

clivity of Hills and are Sunk into the Ground, perticular Care is to be taken to have the Snow Removed and trenches Dug Round to Carry of the Water without which the Soldiers will sleep amidst a Continual Damp and their helth Consequently be Ingured this must be Don immediately. . .

Camp Orangetown, Tuesday Sept, 26th, 1780  
Major Gen'l Greens Orders. . .

The truly martial appearance made by the troops yesterday, the Order and Regularity with which they made the Different marches and the ease and fidelity they performed the several manœuvres, does them the Greatest Credit, and Affords the most flattering prospect of Substantial service, Reputation and military Glory—Nothing can be more pleasing to the officers who feale for the honour of the army, and the Independance of America that to see the rapid progress made by the troops in military Disapline; the Good Conduct of all the officers of yesterday, Gave the Gen'l the highest satisfaction and the particular services of Inspector Gen'ls and those serveing in that Line, Deserve his particular thanks. . .

TREASON of the blackest dye, was yesterday discovered, Gen'l ARNOLD who commanded at West point, Lost to Every sentiment of Honour of private and publick Obligation brought About to Deliver up that important post into the hands of the Enemy—Such an event must have Given the American Cause a deadly wrench, if not a fatal stab, happily the treason has been timely Discouered, to prevent the fatal misfortune, the providential traine of Circumstances which led to it affords the most Convinceing proof that the Liberties of america is the object of divine protection—at the same time that the treason is to be regreted, the Gen'l Cannot help Congratulating the army on the happy discouvery—Our Enemy despairing of Carreing their points by force are practiseing every base art to effect by bribery and Corruption what they Cannot accomplish in a manly way; Great honour is due to the american army that this is the first instance of treason of the kind where many were to be expected from the nature of the dispute and nothing is so bright an Orament in the Charecter of the Soldiers as there having been proof against all the arts and seductions of an Insiduous enemy—ARNOLD has made his escape to the enemy, but Mr. andre the adjutant Gen'l of the brittish army who Came out as a spy, to negotiate the business is our prisoner—his Exelency the Commander in Chief has arrived at West point from hartford and is no doubt takeing the proper measures to unravel fully so hellish a plott. . .

## Norman Foundations in the Building of American Civilization

Exhaustive Researches into the French and British Origins of Strains of Character that Have Entered into the Moulding of the Republic & Records from the Domesday Book of 1086 Witnessing the Names of Soldiers of William the Conqueror who are Progenitors of the American Race & Ancestors in America

BY COLONEL ALBERT A. POMEROY

SANDUSKY, OHIO

Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on staff of General Harmon, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic—Late Quartermaster of McLaughlin Squadron, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, 1861-1865  
—Late Editor of the *Financial Daily News of Cleveland*—Author of the History of the Great Lakes—Publisher of the *Marine Record of Cleveland*—Secretary and Annalist of the Pomeroy Family Association in America

EVERY generation looks upon its own time and work as the greatest that the world has ever witnessed—and it undoubtedly is. Men and nations, and even time itself, are subject to the same evolutionary forces that are every day unfolding new beauties and new opportunities. The old earth itself is whirling off time at the rate of seventeen miles a minute, every instant of which brings us something that we never before knew. Each generation is but the cumulative

results of all that have gone its own contribution. tions of the age in which unfolding knowledge of the which man is discovering the generations of other infused into him through the written record of which alogy, has long been in its ginning to command the gists and political econo-impulse of moral and intel-the more general physical direct contribution to the science, as a basis for the psychological causes duct of men, that THE



POMEROYS IN AMERICA

before it, to which it makes Among the greatest revelations we are now living is the new law of eugenics, in that through his veins beat men whose blood has been heredity. This new science, has been known as gene-social state but is now be-consideration of sociologists, who find in it the lectual character as well as types of heredity. It is in literature of the new further investigation into of the character and con-

JOURNAL OF AMERICAN

HISTORY has been recording in these pages the results of investigations into the origin of strains of blood that have entered into the building of the Western Continent. The investigations herein recorded follow a strain of European blood from the castles of Old Normandy, through the conquest of Britain with William the Conqueror, to the foundation of the Western Hemisphere and the American Revolution. The chronicle begins in France, and culminates in the great race that bears the name of Pomeroy throughout America today.—EDITOR

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"POMEROY: Castellans of La Pommeraie, Normandy."—(De Gerville, Anhiens Chateaux de la Manche.)

"A fragment of this Norman stronghold still remains in the Cinglais, not far from Falaise. It is there called Chateau Ganne (Ganelon's Castle), a name given in Normandy to more than one such ruin, and commemorating the famous traitor of Romance, who betrayed the Christian host—

'When Charlemagne with all his peerage fell  
By Fontarabial'

"It is really the Chateaux de la Pommeraie, and here no doubt was the original 'Pomeraie,' or orchard, which gave name to the stronghold of the family."—*Handbook of Devon.*

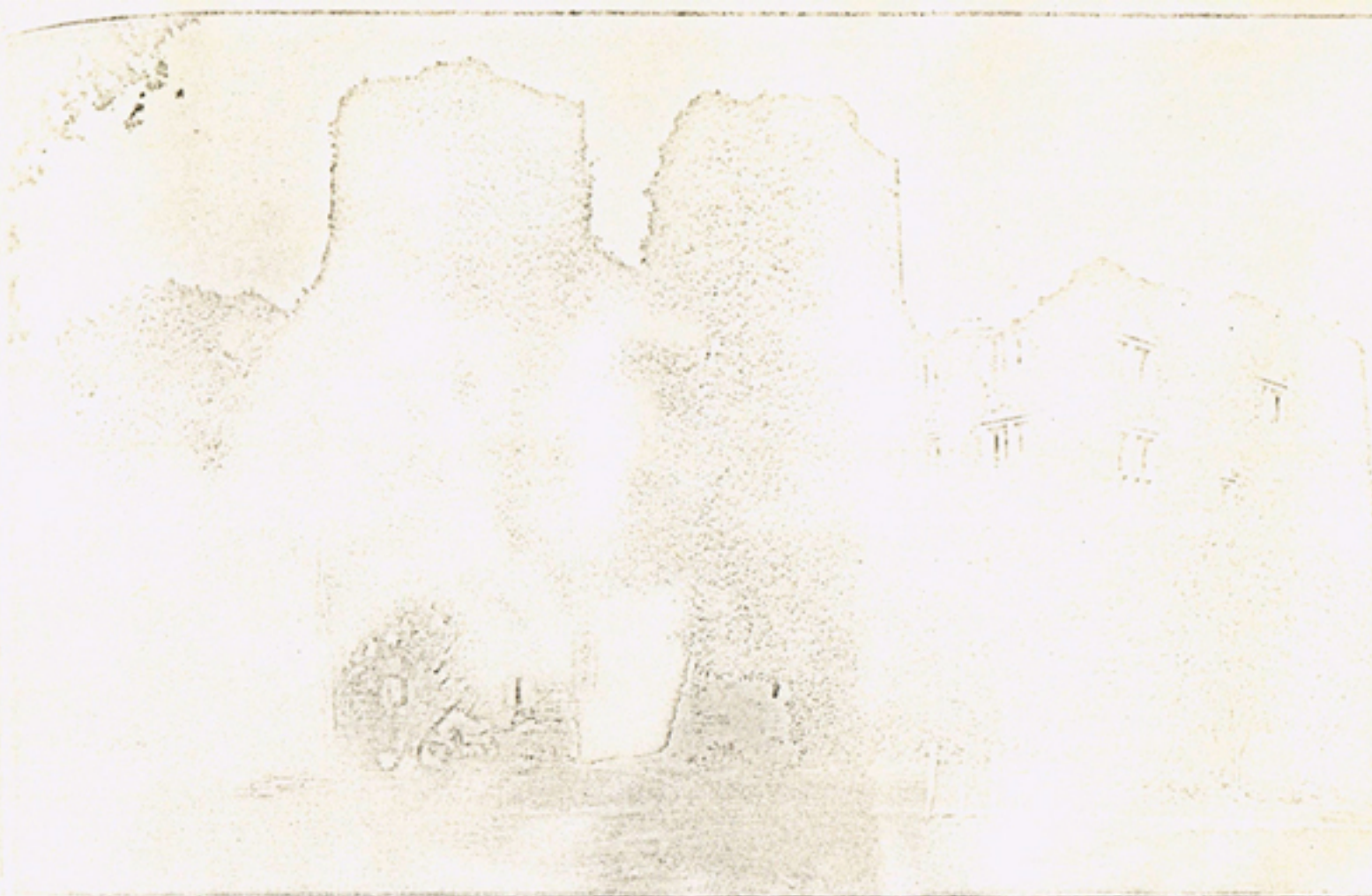
HERE was no peace for France until King Charles, the Foolish, gave up to Rollo, or Rolf Ganger, a Norwegian chief, the whole province of Normandy. The Scandinavian history is as poetic as that of the Greeks, and as brave as that of the Romans. As a nation it anticipated the results which have been looming large before the world. The Norsemen lived as plain people and as conquerors. From the desolation of ice in which they were born and nurtured, they sailed out in their small dragon ships and conquered England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Russia, and discovered and colonized Iceland and Greenland. It is insisted with some proof that they crossed the Atlantic in their small ships of war and discovered this continent years before Columbus, and that they anchored in Vineyard Sound and left a monument behind them. Wherever they went they ruled as men of might.

Radulphus de Pomeraie of La Pomeraie, in Normandy, was a descendant of the Norsemen, and a companion of William the Conqueror. Although Freeman has said that the Normans in the time of William were the most turbulent and aggressive class in Europe, those war-sons of the mysterious North were a magnificent race of men, and eventually produced the noblest elements of civilization; a tribute to their persistent energy and firm determination to improve their condition.

At times, the old knights of the Pomeroy race made some splendid errors in the strife for fame and fortune. However, those mistakes consisted chiefly in their determination to hold with a strong hand the honors they had won on the field of battle and to improve the condition of their retainers. It was for these reasons that they were so frequently found in arms against constituted authority; or in rebellion against undesirable political or religious conditions. If there was no cause for personal dissatisfaction they were to be found fighting by the side of their king when he was at war with a foreign enemy.

It seems to the writer that the best characteristics the American people have developed are inherited from those noble men and women who gave up all of their Old World comforts, their life of comparative ease and safety, for convictions of right and liberty of conscience, with a courage which the civilization and privileges we enjoy today prevent any of us from equalling. It is our privilege, and it is considered our duty, now that we have attained to the best conditions that the most sanguine of those early pioneers in America even conjectured, to go back among the mists of time, the dusty records of the Feudal Ages, and bring forward our ancestors. The Pomeroy family has been at work to that end for twenty years and more.

