

NEWSLETTER JABEZ OLMSTED OF WARE

Volume 8, Issue 1



November 2004

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

Summer is now behind us. In many areas it was an unusual one indeed. Winter is fast approaching and it is time to think of more indoor type of activities such as family history.

One of the highlights of my summer was a trip to Brandon and Carberry, MB to attend a picnic with second and third cousins (Olmstead) in that area. It was a great opportunity to renew acquaintances and to meet some new people as well.

Research has been ongoing over the summer and a few twigs and leaves have been added to the family tree.

In our last newsletter Doreen Dolleman men-

tioned that Gideon and Jeremiah, sons of Jabez Olmstead and Miriam Husse, had not yet been mentioned in the newsletter. That will be addressed in part at least in this issue. Doreen is writing about Jeremiah and I am offering a bit on Gideon, my g.g.g.grandfather. I am taking the descendants of Gideon and his wife Esther Andrews down to the grandchild level only. I have data on more recent generations as well as source references, dates, etc., however to include all that information would have filled this issue and succeeding ones as well. If any one has a particular interest in any of Gideon's children or grandchildren I will be happy to hear from them.

Happy ancestor hunting in the months ahead.

Joe Barber.

GIDEON OLMSTE(A)D

By
Joe Barber

As Joe mentioned above, he has written an article about Gideon Olmste(a)d and Ester Andrews, his g.g.g grandparents. The article will be concluded in the next issue.

Gideon was born at West Stockbridge in 1768, one of the sons of Jabez (9088) and his wife Miriam Husse. He died May 14, 1837 at Hull, PQ

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Doreen Dolleman's Research

JEREMIAH OLMSTEAD

By Doreen Dolleman

Jeremiah Olmstead of Washington County, New York is another puzzle among the many in our Capt. Jabez line. He was of the right age and lived his entire life in the right area to have been a son of Jabez and Miriam Olmstead. However, just like the rest of their family, there are no known vital records or Bible records to confirm his relationship to them. Most of the following records were gathered on our trips to Washington County

1. In the "Abbe-Abbey Genealogy" Jeremiah is listed as the husband of Sally Ferguson. Sally was born in 1797 and was the daughter of Samuel Ferguson and Jemima Abbe. They lived in Granville, Washington County, NY. The book states that they had 3 children: William, Mary Ann, and Hannah.
2. According to the federal and state census records for Washington Co. (1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, and 1840), Jeremiah was born between 1775-1780. His wife Sally was 17 to 22 years younger.
3. In 1820 they lived in Granville and had one male and one female child under 10.
4. In 1825 they lived in Granville with one male child and 2 female children. One female died in 1824.
5. In 1826 Jeremiah Olmstead was charged with blasphemy in the Washington County General Sessions Court. It is a lengthy document, difficult to transcribe, and hard to understand exactly what he did. I have the microfilm of the court records and cannot find the verdict from his trial. I did some research on blasphemy charges in early America and found that it was considered a serious crime, punishable by whipping, stocks, prison and even death. There were two other people involved in Jeremiah's crime, mentioned by name – Isaac Monroe and David/Daniel Hammond. They were all said to be "evil, wicked, profane men". I contacted a descendant of the Hammond family and asked if they had any knowledge of the case. In fact, their family legend was that David or Daniel Hammond had been convicted of performing a baptism by dunking someone's head in a horse trough and shouting, "I baptize you in the name of the ...". Although the trough is not mentioned in Jeremiah's court document, the baptism and the shouting were, and Jeremiah Olmstead was charged with the offense. There may be separate documents for the other men involved.
6. In 1829 Jeremiah Umstead's 3 children (5-15 years) were on the Argyle, School District 16 (Washington Co.) list.
7. In 1830 they lived in Fort Ann (Washington Co.) with a male 10-15 and 2 females 10-15.
8. In 1835 they lived in Fort Ann and the household consisted of 2 males and 2 females. One of the females was under 16 and unmarried.
9. In 1840 they were in Granville: "Jerry" and wife, one male 20-30, one female 15-20, and one female under 5. It appears a new daughter was added to the household since the previous census (Jemima).
10. Jeremiah and Sally Olmstead are not on the 1850 census for Washington County. On a recent trip to Fort Ann we viewed the cemetery recordings (tombstones only) at the township office and found no Olmstead's.

