

such as 'God-hath-heard, ye sonne of John and Dorothy Palmer,' baptized in 1640, and Marie, daughter of 'Muchmercie Guyle'; 'Yet-mercy Samson', 'Hazeleponey Gee' and finally the names that Edward Bendall gave his children: first, 'Free-grace', at one time clerk of Boston; then followed 'Reforme', 'Hope-for', 'More-mercy', 'Ephraim' and 'Restore'.

"Many epitaphs on old grave-stones are ludicrous: this one was discovered in a little old graveyard in New Hampshire:

"Passing stranger, think
this not
A place of fear
and gloom,
I love to linger near
this spot,
It is my
husband's tomb."

"In conclusion, genealogy is a subject of many interests; as a hobby is harmless, and, as a profession must be counted among the best".

This little girl must have been born about the turn of the century. One wonders if she is now an ancestress, and with the accumulation of years has found "more time to putter around looking" for elusive forebears. — The Editor.



Puritans Going to Church



ALISBURY Bible Records, furnished by Mrs. Myron Connett of Wymore, Nebraska, who states that the Bible is quite yellowed with age.

John SALISBURY and Elsa REYNOLDS were married 19 March 1804.

Births

John SALISBURY, born 18 July 1782.
Elsa REYNOLDS, born 4 March 1784.
Polly SALISBURY, born 30 May 1805.
Orson SALISBURY, born 4 June 1807.
Leroy SALISBURY, born 22 Nov. 1811.
Sally SALISBURY, born 6 Feb. 1817.

Deaths

Polly SALISBURY, died last day of Feb. 1808.
John SALISBURY, died 19 May 1839.
Leroy SALISBURY, died 10 Feb. 1840.
Elsa SALISBURY, died 4 Aug. 1844.
Sarah SALISBURY HEATH, died 6 Sept. 1871.

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Orson SALISBURY and Amanda TEFFT were married 20 May 1829.

Births

Sarah Cordelia SALISBURY, born 30 Sept. 1831.
John Henry SALISBURY, born 25 Oct. 1833.
Mortimer Strang SALISBURY, born 19 Feb. 1836. (Next page).

gist is one who is born with a keen mind for investigation, a person who, from the moment he appeared in this world, has been determined to poke his nose into things and to discover the why and wherefore.

"If one attempts to look up one's genealogy, it is of first importance to gain every atom of knowledge, 'say so' and tidbit of tradition that the relatives possess. An indispensable aid to the genealogist, or would-be genealogist, is the family Bible. In the family Bible, inserted between the Old and the New Testaments, are blank leaves, on which it was the custom to write down the births, marriages and deaths.

"A procedure both valuable and productive is to consult all the printed records pertaining to the matter. (Note: Here is given a long list of sources in print that has been so augmented in these last fifty years it is pointless to repeat it).

"However, a large source of information is found in unprinted matter, namely, town records, county records, notebooks, diaries, interleaved almanacs and such books as the "Drury Death Book". The "Drury Death Book" is a book that was kept by the members of the Drury family. It contains the deaths of Natick and Needham for a period of over one hundred years.

"In Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts probate matter and deeds are kept at the county seats. In Connecticut the probate matter is kept in the districts and the deeds are kept in the towns. Vermont was settled mainly from Connecticut, so that her methods of keeping records are the same as in

the 'Nutmeg' State. In Rhode Island the probate matter and deeds are kept in towns. New York kept no vital statistics until 1892. Pennsylvania, with the exception of the large cities, kept none until 1898.

"Apart from isolated instances, such as destruction of church records in small towns, some of the worst losses suffered here were the burning of the Cumberland County, Maine, records and the Barnstable County records. This last loss is of particular detriment to the genealogist because Barnstable County is the Mayflower country, consequently many clues to Mayflower ancestry are irrevocably lost. Fortunately the probate in Barnstable and the deeds in Portland were saved. In the burning of the State Capitol at Albany many records were lost that never can be replaced. Besides destruction by fire many records have been utterly destroyed in consequence of storing them in damp places. In Strafford County, Connecticut, the vault in which records were kept was so damp that the books rotted to pieces.