Eltweed Pomeroy, the progenitor of the New England men and women bearing that name, stands on the far frontier, the conjunction between



CASTLE OF AMERICAN ANTECEDENTS IN THE OLD WORLD

Photograph taken at Castle Berry Pomeroy, the seat of the Ancient Barons of Devonshire, England, to which the Pomeroy family trace their lineage from the earliest days of the Norman Conquest and William the Conqueror.  
General Seth Pomeroy of the American Revolution

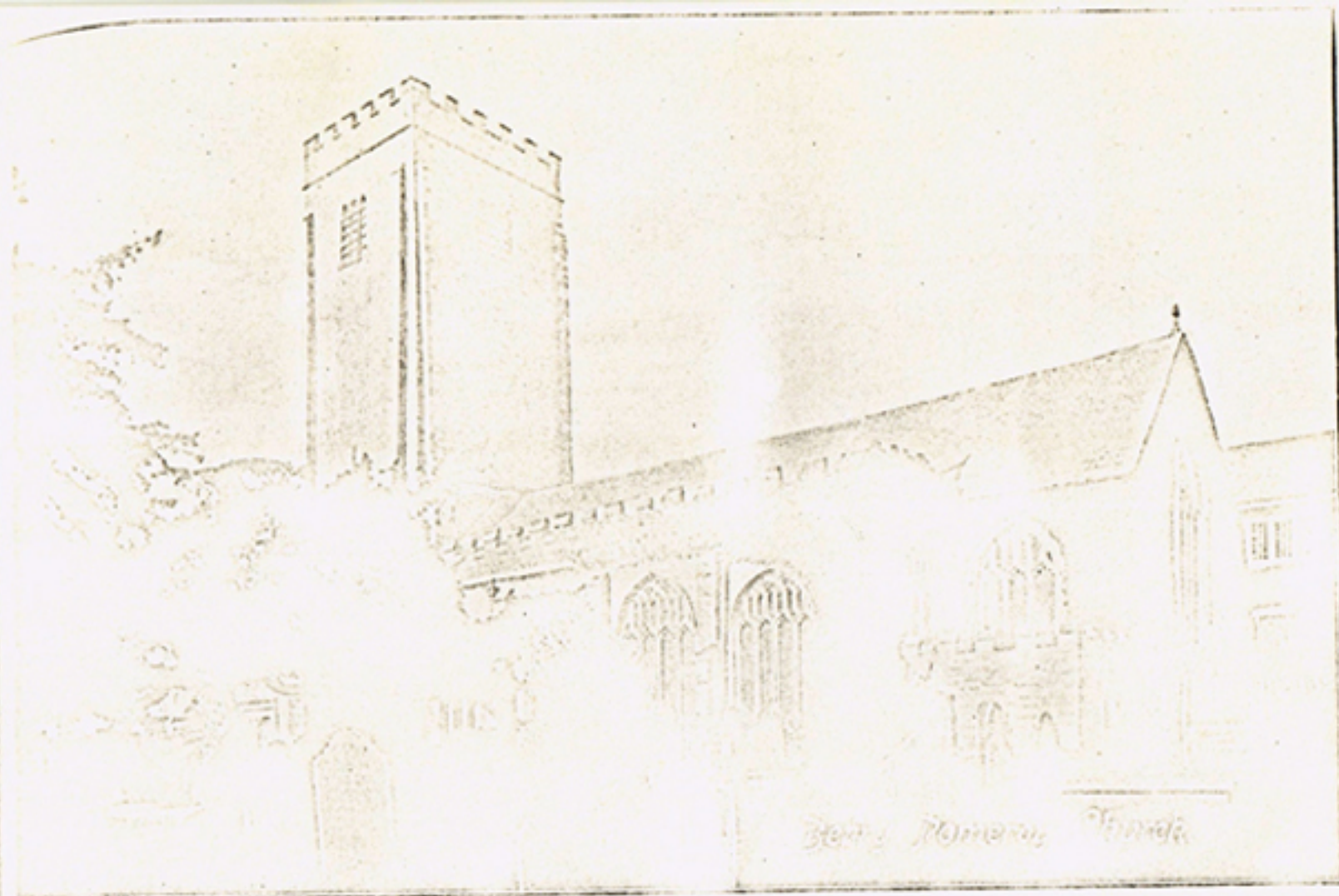
undesirable conditions in the Old World and the splendid achievements in the New. While the interest in the Pomeroy Family Tree is not limited to its being rooted in aristocratic soil, that interest also is quite profound and has its right to be considered. As hereditary surnames were not in universal use until the close of the eleventh century, it is proper and perhaps essential in the interest of chronological sequence, that we should furnish testimony to show that we are entitled to the name "Pomeroy," and its derivation. Bardsley, in "English Surnames," asserts that the Normans first established surnames in England, and that before the close of the eleventh century "fathers had no definite soubriquet to hand down to their children with other property."

Radulphus (Ralph) de la Pomeraie, of St. Sauveur de la Pommeraie, in the department of La Manche, Normandy, was evidently one of the first to be dignified with a surname, and as it is a place name it may be conjectured that he was a man of some note early in the eleventh century. He, in turn, conferred it upon his stronghold, Berry Pomeroy, County Devon, England. We can now, assure the Pomeroy race in America that we can present to them the names of their descendants in England, not only in the line of the eldest son of a family but of the other children and their families, their condition, approximate time of life and death, baptism and marriage, the wives and their children, titles, taxes, fines and responsibilities attaching to the possession of lands, dates to wills, inquests post mortem, residences of the several branches of the family, the details being supported by exact dates as they have been preserved by the admirable system of the English Parish Records,

from 1066 to 1700, and later, all of which will be contained in the Pomeroy Family History, to be published some time next year, in conjunction with the thousands of families of American branches.

Cotentin, the cradle of the Pomeroy family, formed the most important part of the department of La Manche. Its capital was Coutances. It was settled by the Normans, and annexed to Normandy in the reign of the Second Duke of the Normans, William Longsword, about 930. For the first 500 years the name was spelled in divers ways until 1540, when the present rendition was adopted, and since that time it has been spelled in divers other ways, but however densely disguised it is always recognized. Perhaps English and other authorities on the method of spelling the name may be of interest to some: "The Norman People" says, Pomeraie were Castilians of La Pomeraie, Dugdale, Banks, Hovedon. The *Frazier Magazine*, spells the name as Pomeraie. In Victoria History, Exon Domesday Book, and Leland's Itinerary, Camden Society, it is given Pomerei; in addition to the two first named authorities, Somerset Domesday and Prince's "Worthies of Devon" spell the name Pommeraye; the Duchess of Cleveland in Battle Abbey Roll makes the name Pomerie, as does Grove's "England." Most other authorities spell the name Pomeroy. In "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," which records 133 of the family the name is spelled first Pamery, and variously through all vowels to Pumroy, by the several recruiting officers, but in a note all are identified as Pomeroy.

There is a tablet on the western wall of the nave of the church of Dives, above the entrance, which contains a list of the companions of



ANCIENT CHURCH OF AMERICAN PROGENITORS IN BRITAIN

Photograph taken at the Church of Berry Pomeroy in Devonshire, England—It stood about a mile to the west from the Castle of Berry Pomeroy, and was erected by Sir Richard de Pomeroy, between 1470 and 1512—On the southern side of the Church is the Vicarage where the Reverend John Prince wrote the "Worthies of Devon"—He had been Vicar here for forty-two years; previous to this he had been Vicar of Totnes, which was a part of the Pomeroy domain, for about five years

William the Conqueror, and in this tablet is cut the name: "Raoule de la Pommeraie." The inscription to the list of names is:

"Les Compagnons de Guillaume a la Conquete de l'Angleterre, eu 1066; par M. Leopold Delisle, Membre de l'Institut."

The modest column which is placed here will tell to our countrymen, to travellers, and to seamen, that at the foot of this slope, at the mouth of the Dives, Duke William assembled the fleet which transported his powerful army to the coast of England, after having tarried some time at St. Valery. It will recall to mind that this army encamped during a month upon this shore before its embarkation. Dives was, in the eleventh century, one of the chief ports of the Duchy. It was the natural port of this vast plain which separates us from Falaise, the cradle of the Conqueror. It was the part of l'Hiemois, of Seez, and of the Comte of Alencon. From the plains of Falaise and l'Hiemois, the Duke may have shown his captains the eminence upon which this monument stands, for it is visible for fifteen leagues in every direction. He may have said to them: "*Je vous donne rendezvous sur cette coline au pied de laquelle vous trouvez ma flotte.*"

It was on the 17th of August, 1862, that the list of the companions of the Conqueror was placed in the church, and was inaugurated by the Societe Francaise d'Archeologies. Numerous delegates of learned societies of the cities and towns of Normandy, and of other provinces, which furnished the supporters of the Conqueror, attended the ceremonies.

The column to commemorate the embarkation was erected in 1861 by M. de Caumont at his own expense.

On the tablet above mentioned appears also the name of Hugue Pome-

raie, who was Ralph's brother, but as that name does not again appear in English history, or in the Domesday Books, we must assume that Hugue was either slain at the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, or that he had changed his name after he had come into possession of large estates as was and still is the custom of English land-holders. The writer is more inclined to the theory that Hugh Pomeraie made a change in his name, as we find in the Domesday Books, and the Victoria History, a companion of the Conqueror called William Capra, who is credited by many authorities as being a brother of Sir Ralph de Pomeraie, and to whom William gave forty-six manors, or honors, with an area of 22,000 acres. As we have never seen the name of William Capra quoted in any of the so-called Battle Abbey Rolls, the contention is that he was Hugue Pomeraie who attended Duke William into England. But that we may not depart from the object of this paper, attention will be devoted to the ancestor of the American Pomeroy.

After the splendid conquest, William, Duke of the Normans, divided such parts of England as did not belong to himself by reservation, or to the church by gift, into 700 baronies, or great fiefs, which he bestowed on his companions and particular friends, and those especially who had signalized themselves in his service, but mainly on those who had participated with him in the battle of Hastings or Senlac. These baronies were then subdivided into 60,215 knight's fees, and the Victoria History says that no Englishmen had any of the first, and few were fortunate, as afterward indicated, to obtain any of the latter, except by sufferance. Sir Matthew Hale states that several generations elapsed after the Conquest before any one family of Saxon derivation at-

tained any considerable honors equivalent to the rank of a Baron of the Realm.

AS THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY is a repository and publisher of genealogical data, you are aware that legal proof of a lineage for 700 years is often necessary, as in the instance of a claimant to a barony or earldom by tenure. In such event the Domesday Books are the last court of appeal. The descent of property is more valuable. The proof of ancient demesne still rests with the Domesday Survey. The Victoria History states that "although the legal utility of the Domesday record is small, the antiquarian, as well as the family or national historian, will find great assistance and gratification in consulting this record, containing as it does, the name and title of every person of importance eight centuries back, the situation, nature and extent of all their estates, and in some instances, the names of their fathers, wives and children. Almost every page of modern peerage-books may be referred to as evidence of the utility and importance of this first census of England."

The writer has discovered to his great satisfaction that the above statement is literally true and will present evidence, which is the strongest argument, compiled and abbreviated, from the Victoria History, County Devon, into which the details have been copied from the Domesday Survey.

