

William Ives of Fishkill Was Not the Son of Elam Ives of New Haven

By Thomas W. Shanley

Final Draft, rev c, 20 October 2020

Copyright © 2020 by Thomas W. Shanley

Some rights reserved.

Copying and redistribution of the complete work without modification is permitted without restriction. Some limits apply to alterations and transformations. See license.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/> .

Introduction

William Ives (1806 – 1863) was born, lived, worked, and died in and around Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York. Between 1828 and 1863 his two marriages produced a total of 12 known children, many of them with descendants of their own. His second child, Ann Maria Ives, married second as his second wife, William Ticehurst (1800 – 1871), who was a baker originally from Sussex County, England. The third child of that union, Albert Ticehurst (1862 – 1901), was my own great-grandfather and the source of my interest in this Ives family.

The line from William Ives through his daughter Ann Marie (Ives) Ticehurst, his grandson Albert Ticehurst, etc. is well known and well documented. There is no ambiguity and no doubt as to this line of descent. The origins of William Ives are an entirely different matter. There is no known record of his birth, and there is no widely known record that shows him in context with any other persons named Ives except for his own wife and children.

For many years I accepted that his ancestry was unknown. But not long ago, as the land records of New York State had become more easily accessible online, I found documents that clearly link William Ives to his father (Joseph Ives) and to a brother (Stephen Ives). I recorded this in my own files but held the information private in consideration of the possibility that I might make further Ives discoveries and perhaps undertake to publish the results formally.

In the interim, a “false consensus” has been growing in online family trees, such as are found on Ancestry.com, on Family Search, and elsewhere. This entails the claim that William Ives of Fishkill was the son of Elam Ives (1762 – 1846) of Hamden, New Haven County, Connecticut. Elam Ives did indeed have a son of that name: William Ives (1804 – 1874). The basic details of that William Ives’ life are not difficult to discern in vital records, census records, etc., and the family even appears in brief form in a work of Donald Lines Jacobus. Despite the fact that this other William Ives was born, lived, and died in and around New Haven, a large number of trees attach his birth information to my ancestor in Fishkill, thus suggesting that Elam Ives of New Haven was the father of William Ives of Fishkill. As of this writing (January 2020) there does not appear to be a single online tree that represents information about the parentage William Ives of Fishkill that I understand to be correct.

The main purpose of this paper is to show that this emerging consensus is mistaken. I will first present the evidence for William Ives’ life and family connections in Fishkill. Then I will cover key details of the life of William Ives, son of Elam Ives of New Haven. It will be clear that these two William Ives life stories are each reasonably complete and that they are entirely separate, leaving no room for the notion that they were one and the same. It is simply not possible for the man in Fishkill to have been the one born in New Haven; the New Haven birth record does not belong to the William Ives in Fishkill.

So far, my determination of my William Ives’ actual ancestry extends only to his father. My efforts to go further have not produced definitive results. In the hope that others may take up the quest of researching the *William Ives of Fishkill* line given the information provided here, I close with an extended discussion of that work.

William Ives (1806 – 1863), “of Fishkill”

A man named William Ives died at Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York “on or about” 7 June 1863. His widow Charlotte Ann Ives was named executrix of his estate. In a petition to the Surrogate’s Court she named his heirs: herself (his widow) and “his children all residing in said town of Fishkill”, namely William Ives Jr., Ann Maria “Tice” [*sic*; Ticehurst], Elizabeth Mosher, Phebe Jane Cavanaugh, Julia Logan Thayer, Joseph Ives, George W. Ives, Sarah Ives, Charles T Ives, Harriet Ives.¹

The census records show that William Ives owned real property, valued at \$1000 in 1850² and \$2000 in 1860.³ But the expected inventory of his estate is not on file, and Charlotte asserted in that petition that the value of William’s estate did not exceed \$500. Often, the interests of multiple heirs in a decedent’s real estate would be resolved through a *division of property lawsuit*. One of the heirs acting as plaintiff would assert his/her claim to a share of the property value by filing suit against all the others. This action was often amicable, a necessary formality undertaken to obtain a court order for the sale of land and distribution of proceeds.

William Ives’ property in Fishkill was ultimately sold at auction, on 29 April 1865 for the sum of \$1875,⁴ pursuant to just such a court order issued in resolution of the lawsuit featuring Charlotte’s oldest child George Ives as plaintiff.⁵ But this case was anything but amicable. Charlotte complained on 14 November 1863 that she and her young children had been left in possession of the property but were not able “to enjoy the property in peace, but on the contrary [were] in constant fear and terror” due to harassment by William’s children and heirs by his deceased first wife. Charlotte and her children (one of them yet unborn⁶) abandoned the property and removed to Newburgh to escape the situation. The case record provides exact dates for the births of Charlotte’s children, names the spouses of all William Ives’ daughters by his first wife, and notes that two of the defendants, William Ives’ son Joseph Ives and son-in-law John Cavanaugh (first husband of Phebe Ives) died while the case was in progress.

