) *J. Stewart*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of June 1848 the affiant is personally known to me and is a man who stand fair as to truth.

(signed) *B. H. Evans, J. P. G. C.*

State of Kentucky, Grant County

I, William Smith, clerk of the Grant County Court in the State aforesaid certify that B. H. Evans who signed the foregoing certificate is and was at the time of signing the same a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid and that his signature is genuine.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of my office this 21st day of June, 1848.

(signed) *William Smith, Clerk*

Pension Record --- National Archives --- Washington, D. C. W. 2179:

Daniel Seward of Grant County in the State of Kentucky who was a private in the company commanded by Captain Sparks of the regiment commanded by Col. Cooper in the Pennsylvania line for 9 months. Inscribed on the Roll of Kentucky at the rate of 30 dollars per annum to commence on the 4th day of March 1831. Certificate of Pension issued the 31 day of Jan. 1834 and sent to Hon. P. M. Johnson. Arrears to the 4th of Sept. \$75.00; semi-an. allowance ending 4 March \$15.00; total \$90.00.

U. S. CENSUS RECORD

Elizabeth Seward widow of Daniel Seward who served in the Revolutionary War as a private. Inscribed on the Roll at the rate of \$30.00 per annum to commence on the 4th day of March 1848. Certificate of Pension issued the 10th day of April 1850 and sent to Hon. R. N. Stanton.

The Federal Census Record for Grant County, Ky., 1820, Nov. 10:

Daniel Swards, Sen.

White males under 10	2
White males of 45 & Over	1 (head of family)
White females under 10	2
White females over 10 under 16	1
White females over 16 under 26	2
White females 45 & over	1

Daniel Swards, Jr.

White males under 10	2
White males over 16 under 26	1
White females over 16 under 26	1

16 JOHN⁴ SEWARD (Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ---- 1766; d. July 25, 1821; m. ----, Ruth Howell; residence Vernon, N. J., removed to La Grange, near Goshen, N. Y., where he died.

Children:

- 29 i John⁵, b. ab. 1818; d. -----; m. -----.
- ii Mary, b. -----; d. -----; m. ----- 1840, Ludlow F. Cooper of Chester, N. Y., b. ab. 1795; d. Apr. 20, 1884, at Keene, Ohio. Children: Joseph M., John D., and Annetta. (Two or three more daughters.)

17 DANIEL⁴ SEWARD (Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. July 26, 1768; d. Mar. 13, 1839 in Goshen, N. Y., m. May 6, 1763, Julia Rumsey, b. May 6, 1763; d. Jan. 13, 1849. He was a physician at Goshen, N. Y.

Children:

- 30 i Henry⁵, b. Aug. 15, 1793; d. Aug. 27, 1871; m. Jan. 10, 1824, Beulah Ann Cooper.
- ii Horace, b. Aug. 15, 1793; d. Feb. 2, 1797.
- 31 iii Hector, b. June 20, 1798; d. Sept. 15, 1824; m. Jan. 22, 1824, Phebe Smith.
- iv Mary Ann, b. Apr. 15, 1802; d. June 3, 1803.
- 32 v Virgil Swezey, b. July 15, 1808; d. -----; m. Jan. 18, 1832, Sarah Duryea.
- vi Julia Ann, b. Mar. 31, 1816; d. Dec. 12, 1854; unmarried. She was the principal of the Female Department of the S. S. Seward Institute at Florida, N. Y.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

18 JOHN⁵ SEWARD (Obadiah⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 3, 1784; d. ----; m. (1) Feb. 22, 1807, Elizabeth Armstrong, b. Mar. 11, 1784; d. Oct. 10, 1818; m. (2) ----, ----.

Children: (First marriage)

- i Helia Maria⁶, b. Nov. 27, 1807; d. ----- 1847; m. Oct. 22, 1826, John Hiles; no children.
- ii Martha Jane, b. Nov. 4, 1809, Snufftown, N. J., d. Mar. 17, 1848, Drakesville, N. Y., m. Feb. 1, 1832, John Wills of Stanhope, N. J. He was son of Thomas and Susan (Sayre) Wills; b. Nov. 20, 1796. Children: Susan, b. Dec. 22, 1832; d. Feb. 27, 1891; unmarried. John S., b. Apr. 6, 1835; d. Oct. 31, 1888. Mary E., b. Oct. 4, 1837; d. Apr. 13, 1857. Anna M., b. Apr. 12, 1840; d. Jan. 26, 1892. Cornelia, b. Dec. 27, 1842.
- iii Elizabeth Armstrong, b. June 19, 1812; d. -----; m. Dec. 21, 1837, Elizier Lamson, b. Aug. 28, 1810. He was son of Daniel Lamson. Children: Sarah S., b. -----; d. young. Lewis, b. Mar. 9, 1841; m. Emma Powers. Mary Corne'ia, b. July 30, 1846; m. Wm. H. Fichter. Anna Maiia, b. July 30, 1846; m. Lewis W. Thurber. John Seward, b. May 16, 1849; d. Jan. 29, 1904; m. Sarah G. Bowers. Sarah T., b. Sept. 13, 1853; m. Alton H. Sherman. Frances Emma, b. Mar. 14, 1856; m. Wm. M. Hadden.
- iv Obadiah, b. -----; no further record.
- 33 v Thomas Moore, b. May 12, 1816; d. Nov. 18, 1895; m. Nov. 5, 1826, Abigail Dusenbury.
Children: (Second Marriage)
- vi Cornelia, b. Sept. 27, 1827; d. May 22, 1876; m. Oct. 23, 1850, Henry E. Pierce, b. -----; d. Apr. 30, 1891. Residence Charlemont, Mass. No children.
- 34 vii George Obadiah, b. July 24, 1831; d. Dec. 13, 1897; m. (1) Sept. 13, 1854, Susan A. Nanny. m. (2) Sept. 12, 1894, Ruth Eastman.

19 JOHN BUTLER⁵ SEWARD (John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Aug. 18, 1792, Sussex County, N. J., d. Aug. 2, 1859, Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., m. Feb. 7, 1818, Hamilton County, Ohio, Mary W., dau. of Daniel and Martha Swallow, b. Aug. 17, 1796; d. Dec. 4, 1871. He was a farmer, miller and merchant.

Children:

- 35 i John Miller⁶, b. Apr. 7, 1819; d. Mar. 30, 1860; m. -----, Ann Manley.
- ii Martha Jane, b. July 11, 1821; d. Feb. 15, 1893; m. Oct. 10, 1840, Dr. Wm. B. Herrick. Children: John J., b. May 25, 1845, lawyer. William J., b. Mar. 4, 1851, lawyer.

DRUMMER BOY IN 1812

- 36 iii Oscar Wright, b. Feb. 2, 1824; d. Jan. 13, 1889; m. (1) Apr. 4, 1847, Marie Antoniette Cass; m. (2) ———— 1859, Mary Cass.
- iv Harriett Rachel, b. Apr. 24, 1827; d. Nov. 11, 1852; m. Gardner Green; no children.
- 37 v Joseph Barkley, b. Mar. 3, 1830; d. Mar. 31, 1900; m. ————, 1874, Emma C. Binford.
- vi Margaret Ann, b. Jan. 17, 1833; d. ————; m. May 31, 1855, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, b. Oct. 4, 1822; d. Feb. 26, 1891. Children: Frank Seward, b. Apr. 18, 1856. Flora Belle, b. Feb. 2, 1858; d. July 16, 1888.
- 38 vii William B. d. July 11, 1835; d. ab. 1892; m. ————, Harriet Lewington.
- viii Mary Frances, b. July 11, 1838; d. ————; unmarried.
- ix Elizabeth E. b. Dec. 12, 1841; d. Apr. 8, 1842.



ISRAEL AND MAGARET SLAYBACK SEWARD

20 ISRAEL⁵ SEWARD (John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 3, 1795, Vernon, Sussex County, N. J. d., Aug. 27, 1869; m. Oct. 30, 1817, Margaret Slayback, b. Mar. 27, 1798, Lexington, Ky., d. Sept. 21, 1861, Hamilton, Ohio. He was a drummer boy in the War of 1812.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Israel Seward in December 1820, together with John Tillson, Hiram Roundtree and Eleazer Townsend, went with a petition to the legislature, then in session at Vandalia asking that a new county (Montgomery) be formed North of Fayette and Bond, their lands being with the new county.

Their petition was granted and in the spring of 1821 Israel Seward received the appointment of probate judge. Hillsboro was selected as the county seat.*

Children:

- i William A.⁶ b. Aug. 17, 1818; d. July 30, 1888; m. Oct. 7, 1842, Susan Fuller.
- 40 ii George Carson, b. Oct. 11, 1820; d. Jan. 12, 1897; m. (1) May _____, 1844, Harriet Casey, b. _____; d. Sept. _____ 1845; m. (2) Feb. 1, 1848, Unity Jane Phillips.
- 41 iii Charles Orville, b. Apr. 23, 1822; d. Feb. 28, 1901; m. (1) _____ 1847, Margaret M. McCallie; m. (2) June 30, 1849, Jane Osborne.
- 42 iv Henry Starr, b. Nov. 29, 1824; d. Nov. 5, 1894; m. Nov. 13, 1851, Margaret Leveque.
- v Mary Caroline, b. Jan. 17, 1827; d. Oct. 26, 1823; m. Sept. 25, 1848, Matthew Coudy, b. _____ 1813; d. _____ 1883. Children: Agnes Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1849; m. Sept. 30, 1874, A. H. Eilers. Margaret, b. June 6, 1859, m. Nov. 10, 1881, Benj. P. Corneli. Horace R., b. Apr. 9, 1862; m. Apr. 25, 1883, Hattie Shipley. Upton Seward, b. Dec. 27, 1865, m. June 20, 1899, Bella Culver. Lee Matthew, b. July 2, 1868, m. Dec. 6, 1893, Edythe Blythe.
- 43 vi Sarah Maria, b. July 17, 1829; d. _____.
- vii Clarence Slayback, b. Dec. 5, 1831; d. Sept. 28, 1916; m. Mar. _____ 1862, Sarah Vrooman.
- viii James Glenn, b. May 19, 1834; d. Sept. 21, 1861, in the army. He was a Captain. Unmarried.
- 44 ix Francis H. (Frank), b. Sept. 13, 1836; d. _____; m. _____, Margaret Van Zant.
- x Cornelia Louise, b. Aug. 6, 1840, Butler, Ill., d. Sept. 1, 1916, Pana, Ill., m. Apr. 18, 1866, John Henry McGowan, b. May 9, 1831; d. Apr. 2, 1879, Butler, Ill. Children: Charles Edward, b. June 13, 1867; d. Oct. 19, 1924; m. Oct. 30, 1895, Addie C. Glenn. William Henry, b. Dec. 11, 1872; d. Mar. 6, 1897. George L., b. Aug. 25, 1874; d. Dec. 20, 1920; m. Clara Alexander. Nellie Caroline, b. Oct. 5, 1877; d. _____; m. Oct. 22, 1896, Benj. F. Russell.
- 45 xi Edward W., b. Mar. 12, 1843; d. _____ 1922; m. _____; Mary Holdenness.

Note: * When the Swards migrated they probably went by way of the Forbes Road — later known as the Penn-road.

A Long Life

(From a memorial by Upton Seward Coudy)

Mary Caroline Seward was born in Blooming Grove, now Butler, Illinois, January 17, 1827. Her father was Israel Seward, a direct descendant of Col. John Seward of Revolutionary fame, and a relative of William H. Seward, Secretary of State under President Lincoln.

Her mother was Margaret Slayback of the Kentucky family of that name and closely related to Alonzo Slayback, a prominent St. Louis lawyer of the early days.

Mrs. Coudy was one of a family of two girls and eight boys, her only sister, Mrs. Cornelia McGowan of Pana, Illinois, and her brothers, Henry Seward of Los Angeles, Calif.; Clarence Seward, of Hoopston, Ill.;

Frank Seward, of Denver, Colo.; Charles Seward, of Farmington, Minn.; William Seward, of Butler, Ill.; Edward Seward, of St. Louis, Mo.; James Seward, of Butler, Ill.; George Seward, of Butler, Ill. Mrs. Coudy was the last of the family to pass to the Great Beyond.

Mary Caroline Seward was married in Butler, Ill., to Matthew Coudy on September 25, 1848, and came to St. Louis in a schooner wagon, crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis.



MARY COUDY

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Their first home was on Seventeenth street, near Washington avenue. Later they built a home on the block of ground bounded by Sixteenth street, Washington and Franklin avenue, and here their family was born and reared. The family consisted of three girls and four boys: Lillian (deceased); Agnes (Mrs. A. H. Eilers); Margaret (Mrs. Ben P. Corneli) deceased; James, deceased; Horace, Upton and Lee.

Mrs. Coudy had eleven grand children: Roy and Ralph Eilers; Clifford Corneli; Elmer, Norman, Harold and Hazel (Mrs. Earl Hulburd) Coudy; Upton Seward, Jr., Culver and Virgil Coudy; Mildred Coudy (Mrs. Eugene Coleman).

There are nine great grand children: Agnes, Roy, Fern and Ray Eilers; Florence Eilers; Harriett Nan and Betty Seward Hulburd; Dorothy Jane Coudy; Edith Coleman.

The writer can recall many an evening spent in the old home around the open fireplace, listening to Mother entertaining all the children with weird stories of the Indians who camped within a block of home.

The Indians were quite friendly in those days, making neighborly calls to sample Mother's cooking and, finding samples satisfactory, taking a goodly portion back to the wigwam. The old-fashioned feather duster was their special delight, and many a brave buck would plant himself on the kitchen floor and, moving his finger scissors-like, demand that Mother dismantle the same feather duster and braid the feathers in his long black, shining hair.

At times their visits were occasioned by a desire to trade; their bear and venison meats were enjoyed by all. But at one time a proposal to swap Indian blankets for a white girl papoose occasioned some uneasiness, but no attempt was made to steal the child.

Among the many pleasant memories of her happy

VISITS FROM LINCOLN

childhood were the frequent visits of Abraham Lincoln to her father's home at Butler, Ill.; how as a little girl she would run down the hill to meet Father's friend. Mr. Lincoln would reach out his long arms and lift her to a seat beside him in his old well-known buggy, with holes cut in the dash board to allow for his unusual height.

Mrs. Coudy for years made her home with her son Upton, and passed away in his home as the golden sun was setting on the evening of October 26, 1923. Her birthdays and wedding anniversaries were always an occasion for the gathering of her family and friends. She had a remarkable memory, entertaining at all times with selections from her storehouse of poems. The following is a copy of the invitation sent out on her ninetieth birthday, January 17th, 1917:

*I am glad to meet my friends so dear,
From near and far away.
You must not think I'm growing old ---
I am ninety years old today.*

*Perhaps you think that I am old;
My hair is streaked with gray,
But I am as young as any of you ---
I am ninety years old today.*

*I have two daughters near me,
My three sons close at hand.
I have all the comforts old should ask;
Now don't you think that's grand?*

*So please come round and see me oft;
Please do not stay away;
I love to see your smiling face ---
And I am ninety years old today.*

*And so each day of the fleeting years,
Please think of me, I say,*

THE SEWARD FAMILY

*And let all pleasures banish tears,
'Cause ---- I am ninety years old today.*

*I want to live just ten years more ----
To reach my hundred-mark.
You know I am a young girl yet
That lovers like to spark.*

*I still can sing and recite for you,
Entertain you in my way;
So don't forget me in the days to come ----
I am ninety years old today.*

Many called during the day and evening.

The funeral of Mrs. Coudy was conducted at the Third Baptist Church Sunday, October 28, 1923. Dr. Samuel E. Ewing spoke as follows:

“Mrs. Mary Coudy was born near Butler (Montgomery County) Ill., January 17, 1827. She lived to the unusual age of 96 years, nine months and nine days. Four generations mourn the departure of this good woman.

“Mrs. Coudy was converted at the early age of twelve, and united with the Presbyterian Church. She, with the other members of the family, came to St. Louis in 1848.

“In 1851 Mrs. Coudy and her husband, Matthew Coudy, were baptized into the membership of the Third Baptist Church by the pastor, Rev. Joseph Walker. At this time the Third Church was worshipping in a hall at the corner of Thirteenth and Market streets. There was no baptistry in the building, and it was necessary for the services to be held at the Second Baptist Church. At that time there were 35 members of Third Church.

“The age to which our sister Coudy was spared was quite remarkable. Hers was not a strong, robust body, but wonderfully gifted with endurance, and during all these

GIFTS OF MIND

decades she was exceedingly active in service to her family and community.

“Mrs. Coudy was especially noteworthy in the realm of the mental. God endowed her with wonderful gifts of mind, and it was her happy privilege to cultivate those gifts and store her heart with the richest treasures that could be found.

“From the earliest years of her life she loved the Scriptures. It would be difficult to estimate how much of the Old Book, The Bible, she had stored in her heart. She put it there for use. God gave her a good memory, and she did not select a verse here and there, but memorized the Scriptures by paragraphs and chapters. At any time during the day or night she could recite them most fluently. Just a little while before she passed away she recited the entire 23rd Psalm.

“Along with the Word of God she had planted in her heart and soul the very best and choicest poems. How beautiful must have been her thoughts as she recalled the Word of God and these poems from the storehouse of her soul!

“I wish I had some word this afternoon that would adequately picture for us Mrs. Coudy herself — that is the soul, her wonderful personality. However, when we speak of the soul we soon realize that we have no words appropriate to describe it. One might as well try to talk of Heaven and describe Heaven, as to talk of the soul, and try to describe it.

“The Holy Spirit could find no words which could really describe Heaven to our mortal minds. He spoke of gold, but of course there is no gold there; He spoke of emeralds, pearls and rubies, but we are well aware that there are no such things in Heaven. The Holy Spirit sim-

THE SEWARD FAMILY

ply uses figures of speech and thereby tries to convey unto us something of its glory and grandeur. Thus to describe the real Mrs. Coudy is impossible.

“What a remarkable blessing it was to come into contact with such a wonderful personality as that of Mrs. Coudy. My fellowship with her has gone on through nearly forty years. No one could adequately describe the sweetness and grandeur of a soul like hers. What a wonderful Mother, what a wonderful sister, what a wonderful neighbor, what a wonderful friend has gone from us!

“Mrs. Coudy was possessed of a strong and living faith. Her faith was like that of a little child. She was not troubled with philosophy and science, but took Jesus as her personal friend, and walked with Him day by day.

“Mrs. Coudy exercised unusual patience. One closely related to her said he supposed Mrs. Coudy was as often vexed as anyone, and yet remained sweet and patient through it all. She lived in the days when hospitality flourished. You know we haven't much of that in these days. The door of your home and mine seldom swings open to company. Mrs. Coudy lived in the early days, and her home was always open, and a cordial welcome was extended to all who cared to enter.

“Thus it is that we might go through all the Christian Graces, and remember how beautifully every one was exemplified in her life.

“Not many months ago I was in one of our Illinois towns and in the afternoon was asked to visit an old lady who was quite feeble and unable to attend Church. Of course I was glad to go. In the course of our conversation she asked whether I thought it was wrong to want to die. I said that I could see no reason for such a wish — that God knows best, and I thought we had better leave it all

WITH HER LOVED ONES

with Him, and so long as He gives us the privilege of living we ought to be glad to stay. "Well", she said, "a friend of mine intimated strongly that it might be better for me to pass on." But she said, "I don't feel that way; I have no wish in my heart to die." Then she drew her chair a little closer to mine and said, "Well, it is not my wish to die, but Oh, I'll be so glad when Jesus comes!"

"I think that must surely have been the thought of Sister Coudy; she had been spared many, many years. To the very end it was her happy privilege to be with her children, grand children and great grand children. Not a night passed but that her loved ones were within calling distance.

"It seems to me it would be almost wrong to ask God to let her stay with us longer. How well she deserved to enter into rest and enjoy the peace and quiet of her celestial home. With her it was simply 'to be absent from the body and at home with the Lord'."

Mrs. Coudy was laid to rest in Bellefontaine Cemetery, beside her husband.

History of Montgomery County Butler Grove Township

By William Henry Perrin (1880) p. 323

The next settler was Israel Seward, (20) who moved from Hamilton County, Ohio, in the year 1819, and located his home upon what is known as "Seward's Hill", about one half mile south of the Village of Butler. Mr. Seward was a noble type of the pioneer, a man of more than ordinary powers of intellect, and a devoted Christian. Though dead, he still lives in the influence which he formerly exerted upon the community that he was instrumental in founding. The exact date of Mr. Seward's death was not obtained. William Seward, a son, was born in Indiana one year before the family moved to Illinois. He was for a number of years mail carrier between the cities of Hillsboro and Jacksonville. His whole life has been identified with the history of the township and he is justly considered one of the most prominent citizens. The original home of Israel Seward is now owned by his son, George C. Seward, the first white child born in Butler Grove Township. He was born Oct. 11, 1821, and has resided at the home he now occupies for the last 30 years. One incident in the life of Mr. Seward is remembered with interest by his friends. It was his lot in his younger days to carry the mails between Hillsboro and Jacksonville, and Hillsboro and Alton. At one time there came a freshet which raised the waters of Shoal Creek to an immense height. Mr. Seward tried to cross the creek with a two horse conveyance, but a part of the bridge being carried away by the flood he found that his vehicle could not withstand the force of the current; so driver, carriage and horses were carried a considerable distance down the stream. Mr. Seward got out of the carriage and stepping upon one of the horses, caught hold of a small elm tree, which, after becoming thoroughly wet, he succeeded in climbing. The stream at that time

I N A T R E E A L L N I G H T

was about three-fourths of a mile wide and the current baffled their efforts to reach the tree. The logs which were being carried down by the stream would strike the tree with such force that he found it extremely difficult to maintain his hold on the branches. From his lofty perch he could see and hear his friends, which served to beguile the long weary hours he was compelled to pass in his airy prison. He remained in his uncomfortable quarters all night, and it was not until nine o'clock the next day that his friends succeeded in reaching him by means of long poles and a horse trough. A daughter of Mr. Seward, Mrs. McGowan (Cornelia Louisa), lives in the village of Butler, where she has resided the greater part of her life. Israel Seward was a cousin of the late William H.

21 BENJAMIN JENNINGS⁵ SEWARD (Samuel⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 23, 1793, New Foundland, N. J., d. Jan. 3, 1840; m. May 17, 1810, Marcia Armstrong, b. July 23, 1794; d. Oct. 28, 1839. He visited the Swards in Ohio and Kentucky in 1817. He traveled extensively in founding Sunday Schools, and received a Robert Raikes diploma.

Children:

- 46 i **Augustus⁶**, b. May 18, 1820; d. May 8, 1889; m. (1) Sept. 8, 1841, Sarah Ann Finn; m. (2) May 1, 1884, Cornelia Seward Finn.
- ii **Aurelia**, b. May 9, 1821; d. Apr. 8, 1825.
- iii **Benjamin Jennings**, b. Feb. 7, 1827; d. in infancy.
- 47 iv **Clarence Armstrong**, b. Oct. 6, 1828; d. July 24, 1897; m. Apr. 28, 1851, Caroline Steuben.

22 EDWIN POLLADORE⁵ SEWARD (Samuel⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. June 21, 1799; d. Apr. 23, 1872; m. (1) May 22, 1827, Rachel, dau. of Robert and Rachel (Smith) Armstrong; b. July 15, 1805; d. May 14, 1848; m. (2) Apr. 3, 1849, Mary E. Terry; b. ---- 1822; d. Aug. 27, 1872. Residence near Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Children: (First marriage)

- i Mary Augusta⁶, b. Nov. 3, 1823; d. July 27, 1905; m. ———— 1897, Dr. Dewitt C. Jayne, b. Feb. 6, 1827; d. Nov. 7, 1897; no children.
- ii Samuel Swezey, b. Apr. ———— 1830; d. Nov. 22, 1835.
- iii William Edwin, b. ———— 1833; d. 1892; unmarried.
- iv Robert G. b. Feb. ———— 1835; d. May 11, 1836.
- v Frances Adeline, b. Apr. 16, 1836; d. Feb. 8, 1903; m. Jan. 27, 1859, Christian Henry Scharff, b. ————; d. ———— 1868, Newark, N. J. He was son of Adrian Scharff. Children: Adrian, b. Dec. 7, 1859; d. Nov. 2, 1890, unmarried. Frederick S., d. in infancy. Augustus E., b. Apr. 10, 1863, m. Annie W. Curtis. Francis S., b. July 17, 1864, unmarried. Joseph Henry, b. Feb. 20, 1866, m. Corinne M. Rice. Christine Henrietta, unmarried. Frances A., b. Sept. 24, 1868, d. ———— 1942, m. Percival Marshall.
- vi Henry Gordon, b. June ———— 1839; d. Sept. 26, 1843.
- 48 vii Thurlow Weed, b. ———— 1842; d. Feb. 1, 1908; m. ———— 1864, Mary Georgianna Thompson.
- 49 viii Jasper Armstrong, b. Jan. 19, 1844; d. Mar. 4, 1894; m. Dec. 4, 1873, Sarah Augusta Jayne.
- 50 ix Frederick Whittlezey, b. Aug. 22, 1845; d. Oct. 1, 1925; m. (1) Dec. 27, 1866, Ella Armstrong; m. (2) Oct. 30, 1873, Mary (Matie) Cory.

Children: (Second marriage)

- x Louisa C., b. Nov. 10, 1851; d. June 24, 1931; m. Jan. 1, 1873, Samuel Hotchkin, b. July 7, 1843; d. Mar. 24, 1922. Residence Winfield, Kans. Children: Edwin S., b. Dec. 14, 1873, unmarried. Clara Dot, b. June 1, 1876; m. Mar. 9, 1909, Chas. B. Vaughn. MacLeod, b. Apr. 14, 1879; d. Jan. 1911; m. Apr. 1908, Bess Stroup.
- xi Caroline J., b. Dec. 5, 1858; d. Mar. 17, 1907; m. ————, Charles Thompson, b. Sept. 1841; d. Mar. 17, 1891. Children: Alice, b. Jan. 27, 1884; m. Aug. 7, 1907, Lewis W. Olmstead. Florence, b. June 21, 1889; m. Aug. 9, 1909, William Henry Chamberlain, b. Oct. 3, 1887.
- xii Sarah Alice, b. ————; d. ————; m. ————, Frank P. Robins; no children.
- xiii Julia Ella, b. Dec. 9, 1855; d. ————; m. Feb. 14, 1877, George Jayne, b. Feb. 23, 1864; d. Mar. 22, 1936. He was a brother of Sarah Augusta Jayne, wife of Jasper A. Seward. Residence Florida, N. Y. Children: Frederick Seward, b. Nov. 10, 1877. Belle Clayton, b. Dec. 2, 1878. Lewis Marcus, b. Sept. 17, 1880. Anna Mary, b. Dec. 3, 1883. Caroline Louise, b. Feb. 17, 1886. George Vanderoef, b. Mar. 19, 1890.

23 WILLIAM HENRY⁵ SEWARD (Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 16, 1801, Florida, N. Y., d. Oct.

FOUGHT AN ASSASSIN

10, 1872, Auburn, N. Y., m. Oct. 20, 1824, Auburn, N. Y., Frances Adeline, dau. of Elijah and Hannah (Foote) Miller. She was b. Sept. 24, 1805; d. June 21, 1865. He was Secretary of State under President Lincoln. Residence Auburn, N. Y.

Children:

- i Henry Augustus⁶, Oct. 1, 1823; d. Sept. 11, 1876.
- ii Frederick William*, b. July 8, 1830; d. July 8, 1915; m. Nov. 9, 1854, Anna M. Wharton, b. ———; d. May 1919. No children.
- iii Cornelia, b. Aug. 25, 1836; d. Jan. 14, 1837 (smallpox).
- 51 iv William Henry, b. June 18, 1839; d. Apr. 23, 1923; m. June 27, 1860, Janet McNeil Watson.
- v Frances Adeline, b. Dec. 9, 1844; d. Oct. 29, 1866. Unmarried.

Note: * From American Biography, vol. 25:

SEWARD, Frederick William, American lawyer, son of W. H. Seward, b. Auburn, N. Y., 8 July 1830; d. 1915. He was graduated from Union College in 1849, admitted to the bar in 1851 and for 10 years was one of the editors and owners of the Albany Evening Journal. In 1861 he was sent to apprise Lincoln of the plot to assassinate him in Baltimore; served as Assistant Secretary of State in 1861-1869 and in 1877-81, and narrowly escaped death in defending his father from an assault 14 Apr. 1865. He went with Admiral Porter on the special mission to negotiate the treaties with the West Indies in 1867. Assisted in the purchase of Alaska and in the negotiations for Pago-Pago Harbor, Samoa. He was a member of the New York legislature in 1875, State Commissioner at the Yorktown Centennial celebration in 1881 and in 1900 became president of the Sagaponack Realty Co. He published "Life and Letters of Wm. H. Seward" (1891), "A West Indian Cruise" (1894), and numerous articles in reviews and magazines.

The Latest News
My Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

HORRIBLE!

**THE PRESIDENT
ASSASSINATED!**

**MR. SEWARD'S THROAT
CUT AND HIS SON
ASSAULTED.**

Washington, April 15—12:30 A. M.—The President was shot in a theatre to-night, and is perhaps mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH

The President is not expected to live through the night. He was shot at a theatre.

Secretary Seward was also assassinated. No other lives were cut.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Life of William H. Seward

By Frederic Bancroft (1900)

The Start in Life (Vol. 1, Chapt. 1, p. 1)

Voltaire has said that he who serves his country well has no need of ancestors. However, there can be no serious objection to them if they be sober-minded and do not embarrass their offspring.



So far as is known there was nothing in the lives of William H. Seward's ancestors that calls for either boasting or concealment. They came of good, plain stock, and stood well in the communities in which they lived. Grandfather John Seward was supposed to be of Welsh descent. He lived in Morris County, New Jersey, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and died in 1799. His wife was described by her famous grandson, more than half a century later, as a highly intellectual woman, pious as well as patriotic, although

WILLIAM H. SEWARD
many of her relatives had adhered to the British cause. About all that is known of the maternal grandfather, Isaac Jennings, is that "he was of English derivation, a well-to-do farmer, who turned out with the militia of Goshen", New York. His wife, Margaret Jackson, was of Irish origin, but was remembered chiefly on account of her hatred of Catholicism.

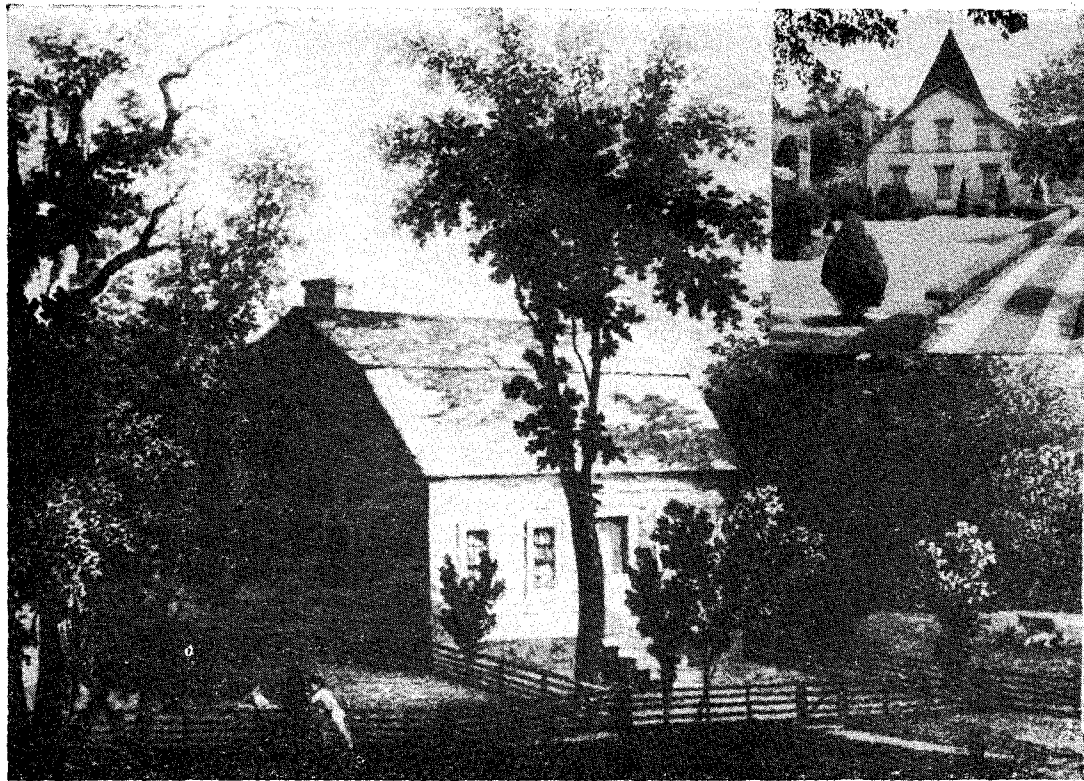
SCHOOL IN GOSHEN

Seward's father, Samuel S. Seward, was a physician by profession, but by practice he was a farmer, a merchant, a politician, a magistrate, and, for seventeen years, a county judge. He also represented his county in the New York legislature in 1804. Politics was not an expensive luxury in those days, so this man of many vocations prospered financially as he grew in the esteem of his neighbors. His wealth and his tastes were shown by the fact that in later years he founded in the village of Florida, a superior high-school called the "S. S. Seward Institute", and endowed it with twenty thousand dollars.

William Henry Seward was born in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., May 16, 1801. He was the fourth of six children, two of whom were girls. His native village had about a dozen houses. His earliest vivid recollections were of the eclipse of 1806, and of stories about witches that dwelt at night in the attic of the little country school-house, and that during the daytime haunted the wooded cliff just above it. He remembered that his father once placed him on the counter of the store to give a poetical recitation, and that when a pleased listener asked the child which one of his father's many callings he intended to adopt he replied that he expected to be a justice of the peace.

