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Summary Report

The goal for this research project was to continue extending the ancestral lines for David Gerard Rogers. We were to include biographical material as it was uncovered in the documents used to prove generational linkages. Similarly, we were to include siblings, additional spouses, and other relatives as they were uncovered in the documents pertaining to the primary research objective.

During this session we were able to extend several of the client's ancestral lines. Particular success was found in the ancestral lines of Ebenezer Bramble and France Miner from Connecticut, who were one of David Gerard Rogers's paternal sets of great-grandparents. Several detailed biographical works were also found and are part of the report.

Background

During the previous research session, several ancestral lines were uncovered for David Gerard Rogers. The Rogers surname line was fully extended to Seth Rogers. It was also discovered that Seth's parents were named John and Rhoda and that they lived in New York when Seth was born, but nothing else was known about them. The name of Seth Rogers's wife—Bridget Mary O'Neal—was also found. The previous session also determined that David's paternal grandmother's maiden name was Ida May Bramble. Ida's parents were researched, and some information was uncovered about her grandparents. Lastly, David's

maternal ancestry was extended to his great-grandparents—the Gillespies and Elwoods—who were all native to Ireland.

Summary¹

Our efforts during this session utilized many of the same record types that were used during the first session: censuses, birth, marriage, and death records, grave markers, and obituaries. We also searched probate and property collections as well as published genealogies during this session.

The Rogers Family

As mentioned above, previous research had identified Seth Rogers's parents as John and Rhoda Rogers but nothing else was known about them except that they lived in New York when son Seth was born in about 1820. Despite our efforts, we could not locate with absolute confidence exactly where in New York Seth was born, which was key to extending the Rogers ancestry. Because the censuses before 1850 only listed the head of household and not the spouse or children, it was not possible to simply identify Seth in a household in when he was a child to learn the identities of his parents. The 1820 census for New York contained approximately fifty-five men named John Rogers who could have been Seth's father. This illustrates the necessity of knowing an exact place in New York where Seth was born to narrow down the search.

During the previous session we did uncover an undocumented biography of Seth Rogers that claimed he was born in Schoharie County, New York. This biography did not include any sources, but it did detail Seth's Civil War service. It was possible that the biography obtained Seth's birthplace from Seth's Civil War pension application. Because the National

¹ Please refer to the attached research analysis portion of this project for all sources searched and detailed analysis. This section represents an executive summary only.

Archives are shut down at this time due to COVID-19, we could not order Seth's pension for ourselves to verify his proposed birthplace.

However, we did search the records of Schoharie County, New York, for a John and Rhoda Rogers family. The censuses and grave markers did reveal that there was a couple of those names in Schoharie at the right time to be Seth's parents. Furthermore, the couple appeared to have a son born at about the same time as Seth. This John Rogers was born 26 September 1772 and died 4 February 1847. It was likely, but unknown, that John was born in New York. John's wife Rhoda was born 21 June 1773 in Columbia County, New York, and died 26 December 1855. Both were buried in the Franklinton Cemetery in Broome, Schoharie County. An obituary for one of John and Rhoda's possible sons, Daniel, revealed that the family lived in Albany County, New York, before moving to Schoharie County.

We believe that the best course of action for the Rogers surname line is to wait until the National Archives reopens and to order Seth's pension application. These applications sometimes provided the birthplace of the soldier, which could reveal whether we have identified the correct Rogers family in New York.

The Bramble Family

Previous research had identified the paternal grandparents of Ida May (Bramble) Rogers as Erastus and Frances Bramble of Connecticut. During this session we learned that Erastus died in North Lyme, Connecticut, on 19 October 1851. Shortly after, Erastus's widow Frances moved to Iowa where she married Elkanuh Ingraham in Van Buren County on 23 January 1854. What took the Bramble family to Iowa remains unknown, but it may have been for the good farming opportunities in that state. Frances died sometime after the 1856 Iowa state census.

We learned that another genealogist has conducted good research pertaining to the ancestors of Erastus Bramble in Connecticut. Erastus's parents were Robert and Hannah (Mack) Bramble. Robert Bramble fought for the Americans in the War of Independence. His military service is summarized in an article obtained for the client (DOCUMENT 13a-t) and detailed in Robert's pension application. This application is 67 pages long and is included as APPENDIX A in this report. The Bramble and Mack ancestries are not yet known beyond Robert Bramble and his wife Hannah Mack, though there is some speculation about their ancestors. These lines will likely be difficult to extend since other good genealogists have done some investigation, but we can certainly perform additional research in the future to try to uncover more Bramble and Mack ancestors.

The Miner and Related Families

Note: The Miner surname was spelled with different variations, M-i-n-o-r being quite common. In this report we use the M-i-n-e-r spelling for consistency.

It was learned during this session that Erastus Bramble's wife's maiden name was Frances Miner. Frances was the daughter of Ebenezer Miner and his wife Rhoda McIntosh of Lyme, Connecticut. Just like Robert Bramble, Ebenezer Miner was also an American Soldier during the War of Independence. Ebenezer's pension application was thirty-eight pages long and it revealed key details about the family. On 2 April 1818, Ebenezer Miner provided an affidavit detailing his service during the war. In April 1781, at the young age of 16 ½ years old, Ebenezer enlisted in Captain Ezra Selden's company of soldiers in Lyme. The young soldier was soon stationed at "the Highlands on the North River in the State of New York" and was transferred to Colonel Isaac Sherman's Regiment of the Continental Army. Ebenezer remained in the military until the end of the war and was discharged on 10 June 1783.

