

THE
SALISBURIAN

Historical, Biographical and
Genealogical Records

OF THE

House of Salisbury

ORIGINALLY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
LATER OF PHELPS, NEW YORK.

—○—

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY

—○—

Volume One



PHELPS, NEW YORK
THE FLINTSIDE PRESS

1921

CS
71
S167a
1917

Table of Contents

POEMS—Grandames of Eld, 33; Grandsires of Eld, 73; Life's Heritage, 193; Living Forebears, 113; Salisbury Kin, 1; Visions of Empire, 153.

SKETCHES—Almost a Governor, 81; Boys of Pioneer Times, 119; Brawn and Brain, 197; Commander of Fort Orange, 41; Commanding Personalities, 127; Family Character Sketches, 77; Following the Trail, 114; First Salisbury Estate, 48; Genius of Adaptation, 123; Glimpses of Pioneer Life, 74; Governor of Guam, 45; Greatest of Premiers, 161; In Scholastic Ranks, 85; Lure of Culture, 165; Lure of Politics, 205; Men of Heroic Mould, 34; Newspaper Pioneers, 88; Patriot of the Revolution, 37; Salisbury Pioneer Association, 154 and 194; Salisbury Ancestry, 9; Salisbury Family, 5; Salisbury Immigrants, 51; Salisbury Name, 2; Salisbury Pioneers, 13; Salisbury Quaternion, 201; Saulsbury Triumvirate, 157.

EDITORIAL—Foreword, 16, 52, 92, 132, 172 and 208; English Progenitors, 175; Family Activities, 55; Family Heredities, 53; Family Records, 19; Family Vocations, 211; Force of Habitat, 173; Reflected Heredities, 94; Salisbury Branches, 209; Salisbury Clanship, 135; Salisbury Names

- 174; Salisbury Types, 93; Salisbury Units, 133; Submerged Identities, 96; Studies in Genealogy, 17; Salisburyan, 20; Theodore Wright, Master Journalist, 169.
- GENEALOGIES**—Ancient Pedigree, 21; American Genealogical Line, 23; Ambrose Salisbury, First, 31; Benjamin F. Salisbury, 215; Caleb B. Salisbury, 180; Elizabeth Salisbury (Guthrie), 178; Elon G. Salisbury, 226; Foster B. Salisbury, 190; John Salisbury, 63; (Capt.) John Salisbury, 218; Luther Salisbury, 182; Mary Salisbury (Leonard), 222; Perry Salisbury, 225; Rachael Salisbury (Cole), 137; Samuel W. Salisbury, 196b; Stephen Salisbury, 57; William Salisbury, First, 24; William Salisbury, Second, 25; William Salisbury, Third, 110.
- SUBMERGED GENEALOGIES**—Glover Kin, 97; Crittenden Kin, 100; Field Kin, 112.
- FAMILY LINEAGE**—Bannister Descendants, 177; Wilder Descendants, 213.
- TRIBUTARY BRANCHES**—Bannister Family, 108; Beal Family, 105; Thomas Family, 104.
- RELATED FAMILIES**—James H. Salisbury, 149; Joseph Salisbury, 141; Smith H. Salisbury, 144; Stephen Salisbury, 147; Willard Saulsbury, 150.
- ADDENDUM**—Family Crests, 91; Salisbury Personals, 151; Service Flag, 152.

SALISBURIAN

A GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I

FHELPS, N. Y.

No. 1

The Salisbury Kin.

FROM out the past a mighty host appears,
Of women and of men a princely train,
A host that lived in other lands and years,
Of ancient kin and blood of noble strain.

Among them there are some in war attire,
And others clad in armor dread and bright,
Who once had issued forth with hearts afire,
And on return with victor's bays bedight.

And some had come from manor halls afield,
With loud acclaim on fateful mission bent,
To dare the brave crusader's spear to wield,
Or chance the issues of the tournament.

And others there are robed in garments gay,
With manners gracious and a courtly air,
Who debts of homage to their fellows pay,
And due obeisance pledged to ladies fair.

Amidst the throng, intent upon the way,
The plainer folk in number great are seen,
With faces set to greet the coming day,
In sober dress and with more sober mien.

And thus the train comes moving on apace,
A vision of the past, the throng appears,
To tell the kinship secrets of the race,
And bring to us the stories of the years.

The Salisbury Name.

A beauty rose would smell as sweet,
 If called by any other name,
 But in the names of those we meet,
 We read the secrets of their fame.

THE Salisbury family name has always been an honorable and distinguished one, through the centuries and in the lands in which it has been used as a distinctive patronymic, and is as old as the language in which it was first written. It has been given wide application, and has become a fixture among the family names of English speaking peoples. Some of the kin bear the name because it has come to them along the male lines of their ancestry, as the seal of their heredity, while others who have descended along the female lines from the same original ancestry have lost the patronymic of the fathers by their submergence in other family names, by virtue of prevailing social customs, although all the kindred share alike in the honor of the descent and possess the Salisbury physical and intellectual characteristics to a notable degree.

Origin of Name. The family name may be traced back in medieval history to Central Europe, from which it passed into ancient Normandy as De Salzburg, according to old manuscripts, indicating its origin and antiquity, and attesting its meaning as a native of Salzburg. After its passage from the continent, the name underwent some minor modifications, dropping its prefix and changing the orthography to its present

form. Through eight and a half centuries, or twenty-five generations, in England and America, it has lost neither letter nor syllable in general usage, and has undergone no changes in pronunciation. Although written as a word of four syllables, its pronunciation has always been try-syllabic in confirmation of its Germanic origin. Its original form has been retained in all lands and ages, with but few attempts at alteration here and there, though of a provincial character and of no far-reaching effect, such as Saulsbury and Salsbury, which have been designed presumptively to make the spelling of the name conform to its pronunciation. It is almost universally the same as when it made its first appearance in England in 1066, and its fixity of form, at once pleasing to the eye and the ear, is indicative of the family stability of character and conservatism of thought and temper.

Name The name has been borne in the
Abroad. old world by representatives of the family in stations and ranks of distinction, in places of honor and trust, on field and in forum, in the blaze of tournaments and under the banners of the crusaders. It has been borne as an honorable title by lords and ladies of the realm, by knights and esquires, and has figured prominently in English feudal and modern history, in English and Welsh literature and journalism, and in affairs of British church and state. It has been associated with good deeds and noble

achievements. It has been given to places and objects of interest, especially in old England, as the mark of the prestige it had acquired. It was conferred upon the historic city of southern England at the time of its founding in 1220, and upon the magnificent cathedral within its bounds, so that the ancient city of Salisbury and the Salisbury Cathedral, as well as the near-by Salisbury Plains, stand as enduring memorials of the beauty and glory of the name which they have borne through the centuries. It has been used to designate an important ecclesiastical see, and a distinguished title of nobility. The street of London, known as Salisbury Strand, and the South African city alike bear testimony of its potency.

Name in America. The appearance of the name in America dates from the advent of the Puritans in Massachusetts, just subsequent to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and has spread across the continent and left its impress upon many communities. It has been respected and esteemed wherever it has gained a foothold, and is distinctive in its characteristics, expressive of qualities with which it has come to be associated. Its application to towns and cities in many of the states affords evidence of the regard in which it has always been held. Its dominance in Phelps for one hundred and twenty-five years, borne by scores of individuals and transmitted to four successive generations, has been in keeping with its history.

The Salisbury Family.

The murmurs of time's distant sea,
As on life's beach its breakers roll,
A thousand years incessantly,
Seem like the echoes of the soul.

LIKE its name, the Salisbury family has an European origin, and is of Anglo-Norman descent. According to the most ancient manuscripts, its historical identity points to a kinship with the natives of Salzburg, a city and province of Central Europe of great antiquity, which was conquered by Caesar and brought under the dominion of the Roman empire. The first appearance of the family in written history, out of the mazes of medieval lore, was in Normandy, where its ancestral lines led back to Germanic sources, rather than to a northern pedigree. Its relationship with the Norman civilization, in which its first distinct activities were displayed, was indicated by the political affiliation of its members, and by the recorded marriage of one of its first representatives to a lady belonging to a very great Norman house, thus attesting the social rank and prestige of the early forebears of the family, in the land that came into prominence at a critical period of the history and civilization of the world.

Family Lineage. The Salisbury lineage, issuing from an unilluminated past, has run its course through centuries of English history, taking its inception in the period of the conquest by the Duke of Normandy in the year 1066, from which its British

genealogy has been dated. The first representative of the family in Britain entered the land with the invaders, and shared in the allotments of territory under the reign of William the Conqueror, from which its earliest authentic history has been written. For nearly six hundred years the family remained within the bounds of the British kingdom, and played its part in the history of England, as well as of Wales to which some of its members had eventually migrated. Its story has covered the activities of the years of many generations, in the domestic life of the home, on manorial estates, and in the pageantries of war and of the tournament, in which achievements of valor and honor were won, in which prowess was displayed, and in which pace was kept with the advancing steps of civilization.

British Genealogy. The genealogy of the family in England and Wales, as collated by the late Professor Edward E. Salisbury of Yale College, presents an array of names along the various lines of descent, covering a wide range of character and genius, and perpetuating the distinctive family qualities. In the pedigree were written the names of titled gentry, of lords and earls, and of knights and barons of feudal life and traditions, who shared in molding the ages to which they belonged, who achieved honors on fields of war and in contests of skill. There were those of the number who joined the ranks of the Crusaders, and fought in

the holy wars under the banner of the cross, winning honors for deeds of military prowess. There were those who mingled in court affairs, and were accorded political preferments, and there were those who were engaged in scholastic and literary pursuits, playing the roles of schoolmen and ministering to the intellectual needs of the people.

Marriage Alliances. The marriage alliances of the early progenitors of the family, dating from its Norman history, were of a character to signify its high social rank and standing, and unions were formed with many distinguished families of the gentry and nobility of England, through which the Salisbury identity and distinctive characteristics were preserved and perpetuated. Among the ancient families with whom alliances were formed by marriage, by which new strains of blood were transmitted to succeeding generations, were those of Sir William de Maundeville, Cyuric Sais of the house of Rhoderick the Goth, Lord Saint Maur, Earl of Ulster, Sir John Courtois, descendant of Robert of Normandy, Sir John Donne, William Griffith, chamberlain of North Wales, Sir Richard Puleston, knight of Bersham, David Middleton, mayor of Chester, and others of similar title and station. The marriage of Sir Henry Salisbury in the sixteenth century to Margaret, sister of Anne Boleyn, the second wife of King Henry VIII and mother of Queen Elizabeth of England, and daughter of Sir Thomas

Boleyn, a distinguished politician, and Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Surrey, afterwards duke of Norfolk, served to bring the family into close affiliations with the British royalty in one of the most brilliant periods of English history.

American Lineage. The first representatives of the family, to migrate to America, came across the seas to Boston in 1633, and during the succeeding decade several kinsmen from western England joined with the colonists, not as Cavaliers to settle in Virginia but as dissenting Puritans to content themselves upon the rugged coasts of Massachusetts Bay, in enjoyment of religious and political freedom in a new land, laying the foundations of a vigorous and promising American branch of the Salisbury family. In subsequent years other members of the English family came to Boston, joining the ranks of their kins-people, from whom all persons in the new world, bearing the Salisbury name by right of birth, have lineally descended, although moving in time with the various tides of migration to centers of settlement in the American colonies and states. The growth of the family has been co-extensive with the expansion and civilization of the country, until it has forged its way across the continent, and its representatives are found in many of the states of the union from ocean to ocean, constituting a social factor of substantial character in the communities in which they dwell.

The Salisbury Ancestry.

They heard the lapping of the wave,
 Upon the shores beyond the sea,
 And felt the thrill the spirit gave,
 Of life unmeasured there to be.

ACCORDING to family traditions and the best authenticated records, the Salisbury kin of Phelps have derived their descent from Humphrey Salisbury, who left his native England in 1707, because of the better advantages which the new world afforded, and came to Boston to cast his lot with the founders of the northern American colonies. Other members of the Salisbury family had preceded him, and for over seventy years had been identified with pioneer life. The later arrival had come from the same part of old England, and had followed the way of the family antecedents, who had gone before him as distinctive pioneers. He had set his back upon the associations of the home land, the traditions and history of the past, and the members of his English fire-side, and had blazed a new way in the world beyond the waves of the Atlantic for himself and his posterity for years to come.

The First Arrival. Humphrey, the first arrival of his own family line in America, was the younger son of John Salisbury and Katharine Nicholas, daughter of Humphrey Nicholas, and was born in Erbistocke in 1685, being named for his maternal grandfather. He married Mary Milburn, a young lady of his native place of Scotch descent, in 1706, both of whom were of tender years,

and in the following year the twain bade farewell to their home friends, and crossed the stormy seas to Boston, where they had purposed to cast their lot and fortune, leaving the older brother John in the home land to inherit the family estate in old England. An estate in the town of Braintree, a few miles southeast of Boston, was purchased, and the foundation of a new home in America was laid auspiciously. It seemed as though good fortune had smiled upon them and a bright future had dawned on their horizon. To them a son was born on April 17th, 1708, as recorded in the annals of Boston, to whom the name William was given, the first native born of the immediate family in America.

The First Death. Three months after the birth of the son, and a year after his arrival from England, in July, 1708, Humphrey Salisbury, the first progenitor of the family in America, passed away at the age of twenty-three years on his farm in Braintree, leaving his young wife and infant child in a strange land. The widowed mother, only eighteen years of age, continued to live upon the estate which eventually would pass to the son by inheritance upon the attainment of his majority. In course of time the mother was married to Captain Stephen Hayes, a sea-faring man of Braintree, who assumed paternal relations toward his stepson. The young William passed his childhood and youth on the farm, under the

wholesome home influence and training of his mother, who possessed all the sterling qualities of her Scotch ancestry, but without any personal recollection of his father, who had been taken from him in infancy.

The First Born. William, the first-born of the Salisbury ancestry in America, son of Humphrey Salisbury and Mary Milburn, opened his eyes upon the world in Braintree on April 17th, 1708, to whom all knowledge of the father who had died three months after his birth was a tradition. The child grew to young manhood on the home farm, amid good surroundings and with such school and church advantages as the times and place afforded, and became an important unit in the family genealogy. Upon attaining the years of his majority, he came into possession of the parental estate, determining to follow the vocation of a farmer, and in 1728 married Lydia Thomas of Weymouth, daughter of Captain John Thomas, a sea-faring man and member of a distinguished family of ship navigators. To them in after years were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, only five of whom lived to mature years, and became separate family units, William, Stephen, Ambrose, Mary and Lydia. The mother died in 1762, and two years later the father married Sarah Hunt of Braintree, according to ancient town records, and spent the remaining years of his life at his farm home, where he died on February 9th, 1787.

The First Family. The children of William Salisbury and Lydia Thomas, who lived to adult years, were reared in Braintree, and in time passed from beneath the parental roof to make homes and fortunes for themselves elsewhere, except Ambrose, who remained in the native town, exemplifying the principle of migration, which has since scattered the family abroad, far and wide in the land. William went to Boston, to enter upon a new line of activities, which in time led to the settlement of most of his descendants in Phelps, while his brother Stephen became a soldier of fortune in the French war, ultimately locating in the city of New York. Lydia, the youngest daughter of the family, was married to Philip Thayer of Boston, and became the mother of a family whose members have been more or less distinguished in the commonwealth.

The First Migration. The family of William Salisbury, who had married Elizabeth Beal of Weymouth, lived in Boston previous to and during the period of the Revolutionary War, and the father and oldest sons were participants in the events of that colonial epoch. At the close of the war the sons joined the tide of migration, and settled in Conway, in the Connecticut valley, where the entire family was soon located, and from which farther westward migrations were made in the near succeeding years, having Phelps and the rich Genesee Country as their immediate objective.

The Salisbury Pioneers.

From out the East, as pioneers,
 Apart from kith and kin afar,
 They put away distressing fears,
 Led on by fortune's guiding star.

THE Salisbury pioneers, who eventually pushed their conquests into the western part of the state of New York, to make settlements in Phelps, after a stop of a few years in Conway among the foothills of the Berkshires, came from the family of William Salisbury of Braintree and Boston, the lineal descendant of Humphrey Salisbury of English birth. The first member of the family to join the tide of migration, that had set in toward the Genesee Country near the close of the eighteenth century, was John Salisbury, the youngest son, who had just attained his majority, actuated not so much by the thought or purpose of settling immediately in the new country as of exploring the land and investigating its resources. He had lived in Boston and in Conway, and in the spirit of youth and of the age was constrained to set his face toward the west, beyond the Hoosac ranges.

Advent in Phelps. In the spring of 1791, joining a party of friends and neighbors, under the leadership of Jonathan Oaks who had purchased a large tract of land a few miles northwest of Seneca Lake, John Salisbury became the first member of his family to set foot in the township, which in time came to be known as Phelps, but then bearing the name of Sullivan. He spent

the summer in the new land, but returned to Conway in the autumn, where he remained five years longer before completing his plans for settling in Phelps. In the year 1796, having purchased a quarter section of land in the Phelps and Gorham tract, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, lying upon the brow of the range of hills two miles west of the settlement at Oaks Corners, subsequently known as Melvin Hill, for which he paid three dollars an acre, or an advance of one hundred per cent in valuation since his previous visit.

Building a Home. With his axe upon his shoulder and with courage in his heart, he made his way into the new country, journeying on foot, to find a larger settlement of neighbors and a more extensive subjugation of the land. Upon his newly purchased farm, which lay in a sparsely settled region, he began at once the work of conquest, clearing a small area of its forest growth and erecting a log house and the necessary out-buildings, on the east and west trail, as the foundation of his contemplated homestead. After completing his work, at the close of the summer season, he made his way back to Conway, where he was married on January 4th, 1798, to Elizabeth Bannister, the daughter of a prominent citizen of that place and a teacher in the local school, and with the coming of early spring he removed with his young wife, bringing their household goods and

farm supplies and making the journey with team and sleigh, to their future home in Phelps, which the young husband had already prepared for their occupancy.

Family Followers. An older brother Stephen, who had married Rhoda Brown in Conway in 1785, decided to join the western pioneers, and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Phelps, adjoining his brother's estate on the north. In 1801, after disposing of his property in the east, he moved with his family, comprising his wife and five children, with their household effects and equipments, to his new farm, where he built a log house and barns on the road leading from Melvin Hill to the settlement afterwards known as Vienna, and later as the village of Phelps. Subsequently other members of the family, brothers and sisters, came to the new country, some of whom remained only temporarily. William, the oldest son, who had married Hannah Brown in Conway, came in the trail of his brothers, but afterwards moved on and settled in Bradford County, in the state of Pennsylvania. Sarah, who married Alexander Glover, came with her family and settled at Oaks Corners. Rachael, who married Benjamin Cole, moved on and founded a home in Cattaraugus County. Elizabeth, who married Abner Packard, and Seth, who married Byra Cottle, remained in the east, while the parents came to Phelps and passed their remaining days in the new land.

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Printed every once in a while, to record the historical facts
and genealogical data of the House of Salisbury,
and to unify the story of the family.

SUBSCRIPTION: Ten cents per copy.

PHELPS, N. Y.

JANUARY, 1917

EDITORIAL FOREWORD.

THE publication of the SALISBURIAN, at occasional intervals, has been undertaken in order to put in permanent and available form the undigested mass of information, which the editor has gathered from various sources during the past many years, concerning the history and genealogy of the Salisbury family. A considerable amount of historical information of all sorts, though more or less incomplete in its details, has fallen into his hands, and he hopes by giving it a printed form and substance to secure the co-operation of interested members of the family, of whatsoever branch or place of residence, toward making the history authentic, luminous and complete.

Much important genealogical data of the family history has been gathered and published by Professor Edward Elbridge Salisbury, late of Yale College, a distinguished and painstaking antiquarian, as set forth in his Genealogical Monographs, in which he has traced the several lines of descent in

England and in Wales, and has given the substance of its history in an interesting and attractive pedigree form. Edson Salisbury Jones of Port Chester, N. Y., a cousin of the professor, has collected a large mass of facts and data concerning the family, especially in New England, while Dr. James H. Salisbury, late of Cleveland, O., has also made abundant contributions to the written history of the family.

The editor desires to stimulate a larger interest in the history of the Salisbury family in America, more particularly among the members of his own and closely allied branches, and to that end he invites contributions and items of information, which may serve to throw light upon the family genealogy, in the form either of corrections, additions or amplifications.

STUDIES IN GENEALOGY.

BY its very subject matter, the study of one's family history and genealogy is calculated to appeal to a more than passing interest. It has within itself, as compelling motives, the elements of personal mastery, of self respect, of family pride, of racial instinct. It constitutes the basis of one's knowledge of himself, and gives him a better understanding of the normal trend of his mind and of the forces that make for character. It may serve to stimulate worthy energies and ambitions, and to restrain debasing tendencies. It tends to broaden the

ideals of human life and destiny, and to deepen the currents of personality.

To know one's self, in the larger and better sense of the term, so as to acquire proper poise in the world and adaptation to the essential conditions of true living and right conduct, presupposes a certain knowledge of the ancestors from whom he has descended, whose physical, intellectual and moral attributes and tendencies have been transmitted alike by blood and brawn, and whose distinctive peculiarities in conduct and character are marks of heredity. The mastery of self, in the direction and nature of development, becomes a matter of prime import, and is based upon the knowledge and understanding of ancestral predispositions.

There is so much of interest and profit in the study of the secret springs of one's life, with the attending manifestation of new forces in their play amid the shifting energies of one's being, which grow upon one as in the pursuit of no other study, that the editor has no apology to offer for the publication of this little magazine, having in view one supreme object, that others may share with him the pleasure and the satisfaction which the study affords. The Salisbury family, in its foreign and domestic ramifications, possesses a genealogy that is comprehensive and far-reaching, and its history is calculated to appeal to its members with compelling attraction. Although considerable of its data in England and America has

been gleaned, there yet remains a large field for research, in the disclosures of which no little pleasure and profit are assured.

FAMILY RECORDS.

THE genealogy of the Salisbury family, as presented in these pages, apart from those portions gleaned from previously published records, has been carefully prepared by the author from family registers, public records, tombstones and personal sources of information, and so far as complete it is believed to be reasonably authentic. In as much as family records are often fragmentary, and rarely ever include preceding generations, the correlation of kindred genealogies becomes correspondingly difficult and uncertain, but the SALISBURIAN hopes ultimately to determine and adjust the true relationship of the various branches.

An effort has been made to comprise all the branches of the family, which appear to have a common origin, especially among the older generations, dating from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present time, and covering a period of more than two hundred and fifty years. The present contemporaneous generations, being more extended and in process of large transformation, have not been given as fully as might be desired, for it is the purpose of the author to preserve the records of the more remote branches of the family, which have run their careers, leaving to other pens

the task of carrying forward the work to its ultimate completion.

The pedigree lists contain the names of those who bear the Salisbury patronymic, and those of Salisbury maternal descent of one generation, and in the data presented the christian names, parentage, dates and places of birth, dates of marriage and of death, the names and extraction of persons marrying into the family, and the number of children, with names and birthdays, are given as far as obtainable. Other particulars in the lives of individual members and other biographical matter have been reserved for more extended articles and for other forms of publication, for which these pages are regarded merely as preparatory.

The Salisburian—This little magazine will be issued at unstated intervals, at least twice a year, and will be devoted exclusively to the publication of historical facts and incidents pertaining to the one family for which it stands as sponsor, together with appropriate genealogical data of such other families as have been affiliated with it by marriage and have become factors in the lines of descent. It commends itself to the consideration of its friends among the various branches of the Salisbury pedigree, and indulges the hope that its visits may prove helpful in threading ways through the intricate mazes of heredity, in which we all should delight to stroll.

Ancient Pedigree.

Their names remain, they sleep in dust,
The houses where they dwelt are gone,
And yet unseen they live, and must,
While ages roll their marches on.

Based on "Salisbury Pedigrees," by Prof. E. E. Salisbury.

ADAM—Salisbury, or de Salzburg, as per the Wynnstay manuscript; married Joyce, daughter of Sir William Dampell; entered England with William the Conqueror.

ALEXANDER—Son of Adam Salisbury; married Maria de Warrens, of a very great Norman house.

SIR THOMAS—Son of Alexander Salisbury; married Janette, daughter and heir of Sir William de Maundeville, the hero of Acre.

SIR HENRY—Son of Sir Thomas Salisbury; married Nest, daughter and heir of Cynric Sais of Longhinege, descendant of Rhoderick the Goth; knighted for his prowess against the Saracens, surnamed the Black.

SIR JOHN—Son of Sir Henry Salisbury; married Katherine, daughter of Lord St. Maur; a crusader, and according to an old manuscript the first Salisbury to settle in Wales; died on May 9th, 1289.

WILLIAM—Son of Sir John Salisbury; married Margaret, daughter and heir of David ap Ken ap Philip Fickdan, lineal descendant from Earls of Ulster in Ireland; buried in the chapel at Denbigh.

RALPH—Son of William Salisbury; married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ievan ap Cadwgan of Llowarch Vaughan.

HENRY—Son of Ralph Salisbury; married Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir John Courtois, descendant of Robert, Duke of Normandy; rebuilt Llewenny, where he died and was buried in 1400.

THOMAS—Son of Henry Salisbury; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Donne of Utkington, Cheshire; surnamed the Old.

SIR THOMAS—Son of Thomas Salisbury; married Joan, daughter of William Griffith of Penryn, the chamberlain of North Wales; knighted in 1465; died in 1506.

SIR ROGER—Son of Sir Thomas Salisbury; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard and sister of Sir John Puleston of Bersham; knighted at Rouen, France, by Charles Brandon.

SIR JOHN—Son of Sir Roger Salisbury; married Jane, daughter and co-heir of David Middleton, mayor of Chester; died in 1578, and entombed in Whitchurch, near Denbigh; known as the Knight with two Thumbs.

GEORGE—Son of Sir John Salisbury; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, Esquire, of Eaton, in 1588.

THOMAS—Oldest son of George Salisbury of Erbistocke; married Mary, daughter of Rowland Hill of Hawkston, Salop county.

JOHN—Oldest son of Thomas Salisbury of Erbistocke; born in 1631; and married Katharine, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Nicholas of Montgomery county.

American Genealogy.

They stand like sentries on the way,
Those sturdy folk of years ago,
They lived like masters of their day,
And to us passed their conquests on.

Based on records supplied by Rev. William Salisbury.

HUMPHREY—Younger son of John Salisbury of Erbistocke, England; was born in 1685; married Mary Milburn in 1706; came to America the year following, and settled in Braintree, Mass., where he died and was buried in July, 1708, leaving an infant son to inherit his estate. Mary Milburn, his wife, who was of Scotch descent, was born in 1690 and died in 1745.

WILLIAM—Only son of Humphrey Salisbury of Braintree; born on April 17th, 1708; married Lydia, daughter of Captain John Thomas of Weymouth, in 1728; and died on February 9th, 1787.

WILLIAM—Oldest son of William Salisbury of Braintree; born on September 29th, 1731; married Elizabeth, daughter of Seth Beal of South Weymouth, in 1755; died in Phelps on January 22nd, 1821.

STEPHEN—Third son of William Salisbury of Boston; born on August 2nd, 1765; married Rhoda Brown at Conway in 1785; died in Phelps on November 24th, 1848.

JOHN—Fourth son of William Salisbury of Boston; born on December 8th, 1769; married Elizabeth Bannister in 1798, Polly Wilder in 1807, and Betsey Bannister in 1851; died in Phelps on March 18th, 1857.

Family Genealogies.

About the hearth the parents took
 Their children in love's tender arm,
 And watching o'er the ingle nook,
 Protected them from every harm.

WILLIAM Salisbury, only son of Humphrey Salisbury and Mary Milburn, was born in Braintree, Mass., on April 17th, 1708, and in 1728 married Lydia Thomas of the neighboring town of Weymouth. He inherited his father's estate, where he spent his life, and died on February 9th, 1787. Lydia Thomas, the daughter of Captain John Thomas, was born in Weymouth on July 17th, 1707, and died in Braintree on July 13th, 1762, aged fifty-five years. On July 12th, 1764, William was married to Sarah Hunt of Braintree. Captain Thomas, father of the first wife, according to family traditions, was a cousin of the Prince of Orange, and commanded the ship that carried the royal party from Holland to England in 1688. Twelve children were born to William and Lydia Salisbury in Braintree, only five of whom lived to attain adult years and become family units, as follows:

WILLIAM—Born on September 29th, 1731; married Elizabeth Beal, daughter of Seth Beal of South Weymouth, in 1755; located in Boston when a young man, and later removed to Phelps, where he died on January 22nd, 1821, at the age of eighty-nine years, and was buried in the cemetery west of Oaks Corners.

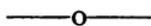
STEPHEN—Born on February 8th, 1734; served in the French and Indian war, and died in New York City on January 9th, 1765, aged thirty-one years.

AMBROSE—Born on March 2nd, 1742, and married Sarah Whitman in 1774; lived in Braintree, a tailor by vocation, and died on December 16th, 1805, at the age of sixty-three years.

MARY—Born in August, 1743, and died on December 31st, 1775, at the age of thirty-two years.

LYDIA—Born on April 2nd, 1752, and was married to Philip Thayer of Boston, and reared a family of children.

The following additional children were born to William and Lydia Salisbury, but died in infancy or childhood: William, Ambrose, Mary, Eleanor, Lydia, Andrew, and Milburn.



WILLIAM SALISBURY.

WILLIAM Salisbury, the oldest son of William Salisbury and Lydia Thomas, was born in Braintree, Mass., on September 29th, 1731, and in 1755 married Elizabeth Beal, daughter of Seth Beal of South Weymouth. He spent the last years of his life in Phelps, where he died on January 22nd, 1821, aged eighty-nine years. Elizabeth Beal, his wife who was of English descent, was born in 1735, and died in Phelps in 1817, at the age of eighty-two

years, and was buried in the cemetery west of Oaks Corners.

In his early manhood, William Salisbury went from his native town to Boston with his wife and family, and became manager of the farm of Thomas Hutchinson, the last of the colonial governors, and during the closing years of the colonial period he held a government position under the Hutchinson administration. He continued in the service during the Revolutionary war, and for a considerable period of time served as barrack-master and commissary on Castle Island, in Boston Harbor, for Colonel Revere's Corps of Artillery, as shown by official records. He remained in the service on the Island under Governor John Hancock, and was pronounced a capable and trustworthy official, especially shown by his continuous service through shifting administrations of government. An account against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for barrack-master and commissary services, as rendered by himself, has been made a matter of record, bearing the date of October 1st, 1788, and covering a period of five years and nine months, from January 1st, 1783, at four pounds per month, or a total payment of 276 pounds, English sterling.

At the conclusion of his government service, following the constructive period in which his children and their families had migrated to Conway, in the western part of the state, William Salisbury and his wife

joined the pioneer movement toward the sun-setting, and later cast their lot with their sons Stephen and John, who had already passed the pale of the Bay state and had founded new homes in the township of Phelps, lying in the state of New York. Several years were passed in the log house on the farm of their youngest son John, from which the family had removed to the newly built frame house a few rods toward the south, where the wife died at a rare old age. The remaining years of his life were spent in the home of his son Stephen, north of Melvin Hill, who had erected a new frame house north of the log structure that had been built upon the arrival of the family from the east. He survived his life partner four years, and when death came to him he was sitting in front of the open fireplace one Sunday evening, after the members of the family had gone to church, looking upon the blazing logs with his hands resting upon the top of his cane, and waiting for the clock to strike the hour of nine, his customary time for retiring, but when the clock had signaled the hour and its resonant tones had died away, there was no response from the occupant of the old arm chair, who was found by the attendant in the room, stepping to his side, to have fallen upon the last great sleep, in the ninetieth year of his earthly pilgrimage.

Seven children were born to William Salisbury and Elizabeth Beal in Massachusetts,

at Braintree or in Boston, all of whom attained adult years, and became units of families, as follows:

ELIZABETH—Born at Braintree in 1756, and married Abner Packard; lived in Conway, where eight children, two sons and six daughters, were born to them. She died at Bridgewater, N. Y., in January, 1831.

Issue—William, granite quarryman, who lived at Quincy, Mass.; Elisha, ship captain who sailed a "Black Ball" packet between New York and London; Margaret, who married Calvin Trowbridge and lived in Milwaukee, Wis.; Elizabeth, who married Theodore Leonard and lived in Williamsport, Pa.; Sarah, who married Horace Stowe and lived and died in Newark, O.; Louisa, who married Rev. William Chittenden and died in Princeton, Ind., in 1809; Rosamond, who married John F. Trowbridge and died in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1871, mother of Captain Trowbridge; Abigail, who married Stephen Salisbury and died in Rochester.

WILLIAM—Born at Braintree in 1758, and went to Conway, where he married Hannah Brown, who was born there in 1762; lived for many years in Conway, where their eight children were born; removed to Springfield, Bradford County, Penn., where he died on October 10th, 1844, and where his wife died in 1831.

