

NEWSLETTER JABEZ OLMSTED OF WARE



Volume 4, Issue 1

November, 2000

PURPOSE

The purpose of this newsletter is to facilitate the exchange of research information among Jabez descendants and to encourage and assist with ongoing research.

JOE BARBER'S COLUMN

Welcome to those kin who have subscribed to our newsletter since the spring 2000 edition. We hope you will find it interesting.

Summer vacation for the most part is now only a memory. Perhaps some of you visited some of your roots or spent time on other genealogical activities this summer.

One of our summer events was to visit Carberry, MB the area where my mother (my Olmstead connection) was born and where there are still several Olmstead second and third cousins. We visited with some of those cousins and also visited the Carberry cemetery, the resting-place of many Olmsteads as well as members of allied families.

Another highlight was a visit from two third cousins from Saskatoon, SK whom I had just recently met over the Internet, largely through the good work of Doreen Dolleman. These cousins were surprised to learn of the numerous Olmstead kin they have in SK and western Canada. We had an interesting time reviewing various family connections and in particular trying to identify a number of photographs which had been in their family for years.

I'm sure you would all want to extend your best wishes to Jack and Stella Olmstead of Huntsville,

ON who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on June 30, 2000. Jack descends from Moses, son of Jabez. It was a pleasure meeting Jack and Stella during the Olmste(a)d Family Association reunion at Chautauqua, NY in September 1999.

In our last newsletter I mentioned about consolidating the material I had gathered over the years pertaining to the descendants of Ephraim Olmstead who was in Renfrew County, ON, in the early to mid 1800s. Ephraim is from the Jeremiah family, which Doreen Dolleman reports on in this edition. Largely through the research of Doreen, Eleanor Bennitt of the state of Washington is now able to trace her roots to Ephraim and this was something that had eluded Eleanor for years. Just recently I have met Wayne Olmstead of Kenogami Lake, ON and Clifford Olmstead of Whitney, ON on the Internet. Wayne and Clifford descend from Ephraim. They are adding to the information I already had on this rather large family.

Hopefully in the near future we will be able to send you a list of our subscribers which will indicate some of the early generations for each of you and which may help you contact others in the same family line from Jabez.

May your research efforts in the months ahead be productive.

Joe Barber.

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Doreen Dolleman's Research

By the time your fall newsletter arrives Bill and I will be living for three months in New Windsor, Maryland, away from our home in Seattle. We will be doing volunteer work at a free trade organization called SERRV. They import crafts from third world countries to be sold in the U.S. and Canada. I have planned several strategic stops along our way and out of the way across country to do some family history hunting.

I am going to stray from my comfort zone to tackle a subject that is not my area of expertise. The reason is that over the years I have come in contact with a lot of folks who are descendants of the Jedediah Olmstead, but did not realize he was their ancestor. So in spite of my shortcomings in this area I will attempt to share a brief history of this family.

I will begin with the recorded facts that I have on Jedediah.

He was born 13 February 1739 in Brookfield, MA, the son of Jeremiah Olmsted and Elizabeth Litten.

The next document bearing his name appears 21 years later in Berkshire County, MA, "Olmstead Town" west of Stockbridge. It is a quitclaim deed from Jedediah Olmstead to John D. Jenkins, dated 8 April 1760.

Twenty-three years later on 12 May 1783 Samuel Waterhouse of Pawlet, VT sold to Jedediah Humstead, yeoman of Shafsbury, VT, a parcel of land in the Skene's Patent in Low Hampton, Washington County, NY.

In the 1790 census Jedediah Olmsted was enumerated in Hampton Township, Washington County. In his household were 3 males over 16, 3 males under 16, and 2 females.

On 15 September 1794 Simeon Dewitt, surveyor general of NY, sold to Jedediah Olmstead a parcel of Skene's Little Patent, Washington County, NY.

On 1 January 1795 Solomon Carver of Whitehall, NY, Daniel Buell and Samuel Waterhouse Jr. both of Hampton sold a parcel of land to Jedediah Olmstead of Hampton, NY.

On January 1st, 4th, and 5th of 1795 Jedediah Olmstead of Hampton sold land to Samuel Waterhouse Jr., Solomon Carver, and Peter Christy.

In the 1800 census Jedediah Olmsted was enumerated in Hampton, NY with 1 male over 45, 1 male 10 – 16, 1 female over 45, and 1 female 10 – 16.