Using the pension application and the birth, marriage, death, and probate records of Connecticut, we were able to extend the Miner ancestry several generations back to the

immigrant Thomas Miner. Along the way, we also uncovered other ancestors such as the Mould family and the McIntosh family. Ebenezer Miner's in-laws were Duncan and Rachel McIntosh. Duncan died in about 1767 leaving his widow with eight young children. Rachel lived as a widow for more than fifty years as she was still alive in 1820 at the age of 90. Duncan's estate was valued at more than £300 and included farm animals, a home, barn, a cider house, twenty-six acres, and a mill.

The more distant Miner ancestors have also been well-researched. The immigrant Thomas Miner was born in Chew Magna, Somerset, England, on 23 April 1608. Thomas first immigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629, but moved around various towns in Massachusetts for the next few years. In 1634, he married Grace Palmer of Charlestown Massachusetts. In 1645, the Miner family joined other Puritans in their group migration to New London, Connecticut, in which region the Miner family remained for generations.

In the 1650s, Thomas began keeping a diary and continued making entries until the 1680s. The client is fortunate to have this document from the family as Thomas's diary is one of the few from this period of New England history that still survives. A typescript of Thomas's diary prepared in the 1890s is included as APPENDIX C in this report.

When Thomas was advancing in age in the 1680s, he hired individuals in England to search out his pedigree. This pedigree and an accompanying coat of arms was accepted by the family until 1970s; however, additional research has determined that his pedigree and coat of arms was fictitious. Fortunately, when the error was discovered good research adhering to modern genealogy standards was carried out that extended the Miner ancestry back to Thomas's great-grandfather William Miner who was likely born in the early 1500s. Uncovering such a deep pedigree in England is rare as very few records exist from that period that provide genealogical information.

Recommendations

There is more that can be done pertaining to the ancestry of David Gerard Rogers. Because we have entered time periods and regions that are often difficult to research, we recommend that future efforts be focused on one or two families at a time as that will allow the most thorough and efficient research to be focused on solving difficult problems.

1. To continue the Rogers surname line, we recommend ordering the Civil War pension application for Seth Rogers when the National Archives reopens. This application may provide details about Seth's birthplace or residences in New York that could help confirm whether the correct John and Rhoda Rogers have been uncovered the records of New York.
2. The Miner surname line has likely been researched as much as it can for strictly genealogical purposes. However, if the client is interested in learning more details about their lives, it may be possible to seek out property and probate records which may give more biographical information.
3. The spouses of the Miner men were uncovered during this session. It may be possible to extend their ancestries using Connecticut's and Massachusetts's vital records and probate and property collections.
4. We did not have time to research the O'Neal, Cassell, Leach, Gillespie, or Elwood families during this session. To continue our investigation into those lines we suggest following the recommendations from the ROGERSRogers1901 report. Specifically, those recommendations were:
 - a. Continue the search for Bridget Mary O'Neal. This would include searching for records about her death (such as a grave marker, obituary, or probate record) and her marriages because these documents may give clues about the identities of her parents.
 - b. Search the probate, property, and census records of Butler County, Ohio, for James and Eunice (Leach) Cassell. These documents may provide information about their parents or places of residence in Maryland and South Carolina before their migration to Ohio.
 - c. Continue searching for additional American records—newspaper articles, grave markers, death and marriage records, employment records, fraternal records, and immigration records—pertaining to the extended Gillespie and Elwood families. These documents may provide specific places of birth or residence in Ireland that could lead to extending the Gillespie, Gallagher, Elwood, and Powell ancestries.
 - d. Research the Gillespie family of Kilmactigue in County Sligo, Ireland, and the Elwood family of Ballintubber and Ballymoe, County Roscommon, Ireland, in search of clues that the families stayed in Ireland or emigrated to the United

States. This could help prove or disprove that the right families have been identified in Irish records.

We have enjoyed researching the Rogers and Miner families and are pleased that so much information was uncovered. We believe that other ancestral lines may have success as well and we look forward to helping the client in the future.

Research Analysis

GOALS

- Continuing from the previous project:
 - Research and extend all ancestral lines for David Gerard Rogers (born 20 March 1937 and died 13 May 1989). His parents are Harry D. and Alice F. Rogers.
 - Include limited biographical material as it is uncovered in the documents used to prove generational linkages.
 - Include siblings, spouses or others as they are uncovered in the documents pertaining to the primary research objective.