¹ Dutchess County, New York, Probate Records, Probate Packets, number 2880. Estate of William Ives, petition of Charlotte Ann Ives dated 15 June 1863.

² 1850 United States Federal Census Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; NARA M432, Roll 496, Page 14A. Record for William Ives, dwelling 148, family 196.

³ 1860 United States Federal Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; NARA M653, Roll 742, Page 752-3. Record for William Ives, dwelling 2527, family 2859.

⁴ Dutchess County, New York, Land Records, Deed, Book 131 Page 436. Sale, 29 April 1865 by Walter Farrington referee to Charles R Pugsley of Fishkill, consideration \$1875, property in Fishkill of the late William Ives, in resolution of a lawsuit among his heirs, being the same as in Deeds 87.397 (1847) less small portions sold previously.; Dutchess County Clerk’s Office, Record Room / 22 Market St. / Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.

⁵ Dutchess County, New York, Supreme Court of New York State at Poughkeepsie, Clerk’s Minutes Case File, Case 1863 / 74. George Ives by Peter Dorland, against William Ives and Sarah his wife, et al; Dutchess County Records Center, 27 High Street, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.

⁶ Her daughter Emma Ives was born in Orange County in late July 1863. See Guardianship Petition, 19 Dec 1863, in Case File 1863 / 74. Also, 1865 New York State Census, Newburgh, Orange County; Page 86, household of Charlotte Ives.

William Ives and Charlotte Bartley, both of Tioranda,⁷ had been married there on 25 March 1848.⁸ The obvious presumption from this event and the listing of his older children is that he had a previous wife who died before that date. This is confirmed by a gravestone inscription extracted from St. Luke's Cemetery (now in Beacon) recording that "Ives, Mary Ann, wife of William, d. 1847, July 21, a. 41-7-9".⁹ Her maiden name, Mary Ann Lane, is given in the death certificates of at least two of her children, those of Ann M. (Ives) Ticehurst¹⁰ and Julia Logan (Ives) Thayer.¹¹ William and Mary Ann (Lane) Ives' first known child, William Ives junior, was born in early 1828,¹² and though no record has been found of their marriage we can estimate that William Ives and Mary Ann Lane were married by around 1827.

When William Ives' first wife died the baby of the family, Joseph L. Ives, was only about five years old.¹³ It would not be unusual for a man in such circumstances to remarry soon. In this case, the family included four older girls ranging in age from almost 10 years old (Julia Logan Ives) up to 18 (Ann Maria Ives). Providing for the day-to-day care of the younger children should not have been an urgent concern. Still, as the dates cited indicate, William Ives remarried barely 9 months after his first wife died; and the first child of his second marriage was born a few days less than 9 months later.

At the time of that second marriage William Ives was about 42 years old,¹⁴ while his bride Charlotte Bartley was less than half his age.¹⁵ At 20 years old, Charlotte was the same age as her new "stepson" William Ives junior.¹⁶ This circumstance probably contributed to the later animosity between William Ives' much younger second wife and the children of his first.

William Ives can be found in Fishkill in two earlier censuses, in 1840¹⁷ and in 1830.¹⁸ The birth years of all his children with first wife Mary Ann (Lane) Ives can be determined from later records. Consideration of these dates makes it clear that these census records are indeed his, as the 1840 census entry is an exact match for his expected family composition at that time, and the

⁷ A locality previously known as Byrnesville, then in the southwesterly part of the Town of Fishkill, now part of the City of Beacon.

⁸ Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Marriage Notices from Dutchess County NY Newspapers, 1826 - 1851* (Hyde Park, New York, Kinship, 1983), Page 148. 1848, 25 Mar; William Ives [married] Charlotte Bartley, at "Tiocanda" [sic; Tioranda], both of the same, by Rev. Pelton; citing unidentified newspaper "TA", 4.8.1848.

⁹ Poucher, John Wilson, *Old gravestones of Dutchess County, New York: nineteen thousand inscriptions* (Poughkeepsie, New York, Dutchess County Historical Society, 1924). Page 102, St. Luke's Churchyard, Matteawan; nbr. 263.

¹⁰ City of Beacon, Dutchess County, New York, Registrar of Vital Statistics. Death Certificate, Reg. No. 226. Ann M. (Ives) Ticehurst, d. June 23 1894.

¹¹ Municipal Archives, New York City, New York. Death Certificate, 13329, July 15, 1915; Julia (Ives) Thayer.

¹² See Note 9; nbr. 264. [Ives], William, b. 1828, Jan. 26, d 1899, Nov. 2

¹³ From age in records including 1850 Census. See Note 2.

