

## FROM THE MANUSCRIPT FILE

Filed under Amey:

An original manuscript: THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN,  
compiled by H.C. Burleigh, 1976.

Among the thousand or more residents of the Rhine Valley who availed themselves of Good Queen Anne's offer of peace within the bounds of the British Islands was Johann Niclaas Emigh (to become Amey). He crossed the English Channel from Holland as a member of the second party in June, 1710.

Johann Niclaas was evidently a young unmarried man when he made the journey. He was still single when in 1712 he arrived in America, one of that large group of Palatines who were transferred to America ostensibly to produce tar for the British navy. A few years later it would appear that he married Anna Catherine Muller. This must have happened in 1714, as their first child was born 22 April, 1715. In 1717, the family is shown to have been residing in the West Camp, but in the following year, it is on record that one Nicolas Emeig was taxed in Beekman Town in the region to the east of Poughkeepsie. Here he is shown as having settled at "North Clove" in Poughquag in the Town of Union Vale, where in 1740 he erected a large stone house, which was still standing in 1945, as it still may be. Its chimney was decorated with the letters NE1740. It is known that the Lutheran minister from New York visited this house regularly, holding religious services and the baptism of babies born since the last visit.

The records of the Lutheran Church in New York reveal that in 1745 this house was known as "the Church at Backway in the Klove." There was also the following notation:

"1740 11 Sunday after Trinity--a Baptism during  
religious service at Niclaas Emig in the 'Klove'  
of Backway."

It should also be noted that in Beekman Precinct it is recorded that Nicholas Emich branded his animals with his mark NE.

Note: The rest of the manuscript contains many vital statistics about this family and is 12 pages long.

Barbara McKinlay *Barbara McKinlay*

2740 *La Cuesta Los Angeles CA 90046 213-6842*

\*\*\*\*\*

## SURNAME SEARCHER

ATTENTION MEMBERS! Don't forget, the deadline to submit surnames for listing in the 1982 edition of THE SURNAME SEARCHER is July 1. No names have been carried forward from previous editions, so your 10 names must be sent in to the library. Please include your membership number. Help make this a great new publication!



## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

Among the thousand or more residents of the Rhine Valley who availed themselves of Good Queen Anne's offer of peace within the bounds of the British Islands was Johann Niclaas Emigh. He crossed the English Channel from Holland as a member of the second party in June, 1710.

Johann Niclaas was evidently a young unmarried man when he made the journey. He was still single when in 1712 he arrived in America, one of that large group of Palatines who were transferred to America ostensibly to produce tar for the British navy. A few years later it would appear that he married Anna Catharine Muller. This must have happened in 1714, as their first child was born 22 April, 1715. In 1717, the family is shown to have been residing in the West Camp, but in the following year, it is on record that one Nicolas Eemeig was taxed in Beekman Town in the region to the east of Poughkeepsie. Here he is shown as having settled at "North Clove" in Poughquag in the Town of Union Vale, where in 1740 he erected a large stone house, which was still standing in 1945, as it still may be. Its chimney was decorated with the letters NE 1740. It is known that the Lutheran minister from New York visited this house regularly, holding religious services and the baptism of babies born since the last visit.

The records of the Lutheran Church in New York reveal that in 1745 this house was known as "the Church at Backway in the Klove." There was also the following notation:

"1740 11th Sunday after Trinity—A baptism during religious service at Niclaas Emig in the 'Klove' of Backway."

It should also be noted that in Beekman Precinct it is recorded that Nicholas Emich branded his animals with his mark NE.

## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

The children of Johann Niclaas Emig and his wife, Anna Catherina were:

1. Anna Maria, born 22 April, 1715. She married Peter Lossing, Jr.
2. John, baptized 7 April, 1717. (see below).
3. Lawrence, born 6 Feb., 1719. He married Anna Maria Becken, and they were the parents of the wife of Conrad Sills, U.E., and grandparents of their three sons and one daughter, who settled with their father in the Township of Fredericksburgh, on the Lower Bay of Quinte in 1784.
4. Johan Nicholas, born 30 Nov., 1720. He married Eve ———.
5. Henry, baptized 9 July, 1722. He married Sarah Flegler.
6. Philip, who married Gertrude Lossing.
7. Eva, who married Peter Janson.
8. Hans Jury, baptized 2 April, 1727. He married Eva ———.
9. Catharina, baptized 21 Sept., 1729.

