

## CHAPTER 3

### THE ANCESTRY OF SARAH CASE TAYLOR

#### **Introduction, Colonial Massachusetts and Connecticut**

The settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and its offspring, the Connecticut Colony, was a product of the persecution in England, of the Puritans (also called Nonconformists). They were part of a religious revisionist movement that started in the time of Queen Elizabeth I and that was found also in Switzerland and the Netherlands. They believed in the need to reform the Church of England so that it would revert back to a form close to that of the earliest Christians. This led Charles I, at the urging of Bishop Laud, to oust Puritan clergy from the Church of England, and to remove all Puritans from the universities.

A meeting of Puritan leaders in August of 1629 at Cambridge University, resulted in their taking over an existing colonial trading grant that had founded and settled Salem in 1628. This original grant was converted to a royal charter as the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." The terms of the charter did not restrict the place where the stockholders must meet, and the founders were able to obtain permission to transfer the charter organization to New England where it was no longer subject to royal confiscation, or parliamentary oversight. The stockholders voted for the transfer and elected John Winthrop governor. Many families sold both land and goods, and during the first six months of 1630 fifteen ships, carrying over 1000 men, women, and children, cleared from English ports for Massachusetts. The movement gathered force as Bishop Laud put the screws to the Puritans, until by 1634 some 10,000 of them had settled in New England.

The historian, Samuel Morison<sup><1></sup>, observes: "These immigrants, organized in neighborhood groups and led by their ejected pastors, made several settlements around Boston. [For a generation the fur trade was important, especially on the Connecticut river, while fisheries were organized at Marblehead which found a market for dried codfish.] But for several years the main business of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was raising cattle, corn, and other foodstuffs to sell to newcomers who came supplied with money and goods. The Puritans' connections with London merchants, who extended credit to their friends overseas, were essential to sustain a colony that doubled its population every year."

"This system ended in 1637 when the Puritan migration stopped, owing to the troubles that heralded the English Civil War. Puritans now hoped to prevail at home, as indeed they did. This occasioned the first major American depression...which forced the Puritans to look around for other means of livelihood. These were found through shipbuilding and the West Indies trade...[where] there was a great demand for New England products--dried fish,

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1. **"The Oxford History of the American People"**, by Samuel Eliot Morison, Oxford University Press, New York, 1965, p.61-74.

salt beef and port, ground vegetables, poultry, even horses--and for ships to transport them. By selling these in the West Indies, the New Englanders obtained a balance to buy goods in England...This West Indies trade was the main factor in New England prosperity until the American Revolution; without it the settlements on the northern coast would have remained stationary or declined."

Dorchester, Cambridge and Watertown were all established and settled in that first summer of 1630, and were recognized by the General Court of the Bay Colony on 7 Sep 1630. All three communities expanded to the point where many of their inhabitants developed the feeling described by Cotton Mather who said-- "Massachusetts soon became like a hive overstocked with bees, and many thought of swarming into new plantations." <sup><2></sup>

The first settlers of Dorchester, in 1630, were part of a special delegation of the western counties--the people of Bristol, Plymouth, Poole, Weymouth, Exeter and Dorchester. They were familiar with the New England fisheries and fur trade years before the settlement of Massachusetts Bay. Mr. White of Dorsetshire, recruited a company of settlers that would constitute a self-contained community. It included two ministers, Mr. Maverick and Mr. Warham, and also included "several gentlemen, past middle life, with adult families and good estates". William Phelps was one of these.

In 1633, the people of Dorchester became aware of the rich bottom lands of the Connecticut River, after visits by George Hull and John Oldham. The labor of clearing their rocky fields in Dorchester made Connecticut an attractive place. In addition, a large quantity of valuable furs had reached the Bay from the River Indians, and many of the Dorchester people were engaged in the fur business. In the spring of 1635, the Government reluctantly authorized a settlement in Connecticut. In the spring of 1636, a large group led by Mr. Warham, the minister, moved to the new settlement of Windsor, Connecticut. In time, nearly one half of the population of Dorchester (at that time only 5000-6000 people) moved to Windsor, including a large part of the intelligence and wealth which accompanied the first comers. <sup><3></sup>

Besides Windsor, the companion towns of Hartford and Wethersfield were founded by families who moved from Cambridge (originally called Newtowne), and Watertown respectively. Hartford was also named Newtown at first, but its name was changed in February 1636/7. These towns, along with others that sprang up in the years after, combined to form Hartford County in 1666. The settlers brought with them a commission from the general court of Massachusetts, but found themselves beyond its jurisdiction. Thereupon they formed themselves into

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2. **"History of the Town of Dorchester, Massachusetts"**, by a Committee of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, publ. by Ebenezer Clapp, Jr, Boston, 1859, p.35.

3. *Ibid.*, p.35.

a voluntary association for the purpose of establishing government, and of purchasing the land from the Indians. The land bought from the Indians was divided among those who paid money into a common fund established for this purpose. It was at the second such division of common land in March 1640/1 that a Thomas Case was given two acres in Hartford (see "First Generation" below).  
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Two years after the Connecticut river migration, a company of London Puritans chose New Haven as a likely site for a trading city. In 1639 a written constitution--The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut and of New Haven--was drawn up by representatives from the two Connecticut colonies, providing representative governments which served them well until 1662, when Charles II combined them under a corporate charter as the Colony of Connecticut.

Morison<sup><5></sup> observes further, "The great mass of emigrants to New England were middle-class farmers, tradesmen, and artisans who had enough property to make wills--to the subsequent delight of genealogists...In New England you could always find a blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, joiner, cordwainer, tanner, ironworker, spinner, weaver or whatnot,--to make things which the Southern colonies at that era had to import from England."

"When members of a village community felt crowded for space, they petitioned the colonial assembly for a new township, the ideal size being six miles square. A committee was appointed to satisfy Indian claimants, to settle on a village site and lay out lots. Home lots and the meeting house, which served both as church and town hall, were laid out around a village green, with a surrounding belt of planting lots for growing crops. Salt meadows on the coast, or river meads in the interior, valuable for the wild grass which could be cut and stored for winter forage, were laid out in long strips and usually cultivated in common. The rest of the township for many years remained the property of the community, where anyone could cut fire wood and timber, or pasture cattle...The village pattern remained constant until the eighteenth century when, owing to no further danger from Indians, and the increase of population, people began laying out farms far from the central village."

It was in this fashion that the town of Simsbury (where literally dozens of Case and Phelps families settled) was authorized. In 1642, in the words of the Court, "It is ordered that the governor, and Mr. Haynes shall have liberty to dispose of that part of land on the river called Massacoe [the Indian name for Simsbury], to such inhabitants of Windsor, as they shall see cause."<sup><6></sup>

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4. **"East Hartford: Its History and Traditions"**, Joseph O. Goodwin, The Raymond Library Company, East Hartford, CT, 1976, p.38-43.

5. Morison, *Op. cit.*, p. 67-69.

6. **"The Phelps Family in America and Their English Ancestors"**, by Oliver S. Phelps, (continued...)

Morison continues, "Elemental education--the 'three R's'--became a parental responsibility by act of the Bay Colony in 1642; and five years later, settlements with fifty or more families were required to appoint a schoolmaster 'to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read.' The same act of 1647 (shortly copied by Connecticut and New Haven) required towns of 100 families or more to set up a grammar school on the English model. These grammar schools took in boys at six or eight years of age and kept them for six years, during which they studied Latin and Greek grammar and literature, and arithmetic."