"Genealogy as a profession is in its infancy, for although during many years people have 'dug at the records', only recently have younger people looked upon it as a profession, for which a highly specialized training is necessary.

"There are many methods of keeping data, such as family trees, pedigrees, charts, ancestral registers, loose-leaf registers, family record books, and especially printed genealogies. Pension records kept during the Revolutionary War frequently contain information which can be arrived at in no other way.

"Taken directly from the Boston records are many odd names,

BIBLE RECORDS (Continued)

Horace SALISBURY, born 20 March 1838.

Leroy SALISBURY, born 4 June 1841.

Mary Frances SALISBURY, born 9 May 1842.

Margaret Loesa SALISBURY, born 29 July 1844.

Thomas Chalk SALISBURY, born 30 Oct. 1846.

Deaths

John H. SALISBURY, died 15 Aug. 1862.

Orson SALISBURY, died 17 April 1877.

Amanda M. SALISBURY, died 10 Feb. 1883.

Leroy H. SALISBURY, died 15 Jan. 1885.

Sarah C. SALISBURY, died 30 Oct. 1890.

Ida E. SALISBURY HERRON, dau. of John H. Salisbury, died 20 Sept. 1903.

Margaret Loesa SALISBURY, died 15 July 1910.

Mortimer S. SALISBURY, son of Orson Salisbury, died 17 June 1909.

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Also in the Bible is the marriage certificate of Mortimer SALISBURY of North Greenwich, N. Y., and Miss Jennie Frances SLADE of Half Moon, in the State of N. Y., on the 18th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Six.

S SMITH Bible Records/ copied by Auvergne Matthews of Reseda, California, from an old Bible purchased in Grafton, New Hampshire, in 1967, by Jon Verdick of Woodland Hills, California.

Edward Curtis SMITH married at Ogdensburg, N. Y., 3 Oct. 1888, Anna Bailey JAMES.

Births

James Gregory SMITH, born 16 July 1889, at 11:50 P. M., during a severe thunderstorm.

Edward Fairchild SMITH, born 7 Sept. 1892, at 8:30 A. M.

Curtis Ripley SMITH, born 28 June 1895, at 10:40 A. M.

Anna Dorothea Bradford SMITH, born 28 Sept. 1899, at 1:10 P. M.

Anne Ripley SMITH, born 14 Nov. 1920.

John Wesley CASTLES, born 13 June 1921.

Edward Curtis SMITH, born 18 June 1922.

John Gregory SMITH, born 25 Sept. 1923.

Patricia CASTLES, born 24 May 1924.

Delight Dillon SMITH, born 9 April 1928.

Timothy Dean SMITH, born 28 May 1928.

William Graham SMITH, born 1 March 1929.

Frank Walworth SMITH, born 17 Nov. 1929.

Marriages

Curtis Ripley SMITH mar. Ruth Howard STURLEVAERT, 25 Oct. 1919, in Washington, D. C.

Anna Dorothea Bradford SMITH mar. John Wesley CASTLES, 25 Aug. 1920, in St. Albans, Vt.

James Gregory SMITH, mar. Genevieve Cullyford BABBITT, 16 April 1920, in N. Y. City.

Edward Fairchild SMITH mar. Eleanor Reynolds RICE, 7 Sept. 1927, in N. Y. City.

W RIGHT Family Records, in a rather (Next page)

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SAL
FAM

[Redacted text]

OCCGS REFERENCE ONLY

GENEALOGY
OF

LUCIUS A. SALISBURY

Row Hemberger

[Redacted text]

RANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

COAT OF ARMS SALISBURY FAMILY



SALISBURY.

ARMS - Gules, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or, between 3 crescents, argent.

CREST - Two lions rampant, ducally crowned or supporting a crescent.

MOTTO - Satis est protrasse leoni.

