

Our Relations

DUDLEY-PRATT

Families

Compiled by
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PRATT POSTER COMPANY
Indianapolis, Ind.

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Dedication

To the young descendants
of two Revolutionary soldiers
Captain Ambrose Dudley
and
Captain David Pratt

this book is lovingly dedicated, hoping it will be an
inspiration to them as they grow up to
manhood and womanhood.

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Dudley Genealogy

"The surname of Dudley was taken from the name of the castle in Staffordshire, England, and assumed, according to ancient custom in England, by the younger children of that place.

The castle of Dudley was built by Dudo, a Saxon, about 700 A. D." (Colonial Families of the United States of America, Vol. 5, G. N. Mackinsie, ed.)

The following genealogy, from 1079 to about 1700 was copied from "Colonial Families of the United States of America."

- I. Harvey, Lord of Sutton, b. 1079.
- II. Harvey², Lord of Sutton, b. 1109
- III. Harvey³, Lord of Sutton, b. 1154
- IV. Harvey⁴, Lord of Sutton, b. 1175
- V. Rowland⁵, Lord of Sutton, d. 1259.
- VI. Sir William de, Lord of Sutton, d. 1267.
- VII. Sir Robert de, Lord of Sutton, d. 1279.
- VIII. Sir Richard de, Lord of Sutton, b. 1266.
- IX. Sir John de, Lord of Sutton, d. 1388.
- X. Sir John de, 1st Baron Dudley, d. —.
- XI. Sir John de, 2nd Baron Dudley, d. 1372.
- XII. Sir John de, 3d Baron Dudley, d. 1406.
- XIII. Sir John de, 4th Baron Dudley, d. 1487.
- m. Elizabeth dau. Sir John Berkeley, created K. G. 1439, summoned to Parliament 1439 till his death, 1487.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE

- I. Sir Edmund de Sutton, of whom later
- II. Sir John, m. Elizabeth Bramstat, d. 1500.
- III. Sir Edmund, b. 1462. At Oxford 1478-1482. Speaker of the House of Commons 1504. m. Elizabeth Grey. Beheaded for usury by order of King Henry VIII in 1510.

ISSUE (*among others*)

1. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, m. Jane Guilford. He was beheaded in 1553 (See History of England).

ISSUE

- 1¹. Ambrose, Earl of Warwick.
- 2¹. Robert, Earl of Leicester, of whom later.
- 3¹. Guilford, m. Lady Jane Grey.

Robert, Lord Dudley and Earl of Leicester, b. 1532, d. 1588. On Elizabeth's accession to the throne Dudley was held in high favor, and by many was regarded as her lover. In 1550 he married Amy Robsart. He was thought to have been accessory to her murder ten years later. This episode is treated romantically by Sir Walter Scott in his novel, *Kenilworth*. Lord Dudley and the Baroness Sheffield were said to have been secretly married. Their son, Robert, a man of great talents as a scientist and inventor, sought to have his legitimacy established in England, but this not being done, he lived in Italy. Orders were

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

issued by the English Government for Dudley's return to meet a charge of having assumed abroad the titles of his father. He refused to obey and his estates were forcibly sold. No other descendants of Lord Dudley are mentioned in the encyclopedias nor in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Sir Edmund de Sutton, eldest son of 4th Baron Dudley, died in his father's lifetime so did not succeed to the title of 5th Baron Dudley. He m. (first) dau. Lord Tiptaft. m. (second) Maud, dau. Baron Clifford.

ISSUE BY FIRST WIFE

Edward. He was the eldest son of Sir Edmund de Sutton and succeeded his grandfather in 1487 as 5th Baron Dudley. K. G. d. 1531.

ISSUE BY SECOND WIFE (*among others*)

Thomas Dudley m. Grace, dau. of Sir Launcelot Threlkeld of Yaumuth County.

ISSUE (*among others*)

Richard Dudley, m. Dorothy Sandford.

ISSUE (*among others*)

John Dudley, m. Miss Casse, settled at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ISSUE

Robert Dudley, Collector of Port at Newcastle, Mayor of Newcastle. King James knighted him, and stayed at his house 3 days. Burned at

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

stake May 7, 1613. m. Anne Wood.

ISSUE

Robert Dudley settled in Bristol, m. sister of Robert and Edward Green, who mentioned Dudley in their will.

ISSUE (*Virginia Dudleys begin here*)

Edward Dudley, m. Elizabeth Pritchard. They came to Virginia in 1637. First settled in York County, then lived in Newcastle County. In Virginia Magazine, Vol. 6, Land Patents, we find Governor Harvey issued to Rev. Thomas Hampton 300 acres of land in Norfolk County for bringing six adult persons into the colony. Edward Dudley was one of the number (Confirmed by Green's "List of Early Emigrants," page 200).

ISSUE (*among others*)

Richard Dudley settled in Gloucester Co., Virginia. He was High Sheriff in 1675 and Colonel of Militia, m. dau. of Henry Sewell.

ISSUE (*among others*)

James Dudley. He was a soldier (see Virginia Magazine, Vol. 8, p. 165), m. Anne Fleet.

ISSUE (*among others*)

William Dudley, b. 1696, m. Judith Johnson, d. 1760.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE

- I. Robert, of whom later.
- II. James.
- III. Ambrose.

Robert Dudley, b. Nov., 1726, in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, m. Joyce Gale, dau. Matthew Gale, d. 1766. Left in his will the whole of his estate to be kept intact until the youngest child became of age, then to be divided equally among them all. Will dated Dec., 1766, names wife, Joyce; sons Robert and Ambrose.

ISSUE

- I. Robert, 1st lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Was wounded at Battle of Brandywine, from which wounds he died. m. Anne Purvis.
- II. Ambrose, Captain in Revolutionary War, of whom later.
- III. Joyce, m. Aaron Quisenberry.
- IV. Peter, Major in Revolutionary War. Lived on the paternal estate in Virginia.
- v. James, came to Kentucky. Lived in Bourbon County. d. 1808)
- VI. William, Colonel in War of 1812. (See sketch of).

Ambrose Dudley, b. 1750, m. Ann Parker, Feb. 2, 1773. Moved to Kentucky May 3, 1786. d. Jan. 27, 1825, leaving fourteen children—eleven sons and three daughters. (See sketch of.)

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE

- I. Robert, b. Jan. 20, 1774, m. Sarah Walker Rodes. Fought under General Wayne in the Indian wars. Moved to Christian County, Ky., in 1818. Had 8 children.
- II. William Eylett, b. Sept. 21, 1775, m. Polly Smith, Jan. 25, 1798, d. Nov. 27, 1851. Lived on a part of the Dudley farm six miles from Lexington. He was thrown from his horse and killed. He had often expressed a wish that he might die suddenly. There were no funeral services as he was opposed to them.

Polly Smith Dudley, his wife, was the daughter of William (Goldmine) Smith and Mary Rodes. She was born in Fayette County, near Bryan Station. Her brothers and sisters were William Smith, Nancy Rodes, Nelson Smith and Lucy Dudley. She died at the home of her son, Ambrose W., in Frankfort, August 17, 1854, aged 79 years. William E., his wife Polly, their daughter, Almira, and two children of Ryland and Pamela Dillard are buried in a small graveyard on the Dudley farm. The splendid stone wall surrounding the inclosure and the tombstones are still in good condition, owing to the kindness of Mr. W. R. Estill, who now owns the former Dudley land.

ISSUE (*of William E. and Polly Dudley*)

1. Ambrose W., b. Oct. 31, 1798, m. Eliza Talbott, d. Sept., 1881. (See sketch of.)

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE

1¹. Margaret, m. Randolph Smith. Lived in Alabama.

2¹. Mary, m. Robert Aldrich. Lived in Frankfort.

3¹. William, m. Mary Jouett. Lived in Frankfort.

4¹. James, m. Elizabeth Higbee. Lived in Frankfort.

5¹. Theodore, m. Ruby Dallam. Lived in Henderson, Ky.

6¹. Maria, m. F. H. Winston. Lived in Chicago.

7¹. Isham Talbott, moved to St. Louis, Mo.

2. Pamela, of whom later.

3. Almira, b. May 22, 1811, m. Littleberry Clay, 1830, d. Nov., 1837. Had no children.

Pamela Ann, dau. of Wm. E. Dudley, was born Oct. 9, 1801, m. Ryland T. Dillard Feb. 23, 1820, d. Feb. 23, 1874, on the 54th anniversary of her marriage. She was a devoted Christian beloved by all who knew her.

ISSUE

1¹. William Dudley, b. Sept. 30, 1822, m. Ellis, dau. of Henry Clay of Bourbon County, Oct., 1866. He was educated at Princeton Theological Seminary. Lived many years in Chicago. d. in Lexington Sept. 3, 1889. No children.

2¹. Mary Ellis, b. April 10, 1825, m. Rev. William M. Pratt, March 4, 1846. Lived near

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

Lexington on a part of the Dudley farm until her marriage. d. in Louisville April 1, 1907. "She was of that type of Christian womanhood which finds its strength in the daily reading of the Bible."

ISSUE

1². Laura, b. Feb. 27, 1849, m. David B. Doll, May 7, 1878, in Shelbyville, Ky. d. in Louisville Nov. 19, 1904. No children.

2². William Dudley, b. June 9, 1851, m. Sarah G. Smith in Logansport, Ind., Dec. 18, 1878. d. Feb. 27, 1919. Lived in Logansport and Indianapolis. Newspaper editor and publisher.

ISSUE

1³. Arthur Dudley, b. Oct. 12, 1880, m. Helen Rikhoff June 15, 1922. Lives in Indianapolis. Publisher.

2³. Mary, b. Nov. 2, 1882, unmarried. Graduate of Vassar College. Teacher. Lives in Indianapolis.

3³. Ryland Dillard, b. Jan. 28, 1885, m. Ruth Sullivan, Aug. 3, 1914. Lives in Indianapolis. Publisher.

4³. Marjorie, b. Nov. 22, 1887. Unmarried.

5³. William Dudley, Jr., b. Jan. 31, 1891. Graduate of Wisconsin University. Lives in Indianapolis.

3². Mary Baldwin, b. Jan. 3, 1854. Unmarried. Librarian 26 years in the Louisville Free Public Library.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

4². Lizzie, b. June 30, 1856, m. William B. Dale, Jan. 25, 1875, lives in Shelbyville. d. in Lexington, July 6, 1889.

ISSUE

1³. William Pratt, b. in Shelby County, June 19, 1877. m. Mrs. Elizabeth Burnett Horner, Nov. 17, 1914. d. June 16, 1931. Graduate of Princeton University, 1899, and Louisville Law School. Was Federal Director of the U. S. Employment Service for Kentucky during the World War. Lived in Louisville.

ISSUE

1⁴. William Pratt, Jr., b. July 4, 1919.

2³. Juliet, b. Nov. 27, 1878, d. Dec. 16, 1879.

3³. Julian Kalfus, b. April 13, 1889, m. Marjorie Otter in Danville, Aug. 29, 1914. Graduated at Princeton University in 1911. Assistant Professor in Chemistry at Princeton 2 years. In 1927 was awarded a fellowship by the National Research Council for a year's study in research work. The funds which accompany the award of this council are supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation, and other sources. Julian spent four months in Washington, D. C., and eight months in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. Research Chemist. Lives in New York.

5². Ryland Dillard, b. Feb. 5, 1860, m. Jeanie Logan, March 18, 1889, d. June 2, 1909. Lived in Shelbyville, Ky. A much loved physician.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE

1³. Ryland D., Jr., b. Nov., 1891, d. May, 1898.

2³. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 25, 1892, m. T. Hendricks Byrd, April 16, 1918. Lives in Shelbyville, Ky.

3³. William Logan, b. Oct. 9, 1898, d. June, 1910.

3¹. Laura Virginia, b. Jan. 3, 1828, d. Feb. 28, 1848.

4¹. John, b. June 25, 1830, d. July 5, 1891, in Nebraska, unmarried. Physician. Lived in Fayette County and Lexington.

5¹. Almira, b. Feb. 23, 1833, m. Geo. O. Yeiser May 3, 1859, d. Nov. 16, 1889. Lived in Nebraska.

ISSUE

1². Pamela Dillard, b. May 18, 1860, unmarried. Lives in Kansas.

2². John O. Lawyer, b. Oct. 15, 1866, m. Hettie Sheen, d. March 29, 1918.