¹⁴ From his age in censuses, 1850 and 1860.

¹⁵ See note 5. Charlotte "was 36 years of age on the 3rd day of April, 1863"; so, she would not be 21 until 3 April 1848, a week after her marriage.

¹⁶ Note 12; William Ives was born 26 Jan 1828; so, he turned 20 two months before his father's second marriage.

¹⁷ 1840 United States Federal Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; NARA M704, Roll 278, Page 94 Image 99. Record for William "Ares" [sic; Ives].

¹⁸ 1830 United States Federal Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; NARA M19, Page 505, Roll 104. Record for William "Jaes" [sic; Ives].

1830 census entry includes counts that exactly match his expected family of that year, though with the addition of as many as four more individuals not clearly identified (discussed later).

No record of William Ives' birth is known, but the later censuses both support an estimate for the event occurring in the latter part of 1805 or the early part of 1806, as they give his age as 44 in the year 1850 and 54 in 1860. This is consistent with the referenced entries in the 1840 and 1830 censuses (allowing that William was not the oldest male in the household in 1830).

Five of the children of William Ives and his first wife Mary Ann (Lane) Ives were living in 1880, and enumerated in the first census that asked where each persons' parents were born: William Ives junior,¹⁹ Ann Maria (Ives) Ticehurst,²⁰ Mary Elizabeth (Ives) Mosher,²¹ Phebe Jane (Ives) Ticehurst,²² and Julia Logan (Ives) Thayer.²³ Two of them lived to be enumerated in the 1900 census: Phebe²⁴ and Julia;²⁵ and one was counted in 1910: Julia.²⁶ Each of these records agrees, that all of them, each enumerated person and both parents, were born in New York [State]. I have not located all possible censuses for Charlotte (Bartley) Ives and surviving children of William Ives' second marriage, but those I have seen also agree that their parents were born in New York.²⁷ And the entries for William Ives himself in the two detailed censuses in which he himself was enumerated, in 1850 and 1860, both show that William Ives was born in New York.²⁸ And one later record states that he was born in Matteawan.²⁹ There is nothing to support any suggestion that William Ives of Fishkill had been born in Connecticut.

Those censuses cited above provide direct evidence for 9 of William Ives' children having been born in New York State (including 4 in the household in 1860). For some of them we can be more specific. New York State censuses list Dutchess County as the birthplace for William Ives junior,³⁰ Ann Maria (Ives) Ticehurst,³¹ Mary Elizabeth (Ives) Mosher,³² and Phebe Jane (Ives) Ticehurst.³³ Two death certificates are still more specific, in placing the birth of Ann Maria

¹⁹ 1880 US Census, Matteawan (Fishkill), Dutchess, New York; Page: 158D. Record for William Ives.

²⁰ 1880 US Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; Page: 174A. Record for Ann Ticehurst mis-indexed as Fahurst.

²¹ 1880 US Census, Byrnesville (Fishkill), Dutchess, New York; Page: 166D. Household of James P. Moshier.

²² 1880 US Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; Page: 184A. Household of William Ticehurst.

²³ 1880 US Census, Troy, Rensselaer, New York; Page: 73A. Record for Julia L. Thayer.

²⁴ 1900 US Census, Matteawan, Dutchess, New York; Page: 4A; E.D. 0010. Record for Phoebe J Ticehurst.

²⁵ 1900 US Census, Brooklyn Ward 28, Kings, New York; Page: 21B; ED: 0500. Record for Julia "A" Thayer.

²⁶ 1910 US Census, Brooklyn Ward 27, Kings, New York; Page: 2A; E.D.: 0831. Record for Julia Thayer.

²⁷ Charlotte in 1800, Charles in 1880, 1900, 1910.

²⁸ See Note 2 (1850) and Note 3 (1860).

²⁹ New York, State Dept. of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Albany, NY, Death Certificate, 01871. Phebe Jane (Ives) Ticehurst, d. 29 JAN 1907 at Matteawan. Father's name: William Ives; Father's Birthplace: Matteawan.

³⁰ New York, State Census, 1865, Dutchess, Fishkill, Page 59. Record for William Ives.

<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=General-7218&h=1163180&indiv=try>.

³¹ New York, State Census, 1865, Dutchess, Fishkill, District 2, page 34. Record for Ann Maria Ticehurst, household of William Ticehurst. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=General-7218&h=1130430&indiv=try>.

³² New York, State Census, 1865, Dutchess, Fishkill, First District, Page 71. Record for Mary E Mosher, household of James P Mosher. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=General-7218&h=1169641&indiv=try>.

³³ New York, State Census, 1875, Dutchess, Fishkill, E.D. 02, page 29. Record for "Jane" Ticehurst, household of William Ticehurst. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=NYStateCen1875&h=1365623999&indiv=try>.