I have no further information or even clues as to what became of

Jeremiah and Sally's daughters, Mary Ann and Hannah. Their son William Olmstead (40) was enumerated in the 1850 Fort Ann census with his wife Jane (50) and daughter Eliza (2). He was a laborer. In the 1855 Fort Ann census William Umsted was 38 and farmer. Jane was 41 and daughter Ester E. was 6. All were born in Washington Co. In 1860 Fort Ann, William Umsted was 50 and a laborer. Jane was 50 and Eliza was 8. 1865 was the last census year they were recorded in Fort Ann. William Umstead was 49 and a farmer. Jane was 46 and Esther Eliza was 16.

The youngest daughter of Jeremiah and Sally was Jemima Olmstead, not mentioned in the Abbe genealogy. She was born 1 June 1838 in Fort Ann. In the 1850 Fort Ann census she was 13 years old and living with the Edward and Mahala Gosham family. In 1855 their surname was spelled Gorran and Jemima (17) was a servant in their household. By 1858 she was married to Emmett Livingston Ormsby, son of Lucius and Sarah Hyde Ormsby. He was born 26 May 1836 in Vermont. In the 1860 census Emmett (24), Jemima (22) and son Frederick (8 months) were residing in Kingsbury, Washington Co. Emmett was a laborer. By 1870 they were back in Fort Ann. Death records from the Fort Ann town clerk provide the following information about Jemima:

"She died from pulmonary tuberculosis on 16 Nov. 1886 in Fort Ann at 48 years of age. Her father was J. Olmstead and her mother was Sarah. She was buried in the West Fort Ann Cemetery." The town clerk verified that there is no burial record for Jemima in that cemetery.

Her obituary in the "Morning Star" on 17 Nov. reads:

"Mrs. E. L. Ormsby, mother of E. E. Ormsby, the South Glens Falls marketman, died at her home in Griswold Mills, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, aged 48 years."

Jemima and Emmett had six children:

1. Frederick – 1859
2. Emmett Elmer – March 1861-1939, m. Elizabeth Enos. Children: Maud F. 1886-1887, Mabel F. 1888-1894, Dr. Elmer Harrison Jan. 1890-17 July 1941, Seward Nov. 1892, Warren A. 29 March 1896-May 1975, Hayman Burton Sep. 1899, Frederick P. 1901-1903. The family lived in S. Glens Falls.
3. Ella Eva - 1863 .
4. Alfred L. – 26 July 1866–17 Feb. 1883.
5. Iola Jane - 27 Nov. 1868–25 Aug. 1885. The death record states that Iola Jane Ormsby was single, 16 years and 9 months when she died in Fort Ann. She was born in Griswold Mills and was the daughter of Emmet L. Ormsby who was born in Poultny, VT and Jemima Ormsby who was born in Fort Ann. Her burial was in West Fort Ann Cemetery, but the town clerk verified that there is no burial record for Iola in that cemetery.
6. Sarah E. – 2 Aug. 1870–18 May 1889. She married J. W. Perry (probably Johnson Perry, son of her stepmother, Joanna Perry Ormsby).

The 1850 Fort Ann census lists a Jane Olmstead 23, living with the Elijah and Louisa Stevens family. She may have been a daughter of Jeremiah and Sally. However, she was the right age to have been the daughter of Aaron and Betsey Wilson Olmstead (this family was covered in 3 of my past articles) who was still a single woman in 1850.

This concludes my current information on Jeremiah Olmstead, but I consider it still a work in progress.

**The Geographical Evolution of Present Day Washington
County, NY.**

**By Leslie B. Potter
Glen Mills, PA**

I am a subscriber to a Rootsweb Mailing List, named NY Washin. Recently, another subscriber asked the List where he could find early land records for Washington Co, NY. I answered, quoting the information found in "The Handybook". Leslie, another subscriber, answered my reply, as follows below.

Leslie is a lawyer, who attended law school in New York State. She earned a B.A in history from the Pennsylvania State University in 1966. She was graduated from Albany Law School, Union University in Albany, NY in 1972 and was admitted to practice in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that same year. Before she was disabled by asthma and chronic allergic bronchitis in 1993, she had published a property base line map of Middletown Township Delaware County, PA based on the 1798 United States Direct Tax List and written six successful National Register Nominations, in addition to practicing law. She is currently working on an historic site registration for Benjamin Rush's summer house in the Oxford (township) section of Philadelphia County. (Rush was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.)

She is also currently compiling a community history of the civilian population of the Saratoga Tax District of Albany County in the spring of 1777. She is counting noses, located the tenant farmers on the land, and documenting the web of relationships between and amongst the families of the 1779 Saratoga District taxpayers. So she pays particular attention to the surnames being sought in all Washington County mailing list postings. She keeps hoping that she will find descendants of the 1779-taxpayers and 13th Regiment of the Albany County Militia.

She is also recording the settlement patterns. The early settlers came in extended family groups and when they went west they left in extended family groups.