## Holders of Land in Domesday

The Victoria Histories of the Counties of England include the holdings, by name, of the manors acquired by the companions of William the Conqueror after the division, and from that list, the exhibit given here is but a brief extract of the more important details:

In the translation of the ever-recurring phrase, "On the day on which King Edward was alive and dead," it is expressed by the letters T. R. E. (tempore Regis Edwardi), that being the formula used throughout the "Exchequer Domesday," with which this extract has been collated.

It should be remembered that the date of the Domesday Survey is 1086; that the "hide" was the unit of assessment on which the dane geld was paid; that the "virgate" was a quarter of a hide, and a "ferling" a quarter of a virgate. A "ploughland" consisted of as much land as eight oxen could cultivate; in Devonshire it consisted of four ferlings of land, and a ferling of land is by later authorities universally identified with sixteen acres.

The Domesday manor consists of demesne and villagers' lands. Demesne is the lord's home-farm; villagers' land is that occupied by his dependents on condition of cultivating the lord's home-farm for him.

As regards identification, it should be noted that the modern manor or parish is not necessarily co-extensive with its Domesday equivalent. The latter in many cases included several subsequent sub-infeudations, and was, therefore, considerably greater than the later manor. In other cases the Domesday manor was only a portion of the estate of which it bore the name, and many of these portions at a later date became known by other names.

Number 50 in this list, Beri (Berry), part of which was formerly owned by Alvrice the Saxon, paid £12. It paid geld for two hides. These 25 ploughs can till. Thereof Ralf has one hide and four ploughs in demesne, and the villeins, one hide and seventeen ploughs. There Ralf has 45 villeins, seventeen bordars, sixteen serfs, eight beasts, seventeen swine, 560

sheep, 100 acres of wood (land), ten acres of meadow, and forty acres of pasture. Worth £12. When Ralf received it, worth £16. The names, tax and identification by (in) Hundreds are herewith presented.

## Pomeroy Ancestors in England

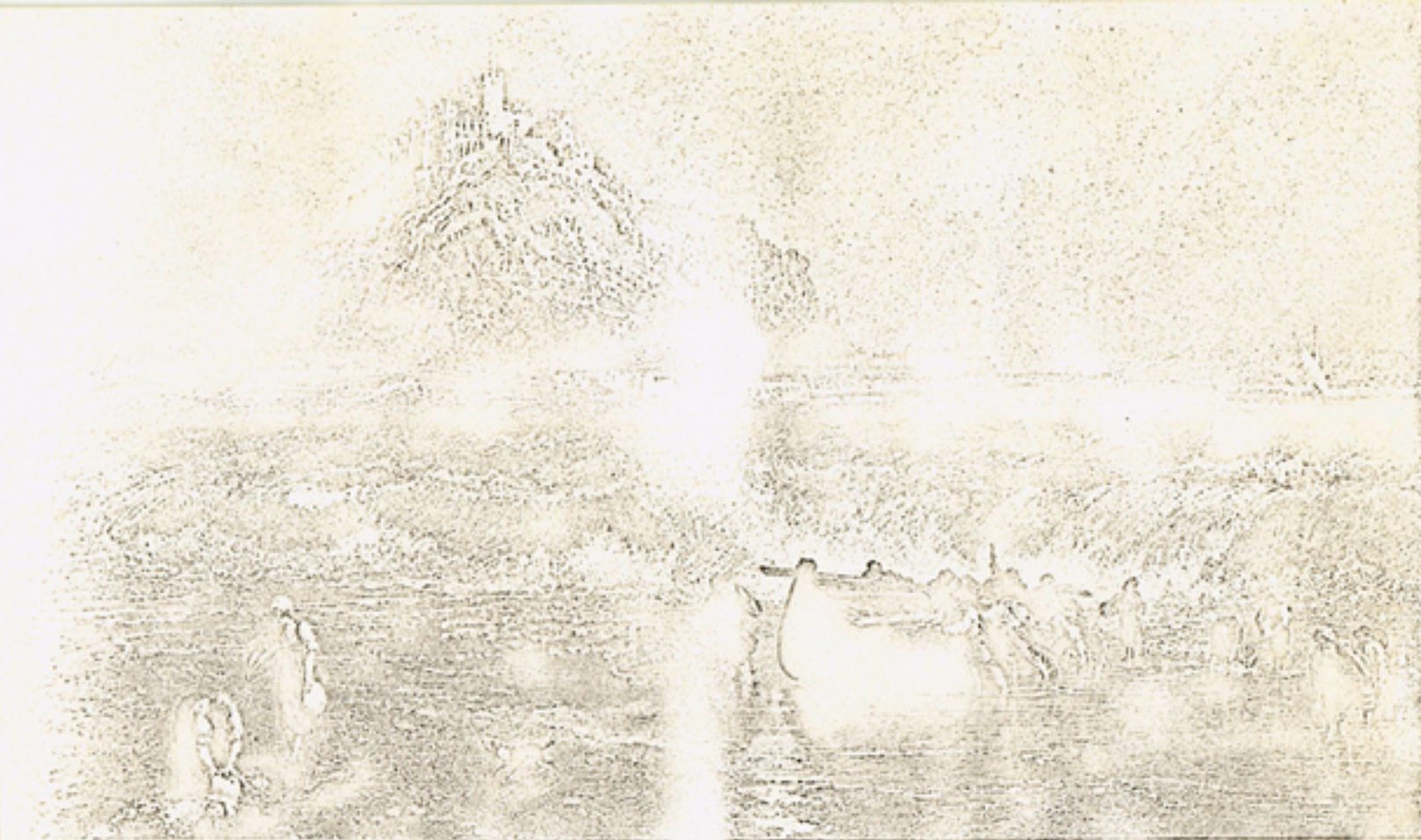
It has been held by historians that the "science which treats of the origin and descent of families is not less important to the living than the knowledge of history or geography." It teaches us to know and distinguish those who have had an influence for good on the destinies of the country in which they lived, and the characters of those whose activities have been beneficial to their fellow-men; also, to give us clear and explicit knowledge of the degree of relationship that exists among us.

Mr. Kech, the historian, says, "the house of Capet is the only one that can boast of a pedigree that reaches back to the middle of the ninth century; and that few families who have occupied the thrones of former dynasties, or who now hold pre-eminent rank in Europe, can trace their genealogy beyond the twelfth century," and those royal houses have been closely cared for in their integrity. It is to be considered then, almost impossible for a private family to trace its lineage back to the eleventh century, under the name of its first progenitor. However, the famous roll of Battle Abbey has always been considered by old families in England as a good foundation upon which to build ancestral lines.

In the present generation no one would invest many pounds sterling to have his name added to that roll, and the monks would drive but a sorry trade in comparison with their former enterprise, as they were then very accommodating. The pride of ancestry has in a great measure

passed away, and the submerging wave of democracy is day by day obliterating the old traditions that were once held so dear, and in many instances there is not sufficient interest to enable one to complete a family mosaic. Of the great array of time-honored names which first appeared on that roll, it is believed that very few are now borne by representatives in the male line. Some descendants survive under the names of their manors, for which, according to early mediæval practice still prevalent in Scotland and England, they exchange their own; more still are probably lost to sight in poverty and obscurity, and have dropped all the links which connected them with their former degree. The class included in this latter category, though unknown and almost unsuspected, is a very considerable one. Especially is this true of the younger branches of the parent stock. The Victoria History says:

"The honours of Berry and Bradnich held in 1086 by the two brothers, Ralph de Pomeroy and William Capra, contained a large slice of the county (Devon), comprising 106 manors, and more, assessed at 75 hides, with a cultivated area of 45,000 acres." Ralph's honor, sometimes called the honor of Bradworthy, because Bradworthy was the head of its North Devon section, as Berry Pomeroy was of its South Devon section, included sixty manors. In 1166, this honor consisted of but 32 fees, and in 1234 of 21 fees. From Ralph de Pomeroy the honor descended to his son Joscelinus (Joslin) (Johel), who, in 1125, gave the manor of Canonteign, and the tithe of Berry and Upottery, to the Abbey of St. Mary du Val, and the succession then passed to Ralph's grand-son Henry." Ralph de Pomeroy was born circa 1035 and was undoubtedly married in Normandy,



ANCIENT CASTLE OF SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT

located on Mount's Bay, a few miles from Penzance, Cornwall, England—Fortified by Sir Henry de Pomeria against King Richard I—This is an isolated crag in the Parish of St. Hilary, 195 feet high, 5 furlongs in circumference—It is said to have been cut off from the mainland by a mighty inundation in 1099, and is now joined to the shore only by a low causeway, 560 yards long, of land which is covered by the tide 16 of the 24 hours

where Joscelinus was born. He was a benefactor to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Falaise, in Normandy, and was appointed with another commissioner to carry to the King's treasury at Winchester the tax collected in Devon under the assessment made upon the Domesday Survey. The arms named in the Visitation of the County Devon: "Pomeraie":

"Or a lion rampant, Gu. within a border engrailed Sa."

Joscelinus de Pomeria, son and heir, joined his father in granting two garba of tithes of the wood at Meshes, in Normandy, to the church and hospital of St. John at Falaise; he also granted to the Abbey of Val in St. Omer, in the diocese of Baieux, Normandy, of which he was the re-founder, the churches of Beri, Braordin, and Clisson, with other hereditaments in Devon; also a bordaguine or small fee and the tithe of a mill in La Pomeraie, and numerous other churches and property. He married Emma, whose maiden name has not been ascertained. She consented to the grants of her husband to the Abbey of St. Mary du Val, 1125. Ralph's second son, William, 3 Henry I (1102), gave to the monks of Gloucester, the manor of Berry, in exchange for which Joscelinus, his brother, gave them Seldenam in Devon in the time of Serle the Abbott, who died 1104. He also gave one-quarter of a knight's fee at St. Omer, in Normandy, to the Abbey of Val. He had a son Ethelweed who founded Buckfast Abbey in the time of Henry I, and whose name suggests an alliance with some Saxon house.

Henry de la Pomerei, son and heir in the 3d generation, paid the dane gelt in Devon 33, Henry I, was witness to a deed in Normandy, 1135, was charged again for dane gelt 2 Henry II, paid £7 12s 6d for the

scutage of Wales 11 Henry II, and together with his brothers Roger, Philip, Joselin and Radulphus, assented to their father's gift to the Abbey of Val, 1125. He married Rohesia, sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, illegitimate son of King Henry I. Their mother was Sibella, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Corbett, Lord of Alcester, county Warwick, who became the wife of Herbert, the King's chamberlain. Rohesia had a grant from the Earl of Cornwall as "Rohes de Pomereia serori mea" of the manor of Ridwari in Cornwall, and accounted for three marks "pro foresta" in Devon 22 Henry II. Henry died circa 1166.