3². Ryland Dillard, b. Sept. 26, 1862, d. Dec. 13, 1912.

4². William Pratt, b. Dec. 12, 1868. Unmarried.

5². James Dillard, b. Jan. 14, 1878, unmarried. Lives in California.

6¹. James Madison, b. March 4, 1836, m. Nannie Carr, Aug. 15, 1865. d. in Lexington, March 17, 1886.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE

1². Laura, d. in Kansas, 1882, aged 16 years.

2². Florence, unmarried. Librarian in Lexington Public Library.

3². Annie, unmarried, principal of a Lexington Public School.

4². Mary, d. young, 1891.

7¹. Ryland, b. Dec. 6, 1838, d. May 4, 1839.

8¹. Annie Rebecca, b. July 26, 1840, m. Rev. George Hunt July 10, 1861. d. July 18, 1866.

ISSUE

1². Annie, b. Jan., 1866, m. Rev. William E. Mitchell, Oct. 20, 1895, d. Dec. 7, 1897, in Carlisle, Ky.

ISSUE

1³. George Hunt, b. Sept. 19, 1896, m. Mildred Tibbals, June 4, 1918. Graduated at Harvard Law School. Lawyer.

9¹. Louisa, b. July 3, 1844, m. Henry Bedford, 1869. d. Sept. 29, 1875.

ISSUE

1². Dillard, b. Feb. 10, 1870, moved to Nebraska with his Yeiser relatives. Lives in Kansas.

III. James Dudley, third son of Ambrose, b. May 12, 1777, m. (first) Polly Ferguson. They had 13 children. m. (second) Mrs.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

Mourning (Goodloe) Royster. They had 3 children. d. June 6, 1870. Lived on a part of the Dudley farm near Lexington. Was a member of the convention that met in 1849 to revise the State Constitution.

ISSUE

1. Ambrose F., b. May 5, 1803, m. Nancy Moberley, Sept. 11, 1827. d. March 10, 1888. Lived in Madison County, Ky.

ISSUE

1¹. Elizabeth, b. May 4, 1831, m. N. C. Hart. Had 9 children.

2¹. Lemira, b. Oct. 11, 1832. Unmarried.

3¹. Thomas P., b. Nov. 8, 1834, m. Molly Gentry. Had 9 children.

4¹. James A., b. Sept. 5, 1836, m. Sally Gilbert, 1875. Had 8 children.

5¹. Richard M., b. Sept. 1, 1838, m. (first) Elizabeth Thompson. Had 5 children. m. (second) Mary Hinton. Had 6 children. He graduated at Georgetown College in 1860. Pastor of a Baptist church in Louisville 4 years. Editor of "The Western Recorder" 6 years. In 1880 he became President of Georgetown College, and remained there until his death, June 5, 1893.

ISSUE BY FIRST WIFE (*among others*)

1². Frank.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE BY SECOND WIFE

- 1². Anne, m. Rev. W. O. Shewmaker.
- 1². Mary, m. Wiley Pitman.
- 3². June, m. Emmet Harvey.
- 4². Louise, unmarried.
- 5². Rose, m. Ralph Scarce.

2. Nancy, b. Aug. 4, 1804, m. Thomas Carr,
d. Dec. 27, 1874.

ISSUE

1¹. Thomas D., b. Nov., 1827, m. Sarah
Clark. d. Aug., 1911.

ISSUE

1². John D., b. April, 1859. Unmarried. d.
Aug. 1, 1930.

2². Lulie, b. Dec., 1864, m. Chambers Logan.
d. Jan. 22, 1888.

3². Thomas B., m. Mary Banks Brooks.

4². Minnie, b. Aug. 18, 1868, m. John Dolan.

5². Nancy, m. Thomas Piatt.

2¹. Lucretia, b. Sept., 1834. Unmarried. d.
Nov., 1867.

3¹. Nannie, b. March 21, 1844, m. James M.
Dillard, Aug. 15, 1865. d. July 8, 1921. (For
issue see James M. Dillard.)

3. Abram, b. Nov. 4, 1805, m. Ann Russell.
Had 13 children. Moved to Missouri.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE (*among others*)

1¹. James, b. April 22, 1832, m. Sallie Hays.
d. March, 1882.

ISSUE

1². Thomas Hays, b. Nov. 19, 1868, m.
Mary W. Dickerson.

2². James Russell, b. June 14, 1873. Unmar-
ried. d. Sept. 14, 1894.

4. James W., b. Jan. 12, 1807, m. Sarah
Russell. d. July, 1880.

5. Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1809, m. N. C. Hart,
d. July, 1829.

6. Eldred, b. Jan. 28, 1811, m. (first) Mary
Clay. m. (second) Henrietta Clay Scott. m.
(third) Hattie Bassett.

7. Lucretia, b. July 5, 1812, m. William
Hutchinson. Moved to Missouri.

8. Mary, b. Jan. 31, 1814, m. Felix Russell.
d. April 13, 1878.

9. Jeptha, b. 1815. Died young.

10. Benjamin, b. 1815. Died young.

11. John J., b. Sept. 21, 1817, m. Eliza Peck.
Had 4 children.

12. Martha Thomas, b. Oct., 1819. Died
young.

13. Maurice, b. May 11, 1823, m. Elizabeth
Buckner. d. Sept., 1888. Had 1 son, John. Lived
in Covington, Ky.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

14. Susan Thomas, b. Feb. 17, 1826, m. Thomas Wallis. d. July 31, 1901. Had 6 children.

15. Maria Louisa, b. July 20, 1827, m. Joseph McCann. d. Jan. 8, 1878.

16. Sarah, b. Feb. 21, 1838, m. Noah Ferguson.

iv. Jeptha, b. Oct. 31, 1778. m. (first) Miss Lewis. m. (second) Rebecca Trotter. m. (third) Mrs. Clay, sister of his first wife and widow of General Green Clay, father of Cassius M. Clay, Abolitionist, and minister to Russia in Lincoln's administration. Jeptha was a merchant in Frankfort. Was State Senator, 1824-1828.

ISSUE

1. Edward. Lived in Quincy, Ill.

v. John, b. July 19, 1781. m. Patsey Parrish. Her father, Timothy Parrish, emigrated to Kentucky with Ambrose Dudley. Moved to Missouri. Had 10 children.

vi. Polly, b. Sept. 6, 1783. m. Major Ben Graves. He was killed at the battle of the River Raisin. Graves County was named for him. They had 6 children.

1. Ambrose

4. Fanny

2. Lucian

5. Elizabeth

3. Nancy

6. Marion

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

- vii. Benjamin Winslow, b. April 12, 1785. m. Anna Maria Short, June 9, 1821. d. Jan. 20, 1870. (See sketch of)

ISSUE

1. Charles Wilkins.
2. William Ambrose, b. June 9, 1824. m. Mary Hawkins, Dec. 1845. d. March 19, 1870. He was born in Lexington, Ky. Graduated at Princeton University. Studied law and practiced in Lexington. He was a Whig and strongly in favor of preserving the Union. When only twenty-five years old he was made president of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. Not long after he built the Short-Line road from Lexington to Cincinnati, and was elected president of the company. He was a man of great executive ability, and displayed the best traits of the families from which he was descended. (Peter—History of Fayette County.)

ISSUE

- 1¹. Benjamin Winslow, b. 1846, unmarried, d. 1892.
 - 2¹. Charley, b. 1849, d. 1859.
 - 3¹. William A., Jr., b. 1851, d. 1882.
 - 4¹. Mary D., b. July, 1852, m. Charles Short, d. May, 1903.
-
3. Anna, m. Major Edward Tilford, d. Feb. 21, 1898. Had no children.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

- VIII. Peter, b. March 21, 1787. m. Maria, dau. Governor Garrard, Nov. 15, 1815. d. Jan., 1869. Had no children. (See sketch of)
- IX. Ambrose,² b. Jan. 27, 1789. m. (first) Miss Ludlow. m. (second) Mrs. Clarissa Cluney. Had 4 children by first wife. 3 children by second wife. Was in active service in War of 1812-1815. Lived in Fayette County, and Cincinnati. d. 1876.

ISSUE BY FIRST WIFE

1. Ethelbert, b. 1818, m. Mary Scott, dau. of Matthew T. Scott, 1843. d. Feb. 2, 1862. (See sketch of)

ISSUE

- 1¹. M. Scott, b. 1844, d. June 9, 1866.
- 2¹. Louise Ludlow, b. Feb. 20, 1849, m. Major (afterwards Major-General) Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, July 20, 1868. d. Sept. 19, 1911.

ISSUE

- 1². Mary Dudley, b. July, 1869, m. John Fore Hines of the U. S. Navy. Lives in Cambridge, Mass.
- 2². Ensign Joseph Cabell, b. March 6, 1872 at Fort Monroe. d. Feb. 11, 1898. Swept overboard from the torpedo boat Cushing, near Havana while carrying dispatches to the Battleship Maine.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

3². Ethelbert L. D., b. July 6, 1875. m. Genevieve Mattingly. d. July 26, 1914. Captain in U. S. Infantry. Was in Spanish-American War.

ISSUE

1³. J. Cabell, b. Feb. 28, 1900, m. Marie Reine Fusz.

2³. William Mattingly, b. Nov. 6, 1905, m. Frances Naylor.

3³. Genevieve Dudley, b. July 12, 1912.

4³. Ethelbert Ludlow, b. Aug. 3, 1914.

4². Mabell, b. Feb. 18, 1877, d. March 24, 1878.

5². Lucian Scott, b. Dec. 1, 1878. m. (first) Ethel Carney. m. (second) Elinor Wilkerson. Graduate of Princeton University. Was Major in the World War. Was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism on the field of battle. Lawyer. Lives in New York.

6². Lucy Hayes, b. Jan. 7, 1881, m. Henry Brigham. Lives in Cambridge, Mass.

7². Louise D. Died young.

8². Robert J. Died young.

9². Scott Dudley, b. May 23, 1882. m. Gertrude Bayne, daughter of Dr. John Bayne of Washington, D. C. Was Colonel of the Medical Corps in the World War. Physician. Lives in Lexington, Ky.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

10². Charles Henry, b. Sept. 6, 1884, d. July 19, 1885.

11². Henry, b. May 25, 1886. m. (first) Ruth Woodman. m. (second) Mrs. Aida D'Acosta Root, Aug. 5, 1927. Graduated at Princeton University and Harvard Law School. In 1911-1913 practiced law in Lexington, Ky. In 1913 was appointed Assistant Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, resigning in 1916. Commissioned Major of Infantry, he went to France, seeing service in the battle of San Mehiel, and in the Meuse-Argonne operations. Was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on the General Staff. Served to the end of the war. Lawyer, and trusted friend of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. Lives in New York.

12². Margaret Scott Skillman, b. May 1, 1889, m. John Vance. Lives in Washington, D. C.

13². John Preston, b. Oct. 29, 1890, m. Varina Hanna. Lives in New York.

2. Louise, m. (first) Mr. Burroughs, m. (second) Rev. Craycroft.

3. Charlotte, m. Mr. Armstrong.

4. Helen, m. Dr. Major.

ISSUE BY SECOND WIFE

5. Benjamin William, of whom later.

6. George W.

7. Thomas P.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

Doctor Benjamin William Dudley, son of Ambrose² and half-brother of Colonel Ethelbert, was born in Cincinnati in 1835. He married Maria, daughter of Frank K. Hunt. When 15 years of age he attended the Kentucky Military Institute. He began the study of Medicine in 1858, and graduated from the Iowa University in 1861. In August of that year he entered the Confederate Army as assistant surgeon of the 2nd Kentucky Infantry, serving as a medical officer with the Army of the West 'till the latter part of the war, when he became aid-de-camp to General Crosby. At the close of the war he went to Hamilton, Ohio, where he practiced his profession two years, then went to New York where he lived until 1874, when he returned to Lexington and continued active medical work.

- x. Betsey, b. Jan. 16, 1741, m. Harrison Blanton. Lived near Frankfort, Ky. Had 6 children.
 - 1. Ann
 - 2. Mary
 - 3. Kitty
 - 4. Virginia
 - 5. Benjamin
 - 6. Ambrose

- xI. Thomas Parker, b. May 31, 1792. m. (first) Elizabeth Buckner. They had 3 children. Only one lived to be grown. m. (second) Mrs. Caroline Harrison, mother of Carter Harrison, twice mayor of Chicago. d. July 10, 1886.