John (2) Emig, son of Johann Niclaas, was born in Dutchess County, and was baptized in the Dutch Church in Kingston, Ulster County, on 7 April, 1717. It is recorded that on 7 August, 1743, "Johannes Emig" married "Annettje de Langen" in the Fishkill Dutch Church. She was the daughter of Jonas De Lange and his wife, the former Blandina Peerson. John Emeg, with his wife and family, removed to the Halfmoon District of Albany County, probably about 1768, when the area north of Albany was opened for settlement, and just in time to become involved in the Revolutionary War. Here he remained until his death on 24th May, 1801. He was buried two miles southeast of Mechanicville, Saratoga County, N. Y. His grave stone notes the day of death, and also his age of 83 years. His will, proved 25 June, 1801, mentioned all ten children. They were: —

1. Catherine, born 14th April, 1744, in Dutchess County. She was twice married, 1st Peter Lane, 2nd John Moon.

## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

2. Blondina, born 14 July, 1745, and baptized at her grandfather's home in North Klove in Backway, as noted by this item from the records of the Lutheran Church of New York City:

"1745 16th Sunday after Trinity, bap. in our Church at Backway in the Klove, Blandina, b. July 14, child of Johannes and Annatje Emig.

Witnesses: Blandina De Lang and Arrie, son of Blandina."

3. Jonas (see below).
4. Nicholas, born 1st December, 1748, in Dutchess County. (see below).
5. Mary, married Michael Overacker.
6. Elisabeth, married Michael Erring of Phillipstown.
7. Cornelia, married Francis Fritts.
8. John, married Elisabeth ———.
9. Rachel, married Richard Vincent.
10. Joseph, married Charity ———.

The Emig family had been residing in Saratoga less than a decade when the clouds of rebellion darkened the horizon. The imposition of a tax on tea angered many colonials, even though the tax had been levied to help pay for the cost of the French and Indian wars. It would appear that the war had been fought to relieve the sufferings of the colonies caused by the repeated onslaughts of the enemy on the colonial outposts. But even that did not matter. It supplied a golden opportunity for the colonies to demand their freedom. Then came the Boston Tea Party and the teachings of such men as Samuel Adams, a reputed smuggler, who owed more than seventy thousand pounds currency in London. All this was a golden opportunity for him to avoid punishment, if the colonies received their freedom.

And so the rebellion came to be. The various states sent representatives to the Continental Congress which, in 1776, declared its independence.

## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

Committees were set up, laws were passed, armies were formed, and mobs roamed the countryside. General Arnold led an army through the wilds of Maine and besieged Quebec. The city was ably defended by General Carleton, but the siege came to an end when General Montgomery was killed on New Year's Eve, 1776, during an attack on the defences of the city.

During the confusion General Carleton attacked the enemy lines, and the colonials retreated hastily in the direction of Montreal. Still under pressure, the retreat continued to Lake Champlain, where naval skirmishes took place and the rebel fleet suffered final defeat on the water behind Valcour Island. This action closed the campaign, and General Carleton finally reached Crown Point late in October.

This event was a signal to all who wished to remain and declare their loyalty to Britain. For too long they had been deprived of leadership. But now the British presence in the rebel states stimulated small groups to present themselves as willing to enter the conflict on the British side. One such group, composed of loyal persons from the Saratoga area, decided to take action. Thus eighty-three men, under command of Ebenezer Jessup, set out for Crown Point. The rebel militia received word of the movement and set out to intercept the party on their way north. But, Pat. Smyth of Fort Edward became aware of the rebel intention, and immediately informed Jessup of their danger. The tory party altered their route, and after more than eighty miles journey through the hills and forest to the west of Lake George, they arrived at Crown Point on November 5th. They were immediately received on board Carleton's ship. Once aboard, they never turned back, and were carried to the Canadian Province to spend the winter at Chateaugay.