PEDIGREE SALISBURY

EUROPE

- Ia. Eberhard, Duke of Eastern Bavaria.
- IIa. Henry Guelph, Duke of Bavaria.
- I Adam de Salzburg (or Salusbury).
- II. Adam de Salzburg, married Joyce, daughter of Sir William Dambell of Kent.
- III. Alexander de Salusbury, married Marie de Warrens.
- IV. Sir Thomas Salusbury, Knight of the Holy Sepulchure (3rd Crusade), married Joyce, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Mandeville.
- V. Sir John Salusbury of Llewenni, near Denbigh (3rd Crusade), died 1289, married Catherine, daughter of Lord St.Maur.
- VI. Sir Henry Salusbury (8th Crusade), married Nest, daughter of Kendrick.
- VII. William Salusbury, married Margaret, daughter of David ap Cynric.
- VIII. Ralph Salusbury, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ieuan ap Cadwgan.
- IX. Henry Salusbury, married Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir John Curtois.
- X. Sir Thomas Salusbury (War of the Roses), married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Donne. He died on the Field of Barnet, 1471.
- XI. Henry Salusbury of Llanrhaidr, died circa 1501, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Madog of Gloddaeth.
- XII. Henry Salusbury, married (1) Margaret, daughter of Henry ap John Griffith. (2) Lucy Trep Rhuddos.
- XIII. David Salusbury, living in 1590, married Marsli, daughter

XIV. John Salusbury

AMERICA

- XV. William Salisbury, 1622-1675, married Susanna.
- XVI. Samuel Salisbury, 1666- , married (1) Mary, died 1698;
(2) Jemima Martin.
- XVII. Nathan Salisbury, 1712-1791, married Anna.
- XVIII. Daniel Salisbury, 1751-1811, married Molly.
- XIX. Reuben Salisbury, 1778-1858, married (1) Miriam Streeter;
(2) Hannah Grant.
- XX. Mason Salisbury, 1810-1877, married Mary Olmstead.
- XXI. Moreau J. Salisbury, 1840-1915, married Helen Warriner.
- XXII. Lucius A. Salisbury, 1882, married (1) Margaret E. Duryee,
(2) Margaret V.N. Duryee.

EUROPE

Ia. EBERHARD

Duke of Eastern Bavaria, who on being deposed by the Emperor Otto, retired to his castle of Eberstein near Baden-Baden. His son:

IIa. HENRY GUELPH

Was in the year 1020 A.D. made Duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Conrad the Second. His son:

I. ADAM de SALZBURG (Note 1)

He took the name from Salzburg, Bavaria from which he came. He came to England with William the Conqueror, 1066, from whom he obtained large estates on the Ribble opposite Ribchester in Lancastershire and built the Castle of Salusbury there (now in ruins). He was placed in command of an army against the Welsh, and having conquered a large part of North Wales was awarded lands there, which remained in his family for many centuries. He married Joyce, daughter of Sir William Dambell of Kent. His son:

II. ADAM de SALZBURG (or SALUSBURY) (Note 1)

He was Captain of the garrison at Denbigh Castle and generations later one of his descendents was the first to be granted the baronetcy of Llewenni, Denbighshire in 1619. He married Joyce, daughter of Sir William De Pontefract, Kt. His son:

III. ALEXANDER de SALUSBURY (Note 2)

He married Marie de Warrens, daughter of a very great Norman family. His son:

IV. THOMAS SALUSBURY - Knight of the Holy Sepulchure

He was present at the seige of Acre in the 3rd Crusade (1189 to 1191). He married Joyce, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Mandeville, Knight of Cheshire, of the family of Mandeville, Earls of Essex (who also had another daughter named Jane who married Patrick, Lord of Ormond). (See Salusbury Chronicle) His son:

V. SIR JOHN SALUSBURY (Note 3)

Of Llewenni, near Denbigh. He probably accompanied his father in the 3rd Crusade. It is questionable that he founded an Abbey near La Fleche in France and the Priory of the Carmelites or White Friars in Denbigh in 1284, in whose Conventual Church he and his descendents were buried until the time of the Reformation.