At the age of nine years he was sent to attend an academy in the neighboring village of Goshen, where he lived with two cousins and began to study Latin. Although the boy had red hair he had none of the pugnacity that children commonly suppose goes with it. He was not a robust child, and was small and somewhat timid.

By the time the school year in Goshen was completed, Florida had an "academy", and it was decided that William was to be the son favored with a liberal education, because he was the frailest. Excepting six months more in Goshen, a few years later, it was in Florida that he prepared for college.



SEWARD BIRTHPLACE, AS IT WAS, AND IS TODAY

ALWAYS THE GENTLEMAN

Some Personal Traits and Characteristics

(Chapt. xii, p. 184)

Seward was in his forty-second year when he ceased to be governor, and in his forty-eighth when he was chosen United States Senator. He was a slight, wiry man of scarcely medium height, viewed from the side, his head appeared to be large, for it was long and narrow, his hair was thick and his nose prominent and Roman. The much-talked-of "red hair" of his youth and early manhood had become brownish, and at the end of the forties was beginning to show a slight sprinkle of gray. His thin beardless face, and small "clear blue" eyes, indicated shrewdness and mental activity. Some have described him as rather careless in his dress. This also bespoke the man, for it was the intellectual, not the physical Seward that he tried to make noticeable. There was nothing about his appearance to suggest a radical. Although of a nervous temperament, he was never restless or excited; his philosophical mind was sovereign.

(p. 199)

Seward's gentlemanly bearing, in all circumstances, was a very important characteristic. If he ever did a discourteous, or mean act, either in public or private, it is not known. There may have been more generous men in politics, but it would be difficult to name a more considerate and polite one. Seward always remembered that every man was entitled to respectful treatment.

(p. 201)

As a son, a husband, and a father Seward was exemplary. The womanly charms that had attracted the youthful attorney to Auburn never lessened in his eyes. Few wives have ever received or have ever deserved a more constant devotion and affection that he gave Mrs. Seward. Her frail health, and the difficulty of either leaving the children behind or of taking them away from home, gen-



SEWARD ALASKA MONUMENT, SEATTLE

(Post Intelligencer Photo)

KEEN EYES TWINKLED

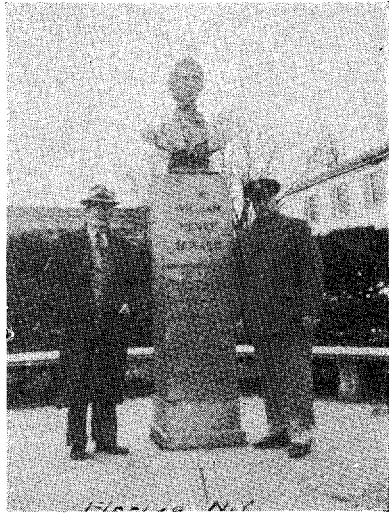
erally kept her in Auburn. On the other hand holding office at the State Capital, caring for the land company's interests in western New York, arguing cases and making political speeches in distant cities — such duties compelled Seward to be separated from his family much of the time. Toward the children Seward showed the tenderest paternal affection.

Some Traits as Secretary of State

(Vol. II; p. 500)

Seward's personal appearance had undergone slight change since he entered the Senate, save for the injuries he received in April 1865.

His face was a little thinner, and this made more conspicuous his noticeable features — a strong aquiline nose, a wide and shapely mouth, and large, thin ears. His shock of hair was now "silvery and fine" — "snow-white" it seemed to some — but it never quite lost its auburn tinge. The head, with its beetling brows, appeared too heavy for the slender neck and slight body, and projected over the chest in an argumentative sort of way as if the keen eyes—"lively with

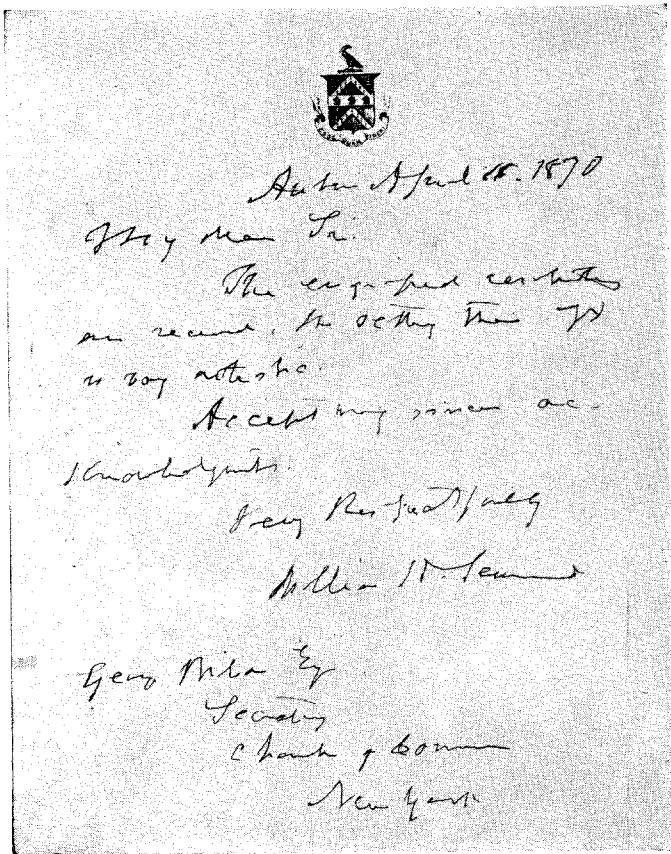



SEWARD BUST IN FLORIDA

humor of some kind twinkling about them" — were seeking an adversary. In Seward's face and manner there was slight indication of his intellectual power and activity; he was almost plain and homely as Lincoln, but lacked the President's impressive height. After the carriage accident

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Seward's right arm remained so stiff that it was very difficult for him to write and for the reader to decipher what was written. Thus dictation became necessary though at first it was hard for him to express his thoughts satisfactorily by this method.




April 18. 1870
My dear Sir.
The enclosed certifies
as usual, the setting there of
is very noticeable.
Accept my sincere ac-
knowledgments.
Very Respectfully,
William H. Seward
Genl Miles Esq
Secretary
Chamber of Commerce
New York

LETTER WRITTEN WITH LEFT HAND
FIVE YEARS AFTER ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

VIVACIOUS AND MERRY

(p. 510) —

As a talker Seward had very uncommon and attractive qualities. Whether, with one, a few, or many persons he was persuasive, interesting, vivacious, or merry, according to his purpose. His talk much oftener scintillating and surprising than solemn or profound, for to him conversation was perhaps the greatest of his pleasures. The London Times correspondent described him as "a subtle, quick man, rejoicing in power, given to perorate and to oracular utterances, fond of badinage, bursting with the importance of state mysteries." Richard Henry Dana, Jr., in April 1864, wrote: "His conversation always interests me, although it is strong and not always dignified; still it is natural and peculiar". Seward's public utterances were studiously discreet; in private he frequently spoke with reckless freedom — sometimes in earnest, but often — oftener than his hearers imagined — in playful extravagance. He had also a keen sense of humor, which was increased by his close and almost daily association with Lincoln.

A GODCHILD OF WASHINGTON

By Katharine Schuyler Baxter (1897)

William Henry Seward (extracts from pp 522-535)

"He liked toleration better than polemics, and in business matters had an aversion to petty stipulations. His habit was to labor hard and long, travel hard and long, give liberally and spend freely. He was ambitious of achievement not of office. Magnanimity is a trait difficult of appreciation by those who do not possess it; with the mean it passes for meanness; by the timid it is ascribed to cowardice; by the cunning to selfish design.

"Trifles are often the best because the most unpre-



The Original Lincoln Cabinet

Seated: W. L. G. Cass, G. W. Lincoln, Scott, Smith, Chase
Standing: Seward, Lincoln, Sherman, Lincoln, W. L. G. Cass

ENERGY AND SPIRIT

meditated illustrations of character. His love of decision, breadth and vigorous energy in all things, showed itself in the details of daily life. He liked a large house, and plenty of people in it; a good fire and a large family-circle round it; a full table, strong coffee, and the dishes 'hot and sweet and nice'. He preferred long rides, long and fatiguing walks, bathing in cold water or strong surf, working steadily for hours and even taking recreation with determination and perseverance. No one ever saw him listless or complaining of ennui. His habits of life were in literal compliance with the injunction "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

"In his argument on the preliminary trial in reference to Freeman's insanity (in the famous negro arraignment for murder), he made allusion to the feeling which had been kindled against him for his fidelity in a cause where he was doomed to defeat: "In due time, gentlemen of the jury, when I shall have paid the debt of Nature, my remains will rest in your midst, with those of my kindred and neighbors. It is very possible they may be unhonoured, neglected, spurned! But, perhaps, years hence, when the passion and excitement which now agitate this community shall have passed away, some wandering stranger, some lone exile, some Indian, some negro, may erect over them an humble stone, and thereon this epitaph, "He was faithful!"'

"More than a quarter of a century has passed since these painful scenes. Judge and culprit, prosecutor and defender all have gone together to their long account. The passion and excitement which agitated the community at that hour have long since passed away, and he from whom this appeal was wrung sleeps peacefully in their midst, not unhonoured or neglected, for no day passes that his grave is not visited by reverent hearts, or strewed with flowers

THE SEWARD FAMILY

by loving hands. On the marble above him is carved the epitaph of his choice: "He was Faithful".

--- *Extracts from his "Life and Letters", by his son Frederick W. Seward.*

From William H. Seward's Travels Around the World, edited by Olive Risley Seward, his adopted daughter

Aug. 9, 1870, Mr. Seward starts on a trip around the world accompanied by Olive Risley Seward, and by her sister, Miss Risley. Hanson A. Risley accompanies him only to the Pacific. Mr. Alexander W. Randall and Mrs. Randall, and Mr. George F. Seward and Mrs. Seward will join him at San Francisco. The length of the voyage was one year two months. He returned to Auburn, N. Y. Oct. 9, 1871.

Wm. H. Seward --- a description by his son Frederick:

"Over 30 years old, but his slender frame, of not more than medium height, his smooth shaven face, clear blue eyes, red hair, quick movements, and merry laugh, gave him almost a boyish appearance."

During his childhood Wm. H. was called Harry. His wife and father-in-law called him Henry. He was no one's namesake --- the name William Henry being his mother's choice.

Copy of letter from Wm. H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.

April 17, 1909

Hon. George F. Seward
97 Cedar
New York, N. Y.

My dear Cousin:

On my return from New York this a. m., I find your letter of the 16th. inst. in regard to another unknown portrait of my father.

I do not recall that I have ever seen or heard of the one you mention. It is possible that my brother, Frederick, may know something of it, but doubtful. I will send your letter to him and ask him to let you know if he has any information that I have not in regard to the picture.



WILLIAM H. SEWARD HOME AT AUBURN

THE SEWARD FAMILY



WILLIAM H. SEWARD
(An Unknown Portrait)

G. I. Berg, Art Collector for the Exposition, who has been collecting paintings in New York for the last two months.

I propose when the show is over to present this to the present Governor, to be placed in the Territorial Executive Chamber at the Capitol. I have also sent to Mr. Berg a good painting (head and bust size) which was painted by Knapp about the same time of the Inman picture. This will be hung in the Art Gallery of the Exposition. This is the only painting which I could lend and of course is only a small picture.

If the New York picture which you mention is fairly good I should think it a good thing for Governor Brady to secure it, or for you to own it not otherwise disposed of.

My brother, Frederick, is much improved in health and now able to sit up several hours each day.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Seward (2nd)



HOME OF FREDERICK W. SEWARD, MONTROSE, N. Y.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

24 GEORGE WASHINGTON⁵ SEWARD (Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 24, 1808; d. Dec. 6, 1889; m. (1) Apr. 17, 1832, Tempe Wick, dau. of Dr. John W. Leddel, b. Sept. 30, 1812; d. Oct. 18, 1848; m. (2) Aug. 18, 1852, Julia Humphrey, b. Feb. 11, 1824; d. Aug. 3, 1895. Residence Florida, N. Y.

Children: (First marriage)

- i Sarah Cornelia⁶, b. June 8, 1833; d. June 16, 1891; unmarried. She was a Missionary to Alahabad, India. Graduated from Womens Medical College, Phila. 1876; went to India that same year.
- 52 ii William Henry, b. Jan. 9, 1835; d. Jan. 5, 1925; unmarried.
- 53 iii Samuel Swezey, b. Apr. 16, 1838; d. Feb. 22, 1916; m. Oct. 19, 1864, Christina F. Kimber.
- 54 iv George Frederick, b. Nov. 8, 1840; d. Nov. 11, 1910; m. Aug. 4, 1870, Kate Sherman.
- v John Leddel, b. Nov. 20, 1844; d. Jan. 31, 1917; m. June 14, 1870, Eliza Amelia Kimber.

Children: (Second marriage)

- vi Charles Humphrey, b. Sept. 21, 1853; d. Oct. 22, 1877, at Trinidad, Colorado; unmarried.
- vii Julia Humphrey, b. June 22, 1857; d. Apr. ———— 1936; m. Oct. 3, 1889, Rev. Wm. J. McKittrick. Residence St. Louis, Mo. Children: Seward, b. Nov. 21, 1890, m. June 2, 1925, Louise Major. Marjorie, b. Apr. 4, 1893, d. Apr. 4, 1893.
- viii Mary Jennings, b. June 22, 1857; d. ————: m. June 17, 1886, Rev. George W. Shields at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was b. July 25, 1853; d. Nov. 12, 1925. Children: Sarah H., b. Mar. 23, 1889; d. Jan. 1, 1926, Lahore, India. Mary Seward, b. Aug. 26, 1894. Charles William, b. May 29, 1899; m. Mary Weaver.

DEATH OF DR. SARA C. SEWARD

Dr. Sara C. Seward, a well known woman medical missionary, a niece of ex-Secretary Seward, died suddenly June 16, at Alahabad, India, where she had been working among the women for the past seventeen years.

Miss Seward was born at Florida in 1833, and was the eldest daughter of the late George W. Seward. She was graduated from the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia in 1870. In that year the Governor of the Northwestern Provinces of India suggested that application be

M E D I C A L M I S S I O N A R Y

made to the American Medical College for women doctors, as the Zenana women preferred to having their ills cured by a female physician. The suggestion was acted upon and the appointment tendered to Miss Seward and she accepted. She established her headquarters at Alahabad after her arrival in India, and with the exception of two short visits home she had remained in that place ever since. For several years she was subject to the orders of the British government but of late years she has been working under the Presbyterian Board of foreign missions of this country. She leaves three brothers — Rev. Dr. Samuel Seward of New York, Dr. J. L. Seward of Orange and George F. Seward, ex-United States minister to China, and two half sisters, Mrs. M. Shields and Mrs. J. McKittrick. Miss Seward's body will be brought home for burial.

25 ISRAEL⁵ SEWARD (Israel⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 9, 1798; d. Nov. 17, 1868 m.; Apr. 13, 1822, Mary Johnston, b. Sept. 6, 1801; d. ----- Residence Florida, N. Y.

Children:

- i **Frances Eloise⁶**, b. Mar. 4, 1823; d. -----; m. Aug. 1, 1850. Hiram D. Condict of Michigan, Orange County, N. Y. One son died in infancy and the mother died soon after.
- ii **Sarah Orinda**, b. Aug. 16, 1825; d. ----- 1884; m. Dec. 7, 1848, Jefferson Post, b. ----- 1825; d. ----- 1892. Children: Israel S., b. ----- 1849; d. ----- 1883. Frances Cornelia, b. -----; m. Grant Hazard. Mary Louisa, b. -----; m. Mr. Krebs.
- iii **Cornelia**, b. -----; d. in middle life unmarried.
- 55 iv **Theodore Frelinghuysen**, b. Jan. 25, 1835; d. Aug. 30, 1902; m. June 30, 1860, Mary H. Coggeshall of New London, Conn.

26 GEORGE⁵ SEWARD (Caleb⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ----- 1824; d. Nov. ---- 1898; m. ----, Mary ----. Residence Hamilton, Ohio.

Children:

- i **James Madison**, b. Mar. 1839; d. Mar. 29, 1940; unmarried.
- 56 ii **Martin Luther**, b. June 9, 1841; d. -----; m. Dec. 26, 1865, Gertie Elma Mott.
- iii **Lepple Jane**, b. Aug. 9, 1844; d. -----; unmarried.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

- 57 iv John, b. May 16, 1847; d. ———; m. (1) Oct. 10, 1871, Esther W. Hunter; m. (2) May 14, 1904, Florence Hughes.
 v Mary, b. June 15, 1851; d. Feb. 24, 1852.
 vi Emma B., b. Dec. 16, 1852; d. Apr. 1899; m. ———, Gury McGriff. Residence Helena, Montana. Children: George A., Edwin G., Mabel.
 vii Laura, b. Sept. 10, 1855; d. Dec. 12, 1857.
 58 viii Edward G., b. Jan. 29, 1859; d. Dec. 16, 1905; m. ———, Julia Dutch.

27 GEORGE WASHINGTON⁵ SEWARD (James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Feb. 6, 1813 in Glendale (Cincinnati), Ohio; d. Mar. 24, 1895 in Lawrenceville, Illinois; m. Dec. 1, 1833, Amanda Lang (Lainge), b. Jan. 10, 1817; d. Mar. 24, 1895, Lawrenceville, Illinois.

Children: (All born in Cincinnati, Ohio.)

- 59 i Alonzo Lorester⁶, b. Feb. 9, 1837; d. May 25, 1897; m. July 27, 1873, Emma Rebecca Sweger.
 ii James Lawrence, b. ——— 1843; d. ———, in Lawrenceville, Ill., unmarried. He was a mathematics teacher.
 60 iii Charles Laremer, b. ——— 1843; d. ———; m. ———, Carlotta ———.
 iv Isabella, b. ———; d. ab. aged 23.
 v William H. b. ———; d. ———.
 vi Laura, b. ———; d. ———; m. ———, George Addleman. Children: Max.
 61 vii Walter Bhome, b. July 23, 1856; d. Jan. 13, 1923; m. Jan. 8, 1881, Nettie Bohr.

28 SAMUEL⁵ SEWARD (Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 29, 1793;* d. May 25, 1870, Independence, Washington County, Texas, and buried there; m. Oct. 19, 1815, Indiana Territory, Franklin County, by James Winchell to Ann Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Charles** and Sarah (Orr) Stewart, b. June 16, 1800, Abbington, Washington County, Virginia; d. Jan. 25, 1882, Independence, Washington County, Texas, and buried there. She moved with her parents from Virginia to Ohio in 1810. He was in the War of 1812, enlisted as private Aug. 1, 1812, in Cap-

Note: * Family data from the Bible of Tacitus T. Clay written in the hand of his wife, Bettie Seward, dau. of Samuel, says: "Samuel Seward born Dec. 29, 1794, in Pennsylvania."

Note: ** Records on given name vary — Samuel, James or Charles.

I N T E X A S S E R V I C E

tain Samuel Stewart's Company, of Colonel Findley's 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Militia of Ohio. Mustered out with the company Oct. 20, 1812.

They removed to Illinois about 1820 and helped lay out the City of Quincy. Removed to Texas, arriving at present site of Independence, Washington County, on Dec. 24, 1832.* Wife, Ann, carried \$5,000.00 in gold and they bought several thousand acres of land. He served in the War with Mexico in 1836 and received a grant of land from the Republic of Texas along with all other soldiers for service in the army.

Children: (12 — only 6 lived beyond early childhood.)

- i James Stewart⁶, b. ———; d. in infancy.
- ii James Stewart, b. ———; d. in infancy.
- 62 iii John Hoblett (Hoblit), b. Nov. ——— 1822; d. May 19, 1892; m. June 28, 1856, Laura Jane Roberts.*
- 63 iv George Reeves, b. Oct. 3, 1824; d. Nov. 27, 1907; m. July 4, 1861, Louise Frances Robertson.
- v Columbus Dighton, b. Mar. 7, 1831, Quincy, Ill., d. June 3, 1864. Shot by Yankee sharpshooters while serving as Aide de Camp to General Jerome Bonaparte Robertson, C. S. A., outside Richmond. Buried in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
- vi Isabella, b. ——— 1835, Independence, Texas; d. ——— 1848, Independence, Texas.
- vii Elizabeth (Bettie), b. Apr. 16, 1837, Independence, Texas; d. Nov. 15, 1882; m. June 1, 1854, Tacitus Thomas Clay, b. Jan. 5, 1824 at Gainsboro, Ky.; d. Aug. 3, 1868. Children: 1. Mary Clay, b. Dec. 24, 1861; d. June 6, 1923; m. Mar. 12, 1891, to Decius, son of Decius Darralle and Mary Frances (White) McCreery, b. Jan. 12, 1849, Louisville, Ky. 2. Carrie, b. Feb. 2, 1866; d. June 8, 1943; m. Mar. 12, 1890, to Thomas James Thornhill. 3. Tassie Elizabeth, b. Mar. 8, 1868; d. July 30, 1946; m. ———, William George Thornhill. b. Feb. 22, 1862; d. Nov. 4, 1939; (bro. of Thomas James Thornhill).
- viii Mary Virginia, b. Jan. 10, 1841, Independence, Texas; d. Oct. 17, 1875, Brenham, Texas; m. Nov. 28, 1866, Edward Cornelius Finney of Richmond, Va., b. ———; d. ——— 1875. Children: Annie Bettie, b. Apr. 26, 1870; d. ———.

Note: * Samuel Seward went to Texas in 1828 to look over the country before bringing his family there. In a fight with several Indians he shot one with his rifle, another hit at him with his tomahawk and he warded off the blow with his rifle. The blow broke the fore end of his rifle about half in two. Samuel repaired the gun with a piece of tin and so it is to this day in the possession of his great grandson, Colonel Oscar A. Seward, Jr. It is a cap and ball muzzle loader, .36 cal. Kentucky.

Memories

*Written by Mrs. W. L. (Bettie Seward) Bailey of Temple, Texas,
to her cousin, Colonel Oscar A. Seward, Jr. --- December 18, 1946:*

When Grandfather Seward (Samuel) was a boy he played with Indian boys and in wrestling if he whipped the Indian boy the Indians bragged on him and said, "Make Big Chief". After Grandfather and Grandmother were married they saw a lot of the Indians but she never got over her fear of them. On one of their journeys they passed through an Indian village, camped that night just on the outskirts. The Indians yelled and made such a racket Grandmother was so frightened, she feared they would all be massacred, but just about midnight they heard them laughing and singing. Next morning when they were continuing their journey the Indians in all their feathers and war paint mounted their ponies and escorted them out of the village.

One night Grandmother and her baby were alone. When their two young dogs set up such a fierce barking she looked out of the window and in the moonlight saw what she thought was an Indian with his blanket over his head, teasing the dogs. She was so frightened and had but one place to hide; that was under the bed. So under she went, and as she did she struck the baby's head against the railing, and of course he set up a squall. About that time Grandfather walked in.

My father, George Reeves Seward, was born in Quincy, Illinois, and was such a small baby the Indian squaws were very curious about him and would come with their papooses strapped on boards on their backs to see him. They brought him a beautiful beaded belt and two bags. One day when the squaws came they leaned the babies against

BRAVE YOUNG WOMEN

the wall of the outside of house and while they were inside visiting Grandmother a wild hog came up and grabbed one baby and ran. Grandmother said she never heard such a commotion; the baby screaming, and the women yelling and racing. They recaptured the papoose unharmed.

When Grandmother and Grandfather left Virginia for Indiana, Grandmother wanted one of her ten sisters to go with them but all refused until Elizabeth (Aunt Chapman) one of the younger said she would go. She did not want her sister Ann to go and be scalped by the Indians all by herself.

Grandfather owned all the ground on which Quincy is now located.

They were on their way to Texas with their covered wagons and a carry-all in which Grandmother and the children rode. Uncle John (Hoblett Seward) driving. He was about ten years old and Papa (George Reeves Seward) eight years old. While on their way the noted "shower of stars" fell. Papa always deplored their not waking him to see it. It rained and at times it was sloppy and muddy and the boys splashed through it having a good time but Grandmother kept Isabella with her neat and clean. When some of the party informed her of the talk going around as to the difference in the way she treated her child and her step children she just informed them she supposed it was all right as they were all hers. They landed on a hill crowned with massive live oak trees and a spring, on Christmas Eve 1832. Here they afterwards built their home.

Grandmother said the grass was so green and the sun so warm and bright she thought it was the most beautiful country she had ever seen. Uncle John with a magnifying glass burned a hole in his cap. They camped in a little one room log house, which Grandfather had put up in 1828

THE SEWARD FAMILY

when he made an exploratory trip to Texas. They put up posts in front and stretched their wagon sheets for a room for the boys. It was only a short time until Grandfather found help and they began getting out, by hand, timber for what was when finished the largest and finest house in the settlement. It was built mostly of cedar which today is sound and beautiful red. The chimneys, now over one hundred years old, are standing erect without a flaw.

I remember when Grandfather died — one of my earliest recollections. I was five years old. Uncle Ed Finney and Aunt Mary came up from Brenham and brought Annie Bettie just one month old. I remember what a feeling of awe filled me as I saw Mr. Chase in his Episcopal robe reading the service over my Grandfather lying there so still and white.

I failed to tell you Aunt Elizabeth stayed with them until she married Uncle Chapman and they settled down on Turtle Bayou, Texas, in a little town named Anahuac, Texas.

Uncle John and Aunt Laura's eldest son was Oscar (your father), the next named Clay for Uncle Tas Clay. Then between Florence and Ingham another son was born and named Samuel. He died when only a few days old. Uncle John, Papa and Aunt Bettie each named a son for Grandfather Samuel Seward and each one died. So Grandmother said it was an unlucky name. I believe Clay died with diphtheria when Papa lost brother Sam and Aunt Bettie lost Anna with the same disease.

When Anna was a little baby sitting alone on the floor she began crying at the top of her voice. The old cat stood it as long as he could then went up and boxed her jaws. She was so astonished (and so were the others) that she hushed and began to laugh.

NICKNAMED PETER AND JUDGE

Cousin Nestor was nicknamed Peter — I believe because he recited a piece “Peter Sorghum” in school, and brother was nicknamed Judge because he was such a sober sided little fellow.

29 JOHN⁵ SEWARD (John⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ab. 1818; d. ----; m. ----.

Children:

64 i **Horace⁶**, b. -----; d. Nov. 19, 1845; m. -----, Harriet Foster

30 HENRY⁵ SEWARD (Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 15, 1793; d. Aug. 27, 1871; m. Jan. 10, 1823, * Beulah Ann, dau. of Abraham and Anna (Wills) Cooper, b. June 27, 1800; d. Nov. 9, 1885. He was a banker in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., for twelve years, lived the rest of his life in Chester, Morris County, N. J., was a member of the Assembly from that county in 1845 and 1846.

Children:

65 i **Henry Clay⁶**, b. ----- 1824; d. ----- 1896; m. -----, Allaire.

ii **Nathan A. C.**, b. ----- 1825; d. ----- 1856; m. -----, Matilda Rockwell, b. -----; d. ----- 1853; no children.

iii **Anna Elizabeth**, b. ----- 1827; d. ----- 1834; bapt. Aug. 10, 1833, Goshen Presbyterian Church.

66 iv **William Henry**, b. Dec. 13, 1840; d. Mar. 10, 1925; m. ----- 1869, Emma Louise Haines.

31 HECTOR⁵ SEWARD (Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. June 20, 1798; d. Sept. 15, 1824; m. Jan. 22, 1824, Phebe Smith of Goshen, N. Y., b. Jan. 22, 1798; d. ----. On the occasion of General Lafayette’s visit to Newburgh on the Hudson, during his last visit to this county, Hector, who had participated in the exercises of the day, repaired to the stable for his horse and was kicked by a vicious animal. He expired without a groan. He was survived by one posthumous son.

Note: * Letter from J. P. Crayon, Rockaway, N. J., dated Mar. 27, 1899:— Item: At Chester the 10th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Overton, Mr. Henry Seward, cashier of the Orange County Bank of Goshen, N. Y., to Miss Buely Ann, dau. of the late Abraham Cooper deceased. — Palladium of Liberty of Morristown, N. J., issue of Jan. 13, 1824.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

i Hector⁶, b. Mar. 7, 1825; d. ———; m. ———, ———; no children. Residence Elmira, N. Y.

32 VIRGIL SWEZEY⁵ SEWARD (Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. July 15, 1808; d. ----; m. (1) Jan. 18, 1832, Sarah, dau. of Colonel Henry Duryea of Blooming Grove, N. Y., b. Aug. 24, 1811; d. Sept. 16, 1854. He was Postmaster of Goshen, N. Y., m. (2) Oct. 8, 1857, Cornelia Duryea.

Children:

- 67 i Daniel W.,⁶ (Wood) b. Mar. 5, 1833; d. ———; m. (1) July 1855, Augusta Gregory; m. (2) Sept. 7, 1887, Jennie Vreeland.
- 68 ii Clarence, b. Sept. 9, 1842; d. June 30, 1926; m. July 23, 1865, Harriet A. Babbitt.
- 69 iii Henry Duryea, bapt. Nov. 5, 1834; d. ———; m. ———,
- iv Theodore Percival, b. ———; d. young.
- v Helen, b. Dec. 9, 1839; d. Apr. 5, 1843.
- vi Annie Estelle, b. ———; d. young.

33 THOMAS MOORE⁶ SEWARD (John⁵, Obadiah⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 12, 1816; d. Nov. 18, 1895; m. Nov. 5, 1826, Abigail Dusenbury; removed to Chenango County

Children:

- 70 i John Gordon, b. Nov. 4, 1844; d. ———; m. Nov. 4, 1875, Nettie Wightmore.

34 GEORGE OBADIAH⁶ SEWARD (John⁵, Obadiah⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. July 24, 1831; d. Dec. 13, 1897; m. (1) Sept. 13, 1854, Susan A. Nanny, b. ----; d. Sept. 7, 1892; m. (2) Sept. 12, 1894, Ruth Eastman, b. ----; d. ----.

Children:

- i Georgianna E.,⁷ b. Mar. 25, 1856; d. ———; m. Sept. 11, 1878, Alexander F. Scott, b. ———; d. ———. Children: Caroline Seward, b. Oct. 30, 1880. Cora Clara, b. June 18, 1882; d. Aug. 6, 1883. Alfred F., b. Nov. 23, 1886; d. July 14, 1887.
- ii Caroline Cornelia, b. Jan. 29, 1859; d. ———; m. June 14, Robert D. Haydon, b. ———; d. ———.
- 71 iii Alfred Dusenbury, b. Dec. 6, 1869; d. ———; m. Jan. 23, 1895, Elizabeth Shultz.

IN FAMOUS HOMESTEAD

35 JOHN MILLER⁶ SEWARD (John Butler⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Apr. 7, 1819; d. Mar. 30, 1860; m. ----; Ann, dau. of Rev. Ira Manley. He was a farmer.

Children:

- i Charles⁷, b. -----; d. -----; m. -----, ----- . Residence Blue Harth County, Minn.
- ii Clara, b. -----; d. -----; residence Mankato, Blue Harth County, Minn.
- iii Harriet, b. -----; d. -----; residence Mankato, Blue Harth County, Minn.

36 OSCAR WRIGHT⁶ SEWARD (John Butler⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Feb. 2, 1824; d. Jan. 13, 1889; m. (1) Apr. 4, 1847, Marie Antoniette Cass, b. ---- 1831; d. ---- 1857; m. (2) 1859, Mary Cass, sister of Marie Antoniette. Mary Cass was b. Feb. 6, 1836; d. Mar. 26, 1895. He was a farmer in Montgomery County, Illinois.

Children: (First marriage)

- 72 i John Butler⁷, b. Jan. 23, 1849; d. June 18, 1894; m. Mar. 13, 1872, Eliza Ann Briggs.
- ii Mary, b. Feb. 6, 1854; d. June 8, 1924; m. Oct. ----- 1872, W. F. Hicks.
- iii Marie Antoniette (Nettie), b. ----- 1857; d. -----; m. ----- 1880, John Fisher, b. -----; d. -----; Children: Lela M., b. June 14, 1884; m. Bliss White. Seward, b. Sept. 18, 1886; m. Lula Darnell.

Children (Second marriage)

- 73 iv Archer Cass, b. Aug. 25, 1864; d. Mar. 8, 1895; m. Feb. 1, 1887, Ella Gerhart.
- v Frances, b. Oct. 21, 1867; d. Apr. 10, 1912; m. ----- 1890, Thomas Doyle, b. -----; d. ----- . Children: Oscar J., b. Dec. 19, 1890; d. Mar. 24, 1912. Simon S., b. Oct. 2, 1897; d. June 18, 1928; m. Sept. 7, 1922, Wilda Foster.

37 JOSEPH BARKLEY⁶ SEWARD (John Butler⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Mar. 3, 1830 at Seward's Point, Montgomery County, Ill., d. Mar. 31, 1900 at Chicago, Ill., m. ---- 1874, Emma C. Binford, b. ----; d. ----.

‘ His birthplace was the famous Seward Homestead in Montgomery County, Ill. While not a tavern in any sense

THE SEWARD FAMILY

of the word, it was familiarly known as 'the half-way house' between St. Louis and Springfield when that portion of the State was sparsely settled. Abraham Lincoln was a frequent visitor here. The homestead was built 70 years ago (ab. 1830) and was surrounded by 400 acres of farm land."*

Children:

- i Emma May⁷, b. July 5, 1876; d. _____; m. _____.
- ii Infant, b. _____; d. young.
- iii Infant, b. _____; d. young.

38 WILLIAM B.⁶ SEWARD (John Butler⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. July 11, 1835; d. ab. 1892; m. _____, Harriet Lewington. He was a hardware merchant in Waukeshaw, Wisconsin.

Children:

- i Son⁷.
- ii Son.
- iii Daughter.
- iv Daughter.

39 WILLIAM A.⁶ SEWARD (Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 17, 1818 in Hamilton, Ohio; d. July 30, 1888 in Tecumseh, Nebr., m. Oct. 7, 1842, Hillsboro, Ill., Susan Fuller, b. _____ 1818; d. 1891.

