HISTORICAL NOTE

The American Genealogist was founded in July 1922 by Donald Lines Jacobus (1887-1970) as the New Haven Genealogical Magazine. The first eight volumes consist largely of the editor’s statistical compilation, Families of Ancient New Haven. When that project was completed, the magazine became, with the July 1932 issue (the first number of the ninth volume), The American Genealogist and New Haven Genealogical Magazine, and was dedicated to the elevation of genealogical scholarship, primarily through carefully documented analyses of genealogical problems and through short compiled genealogies. In 1937, the subtitle was dropped, and the magazine became simply The American Genealogist, usually abbreviated as TAG. After forty-three years as Editor and Publisher, Donald Lines Jacobus was succeeded in January 1966 by Dr. George E. McCracken (1904-1986) of Des Moines, Iowa, who continued the high standards set by TAG’s founder. With the April 1983 issue, Dr. McCracken was succeeded by Robert Moody Sherman (1914-1984) and Ruth Wilder Sherman of Warwick, Rhode Island. After Mr. Sherman’s death, Dr. David L. Greene of Demorest, Georgia, joined Mrs. Sherman in editing TAG, beginning with the April 1984 number. The present editors will continue TAG’s independent status and strive for the high standards which have been the hallmark of the magazine since its founding.
iv ELIZABETH bur. Fordham 28 June 1619; m. (1) prob. ca.1560 JOHN CHERNER, son of John and Emma (---) Chenery of Kennett, Cambridgeshire. She m. (2) as his second wife, Kennett 30 July 1576 WILLIAM HINSON of Fordham, Cambridgeshire, bur. Fordham 3 June 1592. Children (CHERNER): Mary, Margaret who m. GEORGE A Moody, Elizabeth, Joan, John. Children (HINSON): Grisell, Anne (TAG 64:8-9).

v JOAN m. bef. 1591 -- FITCH. Prob. had two daughters, Margaret and Anne Fitch, by that time.

vi MARGARET m. bef. 1591 -- DEARSLEY

Mr. Nicholson is a market research director. His mailing address is 52 Bank Street #1, New York NY 10014.

COMING TO OUR CENSUS

By George Freeman Sanborn Jr.

Much is being written and said these days about census records and their deficiencies. Apparent errors, lacunae and inconsistencies plague researchers using this valuable genealogical resource. And more than one person has been heard "cussin' out" the census-taker.

But census-takers suffer from the same human frailties as the rest of us, and occasionally we get a glimpse of what went into the records we so eagerly devour. Recently, while reading through the 1891 census of Ontario, I came upon some insights into the difficulties encountered by census-taker Stafford McBratney. Hard at work in the North Ward of the City of Brockville on 25 April 1891, he wrote:

Examined and found to be pretty correct it is hard to get the whole work perfect

Things weren't much better a few days later when he was in the nearby Township of Kitley on 1 May 1891:

We have examined this set of schedules and found some clerical errors and irregularities which we have corrected [sic] to the best of our ability you will still find some entries [sic] not just what they ought to be.

Mr. McBratney's candor is refreshing; his warning is a word to the wise.

Mr. Sanborn is on the staff of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and receives his mail at P.O. Box 706, Derry NH 03038.

THE RAPPITES AND THE SALTZMAN FAMILY

A Communal Society's Influence on a Frontier Family

By Mary Smith Fay, C.G.

A study of the Saltzman family of Westmoreland Co., Pa., and Posey Co., Ind., requires a look at the well-known George Rapp and his associates (called Rappites or Harmonists) whom they knew in Pennsylvania and in Indiana, even though the Saltzmans were never his followers.

When George Rapp was born in the town of Itpingen, duchy of Wurttemberg, Germany, on 28 Oct. 1757, his father, who was a farmer, vinedresser, and weaver, could not have imagined his son would become a Separatist, go to America, and lead families to new homes in the Indiana wilderness. George became an ardent reader of the Bible, which he interpreted literally. Preaching "doctrines peculiarly his own," he urged all to return to the primitive simplicity of early Christian worship, and to follow the example of early Christians in common ownership of property. In 1783, when he was twenty-six, George Rapp married Christina Benzinger, born 1756, who bore him a son John/Johannes in 1783 and a daughter Rosina in 1786. In addition, he adopted Frederick Reichert, his able business manager, who changed his name to Frederick Rapp. (General information on the Rappites and the Saltzmans comes from sources which are listed at the end of the article.)