(According to V. S. Button, Sir John died May 9, 1289, and according to an old manuscript was the first of the Salusbury family to settle in Wales).

He married Katherine, daughter of Lord St. Maur. His son:

VI. SIR HENRY SALUSBURY (Note 4)

He was in the 8th Crusade in 1274 with Edward I. He was of Llewenni in which he received land as a grant from Edward First (1272-1307) by a deed which is still preserved. He was extolled by the Bards. He married Nest, daughter of Cynwrig ap Vychan, ap Cynwrig, ap Ithell Vychan, Lord of Mostyn, County Flint. She was decended maternally from the De Clares, Earls of Hertford and Glouster, the de Meschines and Albinis, Earls of Chester and from Leofric, Saxon Earl of Mercia by Lady Godiva, his wife. He was knighted for his prowess against the Saracens. He was surnamed Dhu (the Black).

(According to E.E. Salisbury, Sir Henry was supposed to be builder of Llewenni Hall and probably the "Black Sir Henry" mentioned in the old Cambrian (Welsh) ballads, a hero who wore black armor.) His son:

VII. WILLIAM SALUSBURY OF LLEWENNI (Note 5)

He was summoned three times to Parliament (6 Edward III, 1332) during the reign of Edward III (1346-1377) as one of the Burgesses for Leominster from 1332-1363. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of David ap Cynric ap Philip Pictan of Bychton, County of Flint (who was lineally descended from the Earls of Ulster in Ireland). He is buried at Denbigh. He had issue three sons; the eldest

VIII. RALPH SALUSBURY of LLEWENNI

He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ieuan ap Cadwgan, of Llowarch Hwlburch. He had issue of a son, John, a daughter, Jane (who married John Eyton of Eyton County, Denbigh), his eldest son:

IX. HENRY SALUSBURY of LLEWENNI

He rebuilt Llewenni. He married Agnes, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Curtois, Kt. (son of Sir Arthur Curtois, Kt. who was descended from Robert of Normandy). He was buried in the Abbey at Denbigh in 1400. He was succeeded by his eldest son:

X. SIR THOMAS SALUSBURY of LLEWENNI (Note 4)

Took an active part in the War of the Roses. He marched with his retainers to Barnet Field, where he was killed on Easter Day, 1471. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Donne of Ulkington, Cheshire. He had issue four sons, Thomas, Foulke, *HENRY, John. His third son:

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XI. HENRY SALUSBURY of Llanrhaider of County Denbigh

Living in 1473. Died circa 1501. He was married as her second husband to Margaret, daughter and heir ap Madog of Gloddaeth, County of Caernarvon. She was second cousin of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, father of King Henry VII, and widow of Howel of Mostyn by whom she had a son, Richard ap Howel who married Catria, daughter of Thomas Salusbury of Llewenni. Henry and Margaret were the ancestors of the Salusbury's of Llanrhaider Hall, represented through the Lloyds of Bodidris, Bts., and Vaughans of Cors-y-gedol by Lord Mostyn. His daughter, Lowry married William Williams of Cochwillan. His son:

XII. HENRY SALUSBURY of Llanrhaider

He married first Margaret of Gwyddelwrn, daughter of Henry ap John Griffith; second Lucy of Trep Rhuddes, daughter of Henry John ap Griffith (second marriage). His son:

XIII. DAVID SALUSBURY of Llanferres, near Mold.

He was living in 1590. He married Marsli, daughter of Evan Lloyd ap Rhys of Bryn Llowarth. His second son:

XIV: JOHN SALUSBURY of Llanrhaider (Note 6)

His son John emigrated to America 1630-1640. His son:

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

AMERICA

XV. WILLIAM SALISBURY

He was one of the first of this line who came to America from Great Britian. According to three researchers he was born in Denbighshire, Wales, son of John Salusbury of Llanrhaider, 14th generation in Wales. He deposed on May 12, 1656 that he was 34 years of age and, therefore, was born in 1622. He was in Dorchester, Mass. as early as 1648. He was for a time herdsman of the town cattle. He settled in Milton, formerly part of Dorchester and he signed the agreement regarding the parsonage land on May 18, 1664. He removed to Swansea, Mass. as early as 1671, being the first of his name in the town, acquiring ten lots. He and his eldest son, John, died in 1675.

