

POLLEY POINTERS

A periodic newsletter dedicated to the furtherance of genealogical research on the surnames Polley, Polly, Polleys, Poley, Pauley, Pauly, Pawley, Pelley, Pooley, etc.

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- STARTING OUR 3RD YEAR -

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New Subscriber Helps Another Find Half-Sister!

Lewis N. Polley Meets Half-Sister Jean Polley Burrows for First Time Through Efforts of New Reader Midge Kjome.

First Recognizing Lewis Polley as a Relation— Iowa Woman Locates His Never Before Seen Half-Sibling.

Just as last quarter's issue was being readied for the printer, we received a subscription from Mildred I. Kjome of Decorah, IA. Unfortunately we could not get her into the Welcome Aboard feature until this issue. However, Midge, as she is called, wasted no time applying her research and sleuthing skills. From back issues, she recognized reader Lewis N. Polley, of Irene, TX, from his previous write-up in Welcome Aboard, as a second cousin once removed. Upon contacting Lewis she confirmed the relationship.

Subsequent communication brought out the fact that Lewis had a Polley half-sister "out there somewhere" that he had never seen. He knew her name and the names of her children, which he had found in the will of his grandmother's (Viola Welsh Polley's) sister. He knew that she had lived in the "northwest."

Midge then turned to the Internet and began to search the U.S. white pages of the northwest states for the name Jean Burrows. She found so many that she resorted to a wild guess, writing to two initial prospects. The first answered but was the wrong party. The second was actually correct but was not answered directly. A subsequent letter to a Ben R. Burrows, the name of one of the children, got results. He passed the letter to his sister, Barbara Bixby, who called Midge. After a long chat the relationship was confirmed.

Jean Polley Burrows, daughter of Lewis W. Polley and Kathryn Jean Bointon, was indeed the half-sister Lewis N. Polley had never seen. They talked, by phone, for the first time on St. Patrick's Day weekend this past March and plan to see each other in person very soon.

Lewis N. Polley - Call Him Lucky!

We first made the acquaintance of Lewis Neil Polley, a home builder of Irene, TX, back in 1990. Lewis rang our phone one Saturday afternoon in September. Someone had given him our name as a Polley researcher. He had been seeking his genealogical origins for some time, but had little to go on. He knew his grandfather's name as Edgar Polley, and that he had resided around Republic, KS in the early part of this century.

The 1910 census for Kansas revealed to Lewis that Edgar had been born in Wisconsin in 1861 and that Edgar's father had been born in New York. Likewise he learned that his grandmother (Edgar's wife) was born in Pennsylvania in 1865 and that her parents were also Pennsylvania natives. He knew from handed down family stories that the grandmother's full name was Viola Welch and that her father was Captain James Welch of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, a marksman group for the Union Army during the Civil War. The Welch maiden name was used as a middle name for Lewis' father, Lewis W. Polley, b. 1901, as well as an uncle, Walter W. Polley, b. 1898. Lewis had some contact with some elderly nieces of his Grandmother Viola, however they could offer little help on his Polley line.

Having heard New York and Pennsylvania go by, our immediate thought was that Lewis' line probably linked to the Polleys of Whitehall, NY. After all, Lewis was a Texas Polley! We recommended contacting Joseph Polley Paine, the supreme guru of Texas Polley genealogy emanating from Whitehall, NY. However, no such connection was ever established. Lewis was on his own to contemplate an unidentified family photo portrait that he believed contained images of his Polley grandparents as well as a great-grandfather. He was also left with the thought of having a half-sister somewhere (through his father's first marriage) that he had never met, although he was aware of her surname, Burrows.

In 1995, Lewis subscribed to **POLLEY POINTERS** in hopes of finding someone who might know something of his line and be able to help him put together his Polley heritage. He was first introduced in the Welcome Aboard feature in the September '95 issue. It turned out that the meager information published there is what turned the tide for Lewis when it was read by subscriber Midge Kjome. See the main story for additional details.

rcr

Midge is of the Polley line that begins with Revolutionary War veteran, John Polley who resided in Fairfield, CT. It has not been deter-

mined whether John of Fairfield descends from either of the two well-known Polley lines emanating out of Massachusetts (Woburn or Roxbury). His origin will now receive Midge's full attention as priority one in her Polley research.

We have prevailed upon Midge to provide us with a detailed rundown on her Polley research to date. She does so in her own words in the following article. For those readers who are not of this line, it is still a very useful article inasmuch as it identifies a large number of Polleys that perhaps you have found in censuses and other records and have been wondering if they were yours or not. A great many of Midge's ancestors lived in the Polley "mixing bowl" area of the north central U.S. where Polleys of several different clans are known to have lived. rcr

Polley Progenitors: John Polley of Fairfield, CT

A History of John Polley and His Descendants

by Mildred I. Kjome

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John Polley was born in Fairfield County, CT on 11 Jan 1762. He served under Col. Sheldon as a private during the Revolutionary War. His pension record shows that he first applied, based on his Revolutionary War service, on 15 May 1828 at Stamford (Delaware Co.), NY. Later, he applied at Oneonta (Otsego Co.), NY. Apparently he had moved to that place. His pension record states that he enlisted at Litchfield, CT, (he lived at Fairfield), and was a private in Capt. David Edgar's Company, Col. Elisha Sheldon's 2nd Regt. of Light Dragoons from June 1781 to November 1783, when he was discharged at Danbury, CT. His military service was at Hudson River, Dobb's Ferry, White Plains, Northcastle and Kingsheet. He moved from Stamford, NY to Milford (Otsego Co.), NY in 1830.

On 17 Nov 1785 John married Sarah Lyon, as recorded in a family Bible type of record. Sarah was born 12 Nov 1764, in Fairfield, CT to Seth Lyon and wife, Mary Bradley, and apparently had a twin sister, Esther.

In 1789 John Polley and his father-in-law, Seth Lyon, joined a company of twenty heads of families and two single men from that area, and came into Delaware Co., NY to look for a place to build a permanent settlement. John returned to Fairfield to get his family and was there at the time of the 1790 census. He is shown with one male over 16 (himself), one female (his wife), and three males under 16. They are not named but this does correspond with the three sons, David

(my ancestor), born 1786, Charles, born 1788, and William, born 1890.

The family moved to Delaware Co., NY and on 11 Dec 1791 a daughter, Sarah, was born. The family continued to grow with the births of Lucey, b. 28 May 1795; John, b. 10 Jun 1797; Eunice, b. 1 April 1800; Jonathan, b. 3 Mar 1802; and Abel, b. 8 Jun 1805. We have the dates of the birth for all of John Polley Sr.'s children from a family Bible type of record. However, not much is known as yet about many of them.

Sarah Lyon Polley died in Delaware Co. The date of her death is unknown, some time between 1805 and 1818. John Polley married again in 1818 in Kortright (Delaware Co.), NY. His second wife was Phoebe Miller. They had no children together. John died on 28 Aug 1834, in Maryland (Otsego Co.), NY. Phoebe had apparently requested his Revolutionary War pension. Most of the data on the John Polley family is from the military pension records.

I further learned that there is a will for John Polly, probated 30 Dec 1834 in Maryland (Otsego Co.), NY, which mentions children David, Charles, William, Sarah, John, and Abel.

Among the children, we know of **Sarah Polley** only that she married a Wakeman in New York.

John Polley, Jr., married Abbie Jane Cushing, b. circa 1808 in NY, and had a daughter. Page 183 of the census record from Stamford (Delaware Co.), NY for 1850 bore the following data: dwelling no. 371, Family no. 392, John Polly, 52 farmer; Abby J. Polly, 42; Caroline M. Polly, 20; George W., 19, farmer; Rodmund (spelling uncertain), 18 (F?); the data also indicated that George and Rodmund were each married that year.

Caroline, b. 29 Oct 1829, in Kortright, NY, married William V. O. Brainerd, a clergyman, and died of complications of childbirth in 1866 in Windham (Greene Co.), NY. The child died within four months. The Brainerd family Bible records Caroline's family data.

John's youngest son, **Abel Polley**, was married to Martha Turner in Oxford (Chenango Co.), NY in 1848. They moved west to Kansas. Their son, John H. Polley, was a deputy sheriff in Burlingame, KS. He married Mary Akins Flinn. Abel Polley died in 1866. The rather bizarre story of his death is written up in Joanna L. Stratton's "Pioneer Women, Voices from the Kansas Frontier." It was told to Joanna Stratton's mother by Mrs. Ranson Mundell, daughter of J. H. Polley. [Ed. Note: By chance, a copy of this story had been submitted by another reader and may be found on p. 9.]

My great-grandfather, Milton Polley, knew about this incident and made a note of it in his family records: *"Abel Polley killed while attempting to prevent escape of horse thief who had been taken by his son (Deputy Sheriff) and horse thief caught and was only man legally hanged in Kansas."*

David Polley, the eldest of the children, was born 28 Sep 1786, in Fairfield, CT. He grew to manhood in Delaware Co., NY. David Polley married Amanda Cooley (b. 30 May 1793 in VT?, d. 15 Aug 1847 in WI), on 9 May 1816 in Maryland (Otsego Co.), NY. They lived in Stamford (Delaware Co.), NY and then moved to Oxford in Chenango Co. In about 1844-45 they moved west to Wisconsin and settled near Beloit. Amanda died 15 Aug 1847. David moved west again when the Iowa Territory opened for settlement, about 1851. He died in Iowa, 23 Oct 1851 of cholera. Place of burial is unknown but likely in Bloomfield Twp. (Winneshiek Co.), IA.

David's eldest was a daughter, **Eunice Polley**, b. 20 Sep 1818 in Stamford, NY. She married Anthony Sylvester 20 Sep 1841 in Oxford, NY. They moved west to Akron, OH where Sylvester died 1 Jan 1846. Eunice went on to Wisconsin with her folks and married George Helmer in 1848 in Beloit. The Helmers also went to Iowa in about 1852. They lived out their lives in Bloomfield Twp. (Winneshiek Co.), IA, near the town of Castalia. He died on 5 Aug 1873 and she in 1875. I have not followed this line, though I know of two daughters listed in the 1856 Iowa state census. One was born in New York, the other in Illinois. Quite possibly, the eldest was Helmer's daughter by an earlier marriage. A son, Jake Helmer, is also mentioned by Milton Polley. Milton Polley also mentions an overshot mill built by a Harvey on the Helmer farm which had a spring that fed into the Yellow River. This mill was called the Woodpecker Mill. Both Eunice and George are buried at Pleasant View Cemetery, Castalia. A burial is also registered for J. P. Helmer, born 1917 (no death date given). This could be a grandson.

William Cooley Polley, a direct ancestor, was the second child of David and Amanda Polley. He was born in Stamford, NY on 31 Aug 1820. According to his biography in A. T. Andreas, "History of the State of Kansas", 1883, William moved with his parents to Chenango Co., NY and remained there until 1844. On 26 Dec 1848, he married Clarissa Louisa Christie, (b. 28 Jan 1828 in Tioga Co., NY) in Oxford, NY. Their marriage announcement indicated that William had gone west to Newark, (Rock Co.), WI and had returned to NY to marry Clarissa Christie of Green [sic] Co., [NY or WI?]. They returned together to Newark, WI where they engaged in farming.

According to my great-grandpa Milton Polley, they traveled by boat on the lakes to Milwaukee, and settled near Beloit. Newark is just a few miles west of Beloit.

William tried to enlist in the Union Army but was rejected three times. It appears that he lost his farm and worked for a time rafting logs to St. Louis. His brother Cyrus was also indicated in this activity.

Then William moved his family to Cass Co., Michigan in 1866. In September of 1871 they left Michigan and went to Kansas, arriving in October. They had travelled by wagon train with team and covered wagon. When they came to Republic they camped near Chimney Mound for three or four days while they looked for bottom land with timber. William traded a wagon, team of horses and harnesses to a man who had filed homestead rights on a claim on the Republican river one and a half miles southwest of the townsite of what is now Republic. The title to this land remained in the Polley family until the 1920s. He built a log barn and a story and a half log house where they lived until moving to Republic in the late 1880s.

In 1874 the grasshoppers cleaned them out. So they went to Iowa to the Helmers. There they found the family sick with typhoid fever. The winter was very hard, with blizzard conditions and temperatures sometimes as low as 40 to 50 degrees below zero.

They returned to Kansas to stay. Their homestead was improved, 100 acres under the plow, the rest in pasture and hay land. They had about five acres of fine forest trees, among which were some very fine walnut planted by William, also peaches and other fruit trees. He raised corn and hogs. He also owned a fine place of eight acres with a good frame house in Republic. He was a highly respected citizen. William and Clarissa had a large family, most of them born in Wisconsin. William Polley died on 15 Mar 1899. My mother remembers seeing Clarissa just before she died on 29 Dec 1913. They are buried at Republic, KS. (More to come on this family.)

James Polley was the third child of Amanda and David Polley. He was born 18 Jul 1822 and died 17 Mar 1823.

The fourth child was **Hiram Polley**, b. 20 Dec 1823 in Delaware Co., NY. He came to Bloomfield Township with his father about 1851. On 28 Oct 1857 he married Cynthia Lucretia Harvey (Winneshiek Co. Marriages record, p. 35). Her father, Erastus Harvey, was a Baptist clergyman. The Harveys came from Scotland to Connecticut, to Canada, then settled in Ohio, then to Iowa in 1855. Some of them are still here! Hiram and

Cynthia Polley lived in Brownsville, Minnesota, just across the Iowa border. About 1867 they moved to western Iowa, near Sioux City, then continued on to Brewster, Nebraska. Hiram was elected County Judge in Blaine Co., Nebraska, an office like that of Commissioner in some other states. He died in 1893 and is buried at Sergeant Bluff, south of Sioux City, IA. Among their five children was a set of twin boys. Most of them settled in western Iowa. Cynthia was married again some years later to a Mr. Swalley.

Cyrus L. Polley, fifth child of David Polley, was born 28 Dec 1825. The only mention I have of him after that was that he was logging with William on the Rock and Mississippi Rivers, down to St. Louis back in 1865-66 or thereabouts. I believe he settled in Wisconsin. However, this is an area for future research.

Lucy Polley, b. 8 Jan 1828, married Edwin Erastus Harvey in 1857 in Bloomfield Twp. (Winneshiek County Marriages record, p. 29). E. E. Harvey was the brother of Cynthia Lucretia Harvey, Mrs. Hiram Polley. Ed Harvey, like his father, was a preacher. He was early united with the Free Will Baptist Church. He spent 31 years in the pulpit. They moved to Republic, Kansas in 1872. He was also a successful farmer and stock raiser. Ed Harvey died 17 May 1904. The Harveys had six children. Three of them went out to live in Oregon, in Eugene, Lane County. Two children died young, and a third lived in Republic. Lucy lived out her life with her eldest daughter in Oregon. She is buried in Concordia, KS. (Ref: S. Bucknum material and Harvey Book, by Oscar Jewell Harvey, 1899).

David Cooley Polley, no. 7., b. 18 Apr 1830, married Martha Windell in Bloomfield Twp. (Winneshiek Co.), IA. (Winneshiek Co. Marriages records, page 7). They had one son, Adolphus Polley, born about 1858. David C. Polley joined the Iowa volunteers in September of 1861. He fought at the battle of Pea Ridge, mustered out in September 1864, and returned to Castalia. In 1869 they sold their farm near Castalia and moved to western Iowa, settling near Cherokee, I think. David is supposed to have died out there but was brought back to Castalia for burial. I have been unable to find his grave. I am anticipating new information on this family from the Cherokee County Tree Stumpers.