In 1787, his thinking had completely separated him from the established church, and the local authorities imprisoned him because he would not remain silent. This gave Rapp a splendid opportunity to rally support.

When the church officials could no longer ignore the Separatists, Rapp was ready with a solution. In the summer of 1803, he, his grown son John, and two other people made their way to America, landing at Baltimore. He spent the next year riding horseback from Maryland to western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, seeking land. In 1804, Rapp purchased about 5,000 acres in Butler Co., Pa. Twenty-four acres were in the village of Zelienople, twenty-six miles northwest of Pittsburgh and twelve miles from the Ohio River on Connoquenessing Creek. No doubt, he felt at home among the many Germans there who still spoke, dressed, and lived as his own people did. That same year, three ships came to American ports, carrying one hundred and twenty-five families of Rapp followers. George Rapp met the first group and selected about eighty workmen to take back with him to Butler Co.

During its first year, the "community of equality" was established in Butler Co. There its members would wait for the millennium in the Lord's own
good time. Members pledged themselves to submit to the laws of the community and to make their worldly goods and themselves obedient to the superintendents. Each member was to receive a secular and religious education and to be assured of support in old age. In case of withdrawal, a member's money was to be refunded. If a person had entered without money, an evaluation of his labors was subject to negotiation. “Father” Rapp taught humility, simplicity, self-sacrifice, neighborly love, regular and persevering industry, prayer, and self-examination. The creed continued to develop until marriages were outlawed in 1807. Celibacy was to be practiced, with men and women living in separate buildings. Of course, it was the celibacy that attracted the attention of writers of that time, including Lord Byron.

In spite of hardships, the Harmonists prospered, having orchards, a vineyard, distilleries, grist mills, a tannery, a brick yard, saw mill, a large brick granary, and a woolen factory among the communal industries. Over 2,000 acres of land had been cleared and cultivated.

Many authors have speculated about why the Rappites decided to move in 1814 and advertised their colony for sale; most agree that they needed more land and wanted to be on a watercourse for easier marketing of their products and a warmer climate for their vineyards. Frederick Rapp was able to procure 20,000 acres of government land and purchase adjacent improved farms, making a total of nearly 30,000 acres, in the Wabash Valley of southeastern Indiana. Early in 1815, the entire group went down the Ohio River in flatboats and founded Harmonie in Posey Co., Ind. At what would later be known as New Harmony, the Rappites formed another model industrial community producing an abundance of goods in their factories at this new location. It has been estimated that each Rappite was worth about two thousand dollars, probably ten times the average wealth throughout the United States.

Their business acumen made these people respected citizens, even if their leaders discouraged them from learning English, would not sanction military service, and kept them so isolated they were not known personally by outsiders and not generally liked. The earlier settlers distrusted these people who often marched to work in the fields to band music. Frederick Rapp, nevertheless, was a delegate from Gibson Co. to the convention authorized in April 1816 for the purpose of writing a constitution and organizing a state government for Indiana Territory. The line dividing Gibson and Posey Counties at that time ran through the town of New Harmony. At one time the Indiana State Legislature actually borrowed money from the Harmonites!

In 1824, Rapp and his followers advertised their Indiana property for sale; again, the rationale is not clear. They returned to Pennsylvania, this time on the steamboat William Penn, built especially for them. Their new home was in Beaver Co. where they founded the towns of Economy and Harmony on the east bank of the Ohio River, seventeen miles northwest of Pittsburgh.

George Rapp's son John had died in Butler Co. in 1812, before the move to Indiana, his wife Christina died at their new home in Pennsylvania in 1830, and his adopted son Frederick Rapp died in 1834. George Rapp himself lived until 7 Aug. 1847, almost ninety years. His daughter Rosina outlived her father by two years, dying in 1849. John's daughter Gertrude lived until 1889, and in May 1894, there were only eighteen living members at Economy.

Let us now look at some of the neighbors who seem to have followed Rapp to Indiana in a peripheral status.