(Ives) Ticehurst at Fishkill,³⁴ and Phebe Jane (Ives) Ticehurst at Matteawan.³⁵ And one church marriage record identifies the birthplace of “Hattie” (Harriet) Ives as Byrnesville.³⁶ These births place William Ives’ family in New York through the years 1828 – 1858, and in several cases more specifically in Dutchess County, in the Town of Fishkill, and even as precisely as Byrnesville.

Two of those censuses provide the only information we have about William Ives’ occupation. In 1850 he was listed as a “Laborer”; in 1860, he was counted as a more-skilled, more-specific kind of worker: a “Cooper”.³⁷

It is only in the county property records that we find evidence of William Ives’ connection to any others of the name beyond the household that he headed. A recorded deed shows that in 1827 Benjamin Thorne won a judgement against one Stephen Ives of Fishkill for payment of a debt, and a writ was issued ordering that Stephen’s property be sold to pay the debt and costs, totaling \$32.96. The writ was executed in June 1830 and Robert Newlin bought the property at auction for \$50. The property that was sold consisted of “All the right title and interest of the said Stephen Ives to the undivided lands of Joseph Ives deceased ... in the town of Fishkill ... consisting of Two houses and lots of Land Bounded on the South by the road leading to Burns Mill on the north & West by Robert Newlin, on the East by William Burns...”.³⁸ That deed does not specify the fraction of Stephen’s interest in the property, nor does it state the basis of his share, nor does it name the holder(s) of other interest(s).³⁹ But there is a later record that clarifies this. On 16 October 1851 William Ives of Fishkill and his wife Charlotte Ann sold to Robert Newlin of Philadelphia, for \$500, “The one Equal and undivided half of a certain lot... of land... in the town of Fishkill... being the property of [*sic*] which Joseph Ives now deceased in his lifetime owned.” The property description in this deed is more detailed and names new neighbors, but it is clear that the property conveyed in this deed was the same undivided property in which Stephen Ives previously held an interest.⁴⁰

There is a deed on file that records the grant of half of Joseph Ives’ property to him. It was executed in 1812, but it was not recorded until “January 9, 1852 at 3 PM”, at the exact same time

³⁴ City of Beacon, Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dutchess County, New York, Death Certificate, Reg. No. 226. Ann M. (Ives) Ticehurst, d. June 23, 1894. Birthplace: Fishkill Village.

³⁵ New York, State Dept. of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Albany, NY, Death Certificate, 01871. Phebe Jane (Ives) Ticehurst, d. 29 JAN 1907 at Matteawan. Birthplace: Matteawan.

³⁶ Arthur C. M. Kelly, *Vital Records of Matteawan Methodist Church* (Rhinebeck, NY, Kinship, 2006), Page 64, Item 2142. Married, 1881, 10.9; Lucius Stalter, 36y, b Franklin NJ, (resident Goshen), and Hattie Ives, 23y, b Byrnesville (resident Byrnesville).

³⁷ 1850 and 1860 censuses, as above. Property records sometimes mentioned occupation, but none of the deeds with William as a party did identify his occupation; and there are no mortgages with William Ives as a party.

³⁸ Dutchess County, New York, Land Records, Deed, Book 045, Page 334. Sale 9 June 1830 by Sherriff John Wood to Robert Newlin, for \$50, all the interest of Stephen Ives in the undivided properties of Joseph Ives, deceased, in the Town of Fishkill, being two houses and lots bounded by said Newlin, by William Burns, and the road to Burns Mills; per writ issued 12 Feb 1827 for payment of \$32.50 owed by Stephen Ives to Benjamin Thorne.

³⁹ If there is a case file surviving at the county archives it might have further details.

⁴⁰ Dutchess County, New York, Land Records, Deed, Book 095, Page 443. Sale, 16 Oct 1851, William Ives and wife Charlotte Ann, of Fishkill, to Robert Newlin of Philadelphia, consideration \$500, the equal and undivided half interest in property in Fishkill of Joseph Ives deceased.

and on the pages before the deed from William Ives to Robert Newlin.⁴¹ Of course, that was not a coincidence. In all probability what happened is that William Ives handed over that original, un-recorded 1812 deed document to Robert Newlin in completing the sale of his interest in that property, and then Newlin or his lawyers submitted them to the County Clerk together. The implication is that in 1851 William Ives had possession of the paper(s) of the late Joseph Ives.

The absence of a simple qualifier in the text of the 1830 deed (where it might have said “half”) does raise some complications. The issue is discussed in the Appendix; the analysis suggests that it is most likely that there were no other heirs (none still living in or after the year 1830).⁴²

On this basis, that the two men evidently inherited half-shares of the property of Joseph Ives without probate, it is taken as practically certain⁴³ that William Ives and Stephen Ives were brothers, the only (surviving) children of Joseph Ives.