A description of the roll call in Castalia on that September day in 1861 is given by Dr. M. R. Drury in his book, *Early Days in Iowa*, (Toledo, IA: Toledo Chronicle Press, 1931, p. 45):

"Whole families came in lumber wagons, others on horseback, and still others on foot. Parents came to bid their sons good-bye, wives their husbands, children their fathers, and sweet-

hearts their lovers. Friends and neighbors came to bid adieu to friends and neighbors. The town...had but one street and that was the Military Road, and on that were lined up the hundred enlisted men, ready for inspection of the recruiting officers. I was standing on the south side of the street where I had an unobstructed view of the long line of brave men who were soon to be at the battle front at the call of their country, and where I could hear distinctly the roll call and responses "present" or "here" as was their wont. I heard the name of David Polley called, a married man and well respected neighbor. His answer to his name was a cheerful "aye aye". That was a great and memorable day for the Castalia community, a tearful day, in most cases a final parting day, for it was not long until the 9th Iowa Regiment was sent south where a Pea Ridge, Arkansas, a hard fought battle occurred on the 7th and 8th of March 1862 in which the 9th regiment suffered heavy losses and especially the Castalia Company which lost nearly its entire enrollment."

No. 8, **Aaron Aytcheson Polley**, b. 9 Apr 1832, went west on his own to prospect for gold. He went to California and Utah, then lived out his life in Oregon, with his niece, Mrs. Clara Farnum (or Farnham), according to the obituary I have. He died in 1925, age 93. There were two nieces married to Farnums living out in Oregon. Clarissa (Clara) Harvey and her sister Zadie Harvey were married to D. Baxter Farnham and Orion Farnham, respectively. Their brother, Hiram H. Harvey, also lived in Lane County, OR. Aaron Polley had no children, and there is no indication that he married. Possibly, he and his sister, Lucy Polley Harvey, lived with Clarissa Farnum at the same time.

Charles Wakeman Polley, b. 21 May 1834, was the youngest son and ninth child of David Polley. He followed his family west to Bloomfield Twp., and farmed with his brother David C. Polley. He is listed with his brother's family in the 1856 state census for Winneshiek Co., IA. He also enlisted in the Iowa volunteers in 1861 and was killed at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in March 1862.

Sarah Amanda Polley, no. 10, b. 10 Jun 1836 in Oxford, (Chenango Co.), NY, married Caleb Wray in 1858 in Bloomfield Twp. They moved to Minnesota where their two daughters were born. Caleb died there and Sarah and her children returned to Bloomfield Twp. In 1863 she married Thomas P. Brush and had a second family of six children, all but one of whom lived to adulthood. They left the county and moved to Poweshiek

-{John Polley of Fairfield continued on p. 6}-

Midge Kjome - Genealogical Sleuth

Mildred I. Kjome is not new to the world of Polley genealogy. She has been at it for a number of years now, along with work on her Kjome and Clauson lines, for which she publishes newsletters. Midge, as she is known to her family, friends and fellow genealogists, is a member of the Decorah, IA Genealogy Association. They are publishing a book of Winneshiek Co. biographies. Midge has so far contributed 25 such sketches, including one on the Polleys of that county. She shares with us some personal information and observations obtained in an E-mail "interview." rcr

I feel that my whole life has been spent in one way or another in pursuit of my roots. Having grown up in Decorah, Iowa, a community where heritage is stressed, especially if you are of Norwegian descent, I was initiated at an early age into the ancestral history of my father's family. I was surrounded by aunts and uncles and cousins who all knew each other and knew something about their forefathers' lives and values.

My mother, Agnes Genevieve Polley, on the other hand, was a stranger to this community. Not only was she from far away Kansas, but also of Irish, Scots, and English descent. I didn't know much about her background though we visited her parents and her sister in Kansas and Nebraska.

My father was very interested in genealogy. He told us stories, often the same ones over and over again, when we drove to Spring Grove, MN on Sundays to visit his relatives, choosing the gravel roads that passed by his father's and grandfather's farms and the farms of many of the pioneer farmers of the area. Those stories became more meaningful as I grew older, and I began to ask more specific questions about each person as we travelled those country roads. Some time during the 1950s we made a trip to Wisconsin and went to Melrose to look for Polleys, as my father had heard there were Polleys there. I remember that there was a very big white house and across the road was a cemetery. After reading the article in Polley Pointers on the Polleys of Melrose, I remembered having been there. My father became interested in my mother's roots and did some research in the local public records on some pioneer Polleys that had once settled in the southeast corner of Winneshiek Co. Those records formed the beginning of my search for my Polley roots. Although my great-great-grandfather, William Polley, did not settle in this county, he did visit here in the winter of 1874. His father, David Polley, came in about 1851 with several of his younger children who married here and started families.

My own search for my roots led me across the Atlantic to Norway. There I was able to visit the farm homes of nearly all my Norwegian ancestors and to trace their lines back to the late 1500s. This was not done in a short vacation trip. I actually moved to Norway and stayed most of 20 years there. On several occasions I visited Scotland to look for evidence of my mother's roots, more specifically, those of her great-grandparents, Agnes Stewart and Hugh Cleland. Their daughter, Anna Cleland, married Milton Polley. This research has been only minimally successful as the public records of Scotland are very scant before 1855. However, I did find my Hugh Cleland family in northern Ireland.

Serious work on my Polley family began in October 1988 when I returned from Norway. My parents and I attended a gathering of my mother's Polley first cousins in Kansas. We travelled first to Aurora, NE to my aunt, Irene Furse, where I searched her bookshelves for Kansas Histories, Polley Bible, and any other bits of information I could get from her. From there to Emporia, KS, to Robert Smith's home. His mother, Edna Polley Smith, had done considerable work on the family history but much of it has been lost in a house fire. What remains was placed before me and I diligently hand copied her notes into my notebook. Our final destination was the home of Maxine Polley Owsley in Pittsburg, KS. There I met several Polleys, many of them for the first time.

The real boost came with the founding of the Decorah Genealogy Association. The availability of Winneshiek Co. public records accessible at the time of day when I have time to work with them makes it less of a chore to do that research. Also, the availability of Everton's Genealogical Helper and Heritage Quest periodicals has given me leads on where to look further for information. It was an ad in Everton's that led me to the Polley Pointers and eventually to Lewis Neil Polley, my second cousin once removed.

Polley Pointers, Vol. 2, No. 2 carried the Welcome Aboard announcement about Lew's quest for his Edgar Polley family. Only recently Mother and I had been talking about Lewis W. and Walter W. Polley and their mother Viola Welch Polley. Mother remembers them having visited her grandparents, Anna and Milton Polley in Republic, KS when Mother was a little girl. She remembers the two boys as in their early teens, about ten years older than herself. That was the only time she ever saw them. This conversation came to mind when I saw Lew's list of names. I contacted Dick Randt and he suggested I call Lew directly. I did and slowly the pieces of the puzzle began to fall into place for yet another branch of my family tree. Until the last three months, I had very little information on Edgar Polley's sons and their descendants. Lew and I will now try to establish contact with Janice Polley, daughter of Walter W. Polley.

Access to E-mail and Internet certainly make the search easier and give almost immediate gratification to the searcher. My E-mail correspondence with Lew about his missing half-sister has led to successfully locating her and her family though the white pages. I would like to share this address with all of you, as with it you can search for listed telephone numbers all over the US.

<http://www.switchboard.com>

I've been provided a great deal of information from the files of Polley Pointers on the early history of my particular line, starting with John Polley of Fairfield, CT. Information collected by Shirley Bucknum on the Polley/Harvey families has also helped to answer many questions about those descendants of Hiram and Lucy Polley. I have information to share on the other children of David Polley and Amanda Cooley.

My search continues as plans for a family reunion in Belleville, KS at the end of May are being developed. I look forward to sharing the information gathered to date with my Polley relatives. mik

-{John Polley of Fairfield continued from p. 4}-

Co. in central Iowa, to the town of Brooklyn, where they are buried; Sarah died in 1908. Thomas married Nettie Happy in 1910 and lived in Brooklyn, IA until his death 13 July 1916.

Now back to William C. Polley. William and Clarissa Christie Polley had seven children: (Lew Polley has a picture of this family that is taken at a later date than the one I have, which shows the children as children).

Milton Christie Polley was the oldest. He was my ancestor. He was born in Newark, WI, (near Beloit), 22 Oct 1850. He established a farm in Republic Kansas in 1871. Milton farmed during the summer and taught school during the winter. He was a teacher in Republic at the time he married Anna Cleland in 1881. She had been one of his students. I remember her as we visited her in 1949 shortly before she died; I was about five. Milton Polley put up a store building in Republic in 1881 and carried a full line of general merchandise. He was a very successful merchant and built up a good business. He also owned eighty acres adjoining the town site and probably sold lots as the town grew. Milton was a charter member of the Republic City Lodge of I.O.O.F. and later also a member of the A.O.U.W. (Woodmen) Lodge. He represented Republic County in the Kansas Legislature two terms. Milton was blind in one eye and extremely deaf later in life. My mother remembers him as a very kind but quiet man. He didn't converse much with his grandchildren because he couldn't hear them. He died 7 Jan 1930 in Republic.

Milton and Anna had four sons and a daughter. My grandfather, **Walter Hugh Polley** was the second child and eldest son. He married Mildred King (I am named after her) in 1902. They lived in Republic where Hugh was postmaster. Mildred worked in a grocery store. My mother, **Agnes Polley Kjome**, and her older sister, **Irene Polley Furse**, grew up in Republic. My father, George Kjome, came there as a teacher in the early thirties and met my mother. He came back in 1934 to marry her. They have always lived in Decorah, Iowa, and they raised four children here. I am no. 3, and have three brothers, Mike, Nils, and John. Irene married a newspaper man, Ronald R. Furse. He came to Republic to take over the newspaper there. Irene and Ron had one son, Ronald Lee Furse, called "Butch". He is the owner and editor of a newspaper in Aurora, Nebraska. My aunt is still living in her own home in Aurora.

Ralph Polley, b. 10 May 1853, was William Polley's second child. He lived and died in the Republic area. He married Sarah Mahagon. Their son Ardon died just over a year old in 1880.

Their daughters, Aida and Zola married brothers, Ernest and Orval Nobel. A second son, Lloyd W. Polley, died at nine months in 1887. Ralph was chosen the first mayor of Republic Kansas in 1885, and elected again in 1895. He was a member of Modern Woodmen of America, serving as the first V.C.

William's third child was a girl, **Mabel Polley**, b. 22 May 1855. She lived only eight years, dying on 24 Mar 1863.

Edgar Polley, Lewis N. Polley's ancestor, was no. 4. Born 31 May 1859 in Wisconsin, he came with his parents to Republic in 1871. Edgar was the sentry for the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge in Republic when it was first organized in 1893. We don't have very much information on Edgar yet. He married Viola Welch, a photographer, and they lived in Topeka, Kansas. They had two sons, Walter and Lewis Polley. Edgar died on 25 Dec 1910. According to Lewis Jr., he came in on Christmas Eve and put a 50 cent piece in each of the boys' Christmas stockings and went to bed and never woke up. He is buried at Lake Cemetery, outside Republic, KS.

My mother remembers that Viola brought her sons to visit Milton and Anna Polley about 1915. She just remembers the two boys being about ten years her senior. Viola took the boys out west to Washington or to Alaska. She became a teacher for the Indians or Eskimos. She sent my mother and her sister each a pair of moccasins. My mother kept hers and thinks she still had them after she was married. She never heard any more about the Edgar Polley's family after that until March 1996 when contact was established with his grandson, Lewis Neil Polley of Irene, TX. Viola Welch Polley later married a man by the name of Riff.

Lucy Polley, b. 31 Jan 1862, was no. 5. She married James Robert Fullen and lived in Republic. They had three children. I don't yet have a lot of information on them but their granddaughter, Montana Stevenson, was raised by her grandmother. She married Emil Grandquist and they live in Klamath Falls, OR. I think she is the only surviving grandchild of Lucy and James Fullen.

Vernelia Polley, b. 13 Jul 1864 - d. 16 Sep 1865 in Wisconsin and **Walter Polley**, b. 15 Apr 1870, d. 9 Jul 1872 were the last of William C. Polley's children, but they did not survive to adulthood.

On the next three pages is a chart of the known descendants of John Polley, of Fairfield, CT. Spouses are marked with a + sign. The numbers at the tops of the columns simply indicate the generation after the progenitor.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
John Polley (1762-1834)	: : Daniel Finn Kjome (1964-)
+Sarah Lyon (1764-dec.)	: : Ben Haakon Kjome (1974-)
: David Polley (1786-1851)	: : Mildred Irene Kjome (1944-)
: +Amanda Cooley (1793-1847)	: : John Steven Kjome (1948-)
: Eunice Polley (1818-1875)	: : +Gail Ward
: +Anthony Sylvester (?-1845)	: : Eric Christian Kjome (1974-)
: +George Helmer (?-1873)	: : Randi Elise Kjome (1978-)
: William Cooley Polley (1820-dec.)	: : Jordan Mikael Kjome (1985-)
: +Clarissa L. Christie (1828-1913)	: : Kaija Rebecca Kjome (1988-)
: Milton Christie Polley (1850-1930)	: William Cleland Polley (1886-1979)
: +Anna Cleland (?-1949)	: +Clarissa Evaline Easterly (1888-1955)
: Edna Clair Polley (1882-1968)	: Janice Polley
: +Henry Smith (1888-dec.)	: +Turner
: Carl Smith (1911-1988)	: Katherine Polley
: +Helen Jenkins (?-dec.)	: +Scully
: Tyce Smith	: Billie Polley
: Rena Beth Smith	: +Ellwood
: +Carlson	: Frances Polley (1911-)
: Robert Lyall Smith (1917-1996)	: +Eugene Manatt
: +Mabel Josephine Woodka (1920-)	: Maxine Polley (1914-)
: Edna Carol Smith (1945-)	: +Perry Lyndon Owsley (1915-1979)
: +Kenneth Clouse Wichman	: : Stuart Lyndon Owsley (1942-)
: Sally Sue Smith (1946-)	: : +Linda Reve Kennett
: +Samuel Joseph Siegrist	: : Stuart Todd Owsley (1967-)
: Mary Ann Smith (1949-)	: : Tyler Lane Owsley (1970-)
: +George Anthony Labesky	: : +Joanne Towner
: Walter Hugh Polley (1884-1963)	: : Siena Nicole Owsley (1992-)
: +Mildred King (1887-1973)	: : Amber Lynn Owsley (1971-)
: Irene Louise Polley (1909-)	: : +Kathleen Ann Spiser
: +Ronald R. Furse (?-dec.)	: : John Kirk Owsley (1944-)
: Ronald Lee Furse (1938-)	: : +Sandra Kay Buck
: +Nancy Jeanne Lancaster (1941-)	: : Shannon Lara Owsley (1967-)
: Michael Cory Furse (1961-)	: : +Jeffery Swinney
: +Cheryl Hevermann	: : Bailey Dawn Swinney (1988-)
: Christopher Michael Furse (1986-)	: : Ryan Michael Swinney (1992-)
: Thomas Brent Furse (1990-)	: : Ginger Dawn Owsley (1974-)
: Brent Lee Furse (1963-1988)	: : +Jerry Don Hollingsworth
: Bradley Jay Furse (1968-)	: : Jason Kirk Owsley (1978-)
: +Heather Fox	: : Susan Rae Owsley (1948-)
: Agnes Genevieve Polley (1910-)	: : +James Conary Cross
: +George B. Kjome (1908-1989)	: : Joanna Conary Cross (1985-)
: Michael Hugh Kjome (1936-1985)	: Bruce Milton Polley (1891-1964)
: +Karin Skeide	: +Bess Kelly (?-dec.)
: Wendy Mette Kjome (1971-)	: Bonnie Jean Polley (1920-)
: Reidun Lisbet Kjome (1977-)	: Joanne Polley
: Nils Andrew Kjome (1938-)	: Robert Edgar Polley (1894-1964)
: +JoAnn Tekippe	: +Rose Tait (1893-1950)
: David Thor Kjome (1963-)	: Anna Polley (1919-1996)
: +Katherine Caldwell	: +John M. Wordelman
: Amelia Beth Caldwell Kjome (1982-)	: +Kenneth Carnes
: Jill Colleen Kjome (1987-)	: : Kenneth Dewey (Carnes) Wordelman (1945-)