THE NEIGHBORS

Even though the Anderson, Mathew, Wilson and Saltzman families knew Rapp and his followers in Butler Co., their names are not on the membership records of the Harmony Society or on the records of people employed by the organization (Karie Diethorn, Curator of Collections, Old Economy Village, Ambridge, Pa., letter, 5 May 1988). There is no reason to believe they were followers; it is clear, however, that at least one of their own group had visited the new settlement in Indiana before they made plans to move there. Caleb Mathew wrote from Butler Co. to Frederick Rapp in Indiana Territory on 29 Dec. 1815: “... I have the pleasure to find that my Nabors believe my reporte of your New Cuntry and I believe if the Cold Cell thar Land thar wold the most of them Come to it.” He further wrote that his mother and all her family were ready to move and he and several others would move in the spring. John Saltzman had sold his holdings in Butler Co. and wanted to rent a house and the largest farm available. Robert Wilson wanted a house and small farm near Caleb's. Alexander Wilson had been offered gunpowder for his land; would Rapp take it in pay for land and at what price? Rapp’s reply is not available, but the families did make the move the following spring.

On 22 June 1816, George Rapp wrote from Harmonie to Frederick, who was back in Pennsylvania settling their affairs (Arndt 1:172):

The young men from Butler Co. always bother us because they would like to have land near Saltzman before it is entered [by others at the land office], namely: Thomas Wilson, northeast quarter of 28, Town 5 south 13 west, Abel Mathew, northeast quarter of 30, Town 5 south 13 west, Aquilla Mathew, northwest quarter of 28, Town 6 south 13 west. I have told them that I would write this to you. I would gladly have settled the same region with good industrious men, but I will and can do nothing without you, especially because there is little money at hand really. Think it over yourself, they thought that in any case because you would be coming home over Vincennes you would perhaps enter it, for they have no money.

The families which Caleb Mathew mentioned moved from Butler Co., Pa., to Posey Co., Ind., by flatboat. T.W. Records wrote:
They devised a simple boat with square sides and a flat bottom, and they called it a flatboat. This plain craft with the simple name became the craft of the common people just as the early Ford car was known much later as the car of the common folks. On small flatboats family groups or several families from the same community came down the Ohio River to settle, clear the land, build homes, and thus set up an inland empire. One such boat is said to have had 105 people aboard, all members of the Anderson family, as told by a grandson, E.A. Anderson, now almost ninety years of age. He said that two boats came all the way from Pennsylvania and landed at Mt. Vernon, Ind. The other boat had over seventy persons on it belonging to three families, Matthew, Saulitzman, and Wilson ("Flatboats," Indiana Magazine of History 42[1946]:323-42).

As representative of such families, the Saltzmans will be examined in more detail.

THE SALTZMANS

1 JOHN SALTZMAN was born in Hesse, Germany, before 1766, perhaps ca.1755, and died at Posey Co., Ind., between 1832 and 1838.

According to the Bible of his son, Michael:

John Saltzman, born in Hesse, Germany, came to America during the Revolutionary War. Married and settled in Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was the father of 13 children, one of which is Michael Saltzman, born of a twin to John Jr. Dec. 10 A.D. 1786, Peter, Daniel, George, Andy, David, Solomon, Hannah Durlin, Sarah Kiester, Mary Means, Catherine Wilson, Susan Mathew (Michael Saltzman Bible, published at Philadelphia in 1850 and owned in 1977 by Mrs. Raymond R. Saltzman [née Vernell Wade] of New Harmony, Ind.).

Now owned by Sore, Riley Raymoni, Saltzman (1761)

Additional research will be required to prove John's early history. He may be the Johann Salmann, age 25 [in 1780], born at Wetzlar, in Hesse, Germany, who was recorded as "Prisoner of war whereabouts unknown" with the "Left Service: How, Where, Where" column left blank on the report of Brunswick mercenaries sent to America in British service during the American Revolution (Hans Helmuth Rimpauf, "The Brunswickers' in Nordamerika 1776-1783," Archiv fuer Sippenforschung, Hefte 43-45 [1971-72], translated by Clifford Neal Smith, Brunswick Deserter-Immigrants of the American Revolution, German-American Genealogical Research Monograph [Thompson, Ill., 1973]:40). In discussing the Brunswick troopers who served mainly in Canada and northern New York, Smith lists the major battles and skirmishes in which their units participated and gives the number of prisoners the Americans took. After being quartered at Winterhill barracks near Cambridge, Mass., until November 1778, the prisoners were marched southward. "Opportunity to desert the column was provided by American militia escorts along the route, and it seems probable that many Germans did so in Pennsylvania while on the march through Pennsylvania-German settlements."