JOHN & RHODA ROGERS	
Source	Comments
1850 U.S. Census (population schedule), https://myheritage.com , subscription database, accessed July 2020.	<p>Searched for Seth Rogers, born about 1810–1820 in New York. No good matches.</p> <p>Searched for John and Rhoda Rogers, probably born or living in New York. No good matches.</p>
1820 U.S. Census (population schedule), https://myheritage.com , subscription database, accessed July 2020.	Searched for men named John Rogers in New York who could have been Seth Rogers’s father. There were approximately 55 men named John or Jonathan Rogers in New York who were heads of households in 1820.
1855 New York State Census (population schedule), Broome, Schoharie County, New York, Wm. Rodgers household, https://familysearch.org , accessed July 2020. DOCUMENT 1.	<p>Rhoda Rogers, 75 (1780), born in Columbia County, widow, lived in Broome for 17 years (perhaps a mistake)</p> <p>Wm. Rogers, 39 (1816), born in Schoharie County, son of Rhoda, lived in Broome for 39 years, wife and children with him.</p> <p>The unverified biography of Seth Rogers obtained from the Monroe County Historical Society reported that he was born in Schoharie. If this was true, then this Rhoda Rogers could have been Seth’s mother.</p>

<p>1850 U.S. Census (population schedule), Broome, Schoharie County, New York, sheet 55, William Rogers household, https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 2.</p>	<p>Rhoda Rogers, 74 (1776), NY</p> <p>Living with same family as 1855. Rhoda still appears widowed.</p>
<p>1840 U.S. Census (population schedule), Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York, sheet 111, William Rodgers household, https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 3a-b.</p>	<p>This is likely the same guy from the other censuses, but Rhoda does not appear to be in his household.</p>
<p>1840 U.S. Census (population schedule), https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for John and Rhoda Rogers in Schoharie County, New York.</p>
<p>1830 U.S. Census (population schedule), https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for John and Rhoda Rogers in Schoharie County, New York. No one with Rogers surname in Schoharie County.</p>
<p>1820 U.S. Census (population schedule), Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York, sheet 515, John Rogers household, https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 4.</p>	<p>M 1775 or bef. F 1775 or bef. M 1805–1810 F 1805–1810 M 1811–1820 M 1811–1820</p> <p>Only the name of the head of household was provided in this census. This John Rogers could be the father of Seth Rogers and the oldest female in the household could be the Rhoda Rogers found widowed in later censuses.</p>
<p>1810 U.S. Census (population schedule), https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>No John Rogers in Schoharie County.</p>
<p>Gertrude A. Barber, “Abstracts of Wills, Letters of Administration, Letters of Guardianship, of Schoharie County, New York, from 1795–1863,” v. 1–4, Family History Library microfilm</p>	<p>Vol. 1, 1795–1820, image 667</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Rogers <p>Vol. 2, 1820–1832, image 750, 773,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nancy (Soule) Rogers <p>Vol. 3, 1832–1848, image 838, 864</p>

<p>860324, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petee (Chesebro) Rodgers • Robert Rodgers <p>Vol. 4, 1848–1860, image 929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several on page 16, including Rhoda, image 983, Rhoda a daughter of Pede Rogers of Wright, age 46 in 1854, so wrong lady.
<p>Gertrude A. Barber, “Abstracts of Wills, Letters of Administration, Letters of Guardianship, of Schoharie County, New York, from 1795–1863,” v. 5, Family History Library microfilm 860325, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Vol. 5, 1860–1863, image 17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Rogers
<p>Schoharie County, New York, Surrogate's Court, probate file Index, A–Z 1795–1902, Family History Library microfilm 857179, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Index image 173 Rogers p. 75, image 222</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peede Rogers from above • William Rogers, 1872, W9:183, 2:3
<p>Schoharie County, New York, Surrogate's Court, probate for William Rogers, will, probate file vol. 9, p. 183–184, Family History Library microfilm 857183, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020. DOCUMENT 5a–c.</p>	<p>William Rogers, 1872, W9:183–184, 2:3, image 465</p> <p>William Rogers of Broome, age 57</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wife: Julia Ann • Dau: Elizabeth Ann Vantassell, wife of Cornelius Vantassell • Date: 16 Nov 1871 (1814) • Probate: 27 May 1872
<p>Schoharie County, New York, County Clerk, "Deed Records, 1795–1903; Index, 1795–1940," deed book Grantor, v. 1, 1795–1836, Family History Library microfilm 868321, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Image 247 starts R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None for John Rogers • None for Rhoda Rogers
<p>Schoharie County, New York, County Clerk, "Deed Records, 1795–1903; Index, 1795–1940," deed book Grantor, v. 2, 1837–1850, Family History Library microfilm 868322, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Image 241 starts R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None for John Rogers • None for Rhoda Rogers
<p>Schoharie County, New York, County Clerk, "Deed Records, 1795–1903; Index, 1795–1940," deed book Grantor, v. 3, 1850–1862, Family</p>	<p>Image 601 starts R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None for John Rogers • None for Rhoda Rogers

<p>History Library microfilm 868322, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	
<p>Schoharie County, New York, County Clerk, "Deed Records, 1795–1903; Index, 1795–1940," deed book Grantee, v. 1, 1795–1848, Family History Library microfilm 868330, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Image 246 starts R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None for John Rogers • None for Rhoda Rogers
<p>Schoharie County, New York, County Clerk, "Deed Records, 1795–1903; Index, 1795–1940," deed book Grantee, v. 2, 1837–1850, Family History Library microfilm 868854, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Image 199 starts R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None for John Rogers • None for Rhoda Rogers
<p>Schoharie County, New York, County Clerk, "Deed Records, 1795–1903; Index, 1795–1940," deed book Grantee, v. 1, 1850–1863, Family History Library microfilm 868854, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Image 510 starts R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None for John Rogers • None for Rhoda Rogers
<p><i>RootsWeb</i> (image and transcription), Franklinton Cemetery, Broome, Schoharie, New York, memorial for John Rogers, d. 4 February 1847, memorial for Rhoda Rogers, d. 26 December 1855, http://sites.rootsweb.com/~nyschoha/cemfranklinton.html, accessed July 2020. DOCUMENT 6.</p>	<p>John Rogers died 4 Feb 1847 age 74/4/9 (26 Sep 1772)</p> <p>Rhoda Rogers (wife) died 26 Dec 1855 age 82/6/5 (21 Jun 1773)</p> <p>Same marker as John Rogers</p>
<p><i>RootsWeb</i> (image and transcription), Franklinton Cemetery, Broome, Schoharie County, New York, headstone and memorial for William T. Rogers, 1814–1871, http://sites.rootsweb.com/~nyschoha/cemfranklinton.html, accessed July 2020. DOCUMENT 7.</p>	
<p>Cathy Alberti, "ALBERTI TREE," John Rogers, Ancestry Public Trees, https://ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/13807641, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>This tree claims that John and Rhoda Rogers had a son named Daniel J. Rogers.</p>