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: : +Linda Gail Barr
 : : Michael Todd Wordelman
 (1967-)
 : Milton James Polley (1922-)
 : +Ione Eileen Glenn (1931-)
 : : Mary Rose Polley (1968-)
 : : +Brian Schommer
 : Jeanne Margaret Polley (1926-1983)
 : +Erwin Donald Wellbrock
 : : Dena Wellbrock
 : : +Carlson
 : : Donald Wellbrock
 : : Anna Wellbrock
 : : Paulette Wellbrock
 : Robert Hugh Polley (1930-)
 : +Jacquelyn Mae Henderson (1930-)
 : : Robert James Polley (1957-1974)
 : : Jane Anne Polley (1958-)
 : : +Thomas G. Seesz
 : : Jennifer Rose Seesz (1980-)
 : : Brady Thomas Seesz (1985-)
 : : Mitchell Donasian Seesz (1986-)
 : : Brian Franklin Seesz (1987-)
 : : Patricia Susan Polley (1960-)
 : : +William Donald Doran (1958-)
 : : Anthony William Doran (1980-)
 : : Jamie Marie Doran (1981-)
 : : Joan Marie Polley (1961-)
 : : +Dennis Clark Camp (1962-)
 : : Erika Christine Camp (1986-)
 : . . Ralph W. Polley (1853-dec.)
 : . . +Sarah J. Mahagon
 : . . Ardon Polley (?-1880)
 : . . Lloyd W. Polley (?-1887)
 : . . Aida Polley
 : . . +Ernest Nobel
 : . . Zola Polley
 : . . +Orval Nobel
 : . . Mabel Polley (1855-1863)
 : . . Edgar Polley (1859-1910)
 : . . +Viola Welch
 : . . Walter Welch Polley
 : . . +(unknown)
 : . . Janice Polley
 : . . +Ellsworth
 : . . : Blane Polley Ellsworth
 : . . Lewis Welch Polley (1901-1958)
 : . . +Kathryn Jean Bointon
 : . . Jean Polley (1938-)
 : . . +Burrows
 : . . : Matthew Burrows
 : . . : Ben R. Burrows
 : . . : Jan Burrows

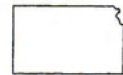
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: : Mark Burrows
 : : Barbara Burrows
 : : +Bixby
 : +Coraline Whiddon (1914-)
 : Lewis Neil Polley (1953-)
 : +Linda Jane Hocker
 : : Landrah Noel Polley (1979-)
 : : Lerin Jane Polley (1987-)
 : . . Lucy Polley (1862-dec.)
 : . . +James Robert Fullen
 : . . Vernelia Polley (1864-1865)
 : . . Walter Polley (1870-1872)
 : . . James Polley (1822-1823)
 : . . Hiram Polley (1823-1893)
 : . . +Cynthia Lucretia Harvey (1838-dec.)
 : . . Arcy Luella Polley (1858-dec.)
 : . . +Thomas N. Nickols
 : . . Charles Henry Nickols (1884-dec.)
 : . . Alice Floss Nickols (1886-dec.)
 : . . +Leslie Hill
 : . . Harold Hill
 : . . Kenneth Hill
 : . . Judson Ray Nickols (1888-dec.)
 : . . Harvey Elmer Nickols (1890-dec.)
 : . . Earl LeRoy Nickols (1892-dec.)
 : . . Mabel Gladys Nickols (1895-dec.)
 : . . Agnes Vera Nickols (1899-dec.)
 : . . +Samuel McSparren (?-1882)
 : . . Ruby Luella McSparren (1881-dec.)
 : . . Samuel Archie McSparren (1882-dec.)
 : . . +Mabel Mulheren
 : . . Orville S. McSparren
 : . . Richard X. Polley (1861-dec.)
 : . . +Mrs. Evelyn Patterson
 : . . Dolly Polley (1902-dec.)
 : . . Marvel Polley (1904-dec.)
 : . . Charles Cooley Polley (1865-dec.)
 : . . Willie Erastus Polley (1865-dec.)
 : . . +Lillie Salem Hoffman
 : . . Hazel May Polley (1889-dec.)
 : . . Ethel Elnora Polley (1890-dec.)
 : . . Hiram H. Polley (1892-dec.)
 : . . Fern Polley (1896-dec.)
 : . . Donald Polley (1900-dec.)
 : . . Raymond Polley (1903-dec.)
 : . . Guy Elmer Polley (1871-dec.)
 : . . +Ruth Palmatier
 : . . Crystal Lenore Polley (1901-dec.)
 : . . Homer Polley (1906-dec.)
 : . . Florence Polley (1907-dec.)
 : . . Clad Polley (1910-dec.)
 : . . Cyrus L. Polley (1825-dec.)
 : . . Lucy Polley (1828-1912)

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: . +Rev. Edwin Erastus **Harvey** (1835-1904)
 : . . Hiram Harold **Harvey** (1870-1922)
 : . . +Lucinda Etta **Goosman** (1872-1922)
 : . . . Doris Mae **Harvey** (1909-1976)
 : . . . +Sherman Henry **Bucknum** (1904-dec.)
 : Arthur Lee **Bucknum** (1926-1976)
 : +Shirley **McElroy** (1926-)
 : Stephen **Bucknum**
 : . . Clarissa **Harvey**
 : . . +D. Baxter **Farnham**
 : . . Zadie **Harvey**
 : . . +Orion **Farnham**
 : . David Cooley **Polley** (1830-dec.)
 : . +Martha J. **Windell**
 : . . Adolphus R. **Polley**
 : . . Aaron Aytcheson **Polley** (1832-1926)
 : . . Charles Wakeman **Polley** (1834-1862)
 : . . Sarah Amanda **Polley** (1836-1908)
 : . . +Caleb **Wray** .
 : . . Alice R. **Wray**
 : . . +Herman **Beers**
 : . . Nina R. **Wray**
 : . . +George T. **Stone**
 : . . +Thomas P. **Brush** (1843-1916)
 : . . Ermina **Brush**
 : . . Ethra **Brush** (1864-1958)
 : . . +Fred **Coulter** (1861-1944)
 : . . . Elmo **Coulter** (1895)
 : . . Amanda **Brush** (1873-1960)
 : . . +Clark J. **Dunlap**
 : . . Charles E. **Brush**
 : . . Earl S. **Brush**
 : . . Ralph E. **Brush**
 : Charles **Polley** (1788-dec.)
 : William **Polley** (1790-dec.)
 : Sarah **Polley** (1791-dec.)
 : +Wakeman
 : Lucey **Polley** (1795-dec.)
 : John **Polley** (1797-dec.)
 : +Abby J.
 : . Caroline M. **Polley** (1829-1866)
 : . +William V. O. **Brainerd** (1829-1917)
 : . . Osman B. **Brainerd** (1859-1859)
 : Eunice **Polley** (1800-dec.)
 : Jonathan **Polley** (1802-dec.)
 : Abel **Polley** (1805-1866)
 : +Martha **Turner**
 : . J. H. **Polley**
 : . +Mary Akins **Flinn**
 : . . [dau.] **Polley**
 : . . +Ranson **Mundell**
 +Phoebe **Miller**

Polley Pioneers - Kansas



The following incident involving Polley people was found in a recently published historical work.

Justice on the frontier was not dispensed in any systematic or regulated manner. Although many towns hired sheriffs to police their communities, jails and courthouses were not built until later years. In the meantime, makeshift jails were set up in empty store-rooms, back offices and livery stables where suspected criminals could be shackled and guarded. But security was lax and guards were easily bribed, so escapes were not uncommon.

In Burlingame, [(Osage Co.) KS] the cabin home of J. H. and Mary Polley served as an early community jail. As one Polley daughter recalled, the arrangement was anything but successful:

"Along in the '60s Father was elected Deputy Sheriff under William Cozine. There being no jail at that time Father kept the prisoners in our home. A man named Bates was arrested for burglary and was awaiting trial. He was kept at our house. Father kept him hand-cuffed, shackled and chained to the wall when guarded by Mother.

"One day Mother wanted to go with Father about ten miles away where Father had to serve some papers. Abe Polley, my grandfather, offered to stay and guard [the prisoner] if Father would not hand-cuff him or chain him to the wall. Grandfather was very sympathetic. Father left a gun to use if necessary. Grandfather became interested in a book and Bates in some manner got the gun. A scuffle followed. Bates bit Grandfather's thumb off. The gun was broken in two, Grandfather getting the [stock] and the piece with the hammers on and Bates the part with the caps on. Grandfather did not think he [Bates] could shoot with that part. But Bates took a rock and hit the caps, shooting Grandfather. Grandfather lived three weeks.

"Bates went to the woodpile and chopped his shackles in two and escaped. Father started to hunt for him that night. . . .

"Bates was arrested and put in jail in Olathe [about 60 mi. east in Johnson Co.]. He was taken to Burlingame, where he was tried and convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged by Judge Watson. The courthouse was being built. A gallows was fixed and the platform on which he stood was knocked from under him. This was the first legal hanging in Kansas. It was 1866."

Extracted from: *Pioneer Women, Voices from the Kansas Frontier*, by Joanna L. Stratton, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1981, pp. 199-200.

Submitted by Esther Walter

[Ed. Note: See Midge Kjome's article on p. 2 for how the above story fits into her family history.]

Polleys Down Under

**THE POLLEY FAMILY HISTORY IN AUSTRALIA****Ira Polley, Convict #1561, Progenitor**

by David Freeman

PO Box 694, Taree, NSW 2430, Australia

The family history of Ira Polley is quite complex and winds its way across international boundaries. It is a history filled with intrigue, patriotism, spirit of youthfulness, values for life, and traditions that enjoy not only hard work, but also, thoughtfulness and wisdom.

Ira's story begins in England where George Polley, his great-great-great-great-grandfather (4GGF), was born around 1625.¹ George came to America from Shoreditch, Middlesex, England, St. Leonard's Parish,² and took up an occupation as a proprietor/carpenter. On 21 May 1649 George Polley married, in Woburn, MA, Elizabeth Winn. She was born ca. 1628 in England, the daughter of Edward Winn and Joanna ____.³ George and Elizabeth lived in Woburn, MA. Thus all descriptions relating to this family are referred to as the Woburn Line. George Polley died in Woburn on 22 December 1683.

Siblings of Elizabeth married and spawned lines of their own that include among their descendants, two U.S. Presidents, Grover Cleveland and Herbert Hoover.⁴

The signature of Edward Winn appears as a subscribing witness, 10 April 1653, to a deed of George Polle (Polly) to John Lakin of Groton, land at Woburn, some of it lying on land of Moses Cleaveland.⁵

Ira's great-great-great-grandparents (3GGP) were Samuel Polley, who was born about 1667 in Woburn, MA, and his wife whom he married about 1688, Priscilla Eames, who was born about 1668, and died about 1728. Samuel Polley died about 1727.

Ira's great-great-grandparents (2GGP) were Samuel Polley, Jr., who was born on 3 October 1689 at Woburn, MA, and his wife, Elizabeth Hall, whom he married before 1714. She was born about 1694, and died 29 March 1762 at Medford, MA. Samuel Polley, Jr. died 1 January 1745, also at Medford, MA.

Ira's great-grandparents were John Polley, who was born on 3 October 1731, at Medford, and his wife whom he married on 18 July 1746 in Medford, a widow named Jemima Nichols who was born about 1726 at Malden, MA, and died about 1786. John Polley died about 1792.

About 1760 the British invited John and Jemima to go to Nova Scotia to populate⁶ the

lands vacated by the eviction of the Acadians. They seem to drop out of sight when reviewing American records. The line was rediscovered when researchers⁷ went to Nova Scotia in the early 1990's and undertook some on-site research.

Ira's grandparents were Joseph Polley, born on 20 August 1756, with his twin sister Elizabeth, at Medford, MA, and his first wife, Hannah Judd, whom he married about 1781. She was born about 1761, and died after 1791. Joseph Polley died on 17 July 1843 at Bridgeport, CT.

Joseph Polley returned from Nova Scotia about the time of the American Revolution. He fought for the "Yanks", and is a recognized patriot.

Ira's parents were John Polley, who was born on 2 February 1784⁸ in Danbury, Connecticut, and his wife, Lucy Parmalee, whom he married about 1807, in Newtown, Connecticut. She was born about 1788 in Connecticut, and died after 1850. John Polley died after 1855. John and Lucy had twelve children; the eldest, Hiram, was born ca. 1808.

Lucy Parmalee (also known as Palmerly) was the daughter of Philo Parmalee (1757-1821) and Sarah Crofut (1749-1825) and was born in Newton, CT.⁹ The name is also spelled Palmerley and Parmelee in various records. Ira was born to John and Lucy in Danbury, CT, in 1816.

Up until 1988, Australia's Bicentennial year, very little was known or wanted to be talked about regarding origins of families. Many families had secrets, most of which were to do with either convict origins or illegitimate births. Since 1988, not only has there been a resurgence in history, but also a pride in being able to link oneself to convicts, bushrangers and the early pioneers. Thus most of the stories handed down have been done so orally and are incomplete, with certain bits left out to suit the storyteller's own benefit. It is not until one can get right around all the various branches of a family and hear their version of the story, that one can get a pretty good picture— even though still somewhat incomplete.

It was always thought Ira arrived about 1839 as a free settler.¹⁰ However recent information suggests that he was a convict from Canada as he fought in the "Patriot War" at Wind Mill Point, and was captured. He is listed¹¹ as being then transported to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania) among the unfortunate, unwilling emigrants.

Ira Polley, age 22, of Lyme (Jefferson County), New York

The Patriot's War took place in Canada in 1837-38. This was a little known, abortive attempt at a Canadian revolution that was to

Polley Pioneers - Texas

**Home Life on Early Ranches of Southwest Texas**

By MYRTLE MURRAY

*District Agent, Extension Service**College Station, Texas**

CHAPTER V

**Joseph H. Polley
Wilson County**

When Joseph H. Polley left his home in [Whitehall], New York, riding a sorrel, with the huge sum of fifty cents in his pocket, he had taken the first step toward becoming one of the foremost citizens of early Texas. Today on the banks of the Cibolo, two miles north of the famous old town of Sutherland Springs on the Seguin and Gonzales road stands the stately old Polley house—a living monument of the grandeur enjoyed by some of the settlers of Texas during slavery. At his death, his cattle brand JHP (connected) was registered in many of the cattle counties in Southwest Texas. The earliest recording was in Brazoria County in 1837. His herds of longhorns were estimated, by some, to be second in number only to the great King holdings.

During the time when depredations were being committed by Mexicans over 16,000 head were reputed to have been stolen or killed from the Polley herds.

The Polley home is one of the best preserved mansions of antebellum days in that section of the State. It is a two-story solid stone building, with five open fireplaces, and with walls eighteen inches thick, the rock quarried about three miles away and hauled in ox-drawn wagons over the Old Indian Crossing. The lime used was burned in a kiln just above the house. The wood work is made of cypress beams which were also hauled by ox teams from distant saw mills. Wooden pins, instead of nails, were used throughout the house. The log-cabin kitchen, out in the back yard, was constructed of carefully hewn post oak logs, with a large open fireplace. Both have withstood the strain and wear of ninety years and are still in a good state of preservation. They still overlook the peaceful valley of the Cibolo where fields of cotton and corn were once cultivated; where the cotton was ginned; and just beyond where great herds of cattle grazed. In the yard is an underground cistern to catch rain water and is said to be as good as it was when it was first built.