Children: (All born in Butler, Ill.)

- 74 i Alonzo Butler⁷, b. Apr. 25, 1843; d. Mar. 23, 1877; m. _____ 1869, _____.
- ii Almeda, b. Apr. 9, 1843; d. _____; m. Apr. 29, 1869, Thomas J. Watkins of Tecumseh, Nebr., b. _____ 1848; d. _____ 1885. Children: Gertrude, b. Mar. 15, 1870; m. Eugene A. Gray. Susan, b. Nov. 23, 1871; m. _____, _____ Dill. Walter, b. Jan. 6, 1874. William, b. Dec. 27, 1875. Elsie, b. June 6, 1879; m. Oct. 18, 1908, H. L. Howe. Winnie, b. May 9, 1881; unmarried.
- iii Israel, b. _____ 1850; d. _____ 1851.
- 75 iv Clarence F., b. July 22, 1852; d. _____; m. 1880, Stella L. _____.
- v Ella, b. Nov. 26, 1855; d. _____; m. Oct. 13, 1845, Henry Villars of Tecumseh, Nebr. Children: Larry, b. Sept. 15, 1887.
- vi Cora, b. Feb. 22, 1859; d. _____; unmarried.
- vii William, b. _____ 1861; d. _____ 1864.

Note: * Taken from a letter written by May E. Seward dated Apr. 11, 1900.

BLACK HAWK VETERAN

40 GEORGE CARSON⁶ SEWARD (Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Oct. 11, 1820 in Butler, Ill., d. Jan. 12, 1897; m. (1) May ---- 1844, Harriet Casey, b. ----; d. Sept. ---- 1845; m. (2) Feb. 1, 1848, Unity Jane dau. of Captain Thomas Phillips who served in the Black Hawk War. She was b. ----; d. Sept. 6, 1914. Residence Butler, Ill.

Children: (First marriage)

76 i **Lewis Sylvester⁷**, b. Apr. 28, 1845; d. Feb. 22, 1924; m. July 21, 1878, Margaret -----.

Children: (Second marriage)

ii **Harriet Caroline**, b. Dec. 19, 1843; d. -----; m. Dec. 23, 1868, Lloyd C. Washburn, b. Sept. 15, 1844; d. Feb. 12, 1916. Children: Bertha, b. July 23, 1871; m. Nov. 30, 1897, Cyrus Eden. Lloyd, b. Nov. 22, 1869; drowned in early manhood, June 10, 1888.

iii **Bertha**, b. -----; d. -----.

iv **Thomas Israel**, b. July 25, 1851; d. Nov. 23, 1926; unmarried.

v **Benjamin Henry**, b. Oct. 29, 1853; d. Mar. 26, 1918; m. Dec. 26, 1877, Emma Grimstead. Residence Litchfield, Ill. Children: Two — both died young.

77 vi **George Theodore**, b. Sept. 14, 1856; d. Mar. 8, 1936; m. Feb. 3, 1881, Katherine Rohlfing.

vii **Clara May**, b. Sept. 19, 1859; d. Apr. 10, 1930; m. Sept. 18, 1879, Dr. Cornelius W. Hickman, b. Mar. 14, 1854; d. Sept. 30, 1933. Children: Maude, b. June 25, 1880, unmarried. Ella Rae, b. Aug. 4, 1889, m. Edward Duffield.

78 viii **Jesse James**, b. Sept. 12, 1863; d. -----; m. Sept. 25, 1887, Jeanette Howard.

ix **William A.**, b. Dec. 17, 1867; d. Feb. 15, 1868.

41 CHARLES ORVILLE⁶ SEWARD (Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Apr. 23, 1822; d. Feb. 28, 1901; m. (1) ---- 1847, Margaret M. McCallie; m. (2) June 30, 1849, Jane Osborne, b. Mar. 23, 1828; d. Oct. 4, 1903. Residence Hillsboro, Illinois.

Children: (First marriage)

i **Mary Maria⁷***, b. Apr. 10, 1848; d. July 29, 1915; m. Nov. 1, 1872, Wm. H. Foncanon (Foncannon) of Kirksville, Mo., b. ----- 1842; d. ----- 1905. Children: Dorothea, b. Aug. 14, 1873; m. Dec. 29, 1903, Dr. Ezra C. Grim. Harriet Phigenia, b. May 30, 1875; m. Oct. 6, 1897. Dr. Jesse Roberts. Mayme Alberta, b. Oct. 17, 1877, unmarried. Alice Leone,* b. Apr. 26, 1880; d. Dec. 27, 1922; m. Dec. 31, 1913, George W. Dugan.

Note: * D. A. R. Lineage, V. 152: p. 123 — "Florence Foncanon, wife of George W. Deegan, dau. of William Henry Foncanon and Mary Maria Seward.

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Children: (Second marriage)

- ii Margaret Florence, b. Aug. 6, 1851, Bainbridge, Ind., d. Mar. 15, 1922; m. Oct. 25, 1895, Joel Trumble, Excelsior, Minn.
- 79 iii Charles Edwin, b. Aug. 29, 1853, d. Feb. 2, 1935; m. (i) Apr. 19, 1895, Mary Arnold; m. (2) June 2, 1907, Rachel Simonson.
- iv Anderson, b. ———— 1855; d. ———— 1859.
- v Caroline, b. ———— 1857; d. ———— 1859.
- vi James Israel, b. May 24, 1861; d. Jan. 16, 1924; m. June ———— 1900, Marie Patterson, b. ———— 1857; d. ———— 1921; no children.
- vii Martha Ellen, b. July 24, 1864; d. ————; unmarried.
- 80 viii William Grant, b. May 23, 1865; d. ————; m. May 24, 1904, Alina Johanna Strand.
- 81 ix John Hillis, b. Apr. 9, 1867; d. ————; m. Dec. 26, 1892, Mary Ives.

42 HENRY STARR⁶ SEWARD (Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 29, 1824; d. Nov. 5, 1894; m. Nov. 13, 1851, Margaret Leveque, b. Mar. 24, 1827; d. Mar. 24, 1903.

Children:

- 32 i Henry I.⁷, b. Oct. 3, 1852; d. Feb. 21, 1918; m. Oct. 13, 1886, Mary A. Pridham.
- ii Ellen M., b. June 13, 1855; d. June 4, 1876.
- iii Lilyon A., b. Feb. 1, 1873; d. ————.

43 CLARENCE SLAYBACK⁶ SEWARD (Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 5, 1831; d. Sept. 28, 1916; m. Mar. ——— 1862, Sarah Vrooman, b. Sept. 22, 1843; d. Mar. 28, 1918.

Children:

- i Anna Estella⁷, b. Nov. 26, 1865; d. Aug. 15, 1900; m. Mar. 22, 1883, Frank, son of John and Corilla Adkisson, b. ———— 1861; d. May 3, 1909. Children: Leah Agnes, b. Aug. 5, 1890; m. Oct. 28, 1911, Alexander S., son of Anton and Martha Kazmark, b. Dec. 17, 1884; d. July 11, 1935.
- ii Agnes Gertrude, b. Jan. 26, 1869; d. ———— 1924; m. Mar. 16, 1892, John Diehl, son of John and Mary Jane Miller, b. ————; d. ———— 1900. Children: Clarence Seward,* b. Mar. 18, 1893. Madeline Gertrude, b. Sept. 24, 1895; m. 1919, George Moffat Atkinson. Margaret Mary, b. Apr. 3, 1903.

Note: * Clarence Seward Miller, m. Mar. 2, 1929, Elsie McMuller. He served as First Lieutenant of the 33rd Division from Illinois in the First World War and was cited for bravery.

MARRIED SISTERS

44 FRANCIS H.⁶ SEWARD (Israel⁵, John⁴, John³(
Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 13, 1836; d. ----; m. ----,
Margaret Van Zant.*

Children:

- i Ella⁷, b. -----; d. -----.
- ii Allie, b. -----; d. -----.

45 EDWARD W.⁶ SEWARD (Israel⁵, John⁴, John²,
Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Mar. 12, 1843; d. ---- 1922; m.
----, Mary Holdenness.

Children:

- i Nellie⁷, b. -----; d. -----; m. -----, ----- Wal-
ker; residence Bloomington, Ill., two children.

46 AUGUSTUS⁶ SEWARD (Benjamin Jennings⁵,
Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 18, 1820;
d. May 8, 1889; Vineland, N. J., m. (1) Sept. 8, 1841, Sarah
Ann Finn, b. ---- 1817; d. Apr. 17, 1883, Vineland, N. J.;
m. (2) May 1, 1884, Cornelia Seward Finn,** b. Apr. 30,
1822; d. Apr. 14, 1907. He was a Presbyterian Minister at
Middletown, N. Y., and Port Jervis, N. Y., and at the time
of his death was serving The Pilgrim Congregational
Church, Vineland, N. J.

Children:

- 83 i Benjamin Jennings⁷, b. Jan. 16, 1846; d. May 27, 1910; m. Nov.
19, 1868, Carrie Roberts Waggoner.
- 84 ii Clarence Gregory, b. Aug. 28, 1848; d. Aug. 19, 1928; m. Apr.
27, 1876, Kate Cumings.
- 85 iii Daniel Finn, b. Dec. 7, 1851; d. Oct. 8, 1897; m. Dec. 21, 1882,
Nettie Barker.

47 CLARENCE ARMSTRONG⁶ SEWARD (Benjamin
Jennings⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Oct.
7, 1828 in New York City; d. July 24, 1897, in Geneva, N. Y.,
m. Oct. ---- 1851, Caroline de Zeng, dau. of William Steu-

Note: * Letter from Lilyon A. Seward dated 1/19/35 — Los Angeles, Calif.:
"Francis H. Seward left home when quite a young man and for some un-
known reason changed his name to Stewart — they were living in Marysville,
California."

Note: ** Augustus Seward and Sarah Ann Finn were own cousins. Cor-
nelia Seward Finn and Sarah Ann were sisters. Thus — Augustus married
sisters, his own cousins, through a common grandparent — Armstrong.

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ben de Zeng. She was b. May ---- 1827; d. ----. As a youth he lived with his uncle, William H. Seward, at Auburn, N. Y., graduated from Hobart College in 1848; admitted to the bar in 1850. When Secretary of State, William H. Seward and his son, Frederick, were wounded by an assassin at the time President Lincoln was assassinated, Clarence Armstrong Seward was called to Washington and made assistant Secretary of State. He conducted the affairs of the department until his uncle was able to resume his duties.

From *THE CRAVATH FIRM AND ITS PREDECESSORS* — by Robert T. Swaine, 1819-1947, vol. I (1946).

“Clarence Armstrong Seward was born in New York City October 7, 1828. He was the son of William H. Seward’s brother Jennings. When Clarence was 12 years of age his father and mother died. His uncle took



CLARENCE A. SEWARD

him to Auburn to live in the Governor’s home as one of the family. He graduated from Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., in 1848. There he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi and in his later years became a national president. In 1871 Hobart conferred on him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and he was made an alumni member of the Hobart chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. His study of law apparently began in his uncle’s office even before he was admitted to the bar and entered the firm as the partner of Samuel Blatchford. He was a partner at Auburn from April 1, 1850, to September 30, 1854, and at New York City from October 1, 1854, to July 24, 1897.

“In October 1851, he married Caroline de Zeng, of Geneva, whose father, William S. de Zeng,

LEADING NEW YORK LAWYER

was connected with the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. They had two daughters.

“Clarence Seward, like Samuel Blatchford, was primarily a lawyer, not a politician. Although still very young when he joined the firm, he added great strength to the team of his uncle and the younger Blatchford, particularly in the handling of the important patent litigation which was then coming to the firm and requiring attention in courts all over the eastern half of the United States.

“He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Civil War. Serving with the Nineteenth New York Regiment, Cayuga County. He resigned in 1861 because of ill health. He made a trip to London in May 1862 and in October was sent on a mission to the Vatican, with the title of “Minister-Resident to the States of the Church”. He remained in Rome until the end of 1863.

“When Secretary of State, William H. Seward and his son Frederick, were wounded, April 14, 1865, the same night President Lincoln was assassinated, Clarence Seward went to Washington to become Acting Assistant Secretary of State, serving until the end of August 1865.

“Clarence A. Seward continued the habits of his uncle as a traveler, going to Europe on business or for pleasure at least once every year, and becoming known throughout the United States from his arguments in the Federal courts of many circuits. His reputation is evidenced by the following unidentified newspaper article of January 31, 1884, ‘A paragraph, floating in the newspapers, giving the incomes of the prominent lawyers of New York City, places Clarence A. Seward, the well-known general counsel of the Adams Express Company, in the front rank, fixing the annual income, from his profession, at \$40,000.00. According to the figures named therein Mr. Seward’s income is the largest of any individual revenue in the legal profession’.

“The fact that Mr. Seward is without a superior at the American bar is undisputed. His legal training has been thorough, and his active, comprehensive mind has often achieved remarkable results in the face of formidable obstacles. His success in establishing the express system on its present impregnable foundation has made his name historic in the annals of the express business. In the special fields of common carrier jurisprudence and the intricate questions of patent law he is almost without peer’. (He was vice-president of the Adams Express Co.)

“Mr. Seward died at the de Zeng home at Geneva on July 24, 1897, at age of 68. Death came suddenly from a heart attack. The funeral

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was at St. Peter's Church in Auburn, where he was buried. He bequeathed his library to William Dameron Guthrie, a partner, and to Hobart College his favorite oil portrait."

Children:

- i Alice⁷, b. _____; d. _____.
- ii Cornelia, b. _____; d. _____; m. _____, Robert Endicott. Daughter: Gladys Endicott Robinson.

From A CENTURY AND A QUARTER OF HISTORY, Geneva, N. Y. by Joel H. Monroe (1912) pp 145-146.

Other Early Citizens of Note

"There are two other figures, two other men who were so conspicuous because of what they did and what they achieved, both in a private and a public way, that their names are inseparably linked with Geneva's early history.

"One of these was William Steuben de Zeng, who came to Geneva in 1808. Mr. de Zeng was born at Little Falls, N. Y., March 16, 1793. He was the son of Baron Frederick de Zeng, a man who had attained distinction in military affairs.

"Baron Frederick came to this country in 1783 when he was a young man. He was from the same country from which Baron Steuben, of Revolutionary war fame, came some years previously. It is an interesting incident in this connection that at the time of William S. de Zeng's birth, Baron Steuben was present as a guest, and as a recognition and expression of regard, the boy born then was named William Steuben de Zeng. Baron Steuben appreciated the honor and remembered William S. in a transference to him of the title of several thousand acres of land.

"William S. de Zeng came to Geneva when he was fifteen years old, but he began at once an active life, a good part of which was given to the making and betterment of Geneva.

"As early as 1810 Mr. de Zeng, in company with Abraham Dox, established the Ontario Glass works, an undertaking which set an advance stake of progress along the way, because at that time it had no counterpart in all the state.

"Later on Mr. de Zeng was identified with many other enterprises and movements of a business and public nature. One of these activities the founding of Geneva (now Hobart) College. He served for many years as one of the trustees.

MERCHANT IN FLORIDA

"The Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York in great measure, owes its existence to Mr. de Zeng. He was one of the promoters and organizers. He was a successful business man and always zealous in doing something to advance the best interests of the community. Mr. de Zeng built and developed "Arrow Hill" the beautiful home and estate on Hamilton Street, Geneva. The location is superb and the grounds and surroundings constitute a place of great charm. It is now the home of William S. de Zeng's grand-daughter, Mrs. Robert Endicott. Mr. de Zeng died in Geneva August 15, 1882."

48 THURLOW WEED⁶ SEWARD (Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b, Jan. ---- 1842, d. Feb. 1, 1908; m. Mary Georgianna Thompson ----, d. ----.

Children:

- 56 i William Edwin⁷, b. Oct. 27, 1864; m. Nov. 30, 1885, Sarah Jane Payne.
87 ii Eugene Clinton, b. May 4, 1866; m. Oct. 15, 1885, Kate Louisa Traphagen.
iii Rachael, b. Feb. 14, 1870, m. George Bramm.
iv Frances Scharf, b. _____, died young.
88 v George Frederick, b. Jan. 14, 1874; d. ----- 1942; m. June 18, 1898, Ada Dell Anderson.

49 JASPER ARMSTRONG⁶ SEWARD (Edwin Polladore⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Jan. 19, 1844; d. Mar. 4, 1894; m. Dec. 4, 1873, Sarah Augustus Jayne, b. July 10, 1849; d. Feb. 8, 1925. He was a merchant at Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

Children:

- i Mary Augustus⁷, b. Dec. 31, 1874; m. Oct. 19, 1898, Charles C. Wheeler, b. May 31, 1871; d. Feb. 21, 1931. Children: Joseph Seward, b. Feb. 21, 1900; d. Feb. 4, 1901. William Harrison, b. May 31, 1902; m. June 20, 1925, Mildred Jansen. Mary Augusta, b. Mar. 25, 1905; d. Mar. 13, 1931; m. Oct. 19, 1929, William Gerald Layton.
ii Jasper Armstrong, b. Mar. 31, 1881; d. Dec. 1, 1888.
89 iii Dewitt Clinton, b. Mar. 31, 1881; m. Oct. 24, 1906, Almeda Timlow Sly.
iv Frances Adeline, b. Oct. 11, 1882; m. Oct. 12, 1907, Louis Garfield Fitzgerald, b. Jan. 23, 1883, Goshen, N. Y. Children: Frances Lois, b. Mar. 6, 1910; m. Mar. 29, 1930, James M. Kenney. Helen, b. Feb. 27, 1912. William Henry, b. Dec. 13, 1913. Ruth Seward, b. Aug. 24, 1915. Julia, b. Feb. 14 1918.
v William Henry, b. Sept. 15, 1884; d. Dec. 4, 1888.

A Physician on the Frontier

50 FREDERICK WHITTLESEY⁶ SEWARD (Edwin Polladore⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 22, 1845 in Summerville, near Florida, Orange County, N. Y.; d. Oct. 1, 1925, Goshen, N. Y.; m. (1) Dec. 27, 1866, Ella Armstrong, b. ----; d. Mar. 18, 1870; m. (2) Oct. 30, 1873, Mary (Matie) Cory of Plainfield, N. J. She was b. ---- 1845; d. Apr. 17, 1912. He was a physician in Goshen, N. Y.

Dr. Frederick W. Seward was born near Florida, Orange County, New York, August 22, 1845, and after attending the district schools for sometime entered Seward



F. W. SEWARD, SR.

Institute (established and endowed by his grandfather, Samuel S. Seward, located in the Village of Florida, N. Y.) In 1860 he entered the sophomore class at Union College and graduated three years later. From there he went to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and later to the University of Vermont where he graduated in 1866 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He returned to New York, entering the Homoeopathic Medical College as a student. In 1867 he located at Middletown, N. Y., where he built up a large practice and remained for nine years. His health failing, he went to New Mexico and Colorado. This was in 1876. He practiced his profession in the crude frontier town of Trinidad, Col. He also became interested in raising sheep. In 1880 he traveled in California and Arizona in every kind of a vehicle. He re-

ORIGIN OF INTERPINES

turned East well and hearty and settled in Goshen, N. Y., in 1882. Here he established an extensive practice in a very short time but in December of 1889 was seriously stricken with rheumatism and once more had to give up his practice, going to the South and West to regain his health.

In 1890 he organized the Goshen Sanatorium Company and purchased a large property in Goshen, N. Y. Because of its large and beautiful pine trees he named the place Interpines and opened the doors of the Mansion to patients suffering from mental and nervous disorders. Thus this sanatorium became one of the pioneer institutions of its kind. This venture proved to be very successful in every way. He was always interested in public affairs. He served on the Board of Education and for many years was President of the Board. He was the first president of the Village Board of Trade which he helped to organize. He wrote many articles in medical journals. As a result of one of these dealing with the climate of the Southwest a Congressional Committee requested him to make a thorough study of the subject and report to them. This was done and was well received. The Committee and the press dubbed him an "expert climatologist" which title he did not care for saying he "preferred to be known as a "plain everyday physician."

He lived to be over 80 years of age, retaining his mental faculties and general good health to within a few days of his death. During the last ten years of his life he spent his winters in Florida and made trips to the home of his eldest son, Edwin, who owned and operated a large cattle ranch located about forty miles from Raton, New Mexico. He made one of the first automobile trips from Galveston, Texas, to New Mexico and Colorado, having taken his first automobile from New York to Galvaston by boat. I can recall sitting on the porch at Interpines with him and as a

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stray automobile chugged by, his saying "my son, you will live to see those things go by at the rate of a hundred a day — there will be hard surfaced roads and streets — there will be various kinds of automobiles designed especially to carry different kinds of freight." He obtained a great deal of enjoyment from his first auto. His life was full and useful. He was much beloved by many friends.

Children: (First marriage)

- 90 i Edwin Polladore⁷, b. Nov. 24, 1868; d. Oct. 15, 1931; m. Oct. 19, 1893, Eva Griggs.
ii Ella Armstrong, b. Mar. 18, 1870; d. ——— 1930; unmarried.

Children: (Second marriage)

- 91 iii Frederick Whittlesey, b. Nov. 6, 1874; m. (1) Dec. 31, 1902, Alice Leona Truax; m. (2) Oct. 30, 1933, Mary Elizabeth Pike.
iv Matie Cory, b. Aug. 10, 1878, Trinidad, Colo., unmarried.
v Bertha Woodward, b. Sept. 28, 1882; d. Nov. 7, 1915; m. ———, Robert H. Wright of Goshen, N. Y., b. ———; Children: Bertha Seward, b. Nov. 6, 1915.

The following was written by my father... He reveals the intimate personal relations which existed between these two great men, Lincoln and Seward, and it seems to me appropriate to include this phase of the lives of Lincoln and Seward in this book. Histories have failed to give emphasis to this close relationship, in fact, the impression is given, probably without intention, that their relationship was rather formal than close. I would also call attention to the closing sentence of this article. Lincoln died at the peak of his career and without conscious suffering. Seward's family was sorely shattered by deaths, sickness and suffering. Seward's further service to his Country deserves much praise. He remained Secretary of State through President Johnson's term of office and in the troublesome years and stormy scenes of it he was far more than any other man able to preserve our government from colossal error, the results of which would have brought about conditions of chaos worse than what at the time existed in Washington. The part that William H. Seward played in the drama of the post war years has never been appreciated. He stuck to his post for the purpose of steadying the Ship of State even though his health grew more frail through the months and only a few months of life in a shattered home would be his small reward.

F. W. S.

Lincoln and Seward

An interesting feature of the Lincoln Centennial observance at the Goshen Presbyterian Church, Sunday night, was the paper read by Dr. Frederick W. Seward, Sr., of this village (Goshen, N. Y.), on "Recollections of Secretary Seward's Associations With Lincoln." Dr. Seward is a nephew of Lincoln's great Secretary of State, and his recollections are largely matters of family history. It will be recalled that Secretary Seward was born at Florida, in this County, and that the first years of his life were spent in that village, in which community the family for many years occupied a prominent place. Dr. Seward's paper is as follows:

Probably no period of history has been fraught with circumstances which tried the souls of men more severely than that which immediately preceded and embraced the "War of the Union."

Just how there came to exist the markedly strong contrast between the people of the North and the people of the South is a most interesting study, and in an investigation of the circumstances leading up to this situation one is carried back to the Mother Country and to a consideration of the lives and times of those who were to come to these new lands and people them.

The "Pilgrim Fathers" were of the middle class or yeomanry; sturdy, intelligent, frugal, intensely religious, with an intense hatred of class or aristocratic distinctions, and possessed of a burning and growing enthusiasm for equality and freedom of speech and person. To them, all men were created equal, and their one purpose in severing ties of home friendship and even family, in coming to a newly discovered country, enduring thereby unspeakable privations and hardships was to establish a Government founded upon this broad principle of human freedom.

The settlers at Jamestown, on the other hand, from whom extended the element destined later on to develop into the representative class of the South, were of aristocratic tendencies. To them were given by purchase or special favor immense grants of lands. To these people clung their established views of class distinctions and their chief object in coming to these shores was opportunity rather than to form a new Government, or one with systems or principles differing from those of their Mother Country. They desired, in time, to become independent of England, but their main object in this was to escape excessive taxation. Hence, as time passed on there developed this situation: In what had become these "United States" there existed actually two distinct peoples, the one living below the imaginary line of Mason and Dixon, which was destined to become estab-

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lished and fixed in the popular mind, and the other living North of such line.

The difference in these peoples was one of opinions chiefly, but, so firmly and tenaciously were these opinions held on both sides that a wide separation arose. Two questions involving principles of government were the subject of contention. One was of the relation one State bore to each other State in the Union. The opinion being held almost uniformly in the South that each State was supreme in power and independent of every other State. The other question was as to the right to own and hold persons of African birth or descent as chattels or slaves. In the North the question as to "State Rights" was held in divided opinion, but the predominant sentiment was that the Union of the States formed a Government supreme over that of the State Government and, within the limits of constitutional provision, controlled each and every State. In the halls of the Congress of these United States assembled the representatives of the several states and here the opinions referred to were freely expressed upon the part of representatives of the North and South. As these discussions went on it became more and more apparent to the men of the North that the men of the South would not be satisfied with any restrictive measures referring to either subject. On the contrary it became evident they would insist that each State determine all its affairs independent of the general Government and that the right to hold slaves be extended to all sections of the country.

So pronounced was this division between the North and the South upon the question of slavery that in January, 1857, a convention was held in Worcester, Mass., by ultra anti-slavery men for the purpose of pronouncing the Union a failure, but it was wisely left for the pro-slavery parties to take the initiative steps toward the dissolution of this Union of States. Mr. Seward was a conspicuous defender of the Union during all this period of strife and an active leader of Northern sentiment during his twelve years of service in the Senate of the United States.

It was while Mr. Lincoln was serving a term in Congress as a representative from his State, Illinois, that he and Mr. Seward first met. Both appeared and delivered speeches in Tremont Temple, Boston, in September, 1848, both belonging to the then existent Whig Party. So impressed was Mr. Lincoln with the address of Mr. Seward that he said to him: "Governor Seward, I have been thinking about what you said in your speech. I reckon you are right. We have got to deal with this slavery question and have got to give much more attention to it hereafter than we have been doing." Their next meeting was in 1860, when Mr. Lincoln recalled their

SUPPORTER OF LINCOLN

first meeting and remarked that it had probably made a stronger impression on him than it had upon Mr. Seward.

At this time Mr. Seward was on a speaking tour through the West, supporting Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Republican Party. Arrived at Springfield, the home of Mr. Lincoln, and with Mr. Lincoln standing by his side, he pledged the active and effective support of his State to its candidate in a manner both forceful and cordial. Before the assembling of the nomination convention at Chicago, the previous summer, Mr. Seward was looked upon as the logical candidate of his party. Every assurance, up to positive and final action had been given that the nomination should come to him and much less than human would he have been if no feeling of disappointment and keen regret had been experienced by him at the passing of a coveted prize over to another. Recalling this, there is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln, with his wonderful penetration into human character, his exalted sense of lofty purpose and devotion to a just cause, fully understood and fully appreciated the action of Mr. Seward in manfully supporting his successful rival.

Referring again to the question of slavery, for many years Mr. Seward had held it as a subject of contention of the utmost importance. Continually in speeches he called attention to it, but for years the country at large failed to comprehend its true meaning and the trend of events. In 1857, however, in a speech at Rochester, N. Y., he again referred to this as the cause of an "Irrepressible Conflict." This speech was delivered at a time when both of the extreme factions, pro-slavery and anti-slavery, were bent upon the dissolution and destruction of the Union unless their contention should be upheld, and at this time the public mind seemed to have awakened to the grave dangers then imminent and which were produced by the divided sentiment upon this subject. So intimate, indeed, was the acquaintance of Mr. Seward with the opinions, ambitions, aims and purposes of the representatives from the South and those of the anti-slavery men of the North that the conviction was firmly established in his mind that there was a conflict, one which was destined to try the strength of the United States to the uttermost point of endurance. This same conviction was growing in the mind of Mr. Lincoln, and yet both of these men, up to the time Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President, supposed that conflict would be one of mind and speech, tried out in the halls of Congress, and not a bloody conflict tried out to a disastrous finish on the field of battle.

Prior to the presidential election of 1860, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward occupied vastly different positions in the field of politics and in the esti-

THE SEWARD FAMILY

mation of the public. The one, twice Governor of this, the most important State in the Union, then for two successive terms its Representative in the Senate of the United States, had been weighed, measured and fully estimated as to his personality and mentality. The other had served one term in the National House of Representatives, but was comparatively unknown beyond the borders of his own State. Mr. Seward had long been a trusted leader of the dominant political party in his State, was one of the organizers of the Republican party, and was generally regarded as its most logical candidate for the nomination for the presidency. As usual, however, with men taking a positive and active part in public affairs, Mr. Seward had made enemies as well as friends and these enemies exerted an opposing influence sufficiently strong to defeat the wishes of the men supporting him. Mr. Lincoln had been ambitious for judicial rather than State honors and when the subject of his nomination for the office of president was first presented to him there is evidence that it created amazement and hesitation on his part. When the nominating convention was held the oversanguine friends of Mr. Seward were doomed to defeat, while the prize was practically thrust upon Mr. Lincoln.

The period intervening between the nomination, election and, later on, inauguration of Mr. Lincoln was freighted with the gravest cares and responsibilities for both of these men. To Mr. Lincoln, with his grave nature, his extraordinary acute estimate of affairs, together with his lack of training in and intimate connection with the affairs of the Government, his elevation to the position of chief responsibility must have brought an overwhelming sense of the magnitude of the task resting upon him. His one thought was to meet this obligation successfully and in a satisfactory manner and he turned to such men as he believed would be of greatest assistance to him in the conduct of the government soon to be intrusted to his hands. This period was one of the gravest importance to the Union itself. The South had not only determined upon, but was actively engaged in preparations for the establishment of a separate government, embracing all the States which were then slave-holding, and with the ultimate purpose of extending the Confederation to all possible limits by absorbing further States and territories which might be won over to their cause. With a President in office in full sympathy with this movement, the property of the United States, particularly munitions of war, wherever obtainable, was being made easier of accomplishment for the creation of this Confederacy in case Mr. Lincoln, as a representative of the "Black Republican Party," should be placed in power. During this period Mr. Seward stood as the most conspicuous, if not the most potent representative of the National Government and fought and labored as best he could for its integrity.

BLACKENING WHOSE BOOTS?

Hence, when on the arrival of Mr. Lincoln in Washington to take the oath of office these two men met, all sense of personal rivalry, of loss or gain was put aside and these two great men were possessed of one purpose, namely — the preservation of an imperiled Union. It is interesting to pause here for a moment and note the contrast presented by these two men. Mr. Lincoln, tall, gaunt, ungainly, inexperienced, unacquainted with conventionalities. Mr. Seward, refined and cultured, traveled, experienced in all affairs of society and state. The one known throughout the entire land and the other little known and little understood. It is difficult at this period of time when, in contemplating the life and character of Mr. Lincoln, we view him in the light of history, to form a correct estimate as to the crudeness of his personality. So pronounced was this and, in the estimation of some men of prominence in his own party, so lacking in dignity was he that it served as an excuse for them to withdraw their support. A man of such prominence as Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, this State, who became at one time its Governor and was for many years President of the Erie Railroad, informed the speaker that he left the Republican party because of this feature of Mr. Lincoln's character — since he could not deem such a one competent to conduct the affairs of the Government in so grave a crisis.

There is a story told of an incident which bears upon this point and one which sets most clearly the friendly relationship, early and completely established, between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. Very soon after assuming the reins of Government it had become a common custom for these men to visit one another informally and without hesitancy. On one occasion, soon after Mr. Lincoln had become domiciled in the White House, Mr. Seward in seeking him, found him blackening his own boots. Tactfully Mr. Seward observed: "Mr. President, we do not blacken our own boots here in Washington." And instantly, but with entire good nature, came the reply in the form of the question, "Indeed, then whose boots do you blacken, Mr. Secretary?"

In Collier's Weekly, of this past week, a somewhat different version of this story is printed in which Senator Charles Sumner is presented as the participant. I am free to say I relate this only as it has always been related by others to me, but I believe the relation here to be correct for two reasons:

First, the incident must manifestly have taken place soon after Mr. Lincoln became President.

Second, I believe no other man than Mr. Seward enjoyed at that time, an acquaintance of sufficient intimacy with Mr. Lincoln to have made him

THE SEWARD FAMILY

bold enough to thus comment on any action of the President. It was one of very many incidents wherein helpfulness was extended and profitably received with delicacy and gratitude. Among men of the East particularly, there was a very general feeling of uncertainty as to whether Mr. Lincoln, of whom they knew so little, would measure up to the perilous emergencies which then presented themselves, and many of these men turned to Mr. Seward in expectation that his would, in reality, be the master-mind in the new administration. Within three months after the newly installed Cabinet was in working order, Mr. Lincoln had demonstrated to the members thereof that his was the master-mind and guiding hand. In a letter to his wife, then in Auburn, Mr. Seward wrote "Executive force and vigor are rare qualities. The President is the best of all."

It is, I believe, not too much to say that no administration within the history of this country has been characterized by a Chief Executive and a Cabinet composed of stronger men acting in greater harmony. True, there were men in this Cabinet who were possessed of great ambitions, wide influence and strong adherents, but all considerations were practically buried except the one of high and noble patriotic service. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward came to regard each other with absolute respect and trust. For years they worked together with one aim and one purpose. At all hours of day or night, if emergency required, the one would seek the other for confidential conference. Perhaps in no single circumstance was this mutual trust in the other better illustrated than in the Trent affair. To the demand of England for the release of Mason and Slidell, a great cry of popular indignation and opposition arose. The most terrific pressure from the press of the North and men of influence was brought to bear upon both the President and the State Department to refuse this demand. Equal pressure from the South and from Europe was being brought upon Her Majesty's Government to press this demand and also to recognize the Confederacy. The times were indeed critical and only the wisest action could avert disaster. Mr. Seward, to whose department the question belonged, was called upon to determine it upon its merits. His conclusions were given to the President and the Cabinet and were to the effect that the men must be surrendered. This met with positive opposition upon the part of the other members of the Cabinet, but the President intrusted to Mr. Seward the task of framing a reply to the English Government in accordance with his opinion, but stated at the same time he would frame an opinion stating why the prisoners should not be surrendered. On the assembling of the Cabinet on the following day, Mr. Seward's answer was presented and adopted. Later, when the two were alone, Mr. Seward reminded the President of the argument he was to present in opposition to

THE LAST MEETING

the release of the men, but Mr. Lincoln said in his effort to frame such statement every argument pointed to the correctness of Mr. Seward's opinion that the men should be released.