From the church records for his children, it is clear that the John Saltzman in the Bible record was the man listed in Franklin Twp., Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1790 as head of household, with four free white males under 16 years and two free white females (pub. 1790 census p. 261). Westmoreland Co. records do not indicate that he owned land there at any time; the indexes for the years 1773 through 1897 list no John Saltzman as a landholder before 1880 (Westmoreland Co. LR). John Saltzman was listed in the 1800 Pennsylvania census in Butler Co. and again in 1810 (Ron Jackson, Pennsylvania 1800 Census [Salt Lake City 1972] 126:02; Ohio Family Historians, 1810 Census of Pennsylvania [Cleveland 1966] p. 1038). On 1 Nov. 1808, he purchased land in Butler Co. from Alexander M. Nickle (or McNickle) of the "Borough" of Pittsburgh in Allegheny Co. (Butler Co. Pa., LR B:174-75; the grant had been recorded in Patent Book 59:255). In preparing to move to Posey Co., Ind., Saltzman sold his land on 24 Feb. 1816 to Jacob Latschow, recording the deed on 20 May 1829 after receiving the final payment. His wife, SALOME, signed the deed with him (Butler Co. LR F:356-57).

John Saltzman of Butler Co., Pa., had fully paid for Section 29 of Town 5 south, Range 13 west, when President James Madison signed the land patent on 8 Aug. 1816 (U.S. Land Office at Vincennes, p. 356, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Dept. of Interior, Eastern States Office, Alexandria, Va.). By 29 Sept. 1823, Saltzman had saved money for additional land and President James Monroe initiated the land patent for 320 acres, the west half of Section 21, of the same township (Patent No. 1691 recorded at Vincennes, 81:167). Saltzman's name was recorded on both patents as "of Butler Co., Pennsylvania."

The Saltzmans, with the other families mentioned in the article about flatboats, probably arrived in Posey Co., Ind., in the very early spring of 1816. It is not known if Salome died before or after the family moved to Indiana; her name has not been found on any papers in Indiana and no tombstone has been located for either of them. We do not know in what regard John Saltzman held the Rappites, but he apparently gave advice to some dissidents among them. For example, on 4 Feb. 1819, George Rapp wrote to adopted son Frederick in New Orleans about disharmony in the Society, mentioning Frankfort Schneider and "Aeschinger's girl," shoemaker Ludwig Boger, tailor Dur, and Kieker Kast, "these people had their depository in Saltzman's house," where they had "stored their things and obtained advice. What falseness" (Arndt 1:638-39; Williams p. 209). Saltzman did not dispose of any land in Posey Co. until 1826 when he deeded some to his sons. No wife signed these deeds, nor is one mentioned in his will.

The will of John Saltzman of Posey Co., Ind., drawn on 18 Feb. 1832, and sworn by the witnesses on 3 Sept. 1838, named only one person, Aquilia Mathews [no relationship stated], to whom he bequeathed half a lot of land in "township No. 5" and also all his "goods chattles moneys and effects what-
soever.” This arrangement was, in effect, sanctioned by two of his sons who were among the witnesses: “John Saltzman Jr., Abel Mathew and Peter Saltzman” (Posey Co., Ind., Will Book A:137; Carroll O. and Gloria M. Cox, Posey Co., Indiana: A Documented History, 1815-1900, 5 vols. [Owensboro, Ky., 1982], hereafter Posey Co. Hist., 1:155).

The Saltzmans and their close friends appear to have attended to their farming, cleared land, planted crops, learned to speak English, and become a part of community life outside the Rappite group. Their children intermarried with people who had come on the same flatboat with them as well as with others who had found their way to Posey Co. The family was typical of the pioneers who played a significant role in Indiana’s development.

Although the families were the antithesis of the Rappites in behavior and beliefs, there is practically no likelihood that the Andersons, Matthews, Saltzmans, and Wilsons would have chosen, or even have discovered, this spot on the Wabash River for their new home if they had not been acquainted with the Rappites who arrived a few months earlier. The Saltzmans and their four neighboring families remained in the vicinity of New Harmony once they settled. Their independence from the Harmonists is underlined when one considers that not one of the children of these families moved back to Pennsylvania when the Rapps returned there, but the Rappites remained the source of fireside tales during long winter evenings, and their Utopian experiment continues to be of interest.