ISSUE BY FIRST WIFE

- 1. John W., m. Harriet McDaniel.

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

ISSUE

- 1¹. Thomas. Lives in Chicago.
- 2¹. Mary, m. Mr. Bradford.

- xii. Parker, b. March 6, 1794, m. Ann Taylor, d. Sept. 15, 1853. Moved to Missouri. Buried in Lexington Cemetery.

ISSUE

1. Thomas, b. Sept., 1829, d. July, 1873. Physician.
2. Frank Parker, b. 1832, d. 1906. Lived in Winchester.
3. Reuben.

- xiii. Nancy, b. Nov. 12, 1796, m. Lewis Castleman. Had 5 children.

ISSUE

1. Mary Ann.
 2. Francis
 3. Catherine.
 4. Anna
 5. Ambrose
- xiv. Simeon, b. Sept. 12, 1797, m. Miss Woodford. Moved to Missouri. He was the first to die of the 14 children of Ambrose Dudley. All of them married.

AMBROSE DUDLEY

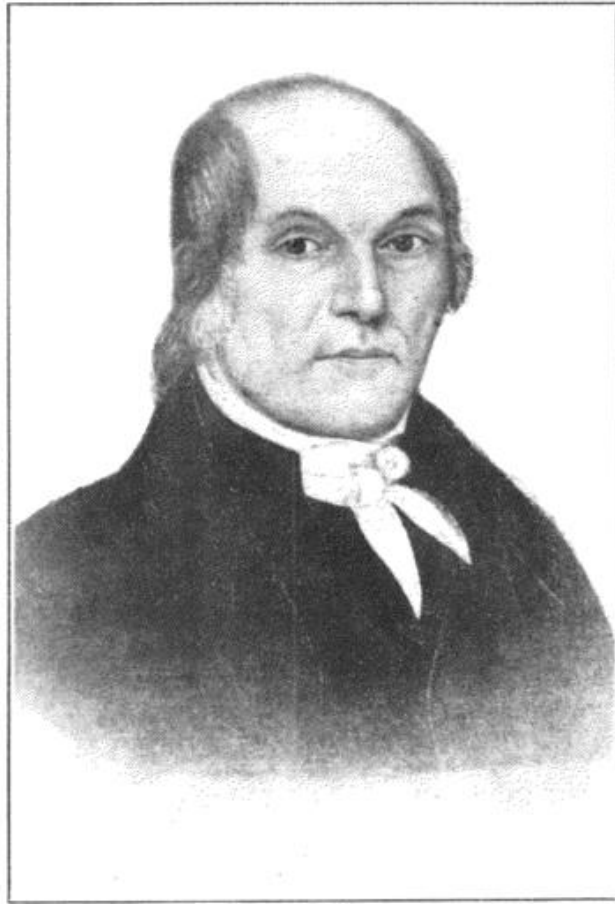
Ambrose, son of Robert Dudley and Joyce Gayle, was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, in 1750. He married Ann Parker of Caroline County in 1773. The negro slaves called her "The Caroline Forget-me-not," and him "The Spotsylvania Touch-me-not."

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Ambrose being a man over six feet high, of fine personal appearance, intelligent and of decided character, was readily commissioned captain in the army, receiving his commission from Patrick Henry.

Near the end of the war, while stationed in Fredericksburg, he heard the noted Baptist preacher, Lewis Craig, preach from behind the barred windows of the jail. Before the Revolution only ministers of the State Church (Episcopal) were free to preach in Virginia without a license. Dissenters who did so were liable to fine and imprisonment. Craig and his followers did not obtain licenses, so were put in prison for preaching contrary to law. Craig preached to large crowds, and was the means of doing much good. In 1781, while pastor of a large church in Virginia, Craig decided to move to Kentucky. So strong was the attachment of his church for him that nearly all of the members came with him.

The following description of the journey of Craig's "Traveling Church" written by G. W. Ranck of Lexington, Ky., tells of the bravery and suffering of those emigrants. The many who came earlier and later had the same experiences.

"One Sunday in Sept., 1781, Lewis Craig with the majority of his congregation assembled at their



Ambrose Dudley

AMBROSE DUDLEY

meeting-house in Spotsylvania County, and started in a body the next morning for Kentucky. Pastor, officers and members, children, negro slaves, pack-horses, wagons, stock, household goods, as well as provisions, were all in order for an early start on Monday morning. Many friends from far and near, including Elijah Craig and Ambrose Dudley (who had often labored with Lewis Craig), gathered together to bid them good-bye. Captain William Ellis was appointed the military leader and Lewis Craig the religious leader of the expedition. A weary journey of nearly 600 miles stretched out before them. They knew that for many of them there would be no return; they were leaving Virginia forever.

The moving train, between 500 and 600 souls, was the largest body of Virginians that ever set out for Kentucky at one time. And not only the members but everything else pertaining to Craig's church was going. His official books and records, its simple communion service, the treasured old Bible from the pulpit—nearly everything but the building itself—was moving away together.

When they camped that first night they had left behind old Spotsylvania County.

Their route now led them southward, past the hamlet of Gordonsville, and thence to the cluster of houses, known as Charlottsville, passing under the shadow of Monticello. The dusty travellers crossed the James River to the little knot of dwellings afterwards known as Lynchburg, where they camped. When the emigrants first saw the cloud-capped peaks of the Blue Ridge they were impressed, but troubled. Captain Ellis spoke to some of the slaves who trudged

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beside the wagons with bundles on their back, and soon the jolliest of the plantation ballads resounded from one end of the train to the other. The emigrants had traveled far, but they never felt so desolate as now. They had left behind scattered houses, old Colonial farms, the lumbering stage coach and the cheerful wayside inn. They had passed the boundary of civilization. No danger threatened them as yet, and they still retained their wagons, which became more and more precious in their sight. A "long halt" as the Sunday rest was called, occurred on the way when the regular religious service was not omitted. At Fort Chiswell they found it occupied by state militia to protect the lead mines, and traders who sold supplies to the settlers on their way westward. The emigrants camped long enough to barter with the traders. Here came the greatest trial they had yet encountered—they gave up their wagons, the only homes that had been left to the women, the little children and the sick. Most of the wagon horses retained were provided with pack-saddles either bought from the traders or made on the route by the emigrants, and the bulk of the "plunder" from the wagons was placed on these. The furniture had to be disposed of. The renewed supply of bacon, meal and flour was distributed among the regular pack-horses, and the necessary smaller articles was distributed among the pedestrians—white and black.

At a blast of the horn the travelers broke camp at Fort Chiswell, and filed along the road. Nearly all of the men and some of the women were on foot, the riders, in the main, being composed of the aged, children and the sick, the little children occupying

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baskets swung to the sides of horses. Such of the sick as were unable to ride were carried along on litters. The men and larger boys were each equipped with a flint lock rifle, a powder horn, a hatchet, a hunting knife, a cup, and a wallet containing bullets and bullet molds, wadding, tow, a tinder box, and all manner of hunting tools. They also guarded the train, drove the live stock, and provided game for the company. The women carried the young babies, bags, baskets filled with lint, bandages, medicine and other things needed. The negroes cleared obstructions from the miserable roads, leading pack-horses, and loaded with implements, parts of spinning wheels, skillets, kettles, &c. Knee breeches and ruffled skirts, hoops and furbelows had disappeared.

The road was beset with rocks and stumps and briars and fallen trees. It led to hills that had to be climbed, to streams that had to be crossed by wading, and through forests of densest shade. Their troubles multiplied. When they camped at the close of day, cooking and other duties had to be attended to. Some sort of shelter had to be provided for the night, bedding and a multitude of other things had to be unloaded to be reloaded the next morning, and there was but little protection from the rain and cold.

Fearing Indians when they reached the stockaded cabins at what is now Abingdon, they encamped and waited for a safer time to proceed. Early in November the little huts were abandoned and the "Traveling Church" were threading in single file the wind swept trail which the buffalo had selected, and the Indian and pioneer had adopted.

From this time on the emigrants knew but little

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else but difficulties, privations and suffering. For days the rain descended flooding the narrow trace, swelling the streams, and compelling delays. About the first of December the dauntless pioneers crossed Cumberland Gap. Nearly three weeks traveling thirty miles! Their northward way through Bell County and Pine Mountain was through the snow, but cold as it was they dared not kindle fires when they camped for fear of the Indians. Subsisting upon meat with little bread and no salt, they made their way through heavy canebrakes, skirting the Cumberland River, passed the site of Barboursville, and following the trace directly over the spot now occupied by the court house in London, crossed over Rockcastle River at the foot of Wild Cat Mountain. The last mountain ridge was passed, and though they were fifty miles from their destination block houses were on the route. They finally arrived at their destination and located on a little tributary of Dix River, now known as Gilbert's Creek, two and one-half miles southeast of the present town of Lancaster.

How many died on the way, how many were slain by savages, and how many were injured for life, no records remain to tell."

When Captain Dudley heard Lewis Craig preach from behind the bars of the jail in Fredericksburg, he became converted, and was baptized by Lewis Craig in the presence of his company and fellow officers. He soon after resigned from the army and became pastor of a church in his own county. The church having been without a pastor for some time received him gladly "as the special gift of God in answer to their prayers for a pastor."

AMBROSE DUDLEY

Ambrose came to Kentucky before the "Travelling Church" started on their long journey. For in Jefferson County Entry Book A, page 85, there is a record that on May 22, 1780, upon a Treasury Warrant he entered 250 acres of land adjoining that of Lewis Craig on the Main Fork of Elkhorn, south side.

In March 1786 Ambrose Dudley sold to William McWilliams 375½ acres of land in Spotsylvania County, Va., for 900 pounds. In the same month he started on his journey to Kentucky, bringing his wife, seven children, slaves, household goods, and stock, coming over the mountains through Cumberland Gap to Lexington, Ky., the journey having been made in about two months. He arrived there May 3, 1786. He bought 1450 acres of land for twenty shillings per acre, located five miles from Lexington on the Winchester Pike. There he lived forty years, raised a family of fourteen children—eleven sons and three daughters—and there he died. Nearly all of his children survived him. All of them married, and at his death he was the possessor of nearly one hundred grandchildren.

(The information concerning the settlement of Ambrose Dudley in Kentucky, the names, births, marriages and deaths of his children was dictated to me by Thomas P. Dudley, the sole survivor of the fourteen children, about 1882—a short time before his death.)

Two weeks after Ambrose Dudley arrived in Kentucky he was asked to become the pastor of the Bryan Station Church, which at that time was one month old.

A copy from the first page of the Record Book of the Particular Baptist Church at Bryan Station is

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here inserted. This church book is now in the Kentucky Historical Society in Frankfort.

“Sundry dispersed Baptists in the neighborhood of Bryan Station at North Elkhorn having at sundry times considered their scattered state and the want of Discipline among themselves, after mature deliberation have thought good on the third Saturday of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six to send to the church at South Elkhorn and Big Crossing for helps to see if they are fit to form a constitution, and desired those churches to meet at Bryan’s the third Saturday in April, and were accordingly met by Lewis and Benjamin Craig from South Elkhorn, and William Cave and Bert Collings from Big Crossing properly delegated. Present: Augustin Eastin, Henry Roach, William Ellis, Joseph Rogers, Betty Darnaby, William Tomlinson, Elizabeth Rice and Ann Rogers. After consultation with ourselves and the helps present, we agreed to write and form a constitution, and adopt the Philadelphia Confession of Faith as the best composition of the kind and contains a summary of our faith, particularly we believe what is generally termed the Doctrine of Grace as they are therein contained, and have appointed the third Saturday in the month as our monthly meeting. Adjourned until the third Saturday in May, 1786.”

Lewis Craig preached the first sermon in the stockade of the fort, and the congregation probably worshipped there until the church was built. The first building was erected on a hill near the fort and was built of logs. It was succeeded by another building in 1806, and the present one, built of brick, was erected about 1867; all three buildings on the same location.