No record of the name of William Ives’ mother, Joseph Ives’ wife, has been located, but census and other records are available to fill in a few details regarding William Ives’ father Joseph Ives and his brother Stephen Ives. These facts are included in following sections and in the online tree.⁴⁴

Summary

William Ives “of Fishkill” was born in New York State, probably in or near Matteawan. He lived in Fishkill. His first wife was buried there. He married his second wife there. When he died he left property there, and nowhere else. His children were born in New York State, and to the extent more specific information is available, in Dutchess County, in Fishkill, in Byrnesville.

The two cited deeds executed in 1830 and in 1851 show respectively that Stephen Ives of Fishkill owned an undivided share (not quantified) and William Ives of Fishkill owned an undivided half-share of the Fishkill property that had been owned by the deceased Joseph Ives. The property comprised two houses, each on a small lot, adjacent to each other; William Ives’ half-interest was sold for \$500 in 1851. Despite this non-trivial value, there is no probate record of the Joseph Ives estate. This kind of informal transfer of land ownership between generations is a strong indication of close family relationship, usually that of parent and child. As will be detailed later, the census records are consistent with Joseph Ives of Fishkill having had two sons.

⁴¹ Dutchess County Deeds, 95:441.

⁴² We cannot quite claim that the question is extinguished based on the information in hand at this time, in part because we should allow for the possibility that the assertion that William Ives’ share in 1851 amounted to “one half” was not strictly accurate, due to misunderstandings, arithmetic errors, intentional simplification, or the like.

⁴³ Inheritance of property without probate is generally regarded as evidence of a direct, parent/child relationship. The most plausible alternative in this case would be that the three were brothers, that by about 1827 they had no surviving parents or other siblings, and that Joseph died with no wife or child. The census records showing that Joseph Ives was some 30 years older lead us to discount this. There are other constructions that are “possible”, e.g. perhaps Joseph Ives was a childless uncle of William and Steven Ives. But it would not be obvious who were the heirs of a childless decedent; probate would be required. Other scenarios might be contrived in which they were cousins, etc., but there is no sign of additional Ives individuals in the area that might suggest a reason for serious consideration of these cases. If any evidence of an alternative emerges it should be evaluated, but in general such arrangements appear strained and contrived.

⁴⁴ See Joseph Ives and descendants in *Ives of Fishkill Corrections Tree*, online at Ancestry.com (membership required); <https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/166507581/person/372160164800/facts>

There is no record showing that any additional person(s) owned a share of the property. We so take William Ives and Stephen Ives to be the sons and (very probably, only) heirs of Joseph Ives of Fishkill.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY – William Ives “of Fishkill”

1. JOSEPH¹ IVES was born about 1770 (Estimated between 1766 - 1774 from a combination of the early census records). He married __ (name unknown) about 1800. She was born about 1775,⁴⁵ and she probably died between 1820 and 1827.⁴⁶ The middle name of grand-daughter Julia **Logan** Ives suggests a possible surname for this unidentified woman.

Children of Joseph Ives:

2. i. STEPHEN² IVES was born on 06 Apr 1801; died 10 April 1870. He married first PHEBE CRONCK, second CHARITY _.
3. ii. WILLIAM² IVES SENIOR was born in 1806; died 07 Jun 1863 in Fishkill. He married first MARY ANN LANE, second CHARLOTTE ANN BARTLEY.

2. STEPHEN² IVES (Joseph¹) was born on 06 Apr 1801 in Dutchess, New York. Possibly he married first PHEBE CRONCK on 18 Nov 1820 at Fishkill Landing Reformed Church.⁴⁷ He married second CHARITY _ about 1833. She was born about 1803 in Dutchess County.

Child of Stephen Ives and Charity _:

- i. WARREN³ IVES was born about 1838 in Dutchess County. He married Sarah A. _ about 1863. She was born about 1837 in Dutchess County.

3. WILLIAM² IVES “SENIOR” (Joseph¹) was born about 1806 in Matteawan. He died on 07 Jun 1863 in Fishkill. He married first MARY ANN LANE before 1828. She was born on 12 Dec 1805 in Matteawan (calculated from gravestone inscription.). She died on 21 Jul 1847. He married second CHARLOTTE ANN BARTLEY on 25 Mar 1848 in Fishkill (both “of Tioranda”; by Rev. Pelton). She was born on 03 Apr 1827 in New York State (“was 36 years of age on the 3rd day of April, 1863”).