On 20 July 1809 John Olmstead was executor of his deceased father, Jedediah Olmstead's estate and administrative papers in Boyle, which is now Pittsford, Monroe County, NY.

The final recorded information on Jedediah was 35 years after his death. His son Moses, who had become a member of the Church of Later Day Saints, entered in the temple records on 5 August 1844 in Nauvoo, IL, baptism for the deceased members of his family. He named his parents as Jedediah and Mehitable Olmstead and his siblings as Israel, Polly, Betsey, and Jedediah Olmstead.

The rest of the details that I will briefly outline are a mixture of records, stories and hearsay passed along by descendants of the Jedediah line. The children of Jedediah and Mehitable were:

John was named as oldest son in father's administrative papers. He died after 1844. He married Elizabeth Allen and had 5 daughters and one son. One daughter was named Mehitable. He was enumerated in the 1800 Hampton, NY census. There were land transactions by him in Washington County, NY and in Boyle/Pittsford, Monroe County, NY.

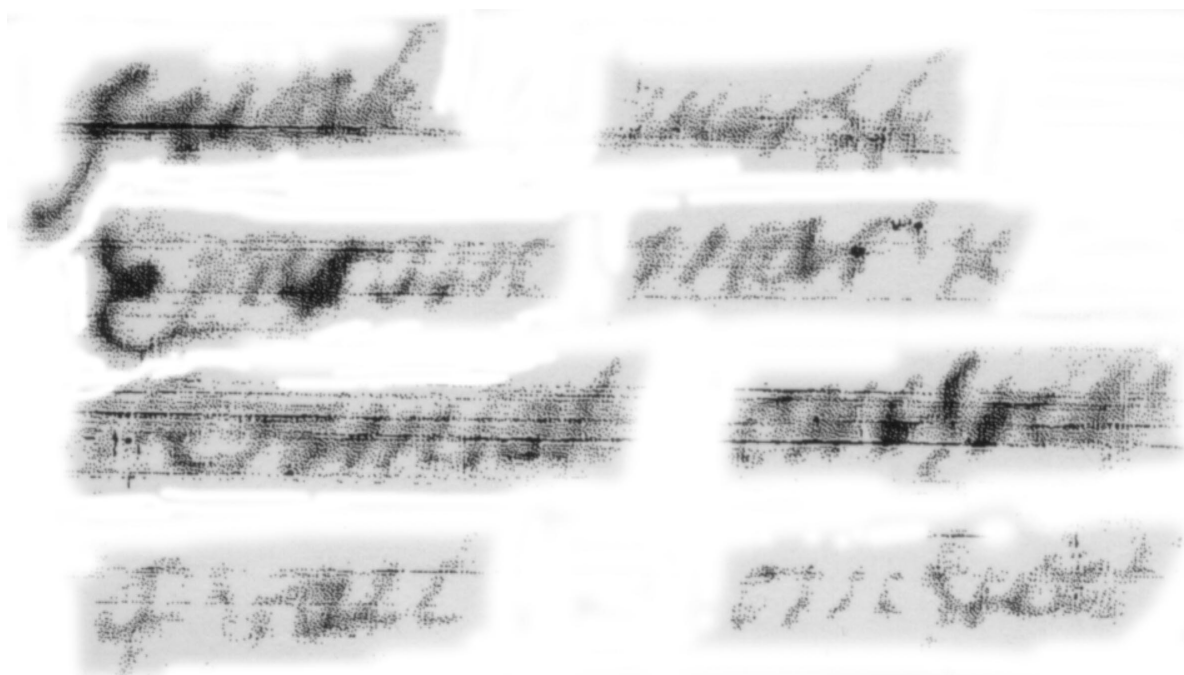
Israel married Elizabeth Haskins on 16 June 1791. His 1793 petition for land in Ontario states that he was from Hampton, NY. He was granted land in Wolford Twp. and was twice burned out by the Indians. He drowned in the River Rideau, Ontario on 7 February 1802. His children were Abial, Ephraim, Lurana, Mehitable and Thankful (twins). His widow Elizabeth married Solomon Edmunds 5 July 1803.

Moses was born 7 January 1774 and died 25 August 1852 in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He married 15 April 1818 Almira Seekins. They were in Cattaraugus County NY in the 1820 and 1830 census, Lapeer County MI by 1836, Nauvoo, IL in 1844 and Council Bluffs, IA in 1850. Their children were Hannah, David, Hiram, Matilda, John, Sarah Ann, Lucinda, Moses, Benjamin, Nelson Peter, Alma and Almira (twins). Both his widow and his daughter Lucinda married Ira Sterns Hatch 7 December 1852. It was a temple marriage in name only.

