

Dickinson
Fan

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

James Dickinson of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and His Descendants

A New Line to John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland

by Elizabeth Pearson White, C.G., F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S.
and Edwin Wagner Coles

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6. **Tertullus Dickinson**⁵ (James⁴⁻³, Elizabeth² [Howland] Hicks, John¹ Howland) was born in Southeast, Dutchess County, N.Y., about 1740,^[1] the son of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson. He died in North Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., 7 January 1801, in his 58th year [*sic*], and was buried in the Townsend Cemetery near Southeast Center, Dutchess Co., now Putnam Co., N.Y.^[2]

Tertullus Dickinson married, probably in the Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, N.Y., about 1775 Jane Huggefurd of Cortlandt,^[3] who was born in Rye or Yorktown, N.Y., about 1750,^[4] the daughter of Dr. Peter Huggefurd and his wife, Elizabeth Gedney. Jane probably died in Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co., N.Y., at the home of her daughter, after 14 April 1803, the date she received a mortgage payment as co-administratrix of her husband's intestate estate.^[5]

Jane's father, Dr. Peter Huggefurd, a physician in Cortlandt, was a loyalist who went to St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia, after the Revolution, with the Dickinsons, and returned to Westchester County, N.Y., around 1790. In his will filed at White Plains, Westchester Co., dated 28 July 1796, probated 5 October 1799, Dr. Peter Huggefurd mentioned his daughter, Jane Dickinson, as one of his heirs. He appointed his son-in-law, Tertullus Dickinson, as one of his executors.^[6]

No records for the births of Tertullus Dickinson and his brothers have been found but their relationship is proven by other public records as follows. Tertullus and his brothers, Samuel, James and Gilbert, were all loyalists during the Revolutionary War and all four of them went to New Brunswick with the exodus of loyalists from New York City. When his brother, Samuel, filed his claim for indemnity in St. John, New Brunswick, 26 January 1783, for property he had lost to the rebels in Dutchess County, N.Y., he said that he and his brother, Gilbert, had received land in Dutchess County from their father, James Dickinson, deceased.^[7] In the spring of 1776, when Tertullus was on parole as a prisoner of the rebels, Tertullus warned his brother, James Dickinson, to leave the area because the rebels had a great deal of evidence against him for raising troops for the British and were determined to capture him.^[8] In the Fall of 1777, while Tertullus was a fugitive from the British as a Tory sympathizer, his wife gave his brother, Samuel, a wooden box for safekeeping, which contained the remains of bonds and [account] books which had been her husband's, which had

the beach with pitchforks and barrels we finally got enough eel grass mulch to cover the gardens and phase two was finished.

Topping my list of New Year's Resolutions is to have my Eagle project completed by August '97. To accomplish this goal I have split it into two parts. Part one is information and signage, which includes a brochure and a sign. The brochure will include historical information about the monument and the herb garden, and the sign will be constructed to inform visitors about the monument, the garden, and the project. Part two is to remove the large hedge and replace it with a new one that will be more easily managed.

Thank you, again, for all your support which has made this project possible.

Those who wish to contribute may send checks to William P. Finn, P O Box 3541, Plymouth, MA 02361. We understand an additional phase of his project may be installation of special lighting to illuminate the fountain.



William P. Finn, Life Scout, Troop 47, receives \$1,000 check presented by Mrs. Paul H. Walker, state historian, Massachusetts Society DAR.

Photo by Jean Migré

GEORGE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

been given "to Samuel Haines who buried them and later unearthed them and [found] they were dissolved."^[9] This proves that Tertullus was a brother of Samuel who, with his brother, Gilbert, received land from their father, James Dickinson. Sr. James Dickinson, [Jr.] said that Tertullus was his brother when he filed his claim for indemnity as a loyalist with the British government. Thus Samuel, Gilbert, Tertullus and James are proven to have been brothers, and were the sons of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson of Southeast Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Tertullus Dickinson seems to have been a merchant or shopkeeper. He was first mentioned in the official records of Dutchess County in May 1764, when he sued Caleb Sweet in the Court of Common Pleas for a debt incurred 15 February 1763 at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., the date Caleb promised, for value received, to pay Tertullus 18sh-10p New York Money, with lawful interest until paid. On 1 March 1763, Caleb Sweet made a second promissory note of 26sh-6p. On 12 November 1764 Caleb Sweet became indebted for £11 current money for divers goods, wares and merchandise, for a total of £30, which was the amount Tertullus sued for.^[10] In October 1766, Tertullus filed suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Edward Gray who had signed a promissory note, 9 July 1765, for £7-12-7 and interest, payable on demand. Edward Gray refused to repay the note when requested, 10 July 1766. Therefore Tertullus sued for total damages of £19-0-0.^[11] At the next term of court, 7 January 1767, the jury "of twelve honest and lawful men of the Bailiwick" decreed that Tertullus had suffered damages of £8-8-7 New York money, with costs and expenses of 6 pence.^[12] On 4 January 1771, Stephen DeLancey of the Manor of Cortland, Westchester Co., N.Y., acknowledged that he was indebted to Tertullus Dickinson of Dutchess County for £390 current money of New York, to be paid to Tertullus Dickinson "on or before 10 January Instant to go therewith the lawful interest till paid – for the true performance I bind myself in the penal sum of £780."^[13]

Tertullus Dickinson held many positions in Southeast Precinct which became Fredericksburg Precinct, Dutchess County, before the Revolution. He served in South [*sic*] Precinct as assessor and clerk from 1767 to 1769, and as Supervisor in 1770-1771. In 1772 he continued as Supervisor when the area became Fredericksburg Precinct, and served from 1773 to 1776. Tertullus was listed on the 1777 Tax List for Fredericksburg with an assessment of £13.^[14] According to a law passed 21 October 1779, the estates of loyalists were confiscated, including those of Tertullus Dickinson and his brothers, Gilbert, James and Samuel. Tertullus's land was sold as "Lot 8" to Philip Pelton, Benjamin Pelton and Daniel Pelton, "being 159 acres."^[15]

On 17 June 1780, Jane Dickson [*sic*] joined several other women in a petition to George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the State of New York, requesting that they be granted passports to join their husbands in "Cannaday." They said that their husbands "have left their families and joined the Enemy of the United States

of America," and therefore they were unable to support themselves and their families "among a people who look on us as their Enemies."^[16] Jane's husband, Tertullus, was serving in the Barrackmaster-General's Department of the British army in New York City.^[17] Sabine gave him the rank of Major in the Royal service.^[18]

On 28 December 1784, Tertullus Dickinson was living in the City of St. John, N.B., when he filed a petition addressed to Thomas Carleton, Esq., Captain General and Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. Tertullus said that at the commencement of the late war, being an officer under the Crown and steadfast in his loyalty, he soon became obnoxious to the rebels and was made a prisoner and kept a long time in confinement. "But at length finding an opportunity to escape, got safe within the British Lines at New York," 11 April 1777. He said that his family was sent to him by the rebels the following December. He did not ask for or receive any assistance from the government. In October 1783, he purchased a vessel at New York in which he embarked "with his Family and Effects and Arrived in this province in the month of November following, Fully expecting an equal share with Loyalists in his predicament in settling Lands belonging to the Crown in this part of the Country. But hitherto, Petitioner has had no land assigned to him." In April 1784, he said that he had talked to the Honorable Bryan Timmons, Esq., Chief Justice, who gave him permission to build a stone house adjoining the water "in this town" (St. John). But he had lately been informed that the lot had been granted to someone else. He asked that Governor Carleton examine the premises and land records and decide if Tertullus was entitled to redress and was worthy of a settlement.^[19]

Fortunately for Tertullus, Governor Carleton granted his request, and Lot #78 on the St. John River was registered to Major Tertullus Dickinson, apparently back-dated to 27 April 1784.^[20]

As a refugee and Major in the militia before the war, Tertullus Dickinson claimed damages from Great Britain in 1783 for the loss of 100 acres in Fredericksburg, Dutchess County, N.Y, in addition to another 50 acres with houses, cattle, negroes, etc. A deposition by Maj. Thomas Menzies, 5 July 1782, stated that he had known claimant for more than fifteen years. A deposition by Col. Beverly Robinson, 19 June 1783, said that he had known claimant for many years before the war.^[21]

In another claim for losses, filed in 1786, Tertullus Dickinson of the City of St. John, said that he had been an inhabitant of Dutchess Co., N.Y., and was a Major in the militia under the Crown. He was asked by the Provincial Congress at New York to have a meeting in 1774, but he declined. He was arrested by the local authorities but was released by the officer on his word of honor to appear before the committee in three weeks, and was discharged on his bond, promising to remain neutral. He was made a prisoner in May 1776 but returned home in June 1776. In October 1776 he was again taken before the Provincial Congress

at Fishkill and was sent to Suffolk, Massachusetts as a prisoner until March 1777. He was then sent back to his own county by the Massachusetts Committee. He attended the Committee in Fishkill and was asked to take the oath of allegiance to the states, which he refused to do. He asked to be passed into the British lines, which was refused, but they allowed him to go home. He made his escape into New York City in April 1777. In the following December his family was sent to join him. He and his family came to New Brunswick from New York with the evacuation of November.