Pioneers brought with them and created a variety of community institutions and practices that formed bonds of belief and culture so that the individual did not need to combat the uncivilized wilderness alone. Churches, schools, towns, and political organizations brought people together, even as they sometimes separated them. . . . The religious utopia of George Rapp and the secular utopia of Robert Owen both failed to achieve their ultimate goals, yet they left behind ideas and concrete models of different ways of creating community institutions and ordering life. It is impossible to assess their full influence, but it is likely they provided a useful . . . seasoning to the intensely practical and conventional culture of pioneer Indiana. Certainly it will always intrigue to contemplate the contrast between the two New Harmony communities and the more typical frontier community on Little Pigeon Creek a few miles away in which Abe Lincoln was growing to manhood (James H. Madison, The Indiana Way: A State History [Indianapolis 1986] pp. 119-20).

Children (SALTZMAN) of John1 and his wife Salome (—) (first known in the Lutheran church), order uncertain:

2 i Michael2 b. 10 Dec. 1786; m. Catherine Bittner

3 ii John, “born of a twin” to Michael, therefore b. 10 Dec. 1786; m. Schella Mathew

4 iii Susanna b. 3 Oct. 1793; m. Aquilla Mathew


6 v Peter b. 24 March 1797; m. Polly A. Lynn

7 vi Daniel b. 22 Oct. 1818 Anna Coates (Posey Co. Marr. No. 100, 1:52-53). Daniel’s brother Peter was administrator with Elias Altizer and Ignatius Taylor of his insolvent estate when it was entered into probate 20 Sept. 1833. Infant heirs were: Andreis, Abner, Benjamin, Tracy, William, and Emily (Posey Co. Hist. 1:154).

8 vii George Washington; may never have moved to Posey Co. with the rest of the family. He was living at Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio, when he applied for a pension in 1871 for having served in the War of 1812. He gave his age as 81 and said he joined at Harmony, Butler Co., Pa., and had m. Mary Cook (Survivor’s Pension #5666, War of 1812, Pennsylvania Militia, National Archives). He is buried in Union Cemetery, Wayne Co. (Wayne Co. Ohio Burial Records [Wooster, Ohio, 1973] p. 602). Born in 1790-1791.

9 viii Andrew b. ca. 1800; m. Kessiah Wilson

10 ix David b. ca. 1804; m. David Durbin

x David, appears only in his brother Michael’s Bible record and in land records. On 27 July 1826 and 15 March 1827 John Saltzman Sr. deeded land to David (Posey Co. LR D:396, E:124). On 16 Feb. 1831, David transferred land to his brother Solomon; their brother Peter Saltzman and Noah Cox were witnesses (Posey Co. LR E:359).

xi Solomon m. 20 Oct. 1830 Polly Jane Orman, with his brother Peter Saltzman Esq. performing the ceremony (Posey Co. Marr. No. 800, page number unreadable, prob. 1:390). They are not in the Posey Co. 1850 Census, and their graves have not been located in Posey Co.

xii Sarah m. 20 June 1822 James Kiester (Posey Co. Marr. No. 295, 1:92-93). There is a stone for James Kiester in the Keister Cemetery “on Hiway just about 100 yards south of Benton’s Garage” which shows him aged 71 years, with no other information discernible. The few stones in this cemetery whose legends are readable have men’s names only (Carroll O. Cox, Posey Co. Cemetery Records, 1814-1979 [Evansville, Ind., 1979], hereafter Posey Co. Cem. Recs., p. 273). Grandfather John Saltzman on 27 Feb. 1832 gave his grandson Daniel Keister 80 acres in Section 29, Town 5 South, Range 13 West. Witnesses were Peter and John Saltzman Jr. (Posey Co. LR F:1; recorded 15 March 1832). No other children have been identified.


The Posey Co. Commissioner's Court allowed Michael one dollar for “acessing” Springfield in 1818 (Posey Co. Hist. 1:321). He received a patent for 160 acres of land sold at Vincennes; James Monroe signed the patent 2 Nov. 1819 (southwest quarter of Section 28 in Twp. 5 South, Range 13 west, 35:268, by Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office). Michael witnessed Abel Mathew's will, made 30 Dec. 1848, proved 26 Jan. 1849. Abel Mathew was a brother to Aquilla who had married Michael's sister, Susanna Saltzman. He was undoubtedly on the flatboat when the group moved down in the spring of 1816 (Posey Co. Hist. 1:112).