Issue—Hannah, born on July 4th, 1789, who married William Grace in 1809, and died at Smithfield, Penn., on February 7th, 1866; Charles, born in 1791, unmarried and died in April, 1860; Fanny, married Chauncey Guthrie and died in Springfield; Mary,

married Warren Hopkins, lived in Wellsburg, N. Y., and died in Wisconsin; Elizabeth, married Hosea Marsh and died in Michigan; Lydia, unmarried, died in Pennsylvania; Seth, physician, born on May 6th, 1801, married Lydia Hill in 1825, and died in Wellsburg in 1859; William, unmarried, lived and died in Georgia.

SETH—Born at Braintree in 1760; married Byra Cottle, and moved to Conway. The last years of his life were spent in Vermont, where he died.

SARAH—Born at Boston in 1762; married Alexander Glover in 1785 at Conway, where their nine children were born; removed to Oaks Corners in the town of Phelps, where she lived and died.

Issue—Elizabeth, born in April, 1787, and in 1803 married Caleb Melvin of Phelps; Sarah, married Osee Crittenden, and lived in Phelps; Alexander, lived and died in the town of Phelps; Philander and Stillman, removed to Michigan; Sephronia, married the Rev. Mr. Powell and located in Michigan; a daughter, who married Enoch Eddy; and Polly and Milly, twins.

STEPHEN—Born at Boston on August 2nd, 1765; married Rhoda Brown in 1785 at Conway, where five of their eight children were born; removed to Phelps in 1801, and died on November 24th, 1848. His wife was born in 1770 and died in 1833.

Issue—Rhoda, born in 1787, and married Daniel Field of Clyde; Milburn, born in 1790, and married Jane Storms and Ann Keith; Ambrose, born in 1792, and married

Anna Vandemark; Luana, born in 1794, and married Dr. James Dickson of Clyde; Rachael, born in 1799, and married Samuel Whitmore of Phelps; Lucretia, born in 1803, and married Seth Cole of Sodus; Stephen, born in 1808, and married Cornelia Stowe, and Abigail Packard as second wife; Austin, born in 1811, and married Pauline Chapman.

RACHAEL—Born at Boston in 1767; married Elder Stephen Cole at Conway; removed with a family of eight children to Phelps, and later to Humphrey, in Cattaraugus County, where the remainder of her life was passed, and where she died in 1857, at the age of ninety years.

Issue—Mary, married Phineas Mather of Vermont, lived and died in the east; Seth, school teacher, married Lucretia, daughter of Stephen Salisbury, and lived in Sodus; Elizabeth, married Foster Barnard Salisbury of Phelps, and lived and died in Humphrey; Sarah, married David Wheeler of Humphrey; Stephen, married Lemira Berry, and lived and died at Humphrey; Benjamin, unmarried, and died at Humphrey; Elijah, unmarried, spent his life in Phelps, and John, who died in Vermont when a child.

JOHN—Born at Boston on December 8th, 1769; married Elizabeth Bannister at Conway on January 4th, 1798, Polly Wilder at Phelps on August 20th, 1807, and Betsey Bannister at Phelps on August 21st, 1751; and died in Phelps on March 18th, 1857, aged eighty-seven years, with burial on Melvin Hill. There were twelve children, all born in Phelps, five by the first wife and seven by the second, nine

sons and three daughters, ten of whom reached adult years and became new family units.

Issue—Elizabeth, born in 1799, married Almon Guthrie, and died in Humphrey; Caleb Bannister, born in 1801, married Dorothy Sheldon, and died in Phelps; Luther, born in 1802, married Esther Gates, and died in Phelps; Foster Barnard, born in 1804, married Elizabeth Cole and Elizabeth Thomas, his second wife, and died in Humphrey; Benjamin Franklin, born in 1808, married Elizabeth Vandemark, and died in Phelps; John, born in 1809, married Hannah Grace, and died in Troy, Pa.; Polly, born in 1811, married Fayette Leonard of Troy, Pa., and died in 1870; Perry, born in 1814, married Nancy Watkins, and died at Barre Center; Elon Galusha, born in 1819, married Hannah, daughter of Milburn Salisbury, and died in Phelps; Samuel Wilder, born in 1826, married Agnes Walker, and died at Independence, Mo. There were two other children, Franklin and Sarah Ann, who died in childhood, one born to each mother.



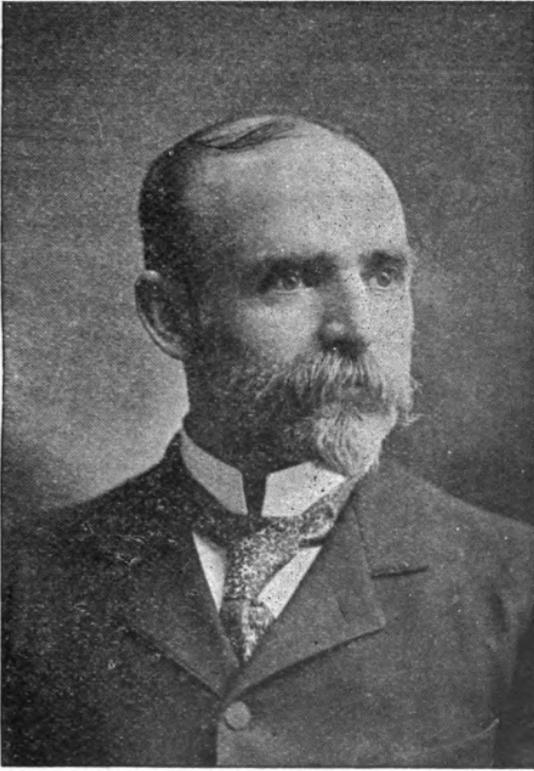
AMBROSE SALISBURY.

AMBROSE Salisbury, youngest son of William Salisbury and Lydia Thomas, was born in Braintree, Mass., on March 2nd, 1742, married Sarah Whitman in 1774, and died on December 16th, 1805. He was a tailor by trade, and passed his life in his native town. His wife was born in Weymouth on October 17th, 1752, and died on February 8th, 1823. Eleven children were born to them, of whom two died in childhood and three died in young womanhood.

The family of Ambrose remained in the east, although the oldest son William, who became a Baptist minister, visited his kinspeople in Phelps in the year 1830, or thereabouts, and was licensed to preach by the Melvin Hill church. He was born on April 6th, 1775, and was a few years younger than his cousins Stephen and John of the town of Phelps. He compiled the early genealogy of the Salisbury family in Brain-tree, and left copies of his records with his kinspeople. He was engaged in the christian ministry in New York City.

Other members of the family were Ambrose, born on December 26th, 1776; Mary, born on April 1st, 1779, and died on October 20th, 1830; Abiah Whitman, born on June 30th, 1783; Sarah Reed, born on February 4th, 1794; and Stephen Milburn, born on October 11th, 1797, all of whom, except Mary, were living at the time of William's visit in Phelps, and the youngest of whom was thirty-five years of age. What became of them, or whether they were married and left families, has never been learned, but it is presumptive that there have been some descendants from this line of the family.

Other children of Ambrose Salisbury and Sarah Whitman were Sarah, born in 1781; Abigail, born in 1785; Stephen, born in 1787; Lydia, born in 1789; and Ruth, born in 1791, of whom two, Sarah and Stephen, died in 1793, and two, Lydia and Ruth, in 1812, and Abigail in 1813.



Ye Editor, at the Age of 45.

SALISBURIAN

A GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I

No. 2

Grandame of Eld.

TWAS beautiful the life she led,
Most beautiful in deed and thought,
And beautiful in conquest wrought,
Viewed in the light of seasons fled.

'Twas at the hearthstone she abode,
As one by one rolled on the years,
With their alternate joys and fears,
The seal of changeless love she owed.

'Twas by her side her children grew,
Trained with a mother's tender care,
To keep them from all worldly snare,
And hold them to her standards true.

'Twas from the home her children went,
Each with her blessing on his head,
To make a home elsewhere instead,
Fulfilling life's supreme intent.

'Twas with the flight of time at last,
With fading sight and trembling hand,
With silvered hair, at rest's command,
Life's halo 'round her head was cast.

'Twas children's children at her feet,
That found their joy in her caress,
And eager for her hands to bless,
Which rounded out her life complete.

Men of Heroic Mould.

Among the kin, through every age,
Who of the sterner stuff were made,
They dared the gods of war engage,
And tributes to their country paid.

THROUGH its long genealogy in England and in America, the Salisbury family has produced an array of men of heroic mould, men who have figured conspicuously in feats of arms and have participated in historic wars from the earliest times, men of brave deeds and of noble careers. In the conquest of England by William of Normandy, in the religious crusades and invasion of the Holy Land, in the subjugation of Wales, and in the many wars of England's waging with neighboring empires through the centuries, the Salisbury name has been made distinctive on the lists of national heroes. Its military members have played their parts on many a famous field of battle, have won laurels for daring achievements, and have been awarded honors for courage and prowess. They have left honorable records of loyalty and patriotism, in the performance of services for their country and for humanity, on both sides of the sea.

English Heroes. From the days of early English history, the family heroes have moved across the stage in a continuous procession. In the eleventh century, in the reign of William I, distinctive honors were achieved by Adam Salisbury, who laid the foundations of an honorable house. In the twelfth century, during the Saracenic wars

under Richard I, royal recognition was accorded Sir Henry Salisbury, known as the Black Knight, for deeds of prowess. In the thirteenth century, in the reign of Edward I, in the war for the subjugation of Wales, laurels of honor were bestowed upon Sir John Salisbury, who established a branch of the family house in that part of the king's realm. In the fifteenth century, in the time of Edward IV, titled honors were conferred upon Sir Thomas Salisbury in recognition of his deeds of service in the Wars of the Roses, and in the reign of Henry VIII, the order of knighthood was bestowed upon his son, Sir Roger Salisbury, for service with Charles Brandon in France. At the siege of Boulogne, in the same period of history, high honors were accorded Henry Salisbury for bravery upon the field, linking his name with those of the titled members of the family for heroic deeds and achievements of war, in the early days of English history.

American Heroes. Upon American soil and under the changed social order of the new world, the heroism of the Salisbury family has had occasion to display itself, although in a less spectacular manner, in the crises of the nation, in the conflict of arms, at the call of duty. In the days of conquest, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, Sylvester Salisbury, a prominent British military officer, holding the rank of captain, achieved a distinguished career and won an honorable name as commander of

Fort Orange, which afterwards became the city of Albany, on the Hudson river. In colonial days during the French wars, Stephen Salisbury of Braintree, Mass., though but a young man, served with distinction in field and camp, and at a later period, in the war of the Revolution, William Salisbury of the same town, and his son William, performed an efficient, faithful and honorable service for their country. In the war of 1812, Ambrose Salisbury of Phelps served as orderly sergeant of a rifle company of New York, and his brother Milburn Salisbury played the roll of a drummer boy at the Canadian front. In the Civil war, in the Spanish-American war, and on the borders of Mexico, the family representatives have performed duties of consummate heroism and of devotion to country.

Maritime Heroes. Not alone in achievements of war upon the land, but in service upon the seas, the Salisbury name has acquired more than ordinary prestige and distinction. In all eras of English history, representatives of the family have been engaged in maritime pursuits, and have shared in the perils and honors of maritime warfare, when fighting crafts were playthings on the sea, and their armaments and equipments were of the meagerest sort. In modern times, in the Spanish-American war, an honorable and heroic service was rendered by George Robert Salisbury, as captain of a battle-ship, later retiring as commodore.

Patriot of the Revolution.

Four square to all the winds that blew,
All through the storms in early days,
Our hero stood firm, staunch and true,
And walked in duty's parlous ways.

IN THE dark days of American colonial history, when the spirit of patriotism was subjected to its severest tests, the career of William Salisbury of Massachusetts was achieved under peculiarly trying and dramatic circumstances. The colonies were ruled by officers of the crown of England, and the powers of persuasion were exerted by the government to hold the people in subordination, and to suppress all independent thought and ambition. Fealty to the government, personal friendship with royal officials and passion for right and justice, by which men were swayed, made conflict in many a patriotic soul, and helped to give issue to the events of the times.

Friend Before the political storms had
at Court. become at all portentous in the Massachusetts colony, an intimate relationship had been established between William Salisbury, who had gone from his home in Braintree to the city of Boston, and Thomas Hutchinson, the last of the colonial governors, first as manager of the executive estate and later as a crown officer, holding a position on Castle Island in Boston harbor. For several years he had been in close touch with the officials of government, during the troublesome times that fell to the lot of the Hutchinson administration, but he proved

himself capable and faithful in every emergency. From the fort in the harbor, he had watched the incoming ships and hailed their captains, in order to determine the nature of their mission, and had seen the power of the British rule waning in the colony, and the growth of a sentiment that presaged the passing of the old order of things.

Personal Loyalty. In reply to the statement of the governor, whose confidence in William Salisbury was unfaltering, that in his opinion it was a grave mistake for anyone in the service of the crown to bestow sympathy upon the rebels, as the opponents of the administration were called in official circles, the young patriot, then about forty years of age and in the employ of the government, insisted that he believed the cause of the anti-royalists was fundamentally just and merited a more generous consideration from parliament and the crown. He witnessed the historical events of those days, the Boston massacre, the quartering of the king's troops at Castle William, the arrival of the tea ships and the seizure and destruction of their cargoes, and heard the murmurings and threatenings of the people, although continuing to discharge his duties and to maintain his loyalty to the constituted authorities and his friendship for the governor. He stood at the parting of the ways, baring his brow to all the winds that blew, and awaited the coming of the political storm, the signs of which became

more and more portentous and assuring as the days winged their flight.

Friendly Service. In the midst of the gathering storm about Governor Hutchinson, whose administration had become unpopular and had been counted as hostile to American interests, when he had been succeeded in office by General Gage, he decided to embark for England as the course of personal safety, forever leaving the land of his birth, which he had served in judicial and executive capacities with consummate ability for many years. As a friend, who had advised the governor of his danger, when the time of departure came, William Salisbury tendered his personal service to enable the self appointed exile to reach an outgoing ship in safety. Taking the governor in his boat on the night of June 1st, 1773, he rowed across the dark waters to a British war vessel, swinging at anchor in the harbor, where the departing governor was received on board, and from whose deck he looked for the last time upon Boston and its environment. The service, rendered to the last of the colonial governors for friendship's sake alone, was peculiarly significant, although at the risk of being misunderstood and misinterpreted as to its motive and purpose, especially on the eve of such critical periods of history. It was a deed of heroism, and as seen in its setting and in the light of its real motive, it presents a striking aspect of pathos and beauty.

A patriot, outspoken in his convictions and devoted to the new cause of freedom, as it found expression in the faith of the people, William Salisbury gave the last demonstration of his friendship for Thomas Hutchinson, a misguided and disappointed man, in a distinctively spectacular manner, but with a spirit of genuine sincerity. An officer of the crown, he performed an act, at once worthy of his office and in keeping with his standards of obligation and duty.

Continued Under the succeeding administration, through the Revolutionary war period and after its culmination, and into the administration of John Hancock, the first governor under the new regimen, William Salisbury was continued in the service of both the colony and the commonwealth, in various capacities, until near the close of the year 1788, or fifteen years after the departure of Thomas Hutchinson, demonstrating his reliability, fidelity and efficiency. In the years of the war, he served as deputy commissary for Colonel Revere's Corps of Artillery at Castle Island, and after the conclusion of peace he remained at the same post for a considerable term of years, as barrack master and commissary, under Governor Hancock's administration, retiring from service on October 1st, at the age of fifty-seven years, with the respect and confidence of the government. His public life had been passed at an important center and in periods of critical moment.

Commander of Fort Orange.

The doughty captain held the fort,
 The subject of the British crown,
 Commissioned by the royal court,
 He served his country with renown.

AMONG the officers in command of the forces in 1664, sent across the seas to capture New Amsterdam from the Dutch, Captain Sylvester Salisbury attained considerable pre-eminence in military and civic affairs. Descended from a celebrated family in old England, whose history had been a part of the chronicles of that country from the earliest times, the captain possessed advantages which helped to pave his way to success. Like many another colonial settler, he identified himself with the new country by marriage, forming an alliance with a Dutch lady of New York, and leaving descendants to share the honors of his achievements in the new world.

At Fort Orange. After the capture of New Amsterdam, subsequently named New York, Captain Salisbury was appointed to command Fort Orange on the Hudson river, the name of which he changed to Fort Albany, in honor of the Duke of Albany, afterwards King James II, and which became the nucleus of the city of Albany. He was made sheriff of Rensselaerwick and justice of the peace at Albany, positions of civil and military distinction at that period. Upon the return of the Dutch fleet to New York and the re-capture of the province in 1673, Captain Salisbury was taken from the

fort on the river and carried as a prisoner of war into Spain, because the Dutch ships were unable to pass through the English Channel on account of the presence of hostile cruisers. After his release from incarceration upon the demands of his government, he returned to Fort Albany and resumed his duties as commander, continuing in that capacity for many years, in which he became distinguished for his interest in public affairs in the colony.

Royal Mission. About the year 1675, Captain Salisbury was sent to England by Governor Andros, on a mission to persuade the king to cede the province of Connecticut to New York. The captain was appointed because of his personal acquaintance at the English court, where he was well known, and in a letter, replying to the governor's request and announcing his purpose to hold the matter in abeyance, the Duke of Albany wrote, "I send you this by the hand of Captain Salisbury, of whom I have a good character, and, therefore, I would have you remember him upon any fit occasion for advancement in my service." On his return from his mission in England, the captain brought to America his household belongings, furniture, pictures and silverware, engraven with the Salisbury arms, attesting the social standing and the honorable antiquity of the family across the seas, and thus declared his purpose to set up his Lares and Penates in the new world.

Family Among the heirlooms of the
Heirlooms. family, transferred to America by Sylvester Salisbury and cherished by his descendants, were two side arms, or rapiers, one a gentleman's sword, stamped 1616, and the other a sword which was given on knighthood, stamped 1544, both of them mounted in silver of dainty workmanship, and engraven with the family arms. The knight's sword was lettered with seven characters, S. A. C. H. G. V. M., the first three letters in English law meaning the privilege given by the king to the lord of a manor for holding courts, the fourth letter signifying Henry, and the remaining three letters indicating that the sword was given for valor military. From the inscription it appears that the sword was a gift from King Henry VIII to a Salisbury at the siege of Boulogne, in his war of 1544, probably to Henry Salisbury of Llanrhaidr Hall, who was in the army at that time, from whom Sylvester Salisbury had lineally descended, or his brother Sir Robert Salisbury. Other relics of interest were brought to Albany, including a claymore, that had been picked up on Flodden Field in the time of Henry VIII, and an escutcheon, carved in oak, or coat of arms belonging to the family.

Family The heirloom, most prized by
Token. Sylvester Salisbury because of its historic value, was a quaint oil painting of Anne Boleyn, the beautiful but unfortunate queen of Henry VIII, and mother of

Queen Elizabeth, from the brush of Holbein, the court painter. The old tradition, handed down with the painting, indicated that it came into the Salisbury family by a marriage with a near relative of the queen. Anne Boleyn's mother was the daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, and the aged duchess presided at the royal court. Catharine, the youngest daughter of the duchess, married Griffeth ap Rhys of a distinguished Welsh family, whose daughter and heiress Margaret, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, was married to Henry Salisbury of Llanrhaidr Hall, an ancestor of Sylvester Salisbury and kinsman of other lines of the family.

Manor House. In the year 1678, while commander of Fort Albany, Sylvester Salisbury joined in purchasing from the Indians a large tract of land at "Old Katskill," south of the fort and a few miles back from the Hudson River, constituting the Catskill of to-day. A stone mansion was built on the land by a son in 1705, after the death of the father, and in 1730 a similar house was erected on the same plot by the owner, both of which are still standing. They retain the ancient architectural features and characteristics, within and without, and are beautiful types of early colonial homes. The captain, although of military mind and bearing, was an affectionate father and a devotee of the home, toward which his heart was ardent, despite the pressure and claims of business and official duties.

Governor of Guam.

Tw'as on the far Pacific isle,
And in the palace of the king,
A kinsman, dwelling for awhile,
Found joy in all that honors bring.

IN THE more recent years of the family history, the prestige of the Salisbury name has been carried to one of the new possessions of the United States, lying in the Southern Pacific ocean half around the world, by Captain George Robert Salisbury, as governor of Guam and commandant of that distant naval station. Appointed by President Taft in 1911, the new governor assumed rule over his island dominion in the far-away tropics under the southern cross, and served for two years, until his retirement from the active naval service on June 30th, 1913. His administration of the island was efficient, and his rule over the province was of a character to command universal approbation. His people were a few thousand natives, a local community of naval and military officials and a sprinkling of foreign residents and merchants.

The New Captain Salisbury had been Governor. serving in his capacity as a United States naval officer in the Pacific squadron, with headquarters at Shanghai, China, when he was transferred by executive order to the Island of Guam. He was met at Manila, where he had gone from Hong Kong, after leaving his warship at that port, and was conveyed by a special steamer to his island domain. During his

residence in Guam, the governor dwelt in the old palace of the king, and discharged the civil and social functions of his office unrestrained. Though cut off from the rest of the world and out of touch with civilization, apart from the arrival of a mail steamship once a month and the interchange of wireless official messages, Guam has been pronounced the gem of the ocean, a delightful place of residence, where sunshine prevails perennially and luxuriant vegetation abounds, and where artificial fires are never required except for domestic uses.

Previous Career. Governor Salisbury, the son of Hon. Samuel Wilder Salisbury, was born on March 2nd, 1855, in Canandaigua, N. Y., where he was reared in childhood and attended the village school. After the close of the Civil war, in 1866, the family removed to Kansas City, Mo., from which the oldest son entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1874 as a cadet, graduating in 1879, and at once entered upon an active service in the engineering department, in which he continued for many years, until transferred to the executive line. He participated in many naval cruises, and visited most of the leading countries of the world during thirty-four years of service, in various capacities from engineer to commander. He cruised around the world on the old Juniata and the Enterprise in 1885, calling at all principal ports, visited the Mediterranean coast cities on the

new cruiser Chicago, went to Chile on the Baltimore in 1893 to aid in quelling a disturbance, and on the same cruiser a little later, went to Sweden with the body of Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor. He performed land service at the Brooklyn navy yard on several occasions, and for a considerable time served as instructor on board a naval training ship off Boston. During the Spanish-American war, he navigated the tropical waters about Cuba, as captain of a war vessel, and was in command of one of the first ships to enter the mined harbor of Guantanamo in the nearing crisis of the war. He was governor of Culebra, adjoining Porto Rico, by appointment under the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, serving until his detailment on the squadron in Chinese waters.

Later Career. Since his retirement from the active naval service, with an advanced rank on two-thirds pay, Commodore Salisbury, as his title became, has been detailed on several government expeditions, one for transplanting reindeer from Alaska to the Aleutian Islands, and another for making a bird survey on the island of Laysan beyond Hawaii, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, and his official reports were luminous and informing. After the declaration of war with Germany, Commodore Salisbury was recalled to service, although holding a rank between that of captain and of rear admiral.

First Salisbury Estate.

Enshrined within the wilderness,
Beyond the reach of trodden ways,
Its acres, decked with lavishness,
Became the home for many days.

THE FIRST piece of real estate in Ontario County, acquired by a member of the Salisbury family, was a tract of land in the Phelps and Gorham allotment, comprising one hundred and ninety-two acres, and lying in the district of Seneca, as then designated, which afterwards became the township of Phelps, erstwhile called Sullivan. The land was located west of Melvin Hill, on the roadway leading westward from Waterloo to Canandaigua, and was conveyed to John Salisbury of Conway, Hampshire County, Mass., by a deed dated September 14th, 1795, and made by Elias Dickinson, in consideration of 288 English pounds, or about \$1,440, equivalent to seven and one half dollars per acre, the payment of which was acknowledged.

First Settled. A few acres on the road, leading west a half mile from Melvin Hill, were cleared at once of their virgin forest growth by the new owner, and a log house was erected in the clearing during the following few years for a place of permanent residence. The summer months were spent on the new land by the purchaser, who returned to Conway on the approach of winter, journeying back and forth on foot, working hard and boarding with the family on a neighboring farm throughout

the seasons, and in time a considerable portion of the acreage was brought under subjugation and culture, the trees cut away, the stumps burned and the rich glebe upturned to the sun. In the year 1798, after his marriage at the old home town in the east, preparations were made for the final settlement in the new country, which became his home for the remaining years of his life. In the following spring, he removed with his wife and household goods to the home which he had built on the frontier, and began the life experiences of a pioneer. About the year 1805, a frame house of New England architectural design and construction was erected upon an adjoining site, a few rods toward the south. It was built of heavy timbers, hewn and fitted together, and low of beam, with a large sloping roof, and a centrally-located brick chimney of mammoth proportions, which was equipped with monstrous fireplaces upon three sides for burning wood, opening into as many rooms. For over one hundred years, apart from changes made necessary by the shifting conditions of life under its roof, the house subserved the residential purposes of several generations.

Division of Land. One hundred acres of the western portion of the estate, including the farm house and buildings, were sold to a son, Caleb Bannister Salisbury, in 1850, and the balance of the farm, comprising ninety-two acres on its eastern borders

and fronting upon the north and south road from Melvin Hill, was conveyed to another son, Luther Salisbury, from whose ownership it passed in 1876 to a grandson, William Salisbury, the present owner. The western portion of the old farm, after the death of the first purchaser and its reversion to the original owner, was re-conveyed in 1856 to a younger son, Elon Galusha Salisbury, who through the remaining forty-two years of his life retained the homestead, where his father had died in 1857. In the year 1899, the old homestead passed into the possession of a daughter of the last owner, Emily Salisbury Marsh, by whom it was subsequently conveyed to a member of a neighboring family outside the pale of its original ownership and settlement.

The Old Farm. The farm in its entirety, after its subjugation by the original purchaser, was one of large productiveness and of easy cultivation, by virtue of the natural qualities of its soil and the lay of land, and comprised about one hundred and fifty acres of arable ground, which yielded rich harvests of grain and orchard products through more than a century of years, under careful tillage. Under the ample roof of the old homestead, covering several generations, many a child was born and grew to manhood and womanhood, the forms of a generous hospitality prevailed, and the spirit of the christian home life found expression in conduct and character.

SALISBURY IMMIGRANTS.

AMONG the immigrants who came to America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, according to the records of Colonel Chester of London, England, as ascertained from various family sources in this country, were several representatives of the ancient Salisbury family from the town of Llewenev, county of Denbigh, in Wales, showing its early origin.

John Salisbury of Llanrhaidr, near the city of Denbigh, came to America between the years 1630 and 1640. He was a descendant of Henry Salisbury, second son of Henry Salisbury, heir of Llewenev.

Thomas Salisbury of Llanrwst came in 1645. He descended from Robert, fourth son of Thomas Salisbury, heir of Llewenev.

Thomas Salisbury of Llanrhaidr came to Pennsylvania in 1665, of the Henry Salisbury line, and second son of old Thomas.

Henry Salisbury of the town of Nant, in the county of Flint, came in 1680, and a member of the same family and bearing the same name came to Pennsylvania in 1774.

Edward Salisbury, son of Sir Henry Salisbury, bart., of Llewenev, left his native land before 1632, when his brother Thomas had succeeded to the family estates.

Of these members of the Salisbury family from Wales, Edward settled in Cranston, R. I., John in Swansea, Mass., and Thomas in or near Boston, Mass.

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Printed every once in a while, to record the historical facts
and genealogical data of the House of Salisbury,
and to unify the story of the family.

SUBSCRIPTION: Ten cents per copy.

PHELPS, N. Y.

JULY, 1917

EDITORIAL FOREWORD.

THE initial number of the SALISBURIAN, issued last January, was devoted to the presentation of certain phases of the history of the Salisbury family in its origin and development, together with some of the lines of its early genealogy in England and in America, showing its perspective and its trend, and was accorded a reception pre-eminently gratifying to the publisher.

In the current issue, similar lines and methods of research and expression have been followed, and the genealogies of the family have been carried forward to succeeding generations. The family ancestry, taking its origin in ancient England, has been traced in these pages from its habitat in Massachusetts to its location in Western New York, where its branches have been extended and its personnel has been expanded to large proportions. The extension of its lines, both within and outside the boundaries of Phelps, the principal center of the segregation of the family for one

hundred and twenty-five years, will afford ample material for many subsequent issues of this little magazine.

The scope and quality of the subject matter and the interest that its presentation has provoked constitute an abundant warrant for the continuation of the publication of this magazine, in order that the history of the Salisbury family, in all its ramifications and variations, may be brought nearer to a settled statement and formulation. It is desired that all persons sustaining blood relations with the family, whether bearing the Salisbury name or not, may co-operate with the editor in securing the fullest possible material for the making of a worthy history of the family, whose illustrious and honorable career covers a long period.



FAMILY HEREDITIES.

BACK to its New England history, back to its English history, antedating the conquest of Britain by William of Normandy, some of the distinctive characteristics of the Salisbury family of the present day, as exemplified in the lives of its leading members in almost every branch of its genealogy, may be traced from generation to generation by the logic of heredity, to an extent to warrant the presumption of the identity of the various branches. In qualities of mind and temper, in disposition and expression, in physical features and in moral character, the lines of family resem-

blance have run close and strong throughout the generations.

The manner in which the individual members have assimilated themselves with other families, without losing any of their distinctive characteristics, but bending other wills in conformity with their own by imperceptible processes, preserving and perpetuating the family identity through the generations, has maintained the dominance of the family types. The high ideals, temperate lives, self control, sense of duty, spirit of independence in personal judgment and opinion, will power and optimistic faith, displayed by leading representatives of the family all through the ages, have conspired to point to a persistent and decisive heredity, such as came from the hardy adventurers who went into France in the early ages and followed the course of empire toward the west, and to make the family trails down and across the centuries to the present day.

A conservatism, such as at times might have been counted a fault in the viewpoint of an aggressive and restless age, has always been a distinguishing family quality, sometimes even acting as a deterrent in personal advancement and popular favor, sometimes as a target of attack, sometimes as an acknowledged obstacle in the way, but ultimately making for wholesome conservation and advantage. In all ages, in all lands, and under all circumstances, the family has held its own place in the world, and still is

as virile and as promising in its best expression as when its earliest history was in the stages of making.



FAMILY ACTIVITIES.

FEW have been the channels from time immemorial, into which the activities of the Salisbury family have run in their largest expression in both England and America, by virtue of a compelling conservatism and independence, a native spirit of contentment and sense of duty, a lack of vanity and disregard of popular applause. In the days of feudalism and of mediaeval employments, apart from the demands of war, of government and of crude society, life in the open, with its freedom and inspiration, afforded play for the best activities of its members, directed their pursuits, and created family tendencies and lines of action that became distinguishing traits of character through succeeding generations.

The spirit of independence, exemplified alike in thought and action, led the way to its migration across the seas, and to the acceptance of the new conditions of life and livelihood on the unsettled American continent in early colonial times, in keeping with the westward movements of civilization and the shifting tides of settlement. The family, from the time of its advent in the land, has been engaged largely in agricultural activities, living a typical country life, in intimate touch with nature and in

the presence of the unseen constructive forces of the world, and has achieved its best results on the land, as its home, which has enshrined the spirit of its ancient conception of duty and privilege. The acres have been its castle, the overarching skies its canopy, and the seasons and the storms its tokens of triumphant progress.

From the settlement of its first representatives upon their farm lands on the rugged shores of Massachusetts to the settlements in the more fertile and favored Genesee Country in Western New York, and in other attractive sections of the new country, the Salisbury family has lived close to nature, has followed pursuits that have been calculated to put red blood in its veins, to produce vigorous bodies, and to make for clear minds, hopeful spirits, contented dispositions, happy lives and strong characters.

The Salisbury family, although worthily represented in other spheres of activity and employment, covering several generations and including an extended personnel, may be counted as the product of the agricultural life in America, passed under favorable circumstances, in the light and inspiration of its best conception and in the fulfillment of its pledges and promises. It has lost nothing of its spirit, nothing of its aims and ideals and nothing of its qualities, but has apparently gained in vigor and in mastery of self by its life in the open, apart from the madding crowds and their artificialities.

Salisbury Genealogies.

Like soldiers on the marching line,
To make a way across the plain,
They follow paths of best design,
The ends of human life to gain.

STEPHEN Salisbury, third son of William Salisbury and Elizabeth Beal, was born on August 2nd, 1765, in Boston, Massachusetts, where his boyhood years were passed. After the close of the war of the Revolution, he removed to the western part of the state, settling in the town of Conway, just beyond the Connecticut River. In 1785 he married Rhoda Brown of that place, and began his family life on a farm, where five of their eight children were born. In 1801, disposing of his estate in Conway, he journeyed with his family to Phelps, in Western New York, where his younger brother John had previously settled, and where he had purchased a new home, comprising two hundred and forty acres of uncleared land, and adjoining his brother's farm on the north. He cleared away the forests, brought its acres under fertile cultivation, erected a log house, which was replaced soon after by a substantial New England residence, and other farm buildings, reared his family, and rounded out his life in the new land. He passed away at a ripe old age, on November 24th, 1848, respected by the community, and was buried on Melvin Hill. His wife was born in Conway on May 15th, 1770, of a good family, and died in Phelps on September 30th, 1833, at the

age of sixty-three years. Their eight children, four sons and four daughters, became separate family units, as follows:

RHODA—Born on February 2nd, 1787, married Daniel Field of Clyde, N. Y., in 1804, and died in Manchester, Mich., on April 25th, 1873. Her married life was spent in Clyde, where one daughter and nine sons were born and reared.