It is important to note that there were two loyalists named Tertullus Dickinson in Dutchess County before the Revolutionary War. Both of them fled to the part of Nova Scotia which became New Brunswick after the war ended. Tertullus Dickinson⁵, son of James⁴, the subject of this report, had a younger cousin of the same name, Tertullus Dickinson⁵, son of James's brother, Amos⁴, all of whom lived in Dutchess County. These two men named Tertullus Dickinson have been confused with each other and combined as one person by Esther Clark Wright in her *Loyalists of New Brunswick*, in which she lists only one Tertullus Dickinson, stating that he served in the Barrackmaster General's Department and received grants of Lot #78 in Parrtown (St. John), and in *Gagetown, N.B., before finally settling in Woodstock, N.B.*^[23] This is in error. Tertullus Dickinson, son of James, never lived in either Gagetown or Woodstock. That there were two men of the same name is proved by official court records. The other Tertullus Dickinson⁵, son of Amos⁴, was involved in an indenture dated 2 March 1785, in which Amos Dickinson and [his son] Tertullus Dickinson of *Sunbury County, N.B.*, sold to Thomas Peters, yeoman, for £24-10-0, land in the township of Gage, No. 5, containing 100 acres, "being the same lot of land granted to them by Governor Parr at Halifax, N.S., 14 July 1784."^[24]

Tertullus Dickinson, son of James, continued to live in St. John, N.B., for several more years. When the first provincial election was held in the city and county of St. John in 1784, Tertullus Dickinson, Dr. Peter Huggesford and Elias Hardy were the leaders of the Lower Cove faction who put up a slate of Opposition Candidates. Tertullus Dickinson, leading the democratic elements, received 650 votes, the most for any candidate. But the Upper Cove Party, backing the Government Candidates, which represented the aristocratic or army element, demanded a recount. This occurred without any of the winning candidates being present. Many votes were thrown out and the Upper Cove, or Government Candidates were declared the winners.^[25]

On 7 Nov. 1785, a petition to Gov. Thomas Carleton was signed by 176 residents of St. John which stated that "the British military had been tyrannical and had themselves sworn into office instead of the elected officials, named as Tertullus Dickinson, Richard Lightfoot, Richard Bonsall, Petter Grim, John Boggs and Alexander Reid. The military who installed themselves were Jonathan Bliss, Ward Chipman, Christopher Billop, William Pagan, Stanton Hazard and

John McGeorge."^[26] The petition asked that a new election be held. Gov. Carleton refused, backed by the Secretary of State.^[27]

On 20 March 1786, Tertullus Dickinson of St. John, N.B., submitted another Loyalist claim. He said that he had been a resident of Dutchess County, N.Y. Six months earlier, his wife had gone to New York with papers relative to his estates and should be returning soon. A witness, Major Thomas Menzies of the American Legion, said that he had known Mr. Dickinson for upwards of 15 years and "Mr. Dickinson's family and connection are of most respectable character."^[28]

On 17 July 1787, Tertullus Dickinson purchased land in St. John from Raymond Wheeler.^[29] On 1 May 1789, Tertullus and his wife, Jane, sold to Lawrence Dowling a house in St. John which was next door to Benedict Arnold.^[30]

The stolen election of 1785 may have disillusioned Tertullus Dickinson and his father-in-law, Dr. Peter Huggeford, for they returned to New York from New Brunswick and settled in North Salem, Westchester Co, N Y.^[31] This is proved by the record of a mortgage dated 24 May 1794, in which Tertullus Dickinson was called "of North Salem," when Andrew Knox and his wife, Mary, "of the same place," borrowed money from Tertullus Dickinson: "John Knox and Robert Knox were obligated with the said Andrew Knox." On 14 April 1803, at Lansingburgh, N.Y., Jane Dickinson, administratrix of the estate of Tertullus Dickinson, dec'd, received from Andrew Knox by the hands of Joseph Knox, full satisfaction of the mortgage mentioned above. Witnesses were [her daughter] Charlotte Dickinson and [her son-in-law] Jonathan Burr.^[32]

On 28 July 1796, Dr. Peter Huggeford, physician, now of White Plains, Westchester Co., N.Y., made his will, probated 5 October 1799, in which he mentioned 700 acres of land at the cape of St. Mary's Bay, N.S., and land in St. John, N.B., and in Digby, N.S. He said that 500 acres in Schoharie and 700 acres in Vermont were to be sold "if recovered." He mentioned his surviving children and the heirs of his deceased children, listed as daughters Frances Field and Martha Hardy and their husbands; son Turtulles Huggeford "not then able to care for himself," daughter Esther Huggeford; grandson John Huggeford; daughter Jane Dickinson and her husband, Tertullus Dickinson, and son Joseph Huggeford. Grandson John Huggeford was given all family pictures. Executors were his son-in-law, John Titus, and friends, James Disbrosus and Daniel Cromwell of New York City, and Benjamin Griffin of Marmaroneck. Witnesses were Mary Prior, Gilbert Hatfield and Isaac Sniffen. In a codicil dated 5 July 1798, he appointed his son-in-law, Tertullus Dickinson, and daughter Frances Field, to act as co-executors with son-in-law, John Titus.^[33] Dr. Peter Huggeford, called "of Fishkill," died 5 August 1799, in the 74th year of his age.^[34]

Tertullus Dickinson died in North Salem, 7 Jan. 1801, in his 58th year.^[35] On 4 May 1801, his widow, Jane Dickerson [*sic*], and Eliza Dickerson, "one of the heirs," were granted letters of administration on the intestate estate of Tertullus Dickerson of North Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., at White Plains.^[36] After her husband's death, widow Jane Dickinson moved to Lansingburgh,

Rensselaer Co., N.Y., to live near her daughter, Sally, who had married a merchant, Jonathan Burr of Lansingburgh, in 1799.^[37]

Marriage records identify some of the daughters of Tertullus and Jane (Huggeford) Dickinson. *The Lansingburgh Gazette*, [Rensselaer Co., N.Y.] published the marriage, 8 April 1799, of Sally Dickinson, daughter of Tertullus Dickinson, Esq., of Westchester County, to Jonathan Burr, merchant, of Lansingburgh.^[38] On 6 July 1802, Eliza Dickinson married John Stewart, merchant, called "both of Lansingburgh."^[39] On 2 December 1802, Jane Dickinson married Horatio Hickok, both of Lansingburgh.^[40] On 6 August 1811, Charlotte Dickerson [*sic*] of Lansingburgh married at Lansingburgh Thomas C. Brownell, professor of chemistry at Union College, Schenectady.^[41]

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Dutchess Co., N.Y., or St. John, N.B., probably incomplete, listed in order of marriage:^[42]

- i. **Sally**⁶, married 8 April 1799 **Jonathan Burr**.
- ii. **Eliza**, mentioned as "one of the heirs" when she and her mother, widow Jane Dickerson [*sic*], were appointed as executrixes of her father's estate;^[43] married 6 July 1802 **John Stewart**, called "both of Lansingburgh."
- iii. **Jane**, married 2 December 1802 **Horatio Hickok**, "both of Lansingburgh."
- iv. **Charlotte**, married 6 August 1811 **Thomas C. Brownell** of Schenectady, N.Y.