Children (SALTZMAN) of Michael and Catherine (Bittner) (Michael Saltzman Bible):

- 1825/14 June 1817
- 1825/14 June 1817
- 1825/14 June 1817
- 1825/14 June 1817
- 1825/14 June 1817
- 1825/14 June 1817

3 JOHN SALTZMAN Jr., twin to Michael, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., on 10 Dec. 1786. His baptismal record has not been located. Michael was baptized almost five months after birth, and John may have been baptized then also. It is possible that only one name was recorded even though twins were baptized that day. John married on 2 Aug. 1820 SCHELLEA MATHEW, whose family had traveled from Pennsylvania to Indiana on the flatboat (Posey Co. Marr. No. 184, 1:54-55). John Jr. died on 8 July 1846 in Posey Co.; his widow is listed in the 1850 census as Sybil, age 63, female, born Virginia, with Abel Saltzman age 26, and Thomas Saltzman age 24, both born Indiana. Also in the household were Phebe Mathews age 70, and Nancy Mathews age 50, both born Virginia (1850 U.S. Census, Posey Co., Ind., p. 215, fam. 690, dwelling 690; National Archives [Nat'l Arch.] film M-432, roll 166). A tombstone with “Saltzman, John and Sibill” is in Old Beech Cemetery; his stone shows he was “born Westmoreland Co., Pa.,” but no dates for Sybil/Schella are discernible (Posey Co. Cem. Recs. p. 280).

All of John Saltzman's sons, along with their brothers-in-law, appear to have done their civic duty in the settlement. John Jr., Thomas Robb, and
Peter started performing marriages the year he married; his name occurs repeatedly in Posey Co. records because he served as a Justice of the Peace 1819-21, 1822-25, and 1829-35 (Dorothy L. Riker, ed., *Executive Proceedings of the State of Indiana, 1816-1836* [Indianapolis, Ind., 1947] pp. 102, 226, 567). He helped build the new courthouse when the Posey Co. seat was established at Springfield; he was later [tax assessor] for Lynn Twp. for 1825 (Posey Co. Hist. 1:29, 328, 354). Peter was appointed guardian of several families such as Wilson Butler’s children, John and William, in 1823 and Alexander Himan’s children, John, Mathew and Sarah on 21 Jan. 1829 (Posey Co. Hist. 1:29, 87). As a prominent Primitive Baptist Minister of the Gospel, Peter signed a letter on behalf of Robert Dale Owen, dated 20 July 1839, which appeared in the newspaper *New Harmony* (Carroll O. and Gloria M. Cox, *New Harmony, Indiana, Newspaper Gleanings* [Owensboro, Ky., 1980] p. 7).

In 1845, Peter and Polly Saltzman moved to Ogle Co., Ill., with their children: George W., Benjamin, Jeremiah, Maruch, Jane, Daniel, and Martin (Doris Glade Vogel, “Old Settler’s Association of Buffalo Grove, Buffalo Twp., Ogle Co., Ill., 1873-1889,” *Illinois State Genealogical Quarterly*, 19[1987]:4:213). They were still there in 1850: Peter Saltzman, blacksmith, age 53, born Pennsylvania; wife Polly age 46, born Indiana; children all born Indiana, were Jane age 16, Daniel L. age 11, and Martin age 9. Rufus Perkins, age 23, farmer, born New York, and daughter Mary, age 9, born Indiana, were listed in the same dwelling (1850 U.S. census, Ogle Co., Ill. p. 32, fam. 5, dwelling 5, Buffalo Twp., Nat’l Arch. film M-432, Roll 123).