Mr. Polley was a well educated gentleman of that time. He was one of the original 300 colonists who were to come with Moses Austin. In 1821 he joined Stephen F. Austin's colony. It is interesting that he married Mary Bailey, daughter of Brit Bailey, who was the first Captain of Militia organized by Austin's colony. And Joseph Polley was the first sheriff appointed by Stephen F. Austin.

Mr. and Mrs. Polley were married three times; first by an alcalde; then they were married by a Presbyterian

minister because they wanted to be married by a preacher of the gospel. A few years later, in accordance with an edict issued by the Mexican Government, to be landowners, they had to be married by a priest. The enactment of this ceremony entitled each of their children to a headright of a section of land. When they were married the third time, 30 couples went through with the ceremony.

Member Austin's Colony

Mrs. Polley probably had a better background for pioneer life than Mr. Polley. Her father was an educated man noted for his honesty and integrity. He had come to Texas three years before Austin's colony, and settled on Bailey Prairie in Brazoria county. Mr. Bailey was a trusted friend of the Indians, even when they were hostile to other colonists. Many stories have been told since his death of lights that flit around his old home and through the neighborhood. These stories might have originated because of a peculiar request in his will, and because he often remarked during his life, "All my life I have traveled West, and I never looked up to any man, so I do not want it said, 'here lies old Brit Bailey'." So in accordance with his request he was buried standing up in the yard of his home, with his face to the West.

The first few years after their marriage the Polleys lived at San Felipe de Austin. After Texas became a republic, because of a growing family and increasing herds, Mr. Polley looked for a location farther West. Through John James, Jr., who later married one of his daughters, he secured a large grant of land in the present Wilson county. The place was suited to the needs of the family. It was not too far from San Antonio where the children could be sent to school. Thousands of acres of grazing land were available. There was enough land suitable for cultivation on which feed could be grown.

The family moved into a small picket house until the "big stone house" could be built. Smaller houses were erected near the back for Negro slave quarters. Barns and corrals were built, and later a cotton gin.

The windows, doors and window shutters were ordered from New York. The greater part of the household furniture, including the rosewood piano, handsome sofa and chairs, and heavy wool carpets were also bought in New York through Mr. Polley's brother.

The yard was planted with beautiful shrubs and sodded with Bermuda grass. Among the shrubs that some of the grandchildren still remember were lavender, crepe myrtle, mock orange, hedges of pomegranite [sic] and salt cedar, and "Seven Sister Rose," a climber that entwined the great columns of the front porch. There were plenty of great shade trees.

Mr. Polley looked after his cattle scattered from Fort Bend county to Marble Falls, and from Corpus Christi to Austin. They were sold mostly on the San Antonio and New Orleans markets. Later his sons

In a 1954 Hammond Atlas, the town of Polley, Wisconsin can be found in Taylor County about half way between Gilman and Lublin. A 1987 ZIP Code directory fails to contain a Polley, WI. However, Gilman and Lublin are assigned ZIP Codes of 54433 and 54447 respectively. Also, a 1993 Rand McNally Road Atlas does not contain the town of Polley. Is it still there but no longer prominent enough to be included on maps? An *online* source, gopher://george.peabody.yale.edu:71/1, reveals that Polley, WI is a populated place (ppl) located at 45° 08' 28" N 090° 48' 25" W. The extent of the population is not listed. Does any reader know the fate of Polley, Wisconsin? Perhaps someone would like to dig out the history of this town and learn for whom it may have been named, and when. I might be inclined to write to the County Clerk of Taylor County, County Courthouse, 224 S. Second St., Medford, WI 54451. [Address from *Ancestry's Red Book*, rev. 1992 (worth having on your own shelf close at hand).] Another work also worth owning, Filby's *American County Histories*, reveals one historical work for Taylor Co., WI, *Reminiscences and Anecdotes of Early Taylor County*, by Arthur J. Latton, (no publisher listed), 1947, 224 pp. No prize for this one, but we will publish your results to share with the general readership.

==== oo =====

The following was submitted by subscriber Shirley M. Eoff, providing some Polley burial records for Van Buren Co., IA. These records were extracted from the 1994 reprint, by the Van Buren Co. Genealogical Society, of a work done the Work Projects Administration in 1939.

1. **Polly, Cyrus B.** 1843-1921 buried Spencer Cem., Stockport (Van Buren Co.), IA. CWV Co B 4th Ind. Cav.
2. **Polly, Maggie J.** 1848-1922 (same cem.)
3. **Polly, Oral M.** 1879-1987 (same cem.)

[Note: There are two Spencer cemeteries in Van Buren Co. Stockport is in Cedar Township.]

4. **Pauly, Lettie F. (King)** 1870-1901 Sunnyside Cem., Milton (Van Buren Co.), IA. *Milton is in Jackson Township.* rcr

Readers Write

POLLEY POINTERS GETS LOTS OF MAIL. WE ANSWER IT ALL INDIVIDUALLY. SOMETIMES IT'S ONLY A POST CARD TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF SOMETHING. SOMETIMES THE ANSWER GOES OUT BY E-MAIL. SOME OF THE MAIL WE GET SEEMS TOO GOOD TO JUST SIT THERE IN THE FILE. IT NEEDS TO BE

SHARED. WITH THIS ISSUE WE INTRODUCE OUR VERSION OF "LETTERS TO THE EDITOR."

Larry Stephens of Bloomington, IN, writes of himself and his wife Sherry Lynn: "Both of us were born and raised in Monroe Co., IN; Sherry in southwestern Monroe Co. and myself in eastern Monroe Co. Except for short stays in other areas, we've lived here all our lives.

"Genealogy is a passion for me, but one I haven't recently had time to pursue due to many other pressures and activities (music, church activities, work).

"Both our families came to Monroe Co. as early settlers, around the 1820's. My maternal side is Richardson (both grandparents were Richardson before marriage) and Asher, with ties into the Youngs and Chitwoods, all major family groups here. My paternal side is Stephens (which also ties into the Richardson line, and both grandparents on this side were Stephens before marriage), and Polley-Long on my grandmother's side. My wife's family is Teague/Tague and Brown.

"My Polley lineage is recorded and lies somewhere in my records, which are somewhat in disarray at the moment. I believe a great-grandfather was a John Polley. Obviously I have a lot of work to do here.

"I hope to get my research back on track soon. One of my cousins is supposed to have extensive records on the Polley clan. I plan to visit her in the near future. I am most interested in genealogical history, first searching out the bloodlines then putting them into historical perspective."

We know the feeling about records in disarray, Larry! It happens to the best of us. Most of our subscribers probably have an extra John Polley they could lend you; there are so many of them! Readers would be interested in knowing if the visit to the cousin ever panned out.

==== oo =====

James Sarvay of Cortland, NY writes, forwarding family group sheets on descendants of a Lemuel Polley who died and is buried in Richford (Tioga Co.), NY. He says: "I am stumped on the ancestry of Lemuel, Sr. I hope that someday, someone can provide a clue. My search is 'on hold' in that area until I get an inspiration."

Lemuel, the progenitor of this detached family, had three sons, Solomon, b. 1838; Lemuel, Jr., b. 1841; and Amos b. 1846. All are buried in Richford, NY.

Solomon and his wife Hannah Healy of Ireland, had children Elmer, Fred, Floyd, Harry R., and Clara Polley. Solomon lived until 1911.

"went up the trail." Mrs. Polley was busy with the home duties. As the daughters finished school they became responsible for certain activities of the home and had charge of directing the work. Harriet, who later married Dr. Houston, near Lavernia, had charge of the weaving rooms where much of the woolen and cotton cloth was made for the family's clothes, blankets, mattresses, etc.

Mrs. Polley and all her girls were good seamstresses and they made fine embroidery. Silk and fine linen were bought through Mr. Polley's brother in New York for making "dress-up dresses." Each of the girls always had at least two. Mrs. Polley was probably the first woman in the area to get a sewing machine—a gift from her brother-in-law in New York. It was a Grover Baker, and though very crude compared with modern machines, it was a great time saver for that era. Mrs. Polley was so proud of it she did much of the sewing for the neighbors because she was afraid to trust anyone else to use it.

In addition to the making of the cloth and the sewing of the clothes, another major chore for the large Polley family, directed by one the girls, was laundry and ironing. In addition to the fundamental jobs of washing and pressing clothes, the chore involved the more basic tasks of making homemade lye soap and bluing. The former required processing saved meat and fat scraps with lye derived from collected fireplace ashes. Bluing was made from wild indigo that grew in nearby pastures. Water for washing had to be drawn from nearby wells.

Of course, as was the custom of the time, all the physical labor involved in these household tasks was performed by slaves. The Polleys had ten when they moved into the new home. At the height of the Civil War there were 30.

Mrs. Polley personally directed the cooking, and actually did much of it. Groceries were bought about twice a year, and had to be brought by freight wagons from Indianola. Later many things could be brought from Lavernia. Flour was scarce. Both flour and sugar were bought by the barrel. Biscuits were a Sunday morning treat until after the Civil War.

The garden was planted under the direction of Mrs. Polley. Potatoes, beans, corn, tomatoes, okra, and sweet English peas were grown. There were peach trees whose fruit was pickled and preserved. There was an abundance of meat—venison, wild turkey, hogs, chickens, and of course, beef. The hogs usually ran wild, feeding on acorns, and were rounded up only at killing time, when roast pork was on the menu!

** Condensed from one of a series of articles published in The Cattleman. The Polley chapter appeared May 1938, pp. 9-10.*

Submitted by George F. Polley

More Texas Polleys



The following news article, published in 1927, reports an interview with Abner Hubbard Polley, son of Joseph Henry Polley, Texas pioneer featured in the preceding article. "Hub" Polley, as he was called, was the grandfather of subscriber, George F. Polley. One can visualize quite a colorful character in the person of Hub Polly as the reporter spelled his name throughout the article.

Sitting in a comfortable porch swing and puffing reminiscently at a short stemmed pipe, Hub Polly, pioneer Texan, veteran of the Confederate army, cattleman and Indian fighter said yesterday that the last time he was through these parts was in 1878—practically a half century ago.

A. H. (Hub) Polly will be 82 years old on October 4—he looks and acts like a man about 55. His hair is white and so is his mustache, and there are wrinkles in his face—weather wrinkles mostly—but his blue eyes are as keen and alive as they were in the days when they had to keep a wary lookout for redskins, cattle rustlers and horse thieves.

Just now Mr. Polly is living in the Confederate Veterans' home at Austin, although he still claims Wilson County—the county which adjoins Bexar county and San Antonio on the south—as his home. Mr. Polly is the oldest living resident of Wilson county—not in age, but in years spent in that section.

In Amarillo, Mr. Polly is visiting at the home of Mrs. Ethel Davis. Mrs. Davis was the wife of a son of Mr. Polly. He planned to return to the Veterans' home at Houston the first of next week.

"Yes, sir," said Hub Polly—he asked that he be called Hub Polly, because a lot of the old timers here and hereabouts would recollect him by that name—"yes, sir," he said, "when I am around these parts there wasn't any vestige of an Amarillo or a Borger or a Panhandle.

"This here was a virgin country, young man. Prairie as far as you could see—with plenty of buffalo a-roamin' around—and Indians too.

"The nearest railroad was at Dodge City, Kans., and everything that came into these parts had to be freighted across, with oxen pulling the wagons.

"I was in Clarendon and Mobeetie a lot in those days. That's where we used to make stops with cattle we were driving north to market. And, say, with one exception, I brought a herd the farthest of any white man that ever crossed Texas with cattle. We started from Pabie [sic, Padre?] Island, south of Corpus

have freed Canada from the shackles of Great Britain. It is also known as the Mackenzie Rebellion, so named for William L. Mackenzie (1795-1861), a journalist and political activist from Upper Canada [Ontario].¹²

Meet the Author - David Freeman

In response to my questioning, David has graciously provided, by E-mail, some insight into his personal life and tells us something about his interests, his job and his family. rcr

I've been involved in researching family history since the early 1980s. To date I have written several family histories and published a few as well. My current project is to write the family history of all my, and my wife's, 32 great-great-great-grandparents each (64 altogether). I'm over half way through. One of my 3GGF was an early explorer in eastern Australia and discovered a road from Armidale on the highlands to Grafton on the eastern seaboard - about 150 miles long - in October 1846. This year I hope to have completed the research on the road, and publish the material in time for a re-enactment in October.

I am a business consultant mainly. I have a business called the Research, Training and Development Institute of Australia which sets up businesses, researches ideas, markets and customers; develops the business to a stage of profitability and trains the staff and management. I also lecture in strategic thinking, men's health, food services and business.

My interests, beside genealogy, are flying light aircraft, fishing, camping, diving, bushwalking, history, family, writing and reading.

Karen, my wife is the real Polley - or her great-grandmother was. Karen is a senior emergency trauma nurse in a large hospital - a bit like ER! She loves needlework, reading, camping, fishing, bushwalking, going to the movies, cooking, tennis, and spending time with her husband. Karen and I are due to have a baby on 22nd of August this year. We live on an Island about 12 miles east of Taree on the Mid North Coast of NSW. df

The so-called war turned out to be nothing more than a series of guerrilla type engagements and was finally suppressed. However, during the active years of this effort, many enthusiastic Americans were more than willing to jump into the fray and help "liberate" their Canadian brothers. In one such raid at Wind Mill Point near Prescott, Ontario, in November 1838, about 160 Americans were captured by the British. Eleven were immediately hung. Several younger men were admonished, pardoned and sent home—some were as young as eleven years old. A

balance of 141 Americans were found guilty of aiding insurrection against the Crown and were given prison sentences. They were taken from the Colony and transported to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

An excerpt from *The North Country* says¹³

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'The "Patriot War"— what a comic opera affair it all was, if one could forget the grim scaffold at Kingston and the bullet-torn bodies of North Country boys lying in the snow in the shadow of the great, stone wind mill near Prescott. It was a "war" of but one battle, today hardly mentioned in the histories, but it nearly led to a third conflict with Great Britain and was certainly a factor in the great Whig victory of 1840.'

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'There was gloom all through the North when it became known that the British authorities had transported so many North Country men and boys to Van Diemen's Land. A rude song came into existence in Northern New York at this period, one verse of which ran:

"They say to Van Dieman's Land he has gone,

To be sold as a slave and will never return,

They have torn from my bosom the man I adore;

I am now filled with sorrow and tortured with woe."

'It was a 160-day voyage from Quebec to Van Diemen's Land. There the exiles suffered cruelties almost beyond belief. They were harnessed to heavy wagons like horses and compelled to draw loads of stone under the lash of harsh keepers. Flogging was the common punishment for the most trifling infractions and seventy-five lashes was considered a light sentence. After about two years of this sort of thing, the prisoners who had good records were given "tickets of leave." That is, they had liberty within certain limits, and could hire themselves out to work.'

The ship "*Buffalo*" sailed from Quebec, Canada with 143¹⁴ male convicts of whom 82 landed in Hobart Town and were sent to Port Arthur. An eye-witness account describes the conditions under which the prisoners lived.¹⁵

'Our quarters extended then from the third part of the stern of the ship to the space which in merchant vessels is called the store-room. This space, in the center of the vessel, assumed the shape of a box, 75 feet long, by about 35 feet wide and 4.5 feet high, with the exception of a small space at the rear, where a projection of the deck gave an elevation of a little less than six feet, near the hatchway. The center of this box was, as regards its length, traversed by a row of boxes and packing cases, making a pile at least twelve feet wide, and extending from one deck to the other, separating the 'tween decks

into two distinct compartments, communicating with one another by means of two passage ways left open at each end, which passage ways correspond with two hatches provided with iron grilles and guarded by sentries.