Among the more than eighty men who had accompanied the Jessup brothers on the long and tortuous journey through the mountains to Crown Point, and who had

## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

resided in Saratoga, were the brothers, Jonas and Nicholas, sons of John Emigh, but subsequently spelled Amey since that time. Other young men from their neighbourhood had accompanied them, among whom were Matthias and Daniel, sons of Matthias Rose, Senior, William Rogers, and John and Armstrong Williams, all of whom settled in Ernesttown Township in the summer of 1784.

In the following May a British fleet sailed up the St. Lawrence to Quebec. On board was General John Burgoyne with an army of British soldiers and German mercenaries under the command of Baron Riedesel. The army was landed at Quebec, and plans were soon made for its advancement up the St. Lawrence, across Lake Champlain, and into the rebellious province of New York. It had been planned that Burgoyne would unite with a smaller force under Colonel St. Leger which was preparing to descend the Mohawk River to Albany. Then the two forces would proceed south to unite with the British army in New York City.

But, as so often happens, plans can go astray. St. Leger was defeated at Oriskany on July 6th, and Burgoyne's progress southward became extremely slow. His troubles were many and diverse. Transportation was one; wagons and drivers were hard to find; housing and accommodation were at a premium, the French were being hesitant to oblige, as would be expected; and in many areas roads had to be cut through the wilderness. Burgoyne finally reached St. John in June, and arrived before Fort Ticonderoga in time to see the rebels depart down Lake George on July 7th. Ten days later Skenesborough was reached, and by August 6th they entered Fort Edward. Fort Miller was occupied on the 14th. In the meantime a small force under the command of Col. Baum was dispatched in the direction of Bennington where it was expected that much needed supplies would be found. But this force was all but destroyed on the north bank of the Walloomsac River, a few miles short of its destination. This occurred on August 13th, while the army entered Fort Miller on the following day, and



## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

reached the Battenkill ten days later. Then, after crossing the Hudson River, confrontation with the enemy occurred; the opposing forces met on Freeman's Farm on 18 Sept. The British remained on the field. On the 25th a second battle occurred at Bemis Heights.

By this time Burgoyne was in deep trouble. His army was closely hemmed in, and provisions were in extremely short supply. Autumn was approaching, and his soldiers were shivering in the summer clothing; intermittent rains gave way to cold nights which left rime on the musket barrels in the early morning. Snow flakes drifted by on the northern breezes, while the green of the hills changed to scarlet and gold. His home base in Quebec was more than two hundred miles away, and the enemy continued to press more closely.

Thus, capitulation was the only answer to his dilemma. Negotiations ensued and on the morning of the 17th of October, his troops laid down their arms in surrender.

By the terms agreed upon, the Indians, Colonials and Provincials were allowed to return to Canada, with the stipulation that they should not again bear arms during the present conflict.

Rebel revenge came quickly, and was severe, to say the least. The farms of the defectors were seized, and the wives and children removed from their homes. Everything was confiscated—homes and outbuildings, stock on the farm, crops in the field, all farm implements and contents of the house were sold at public auction, and the money received from the sale was used to pay the cost of the war.

The support of the wives and children became a burden, even though about four hundred of them were housed in the Fort at Saratoga. The rebel committee demanded that they go to their husbands. The women, of a matter of course, agreed. So they were shipped down Lake Champlain, under flags of truce, and

## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

turned over to the British Outposts.

But others in the Saratoga region also suffered the blow of retaliation. Mobs roamed the countryside, abusing the relatives, pilfering where possible, and on occasion administering the usual coat of tar and feathers, or given a ride on a rail through the streets. The elderly did not escape their punishment. John Emig, father of Jonas and Nicholas, was forced to pay an added tax for having sons who had fled to the enemy. Others were imprisoned for indefinite periods, and were released only when paying a two hundred pound penalty.

It was thus, in the summer of 1778, that the two Amey wives and their children reached St. John, Canada, and were allowed to join their husbands to the pleasure of all members.