<p><i>FultonSearch</i>, https://www.fultonsearch.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for obituaries of William Rogers, Daniel Rogers, John Rogers, and Rhoda Rogers.</p>
<p><i>Newspapers.com</i>, http://www.newspapers.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for obituaries of William Rogers, Daniel Rogers, John Rogers, and Rhoda Rogers.</p>
<p><i>GenealogyBank</i>, http://www.genealogybank.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for obituaries of William Rogers, Daniel Rogers, John Rogers, and Rhoda Rogers.</p>
<p><i>NewspaperArchive</i>, http://www.newspaperarchive.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for obituaries of William Rogers, Daniel Rogers, John Rogers, and Rhoda Rogers.</p>
<p><i>NYS Historic Newspapers</i>, https://nyshistoricnewspapers.org, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for obituaries of William Rogers, Daniel Rogers, John Rogers, and Rhoda Rogers.</p>
<p>“Obituary,” <i>The Gilboa Monitor</i> (Gilboa, New York), 7 April 1881, p. 2, https://northerncatskillshistory.com, accessed July 2020. DOCUMENT 8.</p>	<p>Daniel Rogers obit</p>
<p><i>Schoharie Union</i> (Schoharie, New York), https://www.fulthistory.com, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Since William Rogers likely died between 16 November 1871 (date of will) and 31 December 1871 (grave marker reported he died in 1871 so it would have been by the end of the year if the marker was accurate), we searched the weekly issues of the <i>Schoharie Union</i> from 16 November 1871 to 26 January 1872 for the obituary of William Rogers. It was not found. Note that the issues for 8 December and 22 December were missing.</p>
<p>Research conducted during the previous session showed that Seth Rogers was likely born between 1812 and 1820 in New York and that he reported his parents as John and Rhoda Rogers. Censuses before 1850 only provided the name of the head of household—spouses and children were not named. This meant that we could not simply find Seth in a census when he was a child. A search of the 1820 census for anyone named John Rogers in New York produced approximately fifty-five results. Because this name was so common it was difficult to determine which one could have been the ancestral John Rogers.</p> <p>During the last session, a recent and unverified biography of Seth stated that he was born in Schoharie County, New York. While this lead was not extremely reliable, it was something to consider. The 1850 federal census and the 1855 state census showed that a widowed woman named Rhoda Rogers lived in Schoharie County. Rhoda’s age fluctuated, but it was probable that</p>	

she was born in the 1770s or early 1780s. She had a son named William who was born in about 1816. This meant that this Mrs. Rhoda Rogers was a possible candidate for Seth's mother. The 1820 census listed a John Rogers in Schoharie County whose household consisted of a presumed wife (slightly older than Rhoda's ages in later censuses, but still within range) and four children (presumed to be John's own children): a male and a female born between 1805 and 1810 and two males born between 1811 and 1820. If this John Rogers was the client's ancestor, then Seth could have been one of the males born between 1811 and 1820 and William would have been the other.

A search of Schoharie County probate records for the family of John and Rhoda Rogers only produced the probate of their son William Rogers. William named his wife, a daughter, and a son-in-law, but did not name any of his siblings. Sometimes property is transferred amongst each other and the deed volumes can reveal those relationships; however, Schoharie County's deed collections did not have any deeds for John or Rhoda Rogers as the grantor or grantee.

Cemetery records from Schoharie County did not prove the relationship between Seth Rogers and the Rogers family of that county, but they did verify that the Rhoda Rogers found in the 1850 and 1855 censuses was the widow of John Rogers found in the 1820 census. The fact that a couple named John and Rhoda Rogers had at least one son born at about the same time as Seth Rogers makes them a good candidate to pursue.

Lastly, searches were made for the obituaries for the Rogers family of Schoharie County with the hope that one of those documents would name Seth Rogers as a relative. No obituary was found for John, Rhoda, or William Rogers, but one was found for Daniel Rogers. Some researchers believe that Daniel was John and Rhoda's older son (the one in the census born between 1805 and 1810). Daniel's obituary did not name his siblings or parents. If this Rogers family is ancestral to the client, then the obituary contains an important clue in that Daniel was born in Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York, before the family moved to Schoharie County.