Issue—Eliza, born in 1805, married Calvin Swift, lived and died in Linden, Mich.

I. Newton, born in 1807, married Martha Wood, and settled in Davenport, Ia.

Luther, born in 1809, married Laura Sweet, and lived and died in Linden, Mich.

Ambrose, born in 1815, married Rachael Fisher, lived and died in Clyde, and had three sons and two daughters, Helen M. (Saxton), Willard N., Ida E. (Hinman), Albert, and George A. Field, of Clyde.

Dexter, born in 1817, married Sarah Bentley, and died in Detroit, Mich.

James, born in 1819, married Mary Richards, and lived in Manchester, Mich.

John, born in 1821, married Alsie Westcott, and removed to Manchester, Mich.

Austin, born in 1823, married Anna Smith, and settled in Chicago, Ill.

Byron, born in 1825, married Maria Blakeman, and lived and died in Clyde.

Charles, born in 1827, and went to San Francisco, Cal., where he spent his life.

MILBURN—Born on February 4th, 1790, married Jane Storms of the town of Seneca on September 16th, 1810, by whom four sons and seven daughters were born. He

lived in Rose and Leroy, N. Y., and died in Phelps on December 10th, 1865. His wife, daughter of John Storms and Anna Hall, was born in Westchester County, N. Y., on July 20th, 1793, and died in Phelps on August 3rd, 1847. On February 16th, 1852, Milburn Salisbury married Mrs. Ann Keith of Phelps, who died on December 24th, 1873, and by whom one daughter was born.

Issue—Elizabeth, born in Rose on November 2nd, 1812, married George Havens at Leroy, died at Pembroke, N. Y., in May, 1844, and had five sons and two daughters, Delos, Elvira (Thayer), Joseph, Rensselaer, Harriet, James, and George Havens.

Eveline, born in Rose on November 12th, 1814, married Martin Hall at Leroy, lived at Akron, N. Y., removed to Green Prairie, Minn., and had five sons and two daughters, Mary Jane (Partrick), Helen, Edwin, Freeman, Frank, Albert, and George Hall.

Luana, born in Rose on December 1st, 1816, married Capt. Seth Swan of Phelps on March 21st, 1844, died on October 17th, 1878, and had four sons and three daughters, Seth Emerson, Frank Salisbury, Augusta Jane (Flower), Helen Luana, Cassius Emerson, Addie Lilian (Sweet), and Seth Claude Swan, two of whom died in infancy.

Joseph Griffith, born in Rose on May 27th, 1819, married Lucinda Betty of Leroy, settled in Wisconsin and died at Berlin, and had one son and three daughters, Helen, Addie (Watson), Mrs. Ray Jenkins, and Charles Salisbury.

Jane, born in Rose on February 13th, 1820, married Alvin Thatcher at Leroy on October 4th, 1838, died in Youngsville, Pa.,

on November 8th, 1905, and had two sons, Wallace M., and Willam F. Thatcher.

Hannah, born in Rose on January 8th, 1822, married Elon Galusha Salisbury of Phelps on April 27th, 1844, died on February 18th, 1890, and had five sons and three daughters, Emily Augusta (Marsh), Jane Ann (Gates), Elon Galusha, Stephen Decatur, Frank Milburn, John Wilder, Clarence Eugene, Hattie Hannah (Hughson).

Frank, born in Rose on March 17th, 1824, was unmarried, went to Illinois and died there in 1846.

Elvira, born in Rose on April 20th, 1826, married James Garrett on January 1st, 1851, and died in Pembroke, N. Y., on July 26th, 1906, and had two sons, Eugene James, and George Herbert Garrett.

Stephen Decatur, born in Rose on November 22nd, 1827, married Elizabeth Esther Salisbury of Phelps on January 24th, 1855, died at Riverside, Cal., on August 31st, 1908, and had one son and four daughters, Carrie Elizabeth (Iden), William Milburn, Eva Maria (Lee), Helen and Mary.

John Jay, born in Leroy on August 17th, 1829, married Lucinda Burnett in 1851, died in Phelps on February 24th, 1903, and had three sons and two daughters, Mary, Wallace M., John Breckinridge, Charles Milburn, and Helen Emogene (Utt).

Rachael Ann, born in Leroy on October 5th, 1836, married Edward P. Wadsworth, died in Battle Creek, Mich., on October 3rd, 1915, and had two daughters, Minnie (Bradford) and Jessie (Keith).

Emma, born in Phelps on August 5th, 1853, married Richard Knight of Geneva, N. Y., on December 9th, 1869, and had two

sons and three daughters, Harriet Louise, Charles Milburn, Anna Margaret (Truesdale), John R., Emma Louise (Hodgkiss).

AMBROSE—Born on June 4th, 1792, married Anna Vandemark in Phelps on February 12th, 1815, and spent the greater part of his life in East Palmyra, N. Y., where he died on July 21st, 1864, after an active and honorable career. His wife was the daughter of Joseph Vandemark, and died on October 6th, 1848. A son and a daughter were born to them, the son dying in infancy.

Issue—Helen, married Stephen Culver of Newark, N. Y., died in young womanhood, and had one son and two daughters, Anna, (Goldsmith), Ambrose, and Helen Culver.

LUANA—Born on November 7th, 1794, and after passing her girlhood years in the town of Phelps, married Doctor James Dixon in 1815, lived in Clyde, N. Y., and died in August, 1866, without issue.

RACHAEL—Born on August 17th, 1799, and married Samuel Whitmore of Phelps, where she passed her remaining years and died on February 11th, 1861, leaving one daughter.

Issue—Maria Louisa, born in 1819, married Hiram Peck of Phelps, died in 1895, and had one son and two daughters, Frank, Louisa (Anderson), Damaris (Beeman).

LUCRETIA—Born in Phelps on June 23rd, 1803, married Seth Cole, and passed her last years in Alton, N. Y., where she died on January 5th, 1874. Her husband was the son of Rachael Salisbury and Benjamin

Cole, and was born in Conway, Mass., on September 7th, 1794. Three sons and one daughter were born to them.

Issue—Rosamond Luana, born in Phelps on December 12th, 1819, was unmarried and died in Alton on February 15th, 1850.

John Flavel, born in Phelps on November 9th, 1821, was unmarried, and died in Chico, Cal., on December 5th, 1881.

Stephen Salisbury, born in Burton, N. Y., on April 1st, 1824, was unmarried, and died in Huron, N. Y., on May 1st, 1855.

Seth, born in Burton, Cattaraugus County, on October 20th, 1829, and died in Alton on December 23rd, 1903. He married Maria Elizabeth Shipman on March 30th, 1855, who died in 1869, and for second wife married Katharine Espenscheid on August 27th, 1872, and had three daughters and one son, Rosamond Lenore (Gatchell), and Maude Elizabeth (Gould), John Fernando Cole, and Augusta Caroline (Hicks).

STEPHEN—Born in Phelps on July 8th, 1808, married Cornelia Stowe at Bridgewater, N. Y., after whose death he married Abigail Packard, and died in Mumford, N. Y., on December 19th, 1881. His last wife, who died in the city of Rochester, was the daughter of Abner Packard and Elizabeth Salisbury. He had one daughter, Cornelia, born of his first wife.

AUSTIN—Born in Phelps on August 3rd, 1811, married Pauline Chapman of Phelps on September 30th, 1828, and died on October 8th, 1890. His wife was the daughter of John and Dorcas Chapman, was born

on April 13th, 1812, and died on April 1st, 1894. In 1888 they celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Two sons and two daughters were born to them.

Issue—Rachael, born on July 28th, 1829, married Tunis VanValkenburg on November 28th, 1858, and died in Phelps on October 17th, 1908, without children.

Samuel Whitmore, born on November 11th, 1833, married Amanda Bogart on June 29th, 1854, and died on December 4th, 1865, from the effects of a fall from a tree, without children.

Ambrose Carleton, born on July 24th, 1836, married and went west, as a printer, and died in Kentucky in February, 1868, leaving a son and a daughter, Herbert Salisbury, and Clara (Weisinger).

Ida, born on November 8th, 1840, married John E. Hall of Phelps, died in Avon, N. Y., in 1912, and had two sons and three daughters, Nellie Ida (Westfall), Rachael E. (Gilead), Millie (Hogmer), and Walter and Fred Hall.

JOHN SALISBURY.

JOHN SALISBURY, youngest son of William Salisbury and Elizabeth Beal, was born on December 8th, 1769, in Boston, Mass., where his father was engaged in the colonial service, and where his early years were passed. At the close of the Revolutionary war, he went with the family to the town of Conway, in the western part of the state beyond the Connecticut river, and for several years was engaged in farming. In

1791 he visited Phelps with a company of neighbors who had settled in Western New York, where subsequently he purchased an estate and established a permanent home. On January 4th, 1798, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Lemuel Bannister of Conway, and in the spring of 1799 removed with his wife and household goods to the new home in Phelps, where he had previously gone and erected a house. He died at Phelps on March 18th, 1857, and was buried on Melvin Hill, in a plot of ground given by himself for a public cemetery. His wife was born in Conway on October 27th, 1773, was of a good family, and died on December 29th, 1806, aged thirty-three years, and was buried near Oaks Corners. One daughter and four sons were born to them in their new home, four of whom lived to adult years, and became units of separate families, as follows:

ELIZABETH—Born on August 18th, 1799, married Almon Guthrie of Vermont on June 18th, 1820, and lived and died in Humphrey, Cattaraugus County, the home center of the Guthrie family. Her husband was born on December 15th, 1797, and died on August 16th, 1868. Two sons and five daughters were born to them, from whom there have been many descendants.

Issue—John Benjamin, born in Smyrna, N. Y., on September 10th, 1821, married Catharine V. DuBoise on April 9th, 1849, died on February 23rd, 1900, and had three sons and two daughters, Elizabeth (Arm-

strong), Almon George, Louisa (Hale), Courad, and Leslie C. Guthrie.

Electa Louisa, born in Smyrna on December 8th, 1822, married George Calvin DeGolia on December 11th, 1853, died at Salamanca, N. Y., on November 13th, 1908, and had three sons, Andrew Jackson, John Abel, and George Edwin DeGolia.

Mary Anna, born in Phelps on June 4th, 1824, married Cephas Childs on July 1st, 1849, died on July 23rd, 1897, and had one son and two daughters, Elizabeth Bannister (Fay), Phoebe (Pierce), Almon C. Childs.

Fanny Elizabeth, born on February 17th, 1826, married William Haggerty in October, 1850, died at Humphrey on August 26th, 1906, and had one son and two daughters, Sarah Elizabeth (Whitney), Emma Thankful (Snow), and Franklin Haggerty.

Clarissa Elvira, born on September 9th, 1827, was unmarried, and died on November 30th, 1891.

Edwin, born on September 29th, 1829, married Mary Mack of Bath, N. Y., and had five sons and three daughters, Eveline Sophia (Whitney), Franklin S., Ida, Edwin, Allen, Elisha, Josephine (Morehouse), and Burdette Guthrie.

Eliza Rachael, born on June 6th, 1838, married Allen Bullard on June 27th, 1866, died in Salamanca on February 4th, 1904, and had two daughters, Clara (Norton), and Emma (Champlin), and two sons who died in infancy.

CALEB BANNISTER—Born on February 10th, 1801, married Dorothy Sheldon on January 25th, 1830, and died in Phelps on August 18th, 1851, without issue. His

wife, daughter of Charles Sheldon and Rebecca Wilder, was born on December 11th, 1803, and died in Phelps on November 12th, 1892, and was buried on Melvin Hill

LUTHER—Born on September 15th, 1802, married Esther Gates on December 14th, 1826, and died in Phelps on June 8th, 1875. His wife, daughter of Solomon Gates of the town of Seneca, was born on April 21st, 1804, and died on December 27th, 1877. They lived in Barre, Alexander and Phelps, and had three sons and one daughter.

Issue—Edwin Jerome, born in Barre on February 19th, 1829, married Elvira Wells on January 1st, 1859, died on June 2nd, 1909, at Grand Ledge, Mich., and had two sons and one daughter, Luther W., Edwin E., and Estelle A. (Mitchell).

Solomon Gates, born in Barre on November 26th, 1831, and died in Phelps on February 24th, 1882.

Elizabeth Esther, born in Alexander on January 24th, 1835, married Stephen D. Salisbury on January 24th, 1855, lived in Battle Creek, Mich., where she died on April 21st, 1883, and had one son and four daughters, Carrie Elizabeth (Iden), William Milburn, Helen Luana (Lee), Eva Maria, and Mary Esther Salisbury.

William, born in Phelps on January 16th, 1839, married Calista Gates on October 29th, 1862, and had four sons and two daughters, William Henry, Edwin Jerome, George Washington, Ida Belle, Emma Elizabeth (Gifford), and Albert Luther.

FOSTER BARNARD—Born on June 18th, 1804, was married twice, and died on Sep-

tember 11th, 1871, at Humphrey, where his manhood years were passed. His first wife was Elizabeth Cole, daughter of Benjamin Cole and Rachael Salisbury, and was born at Halifax, Vt., on November 4th, 1806, and died at Humphrey in 1864. His second wife, Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Isaac Thomas, was born on April 16th, 1835, and died on March 6th, 1894. Two sons were born to him, one by each wife.

Issue—Barnard, born in 1841, married Sarah Ganung in 1861, passed the greater part of his life in Humphrey and Ellicottville, where he died on June 10th, 1914, and had three sons, William Foster, Arthur J., and John Benjamin.

Frank Boyd, born on July 2nd, 1867, married Christina Siller of Webster, N. Y., on November 22nd, 1893, and had one son, Clarence Christian.

On August 20th, 1807, after the death of his first wife, John Salisbury married Polly, daughter of Samuel Wilder and Rebecca Nims of Conway, who was born on September 1st, 1785, and died in Phelps on November 21st, 1850. Five sons and two daughters were born to them, five of whom attained adult years, and became separate family units, as follows:

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—Born in Phelps on July 26th, 1808, married Elizabeth Vandemark of Phelps on September 25th, 1834, and died on September 16th, 1886. His wife, daughter of Joseph Vandemark, was born on January 14th, 1813, and died on

February 3rd, 1892. They lived in Branchport and in Phelps, where they both died, and had one daughter and five sons.

Issue—Mary Elizabeth, born at Branchport on December 26th, 1836, and died in Phelps on April 5th, 1881, unmarried.

Joseph Franklin, born at Branchport on June 26th, 1838, married Mary J. Stoutenburg of Hopewell on February 25th, 1863, and died in Phelps on January 20th, 1913, without issue.

Ambrose, born on July 26th, 1841, married Henrietta Burnett of Phelps on January 1st, 1880, and died in Kansas on September 24th, 1904, without issue.

John Vandemark, born on January 26th, 1843, married Ellen Stryker of Phelps on January 9th, 1872, and had two sons and one daughter, Frank Arthur, John Lewis, and Anna Elizabeth Salisbury.

Stanley, born on September 10th, 1846, married Mary Ella Northam of Phelps on April 17th, 1875, died in Phelps on June 25th, 1895, and had two daughters, Minnie Elizabeth (Hull), and May Frances.

Spencer, born on March 1st, 1848, and died in infancy.

Caleb Bannister, born on April 28th, 1851, married Margaret Albaugh of Lyons on October 24th, 1893, and died at Lyons on May 24th, 1915, without issue.

JOHN—Born on December 27th, 1809, married Hannah Grace of Springfield, Pa., on May 21st, 1832, and died on March 26th, 1885, at Troy, Pa. His wife, daughter of William Grace and Hannah Salisbury, was born on August 15th, 1812, and died on

November 19th, 1883. Four sons and two daughters were born to them.

Issue—Mary, born on March 10th, 1833, married Moses Gustin of Troy on August 26th, 1857, died in January, 1912, and had one son, Ray Gustin.

John Jefferson, born on September 13th, 1834, married Eleanor Arnot of Huron, N. Y., settled at Wolcott, N. Y., and had a son and a daughter, Harry A., and Martha.

Olive Grace, born on July 2nd, 1840, married James H. Sawyer on February 29th, 1860, died in May, 1910, and had two sons and one daughter, Ella (Goss), and John and Floyd Sawyer.

Elon Galusha, born on December 9th, 1842, married Vicilla L. Shaddock of Windfall, Pa., on April 28th, 1867, and died at Shunk, Pa., on November 25th, 1908, leaving four sons and five daughters, Olive Grace (Jackson), William H., Hanna Eudora (Brenchley), Amy Evalyn (Stone), John T., Fentie V. (Dryer), Elon Galusha, Mary Eleanor (Bagley), and J. Wilder.

William Valentine, born on June 19th, 1849, married Emma A. Lucas of Troy on September 17th, 1870, lived near Troy, and had two daughters, Edith M., and Bertha.

Samuel Wilder, born on November 5th, 1854, married Emma Porter on July 9th, 1876, to whom two daughters and one son were born, Belle Ethel (Gilbert), Jennie M. (Clark), and Samuel Dalton, and for second wife married Alice M. Wheeler of Wolcott on July 4th, 1892.

POLLY MARY—Born on October 26th, 1811, married Lafayette Leonard, and died at Leona, Pa., on July 12th, 1870. Her husband, the son of Theodore Leonard and

Elizabeth Packard and grandson of Elizabeth Salisbury, was born at West Springfield, Mass., on November 10th, 1809, and died at Leona on September 29th, 1889. Four sons and two daughters were born.

Issue—Austin, born on May 26th, 1842, married Anna D. E. Van Horne of Deerfield Prairie, Ill., on June 6th, 1882, lived at Leona, and had one son, Charles A. Leonard.

Benjamin Pyle, born on February 11th, 1844, married Dora Aumick on May 30th, 1889, lived at Leona, and had two sons and one daughter, Max Benjamin, Lloyd Lafayette, and Madge Leonard.

Nancy I., born on January 23rd, 1846, married George F. Leonard in 1865, died on January 1st, 1914, and had three sons and one daughter, Robert Lee, George Austin, Maurice Leonard, and Edith (Darrah).

Mary Elizabeth Beal, born on May 15th, 1852, married Elmer E. Gilbert in September, 1879, and died on September 26th, 1882, leaving one daughter, Edna Gilbert.

Roland Lee, born on August 28th, 1848, and Buchanan, born on June 1st, 1854, were sons who died in boyhood.

PERRY—Born on May 15th, 1814, married Nancy J. Watkins of Hopewell on September 6th, 1838, and died at Barre Center, N. Y., on February 15th, 1904. His wife, daughter of John Watkins, was born on April 16th, 1817, and died on June 27th, 1897. A son and a daughter were born.

Issue—Eveline Hortense, born on December 20th, 1839, married Roscoe Hebard on December 21st, 1858, died on August 18th, 1885, and left one daughter, Addie Janet.

Arthur Eugene, born on June 16th, 1845, married Clara Belle Churchill of Gloversville, N. Y., on December 16th, 1868, died at Albion on February 11th, 1871, leaving one daughter, Hortense Churchill (Smith).

ELON GALUSHA—Born on March 10th, 1819, married Hannah Salisbury of Leroy on April 27th, 1844, and died on December 26th, 1898. His wife, the daughter of Milburn Salisbury and Jane Storms, was born at Rose on January 8th, 1822, and died at Phelps on February 18th, 1890. Five sons and three daughters were born to them.

Issue—Emily Augusta, born on August 8th, 1846, married Edward F. Marsh on December 27th, 1865, and had one son and one daughter, Estelle Augusta (Walthart), and Fred Salisbury Marsh.

Jane Ann, born on October 12th, 1847, married Wm. H. Gates on July 27th, 1864, died in Cleveland, O., on December 26th, 1882, and left a daughter, Gertrude (Rose).

Elon Galusha, born on August 21st, 1852, and married Martha Stoutenburg of Phelps on November 15th, 1882, without issue.

Stephen Decatur, born on January 6th, 1854, married Augusta Hicks on March 19th, 1879, died at Fayetteville, Ark., on December 11th, 1888, and had two sons and a daughter, Frank Galusha, Fred Charles, and Maude Silvia (Vance).

Frank Milburn, born on August 20th, 1856, and died on November 6th, 1871.

John Wilder, born on February 24th, 1858, married Carrie Mangold on March 13th, 1888, and had four daughters and one son, Anna May (Veeder), Ina Belle (Howard), Nellie M., Lottie E., Henry Lewis.

Clarence Eugene, born on August 4th, 1860, married Louise M. Burnett of Phelps on December 16th, 1884, and had one son and two daughters, Clarence Earle, Iva Louise (Gulvin), and Hannah Ely.

Hattie Hannah, born on April 6th, 1869, married Albert A. Hughson on March 24th, 1893, and had six sons, Roy, Ray, Ralph, Elmer, Arthur, and Lloyd Hughson.

SAMUEL WILDER—Born on February 9th, 1826, married Agnes Walker of Canandaigua on June 4th, 1853, and died at Independence, Mo., on January 18th, 1901. His wife, the daughter of Robert Walker, was born in Shambales, Canada, on November 11th, 1832, and died at Independence on September 10th, 1897. Two sons were born to them in Canandaigua, before their removal to the west.

Issue—George Robert, born on March 2nd, 1855, married Adele Trowbridge of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1889, served in the United States navy for nearly forty years, and had one son, Samuel Trowbridge.

Mark Spencer, born in 1857, and married Mary Mc Dearmon of St. Charles, Mo., on December 22nd, 1885, and to them one son and five daughters were born, Mark Spencer, Agnes (Gibson), Laura (Rogers), Margaret (Tudor), Mary, and Ruth.

Two children were born to John Salisbury, one by each marriage, Franklin and Sarah, who died in childhood. On August 21st, 1851, having survived both wives, a third marriage was contracted with Betsey Beal Bannister, widow of Lemuel Bannister, who survived, and died in East Palmyra.

SALISBURIAN

A GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I PHELPS, N. Y. No. 3

Grandsires of Eld.

WITH eyes upon the future bent,
Those sturdy men of old,
In sylvan aisles on ways intent,
By burning zeal and ardor sent,
They saw their dreams unfold.

They saw the forests swept away,
Grim dryads of the shade,
They saw the glowing light of day,
On quickened soil its magic play,
Swift transformations made.

They saw the fields of waving grain,
Grown golden in the sun,
The verdant meadows kissed by rain;
Athrill with life's triumphant strain,
They saw their conquests won.

They saw their barns of richly store,
The treasure trove of soil,
The flocks that range the valleys o'er,
Large wealth into their garner pour,
Their lives released from toil.

They saw their sons born of the farm,
For life's equipment blest,
With cultured mind and brawny arm,
To meet and quell the world's alarm;
And in the end found rest.

Glimpses of Pioneer Life.

Within the forest glades afar,
They built a home with patient care,
Of love they made a leading star,
And found their joys and sorrows there.

THERE was something idyllic about the home life of the pioneer members of the Salisbury family of Phelps, in the early days of settlement amid new and primitive surroundings, especially as exemplified in the career of John Salisbury, the foremost pioneer of them all. When he had come, in the spring of 1799 with his young wife, to the farm home which he had purchased some years before, and had taken up his life work in earnest, it seemed as though a new state of existence had flashed upon him in an almost wilderness setting. Nature in her profusion had cast a glamour upon everything, giving to his environment a phenomenal richness and beauty and promise.

Home Beginning. The neighbors were few and far separated, and the roads difficult of travel, when they had come to the forest clearing and put in order, as their home, the little log house which he had erected. From its door, as the season advanced, the young pioneer was able to look out over luxuriant garden and field perspectives, and to say that the scene was Edenic, which the presence of his companion served to make realistic. His days were spent in toil, cutting down the forest trees and reclaiming the soil from its ancient thralldom, building the roads, cultivating the fields,

and gathering the products of a lavish nature. Before the close of the year of their advent, their first child was born, a daughter named for its mother, the first member of the Salisbury family born in the township of Phelps, and gave an added attraction and cheer to the home. Other children came with the passing years, until the twain had become a family circle of seven, and the surrounding cultivated fields had been enlarged, when a house of New England design, ample in its proportions, had been built and dedicated to the home life.

First Sorrow. The first great sorrow came upon the pioneer in the seventh year of his new life, when the mother of the little family passed away, leaving such a gloom as follows on the trail of death. It seemed as though life's gracious favors had been withdrawn, and that the new land had become a desolation. The dead body of the young mother was laid away among the sleeping neighbors in the silent burial plot, and the motherless children under the roof were drawn by closer ties to the father's heart in their helplessness. The beautiful life, the shechinah of the home, had gone out in darkness, and the one gleam of comfort in the gloom of the times was found in the presence and ministry of the father's parents, who had come from the far east, and were living in the old log house, close at hand, which the family had previously vacated for the new and larger home.

A New Helpmate. In the following summer, a new bride came to the home and drove away the gloom that had fallen upon it in the hour of its attainment, a woman of beautiful character and of sweet disposition, belonging to a prominent Conway family, who took up the duties of her new life in the new home with a resolute spirit, becoming a true mother to her step children and rearing them with the same patient and loving devotion that she bestowed upon her own children. She was the queen of the home, handsome in features, gentle in manners and gracious in bearing, an ideal wife and mother, a true friend and a good neighbor. The lives of the twain ran on together in happiness and prosperity, the children of the household, many in number, grew to adult years, their estate was wrested completely from the wild dominance of nature, and the shadows of age came creeping upon their paths, when she also was called from earth, leaving the venerable patriarch alone in the home from which their children had gone, until he had found another companion to walk with him on his pilgrimage for the rest of his days. With their labors and hardships, with their sorrows and trials, with their self-denials and losses, the lives which the pioneers lived were idyllic in character, abundant in the real joys of living and of achievement, and sustaining in their consciousness of the parts performed in the larger life of the world.

Family Character Sketches.

Of purpose strong and vision clear,
Those men who lived in days of old,
Have left a name that we revere,
The heritage of wealth untold.

ONE of the commanding figures among the early settlers of Phelps, was a young man of stalwart physique from the state of Massachusetts, John Salisbury by name, erect of stature, broad of shoulders and firm of step. He was of noble bearing, nearly six feet in height, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. He was an athlete in form, with the physical strength of a giant and the endurance of a Hercules. With massive brow, sharp and searching eyes, prominent nose, and decisive mouth, his was a handsome presence and the type of a strong personality. With dignity of bearing and a native reserve, yet with a distinctive gentleness of manner, he was calculated to win attention among men.

Man of Intellect. A scholar above the average of his times, he had been trained in the schools of Boston, and possessed the accomplishments of polite society. He was read in the literature of the age, and was versed in public affairs. He was familiar with New England ways of life, and with life on the frontiers. He had traversed the new lands of his native state, and had penetrated the wilds of the newer country in the state of New York from the tide waters of the Hudson to the falls of the Genesee. He was a man of quick perception, of accu-

rate thought and of good judgment, and looked upon the world with an eye of fairness and tolerance. He was a true patriot, a loyal citizen and a good neighbor. He was a model husband, a kind father, a conscientious churchman, and an esteemed and honored member of the community. He was just in his dealings, firm in his convictions and intrepid in his actions, and stood forth as the type of noble manhood.

Man of Action. Born and reared in the stirring war times of the Revolution, in the midst of its activities, the spirit of action through his early years became an inherent and controlling element of his nature. The moving shadows of big historical events fell upon his path, leaving a deep impress upon his heart and mind, and giving shape to his thoughts and energies. The impelling forces of the age played upon him in his studies and pastimes, and as he grew to young manhood, they found expression in ardent impulses that sent him across the state, leading him ultimately to settle in the new land of Western New York, to conquer the forces of nature as his father and brother had wrought against the enemy of their country. His energies were asserted in his repeated journeyings on foot between the old and the new home, in wielding his axe in the forest, in work and in recreation, and in all the activities of life, in response to the demands of the times. In every pursuit, in action and in call to duty, he was foremost

and untiring. In the harvest fields, when ripened grains were cut with cradles swung by brawny arms, he was accustomed to take the lead with giant strokes, setting the pace for his grown sons to follow after him with swath upon swath, like a mammoth human reaper. Active in every pursuit and employment, alike of body and of mind, on the farm or on public works, he was pre-eminently a man of action, resolute and aggressive, and his energies never palled in the presence of vast undertakings or of advancing years, with their inevitable infirmities.

Man of Faith. Sharing the heritage of a religious ancestry and of a believing age, his spiritual life was a real and component part of his being from his early years. Growing up from childhood under the influence and in the admonition of the Baptist faith, he adopted its tenets and shaped his course by its standards. He balanced the activities of the world over against the verities of the religious life, and found the measure and the bounds of conduct and of belief, not as an extremist or as a slacker on either hand. He was an ardent and devoted supporter of the church, as a member and an officer through his long years, and in the new land he had an active part in the organization of the old Melvin Hill Baptist church, in the maintenance of its services, and in the recognition of its ministries in the community, and a generous contributor to the funds for the erection of the new

meeting house early in the beginning of the nineteenth century, when churches in the new country were few and widely scattered.

Man of Works. Before the days of church edifices and established places of public worship, his religious zeal showed itself in opening his house for neighborhood meetings on the itinerating visits of the denominational preachers of the times, who were entertained beneath his roof in a spirit of hospitality, so generous that his home came to be known among friends far and wide as the Salisbury tavern for preachers. His spiritual life was real, rooted in faith and grounded upon a large familiarity with the Bible and the doctrines of the church, which gave fibre and strength to his character, and to his home imparted an atmosphere and spirit of genuine Christianity. The faith and vision of an every-day religion were the animating and controlling forces of his life, and found expression in the clearly enunciated principles of his long and useful career, in business and church activities, sustaining him on the way of his pilgrimage and guiding him into the larger world of the unseen. His intellectual and moral faculties, invested with an abundant physical vitality, were developed by natural laws into a symmetrical character, which was given token by his life, vigorous in its qualities, strong in its impulses, just in its judgments and beautiful in its simplicity, as measured by achievements and influence.

Almost a Governor.

When actions compromise one's life,
With worldly honors for their pay,
It takes the hero, in such strife,
To put the proffered prize away.

ALTHOUGH high and distinctive honors have been achieved by members of the Salisbury family through its long genealogy, in both the old and the new world, although its name has been written large in the annals of history, it does not appear that the laurels passed to its credit have ever been won by compromises, by questionable methods, by undue advantages, by selfish means, or by inordinate ambition. It may be taken as a distinguishing characteristic of the family, a trait that has been exemplified repeatedly in its history, that preferments have been counted worthy only as they come in normal ways, through channels that admit of no commercialism and political bargaining. Many an instance has been pointed out where attractive honors have been passed by, and spheres of service have been ignored, because of the family indisposition to push one's way to the front and to court personal favors by patronizing courtesy, by fatuous promises, by glowing insincerities, and by improper and incriminating alliances. Honors have been esteemed by the family as the counterparts of real merit, and preferments have been counted alike ennobled and ennobling in character, to be received, not as rewards and pledges, but as tokens of duty and service.

Attractive Honors. In the days of long ago, when his party in the great state of Pennsylvania was casting about for a suitable candidate for the chief executive of the commonwealth, when the nomination was equivalent to an election, and when the election to the governorship meant one of the greatest of honors, the word came to Seth Salisbury, a prominent physician of Wellsburg and a kinsman of the members of the family in Phelps, that the highest office at the hands of the people could be his for the acceptance, conditioned upon certain political contingencies. It was an allurements that was calculated to turn the head of the average man. Doctor Salisbury, a man of affairs as well as of professional attainments, was pre-eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office, although in no sense counted a politician. He stood high in his profession, had a large acquaintance in the state, was esteemed as a man of honor, of character and of integrity, and his candidacy was regarded as of special value to his party. He could depend upon the following of his political constituency, and could see the way to the executive mansion at the capital paved with success, were he to yield to the eager importuning of his partizan friends.

Honors Ignored. Not unmindful of the honors that the office would bring to him, nor of the power that would be vested in his hands, nor doubtful of his ability to

discharge its functions in the proper way, nor distrustful of his friends and their proffered support, he was unwilling to accept the situation that would compromise his name, entail questionable relations, and create offensive affiliations. He was not disposed to push his own cause to the front by the common methods of procedure, as employed in politics, and to array himself on the side of forces which were regarded as unscrupulous. He measured the means, which the political machine of the state had made paramount, by moral standards, and disdained every show of compromise for the attainment of ulterior ends, by courting favors, raising questions and making pledges. He was a man who could not be bought, cajoled, or swayed beyond his will in the expression of his judgment of right and wrong in matters of personal conduct.

Sense of Right. His refusal to raise his hand for the proffered honors, to kneel for the bestowal of the official crown, to pluck the political fruit that dangled before his eyes, was not an indifference to the call of duty, not a culpable disregard of the wishes of friends, not a bold assumption of self importance, not a trifling dalliance with fate, but the sincere expression of his own personal sentiments and convictions, the promptings of his innate spirit of independence of thought, assertive of his right of judgment and sense of duty. He revolted against assuming political responsibilities

and tasks upon conditions that were repugnant to his native feelings, that ran counter to his sense of propriety, that called him into unsavory controversy and contention, and that tended to make him the subject of alien caprices and an instrument in the hands of others against his own will and judgment. He refused to sacrifice his power of initiative, to submerge himself in the maelstrom of political combinations, and to become the slave rather than the master of the conditions of his career.