References

1. Loyalist claim filed by his brother, Samuel Dickinson, son of James Dickinson, dec.: Fraser, *Second Report, Bureau of Archives, Province of Ontario, 1904* 1:815-16 [FHL #105406].
2. Barbara Smith Buys, *Old Gravestones in Putnam County, N.Y.* (Baltimore 1975), 311. His age on his tombstone must have been difficult to read because, on 13 November 1764, Tertullus Dickinson sued Caleb Sweet for a debt incurred 15 February 1763, at which date Tertullus would have had to have been at least 21 years of age, thus born before 1742 at the very latest. This would make him at least 61 years of age at death, perhaps older.
3. Norman Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs* (Heritage Books, Bowie, Md. 1988), 126; *NYGBR* (Apr. 1918) 49:175; *NYGBR* (Oct. 1924) 55:331 (Peter Huggeford).
4. Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs*, 71.
5. "Miscellaneous Records of Westchester County, N.Y.," *NYGBR* (Oct. 1925) 56:321.
6. *NYGBR* (Apr. 1918) 49:175; *NYGBR* (Oct. 1924) 55:331 (Peter Huggeford); *NYGBR* (Oct. 1925) 56:321.

7. Fraser, *Second Report, Bureau of Archives, Province of Ontario* (1904) 1:815-16, #680 [FHL #105406].
8. Claim of James Dickinson, Audit Office 12, Vol. 26:89-95, microfilm at Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., abstracted by Norris M. Whiston.
9. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 12.
10. Ancient Documents of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #1175 [FHL #925797].
This case was mistakenly filed under the year 1761.
11. Ancient Documents of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #1459 [FHL #925798].
12. Ancient Documents of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #5333 [FHL #925808].
13. Ancient Documents of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #7459 [FHL #925814].
14. *Hist. and Gen. Recs. of Dutchess and Putnam Cos.*, 104; Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N. Y.*, 150, 153, 156.
15. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N. Y.*, 100; *New York in the Revolution* 2:270.
16. *Public Papers of George Clinton* 5:1901.
17. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons of N.Y.*, 20.
18. Lorenzo Sabine, *Loyalists of the American Revolution* (2nd ed. Boston 1864; reprt. Balt. 1979), 2:507.
19. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, Case #95 [FHL #1288447]; *Winslow Papers, 1776-1826*, New Brunswick Historical Society, (St. John, N.B. 1901), 180, 185 [FHL #1414783].
20. Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario: St. John, New Brunswick, *Loyalists*, MG 23 D 7 [Whiston, 15, 22].
21. Coldham, *American Loyalists Claims*, 125: (A013/12/283-290).
22. Claim of Tertullus Dickinson, Audit Office 12, 23:420; Audit Office 13: 12:281-90, microfilm at Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., abstracted by Norris M. Whiston.
23. Esther Clark Wright, *Loyalists of New Brunswick* (Fredericton, N.B., 1955), 277.
24. St. John Co., N.B., Deeds A 3-5-1:314-16 [FHL #865272].
25. *Canada and Its Provinces: New Brunswick: General History* (Dalhousie Univ. Library, Halifax, N.S.) 13:164-65; *Winslow Papers, 1776-1826*, 180, 322-23fn [FHL #1414783].
26. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 16, 22: Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, MG 23 D 3, Papers of Thomas Carleton.
27. *Canada and Its Provinces: New Brunswick: General History*, 13:164-65.
28. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 16, 21: Audit Office 12, 23:420; Audit Office 13, Bundle 12:281-90.
29. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 17, 22: Registry of Deeds, St. John County Court House, St. John, N.B.
30. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 17, 22: Registry of Deeds, St. John County Court House, St. John, N.B.

31. *Westchester Patriarchs*, 71, where Tertullus Dickinson is mistakenly identified as the son of his uncle, John Dickinson⁴ (*James³, Elizabeth² [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John¹ Howland*).
32. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 17, 22: *NYGBR* (Oct. 1925) 56:321.
33. *NYGBR* (Apr. 1918) 49:175 *NYGBR* (Oct. 1924) 55:331 (Peter Huggeford).
34. Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, "Marriages and Deaths in Dutchess County, N.Y., 1778-1785," *Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society* 4:2.
35. Buy, *Gravestones in Putnam County, N.Y.*, 311.
36. "Abstract of Letters of Administration Recorded at White Plains, Westchester County, N.Y." *NYGBR* (Apr. 1927) 59:130: Westchester Co. Prob. Liber B:4 (Tertellus [*sic*] Dickinson); Westchester Co. Prob. B:4 (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #597551].
37. *NYGBR* (Oct. 1925) 56:321.
38. Fred Q. Bowman, *10,000 Vital Records of Eastern New York, 1777-1834* (Baltimore 1987), 38, #1323.
39. Bowman, *10,000 Vital Recs.*, 241, #8294.
40. Bowman, *10,000 Vital Recs.*, 119, #4141.
41. Bowman, *10,000 Vital Recs.*, 34, #1197.
42. Marriages from *The Lansingburgh Gazette*, published at Troy, N.Y., 1798-1803, Bowman, *10,000 Vital Recs. of Eastern N.Y.*, 34, 38, 119, 241. 43. "Abstract of Letters of Administration Recorded at White Plains, Westchester County, N.Y." *NYGBR* (Apr. 1927) 59:130: Westchester Co. Prob. Liber B:4 (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #597551].

7. **James Dickinson⁵** (*James⁴⁻³, Elizabeth² [Howland] Hicks, John¹ Howland*) was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., about 1737,^[1] the son of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson. James Dickinson, (Jr.), probably died in New Brunswick soon after he received grants of land in Parrtown and Belleisle, New Brunswick, around 1787, but did not settle on them. His death is suggested by the fact that the British government, in refusing to accept the claims of losses by his brother, Gilbert Dickinson, stated that Gilbert "had two brothers in good circumstances."^[2] These two brothers would have been Samuel and Tertullus Dickinson, so James, whose claims had also been accepted, may have died.

James Dickinson may have been married but his wife's name has not been discovered. No wife or children were mentioned in his claims for damages filed with the British government both during and after the Revolutionary War. However, in 1785, as Captain James Dickinson, he applied for a grant of land at the forks of the Oromocto River for his "company of Loyalists" made up of 25 family men and 20 single men. James's name was at the head of the column apparently composed of twenty five family men.^[3] Therefore, James may have been married and may have left descendants. His young cousin, Darius

Dickinson⁶ (Amos⁵⁻⁴, James³, Elizabeth² [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John¹ Howland) was one of the single men in the second column of 20 unmarried men.

In 1773, James and his father were called James Dickinson and James Dickinson, Jr., when they were elected as commissioners of highways for Fredericksburg, along with Jehiel Beardsley.^[4] On 23 April 1774, James Dickinson, Sr., "for value received," assigned his property and the lease on land in Philipse Patent to John Wallace, Jr., and to Thomas Huggefurd, of Fairfield County, Conn. On 13 April 1775, Thomas Huggefurd transferred his right to James Dickinson, Jr.^[5] James, [Sr.], had previously transferred property to two of his other sons, Samuel and Gilbert, according to Samuel's claim for indemnity for losses during the Revolutionary War.^[6]

James Dickinson, Jr., lived in the Philip Philips Patent area of southern Dutchess County which later became Fredericksburg and Carmel, Putnam County. James was recorded on the Tax List of 1777 for Fredericksburg Precinct with an assessment of £3.^[7] Since James, Jr., went over to the British side in New York City, his estate was forfeited in 1779, as was the property of his brothers, Gilbert, Samuel and Tertullus.^[8] James and his brother, Gilbert, were listed as "refugees within the British lines," 30 September 1782. James told the British government in New York City that he had an immediate need of £10-0-0 and an annual need of £30-0-0. He did not mention having a family.^[9] He was allowed £7-10-0 for the period from January 1 to March 31, 1783.^[10]