ERASTUS BRAMBLE & FRANCES MINER

Source	Comments
1860 U.S. Census (population schedule), https://myheritage.com , subscription database, accessed July 2020.	Searched for Erastus and Frances Bramble.
<i>Connecticut Town Death Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> , https://www.ancestry.com , subscription database, accessed July 2020.	Searched for Erastus and Frances Bramble, probably between 1850 and 1860.
<i>Connecticut, Deaths and Burials Index, 1650-1934</i> , https://www.ancestry.com , subscription database, accessed July 2020.	Searched for Erastus and Frances Bramble, probably between 1850 and 1860.

<p><i>Connecticut, Deaths and Burials Index, 1650–1934</i> (image and transcription), death register entry for Erastus Bramble, 19 October 1851, Connecticut, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020.</p>	<p>Erastus Bramble died 19 Oct 1851 at the age of 52 (1799). No place listed. Indexed from FHL film 3094 which is the Hale Collection. The original of the Hale Collection.</p>
<p><i>U.S., Newspaper Extractions from the Northeast, 1704–1930</i> (image and transcription), Erastus Bramble, 19 October 1851, North Lyme, Connecticut, <i>Christian Secretary</i>, https://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 9.</p>	<p>Erastus Bramble died in North Lyme on 19 October 1851 at age 52 (1799). This is the item from the Hale Collection.</p>
<p><i>Find A Grave</i>, https://www.findagrave.com, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for Erastus and Frances Bramble.</p>
<p>U.S., Newspaper Extractions from the Northeast, 1704–1930</p>	<p>Searched for Frances Bramble.</p>
<p><i>Newspapers.com</i>, http://www.newspapers.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the Christian Secretary from October 1851.</p>
<p><i>GenealogyBank</i>, http://www.genealogybank.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the Christian Secretary from October 1851.</p>
<p><i>NewspaperArchive</i>, http://www.newspaperarchive.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the Christian Secretary from October 1851.</p>
<p><i>Chronicling America</i>, https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the Christian Secretary from October 1851.</p>
<p><i>Connecticut Online Historical Newspapers</i>, https://sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspaper/site/Home/usa/ct, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the Christian Secretary from October 1851.</p>
<p><i>Connecticut, Wills and Probate Records, 1609–1999</i> (image), All Districts, General Index to Probate Records, Borden, Joseph–Briggs, Henry P, http://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Bramble starts image 3654</p> <p>Ezra Bramble, 1814, Lyme, no will Hannah Bramblee, 1853, Lyme, will James Bramblee, 1869, Bellows Falls, VT, no will Nancy Bramble, 1916, Old Lyme, no will</p>

	<p>Silas Bramble, 1794, Lyme, no will William Bramble, 1745, New London, no will William Bramble, 1842, Simsbury, no will</p>
<p>1840 U.S. Census (population schedule), Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, sheet 3429, Erastus Bramble household, https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 10a-b.</p>	<p>M 1801-1810 F 1801-1810 M 1811-1820 M 1821-1825 M 1826-1830 M 1831-1835 M 1831-1835 M 1831-1835 M 1836-1840 F 1836-1840 F 1836-1840</p> <p>F 1761-1770, pensioner Rhoda Miner, age 75 (1765)</p>
<p>1830 U.S. Census (population schedule), Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, sheet 420, Erastus Bramble household, https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 11a-b.</p>	<p>M 1791-1800 F 1791-1800 M 1816-1820 M 1821-1825 M 1821-1825 M 1826-1830 M 1826-1830</p>
<p>1820 U.S. Census (population schedule), Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, sheet 420, Erastus Bramble household, https://myheritage.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 12.</p>	<p>M 1776-1794 F 1795-1804 M 1811-1820</p>
<p><i>Connecticut, Church Record Abstracts, 1630-1920</i> (image and transcription), https://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the marriage of Erastus and Frances Bramble.</p> <p>Searched for the baptism or birth of Erastus Bramble.</p>
<p><i>Connecticut, Town Marriage Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription),</p>	<p>Searched for the marriage of Erastus and Frances Bramble.</p>

<p>https://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	
<p><i>Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), https://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the birth of Erastus Bramble.</p>
<p><i>War of 1812 Pension Files</i>, https://fold3.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020.</p>	<p>No Bramble pensions in Connecticut, US Army, US Marine Corps, US Navy, or US Volunteers.</p>
<p>The censuses for the Erastus Bramble household corroborate the claim that Erastus was the father of Ebenezer M. Bramble and show that the Bramble family was in the Lyme, Connecticut, area at least as early as 1820. A newspaper index was found which showed that Erastus died in New Lyme on 19 October 1851. Erastus’s birth and marriage record has not yet been found. Similarly, his wife Frances’s death record and maiden surname have not been uncovered.</p> <p>Lastly, the 1840 census for the family listed a woman named Rhoda Miner (born about 1765) who was a Revolutionary War pensioner. This suggests that Rhoda’s deceased husband was a Revolutionary War soldier. Furthermore, since Rhoda lived with the Erastus and Frances Bramble family, it can be hypothesized that Rhoda was related to them—perhaps Frances’s mother.</p>	
<p>ROBERT B. BRAMBLE & HANNAH MACK</p>	
<p>Source</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p>Keith Edward Wilson, “Robert B. Bramble and Hannah Mack of Lyme, Connecticut,” <i>The Connecticut Nutmegger</i>, vol. 45, no. 1, p. 2–21, https://www.americanancestors.org, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 13a-t.</p>	<p>This article presents good and reliable research into the Bramble family. It presents evidence that Erastus Bramble was the son of Robert B. Bramble and his wife Hannah Mack.</p> <p>The article also explains that neither Robert Bramble’s nor Hannah Mack’s ancestry is known at this point. Robert may have been the son of a Silas Bramble who himself may have been the son of a John Bramble. Hannah Mack may have been the daughter of Josiah Mack as Hannah’s husband Robert was buried next to Josiah.</p> <p>The article also shows that Erastus Bramble’s widow was Francis married Elkanuh Ingrham in Van Buren County, Ohio, and died sometime after the 1856 Iowa State Census.</p>