Strong Character. The attitude of Seth Salisbury toward worldly honors and political preferments, awarded upon terms and conditions beyond his control, was not to be counted as an eccentricity of character, or as a temperamental oddity, or even as a personal idiosyncrasy, but as a token of the strength of his character and the proof of the nobility of his mind and heart. He was true to the traditions of his family, and an exponent of the best phases of his family history, a patriot of his country and the son and grandson of Revolutionary sires. He was true to the promptings of his better nature, and true to the wise judgments of men, conscientious and considerate. His attitude was in keeping with his character, and was the expression of the constructive forces of his life and heredity. His declination of honors was the rounding out of his career, which lost no luster by the passing of the great political allurements.

In Scholastic Ranks.

By following the laws of mind,
By masters trained to see and think,
In culture some their pleasure find,
And at the font of knowledge drink.

IT was not alone in arms and statecraft, nor in professional and domestic life, that the name of Salisbury has acquired distinctive prominence in the annals of the family, through its eras on both sides of the sea, but it has won for itself a place of honor in scholastic circles, in respect of the arts and letters of culture and refinement. The name has been engrossed on the diplomas of institutions of learning, on the rosters of learned societies, on ecclesiastical registers, on the title pages of books, at the head of editorial pages of newspapers and magazines, and in the imprints of paintings. Wherever it has been written, it has come to stand for something of merit, for something of intrinsic worth, and may be counted as a trademark, expressive of the real and traditional claims of the family.

Scholastic Career. Among its scholars, who have been many through the years, the intellectuality of Edward Elbridge Salisbury, a distinguished philologist and orientalist, stands out with commanding prominence, as measured by his personality and achievements. Professor Salisbury, whose active years were spent in Yale university, was born in Boston, Mass., on April 6th, 1814, the son of Joseph and Abby (Breese) Salisbury, and the grandson of Samuel and

Elizabeth (Sewall) Salisbury, being a descendant of John Salisbury of Boston, who was born in 1689, and his second wife, Bridget Williams. He was graduated from Yale college, receiving his B. A. degree in 1832, and that of M. A. in 1835, and attended the Yale Divinity school within that period. He studied the oriental languages under distinguished teachers, and served as professor of Arabic and Sanskrit language and literature at Yale from 1841 to 1854, occupying the chair which had been created for him. In 1854, he divided his scholastic duties with a fellow teacher, retaining the Arabic professorship and serving in the faculty of his alma mater for many years, with scholarly efficiency and devotion.

Scholastic Rank. In recognition of his ability and learning, Professor Salisbury was elected to membership in the Arabic Society of Paris in 1838, was made a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Constantinople in 1855, and of the German Oriental Society in 1859. He was the corresponding secretary of the American Oriental Society for many years, and served as its president in 1863. The honorable degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1869, and by Harvard in 1886, and in 1870 he presented Yale with his valuable Sanskrit library, as an expression of his affection and good will. He conducted the Journal of the American Oriental Society

for several years, and contributed many valuable articles to educational magazines. He was the author of the Account of Dio-
dati Family in 1875, the Principles of Domestic Taste in 1877, the Family Memorials in 1885, and the Family Histories and Genealogies, including the Salisbury Pedigree in 1892, prepared with the aid of his wife.

Family Pedigree. The descent of Professor Salisbury was along distinctive family lines, of a purely New England character, centering about Boston. For his first wife, he married Abigail Salisbury, daughter of Edward and Mary (Salisbury) Phillips of Boston, his own paternal cousin, and after her death he was united in marriage on November 23rd, 1872, to Evelyn, daughter of Judge Charles Johnson and Sarah Ann (Lord) McCurdy of Lyme, Conn. He died in New Haven, where the greater part of his life had been passed, on February 5th, 1901, in the 87th year of his age, leaving no descendants. His Pedigree of the Salisbury Family, in its English descent, compiled with painstaking care from old-world records and published in available form, is the most complete and authentic assemblage of Salisbury genealogical data ever brought together. In his scholarship and in his scholastic career, as well as in his literary achievements and educational services, Professor Salisbury ranked high in the world, and gave luster to the name that he cherished and loved to honor.

Newspaper Pioneers.

With will and skill to wield the pen,
With visions of a better day,
With power to mould the minds of men,
They saw the trend of empire sway.

A WAY back in the year 1810, in pioneer days, Hezekiah and Zedekiah Salisbury, two brothers of Smithfield, R. I., removed from their homeland to the western extremity of New York state, and in the following year began the publication of the *Gazette* at Black Rock, the first newspaper in Erie county. They were located on the borders of Buffalo, then a village founded a few years before and subsequently converted into a military post. Their newspaper career blazed the way for greater achievements in its line, and distinguished them as pioneers. Smith H. Salisbury, the third brother following the trail, migrated soon after from the family home and settled in Buffalo, where he published the *Commercial* for a long time, and after his death his son, Guy H. Salisbury, printer, publisher, editor and poet of considerable ability, purchased the plant and continued the publication of the paper for a number of years.

Other Editors. In later years, several members of the Phelps branch of the family made use of the editorial pen, and in a graphic manner wrote the name of Salisbury in the history of journalism in Western New York. In 1826, Stephen Salisbury became attached to the Geneva *Palladium*, and in later years was the editor of

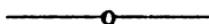
a newspaper in Clyde, N. Y., for a considerable period. In 1877, Elon G. Salisbury assumed the editorship of the *Phelps Citizen*, and in later years that of the *Geneva Courier*, the *Geneva Daily Times*, and the *Rochester Casket*, besides serving as correspondent of the *New York Times*, the *Rochester Post-Express*, and the *Albion Orleans-American*, and representing the Associated Press news agency, altogether covering a period of forty years, followed by the editorship of *Phelps Life* and of the *Salisbury*. In 1890, Arthur J. Salisbury became the editor of the *Ellicottville News* and later of the *Silver Creek News*, in south-western New York, part of the time in association with his father, Barnard Salisbury. In the state of Delaware, the family name, though somewhat modified in form, has been kept before the public for many years by William Saulsbury, as the efficient editor and publisher of the *Delawarean* at Dover.

Editors of Others of the Salisbury kin, **Other Kin.** though bearing different family names, have wrought notable achievements in the newspaper world, and have borne record of genius and talent as editors and writers and publishers by their distinguished careers. For a period of fifty years, Theodore Wright, a member of the Massachusetts branch of the family, has filled the chair of editor-in-chief of the *Philadelphia Record*, and has come to be recognized and honored as one of the foremost journalists

of the times. In 1877, Stephen Stedman, belonging to the Salisbury family of Rhode Island, became associate editor of the Newport *Mercury*, and served as editor and managing-editor of the Syracuse *Herald*, editor and manager of the Syracuse *Evening News*, and publisher of the Syracuse *Weekly-Express*, covering a period of twenty years of able and conscientious service.

English Editors. Across the seas, the name of Salisbury has been associated with the newspaper press for a long period. In the fifties of the last century, Lord Salisbury, afterwards premier of England, displayed his genius as a diligent and forceful writer in the columns of the bold and slashing *Saturday Review* of London, and left an imprint on the public mind. In May, 1695, after the expiration of the English law of press censorship, John Salisbury began the publication of the *Flying-Post* in the city of London. Like its competitors, it was small and poorly printed on dingy paper, and was issued twice a week, each number containing little more matter than would fill a column of a modern newspaper. In those days editors were puzzled for news, with which to fill their sheets, small as they were, but John Salisbury was able to overcome the difficulty in an ingenious way, according to the chronicles of the times. A notice was published in his paper, that if anyone had a mind to oblige his country friend, or correspondent, with an account of public af-

fairs, the editor would be pleased to supply him with a copy of his paper, half of which being blank he might write thereon his own private business, or the material news of the day. The paper appears to have been one of the leading English journals of the times, finding its way into all parts of the realm, as its name indicated, and to have given prominence to its editor in public affairs.



SALISBURY FAMILY CRESTS—In feudal days when knighthood was in flower, and in the early eras of English history, the Salisbury family crests, or coats of arms, became distinctive tokens of its honorable career and achievement through the ages, and may be taken as the evidence of its ancient greatness. Presenting some variations, according to locality and time, and with local coloring, the family crests of the several branches are described as follows:

Salisbury, or Salusbury, Welch—Demi-lion, rampant, argent, ducally crowned, or holding a crescent of the last.

Salisbury, Lancashire—Demi-lion, rampant, coupé, argent, crowned, or in paws a crescent of the first.

Salisbury, Leicestershire—Lion rampant, argent, charged on shoulder with a crescent, sable, in dexter a crescent, orange.

Salisbury, Devonshire—Two lions, rampant, combatant, argent, ducally crowned, or supporting a crescent of the last.

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Printed every once in a while, to record the historical facts
and genealogical data of the House of Salisbury,
and to unify the story of the family.

SUBSCRIPTION: Ten cents per copy.

PHELPS, N. Y.

APRIL, 1918

EDITORIAL FOREWORD.

WITH the two preceding issues of the SALISBURIAN, as its introduction to the little world in which it plays its part, the current number joins in presenting the literature and the genealogical history of the family, in a way to indicate the scope and quality of its subject matter, and at the same time to show the aim and object of the little magazine. The reception of its predecessors has been of a character to express the appreciation which its friends entertain of it as a medium of family communication, and as a purveyor of family news. It has been accorded a place, upon invitation, in the archives and libraries of many of the leading historical, biographical and genealogical societies of the land.

The Salisbury family literature is as comprehensive and as interesting as its genealogy, and covers a variety of lines as widely divergent as the activities that have engaged its members through the range of its history, and that have made them prime

factors of influence in their respective communities. Its stories constitute the history of a people, not of one particular epoch, but of many consecutive generations, in which the same qualities of heart and mind re-assert themselves and the same personal characteristics are embodied and exemplified.

Its history, as portrayed from time to time, will serve to define the continuity of the family, its consistency, its virility, and its adaptability to the ever varying conditions of place and times, and this little magazine will endeavor to keep pace with its development, to record its genealogies, and to chronicle the more pronounced achievements of its members, not as idiosyncrasies and chance happenings, but as evidences of its perennial springs of action, emanating from a remote and distinguished heredity.

SALISBURY TYPES.

THE Salisbury family, in its largeness and range through many lands and centuries, as disclosed by careful study, presents an array of types, distinctive in character and personality, that stand as monuments of its antiquity and unity. The members of successive generations, though separated by habitat and conditions, group themselves along certain lines of feature and form, of thought and feeling, and thus assert and establish a common origin.

An originality in personal initiative, a freedom of expression, an independence of

action, run through the family types, and make them of one kin and quality. Their distinctions are discernible, and make for a marked combination of unity and strength. In some communities, they may be counted as oddities and idiosyncrasies, and may be set down in the schedule of family peculiarities, instead of being recognized as features of pronounced personality and proofs of persistent and controlling heredity. To be as odd as a Salisbury may be a saying of appropriate application and of correct verbiage, but its meaning is far deeper and more significant, without being reflective or derogatory in its character and use.

The Salisbury types stand for decisiveness of character, specific delineation, and unconventional expression. They are securely grounded upon fundamentals, and reach out into the activities of life, into conduct and achievement. All through the generations, and in every community where they abide, the members of the Salisbury family always have been easily distinguishable, alike by type and character, and distinctively representative among the better social classes, in average human nature.

REFLECTED HEREDITIES.

FAMILY heredity is written not alone on the blood corpuscles of the individual, showing certain characteristics of emotion, impulse, tendency and predisposition, not alone on the muscular substance of the

body, presenting particular types of physique, stature and movement, not alone on the brain tissue, disclosing distinctive trends of thought, forms of reason, and lines of conduct, but on the plasma of the soul itself, affording glimpses and touches of one's better self, the superself, as revealed in feature and in personality. In the lines of the face, in the depth of the eye, a myriad of forces, that come down from a remote past, disclose themselves and seek to declare their dominance, one over another, and whether reposeful or in action, they await recognition as the controlling elements of heredity.

To look into the face of a kinsman, is to see the writings upon the walls of his soul, is to see the principal factors of one's own being, the heredities of one's self and family, grouped and contending for mastery. In the face of a blood relative, one may see something of himself reflected, some element of character over which he has endeavored to gain supremacy, or which he has tried to cultivate and develop. He sees the image of a something, of the presence of which in himself he has been conscious, and which visualizes the dominant feelings and longings of his being. He reads his heredity in the personality of another, sees the trend of his character, catches visions of his better self, measures his powers in the terms of another's standard, and sets a new value upon the unwritten heritage of a common ancestry and destiny, at the same

time interpreting the signs of perilous currents, adverse drifts and reactionary forces, that eddy and whirl about every human life or hide beneath the most placid surfaces.

SUBMERGED IDENTITIES.

BY virtue of the social custom in respect of the marriage relation, eliminating the family patronimic from the female line of descent, a portion of the kinsfolk lose their identity, although their heritage remains unbroken. By the marriage of a daughter into another family, the name of her father becomes submerged, and she and her descendants pass from the more visible tokens of their genealogy, although the identical qualities of blood and degrees of consanguinity, as obtain in the lines of a son of the same parentage, are transmitted to succeeding generations.

It so eventuates that family records tend to become one-sided, fragmentary and incomplete, and family ties appear to be entangled, making the study of genealogies at once difficult and in many cases unsatisfactory, but beyond the mere name and the loss of such identity, there are written symbols of character and personality that may be translated into positive genealogic terms. The use of the family patronimic, however, as a middle name among the descendants in such lines, affords tangible clues and perpetuates the genealogical identity, and is a most worthy custom to observe.

Submerged Genealogies.

Though bearing quite another name,
And seeming like an alien race,
They share its heritage the same,
And in its circles find a place.

MANY have been the families in preceding generations, whose lines have crossed the Salisbury genealogies, entering into the fibre and tissue of its being, and who have passed into the history of the Salisbury family, as important factors of its heredity, without visible tokens of relationship. The sons of other families have married its daughters, and the daughters of other patronymics have taken on its name, thus creating affiliations in various lines of descent and widening the range of kinship by extending its affinities. The mothers and the grandmothers of the family, entering its inner circles, present converging lines of heredity from their own families of no less interest than the direct lines of descent from the daughters and sisters of the home. Together the affiliated families constitute an important element in the Salisbury genealogies, and their genealogical history loses nothing by portrayal.

GLOVER KIN. IT was the province of the oldest daughter of William Salisbury and Elizabeth Beal, Sarah by name, who had moved with the family from Boston to Conway, to exchange the patronymic of her father's house and to turn it into new channels of descent

by her marriage to a member of the Glover family. She was born in Boston, Mass., in 1762, where her girlhood years were passed. In 1781, she was united in marriage to Alexander Glover at the new home in Conway, and some years later removed to the town of Phelps, where her last years were spent, and where she died in 1827. Her husband was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1756, and died in Phelps in 1826, at the age of seventy years. Their children, twelve in number, were born in Conway before 1803, when the household migrated to Western New York, where other members of the Salisbury family had previously gone, and settled upon a farm about a mile south of Oaks Corners, which became their home for the rest of their lives. They were counted one of the foremost families in the community. Their family comprised six sons and six daughters, all but one of whom attained adult years, as follows:

Philander, born in 1782, was married in 1804 to Polly Melvin, and after her death in Conway in 1812 married Ruhamah Hall for his second wife. Two children were born to the first and five to the second wife. His son, Luther M., born in 1819, was a prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination in the state of Illinois.

Sarah, or Sally as she was called, born on October 11th, 1784, was married on December 1st, 1808, to Osee Crittenden, Junior, whose family had also come from Conway

some years before, and had settled west of Melvin Hill. Two children were born to them, Cotton Mather and William Salisbury Crittenden, who became founders of separate families and carried forward the distinctive lines of descent. On December 18th, 1812, the mother died at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving her children in infancy.

Elizabeth, born in April, 1787, was married in 1803 to Caleb Melvin of the town of Phelps, and left a number of descendants.

Alexander, born in 1789, was married three times, and resided for a number of years in Webster, N. Y., where his son William Powell Glover had settled previously, but died in the town of Phelps.

Sophronia, born in 1791, was married to Rev. Jonathan Powell, and removed to the state of Michigan.

Rachael, born in 1793, spent the greater part of her life in Phelps, and died in 1826.

George W., born in 1794, removed in early life to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he passed his remaining years.

Charles W., born in 1796, settled in Ypsilanti, Mich., where he lived and died.

Samuel S., born in 1798, resided in the town of Phelps for the most of his life, but finally located in Oseola, Mich.

Polly, born in 1801, married Henry Powers, and Amelia, a twin sister, was married to Enoch Eddy.

William S., born in 1803, died in infancy.

In course of time the Glover family passed away from Phelps, leaving no direct descendants in the town at the close of the nineteenth century.

CRITTENDEN KIN. The Crittenden family came in to the Salisbury genealogy when Sally S., the oldest daughter of Alexander Glover and Sarah Salisbury, and Osee Crittenden were united in marriage at the family home near Oaks Corners, on December 1st, 1808. She was born in Conway on October 11th, 1784, and after her marriage lived with her husband on a farm a couple of miles south of the village of Vienna, afterwards known as Phelps, where two sons, Cotton Mather and William Salisbury, were born to them, and where she died in her young womanhood on December 18th, 1812, at the age of twenty-eight years. Her husband was the son of Osee Crittenden, Jr., and had come with the family from Conway to Phelps in 1795. He was born in Conway on August 5th, 1786, and died in Phelps on November 5th, 1874. After the death of his wife Sally he married Rachael Glover, a cousin of his first wife, on May 23rd, 1813, and after her death in 1826 he was married on June 14th, 1827, to Pentha Glover, a niece of his second wife, who survived as his widow for a few years. The children by his second wife Rachael were: Sarah (Sheldon), January 11th, 1814; Louisa, January 14th, 1815;

Osee, 3rd, January 31st, 1818; Milla, June 21st, 1819; Sophronia (Crittenden), May 1st, 1820; Alfred R., December 17th, 1824. By his third wife Pentha were born: Ellen, April 28th, 1831; Thomas D., July 23rd, 1833; Warren W., February 5th, 1835.

The Crittenden family descended from Abraham Crittenden, an early planter of Guilford, Conn., who probably came from Kent County, England. Osee Crittenden, Sr., who settled in the town of Phelps as a pioneer from Conway, Mass., in 1795, had one daughter Sarah, the oldest of the family, and six sons, Osee, Jr., Chauncey, Cotton, Timothy, Horace, and Stalham. Osee, who was married three times, finally succeeded to the homestead on Melvin Hill and attained to a rare old age. Chauncey settled in the town of Seneca, and reared a family. Cotton was born in 1790 and died in 1834, leaving a family of young children, among whom were Chandler and Stalham, whose lives were spent in Phelps.

The first-born of the Crittenden descendants, from the Glover-Salisbury line, was Cotton Mather, the older son of Osee Crittenden and Sally Salisbury Glover, whose eyes first saw the light in a log house, a couple of miles south of the village of Vienna, on April 9th, 1810. He married Esther Jane, daughter of William Butler of Phelps, on August 25th, 1834, and died in Rochester on November 2nd, 1880. His wife was born on March 8th, 1816, and died in the

city of Rochester on August 22nd, 1894. Five sons and one daughter were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. Cotton Mather Crittenden was a man of unusual intellectual attainments. He entered Geneva college, but graduated from Hamilton, and taught school for a term of years, at Phelps, Seneca Falls, Newark, Rochester, and Deerfield, Mass. He served as the librarian of the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Association, and at the time of his death was the librarian of the Court of Appeals in Rochester, New York.

Issue—Ellery Channing, born in Seneca Falls on September 18th, 1835, was married to Nancy Jane Bullens of Chicopee, Mass., in 1857, and died in Rochester on January 8th, 1872. He had two sons, Fred Bullens, born in 1859; and George Sawyer, born in 1861, the former of whom has two daughters, Louise and Lucilla.

DeLancey, born in Seneca Falls on July 21st, 1839, was married to Maria L. Dewey of Batavia, and died on June 6th, 1897, but left no children. He was an attorney at law, and passed his life in Rochester.

Claude, born in Deerfield, on May 27th, 1848, was unmarried, and died suddenly in New York City, while riding in a public carriage, on November 3rd, 1897. He was an accomplished professional pianist.

William Butler, born in Deerfield on August 5th, 1851, and was married to Eva, daughter of Rev. T. A. Parnell of Roches-

ter. Two sons have been the issue of the marriage, Butler Parnell, born in 1889, and Henry Laurister, born in 1891, the older graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a mechanical engineer, and the younger being a graduate of the University of Rochester and a practicing lawyer of his home city. The father, William Butler Crittenden, a well-known and successful attorney and a man of considerable literary ability, has devoted his professional life to the practice of law in the city of Rochester, of late years in association with his son.

The younger son of Osee Crittenden and Sally Salisbury Glover was christened William Salisbury, in honor of the maternal line of descent, and was born on July 10th, 1811, in the town of Phelps, where his early years were spent. He was married in his young manhood, and removed to the state of Michigan, where he died at an advanced age, leaving some descendants in Howell, Ypsilanti and other localities.

The Crittenden homestead west of Melvin Hill, which was established by the first pioneer of the family in 1795, served as a public tavern in its early years, and at one time was the only inn between Geneva and Canandaigua. It has been in possession of the family and has been occupied by the members of succeeding generations through the passing years to the present time, with much of its original attractiveness.

Tributary Families.

As streams from diverse fountains flow,
 And currents mingle in their course.
 Our family lives in channels go,
 Though coming from a dual source.

VARIOUS have been the tributary families which have entered the House of Salisbury by marriage affiliation, along the lines of its descent, since its advent in the new world, constituting important branches of its genealogy and presenting studies of an interesting character. Their heredities and potentialities have been received and assimilated by the generations, like the waters of convergent rivers flowing together and forming a single mighty current. The Thomas family of Weymouth, the Beal family of South Weymouth, and the Bannister and Wilder families of Conway, which were merged into the Salisbury genealogy on its New England side, constitute distinguishing factors of its currents, as given direction and force in new channels in Phelps.

Thomas Family. William Salisbury of Braintree, Mass., formed an alliance with the Thomas family of the neighboring town of Weymouth, by his marriage with Lydia, daughter of Captain John Thomas, in 1728. Captain Thomas belonged to a sea-faring family of Massachusetts heritage and spirit and of English descent, the members of which were more or less distinguished for their public services. For many years he commanded a sea-going ship that plied between the ports of Boston and London,

and gave record of a successful career. According to tradition he was a kinsman of the Prince of Orange, and the transport that carried the royal party from Holland to England in 1688 was commanded by a member of his family. From the earliest times, the members of the Thomas family were identified with the interests of the colony, and achieved conspicuous ranks alike in both civil and military service. One of their number, Isaiah Thomas, was a printer and had the distinction of being the publisher of one of the first newspapers in Boston, the *Massachusetts Spy*, and of the first standard English dictionary in America, issued in Worcester in 1788, a copy of which was brought to Phelps by John Salisbury and is in possession of the writer at the present time. Lydia Thomas, who formed a martial alliance with the Salisbury family, and who was born in Weymouth on July 17th, 1707, and died in Braintree on July 13th, 1762, was the mother of twelve children, five of whom lived to attain adult years, William, Stephen, Ambrose, Mary, and Lydia (Thayer) Salisbury.

BEAL FAMILY. The Beal family of South Weymouth, Mass., became affiliated with the Salisbury family of Braintree by the marriage of Elizabeth Beal and William Salisbury in 1755. Elizabeth, the oldest daughter of Seth Beal and Abigail Clark, was born in 1735, and

after her marriage lived in Boston and Conway, until the removal of the family to the town of Phelps early in the nineteenth century, where she died in 1817, at the age of seventy-two years. She was an efficient helpmate of her husband during the long period of their married life of over fifty-two years, exemplifying the qualities of a noble Christian character, and reared a superior family of four sons and three daughters, Elizabeth (Packard), William, Seth, Sarah (Glover), Stephen, Rachael (Cole), and John Salisbury.

Seth Beal and Abigail Clark, the progenitors, were married in South Weymouth on September 9th, 1731, by Rev. James Bayley, and to them three sons and six daughters were born, as follows:

Elizabeth, born in 1735, married William Salisbury, and died in Phelps in 1817.

Seth, born in 1736, married Leah Nash, and died in Conway in 1783.

Abigail, born in 1739, married James Richards, and died in South Weymouth.

Rachael, born in 1741, was unmarried, and died in Conway.

John, born in 1743, married Lydia Horton, and died in Conway in 1791.

Mary, born in 1744, and Hannah, born in 1745, both unmarried, and died in Conway.

Tabitha, born in 1747, married Gamaliel Glover, and died in Conway.

Caleb, born in 1749, married Dorothy Scott, and died in Conway.

Seth Beal, who married Abigail Clark, according to the records preserved by a grandson, Joseph Beal of Michigan, was the son of Josiah Beal, the grandson of Caleb Beal, and the great grandson of John Beal, going back three generations in the family genealogy. John Beal, in company with his wife, five sons, three daughters, and two servants, came from Hingham, England, in the ship *Diligent* of Ipswich in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Shortly after the Revolutionary war, most of the members of the family of Seth Beal removed from the old home in South Weymouth to Conway, in the western part of the state. Sometime during the decade between the years 1790 and 1800, many of the descendants removed from Conway and settled in Western New York.

That Seth Beal held real estate possessions in Conway, sometime before the family had settled in the town, was shown by an abstract from a Massachusetts register of deeds, conveying property to his son-in-law, as follows: Seth Beal and wife Abigail, of Weymouth, convey on December 23rd, 1772, consideration fifty pounds, land in Conway, fifty acres, uncultivated, except three acres, to William Salisbury of Boston.

Seth Beal and Seth Beal, Jr., were soldiers of the Revolution, according to war records, but as there were three men bearing the name, Seth Beal and son of South Weymouth were probably the ones.

The children of Seth Beal, Jr., and Leah Nash, several of whom settled in Western New York and others in Michigan, were Seth, Sally (Cook), Leah (Packard), Experience (Sweetland), Bernard, Mary (Lap-ham), Joseph, and Lucy Beal.

BANNISTER KIN. The alliance of the Salisbury family of Conway with the Bannisters of that place was formed on January 4th, 1798, by the marriage of John Salisbury and Elizabeth Bannister, the daughter of Captain Lemuel Bannister, after the plans for settlement in Western New York had been made and the new home had been prepared. Captain Bannister, of Conway, was born in Brookfield, Mass., in 1748, and was in the prime of life during the stirring times of the Revolution. He removed to Goshen, to Conway, and in later years came to Phelps, where he died on July 29th, 1821, and was buried in the cemetery west of Oaks Corners. He was a man of strong character, and reared a family of sterling manhood and womanhood. His wife Elizabeth, born in 1753, died in Phelps in 1807, aged fifty-four years. Their children, six in number, were born in Goshen, Mass., and migrated westward, as the course of empire advanced.

Elizabeth, born on October 27th, 1773, married John Salisbury on January 4th, 1798, and died in Phelps on December 29th, 1806, leaving one daughter and three sons,

Elizabeth (Guthrie), Caleb, Barnard, and Luther Salisbury.

Theodore, born in 1775, married Fanny Dickinson in 1803, and died on September 24th, 1818. He was a colonel in the war of 1812, and had two sons, Chistopher who died in 1864, and Augustus who married Polly Vandemark.

Lemuel, born in 1777, married Betsey Beal, came to Phelps in 1799, where he reared a family, and died in 1845. His widow was married to John Salisbury on August 21st, 1851, and died in 1865.

Caleb, born in 1782, married Millicent Sterns, and died in Phelps in 1862. He was a practicing physician, and had six sons and three daughters.

Asahel, born in 1784, married, and died in Geneva in 1858; Eli, born in 1786; Harwood, born in 1790, and died in 1854; Electa, born in 1792, and married William Dickinson; Louisa, born in 1794.

Doctor Caleb Bannister came to Phelps from Conway in early manhood, and was counted one of the foremost citizens of the town. His wife was the daughter of Joel Sterns, a prominent pioneer of Phelps, and their children became eminent in literary and social circles. For many years he practiced medicine in the village of Vienna, as it was called, and was closely identified with the educational and religious interests of the town, as shown by his address before the Vienna Agricultural Society in 1852.

Salisbury Genealogies.

As threads through woven fabrics run,
 As colors weave their forms in webs,
 Our kindred strains, long since begun,
 Course on with ceaseless flows and ebbs.

WILLIAM Salisbury, the oldest son of William Salisbury and Elizabeth Beal, was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1758, married Hannah Brown at Conway in 1788, and died in the town of Springfield, Pa., on October 10th, 1844, aged eighty-six years. He had lived at Boston, Conway and Phelps before locating in Bradford county, Pa. His wife was born in Conway, Mass., in 1762, and died at the family home in the state of Pennsylvania on December 16th, 1831. He served in the war of the Revolution as a private in Captain Burbeck's company, and later in Captain Cushing's company on Castle Island, where his father was located, as shown by an item in the military records of Massachusetts for pay from February 10th, 1780, to February 16th, 1782. Eight children were born to them in Conway, all of whom attained adult years, six of them marrying and becoming separate family units, as follows:

HANNAH—Born on July 4th 1789, married William Grace, a Baptist minister, on November 30th, 1809, removed to Bradford county, Pa., in 1816, and died in Smithfield, Pa., on February 7th, 1866. She was small in stature, of a quiet and gentle disposition, and of strong personality. Her husband died on May 25th, 1849. Two

sons and seven daughters were born to them in Massachusetts or in Pennsylvania.

Issue—Harriet L., born in 1810; Hannah, born in 1812, and was married to John Salisbury of Phelps; Minerva, born in 1815; Olive, born in 1818; William Salisbury, born in 1821; Mara, born in 1823; Arotine S., born in 1827; Addison, born in 1830; Ruby, born in 1835,

CHARLES—Born in 1791, moved to the town of Springfield, Pa., where he lived for many years and died in April, 1860. On his tombstone were engraved the words, He Died a Bachelor.

FANNY—Married Chauncey Guthrie, and lived and died in Springfield. Her daughter Mary, said to be a most beautiful young lady, died at the family home, and her sons went into the western country.

BETSEY—Married Hosea Marsh, Jr., of Phelps, and died in Michigan. Her daughter Emma married Mr. Thomas and resided at Gill Lake, Michigan.

MARY—Married Warren Hopkins, lived in Wellsburg, N. Y., and died at Fox Lake, in the state of Wisconsin.

LYDIA—Unmarried, and lived and died in the home town of Springfield.

WILLIAM—Unmarried, and removed to the state of Georgia, where he died.

SETH—Born on May 6th, 1801, married Lydia Hill in January, 1825, and died in Wellsburg, his family home, in May, 1859.

His wife was born in Sterling, Conn., and died in 1876. Five children were born to them in Smithfield, two dying in infancy.

Issue—Kalista M., married G. S. Peck, and died in 1866, her husband dying twenty-four years later. They had five children, George S., who married Jane Hill of Towanda, and had four children; Cade H., who married Ida Aldrich of Athens, and had three children; Clarence, who married Rose Gulick, and had two children; Ellen, who married Charles Osborne of Athens.

EMMA—Married Joel E. Bitting of Philadelphia in 1864, and died at Wellsburg in May, 1886, leaving one daughter, Kalista, who was born in June, 1869, and married George S. Hill of Towanda on October 16th, 1895. Her husband died in 1898.

ELLEN L.—Born on July 4th, 1831, was unmarried, and died at Athens, Pa., on May 25th, 1914, the last one of her grandfather's family to bear the ancient patronymic of the House of Salisbury.

FIELD KIN—To correct an error made on page 58, it should be stated that Eliza, only daughter of Rhoda Salisbury and Daniel Field of Clyde, N. Y., was born in 1806, and married Calvin D. Tompkins, who died in 1840. Electa Rachael, a daughter, married Orson Storke, and had two sons, Eugene F. and C. Albert Storke. The sons were Daniel F. and William C. Tompkins, other daughters were Rhoda and Cornelia.

SALISBURIAN

A GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I

PHELPS, N. Y.

No. 4

Living Forebears.

THEY are not dead, the noble men of old,
The women lovely and of gracious mien,
Whose forms and faces we have never seen,
Of whose good deeds are many stories told;
They live in us as in those other years,
And in our lives their spirit reappears.

They are not sleeping in the darksome grave
Beneath the sod and by the sobbing pine,
Where silence weaves its threnody divine,
That floats away upon time's tireless wave;
In us they live, are of the world a part,
And quicken every throbbeat of the heart.

Their ashes mingled with the dust of earth,
Their footfall silenced on the tufted floor,
Their voices stilled to ears for evermore,
Their bodies in the soil that gave them birth;
In us they live, in impulse and in thought,
In everything by patient labor wrought.

The scenes they gazed upon our eyes behold,
The voices heard by them again we hear,
The objects of their touch are very near,
And so we walk and talk with them of old;
We live their life anew, its thrill we feel,
To us their lives our better selves reveal.

Following the Trail.

Though by the way that others went,
And following the paths they made,
Their homes they built in sweet content,
Far in the darksome forest glade.