The last meeting between these men took place in Mr. Seward's bed-chamber where he was lying prostrated with a broken arm and broken jaw, sustained in a carriage accident. Mr. Lincoln had paid a visit to the Army of the Potomac and on his return went over to acquaint Mr. Seward with the result of his observations and his views generally upon the present situation. Mr. Seward's ability to articulate audibly was almost suspended. Mr. Lincoln sat down upon the side of the bed, placed one arm across the body of Mr. Seward and leaned over to talk to him. Here they were left alone and what was said is to this day unknown. After some twenty minutes Mr. Lincoln emerged from the sick room, treading quietly and observed to one of the family, "He is sleeping." A few days after this parting between these two great men came the calamity which is unparalleled in all history, resulting in death to one and worse than death to the other.

Banker and Soldier

51 WILLIAM HENRY⁶ SEWARD (William Henry⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. June 18, 1839; d. Apr. 26, 1920, Auburn, N. Y., m. June 27, 1860, Janet McNeil Watson, b. Nov. 18, 1839; d. Nov. 9, 1913. He served as Lieut., Colonel and General during the Civil War. A prominent banker. Burial Fort Hill, Auburn, N. Y.

(From an Article Written in June, 1888)

After acquiring an excellent education, young Seward, late in the year 1860, in conjunction with C. D. McDougall, organized the banking house of W. H. Seward, Jr., and Co.,



GEN. W. H. SEWARD

which at the outbreak of the war was doing a flourishing and rapidly increasing business. Mr. McDougall went to the war in 1861, leaving the business affairs of the firm in the hands of the senior partner. Early in 1862, Mr. Seward was active in organizing the 111th, 138th and 160th regiments, the great majority of the companies being raised in Wayne and Cayuga Counties. Young Se-

ward joined the 138th regiment and was chosen its Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment started to the front in August, 1862, and was assigned to duty in the fortifications north of Washington, many of which it aided in completing. A few months later it was assigned to the artillery branch of the service, and was known thereafter as the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery. Early in 1864 the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac and became a part of Rickett's Third Division of the Sixth Corps. Colonel

BATTLE OF MONOCACY

Seward was now in command of the regiment and took part in all the famous battles of that campaign. Hardly had the regiment arrived in front of Petersburg when the Third Division, to which it belonged, was dispatched in haste to Frederick, Maryland, to oppose General Early's raid on Baltimore and Washington. Early's force was about twenty-five thousand, while the Union troops numbered about one-fifth the force of the enemy. They met on the banks of Monocacy creek, and after a gallant resistance lasting several hours, the Union troops were overwhelmed and forced to retire. Colonel Seward displayed conspicuous bravery in this action, being twice wounded and narrowly escaping capture.

His gallantry was rewarded with an appointment to the position of Brigadier-General, and as soon as his wounds permitted, General Seward reported for duty, and was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Department of West Virginia, with headquarters at Martinsburg. There he remained until the end of the war, efficiently supporting Sheridan during the latter's famous campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

Upon his return to Auburn after the close of the war, General Seward resumed his banking business, which has now grown to be one of the most extensive in that portion of the State.

General Seward is a generous, public spirited citizen, and at his own expense has established and keeps open during the winter months of each year a free library and reading room for the use of the workingmen of Auburn, whose esteem and affection have been his for nearly half a century. He is a Trustee of the Central Presbyterian Church, and a director in several important financial and manufacturing enterprises. He has never sought public office, and prefers the calm delight of home and family to the turmoil and excitement of political life.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

He is a Grand Army man and thoroughly in sympathy with his old comrades in every respect. No better soldier, or more perfect gentleman ever existed than William H. Seward.

Children:

- i **Cornelia Margaret**⁷, b. Sept. 11, 1862; d. Oct. 5, 1921; m. June 3, 1884, Frederick Innis Allen, b. Jan. 19, 1859; d. May 17, 1938. Children: William Seward, b. May 21, 1885. Ralph Palmer, b. June 23, 1887. Lloyd Seward, b. Feb. ——— 1889; d. May 1, 1918.
- 92 ii **William Henry**, b. Nov. 10, 1864; d. ———; m. Aug. 24, 1893, Anna Myers.
- iii **Frances Janet**, b. July 13, 1880; d. ———; m. Nov. 1, 1905, Ray Stillson Messenger, b. May 6, 1877. Children: Robert Watson, b. Sept. 25, 1906; m. Nov. 29, 1933. Frederick Seward, b. Feb. 3, 1913.

From *WHO'S WHO IN NEW YORK*, L. R. Hamersley Co., Publishers, 1906.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

Soldier and banker, born June 18, 1839, Auburn, N. Y., in the homestead erected in 1816 by his maternal grandfather, Judge Elijah Miller, now known as the Seward Mansion. He was the third and youngest son of William H. Seward, secretary of state, and of Frances A. Seward. In 1857, desiring to support himself and gain a business knowledge, he secured a clerkship in a large hardware store in Albany, where he remained two years. In 1859, he relinquished his clerkship to become the private secretary of his father, then a United States senator in Washington. Here he made the personal acquaintance of many of the most distinguished public men of that day. In June, 1860, he married Miss Janet M. Watson, and to them have been born three children, Cornelia, wife of Frederick I. Allen, attorney and counselor-at-law and now United States commissioner of patents; William H. Seward, Jr., attorney of the firm of Underwood, Storke & Seward, and Miss Frances Janet. During this year, in connection with his early friend, Clinton D. MacDougall, he projected and organized, in Auburn, N. Y., the banking house of William H. Seward & Co. Early in 1862 he was appointed by Governor Morgan, one of the war committee of his congressional district, of which committee he was made secretary; during this summer he was engaged in enlisting and forwarding troops. In August, leaving his business interests in trustworthy hands, he accepted the appointment of lieutenant colonel of the regiment then organizing, the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, soon afterward

CITED FOR GALLANTRY

changed to Ninth New York Heavy Artillery. In September, 1862, his regiment was first assigned to duty in Haskins's division Twenty-second Army corps, defenses of Washington, where, under the direction of the engineers' department Lieutenant-Colonel Seward took an active part in the construction of several of the large forts north of the Potomac. Among them and the most important, was Fort Foote, at Rosier's Bluff, where he mounted and used the largest land ordnance then known to the service. This fort is one of the few of those historic landmarks of the Rebellion still standing. In the spring of 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Seward was sent by President Lincoln, under the direction of the War Department, on a delicate secret mission to New Orleans and to General Banks, then operating on the Bayou Teche in Louisiana. This service was satisfactorily accomplished, but not without much danger and hardship. In May, 1864, the Ninth artillery, under Colonel Seward's command, he having been promoted to colonel, joined the Army of the Potomac at Hanover Court House, and became a part of the Second brigade. Rickett's Third division, Wright's Sixth Army corps under General Grant. From this time forward he participated in many of the engagements around Petersburg and Richmond, among which was the battle of Cold Harbor, where he led in person a successful assault on the rebel earthworks in front of his command with a loss to his regiment of 142 killed and wounded; for gallant service in this engagement General Rickett's division received special commendation from General Meade. On July 6, with one battalion, four companies, of his regiment, Colonel Seward was hurriedly sent with part of Rickett's division, to Frederick, Md., to oppose General Early, who was advancing upon Baltimore and Washington. At the battle of Monacacy, which took place July 9, and proved to be one of the most obstinately contested battles of the war, lasting most of the day, he was wounded in the arm and sustained a broken leg by the fall of his horse, shot under him on the final charge. General Lew Wallace, in command of the Union forces, in a dispatch to Washington, reported Colonel Seward "as having acted with rare gallantry." Soon after his services were emphasized by an autograph letter from Secretary of War Stanton, inclosing his appointment as brigadier-general of Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services." As soon as his wounds permitted he was sent to Martinsburg in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Department of West Virginia, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and for a short time, after the capture of General Crook, he was in command of the same division at Harper's Ferry. His military service ended with his resignation at the close of the war, when he resumed the place at the head of his banking house, which, through his energy and foresight, is now, after a prosperous existence of more than forty years, recognized as one of the strongest institutions of the kind in Western New York. Sev-

THE SEWARD FAMILY

eral years ago General Seward established in Auburn, and has since conducted at his own expense, Free Reading Rooms for Workingmen, which have rapidly grown in popularity, until the average attendance each season reached forty thousand. In politics General Seward has always been an active, enthusiastic and generous adherent of the Republican party. While frequently mentioned by his friends for political honors, he has usually declined, preferring a business life to the perplexities and obligations of a political career. In 1884 he was a prominent candidate for governor at the Saratoga convention, and was earnestly pressed for that position by his party associates and friends. He has twice been nominated an elector-at-large on the Republican State Presidential ticket and was made president of the Electoral college at its session in Albany in 1889 by the unanimous choice of his associates. Is president of Auburn City hospital; trustee of Wells college, Cayuga County Savings bank; director in American Express Co.; member of the American Geographical society, Loyal Legion, Union League club of New York, United Service club, G. A. R., Grant Monument association, American Historical society and others. Address, Auburn, New York.

52 SAMUEL SWEZEY⁶ SEWARD (George Washington⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Apr. 16, 1838 in Mendham, N. Y., d. Feb. 22, 1916; m. Oct. 19, 1864, Christina F. Kimber, b. Jan. 3, 1837, Phila., Pa., d. July 9, 1906. Residence Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

Children:

- 93 i John Perry⁷, b. Dec. 20, 1868; d. May 22, 1933; m. (1) June 2, 1900, Edith de Charms Hibbard; m. (2) Dec. 2, 1922, Gertrude Cornwell Hopkins.
- ii Lydia Kimber, b. Dec. 11, 1870, Brockton, Mass., unmarried.
- iii Mary, b. Dec. 29, 1872, Brockton, Mass., m. July 16, 1903, Eric H. Coster, b. June 9, 1867. Children: Elizabeth, b. Aug. 23, 1906. Herbert S., b. Mar. 2, 1908.
- 94 iv Samuel Swezey, b. Apr. 28, 1876; d. Aug. 28, 1932; m. Aug. 31, 1919, Amy M. Holman.
- 95 v Frederic Kimber, b. Mar. 23, 1878; d. ———; m. Aug. 30, 1902, Sara Flemington Day.

Minister To China

53 GEORGE FREDERICK⁶ SEWARD (George Washington⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 8, 1840, in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., d. Nov. 11, 1910* ; m. Aug. 4, 1870, Kate Sherman, b. June 6, 1850; d. Nov. 15, 1934. He was Consul-General to China from 1863 to 1876 and Minister to China from 1876 to 1880 when he was recalled in consequence of objecting to negotiations of a treaty to restrict Chinese immigration. He was a vice president, 1887-1893, president, 1893-1910, of the New York Fidelity and Casualty Company.

Children:

- i Marian⁷, b. Nov. 16, 1872, in Shanghai, China; d. Nov. 16, 1934; m. Maurice Kaufman. No children.
- 96 ii George Oulton, b. Feb. 27, 1875; d. ———; m. (1) Jan. 17, 1900, Helen Cadmus; m. (2) July 13, 1921, Hilda Honiss.
- iii Anna Leddell, b. Dec. 5, 1879; d. ———; unmarried.
- iv Emma, b. Mar. 20, 1881, in California; d. Nov. 14, 1919; m. Apr. 12, 1911, Charles R. Woods, b. May 27, 1878, Holliston, Mass. Children: Elizabeth Katherine, b. May 5, 1915. Emma Patricia Seward, b. June 28, 1919.

Copy of undated clipping among personal papers of Hon. George F. Seward in the New York Historical Library:

George F. Seward, the president of the Fidelity and Casualty of New York, since April 1887, was born in Florida, N. Y., fifty-three years ago, and educated at Seward Institute and Union College. He was appointed United States minister to Shanghai, China, in 1861, and consul-general two years later. There he distinguished himself by his determined resistance to the river pirates of the Yang-tse-Kiang, and by instituting reforms in the consular service. In 1868 he went to Siam to adjust a treaty difficulty for the government, and in 1869 he was appointed minister to Corea, but at his suggestion the sending of a mission to that country was deferred. "In 1873" says Appleton's Encyclopedia, "he landed the crews of two American vessels of war, and, as dean of the consular service, summoned a force of volunteers for the suppression of a riot which endangered the European quarter. In January, 1876, he was commissioned as minister to China, but declined to negotiate a treaty restricting Chinese immigration." He

Note: * Monthly Bulletin, Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, Jan. 1911: "In Memoriam to George F. Seward, born Nov. 8, 1840; died Nov. 28, 1918."

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was at one time president of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and has written a book on "Chinese Immigration". Mr. Seward came to the Fidelity & Casualty with but little knowledge of the business, but with all the qualities of a successful executive. The business he soon learned, and the company was never so prosperous as under his management. Positive, strong-willed and determined, in competitive warfare he seems to be invincible. — Insurance Post.

(Mr. Geo. F. Seward was born Nov. 8, 1840, therefore this clipping should be dated ab. 1893.)

54 JOHN LEDDEL⁶ SEWARD (George Washington⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 20, 1844 in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., d. Jan. 31, 1917; m. June 14, 1870, Eliza Amelia Kimber of Philadelphia, Pa., b. ---- 1840; d. ---- 1926.

Children:

- i Sarah Tempe⁷, b. May 29, 1871, in Phil., Pa., unmarried.
- 97 ii John, b. Dec. 3, 1872; d. -----; m. May 22, 1901, Florence Horton.
- iii Katherine, b. Feb. 12, 1877, in Orange, N. J., d. -----; m. Apr. 16, 1900, John Somers de Hart, Jr., b. Feb. 14, 1869, Maplewood, N. J. Children: Seward, b. May 24, 1901; m. Nov. 8, 1930, Arline Allsopp. Kimber, b. July 14, 1904.
- iv Christine, b. June 8, 1880; m. Apr. 23, 1914, Chester Cornish of West Orange, N. J.

55 THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN⁶ SEWARD (Israel⁵, Israel⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Jan. 25, 1835 in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., d. Aug. 30, 1902, East Orange, N. J., m. June 30, 1860, Mary Holden, dau. of William Holden and Sarah Latham (Ashley) Coggeshall of New London, Conn.

Children:

- i Mary Josephine⁷, b. July 16, 1869, Paris, France; d. May 2, 1882.
- ii Theodora Mason, b. Apr. 25, 1876, Paris, France; m. Dec. 15, 1896, Thomas Gilbert Bolles. Children: Seward R. and Mary.
- iii William van Hienstra, b. Dec. 12, 1877, Troy, N. Y., d. June 24, 1882.

From *CYCLOPEDIA OF NEW JERSEY* by Ogden --- p. 278:

"Theodore F. Seward suggested an annual Golden Rule Day throughout the world for children (Jews and Christians) on the first Friday, Saturday and Sunday of December each year."

Student of Music

From *DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY: Vol. 16 p. 614 (1935q.*

"Seward, Theodore Frelinghuysen (Jan. 25, 1835 --- Aug. 30, 1902). Musician, humanitarian, author, was born in Florida, N. Y., the son of



PROF. THEODORE F. SEWARD

Israel and Mary (Johnson) Seward. He was a great-grandson of Colonel Seward of the American Revolution. He spent his early boyhood in Florida, N. Y., received his first education at Seward Institute. Later he went to Boston, where he studied music. He was organist and teacher at New London, Conn., from 1857 to 1859 and in this city was married to Mary Holden Coggeshall on June 12, 1860. He was in Rochester until 1862 when he went to New York City and established headquarters for his editorial and literary work. He moved to Orange, N. J., in 1868 and later to his permanent residence in East Orange. About 1869 he became interested in the singing of negroes, and was musical director of the second European tour of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers, editing and arranging a collection of Jubilee Songs (1872). In helping to preserve the negro spirituals he made his most distinctive contribution.

His association with sacred music broadened into a larger concern with religious matters, and the later years of his life were occupied largely with religious writings and the organization of religious societies. In 1891 he instituted the Brotherhood of Christian Unity; in 1897 the "Don't Worry Club" and in 1901 the Golden Rule Brotherhood. His published writings in this field include *The School of Life* (1894) *Heaven Every Day* (1896) *Don't Worry* (1897) and *How To Get Acquainted with God* (1902). He died at the home of his daughter in East Orange, N. J. (Material for this article has been obtained largely from members of the Seward family, notably from Dr. F. W. Seward of Goshen, N. Y.)"

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Heaven Every Day or Common-Sense Christianity

By Theodore F. Seward (1896)

"I dedicate this Book to My Fellow-Sinners in and out of the Churches." Preface: "During General Grant's tour around the world he was looking from the railway carriage upon the sea of eager faces at a station, when a friend said to him, "How does it make you feel when you look at this vast crowd of human beings, knowing that every one of them came here for the sole purpose of seeing you?" After a moment's pause the General replied, "It makes me feel as if I was one of them."

"It is because I am 'one of them' that I, a layman, offer in this volume a few thoughts on religious topics which have had a formative influence in my own life. It is also my hope that the book will help to release some souls from the incubus of a dead theology. The theories and systems which have divided mankind into saints and sinners, sheep and goats, have, with all their good, done an incalculable amount of harm. It is true that the divine Saviour and Teacher gave a parable of sheep and goats, but the division was made in another world, not this. He distinctly cautioned His followers against attempting to make such a separation here, and as distinctly stated that we are now in various stages of growth. We are all sinners, and also, by the grace of God, if we wish to have it so, saints in the process of making.

"I appeal earnestly to my fellow laymen to help on this New Dispensation of Common-Sense Christianity, which is in reality, the descent of the New Jerusalem into the world."

*HOW TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH GOD, THE MEANING OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MOVEMENT: by Theodore F.
Seward (1902).*

Preface: "In consideration of the views concerning Christian Science which are contained in this treatise, the fact should be stated that it is entirely an expression of individual opinion. It is written from the standpoint of evolution by a member of the Episcopal Church, and presents the conclusions of one who has for fifty years striven earnestly to find the highest spiritual truth, and who now believes that it is to be discerned in the understanding of the teaching of Jesus the Christ."

STEW ARD OF A CHURCH

56 MARTIN LUTHER⁶ SEWARD (George⁵, Caleb⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. June 9, 1841 in Hamilton, Ohio; d. ----- m. Dec. 26, 1865, Gertie Elma Mott. Residence Los Angeles, California.

Children:

- i May B.⁷, b. Feb. 5, 1867; d. July 23, 1890; m. Oct. 1, 1889, John L. Center of St. Louis, Mo. No children.
- ii Nellie, b. Dec. 11, 1868; d. -----; m. Sept. 19, 1893, Edwin Applegate, b. -----; d. June 27, 1902, in St. Louis, Mo. Children: Elma Elizabeth, Dorothy Ray and Edwin Seward.
- iii Upton L., b. July 9, 1872; d. Nov. 17, 1898, in St. Louis, Mo. Unmarried.

57 JOHN⁶ SEWARD (George⁵, Caleb⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 16, 1847; d. -----; m. (1) Oct. 10, 1871, Esther Woodruff Hunter,* b. -----; d. Mar. 9, 1902; m. (2) May 14, 1904, Florence Hughes. Residence Hamilton, Ohio.

Children:

- 98 i Martin Alexander⁷, b. Dec. 27, 1872; d. -----; m. Sept. 19, 1914, Mary Morey.
- ii George Hunter, b. Nov. 14, 1874; d. July 3, 1875.
- iii Mary Esther, b. Jan. 31, 1881; m. Oct. 21, 1903, Wm. Clifford Bickmore, b. -----; d. Dec. 19, 1915. Children: John Seward, b. July 31, 1904, d. May 10, 1905. Wm. Jennings, b. Dec. 3, 1905. Florence, b. Apr. 6, 1909.

*HISTORY OF BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO --- Hamilton (1882)
p. 404:*

"John Seward was born in Hamilton, May 16, 1847, being the son of George and Mary A. Seward. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton and completed his education in a commercial college in this place. When twenty years old he became assistant bookkeeper for Owens, Lane & Dyer, continuing in that occupation for ten years. He then became a member of the firm of Seward & Slonneger in general insurance and real estate. They are doing an increasing and prosperous business. Mr. Seward is a Methodist and is steward of his church. Mrs. Seward is a Presbyterian."

Note: * Esther Woodruff Hunter was a descendant of John Cleves Symmes.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

58 EDWARD G.⁶ SEWARD (George⁵, Caleb⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Jan. 29, 1859; d. Dec. 16, 1905; m. ----, Julia Dutch. Residence Kansas City, Mo.

Children:

- i Ezra⁷, b. -----; d. -----.
- ii Dorothea, b. -----; d. -----.

59 ALONZO LORESTER⁶ SEWARD (George Wash-
ington⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Feb. 9,
1837, Cincinnati, Ohio; d. May 25, 1897, Centralia, Ill., m.
July 27, 1873, Emma Rebecca Sweger, b. Mar. 27, 1857; d.
Mar. 22, 1934, Kirkwood, Ill. He was a Baptist Minister.

Alonzo Lorester Seward attended Denison Univer-
sity (B. A. in 1859) and Rochester Theological Seminary
(now The Colgate-Rochester Divinity School) from 1859 to
1861 — was a Baptist minister, music teacher (violin) and
commercial artist.

Children:

- 99 i George Francis⁷ (Frank George), b. Mar. 10, 1877; m. June 14,
1904, Ada Leona Rugh.
- 100 ii Percy Lovelace, b. Sept. 21, 1881; m. June 8, 1910, Elsie Hager.
- 101 iii Paul Domby, b. May 1, 1890; m. Mar. 10, 1923, Dorothy Paint-
er.
- 102 iv Roy Livingstone, b. May 1, 1895; m. Feb. 7, 1919, Gladys M.
Jones.

60 CHARLES LAREMER⁶ SEWARD (George Wash-
ington⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ---- 1843,
Cincinnati, Ohio; d. ----; h ----, Carlotta ---- He was
a lawyer.

Children:

- i Fred W.⁷, and two others living in Newport, Ky., in 1900.

AN ILLINOIS FARMER

61 WALTER BHROME⁶ SEWARD (George Washington⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. July 28, 1856, Cincinnati, Ohio; d. Jan. 18, 1929, Lawrenceville, Ill.; m. Jan. 8, 1881, Lawrenceville, Ill. Nettie Bohr. He was a farmer.

Children:

- i **Laura Isabelle⁷**, b. Nov. 14, 1882; m. Sept. 25, 1902, Sampson Williams, Robinson, Ill. Children: Maude May, b. May 12, 1904; Charles Edgar, b. July 2, 1906.
- ii **Emma Alice**, b. Oct. 16, 1884; m. Sept. 5 ———, George Franklin Tewell, Vincennes, Ind. Children: Berene Mildred, b. Aug. 4, 1911. Eugene Panner, b. Apr. 19, 1915; Nellie Muriel, b. July 4, 1918. Donna Isabell, b. Dec. 10, 1919. Pauline Edith, b. Apr. 27, 1921. James Seward, b. Jan. 7, 1923. Virginia May, b. May 5, 1924. Patricia Lois, b. July 16, 1927.
- iii **Nellie Leona**, b. Sept. 19, 1886; d. Mar. 30, 1929; m. ———, ——— Haycock.
- iv **Raleigh Lawrence**, b. June 30, 1888.
- v **Rossie Esther**, b. Jan. 9, 1897.
- vi **Willard Bhrome**, b. Nov. 5, 1901.
- vii **Willis H.** b. Nov. 5, 1901; d. July 28, 1902.

Down In Texas

62 JOHN HOBLETT⁶ SEWARD (Samuel⁵, Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. ---- 1822,¹ Adams County, Illinois; d. May 19, 1892, Independence, Washington County, Texas, and buried there; m. June 28, 1855, Houston, Texas, Laura Jane, dau. of Dr. Ingham Steven and Marian Dillon (Kenny) Roberts, b. Sept. 24, 1838, Cold Springs, Mich., d. Aug. 12, 1920 in Houston, Texas,¹ and buried there.

Residence Independence, Washington County, Texas. Here he built his home, The Oaks, where he took his bride in 1855. It was built almost entirely of hand hewn and



STONE MARKER ERECTED
AT INDEPENDENCE, TEXAS

hand sawn cedar from his own land, the work being done by his slaves. The Seward home has been measured, described and photographed by representatives of the Federal Government and this information is being preserved in the Library of Congress in Washington. A large stone marker with this information on it has been set up in front of the home. The marker looks like a tombstone and it is hard to convince the curious that no one is buried near it.

Mr. Seward was a small, jovial man, a little stout, or on the order of Santa Claus, and with a fiery temper. He always kept a pair of fine, fast driving ponies and a buckboard, and in the days be-

G O L D I N S A D D L E B A G S

fore the railroad was built, when Houston, some 80 miles away was his trading center, he would frequently drive the whole distance in one day.

When the Houston and Texas Central Railroad was being constructed from Houston to Dallas, Texas, in the eighteen seventies, beginning at Houston it was built on the east side of the Brazos River. The county of Washington with the town of Washington on its eastern border was on the west bank of the Brazos River. The railroad officials asked the town of Washington, with a population of several thousand, to contribute \$20,000.00 toward a bridge over the Brazos River. The whole country was new, a railroad on your side of the river meant great prosperity — on the other side — you! were still in the backwoods. Everoyne was excited, a big meeting was held in Washington-on-the-Brazos, as it was then called, to decide upon raising the money. Mr. John Hoblett Seward, representing the Independence community, attended the meeting with \$10,000.00 in gold in his saddle bags as his community's contribution. Some of the know-it-alls in Washington-on-the-Brazos persuaded the town people not to put up their \$10,000.00 as, "The Railroad can't miss Washington, we are too big". In a few years only a few old underground cisterns remained of Washington-on-the-Brazos. However, the Texas State Park Association has made a park of most of the town. The school children saved their pennies and built a small monument to mark the place where the Texas Declaration of Independence from Mexico was signed on March 2nd, 1836, and a replica of the old blacksmith shop in which it was signed has been built.*

Children:

- 103 i Oscar Alpheus^r, b. June 2, 1856; d. Dec. 5, 1936; m. Oct. 13, 1885, Elizabeth Clement McCay.
 ii Tacitus Clay, b. ———; Independence, Texas; d. in infancy.
 iii Samuel, b. ———; Independence, Texas; d. in infancy.

Note: * Written by Colonel Oscar A. Seward, Jr.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

- iv **Marian Roberts**, b. Mar. 19, 1861, Houston, Texas; d. May 20, 1940; m. Orren Thaddeus Holt, Sept. 1 _____. He died Feb. 7, 1913. Children: Marian Seward, b. Jan. 30, 1889; d. in infancy.
- v **Anna Elizabeth**, b. Aug. 2, 1863, Independence, Texas; d. June 24, 1917; m. Sept. 14, 1893, Dr. John William Wallace of Covington, Va. Children: Laura Nannie, b. Sept. _____ 1897; m. July _____ 1922, Ben Clive Moomaw of Falling Spring, Va. John Thomas, b. _____; m. — Bobbie Lee.
- vi **Laura**, b. Dec. 19, 1868; d. May 27, 1894; unmarried.
- vii **Florence Rogers**, b. Mar. 12, 1870; d. July 14, 1888; unmarried. Died from injury caused by runaway horse she was riding.
- 104 viii **Ingham Roberts**, b. May 25, 1877; d. May _____ 1942; m. Nov. _____ 1895, Nina Gladys Angel.

63 GEORGE REEVES⁶ SEWARD (Samuel⁵, Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Oct. 23, 1824, Adams County, Ill., d. Nov. 27, 1907; m. July 4, 1861, Louise Frances Robertson. She was b. Sept. 16, 1841; d. Sept. 13, 1866.

Children:

- i **Samuel⁷**, b. _____ 1861; d. _____ 1864.
- ii **Henry Robertson**, b. Jan. 29, 1863, Independence, Texas; d. Jan. 15, 1943, Waco, Texas; m. Feb. 24, 1892, Annie Blanche Hodges, b. Apr. 21, 1876; d. Oct. 30, 1946. No children.
- iii **Louise**, b. Sept. 5, 1864; d. aged 5 days.
- iv **Bettie**, b. April 6, 1866; m. Nov. 14, 1894, William Lee Bailey, b. Oct. 27 _____, in North Carolina; d. Jan. 15, 1942. Two sons died in infancy.

64 HORACE⁶ SEWARD (John⁵, John⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. _____.; d. Nov. 19, 1845; m. Harriet Foster, b. _____.; d. Mar. 8, 1852. He was a farmer in Hamptonsburgh, N. Y.

Children:

- i **John⁷**, b. Oct. 23, 1840; d. _____.
- ii **Mary Caroline**, b. Apr. 30, 1842; d. Apr. 1, 1865.
- iii **James Horace**, b. Oct. 17, 1843; d. _____.
- iv **Harriet Amelia**, b. Aug. 31, 1845; d. _____.

POST OFFICE OF HORACE

(*Independent Republican August 7th, 1917*)

In his article last week The Antiquarian had occasion in the course of it to gather a reminiscence in which a place in the county (Orange Co., New York) called Horace was mentioned, and he made query as to the

ONCE ON THE MAP

identity of that place now no longer on the county map. He is gratified to receive the following interesting answer to his query:

I have read with interest The Antiquarian article "Scared by a Comet," and I note at the conclusion of the article The Antiquarian asks the question, "where was Horace, a post office which existed in Orange County in 1829?" and that the Antiquarian produces as evidence that such a post office existed, an advertising list of letters remaining in the post office at Horace, N. Y., on April 1, 1829, the advertisement being signed "Horace Seward, P. M."

I have in my possession a map of Orange County which bears the date of 1839. Upon the map the Post Office of Horace is located three miles north of Goshen upon what is now the Montgomery State road. In the genealogical data of the Seward family in my possession it is noted that a Daniel Seward died at La Grange in 1825. This Daniel Seward had ten children, one of whom was a son John, who for a time resided in Vernon, N. J., and later moved to La Grange, where he died in 1818.

This John had a son John who had a son Horace who died in 1845, and this Horace Seward, I think, was the Postmaster at the Post Office called Horace, and it is possible that the Post Office received its name from him.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that the Post Office of Horace was located at or near the old tavern which until a few years ago stood at the southwest corner of the Montgomery State road and the road leading to Stony Ford. The site is now marked by a rustic well, probably the same well at which B. G. H. who was so frightened by the comet of 1829 either quenched his thirst or passed disdainfully by to quench his thirst at the old tavern.

F. W. Seward, Jr.

And the Antiquarian hereby thanks Dr. Seward for his information which is undoubtedly correct.

65 HENRY CLAY⁶ SEWARD (Henry⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. ---- 1824; d. ---- 1896__ m. ----, ---- Allaire.

Children:

- i Willis A.⁷, b. _____; d. _____; unmarried.
- ii Eloise A., b. _____; d. _____.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

66 WILLIAM HENRY⁶ SEWARD (Henry⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 13, 1840; d. Mar. 10, 1925; m. ---- 1869, Emma Louise Haines, b. Mar. 16, 1848; d. Mar. 15, 1910. Residence Chester, N. J.

Children:

- i William H.⁷, b. Oct. 13, 1872; d. Oct. 18, 1872.
- ii Anna Haines, b. June 22, 1874; d. -----; m. May 11, 1904, Alonzo Pierson Green. No children.
- 105 iii Frederic Henry, b. Apr. 30, 1878; d. Aug. 27, 1927; m. Mar. 30, 1904, Helen Pierce.
- iv Emma Louise, b. Nov. 30, 1879; d. Dec. 22, 1888.
- v Frances Cooper, b. Aug. 27, 1883; d. -----.
- vi Harrison, b. Sept. 22, 1888; d. Jan. 10, 1890.

67 DANIEL W.⁶ SEWARD (Virgil Swezey⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Mar. 5, 1833, Goshen, N. Y., d. ----; m. (1) July 3, 1855, Augusta Gregory, b. Apr. 11, 1837; d. Sept. 29, 1855; m. (2) Sept. 7, 1887, Jennie Vreeland.

Children: (First marriage)

- i Frederick Weyland⁷, b. Nov. 23, 1857; d. July 7, 1862.
- ii Allen Wood, b. Sept. 7, 1866; d. -----; m. -----, -----.
Children: Harry and Leon. Residence Rutherford, N. J.

68 CLARENCE⁶ SEWARD (Virgil Swezey⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 9, 1842; d. June 30, 1926; m. July 28, 1865, Harriet A. Babbit, b. Jan. 18, 1843; d. May 21, 1930. Residence Cranford, N. J.

Children:

- i Clara A.⁷, b. May 11, 1866; d. Apr. 1, 1891; unmarried.
- ii George V., b. Mar. 15, 1874; d. Jan. 1, 1943; unmarried.
- iii Harriet, b. Sept. 19, 1875; d. -----; m. Sept. 9, 1925, Willard C. Rosencrantz, b. May 2, 1873; d. Jan. 26, 1935. No children. m. (2) Oct. 1, 1937, Edgar M. Baker.

69 HENRY DURYEA⁶ SEWARD (Virgil Swezey⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), bapt. Nov. 5, 1834; d. ----; m. ----, ----.

NORWICH BRANCH

Children:

- i Charles⁷, b. _____.
- ii William, b. _____.