Children (SALTZMAN) of Peter and Polly A. (Lynn), all prob. b. Indiana:

1. **GEORGE W.**
2. **[BENJAMIN?] FRANKLIN**
3. **JEREMIAH CASH**
4. **MARUCH**
5. **JANE b. ca.1834**
6. **DANIEL L. b. ca.1839**
7. **MARTIN b. ca.1841**
8. **JOHN B. d. 28 Oct. 1846, ae 1 year, 9 months, and 20 days (photos of the tombstones of Peter, Polly, and John B. Saltzman, taken by Roger L. Saltzman, Schaumburg, Ill., 1977)**

6 ANDREW SALTZMAN was born ca.1800 in Pennsylvania (he and his wife were both 50 in the Posey Co. 1850 Census, p. 215, fam. 688, dwelling 688, Nat’l Arch. film M-432, Roll 166). He married in Posey Co. on 12 April 1818 KESIAH WILSON, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Dunbar) Wilson (Posey Co. Marr. No. 77, 1:52-53). This Wilson family had come on the flatboat with the Saltzmans. Andrew died before 16 June 1855 when his estate was administered by William Saltzman. His widow, Kesiah, had died be-

between 1850 and 1855, as she is listed in the 1850 census but not in the estate settlement (Posey Co. Hist. 1:154; Posey Co. Probate Order Book 2:238).

Children (SALTZMAN) of Andrew and Kesiah (Wilson), vii-xi b. Indiana (1850 census; other data from a Bible viewed by Frieda Redell of Lubbock, Tex.):

1. **PETER** b. 1819; m. 25 April 1839 HANNAH PRICHETT (Posey Co. Marr. No. 818, 2:395)
2. **SARAH ANN** b. 1820; m. 27 Aug. 1839 JAMES OWENS (Posey Co. Marr. No. 865, 2:402)
3. **ALEXANDER** b. 1823; m. 19 Oct. 1843 PRUDENCE COONROD (Posey Co. Marr. No. 1511, 2:492)
4. **CELIA** b. 1825; m. 27 July 1841 MATTHEW ORMAN (Posey Co. Marr. No. 1206, 2:442)
5. **MARY/POLLY** b. 1827; m. 13 March 1847 WILLIAM ORMAN (Posey Co. Marr. No. 1825, 2:549; no return was recorded)
6. **WILLIAM H.** b. 1830; m. 18 June 1848 ELIZABETH BARTON (Posey Co. Marr. 3:144)
7. **MARGARET** b. 1832; m. 9 Aug. 1852 WILLIAM BACON (Posey Co. Marr. 4:335)
8. **JOHN WASHINGTON** b. 29 Dec. 1834; m. 19 Oct. 1854 ELIZABETH S. EDWARDS (Posey Co. Marr. 4:469)
9. **NANCY** b. 1837; m. 14 Aug. 1857 LEONARD HUFF (Posey Co. Marr. 3:43)
10. **MILTON** b. 1839; m. 15 Sept. 1867 FRANCES STITT (Posey Co. Marr. 5:506)
11. **KESIAH** b. ca.1842 (1850 census). A Kesiah C. Orman married Andrew J. White 22 March 1866 (Posey Co. Marr. 5:506). Since her earlier marriage to Orman has not been located, this is probably a granddaughter of Andrew Saltzman.

7 HANNAH SALTZMAN was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., ca.1804 and on 15 March 1821 married DAVID DURLIN (Posey Co. Marr. No. 208, 1:61-62). No tombstone has been located for Hannah, but David is buried in a graveyard at Springfield, the first county seat of Posey Co. His tombstone shows he was born on 24 April 1800 and died on 13 Oct. 1859 (Posey Co. Cem. Recs. p. 267). David was 51 and Hannah 46, both born Pennsylvania, in the 1850 U.S. Census; but she was listed as a widow, age 60, in the 1860 Census (1850 U.S. Census, Lynn Twp., Posey Co., Ind.; fam. 773, dwelling 773; Nat’l Arch. film T-6, Roll 102; 1860 U.S. Census, Lynn Twp., Posey Co., fam. 201, dwelling 201; Nat’l Arch. film). Notable among the several land deeds held by David Durlin was his purchase of 80 acres from John Saltzman Jr. 12 Aug. 1829; witnesses were William Pennypacker and Thomas Wilson (Posey Co. LR D:402, West 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 21, Twp. 5 South, Range 13 West). The wives of Thomas Wilson and David Durlin were sisters; the husbands often held land in common, including 176 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 6, Twp. 6 South, Range 13 West, for which they received the patent dated 1 Oct. 1831, as assignees of Thomas Levit; Andrew Jackson signed the patent No. 0426, of lands sold at Vincennes. (Copy provided by Bureau of Land Management, Alexandria, Va.). David Durlin was ap-
pointed administrator for Thomas Wilson’s estate on 13 Nov. 1837 (Posey Co. Hist. 1:191).