WHEN Stephen Salisbury of Conway, Massachusetts, gathered together his family and his household belongings, his farm stock and farming implements, and set out upon the journey to Western New York by the most primitive mode of travel, at the age of thirty-six years, he entered upon an undertaking of considerable moment. Many of his neighbors and kinspeople had already gone to the town of Phelps, and had established new homes within its boundaries. He had disposed of his estate in Conway, and had severed the last ties that bound him and his family to the old home town. He had purchased two hundred acres of land in Phelps for eight hundred dollars, which had been conveyed by a deed, executed by N. W. Howell of Canandaigua on September 7th, 1801, and recorded on March 10th, 1802. His farm joined that of his brother John, on its north boundary, and was uncleared and uncultivated. Other tracts of land in the neighborhood were purchased in after years and put under subjection and cultivation.

Life in the East. The early years of Stephen Salisbury had been spent in Boston where he was born on August 2nd, 1765, where he acquired his education, and where he lived through the period of the war of

the Revolution. He was a boy when the initial battles of Lexington and Concord were fought, and witnessed the stormy scenes of the war in that city, where his father and his oldest brother were engaged in the military service of the colonies. After the war he removed with other members of the family to the town of Conway in Western Massachusetts, where he married his wife and settled upon a farm. For nearly a score of years he lived at Conway, a prosperous householder and an esteemed citizen of the town. His family was growing up about him, and his life was moving on in pleasant and orderly ways, when the call of empire in its further westward trend came to him, and the spirit of migration, which had fallen upon the community, directed his thoughts to the advantages of pioneer life in the Genesee Country.

In the summer of 1801, Stephen Salisbury moved with his family and household goods by the long trails through the Berkshire Hills and the Mohawk Valley with team and wagon, and after building a log house on the land that he had pre-empted, he set to work to subdue his estate and to bring it under cultivation. With the aid of his growing boys, rapid transformations were made in the place, and the tokens of prosperity became apparent on every side. Within a few years, a frame house of New England design and appointments was erected north of

his log cabin, which had subserved its purpose, and in time the family was established in a commodious home, under the roof which still remains on the place, more than a hundred years later. Upon arrival in the new land, his family, besides his wife, Rhoda Brown whom he had married in Conway in 1785, comprised three daughters and two sons, Rhoda, Milburn, Ambrose, Luana and Rachael, to whose number two sons and one daughter, Stephen and Austin and Lucretia, were afterward added.

Personal Qualities. Stephen Salisbury, the third son of William Salisbury and Elizabeth Beal, was a typical New Englander, in personal appearance, in mental qualities and in moral character, and measured up to the best standards of manhood. He was of medium stature, well proportioned and of strong build, with smooth face and clearly defined features, and wore his hair after the manner of the times. He was a man of good culture and training, of fixed intellectual habits, with the New England trend of thought, of sound judgment, of large vision and of quick discernment, and easily adapted himself to the conditions and circumstances of frontier life. He was a man of enterprise and of industry, and always succeeded in his undertakings. He managed his affairs with wise discretion, and had the satisfaction of seeing his acres grow in number and his estate increase in productiveness and in value, as measured

by harvest products, with large barns to house his grains and herds. He was a wise parent and a careful provider for the home, in meeting alike its temporal and intellectual and spiritual needs, an esteemed neighbor and an influential citizen in the town.

The Home Life. The successes that followed in the trail of the years in the new land, as the reward of his labors, were not measured alone by material and pronounced achievements, or by productive fields and filled granaries, or by crowding years of honest and full endeavor, but by the spirit and quality and character of the home life that crowned and distinguished the household, from its youngest to its oldest members. The parents were devoted and active communicants of the Melvin Hill Baptist church, the atmosphere of which permeated the home, and the children, reared in its faith and admonition, also became affiliated with the same religious household, upon attainment of their adult years. Of ardent religious natures, the parents were observant of the higher moral laws in molding the character of their children and in directing their conduct into ways of duty and conscious responsibility, which were always carefully defined and scrupulously regarded. They both were strong personalities, and made their influence felt in every relationship of life, although of a conservative order. The home, in which their eight children were reared to noble manhood and

womanhood, was distinguished in the community as exemplifying the domestic principles and graces that counted for the most in society.

A Long Career. For forty-seven years, Stephen Salisbury lived and wrought on the home farm, which he had pre-empted in his young manhood and to which he had devoted the best years and energies of his life, with pre eminent success. His children had grown up about the hearthstone, and had gone out from beneath the family roof, to establish homes of their own. His venerable father, who had come from the east in the gathering twilight of age, had spent his last days at the home fireside, ministered to by kind and gentle hands. His wife, Rhoda Brown, who was born in Conway, Mass., on May 15th, 1770, and who had shared his pilgrimage for forty-eight years, through which her personality and ministry and life work had been a benediction and a blessing to the home, had passed away on September 30th, 1833, at the age of sixty-three years, to the grief of her husband, who found a resting place by her side on November 24th, 1848. His life, covering a span of eighty-three years, forty-seven of which had been passed in the town of Phelps, was one of usefulness and service. He had wrested his forest home from nature, and had made it a center of repose and of beauty, and of refined Christian influence in the community.

Boys of Pioneer Times.

With eyes as bright and blood as red,
 As eyes and blood of boys could be,
 The lives they lived, by purpose led,
 Were manhood proofs of high degree.

IT was a little world in which the lives of the boys of the Salisbury pioneers were cast, when settlements were made in Phelps in those far-away days, either by migration or by birth, but it was a world full of surprises and adventures. The boys did not have the vision of their fathers, they did not have the same background of life, and they lacked the experimental knowledge that came from other conditions and modes of living. They were new beings in a new world, with new environments and new impulses and inspirations.

Close Born either in the new country to Nature. or within a few years before the migration of their parents, they had alone their native heredity, their family traditions, their home and school training, and their new social relations to supply the needs of their young and growing lives. The frontier life was all that they knew of the world, apart from what filtered into their being by the common channels of their limited surroundings. The great solitudes and the broad ranges of nature came to have an intelligent meaning for them, and to speak to them in a familiar tongue. They were children of nature, in whose lives the fixed conventionalities of society played but a small part. They were free

from conventional restraints, free from conventional standards, and were led to measure life and its achievements, not by men's thoughts and sentiments, but by verities and visions afforded by a close and vital relationship and sympathy with nature.

Out Door Activities. From their earliest years, the boys were inured to the activities of out-door life. The duties, which fell to them by the ordinary adjustments of home and assignments of labor, called them into the open and made them parts and factors of the home life. Each had his specific duty, and each pursued his distinctive way in the consciousness of his importance in the household. They became familiar with the changeful modes of the natural world, and learned the beneficent operation of the laws of nature. They found pleasure in the sunlight, and were undaunted by the furies of the storm. The music of the birds and of the winds alike became the accompaniment of thought and purpose. Their out-door activities opened channels and avenues of adventure, and presented allurements for heroic endeavor. Fishing and hunting, following the courses of streams and ranging the woodlands, made alike for the gratification of the instincts of the chase and the development of alertness and careful observation. Their activities made them sharp of vision, strong of limb, steady of nerve, daring in thought, and intrepid in action, and prepared and inured them for

the hardships and exactions of pioneer life and for efficient service in the new land.

Home Training. In the home, the boys learned the early lessons of duty, and came to know the rights and privileges of members in the relationship of one with another. They learned the meaning of obligation, and laid the foundations of character on substantial grounds in their immature years. They caught the spirit of the home, and inhaled deep draughts of its vitalizing atmosphere. They found their respective centers of gravity in the home, each as distinct as his own individuality, and measured up to the requirements of their places, each with the same precision and fullness as the times and circumstances demanded of his stature and years. Their adjustments and their adaptations to the rules of conduct and to the laws of the home became spontaneous and natural, and the younger members followed in the steps of the older ones, with an order that made for unity and harmony. Following the trend of their heredity, in keeping with the traditions and training of the home, doing their daily duties in the light of the times, and living for a purpose in the world, with the visions and ideals of correct discernment, the development of their bodies and minds was projected along the lines that made for robust health, contentment, and substantial achievements. The home life was the center of their being, about which

everything was made to revolve with compelling order and attention.

Character Making. Meager as were the schools of the times and imperfect as was the training under schoolmasters, the school days of the pioneer boys were days of privilege and of preferment. The boys attended the brief sessions of school in the log houses, and pursued courses of study in rudimentary education, especially during the winter months, up to the years of their majority, and generally achieved good results. Those who could be spared from home for any length of time were sent away to more pretentious schools, and some took up the study of higher branches, such as history, philosophy and the classics, under the direction of some local preacher, who was ordinarily a man of culture and refinement. They read and re-read the few books and magazines that came to the home, conned the pages of weekly papers that afforded glimpses of the world, wrestled with political and literary pamphlets, and studied the Bible, as the repository of all learning and the highest expression of rhetoric and literature, and as the infallible code of morals and of law, all of which as factors served to round out their education upon ethical, moral and spiritual lines, in which the church and the home shared alike in fitting the young men for the discharge of the higher duties set before them in the new land of their inheritance.

Genius of Adaptation.

With native force and vision keen,
With faith and will to do and dare,
Life's goal, from the beginning seen,
Some men by their careers declare.

THE easy adaptability of the members of the Salisbury family to native conditions and environment has been shown repeatedly in its history at home and abroad, and has been illustrated most strikingly in the career and achievements of Milburn Salisbury from among the ranks of the Phelps pioneers. A native of Massachusetts, embodying the traditions and heredities of the family, as adapted to the surroundings in New England and transferred to the new conditions in the state of New York, he gave evidence of a natural and easy adjustment to the demands and exactions of the times from his boyhood days. He represented the genius of the family, and like his father and brother he displayed a commanding ability to meet the emergencies and to conquer the adversities in the way.

In Early Life. Milburn Salisbury was the second son of Stephen Salisbury and Rhoda Brown of Conway, Mass., where he was born on February 4th, 1790, and where the first eleven years of his life were cast. His early education was obtained in the local schools, where a good foundation was laid for a life of usefulness, supplemental to the training and discipline of the home. When his parents and the children of the household removed to the new family

home in Phelps in 1801, his years were such as to enable him to adjust his growing life to the restrictions and exactions, which the times and circumstances imposed, upon lines of progress. He shared with his father and brother the toil of subduing the wild lands and of bringing the acres to a state of cultivation, and developed a strong body, apt skill and economic habits. He improved the opportunities for mental training by studying the common branches in the school on Melvin Hill during the winter season, for the cultivation of refined tastes and habits of observation, for religious discipline and instruction in the home church, of which he was a member, and for the employment of his energies in out-door life, and found inspiration and health in the home, which possessed a distinctive atmosphere of moral and spiritual qualities.

In Early Manhood. The call of his country to service came to him in the time of the war of 1812, after he had attained his majority, and he went out with his company as a musician and drummer boy, playing equally well both the flute and the snare drum, which constituted the principal musical instruments used in military service. He played through the war on fields and in camps, leading men on the marches and at drill, as well as rallying them during engagements, at reveille and at tattoo, and in after years played regularly at the general military trainings. As a singer and

master of vocal music he possessed unusual ability, and often conducted classes in singing for young people in the community. He was recognized as a master of song and leader in church music, and often served as chorister. He was skilled in the use of firearms, and became a hunter of wild game, as found in the new country, trapping such animals as wolves and bears and smaller vagrants of the forest that overran the land, despoiled the crops and destroyed the domestic stock. He was expert in the art of wood cutting, in hewing and chopping, and in carpentry and masonry, as employed in building in those times. He was an able mathematician, a fine penman, a scholar and a bookman, and was regarded as a man of large information, of practical judgment and of good sense, whose opinion was often in demand. He displayed a wide range of adaptability in all lines of work, from tilling the soil to craftsmanship, from mastering the forces of nature to solving abstruse problems, from doing Yankee tinkering to planning business enterprises. Although an idealist and venturesome, he was always alert and active, far-seeing and cautious.

In Home Life. On September 16th, 1810, he was married to Jane Storms, daughter of John Storms and Anna Hall, who had come from Westchester county and lived in the town of Seneca, south of Melvin Hill and just beyond the border-line of Phelps. After the war, he purchased a

farm of 160 acres of wild land in Rose Valley, a couple of miles north of Clyde in the county of Wayne, where he built a log house for residence, as his father had done in Phelps some years before, and settled down to domestic life with his young wife, wresting the land from the dominion of nature and converting it into a productive and beautiful farm by his own labor, with good buildings and fences, before his removal from the place eighteen years later. It was from that home that he went out to war, and it was there that he fought the larger wild beasts of the forests and protected his flocks from their depredations. In 1829 he sold the homestead which he had created, and purchased a larger and well cultivated farm near the village of Leroy, in the county of Genesee, some forty miles west of the town of Phelps, where he moved with his family because of the better advantages the location afforded its members. Eighteen years later, after his older children had gone from home, he sold out his possessions and removed to Melvin Hill, where his wife died and where he re-married and lived until his death in 1865, at the age of 75 years.

Changeful to the End. The life of Milburn Salisbury had been full of changes, but his capacity of adaptation and his nobility of character, his sterling manhood and his gentleness of disposition, his qualities of mind and his goodness of heart enabled him to meet life's emergencies triumphantly.

Commanding Personality.

Some men of native poise we find,
 Among the people of the land,
 Endued with power of will and mind,
 Who rise to places of command.

A PART from the political and magisterial offices, held in old England by members of the Salisbury family under the land tenure system, in which the judicial poise of mind has been displayed abundantly, positions of authority and influence have been filled by members of the family in America, in which the same qualities of acumen and judgment have been exemplified in repeated instances. Not alone on the bench, or in the courts of conventional justice, not alone in political office, or in the avenues of public service, but in the more common adjustments of every-day life, the judicial spirit has found embodiment in commanding personalities, in positions and places where its members have given evidence of native force and character in keeping with family heredity and traditions.

In Public Life. In the life and career of Ambrose Salisbury, whose early years were spent in Phelps, but whose manhood activities were employed for more than fifty years in East Palmyra, some miles toward the north, the qualities of true nobility and the judicial poise of mind, as illustrated in the old world family lines, were given expression alike by his personality and conduct as well as by his achievements. He acquired distinction in various capacities

and employments, to the display of his distinctive and many-sided genius. He served with honor in the war of 1812, and for a period of years was engaged in military activities, advancing to the rank of colonel and holding places of influence in official councils. In the realm of politics he played a considerable part as a war democrat, and during his life he was elected to nearly every office in the gift of the people of his town, besides holding several offices by appointment. He discharged the duties of a justice of the peace by re-elections for a continuous series of terms, aggregating thirty-three years, during which his decisions were counted legally correct, as no judgments of his rendering had ever been reversed by the higher courts. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature for three terms, and he always took a deep and active interest in every important measure brought before that body. He was a participant in its activities, as a forceful debater and an able controversialist, of logical argument and of pleasant address, a favorite with his party and esteemed as a true friend of man of whatsoever class or condition, and never compromised his position on public questions or stultified his convictions. Appointed by Governor Bouck in 1843, he administered the office of canal appraiser for three years in a most efficient way. His entire career, military, political and judicial, was pre-eminently honorable

and distinguished, as his business record and personal life were blameless.

Personal Life. Ambrose Salisbury was the second son of Stephen Salisbury and Rhoda Brown, and was born in Conway, Mass., on June 4th, 1792. He acquired the rudiments of an education in the common schools of his native town, where he learned to read and to write. In the year 1801, his father removed with the family to Phelps, and settled upon a 200-acre tract of wild land, which his sons assisted in clearing and in bringing under cultivation. During the winter season Ambrose attended the district school on Melvin Hill, and acquired a good knowledge of arithmetic, geography and English grammar. He devoted his leisure hours to solid reading, such as historical reviews and political papers, and to the study of ancient and modern history, thus gaining a working education largely through books and periodicals, which were comparatively few in those times, and through his habits of observation and reflection. With refined conversational powers and with a cultivated mind, of thoughtful bent and stored with general information on all matters of concern, political and economic, his personality was recognized and respected in the circles in which he moved. He was well equipped for the work of his life by availing himself of the opportunities for self improvement, limited though they were, which were af-

forded by the circumstances and privileges of his early and later years. He was held in high esteem by the neighbors in the community in which his years were spent, as well as by his compatriots in public life. He was a good citizen, public spirited and foremost in every movement for the welfare of his town, a conscientious churchman, liberal in thought, genial in disposition, and kind and generous in his dealings with his fellowmen, and so his society came to be courted and enjoyed by all classes of people.

Military Life. At the beginning of the war of 1812, responding to the government's call for troops, he offered his services by enlistment in the twentieth year of his age, but the quota was filled before his assignment to duty. A few months later, in response to a call for six months volunteers, he put aside his work at once, joining the ranks, and marched to the Niagara frontier in the capacity of orderly sergeant of Captain Selma Stanley's rifle company of the Thirty-first Regiment. Upon the expiration of the term of his enlistment, he returned home, but in June, 1813, he went out as a substitute for his uncle, John Salisbury, in Captain Aaron Remer's company of dragoons from Geneva, and crossing into Canada and traversing the country in pursuit of the enemy, with whom several sharp skirmishes were experienced, he served heroically to the end of his term without any mishap. In 1822, he was commissioned an

ensign in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, New York state militia, and passing through the different grades of rank to that of colonel, he resigned his commission after a service of twelve years, although continuing to participate in general trainings and in military councils for a long period.

Farm and Home Life. After the war of 1812, Amos Salisbury settled down to home and domestic life, in pursuit of the arts of peace. In the summer of 1814, in company with a kinsman, Caleb Beal, he purchased a tract of land in East Palmyra, containing 540 acres for \$1,402, which was afterwards equally divided between them, and on the 12th of the following February he married Anna VanDemark of Phelps. The summer was spent in clearing the land, sowing wheat and building a log house, into which he and his wife moved in 1816, setting up house-keeping, and made it their permanent home. His farm was brought to a high state of cultivation, and in a few years a handsome house and ample barns were erected as tokens of his prosperity. Some years later, he purchased 70 acres of land adjoining his estate on the east, thus increasing his holdings to 340 acres, making it one of the finest, as it was one of the most productive farms in the state, it having produced under his management, according to the testimony of a produce merchant, enough grain to cover every tillable acre to the depth of three feet.

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

Printed every once in a while, to record the historical facts
and genealogical data of the House of Salisbury,
and to unify the story of the family.

SUBSCRIPTION: Ten cents per copy.

PHELPS, N. Y.

OCTOBER, 1918

EDITORIAL FOREWORD.

THE aim of the current number of the SALISBURIAN is to carry forward the story of the Salisbury family like the unfolding of a tale, as embodied in its traditions and history, and to follow the lines of its genealogy down to the present time. It is its pleasure to loiter about the idyllic scenes of pioneer days in the township of Phelps, desiring to catch the spirit of that age and to get the view-point of those sturdy pioneers, who transferred their homes from settled social surroundings to frontier primitive conditions. It seeks to portray the lives of the men and the women of those times, so as to make their careers real and meaningful to the succeeding generations, who live in a different age and under different circumstances.

The little magazine has been given great encouragement by the members of the family, who share with its editor a sense of the commanding qualities of their forebears and appreciate the range and character of their

family history, and is pleased with their tokens of co-operation. It can hope only to meet their expectations in a partial way, as realized from issue to issue, but craves alike their patience and indulgence, as its stories and lines of research are unfolded, very much as the various branches of the family have grown along distinctive and characteristic lines, until its pages shall expand and take on a more permanent form.

The readers of the SALISBURIAN are urged to look upon its subject matter in its largeness and fullness, running back into antiquity and expanding to its present proportions, in order to acquire a correct perspective of the history of the family, at once comprehensive and comprehensible, as its lines are traced to their sources and followed to their ultimate expansion. With its broad extension, the view-point of those caring to observe and study its historical tracery and investigate its forces and qualities will become a matter of prime importance in understanding its significance and in apprehending the beauty and the grace of its history at home and abroad.



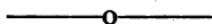
SALISBURY UNITS.

THE long genealogy of the Salisbury family, in both the old and the new world, has been productive of many branches and sub-divisions, which have become distinctive units in the various centers of their activity and habitat, showing as many

different lines of development. Although of a common origin, possessing common family traditions derived from a remote antiquity, and displaying common family types, the various branches of the family have been enlarged along the lines of its growth, about the center of its units and in its separate localities of settlement. Its units, about which the concentric lines have been formed by the operation of natural laws, although separate and disconnected, have retained the historical family characteristics and traits of identity, and have given proof of their common derivation and unbroken harmony, as component parts of one distinctive aggregation.

In old England there were the Salisburys of Devonshire, of Leicestershire, of Lancashire, of other centers, and of Denbigshire in Wales, and in America there were migrant Salisburys who settled in Massachusetts, in Rhode Island, in Pennsylvania and in Virginia, from which settlements were formed in various colonies and states from time to time, followed by other divisions and migrations, as the years passed. New centers and new units have been formed here and there, about which individual families have grown, making departures from the original stock, until relations seemingly have become forgotten and identities have become lost in the courses of descent, leaving alone the patronymic as the token of kinship interpreted to casual minds.

Underneath the shifting phases of the branches of the family, due to migrations and the changing operations of time, the currents of kinship have run strong and remain unmistakable, and the Salisbury units display an inherent quality that makes for unity upon broad and permanent lines. The unity of types, the unity of traditions, the unity of features, and the larger unity of conservative and constructive force of character serve to bind the separate elements together, as one in origin, in quality, in capacity and in tendency, and to establish conclusively the oneness of their heredity and consanguinity, howsoever sundered by time and place and circumstances.



SALISBURY CLANSHIP.

THE clan spirit of the Salisbury family has been a dominant factor in the lives of its members from time immemorial, and in a large measure has determined their inter-relations. In the family character types it has been strongly assertive as a directive force, and has been distinguishable in all the family relationships. It has been more than a sentiment, more than a blind impulse, more than a conscious adjustment to kinship claims. It has its origin in a remote heredity, when its members were inter-dependent in the defense of rights and privileges, and in the conviction that blood is thicker than water and imposes duties and obligations above ordinary claims. It

has its abiding place in the individual consciousness, and is given assertion and expression as occasion affords or demands.

Apart from its domination in English feudal days, when ties of blood meant closeness of union in matters of life and death, the claims of clanship were asserted none the less in the preparations that followed the over-sea migrations and the severance of home ties, under the exactions of pioneer life in the new world, than in the living interest and pride of the succeeding generations in respect of the characters and the achievements of those who have gone before, as kindred and forebears both at home and abroad, and in the emulation and honor paid to namesakes in recognition of their lives and characters. The kinship has become the seal of a relationship that neither time nor place can impair or annul, and binds its members together by bonds of indissoluble flesh and blood.

The clanship, under which the members of the Salisbury family are bound together, is as real as the name and the degree of consanguinity, as shown by unity of fellowship, by interest and faith in one another, by devotion of one to another that requires neither apology nor explanation, and by hospitality that plays the better part. It is a clanship that has been passed on down the ages, and is dominant to-day as it has been in all times, as token of one of the distinguishing qualities of the family.

Salisbury Genealogies.

The kinship lines we seek to trace,
 And read the stories of the past,
 In which our forebears have a place
 Of rank and honor, sure to last.

RACHAEL, daughter of William Salisbury and Elizabeth Beal and sister of William and Stephen and John Salisbury, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1767, and removed with the family in 1780 to Conway, where she married Benjamin Cole in 1786. After their marriage they lived in Conway and in various places in Vermont, where her husband, who was a Baptist preacher, was engaged for a term of years, finally migrating westward toward their last abiding place. In the year 1820 they removed to Phelps, where they resided for a time, and then passed on to Cattaraugus county in the southwest, where two sons had already settled and where the husband died on January 2nd, 1834, aged eighty years. In a few years, after the death of her husband, she was married to James McMurphy, and spent the remainder of her life in Humphrey, where she died in 1857, at the age of ninety years. She was a woman of large stature, of deliberate and precise speech, of dignified bearing, and of commanding personality. She was a woman of deep religious convictions and of practical piety, as exemplified in her home and social life.

Benjamin Cole. Benjamin Cole, the first husband of Rachael Salisbury to whom she was married in Conway, was

born in Ireland in 1754, and was his wife's senior by twelve years. He had been educated in the old country for the Catholic priesthood, according to tradition, and was a man of intelligence and of culture, but in many respects he was an eccentric character, although of kindly disposition and of friendly spirit. He was of medium stature, and was deliberate in speech and in action, but was counted a preacher of more than ordinary ability and force. His original name was said to have been Bennett Coleman, which he changed to Benjamin Cole, for reasons of his own upon coming to America. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and served the colonies faithfully during the war. He adopted the Protestant faith, espousing the religious tenets of his wife's family, and became a Baptist minister, known as Elder Cole. He preached in various charges in the east before coming to Phelps, and at one time served the church on Melvin Hill, while living west of the corners opposite the home of John Salisbury, where he was engaged more or less in farm work, ultimately removing to Cattaraugus county. Nine children were born to them, most of whom became units of separate families, as follows:

MARIA—Born in Conway, Mass., on June 25th, 1787, and became a school teacher in Vermont, where she married Phineas Mather, a man of large wealth for the times, and spent her life childless in the east.

JOHN FRANKLIN—Born in Conway on November 1st, 1789, and died in childhood.

SETH—Born in Conway on September 7th, 1794, and came to Phelps, where in 1818 he married his own cousin Lucretia, daughter of Stephen Salisbury. They lived in Phelps until their removal to Cattaraugus county, and one daughter and three sons were born to them, Rosamond Luana, John Flavel, Stephen Salisbury, and Seth.

BENJAMIN—Born in Guilford, Vt., on July 8th, 1801, but was never married. In 1822 he went to Humphrey, where he lived with his brother Stephen, and died of blood poisoning in 1877, in the same room and during the same week in which his brother passed away.

THANKFUL—Born in Pomfret, Vt., on January 22nd, 1803.

STEPHEN S.—Born in Marlborough, Vt., on November 5th, 1804, married Lemira Berry, and passed the greater part of his life in Humphrey, where he died in 1877. One son and three daughters were born to them, George William, Marion S., Rosalie, and Delia. The son, who married Miss Webber, became a lawyer and practiced his profession in Salamanca, where he served as district attorney of Cattaraugus county for several terms, and later was made a judge of the supreme court of the state of New York by appointment by the governor and by subsequent election. The daughters, all three of whom were school teachers

in their early years, were married, Marion to Mr. McCoon, Rosalie to Mr. Sill, and Delia to Mr. Reynolds.

ELIZABETH—Born in Halifax, Vt., on November 4th, 1806, married her own cousin Foster Barnard Salisbury, son of John Salisbury of Phelps, her mother's brother, and for the greater part of her years lived in Humphrey, where she died in 1864, aged fifty-eight years, leaving one son, Barnard Salisbury, who was born in 1841 and died in Ellicottville in 1914, to whom three sons were born, William Foster, Arthur J., and John Benjamin.

ELIJAH—Born in Marlborough, Vt., on February 10th, 1808, was unmarried, and passed his last years in Phelps.

SARAH—Born in Marlborough, Vt., on May 12th, 1812, married David Wheeler, and spent her years in Humphrey, where she died in 1873. She had four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew up and were married: John, married Miss Southwick and died in the west; Mary, married Joseph Miller, a newspaper editor of Hamburg, N. Y.; Seth, married Miss Barber, and had three daughters; Louisa, married Frank Woodruff, and had three children; Rachael, married Mr. Whitcomb, and had one child; Phineas, married Miss Carrier; Fillmore, married Miss Butler; Myra, married Joseph Ringer of Geneva, and had several children, but after her husband's death was re-married and lived near Keuka Lake.

The members of the later generations of the Cole family have become widely separated through the years, but still retain the distinctive traits and qualities of their Salisbury descent and heritage.

JOSEPH SALISBURY There are members of the ancient Salisbury family in Orleans county and vicinity, in mid-western New York state, who are lineal descendants of Joseph Salisbury, a pioneer who was born in 1769 and lived in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Joseph left a large family, comprising eight sons and five daughters, all of whom were married and became units of separate families. It is not clear as to his descent, but in all probability he descended from Thomas Salisbury of Llanrhaidr, Wales, who migrated to Pennsylvania in 1665, a member of the Henry Salisbury line, and second son of old Thomas Salisbury of Llewenev, and a kinsman of the members of the family who settled in and about Boston, Mass., before and subsequent to that period. His children were:

Issue—Abram Westbrook, married Mary Austin; Priscilla, married a Mr. Howard; Amanda, married Mr. Howard, brother of her sister's husband; William Westbrook, married Deborah Wilder; Guy M., married Elva Brown; George S., married Amanda Annis; Royal S., married Sally Annis, sister of his brother's wife; Phoebe, married a Mr. Bothwick; Malinda, married a Mr.

Locke; Miranda, married a brother of her sister Phoebe's husband; Harmon L., married Miss Hamal; Samuel, married Miss Pratt; Sampson, married Miss Hunt.

Abram W. Salisbury, the oldest son, was born in 1793 and was one of the pioneers of the town of Clarendon, where he and his wife, Mary Austin, passed their entire married life. Four sons and two daughters were born to them, Sally, Frederick, Andrew, Eliza, Abram Leroy, and Austin Westbrook Salisbury, of whom there have been many descendants. Abram L. Salisbury was born in Clarendon on the 18th of May, 1829, and resided in that town or in the village of Holley during his entire life. On May 18th, 1859, he married Mary J. Pettengill of Clarendon, the issue of the marriage being one daughter Annie, who died in her girlhood. He was a man of superior mind and of sound judgment, and his opinions were sought and highly valued by his acquaintances for many years. He was a man of sterling moral qualities and of noble character, and was just and fair in all his dealings. He was a man of affairs, an ardent temperance advocate, and had large farm possessions. His death came suddenly on March 24th, 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years, following an attack of apoplexy while engaged in directing some work, and brought his active life to an end.

Harmon L. Salisbury, the sixth son of Joseph Salisbury, married Miss Hamal and

settled in the west. His family comprised five sons and one daughter, J. Willard of Rochester, Milford and George of Albion, William of Newark, and Leroy and Emma of Sundance, Wyoming. J. Willard Salisbury, one of the sons, was born in Lapeer, Mich., in 1848, and removed to Albion and later to Rochester, where he was engaged in the real estate business, and where he died on June 18th, 1906, leaving his wife and one son, Fred Prosser Salisbury, a young man of fine ability and of noble character, a graduate of Rochester University, and an attorney-at-law, who died soon after his father, cutting short a promising career.

Other descendants of Joseph Salisbury, comprising many families of influence and esteem in the western counties of the state, have lived in Albion, Barre, Clarendon, Holley and neighboring towns and cities, at once worthy of the patronymic name and loyal to the traditions and history and heredity of the family, among whom are Guy S. Salisbury of Albion, Journal E. Salisbury of Barre and David N. Salisbury of Rochester. The late Daniel Salisbury of Holley was in the direct line of descent, and was born in Castile in 1849, but spent most of his life in Holley, where he died, leaving two daughters and three sons, Mrs. Bert Harrison of Waterport, Mrs. Caspar Mackey of Geneva, Daniel and Herbert Salisbury of Holley, and Captain Albert de-Noyan Salisbury of the United States army,

stationed in 1918 at Newport News, Va., as an embarkation officer. Other military representatives of the same branch of the family in the war were Keene Salisbury of Albion and Curtis Salisbury of Holley, who went overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces.

SMITH H. There were three Salisbury SALISBURY brothers of Smithfield, in the state of Rhode Island, Hezekiah, Zedekiah and Smith H., who migrated to the extreme western part of the state of New York in the early years of the nineteenth century. They had descended probably from Edward Salisbury, the son of Sir Henry Salisbury, baronet, of Llewenny in Wales, who left his native land in about the year 1632, when his brother Thomas had succeeded to the family estates, and settled in Cranston, R. I., becoming the founder of a branch of the family in America, although of common kinship with the early settlers of the family in Boston.

Hezekiah and Zedekiah Salisbury led the way in 1810, and began the publication of a newspaper at Black Rock, called *The Gazette*, and Smith H. followed in their trail a few years later, and established a newspaper in the village of Buffalo, to which his son afterwards succeeded as editor and publisher. Hezekiah Salisbury was married and had two daughters, Phoebe and Marietta, the former a school teacher and both un-

married and life-long residents of Buffalo, and one son, Elias, who was married and served as city historian with the Buffalo Historical Society, leaving two children. Smith H. Salisbury resided in Rochester for a time, and upon removing to Buffalo published *The Commercial* until his death, at the age of forty-seven years. He was recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability in his professional line. Three sons and two daughters were born to him in Rochester, Guy H., John, William, Annette, and Nancy H. Salisbury.

Guy H. Salisbury, the oldest son, was distinguished as a printer, editor and poet, and succeeded his father as publisher of *The Commercial* at Buffalo for a term of years, but removed eventually to a place near Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in silk-worm culture. He died in 1868, leaving two sons, Lemuel, a printer by trade who married and lived in Jersey City, and Guy H., Jr., who went with his mother to California. John Salisbury, the second son, was a printer, and married Sarah Peek in Buffalo and went to California in 1849, but died soon after his return home, leaving two daughters, Mary and Lizzie, the former born in 1854, married Doctor Howard of Buffalo and died in California without children, and the latter unmarried and died in the Willard state hospital. William, the youngest son, was born in 1824 and removed to Madison, Wis., where he died.