I thought her review would be interesting to Olmste(a)d researchers, as it may explain why we can not find some of the people we are looking for in Washington County.

The geographical evolution of Washington County into its present configuration was a little more complicated than the material that Carl quoted from the "The Handybook" would lead one to believe. For my part, I simply zeroed in on the date that the Saratoga and Cambridge Tax Districts of Albany County were added to Washington County.

On March 12, 1772, a municipal entity called Charlotte County was created out of Albany County. It contained 11,170 square miles of land. Charlotte County included a rather large portion of the present day state of Vermont.

On March 24, 1772, Charlotte County lost land to Cumberland County and exchanged land with Gloucester County. This event caused a net loss of 9,300 square miles of land.

On April 1, 1775, Charlotte County gained more land from Albany County and exchanged land with Cumberland County, a net gain of 9,330 square miles of land. On January 15, 1777, Charlotte County lost land to Vermont, a loss of 5,570 square miles of land. On June 26, 1781, Rutland (VT) overlapped Charlotte County, when Vermont attempted to annex part of New York State.

On February 23, 1782, the overlap by Rutland (VT) was eliminated when Vermont gave up its attempt to annex part of New York.

On April 2, 1784, Charlotte County was renamed Washington County. On March 1788, Washington County lost 1,560 square miles of land when Clinton County was created. On February 7, 1791, Washington County gained 1/2 of the Saratoga Tax District and all of the Cambridge Tax District of Albany County, a gain of 1,770 square miles of land.

On April 3, 1801 Washington County gained 1,810 square miles of land from Montgomery County. On March 12, 1813 Washington County lost 840 Square miles of land when Warren County was created.

On March 29, 1822, Washington County lost 840 square miles of land to Rensselaer County.

On April 7, 1880, Washington County gained 840 square miles of land from Rutland (VT).

(Please see [New York, Atlas of Historical County Boundaries](#), Compiled by Kathryn Ford Thorne, and edited by John H. Long. © 1993, pages 200 to 205 for more information.)

Since I knew that the questioner was interested in land in the Cambridge Tax District, I considered the important date for the land records to be to be 1791. Any deed, **filed in the ordinary normal course of business**, will be filed in the Clerk's Office in and for the county in which the land is situate. Early deeds that were not filed in a timely manner, but filed later, may be in Ft. Edward, county seat of Washington County, instead of the Albany County Clerk's Office, but such a deed will be the exception, not the rule. I suggested that one should look at the Albany County Grantor and Grantee Indexes for transactions before 1791. The next thing to do would be to check the Washington County Grantor and Grantee Indexes. Then one should wander down stairs to the Washington County Archives.

I have also found land records at the New York State Archives in what I consider the strangest places. Although I am a graduate of a New York State law school, I do not speak New York legalese fluently. So why I would find land records in the Department of State Dockets is beyond me, but I am sure that New York lawyers have a logical explanation for this practice.

Although the employees in the Washington County Clerk's Office

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are helpful, they will not do your work for you. Even though I am an attorney, with 32 years experience working with 17th and 18th century legal documents and am licensed to certify title to land, I find running titles in Washington County to be particularly difficult, primarily because so little of what I have been looking for has been recorded.

You might also want to get a hold of Thorne's book. In the back she has a section entitled Census Outline Maps. Montgomery and Herkimer Counties go through some interesting gyrations that only looking at maps can adequately communicate. Also maps best communicate the boarder shifts between Vermont and Washington County.

ELIZABETH OLMSTEAD BULLIS ADDITION AND CORRECTIONS

BY DOREEN DOLLEMAN

There are several corrections and additions to my previous article (April 2004) on Elizabeth Olmstead Bullis that need to be mentioned.

1. On page 3, number 3. Jabez, a child Justin 1808, should be added following Priscilla 1807-1846.
2. On page 3, number 3. Jabez. The entire " Mary 1821-1846, m. Jeremiah Cornell, children: Seth, Ordellia, Harmonious" line should be deleted.
3. On page 3, number 4. Richard, a note to be added, that in the 1815 Wolford census Richard Bullis 26 is enumerated with Diana Bullis 20, and Moriah Bullis 1. In my article I have Diana and Moriah Bullis as the wife and child of William Bullis who died in the War of 1812-1815. Either Richard was married to Diana Fuller and divorced her before he married Jeanette Fickler (Diana remarried also) or Richard was just residing with Diana in the 1815 census as her brother-in-law. Another puzzle!
4. On page 3, number 7. Hannah, a note to be added, that in the Wolford Twp. Town Book, Hannah Bullis, age 18, Marlborough Twp, was "removed" in 1816. Her age should have been 24. I have no idea what removed meant – possibly died or left the township?
5. On page 3, number 10. Gideon, a son Chapman should be added to the list with the following details:
Chapman 1829, m. Lovina, served in Civil War, lived in Macomb Co, MI, children: Ansley, Polly, Marietta, Hattie, Ella.