After having been housed at Sorel for about a year, the women and children were shipped across the St. Lawrence River in September, 1779 to the new refugee camp at Yamachiche (more commonly known as Machiche) situated about twenty miles west of Three Rivers. Here they were destined to remain until the final settlement along the Bay of Quinte in the summer of 1784. At this time, Mrs. Jonas had two children and her sister had three. In the course of the years at Machiche several more children were to be born to the wives. The Protestant Garrison Church of Three Rivers supplies us with the following items:

"1781, 6 July, is born Israel, and baptized 15 August, son of Jonas Stame and Eve Stover.

1783, quinze February, born Joseph, baptized 9 June, son of Nicholas Amey and Marguerite Stover.

1784, Onze May, Joseph, baptized 27 January, son of Jonas Amie and Eve Stover."



## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

It is well known that the spring of 1784, as is customary in these northern regions, was late in arriving. The winter had been fairly mild, but had turned colder. The ice was slow in leaving the river. But, the lack of batteaux was a hold-up. Not enough had been made available, and those that had gone up the river were slow in returning to Lachine, from which the parties were departing.

Each family had been given a choice as to where they desired to settle. But the authorities pressed for settlement by units, in order that suitable administrative control could be maintained. It followed that Jessup's Rangers departed up the river in a body. One half settled in townships on the upper stretches of the St. Lawrence in the area now known as the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The remainder of the unit settled in Township 2 (now Ernesttown) on the Bay of Quinte. In this group settled the Ameys and the Stovers, and other related families from Saratoga. The long and tiring journey up the river and around the rapids took almost two tiring weeks. Then, the batteaux landed their passengers on the shore from Millhaven to Bath. While here, they were housed in tents until the lots were apportioned out. Nicholas Amey settled on Lot 23, Concession 1, just east of the present village of Millhaven. Here his descendants continued to reside until several years ago, when the land was sold to the Terylene Plant. Jonas and family settled on Lot 22, Concession two. Here his descendants likewise resided until a similar sale was made. The Ameys always lived close to the land, and their descendants make up one of the commonest surnames in the neighborhood.

The children of Jonas and Eva, numbering seven, drew each 200 acres of land when they reached 21 years of age, or the girls when married. The land was granted by Orders-in-Council (O.C.), with date of grant, shown after their

## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

names,as follows:

1. Rachel, one of the two daughters brought from Saratoga in 1778, married, 18 Nov., 1788, Abraham Snyder, of Ernesttown. She drew Lot 29, Concession 5, Ernesttown, by O. C.
2. Evah, who had been born in Saratoga before 1778, married 12 Feb., 1788, Christian Abrahams, of Ernesttown. She drew her land by O. C.
3. Israel, born at Machiche, 6 July, 1781, and baptized the following 15 August, married Elizabeth Thomas, of Ernesttown. He drew land by O. C. 30 January, 1808.
4. Joseph of Ernesttown, was born at Machiche on 15 May, 1783, and was baptized at Three Rivers the following 27th January. He married 13 February, 1810, Elizabeth Shibley, and drew his land by O. C. 7th February, 1809.
5. Sarah, married, 14 Nov., 1811, Theophilus Lockwood, son of Sgt. Lockwood, who had died at Machiche in 1781. She drew land by O. C. 26 Jan., 1808.
6. John, of Ernesttown is shown to have drawn land by O. C. 25 Feb., 1812.
7. Hannah who married David Boyce. She drew land by O. C. 25 Feb., 1812, and also on 1 Sept., 1834. (This is an error, and, according to the Rev. Robert McDowall's Marriage Register, should be David Amey married to Hannah Boyce.)

There may have been other children who died young.