Henry de Pomeria, of the 4th generation, son of Henry and Rohesia de Corbett, son and heir, was the Prepositura, or Provost, of the Duke of Normandy, and accounted for £80 6s 8d for the fine of his lands, and paid £29 7s 8d and certified his knight's fees in England, 12 Henry II. The same year he gave lands to the Priory of St. Nicholas at Exeter. There is a tradition that a sergeant-at-arms of the King's came to his castle of Berry Pomeria, "and there received kind entertainment for certain days together, and at this departure was gratified with a liberal reward. The King's officer then, and no sooner, revealed his concealed purpose to flatly arrest his host to make his immediate appearance before the King, to answer a capital crime, that of conspiring with the King's brother John. Sir Henry took this unexpected and slowly-delivered message in such despite that with his dagger he stabbed the messenger to the heart." He then repaired to the castle of Mount St. Michael, which he fortified and defended until the accession of King John. His first wife was Matilda, daughter of Andre de Vitrie and



CASTLE MILL AT THE POMEROY BARONY—A narrow winding path on the northeast side of the Castle leads to the foot of the hill, by which runs a brook that in the past ages supplied the Castle

Agnes, daughter of Robert, Count of Mortain and Earl of Cornwall and his wife Matilda, daughter of Roger Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. He married a second wife, Rohesia, daughter of Thomas and sister of Doun Bardolph, who survived him but had no issue.

A local legend at Berry Pomeroy concerning Henry de la Pomeroy, asserts that he never left Berry Pomeroy, and that when the King's pursuivant came to arrest him he mounted his horse and leaped from the battlements into the valley below.

"Out over the cliffe, out into the night,  
Three hundred feet of fall;  
They found him next morning below  
in the glen,  
With never a bone in him whole;  
A mass and a prayer, good gentlemen, all,  
For such a bold rider's soul."

This Henry had a brother, Joscelin de Pomerai, a nephew of the Earl of Cornwall, who was tried for high treason at Winchester on the day

after the King's second coronation there, April 8, 1194, and was compelled to become a monk at Ford Abbey, which he had re-founded. On the death of King Richard he quitted the life of religion, and granted all his village of Tale in Peahenbury, which had been given him by his brother Henry, to the Abbey of Ford.

Henry de la Pomerai, son and heir of Henry and Matilda de Vitrei, being of the 5th generation, owed 700 marks for livery of his lands and the King's benevolence, 6 Richard I (1195). He married Alicia, daughter of Robert de Vere (son of Earl Walleran) and his wife Maud (daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall). He settled on his son Galfrid (Geoffrey) de la Pomeroy, the manors of Clistwick Braordin and Ceriton by fine, 7 John (1206).

Henry de Pomeria (6th generation), son and heir of Henry and his wife Alicia de Vere, was Governor of

Exeter Castle, 12 to 16 John (1211-1215), and Sheriff of Devon, 6 Henry III (1222). He confirmed all of the gifts of his ancestors of land in Boscowen and Trelgher, county Cornwall, and gave to the church of Saint Nicholas, Exeter, an annual rent of four pounds of wax out of Buckerell, county Devon. He owed 600 marks for livery of his lands, of which sum Alice de Vautort paid 400 marks, 10 John (1209). His wife Johanna, was daughter of Reginald, and sister of Roger de Valletort. "Testa Gaufride de la Pomeray fratre meo." In the 42nd year of King Henry III (1258) he joined the King against the Welsh at Chester, but was afterward in rebellion with Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, 48 King Henry III (1264); he was pardoned for this, but the following year he was again in arms against his sovereign, and his estates were confiscated.

He had but one son, Henry de la Pomeraye, who did homage for the lands of his father, 16 Henry III, and died circa 1135-6; he was in ward of Ralph de Turbeville November 3rd, 5 Henry III. In the early days the office of guardian was a profitable one, and frequently large sums were paid to purchase such privileges, as no accounting of the revenues of large estates were ever rendered to the ward. He married Margeria (daughter of William de Vernon, 5th Earl of Devon, and Mabel de Mellent, who was daughter of Robert de Mellent and Isabel de Vermandois). Margeria survived her husband and, as his widow, had ward of her son Henry, 21 Henry III (1237), on payment of 400 marks.

There was but one son to represent the 8th generation of this line, who was also Henry de la Pomeray, and as heir was under age, 21 Henry III (1237) and in ward of his mother, Margeria. He confirmed the grants

previously made to the Abbey of Ford. Ordered to be at Salop with horse and arms against Llewellyn ap Griffith, 44 Henry III (1260), and acknowledged the summons by one knight's fee in Berry Pomeroy. He married Isolda, a widow, whose maiden name is now unknown. She was left a widow a second time, as Henry de la Pomeroy died before July 12th, 9 Edward I, leaving to her one-third of Berry and Stokeley Pomeroy in dower. However, she had license to marry whomsoever she pleased, November 15th, 10 Edward I (1282). She died circa 6, Edward III (1333).

Sir Henry de la Pomeroy (9th generation), was their only son, and was born in the castle of Tregoney, county Cornwall, and baptized there April 23, 1265. He was sixteen years old when married at the feast of Pentecost, June 1, 1281, the year of his father's death. However, he proved his age as 22 years on the Friday after the feast of Pentecost, 1287. In the meantime he had been in ward to Geoffrey de Camville, his wife's father. In the 15th year of King Edward I (1287), he was released from the payment of the scutage (tax) of Wales, because as a minor of 16 he had been in service there, and had been four times in the wars with the King. He married Amicia, daughter of Sir Geoffrey de Camville (Camvile), who held the manor of Stokeley Pomeroy in dower, May 1st, 2 Edward III (1328). He claimed a moiety of the manor of Trematon and of 58 knight's fees in Cornwall and Devon as co-heir of Roger de Valletort, 33 Edward I. He preceded his wife in death.

Sir Henry de la Pomeroy, son and heir of the above Sir Henry and Amicia de Camville, was of the 10th generation, and was fourteen years old, September 27th, 33 Edward I, 1305,



ENGRAVING OF OLD TREGONEY CASTLE—It is sometimes suggested in connection with the Roman station of Cemon—The place actually returned two members to Parliament in the time of Henry I, probably through the influence of its Lords, the Pomeroy, who had a castle there, said to have been built by Henry de Pomeroy when Richard I was in the Holy Land—Rare print in possession of Colonel Albert A. Pomeroy



ANCIENT PALACE OF THE CORNISH KINGS—Photograph taken at Trematon Castle, erected previous to A. D. 959, and occupied by Orgerius, Duke of Cornwall—When William came, Godorus, the last Earl of Cornwall of British blood, was displaced, and his lands as well as honours given to Robert, Earl of Moreton—Roger de Valletorta settled Trematon on Sir Henry de Pomeroy, who had married his daughter, Johanna (Eglina), and Sir Henry's grandson, Sir Henry de Pomeroy, in his last will bequeathed the title of Viscount of Cornwall to Edward the

claiming as son of Henry, son of Henry, son of Henry, son of Johanna (eldest of the two sisters and co-heirs of Roger de Valletort), renewed the suit commenced by his father for a moiety of the castle and lands of Roger de Valletort, 9 Edward II (1316). By the name of Henry, son of Henry de la Pomeray, Kt., and Amicia, daughter of Geoffrey de Camville, he confirmed the grant made by his grandfather Henry, son of Henry de la Pomeray and Margery de Vernon, in the manor of Tale. He had license to entail the manors of Stokeley, Byrre, Harberton and other manors of the estate on himself and Johanna, his wife, for life, with the remainder to his sons Henry, William, Nicholas, John and Thomas, successively in tail male, May 1st, 2 Edward II (1309), and entailed them by fine, 3 Edward III (1328). Presented to the church of Whitston, Devon, in right of Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John de Powderham, his second wife. Johanna, daughter of John, Lord Meules, his first wife died after 1328. He died October 22, 1367. He had five sons by his first marriage as named herein, and one daughter, Elizabeth, by the second, who married Oliver Carminow of Cornwall.

The line of succession presents to us another Sir Henry de la Pomeray. This ninth Henry, of the 11th generation, is named as son of Johanna de Mules, in a deed, 42 Edward III (1369). He died December 20, 1373, seized of lands in Cornwall and Devon. He married and had children, John, Johanna and Margaret, but the name of his wife is not mentioned in our authorities. His daughter Johanna married Sir James Chicheleigh of Ashton, and Margaret married Adam Cole. Both daughters died before their brother. The former had a daughter, Joanna Chud-

leigh, who married Sir John St. Aubyn, and their son and heir, John St. Aubyn, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Challons of Challons Leigh, county Devon, who had Johanna, who married Otho Rodrigan and re-married William Dennys. Johanna St. Aubyn, widow of Sir John, re-married Sir Philip Brione, and married a third time, Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Kt.; they had one child, Isabella Pomeroy, who died before her parents. By the courtesy of England, Sir Thomas Pomeroy held Bery and Stokeleigh Pomeroy, and after his death, March 10, 1426, they reverted to Edward Pomeroy, son of Thomas, who was the youngest brother of Sir Henry de la Pomeroy of the 11th generation, as his son, Sir John de la Pomeroy died without issue, although he appears next in the line of succession of the eldest sons and represented the 12th generation.

He was aged 27, February 10, 1374, and married Johanna, daughter and co-heir of Richard Merton, and widow of John Bampfild. Sir John settled the manor of Bery Pomeray on himself and Johanna, his wife, and the heirs of their body, with remainder to his own right heirs forever. He also settled the manor of Tregony, and the castle, on his cousin, Edward Pomeray, and Margaret Beville, his wife, before their marriage, and died s. p. June 14, 1416. His widow, Johanna, granted her estate in Bery Pomeray to Thomas de la Pomeray and Johanna, his wife, and John Cole. She died June 6, 1420.

It will be noted and is remarkable, that the name "Henry" has been bestowed for nine generations in succession on the son and heir of the house of Pomeray, and that the family name is now carried down by the son and heir of the youngest brother of the last Sir Henry (11th generation). This is in accordance

BRIGADIER GENERALS.		BORN	DIED
1740	1777	ENOCH POOR.	1738-1800
1741	1795	WILLIAM MAXWELL.	1740-1800
1742	1778	DANIEL MORGAN.	1742-1800
1743	1800	JOHN ASHE.	1743-1800

First Tablet placed on the walls of the Chapel in the Military Academy at West Point

Photograph of tablet that has been engraved and placed on the wall in the chapel at the United States Military Academy at West Point—It is the highest authority concerning military rank, and the first name recorded on this historical bronze is that of Brigadier-General Seth Pomeroy of the American Revolution

with the license obtained by Sir Henry de la Pomeray and his wife Johanna, May 1st, 2 Edward II in tail male successively, William, Nicholas and John having died, and Thomas de la Pomeray, the youngest son being the only brother who lived to marry, although the name of his wife is not shown in our authority. He acquired lands in Sandridge, and died after 1372, leaving a son, Edward, referred to in the inquest post mortem by Sir Thomas Pomeray, 1426, and by Sir John de la Pomeroy, the last in the line of the eldest son, as having "settled the manor of Tragoney on his cousin, Edward and Margaret Beville before their marriage."