A correction to Gideon's daughter Elizabeth M. is a second marriage to John Kline and a son John Kline Jr.

Additional information on Gideon's son Tunis obtained from his death certificate which arrived just after the newsletter was mailed: He was born in 1839 and died in 1927 in Idaho. His wife was Mary Marshall and he had one living son John. They spelled their last name Bulis.

Lastly, but most important is new information obtained by a contact in Albany, NY. She made a trip for me to the NY State Library and went through the Howard Bullis books and boxes of research. The results were that Howard found information that proves Elizabeth Olmstead was only married to Daniel Bullis. Daniel's brother William Bullis was married to an unknown woman first and then to a Lucy Clark in 1819 in Newport, VT. William died in 1825.

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and he is buried in Bellevue Cemetery, which is just outside the city of Hull, PQ. Bellevue cemetery was originally known as the Olmstead burial ground and Gideon donated land for this first cemetery in the area.

Gideon married Esther Andrew on February 4, 1788 according to the West Stockbridge, MA Vital Records. Esther was born in 1771 and she died January 27, 1840 at Hull, PQ. Esther was buried with Gideon, and a large box like structure now marks their resting place in Bellevue Cemetery.

Gideon, Esther and some young children came to the Burritts Rapids area of ON about 1796 along with some of Gideon's siblings. It is known that some of these Olmsteads were in trouble with the law in Washington County, NY state at about this time and it is questionable whether it was the lure of free land in Canada or escaping the law in NY state that prompted them coming to Canada. An account of the journey from the Mohawk Valley of NY state to Burritts Rapids, ON was printed in the October 1999 newsletter. Gideon and family settled on lot 19, concession 1, along the Rideau front, just east of the present village of Burritts Rapids. It is not know how long he owned this property, for by 1804 he was able to purchase 300 acres of good land in Hull Twp., PQ where he remained the rest of his life.

No doubt Gideon used the "ed" spelling for his last name and this is the way it was spelled in the Genealogy of the Olmsted family in America. Many male descendants today use the "ead" spelling and it is not uncommon to see either spelling used.

Children of Gideon and Esther

1. Sarah (Sally) b. 1790; d. 1871

Sarah was married in 1808 to Philemon WRIGHT who died in 1821. Philemon Wright was the oldest son of Philemon Wright Sr., generally considered to be the founder of Hull, PQ.

Children of Sarah & Philemon:

Pamella m. Thomas McGoe
Philemon m. ? Smallwell
Horatio m. Margaret Welsh
Hull m (1) Susan Morehead, m. (2) Mary Sully
Cezarina m. James P. Pierce
Wellington m. Abigail Swallowell
Erexina m. Andrew Leamy
Sarah m (1) William Coulter, m (2) John Boucher

On November 2, 1826 the widow Sarah married Nicholas SPARKS. Sparks as a young man worked for the Wrights although on the marriage certificate he described himself as a timber merchant. Eventually he bought 200 acres of land on the south side of the Ottawa river. Part of this land was eventually used for the Rideau Canal but much

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of it was divided into lots and sold in the early development of Ottawa. This made Sparks a very rich man. Nicholas Sparks died in 1862.

Children of Sarah & Nicholas:

Mary m. Alonzo Wright (nephew of Philemon, Sarah's first husband)

Esther m. James D. Slater

Nicholas m. Caroline Blaisdell.

2. Zenas b. 1791, d. ?

Zenas married Lavina Allen who died in 1857 in Hull Twp. PQ.

Children of Zenas and Lavina Esther

Emily

Esther Mahalah m. Edward Taber

Harriat m (1) James Conroy, m (2) Pasachette Sheldon

Lavina m. David Thomas Hughes

Sarah m. Joseph Wyman

Richard m (1) Sarah Alice Wright, m (2) Jessie McRae

Mariah m (1) William Charles Thomas, m (2) Peter

Hamilton

Wyman m. Almira Halstead

William

While Zenas inherited part of his father's Aylmer road farm and other properties he was not a good manager and has been described as a drunkard in several sources. Considerable detail was written about the family of the son Richard in our November 2003 newsletter where I wrote about "The Olmsteds of South Hull" by Keith MacLellan.

3. Gideon b. 1793, Feb 27, 1869

Gideon married Ann Taber, daughter of John Taber.