Annette, the older of the two daughters of Smith H. Salisbury, was a noted writer of prose and poetry, born in 1821, married Horace P. Harris, a Methodist clergyman, and died about 1872, leaving a son George, physician in Vineland, N. J., and a daughter Amelia, who married W. D. Basley of Hackensack, N. J. Nancy H., the younger daughter of Smith H. Salisbury, was born on September 16th, 1824, and after completing her education became a school teacher. In 1849 she was married to James N. Stedman of Newport, R. I., who died in 1867. Their children were two sons and two daughters, Parcol Hyde and Stephen, and Helen and Elizabeth May. The older son Parcol was born in 1849, married Martha Sherman, lived in Newport and had two children; Helen was born in 1851, married J. A. Burr in 1870, lived in Ludlowville, N. Y., and had three children; Stephen was born in 1856, married Frances Louise Stedman in 1884, had two children, Murray and Louise, and died on November 21st, 1917; Elizabeth was born in 1863, married W. T. Harpel, and had three children.

Stephen Stedman, son of Nancy Salisbury, was born in Pomfret, N. Y., on April 17th, 1856, and graduated from Williams College in 1877, with high scholastic honors. For fifteen years following his graduation, he devoted himself to arduous editorial work in Newport and in Syracuse, terminating in years of impaired health.

Salisbury Kindred.

Though distant far the lines may run,
They cannot fail to meet, we know,
These people are of kindred one,
As family traits will serve to show.

ALTHOUGH there are several distinct lines of the Salisbury family in America, whose members are hardly acquainted with one another, and whose surnames are unfamiliar beyond the immediate locality in which they reside, with only a few exceptions, they bear the same distinctive patronymic, and so far as they are interested in genealogical history, they trace their ancestry back to the same original sources and to the same racial origin. They have the same family traditions, and give evidence of similar lines of development. In all essentials and in all reason, they are products of the same family stock, growing out from the same trunk, sending out kindred branches of the same nature and form, and reproducing their like in substance and character, and in analogous blossoms and fruits.

STEPHEN Among those bearing the **SALISBURY** family name in Massachusetts during the latter half of the nineteenth century, none have been more distinguished and more highly esteemed and honored than Stephen Salisbury of the city of Worcester. Born in 1835 and rounding out his life in 1905, Stephen Salisbury, to whom the title Honorable has been ascribed by the consent of history, added a superb luster to the name he bore, by reason of his

sterling traits of character and by his distinguished career and achievements as a scholar, statesman and philanthropist. A man of education and refinement and of high social rank, he left a monument to his memory and generosity by the gift to his native city of a magnificent library building, expressive of his liberality of thought and spirit. He was president of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester for a long term of years, and bequeathed to its library his large collection of Salisbury historical papers. For several years he served as a member of the state legislature, and exerted a wide influence in public affairs. He was the son of Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, who was born on March 8th, 1798, and died on August 24th, 1884; the grandson of Stephen Salisbury of Boston, who was born on September 25th, 1746, and died on May 11th, 1829; the great grandson of Nicholas Salisbury of Boston, who was born on October 28th, 1697, and died on December 11th, 1748; and the great-great grandson of John Salisbury of Boston, who came from England, or was the son of an immigrant of the 17th century, and a descendant of Sir Henry Salisbury of Llewenny, Wales.

Stephen Salisbury was held in honor and esteem by the people of his state and city, and becoming tribute was paid to his learning and culture by colleges and by literary and scientific societies. His contributions to the historical records of the Salisbury

family, in which he displayed special interest and aptitude, were of a valuable quality and of permanent character in its annals.

JAMES H. SALISBURY As a physician, a chemist, an author and a lecturer, the name of James H. Salisbury of Cleveland, Ohio, has been given a place of distinction in the annals of the family. He was born in the town of Scott, in Cortland county, New York, on October 13th, 1823, where a branch of the family had located some years before. He was educated in the academy at Homer, graduating in 1848, and in the following year became the principal chemist for the New York Geographical Survey. He received his M. D. degree from the Albany Medical College in 1850, and lectured on elementary and applied chemistry in the State Normal School at Albany. The results of his experiments and microscopical examinations were published in the Transactions of the American Association for Advancement of Science. His studies of the causes and treatment of chronic diseases and his therapeutical discoveries were published in the New York Journal of Medicine. In 1864 he settled in Cleveland, where he practiced medicine and assisted in establishing the Charity Hospital Medical College, in which he served as master lecturer. He was president of the Institute of Micrology for a time, and published a large number of essays on the anat-

omy and history of plants. In his historical researches he delved deep into the Salisbury genealogies and succeeded in gathering much valuable family data.

WILLARD SAULSBURY It has been the distinguished achievement of the Delaware branch of the family to carry the name, although with a modified orthography, into state and national politics, and into places of honor and power in legislative and executive chambers, as exemplified by the career of Willard Saulsbury, United States senator and president pro-tempore of the federal senate. Senator Saulsbury, son of Willard and Annie Milby Ponder Saulsbury, was born in Georgetown on April 17th, 1861, and received his education in private schools and in the University of Virginia. Choosing the law as his profession, he began its practice in 1882 in the city of Wilmington, and soon became active in politics. On December 5th, 1893, he was married to May duPont, daughter of Victor duPont of Wilmington. He was elected to the United States senate for the term beginning in 1913, an office which his father held from 1859 to 1871, and his uncle, Eli Saulsbury, as successor to 1889. An Episcopalian in religion, a Democrat in politics, and a lawyer by profession, Senator Saulsbury stands as a notable exponent of that branch of the family which migrated from England to Virginia in the early centuries.

Salisbury Personals.

John Salisbury, the younger, born about 1575 and died in 1625, was an English Jesuit, and translated several religious works into the Welsh language.

Richard Anthony Salisbury, born in 1762, was an English botanist, and contributed a number of treatises to the Acts of the Linnaean Society, of which he was a member.

Enoch Robert Salisbury, the oldest son of Joseph Salisbury of Bagilet, Flintshire, born on November 9th, 1819, and died in 1890, was an English barrister, and published several books.

Frank O. Salisbury of England, an artist of present-day distinction, was given places of honor for showing his paintings in the war exhibition at the English Royal Academy in the city of London.

William Salisbury, grandson of Thomas Salisbury, born in Denbigshire in 1520 and died in 1600, published a dictionary in English and Welsh in 1547, and translated the Liturgy of the Church of England and the New Testament into the Welsh language.

Rev. George Augustus Salisbury, oldest son of Sir John Salisbury of Brynbella, Flintshire, born in 1822 and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, receiving his degrees in 1849, was made rector of Westbury, Salop, in 1852, and was an author of wide repute and the publisher of a volume of Salisbury genealogies.

Thomas Cotton Salisbury, a member of the Nant branch of the family, came to America in 1757, and settled in Virginia.

Thomas Salisbury, the oldest son of Sir Henry Salisbury, the first baronet of Llewenny, and Hester, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, was a poet, and died in 1643.

Edward Salisbury, sometime spoken of as Robert, probably named Robert Edward, son of Sir Henry Salisbury, came to America for political reasons before 1632, when his father died and his brother Thomas succeeded to the family estates.

SERVICE FLAG—Twelve members of the John Salisbury pioneer family of Phelps have entered the war service, so far as reported, six of whom have gone overseas, as follows: Captain Mark Spencer Salisbury, Captain Samuel Trowbridge Salisbury, Doctor John Lawrence Salisbury, Glenn William Salisbury, Max Benjamin Leonard and Ray Hughson; with the following engaged in service at home, Clarence Christian Salisbury, Foster Barnard Salisbury (killed in a railroad accident), Frank Galusha Salisbury, William Barnard Salisbury and Henry Edward Marsh, and Commodore George Robert Salisbury of the navy. There are also the following four in addition, doing service: Lieutenant Kenneth Vincent Bostonian, Robert Brannan, Finley Fitch Ellingwood, and Thomas Gaines Roberts of the navy, who married into the family.

SALISBURIAN

A GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I

PHELPS, N. Y.

No. 5

Visions of Empire.

OUR fathers saw the star of empire rise,
The promise of a conquest yet to be,
A better age the world was soon to see,
And course its way across the western skies.

The many arts that busy hands had wrought,
Their homes secure upon foundations laid,
The treasures of the years by labor made,
Were counted in its light as things of naught.

They saw the star move on across the wold,
And in its gleam their call to duty read,
To follow in its train where'er it led,
And leave behind associations dear and old.

Across the land and o'er the sea they went,
To dare the storms and perils of the main,
A promised land on distant shores to gain,
Sustained by faith, upon their mission bent.

Their lot they cast by Massachusetts Bay,
And built a home upon its rugged shore,
Within the sounding of the ocean's roar,
And there awhile they were content to stay.

In after years the star moved farther west,
O'er Conway's hills, abaft the raging sea,
Then farther inland, toward the Genesee,
Above the fertile vales of Phelps to rest.

Salisbury Association.

A goodly company they form,
 As kith and kin together bound
 Of one descent, and ancient bent,
 The family table gather round.

AT a Salisbury family party, given in honor of Mrs. Gertrude Gates Rose, of Evanston, Illinois, at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Emily Salisbury Marsh, in the village of Phelps on Saturday, September 25th, 1915, at which over fifty kinspeople were present, the Salisbury Pioneer Association of Phelps was organized. Its membership was designed to include all persons of lineal descent, or married to such descendants, from the Salisbury pioneers, who settled in the town of Phelps in early times, two brothers, Stephen and John Salisbury formerly of Massachusetts. The officers elected were: President, Elon G. Salisbury; vice-president, George W. Salisbury; secretary, Elmer S. Salisbury; treasurer, William H. Salisbury. The party was a distinguished success, forming the nucleus of a promising association. The guest of honor was the esteemed and accomplished daughter of Jane Salisbury Gates, of both the Stephen and John Salisbury lines.

Second Meeting. The second annual meeting of the association was on the Commons in the village of Phelps on September 2nd, 1916, and was attended by about sixty members, including representatives of the family from Batavia, Mayville, Rochester, Phelps, and Troy, Pa. A bounteous colla-

tion was served, and a genealogical and historical address was given by Elon G. Salisbury, tracing the family history from mediæval times to colonial and pioneer days, with remarks by other members. A group photograph was taken, and officers were elected, as follows: President, Frank A. Salisbury; vice-president, William H. Salisbury; secretary and treasurer, Genevieve Walthart. By vote of the meeting the historian was requested to publish his address, the substance of which has since been given in the initial numbers of this magazine.

Third Meeting. The re-union in 1917 was held at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Salisbury, three miles east of the village of Phelps on August 25th, and was attended by one hundred persons, representing out-of-town members from Auburn, Batavia, Elmira, Geneva, Hopewell, Newark, Rochester, Wolcott and Troy, Pa. After an elegant collation, the historian of the association gave an address, which was followed by several brief talks, recitations, and musical renditions. The following officers were elected: President, William H. Salisbury; vice-president, J. Lewis Salisbury; secretary and treasurer, Genevieve Walthart. Letters of regret from absentees evidenced a far-reaching and genuine interest in the association, in its object and in its appeal for a wider acquaintance among its members and for a larger knowledge of the family personnel and history.

Fourth Meeting. The fourth annual meeting of the association was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury in the village of Phelps, on the 17th of August, 1918, and one hundred and one persons were in attendance, with representatives from Auburn, Batavia, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Clifton Springs, Geneva, Hopewell, Irondequoit, Newark, Phelps, Wolcott, and Troy, Pa. The programme of entertainment, following the serving of refreshments, comprised an address by the historian and entertaining talks upon various topics by Frank A. Salisbury, George W. Salisbury, Austin Leonard of Troy, John H. Hicks of Canandaigua, and H. E. Hodgkiss of Geneva. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. Lewis Salisbury; vice-president, Austin Leonard; secretary and treasurer, Genevieve Walthart. A committee, composed of John V. Salisbury, Elon G. Salisbury and William H. Salisbury, was appointed to ascertain the condition of the graves and headstones of the pioneers in the burying ground at Melvin Hill, which was originally a part of the John Salisbury farm and had been given by its owner for public burial uses, and to employ the necessary means for keeping them in proper order. The third Saturday in August was designated as the regular time for holding the annual meetings of the association, unless appointed otherwise by the officers.

Saulsbury Triumvirate.

Not like the triple chiefs of Rome,
Who sought to rule the ancient state,
Were brothers three, who chanced to be
Each other's rival candidate.

FOR many years the Saulsbury triumvirate, as it was called, ruled the political destiny of the state of Delaware in conjunction with the Bayard family, and in 1871 reached its climax in a sensational contest, unparalleled in the history of the country. It was the natural product of the dynasty that had been dominant for half a century, resulting in the election of Eli Saulsbury to the national senate, after an exciting canvass, and after one of the most picturesque political fights ever witnessed in any of the old commonwealths.

Early History. Early in the century, there lived in Mispillion Hundred, Lower Kent county, an intelligent and well-to-do farmer, who was much respected by his neighbors, bearing the name of William Saulsbury. He had five sons, of whom the eldest two followed the calling of their father, and all of whom received a good education. The three younger sons, Grove, Eli and Willard, were trained and qualified for professional and public life. Grove was born on May 29th, 1815, Eli on December 21st, 1817, and Willard on June 22nd, 1820. They were men of more than ordinary talent and accomplishment, and rose to eminence in affairs of state. Both Grove and Willard had attained prominence in politics

in affiliation with the Democratic party, before Eli's name had become known beyond the limits of their county. Willard Saulsbury had returned from the national capital in 1871, after a second term in the senate, in a way which would have meant political death to any less persistent politician. The people of New Castle and Kent counties were loth to return him to the senate, but by the free exercise of a persuasive tongue he soon won the ardent support of his constituents, with whom his undoubted ability and magnetic personality outweighed his reputed failings. It was then that his brother Grove Saulsbury, whose term of four years as governor of Delaware had just expired, took the field for the nomination, in support of which the legislative members of New Castle and Kent were quickly rallied.

Triangular Contest. Both brothers worked hard for success, no other candidates for the place having been mentioned at the outset. Both men were possessed of rare ability as shrewd political tactitioners, and each was a leader of much experience, although the campaign engendered considerable feeling. An unpopular record in the senate was a serious handicap for Willard in his fight, but the lieutenants of his opponent so underestimated the strength of his following that, until the result of the first ballot had been announced at the legislative caucus on January 15th, Grove seemed to have a clear track for the nomination. The

representatives of Sussex county gave Willard their unanimous support, and the delegation of Kent steadfastly championed the cause of Grove. The New Castle contingent was divided, three supporting Willard, four backing Grove, and the remaining three, undetermined for either contestant, compromising on Eli, who at the time was modestly practicing law in Dover. On the first two ballots, the vote stood 14 for Grove, 13 for Willard, and 3 for Eli. The excitement in the caucus was intense. Silence pervaded the chamber, and the members discussed the situation in sober tones. There seemed to be no way of breaking the deadlock. Finally a committee from the Kent delegation was sent to Eli's law office, opposite the Green, to secure his consent to run as a compromise candidate. He agreed after much persuasion, and ten minutes later the Kent and New Castle members had gathered under his standard. On the fourth and last ballot, Eli won the candidacy by a vote of 16 to 14 over his brothers.

Rise to Fame. It was thus that Eli Saulsbury, the next to the youngest of the distinguished sons, rose to fame, succeeding his brother in the United States senate, and thus was closed the only contest in the history of the nation, in which three brothers were the only candidates, and in which the partisanship of the following of each was as vigorous as in the political fights where faction feelings have no blood restraints. By

his defeat, Grove was discouraged in making any future effort in politics, and was retired permanently from public life. He died in seclusion some years later, remembered favorably for his services as governor of the state of Delaware. Willard, shortly afterward, was made chancellor, an office which he held until his death, twenty years later. Eli retained his seat in the senate for eighteen years, and discharged his duties with credit and distinction.

Political Break. As his third term drew toward its close in 1888, making a continuous period of senatorial incumbency by the Saulsbury family of thirty years, there were heard diverse mutterings from the younger members of his party, who thought that Eli had enjoyed a tranquil reign long enough, and an opposition to his return to the senate was made strikingly evident, but finally the senator announced his candidacy for a fourth term. The disaffection in the party became so pronounced, and the elements of contention became so antagonistic, that the people elected a Republican legislature, and for the first time in its history the state of Delaware was represented in the senate by a Republican, and the Saulsbury dynasty came to an end. Although Eli could have saved the day by a word, he refrained from doing so, and went down to complete defeat with the opposing faction, from which his political star never again rose above the horizon.

Greatest of Premiers.

Writ large upon the scroll of state,
 In characters that nations see,
 The ancient name, of lustrous fame,
 New honors gained of high degree.

IT is no ordinary honor and mark of distinction that Lord Salisbury has conferred upon the name, which he bore, by his attainment to the premiership of England, and by his honorable and distinguished career in British statesmanship through the latter years of the nineteenth century. He was the eighth of the earlship in the family line and the third of the marquiseate, and succeeded to the peerage in 1868, upon the death of his father, a rank which had been created in 1605 by King James I, and bestowed upon Robert Cecil, son of the founder of the fortunes of the house of Salisbury, surnamed William, who had been created Baron Burghley in 1571, and who ruled as lord high treasurer of England for nearly thirty years in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Birth and Education. Lord Salisbury, in the line of descent, surnamed Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, was born at the ancestral home of Hatfield, near London, on February 10th, 1830, and was educated at Eaton and Christ Church College, Oxford. After his graduation, he traveled around the world, and during his journeys he visited the gold mines of California and Australia. As a younger son, without visible prospects of attaining the title and having a meager fortune, he was compelled to

seek employment for a livelihood, and became a diligent writer for the daily and the weekly newspapers, especially for the bold and slashing *Saturday Review* of London, in which he found the suitable field for his clever and pungent comment on men and events. He entered the English parliament in 1858, as representative of the family borough of Stamford, and in 1865 he assumed the title of Viscount, later becoming secretary of state for India.

Political Ascent. Upon succeeding to the peerage in 1868, his advancement in the political affairs of the realm, as a recognized leader in the conservative party, was rapid and assured. In May, 1878, he was made minister of foreign affairs, and by virtue of his intellectual powers, of his promptitude and thoroughness in dispatching the business of the department, and of his passion for work, he forged to the front as a master of the situation. In June, 1885, he became premier, but the elections in November, resulting in a change of government, compelled his resignation, although by the shifting fortune of politics he was restored to power in the following year. Again in 1892, the conservatives were defeated in the administration of the government, and Lord Salisbury gave way to William E. Gladstone, as premier, but in 1895 he was called upon to form his third administration, which continued through many troublous years, until his final resignation and retirement from the

premiership and political office in 1902, on account of the encroachments of age.

Prince of Although misunderstood by
Premiers. the people both at home and abroad, by virtue of his political affiliations and methods of administration, Lord Salisbury must be pronounced the greatest of English premiers. In the year of Victoria's jubilee, the queen conferred a special honor upon him by visiting him in person at Hatfield house, and never failed to pay tribute to his genius and service. He was the eminent embodiment of hereditary peerage, distinguished equally by illustrious descent and intellectual ability. No statesman in Europe ever had a larger experience in affairs of state, or had exercised greater authority than Lord Salisbury, whose name was honored alike on the continent and at home. England never had his equal as a foreign minister since the days of Palmerston. He was conspicuous above others for his patience, and for his profound belief in the efficiency of time. He was never hurried, and in all his diplomacy he displayed the same tranquility, the same confidence in returning reason and political sanity among peoples or rulers, who for the time being might appear to have abandoned restraint.

Oratorical Lord Salisbury was a debater
Ability. of great power and readiness, fluent of speech, and impassioned and vehement in address. His command of language was masterful, and his faculty of

illustration was pronounced. His oratory appealed to the intellect. He was unexcelled in felicity of expression, in symmetrical precision and in lucidity of thought. He spoke in his usual attitude, with bowed shoulders and stooping figure, which gave him what some have called the Salisbury stoop. His most telling sentences came from half-closed lips, and few of the arts of oratory, except finish of diction and impregnable thought, were employed. His rhetoric was splendid, but always subdued to his purpose, without fireworks for the sake of display. In the House of Lords he spoke to hushed audiences, and on the platform his auditors were lifted to high planes of enthusiasm, but his reserve remained unimpenetrable. His talk and his oratory showed the same qualities, so far as comparison is admissible, as both were uttered in a minor key, and bore distinctions that were something more than personal. His had been a distinguished family for four hundred years, but as the latest and the greatest of its representatives, he was a witness to the truth of the doctrine of transmitted capacity and character called heredity.

Home Life. In private life Lord Salisbury was noted for his courtesy, generosity, amiability, and perfect mastery of the grand manner. Lady Salisbury, his wife, was distinguished for her ability in political affairs, and for her charming social leadership. Theirs was an English home.

Lure of Culture.

There came the call from out the past,
To large and fertile fields of life,
Where things of mind, of better kind,
Are lures from every worldly strife.

ALTHOUGH farm life on the old home-
stead at Melvin Hill, where Stephen
Salisbury, the younger, labored through his
early years with his father and brothers to
wrest the land from primitive nature, afford-
ed abundant opportunity for the play of his
ardent thoughts and of the vivid fancies of
his young mind, there were times when his
dreams and aspirations carried him into larg-
er realms of aspiration, and awakened un-
formed desires and latent impulses that
made for the intellectual life. He became
familiar with the changing phases of nature,
and saw order and beauty in the world, al-
though bound by a narrow horizon. He
observed and reflected upon the advantages
which the world had to offer, and his vis-
ions sometimes carried him away in imagi-
nation into new realms beyond immediate
boundaries. Sometimes he was stirred by
mysterious impulses, and craved to know
more of the world of intellect and of spirit.

School Life. The school privileges and the
facilities for liberal education in
the new land were meager, and beyond the
winter months of study of elementary sub-
jects in the district school on Melvin Hill,
there was little within reach of the seeker
after knowledge, upon which his appetite
for larger learning could be fed. He had

mastered the books and papers that came to his home, and had paid intent heed to the conversation of his elders upon topics of popular interest and of common concern. He had laid deeper foundations for a larger life than he knew, and intuitively awaited the development of circumstances for its attainment. He was one of the younger sons of the family, and his heart burned with an ardent zeal for better opportunities, which seemed in time to have come his way and to have opened the doors of the academic and collegiate world, when his father placed him under the private tuition of the local preacher, a man of liberal and classical education. He entered upon his historical, literary and philosophical studies with the ardor of his years, and began to realize that a new life had dawned upon him, a partial realization of the dreams by which his life had been invested and moved. A new meaning was given to every association, new feelings were aroused, new thoughts filled his mind, and new visions were opened before him. His eyes looked upon a different world, although not a world at variance with that with which his years and his dreams had made him familiar, but a world new in the realism and verity of the visions of the passing years.

World Life. The course of training under his master of erudition fitted the young student to take up the high vocation of a teacher of youth, and to pass on to others the graces and the arts of culture,

the fruits of wisdom that make life beautiful and that make time a becoming entrance to the larger eternity. Following his intellectual trend and his pedagogic experiences, and desiring a larger sphere of world activity than school teaching afforded and yet keeping in the line of progress, Stephen Salisbury, the younger, while in his teens, with his father's approval, took an apprenticeship in a newspaper office in Geneva, to learn the art of printing, as it was practiced in those days, and to become an editor and a spokesman to an eager world through the medium of the printed page, then in its initial stages as an organ of popular expression and a purveyor of general information. It seemed to his young mind that the visions of growth and culture were being realized, and that his supreme but unformulated passion of life was within reach of attainment. He took up his work in an earnest endeavor to do his best, and to honor the calling which he had thus made his own. He became an efficient craftsman, a lucid writer in the field in which his rich fancies, his noble aspirations and his moving ambitions had been given full sway, and ultimately a capable newspaper editor.

Editorial Service. In the early days of journalism, as far back as 1826 and in subsequent years, when editors gave to their newspaper creations their personal qualities and individual characteristics, Stephen Salisbury acquired a wide editorial recognition

by virtue of his beauty of diction, his range of thought, his felicity of expression and his force of logic. He exemplified his masterful command of the dominant forces of journalism and of the rule of intellect in a newspaper office in Geneva for a period of years, and later as editor and proprietor of the *Eagle* in the village of Clyde. He was a master of clear and forceful English, and exploited the products of his culture and training with splendid results. He was in his right element, for which his temperament and taste, his disposition and talent, had fitted him, and he had found his place in the world and its work, which his early ambition had set before him as the coveted goal of attainment.

World Lures. His years, most of which in the early forties were before him, were full of promise in his newspaper career, and pointed to larger lines of intellectual service, but after a time the allurements of a greater world business than a country printing office afforded led him into other activities, which eventually absorbed his thought and energies. Although the latter years of his life were devoted to the shifting fortunes of commercialism, he never lost interest in newspapers and newspaper work, or suffered any impairment of his newspaper talent and skill, up to the end of his long life. His latest writings, although beautifully reminiscent, displayed all the elegance and grace of his best powers and diction.

Master Journalist.

It matters not when kindred live,
 Or in what place they chance to dwell,
 Their proofs of kin have always been
 The strains of blood which secrets tell.

ALTHOUGH not bearing the name of Salisbury, as the visible token of his family extraction, Theodore Wright, the venerable and distinguished editor of the *Philadelphia Record* for a continuous period of fifty years or more, is none the less a Salisbury of the Salisburys, descending in direct line from the founders of the American family house. His ambitions, his ideals and his achievements have been distinctively Salisburian. His mode and range of thought, his temper of mind, his personal qualities and characteristics have borne the seal of his family-heritage. From the beginnings of his career in boyhood to the ultimate achievements of a long and honorable life, his Salisbury heredity has asserted its dominance and given current to his life.

Family Record. Theodore Wright was born in Springfield, Mass., on August 29th, 1830, the son of Nancy Upham Leonard, the grandson of Elizabeth Packard, and great grandson of Elizabeth Salisbury, who was the oldest daughter of William Salisbury and Elizabeth Beal, New England progenitors of the Phelps branch of Salisburys. His mother was born on August 29th, 1807, his grandmother in 1776, and his great grandmother in 1756, the oldest sister of Stephen and John Salisbury of

Phelps. His branch of the family remained in New England, while their kindred removed to Western New York, although some of the descendants had become followers of the course of empire. Theodore was a lad when his father died, and became the sole charge of his mother, a young woman of bright intellect and of fine accomplishments, who was compelled to teach school in her widowhood for the support of herself and her son. The lad in his early years, under the special care of his mother-teacher, had the advantages of good primary schooling and of the training and discipline of a good home, and was well prepared for the pursuits of a larger life, although foregoing the privileges of higher education.

Becoming a Printer. At the age of eleven years, Theodore was apprenticed to a printer in Lock Haven, Pa., in the neighborhood of resident relatives, and for three years continued in the craft as an office boy, mastering the principles of the "art preservative," and imbibing that knowledge of the world and that worldly wisdom which comes through the channels of a printing shop. After completing his apprenticeship in 1844, in which he had been faithful and dutiful, he set out in quest of employment, and visiting relatives in Phelps, he was led to enter the service of Stephen Salisbury, a kinsman, who was the editor and proprietor of a newspaper in the neighboring village of Clyde, where he remained for a term of

years, where new lessons in editorial work were learned, and where the foundations of a larger newspaper service were more deeply laid. In time he turned away from the pursuit of his trade, as one that seemingly ill afforded adequate opportunities for the time being for achieving the larger success, and was drawn into other avocations.

Larger Sphere. After some years, with a more matured thought and a broader vision, Theodore Wright was attracted to the city of Philadelphia, and secured a position in the office of the daily *Record*, in which he found that his training in a country printing office had served him to good purpose. He was made a member of the editorial staff, where his adaptability and his practical knowledge of newspaper work, and his mental powers and literary talents became instrumental in advancing him rapidly to commanding positions in its conduct and policy. Eventually he was made its editor-in-chief, and for upwards of fifty years he has been its directive force, a position which he still retains at this writing, although in the 90th year of his age, with unabated mental vigor and clearness of expression. He has always been respected and esteemed by his associates and employers, and has been honored by numerous colleges, which have conferred upon him befitting literary degrees in recognition of his intellectual merits and of his exalted attainments and achievements.

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER,

Printed every once in a while, to record the historical facts
and genealogical data of the House of Salisbury,
and to unify the story of the family.

SUBSCRIPTION: Ten cents per copy.

PHELPS, N. Y.

OCTOBER, 1919.

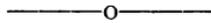
EDITORIAL FOREWORD.

THE current issue of the SALISBURIAN follows in the trail of its predecessors, already blazed through the journalistic forests, inspired by a larger confidence in its mission, and with a stouter heart to push its researches into the far-fields of the Salisbury family history. That it has struck a popular key-note is assured by the testimony of its friends and by the evident interest its presence has created among the members of the family in the genealogies and stories of the House of Salisbury.

The author, who has been engaged for many a year in gathering Salisbury memorabilia, for the purpose of giving form and substance to the accumulating stories, is conscious that he has hardly touched the fringes of the subject in its fullness and richness, but is encouraged to press forward toward larger achievements. He hopes to reach the remotest branches of the family, and to enlist the co-operation of all members toward the one end of ultimate unity,

for which the little magazine will stand as sponsor and chronicler.

It is the purpose of the magazine to bring the various branches of the Salisbury family, wherever their habitat and howsoever distinguished their lines, into one aggregation to which they belong, and to show that they are complementary branches of the same tree, whose identity is disclosed alike by leaf and blossom, and whose roots reach deep into a common soil.

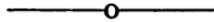


FORCE OF HABITAT.

THE instinct of segregation in the Salisbury family has always been a controlling factor in its lines of development. Its sense of location has always dominated its movements and determined its fields of operation. It has always had its centers of settlement, and its career has been shaped by the subtle force of place, that has served at once to draw and to bind its members together into a compact body. Its migrations have been made upon fixed lines, and its conquests have been wrought in harmony with the force of its habitat.

Alike on the shores of Massachusetts bay, among the hills of Conway, in the fertile lands of Phelps, and in other places of settlement, the hereditary force of habit has asserted itself, affording occasion for its full play as an element in the family character building. It bespeaks an intuitive fixedness of purpose, a distinctive devotion to estab-

lished order, and a reverence for domestic relations and associations. It is an exalted embodiment of the instinct of home, and the token of a controlling force that makes for contentment and achievement, affording the best and surest lines of development and the permanent grounds of attainment.

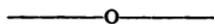


SALISBURY NAMES.

THE choice of baptismal names in the Salisbury family, shown by repetitions through the generations, is indicative of a particular trend of thought, or at least of an intuitive quest after likenesses of types of character, for which the name may be taken to stand as a significant token. In the names, passed down the generations, may be read an unwritten history of the lines of descent, and otherwise unexpressed heredities that go to make up its most attractive and permanent pages. The baptismal names, adopted without any thought of their meaning, and almost unconsciously, are the keys, the rosetta stones, by which its character sketches may be translated into ordinary family language.

From the earliest ages, both at home and abroad, the names John and William have been passed down through the family, bearing their distinctive significance. John, of Hebraic origin and signifying the gracious gift of God, is indicative of an unflinching faith in the directive and controlling agencies of life, while William, of later origin and of

old high German character, is significant of defense and protection, and expresses a reliance upon external powers against encroaching enemies and a consciousness of security. In early American times, the name Stephen gained a hold upon the favor of the family among all its branches, expressive of achievements in both reality and promise of a glorious career, a word of Greek origin, signifying a crown as the reward of achievement and attainment. The chosen names followed in the train of their thoughts of the gift of God and of his providential care toward that consummation of all things, which finds expression in the better experiences of life. Henry and George and Thomas and Seth and Joseph and Ambrose are other baptismal names, equally significant, which have been handed down in the Salisbury family from generation to generation, with the same favor and realization of meaning.



ENGLISH PROGENITORS.

THE Salisbury family of the old world, in the various lines of its development through the ages, was one in kinship, in character and in achievement, and from the days when its fathers helped to win the kingdom of England for William the Norman, its name has been distinguished for knightly and noble qualities, at once of great antiquity, honored in ancient annals and written large in English history.

Through the centuries its representatives pursued their careers and maintained their rank with the leading families of the kingdom, sustaining intimate relations with the government, performing their parts in the world, and preserving the family identity despite the changing social and political conditions. They served in the wars of the realm, and were knighted for deeds of prowess at home and abroad. They were defenders of the faith in the years of mediaeval history, and followed the fortunes of the kings in the Crusades, achieving honors by upholding the cross in the Holy Land. They participated in the great events of English history on land and sea, in the arts of war and of peace, in politics and in literature, and have left records of honorable and noble achievement.

After the colonization and settlement of America had begun, and after the waves of the Reformation had beaten upon the shores of the homeland, there were those of their number who turned their thoughts toward the new world, where eventually their lots were cast. Family groups and family units became separated from the English stock, and ran out in new lines across the seas, bearing the universal traits of character, the home traditions and a profound love for kith and kin, and exemplifying their unity of origin by their coats of arms, their histories of achievement, and the products of their heredity through the ages.

Bannister Lineage.

The mother of a goodly name,
And family of high estate,
The best to save, she freely gave,
Her noble life to emulate.