'... a clear space of 3 feet, the sole place where we could move about unrestrictedly, and even then it was only by walking with the head bent double ... a bench about eighteen inches wide which extended the whole length of the passage way ... a double row of compartments six feet deep which were to serve as beds for us. These compartments, to the number of eighteen, that is to say nine in each of two rows, one above the other, were seven feet and some inches in front ... Each one was intended to receive four occupants. Some very coarse and extremely hard mattresses, if they can be called such, were placed on the bottom of these compartments or boxes, into which it was difficult to crawl as it was to discover there a position that could be endured. ... We went below, into this frightful wretched hole, through a hatchway, about two feet square; then two sentries took up their positions at two other hatchways, strongly barred with iron grills, overlooking the two ends of our quarters ... It was through these hatchways came the little light and air that we were permitted to enjoy.

'... In the evening supper was brought to us; it consisted of a clear oatmeal soup offered to us in a bucket, out of which with a cup we dipped about a pint, which constituted our regulation ration.'

The 160-day voyage out was from Quebec, and the St. Lawrence River via the east coast of America, stopping at Rio de Janeiro; then across the Atlantic Ocean past the Cape of Good Hope; then across the Indian Ocean to Van Diemen's Land. The voyage, as detailed in most of the accounts, was full of hardships, sea sicknesses, illness, lice, vermin, huge storms, immense cold in the latitudes above 55° north, sweltering humidity and heat at the equator, then freezing conditions again in the southern latitudes, unbelievable privations and limited rations. When almost ready to turn into the Derwent River at Hobart the ship was then blown well out into the Tasman Sea towards New Zealand in a wild storm, lasting several days. When they finally made it up the river they then had to remain at anchor for two weeks, without news of any kind. The same witness continues:¹⁶

'On the 16th some boats manned by government officials came and hailed our ship; they came to get the prisoners from Upper Canada: the latter immediately received orders to take their places in these boats. By breaking the regulations a little, we were able to say goodbye to these, our unfortunate companions in misfortune. We were strangers to one another, strangers in religion, in blood, in language

and in customs; for the most part we were ignorant of their names; they were ignorant of ours; many of them could not make themselves understood; however, we shook their hands affectionately, our eyes, for lack of other means of communication, offered them our best wishes for their happiness. We felt that they were more unhappy even than ourselves.'

Another report¹⁷ by a different prisoner says:

'And accordingly, at five o'clock on the next day they disembarked to make their way ashore under no other escort than that of the men who had been sent to look after the sheep. We discovered that they had been sent about two miles from the township.¹⁸ They left us all in good heart to take up their quarters at their penal establishment.'

Ira didn't go to Port Arthur. The remainder on board— 58 prisoners from Lower Canada¹⁹— went on to Sydney "as the two groups of prisoners were very politically opposed." A double guard of 30 troops from the 51st Regiment and a detachment of Ship's Marines were used to keep the prisoners separate as it was feared "some sympathizing ship might try to rescue them."²⁰

Although Ira's record²¹ says that he didn't go to Port Arthur, it is fairly certain at this stage that he didn't go on to Sydney either.

From Ducharme's Journal²²:

'On the 18th we learned that the prisoners from Upper Canada were condemned for life; that they were to labor for the Government for a certain time only, and after that to be free within the land; that each one of them during the time of his servitude was to work at his trade for the benefit of the Government.'

Unfortunately the indents don't exist any longer for the "*Buffalo*", and neither do the physical characteristics for convicts whose surnames include those beginning with "P", after 1839. The indents were information compiled on board ship before the convicts disembarked providing pre-arrival information.^{23, 24} What has been found is Ira's Convict Conduct Record.²⁵ The data it contains is displayed in the table on the next page.

One story²⁶ says that Ira Polley was an American, who in the company of Joseph Marceau and one other, came to Australia in the 1840's bringing American axes. They worked on "Avondale" clearing bush on the banks of a beautiful creek flowing through the property, hence the name "American Creek". Family legend claims he planted the Fig Tree on the Princess Highway, next to American Creek near Wollongong.

From research and notes made by George Mackaness:²⁷

Hub Polly, Plainsman, Is Back In Amarillo After Practically Half Century

Sitting in a comfortable porch swing and puffing reminiscently at a short-stemmed pipe, Hub Polly, pioneer Texan, veteran of the Confederate army, cattleman and Indian fighter said yesterday that the last time he was through these parts was in 1878—practically a half century ago. A. H. (Hub) Polly will be 82 years old on October 4—he looks

beetle a lot in those days. That's where we used to make stops with cattle we were driving north to market. And, say, with one exception, I brought a herd the farthest of any white man that ever crossed Texas with cattle. We started from Padre Island, south of Corpus Christi, and wound up on the Cimarron, in what is now Oklahoma.

Article Headline, Amarillo Daily News, 19 August 1927

Christi, and wound up on the Cimarron, in what is now Oklahoma.

"The boys took me over to the adobe walls the other day. I had a hankerin' to see them again—it was years ago when I saw them last. That's where 28 white men whipped 700 Indians, and it was all stampin' ground to me in the old days.

"But, say, I wouldn't know the place now. There were plenty trees around it when I was a younger man, but today there isn't a tree within a quarter mile of the place."

Mr. Polley was asked if he knew Col. Charles Goodnight, the West Texas pioneer at Clarendon.

"I sure did," said Mr. Polly. "I met Col. Goodnight at Clarendon. They tell me he got married recently. Well, well."

During the war between the states Mr. Polly was with Price's army and in Gano's brigade. He spent most of his time on the Rio Grande and in other southwestern parts of the country, he said, and so didn't get into any of the major engagements of that great conflict.

Asked about the hardships which the pioneers of the Texas plains had to endure to get their livestock to market, Mr. Polly related dozens of incidents in which he was personally engaged which would have made bully material for magazine stories.

"Boy," said Mr. Polly, "I guess I swam every stream from the Rio Grande to the Kansas river. We never thought anything in those days of stepping into a river a mile wide and swimmin' it."

One winter when Mr. Polly was bringing cattle north to market, he almost lost his life in a blizzard along the Canadian river. He did lose a lot of cattle, but saved himself and the other men in the party by digging into drifts for protection.

Mr. Polly said he had been told that quite a thriving city has grown up on the Canadian river at the exact spot where the old cattle trail from south Texas crossed. That is the city of Canadian. The veteran plainsman said he would sure like to see it once. As he remembers that spot it was only a place where one might ford the stream.

There is only one thing that travels on the ground which Mr. Polly hasn't driven, he says, and that's an automobile. He likes riding in 'em, but hasn't tackled the stunt of driving one—yet. And he has no hankerin' to go up in an airplane.

"I didn't have any idea I'd get my name in the papers in Amarillo," Mr. Polly said, as this writer prepared to leave. "I've been written up in the San Antone papers, and in Fort Worth, and in a plains magazine that is printed at San Antone.

"But there is one thing I like about the Amarillo Globe. That's Tack. I sure do get a lot of fun reading what he writes. Who is this Tack, anyhow? Just tell him that old Hub Polly thinks he's about alright, will you?"

The promise was made—and Tack has been given your message, Mr. Polly.

*From the Amarillo Daily News, 19 Aug 1927
Submitted by George F. Polley*

POLLEY REUNION

Subscribers Adrienne Reeves and Janice Frost are looking forward to meeting for the first time in person at a Polley Family reunion scheduled for Friday & Saturday, 21-22 June 1996, in Tempe, AZ. Festivities kick off on Friday with dinner at 6:00 PM at the Fiesta Inn, 2100 S. Priest, in Tempe. The phone number there is (602) 894-9841. Most of the Polleys attending are of the Southwest, descendants of Joseph Henry Polley. About 60+ guests are expected.

Since the R.S.V.P. was expected by 15 March, if anyone has a desire to stop in and meet these Polleys, it would be well to call ahead and see if you can be accommodated. The person in charge of arrangements is Kay Salmon, (602) 468-3267.

Adrienne promises a full report for the September issue on this Polley event, the fifth of a series over the last 15 years or so.

rcr

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FIRST CLASS MAIL

TO:

Polley Portraits

The Discovery of the Portrait of Grahams Polley
 by Richard C. Randt

Family history research on the life of Grahams Polley ultimately led to Brooklyn, NY. He was a well-to-do businessman who lived the major part of his rather short life there. Since he raised his family and built his fortune there, on-site research in the Brooklyn area was inevitable. A genealogical excursion to the Borough of Brooklyn in the summer of 1988 was the beginning of an unplanned for, nine-month long quest that finally paid off in the discovery of two 1860 oil portraits by the renowned American artist, Junius Brutus Stearns.

The portraits were previously unknown to the nation's network of museums, galleries, historical societies and specialized art libraries. The two oils were likenesses of Grahams Polley and his wife Mary Frances Wright. In addition to the portraits a number of Polley descendants, including the then owner of the portraits, were uncovered as well as a host of genealogical detail, all resulting from a desire, almost a compulsion, to find the portrait of Grahams Polley once we had evidence of its previous existence.

Knowledge of a portrait first came to light while searching the newspaper clipping file at the Brooklyn Historical Society. Two historical pieces, both about Grahams Polley and his contributions to the welfare and educational system of the village of Williamsburg [now considered a Brooklyn neighborhood], were illustrated with a reproduction of Polley's portrait. The one article with a by-line, from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of 16 June 1931, stated that the portrait had been done by "his old friend, J.B. Stearns, who lived at 60 S. 2nd St. [Brooklyn]." The other article, from the Eagle of 26 October 1916, stated the name and address of the then current owner, a Mrs. Starrett [sic]. Although her name was misspelled and incorrectly identified as Polley's niece, other family documents unearthed during our research revealed her as Elmira Cross (Polley) Sterritt, daughter of Polley's youngest son, Minor Keith Polley.

With these two fundamental leads, the name of the artist and the last known owner, we set out to find the portrait, if it was still extant. The approach was to be two-pronged, one genealogical and the other through the resources of the art world. The thought behind the latter approach was based on the standing of Stearns among American artists. His work is well known and highly collectible. After 130 years, surely this

painting, had it not been lost, would have found its way to a proper museum, or so we thought!

Stearns' stock-in-trade was the portrait. Over fifty of his paintings exhibited at the National Academy of Design in New York City, where he studied, were portraits, including a self-portrait. He also produced some genre paintings and several with historical themes. Stearns is particularly well known for paintings dealing with American Indians, George Washington, and the sport of fishing.

The artist had a particular predilection for painting scenes depicting the sport of fishing as it was his favorite personal pastime. One such work, A Fishing Party, off Long Island, painted in 1860, depicts seven men in two row boats. It has been suggested by knowledgeable art experts that the seven were specific friends of Stearns, one of whom was said to be Martin Kalbfleisch, an ex-mayor of Brooklyn and later Congressman from New York. Kalbfleisch, a native of Holland, was also a business colleague of Grahams Polley. Both served on the original board of directors of the Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, the forerunner of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., which has since been absorbed by Citibank.

In the event that the Stearns portrait of Polley might have been placed in a museum, historical society, or the like, a probable list of institutions was canvassed with a form letter. The survey yielded many wishes for success but little real hope of finding the object of our search. We concluded that the genealogical approach was the way to proceed.

Although one works in more recent times, finding descendants is not always as easy as it sounds. Many times ancestors are located more easily since such factors as fewer generations, lesser mobility in earlier times, and more general closeness of families then, tend to focus one's research effort. In contrast, descendants tend to disperse widely, sometimes losing their identity completely. We contemplated these realities as we planned our strategy.

We decided upon an approach for locating the descendants of Elmira Cross (Polley) Sterritt that is usually reserved as a "last ditch" effort since it is costly and usually inefficient. Our method was a letter and questionnaire to be mailed to all Polleys and Sterritts in the New York City/Long Island area. With the help of the Phonefiche™ at the local library, we compiled a list of 24 Polley/Polly addresses and, mercifully, only two Sterritts. The mailing went out on a Saturday morning and on the Tuesday following we received a call from a bona fide Sterritt descendant. He

Convict Conduct Record of Ira Polley

Convict Number	1561
Surname	Polly
Christian Names	Ira
Ship	Buffalo (ex Quebec)
Embarkation Date	28 Sep 1839
Date of Arrival-V.D.L.	12 Feb 1840
Marital Status	Single
Place of Trial	Province of Upper Canada
Sentence	Life
Locations	25 Feb 1842 Campbell Town 12 Sep 1845 Oatlands
Freedom	10 Feb 1842 Ticket of Leave 18 Dec 1844 Free Pardon

'Of the 58 prisoners who arrived in 1840, two died in Sydney and 55 ultimately returned to Canada. One, Joseph Marceau, son of James and Archange Marceau, a farmer of Montreal, a widower with three children, aged 34 at the date of his arrival, alone remained in New South Wales. He married in 1844 Mary Barrett, and settled at Dapto, South Coast. He died on 8 June 1883, aged 77, leaving eleven children, one of whom survives, and many grandchildren. He was buried at West Dapto Roman Catholic Cemetery, where a headstone commemorates him. His wife, Mary, died 14th February 1909, aged 84 years. The Marceau family, which claims descent from that François Severin Desgraviers Marceau (1769-96), one of Napoleon's Generals who was killed covering the French retreat at Altenkirchen, constitutes the sole remaining link of the Canadian rebels with Australia.'

The interesting thing is that Joseph Marceau and Ira Polley's origins were politically opposed. One wonders what brought them together. One wonders if they shared the same side of the ship on the way out, and hence kept in contact with each other.

Initially it was always thought that Canadian convicts only went to Port Arthur or Sydney. Because it is known that Ira didn't go to Port Arthur and he didn't go to Sydney, it can only

be supposed that he went elsewhere.²⁸ Further research has uncovered a probation gang of Canadian prisoners in the Midlands of Tasmania.

From Sketches of Tasmania in 1840:²⁹

'... the unhappy members of the hated probation gang stationed here in 1840, as will be seen from the bitter description given by Linus Miller,³⁰ an American lawyer caught up in the mesh of the Canadian Rebellion and transported to Van Diemen's Land. This insurrection, incidentally, was crushed by Sir George Arthur, lately come from Tasmania.

'Miller claims that they were obliged to work in the wet, often without boots and threadbare clothes, dragging hand-carts carrying a ton of stone a distance of two miles, half of it uphill. Four to six persons drawing each cart were supposed to make twelve journeys in a twelve-hour day. Men frequently collapsed, especially when their felon overseers appropriated their rations, which were then sold to the few prisoners who possessed money. During that winter of 1840 the men slept in their wet clothes, having scant bedding and no fire. Anyone who showed the least spirit of resistance was persecuted or received a flogging. One night in desperation they seized the heavy-timbered triangle,³¹ carried it a mile or more and hurled it into a lagoon. No wonder they named the Hill "Hell's Gates!"

'Another of the Canadian state prisoners, Stephen Wright, has left an account of the gang³² at Lovely Banks, telling of the misery of tattered, wet clothing and of solitary confinement earned when they were caught warming at the cook-house fire.

'Just beyond Lovely Banks you can see the quarry where the gang must have worked breaking stone, some of which still lies where it was abandoned over a century ago. The task they were engaged upon was the construction of a new line of road from this quarry all the way to the top of Spring Hill, the old road having passed some distance to the westward.'

As yet nothing is known of those intervening years between his arrival in 1840 and 1842. From other reports it suggests that they were forced to work in penal colonies on road gangs or similar, then they 'were allowed' to work for the locals on a 'placement' basis. What is known, is that Ira received his 'Ticket of Leave' on the 10th February 1842 and then only 15 days later was at Campbell Town, which is in the Midlands of Tasmania. Also three years later, in September 1845— some nine months after he received his Free Pardon— his record places him at Oatlands, which is also in the Midlands of Tasmania.