Dutchess County was a major battleground between the British loyalists and the American patriots during the Revolutionary War. When James filed his claim for indemnity after the War had ended, he was called, "James Dickinson, late merchant in Dutchess County, Province of New York but now of St. John, Province of New Brunswick." He said that on 20 December 1775, he took some private intelligence to Gov. Tryon who was on board the *Dutchess of Gordon*, outside New York Harbor. Gov. Tryon advised him to return home and engage as many men as possible for the British army in the spring. In March 1776, he and his friends met and found they had 78 men willing to join the British the moment they landed in New York. James was told to go to Long Island to wait for the British to land. But two days later he was told by his brother, Tertullus Dickinson, who was a prisoner on parole, that the rebels were looking for him. James never returned to his house but went to Long Island where he was secreted by "Friends of the Government" for three months. He was taken prisoner on his way to Staten Island and was carried before General Washington at New York who committed him to the Provost and sent him as a prisoner to New Jersey where he remained until November 1776. When he made his escape, the British, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, passed him to New York where he was given a Captain's warrant in the King's American Regiment by Col. Fanning the day after he arrived. His losses included a 170 acre farm on lease from Philip Philipse, a mercantile business house, cider mill, 360 acres on the Onion (now Winooskie) River in Vermont, horses, crops, etc. When his case was reviewed 27

March 1787, James said that he came to St. John's in October 1783 and sent in his first claim by Mr. Hardy. When the war started he was a Major in the militia. He lived in Dutchess County as a tenant farmer, "which is now lost." He joined the British in the Jerseys 20 November 1776, then went to New York and had a warrant from Col. Fanning to recruit men for his regiment. He remained within the lines during the war. He withdrew his claim for lands which had been confiscated in Philips Patent but again mentioned 360 acres on the Onion River in Vermont, and other belongings. Benjamin Close swore that James Dickinson was a merchant and was considered as thriving. A notation added to his records states that James never settled at St. John.^[11]

A similar application was published in Coldham's *American Loyalist Claims*, in which James's brother, Tertullus Dickinson, was mistakenly called James's son. In a deposition dated Staten Island, 5 July 1782, Major Thomas Menzies of the American Legion said that he had known the claimant for 15 years in Dutchess County and that claimant was a Major in the militia. On 8 May 1787 Capt. Ebenezer Browne, late of the Corps of Guides and Pioneers, deposed that he was a neighbor to the claimant and served under him as an officer. James's claim was accepted.^[12]

On 8 May 1785, James wrote to Governor Carleton, saying, "I am about to leave this Town to Remove to the town of Gage. Have no lands. Desire to be Entered on your Excellency's list for the Same and in Future shall Make no further inquiries. ... NB: Mr. Daniel Peelman being unfortunate in getting Lands Desires to be Registered in the Same Manner as above."^[13]

On 15 September 1786, James Dickinson, in behalf of himself and Ichobud Squier, asked that he be granted "Lott No. 2 on Bellisle bay and also to grant Ichobud Squier Lott No. 1, both the lotts are in Sprags Survey. No. 2 was Drawn by Thomas McDonald who hath Three Lotts on Long Island and No. 1 was Drawn by Samuel Piers, who Refused to take it and obtained land between the Kennebacatious & Bellisle and is Settled thereon."^[14] James was finally successful and was given Lot #2 in the Seventh Class or Division of Grant #80 on Bellisle Bay, containing 200 acres, near his brother, Samuel Dickinson, who had been assigned 225 acres in the Eighth Class or Division.^[15]

James Dickinson was a merchant in St. John, New Brunswick, when he submitted his claim for damages 27 March 1787.^[16] Wright, in her *Loyalists of New Brunswick*, states that James Dicki(n)son was a merchant from Dutchess Co., N.Y., and was given Lot #164 in Parrtown (St. John), N.B., with an additional grant at Belleisle, Kings Co., N.B., and that his place of residence was Gagetown, N.B."^[17] Since James Dickinson never settled on his grants in New Brunswick, he either died or moved elsewhere.

No more information has been found for James Dickinson.

References

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6. Fraser, *Second Report, Bureau of Archives, Province of Ontario, 1904*, 815-16, #680 (Samuel Dickinson).
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8. *New York in the Revolution*, 2:254.
9. Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, British Headquarters Papers, M 368 100330, as found in Whiston, 13, 21.
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13. New Brunswick Petitions, 1785, #204 [FHL #1288447].
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15. New Brunswick Abstract, Register of Grants 1: Bellisle Bay, #80 [FHL #851176].
16. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons of N.Y.*, 17.
17. Wright, *Loyalists of New Brunswick*, 277.

8. **Gilbert Dickinson**⁵ (*James*⁴⁻³, *Elizabeth*² [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, *John*¹ Howland) was born in Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1752,^[1] the son of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson. Gilbert Dickinson probably died after 29 January 1787, the date his claim for damages as a loyalist was refused.^[2]

Gilbert Dickinson was probably married but no record has been found which would identify his wife.

Gilbert Dickinson was a loyalist, as were all of his brothers. His place in this family is proven by the claim for indemnity which his brother, Samuel Dickinson, submitted to the British government for losses during the Revolutionary War. This was filed in St. John, N.B., 26 January 1783. Samuel said that he and Gilbert had inherited equal shares in a lease in Fredericksburg, Dutchess County, N.Y., which their father, James Dickinson, had obtained from

Col. Morris "for life," and then for the lives of his sons, Samuel and Gilbert Dickinson. Upon their father's death, Samuel said that he and Gilbert had divided the lands between them. Among his losses Samuel listed a Negro woman who belonged to his brother, Gilbert.^[3]

In a tax list dated 1777 for Philip Philipse Patent, Southeast Precinct, Dutchess County, N.Y., "Gilbert Dickinson, estate" was listed with an assessment of £4.^[4] Since the word "estate" was after his name, it apparently meant that he had already left the area to go over to the loyalists in New York City. By a law passed in the State of New York, 21 October 1779, a list of estates confiscated from loyalists in Dutchess County was published in 1781 which included Gilbert Dickinson and his brothers, James, Samuel and Tertullus.^[5]

Gilbert Dickinson's name was on a list of refugees living within the British lines in New York City, in which he said that he had an immediate need of £10-0-0 and an annual need for £30-0-0. Between 1 January and 31 March 1783, Gilbert was allowed £7-10.^[6]

On 24 December 1784, Gilbert Dickinson joined his brother, Samuel Dickinson, and Samuel's wife, Mary, in signing a deed when Samuel and Mary sold land in St. John, N.B., to S. Miles.^[7]

In a petition dated 18 January 1785, Gilbert Dickinson said that he had been in the Province about eighteen months and had made repeated applications for land for settlement but had hitherto been unsuccessful. He said that there was a tract of land on the Long Reach River St. John lying on the south side of a tract of land known as Keaton's Grant, and adjoining lands, which appeared to be uncultivated, "and petitioner has Reason to Believe is unlocated."^[8] On 14 October 1785 Gilbert was awarded Lot #1 in Grant #8, containing 200 acres, "adjoining Caton's Grant," in Kings Co., N.B.^[9] Wright, in her *Loyalists of New Brunswick*, states that Gilbert Dickinson received a second grant in Queens County.^[10]

In his application for damages as a loyalist, dated 20 February 1786, and filed in Queens County, N.B., Gilbert Dickinson said that he had been a Captain in the militia in Dutchess Co., N.Y., and was taken prisoner at the outbreak of the Revolution, but escaped to the British lines in December 1776. All of his papers were delivered by the wife of [his brother], Tertullus Dickinson, to his brother, Samuel Dickinson, who delivered them to another loyalist, Samuel Haynes, for safekeeping. Haynes buried them in a box, but when it was recovered, all of the bonds and notes were found to have rotted and were entirely lost. Gilbert claimed the loss of 170 acres of land in Dutchess County, with houses, crops, and a negro man and woman. In a deposition dated 20 February 1783, Samuel Peters, Joshua Gidney, John Dann, Gillick Dann and Deborah Dann supported his claim. The deposition of his brother, Samuel Dickinson, "late of Dutchess County," dated 10 December 1783, stated that in 1777, Mrs. Tertullus Dickinson had delivered Gilbert's papers to him. In a letter from St. John's, N.B., 29 Jan. 1787, Elias Hardy said that claimant was not permitted to send his claim to England since he had two brothers in good circumstances.^[11] In a sep-

arate report, additional witnesses were Mr. Huggerford, and John MacDonald.^[12]

Whitson says that Gilbert may have moved to Ontario later.^[13] Nothing more has been found for Gilbert Dickinson.