AMBROSE DUDLEY

Ambrose Dudley became its first pastor. The church grew rapidly in numbers and interest. In 1793 it numbered 219 members, and in 1801 there were 561 members. The membership was scattered over so great an area that another house of worship was built about six miles away, and was called the David's Fork church. This church was constituted of 267 members dismissed from Bryan Station. To both of these churches Ambrose was the pastor for many years. In the great revival that swept that part of the state in 1802 Ambrose baptized on one occasion fifty-eight persons at David's Fork, and the following Sunday he baptized sixty-eight at Bryan Station. He continued to preach to both churches until 1806, when he resigned as pastor of David's Fork. He remained the pastor of Bryan Station Church until his death in 1825. Through its long life of one hundred years, from 1786 to 1886 this venerable church had but two pastors, Ambrose Dudley 38 years, and his son, Thomas P. Dudley, 62 years. (See sketch of Thomas P. Dudley.)

Ambrose was the moderator many years for the Elkhorn Association as well as the Licking Association. He was on the board of trustees of Transylvania College. He was always prominent among the pioneer preachers of Kentucky, as his fine natural gifts and his clear practical judgment made him a leader in the business affairs of churches and associations. "He was

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highly Calvinistic in his doctrine, and of unbending firmness when he thought truth and duty were involved. He was dignified, wonderfully neat in appearance, and wise in council" (Taylor—Virginia Baptist Ministers).

Few men in those pioneer days labored with greater zeal or had their efforts crowned with greater success than Ambrose Dudley.

AMBROSE W. DUDLEY

Ambrose W. Dudley was the only son of W. E. and Polly Dudley. He was born in Fayette County, Oct. 31, 1798. Receiving a good English education, Ambrose went to Frankfort at an early age, and after filling a clerkship in the dry goods house of his Uncle, Jephtha Dudley, for several years he became a farmer, and also engaged in the manufacture of jeans and linsey. For nearly forty years he was president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. In 1824 he was married to Eliza Talbott, daughter of Isham Talbott and granddaughter of Governor Garrard. In 1845 he conveyed to the Frankfort Cemetery Company thirty-two acres of land known as "Hunter's Garden," the consideration for which was three thousand, eight hundred and one dollars. "The committee who visited "Hunter's Garden" found it to be of great beauty and remarkable for its commanding situation and picturesque scenery."

Colonel Dudley was a man of very marked character, firm yet kind and benevolent. His administrative powers were very marked, being able to direct many devious operations at one time. For nearly sixty years he had been identified with the growth and prosperity of Frankfort.

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY

Doctor Dudley was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, April 12, 1785. He was the seventh son of his parents, and being thirteen months old when his parents came to Kentucky he learned to walk while traveling over the Cumberland Mountains. He received a common school education as the opportunity for acquiring any other kind in the early settlement of the country was limited. His turn of mind was not literary, but the training he received fitted him for a life of action. As he early developed a talent for the medical profession his father, when he was quite young, placed him with Dr. Frederick Ridgely, an eminent physician of Lexington. In 1804 he went to Philadelphia to attend medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. At the close of his second course in the university he received his degree, two weeks before he was twenty-one years old. Returning to Lexington he opened an office, but his practice was not very encouraging, and he was not satisfied with his attainments. He was ambitious to hold a high position in his profession, and this could only be accomplished by studying in the hospitals and under the great teachers of Europe. To accomplish this he decided to raise the means by his own efforts. So he purchased a flatboat, loaded it with some produce and went to New Orleans, where he exchanged it for a cargo of flour. From New Orleans he sailed for Gibraltar, which place he reached sometime in 1810. He sold his flour there, and at Lisbon, advantageously, and traveled through Spain to Paris. He spent four years in Europe, remaining nearly three years in Paris. "But acquiring most of the knowledge which

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was so useful to him in future years in Paris, it was for the surgeons of London that he expressed the highest admiration, Baron Larrey, perhaps excepted. Larrey was a great military surgeon, and a favorite with Napoleon. Of all Doctor Dudley's teachers he had the largest share in shaping his opinions and molding his professional character. But it was Abernathy who impressed him as the leading surgeon of Europe."

"In manners Dr. Dudley came home a Frenchman, but in medical doctrine and practice he was thoroughly English." He was in Europe at a very eventful period. Napoleon having reached the height of his power was having his campaign in Russia, which ended so disastrously. Having become acquainted with Coulaincourt, Napoleon's trusted minister, Dr. Dudley was admitted to the Chamber of Deputies when Napoleon appeared before that body on his return from his expedition to Russia. The Emperor's address began with the words "The Grand Army of the empire is annihilated."

While in Europe Dr. Dudley was honored with a degree which constituted him a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He met with a singular misfortune before leaving. His books, instruments and a box of rare minerals were destroyed by the burning of the Custom House in London.

In the summer of 1814 Dr. Dudley returned home with high aspirations and much information. His profession was the engrossing object of his thoughts, and crowded out almost all other interests.

"He found Lexington in the midst of an epidemic of pneumonia. This singularly fatal disease was fol-

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lowed by bilious fever. Abscesses formed among the muscles of the body, legs and arms, and were so intractable that limbs were sometimes amputated to get rid of the evil. Recalling the use he had seen made of the bandage as an agent for controlling ulcers of the extremities he applied this remedy to the burrowing abscesses. He was surprised at the success which followed. The efficiency of the bandage, now recognized by every surgeon, was not at that time fully understood. Dr. Dudley's success with it in these cases was striking, and from its novelty as well as efficiency his practice drew upon him general attention.

(From Dr. David W. Yardell's address before the American Surgical Association at Washington in 1890.)

His skill as an anatomist and as a surgeon gave him at that time a national reputation. Years later, in 1836, Dr. Dudley operated successfully on the eyes of a young man 21 years old who had been blind since birth. This was the first case of its kind in the West. "After his return from Europe he was asked to lecture to about fifteen students on anatomy. They met in Trotter's warehouse situated on the corner of Main and Mill streets. The next winter he lectured to fifty or more students, some of whom were from Ohio. This was said to be the beginning of the medical department of the Transylvania University."

(Ky. State Medical Assn. A tribute—1917.)

In 1817 the only medical college in America was in Philadelphia. It was a long and slow journey for ambitious young men to travel for a medical education, so the Board of Trustees of Transylvania Seminary

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decided to create a medical department in that institution, then the leading college in the West. This would make its departments complete. Doctor Dudley was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery, and two of his fellow students in the University of Pennsylvania were associated with him, Dr. Drake in the chair of *Materia Medica*, and Dr. Richardson in that of obstetrics. Dr. James Overton was elected professor of theory and practice of medicine, and Dr. James Blythe, D. D., became professor of chemistry. There was a lack of harmony between Dr. Dudley and Dr. Drake, and soon the rupture became so serious the success of that department was impeded. It came to a climax when Dr. Dudley challenged Dr. Drake to fight a duel, which the latter declined, but which was accepted by his friend Dr. Richardson. "The duel resulted in Richardson being severely wounded by a pistol shot in the thigh, severing an artery from which he would have speedily bled to death, but for the ready skill and magnanimity of Dudley who asked permission to arrest the hemorrhage. By the pressure of his thumb where the larger blood vessel passed over the ilium time was given for the ligature of the artery by the surgeon of Richardson." The two duelists, it is said, afterwards became life-long friends.

The Transylvania Medical School grew rapidly. It took rank in a little while with the schools of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and the reputation of Dr. Dudley grew with it. His admiring pupils bore to every part of the country reports of his surgical skill, and of his powers as a teacher. His hold upon them was impressive and inspiring. He was to them the model teacher, the dignified gen-

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tleman and the great surgeon. In one respect at least, he was ahead of his time. He condemned blood-letting, and was heard to say that a man's life was shortened a year for every blood-letting. The bandage in his hands assumed an importance not dreamed of in our country before his time. He was eminent in all departments of surgery, but his specialty was operating for stone in the bladder, in which he succeeded better than all other surgeons of his or former times. He performed two hundred and twenty-five operations, and it was not until his hundredth case that he lost his first patient, and lost only three cases altogether. He attributed his success more to the care with which he prepared his subjects than to his superior skill in operating.

Dr. Dudley wrote no books, but he contributed papers to the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, which attracted wide attention. In 1850, when the medical department of the University of Louisville was established Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley's name appeared at the head of its first faculty. He had opposed the moving of the medical school from Lexington to Louisville, and did not reside in Louisville, but as Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Surgery he gave to the new school the valuable aid of his great reputation and influence.

(Ky. State Medical Assn. A tribute—1917.)

“In his article ‘Observation of Injuries of the Head’ he showed by cases in his practice that epilepsy may be caused by pressure on the brain in consequence of fracture of the skull, and he demonstrated by five successful operations that cure could be obtained by

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trephining—an experience in surgery then quite new. In the five cases reported three were successful, while in the other two final results were not obtained because the patients passed from observation.”

(From Dr. Irvin Abell's address. Ky. Medical Assn. 1925.)

Doctor Dudley married June 9, 1821, Anna Maria Short of Cincinnati, sister of Prof. Charles W. Short. She died young leaving three children, two sons Charles Wilkins and William Ambrose, and one daughter Anna (Mrs. Anna Tilford).

In 1848 he bought a beautiful country residence near Lexington situated where North Broadway street connects with the Russell's Cave Road. Many years later he moved to Lexington where he died, January 20, 1870, in his eighty-fifth year.

ETHELBERT L. DUDLEY

Colonel Ethelbert L. Dudley, physician, surgeon and soldier, was the son of Ambrose² and nephew of Doctor Benjamin W. Dudley. He was born in Fayette County, Ky., and was educated at Lexington, Harvard University and the medical department of Transylvania College. In 1841 he became professor of anatomy and physiology in that college and edited three volumes of the Transylvania Journal. He assisted in building up the new medical department in the Kentucky School of Medicine when it was moved to Louisville. He taught there until the school was closed at the breaking out of the Civil War. He was a man of fine professional knowledge, rarely surpassed, gentle and sympathetic.

Doctor Dudley organized the Home Guards in Lexington, of which he was elected commander. He also raised a company of volunteers during the Civil War, the 21st Infantry. This company drew a large number of officers and privates from Fayette County, and the regiment saw much hard fighting during the war. It participated in the following battles, in which much loss was sustained, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, and others. The first commander of this regiment was Colonel E. L. Dudley.

“On Feb. 2, 1862, Dr. Ethelbert Dudley, the most popular man in Lexington, died in camp at Columbia,

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Ky., of typhoid fever. The news filled our hearts with sadness, for he was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

On February 4th his body was brought by special train to Lexington, arriving at 1 P. M. Captain Wilgus took charge and bore it to Odd Fellow's Hall where it lies in state. Many persons were heard to say they would willingly have died in his stead."

(From the Diary of William M. Pratt.)

PETER DUDLEY

Peter Dudley, 8th son of Ambrose, lived in Frankfort nearly all of his life. He was captain of a company from Frankfort in Col. Boswell's Light Infantry during the War of 1812. "A large number of this company were killed and wounded at Fort Meigs. After the battle of the River Raisin the few Franklin County men who returned straggled in one at a time, and each time one came home the cannon was fired, and people from the whole surrounding country as far as it could be heard, would hasten to Frankfort to inquire about the lost ones. Lieutenant Peter, who made his escape, returned to Frankfort for the purpose of raising another company, though the badges of mourning were worn by a large part of the population of Frankfort and Franklin County.

When the gallant young lieutenant with a drummer and a fifer commenced his march through the crowd, proclaiming his purpose of raising another company, and requesting all who were willing to go with him to fall into ranks. In less than thirty minutes one hundred young men were in line. When they were mustered in and inspected the number was increased to one hundred and fifteen. About \$3,500 were subscribed to go towards equipping the volunteers. The governor ordered the two regiments under Dudley and Boswell as reinforcements to Gen. Harrison. (Kentucky State Register.)

On Saturday, April 11, 1813 was the following from a Georgetown paper: "Captain Dudley from Frankfort passed through this place on Tuesday night with one hundred and twenty-two as respectable, as

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brave and as fine volunteers as any company ever produced, destined for the rapids. We will venture to assert Capt. Dudley and his band will give a good account of themselves, and when attacked by the enemy will leave their mark."

"Sept. 16, 1814, Gen. McArthur calls upon Gen. Shelby for 500 mounted Kentuckians, who rendezvous this day at Urbana, Ohio, under Gen. Peter Dudley. He leads them with some Ohio troops to the River Raisin against Pottawotamee Indians who flee at his approach. Thence he leads them to Detroit, crosses into Canada, going 225 miles eastward and Nov. 4th defeats 550 Canadian militia at Malcomn's with loss of 17 killed, 9 wounded and 196 prisoners. Americans 6 killed, 1 wounded. On their return to Sandwich (where they were honorably discharged) they destroyed several flour mills, arms, and property. The raid is daring and quite successful." (Collins—History of Kentucky.)