70 JOHN GORDON⁷ SEWARD (Thomas Moore⁶, John⁵, Obadiah⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 4, 1844; d. ----; m. Nov. 4, 1875, Nettie Wightmore, b. ----; d. ----. Residence Norwich, N. Y.

Children:

- i John Wightmore⁸, b. _____.
- ii Frank Gates, b. _____.

71 ALFRED DUSENBURY⁷ SEWARD (George Obadiah⁶, John⁵, Obadiah⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 6, 1869; d. ----; m. Jan. 23, 1895, Elizabeth Shultz, b. ----; d. ----. Residence Trenton, N. J.

Children:

- i George Reading⁸, b. Mar. 20, 1897.

72 JOHN BUTLER⁷ SEWARD (Oscar Wright⁶, John Butler⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Jan. 23, 1849; d. June 18, 1894; m. Mar. 13, 1872, Eliza Anna Briggs, b. ----; d. ----.

Children:

- i Lucy Atilla⁸, b. Apr. 24, 1874; m. ----- 1897, John Foster, Raymond, Ill. Children: Ada and Lester Seward.
- ii Maria Perlina, b. Oct. 8, 1875; m. ----- 1895, N. E. Doyle.
- iii Stephen Oscar, b. Jan. 23, 1878; m. ----- 1899, Blanche Herron.

73 ARCHER CASS⁷ SEWARD (Oscar Wright⁶, John Butler⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 25, 1864; d. Mar. 8, 1895; m. Feb. 1, 1887, Ella Gerhart, b. Apr. 12, 1868; d. ----. Residence Raymond, Ill.

Children:

- 106 i Robert Gerhart⁸, b. July 26, 1893; m. Sept. 8, 1914, Emma Chapman.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

74 ALONZO BUTLER⁷ SEWARD (William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Apr. 25, 1843, Butler, Ill., d. Mar. 29, 1877; m. ---- 1869, Stella L. ----.*

Children:

i **May (Stella)⁸**, b. Dec. 16, 1869; d. Oct. 12, 1890.**

75 CLARENCE F.⁷ SEWARD (William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. July 22, 1852, Butler, Ill., d. ----; m. ---- 1880, Stella L. ----; b. ----; d. ----. Residence Tecumseh, Nebr.

Children:

107 i **Horace W.⁸**, b. Feb. 28, 1881; m. ----, Myrtle Vetter.

108 ii **Ralph L.**, b. July 14, 1885; Residence, Casper, Wyo.

iii **Charles**, b. Sept. 3, 1887; d. Aug. 13, 1888.

109 iv **Clarence Chester**, b. May 9, 1891; m. ----, Mae McIntyre.

76 LEWIS SYLVESTER⁷ SEWARD (George Carson⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Apr. 28, 1845; d. Feb. 22, 1824; m. July 21, 1878, Margaret ----, b. Sept. 25, 1855; d. Sept. 27, 1933.

Children:

i **Lillian E.⁸**, b. Sept. 21, 1879; m. Oct. 9, 1898, William Harrison Byard, b. Mar. 1, 1876; d. Feb. 11, 1933. Residence Mt. Vernon, Ill. Children: Myrtle Marie, b. May 5, 1900. Forrest James Lewis, b. Sept. 5, 1901. Arthur McKindree, b. Nov. 1, 1902. Margaret Engerley, b. Oct. 9, 1904. Virgil Roosevelt, b. Jan. 11, 1911.

ii **Sarah Grace**, b. Feb. 6, 1891, Pleasant Grove, Ill., m. Feb. 24, 1912, Earl Jennings. Residence Chicago, Ill. Children: Lester Herald, b. Sept. 6, 1914.

77 GEORGE THEODORE⁷ SEWARD (George Carson⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 14, 1856, Butler, Ill., d. Mar. 8, 1936; m. Feb. 3, 1881, Katherine, dau. of Christian and Katherine Rohlfing, b. Feb. 24, 1861; d. Dec. 29, 1929. Residence Hillsboro, Ill.

Children:

110 i **George Le Mar⁸**, b. Oct. 6, 1882; m. Nov. 1901, Bernice Winn.

111 ii **J. Frederick**, b. Mar. 29, 1890; m. June 3, 1914, Florence Elizabeth McFarland.

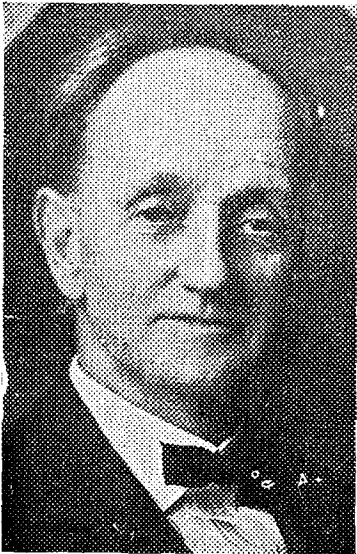
Note: * Letter from Harry Seward Vilars: — "May is dau. of Mrs. C. F. Seward." Therefore — widow of Alonzo B. Seward married his brother, Clarence F. Seward.

Note: ** Letter from C. C. Seward, Filley, Nebr. — "Stella May Seward, my half sister, dau. of Alonzo B. Seward, died Oct. 12, 1890."

George T. Seward

(From Hillsboro, Ill., Journal March 9, 1936)

This community is saddened today by word that George T. Seward, for more than a half century in business here and one of the most widely-



GEORGE T. SEWARD

Louis and Earl Welge left at once for St. Louis to bring the body to this city.

Mr. Seward passed away in his sleep last night.

Mr. Seward's age was 79 years, five months and 25 days. He was born on September 14, 1856, on a farm near Butler, and spent his entire life in this part of the county. His father was the late George C. Seward, who was born and reared on the old Seward farm a mile and a half north of Hillsboro, a place which has been handed down for several generations. And his grandfather was Israel Seward, who came to Illinois in an early epoch and helped develop this locality. Mr. Seward's mother was Unity J. Phillips, a daughter of Captain Thomas Phillips, who served in the Blackhawk war.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Mr. Seward was one of a family of seven children: Hattie, who married Lloyd C. Washburn, Thomas I., Benjamin H., Carrie, who married Dr. C. W. Hickman, who lived in Butler for years, then was an osteopath in Springfield and later moved to Houston, Texas, where his death occurred some two years ago, and Jesse J. Seward. All are deceased except Jesse Seward, who resides in the Butler community.

Mr. Seward grew to manhood in the Butler community. He attended the public schools in that place and later attended the old Hillsboro academy, which at that time was the chief institution of higher education in this area. He quit the academy before time for him to be graduated, that he might help his father on the farm.

When he was quite a young man he came to Hillsboro where he found a job as clerk in the Woodruff shoe store. He worked there a short time and then went to work for the late A. A. K. Sawyer in the Sawyer general store, a position he held for eight years.

In 1887, Mr. Seward embarked in the furniture business, forming a partnership with the late Jesse McHenry, and the firm became known as Seward and McHenry. The firm prospered and two years later Mr. Seward bought his partner's interest to become the sole owner. His furniture store occupied the corner in Corner Block and was there for many years until he finally sold to the Evans Brothers Furniture company.

Mr. Seward assisted hundreds of young couples to set up housekeeping with what at that time was considered excellent household furnishings, because of his kindness and his trust in extending credit to persons whom he knew well. He had spoken many times of the fact that he had lost but little money through the years in his dealings with these young persons, many of whom now have children and grandchildren of their own.

Years after his retirement from the ownership of the furniture store, he took a position with Evans Brothers, which he held for a few years. He was a valuable member of that firm, being so thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, because of his acquaintance and personality. Still more recently he went to work for the Welge Furniture store and the Welge chapel, where his work as a salesman as well as a funeral director were valuable for many years. He retired only when his health became such that it was no longer possible for him to remain on duty.

Even several years before he did retire in 1929, he was affected with the heart disease but insisted on keeping at work, wanting to be active and to be a part of the active stream of life.

SP I R I T O F Y O U T H

Mr. Seward was united in marriage with Miss Katie Rohlfing, a daughter of Christian and Katherine Rohlfing, on February 3, 1881 and their union was blessed with two children, both of them sons. George Le-Mar Seward is a farmer living near Hillsboro and the other son is Jay Frederick, an official of the Frisco railroad whose office and home are in St. Louis. There are four grandchildren, Billy, George T. Jr., and Mary Jane Seward of St. Louis and Dr. George W. Seward, a physician now practicing in North Manchester, Indiana.

Mrs. Joel Kimball of this city is a niece but she lived in their home for so many years that she seemed like a daughter to them and Mr. Seward's passing will mean as much sorrow to her as though he were her own father.

Mrs. Seward's death occurred on December 29, 1929, at the home of their son in St. Louis.

Mr. Seward was one of the oldest men in the business circle in Hillsboro in point of years in service until his retirement. Despite the fact that he had spent his entire life in this community, his career was an interesting one. Mr. Seward came close to being killed while he was owner of the furniture store when a freight elevator fell with him and the late George Walter and others at the store. All of them escaped death but all were hurt. He was ill for 18 months and physicians told him that he would not be able to walk again. This was the reason that he sold his furniture store when he did. Later, however, he gained in strength and completely overcame his condition. Never a man of rugged strength, he had a pluck and endurance which were notable and it was these qualities which seemed to be the reason he recovered his health and strength.

A number of years ago he and Mrs. Seward built a beautiful residence on Oak street in which they took immense pride and where they lived several years.

It might be said in forthright fashion that nobody in the community had a more pleasing personality than did Mr. Seward. He seemed to possess the spirit of eternal youth. He fairly bubbled over with humor and in his quiet way, extracted the most out of every situation. Rather small of stature, he was exceptionally quiet in voice and went about his store, and the other places where he worked, so unobtrusively that those who saw him were envious of his manner.

Kindliness and an overflowing charity toward everybody dominated his thought and deportment at all times. He was a quiet philosopher of life, whose greatness of character enabled him to pass through sorrow and

THE SEWARD FAMILY

emerge from it mellowed and richer in his charity and even in his humor, than he had been before. Such experiences were the tests of his character, which was almost above estimate.

One can think of him now, recalling the innumerable conversations with him, recalling his indomitable spirit and his abounding humor, and it is difficult to accept the fact that he is dead, even though he has been on the threshold for so many weeks.

He was a funeral director here for so many years and his warm sympathies and gentleness endeared him to the hundreds of persons whom he served in the time of their sorrow. It will seem especially difficult to attend his funeral and recall his presence at so many similar services which he directed, as though he should be there, whispering the word of direction or leaning over to hear the suggestion of some member of a family.

78 JESSE JAMES⁷ SEWARD (George Carson⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 12, 1863; d. ----; m. Sept. 25, 1887, Jeanette Howard. Residence Butler, Ill.

Children:

- i Mary Unity⁸, b. Aug. 12, 1889; m. ———, Bruce Clayton Rhoads.
- ii Jessie C., b. Dec. 30, 1890; d. Sept. 3, 1926.
- iii Ruth H., b. Oct. 31, 1891; d. Oct. 21, 1893.
- iv Neva M., b. Oct. 9, 1895; d. Oct. 13, 1911.
- v Florida B., b. Feb. 2, 1898; m. Dec. 14, 1917, Homer Earl Bramel.
- vi Esther H., b. Feb. 15, 1905; m. Sept. 12, 1924, Gilmont East.
- 112 vii Allan T., b. Aug. 27, 1907; m. May 4, 1928, Mary Elizabeth Pope.

79 CHARLES EDWIN⁷ SEWARD (Charles Orville⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 29, 1853, Butler, Ill., d. Feb. 2, 1935, Sandy, Oregon; m. (1) Apr. 19, 1895, Mary Arnold, b. ---- 1866; d. Sept. 18, 1900; m. (2) June 2, 1907, Rachel Simonson, b. Feb. 11, 1862. Residence Eagle Creek, Oregon.

Children:

- i Margaret Esther⁸, b. Mar. 11, 1896, Princeton, Minn.

WRITER OF FOLK SONG

80 WILLIAM GRANT⁷ SEWARD (Charles Orville⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 23, 1865, Farmington, Minn.; d. Sept. 13, 1936, Golden, B. C., Canada, on Pioneer Ranch, the theme of his folksong "The Blackberry Settler"; m. May 24, 1904, Johanna Alina Strand, dau. of Karl Gustav Anderson and Liza Andrew, b. June 26, 1871, Sagslamp, Terjarv County, Finland. Residence Golden, B. C., Canada.

Children:

- i Carl Hillis⁸, b. May 29, 1905; unmarried.
- ii John Adolph, b. Dec. 25, 1907; m. Nov. 16, 1946, at Vancouver, B. C., to Margaret Alice Barnett, b. Feb. 25, 1914, Vancouver, B. C. He enlisted with the Canadian Army on Jan. 19, 1944, and served in the Infantry, the R. C. A. S. C. (signals), and the R. C. A. M. C. (medical) Corps until discharged on Mar. 19, 1946, at Vancouver, B. C.
- iii Arvid Grant, b. Oct. 9, 1909; unmarried. He enlisted with the Canadian Army on Jan. 5, 1943, and served with the Canadian Provost Corps until discharged on Jan. 4, 1944.
- iv Ray Sagslamp, b. Mar. 7, 1912; m. July 25, 1946, Wichita Falls, Texas, Clara Mae Bass, b. July 14, 1927, Granite, Oklahoma. He is a top-ranking Rodeo Star with an exclusive act which is featured as The Calgary Rope Act, from Texas to Montana.
- v Elizabeth Osborne, b. Mar. 7, 1914; m. Nov. 24, 1931, John A. G. Bunting, b. Nov. 8, 1896. Children: John Edward Allen, b. June 4, 1934; Robert Earl Geoffrey, b. Jan. 23, 1936; Dennis Lloyd, b. July 6, 1943; Frank Owen, b. Oct. 22, 1944. Residence Kelowna, B. C., Canada.

81 JOHN HILLIS⁷ SEWARD (Charles Orville⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Apr. 9, 1867, Farmington, Minn.; d. ----; m. Dec. 26, 1892, Mary Ives, b. Feb. 22, 1864, Farmington, Minn.

Children:

- 113 i Arthur Hillis⁸, b. Sept. 22, 1893; m. Oct. 20, 1913, Elsie M. Hinrichs.
- 114 ii Wesley Frank, b. Sept. 4, 1895; m. Nov. 22, 1916, Adella Belle Siggins.
- 115 iii Chester Raymond, b. Aug. 21, 1899; m. July 15, 1926, Vera A. Tencke.
- iv Lynn Osborne, b. Dec. 13, 1904; d. Apr. 26, 1905.
- v Hazel Ruth, b. Oct. 18, 1906; m. Sept. 27, 1930, Samuel R. Hamilton, b. Feb. 15, 1903. Children: Patricia, b. July 12, 1935. Residence St. Paul, Minn.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

82 HENRY I.⁷ SEWARD (Henry Starr⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Oct. 3, 1852; d. Feb. 21, 1918; m. Oct. 13, 1886, Mary A. Pridham, b. Apr. 6, 1858.

Children:

- 116 i **Richard Henry**⁸, b. Dec. 9, 1887; m. Dec. 31, 1914, Mary Engelhardt.
ii **Grace**, b. Dec. 30, 1892; m. Nov. 3, 1920, Blaine L. Wines. Residence Los Angeles, Calif.

83 BENJAMIN JENNINGS⁷ SEWARD (Augustus⁶, Benjamin Jennings⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Jan. 16, 1846, Middletown, N. Y., d. May 27, 1910, Vineland, N. J., m. Nov. 19, 1868, Caroline (Carrie) Roberts Waggoner, b. Mar. 6, 1845; d. Apr. 26, 1922, Portland, Oregon. She was dau. of Clark Waggoner, Toledo, Ohio. He was a physician in Middletown, N. Y.

Children:

- 117 i **Augustus Clark**⁸, b. Sept. 23, 1869; m. Mar. 9, 1892, Mae Hamilton. He d. Oct. 9, 1917.
ii **Fannie Waggoner**, b. Feb. 2, 1872, Lansing, Mich., d. Nov. 26, 1903; m. Apr. 30, 1894, Lansing, Mich., Joseph Edward Dean, b. May 12, 1871, Manchester, England; d. _____ 1917. No children.

84 CLARENCE GREGORY⁷ SEWARD (Augustus⁶, Benjamin Jennings⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 28, 1848, Unionville, N. Y., d. Aug. 19, 1928, at Itasca, near Ridgebury, Orange County, N. Y.; m. Apr. 27, 1876, Kate Cumings, b. June 8, 1857; d. Sept. 5, 1913. He was a farmer.

Children:

- i **Elsie Armstrong**⁸, b. Aug. 27, 1877; d. _____.
118 ii **William Henry**, b. Dec. 29, 1878; m. June 1, 1910, Edith Adelaide Harris, d. May 2, 1947.

[] Note: * Letter from Walter H. Seward, dated June 15, 1936: — "Carrie (Caroline), dau. of Clark Waggoner, for many years editor of the Toledo Blade (Ohio), and a friend of President Hayes and prominent among the men of his day. Died 1902. Benjamin Jennings was an M. D., a graduate of the Bellevue College of Medicine, New York, N. Y. His wife was deeply religious and devoted to her church and christian work in general."

Letter from Fannie Seward Dean, dated May 15, 1902: — "Mrs. Benjamin Jennings Seward's maiden name was Carrie Roberts Waggoner of Toledo, Ohio, born in Milan, Ohio, Mar. 6, 1845, dau. of Clark Waggoner, journalist & historian and Sylvia Roberts Waggoner, married in N. Y. City Nov. 19, 1868."

CAREER CUT SHORT

- iii **Caroline Cumings**, b. Jan. 30, 1882; m. May 21, 1921, Halsey Emory Crosby.
- iv **Jane Duncan**, b. Dec. 15, 1883; school teacher, New Brunswick, N. J.
- v **Aurelia**, b. May 4, 1889; Residence Orange County, N. Y.

85 DANIEL FINN⁷ SEWARD (Augustus⁶, Benjamin Jennings⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 7, 1851, Port Jervis, N. Y., d. Oct. 8, 1897; m. Dec. 21, 1882, Nettie Barker, b. Nov. 30, 1858; d. ----- Residence Middletown, N. Y. He was a lawyer.

Children:

- i **Sarah Ann⁸**, b. Dec. 1, 1883; m. Feb. 15, 1903, James Warn, b. Sept. 12, 1871, Phillipsburgh, N. J. Residence Pine Bush, N. Y. Children: James Seward, b. Dec. 1903. Robert Jennings, b. Mar. 22, 1907. Rolland Ray, b. Aug. 5, 1909; d. July 2, 1927.
- 119 ii **William Buchanan**, b. July 23, 1892; m. Apr. 13, 1922, Margaret Loretta Cook.

DANIEL F. SEWARD

(From Middletown Times October 10, 1897)

The death of Daniel F. Seward, Esq., was learned with surprise and regret by many this morning, few being aware that he was alarmingly ill. His death occurred at his home, 9 Orchard Street, about 9 o'clock, of heart failure.

Mr. Seward had been confined to his bed but two days, but had not been in usual health since last spring. He was troubled with asthma and later with heart trouble.

He suffered much from weakness and since Sunday failed rapidly. Before that he was about, but to his friends expressed discouragement regarding his declining health. The last time he was at his office was Friday, October 1.

The news of his death in the prime of life and when his professional career was full of promise was a shock to his many friends and wide circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Seward was born at Port Jervis, Dec. 7, 1851, and was therefore in the 46th year of his age. His father, the late Rev. Augustus Seward, D. D., was then pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Port Jervis. His mother was Mrs. Sarah Seward. Both are now deceased.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Rev. Dr. Seward was called to Middletown to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was the esteemed and gifted pastor for twenty years. Daniel, who was the youngest son, received his education in Wallkill Academy under the instruction of Prof. D. Kerr Bull. For a time afterwards he also attended a private school at Athens, Pa.

Shortly after leaving school he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he accepted a position with the "Daily Commercial" in the advertising department as manager.

Mr. Seward returned to Middletown in the Spring of 1876 and a short time afterward entered the law office of Daniel Finn, Esq., for the purpose of studying law. He remained with Mr. Finn until 1890, when he opened an office of his own in the Lipfield Building on North Street. He was admitted to the bar in 1879.

Deceased was married Dec. 21, 1882, to Nettie Barker, daughter of the late William T. and Anna E. Barker, who survives him. Two children also survive him. They are Sarah and William B. Seward.

Besides his wife and children he is survived by two brothers, Clarence G., a well known farmer in the town of Wawayanda, and Dr. Benjamin J., residing in the west.

In 1881 Mr. Seward was elected to the clerkship of the Board of Water Commissioners and held the office continually ever since.

He was an expert in the examining of records and deeds of real estate and did considerable of this work for other lawyers of this city.

Mr. Seward was prominent and influential in political circles and was closely identified with the management of various campaigns in this city for the Republicans, being the member of the Ward Committee for the First Ward for many years and in close touch and enjoying the confidence of the leaders of his party.

He was a member and one of the most active vestrymen of Grace Episcopal Church, with which he united several years ago.

When the Middletown Club was organized, some time ago, Mr. Seward was one of its foremost members, and he was its Secretary until recent years.

Mr. Seward never aspired to high political honors although his name had frequently been mentioned for County Clerk and Member of Assembly.

The home life of the deceased was the most attractive to him and his little family circle ever had his loving care and devoted attention.

H O N O R A B L E R E C O R D

As a public official in the capacity of clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners he will leave an honorable record. He was careful and painstaking in the discharge of the responsible duties of the office and was such a valuable and useful custodian of the books and accounts that he was retained through the several changing administrations.

The deceased was a member of Middletown Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., and formerly belonged to the Red Men's order.

The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at his late residence at 3 o'clock. Burial in Hillside Cemetery.

86 WILLIAM EDWIN⁷ SEWARD (ThurLOW Weed⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Oct. 27, 1864; d. ----; m. Nov. 30, 1885, Sarah Jane Payne. Residence Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children:

- i **William Thurlow⁸**, b. Sept. 4, 1889; m. ———, Rose C. Holsgrove. No children.

87 EUGENE CLINTON⁷ SEWARD (ThurLOW Weed⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 4, 1866; d. ---- 1904; m. Oct. 15, 1885, Kate Louisa Trap-hagen.

Children:

- i **Harold Raymond⁸**, b. June 30, 1888.
- ii **Clarence Fairchild**, b. ——— 1890; deceased.
- iii **Percy**, b. ——— 1892.

88 GEORGE FREDERICK⁷ SEWARD (ThurLOW Weed⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Jan. 14, 1874; d. 1942; m. June 18, 1898, Ada Dell Anderson, b. Jan. 4, 1874.

Children:

- i **Raymond Thurlow⁸**, b. Jan. 6, 1900; m. July 3, 1941, Mildred Knabe.
- ii **Ada May**, b. Dec. 3, 1901; m. Harry W. Blanchard. Children: Harry, b. Aug. 13, 1927. George S., b. Sept. 21, 1929. Irma, b. Mar. 20, 1931.
- iii **Irma Dell**, b. July 3, 1906; m. George H. Johnston.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

89 DEWITT CLINTON⁷ SEWARD (Jasper A.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Mar. 31, 1881; m. Oct. 24, 1906, Almeda Timlow Sly of Amity, N. Y. Residence New Paltz, N. Y.

Children:

- i **Elizabeth Timlow⁸**, b. Sept. 5, 1907; m. Apr. 23, 1936, Cleo Garvin.
- ii **Frances Augusta**, b. Aug. 18, 1909; m. July 6, 1931, Elwin W. Elston, son of Clarence Elston.
- iii **Dewitt Clinton**, b. July 25, 1910.
- iv **Florence Louise**, b. Dec. 11, 1911; m. Aug. 31, 1935, Louis H., son of Louis E. Countrymen, of Highlands, N. Y.
- v **Ruth Roberts**, b. June 25, 1916.

90 EDWIN POLLADORE⁷ SEWARD (Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 24, 1868, Middletown, N. Y., d. Oct. 15, 1931; m. Oct. 19, 1893, Eva Griggs, b. Dec. 26, 1871; d. Sept. 9, 1931. Residence Chico, New Mexico.

Children:

- 120 i **Frederick Whittlesey**, b. Aug. 1, 1896; m. June 30, 1921, Elva Williams.
- ii **Marie**, b. May 13, 1899; m. June 12, 1920, Edward E. Mills, b. Aug. 16, 1899, Hartsell, Colorado. Children: Jean Marie, b. June 4, 1921. Marguerite L., Jan. 28, 1923.
- 121 iii **Edwin Roe**, b. Sept. 12, 1901; m. Apr. 17, 1925, Ethel Clark.
- 122 iv **William Henry**, b. Oct. 18, 1903; m. ———, Dorothy May Williams.

91 FREDERICK W.⁷ SEWARD (Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 6, 1874, at Middletown, N. Y.; m. (1) Leona Truax, Dec. 3, 1902; m. (2) Mary E. Pike, Oct. 30, 1933.

Children (First Marriage):

- 123 i **Frederick Truax**, b. Dec. 25, 1903.
- ii **Alice Helen**, b. May 29, 1908.

Dr. Frederick Whittlesey Seward, Jr.

(An interpolation escaping a modest author's scrutiny)

Dr. Frederick Whittlesey Seward, Jr., who spent years gathering and preparing the material of this volume, received on June 9, 1948, a Golden Diploma, token of fifty years in medical practice. During that half century he has



DR. F. W. SEWARD, JR.

become widely known in the relatively new science of psychiatry. He is the author of many treatises and articles for scientific periodicals. Judges and lawyers respect his learning in medical jurisprudence. And anthropologists esteem him as a student of the ancient races and aboriginal cultures of the two Americas.

A glance at his memberships indicates the range of his activities: Member of County, State, National and International medical organizations; fellow of the American Psychiatric Association; member of the American Anthropological Association and the Society of

Medical Jurisprudence, and (in pursuit of a hobby) member of various kennel clubs.

Dr. Seward's education began in Goshen, N. Y., public schools. He got glimpses of the world of commerce and trade at Packard Business Institute. Then he went to New York Homoeopathic Medical College where, in his Senior year, he was president of his class. On graduation and

THE SEWARD FAMILY

completion of the required internship in 1898 he became associated with his father, Dr. Frederick Whittlesey Seward, Sr., who eight years before had founded in Goshen the institution known as Interpines, for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases.

Interpines has been a principal interest ever since. Yet he has found time nevertheless to take an active part in Republican politics, notably when in 1912 he was one of the Theodore Roosevelt stalwarts who stood at Armageddon and battled for the Lord. The Women's Suffrage Amendment owes something to Dr. Seward, and he led the Prohibition forces, first as a director, then as president of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State. For years meanwhile he was a lecturer on psychiatry at New York Medical College, until he reached the retirement age of sixty-five.

In 1933 Dr. Seward married Miss Mary E. Pike, daughter of William E. Pike, of Sanborn, N. Y., and a descendant of the famous explorer of the Rockies, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, for whom Pike's Peak was named.

Together the couple then planned and built, on a hill-top near Goshen, a Spanish casa, La Colina, embodying architectural ideas Dr. Seward acquired on many journeys of exploration in Arizona, New Mexico, Old Mexico, including the country of the ancient Mayas of Yucatan; Guatemala and other regions of Central and South America.

At La Colina Dr. and Mrs. Seward soon established kennels of St. Bernards and Great Pyrenees, which are famous the world over. There were nine Colina dogs in the K-Nine Corps of the Army during World War II. There are La Colina dogs today in Canada, Alaska, the Yukon, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central America, Columbia, Brazil and the Argentine. Two have been sent to China. It is com-

SERVICE IN TWO WARS

mon for the La Colina kennel manager to receive the order, "Ship by plane." What began as a hobby rapidly became a business, though it remains second-string for Dr. Seward.

The Swards lived at La Colina until the assault on Pearl Harbor. Then they returned to Interpines to guide the establishment through the war. Dr. Seward himself served as a medical officer in the first World War; in the second, having passed the age for active duty, he went on the Goshen Draft Board.

Dr. Seward remains active at Interpines. He is called frequently into court as a witness concerning the sanity, responsibility or competency of defendants or litigants in criminal and civil court actions, the former principally murder cases, the latter controversies over wills.

But it is at La Colina, on their hilltop which affords a view of the rich valleys between the Hudson and the Mountains, that Dr. and Mrs. Seward again pursue the arts of gracious living. There they entertain friends from many parts of the United States and the world. There dog show enthusiasts are frequent visitors. There anthropologists and students of Primitive America come to see the artifacts Dr. Seward has gathered during repeated sojourns among the Pueblos, journeys to the mound-builder areas of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and explorations among the ruins of dead civilizations in Mexico and other parts of Latin America.

It was at La Colina, too, that in the odd moments of a busy life Dr. Seward prepared the materials of this book. The task required years, and added substantially to the postal revenues of Uncle Sam, as well as contributing to the upkeep of service stations along the motor routes from New York to Ohio, Texas and other States. It is safe to say that he is not entirely satisfied with the result. An author always finds his work more or less below expecta-

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tions. But as he said in a foreword, he rests the hope of a superior Seward Family record on posterity.

92 WILLIAM HENRY⁷ SEWARD (William H.⁶, William H.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 10, 1864; d. ----; m. Aug. 24, 1893, Anna Myers, b. July 31, 1868. Residence Auburn, N. Y.

Children:

i **William Henry⁸**, b. May 4, 1895; unmarried.

93 JOHN PERRY⁷ SEWARD (Samuel S.⁶, George Washington⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 20, 1868; d. May 22, 1933; m. (1) June 2, 1900, Edith de Charms Hibbard, b. Oct. 5, 1875; d. Oct. 6, 1920; m. (2) Dec. 2, 1922, Gertrude Cornwell Hopkins. Residence Palo Alto, California.

Graduated from Columbia College, New York, and studied medicine at the Homoeopathic Medical College of New York and throughout his life practiced his profession in that city. He was a very capable physician, highly respected and admired for his skill and integrity.

ii **Christine Kimber**, b. Nov. 17, 1902; m. Dec. 31, 1930, Lawrence Milton Sears. Children: Peter Sidney, b. Dec. 19, 1934.

Children:

i **Ruth de Charms⁸**, b. July 9, 1901.

124 iii **John Perry**, b. Apr. 24, 1905; m. Sept. 7, 1927, Georgene Janet Hoffman.

iv **Ralph Theodore**, b. Mar. 16, 1907; unmarried.

94 SAMUEL S.⁷ SEWARD (Samuel S.⁶, George Washington⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Apr. 28, 1876, Wilmington, Del., d. Aug. 28, 1932; m. Aug. 31, 1919, Amy M. Holman, b. Sept. 20, 1887, dau. of John and Emma Holman of "Dunsford" Devonshire, England. He was a Professor at Leland Stanford University and had received many decorations from European governments for war services. Residence Palo Alto, California.

Children:

i **Margaret⁸**, b. Aug. 31, 1920.

ii **Jean**, b. Sept. 25, 1922.

A Distinguished Scholar

(*New York Post*, August 27, 1932)

Professor Samuel S. Seward of Leland Stanford University, distinguished scholar and recipient of numerous decorations from European governments, died suddenly in Palo Alto, Cal., on Saturday following an operation, it was learned here today. He was fifty-eight.

Professor Seward, who was the son of the late Rev. Samuel S. and Christina K. Seward, is survived by his wife, and two daughters. Funeral services will be conducted in Palo Alto tomorrow.

Born in Wilmington, Del., Professor Seward was educated at the Irving School for Boys and at Columbia University where he received his A. B. in 1896 and his M. A. the following year. He also studied at Exeter College, Oxford, England. He was married in 1919 to Amy M. Hollman of Dunsford, Devonshire, England.

Following a brief period on the faculty at Columbia University, Professor Seward went to Leland Stanford, where he had been a member of the Department of English for many years. He served with the Commission for Relief in Belgium during the World War, enlisting in the United States Ambulance Service when this country went into the war. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in September, 1917, and for a time was attached to the Twentieth Infantry Division in the French army.

For his services in the war, Professor Seward was decorated with a medal by King Albert of the Belgians and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He also received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government in addition to two citations.

He was a member of the American Philological Association, the California Teachers' Association, the American Association of University Professors, and Phi Beta Kappa. He was a Democrat and a member of the Swedenborgian Church.

Among his published books are "Rhetoric in Practice," "Poems, Lyric and Narrative," "English Grammar—Correct and Effective Use."

95 FREDERIC KIMBER⁷ SEWARD (Samuel S.⁶, George W.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Mar. 23, 1878, Wilmington, Del., d. Dec. 7, 1943; m. Aug. 30, 1902, Sara Flemington Day, b. Oct. 26, 1878; d. Dec. 26, 1932.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Children:

- 125 i **Kimber**^s, b. Dec. 5, 1903; m. Feb. 4, 1932, Elizabeth Craig Morris.
- ii **Katherine**, b. Nov. 17, 1907; m. Oct. 31, 1929, Donald Watt Gardner of Philadelphia, Pa. Residence Winchester, Mass. Children: Katherine Seward, b. June 17, 1931. Donald Watt, b. June 25, 1935.
- iii **Samuel Swayze**, b. Oct. 30, 1910; Staff Sgt. in Army Air Force, World War II.

Frederick Kimber Seward was graduated from Columbia College, New York City, in 1899, and from New York Law School about 1902. Soon thereafter he joined the law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt and Mosler of New York, and was a senior partner some years before he died.

He was decorated by the Greek Government with its highest civilian honor, the Cross of the Saviour, for work performed in connection with the Greek debt after the first World War. He was a survivor of the sinking of the Titanic. In reference to this he told me (F. W. S., Jr.) that he responded to a call to man the lifeboats, as he was familiar with boats, having sailed much on Long Island Sound. He picked up his pipe and tobacco, and was assigned to a place. He was confident the ship would not sink, and fully expected to return to it. The sea was very smooth as they rowed away from the vessel which, as they watched, listed more and more and sank. A few days after the terrible event I (F. W. S., Jr.) received a postal card from his uncle, Dr. John L. Seward of Orange, N. J., stating that Fred Kimber had been lost in the Titanic disaster, and that "he has left a wife and three children".