"Now that the English universities were closed to Puritans, the only way they could obtain a supply of learned ministers for their Congregational churches, and of educated men to carry on the work of civil government, was to set up a college of their own. Without waiting for a wealthy benefactor, they went ahead and founded one [(Harvard College)] through a grant of £400 by the assembly of the Bay Colony in 1636...The first president, Henry Dunster, set up such high standards in the liberal arts as to attract students from Bermuda, Virginia, and England as well as the New England colonies...Having no rivals in the English colonies until William and Mary College was founded in 1691, and Yale in 1701, Harvard set both the pace and the pattern for higher education in North America. The traditional four-year liberal arts course was followed, mostly in Latin textbooks...Three years more was required to study theology and take an M.A. Somewhat more than half the Harvard graduates in the seventeenth century became ministers."<sup><7></sup>

"The transfer of the Massachusetts Bay charter from London to Boston had an important influence on future American institutions. It made the colony virtually independent of England. There was no royal governor or judge, no English army garrison, no parliamentary agent; nothing to keep it in line with English colonial policy. And the form that this colonial government took, following the terms of the charter, became the standard American pattern. As a business charter, the corporation consisted of freemen (stockholders), meeting in an assembly called the general court where were annually elected, on a stated date, the governor, deputy governor, and assistants (councillors). But transfer overseas turned the company into a colonial government. The freemen were now the voters, the governor and deputy governor the two chief magistrates, and the assistants doubled as governor's council and supreme court...The franchise was confined to church members in good standing; but this excluded very few adult men, and the annual election of all officials made the government responsible to the people...And a further check on autocracy was established by a body of laws and a bill of rights. Winthrop and his elected assistants, who also served as judges, liked to pass judgments based on their own intuition and the Bible. The people observed that this allowed too much discretion to the judges. Hence the

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6. (...continued)  
p.77.

7. Morison, *Op. cit.*, p.69-74.

Massachusetts "Body of Liberties" adopted in 1641, and the "General Fundamentals" of Plymouth Colony, contained the classic safeguards of English liberty, such as jury trial, no taxation without representation, free elections, nobody to be deprived of life, liberty, or property save by due process of law, or compelled to incriminate himself.<sup><8></sup>

### First Generation, Case Family

The first member of the Case family in New England who can be clearly identified with Case descendants is Richard Case. A Thomas Case is also found in the Connecticut records, receiving a land distribution in the town of Hartford in 1640/1 (see Introduction above), contemporaneously with Richard. He was undoubtedly related, but whether he was the father of Richard, or a brother, is not known at this writing. Both of them appear to have arrived from England towards the end of the major 1630 - 1637 wave of Puritan emigrants fleeing an uncooperative government in the Old Country. Neither were aboard the *Mary and John*, the ship that brought 140 members of an organized group that founded Dorchester, Massachusetts (and included William Phelps and members of his family). Nor are they listed among the early settlers of Cambridge, Massachusetts (1632 - 1636 records).

#### 1\*. Richard Case

- born in England, date and place unknown.
- married in Hartford, Connecticut, to **Elizabeth Purcase** (or **Purkas** or **Purchase**)
- Richard died 30 Mar 1694, Hartford, Connecticut.

Children of Richard and Elizabeth:

- i **Richard Case** married **Elizabeth --?--** (?). A daughter of Richard, Mary Case, was the third wife of Joseph Phelps Jr., a grandson of William Phelps Sr. (see supplementary section below)
- 2\* ii **John Case** born abt 1635,
- iii **Mary Case.**

Richard lived originally in Windsor, then moved to Hartford. He is included in R.R. Hinman's "Catalogue of Puritan Settlers".<sup><9></sup> There is confusion as to the identities of the wives of Richard Sr. and Richard Jr.

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8. Morison, *Op. cit.*, p. 64-67.

9. "Catalogue of the Names of the Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut with the Time of Their Arrival in the Colony and Their Standing in Society, together with Their Place of Residence, so far as can be discovered by the Records." Collected from the State and Town Records, by R.R. Hinman, published by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1968, p.122.

It is probable that Richard Sr.'s father-in-law was John Purcase (or "Purkas" according to Hinman, or "Purchass" as spelled in John's will). John's will left his estate to his wife and to his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, with the proviso that,  
 "If his wife bears him a son after his death, he shall receive house and all land, otherwise my daughters are to share equally among those that survive the death of my wife."

In the probate records for this will, Richard Case acknowledges receiving from a Nicholas Palmer the portion due Nicholas' daughter-in-law Elizabeth "Purkass".<sup><10></sup>

Further, Richard left a will, dated 8 Sep 1690, that was received for probate in Hartford:

"I, Richard Case of Hartford doe make this my last Will & Testament: My will is the my wife Elizabeth Case shall have my whole Estate, with Houseing & Lands and all Moveables, for her Use & Benefit and to bring up my children during the time of her natural life. And I give to her and her heirs forever that small lott layd out on the East side of the Great river as her father Purchass his allotment [*sic*]. Also, after the death of my wife, I give to my son Richard Case the older part of my Dwelling house, and the old or first planted Orchard, and the piece of Land where the passage is on the Common Way upon the hill to the house. Also to my son John Case I give the other part of my Orchard, Homelott & House, with the Chimney part therein. Also, after her mother's decease, I give to my daughter Mary Case that 10 acres of upland that lyeth next Eastward from the hereby given to John Case, and the 1/3 of all my Moveables. Also the rest of my Land I give equally to my sd three Children, their heirs and Assigns forever. I ordain my sd wife and my Kinsman Mr. Thomas Olcott to be Executors.

Signed Richard (X) Case

Witness: William Pitkin & Thomas Olcott"<sup><11></sup>

Set against this evidence, is the statement by Hinman who gives no maiden name for Richard's wife Elizabeth, and names Elizabeth Purcase (the daughter of "John Purkas") as the wife of Richard's son, Richard Jr. This appears to be incorrect.

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10. **"A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records", Hartford District 1635-1700, vol I**", compiled by Charles William Manwaring, published by R.S. Peck & Co., Hartford,CT, 1904. Court Record, p.466-7-8, probate dated 15 Oct 1645 (p.30-31).

11. **"Probate Records"**, vol IV "This Fourth Book of the Records of the Acts of the County Courts and Courts of Probates in the County of Hartford, and of Wills and Inventories. 1687-1695.", p.424, Court Record p.69, 4 Apr 1694.

## Second Generation

A comprehensive genealogy of the succeeding generations of descendants of John Case is given in a collection compiled by Nathaniel Goodwin.<sup><12></sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the following records have been taken from this source.

### 2\*. John Case

- born abt 1635, probably in England,
- married (1) abt 1656, in Hartford, Connecticut, to **Sarah Spencer**,
  - born 1636, Cambridge, Massachusetts, or Hartford, Connecticut,
  - died 3 Nov 1691, Simsbury, Connecticut.
- married (2) **Elizabeth (Moore) Loomis**,
  - born abt 1638, Windsor, Connecticut,
  - died 23 Jul 1728, Windsor, Connecticut.
- John died 21 Feb 1703/4, Simsbury, Connecticut.

Children of John and Sarah:

- i **Elizabeth** born abt 1658, Windsor, Connecticut; married (1) **Joseph Lewis**, (2) **John Tuller**.
- ii **Mary** born 22 Jun 1660, Windsor, Connecticut; married (1) **William Alderman**, (2) **James Hillyer**.
- iii **John** born 5 Nov 1662, Windsor, Connecticut; married (1) **Mary Olcott**, (2) **Sarah Holcomb**.
- iv **William** born 5 Jun 1665, Windsor, Connecticut; married **Elizabeth Holcomb**.
- 3\* v **Samuel** born 1 Jun 1667, Windsor, Connecticut.
- vi **Richard** born 27 Aug 1669, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Amy Reed**.
- vii **Bartholomew** born Oct 1670, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Mary Humphrey**.
- viii **Joseph** born 6 Apr 1674, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Anna Eno**.
- ix **Sarah** born 14 Aug 1676, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Joseph Phelps Jr** (oldest son of Joseph Phelps Sr, son of William Phelps Sr.)
- x **Abigail** born 4 May 1682, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Jonah Westover**.

Goodwin gives the date of 1657 for John's marriage to Sarah Spencer, however, John signed a power of attorney in 1656, for Sarah's step-father, William Edwards, to receive monies due Sarah:

"I John Case, now inhabiting Mashpath Killes, New Netherlands, makes his father [*sic*] William Edwards, inhabitant in New England, his attorney to receive goods and payment due his wife when she became 18.

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12. "Genealogical Notes or Contributions to the Family History of some of the First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts", by Nathaniel Goodwin, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1969, p.277-288.

Witness: Joseph Langdon & Thomas Casse [*sic*]."<sup><13></sup>

What John was doing in New Netherlands, or how long he remained there, is not known.