"By an act of legislature Peter Dudley was one of four men appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend the construction of a new capitol building of brick in Frankfort, at a cost of \$40,000. This was the fifth state house in Kentucky. This building was burned in 1824.

Peter Dudley and four other men were appointed commissioners to plan, and authorized to contract for, another capitol building to cost \$85,000. This building was built entirely of marble, of Grecian architecture with a front supported by Ionic columns. The whole having an aspect of magnificence." (Collins—History of Kentucky.) This building is standing

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intact, and is now occupied by the Kentucky State Historical Society.

“On the 16th of January, 1869, General Peter Dudley died at his home in Frankfort. He was one of the very strongest characters of the day in which he lived. He was buried in the Frankfort Cemetery with military honors. The military was composed of soldiers of the Civil War irrespective of the armies in which they served. Federal and Confederate soldiers marched side by side without uniforms, but equipped with muskets and other accoutrements.”

(History of Franklin County.)

THOMAS P. DUDLEY

Thomas P. Dudley was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, May 31, 1792. As Kentucky became a state June 1, 1792, he was accustomed to say "he was born in Virginia and the next day he was a citizen of Kentucky." He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of sixteen was employed as clerk in a store at Frankfort. He remained there four years, then enlisted in the army during the War of 1812. He went out to the Northwest under General Payne, and was present at the disastrous battle of the River Raisin, in Michigan, where he was shot in the shoulder and taken prisoner, with Major Graves (his brother-in-law), Major Hart and two other men. The following incidents relating to the march of a detachment of Kentucky troops under Colonel Lewis to Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, Michigan, and the battles of the 18th and 22d were written by the Rev. Thomas P. Dudley for the Lexington, Kentucky, Gazette, and indorsed by General Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky.:

"Lexington, July 1, 1870—On the 17th of January, 1813, a detachment of 550 men under command of Colonel William Lewis, with Colonel John Allen and Majors Ben. Graves and George Madison from the left wing of the northwest army, was ordered to Frenchtown on the River Raisin, where it was understood a large number of British were collected, and were committing depredations on the inhabitants of that village. That night the detachment encamped. On the 18th we took up the line of march, meeting a number of the inhabitants of the village retreating

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to the American camp opposite to where Fort Meigs was subsequently built. About three o'clock in the afternoon, while crossing the bridge, the British began firing their swivels. The troops were disposed as follows: the right battalion commanded by Colonel Allen, the center by Major Madison, and left by Major Graves. While Graves was driving the enemy, occasional balls from the woods wounded some of Allen's men. Hence Allen ordered a retreat of some forty yards so as to place his men out of the reach of the Indian guns. Up to this time the fighting had been done by Major Graves' battalion. So as soon as the right and center reached the woods the fighting became general, the enemy resisting every inch of the ground as they were compelled to fall back. During the three hours the battle raged the American detachment lost eleven killed and fifty-four wounded. About dusk, Major Graves was sent by Colonel Lewis to stop the pursuit of the enemy, and direct the officers commanding the right and center, who had been hotly engaged in the conflict, and had killed many of the enemy, to return to Frenchtown, bearing the killed for interment and the wounded for treatment.

Nothing of importance occurred until the 20th, when General Winchester, with a command of two hundred men under Colonel Wells, reached Frenchtown. The spies were out continually, and brought word on the 21st that the enemy were advancing in considerable force to make battle. On the 22d at day-break the first gun was fired. Major Graves immediately left his quarters and ordered his men to stand to their arms. The fighting became general along the

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line. The artillery of the enemy was directed to the right of our lines where Wells' command had no protection but a common rail fence. The fence was knocked down by the cannon balls and several Americans were killed. General Winchester ordered the right to fall back a few steps, and reform on the bank of the river, where they would have been protected from the enemy's guns. But, unfortunately, they commenced retreating. Colonels Lewis and Allen, with a view of rallying the retreating party, took one hundred men from the stockade and endeavored to arrest their flight. Very many were killed and wounded and others taken prisoners. In company with a small squad I charged a body of Indians who were working around to our rear under protection of the banks of the river. In the charge I received a musket ball, weighing about half an ounce, which fractured my right collar bone and lodged in my shoulder. A flag was sent by the enemy demanding the surrender of the detachment, informing them they had Generals Winchester and Lewis as prisoners and in the event of a refusal to surrender would not restrain their Indians. As our ammunition was nearly exhausted, it was decided to surrender, requiring of the enemy a solemn pledge for the security of the wounded. But oh! the scene which now took place. The mortification at the thought of surrendering this Spartan band who had fought like heroes, the tears shed, the wringing hands, the swelling hearts. Indeed the scene beggars description.

On the next morning—the morning of the massacre—between daybreak and sunrise the Indians were seen approaching the houses sheltering the wounded.

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One house had been occupied as a tavern. The Indians went into the cellar, rolled out many barrels, forced in their heads, and began drinking and yelling. Pretty soon they came into the room where Major Graves, Captains Hart and Hickman and myself were sheltered. About this time Major Graves and Captain Hart left the room. The Indians ripped open the feather beds, threw out the feathers and apportioned the covers to themselves. They took the overcoat, close-bodied coat, hat and shoes from the writer. They tomahawked Captain Hickman in less than six feet from me. While standing in snow eighteen inches deep, suffering horribly from the wound in my shoulder, a young warrior came up to me. He immediately took off a blanket capote (having two) from his shoulders and tied the sleeves around my shoulders and gave me a large red apple. The work on the prisoners being well nigh done, and the house fired, he started with me towards Detroit. After going a short distance, he discovered my feet were suffering, being without shoes. He, having on two pairs of moccasins, pulled off the outer pair and put them on my feet. After traveling about two miles we overtook his father, a chief. They protected me from being murdered by other Indians. We continued our march to Brownstown, midway between Raisin and Detroit. We saw many Indians who were dressing the scalps taken from the prisoners. The next day we set out, and the Indians painted me and tied many feathers in my hair, which was quite long.

At Detroit an English major, named Muir, took pity on me and purchased me from the Indians, giving in exchange a broken down pack pony and a keg of

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whiskey. I was taken to an English fort on the Canadian side, where I was well treated by the officers, Major Muir and Lieutenants Hale and Watson. On the march I carried a heavy pack the entire distance. After being exchanged, I was taken to Niagara Falls, then to Pittsburgh, and from there I came down the Ohio River to my home."

While in Frankfort the three officers who had charge of him in the Canadian fort were brought to the Frankfort penitentiary as prisoners of war, and of course were the recipients of kindness from Dudley and his family.

"After suffering as I did, and witnessing the faithlessness of the British to their promises in regard to the prisoners, you will not wonder that when General Jackson called for reinforcements I went out as quartermaster general of the Kentucky contingent, and was present at the battle of New Orleans, June 8, 1815. I felt that I was avenged for my sufferings at the frightful disproportion of the losses of the Americans and the British, the latter losing 2,350 and the Americans only seven killed and six wounded." This ended young Dudley's military career. On his return from the war he was appointed quartermaster general for the state of Kentucky and filled the position two years. He was then elected cashier of a bank in Frankfort which he held eight years.

Mr. Dudley united with the church of Bryan Station, of which his father was pastor, in March, 1820. In 1823 he was ordained to the ministry by his father and Lewis Craig. His father growing feeble, the young minister became his assistant, and when the aged minister died in 1825, the son became pastor of

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

Bryan Station Church. He was pastor of this church 62 years. He also was pastor of the churches at Elizabeth in Bourbon County 58 years, that at Mt. Carmel in Clark County 51 years and the church at Georgetown in Scott County 50 years, preaching to each of them regularly once a month on Saturday and Sunday. He never received much payment for his services, but fortunately he had a fine farm and raised Shorthorn cattle, which not only supported him, but gave to Kentucky many of the pedigreed Shorthorns which once were so celebrated.

During the last four years of his life he became blind and very feeble. His church members had other preachers, but "Uncle Tom" was their much loved pastor until his death, July 10, 1886. These members brought their troubles and trials for him to straighten out and their joys for him to share. His arm chair was a shrine, and each one left him comforted and cheered. On his 94th birthday a rare and impressive scene was presented in his home on Constitution Street. The old man with his faculties unimpaired, his face calm and placid, seated in his old arm chair, received his guests from early morn until late in the afternoon, his face beaming with smiles as he gave a hearty handshake to all who came. An incident of this memorable day, which caused much laughter, was the proposal that Elder Dudley drink the health of the venerable trio at that time seated around him, their respective names and ages being, Mr. Stephen Swift, 90; Mr. G. D. Hunt, 91, and Captain R. M. Campbell, 93. With their arms intertwined, he in a warm and friendly tone wished "each one of you, my dear friends, long life, prosperity and happiness."

THOMAS P. DUDLEY

Late in the afternoon tears were shed when Dr. Bartlett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, approached his host and said that as far as he knew Mr. Dudley was the oldest Christian minister in the world, and had labored so faithfully, and led such a blessed life he came to ask his blessing.' He knelt before the aged patriarch, who turned his sightless eyes to heaven, and placing his hands upon the head of the suppliant, he gave his blessing in true patriarchal style." (Cincinnati and Lexington papers.)

The last of the fourteen children of Ambrose and Ann Parker Dudley living, he too passed away July 10, 1886. "Of him it were impossible to speak, save in terms of warm eulogy. His life was pure, upright, always above suspicion. The Christian gentleman—highest type of man. The Kentuckian—brave, bold and true, watchful ever of her highest interest."

No two men in Kentucky have commanded higher respect for high development of moral and religious character, fearlessness in the promulgation and defense of what they believed than Ambrose and Thomas Dudley—the two pastors of Bryan Station Church for one hundred years. "How sublime the trust and faith of a people who had for a full century been content with the ministration of two preachers."

WILLIAM DUDLEY

Colonel William Dudley, youngest brother of Ambrose, came to Kentucky and settled on a farm near Lexington, adjoining that of his brother, Ambrose Dudley. "He was a leading magistrate in Fayette County and much respected by all who knew him."

"In the great northwestern campaign under General Harrison he held the command of colonel in the Kentucky troops. He went to Fort Meigs under command of Gen. Green Clay to relieve Gen. Harrison, then beseiged at Fort Meigs. Two regiments started down Maumee River in boats for Fort Meigs. Gen. Harrison ordered Col. Dudley to take 800 men, some from each regiment, and land on the north side of the river a mile above Fort Meigs. Then to march down, capture the British battery opposite the fort and across the river, spike their guns, quickly regain boats, and return. The fort was easily captured and guns spiked. Instead of obeying orders and crossing at once to the fort as Gen. Harrison had directed, Col. Dudley became excited and pursued the Indians away from the river. He continued pursuit until the Indians and British in camp on the river below Fort Meigs marched up and got between the river and Dudley's men, killing, wounding and capturing all but 150, who succeeded in getting across the river. Among the killed was Col. Dudley. When last seen, though severely wounded in the thigh, he was in a swamp defending himself, but was finally slain and horribly mutilated. This fight is known in history as "Dudley's Defeat." Boswell landed his men on the fort side of the river and fought his way with slight

WILLIAM DUDLEY

loss into the fort. The garrison then marched out with Boswell and his men and drove off the British and Indian beseigers." (From Muster Rolls of Kentucky troops in War of 1812. Wm. H. Polk.)

Gen. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, who was engaged in this battle, gives this account of "Dudley's Defeat:" "Colonel William Dudley, with his detachment of 800 militia, completely succeeded in drawing British forces from their batteries and spiking the cannon. Having accomplished this, his orders from Gen. Harrison were to return to his boats and cross over to the fort. But the blind confidence which generally attends militia when successful proved their ruin. Although repeatedly ordered by Col. Dudley and warned of their danger, and called upon from the fort to leave the ground, yet they commenced a pursuit of the Indians, and suffered themselves to be drawn into an ambush by some feint skirmishing, while a large body of Indian troops were brought up and intercepted their return. The Americans had pursued the enemy nearly two miles into the woods and swamps when they were suddenly caught in a defile, and surrounded by double their number. They were obliged to surrender to the mercy of the savages. The Indians finding 500 prisoners at their mercy began the work of massacre. Fortunately Tecumseh commanded at this ambuscade. He sternly forbade the massacre, and buried his tomahawk in the head of one of his chiefs who refused obedience. This put an end to the massacre. Only 150 escaped. The remainder were slain or made prisoners. Col. Dudley was severely wounded, then slain."