Children of Gideon & Ann:

Mary Ann m. James Coombs

Charles m. Delanah Campbell

Esther

Hanna Louisa

Eleanor Gertrude

Jane

Augusta.

The obituary for August Delanah Gertrude McCracken (a daughter of Charles) says that years ago her family farmed much of the land which now comprises the Eastview district of Ottawa.

Hannah Louisa, Eleanor Gertrude, Jane and Augusta were all spinsters in the 1881 census.

4. Abram Andrew b. Dec 3, 1796, d. June 14, 1880 and is buried in Merivale cemetery in Ottawa, ON.

Abram married Ann Foster Feb 5, 1821 at Hull, PQ. Ann died in 1892.

Children of Abram and Ann:

Nancy Ann m. George Birtch

Gideon

Foster m. Esther Nelson

Mary m. William Cowan

Abram m. Amelia McNight

Esther Margaret m. Gilbert M. Nelson

Solomon Scott m. Mary A. Hawkins

George A. m. Annie B. Henderson

Richard m. Sarah Jane Taylor

Sarah m. Thomas White

Abram and Ann were living on conc. 1, lot 32 in the 1871 census of Carlton County, Nepean Twp. Abram was my g.g.grandfather (Olmstead) and I have a great deal of detail on his descendants.

5. Jabez b. 1798, d. Dec 1, 1864.

Jabez married Hilda Cross. Hilda died April 19, 1869.

Jabez and Hilda are buried in Wolford Twp. rural cemetery.

Children of Jabez and Hilda:

Gideon m. Chloe Livingston

Ambrose m. Maria Helena Ralph

Delorma m. Herietta Brundage

Sarah m. (1) Nelson Cummings, m. (2) Richard McKim

Emeline

Almira

Jabez & Hilda lived in Leeds & Grenville County, Wolford Twp.

6. Daniel b. 1801.

The only information on Daniel is that he received a share of his father's estate according to an agreement among the beneficiaries dated Nov 14, 1839. At that time he was residing in Hull Twp.

7. Henry b. Sept 8, 1808 in Wolford Twp, d May 5, 1873.

Henry married Charlotte Wright a granddaughter of Philemon Wright Sr. Henry was a widower by 1851.

Children of Henry and Charlotte:

Abigail m. (1) Samuel Lynch (Lince), m. (2) John

Roach, m (3) Eugene Reindeau

Polly (Mary) m. Samuel Charles Cross

William m. Annie Hayes

Amos m. Elizabeth Jane Wells

Hulda m. Alexander Wells (brother of Elizabeth)

Sarah Charlotte m. (1) Stewart Leitch, m. (2) William

Steele

Abigail was born in Wolford Twp., Polly, William, Amos & Hulda reportedly were born in Hull Twp. and Sarah Charlotte was born at Bristol, PQ. Henry, Charlotte and Amos are buried at Otter Lake, PQ.

To be concluded in the next issue.

WHAT WILL GENETIC GENEALOGY DO FOR OUR RESEARCH?

By Barbara Tailor

The term Genetic Genealogy refers to the application of science, through testing DNA, to uncover information about your ancestors. There are currently two types of tests available to the general public: the Y-DNA test and the mtDNA test. The YDNA test tells you about your male ancestors, and the mtDNA test tells you about your female ancestors.

The Y-DNA test is for males only, as it tests the Y chromosome, which is only found in males and is inherited from the father's direct paternal line (grandfather to father to son). Scientists have determined that the Y chromosome is passed from father to son unchanged, except for random mutations that are estimated to take place only once per 500 generations per marker. The direct line of descent for males is critical. Events such as adoption or an extramarital male birth would break this chain.

All males with a direct line of descent from your most distant known male ancestor should have the same Y chromosomal pattern, or genetic fingerprint, except for the random mutations. If you compare the genetic fingerprints of these male descendants today, they should match.

The mtDNA test is available for the female ancestors of males. We all carry mtDNA inherited from our mothers. Anthropologists have determined that there exist approximately 20 daughters who are descended from a single 'mitochondria Eve.' Family Tree DNA's mtDNA tests will determine from which daughter of Eve you descend. You can then use the Family Tree database to find others whom you match.

HOW MANY MARKERS SHOULD I TEST?

The place to start is to define the term 'marker.' A marker is a location on the Y chromosome that may be tested for Genetic Genealogy. These locations, or markers, have names, such as DYS #19 or DYS #385a or DYS #439. When a marker is tested, the result is reduced to a number, which represents the number of repeated patterns of the DNA protein sequence at a specific location on the Y chromosome.