<p><i>Find A Grave</i> (image and transcription), Ely Cemetery, Lyme, New London, Connecticut, headstone and memorial for Robert B. Bramble, 5 May 1761–18 April 1845, memorial no. 19607060, https://findagrave.com, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 14a-b.</p>	<p>Confirms Robert’s death date and age at death.</p>
<p><i>Find A Grave</i> (image and transcription), Ely Cemetery, Lyme, New London, Connecticut, headstone and memorial for Hannah Mack Bramble, 1 February 1769–11 November 1853, memorial no. 71748090, https://findagrave.com, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 15.</p>	<p>Confirms Hannah’s death date and age at death.</p>
<p><i>Revolutionary War Pensions</i>, Robert Bramble, private, Connecticut Line, Revolutionary War, widow's pension, pension no. W25297, 1831, National Archives and Records Administration, https://fold3.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. APPENDIX A.</p>	<p>The Bramble family article (DOCUMENT 14a–t) referenced the Revolutionary War pension application for Robert Bramble’s military service. A copy of that pension was obtained because the client might be interested</p>
<p>Erastus Bramble was the son of Robert B. Bramble and Hannah Mack as researcher Keith Edward Wilson demonstrated in his article. This article was important because it was well-researched and explored many of the same options we would have to uncover the Bramble ancestry. More research can be done in the future to uncover additional Bramble and Mack ancestors and this article provides a good foundation on which to build. We also obtained photographs of Robert’s and Hannah’s grave markers and the Revolutionary War pension application for the client’s files.</p>	
<p>EBENEZER MINER & RHODA McINTOSH</p>	
<p>Source</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p><i>Revolutionary War Pensions</i>, Ebenezer Miner, private, Connecticut Line, Revolutionary War, widow's pension, pension no. W17143, 1843, National Archives and Records Administration, https://fold3.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. APPENDIX B.</p>	<p>This is the pension application for the Revolutionary War service of Ebenezer Miner. The entire pension may be of interest to the client, but a few items are important to point out.</p> <p>Images 5 and 6 contain a statement from Ebenezer Miner. In the statement, Ebenezer names his wife as Rhoda, his wife’s mother as</p>

	<p>Rachel McIntosh, and son Amos. He also gave their ages at the time.</p> <p>Images 13 and 14 contain statements from Erastus Bramble and Frances Bramble. These statements confirm that Frances Bramble (Erastus's wife) was the daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda Miner.</p>
<p><i>Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), birth register entry for Rhoda MacIntosh, 3 January 1764, p. 141, Lyme, Connecticut, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 16.</p>	<p>Rhoda MacIntosh was born in Lyme on 3 January 1764 to Duncan and Rachel MacIntosh.</p>
<p><i>Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), birth register entry for Ebenezer Miner, 5 September 1764, p. 166, Lyme, Connecticut, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 17.</p>	<p>Ebenezer Miner was born in Lyme on 5 September 1764 to Ebenezer and Betty Miner.</p>
<p>The 1840 census for the Erastus and Frances Bramble household included a pensioner named Rhoda Miner who was born in about 1765. The pension for Ebenezer Miner's Revolutionary War service revealed that Rhoda Miner was his wife and that Frances (Miner) Bramble was their child. Furthermore, the pension showed that Rhoda's mother was Rachel McIntosh and that she was about ninety years old in 1820. Using this information, we located the birth records for Ebenezer Miner and Rhoda MacIntosh which extended the ancestry an additional generation.</p>	
<p>EBENEZER MINER & BETTEY BOLLES</p>	
<p>Source</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p><i>Connecticut Town Marriage Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), marriage register entry for Ebenezer Miner and Betty Bowlees/Bolles, 23 August 1750; and birth register entry for Ebenezer Miner, 5 January 1730/1, p. 303, New London, Connecticut, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 18.</p>	<p>Ebenezer Miner and Betty Bowlees/Bolles were married in New London, Connecticut, on 23 August 1750. The marriage record indicated that Ebenezer was the son of Clement Miner.</p> <p>Ebenezer Miner was born in New London on 5 January 1730/1 to Clement Miner Jr. and his wife Abigail.</p>