References

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3. Fraser, Second Report, Bureau of Archives, Prov. of Ontario, 1904, 815-16, Case #680 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #105406].
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11. Coldham, *American Loyalist Claims*, 124 (AO13/12/265-271).
12. Fraser, Second Report, Bureau of Archives, Prov. of Ontario, 1904, 819, [FHL #105406].
13. Whitson, *Loyalist Dickinsons of N.Y.*, 4, 13.

9. **Amos Dickinson**⁵ (*Amos*⁴, *James*³, *Elizabeth*² [Howland] [Hicks] *Dickinson*, *John*¹ *Howland*) was probably born in Smittstown, Suffolk Co., Long Island, N.Y., about 1736,^[1] the son of Amos Dickinson and a wife whose name is not known. He died in New Brunswick after 9 November 1787, the date he and his sons, Darius and Arden, were granted Lots #11, 12 and 13 in Grant No. 125, in Queensbury, York Co., N.B.^[2]

Amos Dickinson was married, probably in Dutchess Co., N.Y., before May 1764, the year his son, Darius, was born.^[3] The name of his wife has not been found.

Information about Amos Dickinson⁵ has been very difficult to locate. Like his father, Amos⁴, and his brother, Tertullus, Amos⁵ was a loyalist who left New York in 1783, sailing to the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick area at the end of the Revolutionary War. His father, Amos Dickinson⁴ and his brother, Tertullus Dickinson⁵, sold 100 acres of land in the Town of Gage, 2 March 1785, which they had been granted as refugees 14 July 1784.^[4] On 17 July 1785, Amos Dickinson⁵ signed a petition asking for a grant of land, saying that he had not received any land although he had arrived with the first fleet of loyalists more

than two years earlier.^[5] This proves that there were two different men named Amos Dickinson. Other records show that they were certainly father and son.

Amos⁵'s known son, Darius Dickinson⁶, settled in Woodstock, York Co., near his uncles, Tertullus⁵ and Peter⁵. When Darius Dickinson⁶ died, Peter Dickinson⁵ and Darius's brother, Arden Dickinson⁶, witnessed the signature of Darius's wife, Mary, in his probate documents,^[6] proving the relationship between these two Amos Dickinson families.

The first record found in New Brunswick for Amos Dickinson⁵ was an undated petition to "His Excellency Thomas Carlton, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, Chancellor & Vice Admiral of the same etc., etc., etc." This petition accompanied a separate petition from his sons, Darius and Arden Dickinson, dated 15 March 1785. Amos Dickinson⁵ said, "Your Petitioner arrived with his Family at St. John's in the first Fleet two years ago next May - That he has been ever since endeavoring to obtain a Farm, but partly by Means of his distant Residence at Maugerville & partly his ill Luck in Drawing - He has hitherto drew [*sic*] none - That being a Farmer he has lived upon Hire, a Matter he laments - As a new Farm will require all the Strength Age & Sufferings have left him - That your Petitioner is informed that Lot Seventy Six in Gage Town is Vacant -"^[7]

In a separate petition, using the same format, dated 15 March 1785, Amos Dickinson⁵'s sons, Darius⁶ and Arden⁶, signed a petition saying that Darius would be 21 years of age the following May, and Arden, 18 years old next April. They had arrived "with the first fleet almost two years ago next May." They were both "accustomed to farming" and wanted to settle as farmers in New Brunswick "if they could obtain land that would support them with industry." They had been informed that Lot number 70 in Gage Town was vacant and asked that it be granted to them.^[8]

On 17 July 1785 Amos Dickinson⁵ again petitioned for land, saying he was now situated on Ox Island in the River St. John, opposite the Township of Burton, and had built and cleared some land and planted it. He again said that he had not received any land, although he had arrived with the first fleet of Loyalists more than two years earlier. He asked for a grant of land on Ox Island so he could support his large family. In a reply dated 2 August 1785, the Council refused his petition, saying that he was only a tenant of Plummer and Barker on Ox Island.^[9]

Less than one month later, on 12 August 1785, Amos Dickinson again petitioned for land, this time "on Washademoak Lake, about three miles above Salmon River, up a small creek."^[10] In an undated petition, Darius Dickinson, Arden Dickinson and John Valteau asked for land in the same area on the rear of the front lot on Washademoak. It was noted that John Valteau had drawn 100 acres in Bellisle Bay. In a reply dated 23 September [1785], the Council said that the request "cannot be complied with."^[11] In another undated petition, Amos Dickinson, joined by his sons, Darius and Arden, said that some time past they had applied with others for a farm of land upon the Washademoak, "it being a

backland," and that "Your Excellency's answer to your petitioners [stated] that they might settle said Lands." Since they wanted to settle early in the spring, the petitioners requested that they be given a certificate showing the amount of acres in each farm, so they could have the land surveyed at their own cost. All three men, Amos, Darius and Arden Dickinson, signed their names.^[12] They still did not receive any land.

In another effort to obtain land, Darius Dickinson signed up with a company headed by his cousin, Capt. James Dickinson⁵. The group was composed of 25 family men and 20 single men, who asked as a group for a tract of land beginning at the Forks of the River Oromocto, and running on both sides of the south-southeastern branch of the river. James Dickinson's name was the first name on the "head of the family" list. Darius was seventh on the list of single men.^[13] Finally, 9 November 1787, Darius, Amos and Arden Dickinson obtained Lots No. 11, 12 and 13 in Grant No. 125 in Queensbury, York Co., N.B., which were registered 14th January 1788.^[14]

New Brunswick records show that 250 acres of land on the western side of the River Saint John, at Woodstock, York County, became the property of Amos Dickinson and was registered 14 January 1825 as "No. 1393, 9th family, Book No. 6."^[15]

Amos⁵'s son, Darius⁶, eventually settled in Woodstock, near his grandfather, Amos Dickinson⁴ and his uncles, Peter⁵ and Tertullus⁵, as is proven by the Woodstock Anglican Church Records. Darius Dickinson and his wife, Mary, and their seven children were baptized there. The first three were Peter⁷, born 2 May 1788, John, born 3 December 1789, and Betsey, born 27 November 1791, and baptized together with their parents, 2 October 1792, and with Mary Johnston, "about nine years of age, bound to Darius Dickinson." They were followed by Hetty Ann, born 2 May 1798, Sarah Ann, born 16 February 1800, and Samuel, born 24 November 1802, who were baptized together 6 February 1804. The last child, Lucy Rachel, was born 12 August 1804 and baptized 10 March 1806.^[16]

Darius died before 20 October 1808, the date his widow, Mary, signed a petition to William Harin, Esq., Surrogate General of New Brunswick in Fredericton, declining to act as administratrix of her husband's intestate estate. She requested that letters of administration be granted to Henry Smith, Esq., since he was the principal creditor of the estate. The witnesses were Peter Dickinson, (probably Darius's uncle), and his brother, Arden Dickinson, who had petitioned for land with Darius in 1785.^[17] Darius's son, Peter, would have been only twenty years of age in October 1808, not yet of legal age to witness a legal document.

The Nicholson Report of 19 May 1803 shows that Arden Dickinson was living in the "District next above the Parishes of Woodstock and Northampton," with a wife and six children, three over ten years of age and three under ten.^[18] Arden received Grant #497 containing 500 acres in Wakefield, York County, filed 20 June 1809.^[19]

No probate records have been found for Amos Dickinson⁵, but the Nova

Scotia/New Brunswick petitions for land and the church record proves the existence of at least two sons, Darius and Arden.

Children (**Dickinson**), probably born in Dutchess Co., N.Y., probably incomplete:^[20]

- i. **Darius**⁶, born in May 1764; 21 years of age in 1785.
- ii. **Arden**, born in April 1767; 18 years of age in 1785.