Family Tree DNA offers a 12 marker Y-DNA test and a 25 marker Y-DNA test (and now they offer a 37 marker test). The difference is that the Y-DNA Plus test results, with its additional markers, reduces the time frame to the most recent Common ancestor, or MRCA. For all 3 tests, the number of markers that match can determine whether you and another participant share a common ancestor and how many generations ago that common ancestor might have lived.

If two individual's test results match exactly (12/12) in the 12 marker test, there is a 99% probability that they are related. The issue then becomes: when did this common ancestor live? Unfortunately, science cannot pinpoint the exact generation, but science can provide a range of time when the common ancestor might have lived.

If two individuals match in the 12 marker test for either 10 out of 12 (10/12) or 11 out of 12 (11/12), they are also considered related, but the time frame to the common ancestor, MRCA, is more distant than if they had a 12/12 match. Where the matches are less

than 10/12, the two individuals are not considered to be related.

If your 12 marker test results match another participant's exactly, 12/12, your common ancestor occurred between 1 and 62 generations ago, with a 50% probability that the common ancestor lived 14.5 generations ago or less. There is a 90% probability it was within 48 generations and a 95% probability it was within 62.

You can shorten this time span by increasing the 12 marker test to a 25 or 37 marker test. A 12 marker test can be upgraded to a 25 or 37 marker test at a later date. The Lab used by Family Tree DNA, based at the University of Arizona in Tucson, keeps a sample of your DNA stored under a kit number. If, later in your project, you decide to expand your test to 25 or 37 markers, the additional markers can easily be tested from the DNA already stored for reprocessing.

The information above was excerpted from Family Tree DNA - Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd. (copyright 2002) from their newsletter "Facts & Genes" July 24, 2002, Volume 1, Issue 1. (http://www.familytreeDNA.com/facts_genes.asp)

OLMSTE(A)D YDNA SURNAME STUDY UPDATE

DNA MATCH LINE 1 (CAPT. JABEZ OF WARE):

OSG1: Jabez, Moses, Gideon, Jonas, George, Jonas, George (b. 1861)

OSG2: Jabez, Moses, Gideon, Israel, Harvey, Henry, Everett (b. 1861)

OSG2: Jabez, Jeremiah, Jedediah, Israel, Ephraim, Reuben, James

#2 & #8 are 12/12 exact matches; #1 is an 11/12 match to them.

DNA MATCH L2 (PILGRIM RICHARD):

OSG4: Richard, ? , Samuel, Bartram, John, John B., John

OSG5: Richard

OSG12: Richard, Lt. John, Richard, Justus, Justus, Justus Williams, Wallace Gifford, Austin, Frank

OSG11: Richard

#4, #5, & #12 are 12/12 exact matches; #11 is an 11/12 match to them

DNA MATCH LINE 3 (PILGRIM NICHOLAS):

OSG6: Nicholas, Thomas, Daniel, Daniel, Francis C., Leverett T., Leverett L.

#6 is an 11/12 match to the Richard group

DNA MATCH LINE 4 (UNKNOWN - Pennsylvania group)

OSG9:

OSG10:

These two are an 11/12 match to each other; #9 is a 9/12 to Richard; #10 is an 8/12 Match to Richard, therefore, they are probably NOT related to the Richard group. #9 is a 7/12 match to the Jabez group, so are probably NOT related to the Jabez group, either.

DNA MATCH LINE 5 (UNKNOWN):

OSG3:

1 participant hasn't turned in his kit after several months & may no longer be interested.

2 results pending.

RICHARD OLMSTEAD AND ELIZABETH DURKEE (CONCLUDED REALLY)

*By
Bill Samland*

I said in the last Newsletter that I was concluding Bill's article Bill's article on Richard Olmsted and Elizabeth Durdee. However, I left out portions of the last two children's facts, so I am repeating those sections.

12. **RHOENA OLMSTEAD** was born about 1817 in Marlborough Twp., Johnstown District, Upper Canada. On 23 January 1840 Rhoena married Silas Warner in or near Merrickville, Grenville Co., Upper Canada. Their marriage notice from a newspaper stated that they were both from Merrickville.

Silas must have been born before 1810 (place unknown). On 1 January 1829 he enrolled as a private in the 2nd Regiment of the Grenville Militia (the list was of men between the ages of 19 and 39). Silas was a witness to several marriages and deeds pertaining to the Olmsteads in the Johnstown District.

In 1839 Silas and a female over 16 years of age were listed on the census of Wolford Township. At that time he was of no religious denomination. In 1840 Silas was also enumerated (with Rhoena) on the census of Wolford Township. The census stated that he was a clothier and had a female under the age of five years old living with him. Silas wasn't recorded on any other censuses for that area of Canada West.