Children of William Ives Senior and Mary Ann Lane:

- i. WILLIAM³ IVES “JUNIOR” was born on 26 Jan 1828 in Dutchess County, New York. He died on 02 Nov 1899. He married Sarah E _ about 1848. She was born about 1832 in Orange County, New York.
- ii. ANN MARIA³ IVES was born on 22 May 1829 in Fishkill. She died on 23 Jun 1894 in Matteawan (or, at Fishkill Landing; aged 65-1-1). She married (1) (name unknown) before Jun 1850 (Ann was not in her father's household for the 1850 Census and is presumed to have been married by then). He died about 1853. She married (2), as his second wife, WILLIAM TICEHURST, son of William Ticehurst and Ann Barham, about 1854 (The earliest record naming this couple is an 1858 deed, but their first child together was born two and a half years earlier. Considering the timing and the prior marriages, it appears that it is only barely possible for her (Sarah Elizabeth) to be the biological child of William; perhaps Ann was a pregnant widow). He was born on 20 Feb 1800 in Brede, Sussex County, England. He died on 14 Nov 1871 in Matteawan.

⁴⁵ The age groupings of the three census counts that appear to represent her intersect only at this single year.

⁴⁶ A female presumably Mrs. Ives was counted in the 1800 census, and the last known child of the couple was born 1806; there was a matching oldest female in Joseph Ives household in the censuses of 1810 (the Ancestry.com database entry is wrong, look at the image) and 1820; there is no sign of her in 1830, nor indication of her dower interest in the land auction ordered in 1827.

⁴⁷ Groom's name not transcribed, apparently illegible. See Kelley, Arthur C. M., *Vital Records of Fishkill Reformed Church*, p. 172, No. 811.

- iii. MARY ELIZABETH³ IVES was born in Dec 1832 in Dutchess, New York. She died in New York (State). She married James Mosher about 1856 (She is listed as Mary Mosher in her father's 1863 probate files. Her husband James is named in the 1863 lawsuit.). He was born about 1820 in Orange County, New York. He died between 1880-1892.
- iv. PHOEBE JANE³ IVES was born on 22 Sep 1834 in Matteawan. She died on 29 Jan 1907 in Matteawan. She married first JOHN CAVANAUGH on 28 Sep 1853 in Pownal, Vermont. He died on 19 Feb 1863 in Boston, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. She married second WILLIAM L TICEHURST, son of William Ticehurst and Elizabeth Jane Lemon, on 21 Sep 1867 in Matteawan (Phebe was a widow with three children from her late husband John Cavanaugh. William Ticehurst apparently adopted them: they are listed in census records as Ticehursts. This William Ticehurst was the son of her sister Ann's second husband of the same name). He was born on 08 May 1836 in Albany, Albany County, New York. He died on 15 Dec 1890 in Matteawan.
- v. JULIA LOGAN³ IVES was born on 01 Sep 1837 in New York. She died on 04 Jul 1915 in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York (Kings County Hospital). She married Charles Thayer about 1857 (In June 1863 she was listed in her father's probate files as Julia Thayer, husband not named. Charles is named in the 1863 lawsuit). He was born about 1836 in Massachusetts. He died before Feb 1892 (Julia was a widow in the 1900 Census, and already on her own with children in 1892 (status not recorded)).
- vi. JOSEPH L³ IVES was born about 1842 in New York. He died on 08 Jun 1864 in New Camp, North Carolina (of wounds suffered May 26 in an accidental torpedo explosion).

Children of William Ives Senior and Charlotte Ann Bartley:

- vii. GEORGE W P³ IVES was born on 20 Dec 1848 in New York ("He was 14 years of age on the 20th day of December 1862").
- viii. SARAH³ IVES was born on 16 Jan 1851 in New York.
- ix. HENRY³ IVES was born in Oct 1853. He died on 13 Mar 1859 and was buried in the "Unnamed family burial ground at Tioranda", i.e. the Teller Family burial ground.
- x. CHARLES³ IVES was born on 23 Apr 1857 in New York. He married Sarah E _ in 1882. She was born in Dec 1863 in New York.
- xi. HARRIET³ IVES was born on 28 Sep 1858 in Byrnesville (Fishkill). She married Lucius Stalter on 09 Oct 1881 in Matteawan (Methodist Church). He was born in 1845 in Franklin, Gloucester County, New Jersey.
- xii. EMMA³ IVES was born on 28 Jul 1863 (i.e. about six weeks after her father died) in Orange County, New York.