John Case settled in Windsor, Connecticut after this apparent brief excursion, and he remained there until the spring of 1669 when he moved to Massacoe (now Simsbury, Connecticut), and settled in Weatogue, a part of Simsbury. (Despite the settlement authorized in 1642--see Introduction--Simsbury was not formally organized as a town until 1670.) John was appointed constable for Massacoe by the General Court, 14 Oct 1669, being the first person that ever held office at that place. He represented his town at the General Court in 1670, and several times afterwards. His name appears in the Hartford County Probate records on a half-dozen occasions during the period from 1680 to 1691, when he was appointed to take inventory of various estates in Simsbury, or to serve as an overseer of an estate.<sup><14></sup>

John's first wife, Sarah, was the daughter of William and Agnes Spencer of Hartford, Connecticut. She was 55 when she died. William Spencer was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1631 and was a representative to General Court in 1634-5. He was one of the first settlers of Hartford, and in 1639 was a selectman of that town and one of the deputies in General Court. After his death in 1640, his widow Agnes married William Edwards, likewise one of the earliest settlers of Hartford.<sup><15></sup>

John's second wife, Elizabeth, is thought to have been the daughter of John Moore of Windsor, Connecticut. She was a widow when she married John Case. Her first husband was Nathaniel Loomis of Windsor. She was 90 years old at her death. John and Elizabeth had no children.

## Third Generation

### 3\*. Samuel Case

- born 1 Jun 1667, Windsor, Hartford Co., Connecticut,
  - married (1) **Mary Westover**,
    - died 27 Sep 1713, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut,
  - married (2) 8 Nov 1721, in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut, to **Elizabeth (Owen) Thrall**.
  - Samuel died 30 Jul 1725, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
- Children of Samuel and Mary:

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13. "Probate Records", vol II, p.104, Power of Attorney, 17 Aug 1656.

14. "Probate Records", vol IV and V, p.277, 313, 330, 335, 347.

15. Goodwin, *Op. cit.*, p.310.

- i **Samuel** born 24 Jan 1696, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Eunice Burr**.
- ii **Mary** born 15 Nov 1697, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **John Drake**.
- iii **Hannah** born 30 Jan 1699, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Benjamin Holcomb**.
- iv **Mercy** born 12 Jan 1700, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Thomas Barber** (a grandson of Mary Phelps, youngest child of William Phelps Sr.)
- v **Abigail** born 4 Feb 1701, Simsbury, Connecticut; died young.
- vi **Nathaniel** born 26 Apr 1703, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Myriam Burr**.
- vii **Eunice** born Jul 1704, Simsbury, Connecticut; married **Jeremiah Stratton**.
- 4\* viii **Jonah** born Aug 1705, Simsbury, Connecticut.
- ix **Caleb** born abt 1707, Simsbury, Connecticut.
- x **Azrikrim** born 16 Feb 1709, Simsbury, Connecticut.
- xi **Benjamin** born 1710, Simsbury, Connecticut.
- xii **Pelatiah** died 1733.
- xiii **Irenenia** born 1724, Simsbury Connecticut; married **Samuel Buell**.

Samuel's family resided a few years at Weatogue (part of Simsbury), then moved to that part of Simsbury now included in Bloomfield. Mary was the daughter of Jonah Westover Sr. of Simsbury. Elizabeth was the daughter of Josiah Owen of Windsor. She was a widow when she married Samuel Case. Her first husband was Samuel Thrall of Windsor.

#### Fourth Generation

##### 4\*. Jonah Case Sr

- born Aug 1705, Simsbury, Connecticut,
- married abt 1735, in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut, to **Rachel (?) Phelps** (see Phelps Family History in Chapter 4)
- Jonah died abt 1762, in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Children of Jonah and Rachel (?):

- i **Martha** born 8 Aug 1736, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
- ii **Lucia** born abt 1740, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; married 20 Mar 1762, in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut, to **John Riley**  
<16>
- 5\* ii **Jonah** born abt 1742, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

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16. **Goshen township records** Bk 1-376.

Jonah Case Sr. is cited in multiple Goshen township land records, 1738-1740, during the founding of the new town of Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut, in which he was granted land and various other rights by the Proprietors of Goshen and by the Colony of Connecticut. He is said to have moved to Goshen in 1745. A deed from his daughter and son-in-law, John and Lucia Riley, selling land inherited from Jonah Sr, refers to him as being "late of Simsbury, Hartford Co" which suggests he moved back to Simsbury. <sup><17></sup> Goodwin's genealogy of the Case family does not include Lucia, but the Goshen township records clearly identify her as a daughter of Jonah.

If Jonah's wife was indeed a member of the Phelps family, she may have been Rachel Phelps, born 1708, the oldest daughter of Timothy Phelps and Rachel Moore of Poquonock and Simsbury, Connecticut. Timothy was the youngest son of Joseph Phelps Sr and a grandson of William Phelps Sr. Rachel is virtually the only Phelps satisfying three conditions:

- 1) Age comparable to that of Jonah.
- 2) Lived in Simsbury.
- 3) Without an identified husband other than Jonah.

## Fifth Generation

### 5\*. Jonah Case Jr.

- born abt 1742, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut,
- married 23 Jun 1763, in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut, to **Ruth Phelps** (see also Chapter 4) <sup><18></sup>,
  - born 1741, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut,
  - died 24 Oct 1838, Middlebury, Addison Co., Vermont.
- Jonah died 15 Feb 1792, Addison Twp., Addison Co., Vermont at age 50. <sup><19></sup>
  - Children of Jonah and Ruth:
    - i **Bissel** born 30 May 1764, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut <sup><20></sup>, died bef 1810, Middlebury, Addison Co., Vermont. The census records for 1800 and 1810, suggest that the **Esther Case** appearing in the 1810 census was Bissel's widow. <sup><21></sup> Bissel's first purchase of

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17. **Goshen land records**, Bk 4-231, 13 Oct 1762.

18. **Goshen Township Record** T1-376.

19. (a) **Goshen Land Records**, Bk 4-112, 4-23, giving age at death as 50.  
 (b) **Addison Township, Addison Co., VT, Township Record**, Bk 1-370, with no record of age.

20. **Goshen Township Records**, Bk 1-344, 30 May 1764  
 Case, Bissel born, father Jonah Case, mother Ruth Phelps.

21. **Federal Census records for Vermont** show the following, giving the numbers and gender of family members in standardized order:  
 1800, Addison Co., Vergennes Twp - Bissel Case: 2-0-1-1-0; 3-1-0-1-0

(continued...)

land in Addison cites Bissel as being "of Manchester", suggesting that when Jonah Case moved his family north from Connecticut to Vermont, Bissel stopped off in Manchester, Vermont, en route, before going on north to Addison to rejoin the family.<sup><22></sup> In Addison, he was registered as a freeman in 1790, and served several township appointments. In particular, he served for several years as the township tax collector.<sup><23></sup> His name appears on a substantial number of land records acknowledging receipt of a special tax imposed by the Vermont legislature. This was imposed to raise a total of \$30,000, apparently to recompense the state of New York for relinquishing claims to pre-Revolutionary War land warrants. In 1797, Bissel sold his land in Addison and moved to Vergennes Twp, in the same county, where he operated a tavern.<sup><24></sup> Between 1800 (when he was listed in the census in Vergennes Township, and 1803, Bissel moved to Middlebury Twp.<sup><25></sup>

- ii **Martha (Patty)** born 22 Oct 1765, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut<sup><26></sup>; married 5 Oct 1784, in Addison Twp., Addison Co., Vermont to **Will Utley** of Bromley, Vermont. They moved from Addison Co. to Stowe, Chittenden Co., Vermont before 1799.<sup><27></sup>

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21. (...continued)  
1810, Addison Co., Middlebury Twp - Esther Case: 3-0-4-1-0; 1-1-1-1-0.
22. **Addison Township Deed Book**, 1-28, 7 Apr 1784  
Abraham Ives to Bissel Case (of Manchester, Bennington Co); deed for 5 acres of land in Addison.
23. **Addison Township Records**, Bk 1-0, 1-12, 1-14, 1-16, 1-18, 1-20.  
**Addison Township Deed Books**, multiple references involving payment of special tax.
24. (a). **Addison Township Deed Book**, 2-194, 9 Jan 1797  
Bissel Case of Vergennes deeds to Isaiah Clark of Addison, lot 14 in the township of Addison.  
(b) **Smith**, *Op Cit.*, p. 662, "Among recent settlers of that time [City of Vergennes, 1798-1799] appear the names of ...Bissell Case, a tavern-keeper."
25. **Addison County Court Records**, Bk 1-77, 27 Mar 1803:  
[Judgment for] John Chipman (of Middlebury) vs. [Louden, Loyal] and Bissel Case (of Middlebury).
26. **Goshen Township Records**, Bk 1-351, 22 Oct 1765:  
Born: Case, Martha, father Jonah Case, mother Ruth Phelps.
27. (a). **Addison Township Record Book**, 1-351, 5 Oct 1784  
Marriage of Will Utley (of Bromley) to Martha Case (of Addison).  
(b) See footnote 47(c) and (e) for relinquishment of land in Goshen, CT, in which Will and Martha are cited as being in Stowe, VT.