In the Illawarra Pioneers³³ his religion was classified as Congregationalist. His occupation was a 'timber cutter' in Mt. Kembla in 1839; [We know this is isn't true— this information

more likely has been compiled from family history stories] and later as a farmer in Berkeley. His residence was listed as Jenkins Estate Berkeley in 1855-56; Burelli Street Wollongong in 1882-83; Kiera Street Wollongong in 1897-98.

Ira Polley married Elizabeth Moon on 26 August 1857 in Redfern, Sydney. She had been born in December 1831 in Sussex, England, daughter of John Ralph and Frances Moon. However, the banns of matrimony [formal church announcement of intent to marry] were only published for John Relf [sic] of Brightling, Sussex and Fanny Moon of Mountfield, Sussex on 23 September, 30 September and 7 October 1832, some ten months after the birth of Elizabeth. She died, aged 30, on 11 January 1862 at Berkeley NSW of a 'diseased brain'.

Ira and Elizabeth's children were: Constance Marion Polley b. ca. 1850-52; Sarah Jane Polley b. 1853; Frances Melvina Polley b. 1855; Lucy Ann Polley b. 1856; Caroline Elizabeth Polley b. 1858; Martha Polley b. 1859; and George Abraham Polley b. 1861. (Six daughters and one son).

It is not known yet where the first two children were born. However, from then on they were all born or baptized in the Illawarra area at Dapto or Wollongong.

Ira then married his first wife's "half" sister, Harriet Ralph, on 19 May 1863 in Berkeley NSW. Harriet Ralph was born on 5 June 1836 to John Ralph and Frances Moon. It has been said that it was illegal to marry your deceased wife's sister in those days. But if Elizabeth was known as Moon, and Harriet as Ralph, no one would have known the difference. The reference to "half" sister has been the polite way of dealing with this illegitimacy.

Of the second marriage, Ira and Harriet's children were: John Abraham Polley b. 1865; Christopher Polley b. 1866; Denis Lewis Polley b. 1868; Alice Polley b. 1870; George Arthur Polley b. 1872; Frederick Jesse Polley b. 1874; Arthur William Polley b. 1876; and Clara May Polley b. 1879. (Six sons and two daughters).

Ira died on the 1 January 1898 at Dapto NSW and is buried in the Congregational section of the Wollongong cemetery. Harriet died sometime after 1899.

The chart on p. 15 shows the known descendants of Ira Polley.

Notes and References:

1. The year of birth for George Polley is derived as 1625 from a statement of his age as 43 when he testified in a court case in 1668.

2. Shoreditch is on the northern side of the Thames River in London, roughly between what we know today as Kings Cross Station, Liverpool Street Station and Bethnal Green. Charles E. Banks is the only source found that indicates the origins of George Polley. His book *Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England 1620-1650*, indicates only that Polley emigrated from Shoreditch. It was not necessarily his birthplace. Also, there is no ship name listed for Polley. He is one of three from Shoreditch, the first of whom is listed as sailing on the Mayflower. [There were several 17th century ships named Mayflower. More than likely this was not the Pilgrim ship that came to Plymouth Colony in 1620.] Banks' tabular data is ambiguous in that he did not use ditto marks or other notation to indicate a ship's name for everyone on the list. It is left to interpretation if no ship's name meant that none was known.

3. Edward Winn was born, it is conjectured, in Wales, or more probably in England. It is also speculated that he was a master builder and came from Ipswich, England or vicinity. Based on the birth year of his first child Ann, 1626, one can speculate on a birth year for Edward Winn of around 1601-1616.

4. Correspondence with POLLEY POINTERS 16 Mar 1996.

5. This deed is recorded in NEHGR, XLV: 81-82

6. I think the words 'populate the lands' here mean 'take up the lands', as they already had several children.

7. Martha Polley and her late husband: ref. - correspondence with POLLEY POINTERS 16 Mar 1996.

8. Date of Birth from Bible Record of father, Joseph.

9. Based on ongoing research of Martha K. Polley. She cites the genealogy of the Daniel Crowfoot/Croft families of Fairfield, Redding and Newton, CT.

10. *Illawarra Pioneers Pre-1920*, Illawarra Historical Society

11. Landon, Harry F., *The North Country - A History Embracing Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Lewis and Franklin Counties, New York*, Three Volumes, Historical Publishing Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1932; Chap. XII, Vol 1, pp. 301-321, p. 318.

12. Polley Pointers, Vol. 2 No 4, March 1996

13. Landon, op. cit., pp. 301, 320.

14. Number based on shipping records accounting for the prisoners arriving. *The North Country* says 141 were transported. Prieur (p. 62) says 144—83 from Upper Canada plus 3 men condemned for murder plus 58 from Lower Canada. The discrepancies are possibly reconcilable. The three murderers may not have been related to the Patriot War and *The North Country* author was unaware of them being put aboard. If one prisoner died on the voyage, the numbers would agree.

-{Ira Polley Notes continued on p. 29}-

During the War of 1812 he received large government contracts for copper work. He also served on the Williamsburg Board of Trustees in 1838. Mary's grandfather, Jotham Wright, was a First Lieutenant in the Continental Army. General Washington is said to have been frequently entertained by Lt. Wright at his home.

Mary and Grahams were married 29 September 1839, the wedding being duly noted in the *New York Herald* and the *New Yorker*. The couple had ten children, seven of whom survived to adulthood. Unfortunately, after Grahams' death, none of the children aspired to carry on their father's business nor his philanthropic works. It appears his interests were sold and the family, for the most part, chose to live off the proceeds. At the time of Mary's death in 1894, one obituary speculated on her personal wealth as being in the neighborhood of \$500,000. That figure has yet to be verified.

Ownership of the portraits of Grahams and Mary ultimately devolved upon the children of the youngest son, Minor Keith Polley. Mary went with Elmira, the only girl. The portrait of the patriarch went with John Henry King Polley, Minor's second son. Eventually the portraits began to suffer the ravages of time, but they were happily reunited a number of years ago in the home of the late George Sterritt of Massachusetts, one Elmira's four sons, where they received the necessary care.

The paintings were at one time offered in perpetuity to the Brooklyn Historical Society in exchange for their repair and refurbishment and a guarantee that they would be displayed. The society would have made a fitting permanent home for two of its early prominent citizens. However, financial constraints were cited and the offer turned down.

Mr. Sterritt graciously provided color negatives of the portraits and invited us to his home to view the portraits first hand. We took him up on his kind offer and visited him in the summer of 1989. While at the Sterritt home we were allowed to shoot our own pictures of the portraits. The weather was kind to us and it was a mild and calm sunny day. The Sterritts moved the portraits to the outdoors to facilitate their being photographed in natural light, which helped to produce excellent results. Photographic reproductions, at about 2/3 scale, now grace our living room.

In addition to the satisfaction of having found the object of our quest, we benefitted greatly in other ways as well. It was through this exercise that we met cousin Graham Sterritt, one of our

supporting subscribers. He has provided us with priceless family information that was collected and protected by his mother. Some of what he provided led us to the Metcalfes, also supporting subscribers. It was through the Metcalfes and their hospitality in inviting us to their home that we found pictures of the two brothers of Grahams Polley, Frank and James. The picture of James, in a naval uniform bearing the name of his ship, Powhatan, was the first that subscriber and cousin John E. Polley had ever seen of his great-great-grandfather.

Beside all the fallout genealogical results that came from our pursuit of the portraits, we also developed a genealogical quest related to the artist, Junius Brutus Stearns. In attempting to find some material about the artist to use in a story such as this one about the Polley portraits, we soon discovered that Stearns was a complete enigma. No two references about him seemed to agree. Your editor spent the better part of three years searching for material on this man. We wrote to and visited museums who hold his works, none of which had any idea of when and where the artist was born, let alone who his parents were.

I would estimate that we now have more information on this one particular 19th century American artist than any other person or institution in the world. Some day it is our hope to publish our findings in a suitable art world publication. In the meantime, all I was looking for was a simple encyclopedic type reference such as the following, which I ended up having to write myself:

STEARNS, Junius Brutus, N.A., artist; b. as Lucius Sawyer S., 15 Jun 1810, Monkton, VT, the eldest of seven ch., to Nathan and Mary (Morehouse) S.; d. 17 Sep 1885, as a result of a carriage accident, Brooklyn, NY; m. 2 Apr 1835, Emeline Heath, b. Jun 1815, d. 28 Jul 1881; both bur. Cypress Hills Cem. Brooklyn, NY; ch. Michael Angelo, Raphael Correggio, Junius Brutus, Jr., Sylvester L., and Edith Sylvia (Mrs. James S. Foy). Attended National Academy of Design, NYC. Elected Associate 1848, Academician, 1849. Recording secretary, N.A.D., 1850-1866. A painter of portraits, historical themes, genre, and some landscapes, Stearns' best known works are his series of five paintings of scenes in the life of George Washington depicting the first president as CITIZEN (his marriage), FARMER (at Mt. Vernon), SOLDIER (the French and Indian War), STATESMAN (at the Constitutional Convention), and CHRISTIAN (his death). These five works are considered by experts to be Stearns' masterpiece series. rcr

0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
Ira Polley (1816-1898)						:	:	Edith Hicks (1885-dec.)			
+Elizabeth Moon (1831-1862)						:	:	+James H. Jockel			
:	Constance Marion Polley (?-1929)					:	:	Henry L. Jockel (1913-)			
:	+Joseph Frederick Walker (1851-1937)					:	:	Margaret W. Jockel (1914-)			
:	William Herbert Walker					:	:	Winifred Hicks (1887-1919)			
:	Frederick Walker (?-1959)					:	:	Stella Hicks (1890-1894)			
:	+Minnie _____					:	:	John G. Hicks (1894-dec.)			
:	Frances M. E. Walker (1875-dec.)					:	:	Grace Hicks (1895-dec.)			
:	+Francis E. Robertson					:	:	Martha Polley (1859-1914)			
:	Lily M. Robertson (1900-dec.)					:	:	+Frederick L. Collins			
:	Blanche Walker (1877-dec.)					:	:	Frederick William Collins (1883-1885)			
:	+James M. O'Brien					:	:	Frederick I. Collins (1888-1890)			
:	Marjorie O'Brien (1895-dec.)					:	:	Henry L. Collins (1891-dec.)			
:	Henry James Walker (?-1953)					:	:	George Abraham Polley (1861-1861)			
:	+Bertha Adele					:	:	+Harriet Ralph (1836-dec.)			[Second Wife]
:	+Laura Maybn Klumpp (1902-1986)					:	:	John Abraham Polley (1865-dec.)			
:	Frederick Bruce Walker (1934-)					:	:	+Elizabeth Ann Liddell			
:	+Beverly Annette Ayoub (1938-)					:	:	Elizabeth M. Polley (1890-dec.)			
:	Joanne Lee Walker (1962-)					:	:	+David D. Grant			
:	+Richard Gellatley (1962-)					:	:	Leila M. Grant (1909-dec.)			
:	Melissa Jade Gellatley (1981-)					:	:	Harriet Louise Polley (1891-1892)			
:	Erinn Louise Gellatley (1984-)					:	:	Albert J. Polley (1893-dec.)			
:	Andrew Richard James Gellatley (1986-)					:	:	Leila M. Polley (1897-dec.)			
:	Karen Louise Walker (1965-)					:	:	Christopher Polley (1866-1867)			
:	+David Freeman (1950-) [Author]					:	:	Denis Lewis Polley (1868-1890)			
:	Adeline Walker (1880-dec.)					:	:	Alice A. Polley (1870-dec.)			
:	+Frank Cole Whitehouse					:	:	+Anthony Howard			
:	Sydney J. W. Whitehouse (1902-dec.)					:	:	Clara D. Howard (1895-dec.)			
:	Charles Edward Walker (1882-1906)					:	:	Olive K. Howard (1896-dec.)			
:	Caroline Walker (1886-dec.)					:	:	Raymond Anthony Howard (1899-dec.)			
:	+Albert Harold Stafford					:	:	Leonard R. Howard (1901-dec.)			
:	Albert Harold Stafford					:	:	George Arthur Polley (1872-1959)			
:	Rosalie E. Stafford					:	:	+Margaret Jane Liddell (1880-1951)			
:	Victor E. Stafford					:	:	Arthur Gordon Polley (1901-1973)			
:	Jessie E. Stafford					:	:	+Mabel _____			
:	Eileen Stafford					:	:	Jack Polley (1906-1943)			
:	Lily Stafford					:	:	Kathleen Polley (1906-1907)			
:	Matilda Stafford					:	:	George William Verdi Polley (1912-1993)			
:	Ena Stafford					:	:	+Aleanor Campbell (?-1985)			
:	Sarah Jane Polley (1853-1878)					:	:	Diana Polley			
:	+William Wenban (1848-dec.)					:	:	+Barry Russell			
:	Walter Wenban (1875-dec.)					:	:	Susan Polley			
:	+May M. G. Norton					:	:	+Barry Dileva			
:	Eileen May Wenban (1909-dec.)					:	:	Edward Abner Polley (1921-1959)			
:	Ethel N. Wenban (1877-1878)					:	:	+(unknown)			
:	Frances Melvina Polley (1855-dec.)					:	:	Helen Lorraine Polley (1949-1953)			
:	Lucy Ann Polley (1856-1857)					:	:	Douglas Polley			
:	Caroline Elizabeth Polley (1858-1897)					:	:	Frederick Jesse Polley (1874-dec.)			
:	+Henry J. Hicks					:	:	+Marie Louise Hodges (1879-dec.)			
:	Henry Hicks (1877-1901)					:	:	Elsie J. Polley (1901-dec.)			
:	+Dorothy A. Jones					:	:	Arthur William Polley (1876-1898)			
:	William H. Hicks (1878-dec.)					:	:	Clara May Polley (1879-dec.)			
:	Arthur Gordon Hicks (1881-1909)					:	:	+Charles E. Cooper			
:	Percy Hicks (1883-1883)					:	:	Gladys M. Cooper (1915-1915)			

Editorial

Summer has begun. For some it's the time of year when genealogy takes a back seat to a variety of other activities that are best carried out in warm weather. For others it's when genealogical research thrives, the warm weather making travel to distant libraries and archives much safer and pleasant. However, statements such as these seemingly simple observations may no longer be valid and can be subjected to different interpretations. What does this mean?

As we begin our third year of publication, we must alter our view of certain basic concepts, just as we must from time to time accept new genealogical views. [Great-great-uncle Eben wasn't really an army general with a private valet. He was a private and a valet for an army general!] With this issue we are now truly international, having received a subscription from Australia. Our traditional North American view of the four seasons no longer works. It's all upside down and backwards down there.

The point? Yes, we must have a point. It's simply this: Consider the other person's point of view. They may see things differently, have different priorities and seek different goals. Sometimes the only thing common between two researchers are facts— cold, hard, documented facts.

You may notice in this extra large issue that I have finally gotten around to using some of the items you may have submitted in the past. Never fear, every scrap sent to your editor is filed and earmarked for future use. It's just a matter of space and priorities. Be patient and we'll get to your submission.

This issue also marks renewal time for about a third of our more than 80 subscribers, with another third to come due in September. So far, our renewal rate has been excellent. We hope the trend will continue. We have included a reader survey with this mailing to help make your newsletter even better. Please use item 12 to tell us what you really want. Consider renewing to see what changes are implemented. We realize you probably research more surnames than Polley and that no one can subscribe to everything on the genealogical market. However, the Polley name has a lot of potential for genealogical discovery when approached in a concerted effort as we have been doing for the past two years. Let's not lose the momentum.