<p><i>Find A Grave</i> (image and transcription), East Lempster Cemetery, East Lempster, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, headstone and memorial for Ebenezer Miner, 5 January 1731–7 September 1816, memorial no. 19618437, https://findagrave.com, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 19a-d.</p>	<p>This is reported to be the grave marker for Ebenezer Miner and shows that he died 7 September 1816 at the age of 86 which matches his birth record.</p>
<p><i>Find A Grave</i> (image and transcription), East Lempster Cemetery, East Lempster, Sullivan, New Hampshire, headstone and memorial for Betsey Rowley Miner, 20 March 1730–14 November 1817, memorial no. 19618362, https://findagrave.com, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 20a-c.</p>	<p>Betsey, wife of Ebenezer Miner, died 14 November 1817 at the age of 87. The online memorial for this woman claimed that her maiden surname was Rowley while her marriage record said it was Bowlees/Bolles.</p>
<p>Cheshire County, New Hampshire, Probate Court, "Wills, 1799–1869," will books vol. 76–77, Family History Library microfilm 15721, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed August 2020.</p>	<p>No will for Ebenezer or Bettey Miner.</p>
<p>Cheshire County, New Hampshire, Probate Court, "Wills, Inventories, Claims, Accounts 1771–1815," will book vol. 7, Family History Library microfilm 15718, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed August 2020.</p>	<p>No will for Ebenezer or Bettey Miner.</p>
<p>Cheshire County, New Hampshire, Probate Court, "Wills, Inventories, Claims, Accounts 1771–1815," will book vol. 8, Family History Library microfilm 15719, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed August 2020.</p>	<p>No will for Ebenezer or Bettey Miner.</p>
<p>Cheshire County, New Hampshire, Probate Court, "Probate Estate Files, 1769–1885," will book Probate Indexes, 1769–1885, Family History Library microfilm 2316239, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed August 2020.</p>	<p>No will for Ebenezer or Bettey Miner.</p>
<p>Cheshire County, New Hampshire, Register of Deeds, "Deeds, 1770–1900," deed book General Index to Grantees A–N 1771–1821, Family History Library microfilm 15620, viewed</p>	<p>No deeds for Ebenezer or Bettey Miner.</p>

digitally, https://familysearch.org , accessed August 2020.	
Cheshire County, New Hampshire, Register of Deeds, "Deeds, 1770–1900," deed book General Index to Grantors I–Y 1771–1821, Family History Library microfilm 15616, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org , accessed August 2020.	No deeds for Ebenezer or Bettey Miner.
<p>The New London vital records showed that Ebenezer Miner and Bettey Bowles/Bolles were married in New London on 23 August 1750. Information in the marriage record allowed us to find the birth record for Ebenezer Miner which demonstrated that he was the son of Clement and Abigail Miner.</p> <p>Various online sources claim that Ebenezer and Bettey moved to East Lempster, New Hampshire, and were buried there. The grave markers for the couple of those names (Betsey and Bettey were interchangeable) do fit the ancestral Ebenezer and Bettey Miner of New London, but conclusive proof that the grave markers pertained to the New London couple has not yet been found.</p>	
CLEMENT MINER & ABIGAIL TURNER	
Source	Comments
<p><i>Connecticut Town Marriage Records, pre–1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), marriage register entry for Clement Miner and Abigail Turner, 9 January 1721, p. 303, New London, Connecticut, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 18.</p>	Clement Miner and Abigail Turner were married in New London on 9 January 1721.
<p><i>Connecticut Town Marriage Records, pre–1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), birth register entry for Clement Miner, 14 December 1700, p. 303, New London, Connecticut, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 18.</p>	Clement Miner was born in New London on 14 December 1700 to Clement and Martha Miner.
<p><i>Connecticut Town Death Records, pre–1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020.</p>	Searched for the deaths of Clement Miner and his wife Abigail Turner.

<p><i>Connecticut, Hale Collection of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices, 1629–1934</i> (image and transcription), Connecticut Headstone Inscriptions, vol. 24, p. 19, Bill Hill Cemetery, Clement Miner, died 9 August 1775, https://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 21.</p>	<p>Clement Miner died 9 August 1775 at age 73 (age slightly off). Buried in Bill Hill Cemetery in Lyme.</p>
<p><i>Find A Grave</i> (image and transcription), Bill Hill Cemetery, Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, headstone and memorial for Clement Miner, 14 December 1700–9 August 1775, memorial no. 23643280, https://findagrave.com, accessed August 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 22a–b.</p>	<p>Clement Miner’s grave marker is almost completely gone and unreadable. His footstone is still legible.</p>
<p><i>Find A Grave</i> (image and transcription), Norwich, New London, Connecticut, memorial for Abigail Turner Miner, 14 March 1703–23 September 1756, memorial no. 53506044, https://findagrave.com, accessed August 2020.</p>	<p>This online memorial for Abigail (Turner) Miner does not have a photograph of her grave marker. It reports that she was born 14 March 1703 in New London. and died 23 September 1756 in Norwich.</p>
<p><i>Vital Records of Norwich, 1659–1848</i> (Hartford, Connecticut: Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut, 1913), vol. 1, 2, Family History Library book 974.65/N1, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed August 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the death of Abigail (Turner) Miner.</p>
<p>The birth record for Ebenezer Miner stated that he was born in 1730 to Clement and Abigail Miner. A couple named Clement Miner and Abigail Turner were married in New London on 9 January 1721/2 and were the parents of the Ebenezer born in 1730/1. Clement himself was born on 14 December 1700 to Clement and Martha Miner. The death records for Clement Miner and Abigail Turner have not yet been found, but Clement’s grave marker is in the Bill Hill Cemetery in Lyme, Connecticut. The marker has extreme damage, but an earlier transcription of the marker shows that he died 9 August 1775. An unverified online memorial for Abigail claims that she died in Norwich, Connecticut, on 23 September 1756.</p>	
<p>CLEMENT MINER & MARTHA MOULD</p>	
<p>Source</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p><i>Connecticut Town Marriage Records, pre–1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), marriage register entry for Clement Miner and Martha Mould, 4 August 1698, p. 303, New</p>	<p>Clement Miner and Martha Mould were married 4 August 1698 in New London.</p>