- iii **Mary (Polly)** born 12 Jan 1767, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut;<sup><28></sup> married 16 May 1786, in Addison Twp., Addison Co., Vermont to **Marshal Smith** of Bridport, Vermont.<sup><29></sup>
- 6\* iv **Louden (or Lowden)**. born 1768, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut.
- v (Daughter) born 22 Apr 1770, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut.<sup><30></sup>
- vi **Lucy** born abt 1773, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut, married 1800 to **Horatio Seymour** of Middlebury, Vermont, died 1838, Middlebury Twp, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup><31></sup>
- vii **Loyal** born abt 1775, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut, married abt 1803 in Middlebury to Esther Sheldon (died 22 Jul 1821, Middlebury, daughter of Moses and Sarah Sheldon). Loyal died 13/14 Oct [records disagree] 1808 at age 32, Middlebury Twp, Addison Co., Vermont. By 1798 Loyal had moved to Middlebury where he joined in a law partnership with his brother-in-law Horatio Seymour. He served as state's attorney, 1804-1808.<sup><32></sup>

Jonah Case Jr. lived 40 years of his life in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut. Jonah's marriage, and the births of four of his children are included in the Goshen township records. Near the close of the Revolutionary War, in December 1781, Jonah bought 231 acres of land in Vermont. This land was bounded on the north

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- 28. **Goshen Township Records**, Bk 1-351, 12 Jan 1767:  
Born: Case, Mary, father Jonah Case, mother Ruth Phelps.
  - 29. **Addison Township Records**, Bk 1-351, 16 May 1786  
Marriage of Marshal Smith (of Bridport) to Polly Case (of Addison).
  - 30. **Goshen Township Records**, Bk 1-351, 22 Apr 1770  
Birth: Case, (female) father Jonah Case, mother Ruth Phelps.
  - 31. **Smith**, *Op cit.*, p.148, "Mr. Horatio Seymour was married in 1800 to Lucy Case, daughter of Jonah Case, of Addison; she died in 1838."
  - 32. (a) **Smith**, *Op cit.*, p.128  
[Listing of State's Attorneys]: Loyal Case, Middlebury, 1804-1808.  
p.160 [Among listing of lawyers]: Loyal Case of Middlebury, a son of Jonah Case of Addison--a brother-in-law and law partner of Horatio Seymour.  
p.253 [Wife of Loyal Case was the daughter of Moses and Sarah Sheldon].  
p.280 "Loyal Case... was a man of brilliant intellect and an educated attorney; but died almost at the beginning of his career, when but thirty-two years old."
  - (b) **Public Records Division**, Vermont General Services Center, Middlesex, VT  
13 Oct 1808 Death: Case, Loyal, age 32, in Middlebury [b. c.1776]  
14 Oct 1808 Death: Case, Loyal ("father of the three other Cases") in Middlebury  
22 Jul 1821 Death: Case, Esther Sheldon, in Middlebury; wife of Loyal Case
  - (c) See also deed in footnote 47 (b) listing Loyal Case as being of Middlebury, VT, in 1798.

by land of John Strong, on the west by Lake Champlain, on the south by land that had formerly belonged to John Pangborn, and on the east by undivided land. He bought this land from David Holcomb<sup><33></sup> In the deed, Jonah was recorded as being of Goshen, Connecticut and Holcomb was living in Canaan, Connecticut, also in Litchfield Co. In a later deed, Holcomb was identified as being one of the original settlers in Addison and the recipient of grants of land from the proprietors of Addison who had signed the original township charter.

In Feb 1783, when Jonah bought more land, his residence was listed as Bromley, Vermont.<sup><34></sup> It was probably during a brief residence in Bromley that his daughter Martha came to know her future husband, Will Utley. Jonah was made a freeman of the town in 1784, and in 1785 was elected moderator of the annual town meeting.<sup><35></sup>

In about 1783, Jonah built a home which is said to be the first brick building to be erected in the county. The story is told that he started building a log home, but when he was putting on the roof, a strong wind blew down the walls. He started over again and built a brick home using bricks made on his farm. In the masonry at each corner of the building was placed a pint of liquor and a piece of silver money, so that the occupant "might never be out of whiskey nor money". His home was used as a public house and tavern, and county court sessions were held there for a number of years.<sup><36><37></sup>



Jonah Case House

In January, 1793, after Jonah died, his widow, Ruth, leased one-third of the land surrounding the house "together with one-third part of the brick dwelling house standing on said farm which has not been set off to the said Ruth Case under the

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33. Addison Township Deed Bk 1-6.

34. **Addison Township Deed Book** 1-104, 14 Feb 1783.

35. **Addison Township Records**

(a) Bk 1-0, Mar 1784, Jonah made freeman.

(b) Bk 1-4, 3 Mar 1785, Jonah elected moderator.

36. Smith, *Op. cit.*, p. 371,

"Jonah Case located in the northeastern part of the town, on the old 'Squire Arzah Crane place'...The old brick house is still standing, built by him in 1780--the first brick building erected in the county."

37. **"Gazeteer and Business Directory of Addison Co., VT, for 1881-82"** , p. 69:

"Jonah Case, one of the early settlers, located upon the farm now occupied by J. Conant on road thirty-six. The old brick house now standing was built by him about 1780, the first brick dwelling in the county.

direction of the Court of Probate for the District of Addison in persuance of the last will and testament of the said Jonah Case deceased and also all the parcels of land that has [*sic*] been set off or that may be hereafter set off to the said Ruth Case as her dower of the estate of the said Jonah Case deceased."<sup><38></sup> (Addison Co. wills prior to 1855, including Jonah's, have been lost.) There is a reference to the same property in 1800 when Bissel Case sold his interest in the property to his brother Loyal Case.<sup><39></sup> As of this writing, the house is still standing on Hwy 17, next to the entrance to the DAR State Park, roughly 1.5 mile east of the bridge to New York at Chimney Point, Vermont. It has been renovated in recent years and is in moderately good repair.