Deid Randall

Canadian Polleys


Mary Polly, Mother Extraordinaire

by Phyllis C. Plambeck and Phyllis C. Wright

A great-great-grandmother of ours, Mary Polly Hay Cramer, could have been the prototype for the female senior citizen who resided in a dwelling modeled after an item of footwear. In case you aren't in tune with the politically correct language of the day, we're speaking of the central character of the famous Mother Goose nursery rhyme, The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe. Remember, "... she had so many children she didn't know what to do."

The lady in question was Mary Polly, daughter of Alpheus Poll(e)y and widow Catharine (Young) Coltman. She



was born 14 Sep 1792 in New Brunswick, Canada. Her Poll(e)y line, stemming from Woburn, MA, is: George¹, John², Matthew³, Matthew⁴, Alpheus⁵. [See the Dec '95 and Mar '96 issues for background on the family of Alpheus.] Mary first married, when she was approximately 16½, to Jacob Hay on 17 Apr 1809. This marriage is documented in the Lutheran Church records of Williamsburg, Ontario (A:217). A second marriage for Mary Polly is recorded in the same church records (A:264) to Peter Cramer on 5 Feb 1828. How many children she had to care for over the course of two marriages, although a matter of speculation, is probably formidable by today's standards.

At least four children are documented with Mary's first husband. The death date for Jacob Hay is not known. However, one may presume that it was probably within a year or two of her second marriage. In that era, women (as well as widowed men) with young children normally remarried fairly soon after the loss of a spouse. More often than not the second marriage was a practical matter to provide income (or care) for the children. Unless Jacob Hay was in some way disabled during the latter part of his marriage, one can presume they continued to have children at the "standard rate" of one every two years. They could easily have had 7 or 8 children in the time they were married.

Mary's second husband, Peter Cramer, was born 31 Jan 1759 in Canajoharie (Montgomery Co.), NY. Twice a widower himself, he brought 13 of his children to the union, eight from the first marriage and five from the second. Their

ages are not all known and a few may have already been off on their own. However, a large number of them undoubtedly still required a mother's care. In the years following, Mary and Peter had four more children of their own! This brings the possible grand total for the household up to at least 24. As far as can be determined so far, multiple births were not recorded. [Ed. Note: It is an interesting coincidence that all three of Peter Cramer's wives were named Mary— Costello, Percy, and Polly.]

The last record of Mary Polly Hay Cramer, is in the 1860 Federal Census for Fairbank (Buchanan Co.), IA. Mary is found living there with her son Peter, the first of her Cramer children, and his family. In the adjoining county of Blackhawk, we find record of her son George T. Cramer and his family, as well as her daughter Abigail Hay Kennicut, living two houses away.

We obviously have our work cut out for us, filling in the names and vital data on all the children of Mary's two marriages, as well what we can find on her two husbands. We welcome any correspondence on the HAY, CRAMER and POLLY names that might provide additional insight on this extraordinary ancestor of ours.

[Ed. Note: The authors are second cousins with a common Cramer great-grandfather. Mrs. Wright is new to our pages. See [Welcome Aboard](#).]

Research Progress

As a follow up to last quarter's article, "Polley on Polley," some information arrived after press time from the Chicago Historical Society regarding the John Polley *orderly book*. We are informed by the society that the proper citation is "Polley, John — orderly book collection, 1775-1881." Although the book itself covers only the period 12 May - 22 Dec 1775, the 1881 date covers supporting material such as the letter of donation by the grandson, John Calvin Polley. The book has not been microfilmed but the society would be willing to add it to their micro-filming schedule if there was a request for it. They will bill at cost, \$30.00, for a positive microfilm reel, including shipping. The book is not in good enough shape to photocopy. Anyone desiring a copy should communicate directly with Linda J. Evans, Associate Curator of Archives and Manuscripts, Chicago Historical Society, Clark St. at North Ave., Chicago, IL 60614-6099.

===== oo =====

Subscriber Diann Higgins, way back in 1988 before there was a newsletter, recounted to us the story of her uncle, John Polley, who had, about six years before, met a man in Crookston,

MN named Art Polley. The two men talked for some time trying to determine if they were related since there was an uncanny resemblance between them. They even had dinner together. Try as they might, they could not find any common ground on which to even theorize a relationship. It is important to know that Diann's Polley ancestors are from Prussia, which probably accounts for no link up between the two men.

A few years later as Diann got deeper into genealogy on her own, she often thought of the chance meeting of her uncle and the mysterious Art Polley. She thought of the questions she would ask if ever given the chance. No one knew of his whereabouts. The only significant fact that could be recalled is that the gentleman had been a pilot. What kind of a pilot? No one knew, just a pilot.

After becoming a subscriber, Diann recalled the story of Art Polley and your editor took it up as a challenge. Find Art Polley! It occurred to me to play the pilot angle since pilots must be licensed. I dreaded having to deal with a Federal agency such as the FAA. Instead I first tried the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA), which happens to be headquartered not too far from me in Frederick, MD. In short order they came up with the name of a former pilot named Art Polley, DOB: 1924, last known to be located in Osceola, NE. After reporting this to Diann, she did the rest. She found a phone number and a post office box address for him and established communication with him.

Several letters were exchanged, but alas, no linkage was determined. Art Polley, going on family stories, had always been told he was of English origin and some ancestor had been born in Massachusetts. Despite the resemblance, no relationship could be established. However, in his correspondence with Diann, he indicated that a number of times during his lifetime he has been mistaken for other people. There must be something about him that makes him look like other people, perhaps being absolutely "average" looking in all major features that are normally used as distinguishing characteristics.

Although the hope of finding a "missing link" to her Prussian Polley heritage seems to have evaporated, at least Diann has the satisfaction of having completed another research task in her quest. She held on to a lead, sought help when she didn't know the next step, and finally ran the lead into the ground. If she hadn't "found her man," it would have always gnawed at her that she let a good lead get away. There's a lesson in this story for all of us. It's a principle of genealogical research that is shared with the sport of golf— follow through!

rcr

The Book Nook



The Mayflower Descendant, Vol. 17, 1915 and The Mayflower Descendant, Vol. 18, 1916, originally published by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants as a quarterly magazine of Pilgrim genealogy and history, are systematically being reprinted, a volume at a time, by Heritage Books, Inc. The 1915 volume, ISBN 0-7884-0377-X, Pub. Cat. No. MD17, has 293 pp., and the 1916 volume, ISBN 0-7884-0378-8, Pub. Cat. No. MD18, has 295 pp. Both are illustrated and are cloth bound. Each sells for \$25.00 plus \$4.00 S&H. Heritage accepts Visa, MC, checks, and M.O.

Each annual volume (four issues) is sequentially page numbered and fully indexed by subjects, persons and places for maximum utility. Each volume contains collections of various vital records, church records, deeds, wills and inventories as well as scholarly papers, all relative to the original inhabitants of Plymouth Colony and their descendants.

By way of example, Vol. 17 contains vital records from four different towns; church records from Truro, MA; editorial notes on more than a dozen surnames of the area, wills of five different inhabitants; and miscellaneous articles on Barnstable and Plymouth County deeds, Captain John Gorham's family records; and the Freeman genealogy.

Vol. 18 contains a similar assortment of topics. I thought the lead story in this volume to be particularly interesting. The "Mayflower" by Mr. R.G. Marsden, tells the reader much about this famous ship and her master, Christopher Jones. He dispels a lot of myths and misinformation about the Mayflower that has been published as fact over the years. He enumerates a number of other ships of the era also named Mayflower that account for the many erroneous stories that end up in print from time to time.

If you have connections to Mayflower ancestors, these two volumes belong in your personal collection. Available direct from the publisher at 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716. Catalog of other titles also available on request.

===== oo =====

We have come upon a recent advertisement received in the mail by one of our subscribers. It was from Halbert's of Bath, Ohio, and was announcing "... exciting news for you and all Polleys! ... Now a new book, 'The World Book of Polleys,' is about to be published and it includes individual Polleys who immigrated to the New World between the 16th and early 20th centu-

ries." The ad goes on to say in the next paragraph, "The first Polley we found came to Massachusetts in 1620. His name was George. Like thousands of others, he sought a better life for himself in this land of opportunity."

After analysis of these opening words I have come to the conclusion that there is no genealogical expertise whatsoever regarding the Polley surname associated with the production of this so-called book. First of all, the 16th century encompasses the years 1501-1600. The first Polleys appear in Massachusetts records in the mid-17th century. The specific citation regarding George Polley is also completely wrong. The one documented fix on George's age is when he gave testimony in court on 2 Apr 1668 and his age was stated as 43. Thus George apparently arrived in America five years before he was born! I thought everyone knew that the Pilgrims arrived aboard the Mayflower in 1620 and that was the first documented immigration into New England.

Yes indeed, the land of opportunity! Where else can you get away with peddling stuff like this? However, Halbert's gives plenty of warning to the prospective buyer. Right on the ticket you're expected to sign when placing an order (\$34.50 plus \$3.88 S&H), it says in bold print, **"No direct genealogical connection to your family or to your ancestry is implied or intended."**

In another place in their literature they refer to the book as the "Heirloom Edition Polley Directory." That should be the tip off. What you get is a list of Polleys taken from available directories such as phone books and criss-cross directories. They speak of over 3,096 households bearing the Polley name worldwide but never acknowledge the other spellings, Polly and Polleys in particular. Those are probably in another book!

If you're expecting to learn something new about your Polley ancestors, this book probably is not worth the money being asked for it. If all you want are some generalities about genealogy and family history and a list of current Polley names, you can have it "handsomely bound in a pewter leather-grained cover, imprinted in silver and gold," "numbered and registered in your name." Wow!

In response to a request for a review copy, Halbert's declined, informing us that "... the book on your surname is not a genealogical search for your family. ... we do not trace individual family lineage." They did mention a **30-day, money-back guarantee** if you are not satisfied. We noted in the original literature, the guarantee was only for 15 days!

The people most vulnerable to this kind of product are probably your non-researcher relatives who don't understand the work involved. Please let them know there is no short cut. rcr

Susan M. Jurban - Seeking post-1880 locations of descendants of John Polley (b. ca. 1833 Pike Co., KY; d. prior to 1870); m. 24 Mar 1853 Pike Co., KY to Elizabeth Epling (b. ca. 1836 Pike Co., KY; d. after 1880), d/o Isaac & Morning Ally (Taylor) Epling. John was s/o David & Anna (Thornbury) Polley of Pike Co., KY. John & Elizabeth were in the 1860 Pike Co., KY census w/ch: Mary J., age 4 & James A., age 2. In the 1870 Pike Co., KY census, Elizabeth is listed as hh with Mary A., age 14; James A., age 10; Miles McColeman, age 5; & George E. Polley, age 1. In the 1880 Pike Co., KY census: s. James M. Polley, age 20; w. Nancy V., age 20; s. Wm., age 1; mother Elizabeth, 45; brother, George E., 10; & sister Lucina, age 4.

Jack C. Thompson - Seeks info re John Wesley Pawley, Sr. He m. Margaret Briscoe in 1785 in Nelson Co., KY. He d. 1837 in Hardin Co., KY. Need par., POB, DOB, etc.

Ruth E. Curtis - Need par., DOB, POB, POD, & DOD for Charlotte Polley of "Cobscook," who m. 15 Dec 1800 Joseph Garnett, son of Daniel Garnett, Jr. and Hannah Sherman. Mar. recorded Eastport, ME. Thirteen ch. betw. 1801 and 1823, all recorded Dennysville (Washington Co.), ME. Family res. Pembroke (Wash. Co.), ME.

Judith M. Hull - Seeks par. of Isaac Polley, b. ca. 1815, ME; m. Mary Hatch, b. ca. 1817, ME; both known to be res of Boston in 1850.

E. June Alviso - Seeks par. and other particulars on John Polly, b. ca. 1830, KY; m. Mary Voris, 22 Feb 1855 in Switzerland Co., IN. They had twelve ch. John believed to be a Union vet, but no specifics to uniquely identify records in Nat. Arch.

Richard L. Switzer - Seeks par., DOB, POB, of James W. Polley who m. Sylvania _____. He d. ca. 1865. Had dau. Elizabeth, b. TN, ca. 1790, who m. Isaac Shipley, Monticello, Wayne Co., KY, 15 Jul 1809.

James Albert Polley - Seeks probate info for John Polley and/or Mary Taler whose 1 Apr 1795 marr. is documented in Halifax Co., VA, as well as probate info for John Polley and/or Mary White whose 28 June 1796 marr. is documented in Shelby Co., KY. His John and Mary were both b. 1775 and d. 1849 and are believed to have d. in Breckinridge Co., KY. Attempting to link correct John and Mary to son Joseph W[hite?] Polley, b. 27 May 1799, d. 20 Sep 1878, m. Elizabeth Huff, 10 Sep 1820.

Also seeking contact with other living descendants of James Clark Polley, Sr. whose children were: Benjamin A., Banner, James Clark, Jr., Ellender or Ellenora, and Rolla or Rolly.

Mary Jeanne Wilk - Seeking any info on James Polley, b. 1810, m. Diana (or Diannah) Carey, b. 1812. Ch.: David, b. 1842; Fairchild, b. 1844; George, b. 1850; Marion, b. 1854; James Buchanan, b. 1856; Austin Deatley, b. 1859. The family lived in Lewis Co., KY, possibly Tollesboro. Info sought on children and descendants as well.

Esther L. Walter - Seeks anc. of William Polly, b. 1776, VA; d. 1847, Darke Co., OH; m. 1799, Greene Co., KY, Jemima Kelso (1779-1840), dau. of Robert K. Wm. & Jemima had 13 ch.

Joan Reed Miller - Seeks documentation to confirm birth & par. of Miriam (or Marian) Polley, said to be b. 10 Jun 1856, Lawrence, MA, to Alfred & Elizabeth (Kellogg) Polly.

Shirley S. Gilbert - Seeks par., DOB, & POB of Hiliard Jonathan Polley, m. Sally S. Hill, 28 Sep 1876, Gonzales Co., TX.

Polley Tools

How many times have you been cranking microfilm searching for the Polley/Polly surname and your mind tells you to STOP and look? You back up a few lines only to be disappointed because it's some female with the given name Polly. Every now and then she spells it as Polley. A bane of our existence as Polley researchers is a surname that can also be a given name.

A bit of quick research in some "name books" reveals that Polly is a familiar form of Molly and sometimes Paula. In turn, Molly is a familiar form of Mary. The latter diminutive form appears to have its origin in the culture of Ireland. Both Polly and Molly can be and are used directly as given names with no reference to the name Mary. However a large proportion of Pollys and Mollys are ultimately found to be documented as Marys.

One can thus conjure up the following inevitable question. How many women and girls have had to bear the burden of being a Molly Polley, or better yet, Polly Polly, either by birth or through happenstance of marriage? Also, let's not forget the Dorothys who became Dolly Polly!

Why don't we make this an informal reader survey? From among your tidbits of miscellaneous Polley research, perhaps you have come across an interesting Polley ancestor with a rhyming name that you'd like to share with us. We'll revisit this topic in a couple of issues and publish the more interesting entries. There's only one rule, all entries have to be real and documentable. A small prize will be awarded for the best entry.

Martha Hall. Mary married a Morgan. We hope someone can assist Jon with his research efforts. Address: 14706 Wycombe St., Centreville, VA 22020. E-mail: tdlk63a@prodigy.com

Mrs. Phyllis C. Wright - Phyllis joins us on the recommendation of her second cousin, Phyllis Plambeck. Her Polley line is: George¹, John², Matthew³, Matthew⁴, Alpheus⁵, Mary⁶. Mary⁶ married Peter Cramer. Their grandsons, brothers Levi Charles and Isaiah Cramer, are the grandfathers of Phyllis Plambeck and Phyllis Wright respectively. See the article under Canadian Polleys in this issue co-authored with Phyllis Plambeck. Address: 3800 Glenwood Dr., Fort Worth, TX 76109-1625. Phone (817) 926-7043.