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7. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., #120 [FHL #1288447].
8. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., #121 [FHL #1288447].
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10. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., #166 [FHL #1288447].
11. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., #304 [FHL #1288447].
12. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., #303 [FHL #1288447].
13. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., [FHL #1288447].
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15. New Brunswick Land Abstracts, 2:1817-1828 [FHL #851176].
16. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414]; also see David Marshall Howard, *New Brunswick Families* [FHL #1035711].
17. York Co., N.B., Prob. Recs., 1786-1811, alpha. (Darius Dickinson) [FHL #1492729].
18. Carleton Co. Settlers, 1803: Northern Carleton [FHL #1430168]; *Winslow Papers, 1776-1826*, 485, 772.
19. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., New Brunswick Abstracts, Register of Grants, 1: 1785-1817, Grant #497 [FHL #851176].
20. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., #121 [FHL #1288447].

10. **Tertullus Dickinson**⁵ (*Amos*⁴, *James*³, *Elizabeth*² [*Howland*] [*Hicks Dickinson, John*¹ *Howland*]) was born in Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1745,^[1] the son of Amos Dickinson and a wife whose name is not known. Tertullus was baptized as an adult in Woodstock, N.B., 21 January 1796.^[2] Tertullus Dickinson died in Woodstock, York Co., (later Carleton Co.), New Brunswick, between 26 March 1824, the date he made his will, and 18 June 1824, the date his will was proved.^[3]

Tertullus Dickinson married in the Anglican Church, Gagetown, Queens Co., N.B., 13 July 1785 **Thankful Chase**,^[4] a descendant of Stephen Hopkins of the *Mayflower* through her father, Reuben Chase⁶, (*Thankful Maker*⁵, *Mary*⁴ *Hopkins*, *Stephen*³, *Giles*², *Stephen*¹).^[5] Thankful was probably born in either Danbury, Conn., or Southeast, Dutchess County, N.Y., about 1765, the daughter of Reuben Chase of Dutchess County, whose name they gave to their first son. Her father was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 24 November 1738, the son of Isaac and Thankful (Maker) Chase, Jr., of Yarmouth. Isaac and Thankful (Maker) Chase, Jr., had only one child listed in *Yarmouth Vital Records*, a son, Reuben, who was born in Yarmouth, 24 November 1738, before they moved to Ridgefield, Conn., and the Town of Southeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1745, with other Cape Cod families.^[6] Thankful died after 18 June 1824, the date her husband's will was probated in Woodstock, York Co., later Carleton Co., N.B.^[7]

Care must be taken not to confuse this Tertullus Dickinson⁵, son of Amos⁴, with his cousin, an older Tertullus Dickinson⁵, son of James⁴. The Tertullus Dickinson under study here, and his father, Amos, lived in Dutchess County before the Revolutionary War, as did Tertullus Dickinson⁵, son of James Dickinson⁴, according to early Dutchess County records. Neither this Tertullus Dickinson⁵, nor his father, Amos Dickinson⁴, were listed as having had their estates forfeited as loyalists in either Dutchess County or Westchester County during the Revolutionary War, but Thankful's father, Reuben Chase, lost his property in Dutchess County, as did the other Tertullus Dickinson⁵, the son of James Dickinson⁴.^[8] The fact that both James Dickinson⁴ and Amos Dickinson⁴ named their sons "Tertullus" helps to identify this Amos Dickinson family as a member of the Oyster Bay Dickinsons.

After the loyalists left New York City in 1782, Tertullus, son of Amos, fled to New Brunswick with his father, as did Thankful's father, Reuben Chase, and his family. Reuben Chase, "late of New York but now settled in Gagetown, New Brunswick," filed his claim for damages with the British in New Brunswick after the Revolutionary War. He said that he was a native of America and had lived in Dutchess County. He had a farm of 130 acres at Fredericksburg, "one of Col. Morris's Short List," bought two years before the "Troubles." When Reuben Chase and his sons were drafted into the rebel militia, they left the country and joined the British in January 1777, going to Stoney Point and Lloyd's Neck, Long Island. They arrived in New Brunswick in 1783 and went "up the river and staid [*sic*] there all next winter." Reuben's witnesses were Tertullus Dickinson's cousins, Gilbert and Samuel Dickinson, and an old neighbor, Solomon Mabee, who had all known Reuben Chase in Dutchess County.^[9]

Tertullus Dickinson's father, Amos Dickinson, was called "aged" when they arrived in New Brunswick.^[10] Neither of them seems to have filed claims for losses they had suffered as loyalists, but they applied for land grants which were offered by the government to all new settlers. In an indenture made 2 March 1785, Amos Dickinson and Tertullus Dickinson of Sunbury County, N.B., sold to

Thomas Peters, yeoman, for £24-10-0, land in the township of Gage, No. 5, containing 100 acres, being the same lot of land granted to them by Governor Parr at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 14 July 1784. Witnesses to the indenture were John Yeomans, Israel Powell and Thomas Miles. On 5 May 1785, John Yeomans gave his oath at Sunbury, N.B., that he had seen Amos Dickinson and Tertullus Dickinson, grantors, sign the indenture.^[11]

It was while Tertullus was living in Gage that he married Thankful Chase. Thankful apparently disliked her given name because baptismal records of the Woodstock Anglican Church show that their children were born to "Tertullus and Rebeka Dickinson." However, the same children were named in Tertullus's will in which he called his wife "Thankful," proving that "Thankful" and "Rebecka" were the same person.^[12]

Tertullus Dickinson's father, Amos Dickinson, was called "of age," when he was baptized in Woodstock, 7 February 1793, with his son, Peter Dickinson, and his grandson, Tertullus Dickinson.^[13] On 21 January 1796, Tartullus [*sic*] Dickinson⁵, called "of age," was baptized with his children, Reuben Chase Dickinson, Isaac Dickinson, Henry Dickinson and Rebeka Dickinson, "children of Tartullus and *Rebeka* [*sic*] Dickinson."^[14]

On the 5th and 7th of June 1813, the division of grant No. 660 on the northeasterly shore of the River Saint John, within the Parish of Northampton, York Co., was registered. The upper half of Lots #28 and 29, and the lower half of Lot #30 were granted to Reuben Chase. The next name was that of Tertullus Dickinson with the upper half of Lot #30 and 31 and the lower half of Lot #32.^[15]

Tartullus [*sic*] Dickinson of Woodstock, York Co., N.B., yeoman, in his will dated 26 March 1824, gave his dearly beloved wife, Thankful, the use of his estate for life, and named her as his sole executrix. Sons James, John and William Dickinson were to inherit the estate after his wife's death, after paying out certain legacies. He bequeathed ten shillings each to his sons Reuben, Isaac and Amos Dickinson, and to his daughters Rebecca Dickinson, Harriot Tid and Mary Wright. Tertullus signed by making his mark. Witnesses were Samuel Rice, James Secord and Joel Young. On 18 June 1824, Joel Young acknowledged that he and Samuel Rice and James Secord had seen Tertullus sign his will. On the same day Thankful was approved as the executrix of the estate.^[16]

Children (Dickinson), probably born in Woodstock, York Co., N.B., baptized in the Woodstock Anglican Church; all but Henry mentioned by their father in his will:^[17]

- i. **Henry**⁶, born 31 December 1789, baptized 21 January 1796; probably died young; not mentioned in his father's will.
 - ii. **Reuben Chase**, born 10 November 1791, baptized 21 January 1796 married in the Woodstock Anglican Church. 11 August 1811
- Phebe Tidd**;^[18] given 10 shillings in his father's will.

- iii. **Isaac**, born 30 December 1792; baptized 21 January 1796; given 10 shillings in his father's will.
- iv. **Rebeka**, born 31 January 1794, baptized 21 January 1796; unmarried when her father made his will; given 10 shillings.
- v. **Harriot**, called "a son" when she was baptized 21 September 1797; called "Harriot Tid" in her father's will and given 10 shillings.
- vi. **Amos**, born 10 March 1800, baptized 12 June 1800; given 10 shillings by his father in his will.
- vii. **James**, (twin), born 4 April 1803, baptized 2 March 1806; bequeathed a share in his father's estate at his mother's death.
- viii. **John**, (twin), born 4 April 1803, baptized 2 March 1806; bequeathed a share in his father's estate at his mother's death.
- ix. **William**, born 27 March 1805, baptized 2 March 1806; given a share in his father's estate at his mother's death.
- x. **Mary**, born 20 June 1807, baptized 20 September 1807; called "Mary Wright" by her father in his will and given 10 shillings.