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CAPTAIN JABEZ'S SIGNATURE

In the last issue of the Newsletter, we published the biography of Capt. Jabez from the GOFA. It stated that there is a document in the Massachusetts State Archives that bears his signature, the only one known to exist. It was on a petition by the residents in the settlement of Ware River to the General Court to allow them to form their own Township or Parish so they could erect their own church and call a minister. This summer I (COH) visited the Archives in the Kennedy Center in Boston, and copied two pages from a microfilm of that petition. And thanks to my second cousin, Betty L. Panzer, I have the text of that Petition, which I retyped, and the next twenty eight pages of the early History of the Parish, which I have summarized, to include the references to Capt. Jabez and his family. I scanned Capt. Jabez's signature, as well as the signatures of two of his sons, Jeremiah and Isaac, and two of his sons-in-law, Ephraim Marsh and Judah Marsh, who also signed the petition. The signature of Thomas Marsh, the father of Ephraim and Judah, was also on the petition.



THE EARLY RECORDS OF WARE RIVER PARISH

To his Excellency William Shirley Esq., Capt'n General & Governor in Chief, the hon'able Council & Represent'ives in Gen'l Court assembled, 26th May, 1744.

The Petition of Thomas Marsh and others, to the number of thirty three house holders about and between Wear River and Swift River, near Brookfield; Humbly sheweth, That your Petitioners are settled on a track of land bounded, begining at the South west corner of the ten thousand acres of Equivalent land, of Swift River, thence running due east to Brookfield Bounds, thence on Brookfield to Ware River, thence on Ware River to Hardwick; thence on Hardwick to the ten thousand acres of Equivalent land, aforded on the Bounds of the said ten thousand acres including the same, unto the first mentioned Boundary.

They dwell at a great distance from any place of Publick worship, most of them six or seven miles, therefore cannot enjoy that privilege in their present condition, but as their hearts are sincerely desirous of the Publick worship of God, they persuade themselves they shall be able cheerfully to bear the Charge that will attend it. But as some of them beinng to the town at the Elbows, some to Brookfield, the rest of them live on farms of the Province Grants, they cannot properly & lawfully Proceed to erect and maintain the Publick worship of god among them, without the aid of the Court.

And therefore Pray this hon'ble Court to inquire into their state and circumstances & make them a separate & distinct Township or Parish: and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever Pray, &c.

Jer'em Omsted	Jab's Omstead	John Read, for the Pet'
Isreal Omsted	Jos. Marsh	Thomas Marsh
Jacob Comins jun'r	Richard Rogers	Joseph Marks Sen'r
Nahum Davis	Jacob Comins	Joseph Marks
James Commins	Sam'l Allen	Joseph Brooks
Edm'd Ayers	Benj. Shiple	Isaac Magoon jun'r
John Andrason	William Pateson	Thomas Chapen
Joseph Simones	XXXXX	Daniel Thtusen
Job Corly	Isaac Magoon	Sam'l Marsh
John Post	Judah Marsh	Sam'l Davis
Ephraim Marsh	Paul Thurston	

(Thirty one names only, given in the original record, one of whom, John Read, was probably a nonresident.)

The petition was successful. The record shows that the General Court allowed the formation of a Parish, as the Committee that came to the area did not believe that the inhabitants could support a Town. The "Comitte" report said:

The Committee appointed on the Petition of Thomas March, & others Living near Ware River in the County of Hampshire, have attended on said service, been upon the spot, viewed the Lands Prayed for to be erected into a Township, inquired into the Circumstances of the Pet'rs & heard the objections of some of the Inhabitants of Kingstown, & are of opinion that the Pet'rs at present are not sufficient in order to erect a Town with privileges &c. but inasmuch as they live at a veary great distance from any place of public Worship, & meet with great Difficulty thereby we are further of the opinion that the petitioners living Northward of a Line Run due East from the South east Corner of the land Belonging to John Read, Esq. to Western Line be freed from all Taxes to any other

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Place or Town during the pleasure of the General Court, so that they may be able to provide preaching among themselves.

Which is submitted in the Name & by order of the Comittee, Dec'r 4, 1742.