He was always an active member of the Columbia Alumni Federation, the Mendelsohn Glee Club, Explorers Club, and was a director of the Museum of the American Indian.

(New York Times, Wednesday, December 8, 1943)

Frederic Kimber Seward, corporation lawyer, a director in several companies and civic leader, died yesterday in his home, 135 Whitson Street,

ACTIVE AMONG ALUMNI

Forest Hills, Queens, after a short illness. He was a member of the law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosler of 63 Wall Street, Manhattan. His age was 65.

Born in Wilmington, Del., Mr. Seward was a son of the late Rev. Samuel S. Seward and the late Mrs. Christiana F. Kimber Seward, and was related to William H. Seward, Secretary of State in President Lincoln's Cabinet.

He was graduated from Columbia College in 1899. After graduation from New York Law School, he was admitted to the bar and became associated with the law firm, then called Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, in 1903 and was admitted to membership in 1908. Mr. Seward aided in the formation of several large corporations, including the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines and the Regal Shoe Company.

He took an active part in Columbia alumni affairs. In 1924, as head of the University's Commencement Day Committee, he and the committee secretary asked the alumni to observe strictly the prohibition laws at that year's alumni celebration. He was president of the Columbia College Alumni Association in 1930-31.

Mr. Seward was secretary and a director of Bally, Inc., Swiss shoe manufacturing firm, and of the Recording & Statistical Corporation, and a director of the Standard Safe Deposit Co. of New York. He was secretary and a trustee of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, and vice president and a director of the Forest Hills Gardens Corporation. He was a member of the War Price and Rationing Board of this city. His clubs included the Columbia University, Mendelssohn Glee and City Middy.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Donald W. Gardner of Marblehead, Mass.; two sons, Kimber Seward of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Staff Sgt. Samuel S. Seward of the Army Air Forces, and two sisters, Mrs. Eric H. Coster and Miss Elizabeth Seward, both of New York.

SEWARD — Frederic Kimber, Dec. 7, 1943, husband of the late Sarah F. Day, father of Kimber Seward, Katharine Seward Gardner and Staff Sgt. Samuel S. Seward, at his home, Forest Hills, L. I. Notice of funeral later.

SEWARD — Frederic K. We, the Board of Trustees of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, announce with deep sorrow the death of Frederic K. Seward, a trustee and its secretary for over 25 years. Recording our appreciation of his devoted and highly efficient services to our institution in his official capacities and of his high character and delightful personality as an associate and friend.

GEORGE G. HEYE, Chairman.

SEWARD — Frederic K. The Board of Trustees of Huntington Free Library and Reading Room announce with sorrow the death of Frederic K. Seward, a member of the Board for the past six years. His keen interest in the library and his many services to it have contributed much to the work of the institution. As a friend and associate the Board has suffered a great loss.

GEORGE G. HEYE, First Vice President

THE SEWARD FAMILY

96 GEORGE OULTON⁷ SEWARD (George F.⁶, George W.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Feb. 27, 1875 in U. S. Consulate, Shanghai, China; m. (1) Jan. 17, 1900, Helen Elizabeth, dau. of Irvin Cadmus, b. Aug. 15, 1878; d. ----; m. (2) July 13, 1921, Hilda Honiss, b. Jan. 4, 1890 in Mauretius, "Starvecrow", Peasmask, Sussex, England.

Children:

- i George Oulton⁸, b. Oct. 5, 1904; m. Aug. 17, 1934, Celia K. von Gebenstein; b. Feb. 7, 1910; no children.
- ii Eleanor, b. Sept. 25, 1906; m. -----; Alan Silcax.

97 JOHN⁷ SEWARD (John L.⁶, George W.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 3, 1872, Philadelphia, Pa., d. ----; m. May 22, 1901, Florence Horton of East Orange, N. J., b. July 11, 1877. Residence Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Children:

- i John Leddel⁸, b. July 28, 1902; d. May 22, 1913.
- ii Elizabeth, b. Oct. 4, 1903; m. Dec. 25, 1927, Herbert H. Smith. Residence Rochester, N. Y. Children: Betty Jean, b. Oct. 13, 1928. Robert Seward, b. Sept. 9, 1930.
- 126 iii George Horton, b. Nov. 7, 1904; m. Jan. 6, 1923, Louise Dagg.
- iv Florence, b. Feb. 23, 1908; m. Mar. 2, 1931, Maurice Joyce. Residence Washington, D. C. Children: Barbara Seward, b. Oct. 15, 1935.

98 MARTIN ALEXANDER⁷ SEWARD (John⁶, George⁵, Caleb⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 27, 1872, Hamilton, Ohio; d. ----; m. Sept. 19, 1914, Mary Augusta, dau. of Henry Lee Morey of Hamilton, Ohio. Residence Dallas, Texas.*

Children:

- i John Lee⁸, b. Aug. 9, 1915.

It is interesting to note that Martin A. Seward's mother was of the family of John Cleves Symmes who laid out the Miami in Ohio where the cities of Cincinnati, Hamil-

Note: * A charter member of Washington Lodge No. 1117 A. F. & A. M. of Dallas and one of the organizers and a charter member of the University Club of Dallas, Texas.

THE SYMMES PURCHASE

ton and Dayton now stand. This land was known as the Symmes Purchase and consisted of about 600,000 acres lying between the Big and Little Miami rivers and extended North from the Ohio. Most of the Seward's who settled in Ohio purchased their land from Symmes. Martin Seward graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in the academic and law departments. He practiced law in St. Louis. He was city attorney there from 1899 to 1903. Later Mr. Seward moved to Dallas, Texas, where he became engaged in the manufacture and handling of automobiles though continuing the practice of law.

99 GEORGE FRANCIS⁷ SEWARD (Alonzo L.⁶, George W.⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Mar. 10, 1877, Danville, Ill., m. June 14, 1904, Logansport, Ind., Ada Leona Rugh, b. Aug. 17, 1885, Logansport, Ind. Now living in Louisville, Ky., a contractor.

Children:

- 127 i **George Chester⁸**, b. Aug. 4, 1910; m. Dec. 12, 1936, Carroll Frances McKay.
ii **Leslie Rugh**, b. Oct. 17, 1914, Omaha, Neb., drowned Aug. 10, 1923, Peoria, Ill.

100 PERCY LOVELACE⁷ SEWARD (Alonzo L.⁶, George W.⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 21, 1881, Madison, Ind., m. June 8, 1910, Elsie Hager, Bicknell, Ind. Residence Indianapolis, Ind.

Children:

- i **Fred Maxwell⁸**, b. Apr. 4, 1911.
ii **Mary Hager**, b. June 9, 1912; m. ———, John C. Ryan. Children: Linda Seward. b. ——— 1940.
iii **Hazel Mae**, b. Apr. 20, 1915.
iv **William Henry**, b. Aug. 6, 1916.
v **Wilson Alonzo**, b. Dec. 2, 1918.
vi **Gertrude Louise**, b. Nov. 28, 1920; m. ———, Clifford Eugene Connel.
vii **James LeRoy**, b. Apr. 3, 1927.
viii **Max Arthur**, b. Sept. 11, 1928.
ix **Lois Anne**, b. Apr. 14, 1930.

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101 PAUL DOMBY⁷ SEWARD (Alonzo L.⁶, George W.⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 1, 1890, Lawrenceville, Ill., m. Mar. 10, 1923, Ponca City, Okla., Dorothy Painter.

Children:

i Mavis Maures⁸, b. Mar. 8, 1924, Portland, Oregon.

102 ROY LIVINGSTONE⁷ SEWARD (Alonzo L.⁶, George W.⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 1, 1895, Woodlawn, Ill., m. Feb. 7, 1919, Gladys M. Jones.

Children:

i Jeanne Claire⁸, b. Mar. 27, 1920, Indianapolis, Ind.

103 OSCAR ALPHEUS⁷ SEWARD (John Hoblett⁶, Samuel⁵, Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. June 2, 1856, Independence, Washington County, Texas; d. Dec. 5, 1936, Independence, Washington County, Texas; m. Oct. 13, 1885, New Orleans, La., to Elizabeth Clement, dau. of Captain Thomas Scott* and Georgine (Luzenburg**) McCay, b. April 8, 1860, on Easter Sunday, in New Orleans, La., d. Apr. 26, 1929, and buried on Good Friday in Brenham, Texas. Residence Brenham and Independence, Texas.

Children:

128 i Oscar Alpheus⁸, b. Nov. 19, 1886; m. (1) Feb. 12, 1912, Pearl Prothro Carroll; divorced Dec. 1921; m. (2) June 25, 1925, Lera Twitchell.

129 ii Clay Luzenburg, b. June 12, 1888; m. ———, Ellen Van Hook; d. Jan. 8, 1945, and buried in Brenham, Texas.

iii Florence Elizabeth, b. Nov. 10, 1891, Brenham, Texas; m. Nov. 28, 1912, Brenham, Texas, to 2nd Lt. Eley Parker Denson, U. S. A.,*** b. Aug. 29, 1884, Trinity, North Carolina, son

Note: * Captain Thomas Scott McCay, C. S. A. of Mississippi was taken prisoner and released on his "Parole of Honour" — was a lawyer in New Orleans, La.

Note: ** Her father was Dr. Charles A. Luzenburg of New Orleans and her mother was Mary Clement of New Orleans. Georgine Luzenburg was born in Paris, France. 1832 — d. in New Orleans, La.

Note: *** Eley Parker Denson is descended from four members of the Virginia House of Burgesses: William Denson 1659-1660; Samuel Jordan 1619; Thomas Jordan 1631-1632 and his son Thomas Jordan 1696-1697. Graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1909. Served in all commissioned grades from Second Lieutenant to Brigadier General U. S. Army. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit and the Commendation Ribbon. Retired from Army Aug. 24, 1946 and settled in Seattle, Washington.

A TEXAS COUNTY CLERK

of John E. and Corinne (Parker) Denson. Children: Marian Seward, b. Oct. 28, 1913; m. Aug. 12, 1936, Charles Henry Morhouse.****. Eley Parker, b. Dec. 13, 1929, Washington, D. C.

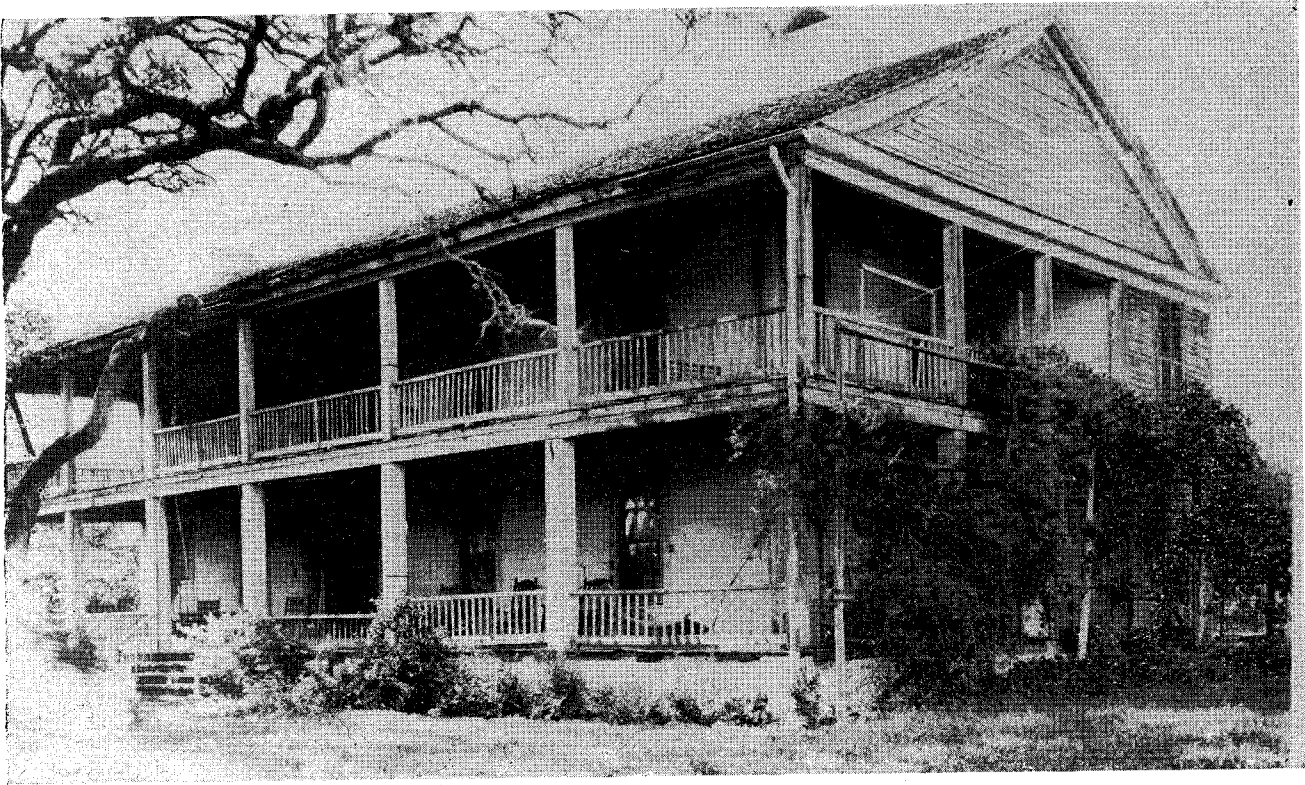
HISTORICAL REVIEW OF SOUTH-EAST TEXAS (1910) vol. 2; p. 728:

“Oscar A. Seward, county clerk of Washington County, has a record of public service which for length and efficiency is worthy of more than passing notice. First elected county clerk in 1890, he is now in his tenth term of office, having been reelected nine successive times. Mr. Seward was formerly a farmer and stock-raiser of Washington County and is a public-spirited citizen and has taken an active part in local Democratic politics since he was 18 years old.

“He was born in Independence, Washington County, June 2, 1856. His paternal grandparents came to Texas from Quincy, Illinois, in 1832 and became pioneer farmers near Independence. His father, John H. Seward, who accompanied the family from Illinois, died in 1892. His father served in the War with Mexico, under General Taylor, and also a brief service in the Confederate Army. He married Laura Roberts, whose father, Dr. Ingham Roberts, settled in Texas during the early thirties.

“Oscar A. Seward married in 1885, Miss Lizzie McCay. Her parents, Thomas and Georgia (Luzenburg) McCay were natives of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Seward have three children: Oscar, Clay and Florence.”

Note: **** Charles Henry Morhouse graduated from Brown University, A. B., M. A., and University of Vermont, M. D. Commissioned in Medical Corps, Regular Army in 1932. Became Flight Surgeon in 1936. Went to Nichols Field Manila, P. I., in 1940. In May 1940 his wife Marian and son Charles Denson were evacuated. Colonel Morhouse remained and when the Japs destroyed the city he was in charge of a field hospital. When General MacArthur escaped to Australia he took Colonel Morhouse with him as Medical Aide, on which duty he remained for two years. His children are: Charles Denson, b. Feb. 17, 1939 at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N. Y., and Marian Elizabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1941 at Fort Devens, Mass.



HOME OF JOHN HOBLETT SEWARD

The Swards of Texas

Written by Col. Oscar A. Seward, Jr.

Oscar A. Seward, son of John Hoblett Seward, was born at Independence, one of the first towns established in Texas and home of the first major college, Baylor University (Baptist). He, with sisters, the Clays, cousins by blood and many others by courtesy, all attended Baylor University, as did every aspiring lawyer and others who "went to college" at this period for higher learning. This association stood him in good stead, for in later years he found he was an intimate of practically all the prominent men of the State, since the Seward home was famous for 50 years as being open house for everyone. The house is very large, the front porch being 90 feet long, and many times it, as well as the rooms, was covered with pallets for the visitors.

When Mr. Seward was a boy, slave traders came by occasionally, horse and mule traders more frequently, occasionally Gypsy caravans and even a few bands of Mexican traders. The latter always carried the hard cone-shaped brown sugar which they called "pelonce" and which the children loved for candy. Bands of Indians were not infrequent and they brought beautiful round whip stocks. An old Chief being asked how they made the stock so round replied "make him 4-square, then make him 8-square, and then any dam fool can make him round".

Although Mr. Seward's father had a hundred slaves before the Civil War and many "hands" afterwards, Mr. Seward had to work. His father wanted him to know the responsibilities of a Southern landowner and be able to do any job on the plantation, so when a little boy he drove up the calves (for the dozen milk cows) daily, and he tells that he always tried to drive them in early, for at twilight a large black wolf came out in a certain clearing and barked at him. Later he helped rope and brand the cattle, marked

THE SEWARD FAMILY

the hogs and looked after the whole place in general. He liked to hunt, fish, swim, dance, etc. There was not a real good swimming or full size baptising hole in the vicinity, so he dug a swimming hole in the rock bottom of Seward Branch and built a bath house each for the men and women.

It was used so much by the churches that it is known to this day as the Baptising Hole and is still used although Baylor University was moved to Waco, Texas, in 1886. One of the first Presidents of Baylor was a Dr. Crane, a minister of course, and a very large powerful man, with a big voice and very religious. After a long "protracted meeting" of several weeks many joined the church, among the most desired, an elderly spinster, noted for her caustic remarks and sharp tongue. Dr. Crane was standing almost waist deep in the Baptising Hole on a cold day in March holding the spinster in his arms, ready for immersion. He was carried away with his exhortations and almost preached a sermon with the poor woman's feet, middle and hair in the water. When she could stand it no longer she put her hand behind her ear, being deaf, and said in a loud voice, "Doctor, Doctor, I ain't heard nary word ye said yit". He was so surprised and incensed he plunged her in with a side remark, but overheard by a few, "I don't give a dam if you haven't".

Mr. Seward bought a place in the Brazos Bottom in Burleson County next to one his father owned and finally bought his father's place. There was a herd of wild horses led by a palomino stallion that many had tried to catch. He studied the horse's feeding and watering places and took his foreman to help him catch the palomino. He decided to have the foreman, Mr. Frank Clampitt, a very fine rifle shot, crease the palomino (shoot in the fleshy part of neck and stun for a few minutes but does not harm), when he had driven him from a water hole past Mr. Clampitt's hiding place. He made the drive successfully from the water

FAIREST JUDGE IN TEXAS

hole, ran the horse by and Mr. Clampitt fired and down came the horse. Mr. Seward ran up, jumped off his horse and had the palomino's feet tied by the time Mr. Clampitt got there. When Mr. Clampitt arrived he remarked "What you tying his feet for? When I crease 'em behind the shoulder you don't need to tie 'em". It developed he was ignorant of how to "crease" a horse and had made a heart shot and the palomino was dead before he had hit the ground.

Mr. Seward was elected County Clerk in 1889 and moved to Brenham, the county seat, a town of 6,000. He held this office continually until 1912 when he retired from politics. As his father had died and his mother had moved to Houston with a daughter, Mrs. O. T. Holt, he bought the home place for her and moved to it in 1916. During War I, in 1918 and 1919, he was drafted as a State Legislator and was a member of the famous body that impeached Governor Jim Ferguson. Again he retired, after one term, but his friends and neighbors wrote his name on the ticket and elected him Justice of the Peace from 1920 until his death in 1936. He was known as the "fairest Judge in Texas". He would not let the constable arrest the poor, rather he would not convict them, especially the colored, for petty things they overlooked in the whites.

He would lend anyone the shirt off his back, a gun, a dog, a horse, a team, tools, and money and no one ever went away from his house hungry.

No gathering, picnic, barbecue, hunt, fish-fry, round-up, funeral or wedding was complete without Mr. Seward. In the fall of the year when the crops were in, tent shows visited the community. As a drawing card one show announced for the last night of the stand that a local couple would be married and had a "shower" for them. After the grand finale the couple went upon the stage for the marriage when a spokesman of the Minister's congregation,

THE SEWARD FAMILY

who was to perform the ceremony, arose and said if their minister performed the marriage ceremony in the tent show they would fire the minister. So — nothing would do the crowd but for Mr. Seward to marry them and marry them he did — “and they lived happily ever after”, at least to the present, some 25 years and they have several fine children.

Mr. Seward could do anything with tools, and had a blacksmith shop, harness shop and carpenter shop on the place for the making and repair of all equipment. There were a number of the old slaves and their children on the place and he would take native stone and make tombstones for them, which they proudly took to their cabins and kept on display until needed. Always bragging to visitors, “See what Mr. Oscar done made me?”

During the reconstruction days when the negroes were put in all offices and kept there by Federal troops it was “as much as one’s life was worth” to threaten, much less harm one, so when several young negro bucks “sassed” (were impudent to) Mr. Seward, he “bounced a rock off one’s head” and was immediately summoned to trial by a Federal Court in Austin (the capital city of the State), they were afraid to lock him up. Feeling was tense all over the State. Plans were made so that if a conviction was announced all the spectators would swarm around the judge, jury, court attendants and Federals, that Mr. Seward would jump out of a window, get his horse, which was saddled and in readiness under the window, and escape across the Montopolis Street Bridge, south of Austin and the only bridge for many miles over the Colorado River which is west of it and runs north and south. Friends were to pocket all Federal pursuers. Other horses were provided in relays and Mr. Seward was to escape to Mexico, some 250 miles away. However, he was found “not guilty”. Mr. Seward laughingly remarked at times that he had, just

B E L O V E D B Y A L L

prior to the incident, collected the first \$1,000.00 in cash that he had ever made, that he paid his trial expenses, gave \$500.00 to his lawyer, and came home without a penny.

When living in Brenham, Mr. Seward was chief of the volunteer fire department. During this time the department won many first prizes at the Brenham's annual Manifests, when fire companies from this whole section of the State would compete. He was a member of the Brenham Masonic Lodge, the Elks Club, president of his own telephone company, director of an insurance company, president of the Gun and Rod Club and while he went to the Episcopal Church only occasionally, the minister and his family were constant and regular visitors at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Seward never accumulated a fortune but lived comfortably and well, raised three children, gave each a wonderful childhood, full only of pleasant memories, sent each to college and lived in peace and harmony with God and man, beloved by all.

A Memory

By Col. Oscar A. Seward, Jr.

Mother has recalled many times the first time she saw Dad. She had come to Texas from New Orleans and was with Captain Williams' family at Independence. There was a big dance at the Seward home and of course she went. Here she met Dad. All the men wore Prince Alberts and when it was over it began to rain. Dad put on his boots and stuffed his pants in to the boot tops. Mother has always said this was her handsomest picture of any man. He was 5 ft. 8 in. tall, weighed about 170 pounds and was of an athletic build. He had keen twinkling blue eyes, the typical "Seward Nose", brown hair and a brown mustache, as was the fashion of that day. He possessed a sense of humor that made him delightful company to old and young alike.

Another recollection of Dad, from Mother: Dad had been out to the Williams' to see her. His horse was hitched at the rack outside. It had rained and was cold but had stopped raining and the moon was shining between fleeting clouds. Dad's horse was cold and fractious when he went out to start home. He untied the horse and got on quickly, the horse pitched and then reared up and fell over backwards. Dad slipped off sideways and held the bridle reins. The horse got up. Dad mounted the second time, again the horse reared and fell over backwards and again Dad got from under. The next time the horse got up Dad loosened the bridle, jerked it off, jumped on and hit the horse with it. He took off at a dead run across country with no bridle on and jumped several fences before he reached his own stable. Dad rode all the way home, yelling and hitting him with the bridle until he stopped of his own accord. This is horsemanship of the highest order.

Much is always said of the male side of the house. In the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Seward, there was the culture

PERSONALITY AND CHARM

of the West represented by Mr. Seward, joined with that of the Old South, New Orleans and the East. Mrs. Seward was descended from a long line of lawyers, statesmen and doctors. Born in New Orleans she was educated there, in Virginia and New York. Mother was a dainty, blue-eyed blonde with exquisite camelia-like skin. She became prematurely gray when quite young and we remember her always with shining silvery hair. She was a small woman, but her personality and charm were such that she was always deferred to and greatly sought after in any gathering. She could sing, dance, ride, swim, was an accomplished pianist, spoke French, was a wonderful elocutionist and had all the social graces of a Southern belle, but could not cook.

So when she married a Westerner her troubles began, but she took them in stride. Quickly she learned to manage her home, to cut up a hog and make better sausage than her husband and her broiled chicken and broiled steak were famous all over the country. She was very sympathetic and generous with the poor and needy, a good church woman and at one time or another president of the several clubs of Brenham the U. D. C.s and the District head of the Red Cross activities in World War I. She wrote poetry and prose and once a history of Texas in verse. She was a wonderful story teller and always when it was raining outside her sitting room was filled with all the neighborhood children listening to Uncle Remus, The Young Marooners, The Swiss Family Robinson, The Pepper or Elsie Books and her own stories.

Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Seward moved to Brenham they bought what was known as the Jodon Place, four city blocks with the house in the center. They named it Addedonto as they were always adding on to it. It was the playground for this end of town. Here there was a vegetable garden, a fruit orchard, corn patch, baseball diamond,

THE SEWARD FAMILY

tennis court, stables for six horses, barn for two cows, a hog or two, peacocks, pigeons, squirrels, white rabbits, bird dogs, a large lawn, grape arbor, and flower gardens. The stables and baseball field were enclosed by a high fence and there were 10 to 15 deer and an antelope. Several fawns were raised yearly and some of the grown deer dehorned and during the winter months were chased with hounds on Sundays. They would always run into a farmer's barn when tired and none was caught and killed by the hounds. Mr. Seward had two ponies he drove and rode. Mrs. Seward had her "buggy", drove a phaeton and the children each had a pony.

During the summers, after they moved back to The Oaks at Independence. Mrs. Seward served cold watermelon and other fruits, from their own gardens, on the long wide front porch, and in winter, nuts and homemade candy by the big log fire they always had in their bed room.

The second son, Clay, and his family lived nearby.

For help Mrs. Seward had Aunt Ca'line Groves and her daughter, Gussie, a slavery time negro cook she inherited from Mr. Seward's Mother when she moved to Houston. For the yard was Alex Downey, another of their Independence negroes. Alex took care of the place, fed and milked the cows, was coachman and general factotum as occasion arose. He was a good barber and cut the boys' hair when needed. He loved to dress up and Mr. Seward managed to keep him in patent leather shoes, striped pants, a Prince Albert or cutaway coat, a silk hat and a white stiff bosom shirt. On Sundays he would dress up and stroll through the negro section and dazzle his friends. He also took great pride in strolling by his white friends' homes and hearing them say — "look at Mr. Seward's Alex".

Mrs. Seward coached her three children as well as the others at the Independence School and during their entire

F R A G R A N T M E M O R Y

school days they always won every prize for declamation, oratory, elocution, etc.

Mrs. Seward was born on an Easter Sunday and buried on a good Friday. When word of her death quickly spread over the country side a colored woman who lived several miles away gathered a big bouquet of freshly bloomed lilacs and walked to the plantation with them. She presented them at the door with these words "These are for Miss Lizzie. She was so good to me and my children." These words and the fragrance of the flowers were the kind of memorial that typified her life.

104 INGHAM ROBERTS⁷ SEWARD (John Hoblett⁶, Samuel⁵, Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 25, 1877, Independence, Washington County, Texas; d. May ---- 1942, in Houston, Harris County, Texas, and is buried there. M. Nov. ---- 1895 to Nina Gladys Angel, b. Sept. 11, 1876.

Ingham Roberts Seward attended Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. As a part of his course he built a miniature wooden bridge that is still on display in the Manual Training Department. He too was a small man, about 5 ft. 6 in. tall, with the typical large Seward nose. He was a very entertaining talker and liked by all. He went to Houston when his Mother moved there in the early 1890's, worked for the Cotton Oil Mill and became general manager. When the mill was moved to New Orleans in later years he would not go and retired from business. All his life was spent in Houston.

Children:

- i **Marian Holt⁸**, b. Dec. 16, 1896, Houston, Texas; m. (1) July 5, 1917, James Robert Neal, b. -----; d. ----- 1929; m. (2) ----- 1945, Will A. Gibson, Jr., of Fort Worth, Texas. Children: (First Marriage) Marian Seward, b. July 5, 1918; m. Oct. 5, 1938, to William Bonner Ruby. James Robert, b. -----. Nina Margaret, b. Feb. ----- 1925; m. Oct. 5, 1946 to Dr. Henry William Dodge of New York.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

105 FREDERIC HENRY⁷ SEWARD (William H.⁶, Henry⁵, Daniel⁴, Daniel³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Apr. 30, 1878; d. Aug. 27, 1927; m. Mar. 30, 1904, Helen Pierce, b. ----; d. Aug. 27, 1927. Residence Madison, N. J.

Children:

- i William H.⁸, b. Dec. 30, 1904; m. June 20, 1931, Agnes B. Willetts; no children.
- ii Katherine Pierce, b. Apr. 29, 1908; m. May 11, 1925, Charles Cameron Gowan.

106 ROBERT GERHART⁸ SEWARD (Archer C.⁷, Oscar W.⁶, John Butler⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. July 26, 1893; m. Sept. 8, 1914, Emma Chapman, b. Feb. 5, 1896. Residence Raymond, Illinois.

Children:

- i Robert Archer⁹, b. Jan. 9, 1916; d. June 27, 1926.
- ii Russell Chapman, b. June 5, 1917.

107 HORACE W.⁸ SEWARD (Clarence F.⁷, William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Feb. 28, 1881; m. ----; Myrtle Vetter. Residence Tecumseh, Nebraska.

Children:

- i Stella⁹, b. -----.
- ii Veda, b. -----; m. -----, ----- Thompson.
- iii Roger, b. -----.

108 RALPH L.⁸ SEWARD (Clarence F.⁷, William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. July 14, 1885; m. ----; ----.

Children:

- i Marjorie⁹, b. -----.
- ii Dorothy, b. -----.

109 CLARENCE CHESTER⁸ SEWARD (Clarence F.⁷, William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. May 9, 1891; m. ----; Mae McIntyre.

Children:

- i Jessie Lucile⁹, b. Feb. 13, 1913; m. -----; ----- Vincent
- ii Ralph Kenneth, b. Dec. 8, 1916.
- iii Howard Chester, b. Aug. 7, 1920.
- iv Wayne Leonard, b. Aug. 31, 1923.
- v Keith, b. Mar. 4, 1926.

OFFICIAL OF FRISCO

110 GEORGE LE MAR^s SEWARD (George T.⁷, George C.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Oct. 6, 1882, Hillsboro, Ill.; m. Nov. 1901, Bernice Winn. Residence Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Ill.

Children:

- i **George Winn⁹**, b. Dec. 27, 1906. He is a physician in North Manchester, Ind.

111 J. FREDERICK^s SEWARD (George T.⁷, George C.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Mar. 29, 1890; m. June 3, 1914, Florence Elizabeth McFarland of Denver, Colorado, b. Jan. 25, 1891. He is an official of the Frisco railroad whose office and home are in St. Louis, Mo.

Children:

- i **William McFarland⁹**, b. June 19, 1915, Hillsboro, Ill.
- ii **George Theodore**, b. July 30, 1916, Denver, Colo.
- iii **Martha Jane**, b. Aug. 14, 1917, Springfield, Ohio.

112 ALLAN T.^s SEWARD (Jesse James⁷, George Carson⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 27, 1907, Butler, Ill.; m. May 4, 1928, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Oscar L. Pope, b. Apr. 7, 1911. Residence Butler, Illinois.

Children:

- i **Maxine Elizabeth⁹**, b. Apr. 14, 1931.

113 ARTHUR HILLIS^s SEWARD (John Hillis⁷, Charles Orville⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 22, 1893; m. Oct. 20, 1915, Elsie M. Hinrichs, b. June 21, 1895. Residence St. Paul, Minn.

Children:

- i **Jerome A.⁹**, b. Apr. 16, 1920.
- ii **Charlotte M.**, b. Mar. 6, 1922.

114 WESLEY FRANK^s SEWARD (John Hillis⁷, Charles Orville⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 4, 1895; m. Nov. 22, 1916, Adella Belle Siggins, b. Oct. 11, 1897. Residence Central City, Iowa.

Children:

- i **Wesley Paul⁹**, b. Aug. 29, 1917; d. Aug. 29, 1917.
- ii **Robert Le Verne** (foster son), b. Dec. 27, 1919.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

115 CHESTER RAYMOND^s SEWARD (John Hillis⁷, Charles Orville⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 21, 1899; m. July 15, 1926, Vera A. Tencke, b. Nov. 16, 1903. Residence St. Paul, Minn.

Children:

- i **Jean Susan⁹**, b. June 14, 1928.
- ii **Ruth Carroll**, b. Dec. 7, 1929.

116 RICHARD HENRY^s SEWARD (Henry I.⁷, Henry Starr⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 9, 1887; m. Dec. 31, 1914, Mary Engelhardt, b. Jan. 31, 1888. Residence Los Angeles, Calif.

Children:

- i **Mary Anne⁹**, b. Aug. 21, 1918.
- ii **Richard Henry**, b. Mar. 14, 1926.

117 AUGUSTUS CLARK^s SEWARD (Benjamin J.⁷, Augustus⁶, Benjamin J.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 23, 1869, Middletown, N. Y.; d. Oct. 9, 1917, at Vineland, N. J., as a result of an automobile accident; m. Mar. 9, 1892, Mae Lillian, dau. of Jesse Brown* and Araminta (Mintie) Louise (Tryon) Hamilton, b. Mar. 29, 18---. He was a civil engineer and for some years was identified with the commercial lime business as superintendent of the Toledo White Lime Company at White Rock, Ohio.

Children:

- i **Dorothy Lillian⁹**, b. Mar. 14, 1894, Lansing, Mich., m. June 29, 1929, Raymond Leon Pleis of Millville, N. J.
- ii **Walter Hamilton**, b. Oct. 13, 1896, Toledo, Ohio; unmarried.
- iii **Cornelia Isabel**, b. Aug. 20, 1902, Toledo, Ohio; m. June 30, 1930, James Graham Hunter.
- iv **Clarence Augustus**, b. June 13, 1910, Ravena, N. Y., d. May 7, 1918, Vineland, N. J.