Nicholas Amey had eight children who grew to maturity, and drew land by O. C., with date, to which the children of a Loyalist was entitled. They were:

1. Abraham, who married Charity Sager, daughter of a Loyalist, and drew land by O. C. 7 June, 1800.

## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

2. Elizabeth, married John Snyder, of Ernesttown, and drew Lot 27,  
Concession 5, Ernesttown, by a Land Board Certificate.
3. Joseph of Ernesttown, born at Machiche 15 Feb., and baptized at  
Three Rivers, 9 June, 1783. He married, 29 Aug., 1811, Phebe Combes,  
and drew land by O. C. 26 Jan., 1808. He inherited the home farm  
at Millhaven.
4. David of Ernesttown, married Catherine Snider, and drew land by O. C.  
26 Jan., 1808.
5. Peter of Ernesttown, married, 28 Nov., 1811, Mary Baker, and drew  
land by O. C. 18 Feb., 1811.
6. Nicholas of Ernesttown, married, 10 March, 1812, Mary Snider, and  
drew land by O. C. 16 June, 1819.
7. Mary married, 20 Feb., 1812, John, son of Peter Asselstine, U. E.,  
and drew land by O. C. 23 Nov., 1816.
8. John of Ernesttown, who drew Lot 13, Concession 3, Camden Township.

There is no doubt but that the Amey Family remained close to the shores of the Bay of Quinte and were true lovers of the land. You have but to scan the Telephone Directory, or a Voters List to be convinced that I am right.

I doubt if the Amey brothers ever returned to Saratoga after the end of the war, even though their parents and siblings still resided there. The reason may well be the feeling of antipathy that lingered in the hearts of all concerned. In support of this statement, I wish to refer you to a resolution drawn up by the Saratogans on the 6th of May, 1783. The British army had surrendered at Yorktown on October 18th, 1781, and on November 30, 1782, Great Britian had conceded to the American freedom, and the next 20th January the Americans declared their independence.

## THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

The war was over. The Americans were free, but the people of Saratoga still resented those unfortunate Tories who had joined the enemy, and who had fought at the battle of Saratoga against the rebels. And on the 6th of May, 1783, they expressed their feelings, as follows:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Saratoga (in the County of Albany) held on Tuesday the 6th of May, 1783, the following Resolutions were unanimously voted, and ordered to be published in the New York Gazetteer.

Whereas, in the course of the late glorious contest for liberty and independence, many persons residing in this, and other of the United States, regardless of their duty, have basely deserted the cause of their country, and voluntarily joined the Enemy, thereof, to aid and assist in subjugating it to tyranny and slavery. And progressing from one species of villany (sic) to another, these diabolical miscreants, became the voluntary instruments of these barbarous massacres in which neither age, or sex, or condition were spared, and in which the horrid spectacle was exhibited, of harmless infants expiring on the mangled bodies of their Parents. And Whereas, wretches so disgraced with infamy and crimes, ought not to participate of the blessings of a free Government. Resolved therefore, That if any person who hath voluntarily joined or attempted to join the late Enemy of the United States, and who shall hereafter return to this District, such person will be treated with the severity due to his crimes and infamous defection.

Resolved That if any such person has already returned since the first day of January last, and shall not remove before the tenth day of June next, he shall be treated in like manner as those who shall presume to

THE AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN

return hereafter.

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby earnestly recommended to the Militia Officers of the District in their several beats, to make diligent Enquiry after such persons as are above described; and if any are found, to give notice to the Inhabitants of this district, that effectual measures be taken for their expulsion."

And this edict may have prevented the brothers from being at the graveside when their father was buried in May, 1801.

The Orange County California  
Genealogical Society

**DO NOT CIRCULATE**

**OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY**



# INFORMATION ON JOHAN NICOLAES EEMIG (EMIG) (EMICH) (EMIGH)

I, like you, am interested and working on my genealogy. Possibly the early records in Holland are lost, but then if not, maybe you could assist me. If it would not put you to too much trouble, I would certainly appreciate what ever information you could find out. From what was passed down from my family and from the book "Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration, by Walter Allen Knittle, Ph.D. published at Philadelphia, 1937, I have the following on my progenitors who came from Holland to America:

In April 1708 the Reverend Joshua Kocherthal a German Evangelical Minister from the Palatinate area of the Rhineland and the three Lutheran Ministers residing in London appeared before the English Board of Trade and at that time arrangements were made with Queen Anne of England for the passage of Palatines from Holland to England and then to America. About the middle of October 1708 Rev. Kocherthal and a small group of Palatines departed by vessel from England for New York where they settled at Newburgh on the Hudson River.