BY the marriage of John Salisbury and Elizabeth Bannister in Conway, Mass., on January 4th, 1798, a family lineage was inaugurated, which has been at once abundant and rich in its genealogical outcome. He was a native and early resident of Boston, the son of William Salisbury, and she was of Conway parentage, the daughter of Captain Lemuel Bannister. He was born on December 8th, 1769, and she opened her eyes upon the world on October 27th, 1773. He had been schooled in his native city, and she had been educated in the village school of Conway. He had gone into Western New York when a young man, and had located and purchased a farm in the township of Phelps in its primal state, and had erected a house of logs upon his estate previous to his marriage, and in the meantime she had devoted herself to teaching school in the home town, and to preparing domestic equipment for a new home in the western wilderness, into which they went by the most primitive modes of travel and conveyance, early in the next year after their marriage, to reside and to work out their destiny as pioneers in a new and sparsely settled land. There they lived and prospered, there their children were born and reared, and there the mother passed from life

on December 29th, 1806, at the early age of thirty-three years, having given to her family all that she had to bestow, even her life itself, while her husband survived her departure fifty-one years. By her life, brief as it was, a light was kindled in other lives, which shed its benignant rays through the years that followed in its wake.

One daughter and four sons were born to them, Elizabeth, Caleb Bannister, Luther, Foster Barnard, and Franklin, all but one of whom, the last born, attained adult years and became units of separate families.

—o—

ELIZABETH SALISBURY.

ELIZABETH, born on August 18th, 1799, was the first child born in the town of Phelps to bear the name of Salisbury, and became the mother of a large family and the progenitor of many descendants. The early death of her mother deprived her of a girlhood companionship, which was supplied in a large degree by her step-mother who came into the home later, and placed grave domestic responsibilities upon her young shoulders, as the only daughter of the household. She grew into beautiful young womanhood, a thoughtful and considerate sister of three brothers and a dutiful daughter. She was trained at home in the domestic arts, as they obtained in those days, and was an apt pupil in the district school, which she attended, and a member of the Melvin Hill Baptist church,

with which she was affiliated from her early years. It was she who selected the name of Elon Galusha for her young half brother, out of esteem for a prominent preacher of the religious faith of the family, whose ministries were performed in the community and in the home, and whose eloquence and learning were the delight of everybody. She loved her home, and ministered to its needs with loving and tender care.

On June 18th, 1820, at the age of twenty one years, she was married to Almon Guthrie of Vermont, a young man two years her senior, and went with him from beneath the parental roof, living for a time in Smyrna, and later in Humphrey, Cattaraugus county, where the remainder of her life was passed. Her children were seven in number, two sons and five daughters, John Benjamin, Electa Louisa (De Golia), Mary Anna (Childs), Fanny Elizabeth (Haggerty), Clarissa Elvira, Edwin, and Eliza Rachael (Bullard), from whom large families have descended, constituting many sturdy types of manhood and womanhood, in whose veins the Salisbury strains of blood are dominant and in whom the Salisbury qualities and characteristics are reproduced and exemplified with marvelous fidelity, despite the submergence and loss of the family surname. It was a matter of deep regret to Elizabeth, in contemplation of her father's family, that upon her marriage the Salisbury name should have passed from her

and her descendants, although to her it was a matter of compensating satisfaction to see that the sturdy personal virtues and distinguishing qualities of her father's house had been reproduced and perpetuated along her family lines with striking fidelity. The energy and thought of her life were devoted to her home and family, as wife and mother, and to her many descendants she left a rich and enduring heritage, which time in passing served only to enhance.

—o—

CALEB B. SALISBURY.

CALEB BANNISTER, the oldest son of John Salisbury, was born in the log house on the family homestead at Melvin Hill on February 10th, 1801, and passed his entire life in the town of Phelps. Educated in the district school, and reared in the atmosphere of the church and of a christian home, his character was developed upon intellectual and spiritual lines, and took on sturdy and substantial qualities. He was a careful observer, reader and student, a man of accurate thought and expression, a man of broad mind and of large vision, and availed himself of all the sources and means of knowledge at his command. He was an entertaining conversationalist on all topics of general interest, and a forceful and logical debater of questions of popular concern, possessing a fine command of language and cogency of argument, which gave him special standing in the community.

The early years of Caleb's life, like those of his brothers, were spent on the farm with his father, and his services were devoted to the subjugation of the land and to the building of the homestead, about which the dearest associations and memories were clustered. For many years, during the winter months, he taught school in the country districts of the town, keeping abreast of the thought of the times and renewing the ardor of his youth in an interest in the lives and welfare of the young people of the neighborhood. On January 25th, 1830, he was married to Dorothy Sheldon, whose mother was a sister of his step-mother, of the Wilder pedigree, and who came to his parental home to live when a young girl, after her father's death in Canada, becoming a member of the household. She was the daughter of Charles Sheldon and Rebecca Wilder, and was born in Conway, Mass., on December 11th, 1803, a young woman of kindly disposition and beautiful character, which the passing years served only to intensify and to make more prominent. After their marriage, they resided in Phelps, and in course of time Caleb purchased a portion of the homestead, comprising the buildings and one hundred acres of land, from which his father had moved to make the way clear, where the remaining years of his life were spent and where he died on August 18th, 1851, after a brief illness at the age of fifty years, highly esteemed and kindly remem-

bered by the entire community. His wife survived him forty-one years in widowhood, passing away after a long spell of patient illness on November 12th, 1892, at the age of eighty-nine years, beloved by every-one who had the privilege of her acquaintance. They had no children, and after the husband's death the homestead farm, on which he had lived and died, reverted to his father who transferred it in a few years later to a younger son, Elon Galusha, a portion of the original farm having been sold previously to an older son Luther. Caleb and his wife Dolly, as she was called, have always been pleasantly remembered by the family, although leaving no descendants to perpetuate their good names and exemplary virtues. Their bodies, at death, were laid away in the burying ground at Melvin Hill, and the good deeds of their lives were written on the flesh tablets of the hearts of their kindred for generations to come.



LUTHER SALISBURY.

LUTHER, the second son of John Salisbury and Elizabeth Bannister, was born at the family homestead in Phelps on September 15th, 1802, and spent his early years on the home farm, subduing and cultivating the land, building up the home life, and developing a sturdy physique, as the groundwork of a strong character. He attended the district school in his youth, gathering up its bits of knowledge and

profiting by its discipline and training, and became affiliated with the Baptist church on Melvin Hill, which the pioneers had founded and sustained, and with which he maintained a life-long relation. As a careful observer and a pains-taking reader, with a keen, alert and retentive mind, in course of time he came into possession of a large store of rich and varied information upon a wide range of topics. He was of ready speech, with a fine command of language, a fluent and entertaining conversationalist, with a range of thought and expression of culture far in advance of the educational advantages of his times and circumstances. He was a man of domestic temperament, and a man of influence in the community, and lived a noble and consistent life, based upon the broad lines of his fathers, honored and esteemed by neighbors and acquaintances. He reared a large family, and has been blessed by many descendants of honorable and worthy careers.

On December 14th, 1826, he was married to Esther Gates, the daughter of Solomon and Esther Whitney Gates, a neighborhood family of good lineage from Conway, Mass., then living in the adjoining town of Seneca, where she was born on April 21st, 1804. Their married life was spent on farms in the towns of Barre and Alexander, farther toward the west, for a number of years, and later in the town of Phelps, where a portion of the old homestead, comprising sixty-six

acres of land, lying on its eastern front on the road leading northward from Melvin Hill, was purchased in 1842 from his father for \$2,600, and was made the nucleus of his estate, upon which a house and farm buildings were erected, and to which other acres were added in course of time, forming a new homestead, where the remaining years of the lives of the twain were passed, and where they both died, he on June 8th, 1875, and she on December 27th, 1877, and both were buried in the family plot in the neighborhood burying ground. Their children comprised three sons and one daughter, reared and nurtured under their watchful care, who with their children and their children's children constitute the following genealogy, as recorded:

EDWIN JEROME—Born in Barre on February 19th, 1829, married Elvira Wells in Phelps on January 1st, 1859, and died at Grand Ledge, Mich., on June 2nd, 1909. He was educated in the school at Melvin Hill, where his parents removed in his early boyhood, he was trained in the vocation of his fathers, and became a life-long farmer, going west and settling in the state of Michigan soon after his marriage, and establishing the family home in the town of Oneida, in Eaton county. In his young manhood, he paid a visit to California on a prospecting tour, in early gold-mining times, and experienced the ordeals of overland travel and frontier life, from which he returned to

settle down to the quieter pursuits of domestic farming. His wife was born in the town of Charlotte, N. Y., on December 22nd, 1839, and died in Oneida, Mich., on January 25th, 1890. Their children were two sons and one daughter, as follows:

Luther W., born in Phelps on February 17th, 1860, unmarried, and always lived in Michigan.

Edwin E., born in the town of Wright in Hillsdale county, Mich., on December 28th, 1861, was married to Julia A. Randall on April 28th, 1882, and lived at Grand Ledge. Two daughters were born to them, Mae E., on September 24th, 1883, and Edna I., on September 3rd, 1887. Mae E. Salisbury, the older daughter, was married to Ray W. Divine on June 1st, 1904.

Estelle A., born in Oneida, on March 14th, 1869, was married to Neuman A. Mitchell on May 7th, 1895, and to them a son and a daughter were born, G. Merrill, on May 29th, 1896, and Pearl A., on March 26th, 1903, in Grand Ledge, Mich.

SOLOMON GATES—Born in Barre on November 26th, 1831, unmarried, and died at the family home in Phelps on February 24th, 1882, where practically his entire life had been spent.

ESTHER ELIZABETH—Born in Alexander on January 24th, 1835, was married to Stephen D. Salisbury in Phelps on January 24th, 1855, the twentieth anniversary of

her birth, and died in Battle Creek, Mich., on April 21st, 1883, in the very prime of her years. Her girlhood life had been spent in Phelps, where she had received her education. She was a young woman of bright intellect and of domestic tastes, a good scholar and of a pleasant and attractive personality, and was devoted to her home and to her father's family, in which she was an only daughter. After her marriage, she remained in Phelps with her husband for a few years, when they removed to the state of Michigan, settling on a farm near Hillsdale and living in a log house, where their children were born, and where many years were spent in happiness and prosperity.

In the course of time, they changed their home and residence to Battle Creek, farther west in the state, where the wife's remaining years were passed. She and her family adopted the faith and doctrine of the Seventh Day Adventist church, becoming active members and following its teachings and practices consistently and faithfully to the end. She was an exemplary wife and mother, a loyal friend, a good neighbor and a devout christian woman, whose life was its best record bearer. Her husband, the son of Milburn Salisbury, was born in Rose, N. Y., on November 22nd, 1827, and died at Riverside, California, on August 31st, 1908. One son and four daughters were born to them, of whom Eva Maria, born on June 3rd, 1867, died in infancy, and Mary

Esther, born on December 12th, 1875, and died in girlhood on July 9th, 1893, the son and the two other daughters, William Milburn Salisbury, Carrie Elizabeth (Iden), and Helen Luana (Lee), attaining adult years and becoming units of separate families, as follows:

Carrie Elizabeth, born in Phelps on November 7th, 1858, was married to Henry J. Iden at Hillsdale, Mich., on November 7th, 1875, and after her husband's death on January 27th, 1911, contracted a second marriage with P. M. Oliver at Battle Creek on November 28th, 1912. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Iden, Charles Henry, Clarence William, and Florence May Iden. Charles H. Iden was born in Hillsdale on July 21st 1877, married S. Anna Bird at Johnstown on October 18th, 1899, to whom two children were born, Clifford B. and Beatrice Irene, on June 30th, 1902, and March 21st, 1906, respectively, the latter dying in girlhood. His wife dying in 1910, he contracted a second marriage with Carrie A. Sweet on February 15th, 1913, at Battle Creek. Clarence W. Iden, the second son, was born on March 21st, 1884, and died on January 30th, 1913. Florence May Iden, the only daughter, was born on March 16th, 1889, and was married to Orthello B. Potter of Buffalo, N. Y., to whom two children were born, Orthello, Jr., and Richard Duane, on December 30th, 1911, and November 9th, 1915, respectively.

William Milburn, born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, on March 14th, 1863, and was married to Rosa B. Foss at Battle Creek on April 30th, 1890, to whom three children were born, Henry Milburn, Mabel Mary and Howard William. Henry Milburn was born at Battle Creek on September 20th, 1891, and was married on May 26th, 1917, to Daisy Louise Wilcox of Lansing, who died on March 22nd, 1918, without issue. Mabel Mary was born at Port Huron on October 9th, 1896, and was married on July 7th, 1917 to Karl Edward Keith of Battle Creek. Howard William, the younger son, was born at Battle Creek on December 8th, 1900, and is unmarried.

Helen Luana, born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, on July 8th, 1868, and was married to George W. Lee, of Battle Creek, on February 26th, 1890, to whom two children were born, Clinton Wellington and Anna Lena. Clinton W. Lee was born at Battle Creek on March 3rd, 1893, and was married to Grace Wright, of Grand Rapids, on May 30th, 1917. Anna L. Lee was born at Battle Creek on July 15th, 1898, and was married to Carl Hall on November 12th, 1919.

WILLIAM—Born in Phelps on January 16th, 1839, and married Calista Gates in Phelps on October 29th, 1862. He was the youngest son of Luther Salisbury, and grew up in the family home on Melvin Hill, attending the district school and working on his father's farm through his boyhood years.

His education in part was obtained at the Union and Classical School in Phelps, and his active years were devoted to farm work. He was a good farmer, enterprising and progressive in his methods, hard working and devoted to his home and to his vocation, a man of sound judgment, of large information and of upright character, living at the homestead, and after his father's death in 1875 acquiring the ownership of the farm, where he erected a new house and made extensive improvements in the farm buildings, and which he made his home until his retirement from active work and his removal to the village of Phelps. It was on the home farm that his six children were born and reared, and from which they went out to other homes. His wife Calista was the daughter of William and Achsah Moody Gates, and was born at Parkman, Ohio, on November 3rd, 1842, and died at their village home in Phelps on February 6th, 1918. William and his wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1912, and their fifty-fifth wedding day on her seventy-fifth birthday in 1917, with their children and friends. Four sons and two daughters were born to them and attained adult years, as follows: William Henry, Edwin Jerome, George Washington, Ida Belle, Emma Elizabeth, and Albert Luther Salisbury.

William Henry, born on May 7th, 1865, and was married to May Seager of Phelps on February 19th, 1890, to whom one son,

Elmer Seager, was born on August 15th, 1892. On July 10th, 1916, Elmer married Pauline Louise Adams of Brantford, Canada, and to them a son, William Ralph, was born on June 22nd, 1918.

Edwin Jerome, born on June 6th, 1867, and was married to May Peake Eighmey of Phelps in July, 1910, to whom a daughter, Pauline, was born in December, 1912.

George Washington, born on July 25th, 1869, and was married on February 4th, 1899, to Charlotte Tallmadge of Phelps, to whom two sons and a daughter were born, George Haxton on December 7th, 1903, William Seward on February 14th, 1906, and Gratia T. on February 13th, 1910.

Ida Belle, born on October 21st, 1872, and unmarried.

Emma Elizabeth, born on May 7th, 1875, and married Rowland S. Gifford of Newark on May 11th, 1904, to whom three daughters and one son were born, Edith Sarah on October 2nd, 1906, Helen Emma on October 8th, 1908, Grace Lucile on May 8th, 1911, John Salisbury, December 5th, 1912.

Albert Luther, born on June 24th, 1880, and married Mary Ellen Dean of Oaks Corners on March 12th, 1902, to whom a daughter, Armeda, was born on July 31st, 1905.

—o—

FOSTER BARNARD SALISBURY.

FOSTER BARNARD, the third son of John Salisbury and Elizabeth Bannister, was born at the homestead on Melvin Hill on June 18th, 1804, and his early years were spent on the farm, aiding his father and brothers in clearing the land and cultivating its acres. He was trained in the lo-

cal school, and being of an inquiring mind, a thoughtful and close observer, he mastered the rudiments of education and fitted himself for his place in the world. He was a man of high ideals, of unfaltering energy and of commanding ambition. In his early manhood, about the year 1822, he located in Humphrey, Cattaraugus county, where for many years he was engaged in the lumber milling business, where most of his life was spent, and where he died on September 11th, 1871. He married Elizabeth Cole, a cousin living in that place, the daughter of Rev. Benjamin Cole and Rachael Salisbury, who was born at Halifax, Vt., on November 4th, 1806, and died at Humphrey in 1864, and in 1865 he married Elizabeth Thomas, who was born on April 16th, 1835, and died on March 6th, 1894. Two sons were born to him, one by each wife, Barnard and Frank Boyd Salisbury, both of whom became units of separate families.

BARNARD—Born in the town of Humphrey on January 28th, 1841, and died at Ellicottville on June 10th, 1914, having passed the greater portion of his life in that region. On July 9th, 1861, he married Sarah Jane Ganung at Allegany, who was born at Wethersfield on January 5th, 1845, and died in the town of Sheridan on July 15th, 1918. Barnard was a man of marked ability and of great activity, and during his lifetime he held many offices of honor and trust, the duties of which were always dis-

charged with consummate fidelity and credit. Three sons were born to him in Humphrey, William Foster, Arthur James and John Bennett Salisbury, as follows:

William Foster, born on May 13th, 1862, and married Flora Loretta Camp of Franklinville on November 28th, 1883, to whom a daughter and a son were born, Sarah Cordelia on April 12th, 1885, and William Foster, Jr., on August 5th, 1889. Sarah was married to Joseph Fersch on August 17th, 1918, and a son, Joseph William, was born to them in Buffalo on September 21st, 1919.

Arthur James, born on April 9th, 1867, and married Flora A. Chapman at Great Valley on July 24th, 1890, and to them one son, Glenn William, was born at Ellicottville on June 20th, 1893, who was called to service in the late war, doing duty at Camp Dix, and later at an officers' training school.

John Bennett, born on October 16th, 1874, married Etta Snear, and died on February 12th, 1912, leaving one son, Foster B., who was born in November, 1895, and was killed in a railroad accident on May 17th, 1918, by a troop train near Avoca, after having been called to military service, and on the way to training camp.

FRANK BOYD—Born at Humphrey on July 2nd, 1867, and married Christina Siller of Webster on November 22nd, 1893, to whom a son, Clarence Christian, was born in Rochester on November 21st, 1896, who died after a brief illness on November 9th, 1918, at the Marine Corps training camp at Paris Island, S. C., where he had been called into the service of his country.

SALISBURIAN

A GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I PHELPS, N. Y. No. 6

Life's Heritage.

Though in our veins a sea of blood is flowing,
Life's mystic ships are floating on its tide,
With sails full set to winds of favor blowing,
And on its pulsing waves in triumph ride.

Within its current unseen hulks are sailing,
Ships that were set afloat long years ago,
The courses through the sea forever trailing,
Like specters of the deep, to come and go.

The ancient cargoes in the holds concealing,
Of stores unmeasured, good and ill untold,
To passion, impulse, and to mood appealing,
They seem like burdened argosies of old.

Before our eyes like friendly spirits seeming,
Like shapeless forms adrift upon the tide,
In waking hours and in our silent dreaming,
The mystic ships within our harbors glide.

Within life's haven and at anchor swinging,
Their cargoes to unlade upon our shores,
We hear the iron chains in cadence ringing,
And watch the toilers lowering the stores.

The wealth of Midas in our garners pouring,
Some treasures to reject, some to retain,
And in our consciousness its trophies storing
We make life's heritage our endless gain.

Salisbury Association.

Descendants of brave pioneers,
We glory in our ancient sires,
And with the rapid flight of years,
We keep ablaze the kinship fires.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Salisbury Pioneer Association of Phelps was held on August 16th, 1919, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Salisbury in the village of Phelps, and was attended by over one hundred representatives of the family, from many localities. It was pronounced a pleasant and successful event, and served to bind the kindred of the several lines, which had their origin in Phelps, by ties of a closer union, and to emphasize the significance of the family relationship. There were in attendance twenty-five persons of various degrees of kinship, who had never participated in the re-unions, and who expressed delight in forming an acquaintancę with so many kinspeople. Besides the usual representatives of the families resident in Phelps, there were those who came from Auburn, Avon, Batavia, Hope-well, and Newark, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., Akron, O., and Troy, Pa., who were lineal descendants of the Phelps pioneers, or who were affiliated by ties of marriage.

Dinner Served. After an exchange of greetings, a bounteous collation was served on the spacious lawn, at which grace was pronounced by the Rev. C. S. Dopp, pastor of the local Methodist Episcopal church. The service was performed by the

younger members in a most efficient manner. At the conclusion of the feast, the guests repaired to the parlors of the house for the musical and literary program, under the direction of J. Lewis Salisbury, president of the association. Several vocal selections were rendered by Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Salisbury, with piano accompaniment by Miss Ida B. Salisbury, an historical address was made by Elon G. Salisbury, and interesting talks were given by Austin Leonard of Troy, Pa., Dr. A. T. Harrington of Hartford, Conn., William H. Salisbury of Akron, O., Mrs. C. S. Dopp of Phelps, member of a Salisbury family of Central New York, and the Rev. Frank Salisbury Swan of Rochester, who concluded his remarks by the recital of the "Waters of Ladore," in his own entertaining way. J. L. Salisbury, the president, and George W. Salisbury, the host, presented their greetings, and the latter extended an invitation to the association to hold its next meeting at his home on or about the 25th day of July, his birthday, and the invitation was accepted,

Officers Elected. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, George W. Salisbury; vice president, Frank Salisbury Swan; secretary and treasurer, Elon G. Salisbury. Mrs. C. S. Dopp, of Salisbury pedigree, and husband were elected honorary members. The festivities were brought to a happy close by a program of sports for the young people.

Sixth Reunion. The sixth annual meeting of the association was held on August 7th, 1920, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Salisbury, and was attended by 111 members, of whom 54 were from out of town. In attendance, enthusiasm and spirit, the meeting was notable. The day and its observance were alike delightful. The dinner, of a pleasing character, was served on the lawn beneath the spreading trees, and the program of exercises followed, under the direction of the president and host, who gave a hearty address of welcome. The report of the secretary-treasurer, with the annual records of the association, was read by Elon G. Salisbury, and informal speeches were made by Rev. Frank S. Swan of Rochester, H. L. Darrah of New York, Frank A. Salisbury of Phelps, William H. Salisbury of Akron, O., Harold E. Hodgkiss of State College, Pa., and Albert L. Salisbury of Cleveland, O.

Business Session. A collection was taken to defray the current expenses of the meeting, and a fund of \$50 was raised, on suggestion of Dr. W. H. Salisbury, for the perpetual care of the grave of William Salisbury of Revolutionary fame, who died on January 21st, 1821, and was buried near Oaks Corners. Officers were elected as follows: President, Frank S. Swan; vice-president, Charles M. Salisbury; secretary-treasurer, Elon G. Salisbury. August 6th, 1921, was appointed as date for the next meeting.

Wilder Lineage. Continued from
Page 226.

first in 1892 to Millie Mattoon, who died in 1898, and second to Satie Stanton in 1900. There were born three daughters and two sons, May, Apr. 1, 1894; Margaret L., Aug. 7, 1895; Henry E., June 8, 1896; and Louis S., Sept. 6, 1897; and Helen F., June 21, 1902. May was married to Neil D. Messenger in 1813, and had three children, Arlene, Neil, and Doris. Margaret was married to Edward Mattoon in 1914, and three children were born, Kenneth, Marion and Edith. Louis married Helen Beatty in 1920.

JANE ANN—Born on October 12th, 1847, married Wm. H. Gates on July 27th, 1864, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 26th, 1882, leaving a daughter, as follows:

Alice Gertrude, born July 18, 1867, and married Charles H. Rose, May 20, 1890, to whom three daughters were born: Kathryn Alice, August 19, 1891, who married F. F. Ellingwood in 1918, and has one daughter, Barbara Rose; Jane Evelyn, Aug. 19, 1893, who married R. E. Brannan in 1916, and has two sons, William Robert and Charles Delbert; and Dorothy Bernice, Feb. 15, 1901.

ELON GALUSHA—Born on August 21st, 1852, and married Martha Stoutenburg at Ilion, New York, on November 15th, 1882.

STEPHEN DECATUR—Born on January 6th, 1854, married Augusta Hicks in Phelps on March 19th, 1879, and died on December 11th, 1888, at Fayetteville, Arkansas, leaving two sons and a daughter:

Frank Galusha, born in Phelps Aug. 25, 1880, and married Katheryn Ellen Caley in 1916; Fred Charles, born Oct. 21, 1882; and

Maude Silvia, born April 10, 1885, and was married to R. R. Vance, February 23, 1906.

JOHN WILDER—Born on February 24th, 1858, married Carrie Mangold, March 13th, 1888, and has four daughters and a son:

Anna May, born Dec. 4, 1890, married to Walter Veeder, has two children, Clarence and Edith; Ina Belle, born Apr. 9, 1893, and married to William Howard; Nellie Margaret, married to Clayton Crosby, and has one son Howard; Lottie Elizabeth, born June 6, 1904; and Henry Lewis, born Aug. 5, 1906.

CLARENCE EUGENE—Born on August 4, 1860, and twice married, to Louise Burnett on December 16th, 1884, and to Amanda Herriott on May 20th, 1914. He has a son and two daughters by the first marriage:

Clarence Earl, born Nov. 10, 1885, married May Thompson in 1910, and has one son, Gordon William; Iva Louise, born Mar. 11, 1891, and married to David Gulvin; and Hannah Ely, born March 16, 1894.

HATTIE HANNAH—Born on April 6th, 1869, married Albert A Hughson on March 24th, 1893, and to them were born six sons, Roy, Ray, Ralph, Elmer, Arthur, Floyd. Two older ones married; Roy has two sons.

—o—

SAMUEL WILDER SALISBURY.

SAMUEL WILDER, the fifth son, was born on February 9th, 1826, and married Agnes Walker in Canandaigua on June 4th, 1853. He graduated from Hobart college, Geneva, in 1849, and became a lawyer. He died in Independence, Mo., on January 18th, 1901. Sketch of family on page 72.

Brawn and Brain.

Small was the world in which he dwelt,
A man of master brawn and brain,
Who made his psychic presence felt,
And drew his neighbors in his train.

UNLIKE other members of the Salisbury family in America or across the seas, who have become distinguished in various pursuits, it was reserved for one of the Phelps representatives to acquire a certain prominence in his day among his neighbors, as a man of unusual native talent and of more than ordinary mental accomplishments in his particular walk of life, who wrought in a dingy smithy with glowing forge and ringing anvil as accompaniments of thought and of expression. Although not learned in the schools of his age, nor educated in the science and art of learning beyond the common curriculum of country teaching, he came to display a mastery of diction, and of logical and forceful argument, far beyond the attainments of men of larger advantages and of greater pretensions. He was master alike of hammer and of speech, an exemplar of brawn and of brain. His world of action and of influence was a circle of friends and neighbors and of chance acquaintances at his home or about his shop on Melvin Hill.

Birth and Boyhood. John Jay Salisbury, who might have been called the learned blacksmith, was the youngest son of Milburn Salisbury and Jane Storms, of the Stephen Salisbury line of descent, and was born on August 17th, 1829, in Leroy, New

York, where the family had located a few months before, and where his boyhood days were passed. He attended the school in the village, and although an apt pupil he seemed to have a meager affinity for the discipline and restraint of the school room. He was a keen observer and a careful reader, and was brought up in a home of more than ordinary culture, where large play was given to personal initiative and to natural trend of talent. He did not care for the plodding ways of school, although quick of learning, and allowed the opportunity of taking a course of training in a local educational seminary, which had been made available, to pass by unimproved, although in later years he lamented the choice of his youth, which closed the doors of a larger world of action and restricted the field of his activities. He followed the lines and inclinations of natural development, even though of a narrower and of a more laborious growth. He loved out-of-door life, and rejoiced in the touch of the world which alone seemed to fill the horizon of his boyhood vision.

Trade Pursuit. When a young man, eager to sustain himself in the world, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmithing and iron-working in a shop at Seneca Castle, near Phelps, and in his soul caught the glow of moulton iron and the music of the resonant anvil, by which the latent and higher impulses of his being were set free. In time he opened a smithy

of his own on Melvin Hill, where the family had located, and where he established a permanent home of his own after his marriage in 1851. Day by day he wrought at his forge and anvil, studied the problems of life, and visioned the thoughts of the times in clear perspective, until the world took on a new and glowing aspect. He read and pondered in his leisure moments upon subjects of a wide range, political, economic and religious, and displaying extraordinary mental poise and commanding expression, he came to be counted as the best informed and most entertaining man in the community. He listened when men talked, and talked when men listened. Men visited his shop, as an ancient shrine, to hear the seeming oracles of wisdom that he uttered in the lull of his work. Quick to see, logical in forming judgment, cogent in reasoning and forceful in argument, he was master of himself, and of the native talents of expression which were exercised with freedom and force. A man of vision, of thought, and of daring, with the handicap of a lack of the advantages of culture, he commanded the attention of all with whom he held converse.

Little World. His limitations were found in the little world, in which he lived and moved, and the chance meetings of neighbors and friends and kins-people constituted the assemblages of attention and afforded the inspiration of his life. His shop and home, where he wrought and liv-

ed amidst his limitations, were the bounds of his activities. His methods were conversational in the presence of friends, and his topics of talk were matters of timely and of mutual interest and concern. He was not a public speaker, although possessing forcible capabilities. He was not ambitious to act in public places in the role of an advocate or as the champion of any particular cause, or to assume any show of leadership by virtue of his personality and zeal of opinion. He loved to talk when the occasion afforded, and to talk on great subjects, upon which he was able always to marshal striking thoughts, in fine diction and in a form of impressive expression. His was a little world, but a world which he filled to its limit in his own personal way.

Contented The friends and neighbors
with Life. who enjoyed his conversations, which were like radiant gleams in the community, and who looked upon him as one contemplates the beauty of a landscape, the grandeur of a mountain, or the resistless surge of the sea, could but think that the larger world had lost something by the limitations of the sphere in which his life had been cast, that the bar, the legislative chamber, and the fields of stirring activity might have been enriched had they won his attention in early life, but he was contented with his established environment, to work out his allotment of life in the way in which his fortune and tastes seemed to lead.

Salisbury Quaternion.

Like fruit that ripens in the sun,
And gains by merit goodly fame,
There's nothing of life's treasures won
More precious than a noble name.

IN the process of its evolution, the Salisbury nomenclature has come to embody the name of Elon Galusha, as the cognomen of a quartette of members belonging to three generations. The name harks back to the early part of the nineteenth century, when it came into prominence in Western New York with the fame of a Baptist preacher, the Reverend Elon Galusha. An eminent divine of his day, Elder Galusha was highly esteemed among the Baptist families of Phelps in pioneer times, and frequently conducted religious services in the community, where the neighbors were wont to assemble in the homes before the days of meeting houses. He was counted a man of large piety, of spiritual excellence and of fervid oratory, a scholar and a leader in the religious thought of the times. His name and personality were deeply impressed upon the minds and hearts of the people.

Elon When a son was born to John the First. Salisbury in the newly settled town of Phelps on March 10th, 1819, it seemed fitting to the parents that the new arrival in the household should be named for the popular preacher, both as a good omen in the life of the recipient and as a token of the esteem in which the preacher was held by the family. The boy, trained

alike in the home and in the school in the spirit of the name, grew to manhood, and spent his entire life in the community where he was known as Galusha Salisbury. A farmer by vocation, the father of a family and the head of the home, a man of vision and of character, a man of industry, of application and of achievement, he lived a worthy and consistent life. After living upon his first estate of fifty acres for ten years, he purchased a part of his father's original holdings, the Salisbury homestead on Melvin Hill, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where he passed away on December 26th, 1898, at the age of nearly eighty years, leaving to his descendants the rich heritage of a good and noble life.

Elon The name had made so good
the Second. an impression on the family, recognized to have been so well bestowed, and the preacher had been so kindly and affectionately remembered, that John Salisbury, an older brother of Elon the First, on the birth of a son in his home in Northern Pennsylvania on December 9th, 1842, was minded to bestow the same name upon the child, who was called Galusha after his uncle in Phelps, whom he resembled in many respects, a name which was worthily borne by the recipient through life. Trained in the spirit and graces of the home and in the culture of the native schools, the boy grew to manhood on the farm, exemplifying the best characteristics and qualities of his fam-

ily. He became a farmer in a neighboring county, was happily married, and reared a large and exemplary family. A hard-working, industrious and patient man, he lived a righteous and consistent life, and rounded out his years at the home farm on November 25th, 1908, in the 66th year of his age.

Elon It was on August 21st, 1852, the Third. that a son was born to Elon the First, at the farm home in Phelps, to whom the name of the father was given for further perpetuation, but who was called by the name of Elon, as a family distinction, thus keeping in remembrance the life and the services of the preacher, who had gone to his reward many years before. The boy's childhood was passed amid the activities of farm life on the homestead. He was educated in the common school on Melvin Hill, and in the Union and Classical school in the village, where he was prepared for college. In the year 1870, he entered Williams college in the state of Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with honors four years later. After a year of law study in an attorney's office in the city of Rochester, he became a teacher in Homer academy, but the lure of journalism drew him from the classroom two years afterwards to the home town, where he began his newspaper career as editor and proprietor of the *Phelps Citizen*, in keeping with his tastes and his bent of genius. In time he was attracted to New York, where he was engaged in newspaper

work and in the customs service of the federal government and subsequently devoted many years to editing daily, weekly and monthly papers in Geneva and Rochester, ultimately returning to Phelps, in the pursuit of literary and magazine work.