118 WILLIAM HENRY^s SEWARD (Clarence Gregory⁷, Augustus⁶, Benjamin Jennings⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³,

Note: * Jesse Brown Hamilton was said to be related to John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame. He was b. Nov. 8, 1843 at Whitewater, Wis., d. Sept. 9, 1892 at Lansing, Mich. A soldier of the Union Army in the Civil War. Mintie Louise (Tryon) Hamilton was b. Aug. 18, 1848.

EXPERT WITH RIFLES

Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 29, 1878; m. June 1, 1910, Edith Adelaide Harris, b. June 3, 1881; d. May 3, 1933. He died May 2, 1947, at Middletown, N. Y.

Children:

- i Elwood Harris⁹, b. Dec. 29, 1911; m. Apr. 21, 1934, Margot Churchwell Still, b. July 13, 1913.
- ii John Cumings, b. June 11, 1913. Architect, American Airlines, Chicago, Ill. Was in the Navy, World War II.

119 WILLIAM BUCHANAN⁸ SEWARD (Daniel Finn⁷, Augustus⁶, Benjamin Jennings⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³ Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. July 23, 1892, Middletown, N. Y., m. Apr. 13, 1922, Margaret Loretta Cook.

Children:

- i William Buchanan⁹, b. Apr. 3, 1927, Atlantic City, N. J.

120 FREDERICK WHITTLESEY⁸ SEWARD (Edwin P.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 1, 1896, Carlsbad, N. Mex., m. June 30, 1921, at Georgetown, Colo., to Elva Williams, b. Apr. 4, 1897, Rifle, Colo. Residence Springer, N. Mex.

Frederick Whittlesey Seward attended High School in Raton, N. M., and the Colorado School of Agriculture at Fort Collins, Colo. Served as a mechanic with an ambulance unit in the first World War. Employed by Ford Agency nearly twenty years. Hobbies, precision work, and rifle clubs. Residence, 320 North Brighton, Burbank, Cal.

Children:

- i Edwin Nelson⁹, b. Sept. 6, 1924; Served in World War II.
- ii Frederick Alan, b. Apr. 16, 1929.
- iii Richard Ronald, b. Feb. 20, 1930.

121 EDWIN ROE⁸ SEWARD (Edwin P.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Sept. 12, 1901; m. Apr. 17, 1925, Pueblo, Col., Ethel Clark, b. Mar. 27, 1903, Ogden, Utah. Residence Chico, New Mexico.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Edwin Roe Seward grew up in his father's cattle ranch located at Chico, Colfax Co., New Mexico. On completion of school he returned to the ranch in 1922 and became associated in the live stock business with his father. Through the years the ranch has grown from a few hundred acres to fifteen thousand acres and is stocked with pure blooded Herefords. He is known to be one of the leading breeders of the Southwest.

Children:

- i **Dorothy Lucille**⁹, b. Feb. 24, 1926. M. Eugene Zwoyer Feb. 23, 1946. They reside in Ill.
- ii **Kenneth Roe**, b. July 15, 1927.
- iii **Gerald Keith**, b. May 22, 1931.

122 WILLIAM HENRY⁸ SEWARD (Edwin P.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Oct. 18, 1903, Chico, N. Mex., m. ----, Dorothy May Williams, b. May 15, 1914, Georgetown, Colo. Residence Los Angeles, Calif.

Joined Navy in 1925 as electrician. In 1946 he purchased a geranium farm consisting of five acres including a large house. He has three acres in geraniums. Cuttings are taken from the plants four or five times a year and are shipped by the thousands to the Eastern market. He is expanding the farm to include fuchsia gardens and has over forty varieties.

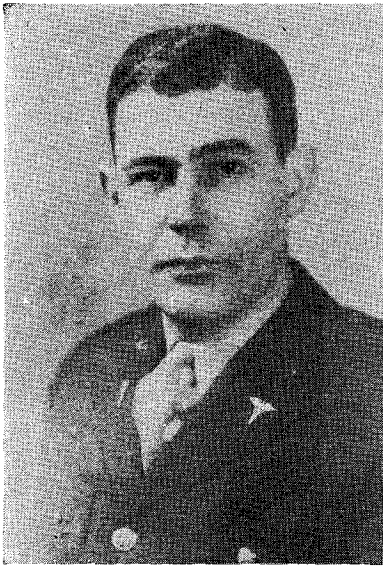
Children:

- i **Allen Eugene**⁹, b. Nov. 6, 1934, Springer, N. Mex.
- ii **Geraldine May**, b. Dec. 24, 1935, Los Angeles, Calif.
- iii **Robert Norman**, b. Feb. 16, 1938, Los Angeles, Calif.

123 FREDERICK TRUAX⁸ SEWARD (Frederick W.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Dec. 25, 1903, Goshen, N. Y. m. 1931, Anne Elizabeth Downing of Palmyra, N. J., b. June 16, 1904.

MAJOR IN MEDICAL CORPS

Frederick Truax Seward was educated in the schools at Goshen, N. Y., where he lives. He graduated from high



DR. FREDERICK T. SEWARD

school and entered Union College in Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1926. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1930 and after serving an internship in Hahnemann Hospital he returned to his home in Goshen, N. Y., and became associated with his father, Frederick W. Seward, Jr., at Interpines Sanitarium in 1931. On July 9, 1942, he enlisted in the United States Army and served as Major in the Medical Corps as Chief of the Neuro-Psychiatric Section of 68th General Hospital. He saw service in the United States, England and France. Upon his discharge he resumed his duties at Interpines.

Children:

- i Frederick Downing⁹, b. Dec. 28, 1931.
- ii John Truax, b. July 4, 1935.

124 JOHN PERRY⁸ SEWARD (John Perry⁷, Samuel S.⁶, George Washington⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah². Obadiah¹), b. Apr. 24, 1905; m. Sept. 7, 1927, Georgene Janet Hoffman, b. Jan. 31, 1902. They were both doctors, teachers and writers.

Children:

- i Barbara⁹, b. Sept. 5, 1928.
- ii Joan Perry, b. Sept. 5, 1934.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

125 KIMBER^s SEWARD (Frederic K.⁷, Samuel S.⁶, George W.⁵, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Dec. 5, 1903; m. Feb. 4, 1932, Elizabeth Craig, dau. of Dudley Craig Morris of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Active member Squadron A from Dec., 1941, through Nov. 25, 1945. Assistant Treasurer of Greeff, Inc., 49 East 53rd Street, New York City.

Children:

i **Frederic K.⁹**, b. Mar. 25, 1933.

126 GEORGE HORTON^s SEWARD (John⁷, John L.⁶, George W.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 7, 1904; m. Jan. 6, 1925, Louise Dagg.

Children:

i **Richard Leddell⁹**, b. Jan. 7, 1926.

127 GEORGE CHESTER^s SEWARD (George F.⁷, Alonzo L.⁶, George W.⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Aug. 4, 1910, Omaha, Nebr., m. Dec. 12, 1936, Charlottesville, Va., Carroll Francis McKay, b. Nov. 5, 1913, Suffolk, Va.

He attended University of Virginia, C. B. A. with final honors in Philosophy 1933 & LLB 1936. He is a member of Roven Society of University of Virginia, Phi Beta Kappa, Order of Coif, Theta Chi, American Bar Association, New York Bar Association, Kentucky Bar Association, Virginia Bar Association and Association of the Bar of City of New York. Lawyer, 20 Exchange Place, New York City. Residence, White Plains, N. Y.

Children:

i **Gordon Day⁹**, b. May 16, 1939, New York City.
ii **Patricia McKay**, b. Feb. 23, 1941.

IN TWO WORLD WARS

128 OSCAR ALPHEUS⁸ SEWARD (Oscar Alpheus⁷, John Hoblett⁶, Samuel⁵, Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Nov. 19, 1886, at The Oaks, Independence, Washington County, Texas; m. (1) Feb. 12, 1912, Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas, to Pearl Prothro, dau. of Monroe Walter and Lula (Prothro) Carroll of Beaumont, Texas. Divorced in Dec. 1921, by mutual request on grounds of "incompatibility"; m. (2) June 24, 1925, Austin, Travis County, Texas, to Lera, dau. of Willis Day and Eula (Trigg) Twichell of Austin, Travis County and Amarillo, Potter County, Texas. She was b. May 20, 1896. Residence Novosota and Groesbeck, Texas.

Children: (First marriage)

157 i **Oscar Alpheus⁹**, b. Mar. 8, 1913 in Beaumont, Texas; m. Mary Ruth, dau. of Dr. Joseph Harrison and Flora Edna (Mitchell) Gandy.** She was b. Oct. 10, 1912 in Lipan, Texas. Children: Lynda Ann, b. Mar. 23, 1940 in Abilene, Texas. Oscar Alpheus IV, b. Sept. 19, 1943 in Austin, Texas.

Children: (Second marriage)

ii **Patricia Jean**, b. Dec. 28, 1927 in Austin, Texas. Christened by Episcopal Bishop in Novosota, Texas. Confirmed by Episcopal Bishop in Seattle, Washington.

Note: * Oscar Alpheus Seward, Jr., was christened at Independence, Washington County, Texas, by Rev. Lee, Episcopal Minister of Brenham, Texas, and confirmed by Episcopal Bishop Kinsolving in Brenham, Texas, as John Percy Oscar Seward. However, he was always called Oscar Jr., or "Little Oscar" and when able to write always wrote his name as "Oscar Alpheus Seward, Jr." Entered War I as Oscar A. (none) Seward, Jr., and War II as Oscar Alpheus Seward, Jr.

Note: ** Dr. Joseph Harrison Gandy b. Feb. 13, 1882 in Athens, La., d. May 18, 1938; m. May 17, 1907 to Flora Edna Mitchell who was b. Aug. 5, 1890 in Granbury, Texas. When Dr. Gandy went to Texas to practice medicine he had to pass the State Medical Board examination. While waiting to do so he visited the Presbyterian minister at Ganbury, a Rev. Edward who had been his minister in Athens, La. Miss Flora Edna Mitchell was the organist in this church and Dr. Gandy sang in the choir.

Dr. Gandy gave liberally to all of the churches and devoted his entire life to the good of humanity and the welfare of his community. At one time in his life he thought he was called to preach but went to Medical School instead, graduating from medical school at Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn., practiced in Athens, La., Tolar and Lipan, Texas.

Note: Oscar Alpheus Seward III was christened Oscar Roberts Seward but later changed his name.

OSCAR ALPHEUS SEWARD, JR.

Son of Oscar Alpheus Seward

Born Nov. 19, 1886 at The Oaks, Independence, Washington County, Texas. Moved to Brenham, Texas, the county seat in 1890 when his father took office as County Clerk of Washington County. Spent childhood in usual manner in Brenham and at The Oaks or the Burleson County place on the Brazos and Yegua Rivers, or visiting relatives. Although his parents had a "yard man" in Brenham, Oscar had plenty of chores. His father had a work shop and there was always plenty to do for the Brenham place and occasionally for the country places. He "broke" horses every summer vacation to both ride and drive. His father taught him early to ride, swim, hunt and fish, taking him regularly and often. The high light of his life, until he entered college, were quail hunts on Saturdays, close by, an annual quail hunt during the Christmas season to the Camp Grounds; an annual 2 weeks prairie chicken hunt and fish to the San Bernard River and Eagle Lake; week-end duck, deer and squirrel hunts to Bear Bond, near their Burleson County place.

Always there were plenty of horses to ride, buggies and a surrey. Many Friday nights in the fall and winter the boys and girls with hounds would go coon hunting from 6 to 10 p. m., then blow the hounds in, build a big fire and cook. House parties of 4 to 6 couples visiting at one's parents were much in vogue, would last from several days to two weeks.

Everyone danced a good deal and went on picnics in the spring. There was a little roller skating and at a small lake all the boating possible was indulged in.

EDUCATION: Private schools 1-6th grade, incl., Brenham; Public Schools 7-10th grade, graduated 2nd in class in Brenham, June 1903, Blinn Memorial College, Brenham, Graduated 1904, B. B. A.; Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, Grad. 1907, B. S. in Civil Eng.; Texas A. & M. Col-

TEXAS HIGHWAY ENGINEER

lege 1927, C. E. degree. McKinley-Roosevelt Graduate College, Chicago, Ill., 1940 — Ph. D..

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE: 1907-1912 Gulf Oil Corporation, to Ass't Engr. worked in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Kansas. At one time walked from the Gulf of Mexico in Texas through Texas, Oklahoma and part of Kansas. 1912-1921 (Less 2½ years in the army) with City of Beaumont, Texas, as City Engineer and Chief Engineer the Beaumont Wharf & Dock Commission. 1921-1923, member Nagle, Witt, Rolling Eng. Corp., also Res. Engr. for Texas Highway. 1923-1929, consulting Engr. in business for self; also Res. Engr. for Texas Highway Dept. 1929-1947, Senior Resident Engr. for Texas Highway Dept. (Less 5 years in the army).

MILITARY EXPERIENCE: 1894-1897, member St. Andrews Cadets, an Episcopal boys military organization in Brenham, Texas. Used miniature rifles. 1904-1907, Texas A. & M. College, appointed 2nd Lt. Reserves upon graduation. May 8, 1917 to August 1919, attended First Officers Training Camp, commissioned Captain in Engr. Officers' Reserve Corps and assigned to the 315th Engrs. of the 90th Division at Camp Travis, Texas; was appointed adjutant of the 1st Bn. We trained and went overseas in May 1918; landed in Liverpool, England, thence to Southampton and after a period in an English rest camp, landed at Le Havre, France, and on to Bure les Templiers, France, to complete training and acclimatization. To front 8th Aug. and remained in front line until Armistice day 11th Nov. First battle in Saint Mihiel, 2nd, the Holding Sector, 3rd the Meuse Argonne, awarded three battle Stars, wound in left hand and gassed on Nov. 6, near Montigny and again wounded in left hand on afternoon Nov. 10th in Mouzay. Start to Germany for the Army of Occupation on Nov. 19th, 1918. Our Battalion Hq. in Lieser with our Regt. Hq. Appointed assistant to Division Engineer in Army of Occupation, designed and built bunks for men, a division bakery and bathing and delousing facilities for a division of 25,000 men. Had charge of the maintenance and construction of all Division roads. Was on the 90th Division History committee, to get the history of the Division written, published and distributed, approximately 40,000 copies.

Was honorably discharged at San Antonio, Texas, in August, 1919; promoted to a Major and then a Lieutenant Colonel.

In World War II was returned to active duty as a Lieut. Col. of Engineers on May 10, 1942 and ordered to the Seattle Port of Embarkation. Was assigned to Fort Lawton, Washington, the staging area for the Port as the Supply Officer and then transferred to the transportation corps; then made officer-in-charge of the activating and training area and finally as-

THE SEWARD FAMILY

signed as the Director of Supplies & Facilities. Made frequent trips to Alaska and Canada for the Commanding General of the Seattle Port to report on engineering projects. Received a letter of commendation from the Chief of Rail Transportation for a job done there. Was President of the Officers Club of Fort Lawton and a member of the Small Bore Rifle Team and won four championships, and graduated from the "Port Commanders' School".

Broke both arms in line of duty in April 1944 and at this date, (13 Feb. 1947) am in the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

A member of the Episcopal Church, a 32nd degree Mason, an Elk, Past Commander in the American Legion, a member of Rotary Club, also past member of Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, Boy Scout Council, Chamber of Commerce, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Golf Club, Fin & Feather Club and others.

Registered Professional Civil Engineer No. 67 for Texas.

Member of the Society of Terminal Engineers.

Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Member of the Society of Professional Engineers.

Member of the American Military Engineers.

Just to keep young and "be one of the boys" took up flying in 1941, bought a plane and got a "Private Pilot's certificate".

Oscar A. Seward, III., grew up spending his school time in the city and every vacation time outside with Boy Scouts or at his parents', grand-parents' or relatives' ranches. He played high school football "All Dallas" (guard), played on Amarillo High School championship team (guard), was on 4-8th Corps ROTC championship small bore rifle teams. Graduated Dallas High School 1931, Amarillo High School in 1932, Texas A. & M. College in 1938, B. S. in Animal Husbandry. At A. & M. College was on rifle team, pistol team, polo team, football team and won each yearly rodeo contest. Also won a week's riding contest in a rodeo in Phoenix, Arizona. Worked Civil Engineering and was Chief Construction Engineer on three large cantonments in Texas at Abilene, Brownwood and La Grange.

Service Record World War II: — Major Oscar A. Seward III O-370209, C. E., U. S. A., active duty 27 April 1942 to 8 Feb. 1945. Battles and Campaigns: India, Burma, Central Burma, China. Decorations and Citations: Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with 3 Bronze Service Stars; American Theater Campaign Medal; Victory Medal.

A BURLERSON COUNTY FARMER

Date of Departure	Destination	Date of Arrival
2 July 1944	Asiatic-Pacific	19 July 1944
21 Oct. 1945	U. S. A.	10 Nov. 1945

Qualifications in Arms:

- .45 Cal. Pistol—Expert—July 1942.
- .30 Cal. Rifle—Expert—July 1942.
- .30 Cal. Carbine—Expert—July 1942.

Commissioned 2nd Lt. F. A. Officers Reserve Corps, upon graduation from A & M 1938.

Commissioned 1st Lt.

Commissioned Capt. Eng. A. U. S.

Commissioned Maj. Eng. A. U. S.

129 CLAY LUZENBURG⁸ SEWARD (Oscar Alpheus⁷, John Hoblett⁶, Samuel⁵, Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. June 12, 1888, Independence, Washington County, Texas; d. Jan. 8, 1945, in Independence, Washington County, Texas, and buried in Brenham, Texas; m. July 15, 1914, in Corsciana, Texas, to Mary Ellen, dau. of William and Ethel (Fairfax) Van Hook of Corsicana, Texas. She was b. July 12, 1891. He was a farmer in Burleson County, Texas, for several years until he married and then took his bride to Independence, Washington County, Texas, where he farmed until his death. He could not get into World War I on account of bad legs caused by over dose of injected quinine. He was 6 ft. 0 in. tall, with brown hair, a good mixer and liked by all.

Children:

- i **Clay Luzenburg⁹**, b. ———— 1915; lived only a few days.
- ii **Clay Luzenburg**, b. Dec. 1, 1916; m. Aug. 13, 1941, Iva Pearl Spraberry of Waller, Waller County, Texas, b. Feb. 28, 1920. He graduated from Texas A. & M. College with B. S. in Petroleum Engineering in June 1941. Entered the army at once as 2nd Lt. Field Artillery. Served 1½ years in U. S., 2 years in the Aleutians and 1½ years in the European Theatre. Honorable discharge as a Captain.
- iii **Ethel Fairfax**, b. Nov. 5, 1920; m. Oct. 9, 1942, John Fred Whilden. He was b. ———— 1920; an officer in the U. S. A.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

World War II, served in European Theatre and was wounded twice; was honorably discharged. Child: Fairfax Seward, b. July 9, 1947.

- iv Elizabeth Clement, b. May 6, 1923; m. Mar. 11, 1944, Robert Lee Schultz of Brenham, Texas. He was b. June 16, 1921, served as an officer in U. S. A. World War II in European Theatre, wounded and honorably discharged. Child: Robert Craig, b. Mar. 10, 1947.

130 RUSSELL CHAPMAN⁹ SEWARD, (Robert Gerhart⁸, Archer C.⁷, Oscar W.⁶, John Butler⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. June 5, 1917.

131 ROGER⁹, SEWARD (Horace W.⁸, Clarence F.⁷, William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹).

132 RALPH KENNETH⁹ SEWARD (Clarence C.⁸, Clarence F.⁷, William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Dec. 8, 1916.

N I N T H G E N E R A T I O N

133 HOWARD CHESTER⁹ SEWARD (Clarence C.⁸, Clarence F.⁷, William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Aug. 7, 1920.

134 WAYNE LEONARD⁹ SEWARD (Clarence C.⁸, Clarence F.⁷, William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Aug. 31, 1923.

135 KEITH⁹ SEWARD (Clarence C.⁸, Clarence F.⁷, William A.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹), b. Mar. 4, 1926.

136 GEORGE WINN⁹ SEWARD (George Lc Mai⁸, George T.⁷, George C.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Dec. 27, 1906. Residence North Manchester, Ind.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

137 WILLIAM McFARLAND⁹ SEWARD (J. Frederick⁸, George T.⁷, George C.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. June 19, 1915, Hillsboro, Ill

138 GEORGE THEODORE⁹ SEWARD (J. Frederick⁸, George T.⁷, George C.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. July 30, 1916, Denver, Colo.

139 JEROME A.⁹ SEWARD (Arthur H.⁸, John H.⁷, Charles O.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. April 16, 1920.

140 WESLEY PAUL⁹, SEWARD (Wesley P.⁸, John H.⁷, Charles O.⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Aug. 29, 1917.

IN REFRIGERATION BUSINESS

141 RICHARD HENRY⁹ SEWARD (Richard ⁸, Henry I.⁷, Henry Starr⁶, Israel⁵, John⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Mar. 14, 1926.

142 ELWODO HARRIS⁹ SEWARD (William H.⁸, Clarence G.⁷, Augustus⁶, Benjamin J.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Dec. 29, 1911; m. Apr. 21, 1934, Margot Churchwell Still, b. Jan. 13, 1913. Owner and manager of large refrigeration plant at Middletown, N. Y.

143 JOHN CUMINGS⁹ SEWARD (William H.⁸, Clarence G.⁷, Augustus⁶, Benjamin J.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. June 11, 1913. Architect, American Airlines, Chicago, Ill. Served in the Navy in World War II.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

144 WILLIAM BUCHANAN⁹ SEWARD, (William B.⁸, Daniel F.⁷, Augustus⁶, Benjamin⁵, Samuel⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. April 3, 1927, at Atlantic City, N. J.

145 EDWIN NELSON⁹ SEWARD (Frederick W.⁸, Edwin P.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Sept. 6, 1924, m. May 7, 1946. Served in Marines in World War II. Resides in Los Angeles, California.

Edwin Nelson Seward

When I learned that this fine American boy had written an account of his experiences in the World War II I asked him to send me a copy... I had the idea that I might make a few extracts for this book. When I read what had been written I was so impressed by it that I felt that every Seward should know what this fine boy had gone through and share in the pride I felt as I read what he had so simply, so factually, and so humanly written.

Although Seward served in the American Revolution, the Indian Wars, the War of 1812, on both sides in our great Civil War and in the Spanish War and the two World Wars — no record of any of them can compare with the heroic record of Edwin Nelson Seward. All honor and a long and happy life is what we all wish for him and his lovely wife.

F. W. S.

GLOSSARY

AA — Anti-aircraft.

BAR — Browning Automatic Rifle.

Bn — Battalion.

Boondocker — Heavy shoes worn by Marines.

C. O. — Commanding Officer.

C. P. — Command Post — In this case Company Command Post.

Demo Squad — Demolition Squad.

Dum Dum — Soft lead bullet that expands to approximately 1¼" in diameter when it strikes.

H. E. — High Explosive.

LCT — Landing Craft, Tank.

MG — Machine Gun.

Naval Time — 1:00 A. M. is 0100, each hour adding 100.

1:00 P. M. is 1300 etc.

Diary of the Pacific War

(February 17, 1945 to March 25, 1945)

The operation on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, against the Japanese, was, according to plan due to last three days.

The first ten days of the operation, I was a member of the 31st Replacement Draft, known as the 3rd Shore Party. Our job was the unloading and moving of supplies. My squad was Dump Squad No. 3. We were to unload supplies in the dump and load them, on call, for the front.



EDWIN NELSON SEWARD

After the island had been secured and we were back in our rest area, we were to be broken up to replace the 5th Marine Division. Due to high rates of casualties in the divisions on the front, on D+9, March 1st, we were sent to the front to join "C" Company, 1st Battalion, 26th Marines, 5th Marine Division, as replacements. The next 26 days of the operation (until the island was secured) we fought as infantrymen.

On our return to the 5th Division's rest area, we were officially transferred: i. e., Our record books were sent to the First Battalion, 26th Marines.

Saturday, 17 February D-2

We leave Saipan tonight. We transferred from LST's to the APA's this afternoon. Low ceiling and very rough water. Several casualties during the transfer — maybe they're lucky — D-Day is Monday. Hope the weather clears.

About 2000 we pulled out of Saipan, speed 15-18 Knots, in a fairly large convoy. At briefing period we were told a task force would start shelling Iwo on the 16th and would continue until our landings and then stand by for support fire.

A M O N G D E A D M A R I N E S

Sunday, 18 February D-1

Church services were well attended this Sabbath. It's the last for many of us. We're to land as soon as the beach is secured, probably around 1300 in the afternoon. If we are delayed later than 1400, we won't go in 'til D 1. No one got much sleep Sunday night, too much excitement. Reveille is to go at 0230 Monday morning. Coffee was served all night in the chow hall.

Monday, 19 February D-Day

Breakfast this morning was steak, eggs, potatoes and coffee. We pulled into the transport area at 0730. Dust and smoke had overcast the sun. About all that could be seen of the island was the top of Mount Surabachi, the rest was obscured by dust and smoke. LCM(R) — Rocket Launchers — pulled in close to shore and turned loose their barrage; quite a sight.

Sandwiches and coffee at 1000. We're standing by to go in. At 1100 we loaded up. We were scheduled as the 16th Wave. We pulled into the line of departure and found that we were the only boat. The control boat sent us in, a one-boat wave. We were to land on the left flank of Red Beach No. 1. The beach was clear of smoke and dirt clouds as we moved in. Water spouts just off shore indicated heavy mortar and artillery fire. We landed on the right flank of Red Beach No. 2. The coxswain fouled us up. Our beach was about 900 yards to our left. There were a lot of dead Marines there and several stalled vehicles. We moved up to the top of the first terrace to await orders. As we dug in, tanks began coming ashore about 20 yards behind us. The Nips immediately laid down a heavy barrage. They scored no hits. As we moved down to Red Beach No. 1, dismembered bodies of Marines littered the sand. Just to our right lay a complete leg, with the legging and heavy Marine boondocker still on it. It gave me a queasy feeling in my stomach.

We dug temporary holes, dropped our packs and started packing up and stacking life belts, to clear the beach for supplies. We were receiving rifle and M. G. fire from Surabachi, but it was very ineffective. That afternoon we unloaded "ammo" and dug trenches for it. The "dozers" and "cats" worked steadily, pulling vehicles to the top of the terrace. Only tracked vehicles were able to negotiate the volcanic ash. Late in the afternoon of D-Day, we moved to the top of the terrace to form the secur-

THE SEWARD FAMILY

ity line for the beach. There was a tank park about 20 yards above us. To make matters worse, our hole kept caving in until it looked like a funnel. We received sporadic mortar and artillery fire all night. Stretcher bearers came to the beach in an almost endless line. The Nips seemed well supplied with mortars and artillery.

Tuesday, 20 February D+1

Our hole kept caving in all night and when morning came it was very shallow. About 0730 the Nips opened up on the tank park. The whistle of shrapnel overhead and the shallowness of the hole were very frightening. There was about an inch of volcanic ash between me and the top of the ground. I was shaking as if I were half frozen. I couldn't stop until the Nips quit firing. They didn't score any hits. We unloaded chow and "ammo" again all morning. The beach along the water line was littered with wrecked landing craft and vehicles of every description. Steel matting was laid to the top of the terrace and vehicle traffic was heavier, in spite of having to stop and dig the matting out every once in a while. Late in the afternoon, we sand-bagged our foxhole to keep it from caving in. About 2200 that night the Nip mortars set a small "ammo" dump on fire and dropped some shells on an LST, which pulled out immediately. The beach was more crowded than ever today. There's no place to go yet and supplies keep pouring ashore in ever increasing quantities.

Wednesday, 21 February D+2

Dick woke up this morning with a dud 60 MM Mortar shell buried to the fins in the sand about a foot from his head — Someone is watching over him.

All day, from 0730 until 1530, we carried five gallon cans of water from the waterline about 100 yards diagonally up a 30 foot terrace to the evacuation station. By about noon, the strain began to tell, we could hardly close or open our hands and we all "knew" that our arms were coming off. The heavy ash made the walking all the harder.

They attempted to clear the beach of the wrecked landing craft by blowing them up. There were numerous casualties from the pieces of boat flying around. The Demo squad was ordered to quit because of these casualties.

The rest of the afternoon we unloaded 55 gallon drums of fuel from LCT's. Enough fuel was supposed to come in to cover the island to the depth of one foot. A lot of heavy artillery came in late in the afternoon.

UP THE STARS AND STRIPES

Thursday, 22 February D+3

Moving up to the top of the island today to set up the division dump. The first dead Japs we've seen are here; in and around AA positions — most of which have received direct hits. Several dead Marines also. The smell of death combined with the smell of Jap incense and Saki is very unpleasant. The Jap positions are permeated with a sickish sweet odor like cheap perfume. We were assigned to the burial detail in this area. It began to rain about noon and the rest of the afternoon we spent pulling pieces of dead Japs from the positions with ropes. We received sniper fire from Surabachi all afternoon, with one casualty, a broken leg — the first in the dump squads. We covered our foxhole with a shelter half and just aftr changing into dry clothes we were ordered to the ammo dump to unload. Tons of ammo had been stacked in this area, on top of the ground and in giant shell craters. The ammo was coming up from the beach in Amtracs and none of them had tail ramps. All of the ammo had to come over the sides. Ammo is the heaviest and most unweildly of all supplies. About midnight it quit raining and we left two men to stay the rest of the night for emergencies. Our foxholes were about 150 yards from the dump and after we were secured we had to move up closer to the dump. Things were slightly fouled up

Friday, 23 February D+4

We dug new foxholes this morning and all hoped they would be permanent. Dump squads of the third and fourth shore parties were dug-in in this area. The ration dump was directly behind us, the ammo dump behind that, fuel dump across the road and the medical dump down the road toward Surabachi.

The Stars and Stripes went up on Surabachi and everyone stopped what they were doing to look. All the ships lying off the island blew their whistles and sirens. This has been a very easy day for us, not many supplies came in.

Saturday, 24 February D+5

We started unloading rations about 0630 and continued without a break till 1200. The trucks came up from the beach in a steady stream. That night we worked in the water dump unloading 55 gallon drums of water. This wasn't too bad, we just rolled the drums off into revetments. About 2130 the Nips opened up, trying to knock out the batteries of 155mm Howitzers which are dug-in directly across the road from the water dump. Their fire was striking the base of Surabachi, several hundred yards over their target.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Sunday, 25 February D+6

Another move. We were assigned to work in the water dump and had to move down about 20 yards in front of the 155mm Howitzers. This is a very uncomfortable spot; every time they fire everything shakes — we are close enough to catch the muzzle blast. There hasn't been time or room to set up the distilling units and there is no fresh water here, consequently all water is brought in from distilling units aboard ship. Empties are sent back to be sterilized and refilled. We were split into 2 squad shifts and worked around the clock. The night was quiet, only the pop of flares up on the front to break the silence.

Monday, 26 February D+7

The same routine today. We worked in the fuel dump most of the day. The artillery fired most of the morning.

Tuesday, 27 February D+8

I saw Dave, he's working as a litter bearer with the 28th Marines. They're in a rest area getting ready to go to the north end of the island. Another very quiet day for us.

Wednesday, 28 February D+9

We worked all day in the water dump. Quite a lot of traffic. About 1000 the Division ammo dump was set on fire. The night erupted with heavy explosions every minute or so — the constant pop of illuminating flares and red hot pieces of shrapnel arching thru the black sky. We all had to go out and stand watch to prevent incendiaries from starting fires in the other dumps. The next morning four Nips were killed who swam down the coast in a rubber raft with a mortar and set off the ammo dump. The fire burned all night and most of the next day.

Thursday, 1 March D+10

We went back to our holes to get some sleep about 6800 and about 0830 we were ordered to get our gear on. We were moving up to the front. About 1400 we joined the 2nd Platoon "C" Company, 1st Battalion, 26th Marines, 5th Marine Division. We're to move up to the lines tomorrow.

Friday, 2 March D+11

We moved out about 0730 and looking back, the column of men wound like a great snake in and out of rocks and gullies. The column was a full battalion with men spaced at five yard intervals. We started up a ridge below the third airfield and the ground was littered with dead — theirs and

GOING INTO COMBAT

ours. The smell of death was very oppressive here. As we moved closer to the lines we began to meet the wounded, some walking and some on stretchers — white faced and bloody, but no cries of pain — the morphine has done its work well.

These sights didn't help those of us going into combat for the first time. It made us more afraid (if that were possible) and each of us had the urge to turn and run to the rear, but some greater force held us there, flinching as the demo charges went off close by and the bullets cracked over head. A demo charge went off nearby and a piece of rock struck J. D.'s helmet. He started screaming, "They're trying to kill me!" A corpsman led him to the rear. He will be tagged as combat fatigue. We say he cracked up. As he was led back down the line, each of us tried to concentrate on something to shut out his screams. As we started into the lines M. G.'s on high ground behind us opened up to keep the Nips down till we got into position. We started digging in at 1530. Flavin and I had our hole finished when we were moved. I went into the hole with Mel and Saizon. Our hole was to cover a road that ran straight out in front of us toward the Jap lines. A rocket truck pulled into position and turned loose its barrage. There is always one short round in the lot. This struck a man just in front of the belt on the right side. There were no stretchers available so we carried him back to the CP in a poncho. It was filled with blood when we got there.

About midnight the Nips attempted to infiltrate our lines, coming down the road toward our hole. Saizon dropped one with his carbine, but in pushing off the safety he also pushed the magazine release and dropped his clip to the bottom of the hole. Mel dropped a second with an M-1. By the light of a flare we saw one Nip lying in the road and Saizon shot him again just to make sure. When the flare went out Mel fired at a shadow. The next flare showed two Nips on the road, one lying close to the other. He started to move and I knocked him down with another round. Baker Co. on our right flank caught plenty of Hell from demo charges thrown by the Japs. The next morning we could only see two Nips in the road. Mel took his BAR and walked to the side of the road. He found the third one lying on his face in a shallow hole and gave him a burst from the BAR just to make sure. The Nips had a nasty habit of playing dead and then popping up with grenades when one got too close.