A justice of the peace in Springfield in the following February, 1742 (Old Style) issued a warrant for a meeting to be held "at the house of Jabez Olmstead, in said Precinct on the third Tuesday of march next at ten Clock, forenoon" "to Choose a moderator, to Choose a Clark, and to Choose a Committee to manage the Publick affairs of said Precinct, Assessors, Treasurer, Collector...". Israel Omsted was chosen one of the two "servairs of hi-ways".

The house of Capt. Jabez was also chosen for the Parish Meetings held on 3 March, 1742, 13 Marsh, 1744, 6 July, 1744, 12 March 1744, 11 July, 1745, and 2 November, 1747.

At the 1744 meeting, "Jabes Omsted (was) chosen first Committee man", Jeremiah Omsted was chosen one of the two "servuaers of hy ways", and also "hogervige". Thomas Marsh (father of two of Capt. Jabez's sons-in-law) was chosen one of the three "commitye and assessers", Israel Omsted was chosen collector, and Judah Marsh (husband of Hannah Olmsted) was chosen "hogrifi". It was voted at the meeting that "Swine Should run at large with yokes and rings". This vote was repeated several years in a row.

At the 1745 meeting, it was "voted a lowe Cap. Jabez Omsted a bill for boarding minesters, which was five pounds ten shillings, old tener".

At a 11 November, 1745, Cap. Jabez Omsted was chosen one of a committee of four to "decorse with Mr. Carey, and to see what he will take up with" They were evidently covering their bets, since he was also chosen to a committee of two to decorse with Mr. Reed. Capt. Jabez also was allowed a bill of "four pounds fivrtine Shillings, old tener, for boarding of minesters".

At the 1746 meeting, Judah Marsh was chosen one of the three fence-viewers.

At the 1747 meeting, it was voted to "alowe Cap. Omsted five pounds old tener, for going to Boston to treat with Mr. Reed".

At the 1748 meeting, Thomas Marsh was chosen moderator, Israel Omsted was chosen one of the two fence viewers, and Judah Marsh to the committee, and assessor.

At a later meeting in 1748, Jabez Omsted and Judah Marsh were chosen for a committee to "carreon work of building a meeting house".

At the July, 1850 meeting, Timothy Brown (husband of Captain Jabez's daughter, Thankful) was chosen Moderator, "Clerek" and also chosen on the committee to manage the prudential affairs of the precinct. Judah Marsh was chosen one of the two collectors.

[*Editors note:* Remember that Timothy Brown had been captured by the Indians in 1746, and taken to Canada. He was released later. He was evidently welcomed back with open arms.]

At a meeting on 23 August, 1750, Timothy Brown and Israel Omsted were appointed to a committee of five to "Manage ye affair of Building and Covering the meeting house".

Then a fight started. On 27 August, 1750, nine freeholders from Ware River parish, including Jabez Omsted, Israel Omsted and Judah Marsh, signed a petition calling for a special parish meeting to "Reconsider the vote passed on August 23, 1750 for to set a meeting house on the Country Road, and to see if the precinct will Confirm the place that the Last Com'ttee a-greed on, or to agree on some other place, or agree on some method for building a meeting house and how to build it".

The meeting was held on 1 September, 1750, and Timothy Brown was again chosen Moderator. The vote to reconsidered the August 23 vote was passed, and it was voted that the meeting house should stand on the westwardly side of flat brook, where the last Com'ttee had agreed.

This is the extend of the material in my possession concerning the early records of Ware River Parish.

THE SPELLING OF THE FAMILY NAME

The following article was copied from the Eighth Reunion of the Olmsted Family Association, in Chicago, September 24-26, 1926. The paper was presented by Park Lincoln Olmsted, the President-Elect of the Association.

The article is titled incorrectly, and misses the conclusion. See my (COH) comments at the end.

While the writer of this was gathering the material for his paper on OLMSTED HALL, he was struck by the number of small towns and villages that have names ending in "-sted" and "stead", and also by the fact that almost all these places were in eastern England, chiefly in Essex, some thirty to forty miles inland from the North Sea and that they extended in a broad line or band from northern Essex in a southern direction nearly to the Channel.

Then, as the conviction began to grow on him that the name and Family were probably of Norse or of closely-related Angle (from Schleswlg) origin, he turned the pages of the Century Atlas to Denmark, and was surprised to find that in the western-part of Denmark there were easily found at least fifteen names of villages and districts that were strikingly similar in form and manner of spelling to our own name; while in southern Sweden there is the considerable town of Halmstad, nearly opposite Copenhagen.