William Ives (1804 – 1874), “of New Haven”

Elam Ives died at Hamden, New Haven County, Connecticut on 24 January 1846 at the age of 84.⁴⁸ He had made a Will years before, in 1833, and it was proved at New Haven 7 February 1846. He named among his heirs his wife Sarah, several daughters, and seven sons: Parsons, Jason, Elam, William, Henry, Lucius, and James Ives. Among other items in the final distribution of his estate, several properties were lumped together as “the Homestead so called”, including the “Church Lot”, “Homestead House & Barns & Land... four acres bounded north on Highway East on Mill River & South & West on Land of Allen Dickerman: in Hamden”, and “Land East of James Ives Factory containing four acres”, and “Land between James Ives Factory & River being a part in North Haven & a part in Hamden containing five acres..”. Undivided shares in this “Homestead” were awarded to six of those sons of Elam Ives, named as such: Parsons, William, Lucius, Elam, Henry, and James.⁴⁹

William Ives is named as one of the grantors in several later deeds in which some of these sons of Elam transferred their interests in these inherited properties. Perhaps the single most informative of these is the record of the sale dated 11 October 1847, in which William Ives of New Haven along with Parsons Ives, Henry Ives, and James Ives all of Hamden, sold their interests in four properties mostly in Hamden to Lucius Ives, also of Hamden. The properties included “the home lot bounded North on Highway, East on Mill River, South on land owned by Allen Dickerman, & West on land of Allen Dickerman, containing four acres”.⁵⁰ Some of the descriptions of the other lots differ slightly from the distribution list in Elam Ives’ estate but the correspondence is unmistakable: four of Elam Ives’ sons and heirs sold their inherited share of the core properties to a fifth brother.

The key point to take from that 1847 deed is that the William Ives who was the son of Elam Ives of Hamden was the same William Ives who was “of New Haven” in the year 1847. There is a considerable amount of other evidence matching the key identifiers for this man. William Ives “of New Haven” married Mary Tuttle of North Haven at North Haven on 28 November 1833.⁵¹ She died at New Haven on 21 November 1847,⁵² and William Ives and Susan Cutler were

⁴⁸ U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012), Ancestry.com, Memorial Id 14593081. Record for Elam Ives (includes photo of gravestone).

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/14593081>

⁴⁹ Connecticut, Wills and Probate Records, 1609-1999 (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015), Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, citing: Connecticut State Library (Hartford, Connecticut). New Haven Probate District, Year 1846, File No. 5781, Town of Hamden. File for Elam Ives, includes original Will, Inventory, and Distribution filings. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=9049&h=2395114&indiv=try>.

⁵⁰ Hamden, New Haven, Connecticut, Land and Property, Deed, Vol 22, Page 271. 11 Oct 1847, for "a valuable sum of money", Parsons Ives, Henry Ives, and James Ives all of Hamden, and William Ives of New Haven, sold to Lucius Ives of Hamden, four parcels the home lot 4a, another of 5a, another of 3a by the North Haven town line and Mill River, another of 4a on the North Haven Town line.

⁵¹ Connecticut, Town Marriage Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection), North Haven Vital Records. Record for William Ives. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1062&h=557422&indiv=try>.

⁵² Connecticut, Hale Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices, 1629-1934, Ancestry.com, citing Connecticut State Library; Hartford, Connecticut, Headstone Inscriptions Vol 37, Page 22, Center Cemetery, Section C. Record for William Ives, Mary C, Ives. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=2900&h=45337483&indiv=try>.

married at New Haven in November 1849.⁵³ William and his young second wife Susan are found in New Haven in the 1850 census, which confirms his birthplace as Connecticut and gives his occupation as “Prof[essor] of Music”. That record also lists the only known child of this William, daughter Mary W. [Ives] age 2.⁵⁴ She must have been the child of first wife Mary, having been born at New Haven on 10 November 1847,⁵⁵ just 11 days before Mary died.

William Ives “of New Haven” wrote a Will which he signed 21 November 1874, and which was proved at New Haven 24 December 1874. His only heirs were his wife (not named) and “daughter Mary W. Parsons”, and upon their decease all was to go to children of his said daughter. He appointed his wife (still not named) executrix and “my brother James Ives of Hamden” executor.⁵⁶

The relationships here are clear. We may also note that no less an authority than Donald Lines Jacobus accepted the construction of William Ives of New Haven as the son of Elam Ives of Hamden, in a summary of the family published in 1927. Jacobus cited church, vital, and other town records, and appears to have also drawn from the published *Dickerman Genealogy*.⁵⁷

We can also note that antecedents and descendants of the New Haven-area Ives family were discussed in the book *Genealogy of the Ives Family*. That work includes this William Ives among the children of Elam Ives. The work also extends to Ives families in other states, including around Watertown, New York; but it entirely bypasses the mid-Hudson Valley and includes no descriptions that we can recognize as pertaining to our Joseph Ives or our William Ives of Fishkill.⁵⁸

⁵³ Ancestry.com, U.S., Newspaper Extractions from the Northeast, 1704-1930 (Provo, UT, USA, Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014), Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com>, New Haven Columbian Register, November 24, 1849. Record for Susan Cutler. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=50015&h=875032&indiv=try> .