On May 9th, 1709, two German Clergymen, the Rev. George Andrew Rupert, minister of St. Mary's German Lutheran Church in Savoy, London, England, and the Rev. John Tribbecko, Chaplain to the late royal consort, Prince George of Denmark, both residing in London, appeared before the English Board of Trade. They were requested to assist with transportation of the Palatines, and with the supervision by two Dutch merchants, in Rotterdam, Commissioners Hendrick van Toren and John Suderman, the emigrants were loaded on board vessels and sailed to London.

Through the encouragement of others already in America, the Reverend Kocherthal and other ministers of the Bible, Johan Nicholas Emigh desiring to travel, by the grace of Queen Anne of England, and with the hopes of enjoying a better living departed from the Palatinate area, journeyed down the Rhine and was waiting at Rotterdam, Holland for passage to England. He was listed as Johan Nicolaas Emig among those in the second party which sailed May 23, 1709 for England. (The listing of the Palatines from Holland was sent by the Rotterdam Commissioners, van Toren and van Gent, to Minister Bayrolle, who forwarded them to England. The lists were found in the Public Record Office, T1/119, 6-10, 19-26, 68-72, 58-65, 79-82). Emig or Emich or (Emigh as we spell it in America) became acquainted with and married a pretty Dutch girl from Holstein, Germany, Anna Catharine Mueller or Muller. (She embarked from Holland to England, if not on the same vessel with Emig, either shortly before or probably soon after). Their marriage was probably in the St. Mary's German Lutheran Church in Savoy, London, England since their marriage certificate was written in German language, signed by the Pastor of that Lutheran Church and countersigned under the great seal of Reverend George Andrew Rupert in Queen Anne's reign. According to our family records Emig was born about 1689 in Germany, probably in the Palatinate area near Switzerland, and his wife was born about 1693, probably in the Holstein area in Germany.

Emig (Emich or Emigh) and his wife like the other emigrants assumed they would soon be dispatched across the ocean to America, but instead to their sorrow they were camped on the Thames River or found quarters near London. It was Dec 21st, 1709 when arrangements were finally made and the Palatines and their goods were taken on board the Lyon, the Feversham, the frigates Herbert and Berkley Castle and six other vessels between the 25th and 29th of December 1709. Because of the demands for demurrage made by the owners of the vessels they were delayed in their departure for America until April 10th, 1710. On the arrival of these vessels in America in New York the Palatines were housed on Nutton Island now called Governor's Island, New York. Emig was listed as Johann Niclaus Emich, and wife.

I hesitate to impose on you regarding my ancestors from Holland, but I would be very grateful and appreciate any information you might happen to find.

~~If I hear from anything further on my ancestors from Holland, I will gladly forward it to you.~~

CHARLES M. EMIGH *Emigh*  
752 SO. MONROE ST.  
TACOMA, WA. 98405

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Emigh *Emigh*

00008



407 Wilcox Avenue  
Kirkwood, Missouri 63122  
November 18, 1982

Mrs. Doris Gray Emerson  
3162 Madeira Avenue  
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

Dear Doris,

Thank you for the article "The Amey Brothers of Ernesttown" by Mr. H. C. Burleigh. As promised, I have enclosed a copy of the Yesteryears article entitled "The Eighmes among the Palatines" which is the story of Johan Nicholas Emigh and his descendants. Also, I have enclosed a copy of Laurance Emigh's Will. The Will was proved in 1804. In the Will Laurance refers to his wife as Mary--her actual name was Anna Maria Booken (or Bocken, Becken, Buck). It is interesting to note that present day descendants of the Booken family use the Americanized name of Buck. One of the descendants happens to be a professional genealogist name of Mr. Clifford Buck (Address: Salt Point, New York 12578). My genealogy of the Emigh family is based on many years of correspondence with Mr. Buck on the Emighs and the Bucks. The Dutchess County Historical Society (Address: P. O. Box 88, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12602 still lists him as an active genealogist).