Here are the names of the towns and villages in England, grouped by counties and according to the spelling of the last syllable. Please remember when looking at some of them, that the English letter "x" is a double consonant, and is equivalent to "cs" or "gs". For example, Broxsted is equivalent to Broc-sted, wherein you recover what seems at first a missing "s"..

In Essex are:

Broxsted, Braxted, Thaxed, Fairsted, Felsted, Halsted, Standsted, Hempstead, Burstead, Greenstead, Harkstead, Bumstead

In Suffolk are:

Boxsted, Linsted, Belstead, Saxstead, Stanstead, Hawstead, Whepstead

In Hertfordshire are:

Wheathamstead, Berhamstead

In Kent are:

Nettledsted, Elmstead, Halstead, Brastead, Stanstead, Busstead.

In Herts are:

Tisted, Medsted.

In Sussex are:

Elsterd

In Surrey are:

Chipsted, Ashstead, Oxtead

The Century Atlas is followed for these names and the following, except for Essex, for which the writer has a copy of the Ordinance Survey, the official map of Great Britain.

It will be noted that Stansted is spelt both ways, and that within ten miles of each other. It will also be noted that the first syllable of many of the names that end in "-steAd" has a familiar English meaning: Hemp, Bel, Ash, Elm, Haw, Wheat, etc. On the other hand, those that have "sted" for an ending have first syllables that convey no familiar item whatsoever. This fact points to the probability that these names are of foreign origin, which, in this case, means Norse or Scandinavian. Also, that the "sted" are the older names, and have retained their early spelling: while the longer form "stead" is part of a name that has been formed later in England, with the usual indifference of the English to the use of the silent and superfluous letters.

Such familiar words as holmsted, farmsted, and bedstead are frankly given as coming directly from the Danish, in which the spelling of the last syllable is never anything but "sted". This spelling "sted" is used to give the correct pronunciation of these words; and is the one placed in the dictionaries next to the erratic "stead", and is urged as the preferable form. The spelling "sted" has won the support of every effort to retain the spelling of English and place it on a more reasonable basis.

Strong support for this argument in favor of the Danish origin and spelling of our name is to be found in the following list of places found mostly in the western part of Denmark:

Holsted, Ulsted, Oldsted, Hadsted, Orsted, Ovsted, Vedsted, Nysted, Grindsted, Briersted, Graisted, Gjedsted, Fjelsted, Tisted, and Thisted.

There is a remarkable similarity to the Olmsted name in both the formulation of these Danish names and in their rhythm.

The Angles, coming from Schleswig-Holsteln, gave their name to England. In their homeland were two places with the names Ohrstedt and Barmstedt. Neither of these seems suggestive or convincing. But in Sweden, the writer stumbled on

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the city of Halmsted, which may be the starting point of another story. At any rate, it is a name worth noting.

There is no "in conclusion" to this story. The writer has set forth as much of it as he has yet found; and he hopes to add to it from time to time such material as he can discover, or get others to contribute.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE ARTICLE BY COH

There are three things to fault with it. First, the title does not correctly indicate the subject of the article. Second, in spite of Mr. Olmsted's remark that there is no conclusion, there is one. Third, he does not give it.

The conclusion is that the Olmste(a)ds were descended from the Vikings that ravaged England from the eighth to the eleventh century. The Vikings were driven off by the stronger Anglo Saxon Kings, such as Alfred the Great and his grandson, Egbert, and "bought" off by the weaker ones, such as Aethelred the Unready. In 878, the Vikings under Gurhrum, subdued by Alfred, submitted to baptism, and retired to the north of England, in what became known as the "Danelagh".

In 994 Sweyn Forkbeard, king of Denmark, and Olaf I of Norway raided London. Aethylred paid the Vikings tribute or blackmail to stop fighting, accept Christianity, settle, raise crops and sheep, and bring over their families, or find local mates. That they did so is evident by our Name. Note that Olmsted Hall (in what is now known as East Anglia) is less than thirty miles as the crow (raven) flies from the Tower of London (which did not exist yet, except as the ruins of a Roman fort.)

He raised the blackmail by levying a tax known as "Danegeld" or Danish payment, which was used by later Kings as a means of raising revenue. When Canute of Denmark ruled England (1016-1035), the tax was levied for war purposes. The purpose of the Domesday Book was in fact to aid in this tax collection. It was repealed in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189).