Baptismal records of Hull, Quebec show two children that might be Rhoena's and Silas's. The records, however, recorded their surnames as "Coller." They were Elisha Coller, born 19 July 1840 and William Coller, born 22 July 1843, sons of Rhoena Olmstead and Silas "Coller." The boys were both baptised 16 July 1843 at Hull, Canada East (Quebec). Quite a trick, since William wasn't born until 22 July 1832. The record probably made a mistake with the surname.

One point of interest is that an "Elitia Coller" was listed next to Silas on the 1839 census of Wolford Township. At that time Elitia probably wasn't married (no females over the age of 16 resided in the household), but had 2 males over 16 (including himself), 1 male under 16, and 2 females under 16 living in his house. They belonged to the Church of England. Elitia was never found on another census of the area. Rhoena's name was also written as "Rowena."

SOLOMON DURKEE OLMSTEAD was born about 1819 in Marlborough Twp., Johnstown District, Upper Canada and died after 1881 possibly in Collingwood Twp., Grey Co., ON. On February 11, 1839 Solomon married Louisa Harris, daughter of David Harris, in Upper Canada (Bathurst or Johnstown Districts). Louisa was born about 1820 in Upper Canada and died between 1861-1871, probably in Thornbury, Grey Co., ON

At the time of their marriage Solomon lived in Marlborough Township, Johnstown District, and Louisa resided at Long Island,

Bathurst District (now Manotick, Carleton Co., ON). Solomon's brother, Rufus Olmstead, was one of the witnesses to their wedding (Solomon was later a witness to Rufus's marriage). Solomon and Louisa lived in Marlborough Township and Burritts Rapids, Grenville Co., Upper Canada during the first ten years of their marriage. In 1848 he decided to travel west in search of new prospects.

The following is an excerpt from A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY:

"It happened that in that year [1848] Solomon Olmstead, who was living at the time in Carleton County, decided to go farther west. Reaching Toronto, he traveled on foot to Barrie, where he heard of the new surveys in Collingwood and St. Vincent Townships. Being quite at home in the woods, he pushed on with his rifle through the cedar swamps and pine plains along the Government Road until he came to the town line of the township.

"A settler here by the name of Hurd was an old acquaintance, and one can imagine them, sitting in the firelight of the settler's shanty discussing the possibilities of the water-power at the mouth of the Beaver River, and growing in excitement until Olmstead declared he would take up the 'claim,' and become the Beaver's first miller. Reaching the town plot, he felled a few trees.

"Thornbury was still a forest with the exception of the scant clearings. Then he traveled on foot to Owen Sound, then the village of Sydenham, to register his claim. This business completed, he made the journey back to his home for his family and his few possessions. With these he returned just as winter was coming on [the fall of 1849]. However, the settlers helped him to build his house and make his family comfortable. The next year [1850] he set to work to clear a few acres and build a saw mill. About 3 years later, needing funds, he persuaded his brother, Rufus, to join him and take a half interest in the enterprise."

Records show that on 4 January 1849 Solomon, who was recently back in Marlborough Township from visiting Collingwood Township petitioned to Montreal for 20 acres to locate a mill site on lot 33 in concession 9 of Collingwood Township on the Beaver River at Notawasaga Bay. He was granted a Crown Land Grant on 31 August 1849 at Montreal.

In 1851 Solomon and Louisa lived in a one-story log house on lot 33 in the 3rd concession of Collingwood Twp., Grey Co., Canada West. At that time they owned 20 acres of land, and Solomon was a lumber merchant. The house was a part of what was to become the village of Thornbury (the village was established in 1852).

The following is also an excerpt from A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF GREY

"By 1853 the Olmsteads had added a flour and grist mill and opened a store and post office. All were on the east side of the river. With no bridge, a ferry service was set up. Mail day was Saturday and every craft available was pressed into service to get across the river."

In 1857 Solomon was listed as the postmaster of Thornbury and the proprietor of the Thornbury Hotel (his brother, Rufus Olmstead, was also listed as a hotelkeeper in Thornbury in 1857). By 1857 Solomon's sister, Clarissa (Olmstead) Hicks and her husband, Thomas Hicks, and Solomon's first cousin once removed, Thomas H. Olmstead, and his wife, Mary Anne, joined Solomon and Rufus in

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Thornbury.

In 1861 Solomon and Louisa lived in a two-story framed house in Thornbury that was described as mill property (in 1865 the house was listed as being on Alfred Street). Solomon was enumerated on the census as a miller and tavern keeper.