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

DILLARD FAMILY

John Dillard was a wealthy farmer, in Virginia, and was of English descent. His wife, whose maiden name was Ellis Duvall, was of French descent. They were both natives of Caroline County, Virginia, and were Episcopalians. They raised ten children.

ISSUE

1. Mary, m. Thomas Pollard. Had 16 children.
2. John.
3. Munroe, unmarried.
4. Madison, married three times.
5. James, m. (first) Miss Moon, m. (second) E. Twyman.
6. Rebecca, m. Keeling Rowe. Had 4 children.
7. Ellis, m. (first) Chadwell, m. (second) Rust.

ISSUE

- 1¹. Ann, m. Hilary Bedford. Lived near Frankfort.
- 2¹. Mary, m. Henry Clay. Lived in Bourbon County.
- 3¹. Rebecca.

These three daughters of Ellis came to Kentucky after the death of their parents, and lived with their uncle, Ryland Dillard, until they married.

8. Melinda, unmarried.
9. Clementine, m. Farish. Had 16 children.
10. Ryland Thompson.

RYLAND T. DILLARD

Ryland Thompson Dillard, b. Nov., 1797, m. Pamela Dudley Feb. 23, 1820. d. Nov. 26, 1878.

When Ryland was three years old his mother and father both died. At the age of fourteen he entered Rappahannock Academy, where he remained four years, and graduated. He then came to Winchester, Ky., in 1817, and after reading law six months was admitted to the bar, and became the partner of Judge Richard French. He married Pamela Ann, daughter of William E. Dudley and granddaughter of Ambrose Dudley. After practicing law in Winchester with brilliant success he gave up that profession for the Christian ministry, having been converted to the Baptist faith, and was baptized by Ambrose Dudley. He was asked to become the pastor of East Hickman Church. This church at that time consisted of only twenty-seven members, of whom only two were men, and one of these was extremely deaf. A committee of ten women were sent to notify him of his call, and received his acceptance. He preached to this church 47 years. After the death of Ambrose Dudley, in 1825, the first pastor of David's Fork Church, Mr. Dillard, preached to that church 30 years. During his ministry the two churches had a membership of more than 1,000. He married 823 couples, and baptized over 4,000 persons. He was for many years moderator of Elkhorn Association, a trustee of Georgetown College, and one of the most eloquent preachers in the Baptist denomination.

In 1839, his health becoming impaired, his physician advised a sea voyage. He spent six months

DUDLEY GENEALOGY

traveling in Europe. Being a farmer and specializing in the raising of cattle and sheep, he bought, while in England, a large number of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep for himself and his neighbors.

In 1842 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction, and he filled this office six years. He advocated persistently a higher degree of education and better school buildings. In his annual report to the Legislature of Kentucky in 1846 he says "No age of the world has witnessed such efforts to disseminate information among the masses of the people as the present. England, France, Germany and even Russia are making ample provision for the education of their children. New York, whose system of education is not thirty-five years old, rivals Massachusetts. Ohio is commencing afresh, and the Old Dominion, too, arising from the sleep of years, and shedding the poppies from her eye-lids, beholds with shame and confusion sixty thousand of her white population unable to read or write. And will Kentucky crawl in the dust while her sister states are erect and careering in the honorable warfare upon the principles of darkness?"

The act of the last session of the Legislature required me to present a plan for school houses. They should be built with an eye to health as well as convenience and comfort. There are very few houses in the state fit for purposes of instruction. They are too small, of the most indifferent material, on the most ineligible sites, and are often miserable shanties, cold in winter and warm in summer. School houses are too often built on the locomotive principle, so that if a school is not successful in one place it is moved to an-

RYLAND T. DILLARD

other, and often "that seat of science" goes the rounds of the neighborhood. Permanence should characterize these houses; therefore they should be built on ground purchased for such purpose, and of good material. Large and commodious houses contribute not only to the comfort, but to the health of children." He was an eloquent speaker and very entertaining in conversation.

He lived on a part of the farm once owned by Ambrose Dudley until 1870, when, feeling his life work was nearly ended, he sold his farm and moved to Lexington. After the death of his wife in 1874 he spent the remaining years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. W. M. Pratt, in Shelbyville.

Pratt Genealogy

Nathaniel Pratt, m. Sallie Randall.

ISSUE (*among others*)

David, b. 1742, m. Lucy Coolidge, granddaughter of Josiah Coolidge of Weston, Mass. d. Sept. 12, 1806. (See sketch of.)

ISSUE

- I. Jonathan, b. Sept., 1769. Unmarried. d. Sept., 1839. (See sketch of.)
- II. James, b. Oct., 1770, m. Eunice Moore. d. July, 1831.
- III. Sally, b. March, 1773, m., d. Oct., 1846.
- IV. David, b. March, 1775, m., d. April, 1795.
- V. Viloe, b. March, 1777, m., d. July, 1858.
- VI. Lucy, b. Jan., 1779. Unmarried. d. July 8, 1853
- VII. Daniel, b. Dec. 26, 1780, m. Mrs. Sallie Moody, d. Nov. 18, 1864.
- VIII. Betsy, b. May, 1783, m. Clemens. d. May, 1864.
- IX. Elihu, b. Oct., 1785. Lived on home place.
- X. Ruth, b. Feb., 1788.
- XI. Warner, b. May., 1790.
- XII. Elisha, b. Jan., 1793.
- XIII. Elijah, b. Dec., 1795. d. April, 1866.
- XIV. Nathaniel, b. Oct., 1798, d. Oct., 1858.
- XV. Fanny, b. Oct., 1798.
- XVI. Jefferson, b. June, 1808.

(Copied from the Town Record, Belchertown, Mass.)

DAVID PRATT

David Pratt was born at Ware, Mass., twelve miles from Belchertown, in 1742. A few years later his family moved to Belchertown.

David Pratt. Appears on A Billeting Roll. Enlisted April 6, 1759. Roll made up to April 30, 1759. Number of days, 25. Amount 6s 2d.

Also—David Pratt. Appears on A Return. Under command of His Excellency Jeffry Amhurst, Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in North America for invasion of Canada. Age, 17. Residence, Ware River.

Also—David Pratt. Appears on A Muster Roll. Sworn to, Boston, Feb. 11, 1760 of a company in His Majesty's service under the command of Captain Salah Barnard. Entered service, Dec. 2, 34 wks., 3 days.

Also—Pratt, David, Belchertown, Mass. Private. Capt. Jonathan's Bardwell's company of "Minute Men," Col. Jonathan Warner's Regt., which marched April 20th, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge. Discharged, Oct. 17, 1777.

(From Mass. Archives, Muster Rolls)

David Pratt with a spirit of adventure served in the French and Indian War when he was seventeen years old. Later, with the spirit of patriotism, he served seven years in the Revolutionary War, joining the army from his home town, Belchertown, Mass.

"This town sent a delegate to the first congress at Salem, formed two militia companies, and on the

PRATT GENEALOGY

25th of June, 1776, it promised by universal vote that if the Continental Congress for the safety of the united colonies of America do declare themselves independent of the King of Great Britain, they, the inhabitants, will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure.

This was no vain promise. With a population of 972, including men, women and children, over 300 men saw actual service in the field, varying in length from a few days to the whole period of the war. Twenty men lost their lives. Many who went to the field themselves also "heired a man" or "hiered a sixth part of a man." Those who had passed the age limit were sent to the General Court or served on committees of safety, or drove the teams that carried supplies to the army, while the women worked in the fields, wove and spun coats and blankets for the soldiers, in addition to their daily rounds as housewives and mothers. From its poverty, again and again, the town voted money and supplies, holding the second rank in Hampshire County for its services.

Her men set out the day after Lexington fired her far-heard shot; they were at Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights; with Benedict Arnold on his expedition through the Maine wilderness; they marched with Colonel Porter's regiment to Quebec, cutting a way for the boats through miles of ice, and suffering such hardships that the town voted them double pay. They were present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and Burgoyne with his soldiers were marched through Belchertown on his way to Boston. Stopping at a tavern on the road to Ware, one of the officers expressed surprise to the landlord at their cordial reception.

DAVID PRATT

“Sir,” replied the village Chesterfield, “you are no longer enemies, but guests.”

Belchertown men were at West Point when André was captured; they served with Washington in the New Jersey campaign and saw the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. They left, as young Pratt went from West Hill—Cincinnatus like—his plow standing in the furrow, his house unfinished, a blanket the only door, behind which the young wife with her three little children lay sleepless many a night during his three years' absence, hearing the Indians softly padding by along the footpaths, or the wolves howling in the woods.

They returned, some of them, as Moses Cowles did, to find his home and three little children burned to death, his wife so broken by the sorrow that she lived but a few months.” (From a very old newspaper clipping found in the diary of Wm. M. Pratt, entitled “Belchertown History Surveyed.”)

David served seven years in the Revolutionary War with distinction. At Stillwater, above Albany, he shot a Hessian across the river and broke his thigh bone but did not kill him. The Hessian remained in this country after the war was over and told David “It was a damned good shot.”

When he returned home from the war, he built a new house on his farm near Belchertown. There

PRATT GENEALOGY

he and his wife raised sixteen children—five of whom became physicians—and there he died. He was buried in Belchertown. An inscription on his monument reads thus:

“Captain David Pratt
Died Sept. 12, 1806. Aged 64 years.
Depart my friend, dry up your tears
Here I must lie, 'till Christ appears.”

JONATHAN PRATT

Dr. Jonathan Pratt was the eldest son of David and Lucy Coolidge Pratt. He was a physician and unmarried. "Dr. Jonathan, James and Daniel, brothers, were from Belchertown, Mass., whence they came as early as 1796 and settled near Center. Dr. Jonathan was the first physician there, and practiced until his death in 1839." (History of Chenango, Madison Co., N. Y.)

"In the year 1806 the Legislature authorized the formation of medical societies, and very soon thereafter the practitioners of Madison County, New York, organized under that act. With fifteen other doctors, James Pratt, Jonathan Pratt and Daniel Pratt met in Sullivan and organized the Madison County Medical Society.

Daniel Pratt, secretary.

James Pratt, treasurer.

Jonathan Pratt, censor.

Doctor Jonathan was prominent in the formation and support of the First Congregational Church, and accumulated a considerable property which was mostly spent on a church matter. (History of Chenango, Madison County, N. Y.)"

When one of his sisters, who had married a Mr. Rice, died, Jonathan adopted her son. He was a very staunch church member, and believed firmly that the congregation should stand during prayer. When he

PRATT GENEALOGY

died he left one-half of his money to his nephew, Rice, and the other half to the church, provided the members would stand during prayer. This they did for some time, but the prayers of that period were very lengthy, so the congregation gradually slipped back into their old habit of sitting. Whereupon Rice promptly sued the church. The suit dragged on for years and was never settled. Rice lost all of his inheritance in the suit and the church was sold for debt. (Mrs. Hosea of Cincinnati, daughter of Rice.)

DANIEL PRATT GENEALOGY

Dr. William Moody, m. Sallie Rogers Hill in 1800.
d. 1807.

ISSUE

1. Eliza, m. Dykeman. Lived in New York.
2. Sallie, m. Clough. Lived in Wisconsin.
3. Mary Ann, m. Palmer Baldwin. Lived in New York.

Daniel Pratt, b. Dec. 26, 1779, m. Sallie Hill Moody, widow of Dr. Moody, Jan. 23, 1808. d. Nov. 18, 1864. (See sketch of.)

ISSUE

1. Harriet, b. July 18, 1811, m. — Baldwin.

ISSUE

1¹. Darius, m. Was an engineer. Lived in South America.

2¹. Helen, m. Hibbard. Lived in South Bend, Ind.

3¹. Daniel P. Lawyer. m. India Smith. Lived in Indiana.

2. Daniel Darwin, b. Oct. 23, 1813. m. (first) Sophie James. m. (second) Mrs. Jane Warren. d. June, 1872. (See sketch of.)

PRATT GENEALOGY

ISSUE (*by first wife*)

1¹. James Pepper, b. Oct., 1841. Unmarried.
d. May 29, 1864. (See sketch of.)

2¹. Julia, m. Capt. Edw. Huntington. Lived
in Washington, D. C.

ISSUE

1². Charles. Architect. Lived in Washing-
ton, D. C.