In 1002, the English, infuriated by the tax, rose and massacred many Danes, including Sweyn's sister, Gunhilda. Sweyn retaliated by conquering the country, which he did by 1013, driving Aethylred into Normandy, and installing himself as king.

The Vikings settled exactly in the areas in England suggested by Mr. Olmsted. If he had looked further north, he would have found further similarities in names along Watling Street to Chester, and then to York, and to the River Dee.

If one compares a map of New England with one of England, one see similarities in the names of many towns: Boston, Hartford, Windsor, Framingham (Framlingham), Sudbury, Worchester, Haverell, Arun-

del, Portsmouth, and many more. Likewise the names of the first settlers are English: Olmste(a)d, Barnes, Haynes, Hooker, Hopkins, Hill. One concludes that the settlers of New England were from England. Likewise, the settlers in the towns mentioned by Mr. Olmsted came from Denmark. Considering when they come, they must have been Vikings.

So a better choice of title would have been:

WERE THE OLMSTE(A)DS VIKINGS?

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Jedediah Jr. was born in 1777 and died after the 1830 census. He married Olive who was probably the daughter of Samuel Waterhouse and lived in Wolford and Burritt's Rapids, Ontario from 1801-5. The children of his brother Israel lived in Jedediah's household for a time after their mother's remarriage. Jedediah and Olive's children were Samuel, Henry, William and Barnwell. Jedediah returned to the U.S.. His first wife died and he then married Mary Bullard and settled in Bartholomew County, IN. Their children were John, Alonzo, George Washington, Permelia Ann, Justus, Malinda, Amanda, and John Quincy Adams. Jedediah was a cooper.

Polly died before 1844.

Betsey died before 1844.

Abiathar witnessed the early land records of his brothers in Monroe County, NY 1805 - 1815. There are also land records of his own and he is named on a Pittsford Village plat map with his brothers John and Benjamin in 1806. So far no further records have been found, but I have the Bible records of the William Olmstead/ Mary Ann Round family in Vermillion County, IN that has a death entry for an Abiatha Olmstead 14 February 1849. William and Mary Ann were the parents of Jedediah Olmstead (wife Mariah Corman). I strongly suspect that this is the family of the missing Abiathar.

Benjamin J. was born 10 July 1783 in Vermont. He died 22 July 1871 in Orleans, MI. He married Elizabeth Rose who may have been his second wife. His children were Israel H.; Julia; Franklin; Irvin (one of twin sons born 14 July 1825 in Gates, Monroe County); and Benjamin J. He settled in Gates in 1804 and had a falling out with his brothers when his father died in 1809. He moved to Ypsilanti, MI in the 1820's.

Mehitable was a possible daughter.

This is a very brief sketch of the Jedediah Olmstead family, but hopefully it will be of some help to those of you researching this line. I have much more information and if I can be of any further help feel free to contact me. I would appreciate anything that might add to what I already have. Special thanks to Paul Wagner, Janet Egler, Kathy Shirley and Mona Fairchild who helped make this article possible!

CAPTAIN JABEZ'S GRANDCHILDREN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

We start a new series in this issue, showing the military records of Capt. Jabez's grandchildren (and great grandchildren?) in the Revolutionary War.

You must be aware, however, that these records have been the cause of some of the confusion and errors in the GOFA. There is no way to distinguish the records of people with the same name. This is particularly true for the name of "Jabez", as there were at least three descendants of Capt. Jabez with that name at that time, and another from the James Olmstead line, who was living in New Canaan, NY. Soldiers and sailors in the Revolutionary War were not issued serial numbers.

However, it is interesting to note that there were a Aaron, a Jabez, and a Jeremiah who all served in Capt. Sylvanus Willcox's Company, Col. John Ashley's (Berkshire County) Regiment, although their time of service were not the same. An Aaron and a Jabez also served in Col. Benjamin Simonds's detachment of Berkshire Co. militia; muster roll dated Ticonderoga, Feb. 25, 1777

To end this on a "light note", when I see the six different ways that Aaron's surname was spelled, the three different ways that Jabez's surname was spelled (recognizing that they were not the same person), and the two ways that Joseph's surname was spelled, I am reminded of the story about the book reviewer who was reviewing a new book on meteorology in which the word "weather" was misspelled. He said it was the worst spell of weather he had seen in quite a while!