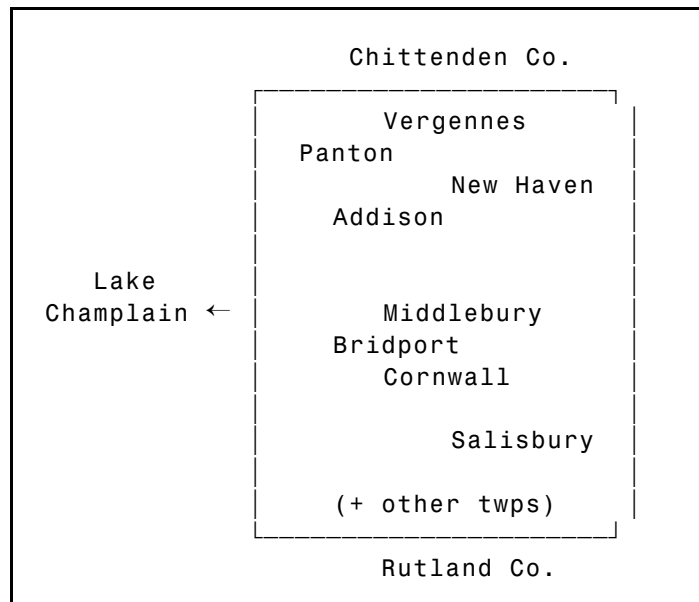
Jonah was named as a beneficiary of a will written, presumably before Jonah's death, by Samuel Francis of Goshen who died in April 1798. This led to a situation where Jonah's children each acquired a one-sixth undivided interest in land in Goshen although all of them had left the state years before. A number of deeds are included in Goshen land records, all signed in various locations in Vermont, in which each of Jonah's heirs sold their rights to this land directly or indirectly to Appleton Riley of Goshen (their first cousin?). The names recorded in these deeds were Loudon Case of Addison, Bissel Case of Vergennes, Loyal Case and Lucy Seymour (husband Horatio) of Middlebury, and Polly Smith (husband Marshall) of Bridport, all in Addison County, Vermont, and Patty Utley (husband William) of Stowe, Chittenden County [now Lamoille County], Vermont.<sup><40></sup>

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38. **Addison Township Deed Book**, 2-175, 1 Jan 1793.
39. **Addison Township Deed Book** 2-293, 12 Mar 1800  
Bissel Case of Vergennes, to Loyal Case of Middlebury, deeds land in Addison on the Lake Shore ...being the whole of that part of said lot that by virtue of the will of my honoured father Jonah Case late of Addison deceased came to my affectionate Mother, his widow, as part of her dowry and lying on the west side of the highway...
40. **Goshen Township Deed Book** entries relating to Goshen Township land bequeathed by Samuel Francis to Jonah Case, deceased, in which Jonah's heirs dispose of their claim to the property:
- (a) Bk 9-471, 8 Sep 1798: Bissel Case of Vergennes, Addison Co., VT and Loudon Case of Addison, Addison Co., VT, to Appleton Riley of Goshen, Litchfield Co., CT
  - (b) Bk 10-75, 11 Oct 1798: Marshall Smith and Mary [Case] Smith of Bridport, Addison Co., VT and Loyal Case of Middlebury, Addison Co., VT, to Appleton Riley of Goshen, Litchfield Co., CT
  - (c) Bk 9-473, 15 Jun 1799: William Utley and Patty [Case] Utley of Stowe, Chittenden Co., VT, to Loyal Case of Middlebury, Addison Co., VT.
  - (d) Bk 9-472, 11 Jul 1799: Loudon Case of Addison, Addison Co., VT to Loyal Case of Middlebury, Addison Co. VT.
  - (e) Bk 10-59, 29 Dec 1799: William Utley and wife Patty Utley [*dau of Jonah*] of Stowe, Chittenden Co., VT to Appleton Riley of Goshen, Litchfield Co., CT.
  - (f) Bk 11-256, 27 Apr 1805: Loyal Case of Middlebury, Addison Co., VT to Appleton Riley, of Goshen, Litchfield Co.,CT.
  - (g) Bk 10-39, 1 Jul 1807: Loyal Case of Middlebury, Addison Co., VT to Appleton  
(continued...)

Jonah's wife, Ruth, survived him by many years. Census or land records do not show what happened to Ruth after she left the homestead property but in 1810, census records show her living separately in Middlebury Township.<sup><41></sup> In 1823 she was living with her son, Loudon, in Salisbury Township, (see Loudon Case below). After Loudon's family moved to Rock Island, Illinois, in 1829, Ruth apparently continued to live in Middlebury with family members until her death in 1838.

### Addison County, Vermont - a Brief History

The town of Addison, Vermont, to which the Case family moved, was chartered in 1761 by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire and was the first settlement in the area encompassed by the present county. Land was granted by the Governor to the first settlers according to terms written on the back of each charter document, and the boundaries and sizes of the towns were set forth at the same time. A discrepancy in assignment of land to Addison and the neighboring town of Panton caused some difficulty for a time until the two town bodies met together and agreed upon a division of land between them. A conflict in claims to the rights to Vermont between New Hampshire and New York greatly complicated the settlement of claims to land for many years.



Township Layout for Addison County

After the conquest of Canada (1763), the 'Hampshire Grants', the future State of Vermont, had been settled by thousands of New England farmers and frontiersmen. They organized a *de facto* independent state which was not represented in the Continental Congress, owing to the opposition of New York.<sup><42></sup> This state of affairs continued well after the end of the Revolutionary War, and Vermont whose war record entitled her to admission, never got into the

40. (...continued)  
Riley, of Goshen, Litchfield Co., CT.

41. 1810 Federal Census for Middlebury Township, Addison Co., VT, p. 040, shows Ruth Case, female, age over 45, with no one else in the household. The 1820 census for Salisbury Township shows her living with her son Loudon.

42. Morison, *Op. cit.*, p.245.

Confederation because New York and New Hampshire claimed her territory.<sup><43></sup>  
It was not until 1791 that Vermont was accepted into the Union as a state.

During the Revolutionary War, the Vermont side of Lake Champlain was in a constant ferment. Tories raided from Canada, killing settlers in Royalton. Carleton's Raiders swept the western side of the state burning every cabin in sight and taking all able bodied men to Canada where many froze to death. During this time, the Addison area was raided and burned along with other areas. The wives and families went south on Lake Champlain and east to Dorset and surrounding areas where there was still a fort in Rebel hands. It was there that the Vermont Constitution was drawn up and they considered themselves an independent republic.

As for the western side of the lake, when Burgoyne entered New York, all the persons residing on the west side of the lake abandoned their habitations, and either joined the Revolutionary army, or retired to the neighborhood of Albany. They returned immediately after the peace, and were soon followed by others, but the progress of the settlement of the New York side of Lake Champlain was very slow for the first ten years.

After the Revolutionary War, Vermont was divided successively into smaller sized counties as the land became settled. In 1781, Bennington County, which encompassed all the western side of the state, was split and Rutland County was formed from its northern portion. In 1785, Addison County was split from Rutland County, and finally in 1787, Chittenden County was split out from the northern half of Addison County. Only minor geographic changes were made from that time until 1847.<sup><44></sup>

## Sixth Generation

### 6\*. Louden (or Lowden) Case Sr.

- born 1768, Goshen, Litchfield Co., Connecticut,
- married abt 1793, in Addison Twp., Addison Co., Vermont, to **Sarah (Sally) Everest**<sup><45></sup>,

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43. *Ibid.* p. 280.

44. **History of Addison County, Vermont**", edit. by H. P. Smith, D. Mason & Co., publishers, Syracuse, N.Y., 1886 [kept in rare book section of Middlebury's Isley Public Library], p. 14.

45. **"Descendants of Andrew Everest"** (p.101) and supplementary material from Sandy Button, e-mail skbutton@pshift.com:  
1. **Benjamin Everest**, born abt 1685 in Guilford, Connecticut and died abt 1755 in Saybrook, Connecticut. He married **Hannah Jones**. Children of Benjamin and Hannah:

(continued...)

- born 20 Mar 1770, Addison Twp, Addison Co., Vermont.
- died Feb 1836, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, age 65 years.
- Louden died 28 Aug 1830, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, age 62 years.<sup><46></sup>

Children of Louden and Sally:

- i **Jonah H. Case** born 15 Apr 1797, Addison Twp., Addison Co., Vermont, married 17 Jan 1830, Jo Daviess Co., Illinois to **Julia (Spencer) Reed**, ( born 27 Nov 1799, Vergennes, Addison Co., Vermont, died 12 May 1869, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois; married (1) 21 Apr 1823, Greene Co., Illinois to Edward B. Reed). (Julia was a sister of John Spencer who married Jonah's sister, Louise.) Jonah died 1 Aug 1864, at Rock Island. Jonah arrived with his father in Rock Island in 1828, while it was still a part of Jo Daviess Co., and lived there from that time on. Jonah, his wife, 3 infant children and one adult son are buried in the Case plot in Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island.