<p>London, Connecticut, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 18.</p>	
<p><i>Connecticut Town Marriage Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), birth register entry for Clement Miner, 6 October 1668, p. 303, New London, Connecticut, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 18.</p>	<p>Clement miner was born in New London on 6 October 1668 to Clement and Frances Miner.</p>
<p>John Augustus Miner, <i>Thomas Minor Descendants, 1608-1981</i> (Trevett, Maine: John Augustus Miner, 1981), p. 15-17, 19-20, 26-27, 37-38, 64-65, Family History Library book 929273 M666ma, viewed digitally, https://familysearch.org, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 23a-l.</p>	<p>Image 15 – Thomas born 1608 (1) Image 19 – Clement born 1638 (3) Image 20 – Clement born 1668 (25) Image 26 – Clement born 1700 (89) Image 37 – Ebenezer born 1730 (251) Image 65 – Ebenezer born 1764</p> <p>This genealogy of the Miner/Minor family does not include citations so it can not be accepted without hesitation; however, most of the facts which we have uncovered were reported correctly in the book. The two major discrepancies were that this book also reported that Ebenezer Miner’s wife was Betty Rowley rather than Betty Bowles/Bolles. Similarly, it reported that the younger Ebenezer’s wife was Rhoda McIntyre rather than Rhoda McIntosh.</p> <p>This book extends the Miner genealogy back an additional generation to Thomas Miner who was born in 1608.</p>
<p>John A. Miner and Robert F. Miner, “The Curious Pedigree of Lt. Thomas Minor,” <i>The New England Historic and Genealogical Register</i>, vol. 138 (July 1984), p. 182-185, https://www.americanancestors.org, subscription database, accessed August 2020. DOCUMENT 24a-d.</p>	<p>This is a better documented history of the Miner family and offers a corrected pedigree for Thomas Miner (1608) to his father Clement Miner who was the son of Thomas Miner. Thomas was the son of William Miner.</p>

<p>Sidney H. Miner and George D. Stanton Jr., eds., <i>The Diary of Thomas Minor, Stonington, Connecticut, 1653 to 1684</i> (New London, Connecticut: The Day Publishing Company, 1899), https://babel.hathitrust.org, accessed August 2020.</p> <p>APPENDIX C.</p>	
<p>Vital records of Connecticut have proven the Miner genealogy back to Clement Miner who was born in 1668 and was the son of Clement and Frances Miner. Published genealogies of the family claim that the older Clement, the one married to Frances, was born in 1638 to Thomas Miner who was born in 1608. The linkage between Clement and Thomas has not been verified but is likely correct based on the apparent research that went into the volume. A more reliable genealogy, published in <i>The New England Historic and Genealogical Register</i>, extends the Miner genealogy to Thomas's father Clement. This Clement was the son of Thomas Miner and grandson of William Miner.</p>	
<p>HUGH MOULD & MARTHA COIT</p>	
<p>Source</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p>Edwin Hubbard, "Mould Family," <i>The New England Historic and Genealogical Register</i>, vol. 27 (April 1873), p. 189, https://www.americanancestors.org, subscription database, accessed August 2020.</p> <p>DOCUMENT 25.</p>	<p>This article offers evidence that the ancestral Martha Mould who married Clement Miner was the daughter of Hugh Mould and Martha Coit and that Martha Coit was the daughter of John Coit.</p>
<p>This article cites vital records from Connecticut that extend the Mould ancestry another generation to Hugh Mould and Martha Coit who were married in New London on 11 June 1662. At the time of marriage, Hugh was a resident of Barnstable and the marriage record noted that Martha was the daughter of John Coit.</p>	
<p>DUNCAN MCINTOSH & RACHEL (____)</p>	
<p>Source</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p><i>Connecticut, Town Marriage Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), https://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the marriage of Duncan McIntosh and Rachel, probably in 1750s.</p>
<p><i>Connecticut Town Death Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), https://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the deaths of Duncan and Rachel McIntosh.</p> <p>Searched for the death of Rhoda McIntosh</p>

<p><i>Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)</i> (image and transcription), https://www.ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed July 2020.</p>	<p>Searched for the birth of Duncan McIntosh, probably in 1720s or early 1730s.</p>
<p><i>Connecticut, Wills and Probate Records, 1609-1999</i>, Lyme, Connecticut, probate for Duncan McIntosh, administration, probate file 3339, https://ancestry.com, subscription database, accessed August 2020. APPENDIX D.</p>	<p>Image 2: Elisha Marvin and Rachel McIntosh of Lyme appointed administrators of Duncan McIntosh's estate on 3 October 1767.</p> <p>Image 4: Rachel McIntosh was the widow and she had eight children under 10 years old.</p> <p>Image 5: Inventory taken on 27 August 1767 which shows Duncan was dead by then.</p>
<p>No marriage or death records could be located for Duncan and Rachel McIntosh. No birth record was found for Duncan and without Rachel's maiden name, we cannot search for her birth record. Duncan's probate record was found, however, which showed he died in about 1767.</p>	

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