OLMSTEAD, AARON, New Canaan. Capt. Stephen Pearl's co., Col. Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge's (25th) regt.; receipt for advance pay, signed by said Olmstead and others, dated Cambridge, June 26, 1775; also, Drummer, same co. and regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 10, 1775; service, 2 mos. 26 days; also, company return dated Prospect Hill, Sept. 28, 1775. (Volume 11, page 648)

OMSTID, AARON, Private, Capt. Roswell Downing's co., Lieut. Col. Miles Powel's (Berkshire Co.) regt.; enlisted July 19, 1779; discharged Aug. 23, 1779; service, 1 mo. 9 days, at New Haven, Conn., including 4½ days (90 miles) travel home. (Volume 11, page 654)

OLMSTED, AARON. Capt. Pearl's co., Col. Woodbridge's regt.; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Cambridge Camp, Oct. 23, 1775. (Volume 11, page 648)

OMSTEAD, AARON, Private, Capt. Ephraim Fitch's co., Col. Benjamin Simonds's detachment of Berkshire Co. militia; muster roll dated Camp at Ticonderoga, Feb. 25, 1777; entered service Jan. 14, 1777; enlistment to expire March 15, 1777; also, Capt. Ephraim Fitch's co., Col. Ashley's (Berkshire Co.) regt.; enlisted July 21, 1777; discharged Aug. 14,

1777; service, 25 days; mileage home (74 miles) allowed. (Volume 11, page 653)

OMSTED, AARON, Private, Capt. Sylvanus Willcox's co., Col. John Ashley's (Berkshire Co.) regt.; entered service July 8, 1777; discharged July 21, 1777; service, 14 days, with Northern army; mileage home from camp at Fort Edward (110 miles) allowed. (Volume 11, page 653)

UMSTEAD, AARON. Private, Capt. Peter Porter's detachment, Gen. Fellows's (Berkshire Co.) brigade; entered service July 1, 1778; discharged Oct. 31, 1778; service, 4 mos., under Brig. Gen. Stark at Albany; detachment raised for 6 months. (Volume 16, page 250)

OLMSTED, JABEZ, Williamstown. Private, Capt. Abiathar Angel's co., Col. David Brewer's (9th) regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 1, 1775; service, 3 mos. 1 week; also, Capt. John Wright's co., Col. David Brewer's (9th) regt.; company return [probably Oct., 1775]; also, Capt. Wright's co., Col. Rufus Putnam's (late Brewer's) regt.; order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury Camp, Nov. 2, 1775; also, Private, Capt. William Duglass's co., Col. Benjamin Simonds's detachment of Berkshire Co. militia; muster roll dated Ticonderoga, Feb. 25, 1777; enlisted Dec. 16, 1776; enlistment to expire March 15, 1777; also, return

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of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. Judah Williams's (Williamstown) co.; residence, Williamstown; engaged for town of Williamstown; joined Capt. Warren's co., Col. Bayley's regt.; term, 3 years; also, list of men mustered between Jan. 20, 1777, and June 1, 1778, by Truman Wheler, Muster Master for Berkshire Co.; also, Private, Capt. Jeremiah Miller's co., Col. Joseph Vose's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from May 1, 1777, to May 1, 1778; reported as serving 9 mos. as Private, 3 mos. as Sergeant; also reported deceased; also, same co. and regt.; muster roll for Dec., 1777, sworn to at Camp near Valley Forge; enlisted July 30, 1777; enlistment, during war; reported sick at Albany. (Page 649)

OMSTED, JABEZ, Private, Capt. Sylvanus Willcox's co., Col. John Ashley's (Berkshire Co.) regt.; entered service July 8, 1777; discharged July 26, 1777; service, 19 days, with Northern army; mileage home from Camp at Fort Edward (110 miles) allowed. (Volume 11, page 654)

OULMSTED, JABEZ, Capt. William Douglas's co., Col. Benjamin Simonds's detachment of Berkshire Co. militia; entered service Dec. 16, 1776; discharged March 22, 1777; service, 96 days; company marched to Ticonderoga. (Volume 11, page 715)

OMSTED, JEREMIAH, Private, Capt. Sylvanus Willcox's co., Col. John Ashley's (Berkshire Co.) regt.; entered service Oct. 15, 1780; service, 2 days, on an alarm; company allowed horse rations. (Volume 11, page 654)