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45. (...continued)

- i. **Benjamin Everest**, born 12 Oct 1718 in Guilford, Connecticut. and died abt 1783 in Salisbury, Connecticut. He married **Hester Dudley**, daughter of Lt. --**?-- Dudley** and **Sarah Pratt**. She was born 3 May 1723 in Saybrook, Connecticut and died 1803 in Panton, Vermont. Children of Benjamin and Hester:
  - a. **Benjamin Everest**, born 12 Jan 1741/2, in Salisbury, Connecticut and died "at a good old age". He married **Martha (Patty) Fuller**. She was born [1764??] and died 1842. They had two children.
  - b. **Zadock Everest**, born 3 Mar 1743/4, in Saybrook, Connecticut and died 30 Apr 1825 in Addison, Vermont. He married (1) **Sarah Moss**, daughter of **John Moss** and **Lydia Roberts**. She died bef 1780. Children of Zadock and Sarah Moss:
    - (1) **Louisa Everest** (triplet?), died in infancy.
    - (2) **Lorain Everest** (triplet?), died in infancy.
    - (3) **Anna Everest** (triplet?), died in infancy.
    - \*\* (4) **Sarah (Sally) Everest**, born 20 Mar 1770, in Addison, Vermont.
    - (5) **William Everest**, born 24 Sep 1771, [in Addison, Vermont?].
 Zadock married (2) **Sarah Cook**, daughter of **Asaph Cook** and **Sarah --?--**. She was born 22 Apr 1752 in Wallingsford, Connecticut and died 13 Jul 1828 in Moriah, New York. They had nine children.

- 46. **Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island, IL**, cemetery monument inscription giving dates of death of Louden and Sally, and their ages at death. Chippianock is an Indian word meaning "Village of the Dead". Cemetery founded in 1855, prior to then, dead were buried in "Bailey Davenport's pasture". Cemetery records show that Louden and Sally were reburied in 1857.

- ii **Harriet Case** born abt 1798, Addison Twp, Addison Co., Vermont; married 18 Mar 1817, in Salisbury, Addison Co., Vermont, to **Rufus Newton**.<sup><47></sup>
- iii **Edwin Case** born abt.1799, Addison Twp, Addison Co., Vermont, died 14 May 1827, Salisbury, Addison Co., Vermont; buried in West Salisbury Cemetery, Salisbury, Vermont.<sup><48></sup> Edwin was left with the care of his grandmother, Ruth Case, his mother, and his brothers and sisters in 1823 for a stipulated period of two years.
- iv Daughter born abt.1802, Addison Twp, Addison Co., Vermont and married or died before 1823. (Present in 1810 and 1820 census but may or may not have been part of Louden's family.)
- v **Louisa Case** born 10 Jan 1804, Addison Twp., Addison Co., Vermont; married 17 Apr 1828, Morgan Co., Illinois, to **John Winchell Spencer**, (born 25 Jul 1801, Vergennes, Addison Co., Vermont, and a brother of Julia Spencer who married Louisa's brother, Jonah). Louisa died 25 Apr 1833, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois and was reburied in Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island, or at least was memorialized on a burial monument at that cemetery along with John Spencer's second wife, Eliza Wilson whom he married in 1834. Louisa was survived by one son, John Case Spencer, who died in 1871 and is also buried in that cemetery. An interesting sidelight is that this Spencer family was related to the Sarah Spencer who married John Case (#2 above). Sarah's father, William Spencer, was a brother of Thomas Spencer, who was also one of the founders of the city of Hartford and was a direct ancestor of John Spencer<sup><49></sup>.
- vi Daughter or son (or both) born bef.1810, Middlebury Twp, Addison Co., Vermont. (Female child appears in 1810 census records, who may be the same child shown in 1820 census but as a male child. The child may or may not have been part of Louden's family. If a female, she may have married before 1823.)
- vii Son born bef.1810, Middlebury Twp, Addison Co., Vermont. (Appears in 1810 and 1820 census records, and may or may not have been part of Louden's family. Died before 1823?)
- viii **Louden L. Case** born abt.1809, , Addison Co., Vermont, married (1) 31 Mar 1836, in Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, to **Katherine**

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47. **Salisbury Township Record**, Bk 1-28, 18 Mar 1817  
Rufus Newton and Harriot Case, both of Addison, married.

48. **Salisbury Township Records**, as stored in Public Records Division, Vermont General Services Center, Middlesex, VT. Deaths: 14 May 1827, Case, Edwin, age 28, in Salisbury, buried in West Salisbury

49. Private communication from **Susan Hunt**, whose husband descends from John Spencer.

**Hartzell**<sup><50></sup>; married (2) **Asahel C. --?--**, (born abt.1803, died 23 Nov 1851 at age 48, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, reburied 1857 in Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island).<sup><51></sup> Louden died 1846 (?? - tombstone date barely legible) at age 36, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, reburied 1857 in Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island, Illinois.

Louden was charged with assisting his brother Edwin in working the family farm and supporting the family in Salisbury Township, Vermont, in 1823. He accompanied the family to Rock Island, Illinois and is included in references to the family thereafter. Memorial inscriptions for Louden and his second wife, Asahel, are on the same burial monument in Chippianock Cemetery as his parents.

- ix **Jane M. Case** born abt 1811, Addison Twp, Addison Co., Vermont.  
 7\* x **Charles H. Case** born abt 1814, Salisbury Twp, Addison Co., Vermont.

The children of Louden and Sally Case are partially known, especially from the listing of family members in an 1823 "document of understanding" between Loudon and his son, Edwin (see below). Other children are hypothesized from census records for the years 1800 to 1820. Dates of birth are likewise estimated in a number of cases for children whose names are known<sup><52></sup>.

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50. **Rock Island Co. Marriage Records** [First Records date 1833], 31 Mar 1836  
 Marriage of Louden L. Case to Katherine Hartzell.
51. **Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island, IL**, information taken from Louden Case Jr. tombstone.
52. **Federal Census records for Addison Co., VT**  
 Comparison of family members and ages from census to census and also with 1823 deed listing family members as of that date.

|                 |    | <u>1790</u> | <u>1800</u> | <u>1810</u> | <u>1820</u> |   |
|-----------------|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Louden Case     | M: | w/Jonah     | (26-45)     | (26-45)     | ( 45)       | -moved to Illinois                              |
| [Sarah (Sally)] | F: |             | (26-45)     | (26-45)     | ( 45)       |   |
| * [Jonah H.]    | M: | (b 1797)    | ( 0-10)     | (10-16)     | (16-26)     | -moved to Illinois                              |
| * [Harriet]     | F: | (b. c.1798) | ( 0-10)     | (10-16)     |             | -married 1817                                   |
| * [Edwin]       | M: | (b. c.1799) | ( 0-10)     | (10-16)     | (16-26)     | -died 1827]                                     |
| * [Daughter]    | F: | (b. c.1802) |             | (10-16)     | (16-26)     | -married bef 1823?                              |
| * [Louisa]      | F: | (b. 1804)   |             | ( 0-10)     | (16-26)     | -moved to Illinois                              |
| * [dau?]        | F: | (b. c.1806) |             | ( 0-10)     |             | ] -died before 1820? or                         |
| * [son?]        | M: |             |             |             | (10-16) ]   | -is this the 1810 dau. with wrong sex recorded? |
| * [son?]        | M: | (b. c.1808) |             | ( 0-10)     | (10-16)     | -died before 1823?                              |
| * [Louden L.]   | M: | (b. c.1809) |             | ( 0-10)     | (10-16)     |   |
| * [Jane M.]     | F: | (b. c.1811) |             |             | ( 0-10)     |   |
| * [Charles H.]  | M: | (b. 1814)   |             |             | ( 0-10)     |   |
| [Ruth Case]     | F: |             |             |             | ( 45)       |   |

Louden Case Sr. was registered as a freeman in 1791 in Addison Township, Vermont; during the years from 1792 to 1795, he appears in the township records a number of times, including being appointed as a township "tythingman", as the surveyor of highways, and selected as a grand juror.<sup><53></sup> He is also shown as paying the special property tax that was imposed to reimburse the State of New York for relinquishing their claims on Vermont.<sup><54></sup> Louden's name is found in a number of deeds from 1792 until 1804 as a resident of Addison.