Saturday, 3 March D+12

We moved up at 1300 under fairly heavy sniper fire. We passed several Jap five inch gun emplacements mounted three to a heavy metal turret similar to those on battleships. We dug in on a low ridge about 1600.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Tex, Doc and myself were covering one of two low spots in the ridge separated by a high rock.

About 2200 the fellows in the hole to our left, covering the other gateway, threw two grenades. The Doc and I were on watch. I knelt in the bottom of the hole so that anything coming by our hole would be skylighted, while Doc was standing behind me. We held our M-1's ready and the round helmeted head of a Nip appeared suddenly about a foot in front of the muzzles of our guns. The Doc and I both fired and it disappeared. I dropped a second one running by our hole and the fellows in the next hole finished him off. The next flare showed another Nip about six feet away. My rifle jammed, I pulled the pin from a grenade and let the spoon fly. After holding it what seemed a minute I threw it. (The fuse is a 3 to 5 second delay after the spoon flies.) When the dirt cleared away he had vanished. I learned the next morning that he had been wounded and went down near the M. G. set up in front of us, and was killed by Mel with his BAR. The first Nip we shot was knocked about six feet by the shock of the bullets, one in the neck and the other just below the ear. He lay spread eagle, face down and kept groaning — low deep moans of pain, until Tex shot him three more times to silence him.

The next morning showed 15 dead Nips in our platoon area. Mel got an intelligence officer complete with maps, documents and saber, the first saber to be taken by this outfit.

Sunday, 4 March D+13

Several casualties that morning in spite of light cold drizzle. Czambolmis was shot through the stomach and the same bullet got Harold in the shoulder — both died later. Czam's screams were terrible to hear. Cranfield was shot through both cheeks and lost most of his lower teeth.

We held our positions until about 1600 when we were relieved by the 27th. We spent the night about 800 yards behind our front lines and moved up the next morning.

Monday, 5 March D+14

As we moved up our Plt. Sgt. Fisher and Lt. Thompson moved ahead to locate the positions of the outfit we were to relieve. Both became casualties from sniper fire. Fisher in the shoulder and Thompson a scalp wound. Lt. Linhart of mortars became our Plt. Leader. We got into position about noon. The ground in this area was chalky white and in front of our lines were jumbled masses of rock and shattered tree stumps. Three more casualties that afternoon — Greaves in the leg, Whitestock in the

FIGHTING AMONG CAVES

wrist and Renfro in the stomach. I helped carry Renfro back. He joked with us about Stateside duty all the way. He died later aboard ship. We were ordered to stay awake all night and were issued one 2½ ounce bottle of brandy per three men. We could hear the Nips digging and chattering all night, but there were no attempts at infiltration. We caught a lot of short rounds in our lines, but no casualties. Baker Co. on our right flank threw grenades all night.

Tuesday, 6 March D+15

We were relieved about 0730 by the 27th, who were to push at 0830. About noon, we were eating chow in a rear area and were ordered up again. I had to carry a box of 250 rounds of M. C. ammo. It is almost impossible to run carrying one. We moved up through heavy sniper fire. No casualties in our platoon, but they were heavy in the Third Platoon. We started to dig in about 1600. Just at dusk Ward spotted two figures coming toward our lines and challenged them. Someone yelled, "They're Nips, let 'em have it!" We all fired at them, but no luck. The rocks and the darkness hid them well. I was on watch about 0230 when two Nips set off a trip flare that had been placed in a narrow trail. I dropped one and the second disappeared behind some rocks. The rest of the night was quiet.

Wednesday, 7 March D+16

We were ordered to push the next morning. We moved up under cover of a heavy mortar and artillery fire. We pushed about 100 yards to the top of a ridge, where it dropped off into a valley. The valley was the most desolate looking spot I have ever seen; shattered scrub Banyan trees, dead brush, gullies and mounds of sulphur rock. There was a high point on the lip of the ridge with a narrow deep cut on one side and a saddle on the other leading into the valley. Tex saw a Nip moving back and forth through a "V" cut in the top of the rock. His rifle was jammed, so I moved over to him, lined my sights up on the "V" and waited. The Nip stuck his head out, I fired, he dropped. We caught some grenading from the top of the rocks. Ward's squad moved down into the valley and set up a perimeter defense, covering the valley and the face of the ridge which was honey-combed with caves. We moved down through the saddle and Cucci's squad moved through the cut. Before we started down, a Nip ran out of a cave toward another that was camouflaged with tops from Banyan trees. I think every man in the squad shot him before he ran two steps. As Cucci's squad moved down, a stream of brown liquid sprayed them from the camouflaged cave. We fired into the brush covering it, but evidently scored no hits. It came again and we learned then it was a flame

THE SEWARD FAMILY

thrower, one of our own. Thank God the Nip didn't know how to use it. Cucci's men moved out of the way and when the fuel did ignite, there was not enough pressure in the air tank to force it out. Bob Hertzog was the last man in the cut. A Nip rolled four grenades off the top of the rock on him. The first knocked him down and the others lit almost on top of him. His whole left side was filled with shrapnel and a hole about four inches in diameter under his left arm. We got him out and sent him back. We brought up a bazooka and a flame thrower for use on the two caves. A Nip stood up, threw a grenade, and went out of sight before we could fire, from the top of the rock. The shrapnel got Tex in the left leg. Lt. Linhart went up on the rock with a Tommy Gun and grenades. He cleaned out the holes on top, killing four Nips. Bryan fired and shouted, "They're coming up the valley behind us." I saw five Nips to my left front, facing the valley, and when Bryan fired they stopped. I dropped one and the others sat down on their heels about 50 yards from me. They stared at me as I worked the actuating rod of my rifle. I had to work my rifle like a bolt action weapon and the four Nips sat there without moving as I shot, took the rifle from my shoulder, charged it, aimed, and fired again. I shot the remaining four, repeating this process for each shot. They fell over like tin cans from a fence. Mel caught a piece of shrapnel in one of the arteries of his left hand. He came over and fired a burst from his BAR into the huddled bodies. He was a terrible looking thing, blood all over him and his weapon. We moved back on top of the ridge about 1200 to dig in for the night. Crook and Di Pasquai were both shot in the leg and Herschinger received a broken arm from sniper fire. About dark, Dick Palmer had three snipers shooting at him. They shot his helmet off and into the rock on either side of him. He froze for several minutes, 'til they quit firing and then rolled off the top of the ridge. He had a ricochet buried in his hand. The night was rather quiet, except for one burst from a Jap heavy M. G. that killed Danford.

Thursday, 8 March D+17

We received word the next morning that we were to push. Our objective was a road some 400 yards ahead. From our position on the ridge, we could see the ocean. Below us, the ground we were to take was a mass of tangled scrub trees, gullies and humps. We moved out a little after 1000. The push started at the extreme left flank of our lines, held by the 28th, then the 3rd and 1st Battalions of the 26th. The first hundred yards we met no opposition. We halted just inside the first trees and called back for a mortar and artillery barrage and a plane strike. We didn't get any of them and were ordered to continue the advance. We began getting some sniper fire as we moved on. We pushed about 75 yards further and the

CALL FOR LAME DUCK

entire line was halted by concentrated rifle fire from camouflaged positions. In our immediate platoon area were two small ridges, one on either flank, and in the center, a wide gully about 50 feet deep. Sgt. Jones, Radioman, was killed almost instantly a few feet from me. Lt. Linhart took the radio and crawled to the edge of the drop off. He was shot in the head, but remained conscious and soon found that his legs were paralyzed. Ralph and I were putting a battle dressing on him when Ralph caught one in the leg. Lying flat, I attempted to pull Linhart out of the open space he was in and into the gully behind me. He was too heavy, with rocks and tree roots holding him. I stood up, grabbed him under the arms and pulled him back. Just as I dropped, a bullet took my helmet off. The corpsman was working on Ralph and was hit in the hand. He ran to the gully and went back to the Co. C. P. to send up more corpsmen and stretchers. Ralph stayed in the open space. Linhart asked me to get the radio that was left on the edge of the drop off when he was hit. I raised my head to spot it and caught a face full of dirt. No radio retrieving for me.

I was on the extreme left flank of our company, contact man between Charlie and Abel companies. Only there was no contact. About 15 wounded men and myself were covering about 50 yards. The cry "Lame Duck" went on without a break. This was our code call for a corpsman, who at that time were all casualties in our area.

Ward came over from the right flank of our platoon and joined me. We put Linhart on a stretcher and sent him back. This left Ward in charge of the platoon. The stretcher teams were working as fast as possible and were sustaining about 50 per cent casualties. Every time a man exposed himself, he was hit. The Nips had this area covered almost perfectly. We could see absolutely nothing to shoot at, yet our men were dropping fast. The Nip camouflage was perfect. They couldn't have been more than 600 yards from us, in the rises of ground to either front, and yet nothing showed.

I heard Ralph call for "Lame Duck". A stretcher team came up and refused to go out after him. Ward had a White Phosphorus grenade, which makes good smoke. He and I took the stretcher, threw the grenade into the deep gully to our immediate front and when the smoke covered the open space, went out for Ralph. He had lain in this exposed spot about an hour. He had six bullets in him, and a dum-dum in the right wrist which had blown most of his hand and forearm away. We threw him on the stretcher and started for the gully. The stretcher legs kept catching in the brush and the smoke choked and blinded me. I stumbled over rocks

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and if I'd slow down, Ward on the back of the stretcher would keep coming and push me on, for he could hardly see me. I wanted to scratch a spot between my shoulder blades that I just knew a bullet was going to hit. We dropped down into the gully safely and the stretcher team took him back. When we got the smoke out of our lungs, we proceeded to put some more in, and we were both so scared and nervous that we could barely light our cigarettes. I took my helmet off and for the first time looked carefully at the hole in the back where the bullet came out. At the time it looked big enough to put my fist in, but actually was a little larger than a silver dollar. When it was first shot off, I put it back on in a hurry and without looking at it. I felt almost naked without it.

One of the C. P. men brought us a new radio and we received orders to withdraw to our former positions. We reached the top of the ridge just before noon. In less than two hours we had lost more than 50 men. Our platoon number 9 riflemen and 5 machine gunners, out of the original 50 we had started with.

Why we were sent into that valley without any mortar, artillery or air support, I'll never know. We didn't even have a "softening-up" barrage. Maybe it was to find out just what the Nips had there; if so, it cost us plenty. Too much, for what to me, would be an obvious fact, judging from the rest of the campaign. The Nips were making us pay heavily for every inch.

Cpl. Ward was acting platoon leader, a Second Lieutenant's job, and I was his radio man, leaving 8 riflemen and 5 machine gunners, this, counting the Platoon leader and myself. Thirteen men and one corpsman, a replacement, who joined us in the valley.

That night was a nightmare. Most of us took sulfabenzedrene tablets to keep us awake. Our defense was weak, even with the 81 M. M. Mortar men brought up to fill in. An attack that night by the Nips would have been successful.

The rest of that afternoon a heavy barrage and air strike were laid in the valley, (Locking the barn door after the horse was stolen.)

Friday, 9 March D+18

That morning the barrage and air strike continued with P-51's from the No. 1 airfield, skip bombing with 500 pound bombs and countless numbers of carrier planes, fighters and bombers. Their rockets from trucks added to the din. We were under rather heavy sniper fire all day. Our corpsman was kept busy running in and out of our hole treating casual-

A LONG HALF HOUR

ties, but they were all from the company on our left and several from the artillery unit's forward observers platoon.

About 1700 we received word to stand by to move out again. We all saddled up and waited for the cessation of the preparatory barrage. About 1730 the order came through to secure — not attack. That half hour of waiting was very long. We had eight men to cover a frontage covered by over forty the day before, and we knew what we would run into. The barrage would do nothing but daze the Nips a little. We lost Bryan just after the word came through to stand by to attack. Combat Fatigue.

That night was one of the worst, almost impossible to keep awake. The two men on watch kept kicking one another every few minutes.

Saturday, 10 March D+19

Today the outfits on our left and right pushed out and squeezed us out. We sat in our holes all day. The Doc and I were at either end of our hole, Ward had gone to see about chow and ammo for us. I had the phone listening for a call from the C. O., when suddenly a piece of shrapnel struck between us. It was silver colored and we knew it was from a mortar shell, but there had been no explosion and we could not tell where it had come from. Soon after this, several mortar shells struck near us.

Ward came back about 5 minutes later. He dropped down into the hole and took the phone from me. As he raised it to his ear, he stopped, his mouth gaped slightly and his eyes opened wide in shock. He lifted a shaking finger and pointed to the other end of the hole and said, "My God — look." The Doc and I both turned and there lying on top of the parapet of our foxhole was one of Nippon's bright and shiny 60 M. M. mortar shells. For a moment we were too shocked to move. How could a shell land flat on its side that way without us hearing it? It lay not more than 2 feet from the Doc's head. We looked the shell over closely and saw a piece was chopped out of the nose. This missing piece was the one that had struck between us. We found the reason for our escape after a few moments. When Ward left he had taken the Doc's carbine and left his rifle with attached bayonet, lying on top of the parapet of our foxhole. The body of the shell had struck the edge of the bayonet and skidded it flat on top of our parapet. The blade of the bayonet was bent down at an angle of about 30°. About 1000 a big explosion occurred out front. We found out later that some Japs had blown themselves up in a big cave filled with high explosives. The whole side of the hill went up in smoke. Thirty men of one platoon of Abel Co. were wiped out. No trace was found of most of them. The attack forces pulled back to the top of the

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ridge about 1400. High casualty rates for them. Late that evening we were told we would be relieved the next morning. The night was very quiet.

Sunday, 11 March D+20

This morning our relief came up about 0730. Clean clothes and clean faces. We pulled out and started for the rear. Looking back, the column of men looked like a very small snake winding in and out of the rocks. None of us had any talking to do on the march back, just plodded along about half asleep. A few "cracks" as we got further back, about sand-bagged fox holes, and reaching civilization because of all the clean faces. Our faces were almost coal black. We reached the rest area about 1000. It seemed that a great load had been lifted from our shoulders as we scattered to the holes in the area. The holes had been dug sometime before and most of them needed cleaning out. After that, everyone pulled off their shoes and ran around barefooted. Our toes had no feeling in them from wearing shoes for so long. Some outfit had left some water cans in the area, so we all washed our faces, hands and feet. We had hot soup and coffee for noon chow. It really tasted good after so many days of cold food. We went down to the beach that afternoon for hot salt water showers. That was the first bath in 20 days, and it was very hard to leave the hot water.

Monday and Tuesday, 12 and 13 March D+21 and D+22

The next two days were spent eating hot 10 in 1 rations, washing faces and feet, drawing new clothes, writing letters and best of all, sleeping. We stood no watches at night. We'd eat about 1600, go to sleep about 1700 and get up the next morning about 0800.

Wednesday, 14 March D+23

Our "grave train" stopped for awhile. We received orders to move up to Regimental Reserve, about 500 yards behind the lines. During our rest, no replacements were available, so Abel Co. was broken up and put in Baker and Charlie. We drew 1st Sgt. Fort as platoon leader, and Plt. Sgt. Davis as platoon Sgt., also several men from Abel Co. and from our own 1st Plt. Our platoon strength was 42.

We moved up past No. 3 airfield, into the sulphur beds. The fox-holes were steamheated. We buried our cans of chow in the ground for about 15 minutes and had hot chow.

IN HOT FOX HOLES

Thursday, 15 March D+24

Another day in the hot foxholes. I continued as radio operator for Fort. About 1700 we started moving up. We were to mop up behind Baker Co. the next day. We reached our new positions about 150 yards behind the lines about 1800. The night was very quiet.

Friday, 16 March D+25

We moved up behind Baker Co. about 0800. Baker Co. was about 100 yards ahead of us. We passed quite a few dead from their company. We moved about 200 yards and had to go up on line as Baker Co. moved to the right. We had no casualties until we pulled up on line. We lost Zam, Blackie, Johnny, our corpsman, Drintell, and James in the first 10 minutes on line. We were held up the rest of the day by heavy rifle fire and a series of mutual supporting caves and pillboxes. Baker Co. lost 3 dead and 9 wounded trying to get one wounded man out. Our corpsman, Sackman, was hit working on their casualties. We started digging in for the night, at dusk. Here we encountered the first spider traps. Mel noticed a mound of rocks about 5 feet from his foxhole site. Wilt pulled a bush away from one end disclosing an opening and four Nips. Mel fired into it with his BAR and then the grenades started flying. We sent back for a flame thrower, and began looking for some more. Two men found one, fired into it and the Jap blew himself and the two Marines up. He had been lying on a demo charge. We found four more in our area and laid a charge of C2 on each one. The flame thrower came up just at dark. He started firing about 100 feet from the target, and set Mel's, Appe's and Saizon's packs on fire. He then got excited and turned in a circle with the flame still going. He accomplished nothing. Ward ran up and dropped a satchel of C2 in the hole.

The rest of the night was very quiet. We lost Gish, a machine gunner, that night from a flare cannister that hit him in the back.

Saturday, 17 March D+26

We started about 0800 for Hill 165, about 250 yards ahead and about 100 yards from the ocean on the extreme north end of the island. We moved fairly slow for the first 200 yards because of intermittent sniper fire. One casualty, Henry was shot through the leg. We met no opposition and moved down the face of a cliff below Hill 165 and tied into Baker Co. whose right flank was the ocean. We dug in about 1600. About 2100 Wilt and Jillson got two Nip officers complete with sabers, that tried to get through our lines. Our Co. CP was on top of Hill 165. About mid-

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night a Nip crawled up the cliff with a saber and jumped into one of the foxholes. He split Ray's head open, ran Lt. Steiman through the chest, and Gunny Hey grabbed the saber in both hands. Lt. Kessel, our Co. C. O. came up, grabbed the Nip and proceeded to beat Hell out of him. He held him in one hand, shot him six times with a .38 and threw him over the cliff. When it was all over, Kessel, a big, softspoken man, said that he thought he had cursed the Jap.

Sunday, 18 March D+27

The next morning we were to push to the water's edge to secure our zone of action, a distance of about 100 yards. We pushed through in about half an hour. There were no Nips in the area. We then received orders to move back on top. We moved up and laid around until about 1400 and then moved back about 1000 yards. We started digging in about 1500. Hot coffee, chocolate and soup had been brought up. We'd all drawn \$10.00 for use in the ship's PX when word came to stand by to move out. Col. Pollock, our Bn. Commander, had "volunteered" us for the last pocket.

We were to relieve the 5th Pioneers who held the same positions for three days. The pocket was horseshoe shaped, about 600 yards long and 150-250 yards wide. As soon as we got into positions, we were to push to the beach that night. It was then about 1700. We had about one hour of light left. We moved into position about 1730 with two wounded and one dead from sniper fire. Orders came to push. Our platoon held the extreme right flank. We were to push in front of the 3rd Bn., 27th, who held a ridge line parallel to our line of advance, about 15 yards to our right. We started moving out. We pushed about 75 yards and stopped because we were the only part of the line moving. Just at dark the Nips opened some spider traps and began throwing grenades. We lost Ward, Hratko, Lawson, and Jamison. We pulled back to our original positions for the night. The night was very quiet, but I got no sleep because of an attack of dysentery.

Monday, 19 March D+29

We started moving about 0800. Sniper fire was very light. About 0830 we ran into the spider traps and small caves that were protecting a giant block house, general headquarters for the island. For about an hour it was a mad house of playing catch with Jap and American grenades, satchel charges and phosphorus grenades. We killed about 30 Nips and I was the only casualty, a scratch on the leg from a grenade fragment that hardly brought blood. We held that position the rest of the day and that evening pulled back to our right rear about 30 yards to some high ground for the night. There was no excitement that night.

A HOLLYWOOD WOUND

Tuesday, 20 March D+30

We started moving about 0900. We pushed up to the ridge line in front of the block house. There were two entrances with stairs leading down about 30 feet into the blockhouse. We sent back for an armored bull-dozer and filled them both with dirt and rocks. The blockhouse had eight foot concrete walls reinforced with railroad rails. We stopped on the edge of a gully in front of the blockhouse and the tanks came up and started blasting Jap positions to our immediate front. We lost one man, Cowan, killed by sniper fire, that afternoon. We held that position all day because our left flank was exposed to sniper fire from a ridge about 300-350 yards to our left. The platoons to our left were about 100-125 yards behind us. Mel got two Nips that night who tried to infiltrate our lines.

Wednesday, 21 March D+31

We held our positions all day and tied our right flank in with Hal Co., 28th Marines, while waiting for our lines to move up even with us. The day was quiet in our sector. Lost Wilson and Barrigan by sniper fire. The night was quiet until about 0200. By the light of a flare, I saw a flash of light, a reflection from some bright object about 20 yards in front of me. When the flare went out, a shadow jumped up and ran straight for me. I fired 4 rounds into him from my carbine and by that time he was almost at the edge of our hole. The tip of his saber lay on top of our barricade. I woke Fort, Burk and "Doc" just in time. We spent the next half hour throwing grenades, dodging them and shooting at shadows. The whole line was firing intermittently the rest of the night. Just before dawn, I pulled the saber inside the hole, a nice souvenir. I caught a piece of shrapnel in my hand from a close grenade, a Hollywood wound.

Thursday, 22 March D+32

We called up tanks at 0800, they fired H. E. most of the morning. The line still didn't move very far, about 75 yards. About 1530 we received word to send a guide to Co. C. P., we were to be relieved.

Hoffman went souvenir hunting in a cave just in front of our lines. He was shot in the stomach. The "Doc" began working on him, but it was useless. He died in a few minutes. Snipers opened up on "Doc" before he could get to cover. He lay behind a small rock until Mel threw some smoke grenades out to screen him. When he got back to the platoon C. P., he cracked up. He cried for nearly an hour. We finally got some brandy into him and he quieted down. Our relief came up then and we moved back to No. 3 Airfield and into the hot foxholes. Our hole was too hot to

THE SEWARD FAMILY

sleep, so we moved out on top of the ground and built a lean-to out of a shelter half.

Friday, 23 March D+33

A day of washing, soaking our feet and eating hot chow, and of course, sleep. Tomorrow we're to "police up" the last area we were in; ammo, chow, weapons, and so on.

Saturday, 24 March D+34

We started about 0800 loading the gear into trucks, covering dead Nips, and marking the positions of our own dead. We killed 8 Nips during the day. We secured about 1500. We're to go aboard ship tomorrow.

Sunday, 25 March D+35

We packed and went down to the beach about noon. The island back here is almost unrecognizable. The CB's have built roads and put up buildings. They've even cut a road up to the top of Mt. Surabachi. The ships were the most welcome sight we'd seen in a long time. We're to leave early in the morning. At dusk we went up on deck for our last look at Hell.

EPILOGUE

War as the infantryman knows it is indescribable. The most learned man alive could see every picture ever taken of war; read every word ever written; and talk to every veteran and still not know war as we, the infantrymen, know it.

No man except the veteran infantryman can know the sickness that attacks you, and the urge to run to the rear when moving up under fire. The sickness that weakens a man, just before an attack, so that he can scarcely move, and yet the inner force pushes him on and on in face of enemy fire. He cannot know the desire to expose yourself and hope for a light wound so that you may be evacuated, yet when wounded lightly, refuse to be sent back. He cannot know the long nights of tight nerves and the inner struggle to keep awake to protect your sleeping buddies. He cannot know the fierce hatred directed at a wounded buddy, screaming from pain; the fierce, animal-like desire to choke or strike him that comes after long days and longer sleepless nights on line. Nor can he know the

THE MOST DESERVING

nauseated feeling brought on by the smell of death, nor the filth, the flies, the rain and the cold winds. War is indescribable.

Since the beginning of the war, far too little credit has been given to the most deserving, the infantry medical corpsman. Every time, without fail, he would leave a sheltered spot at the cry "Lame Duck", code call for a corpsman, and go to one of extreme danger. Each time the call came, and it came often on Iwo Jima, he knew he was going to a spot where a man had been wounded or killed, yet he never faltered, time after time, day after day. Their courage is the highest known to the infantryman.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

146 FREDERICK ALAN⁹ SEWARD (Frederic W.⁸, Edwin P.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Apr. 16, 1929. Resides in Los Angeles, Cal.

147 RICHARD RONALD⁹ SEWARD (Frederick W.⁸, Edwin P.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Feb. 20, 1930. Resides in Los Angeles, Cal.

148 KENNETH ROE⁹ SEWARD (Edwin R.⁸, Edwin P.⁷, Frederick⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹.) b. July 15, 1927. Associated with his father in his large cattle ranch at Chico, N. M.

CATTLE RANCHING

149 GERALD KEITH⁹ SEWARD (Edwin R.⁸, Edwin P.⁷, Frederick⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. May 22, 1931. Associated with his father on his large cattle ranch at Chico, N. M.

150 ALLEN EUGENE⁹ SEWARD (William H.⁸, Edwin P.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Nov. 6, 1934, Springer, N. Mex.

151 ROBERT NORMAN⁹ SEWARD (William H.⁸, Edwin P.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Feb. 16, 1938, at Los Angeles, Cal.

152 FREDERICK DOWNING⁹ SEWARD (Frederick T.⁸, Frederick W.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Dec. 28, 1931, at Goshen, N. Y.

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153 JOHN TRUAX⁹ SEWARD (Frederick T.⁸, Frederick W.⁷, Frederick W.⁶, Edwin P.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. July 4, 1935, at Goshen, N. Y.

154 FREDERIC KIMBER⁹ SEWARD (Kimber⁸, Frederick K.⁷, Samuel S.⁶, George W.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Mar. 25, 1933.

155 RICHARD LEDDELL⁹ SEWARD (George H.⁸, John⁷, John⁶, George W.⁵, Samuel S.⁴, John³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Jan. 7, 1926.

156 GORDON DAY⁹ SEWARD (George C.⁸, George F.⁷, Alonzo L.⁶, George W.⁵, James⁴, James³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) B. May 16, 1939. Resides White Plains, N. Y.

I N T H E A L E U T I A N S

157 OSCAR ALPHEUS⁹ SEWARD (Oscar A.⁸, Oscar A.⁷, John H.⁶, Samuel⁵, Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. March 8, 1913, Beaumont, Texas; m. Mary Ruth Gandy, b. Oct. 10, 1912.

Children:

- i Lynda Ann ¹⁰, b. Mar. 23, 1940 in Abilene, Texas.
- ii Oscar Alpheus IV, b. Sept. 19, 1943 in Austin, Texas.

158 CLAY LUZENBERG⁹ SEWARD Clay L.⁸, Oscar A.⁷, John H.⁶, Samuel⁵, Daniel⁴, Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹) b. Dec. 1, 1916; m. Aug. 18, 1941, Iva Pearl Spraberry of Waller, Texas, b. Feb. 28, 1920.

He graduated from Texas A. & M. College with B. S. in Petroleum Engineering in June, 1941. Entered Army as 2nd Lt. Field Artillery. Served over two years in Aleutians and over a year in Europe. Honorably discharged as a Captain.

Children:

- i Anna Lane¹⁰, b. Nov. 12, 1945.

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ERRATA

Page 81 — Item, vi Martha Maria, last line, date should be 1834.

Page 82 — In Note**, second line, read Mrs. William Gaylor (Margaret Chisholm). In third line read Frances Jenkins Chisholm.

A d d e n d a

The collection of genealogical data never reaches completion. A family tree is ever growing new branches, and somehow this growth outruns Father Time. And he who attempts to pluck the fruits of the Family Tree often finds belatedly that he has missed some branches.

In 1793 a number of Swards migrated from Morris County, N. J. Among them was Samuel Seward⁴ (son of Isaac³, son of Obadiah², son of Obadiah¹). He is recorded with fifteen children, but no knowledge had been obtained in regard of any of them.

The manuscript for this book had been put into final shape, composed into type and printed in sheets for the binder when a letter was received from Mrs. Peter W. Seward who resides in Washington, D. C., inquiring about her husband's ancestry. The information she supplied proved that his line descended from 14 Samuel⁴. Binding of the book was held up, pending the collation and arrangement of the new information. It is regretted that this branch of the family cannot, without great additional cost, be placed in proper genealogical order. It is also regretted that more information regarding this 14 Samuel⁴ and descendants is not available. However, this much is known: Six of the fifteen children were sons. These are listed in the record of 14 Samuel⁴, but having at this time no further record of any of the fifteen children, none has been given a genealogical number, except Samuel, who is listed as 27-A. The table is thus presented:

27-A Samuel, Jr.,⁵ (14) Samuel⁴, (6) Isaac³, Obadiah²,
Obadiah¹)

Born_____M_____D_____

He migrated from Morris County, N. J., to Butler County, Ohio, with his parents when he was a small boy. He lived there until 1870, when he moved to Indiana, near Covington, and later to Iroquois County, Ill., where he died

THE SEWARD FAMILY

at the age of 92. Military Service, War of 1812. First wife, Ann Ayers, M July 18, 1813 (vital records Butler Co., Ohio, vol. I, p. 153.)

- Children:
i Mehitable
ii Compton
iii Ayers
iv Harriet
v Marie

Second wife, Elizabeth Windsor (born 1800 in (Delaware) M---- D----

- Children:
vi James
vii Watson Clark
viii Perry
ix Arminda

Note: 27-A Samuel, Jr.,⁵ and Elizabeth are buried at Milford, Iroquois County, Ill. Ida Seward Strickland, sister of Peter Watson Seward, visited their graves some years ago (1948).

Of these children there is information available regarding only one:

27-B Watson Clark Seward⁶ (27-A Samuel, Jr.,⁵; 14 Samuel⁴, 6 Isaac³, Obadiah², Obadiah¹)

B March 23, 1839. Died Oct. 15, 1911. Married 1, June---; 2 Rebecca Williamson.

Children:

- i Samuel, b. Aug. 7, 1852, d. Jan. 6, 1936, at Laird, Colo., m. Anna McGennis.
ii Elizabeth b 1854, d Aug. 15, 1945, at Billings, Mont., m Edward Fowler.
iii Marion b. ----- 1854, d. Feb. ----- 1938, at Miami, Okla., m. (1) Laura -----, m. (2) Rebecca Williamson, b. Feb. 9, 1841, d. May 29, 1871.
iv Anna A., b. Dec. 1862, d. May 25, 1917; m. DeWitt Marks.
v Amy E. b. Dec. 17, 1864, lives (1948) in Tonkawa, Okla., m. James L. Bush.
vi Florida M. b. Nov. 22, 1866, d. Dec. 20, 1932, m. William L. Churchill.
vii Ida, b. May 19, 1869, lives (1948) Valley Center, Kas., m. Edward H. Strickland.
viii Freeman W., b. Mar. 14, 1872, d. Oct. 10, 1948, m. Cora A. Parker.
ix Elmer H., b. Feb. 1875, died June 20, 1884 at Leon, Kas.
x Peter Watson, b. July 5, 1878, lives (1948) Washington, D. C., m. Wanda Lee.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Watson Clark was born in Iroquois County, Ill. In 1876 he and his family moved to Ford County, Kas., and from there to Butler County, Kas., in 1884.

27-C Freeman W.⁷ Seward (27-B Watson C.⁶, 27-A Samuel, Jr.,⁵, 14 Samuel⁴, 6 Isaac³, 2 Obadiah², 1 Obadiah¹)
B Mar. 14, 1872, d Oct. 10, 1948, m Cora Parker Feb. 16, 1900.

Children (Living, 1948)

- i Mrs. Ruby Brown, Cheney, Kas.
- ii Ivan C., Leon, Kas.
- iii Wayne H., Leon, Kas.
- iv Freeman M., Eureka, Kas.

Obituary of Freeman W. Seward

Freeman W. Seward, the son of W. C. and Rebecca Seward was born at Milford, Illinois, March 14, 1872 and departed this life at his home in Glencoe Township, east of Leon, October 10, 1948, at the age of 76 years, 6 months and 26 days. He had been in failing health for almost two years but was seriously ill only about a week.

He came to Kansas with his parents at the age of four years, who settled in Ford County. In 1884 his parents with their family, four daughters and three sons, moved to Butler County.

He attended school at Quito and Leon and grew to young manhood in that community, and was married February 11, 1900 to Miss Cora Parker at the Little Walnut Baptist Church. To this union were born four children: one daughter and three sons.

He was a successful farmer and stockman of Butler County and was a vital part of, and inspiration to, the community in which he resided. He took an active part in civic and political matters having served as trustee of Glencoe Township, and as a member of the school board for forty years.

THE SEWARD FAMILY

Mr. Seward was Past Master of Joppa Lodge No. 223, A. F. & A. M.; a member of Little Walnut Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star No. 362, and was affiliated with the Wichita Consistory.

Besides his widow, Mr. Seward is survived by his four children: Mrs. Ruby Brown, Cheney, Kansas; Ivan C. and Wayne H. Seward of Leon, Kansas, and Freeman M. Seward, Eureka, Kansas, and thirteen grandchildren. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Amy Bush, Tonkawa, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Ida Strickland, Valley Center, Kansas, and a brother P. W. Seward, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Seward was a kind husband; a loving father; a highly respected citizen, friend and neighbor; a man of integrity, and trustworthiness. He will be missed by his relatives and friends.

27-D Peter Watson⁷ Seward (27-B Watson C.⁶, 27-A Samuel, Jr.,⁵, 14 Samuel⁴, 6 Isaac³, 2 Obadiah², 1 Obadiah¹) B July 5, 1878. Lives in Washington, D. C. (1948) M October 27, 1904, Wanda Lee b Nov. 11, 1883, at Burdette, Kas. Mr. and Mrs. Seward moved to Fort Worth, Texas, in 1906, where Peter Watson practiced law, and later became a judge. They moved to Washington in 1934, where he is now practicing law.

(As these descendants of 14 Samuel⁴ cannot be included in the index, the arrangement has been slightly altered in order that each one might be properly identified.)