- Corrections -

Mr. Richard L. Switzer - Since his introduction in the June '95 issue, we have carried an incorrect middle initial for him. We regret the error.

Mary Lou Foret Pendergrass - Mary Lou has acquired a new surname by virtue of a recent marriage. Congratulations are in order! All other information needed to contact Mary Lou remains unchanged.

Carolyn G. Smith - Carolyn is newly online. Her E-mail address is: CarolynSm@aol.com

Jean M. Brewer - Jean is also newly online with E-mail address: genebug@epix.net

Researcher Listings

IMPORTANT!
PLEASE RETAIN FOR
FUTURE REFERENCE.

With this issue, each paid subscriber receives, as a supplement, an updated listing of all subscribers actively pursuing research. Pertinent data to facilitate communication is listed. Please keep this listing as it will not be republished until June '97. An updated list can be obtained by any subscriber for a large SASE. Library patrons and others desiring to contact a subscriber, whose address cannot be located, may do so through **POLLEY POINTERS**. Please provide forwarding postage. rcr

Queries

TO CONTACT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
SUBSCRIBERS, PLEASE REFER TO YOUR
RESEARCHER LISTINGS SUPPLEMENT.

Janice Frost - Seeking authoritative spelling of the middle name of the father of Mary Bailey Polley, wife of Texas pioneer Joseph Henry Polley. She has seen James B. Bailey's middle name as Brittain, Britton, and Britten. Can anyone researching this family provide the proper spelling for the "Brit" in Brit Bailey's name?

Gwen Boyer Bjorkman - Sarah Polly m. Eligah Baker 1826, Perry Co., KY. They are next to Edward Polly in 1830 Perry Co. census and Eligah signs an affidavit in Edward's Rev. War pension file. Sarah is probably granddaughter of Edward. Among the ch. of Edward, she is possibly daughter of Sarah Polly before she m. Daniel Stout in 1806, or of Andrew Polly. Seeking any and all records of Andrew Polly to determine parentage of Sarah (Polly) Baker.

Patricia Zagata - Seeks record/documentation of 1st marr. of Marshall L. Polley, s. of James Madison & Queen-Lillian (Farmer) P. He was b. 14 Aug 1909, possib. Webster Co. KY. SSAN was 405-01-7555. Second marriage believed to be with Mildred Polley.

Betty G. Richmond - Seeking parents of Mary (?Polly?) Eldridge, b. PA, ca. 1790. She m. Ebenezer Eldridge ca. 1813-14, prob. NY or PA as his 2nd wife. They had children: Ebenezer, Jr., Mary and Zoeth. All available documentation & census entries ambiguous as to name Polly. Cannot determine if it is maiden surname or diminutive of Mary. Ebenezer, Sr.'s 1st wife, Chloe Orcutt, d. 1813 in Washington Co., NY (no issue). Ebenezer, Sr. lived in Washington Co., NY in the 1800 census, as well as a Thomas Polley in the same town, Salem. Polley was listed with 1 female, 10-16, possibly Mary. Eldridges lived in Erie Co., PA in 1820 census. Ebenezer, Sr. d. in 1830s and Mary moved with her adult children to Sauk Co., WI by 1844-45 and lived with son-in-law Hiram Bailey. Later moved to Los Angeles, CA in 1872 with Zoeth and his family.

Marian J. Bryson - Seeking birthplace in Virginia and siblings of Robert Wenten Pauley, b. 4 Nov 1851 to Joseph Pauley and Ann Carrisco.

Evelyn G. White - Seeks mar. & ch. of Josiah Polley b. 16 Aug 1746, Dudley, MA, son of John Polley (1711-1750/1) and Mary Hatch. Also seek any info on par., mar., or ch. of a Josiah Polley who came to live with Dea. Thos. Buckminster, Framingham, MA, on 6 Jun 1781, at age 11.

James L. Polley, John E. Polley, and Susan M. Randt - All seeking anc. & POB of David Polley, b. 4 Sep 1786; d. ca. 1834, NYC; m. 1 Jan 1811, Hannah Purdy, b. 1 Apr 1795, VT.

Jean M. Brewer - Need info on family of Zachariah Polley, b. ca. 1806, m. Nancy ____; their son James Wesley Polley, b. ca. 1841, m. Mary McClary; their son George Wesley Polley b. ca. 1870, m. Frances Turpin; their son Neff Polley, b. ca. 1923, m. Frances Fuhr. They last lived in Brown Co., IN.

Welcome Aboard



Mr. David Freeman - David is our first subscriber from Australia. His wife Karen is the Polley descendant. Her Polley line starts in Woburn, MA and is: George¹, Samuel², Samuel³, John⁴, Joseph⁵, John⁶, Ira⁷, Constance Marion⁸. Constance Marion Polley married Joseph Frederick Walker in 1874. Karen is the great-granddaughter of J. F. Walker. David's very interesting story begins on p. 10. David and Karen were married in October 1994. They are expecting their first in August of this year. CONGRATULATIONS! **Address: P.O. Box 694, Taree, NSW 2430, Australia. E-mail: barnabus@midcoast.com.au**

Mrs. Jamie (Polley) Jette - Jamie is a second cousin of subscriber John E. Polley. The Polley line they share is David¹, James Hatch², James Hatch, Jr.³ She joins us in reader status. Jamie has made her home in Ellicott City, MD for many years. She and her husband Norman will soon move to a retirement home in Montana.

Mildred I. Kjome - Mildred or "Midge" as she is called has been researching for several years. She is a descendant of Revolutionary War veteran John Polley of Fairfield, CT. This particular John Polley is one of those Polleys whose parents and place of birth have been obscured. However, she has much material on his descendants, which has now been combined with the holdings of your editor. In reviewing the previous **Welcome Aboard** features, Midge recognized a relationship to subscriber Lewis N. Polley, solving a long standing question regarding Lewis' Polley line. Midge has a feature story in this issue beginning on p. 1. **Address: 620 North St., Decorah, IA 52101. E-mail: kjomem@nicc.cc.ia.us**

Barbara Adams Knox - Barbara joins us on the recommendation of one of her correspondents, subscriber Gwen Boyer Bjorkman. She's been researching since 1980. Her earliest Polly is David in Virginia, the line being: David¹, Edward², Nancy Jane³. The latter married Archelaus Craft, Jr. Their daughter, Mary, married Jesse Adams. Barbara is a fourth generation Adams. She is a member of DAR. **Address: 1112 South Broadway Road, South Haven, KS 67140-9073. Tel: (316) 892-5986**

Marian J. (Bryson) McGowen - Marian is a researcher concerned with the Pauley surname in Virginia and later in Texas. Her Pauley line, on her maternal side is: Joseph¹, Robert Wenten², Dolphus Gipson³, Ruby Jean⁴. Robert Wenten² was born in Virginia and moved to northern Texas. He married a Tennessee girl, Elizabeth Ellen Johnson ca. 1874. The family has lived

along the TX/OK border for at least four generations. **Address: 108 15th NW, Ardmore, OK 73401. E-mail: Mtrophies@aol.com Tel: (404) 226-1643.**

Mr. Alan K. Polley - Alan is the brother of subscriber Adrienne Reeves. They have dual Polley lines that both go back to Woburn, MA. The one that propagates the surname is: George¹, John², Matthew³, Jonathan⁴, Jonathan⁵, Benjamin A.⁶, Joseph Egbert⁷, Joseph Egbert⁸, Joseph Egbert⁹, Wesley Egbert¹⁰, Alan Knight¹¹. Additionally, Joseph Egbert⁷ married his cousin, Mary Augusta Polley and her line was: George¹, John², Matthew³, Jonathan⁴, Jonathan⁵, Joseph Henry⁶, Mary Augusta⁷. Alan, although not an active researcher, has participated for many years in family events and reunions where genealogy is a key topic. He joins us in reader status. Alan makes his home in Bisbee, AZ.

Mr. Kenneth W. Polley - Ken is a descendant of David Polley and Hannah Purdy who raised their family in New York City. One of the three brothers who survived to adulthood, James Hatch Polley, made the Navy a career, left New York and established himself and his family in Washington, DC, Ken's birthplace. His Polley line is: David¹, James Hatch², James Hatch, Jr.³, Richard Hatch⁴, Kenneth Wilson⁵. Ken joins us in reader status, now making his home, in his retirement, in Benson, AZ. We welcome Ken to **POLLEY POINTERS**.

Mr. Ray E. Polley - Mr. Polley is a new subscriber for whom we hope to obtain additional information for next quarter's issue. **Address: 4308 West 175th Place, Country Club Hills, IL 60477.**

Mrs. Patricia Lu (Vicars) Russell - Pat is another in our growing list of subscribers researching the PAULEY surname in the VA/WV/KY. Her Pauley progenitor is David [also known by some as David Polley] whose son Henry married Athalia Mullins. Their daughter Rebecca married Thomas Spurlock. After two generations of Spurlocks, Pat is a second generation Vicars, being a granddaughter of Lona Dove Spurlock and William Sherman Vicars. Pat researches with her sister, Maxine Phillips of South Shore, KY. They have been at it for over ten years now. They have wisely made provisions for proper disposition of their work when the time comes, something we should all do. **Address: 1314 Altamont Ave., Portsmouth, OH 45662. E-mail: prussell@zoomnet.net**

Mr. Jon L. Wolf - Jon's Polley line apparently goes back through the Virginia/Kentucky Pollys. He is relatively new to the hobby. He has recently learned the name of his first Polly, going backwards in time, his great-great-grandmother, Mary Emily Polly, daughter of Henry Polly and



Grahams Polley, 1815-1860

Junius Brutus Stearns, 1860

Scanned by Walt Neubauer

was a grandson of Elmira who told us the names and addresses of his three uncles, one of whom was the current owner of the paintings! Yes, paintings, plural. It seems there were two paintings, one of Grahams Polley and a matching one of his wife, Mary Frances Wright. Both are by Stearns. As to the efficacy of the letter campaign, we are still waiting on answers to the remaining letters! Even though we "hit the jackpot" on the first try, this approach is not usually productive genealogically.

The sitters in the portraits are rather noteworthy in the early history of Brooklyn, NY. Grahams Polley was the son of David Polley and Hannah Purdy, born in 1815. He was the classic self-made man, beginning his business career at age 19. He was relatively poor with little education. He found his first employment among the ropewalks and factories along the East River. He also made his living early on as a carman.

A family story has it that Polley was named after a John Graham who later set him up in the distillery business with a modest stake shortly after reaching age 21. His benefactor is believed to be John B. Graham, a native of Scotland, who was also a distiller and later a manufacturer of white lead. John and his brother Augustus dispensed liberal amounts of money in many philanthropic pursuits.

Polley rapidly rose to independence, becoming a very prosperous distiller of spirits. At age 32, in a printed list of wealthy men in the Williams-

burg section of Brooklyn, Polley was number six with a fortune of \$40,000. In the 1850 census he is shown with assets of \$50,000. He was a member of the Williamsburg Village Board of Trustees and later the school board. Polley took it upon himself to establish five public primary schools and for several years maintained them wholly or partially at his own expense. He apparently felt obligated to follow in the footsteps of his namesake benefactor and turned to philanthropy.

Because of Polley's closeness to the school system and his benevolence to the children, the school board decided it wanted to have a portrait of him. It hired Polley's friend, J. B. Stearns, who managed to paint the portrait from memory and stolen glimpses since Polley had an aversion to sitting for a likeness. The ironic part of the story is that Polley died the day the portrait was to be delivered, 21 May 1860. He never saw the completed portrait of himself nor that of his wife, whose matching portrait was done at the request of the family some time after Grahams' death.

Mary Frances Wright, Polley's wife, was one of ten children of John Wright and Sarah Jane McFarland. She was born in 1820 and outlived her husband by 34 years, maintaining the family home and administering her husband's estate.

Her father was a coppersmith in New York City and a noted inventor holding several patents.



**Mary Frances (Wright) Polley,
1820-1894**

Junius Brutus Stearns, ca. 1860

Scanned by Walt Neubauer

Lemuel, Jr. married Mary A. Satterly in 1846 and they had children Lora, Leon D., Irene, Alice, Jennie, and Elizabeth. Leon D., the only son of this latter marriage, died in 1956. He had been married to Florence Packard. They had two daughters, Pauline Gladys and Lois, as well as two sons, Norman Glenn and Seymour Lamont Polley. The latter never married and the former son was twice married and had two sons who are unknown.

Amos Polley married Henrietta Tubbs. He lived until 1922. They had but one son, Leroy Polley, b. 1871. [Leroy is a direct ancestor of James.] Leroy married Grace Alice Woodard. He lived until 1931. They had three daughters, Hazel Henrietta, Marguerite Helen, and Laura Loretta. Marguerite married Merton Stedwell and had five children. Ray Edward Stedwell, b. 1933, became James' grandfather.

Like many researchers, James has the classic problem of getting back beyond an ancestor born between the end of the Revolution and early 19th century. People were on the move and record keeping got lax. Perhaps there's a helping hand out there just waiting to hear of James' plight!

POLLEY POINTERS Offerings

The following items are for sale to subscribers:

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-{Ira Polley Notes continued from p. 14}-

15. Prieur, François Xavier, *Notes of a Convict of 1838*, translated by George Mackaness, 1 Jun 1949, Review Publications, Dubbo, 1976; pp. 61-62.

16. Ibid. p. 76.

17. Ducharme, Leon (Leandre), *Journal of a Political Exile in Australia*, translated by George Mackaness, 28 Jun 1944, Review Publications, Dubbo, 1976; p. 29.

18. Hobart Town

19. Ducharme, op. cit., p. 14.

20. Hawkins-Nicholson, Ian, *Shipping Arrivals and Departures Tasmania 1834-1842*, 1985.

21. Ira Polley's Convict Record, State Archives, Hobart, Con 31/36, Number 1561.

22. Ducharme, op. cit., p. 15.

23. Correspondence Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority 6 Mar 1996.

24. State Archives, Hobart 14 Feb 1996

25. State Archives, Hobart, Con 31/36, Number 1561

26. Illawarra Hist. Soc., op. cit.

27. Ducharme, op. cit., pp. 49-50. From separate research and notes by George Mackaness.

28. References to the French-Canadian "Patriots" will also be found scattered through the following Narratives, written by prisoners from Upper Canada, transported in the Buffalo to Van Diemen's Land, who also returned to their native land:

Gates, William: *Recollections of Life in Van Diemen's Land*, Lockport, 1850.

Wait, James, *Van Diemen's Land, written during Four Years' Imprisonment*, Buffalo, 1843.

Marsh, Robert, *Seven Years of My Life, or a Narrative of a Patriotic Exile*, Buffalo, 1847.

Snow, Samuel, *The Exile's Return, or Narrative of Samuel Snow*, Cleveland, 1847.

Heustis, Daniel D., *A Narrative of the Adventures and Sufferings of Captain Daniel D. Heustis*, Boston 1847.

Greenwood, F. Murray (Ed), *Land of a Thousand Sorrows: The Australian Prison Journal, 1840-1842, of the Exiled Canadian Patriote, Francois-Maurice Lepailleur*.

29. *Sketches of Tasmania in 1840*, p. 120.

30. Miller, Linus, B., *Notes of an Exile in Van Diemen's Land*, New York, 1846, pp. 250-378.

31. The 'triangle' was made of heavy timber nailed together in the shape of a triangle. They were lashed to this so that they could be flogged.

32. Wright, Stephen, *Narrative and Recollections during a Three Years' Captivity*, (written by Caleb Lyon). New York 1844

33. Illawarra Hist. Soc., op. cit.