In 1804-1805, he moved to Middlebury Township.<sup><55></sup> Louden's name is also found in Addison county court records during the time he lived in Addison and Middlebury townships.<sup><56></sup> Louden moved in 1810 to Salisbury Township where he remained until at least 1823.<sup><57></sup> Louden signed an agreement with his son

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53. (a) **Addison Township Record**, Bk 1-0, 19 Jul 1791: Louden Case recorded as a freeman. He appears also in Bk 1, p.18, 20, 360, and 364.  
 (b) **Addison Township Deed Book** Bk 2-176 to 180, 18 Mar 1795: Bissel Case acknowledges receipt of special land taxes due on property owned by Louden.
54. (a) **Addison Township Deed Book** 2-176, 18 Mar 1795: Bissel Case as collector of land tax, acknowledges receipt of 16s/11p from Lowdon Case, as a share of the payment of \$30,000 due to the State of New York, thereby conferring title to him for the whole of the 2nd division of the original right of Benjamin Alcott, also the whole of the third division and undivided share of the original right of John Kirtland, also 65 acres of the 2nd division and 3rd division and undivided share of the original right of John Omsted and also the whole of the 3rd division of the original right of James Stodley, said land being in the town of Addison.  
 (b) Bk 2-177,178,179,180 Bissel Case acknowledges receipt of land taxes from Lowden Case.
55. **Addison Township Deed Books**, 1-319, 9 Apr 1792; 4-398, 27 Jun 1799; 4-119, 17 Oct 1803;  
 4-133, 2 Feb 1804: [Executors] of the estate of David Vallance, deceased, deed land to Louden Case of Addison.  
 Bk 4-132, 11 Oct 1805: Lowdon Case of Middlebury, deeds land in Addison to Oliver Smith of Addison.
56. (a) **Middlebury Township County Court Records**, Bk 1-77, 27 Mar 1803  
 John Chipman (of Middlebury) vs. Louden Case (of Addison), Loyal Case and Bissel Case (of Middlebury); judgment for the plaintiff by reason of failure of the plaintiffs to appear.  
 (b) Bk 1-420, 9 Sep 1805  
 Louden Case (of Middlebury) vs. Daniel Champion (of Panton); judgment for the plaintiff for \$63.39 damages and costs of \$5.67.  
 (c) Additional cases in books 1, 2, and 3 for Louden Case (of Middlebury).
57. (a) **Salisbury Township Deed Book**, 4-16, 13 Jun 1810, recorded 13 Jun 1810:  
 Samuel Peirce (of Salisbury) to Louden Case (of same); deeds 65 acres of land in Salisbury, the farm on which said Peirce resided for many [years], bounded on west and north by Jesse Graves, east by Billy Noyes and Daniel Noyes, and south by Asa

(continued...)

Edwin in that year, for Edwin to maintain Louden's farm and to support his family<sup><58></sup>. This suggests that Louden had decided to go West with his son Jonah and look for a new home, before bringing his family to join him (eventually in Rock Island, Illinois).

Louden, Jonah and his daughter Louisa, moved to Central Illinois, possibly in stages, to what was then Morgan County (based upon the evidence of his daughter Louisa's marriage there in 1828). From there, Louden and his son-in-law, John Spencer, travelled to Rock Island, Illinois, in the fall of 1828 to visit Indian settlements there. He returned to settle there permanently in March, 1829<sup><59></sup>. The rest of Louden's family probably moved at the same time from Vermont, settling at what became known as "the old Case place".<sup><60></sup> Louden and Sally were buried initially in "Bailey Davenport's pasture", and then reburied

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57. (...continued)  
and Jedediah Lawrence. [He also deeds an additional 97 acres in Salisbury in a second deed on the same page.]  
(b) Additional deed entries: Bk 4-46, 15 Jun 1811; Bk 4-64, 13 Mar 1812; Bk 4-91, 1 Feb 1811; Bk 4-94, 7 Nov 1812; Bk 4-304, 2 Jun 1817; Bk 4-407, 18 Feb 1819; Bk 4-539, 30 Dec 1822.
58. **Salisbury Township Deed Book** 5-8, 2 May 1823, recorded 10 Jan 1824:  
Louden Case to Edwin Case (both of Salisbury); memorandum of agreement for Louden to let, for two years, the farm where he now lives in Salisbury and also the farm he owns in Cornwall adjoining Otter Creek, which Edwin will farm with the assistance of said Louden's son, Louden L. Case, and receive the produce of the farm. In return, said Edwin will board and support said Louden's mother, Ruth Case, and to keep her mare and colt for the said two years, or as long as the said Ruth Case wishes. The said Edwin Case is to board and provide for his mother Sally Case, Louden L. Case, Jane M. Case, and Charles H. Case, and send his brothers and sisters to school six months each year, to keep two cows and twenty sheep for the use of the family, to clothe the family in a plain decent manner, and to pay the taxes on the cows. For this, the said Louden Case is to pay Edwin Case \$250 besides the use of the farm.  
Signed by Louden Case and Edwin Case; witnessed by Pliny Flagg and Jane Case; acknowledged 5 Sep 1823 (Louden Case appearing personally before E. D. Woodbridge, JP)
59. **J. W. Spencer**, "Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in the Mississippi Valley", published by his children, Griggs, Watson, & Day, Printers, Davenport, IA, 1872.
60. (a) "History of Rock Island County" Munsell Publishing Co., Chicago, 1914, p.619: "In 1829 Judge John W. Spencer, Louden Case Sr. and his three sons Jonah, Louden Jr. and Charles...were among the settlers".  
(b) p. 624: "...In 1832, just prior to the outbreak of hostilities [the Black Hawk War], the list of settlers was as follows...Jonah H. Case, Louden Case Sr. [*Note. gravestone gives date of death as 1830!*], Louden Case Jr., Charles H. Case...".  
(c) **"The Past and Present of Rock Island County, III"**, H.F. Kett & Co., Chicago, 1877, p.122: "In March 1829 came Louden Case Sr., and his three sons Jonah, Louden, and Charles and settled on the old Case place".

in 1857 after the Chippianock Cemetery was founded in 1855. The burial inscriptions for Loudon, Sally, and Loudon Jr. are all on the same monument.

## Seventh Generation

### 7\*. Charles H. Case

- born abt.1814, Salisbury Twp., Addison Co., Vermont,
- died 6 Sep 1871 of heart attack, age at death 57 years <sup><61></sup>,
- married 28 Apr 1836, in Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, to  
**Margaret Hartzell**, <sup><62></sup>
  - born Dec 1819, , Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania,
  - died 27 Jul 1894, Ottawa, La Salle Co., Illinois.
- Charles died 6 Sep 1871, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois.

Children of Charles and Margaret:

- 8\* i **Sarah Louise Case** born 16 Nov 1838.
- ii **Sophia I. Case** born abt 1846, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois; married **A. A. Morey** and moved to Santa Cruz, California.
- iii **Charles E. Case** born 16 Mar 1848, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, married (1) to **Stella F. (Case) --?--**, (born 1848, died 1864, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, buried: Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island, Illinois), married (2) abt 1865, in Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, to **Blandine DeMuth**, (born 6 Jan 1840, died 15 Oct 1918, buried: Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island, Illinois). Charles died 22 Jan 1907. <sup><63></sup> A presumed daughter of Charles' second marriage, Blandine D. Case (born 24 Oct 1866; died 5 Nov 1940) is buried next to her father in the cemetery.
- iv **Hiram Case** born 1850, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, died before 1860. <sup><64></sup>

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61. **Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island, IL.**, information on Charles and Margaret Case contained in cemetery office records.

62. **Rock Island Co. Marriage Records**, Bk A-002 28 Apr 1836  
 Marriage of Charles H. Case to Margaret Hartzell.

63. **Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island, IL**, tombstone for Charles E. Case gives dates of birth and of death.

64. **Federal Census, Rock Island Co., IL, 1850**, p.210, has for Charles Case:

|                 |        |         |         |
|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Charles Case    | 34 M   | Laborer | born VT |
| - Margaret "    | 30 F   |         | born PA |
| - Sarah L. "    | 11 F   |         | born IL |
| - Sophia I. "   | 4 F    |         | born IL |
| - Charles "     | 2 M    |         | born IL |
| - Hiram "       | 2/12 M |         | born IL |
| - Asel Case [?] | 44 M   | Farmer  | born VT |

Chas. H., Margaret, Sarah, Sophia, and Charles E. are in the 1860 census (p.348).