Elon On November 15th, 1880, a the Fourth. son was born to Elon the Second in the family home in Pennsylvania, upon whom the ministerial name was conferred, as the distinguishing seal of his advent. The trend of his young life was educational-ward, and alike in the home and in the country school he gave exemplification of his tastes, talents and ambitions. By study and close application, by teaching school as a means of support, he made his way through difficulties into the higher intellectual life, to attain after years of arduous struggles the mastery of ideals and visions of the educational world. Honored with degrees of learning and advanced to positions of influence and service, alike as dean of George Washington University, as instructor in the institution, and as an official of the United States Bureau of Education and a teacher in educational extension work, he has wrought a distinctive achievement. A man of thought and of expression, a man of ideals and of character, he has honored the Salisbury name, worthily rounding out the quartette, which he and the others, linked by the subtle ties of kinship, constitute as a unit in the family.

Lure of Politics.

High honors men sometimes attain,
Nor fail to keep their records clean,
Who from alluring faults abstain,
And from life's work a harvest glean.

AMONG the members of the Salisbury family, who have figured in public life and achieved careers in the lines of political preferment, a place of honor and distinction has been accorded to George W. Salisbury of Phelps. Because of his ideals of public service, of his sense of duty and of the claims of righteousness in the administration of public affairs, his achievements in official life have been made notable. He has followed the way, paved alike with the honorable and distinguished careers of such men of the family as Barnard Salisbury of Cattaraugus, Samuel W. Salisbury of Canandaigua, Ambrose Salisbury of East Palmyra, Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, and William Salisbury of Boston, and others of previous generations.

Early Years. Born on a farm in Phelps on July 25th, 1869, the son of William, the grandson of Luther, and great grandson of John Salisbury, the pioneer, George Washington Salisbury was the forerunner of his generation in public service. Reared in the country under good home influences, his early life was passed close to nature, where in his boyhood he found both occupation and opportunity for play and growth. He was educated in the district school, in the high school of the village of

Phelps from which he was graduated, and in Albion college, Michigan, where he took a scientific course, and for a term of years followed the role of a school teacher. Engaging in agriculture, he specialized in fruit growing and kindred lines, and as member and one-time master of the grange, he was counted a student of methods and a successful farmer. A man of affairs, devoted to home and church, his career was shaped upon high and idealistic lines.

Political Activity. His political affiliations, like those of his fathers for many generations, were democratic, and upon attaining his majority he entered into an intimate relationship with the party organization, serving on both town and county committees for some years, and working for the best expression of the will of his party. He was elected town collector for a term, and for three terms represented the town on the county board of supervisors. His public service was efficient and faithful, and his course of action was clean and fearless, honest and just, esteemed and commended by other party men. When elected supervisor for the first time, he was given a majority of 181 votes, which was increased to 269 at the next election, and to 348 for the third consecutive term of office, in a strongly entrenched republican district. In 1912, he was the democratic candidate for member of the state assembly, but after making a popular canvass of the county he was defeated

by a small margin of votes. His established probity, integrity and political honesty, and his attitude in favor of the temperance issue had seemed to alienate enough votes from a faction to compass his defeat.

Other Activities. In 1914, on July 15th, he was appointed by the president as postmaster at Phelps upon adequate recommendations, over two competitors, but owing to political complications at Washington his confirmation by the senate was deferred until a later re-submission of his appointment, when on March 8th, 1915, he received his commission and assumed his official duties during the following week. His administration of the office has been of a business character, exemplified by the installation of new and commodious quarters, by improvements in the methods of business, by larger efficiency of service in both rural and domestic departments, and by the inauguration of a carrier delivery system in the village. In business and in civic circles alike his pre-eminence has been universally recognized. As trustee in the settlement of the affairs of a local bank in bankruptcy proceedings, involving claims of many thousands of dollars, he discharged the fiduciary trust with good tact and judgment. As a member of the Masonic order, serving as master, deputy grand lecturer, and president of a tri-county past-masters association, and as a long-time trustee of a local church, his activities have found a wide expression.

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Printed every once in a while, to record the historical facts
and genealogical data of the House of Salisbury,
and to unify the story of the family.

SUBSCRIPTION: Ten cents per copy.

PHELPS, N. Y.

OCTOBER, 1920

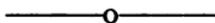
EDITORIAL FOREWORD.

THIS number of THE SALISBURIAN is calculated to complete the first volume of the little magazine, which has been made to cover a considerable period of time, to bring under a single title page, within a specified compass, the contents of the preceding issues in a form for binding, thus making its pages available for reference.

The magazine, throughout its numbers, has been devoted to the stories of individual members of the Salisbury family and to historic sketches of the origin and development of some of its branches, especially of the American line that had its source in Braintree, Massachusetts, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, whose members followed the course of empire toward the west by migration, first from Boston to Conway, in the western part of the commonwealth after the war of the Revolution, and then at the close of the century to the town of Phelps, in the unsettled region of Western New York, as pioneers in a new land, where the

foundations of various subsequent lines were laid and from which several migrations were made in after years.

It has been the aim and purpose of the editor and publisher of the little magazine to register the genealogy of the lines of the family in its descent and expansion through the years, as fully and as explicitly as the available resources of history have permitted, imperfect as has been its presentation.



SALISBURY BRANCHES.

LIKE a tree that has taken deep root in the soil of its native heath, spreading out its branches on all sides and encompassing a little world beneath its far-reaching shades, the Salisbury family has grown into commanding proportions and incorporated within itself, in bole and bough and twig, its numerous units, revealing their identity by leaf and blossom, binding them together by inseparable ties into a homogeneous entity, and conserving its vitality and virtue in the range and energy of its being.

Although representatives of the different branches of the Salisbury family are found in various centers of settlement in the United States, apparently indigenous to the soil and congruous to the environment, it is not difficult to trace their origin to a common source of English derivation, to the one tree rooted deeply in the glebe of New England in the early days of Puritan immigration and colonization. The three hundred years

subsequent to the first landing of the English migrants upon the American shores have effected a wide separation of lineal descendants and eliminated many traces of an intimate and close kinship among individual lines, some passing westward into western Massachusetts and New York state, some into Rhode Island and Connecticut, and some into Pennsylvania and southern coast states, as branches from the parent trunk.

From the early transplantings in Phelps from Massachusetts at the close of the 18th century, which eventually became deeply rooted in the new soil, numerous offshoots were formed from time to time, and family settlements were made in Cattaraugus county, New York, and in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, within the first quarter of the following century as so many colony centers, which exemplified and sustained the prestige of the family name and character through succeeding generations. Lineal branches were carried into neighboring localities, and ultimately into the new states of the middle west and across the continent to the Pacific coast, like oases scattered along the course of empire, each retaining and displaying its distinctive family qualities of mind and heart. Notwithstanding its migrations, family and individual, from earliest times Phelps has remained the acknowledged homeland, to which the family associations and traditions and memories all through the years of shifting transitions

have clung fondly and reverently, and has become an important ancestral beacon light upon the shorelines of the family history.



FAMILY VOCATIONS.

THROUGH all its years, from the first settlement of the Salisbury family on the shores of Massachusetts Bay in colonial times, the vocational range of its members has not been distinctively comprehensive nor variable in scope and character. Its early progenitors from across the seas, led by the family traditions and heredity in old England from feudal times, settled naturally upon landed estates and followed independent pursuits, living close to nature and apart from the madding crowds of mart and exchange, and without particularly striking lines of departure from ancestral standards through succeeding generations.

From American colonial times to the present day in certain established settlements, the rank and file of the family, by all odds its greater portion, have followed agricultural pursuits and lived independent lives, in which they have been at their best and have accomplished their largest successes. The early progenitors of the family, with few exceptions, lived and wrought upon farms in the shore settlements and in the frontier country, previous to their location in Western New York, where they became a substantial part of that civilization which conquered and transformed the primeval

wilderness into garden home lands and ancestral estates, and attained independent and self-sufficing employment and living for themselves and their families, into whose steps the succeeding generations in their courses have followed closely and naturally.

So many of its members have made farming their life vocation, that the Salisbury family, especially throughout the last century, may be said to be a family of farmers, and the number of those who have chosen and pursued other callings has been few in proportion. The farmer thought and vision, and the farmer habit and type, have been theirs from time immemorial. Their lives and the lives of their children have been clothed upon with that spirit which is a part of the natural world, in distinction from the conventionalities and customs of men. Those of the family, from generation to generation, who have gone into other vocations, have carried with them a native heredity of farmer predilections, which has colored and shaped and stabilized their careers in such a way as to give a distinction and to impart a quality to their lives which neither time nor place has ever succeeded in eliminating, or diverting or obscuring, as distinctive family characteristics. By virtue of their general out-door life, through the generations in so large a measure, the members of the family have always been broad visioned, liberal minded, strong willed and self dependent.

Wilder Lineage.

The kith and kin, of one descent,
 A tribute to their grandame pay,
 In honor of the years she spent,
 And on her brow their laurels lay.

AFTER the death of his first wife, Elizabeth Bannister who left four small children, John Salisbury contracted a second marriage with Polly Wilder, daughter of Samuel Wilder and Rebecca Nims of Conway, Massachusetts, on August 20th, 1807, in the town of Phelps. The bride, a young woman of culture and refinement, beautiful in person and in character, small of stature, with black hair and black eyes, graceful in manner and modest in demeanor, was born on September 1st, 1785, in Conway, where her girlhood years were spent. She had come into the new country with her brother Erastus and family, who had settled at Oaks Corners, where she first met the man whom she married, a young widower of commanding personality and owner of a farm home on Melvin Hill.

Courtship Tradition. There is a family tradition that when the gallant widower first met the young woman from Conway, although sixteen years her senior and the father of four small children, he declared his intentions in a most assured manner. After the usual salutation, he said, "I am coming to see you soon, for I am going to marry you." With maidenly blushes, the young woman, in reply to his overtures, said, "No, that cannot be, for I am already

engaged to another." The call, however, was made subsequently and marriage was proposed, resulting in the entrance of Polly Wilder into the home of John Salisbury on Melvin Hill as its mistress and the step-mother of his children. She became the life and the light of the home, the mother of five sons and two daughters in addition to the earlier members of the household, to whom she ministered alike in a loving and gentle manner. She had seen her children grow to adult years, going from beneath the family roof into homes of their own, and rounded out the period of a happy domestic life, passing away at the home of Luther Salisbury near Melvin Hill, where she and her husband had gone for a brief visit and where she was taken with sudden illness, which resulted fatally after a few days on November 21st, 1850, at the age of 65 years. She had been a life-long member of the Baptist church, and had lived a consistent christian life. She was buried in the family cemetery on Melvin Hill. Of her own children, six attained adult years, Benjamin F., John, Polly, Perry, Elon G., and Samuel W., and became separate family units and heads of families, and one, a daughter Sarah, died in infancy. She had the satisfaction of seeing her children and her foster children, ten in number, happily married and settled about her in homes of their own, and of greeting many grand children assembled about the new hearth-

stones, where she loved to visit, in whom and in their descendants her own features and superb qualities of mind and heart have been reproduced most strikingly, and remain as monuments which time has failed to mar or to obliterate.



BENJAMIN F. SALISBURY.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the oldest son, was born in Phelps on July 26th, 1808, and passed the early years of his life on the home farm, helping his father and brothers in subduing and cultivating the land. His education was obtained in the district school, and in the discipline and training of the home. In his young manhood he came under the allurements of the spirit of migration toward the west, where he was led to believe that a greater success in the pursuits of life was assured, in part suggested by the coming of the pioneers into western New York, and in part by the reported advantages which were afforded in the lands far beyond the western frontiers, and in the year 1830 he decided to go to the state of Illinois, where select regions had been opened for settlement. Not finding the western country as satisfactory as he had anticipated, he returned home after a time, content to pass the remainder of his years near the old homestead. On September 25th, 1834, he married Elizabeth Vandermark, daughter of Joseph Vandermark of Phelps, and after living at Branchport

near Keuka lake for a few years, he purchased the Vendermark farm, in the eastern part of the town of Phelps, where he made his home for about fifty years and reared his family, and where he passed away on September 16th, 1886. His wife, who was born in Phelps on January 14th, 1813, died on February 3rd, 1892, both of whom were buried in the village cemetery. Their family comprised one daughter and five sons:

MARY ELIZABETH—Born at Branchport on December 26th, 1836, was unmarried, and died in Phelps on April 5th, 1881.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN—Born at Branchport on June 26th, 1838, married Mary J. Stoutenburg on February 25th, 1863, and died in the village of Phelps on January 20th, 1913, without issue. He was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the union school at Phelps and in the seminary at Lima. He was a farmer, and for many years lived at Oaks Corners. His wife, who survived him, was born on September 11th, 1838, in Hopewell.

AMBROSE—Born in Phelps on July 26th, 1841, married Henrietta Burnett on January 1st, 1880, and died in Kansas City, Mo., on September 24th, 1901, without issue. In his early manhood he went west, where he spent many years in Iowa and Kansas, engaged principally in farming. After death, his body was brought to Phelps for burial.

JOHN VANDERMARK—Born in Phelps on January 26th, 1843, married Ellen F. Stry-

ker on January 9th, 1872, and always lived in his native town. He resided for a time on a farm north of the village, but after the death of his father he took possession of the homestead. His wife was born in Owasco on September 26th, 1845. Two sons and a daughter were born to them, as follows:

Frank Arthur, born Sept. 22nd, 1873; married Winifred R. Wright, August 30th, 1905; one son, Robert W., Feb. 8th, 1917.

John Lewis, born Sept. 17th, 1875; married Helen Lulu Ringer, Dec. 7th, 1904; four sons, Arthur J., Aug. 8th, 1907, Leonard V., Mar. 28th, 1911, Frank R., Sept. 22nd, 1912, and John L., May 24th, 1915.

Anna Mary, born January 7th, 1880.

STANLEY—Born in Phelps on September 10th, 1846, married Mary Ellen Northam on April 17th, 1875, and died in Phelps on June 25th, 1895. He was engaged in farming, and spent his last years on a farm east of the village of Phelps. His wife was born in Phelps on May 17th, 1853, and died on September 22nd, 1920. Three daughters were born to them, as follows:

Minnie Elizabeth, born Feb. 1st, 1876, married Orson A. Hull, Sept. 4th, 1906; two daughters, Josephine May who died in infancy; Mildred Elizabeth, July 16th, 1916.

Hattie Adair, born March 11th, 1880, and died in infancy.

Mae Frances, born December 17th, 1885.

SPENCER—Born in Phelps on March 1st, 1848, and died in infancy.

CALEB BANNISTER—Born on April 28th, 1851, married Margaret Albaugh of Lyons

on October 24th, 1893, and died at Lyons on May 24th, 1915, without issue.



JOHN SALISBURY.

JOHN, the second son, was born on December 27th, 1809, and after passing his young manhood on the home farm went to the town of Springfield in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to settle upon a tract of land, which his father had acquired, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was counted an upright and honorable man in the community, a conscientious churchman, and bore the title of captain, which he received in the days of military training. He married Hannah Grace, daughter of William and Hannah Salisbury Grace of Springfield, on May 31st, 1832, and died at the farm home on March 26th, 1885. His wife, who was a granddaughter of William Salisbury of Massachusetts nativity, was born in Pennsylvania on August 15th, 1812, and died on November 19th, 1883. Four sons and two daughters were born to them:

MARY—Born on March 10th, 1833, married Moses Gustin of Troy on August 26th, 1856, and died on January 10th, 1912. Her husband was born on the west shore of Seneca lake on August 26th, 1812. One son, Ray Gustin, was born to them in Troy Pa., on September 26th, 1870, and married Bessie Johnson of East Troy.

JOHN JEFFERSON—Born on September 13th, 1834, married Eleanor Arnot of Hu-

ron on November 17th, 1869, and located on a farm near Wolcott, New York, where the remainder of his life was passed. His wife was born on January 28th, 1841, and died at the home on June 29th, 1894. One son and a daughter were born, as follows:

Harry Arnot, born April 22, 1871, married Eleanor Waldorf of Huron, June 3rd, 1894; four sons: John Lawrence, March 4th, 1895; Carlton, Nov. 22nd, 1898; Arthur, Nov. 1st, 1903, and Marion, Dec. 8th, 1905. John Lawrence married Helen V. Raymor on February 9th, 1920, and a son, Harold L., was born in Oswego Nov. 26th, 1920.

Martha, born June 19th, 1877, married Marion E. Gibbs, June 8th, 1904; one son and two daughters: Ruth Eleanor, January 29th, 1908; Florence Eveline, Sept. 30th, 1911, and Marion Russell, Mar. 15th, 1913.

OLIVE GRACE—Born on July 2nd, 1840, married James H. Sawyer on February 29th, 1860, and died on May 24th, 1910, at the family home in Pennsylvania. Her husband died on October 30th, 1909, at the age of 73 years. Three daughters and two sons were born to them, as follows:

Georgiana, born in 1861, died in infancy.

Ella Estele, born May 15, 1862, and married F. Leroy Goss in 1877, to whom four daughters and four sons were born: Lillian, July 31, 1878; Lottie Ellinor, April 9, 1880; Banks A., Sept. 11, 1883; James F., July 21, 1885; Floyd Lee, Jan. 14, 1886; Georgiana, Oct. 25, 1892; Edna M., June 21, 1895, and Harry F., Dec. 1, 1899. All were married.

John W., born on March 13th, 1871.

Nettie E., born Aug. 7, 1873; died 1894.

Floyd F., born June 5, 1880, and died in 1918 from the effects of an accident.

ELON GALUSHA—Born on December 9th, 1842, married Vicilla L. Shaddock of Windfall on April 28th, 1867, and died on November 25th, 1908, at his farm home in the town of Shunk, Sullivan county, where as a farmer he settled after his marriage, and spent the remainder of his life. His wife was born April 18th, 1848. Four sons and five daughters were born to them, as follows:

Olive Grace, born Jan. 31, 1868, and married Lyman Jackson. Three sons and two daughters were born to them, John William, Myrtle Grace, Amy Pearl, Glenn Lyle, Cecil Rhodes, and Mary Beatrice Jackson.

William H., born Feb. 20, 1869, married Edith Brown, Sept. 4, 1895, and a daughter, Mona LaRue, was born to them September 24, 1896, and married Hamilton W. Sherlock of Akron, O., May 24, 1919.

Hanna Eudora, born Aug. 19, 1872, and married James L. Brenchley, without issue.

Amy Evalyn, born Aug. 22, 1874, and married L. L. Stone. Five sons and two daughters were born to them, Victor R., Alice C., Forest S., Lorena G., Harold, Lawrence, and Jasper D. Stone.

John Taylor, born April 27, 1876, and married Martha Pressey, and to them three sons were born, John Austin, William Harlan, and Harold Eugene Salisbury.

Fentie V., born Feb. 21, 1878, and married Charles Dryer, and four sons and two daughters were born to them, Hazel Ruth, Mabel Agnes, Howard H., Herald, Loren, and Raymond Dryer.

Elon Galusha, born Nov. 15, 1880, and married Mary Louise Gruver, Dec. 27, 1905, at Roaring Branch, Pa. A daughter, Rose Mary, was born to them on Feb. 8, 1907.

Mary Eleanor, born Feb. 4, 1885, and married Emey Bagley, April 27, 1905. A son and a daughter were born to them, John Royden and Lorna Eudora Bagley.

Jesse Wilder, born Nov. 30, 1887, and married Stella Kennedy, May 13, 1913.

WILLIAM VALENTINE — Born on June 19th, 1849, and married Emma A. Lucas at Alba on September 17th, 1870. He followed the vocation of a farmer in his native town of Springfield, but in his latter years resided in Elmira. His wife was born in the neighboring town of Leroy on May 14th, 1854, and to them two daughters were born, as follows:

Edith May, born July 20, 1873, and married Robert M. Carr, Dec. 16, 1896, and two sons and one daughter were born to them, William, June 26, 1900, George, Sept. 24, 1904, and Ruth Carr, Dec. 3, 1812.

Bertha M., born Jan. 13, 1880, and married George Shattuck, Nov. 2, 1897, and to them one son, Frank Shattuck, was born, July 22, 1901.

SAMUEL WILDER — Born on November 5th, 1854, and on July 9th, 1876, was married to Emma Porter, who was born on July 9th, 1855, and died on April 26th, 1892, leaving three children. For second wife he married Alice M. Wheeler of Wolcott, New York, on July 4th, 1892, to whom two children were born. He spent his life on the

homestead farm. Two daughters and one son by the first marriage and one son and a daughter by the second marriage constituted his family, as follows:

Belle Ethel, born October 1, 1877, married Stanley Gilbert, March 30, 1898, and died at Granville, March 10, 1919, leaving two daughters, Lorena May and Dorothy Louise Gilbert, born May 2, 1901, and May 14, 1903, respectively.

Jennie May, born July 7, 1880, and married Floyd Clark, Aug. 27, 1907. A daughter, Marian Lucille, was born Dec. 28, 1909.

Samuel Dalton, born May 7, 1883, and married Florence Kennedy, Sept. 12, 1912.

Walter Raymond, born April 14, 1893, dying in infancy, and Erma Louise, born May 14, 1902, and died March 1, 1910.



MARY SALISBURY.

MARY, or Polly as she was called, the only daughter of the family to attain adult years, was born on October 26th, 1811, and passed the years of her childhood and girlhood under the training of the home, in the companionship of her mother, and was educated in the local school. In her early life she became a member of the Baptist church on Melvin Hill. As she grew to womanhood, she became versed in all lines of domestic activity that obtained in pioneer homes. She was of small stature, and of a kind and gentle disposition. On February 11th, 1841, she was married at the home to Lafayette Leonard, Rev. William Brown

officiating, and went with him to their new home in Leona, Pennsylvania, where she died on July 12, 1870, and was buried. Her husband, the son of Theodore Leonard and Elizabeth Packard, and grandson of Elizabeth Salisbury of Conway, was born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, on November 10th, 1809, and died at the family home on September 29th, 1889. Four sons and two daughters were born to them:

AUSTIN—Born on May 26th, 1842, married Anna D. E. Van Horne at Deerfield Prairie, Illinois, on June 6th, 1882, and died on December 12th, 1919, at his home in Leona, Pa. He followed the vocation of farmer and dairyman with pre-eminent success, and found the highest satisfaction in rural life. He was a man of refinement, and of a sterling christian character. His wife died at Leona on January 12th, 1920. One son was born to them:

Charles A. Leonard, born Jan. 17, 1885, married Lillian F. Leonard, Aug. 15, 1912, and to them a daughter was born, Sept. 28, 1914, and named Charlotte.

BENJAMIN P.—Born on February 11th, 1844, and died at his home on September 13th, 1918. He was a farmer by vocation, and passed his entire life at Leona. He was twice married, first to Stella Terry, and on May 30th, 1889, to Dora A. Aumick, who died on April 15th, 1908, leaving two sons and a daughter, as follows:

Max Benjamin, born Feb. 20, 1891; La-

fayette, born Aug. 13, 1896; and Madge who married Geo. J. Bawman, Mar. 15, 1920.

NANCY I.—Born on January 23rd, 1846, married George F. Leonard on May 13th, 1865, and died in Leona on January 1st, 1914. Her entire life was spent in her native town. Her family comprised three sons and one daughter, as follows:

Robert Lee Leonard, born Sept. 22, 1869, and married Nellie Mitchell of Troy, Oct. 23, 1893, without issue.

George Austin Leonard, born July 31, 1872, and married Jennie Moore of New Milford, Nov. 29, 1900, and to them was born a daughter, Maxine Leonard, in Kansas City, Missouri, June 20, 1907.

Maurice Thurston Leonard, born Oct. 23, 1876, married Eva Williams of Troy, Oct. 28, 1903, and to them were born a son and a daughter, Maurice T., Jr., Feb. 13, 1909, and Beulah Leonard, Jan. 23, 1911.

Edith Leonard, born March 7, 1879, and married Harry L. Darrah of New York, on May 17, 1899. To them were born two sons and two daughters, Leonora Grace, May 6, 1901, Lionel Leonard, Dec 20, 1902, Winona Enid, Nov. 3, 1906, Joseph, Mar. 6, 1910.

MARY ELIZABETH—Born on May 15th, 1852, married Elmer E. Gilbert in September, 1879, and died on September 26th, 1882, leaving one daughter, Edna Gilbert, who was adopted by her aunt, Nancy Leonard, and who was married and had one son.

ROLAND LEE and BUCHANAN—Born on August 28th, 1848, and June 1st, 1854, respectively, and both died in childhood.

PERRY SALISBURY.

PERRY, the third son, was born on May 15th, 1814, and passed his early years at the farm home, working with his father and brothers in subduing and cultivating the land. He attended school and became a member of the local church. On September 6th, 1838, he married Nancy J. Watkins of the town of Hopewell. After his marriage he lived for a time in Illinois, but returning to New York settled on a farm in Orleans county, first at Elba and later at Barre Center, where he died on February 15th, 1904, within three months of his 90th birthday. He was a man of intelligence, industry and good judgment. His wife was born on April 16th, 1817, and died on June 27th, 1897. They had a son and a daughter:

EVELINE HORTENSE—Born on December 20th, 1839, married Roscoe Hebard on December 21st, 1858, and died at Barre Center on August 18th, 1885, leaving a daughter, Addie Janet Hebard.

ARTHUR EUGENE—Born on June 16th, 1845, and married Clara Belle Churchill of Gloversville on December 16th, 1868. After leaving the farm and pursuing a course in commercial training, he was engaged for the remainder of his life in banking business in Albion, where he died on February 11th, 1871, leaving his wife and one daughter, Hortense Churchill, who was married on January 12th, 1892, to Benjamin Chase Smith of Broadalbin, New York.

ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY.

ELON GALUSHA, the fourth son of the family, was born on March 10th, 1819, and was educated in the rural school on Melvin Hill. His early years were spent on the home farm, and on April 27th, 1844, he married Hannah Salisbury in the neighboring town of Seneca. After his marriage he purchased a fifty-acre farm, situated a mile west of the homestead. In 1826 he purchased the homestead and half of the farm, where he made his home until his death on December 26th, 1898. His wife, the daughter of Milburn Salisbury and Jane Storms, was born in the town of Rose on January 8th, 1822, and died in Phelps on February 18th, 1890. Five sons and three daughters were born to them.

EMILY AUGUSTA—Born on August 8th, 1846, and on December 27th, 1865, was married to Edward F. Marsh, a farmer of Phelps, who twenty-five years later became residents of the village. To them a daughter and a son were born, as follows:

Estelle Augusta, born Nov. 14, 1866, and was married to Edward I. Walthart, Feb. 17, 1886, to whom five children were born. George R., Jan. 2, 1887; Hobart V., Sept. 26, 1889, who married Anna Brott, May 29, 1911; Genevieve M., Feb. 24, 1894, who was married to Gardner F. Green, Sept. 2, 1918; Lydia Estelle, Mar. 19, 1908, and a son who died in infancy.

Fred Salisbury, born Jan. 10, 1869, and was twice married, (*Continued on page 196a*)

AUG 13 1918

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

Phelps, N. Y.

January, 1917.

Table of Contents.

Salisbury Kin	1
Salisbury Name	2
Salisbury Family	5
Salisbury Ancestry	9
Salisbury Pioneers	13
Editorial Foreword	16
Studies in Genealogy	17
Family Records	19
The Salisburian	20
Ancient Pedigree	21
American Genealogy	23
Family Genealogies	24
William Salisbury	25
Ambrose Salisbury	31



AUG 13 1918

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

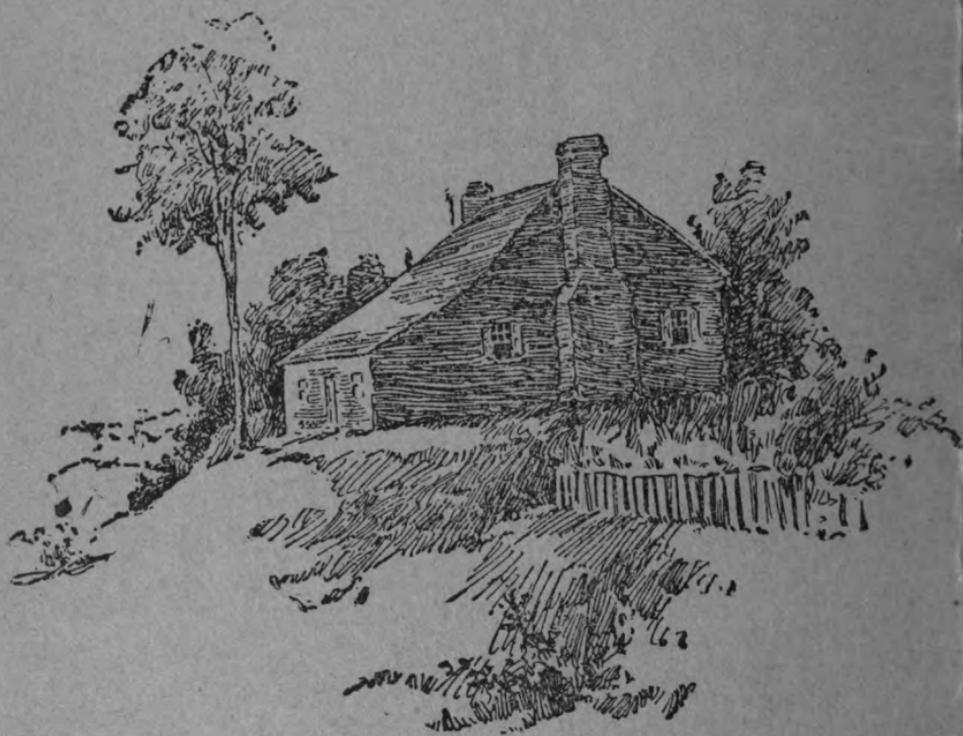
Phelps, N. Y.

July, 1917.

Table of Contents.

Grandame of Eld	33
Men of Heroic Mould	34
Patriot of the Revolution	37
Commander of Fort Orange	41
Governor of Guam	45
First Salisbury Estate	48
Salisbury Immigrants	51
Editorial Foreword	52
Family Heredities	53
Family Activities	55
Salisbury Genealogies	57
Stephen Salisbury	57
John Salisbury	63





AUG 13 1918

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

Phelps, N. Y.

April, 1918

Table of Contents

Grandsires of Eld	73
Glimpses of Pioneer Life . . .	74
Family Character Sketches . . .	77
Almost a Governor	81
In Scholastic Ranks	85
Newspaper Pioneers	88
Salisbury Family Crests	91
Editorial Foreword	92
Salisbury Types	93
Reflected Heredities	94
Submerged Identities	96
Submerged Genealogies	97
Glover Kin	97
Crittenden Kin	100
Tributary Families	104
Thomas Family	104
Beal Family	105
Bannister Family	108
Salisbury Genealogies	110
Field Kin	112



SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

Phelps, N. Y.

October, 1918

Table of Contents

Living Forebears	113
Following the Trail	114
Boys of Pioneer Times	119
Genius of Adaptation	123
Commanding Personality	127
Editorial Foreword	132
Salisbury Units	133
Salisbury Clanship	135
Salisbury Genealogies	137
Rachael Salisbury	137
Joseph Salisbury	141
Smith H. Salisbury	144
Salisbury Kindred	147
Stephen Salisbury	147
James H. Salisbury	149
Willard Saulsbury	150
Salisbury Personals	151
Service Flag	152



11 1 1920

116

SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine.

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.

Phelps, N. Y.

October, 1919

Table of Contents

Visions of Empire	153
Salisbury Association	154
Saulsbury Triumvirate	157
Lord Salisbury	161
Stephen Salisbury	165
Theodore Wright	169
Editorial Foreword	172
Force of Habitat	173
Salisbury Nomenclature	174
English Progenitors	175
Bannister Lineage	177
Elizabeth Salisbury	178
Caleb B. Salisbury	180
Luther Salisbury	182
Foster B. Salisbury	190

The next number of this magazine will complete its first volume, with title page and index for binding.



THE SALISBURIAN

A Genealogical Magazine

BY ELON GALUSHA SALISBURY, B. A.,

Phelps, N. Y.

October, 1920

Table of Contents

Life's Heritage	193
Salisbury Association	194
Brawn and Brain	197
Salisbury Quaternion	201
Lure of Politics	205
Editorial Foreword	208
Salisbury Branches	209
Family Vocations	211
Wilder Lineage	213
Polly Wilder	213
B. F. Salisbury	215
John Salisbury	218
Mary Salisbury (Leonard)	222
Perry Salisbury	225
E. G. Salisbury	226
S. W. Salisbury	196b

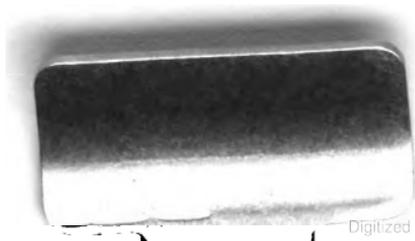


89064677578



b89064677578a





89064677578



B89064677578A