I have checked every name and date listed in the article "The Amey Brothers of Ernesttown" and find agreement with my genealogical records except for the following: (1) The second paragraph of page one concerning Johann Niclaas's arrival in America, the date of his marriage, the identity of his first child,--these are in error and the first six lines of this paragraph should be deleted. (2) The information shown on paragraph #3 of page two which assigns the parentage of the wife of Conrad Sills to Laurance Emigh is in error. This should be assigned to paragraph #2 which is John, baptized 7 April, 1717. It is a rather obvious error as the author goes on to develop the story of John rather than Laurance.

*Correction  
to H.C. Burleigh  
'Amey Brood  
in Ernesttown*

The sons of John, who were Jonas and Nicholas Amey, are "The Amey Brothers of Ernesttown" Each had a daughter named Sarah.

Johannes (John) Emigh was baptized 1 April, 1717, at Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y. He died 24 May, 1801. He married Annettje DeLangen. She was called "Hannah" and shortened her given name to Anna. The last name was shortened to DeLange. She was the daughter of Jonas De Langen and Blandina Peerson. (Present descendants of the DeLange family use the DeLong spelling). I have included a copy of Johannes's Will for you to check.





All the foregoing data doesn't help you firmly establish a Sills-Amey connection. I am just suggesting that the parents of the wife of Conrad Sills be assigned to John rather than Laurance. Oddly enough, Mr Burleigh's article on the Amey brothers does not show a Sarah as a child of Nicholas Amey. My genealogical records do. So apparently more work is needed. I did comb through all 40 pages of the Zabriskie report on the AMEY family and found no further information. I found no reference to Sills. The Zabriskie report mentions a Dr. Burleigh, President of the Bath Historical Society, and it appears that the two spent much time together on the Amey family connections. The Zabriskie report is on file with the Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City. It was compiled by George Olin Zabriskie for Hon James H. Moyle, 411 East 1st South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. But this was many years ago and I have no recent address for you to contact if you get into this massive report. Possibly a lead would be to contact the Bath Historical Society--if you can figure out which Bath is being referred to. Bath, Maine? Bath, Canada? somewhere? (Probably Bath, Ontario, which is near Emerson)

In answer to several of your questions in your November 7th letter. Yes, my Phillip (Oldest son of emigrant Johan Nicholas Emigh) married a Lossing. So did Phillip's son Jeremiah--and several other early Emighs! Concerning SAR/DAR connections with the Emighs mine are through Jeremiah, grandson of emigrant Johan Nicholas Emigh. Concerning a will for emigrant Johan Nicholas Emigh, I know of no will which exists. We have no information on his date of death or burial place.

The Phillip you mentioned who died in 1852 is the grandson of the above mentioned Phillip, (oldest son of Johan) and is one of my direct ancestors. My line from the progenitor goes: Johan, Phillip, Jeremiah, Phillip, Morgan, Ward, Charles M, and Ward R. If you know where Phillip is buried, I would appreciate knowing. Early Emighs were sometimes listed as Eighmies on cemetery records--also all the other variations of the names. The gravesites of the first four generations of the above listed line are not known to me.

You mentioned an Amey record which has about 300 pages at 15¢ a copy. I would appreciate, very much, your identification of this record and its source. I may send off for a part of it that relates to generations living prior to 1860.

In closing, its been a pleasure to talk genealogy. I hope the information I have enclosed will help you in your quest.

Sincerely,

Ward R Emigh  
Ward R. Emigh

One branch of the EMIGH family broke away from the Revolutionary Americans and migrated to Canada. They changed their name to AMEY. This branch was headed by a Johannes (John) EMIGH who was the third son of Johan Nicholas Emigh. And Johannes had ten children one of whom (named Jonas Amey) had a spinster daughter named Sarah who lived in Ernestown, Ontario.

Well, I hope this doesn't confuse you too much. I don't have the root source information on the Ameys in Canada to verify the EMIGH genealogy as put together by my father and uncle. They used the reference "AMEY family genealogy" by Geo. O. Zabriskie and Clifford M. Buck. I will do what I can to straighten this out.