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2. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414].
3. York Co., N.B. Prob. 1824, alpha. (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #1492729].
4. Cleadie B. Barnett, *We Lived, A Genealogical Newsletter of New Brunswick Sources* (Jan. 1979), 1:5, Gagetown Anglican Church Records, (Queens Co., 1) [FHL #1425718]; John Carroll Chase, "Descendants of William Chase of Roxbury and Yarmouth, Mass.," *NEHGR* (Oct. 1933) 87:327-28.
5. John D. Austin, F.A.S.G., *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations: Stephen Hopkins* 6:405-6
6. *Yarmouth, Mass.*, VR 1:82, 176; *Harwich, Mass.*, VR, 70; *Library of Cape Cod* 1:917 "The Chase Family of Yarmouth, Mass.," shows Isaac Chase, son of Isaac, married Thankful Maker of Harwich, 22 Oct. 1737, and had a son, Reuben, born 24 November 1738, who was listed as their only child, seeming to show that the parents moved away, probably to the Oblong near Dutchess County, N.Y., with other people from Chatham, Harwich and Yarmouth, about 1745 or 1750. Isaac's brother-in-law, Nathaniel Covil/Covell, who married his sister, Mary Chase, also moved to Dutchess County, along with the Paddocks, Taylors and Ryders, whose names are found in Dutchess and Westchester Counties. William C. Smith, *Hist. of Chatham, Mass.*, 290, states that at first this group settled in Ridgefield, Conn. "Later they nearly all crossed the line into that part of Dutchess Co., N.Y., now called Putnam Co., settling in the town of Southeast (later so called) and vicinity."
7. York Co., N.B. Prob 1824, alpha. (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #1492729]

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9. Alexander Fraser, Archivist, *Bureau of Archives, Province of Ontario, 1904* (Toronto 1905), 817.
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18. Barnett, *We Lived, Gen. Newsletter of N.B.* (Jan. 1980), Issue #5 Carleton Co., 1 (Woodstock Anglican Ch. Recs., Marriages), chronological [FHL #1425718]; Woodstock Parish Recs. (chronological) [FHL #1412414]; *International Genealogical Index* called her "Ruby."

11. **Peter Dickinson**⁵ (*Amos*^d, *James*^s, *Elizabeth*² [Howland] [Hicks] *Dickinson, John*¹ Howland) was born in Southeast Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1750,^[11] the son of Amos Dickinson and a wife who has not been identified. Peter Dickinson probably died in Northampton Parish, York Co., (later Carleton Co.), New Brunswick, after 5 June 1813, provided he was the Peter Dickinson whose land grant was filed on that date.^[12]

Peter Dickinson may have married about 1780 a wife who has not been identified. Nothing further is known about her. This Peter may have been the Peter Dickinson who married, as his second wife, in Northampton Parish, 11 November 1802 **Hannah Shea**.^[3]

Very little is known about Peter Dickinson. Church records of the Anglican Church in the Parish of Woodstock, York Co., show the following entry: "7 February 1793, Baptized Amos Dickinson and Peter his son, Both of age, and Tertullus, a grandson."^[4] Northampton Parish church records, on the page opposite the marriage record of Peter Dickinson to Hannah Shea, has an entry, "1803, March 27th Buried Mr. Dickinson Died with the Consumption."^[5] The hand-

writing is not very clear and this entry may be for a "Mrs." Dickinson, but if it is "Mr. Dickinson," it is probably for Peter's father, Amos Dickinson⁴, with whom he was baptized in Woodstock Parish Anglican Church in 1793. Amos Dickinson⁴ would have been about 95 years of age in 1803.

On 20 October 1808, this Peter Dickinson was certainly the man who witnessed the will of his nephew, Darius Dickinson, who died in Woodstock.^[6] Darius Dickinson and his wife, Mary, named their first son "Peter," apparently in his honor.

On 5 June 1813, Land Grant #660 in the Parish of Northampton, York Co., was registered to John Dickinson, Peter Dickinson and Peter Dickinson, Jr., which may refer to this family. Peter, the father, received Lots 19 and 20, totaling 440 acres. John received Lot #14, containing 210 acres and Peter, Jr., received Lot # 15, containing 218 acres.^[7]

No probate records have been found for Peter Dickinson⁵.

Children (Dickinson), probably born in Woodstock. N.B.: [8]

- i. Possibly Tertullus⁶.
- ii. Possibly John.
- iii. Possibly Peter.

References

1. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414].
2. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., New Brunswick Abstracts, Registers of Grants 1:1785-1817, Grant #660, Lot #19, 20 [FHL #851176].
3. Cleadie B. Barnett, *We Lived, A Gen. Newsletter of New Brunswick Sources* (Jan. 1979), Issue #1 :58: Carleton County, p. 2.
4. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414].
5. Ibid.
6. York Co., N.B., Prob. (1786-1811), alpha. (Darius Dickinson) [FHL #1492729].
7. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., New Brunswick Abstracts, Registers of Grants 1:1785-1817, Grant #660, Lot #14, 15, 19, 20 [FHL #851176].
8. Ibid.

12. **Susannah Dickinson⁵** (*John⁴, James³, Elizabeth² [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John¹ Howland*) was probably born in Oyster Bay, Suffolk County, Long Island, N.Y., about 1733/4,^[11] the daughter of John and Lornhannah/Ruhamah/Susannah Dickinson. Susannah probably died in Southeast or Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., N.Y., after 24 March 1795, the date Susannah signed a deed in which she and her husband, Dr. Daniel Bull sold land in Dutchess County. This deed was not recorded until 23 May 1796, by which date she may have died.^[12]

Susannah married in Philipse Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 17 June 1756 Daniel Bull of South Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y.,^[3] who was born in Hartford, Conn., 11 August 1734,^[4] the son of Capt. Daniel Bull and his first wife, Hannah Wadsworth, of Hartford. Dr. Daniel Bull probably died in Southeast or Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., N.Y., after 24 March 1795, the date he and his wife were called "of Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., N.Y.," when they sold land in Dutchess County to William Forrester of Ridgebury, Fairfield Co., Conn.^[5]

Hartford, Conn., records for Daniel's mother's Wadsworth family, show that Daniel Bull, "formerly of Hartford, Conn.," moved to Philipse Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y.^[6] In 1772 he and his family were living in the South Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., where he was a physician.^[7]

After the Revolutionary War started, the Committee for Detecting Conspiracies, meeting in Fishkill, ordered that Dr. Daniel Bull of South East "be disarmed, apprehended and secured," 20 October 1776. On 3 January 1777, Daniel Bull appeared and took the Oath of Allegiance and was released, the charges against him having been found to have been false.^[8] Both Daniel Bull and his father-in-law, John Dickinson, were on the 1777 Tax List for Fredericksburg Precinct, with Daniel taxed at £4.^[9] In October 1780, Daniel Bull was taxed [fined] £5 in Fredericksburg for a son who had joined the tories.^[10]

In a list prepared 22 October 1779, Daniel Bull was shown living in Fredericksburg as a tenant on 17 acres of land, next to his father-in-law, John Dickinson with 210 acres, both of them in Lot No. 9. On 1 January 1782, the land owned by Roger Morris and the other loyalist descendants of the original holders of Philipse Patent was sequestered and confiscated, and was "sold to parties who were already in possession." Tenants who had rented the land for many years were given the first opportunity to buy these parcels from the State of New York. On 9 January 1782, Daniel Bull, in partnership with his father-in-law, John Dickinson, bought 17 acres of land in Fredericksburg for £30-4sh, which had been confiscated from Roger Morris, one of the loyalist landowners who fled to Canada.^[11]

The Census of 1790 shows Daniel Bull and his family living in Frederickstown Town next to his son, Dr. Horace Bull.^[12] On 5 December 1793, a newly-organized Masonic Lodge met in Frederickstown with Daniel Bull and his son-in-law, Joseph Coles Field, among the charter members.^[13]

On 6 June 1794, Daniel Bull witnessed the will of his friend, John Field of South East, probated 8 September 1794.^[14] John Field was the father-in-law of Daniel's daughter, Charlotte (also called Cornelia).^[15]

On 24 March 1795, Daniel Bull and Susannah, his wife, of Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., State of New York, sold to William Forrester of Ridgebury, Fairfield Co., Conn., for \$200 current money of the State of New York, a tract of 17 acres of farmland in Frederickstown, together with all of the buildings, mills, timber, improvements, waters, watercourses and appurtenances belonging to it. It was bounded by land that formerly belonged to Jonathan Brown, deceased, for-

merly James Sackett's, deceased, west across the river to land formerly Benjamin Crosby's, "now occupied by the abovesaid William Forrester," north up the river and across it to the mouth of the brook, thence up the brook to where it crosses the road, thence south and then west to the beginning. On the same date, Susannah Bull acknowledged separately that she had agreed to the sale of her own free will. Her signature was witnessed by her daughter, Sally Dakin. The deed was recorded one year later, 23 May 1796.^[16] This parcel of land was the same 17 acres which Daniel Bull had bought in 1782 in partnership with Susannah's father, John Dickinson. The sale without her father's signature indicates that John Dickinson was no longer living in 1795.