Minn Olmstead (3 years old) lived with them at that time. It is believed that she was Wilhelmina Strain, the daughter of Solomon and Louisa's daughter, Ruth Olmstead (who wasn't married yet) and her future husband, Francis Strain.

In 1871 Solomon was widowed and lived by himself in Collingwood Township (he was a carpenter then). It's not known where the younger children resided at that time.

Sometime between 1871 and 1881 Solomon married Frances Driscoll. In 1881 they lived in Collingwood Township (probably Thornbury). At that time a Jeremiah Driscoll (age 85 years) lived with them. He was probably Frances's father. Solomon and Louisa were Universalist. Frances was Roman Catholic.

No information has been found on Solomon after 1881.

The children of SOLOMON DURKEE OLMSTEAD and LOUISA HARRIS:

- RICHARD OLMSTEAD, born November 03, 1839; died September 25, 1906.
- LAVINA OLMSTEAD, born about 1841.
- RUTH OLMSTEAD, born about 1842; died February 22, 1886.
- MARY OLMSTEAD, born 1844; died 1895.
- DAVID OLMSTEAD, born August 10, 1845; died January 12, 1912.
- WILLIAM C. OLMSTEAD, born about 1847.
- CHESTERFIELD OLMSTEAD, born January 29, 1850; died August 15, 1917.
- LOUISA VIOLA OLMSTEAD, born March 02, 1851; died September 08, 1933.
- SOLOMON HARRIS OLMSTEAD, born August 02, 1853; died December 30, 1922.
- MINERVA OLMSTEAD, b. April 14, 1856.

APOLOGY TO SUE OLMSTED FOLLOW UP

In the last Newsletter, I noted that I had published an article originally written by Sue Olmsted, but was not attributed to her.

The person who sent me the article called me on the telephone this summer and apologized. I said I would relay her apology to Sue, and would indicate in the Newsletter that this had been done.

Aaron Olmstead JR Family Photos By Doreen Dolleman

This past year I made contact with two more descendants of Aaron Olmstead, son of Jabez and Miriam Husse Olmstead. Both have so generously shared their information with me, including pages and photos from the Silas Baldwin/ Miriam Olmstead family Bible – so much more than I ever expected to find. There are many photos in the Bible, not all Olmstead's and not all identified. The clearly identified Olmstead photos are of Aaron Olmstead Jr. and his daughter Caroline, daughter Lucy Olmstead and husband John Keller, and daughter Ann Olmstead and husband Hervey King. The Aaron/ Caroline portrait was taken sometime between 1844 – 1848, during the very first years of photography! Not many pictures are in existence from that time period, so this is an incredible find! I read that it cost \$5 for these first portraits in the 1840's and that was considered to be very expensive. Notice Caroline's cropped hair – made me wonder if she had been ill (sometime hair was cut when a child had scarlet fever or other serious childhood disease) or had a problem with lice. Ann King's large sleeves and part in her hair date her photo to the 1860's. Hope you enjoy seeing these wonderful glimpses of our ancestors!



**Aaron Olmstead and
His Daughter Caroline**



John Keller



Lucy Olmstead Keller



Anna Olmstead King



Harvey King

Lucy and Anna are Daughters of Aaron Olmstead

OLMSTED'S ON THE INTERNET

Joe Barber has told us about an OLMSTEAD Forum WEB PAGE at: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/olmstead/>

There is also an OLMSTED Forum WEB PAGE at: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/olmsted/>

There is also an OLMSTEAD RootsWeb Mailing List, and an OLMSTED RootsWeb Mailing List, in which subscribers can exchange information, post queries, etc. To subscribe, send E-Mail to:

OLMSTEAD-L-request@rootsweb.com

and to:

OLMSTED-L-request@rootsweb.com

with the command "subscribe" (without the quotes) in the title block, and in the body of the message, and NOTHING ELSE. Turn off your signature file if you are using one. I (COH) am the List Administrator for both Lists. Posts sent to one Mailing List are not

sent to the other List, so one should subscribe to both Lists.

There is also an Ancestry OLMSTEAD Message Board and an Ancestry OLMSTED Message Board, at:

<http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec?htx=board&r=rw&p=surnames.olmstead>

and at:

<http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec?htx=board&r=rw&p=surnames.olmstead>

Messages from the OLMSTEAD Board are gatewayed to the OLMSTEAD Mailing List, and likewise the messages from the OLMSTED Board are gatewayed to the OLMSTED Mailing List. However, they are not cross-gatewayed.

The Forum, the Rootsweb Mailing Lists and the Message Boards are not restricted to the Jabez Line, but contain information and queries from all OLMSTED/OLMSTEAD's.



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