"A list of names of the men of Swansea, eight soldiers at Plymouth, includes the names of William and John Salisbury. They were the first victims of King Phillip's War. Both were buried June 24, 1675. John was doubtless unmarried and (the eldest) son of William."

William Salisbury married Susanna and had eleven children, nine of whom are recorded:

John, killed in 1675
William, settled his father's estate. Aug. 14, 1659
Abigail
Susannah, born Apr. 27, 1662
Hannah, born May 18, 1665, - died June 29, 1665
SAMUEL (XVI)
Cornelius, born October 7, 1668
Hannah II, born April 20, 1671
Joseph, born May 5, 1675

XVI. SAMUEL SALISBURY

Born at Milton, Mass. on May 17, 1666 and later lived at Rehoboth. Married first wife, Mary who died August 21,

1698. Married second wife, Jemima Martin on November 28,

1699. She was born May 29, 1672. There were nine children:

Samuel	born August 15, 1698
Jemima	born September 23, 1700
Joanna	born February 17, 1701-2
Ebenizer	born January 10, 1703-4
Joseph	born Jan.17,1705-6, married Mary Paddock
Martin	born July 4, 1708
Caleb	born June 25, 1710
NATHAN	born Aug.5,1712, died Nov.19,1791
Nathaniel	born Dec.3,1714, Feb.14 ?, died June 19,1715
Aaron (?)	born January 26, 1716-17

XVII.NATHAN SALISBURY

Son of Samuel, born August 5, 1712 (of Samuel's second wife). He married Anna who was born in 1714 and died November 10, 1790 in her 76th year. Nathan died November 9, 1791 in his 80th year; buried in cemetery #2 Shaftsbury, Vermont, on Route #7.

In Revolutionary War served June 15th to July 10,1778 (25 days) in Capt. Samuel Robinson's Company of Militia (Vt.) in Colonel Samuel Herrick's Regt. Went to Rutland on Otter Creek in the service of the U.S.A. to guard the frontiers under immediate command of Lt. Col. Ebenezer Walbridge.

Nathan and ^{Anna}(Jemima) had six children:

Hannah	born June 4, 1741
Anne	born February 14, 1742
Sarah	born January 27, 1743-4
Lydia	born January 9, 1745-6
Nathan	born September 6, 1749
DANIEL	born October 8, 1751

XVIII.DANIEL SALISBURY

He was born in Rehoboth, Mass. on October 8, 1751. He moved to Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vermont. He married Molly who was born in 1756 and who died on September 26,1803. He died on September 1, 1811. His tombstone reads:

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"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them. Rev. XIV-13"

In Revolutionary War:

1. Served in October 1780 for 17 days in Capt. Bigelow Lawrence's Company of Col. Herrick's Regt. of Militia (Vt.) in the alarm. Traveled 117 miles.
2. Served 8 days, 1781, in Capt. Lawrence's Company, Col. Walbridge's Regt. in the alarm October 1781, at Castleton. Traveled 55 miles.
3. Served November 1, 1781 for 13 days in Capt. Eli Noble's Company of Col. Walbridge's Regt., as they tarried at Castleton.