No probate records have been found for either Dr. Daniel Bull or his wife, Susannah. Note that there was a younger man named Dr. Daniel Bull with a wife named Susannah, who bought land in Amenia, Dutchess Co., in 1780,^[17] and mortgaged land in Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y., 20 September 1797.^[18] This Dr. Daniel Bull was probably the son of our Dr. Daniel Bull's brother, Dr. Manning Bull and his wife, Abigail Fairchild.^[19]

Children (**Bull**), probably born in Hartford, Conn., and Fredericksburg, Philipse Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y.:^[20]

- i. Possibly **Lornhannah/Ruhamah**⁶, born 2 April 1758.
- ii. Possibly **Hannah**, born 2 April 1760, possibly the Hannah Bull who married David Baldwin who was born in Southeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 5 May 1761; living in Hancock Co., Ill., when he applied for a Revolutionary War pension, 13 October 1842, at 81 years of age; daughter Jeannette S., wife of Robert Miller, recorded as having power of attorney.^[21] Children, surname Baldwin, named Epaphras, Charlotte, Sally, Marie, Betsey, Jeanette and Harriet. Note that they named daughters Charlotte and Sally, the same names as two of Hannah's documented sisters.^[22]
- iii. **John Dickinson**, born 9 March 1762; apparently named for his maternal grandfather, John Dickinson⁴ of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and Dutchess Co., N.Y.; may have moved to Northeast, N.Y., where his first wife, Lydia Lawrence, died, and where he married his second wife, Keziah (Wilcox) Hamblin, and moved to Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N.Y.; named daughters Charlotte and Sally, the same names as two of John D. Bull's sisters.^[23]
- iv. Possibly **Horace**, born 11 June 1764; lived in South East, Dutchess County and was a doctor, like his father; married 9 August 1786 Sally P. Conklin.^[24]
- v. Possibly **Susannah**, born 6 July 1766; possibly the Susannah who married Philip Spencer, Jr., b. Salisbury, Conn., 26 Sept. 1763, died in Bayou Bluffs, La., 15 October 1817.^[25]

- vi. **Charlotte/Cornelia**, born 11 December 1768; Pelletreau states that Dr. Daniel Bull "had a daughter, Cornelia, who married Joseph C. Field, who was a member of the Legislature in 1803."^[26] Field Genealogy calls her both Charlotte and Cornelia.^[27]
- vii. Possibly **James**, born 9 June 1773.^[28]
- viii. **Sarah**, born 29 July 1775; married Benjamin Dakin of North East, N.Y.;^[29] witnessed mother's acknowledgment when Daniel and Susannah Bull sold property to William Forrester in South East, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 23 May 1796.^[30] This is the only child with good documentation.
- ix. Possibly **Polly**, born 28 April 1788 [an error for 1778].^[31]

References

1. Dutchess Co. Deeds (Forfeitures and Sales) 8:128-29 [FHL #565013]; Mary Louise B. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull of Hartford, Conn.* (Lake Forest, Ill. 1981) 1:34-35.
2. Dutchess Co. Deeds 14:126-28 [FHL #565015]. Mary Louise B. Todd, in *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:35, states that Susannah was buried in Spencer's Corners Burying Ground, Northeast, N.Y., 28 July 1805, in her 71st year, called "consort of Dr. Daniel Bull." However, L. Van Alstyne, in *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Conn., Amenia and North East, N.Y.* (Amenia, N.Y. 1903), 154, states that the Susannah Bull buried there, "consort of Dr. Daniel Bull," died in 1860 at age 80, making her a different generation from the Susannah Dickinson, daughter of John and Lornhannah (—) Dickinson, born about 1733/4. There was another Daniel Bull, born in Wintonbury Parish, Bloomfield Center, Conn., in 1770, the son of Dr. Manning and Abigail (Fairchild) Bull. Dr. Manning Bull, a brother of Dr. Daniel Bull of Southeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y., took his family to Amenia and Northeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y., and then to Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y. [Lucius Barnes Barbour, *Families of Early Hartford, Conn.* (Balt., Md., reprt. 1977), 101; Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull*, 1: 36-37]. This Daniel Bull may be the one whose wife, Susannah, was buried in Spencer's Corner Burying Ground in 1860, aged 80 years. On 20 September 1797, a Daniel Bull with a wife Susannah, obtained a mortgage for \$742.18 in Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y., from Jonathan Ogden, which was discharged 9 March 1798. This Daniel and Susannah seem to have been younger than Dr. Daniel and Susannah (Dickinson) Bull of Southeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y. There were so many different men named John and Daniel Bull, and so many women named Hannah and Susannah Bull, that sorting them out accurately is a very difficult problem.
3. Barbour, *Fams. of Early Hartford, Conn.*, 101. Here Susannah Dickinson was called "Loinhannot Diemson," a misreading due to poor handwriting.

Barbour also stated that Daniel Bull and his wife, Susannah, were said to have gone to "Phelps, N.Y.," an obvious error for Philips Patent, N.Y. Also see Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:35.

4. Hartford VR D:29 (Barbour Coll.) [FHL #2898]; Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:23, 34; Barbour, *Fams. of Early Hartford, Conn.*, 101.
5. Dutchess Co. Deeds 14:126-28 [FHL #565015]. Daniel Bull's birth and death dates have been given as "1735-1810" [Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:23] and as "?1813" [Ibid, 1:35]. The 1810 date may be more accurate because the 1813 date appears to have been based on the confusing entry in the *Field Genealogy* concerning the death of his son-in-law, Joseph C. Field, 24 July 1813, which is confirmed by *Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society*, Vol. IV: Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Marriages and Deaths, 1778-1825* [Dutchess County], 43.
6. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:34.
7. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 251, 261.
8. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N. Y.*, 123.
9. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:35.
10. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:35.
11. Dutchess Co. Deeds (Forfeitures and Sales) 8:128-29 [FHL #565013]; Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N. Y.*, 93, 96.
12. *U.S. Census of New York, 1790*; (Washington, D.C. 1908), Dutchess Co., 82.
13. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 466-67.
14. *NYGBR* 61:260; Dutchess Co. Prob. (John Field).
15. Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Field Genealogy* (Chit 1901) 1:267, 378.
16. Dutchess Co., N.Y., Deed 14:126-28 [FHL #565015].
17. Dutchess Co. Land Index Grantees A-B, 1718- [FHL #565266].
18. Washington Co. Mortgages B:219 [FHL #475430].
19. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull of Hartford, Conn.* 1:36-37; 2:67.
20. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 261; Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1 :35; 2:66-68; 4:259; Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Field Genealogy* (Chit 1901) 1:267, 378.
21. Virgil D. White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Files* 1:120; *DAR Patriot Index*, Centennial Edition 1:131; DAR Lineage Papers #367086.
22. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 4:258, 259, 260; Needs better documentation.
23. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 2:66-67; Needs better documentation.
24. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 2:68; Needs better documentation.
25. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:35; Needs better documentation.
26. *Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society*, Vol. IV: Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Marriages and Deaths, 1778-1825* [Dutchess County], 43.