OLMSTED, JOSEPH, Brookfield. Private, Capt. John Woolcott's co. of rangers, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Brookfield and Spencer; service, 12 days; also, Capt. John Cowls's co., Col. Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge's regt.; company return [probably Oct., 1775]; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Cambridge, Dec. 23, 1775; also, Corporal, Capt. Nathan Hamilton's co., Col. Samuel Brewer's regt.; service from Aug. 3, 1776, to Sept. 30, 1776, 1 mo. 29 (also given 1 mo. 28) days; also, same co.; company receipt for wages for Oct., 1776, dated Ticonderoga Mills; also, Sergeant, Capt. Hamilton's co., Col. Brewer's regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance, etc., dated Brookfield, Feb. 17, 1777; 160 miles travel allowed said Olmsted; also, same co. and

regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance, etc., home from Fort Edward, dated Brookfield, Feb. 6, 1777; said Olmsted credited with allowance for 8½ days (170 miles) travel; also, 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Noah Nichols's co. of Artillery artificers, Gen. Knox's (Artillery) brigade; return of men who were in camp before Aug. -, 1777; reported resigned. (Volume 11, page 649)

OLMSTED, JOSEPH, Brookfield. 2d Lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Richardson's (Matross) co., 4th Worcester Co. regt. of Mass. militia; list of officers; commissioned June 11, 1778; also, list of men, dated Brookfield, June 30, 1778, showing service credited to them, respectively, as returned by the committee chosen to make an average of the service rendered to the credit of the 3d Precinct of Brookfield; total amount of service rendered made to average 5½ months for each single poll in said precinct; said Olmsted credited with 16 2/3 mos. service; also, return of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from Capt. John Bannister's (1st Matross) co., Col. James Converse's (4th Worcester Co.) regt., Brig. Warner's brigade; residence, Brookfield; engaged for town of Brookfield; joined Capt. Nichols's co., Col. Baldwin's regt.; term, 3 years; also, Lieutenant, in command of a company of volunteers who enlisted from Capt. Nathan Hamilton's co., belonging to the 3d Precinct in Brookfield, upon application to Committee of Safety of Brookfield by Samuel Webb, Conductor of Ordnance Stores at that place; service from Jan. 1, 1779, to Feb. 6, 1779, 1 mo. 6 days, guarding magazine stores. (Volume 11, page 648)

We will conclude this series in the next issue with the military records of Joel Marsh, Jonathan Marsh (seven records), Judah Marsh, Thomas Marsh (three records), and John McMitchell (McMitchel). We were not able to find the records of Nathan Hamilton, husband of Capt. Jabez's daughter, Abigail. If any reader can find this, as well as identifying any additional soldiers or sailors, please let us know.

Reference: "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War; A Compilation from the Archives"; Prepared and Published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in Accordance with Chapter 100, Resolves of 1891. Boston, Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 18 Post Office Square, 1896.

OLMSTEDS ON THE INTERNET

In addition to the OLMSTED WEB PAGE that Joe Barber told us about at

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/olmstead/>

there are also two OLMSTEAD/OLMSTEAD Roots Web Subscriber Lists, in which subscribers can exchange information, post queries, etc.

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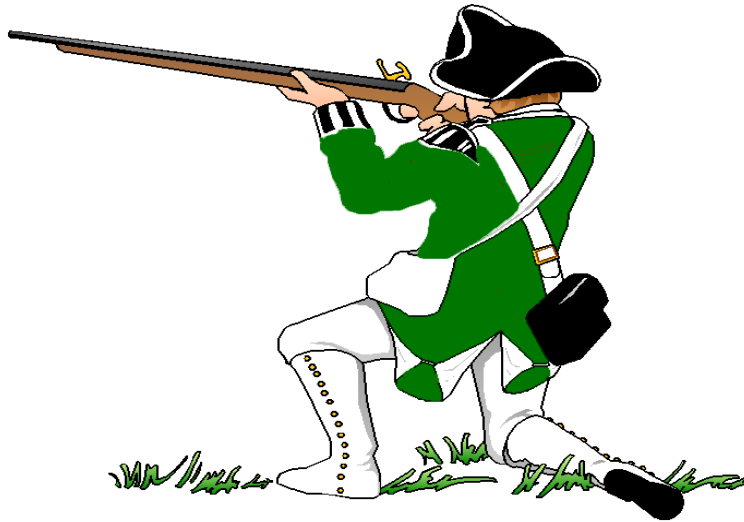
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They are not connected, so you should subscribe to both Lists.

I (COH) am the List Administrator for the OLMSTEAD List, but I have not been able to determine who is the Administrator for the OLMSTED List.



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