Charles and Margaret are buried in the Case family plot in Chippianock Cemetery, Rock Island. Margaret was the daughter of Adam Hartzell and Catharine Hartzell who moved with their family to Rock Island in about 1835.<sup><65></sup> Margaret married (2) in 1884, Judge W. L. Cook of Davenport, Iowa (died 1892). Margaret was living with her daughter Sarah L. Taylor in Ottawa at the time of her death.<sup><66></sup>

## Eighth Generation

### 8\*. Sarah Louise Case

- born 16 Nov 1838, Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois,
- married 8 Jan 1866, in Rock Island, Rock Island Co., Illinois, to **Alfred Hendricks Taylor**<sup><67></sup> (see Chapter 1, Taylor Family History)
  - born 26 Jan 1828, Wethersfield, Windsor Co., Vermont,
  - died 11 May 1914, Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois,<sup><68></sup>
- Sarah died 28 May 1896, Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Illinois.<sup><69></sup>

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65. **H. F. Kett & Co.**, *Op cit.*, p. 362:  
"Rev. Jno. B. Hartzell, farmer, born in Westmoreland Co., Penn...came to this Co. in 1835, Rep., son of Adam and Catharine Hartzell who came to this Co. the same year..."
66. "**The Rock Island Argus**", 28 Jul 1894, obituary for Margaret Case Cook:  
Died 27 Jul 1894 at the home of her daughter Mrs. A. H. Taylor, at Ottawa, IL of paralysis [of the heart]. Her maiden name was Margaret Hartzell and she was born in Pennsylvania 75 years ago last December. With her parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Adam Hartzell, she came to Rock Island 60 years ago. In 1837 [*sic*] she was joined in marriage to Charles H. Case, who died Sept 6, 1871. In 1881 she married Judge W. I. Cook, of Davenport, at Ottawa, and he passed away [in 1892]. She is survived by children: Mrs. Sarah L., wife of A. H. Taylor of Ottawa; Mrs. Sophia, wife of A. A. Morey, of Santa Cruz, Cal., and Charles E. Case of Rock Island.
67. **Rock Island Co. Marriage Records**, Bk C-063 8 Jan 1866; Marriage of Sarah L. Case to Alfred H. Taylor.
68. **Ottawa (IL) Free Trader**, 15 May 1914: Obituary for Alfred H. Taylor...He married Sarah Louise Case in Rock Island, 8 Jan 1866...Mrs. Taylor died 27 [*sic*] May 1896.
69. (a) **Ottawa (IL) Free Trader**, 29 May 1896: Obituary for the death of Mrs. A. H. Taylor, wife of the clerk of the Supreme Court, who died the night before (after an illness of 4 months) at her home, 1121 Paul ST., Ottawa. She was survived by her husband, one son Charles, of Seneca, IL, a sister Mrs. Morey of California and a brother, Charles Case of Rock Island. She was married 8 Jan 1866 at her home in Rock Island then accompanied her husband to Ottawa. She had been an invalid for the past 18 years. Her funeral was to be held in Ottawa, followed by burial in Rock Island on the same day.
- (b) **Ottawa (IL) Republican**, Jun 1896: Obituary for Mrs. Alfred H. Taylor.

**Historical Notes - Rock Island, Illinois**

John Spencer relates that he left Vergennes, Vermont in 1820, driving a two-horse team to St. Louis where he had an uncle, taking about 7 weeks for the trip<sup><70></sup>. In St. Louis he found that many of the settlers were leaving for Illinois because of Missouri becoming a slave state. "In the fall of 1828, I removed to Morgan county, about twelve miles from Jacksonville [Illinois]...[On learning that] the Indians had left their old village at Rock Island...being much pleased with [the country along the Rock Island rapids], in less than a week, accompanied by Loudon Case, Sr. [*marginal notation by C.P.T. (Charles P. Taylor): "my great-grandfather"*], I was on my way to ascertain if the Indians had left...We reached Rock River on the 9th of December." There, John Spencer, Loudon and others in their party moved into one of a number of large barn-sized wigwams which were used by the Indians in the summer time and which were abandoned in the winter when the Indians were absent on their winter's hunt. These wigwams were large enough to house two to four families.

Spencer picked out a location for a farm and returned to Rock Island on the first day of March, 1829 and rather than build a house, he moved into a wigwam. "We found one on the bluff, near where Henry Case [son of Jonah Case] now lives, which we thought we could use until we could build a cabin. This same spring there came Loudon Case, Sr., and his three sons--Jonah, Loudon, and Charles [*marginal notation by C.P.T: "my great-grandfather" (Loudon Sr. underlined), and "my grandfather" (Charles underlined)*]-and settled at the old Case place" At this time, there were no more than a half-dozen white families settled within a 70 mile radius of Rock Island.

"We were here but a few days when two Indians came...one of them commenced talking in a loud voice in the Indian language, of which we could not understand a word...we understood he claimed the land and the wigwam belonged to the Indians. This man proved to be [Chief] Black Hawk...He had heard, way out at his winter hunting grounds that the white man had taken possession of their lands and their wigwams; and he, with the Indian who accompanied him, had walked in all the way, to find the report too true...About six weeks after Black Hawk's visit here, he, with the rest of the Indians, returned, and by this time [the occupant of Black Hawk's wigwam] was living in his own cabin, in their village. They were very much displeased to find white settlers so near them...[however,] they soon became quiet, and we got along pretty well during the season."

"It was the practice of our Indians to leave here for their fall and winter hunting grounds about the middle of September, and return about the middle of April...Our Indians consisted of the Sauks and Foxes, these two tribes owning their lands jointly... Before starting [for their winter hunt,] it was understood by the two tribes where each should go, so as to avoid confusion. In hunting, the

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70. **Spencer**, *Op.cit.*

Sauks occupied southern and middle Iowa, the Foxes northern Iowa. Our Indians ascended the Iowa, Skunk, Des Moines, and all smaller streams that would admit of a canoe. After the fall hunt they had a rendezvous appointed where they assembled for winter quarters...After making their maple sugar in the spring, they were now ready to start for the old village. As soon as possible, they would gather on the Mississippi, those that went to the more northern streams would wait for those who went farther south. They would all gather together about the Iowa River and move up the river,...making at best not more than eight or ten miles a day."

"They brought home little besides the sugar just made and dried meat, their skins and furs having been disposed of to the Indian traders where they had been. Now they commenced looking for their corn, beans, and dried squashes they had cached in the fall. It depended on the hiding whether there would be any corn in the spring, for as soon as they were gone the Winnebagoes and other Indians came here hunting for their treasure. These Indians, by the aid of their muskrat spears, feeling in the ground, often succeeded in finding, and would take the supplies of several families."

In 1831 the Indians returned in large numbers and with quite a different spirit towards the whites. Black Hawk gave the settlers to understand that after this season they must leave Rock Island and go south of Rock River. The settlers appealed to the Governor of Illinois, who in turn contacted General Gaines at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The General arranged for a conference with Black Hawk. The conference centered on a treaty in 1804 in which the Indians exchanged land between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi for other land, and another treaty in 1829 in which the government paid the Indians "\$16,000 a year forever" for their land. Black Hawk argued that the Indian emissaries who signed this treaty had not been authorized to do so. In the midst of the inconclusive conferences, the "Rock River Rangers" were organized including John Spencer as first lieutenant, Charles Case as sergeant, and Jonah Case one of the rangers. After a series of skirmishes, the Indians agreed to stay on the west side of the Mississippi River, and the government would give them as much corn as they could have raised if they had not been disturbed.

"In the spring of 1833, notwithstanding the agreement of the Indians to keep on the west side of the river, they came over, breaking their treaty, made only the summer before." More serious fighting ensued that ranged up and down the Mississippi River, in the campaign called the Black Hawk War. Eventually, the Indians were subdued, after several very unsavory massacres of Indian women and children, and Black Hawk surrendered to the government to stop any further fighting. After being taken to Washington, Black Hawk was released in the spring of 1834. He returned to Rock Island, where a final treaty was negotiated, ending the war. The chief died soon after.

- end of chapter 3 -

(revised 4/23/07)