My wife and I just returned from a visit to Oregon and Washington visiting EMIGH relatives and gathering genealogical data that my father and uncle collected. I have a suitcase full of papers and have to go through them this winter. My branch of the EMIGHs migrated from the Hudson Valley in the 1870s and settled in and around Walla Walla. My grandfather was born in Fishkill, N.Y. and my earlier EMIGHs were born in Unionvale, Freedom Plains, and Clove, N.Y.

It is interesting that the stone house built by Laurence Emigh in 1740 still stands. Enclosed is a picture of it taken during my visit to the site in 1981. The house was lived in--for several years by several of the early EMIGH clan--including, we believe, Johan Nicholas Emigh the emigrant. The house is presently owned by Mr. Peter Krulewitz, a neighbor, who is trying to restore the house. It hasn't been lived in since 1912 and the area around the house is still quite rural. The site is shown on "City Street Directory's DUTCHESS COUNTY ATLAS" published by City Street Directory, Inc., 35 Sandi Drive, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. The house site is shown in UNIONVALE township, twelve miles due east of Poughkeepsie. The actual situs shown on the map is in error by several miles. The house is closer to Clove Valley Road and about two miles north of the point shown. If you are in the area and drive up Clove Valley Road the stone house is visible from the road about two miles north of the Clove Cemetery--where several dozen EMIGHs are buried.

There is a small cemetery near the stone house where early EMIGHs are buried--several grandchildren of progenitor Nicholas. Another small cemetery lies behind the Krulewitz farm house which is about a mile from the stone house. Yet another cemetery which contains the graves of my Philip Emigh is nearby in the Howard or Williams burying ground--I haven't located it yet.

I have several wills of early EMIGHs including Laurence's will. They are not too exciting, but they do positively identify children and relatives. If you care for a copy I can send it to you.

I can load you with all kinds of references if you get involved with EMIGHS. For general history and information on Johan Nicholas Emigh perhaps two stand out: "Early Eighteenth Century Palatine Emigration" by Walter Allen Knittle, PH.D. Dept of History, College of the City of New York, published by Dorrance & Company, Philadelphia, 1937, and the other is "Yesteryears" a quarterly magazine, Vol 5, No. 18, Dec. 1961 published by Scipio Center, N.Y. by Francis V. Grifone, Ed., of New York Historical Society. It contains an article called "The Eighmes among the Palatines, A historical and Genealogical Study, by Ethel E. Thompson, Librarian, Blasdell, Buffalo, N.Y.

Early Emighs also spelled their name Eighme, Eighmie, Eighmy, Emich, and so on. Of course the Loyalists who went to Canada changed to Amey.

Lets turn back to the Ameys who went to Canada. Two brothers migrated to Canada. They were sons of Johannes (John) Emigh who lived in Halfmoon, Saratoga Co, N.Y. whose wife was Annett De Lange. One son was Jonas Amey (who died 25 Nov. 1836) in Ernesttown, Canada. His wife's name was Eva (last name unknown). Their children were: Rachel, Eva, Sarah, Jonas, Joseph, David, Israle, Hanna, John. The other son was Nicholas Amey, born 1 Dec., 1748, died 10, Feb, 1836 (in Ernesttown, Canada. Wife was Margaret Stover.) Children were: Elizabeth, John, Evan, Adam, Abraham, Sarah, Joseph, David, Peter, Mary, Nicholas.

Note the two Sarah's, both Ameys! The first was a spinster. The second married Theophilus Lockwood. Now for more confusion. My father, in his genealogy, states that data on the Sarah's is confused. It could be that the first Sarah was the one who married!

I will quit now that I have thrown a wrench in the works. It is quite probable that your AMEY BROTHERS OF ERNESTTOWN compiled by H. C. Burleigh is more comprehensive (and factual). I would certainly appreciate having a copy of it. I'll make a deal for you. Send me a copy of your article and I will send you a copy of "The Eighmes among the Palatines" plus whatever wills of early Emighs that you may wish.

Sincerely yours,

*Ward R. Emigh*  
Ward R. Emigh