The continuation, then, is Edward de la Pomeray' (12th generation), son and heir of Thomas Pomeray, youngest brother of Sir Henry de la Pomeray of the 11th generation, who

The descent thus noted is also recited in an inquest taken on the death of Katharine Huddesfield, who was widow of Sir Seintclere Pomeroy, 7 Henry VIII (1516).

succeeded to Bery Pomeray on the death of Sir Thomas Pomeray, 1426. He (Edward) was Sheriff of Devon, 10 Henry VI (1432). He married Margaret, daughter of John Beville, and at the time of his death (May, 1446), was seized of Bery Pomeray, Stokeley Pomeray, one-half of the manor of Harberton, one-third of the manor of Brixton, and so forth, by virtue of entail. His wife, Margaret, died September 10, 1461.

In the 13th generation the family is again represented by Sir Henry de la Pomeray, son and heir, aged 30 and more at his father's death, and 40 and more at his mother's death. His first wife and the mother of his children was Alice, daughter of John Raleigh of Fardell, county Devon; his second was Anna, daughter of Robert Cammel of Tittleford, county Dorset. She was widow of Henry Barrett of Whiteparish, county Wilts, and had a daughter, Johanna, by him, who married William Kelloway of Sherborne, county Dorset; their son John Kelloway, had a daughter Agnes. Anna Cammel died before her



WILDER OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC—Statue  
Pomeroy by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of  
Hillside Cemetery, at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson—

## Nine Centuries of Pomeroy Blood in History

second husband, s. p. by him. Henry de la Pomeray settled Stokeley Pomeray on Sinclere Pomeray, his son, and Katharine his wife, and their heirs, September 27, 1462, and died July 7, 1481. His other children were John, Richard, Agnes, Elizabeth, who married Humphrey Courtenay, and Thomas Pomeroy, third son, who is said by these authorities to have married Agnes Kelloway of Dorset, sister to John above mentioned, and who was ancestor of the American Pomeroy, the descendants of Eltweed. From this division the writer will continue the two lines parallel, the eldest branch and the progenitors of Eltweed Pomeroy.

Sir Seint Clere Pomeroy, Kt., was first son and heir in the 14th generation, and our authorities begin here to spell the name "Pomeroy." He married, as her second husband, Katharine, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, Kt., of Powderham, widow of Thomas Rogers, by whom she had a son, George Rogers. Sir Seint Clere died v. p. s. p. May 31, 1471, and the succession and estates reverted to his brother Richard. His widow married a third time, Sir William Huddesfield.

Sir Richard Pomeroy, second son, and heir to his brother Seint Clere, aged 30 and more at the taking of the inquest on his death, held the office of Sheriff of the county of Devon, 13 Edward IV. He was knighted at the Bath on the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Richard Densell of Were, and widow of Martin Fortesque of Filleigh. She was named in the will of her husband and the inquest taken on the death of her son Thomas, and died March, 1507-8. Sir Richard died May 24, 1496. They had children, Blanche, Elizabeth, Thomas and Edward.

Sir Edward de Pomeroy of Bery Pomeroy, son and heir of Richard, represents the 15th generation in the succession. He was of full age at his father's death, and named in his father's will; he was also heir to his brother Thomas, aged 30 and more at his death in 1508. Sir Edward married Johanna, daughter of Sir John Sapcot, Kt., who was living in 1538, at which time an inquest post mortem was taken on the death of her husband. He was made Knight of the Bath when Prince Henry was made Prince of Wales (1502) and afterward (1509) King Henry VIII.

Sir Thomas Pomeroy de Bery Pomeroy, son and heir, was thirty-five years old and more at the death of his father. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Peirs Edgcomb of Mount Edgcomb, who was living in 1570. Sir Thomas attended King Henry VIII in his wars in France, and displayed sufficient generalship and good fortune in arms as to attract the attention of that warlike monarch. He was deeply concerned in the insurrection in Devon, in 1549. A passage from *Froude's England* says that in the west of Devon the insurrection had affected a higher grade. "Sir Thomas Pomeroy and Sir Humphrey Arundel of the North of Devon, and other men of weight and property, had 20,000 men under the banner of the cross. Arundel was Governor of St. Michael's Mount. He and three other of the leaders were hanged at Tyburn. St. Mary's Clist, four miles from Exeter, was one of the chief scenes of the rebellion, and the insurgents laid siege to Exeter. In August they were attacked by the King's army under Lord Russell. By a stratagem of Sir Thomas de Pomeroy, one of the chief captains of the insurgents, they obtained a temporary victory, and the wagons, ammunition and treasure,

belonging to the King's army, fell into the hands of Sir Thomas Pomeroy; but Lord Russell rallied his troops, returned to the attack, and defeated the insurgents with great slaughter."

After this insurrection had been quieted the King determined that all of the old embattled castles, constructed by the companions of William the Conqueror, at his express command, should be dismantled, and the lords and barons were notified to that effect.

"The Pomeroy, as descendants of the Feudal Barons, having for centuries enjoyed within their extensive domains a power almost equal to that of the Crown, they could ill restrain that imperative authority which for generations they had assumed as a primogenial right, and which was ever recognized as such by the ruling monarchs. At the order, then, for dismantling the castles of England, the inheritors of Castle de Pomeroy, tradition affirms, resisted the royal mandates. A siege was commenced in consequence by the forces of King Edward VI (1549), which was long, obstinately, and with bravery, withstood by those feudal Princes of the castle, Sir Thomas de Pomeroy and his kinsmen with their numerous retinue. Spurred on by the most determined resolution to live or die free men, rather than, as they imagined, basely survive the loss of those long-enjoyed honors which were now by the arm of tyranny to be wrested from them, they so incensed the King by their temerity that he forthwith issued most peremptory orders for their subjugation. Much time as well as blood and treasure were consumed in front of the walls of the Castle of Berry Pomeroy ere this strong and stately fortress ceased to shelter its valiant defenders; inside their al-

most impregnable fortress were the besieged, protected by its turreted and castellated walls, while the besiegers, exposed to the constant showers of destructive missiles, fell on all sides, till the slaughter among the King's soldiers was appalling. At length, however, either by force, stratagem or treason, the castle was carried."—*Guide Book of Berry Pomeroy Castle.*

It is said that Keats inscribed the tribute contained in the following lines to the defenders of the castle of Berry Pomeroy after the defeat in the engagement in front of Exeter:

"Hark! heard you not those shouts of dreadful note?  
Sounds not the conflict on the heath?  
Saw ye not where the reeking sabre smote;  
Nor saved your brethren ere they sank beneath  
Tyrants and tyrants' slaves? The fires of death,  
The bale-fires flash on high; from rock to rock  
Each volley tells that thousands cease to breathe."

Sir Thomas Pomeroy de Bery Pomeroy was the last of the name to occupy the castle. Historians differ widely as to the manner in which the Seymours succeeded the Pomeroy in the ownership of this ancient domain. It is asserted by some that Sir Thomas presented the estates to Edward Seymour, Earl of Somerset, and Lord Protector of England, in order that he might be spared the fate of Arundel, the Governor of Mount Saint Michael. Others say that he sold them to the Seymours. And still others say that the estates were confiscated to the state and bestowed upon the Lord Protector because of his relationship to King Edward VI.

Lyson says, "The estate of Berry Pomeroy came into possession of the Seymours by grant or purchase from the Crown, since at the time of the

attainder of Sir Thomas, the Protector was in the Tower of London on a charge of treason, of which he was acquitted, but afterward being found guilty of felony was beheaded on Tower Hill, December, 1551. His brother, Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Dudley, Lord High Admiral of England, was executed March 20, 1549."

The Duchess of Cleveland, in her "Battle Abbey Roll," says: "The Castle and honour of Berry Pomeroy in Devonshire, which had been purchased by the Protector, was restored in blood by Edward VI, the year after his (Seymour's) father's execution."

It was not until the civil war between Charles I and Parliament that the castle of Berry Pomeroy was finally dismantled (1649), thus denuding it of its once stately power, but there was an attempt to rebuild it, and it is said that Edward Seymour occupied it in "magnificent state until the reign of James II." From the time of this Edward Seymour's decease the castle seems to have fallen into decay, and tradition ascribes its destruction to the cannonading of great guns planted on the hills opposite the precipice in the time of Charles I. The latter story of its having been stormed by artillery sufficiently accounts, says Mr. Bray, for this side being more battered than any other part of the building, various circumstances exist likewise to render the statement more than probable.

## Line of the American Pomeroy

Thomas Pomeroy, brother of Sir Richard of the 14th generation, was third son of Henry de la Pomeroy and Alice Raleigh, and first ancestor, in the line of the younger sons, of Eltweed Pomeroy of county Dorset. He held lands in Cheriton, Fitzpaine, and other places in Dorset, which

were settled upon him and his wife by her father, September 20, 1478. He married Agnes Kelloway, a descendant of Anna Cammel of Tittleford, county Dorset, who had married, as her second husband, Henry de la Pomeroy, father of this Thomas. Although there was no child by this marriage, Anna Cammel had a daughter Johanna by a previous marriage to Henry Barrett of Whiteparish, county Wilts, who married William Kelloway. The children of Thomas and Agnes were: Agnes Pomeroy, who married 1st, Thomas Tresoyle, and 2nd, Thomas Vowell; Anna who married Tristram of Engscot of Exeter; Margaret; Thomasine; Elizabeth; Thomas, son and heir at his father's death; and Richard Pomeroy, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Coker of Mapowden, county Dorset; Richard was living in 1531, as were two of his sons. In this generation, the 15th, Eltweed Pomeroy's ancestor is again the youngest son, and the Dorset lands carried to this Richard by his wife Eleanor Coker, establishes a sound reason for their residence in that county, although John Coker's wife, Avise, daughter of Thomas Mallet, was of county Somerset. Also, his father, Thomas, and his father's step-mother, Anna Cammel, were largely interested in county Dorset estates, and it is in that county that we first find Eltweed Pomeroy and his father Richard.

Henry Pomeroy, 16th generation, was son and heir, and was living in 1531, as was his brother John. He married Agnes, daughter and heir of William Huckmore. Some doubt is expressed by our authorities concerning this marriage, and it is also the belief of the writer that it was Agnes Kelloway, sister of John who married this Henry Pomeroy.

However, there was a son Richard, and both parents died while he was young.

**Richard Pomeroy**, 17th generation, "was in ward under letters of administration which were surreptitiously obtained in June, 1559." In this connection it is interesting to know that when Richard Pomeroy, the father of Eltweed, arrived at adequate age he succeeded in obtaining a recision of the previous grant of administration, and in 1575 the Prerogative Court of Canterbury annulled the grant of administration of 1559, as having been improperly obtained, and Richard himself took out letters of administration. In 1584 he married, and had Eltweed<sup>5</sup> christened July 4, 1585; Edward, baptized March, 1591, buried at Beaminster, Dorset, July 19, 1592; Henry, baptized August, 1593. These children were of the 18th generation.