3¹. Charley, unmarried. Lived in Logans-
port, Ind.

3. William Moody, b. Jan. 13, 1817. m.
(first) Julia Peck, Aug. 22, 1839. m. (second)
Mary Ellis Dillard, March 4, 1846. d. Dec. 23,
1897.

ISSUE

(See descendants of Pamela Dillard.)

DANIEL PRATT

Doctor Daniel Pratt was the seventh child of Capt. David and Lucy Pratt. He was born in Belchertown, Mass., Dec. 6, 1780. He was highly educated for that time, and was especially proficient in the languages. He studied medicine with his brother Jonathan and at Hamilton College. When he was twenty-one, having graduated, he returned home. His father furnished him with iron rods from which he hammered 14,000 nails, and sold them for \$34.55, with which he bought his stock of medicines.

He located at Palermo, Maine, and occupied an office with Dr. William Moody. He had a successful practice and remained there ten years. Dr. Moody died in 1807, and one year after his death Daniel married his widow, Sally Hill Moody. His courtship was very concise and brief. He announced to her one day that he would "have the bans published the next Sunday at church," and three weeks afterward they were married.

Daniel was appointed surgeon in the army during the War of 1812 by Elbridge Gerry, Governor of Massachusetts.

In 1814 he moved to Madison County, locating on a farm between Fenner and Perryville. There he practiced his profession many years, cultivating at the same time his farm. He took an active part in town affairs and was much interested in educational matters. He died Nov. 18, 1864, having lived 83 years.

After his death his home was given by his two sons, Daniel and William, to their sister, Harriet, who had cared for him in his declining years, his wife having died fifteen years before his death.

DANIEL DARWIN PRATT

Daniel Darwin was born in Palermo, Maine, October 23, 1813. Died in Logansport, Ind., June 17, 1877. In 1825 he entered the seminary at Cazenovia, and in 1827 the freshman class at Hamilton (now Colgate) College, where he graduated in 1831, the valedictorian of his class. "At that time a college course was a different thing from what it is now. The freshman studied Murray's English Grammar, Pike's Arithmetic and Morse's Geography. Expenses were then on a scale of Spartan simplicity; board one dollar per week, tuition seven dollars per term. Directly after graduating, then eighteen years of age, he became a professor in Madison University. With the funds so acquired he read law at Cazenovia. Having accumulated \$30 by working on his father's farm during the summer he started westward. His father bestowed on him a silver watch and his mother packed a small trunk with hand-made clothing. The only communication westward in those days was by the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes. At Chillicothe his money ran so low he left his trunk with the boat to bring, and walked to Cincinnati. From there he drifted down the Ohio River to Lawrenceburg, Ind., arriving without a penny in the world. The next two years he taught in Rising Sun, his future first wife (Sophia James) being one of his pupils. In 1834, barely twenty-one years old, he reached Indianapolis. Noah Noble was then governor of Indiana. Taking a fancy to the youth he made him his private secretary. In the meantime he studied law in the office of the great firm Fletcher and Butler.

In 1848 Mr. Pratt was one of the presidential elec-

DANIEL DARWIN PRATT

tors. In 1851 he was elected to the state legislature, and during two terms he was the leader of his party in both houses. In 1860 he was secretary of the convention in Chicago that nominated President Lincoln. In 1868 he was nominated for congress in his district and elected by a large majority. The legislature in January, 1869, without any solicitation on his part, promoted him to the United States Senate. He never took kindly to public life. He made very few speeches, always speaking with diffidence, but those he did make were sound and comprehensive. For six years he was a member of both claim and pension committees, the last four years chairman of that on pensions. Millions of dollars were allowed and appropriated in the Senate on his simple recommendation. So conscientious was he that on one occasion when he was asked by a judge to try a case upon change of venue he did so, and the judge drew an order for \$10.00 which the county treasurer paid. Mr. Pratt returned the money with the remark that his salary of \$5,000 as United States Senator precluded him from taking pay for any public service whatever. He was never known during his official term at Washington to accept a railroad pass. In 1875, President Grant appointed him commissioner of internal revenue. At that time the war against the whiskey ring was beginning. For eighteen months he occupied this position and was Secretary Bristow's right-hand man.

In 1876 he was solicited to run as the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, but he declined, for the reason that he had a diseased heart, from which he died twelve months later." (D. P. Baldwin, his nephew.) Mr. Pratt had been writing his remi-

PRATT GENEALOGY

niscenses of his life for one of the Indiana papers. He had just finished dictating to his daughter a sketch of his young manhood in which he was describing how he once was trusted to carry and deliver \$20,000 from a bank in Indianapolis to several mercantile firms in Cincinnati. He traveled by horseback, and the money in packages of bank bills was stored in his saddlebags, together with letters to the banks to which the packages were to be delivered. The matter had probably been arranged between the parties, but it was a great surprise to him to be entrusted with such a sum of money. He dictated: "My first day's ride carried me 29 miles to Hawk's Tavern. The house was filled with hog drovers. I slept in a room containing four beds, all occupied. My great concern was with my saddlebags. Of course there was no safe place of deposit. The only way was to throw them down in a common pile of baggage and do nothing to excite suspicion. For four days and four nights I was on that miserable road, tormented with the possession of so much wealth. I never spent a more unhappy period. There was a moment when the voice of the tempter penetrated my ear, but only for a moment. It was when I reached the crown of those imperial hills that overlook the Ohio River, near Lawrenceburg. This noble stream was the great artery of commerce of that day, before a railroad west of Massachusetts had been built. What a gay spectacle it presented, flashing in the bright sunlight, covered

DANIEL DARWIN PRATT

with flat boats, with rafts, with gaily painted steamers ascending and descending, and transporting their passengers in brief time to the Gulf of Mexico—the gateway to all parts of the world. I had but to sell my horse and go aboard one of those boats with my treasure, and I was absolutely beyond the reach of pursuit. There was no telegraph there flashing intelligence; no extradition treaties requiring foreign governments to return the felon. The world was before me, and I was in possession of a great fortune for those early times. I record the fact that this thought was a tenant of my mind for a moment only. Bless God! it found no hospitable lodgment any longer. And what think you, gentle reader, were the associate thoughts that came to me? Away over rivers and mountains, in a humble farmhouse on a bench, an aged mother reading to her boy from the oracles of God—” As he came to the last words—“the oracles of God” his voice choked and his emotions overcame him. “We will finish this another time, Julia. Read over what you have written.” He put his head back on his chair, and in a moment afterward expired without a struggle or a groan. (From the newspaper which published his articles daily.) In all his life he never solicited any honor, office or preferment of any kind. His creed was to do right. He directed that his tombstone should have no other words upon it than his name, age, date of death, and the words “He tried to do his duty.”

“For 30 years after his death former Senator D.

PRATT GENEALOGY

D. Pratt played Santa Clause to 100 poor children in Logansport, Ind., each year, and the identity of their Santa Claus was not discovered until Judge D. P. Baldwin, former attorney-general of Indiana, his nephew, dropped dead yesterday.

Each year by the will of the former senator \$100 was made available to buy Christmas gifts for poor children here. Three thousand dollars was spent before the death of Baldwin, the only man who knew that in his will Senator Pratt had arranged to play Santa Claus to destitute children, and no one ever knew from what source the gifts came." (Special dispatch to the Enquirer, Dec. 14, 1902.)

JAMES PEPPER PRATT

Extracts from a pamphlet containing the obituary address delivered by Rev. M. M. Post on the occasion of the re-interment of the remains of James Pepper Pratt in Logansport, Ind., Nov. 12, 1865:

“It is now one year and a half since the battle of Hanover town, Va. There fell Adjutant Pratt after a day in which he had borne himself with signal gallantry. Beneath the bough of a monumental locust in a rude grave made by faithful comrades safely have his remains reposed. James P. Pratt, eldest son of Hon. D. D. Pratt, was born in Logansport, Ind., Oct. 9, 1841. He was modest, affectionate, dutiful with a keen sense of humor, and ready sympathy for the suffering and the wronged. He was fond of books and had a growing taste for literature. Graduating from Yale in 1861 he entered the law office of his father with nothing less anticipated than the career of a soldier. Yet when the call came he put off the garb of a citizen and put on the harness of a warrior. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 19th Regiment of the U. S. Regulars. Four months later upon his nomination by President Lincoln he was confirmed by the Senate a second lieutenant, and in the following July he received his commission as first lieutenant. The spring, summer and autumn of that year were employed on recruiting service in New York, but in the spring of 1863 he joined his regiment in the field. Thenceforward he shared the various fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. Chancellorsville was his first battle. At Gettysburg he was twice struck. On January 1st, 1864, Lieutenant Pratt was again

PRATT GENEALOGY

promoted and became adjutant of the first battalion of his regiment. He went through those dark, terrific eight days of the battle in the Wilderness, the action at Spotsylvania Court House, the sharp contest at the crossing of the North Anna and with the army had crossed the Pamunkey, in all the great exposure and fatigue, more and more winning admiration for his gallant conduct. When near Hanover town on the 29th of May, 1864, on Sunday afternoon at five o'clock, in full life and spirits he fell, shot by a bullet through the heart. His body was borne back four miles to the field hospital with a view to embalming it, but this proving impractical he had a soldier's burial, wrapped in his blanket with a rude headboard to tell where he lay. Of his true heroism and other excellent qualities we accept the testimony offered by some of his brother officers. They speak of him with a tender memory, always kind, manly and courteous. His early friends are not surprised to hear of his considerate and generous bearing toward the men in the ranks, and of their love for him. He had a quick sympathy for the suffering and a very open hand for their relief. At a memorial address at Yale before a meeting of his class were these eulogistic words, 'Those of us who knew him intimately can testify not only was he a man of more than ordinary ability but that he was a frank, genial, manly companion. Of his lighter writings was the song written for presentation day, and after his death solemnly it was sung at the triennial meeting of his class. Some of his letters to his father written in pencil on scraps of paper, soiled with the dust and smoke of battle are models of unconscious pathos and beauty. Here is one of them: 'Near Spot-

JAMES PEPPER PRATT

sylvania Court House, 8 o'clock, May 19, 1864. My dear father. Still unhurt and in good spirits. We were under an awful fire yesterday, but behind good works and well protected. The dirt showered over us, though, plentifully, and the shot would plump into the breastworks. The picket lines this morning are only a few yards apart. We can distinctly see all their movements. The first mail we have received since the first of May came last evening. While others were jolly over long, loving letters from home I had to content myself with a pipe and memories. Out of 345 men we had when we left Alexandria the first of the month we have 160 left, and six officers less. Well, goodbye and God grant that we see each other again. Love to Julia, Charlie and all friends. Your affectionate son, James."

The following letter is from a boyhood friend:

"Camp 11th Infantry, Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1865.

Hon. D. D. Pratt—Dear Sir—Knowing that it was James' wish to sleep by the side of his mother, I have done all you asked. We found the grave beneath the lonely locust tree. The rough board placed in such sadness and haste over the friend of my boyhood still bore his name. Home we took him—first to his soldier's home—his regiment. To these men who had seen his heart, brave and true by the glare of a thousand cannon, and had known his fine genial nature by the light of a hundred camp fires. All day long as we traveled back through woods, hills and valleys the thoughts came of the long hours in winter quarters where his bright humor never failed us, of dreary marches through Virginia—of nights we had

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slept under the drenching rain, of days of hunger, days of battle when his courage never faltered. On reaching the regiment every honor was shown him that a soldier's love could dictate. The flag that he had followed so often through the din and smoke of battle was placed on his coffin. The next afternoon the coffin, wrapped in the old flag, was placed on a caisson drawn by six white horses and was preceded by the escort and band. Our regiment and the officers of the 12th Infantry formed the procession. With muffled drums the march into Richmond was made. Often the anticipation of the entry into Richmond had fired his soul, but little did any of us think how sad this march would be. The best strength of his life was given to its accomplishment, yet he must die with the campaign unfinished—the cause unwon. We left him at sunset on the way to our quiet old home. Yours truly, T. B. Wright, Brev. Captain, U. S. A., 11th Infantry.”