His children were:

RUEBEN Salisbury	married	(1) Miriam Streeter (2) Hannah Grant
Cynthia Salisbury	married	Masher Martin
Lillis Salisbury	married	James Wheat
Obadiah Salisbury	married	Mercy Richardson
Mason Salisbury	married	Mary Wait
Nathan Salisbury	married	(1) Aubra Duncan (2) Polly Hurlburt
Rufus Salisbury	married	Ruth Dennis
Patience Salisbury	married	Richard Plumley
Celinda Salisbury	married	Edmund Stevens
Daniel Salisbury	married	Nancy Rounds

XIX. REUBEN SALISBURY

He was born on September 15, 1778. He married first Miriam Streeter who was born 1778, died April 30, 1851, age 73, buried in Poplar Tree Cemetery, Sandy Creek, N.Y. (Lived 73 years and 8 months) Second wife, Hannah Grant.

He moved to Orwell, N. Y. in 1823 and lived on the Pruyn Farm. He served on the War of 1812. From the pages of the A. G. O., U.S. Army, the records show that "one Reuben Salisbury was appointed First Lieutenant in the 30th U.S. Infantry, April 30, 1813 and that he resigned in February 18, 1814." Reuben died June 11, 1858 and is

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buried in Poplar Tree Cemetary. His tombstone reads,
"Our fathers, where are they with all they called their
own. Their joys and their sorrows, their wealth and
honor, gone."

He had eleven children:

Reuben Salisbury	born 1799	December 21
Miriam Salisbury	born 1801	
Mary Salisbury	born 1803	
Uri Salisbury	born 1805	
Sarah Salisbury	born 1808	
MASON SALISBURY	born 1810	June 9 - died March 14, 1877
Lorenzo Salisbury	born 1812	
Lorette Salisbury	born 1812	
Daniel Salisbury	born 1814	
Jonathan Salisbury	born 1816	
Ann Salisbury	born 1819	

XX. MASON SALISBURY

He was born June 8, 1810. He married Mary Olmstead who was born December 10, 1808 and died May 28, 1896. He moved to Sandy Creek about 1840. He was paymaster of New York troops in the Civil War. He was a member of the New York State Assembly. He died March 14, 1877. Both he and his wife are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Sandy Creek, N.Y.

Children:

Sarah M., married Alonzo Hanchett
Violet, born January 15, 1838; married Norman C. Scripture, died 1914
Ann, born 1845, died 1927; married John R. Allen, 1848-1908
MOREAU J., born August 2, 1840; married Helen M. Warriner

XXI. MOREAU J. SALISBURY

"J" used to distinguish him from his father "M" Salisbury. He was born August 2, 1840. Married Helen Maria Warriner in 1866. She was born May 27, 1844; died August 2, 1890. Married second wife Alice C. Boyd Skinner.

He died June 29, 1914. He enlisted in April 1861 in W.D. Ferguson's Co. 9, 24th New York Volunteer Regiment; under Col. T. Sullivan, with the "Iron Brigade". He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862; shot through the ankle at Antietam, September 17, 1862; discharged at Elmira May 29, 1863 at termination of enlistment. In 1863 was town clerk and in 1864 was collector of the town of Sandy Creek, New York.

Children of Moreau J. and Helen Maria:

Fanny Caroline
 Mary Juliet
 Mason Salisbury born 1879, died August 5, 1884
 LUCIUS ALBERT SALISBURY born January 1, 1882

XXII. LUCIUS ALBERT SALISBURY, A. B., M. D. F. A. C. S.,
 Brigadier General, N.Y.N.G.

Married October 21, 1916 to Margaret Elmendorf Duryee who was born January 15, 1884 and died January 27, 1962. Second wife, Margaret Van Nest Duryee who was born November 6, 1897; married on September 28, 1963.

"WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA":

ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

"Salisbury, Lucius A., (sawl'bēr-ē): 'b. Sandy Creek, N.Y. Jan. 1, 1882; s. Moreau J. and Helen M. (Warriner) S.; A.B., Brown U. 1904; M.D., Harvard 1908; m. Margaret E. Duryee, Oct. 21, 1916, dec. January 27, 1962; m. on Sept. 28, 1963 Margaret Van Nest Duryee; children - Mason (dec.), Lucius A., Helen M. (Mrs, Helen Ludwig), Hope F. (Mrs. Lyman F. Thompson), Joseph D. Interne, Boston City Hosp., 1908-09: engaged in practice of medicine, New York City, 1910-40: associate prof. clin. surgery, Post Grad. Med. Sch. and Hosp., 1919-35; attending and cons. surgeon Met. Hosp.,

1912-36; asst. surgeon U.S.P.H.S., Marine Hosp., N.Y.C.,
 1934-40; dir.hosp.services, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1946-49; asst.
 med.dir., A.R.C., N.Y. regional blood program 1949-63. Pvt.,
 1st Inf., R.I. Nat. Guard, 1902-03; Pvt., 23rd Inf., N.Y. Nat.
 Guard 1910-11; 1st lieut., Med Corps, 1911, capt., 1914, Maj.,
 1917, lieut.col., 1919, col., 1921. Served with Am. Ambulance
 Hosp., Juilly, France, 1915; Mex. Border Campaign, 1916; with
 A.E.F. in France and Belgium, 1917-19. Div. surgeon, 27th
 Div., 1921; organizer and comdr. 102d Med. Regt. (first com-
 pletely organized med. regt. in U.S.), 1921-40; On active
 duty with National Guard, 1940-46; brevet brig.gen., New
 York Nat. Guard since 1923; medical inspector, recruiting
 and induction, 2nd Service Command, 1942-43; with exec.
 sect., Inspector Gen.'s Office, Washington, D.C., 1944-45.
 Decorated Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Purple Heart,
 Mex. Border, World War I, and Am. Defense medals (U.S.),
 Chevalier Legion of Honor. Chevalier Order of Service de
 Publique, Commemorative medal (France), Croix de Guerre
 with palm (Belgium), Conspicuous Service Cross (N.Y.).
 Formerly trustee Northern Dispensary, and Lennox Sch., N.Y.
 Fellow A.C.S.; mem. Am. Assn. Mil. Surgeons (past pres.), A.M.A.,
 Harvard Med. Soc. of N.Y. (past Pres.), Med. Soc. of County
 of N.Y., N.Y. State Med. Soc., Am. Legion (former comdr. Caduceus
 Post No. 808). Author of numerous articles on medico-military
 subjects. Introduced "vertical" control of evacuation of
 wounded, method received general recognition as greatly
 increasing efficiency. Home: 19 East 65th St., N.Y., N.Y."

NOTES

From correspondence with Mr. W.A.Evans, Denbigh, Wales.

1. There was no castle in Denbigh until after 1272, but Adam may have led English Forces in the direction of Denbigh. There were sporadic invasions of North Wales under Henry II (1154-1189), but nothing permanent resulted; some Salusburys may have remained.
2. Alexander is not given in Griffith's Pedigree.
3. The time between 1272 and 1334 does not yield any very definite documents.
4. "The Extent of Denbigh, 1334, Edward III," carried out by De Beckela, lists two Salusburys in the Llewenni Area; what had happened before is hard to prove.
5. Sir Henry probably had another son Alexander, the ancestor of the Salusburys of Galltfalnon near Denbigh.
6. E. E. Salisbury and Velma Salisbury Button in their pedigree charts, name Henry (XII), David (XIII), John (XIV) and William (XV). Evans questions William as son of John.

"THE SALISBURY CHRONICLE"

Pages 18, 19, 20, Chapter IV: Concerning the origin of the Salisbury Arms and some legendary lore relating to the derivation of it's Heraldic charges. (See foot note)

It was recorded that Adam de Salzburg had a great-grandson who was named Sir Thomas Salusbury. He was apparently a colorful, knightly figure around whom was woven those typical tales of medieval derring-do. To him is accredited the origin of the Salusbury coat of arms as it has come down thru many generations of Salusburys. Llewenni might have been freely translated from the Welsh as "Lion forces". It is a matter of conjecture whether Sir Thomas was alluding to the heraldic lion of Wales which he may have borne on his shield, or if he intended a tangible pledge of loyalty to his crusading king, Richard I., "Coeur de Lion", under whom he fought. If any validity can be given to the trappings of gallant lore, it would appear that Sir Thomas Salusbury was a warrior sans peur in the field of battle. It was reported that he took three noble Saracens captive with his own hands. This valiant feat of arms could have been accomplished at Cyprus or at the Siege of Acre. Desultory engagements were fought at both places in the 3rd Crusade under the egis of Richard I. who gave more medieval pageantry and chivalric color to his campaigns than decisive military results.