#### Pomeroy Coat-Armor

Burke's English Peerage and Baronetcy says: "The family of Pomeroy is of great antiquity, founded by Sir Ralf Pomeroy previous to 1050, and established in England in 1066. The seat of the head of the family was at Engsdon, near Harberton." The coat-armour of some of the ancient branches are described here. The sole value or interest of our American arms consists in the remembrance or tradition of an honorable ancestry. In America any one is free to adopt any device or coat-of-arms he may please. Arms were frequently used during the Colonial period in New England, and doubtless in the other original thirteen Colonies, and are deemed worthy of preservation, since they are valuable evidence for the genealogist. Among other condi-

<sup>5</sup>Note by A. A. Leonard, Vicar of the Parish Church at Beaminster: "This is the first entry in the Register."

tions, the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic Genealogical Society has advanced the opinion that "certain of the inhabitants, prior to the Revolution, were entitled to bear coats-of-arms who could prove descent in the male line from an ancestor to whom arms were granted or confirmed by the Heralds." Ten or twelve plates of the arms of the Pomeroy family branches may be found in "Fairbairn's Book of Family Crests."

**Pomeraie**, (Berrie Pomerac), county Devon, temp. Henry I, or, a lion ramp. guarded, gu., armed and languid, az., within a bordeur se., indented sa.

**Pomeray**, (Chalfent, St. Giles, county Bucks), or a lion ramp. sa., within a bordeur, indented, guarded. Crest, a fir cone vert, charged with a bez.

**Pomeroy**, (Berry Pomeroy, county Devon), or a lion ramp., gu. within a bordeur, partition sa.

**Pomeroy**, (Berry Pomeroy, county Devon), or a lion rampant, gu., in dexter paw an apple proper, leaved and stock, vert, within a bordeur engrailed, sa. Crest, his lion as before, on wreath of his colors, or and gu.

**Pomeroy**, (Devonshire and Worcestershire), or a lion ramp. gu. within a bordeur, engrailed sa.

**Pomeroy**, (Ireland), or a lion ramp. gu. holding in the dexter paw an apple, within a bordeur engrailed, sa. Crest, a lion ramp. gu. holding an apple as in the arms.

**Pomeroy**, (Viscount Harberton), or a lion ramp. guarded, holding in the dexter paw an apple ppr. within a border sa. Crest, a lion ramp. guarded, holding an apple in the arms, sup. by two wolves, the dexter ppr., sinister sa., both guarded and chained, or.

**Pomeroy**, (Chequy), gu and or, on a chev. sa., three amul., or, Crest, a lion head crased, charged with four bez., crowned with a ducal coronet, ppr.

**Pomeroy**, (Weguy, county Cornwall), or a lion rampant. gu. within a bordeur eng. sa. Crest, a lion segeant, gu., holding in dexter paw an apple, or.

**Pomeroy**, (St. Columb, counties Cornwall and Devon), or a lion ramp. within a bord. eng. gu., crescent for dif. Crest, out of a ducal crescent, or a lion's head guarded, gu.

**Pomeroy**, (Iri), a lion ramp. gu., holding an apple.

**Pomeroy**, (Iri), a demi-lion, vert.

**Pomeroy**, a lion ramp., gu., within a border eng., sa.

#### Pomeroy Descendants in America

History teaches that the Puritans and Pilgrims began the migration from England during the last years of the reign of James I, and that it continued to grow in volume after Charles I succeeded to the throne, 1620 to 1650, by reason of undesirable civil and religious conditions, inaugurated by him, to which it was impossible for the earnest men and women of the day to conform. The civil troubles arose principally from the illegal persistence of Charles I to levy ship-tax and army-tax without discrimination. Thomas Wentworth, who was eager to establish his power in larger measure, found that only a standing army could gratify his personal desire for honors, and directed untiring energies to that end.

In the meantime, William Laud was the administrator of ecclesiastical conscience, and as Archbishop of Canterbury he had departed farther from the principles of the Reformation and had drawn nearer to the

observances of the church of Rome than any of the prelates of the Anglican church. It is said that his theology was more remote than even that of the Dutch Armenians from the theology of Calvin. His ill-concealed dislike of the marriage of ecclesiastics would have made him an object of aversion to the Puritans, even if he had used gentle means for the attainment of his ends. But he was inclined to mistake his own wicked emotions for religious zeal. Hence the remote corners of the realm were subject to constant inspection. Every congregation of Separatists (Non-conformists) was trailed and their meetings broken up. And the tribunals offered no protection.

At this conjunction many of the English people looked to the American wilderness as the only asylum in which they could enjoy the comforts of their religion in peace and without fear. It was then that a few resolute Puritans and Pilgrims, who in the cause of their religion, entertained no thought of the tempest of the ocean, nor the hardships of uncivilized life, made the passage to the new world, and built, amid the primeval forests, their homes and villages, which have to this day retained some trace of the character derived from their founders. The English government made great effort to stop this stream of emigration, but could not prevent the population of New England from being recruited by its best citizens, God-fearing men, from every part of Old England.

Among these spirited and determined men we find **Eltweed Pomeroy**, as a Pilgrim, attending meetings of Puritans in the New Hospital, Plymouth, with a view of emigrating to the New World. This company was principally from the counties of Devon, Dorset and Somerset. They

selected the Reverend John Wareham of Exeter, and the Reverend John Maverick, as their pastors.

On March 30, 1630, they embarked in a 400-ton ship, namely, "Mary and John," Captain Squeb. The number was 140. After seventy days' sail they entered the harbor of Nantasket, and landed at Matapan, where they laid out the town of Dorchester, named in honor of the old home of so many of the company; and also that of the Reverend John White, their friend and patron. The congregation of the First Church of the Dorchester Colony held its initial service in June, 1630. The meeting-house was on the corner of what is now East Cottage and Pleasant streets, Boston. It was built of logs, surrounded by palisades, and had a thatched roof. A sentinel was kept on guard, so that it served as a place of refuge and defense against the Indians. On the first day of the week the colony held its meetings as a church; on the second day of the week the town meetings were held.

We now have Eltweed Pomeroy, filling the interval between his ancestors of the Old World and his descendants of the New, established at Dorchester, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, with meeting-house erected and pastors to lead in divine service without fear, but with self-respect and serenity of conscience. It was on March 4, 1632, that he became a Freeman and one of the proprietors, according to the established custom of the colony, and not long after this event he was chosen First Selectman, which board comprised twelve of the most notable men of the plantation.

When initial action was taken to establish a town government in the colonies, Eltweed Pomeroy soon demonstrated the fact that he had been a man of affairs, that he was

familiar with business methods, and he at once took a leading place in the community in Dorchester, where the first town government was organized. This town government was perfected in August, 1633, and the first town meeting in the United States was held October 8, 1633, at the junction of Cottage and Pond streets in that town, over which Eltweed Pomeroy presided by virtue of his office as First Selectman.

Some years ago there was a controversy on this subject, and I will quote an extract which appeared in the *Outlook* (New York): "This Dorchester town meeting, the first in America, was the model of all the town meetings in New England, and the germ of our American commonwealths. Near by was soon established the first free school supported by general taxation in America."

It can, therefore, be readily believed that Eltweed Pomeroy had the confidence and respect of the company with whom he crossed the ocean, that he was a man of large influence in this new environment, and that he urged the colonists to foster all enterprises tending to educate and elevate the colony. "At a Court holden at Newe Towne, June 3, 1634, Eltweed Pomeroy was sworn Constable of Dorchester."—*Massachusetts Bay Records*.

"Eltweed Pomeroy, like most of the colonists at Dorchester, was a skilled mechanic, and as blacksmith, armorer, and gun-smith especially, the product of his labor was in great demand. The forces, the processes, the struggles, the discipline, that occupied the interval between the aristocratic British history of his family and the hardy Puritan mechanic, a leader on his landing at Dorchester, and transmitting an unusual vital force for several generations, are matters of transcendent inter-

est."—Dr. W. W. Rodman's "Study in (Pomeroy) Heredity."

In 1636-7 Eltweed Pomeroy, who had brought his wife and son Eldad from England, removed with the Reverend John Wareham's congregation to Windsor, on the Connecticut River, this company carrying along the records they had prepared at Dorchester. At this time he was of good estate, and some references to his character and standing may be found in Stiles' "Ancient Windsor." Lands were granted him in 1638, and in 1640 he had a grant "across the Connecticut, 30 rods in breadth, three miles long." During his residence in Windsor his sons, Medad, Caleb, Joshua and Joseph were born, his other children having been born in Dorchester, except the son Eldad, above mentioned. Before his death he gave lands to his sons Caleb, Joshua and Joseph, ignoring the English custom of constituting his eldest son his heir. When nearing the close of his active and hardy life, Medad Pomeroy, his oldest son, had his father conveyed to his own home in Northampton, where he died in March, 1673, at the ripe age of 88 years. Margery, mother of his children, died in Windsor, July 5, 1655.

Back of the days of the Revolution, when we first emerged into the world of nations, we of the present generation seldom look. The three half-centuries which preceded the revolution of 1775 were occupied by a generation worthy to be the fathers of those who achieved our independence. Years of toil, undismayed effort, manly counsel and fervent prayer, made the soldiers of the Revolution the men of might to struggle and endure. But these were the characteristics they had inherited from their fathers and grandfathers.

Medad Pomeroy, of the 2nd generation in America, the oldest son

who lived to marry, left his father's home when he reached his majority and went to Northampton, where he was welcomed by the authorities on account of his skill as smith and gun-maker, and was granted a chest of tools and some land. But he quickly demonstrated the business qualities of his father, and after establishing a competent business and employing workmen, he divided his activities as town clerk, town treasurer, selectman for many years, in 1677 chosen Deputy to the General Court, and six times re-elected to that important position. He was Associate Justice to the county of Hampshire, Commissioner of the United Colonies, Representative in 1684, 1686 and 1690, and it appears that in some years he held not less than six important offices. As a Christian he was always of good report, and deacon of the church in Northampton, and as a soldier engaged in the fight at Turner's Falls, May 19, 1676. He was a man of large estate, and it has been asserted that he was a lawyer. This may be correct, but if so it was by reason of an inherent faculty for the equity, as it is not probable that he ever applied himself to a course of law study; however, he was frequently commissioned by the Court of Sessions to try cases. His homestead, which consisted of twelve acres in the heart of Northampton, is notable for the number born upon it in the line of Deacon Medad having military service and titles, namely: Honorable Ebenezer Pomeroy, major of infantry; Captain John Pomeroy; Ensign Josiah Pomeroy; General Seth Pomeroy; Lieutenant Daniel Pomeroy, slain at Lake George; Major Daniel Pomeroy, his son; Captain Elisha Pomeroy; and Colonel Thomas Pomeroy, all of whom bore an honorable part in the French and Indian

Wars, the Revolution, and the War of 1812.

Medad Pomeroy's first wife was Experience, daughter of Henry Woodward of Dorchester, by whom there were eleven children, and who died June 8, 1686; his second wife was Abigail, daughter of Elder John Strong, who gave him one son; his third wife was Hannah, daughter of Thomas Noble of Westfield. Medad died December 30, 1716. An obituary of the time said: "Medad Pomeroy was a man of strong natural common sense, just in all his dealings, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. A strong will and a dominating manner made him a leader in a community where tenacity of purpose, physical endurance, and acuteness of intellect were the chief characteristics."