William M. Pratt



WILLIAM M. PRATT

"I was born in the town of Fenner, Madison County, New York, twenty miles from Syracuse. Father was in limited circumstances. He had a farm of 100 acres of poor soil, full of stones. We had no hired help in the household, and on the farm only during a short period of harvesting. Four acres was a large cornfield, and it required hoeing three times before maturity. My mother and sisters attended to the house work, and with the flax made linen for the table, sheets and shirts; and with the tow made our trousers. My mother was a graceful spinner of flax on the little wheel, and my sisters spun the wool on the large wheel. The surplus of linen and flannel was sold, together with butter and eggs, to purchase our clothes, and my father with the products of the farm, his practice in medicine, and fees as magistrate and examiner of schools, had money to pay the expenses of my brother and myself in obtaining our education. We were taught to rely upon ourselves, and not upon strangers.

In the spring of 1832 it pleased the Lord to awaken my mind to a sense of my condition, and bring me to a knowledge of his salvation. My mother, who ever watched over my soul, knelt by my bedside every night before retiring and committed me into the hands of God. I am indebted to the good sense and piety of my mother and my half-sister, Mary Ann Baldwin, as well as to God, for fixedness of moral character and success in the ministry. I attended Cazenovia Seminary one and one-half years. After that I went to Hamilton College and took the collegiate course, followed by a theological course. While a student I

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determined to go west where there was a great demand for ministers of the Gospel. A council was called at the church. I was examined and ordained August 16, 1838. I accepted an appointment from the Baptist Home Mission Society, without salary. I left home in September for Iowa, then on the very verge of civilization and not formed into a territory. It took four days to reach Buffalo on a canal boat going day and night at the rate of two miles an hour, and two days and nights to reach Maumee by steamboat. There I secured conveyance for my trunk and myself in a lumber wagon to Fort Defiance, where my means of conveyance ended. The distance to Fort Wayne was fifty miles. As my purse was almost empty I resolved to go on foot, so gave the landlord two dollars to pay for the transportation of my trunk by river when navigation was possible. I walked all of one day and until 10 o'clock at night before reaching a lodging place. The next day, footsore and weary, I reached Fort Wayne. On Saturday I took passage on the Wabash Canal for Logansport to visit my brother, who was practicing law in that small village. After a visit of eight days I went to Lafayette to seek conveyance across the grand prairie of Illinois. Finding no conveyance I decided to travel on foot, but was attacked by fever and ague, which confined me to my room for three weeks, and when I recovered the season was too far advanced to travel, so I remained in Indiana, establishing and visiting churches on the Wabash a year, then returned to New York and graduated from the theological seminary on the 21st day of August, 1839.

The next day was my marriage day, at which time

WILLIAM M. PRATT

I received Julia Ann Peck as my lawful and wedded wife. A week later we bid farewell to all of our friends, and started on our westward journey, shipping our boxes of books and clothing by the Erie Canal. We traveled the long distance—800 miles in four weeks in a buggy father gave us. He also gave us our faithful mare, Betsey. My wife was very delicate, and in two weeks after our arrival at Crawfordsville, Indiana, she was attacked by fever, and died.” (Extracts from the diary of W. M. Pratt.)

Alone he went about his work, and soon his influence was felt in all that region. He established and erected churches and conducted many meetings, at one of which, in Logansport, over two hundred persons were admitted to the church. In these meetings he said, “I received but little money, but had full saddlebags and a happy heart. I rode old Betsey farther than around the globe, swam half the large rivers in the state, preached 1355 times, baptized 454, and aided in building 54 meeting houses.” This vigorous life of eight years service required a change, so he became pastor of the Baptist church in Lexington, Ky., in 1845. A year later he married Mary Ellis Dillard of Fayette County, and while they lived in Lexington all five of their children were born. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church there seventeen years. In 1849 when the cholera raged for over two months, and hundreds of citizens fled to the country, Dr. Pratt and two other preachers, Dr. Breckinridge and Dr. Miller remained, ministering and praying with the sick and preaching the funerals of the dead victims. One day he preached four funerals in one hour. Every urgent call was heeded to visit and pray with the

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sufferers so near death's door, and no fear of having the dread disease themselves ever deterred the three preachers.

He had great sympathy for the negro slaves, and they would often visit him to have their church difficulties straightened out. On one occasion the members of one of the colored churches came to him in great distress. Their pastor, George Depew, was to be sold and they feared a negro slave trader would buy him and take him south to be sold at a high price to some plantation owner. George belonged to an estate that had to be settled up, and the negroes were to be sold at public auction. Dr. Pratt consulted with his deacons and they agreed to buy George, as the negro members said they would reimburse them. The negro was sold for \$800.00, although he was worth much more, his freedom given him, and he continued to preach at "Pleasant Green Church" until the negroes were freed. Every Monday morning the previous Sunday's collection was brought to Dr. Pratt by the colored deacons until the amount was paid.

During the Civil War Dr. Pratt was a staunch Union man. The majority of his church members were strong Secessionists, and whereas the bitter feeling towards him was intense on account of his politics (he stood as firm as a rock for the Union) he was highly esteemed and respected. When he was told "the membership liked him but could not stand his politics," he replied that he could no more change his political views than he could change his religious

WILLIAM M. PRATT

views. So he resigned, and many of the ties of friendship made during seventeen years were severed. He was then called by four flourishing country churches to become their pastor, but the same condition prevailed at all of them, so he resigned from them also. In 1868 he moved to New Albany and in 1870 to Louisville where he became a member of the firm of a Baptist book store, and also supplied the Broadway and the Walnut Street Baptist churches each one year until they called regular pastors. He next had charge of the church in Shelbyville six years, in Midway two years, and finished up his career as a pastor to country churches around Lexington for ten years. In 1889 he moved to Louisville, and made it his home, surrounded by his family. Until a short time before his death he was interested in everything pertaining to the Baptist denomination. For many years he was at the head of state mission work in Kentucky. For twenty years president of the Western Educational Society. He was also president of the board of trustees of Georgetown College for many years, and was always so interested in its affairs that his family would speak of the college as his sixth child, and his favorite one. At one time he secured a gift of \$25,000 for the college from an old friend in New York, Mr. Bostwick, conditioned on \$100,000 being raised. This he succeeded in doing. In 1858 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, though, as he said, he could not understand why.

“In every relation, whether in Indiana or Kentucky, whether pastor or missionary, or retired from

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active service, Dr. Pratt was an aggressive, earnest, Christ-honoring man, on the right side of every great question, a father to the younger ministry, inspiring his brethren with courage, and with ambition to make the most of themselves for the cause of the Master. The impression made by his life and labors and counsels will never be erased from the minds and hearts of those who knew him."

(From Journal and Messenger.)

SALLY HILL PRATT

Sally Rogers Hill was born in Kittery, Maine, Feb. 14, 1775. She first married Dr. William Moody, by whom she had three daughters. Seven years later, after his death, she married Dr. Daniel Pratt by whom she had three children, two sons and one daughter. Her second son was named for her first husband, William Moody Pratt. "She possessed in an eminent degree the virtues that adorn the Christian character. Her heart was a fountain of warm affection, and her cheerful mind made those happy around her." She was a woman of great religious intelligence and piety. Being exceedingly gifted in prayer and exhortation, contrary to the custom of that day, she was often asked to pray in the church services. She exercised so great an influence on the moral and religious character of her sons, they looked upon her as their guiding star throughout their careers.

She died at Fenner, Madison County, New York, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

She was a direct descendant of John Rogers the martyr. Her mother, Martha Rogers (who married Hill) was a daughter of Eliphalet Rogers, who was a son of Rev. John Rogers, pastor of Ipswich, and afterward President of Harvard College. He was the eldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who came from England in 1636 and settled in Ipswich as co-pastor with Rev. Nathaniel Ward. This Nathaniel Rogers was a son of Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, England, and this John Rogers was a grandson of

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John Rogers, the martyr, who was burned at the stake in Smithfield, England, Feb. 6, 1555. (See sketch of)

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROGERS

Rev. John Rogers,¹ the martyr,¹ d. 1555.

ISSUE

— Rogers² (one of eleven children, name unknown.)

ISSUE

Rev. John Rogers³ of Dedham, England, d. Oct., 1639.

ISSUE

Rev. Nathaniel Rogers⁴ who came from England 1636.

ISSUE

Rev. John Rogers,⁵ pastor of Ipswich and President of Harvard College one year. d. July 16, 1684. (See sketch of)

ISSUE

Eliphalet Rogers.⁶

ISSUE

Sally Rogers Hill,⁷ b. Sept. 19, 1775. m. (first) Dr. William Moody. m. (second) Dr. Daniel Pratt. d. Jan. 11, 1849. (See sketch of)

ISSUE (*See Daniel Pratt genealogy*)

(Copied from a very old Massachusetts paper which was preserved by Wm. M. Pratt in his diary.)

JOHN ROGERS, THE MARTYR

John Rogers was born near Birmingham, England, in 1500. He was educated at Cambridge. He was rector of Holy Trinity, then went to Antwerp as chaplain to the English merchants (1534-1536), where he met William Lyndale, under whose influence he renounced the Catholic faith. He married an Antwerp lady. He joined Lyndale and Miles Coverdale "in that most painful and profitable labor of translating the Bible into the English tongue." After Lyndale's death Rogers pushed on with his predecessor's English version of the Old Testament which he used as far as 2nd Chronicles, employing Coverdale's translation for the remainder, and for the Apocrapha. Rogers had little to do with the translation of the Bible, but he contributed valuable prefaces and notes. "His marginal notes formed the first English commentary on the Scriptures." His work was largely used by those who prepared the Great Bible (1539), and out of which came the Bishop's Bible (1568) and the authorized version of 1611.

He served in the ministry at Wittenburg many years until Edward VI banished popery out of England, then became rector of St. Margaret's in London. On the Sunday after the entrance of Queen Mary into London (1553) (known in history as "Bloody Mary") he preached at St. Paul's Church, denouncing popery and urged upon the people a steadfast

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adherence to the doctrines taught in King Edward's reign.

"The Council called him to account for his sermons, for the bishops thirsted for his blood." He was first confined in his own house as a prisoner, then was removed to Newgate prison, where he was lodged



BURNING OF JOHN ROGERS
From the New England Primer

with thieves and murderers for more than a year. He wrote many articles while in prison." In January, 1555, he was tried and condemned to death for heretically denying the Christian character of the Church of Rome, and the real presence in the sacrament. On the 21st of February, 1555, Mr. Rogers was taken out of Newgate and led to the place of exe-

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cution. The sheriff asked him if he would recant his opinions. He answered that what he preached he would seal with his blood. As they were taking him to Smithfield his wife and ten children went to take their last farewell of him, but the sheriff would not permit them to speak to him.

When he was chained to the stake he said that God would vindicate in his own good time, the truth which he had taught. Fire was then set to the pile, and he was consumed to ashes.—(Fox, Book of Martyrs.)

In the northern part of London, on a wall, you may read a tablet which tells simply that “within a few feet of this spot John Rogers, John Bradford and other servants of God suffered death by fire for the faith of Christ in the years 1555, 1556, 1557, with others unnamed.”

JOHN ROGERS

Rev. John Rogers was the son of Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich, Mass., and was descended from the celebrated John Rogers, the Martyr. He came with his father to this country when a child. He graduated at Harvard College. While there his attention was directed to theology and he preached at Ipswich some time. In 1683 he was elected president of Harvard College and was inaugurated Aug. 12th. His presidency was not of long duration, one year only. On July 2, 1684, the day after the commencement, he was snatched away from a society that hoped for a much longer enjoyment of him, once counted themselves as under as black an eclipse as the sun did happen to be at the hour of his expiration. That the character of this gentleman may be more perfectly exhibited, we will here take the leave to transcribe the epitaph engraved on his tomb in God's Acre, Cambridge, Mass.

To immortalize this, their master, one of the scholars in Harvard College gave the great stone of Rogers. The enduring lines to be read now there for his memorial, which for same cause we make a part of our history.

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D. JOHANNIS ROGERS II

To this mound of earth is committed a treasury of benevolence, a storehouse of theologic learning, a library of the choicest literature, a living system of medicine, an embodiment of integrity, a repository of faith, a pattern of Christian sympathy, a garner of all virtues; in other words the mortal remains of the very Reverend John Rogers, son of the very learned Nathaniel Rogers of Ipswich in New England, and great-great-grandson of Mr. Rogers of Deadham in Old England, whose name is illustrious throughout the world.

He was a favorite and deservedly admired president of Harvard College

His mortal part was borne away from us July 20, 1684. His very dust is dear, 'tis all we have."

(From Ecclesiastical History of New England,
1620-1698.)

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ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHY

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