Children (DURLIN) of David and Hannah\(^2\) (Saltzman):

1. KATE\(^3\) m. 25 Sept. 1845 ALFRED M. SMITH (Posey Co. Marr. No. 1745, 2:535)
2. GEORGE WASHINGTON b. 30 July 1829 (twin), living 22 July 1894; m. Posey Co. 24 April 1851 MISSOURI ANN KINCHLOE, b. Posey Co. 6 Feb. 1833, d. 8 April 1866 (records of the author’s grandfather, William Silas Smith, born 8 Nov. 1853, preserved in the center of a Bible almost destroyed by rats. He presented the records to me before he died on 21 Jan. 1941.)
3. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN b. 30 July 1829 (twin), d. Chattanooga, Tenn., 19 Feb. 1865 with Company E, 27 Regular Indiana Volunteers, 14 Army Corps; burial place not located (Smith Bible records, above)
4. JEROME; aged 16 and farming in 1850 U.S. Census; appears on no other known list of Durlin children
5. DAVID H. aged 10 in 1850
6. MARY/MARIA aged 4 in 1850; m. BILL COWEN of Springfield, Posey Co. Jane Moutry, age 7, living in the household in 1850 census, was probably the daughter of a Keziah Durlin who married James Moutry on 28 Sept. 1842 (Posey Co. Marr. 4:468).

I wish to thank the following for their interest and help: Mrs. Riley R. Saltzman and Jane and Jeff Saltzman of Mount Vernon, Ind.; Roger L. Saltzman of Schaumburg, Ill.; Mrs. Bill Redell of Lubbock, Tex.; and Harris K. Jensen of Dallas, Tex.

SOURCES


Mrs. Fay is a descendant of this family, through Hannah\(^2\) (Saltzman) Durlin, and a Trustee of the Board for Certification of Genealogists. She lives at 5403 Beverly Hill Lane, No. 1, Houston TX 77056-6918.

THOMAS\(^3\), SON OF WALTER\(^2\) HOYT OF WINDSOR AND NORWALK, CONN.

By the late Paul W. Prindle, F.A.S.G.

In The History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield ([Fairfield, Conn., 1930-32], just reprinted, hereafter Fairfield Famms.), Donald Lines Jacobus shows Walter Hoyt (Simon\(^1\)) as having had five children, by two wives (1:295).

Children (HOYT) of Walter\(^2\) by his unidentified first wife:

1. ELIZABETT\(^3\) m. Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 1663 SAMUEL ST. JOHN.
2. JOHN b. Windsor, Conn., 13 July 1644; m. (1) MARY LINDALL, dau. of Dea. Henry Lindall or Lindon of New Haven, (2) HANNAH — (Fairfield Famms. 1:298).
3. HANNAH m. Norwalk 20 Oct. 1664 JUDEA GREGORY.
4. child of “Hoyt” d. Windsor 1647.

Child (HOYT) of Walter by his second wife Rhoda (——), widow of John Taylor:

5. ZELEBxEED b. Norwalk say 1652; m. (1) —, (2) MEHITABLE (ROCKWELL) KEELER, dau. of John Rockwell and widow of John Keeler (Fairfield Famms. 1:299).

Except for the unidentified child who died young, this list of Walter’s children corresponds with that shown in David W. Hoyt, A Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families (Providence, R.I., 1871), pp. 310-11.

Vol. I of the original Town Proceedings of Norwalk, examined at the town office, gives Walter Hoyt another son, Thomas, no doubt named after Walter’s brother of that name:

At the said meeting [19 Feb. 1633/4] voted and granted unto Walter Happe for his sonne, one of them, either Tho. or John, that homelott accommodacion and priviledges that was formerlie granted to Thomas Barnam, the said Thomas Barnam havinge at the said meetinge resigned the same up to the Towne; the said Walter Happe hath promised to pay the income mony being 15s. . . .

An undated memorandum, presumably written in 1664, reads as follows:

Memorandum of several p[ar]cells of Swampees and upland meadowinge and creekes that the persons here under nominated bought and received of the Towne this yeare; the sayd parties have payed their Several Somes of mony by way of a Towne Rate and other wise as the Towne appoynted them.

Then follow two entries, including:

Walt Happe for his two Sonnes 01-10