Caleb Pomeroy, son of Eltweed, baptized at Windsor, March 6, 1641, acquired lands in Northampton, which he sold after a time, and settled in Southampten, Massachusetts. He was ancestor of all the Pomeroy's of that place. His inclination was in the field of agriculture, and he acquired large tracts of land in that region, and many localities of interest were named for him, as Pomeroy Mountain (at the foot of which his grandson, Noah, settled), Pomeroy Ford and Pomeroy Meadow. In certain natural aptitudes Caleb excelled, but his force, it is said, was toward nature rather than objects, and this trait has been projected into his descendants in strong measure. As a rule we find them following the life of the farmer, even to the 10th generation, although there were several eminent statesmen, physicians, clergymen, manufacturers and military men among his descendants, including Senator Samuel Clark Pomeroy, who was also a general, and Honorable Theodore Medad Pomeroy,

United States Congress. Caleb married Hepzibah, daughter of Jeffrey Baker and Joan (Rockwell) Baker, who gave him ten children. He died November 18, 1691.

\* Joshua Pomeroy, who settled in Deerfield, Massachusetts, was fourth son of Eltweed. On March 30, 1682, there was made to him a grant of seven cow commons, and one four-acre lot in Green River. He built the first house in Greenfield, and was on the first board of selectmen, being prominent in the affairs of the settlement. He received a grant of 61¼ acres of land on "Ragged Row" (now Pleasant street, Boston). He was designated, in 1729, as one of the English tenants, and in the sale of a portion of his land said it was "part of 6000 acres that he purchased in 1725."—*History of Canton*, by J. V. Huntoon.

Joshua Pomeroy, when he joined the church, in 1719, was said to have been "Last of Dorchester and firstly of the church at Deerfield." He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lyman, by whom there were two children. His second wife was Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Cooke of Windsor, to whom were born six children. This family was virtually exterminated at the time of the French and Indian raid and massacre at Deerfield, on February 29, 1704. Joshua died in Deerfield October 16, 1689, and his widow Abigail married, about 1691, David Hoyt. Both were captured by the Indians, and Hoyt was starved to death. His wife was redeemed, and married a third husband, Nathaniel Rice, of Wallingford, Connecticut. Joshua, 2nd son of Joshua, born September 24, 1675, married five times, (1) Sarah Leonard, (2) Esther, with whom he was captured by the Indians and French; Esther was killed on the march, but Joshua appeared in Dorchester three

years later, which may be explained by the following record from the First Church of Dorchester, p. 156: "Dec. 8, 1706. Memorandum. The Reverend Mr. John Williams, Pastor of Deerfield & many Captives with him returned from y<sup>e</sup> French and Indian Captivity very lately in answer to Publ. Pray's on that behalf: Gloria Deo in Xto." Joshua, on his return from captivity married (3) Repent Weeks, who died in 1714; he then married (4) Mary, daughter of John and Hannah Blake, who died in 1715; his 5th wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Clapp of Dedham. He had three daughters. The other children of Joshua, son of Eltweed were: Elizabeth, Nathaniel (killed at Pomeroy's Ford from ambush while in pursuit of a party of Indians), Abigail, Mary, John and Lydia. The last named was captured by the Indians in 1704 but redeemed; she married Nathaniel Pender of Westfield. No Pomeroy continuation.

Joseph Pomeroy, the sixth and youngest son of Eltweed, was baptized June 20, 1652; he lived in Westfield, Massachusetts, Lebanon, Connecticut, and finally settled in Colchester, Connecticut. He married in 1677, Hannah, daughter of Richard Lyman and Hepzibah Ford. One record says that he came to "Colchester very early in the settlement of that town, possibly soon after 1661. He was one of the original proprietors of the town." He had a division or home lot as sometimes spoken of in the first allotment in 1701 on the hill Chematups (a hill in the north part of the town so called by the Indians from its resemblance in shape to a human skull), and probably lived there. In 1703 he was appointed, together with Ebenezer Coleman, a committee to eject "at their sole expense certain trespassers, by force

if necessary," who were taking up land at a place called Pangwonk, (south and west of Gardner's Lake), under the authority of one Major Palmer, who claimed to have derived a title to certain lands there from an Indian, one Captain Sanape. They were finally successful in doing this, and for their service the proprietors granted them each 100 acres of the land in dispute.

Joseph Pomeroy was a man of prominence in town affairs. We find him an officer during the whole time covered by his residence here. In 1703 he was appointed to run the town lines between this and other towns. In 1708 he was chosen constable, "collector and lister." In 1713 we find his name among a list of 52 who were proprietors; also, this year he sold two farms in Colchester, and also this entry in the records: "Dec. 14, 1713. To ball. all town 'Counts £00 13 3." Probably this was in settlement of his account with the town as collector and other offices, which closes his connection with the town of Colchester, as far as we can ascertain, as his name after that date disappears from the town records.

The General Court, October 17, 1703, having been petitioned, granted to the inhabitants of Colchester, "liberty to embody themselves into church estate and to call and to settle an orthodox minister of y<sup>e</sup> Gospel among them with y<sup>e</sup> advice and consent of neighboring churches."—*Colchester Records*. Joseph Pomeroy was one of the earliest members of this church.

A letter in possession of Charles M. Taintor, Esquire, Manchester, Connecticut, written from Windsor by Joseph Pomeroy to Nathaniel Loomis, says: "1711 April 2: I being heare at Windsor to see whether Mr. Thomas Elsworth would come and complete

the Bargain which he and you made concerning y<sup>e</sup> finishing of our meeting-house and he says y<sup>t</sup> he is in no ways concerned having agreed with you to finish the work, which I know to be so, and you not coming to do it makes some trouble amongst us," and urges him to come and attend to the matter, threatening if he does not that "We shall speedily put you to trouble about it," etc.—*Stiles' Ancient Windsor*.

At the end of this partial testimony concerning the sons of Eltweed Pomeroy, to establish the fact that their social, moral and intellectual status was developed in the wilderness of the New World for the permanent weal of the national life of the Republic, and to enable the writer to conform to the space so kindly placed at his disposal, it is imperative that but brief reference be made to a few of the grandsons.

John Pomeroy, son of Medad, was a lieutenant in the French and Indian Wars, and served at Forts Number 4, Massachusetts, and with the garrison at Fort Dummer, an outpost that required the utmost vigilance. He married Mindwell, daughter of Isaac Sheldon.

Honorable Ebenezer Pomeroy was second son of Medad, and was prominent in civil and military affairs, as captain, major and high sheriff of the colony. He was one of the commissioners appointed to meet with Indians at Albany, in 1724, and was a member of Her Majesty's Council (Anne, daughter of James II, of the House of Stuart) of the province of Massachusetts Bay. In King William's War, he led the Northampton soldiers between 1688-98, and in Queen Anne's War from 1704 to 1713, and in 1711 he was in command of one of the eighteen companies furnished by Massachusetts against Canada. In recognition of his services,

or for some other good and sufficient reason, he was granted, in 1716, a large quantity of land between Northampton and Springfield. This grant comprised "all the remaining part of the Half Mile Square: Between us and Springfield, Saving what was Before Granted to cap<sup>t</sup> John Taylor and His two sons, 80 acres." This property descended to Captain Lemuel Pomeroy, son of General Seth, and grandson of Ebenezer, who settled in Southampton, in 1776. Ebenezer was attorney for Northampton in several lawsuits before the Supreme Court, and is designated on the records as a leading citizen of Northampton. He married Hannah Strong, who died the same year; his second wife and the mother of his nine children, was Sarah, daughter of Captain John King and his wife Sarah Holton. He died January 27, 1754, lamented as a citizen of extraordinary energy and ability "as a soldier and statesman."

Joseph Pomeroy, third son of Medad, also a gun-maker and manufacturer of other arms, including the lances carried by the matrosses or flank guards in a marching army, left the old Northampton home and settled in Suffield, Connecticut, where he became ancestor of all of the name in that region. Suffield was settled by a colony from Massachusetts, under whose protection it remained until 1752, when it became a part of Connecticut. Joseph filled many town offices. In March, 1710-11, at a town meeting "for choice of officers, Sergeant Joseph Pomeroy is chosen Selectman." In King William's War he was a corporal from Northampton and took part in the Indian fight at Deerfield, September 16, 1696. He was the father or grandfather of twenty-one soldiers of the Revolution, including the Reverend Benjamin Pomeroy, chaplain of

the 3rd Regiment Connecticut Line; Charles Pomeroy, paymaster; Nathaniel, captain; Charles, Nathaniel, Oliver, and Ralph, lieutenants; and Ralph, paymaster. The oath of allegiance required of paymasters is an interesting document, but space forbids presenting it here. Joseph Pomeroy married Hannah, daughter of Richard Seymour (said to be a descendant of Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy), and his wife Hannah Hawkins (Howkins) who was daughter of Anthony Hawkins and his second wife, Ann Wells, who was daughter of ex-Governor Thomas Wells of Connecticut. They had nine children.

At a general town meeting, March 7, 1698, it was agreed and voted: "Thirdly, to give to Joseph Pomeroy for inheritance forty acres of Land; with the proviso, . . . to follow his trade for the benefit of the Town. May it please the Lord to bless him with life, health and strength soe to doe."—*Suffield Records, Old Book*, p. 109. At the time of his death he was a "Captin," a high rank in those days. He died December 6, 1712, aged 44.

Samuel Pomeroy, the eighth and youngest son born to Medad, was graduated from Yale College at the age of 18 years, and in July, 1708, was called to the pastorate of the church in Newtown, Queens county, Long Island. He was ordained at Northampton, November 30, 1709, the Reverend Mr. Stoddard, Reverend John Williams of Deerfield, and the Reverend William Williams of Hatfield (both of Harvard College, class of 1683), joined in the service. At this time the church was Congregational, but in September, 1715, the Reverend Samuel Pomeroy applied for admission to, and was "heartily and unanimously accepted" by the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

He joined with the Reverends McNish of Jamaica and Phillips of Saugatuck, in organizing the Presbytery of Long Island. His church had been put up in 1671 and had become greatly dilapidated, and it was decided that a new one must be built. Jonathan Fish, the town clerk, presented the church with a plat of ground four rods square and the deed was in behalf of the "Dissenting Presbyterian Congregation of Newtown." The new church was adorned with a spire in which was a small bell. The pastor was supported by contributions and a parsonage farm of 74 acres on Hoffman avenue. "After a pastorate of 36 years, Mr. Pomeroy came to be greatly beloved." The original stone still marks his grave. His first wife, the mother of his children, was Lydia Taylor of Northampton. He married (2) Elizabeth, daughter of the Reverend Joseph Webb (Harvard College, 1684), one of the original trustees of Yale College, pastor of the First Church of Fairfield.