King Richard was said to have knighted Sir Thomas on the field after which three crescents were added to the family's arms. It is doubtful if this augmentation was

granted by the king himself. The three crescents may have symbolized the infidel captives or perhaps they were intended as an heraldic identity with the 3rd Crusade. As a Saracen sign, the crescent began to appear on many arms of the early crusading knights returning from the East.

The Salusbury family motto was, "Satis est prostrasse leoni", (it is enough to bow low to the lion). The exact significance of this family 'cri de guerre' has been lost ere long, but probable implications were hazarded. It may have been a haughty boast of proud magnanimity to those who opposed the heraldic lion of the Salisbury's. Perhaps it was a knowing reference to King Richard's accolade of knighthood bestowed on some fortunate but impecunious follower. Bowing on bended knee before the Lion-heart himself was enough to vouchsafe prestige and rewards for one so favored. Many such family mottoes had hidden meanings couched in puns or sly epigrams.

In the name of Christianity against the Moslem unbelievers, the soldiers of the Cross were attracted by the promise of plenary absolution for all past and future sins, not to mention the gallant chance offered to improve their fortunes with the spoils of war in rich, exotic lands. There was also the added incentive of achieving personal coats of arms and concomitant noble distinctions and recognition. For in fighting under the banner of the Cross, a soldier of any rank who captured or killed an infidel was by sanction declared "noble". He was thus permitted to assume whatever original armorial device his fancy or judgment might dictate.

Many of the oldest shields of arms were created in this manner, and were distinguished by their simple beauty of design.

It is very probable that the family's arms borne by succeeding generations of Welsh and English Salusburys were originated with Sir Thomas's exploits in his own times. Both the lion and crescent were heraldic charges employed by King Richard himself. They appeared on his first great seal, and the royal armorial badges bore a crescent and star. Geoffrey de Vineauf, a chronicler who wrote first-hand about the king, described Richard at Cyprus as "clothed in a vest of rose colored stuff, ornamented with rows of crescents of solid silver". In Colton Hall, an old Salusbury manor in Denbigh, the family arms were displayed with a crest that showed two demi-lions rampant combattant, instead of the more familiar, single demi-lion rampant crest used by most Welsh and English branches of the family.

Some Salusbury family records erroneously stated that Sir Thomas's shield was charged with a lion derived from Bavaria's arms. This is patently absurd on the evidence of heraldic history. The Bavarian Adam de Salzburg certainly bore no armorial design on his shield, nor did any of the Norman knights who were with him in the Conquest, recorded with such pictorial authority at the time of the priceless Bayeaux Tapestry. This historic embroidery showed no devices on the knight's shields which could possibly be considered heraldic. There was no generally formalized and recognized system of heraldry established in England until the middle

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of the 12th Century. By that time, closed head armor was beginning to be used. Personal identity of a knight became necessary in the confusion of pitched battles where his "shield of arms" could readily be recognized by his brothers-in-arms as well as by his illiterate, picture-minded troops. The Crusades did much to stimulate the development and pictorial advance of heraldry by creating new and diverse symbols and charges more than previously in use. The sun, star and crescent were among some of these which were borne on shields as more crusading nobles joined those holy causes.

NOTE:

The name in the Chronicle has been changed from Sir Henry de Salusbury (Salisbury); chronology places Sir Thomas and his son Sir John in the 3rd Crusade and Sir Henry in the 8th Crusade under Edward the Third.

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