#### Brigadier-General Seth Pomeroy

Of the representatives of the 4th generation, perhaps Brigadier-General Seth Pomeroy was the most notable, and of greater service to the Colonies before and during the early years of the Revolutionary War. It has been said by some writers that the press and general public present the military renown of a successful general to the exclusion of men of letters, teachers, clergymen, statesmen and lawyers, manufacturers, and those who follow the peaceful and productive occupation of agriculture. But it will be remembered that in every land, before the citizens can enjoy those peaceful pursuits, the first requisite is the successful general with his troops equipped for war. It will not be denied that men with

military genius were in demand at this crisis in the affairs of the Colonies, nor that General Seth Pomeroy possessed many of the qualifications of a leader of men in battle: a man of forceful character, executive ability and experience in warfare, with large resources at command, fearless in the exercise of his duty, and strongly reliant upon the providence of the Almighty for good.

Seth Pomeroy was born in Northampton, May 20, 1706. He inherited the family traits and the family business of making guns, which he carried to a high state of perfection. He employed many smiths, and manufactured large numbers of guns, whose accuracy and finish won commendation for the product of his armory from every section of the country. The Indians on the far northern lakes made persistent efforts to gain possession of a "Pomeroy gun." The Pomeroy armory continued to supply the colonists with guns for six generations, or until the Springfield Armory was established. During the years of the French and Indian Wars Seth Pomeroy devoted much time to laying out and constructing the great highways from the Connecticut Valley into Berkshire county, and over the hills to Albany, which he recognized as a military necessity. He also took an important part in all of those wars, acting under commissions under the hand and seal of Governor Shirley, Captain-General of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and along the northwestern frontier of the province he was engaged in erecting a line of forts.

In 1714, the French commenced to build a fort at Louisbourg, on the Island of Cape Breton, to be the "greatest fortress on earth," to menace and command the New World.

Over thirty million livres were expended by France "and all the energies and resources of her government for twenty years" were devoted to its completion. "It was the greatest fortress in the world in its time. The harbor was guarded by a battery of thirty twenty-eight-pounders on Goat Island and by the Royal battery of thirty heavy guns which raked the entrances." In 1745, Seth Pomeroy accepted a commission as major of artillery, and it was with the above guns he had to do. The land and harbor sides of the town were defended by lines of ramparts and bastions on which eighty guns were mounted; the West Gate being supported by a battery of twenty four-pounders. The lofty citadel was in the gorge of the King's bastion. This "greatest fortress of modern times," which was considered impregnable, was the base for the equipment of marauding bands of French and Indians for the purpose of harassing and driving from their homes the colonists of New England. One can scarcely conceive, then, the impulse of splendid audacity which prompted these 4000 New England homemakers to march up to that impregnable fortress and lay siege to it, although feebly assisted by Warren's West Indies fleet. Yet, after one month's bloody siege, its commander, Governor Du Chambon, surrendered it to these New England citizens, on June 15, 1745.

On May 8, 1745, Major Seth Pomeroy wrote to his wife: "The Grand Battery is ours! Before we entered it the people had fled out of it and gone over to the town, but had stopped up the touch-holes of the cannon. General Pepperill gave me the oversight of some twenty smiths in boring them out. Cannon-balls and bombs were fired from the city

and the island fort into our midst, but when we could get the cannon clear we gave them fire for fire from their own guns."

In reply, his wife writes: ". . . The whole town (Northampton, Massachusetts), is much moved with concern for the expedition, how Providence will order the affair, for which religious meetings every week are maintained in town. My dear husband, I leave you in the hands of God, desiring to submit to His will, whatever it may be.

"(Signed,) Mary Pomeroy."

The capture of these great guns, sixty of them, and their destructive fire against the enemy, heralded the downfall of the great fortress. One hundred and four other cannon, mostly twenty-four-pounders, fell into the hands of the New Englanders; and for ten years following the colonists were not attacked by organized war parties.

During this period Major Seth Pomeroy held several offices of trust in the service of his country, although at intervals, as a military officer of the King, he was called upon to muster recruits and march to Vermont to repel expected invasions from Canada. He had several commissions from Governor Shirley, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief and over His Majesty's Possessions of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, the originals of which are in the possession of George Eltwed Pomeroy of Toledo, Ohio, a great-great-grandson.

Of the forces furnished by Massachusetts for the expedition against Crown Point, or Lake George, Seth Pomeroy held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, under the command of Sir William Johnson. The regiment most conspicuously engaged was that

of Colonel Williams (founder of Williams College, in Massachusetts), and upon the death of that gallant officer the command devolved upon Colonel Seth Pomeroy, who had been left with some force to throw up light fortifications. On the repulse and death of Colonel Williams, his troops rallied on Colonel Pomeroy's reserve. General Dieskau, in command of the French and Indians, attacked the intrenchments, but was wounded and taken prisoner, the defeat of his army being final after a contest of several hours with a loss of over 1000 men. General Dieskau was conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Pomeroy's quarters and solicitously cared for, "although some papers in his possession were to the end that he and his Indian allies were to give no quarter to the colonists." Lieutenant Daniel Pomeroy, Seth's brother, was slain in this battle. The commission granted to Seth Pomeroy by Governor Shirley after this engagement, advancing him to the rank of colonel, bears the date: "Boston, the 9th day of September, in the 29th year of the reign of King George II, Anno Dom. 1755." It was these commissions in the name of the King of England which made it necessary for Colonel Seth Pomeroy to take the oath of abjuration when he was commissioned by the Colonial Congress as First Brigadier-General of the Colonial Army.

He was prominent in the Provincial Congress, being returned from Northampton, and was also busily engaged with a large force of smiths in the manufacture of guns and other implements of war until the days just preceding the Revolution, when he responded in person to the first alarm. On October 27, 1774, he

was appointed with Ward and Preble, a general officer, he being designated as third in command.

In this connection, "Harpers' Cyclopaedia of United States History," by Lossing, page 1115, says: "Seth Pomeroy was chosen a Brigadier-General of Militia in February, 1775, but fought in the ranks as a private soldier at the battle of Bunker's (Breed's) Hill." He, like General Warren, who was slain there, declined to assume the command which had been tendered to both, after battle had been joined. Under the commission noted above, issued by the Colony of Massachusetts as brigadier-general, Seth Pomeroy was "busily engaged in organizing the Massachusetts militia at Cambridge, in the spring of 1775, which later gathered around Boston." It was while engaged in this patriotic duty at Cambridge, that General Pomeroy conceived the plan of surprising and capturing Fort Ticonderoga, which he imparted to Colonels Easton and Brown and Parson Allen, and which was carried to a successful issue, although nearly rendered abortive by the rank jealousy of General Benedict Arnold. The commission as General of Militia was entirely independent of that of the Resolve of the Continental Congress, June 22, 1775, appointing him the first brigadier-general of the Continental Army.

"The Congress then came to the following resolutions: Resolved, That the number of Brigadier-Generals be augmented to eight, and the same were chosen by ballot, as follows: 'Seth Pomeroy, First Brigadier-General.'"

Then follows a list of the eight officers appointed under this resolution, but with Seth Pomeroy heading the list: "Journal of Congress for 1775.

Vol. I; page 87." The following is the list of those appointed in their order:

"1 Seth Pomeroy, of Massachusetts, First Brigadier-General.

"2 Richard Montgomery, of New York, Second Brigadier-General.

"3 David Wooster, of Connecticut, Third Brigadier-General.

"4 William Heath, of Massachusetts, Fourth Brigadier-General.

"5 Joseph Spencer, of Connecticut, Fifth Brigadier-General.

"6 John Thomas, of Massachusetts, Sixth Brigadier-General.

"7 John Sullivan, of Maine, Seventh Brigadier-General.

"8 Nathaniel Green, of Rhode Island, Eighth Brigadier-General.

Horatio Gates, of Virginia, Adjutant General."

It is evident that the fires of jealousy burned as ardently in those days of the Revolution, among the officers of the "Regular Establishment" as they have since, for we find that, in order to accommodate the confusion and strife of those brigadiers as to the question of seniority, Seth Pomeroy resigned as First Brigadier-General twenty-eight days after his commission as such had been placed in his hands, and General Thomas was appointed First Brigadier-General. It is notable that just twenty-eight days previous to his appointment as First Brigadier-General of the Continental Army Seth Pomeroy was fighting in the ranks at Bunker Hill with a gun of his own make, and that it had been rendered unserviceable by a broken lock, which had been struck by a musket-ball. This service, and his former commission as general from the Massachusetts Colony, probably decided the Continental Congress to name him as the senior brigadier-general. It gives the writer great satisfaction to be able to assert that the name of Seth

Pomeroy still stands on the roster of the army of the United States as the first brigadier-general.

Although he had retired from the active duties of the field, General Pomeroy had not left the service of his country. The Provincial Congress, then holding its sessions at Watertown, induced him to continue his services under his commission as general of militia and at once placed him in command of the militia of Hampshire county, with instructions to see that they were duly trained and disciplined for active service. For nearly two years he was engaged in this duty, diffusing a spirit of military ardor among the people, training them to the use of arms, urging early enlistments, and supplying disciplined troops for the army. His services in this respect were repeatedly acknowledged, both by the Provincial and Continental Congress.

Though conscious of rendering service to the cause of the Colonies in this way, the ardent soul of the old patriot and soldier could not be satisfied with the mere preparation of soldiers for the field. With recovering health came the old desire for active field duty, and solicited personally by General Washington during the close of the year 1776 to resume his command for the coming campaign, General Pomeroy determined to again enter into the activities of the war. In January, 1777, when New Jersey was invaded by the British, he again took the field at the head of the militia of Massachusetts, and marched to the Hudson River at Peekskill, where he joined the command of General McDougall. From the hardships of this last campaign, and loss of vitality caused by his venerable age, he died at Peekskill, September 11, 1777. His remains were buried there, and over his grave in the beautiful cemetery

the patriotic Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, assisted by kinsmen and gentlewomen of the Pomeroy race, have erected a handsome monument as a tribute to his patriotism and determination to fight in the cause of American liberty until the end came to the war or to his life.

The very complete roster, "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution," issued by that Commonwealth, on pages 512, 515, 516, 517, 661, Vol. XII, says: "Companies of General Seth Pomeroy's regiment marched April 20, 1775; in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775;" and perhaps in hundreds of other pages a like reference may be found in the same State Paper to General Seth Pomeroy's service. This was the first general alarm after his appointment as a general of militia, February, 1775, and with equal celerity we find him responding with his troops to such alarms in the east and north-east, up to the time of his appointment as First Brigadier-General of the Continental Army.

On the first memorial tablet in the chapel of the Academy of West Point, the military school of the United States, the highest authority of the nation concerning the honor of rank, may be found, at the head of the list of brigadier-generals, an inscription to the memory of "Brigadier-General Seth Pomeroy, born 1706; died 1777."

Thus it is that the blood of the Pomeroy, that has come down through nearly nine centuries from the Normans, lives today in the great race of descendants who are now working for the furtherance of American civilization and the uplift of mankind.

"The subscriptions of the Pomeroy family to this monument were canvassed for by Mr. S. Harris Pomeroy (a great-great-grandson of General Seth Pomeroy) of New Rochelle and New York City.