⁵⁴ 1850 United States Federal Census, New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut; NARA M432, Roll 47, Page 292A, Image 382. Record for Wm Ives. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=8054&h=18274488&indiv=try> .

⁵⁵ Dickerman, Edward Dwight, *Dickerman Genealogy* (New Haven, Tuttle, Morehouse, and Taylor, 1922), Internet Archive, Pp. 162 - 166. Elam Ives Family, in “Early Days in Mt. Carmel [Hamden]”. <https://archive.org/details/dickermangenealo00dick/page/n229> .

⁵⁶ Wills and Probate Records, 1609-1999, Connecticut. Probate Court (New Haven District). Volume 138, Page 577-8, Will of William Ives. At Ancestry.com: <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=9049&h=278062&indiv=try>; at FamilySearch: <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G922-VCHK?i=563&cat=347594> .

⁵⁷ Donald Lines Jacobus, “Ives Family”, *New Haven Genealogical Magazine* 4:3 (May, 1927): 910 - 935, Page 935, [Ives] Fam. No. 36. Elam and Sarah (Hitchcock) Ives. On Family Search: <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/266396-new-haven-genealogical-magazine-families-of-ancient-new-haven-v-4-no-3-issue-15-may-1927?viewer=1&offset=8#page=40&viewer=picture&o=download&n=0&q=> . .

⁵⁸ Ives, Arthur Coon. *Genealogy of the Ives Family* (Hungerford-Holbrook, Watertown, New York, 1932). “Children of Elam and Sarah Ives, pp. 99 – 101. <https://archive.org/details/genealogyofivesf00ives/page/99/mode/2up>

Conclusion: Obviously Two Different Men

So, we have one William Ives born in Matteawan, New York about 1806, who lived in Fishkill, New York, married first Mary Ann Lane about 1827 and married second Charlotte Bartley there in 1848, who worked as a laborer and a cooper, and who died in 1863 leaving his family and property in Fishkill.

And, we have one William Ives born in Hamden, Connecticut about 1804, who lived in New Haven, Connecticut, who married first Mary Tuttle in 1833 and married second Susan Cutler in 1849, who worked as a Professor of Music, and who died in 1874 leaving his family and property in New Haven.

To advance in the face of these plain facts a claim that these two men were the same, that the man in Fishkill was the one from Connecticut, would be clearly incorrect. More commonly, we find in online family trees that some fact(s) that pertain to one of these two men have been mixed with facts that apply to the other man, in a profile that does not accurately describe either one. It would be best if the owners of such trees would use the available information to disentangle their constructions of the two men. It would be particularly important to delete the common and surely mistaken attribution of the New Haven man's birth to the man who lived and died at Fishkill.

1. ELAM¹ IVES was born in 1761 (estimated: age 84 when he died). He died on 24 Jan 1846 in Hamden, New Haven County, Connecticut. He married Sarah Hitchcock on 09 May 1790 in Hamden, Connecticut. She was born in 1770. She died on 25 Jan 1852 in Hamden (Age: 81).

Children of Elam Ives and Sarah Hitchcock⁶⁰:

- i. PARSONS² IVES (or, Persons) was born on 29 Aug 1791 in Hamden.
- ii. BEDA² IVES was born on 31 Dec 1793 in Hamden. She died before 1833 (children of deceased daughter Bede Bradley named as heirs of Elam Ives in his Will signed in 1833). She married _ Bradley.
- iii. JASON² IVES was born on 28 Apr 1795 in Hamden (or, 1796).
- iv. SALLY² IVES was born on 08 Jan 1798 in Hamden. She died on 17 Oct 1803 in Hamden.
- v. LYMAN² IVES was born on 29 Apr 1800 in Hamden. He died on 15 Oct 1803 in Hamden.
- vi. ELAM² IVES was born on 07 Jan 1802 in Hamden. He married Louisa Todd on 15 Apr 1822 in Hamden (Both of Hamden; by Rev. Eliphalet B. Coleman).
2. vii. WILLIAM² IVES was born on 01 Jan 1804 in Hamden. He died on 08 Dec 1874 (age 71). He married first MARY TUTTLE, second SUSAN CUTLER.
- viii. MARY² IVES was born on 28 Nov 1805 in Hamden. She married Chester Dickerman on 24 Nov 1825 in Hamden (Both of Hamden; by Jeremiah Atwater, Jr.).
- ix. HENRY² IVES was born on 24 Jan 1808 in Hamden. He married Eliza Ives [her surname before and after marriage was the same] on 20 Apr 1831 in Hamden (Both of Hamden; by Rev. Stephen Hubbel).
- x. JULIA² IVES was born on 24 Jan 1811 in Hamden (twin).
- xi. JULIUS² IVES was born on 24 Jan 1811 in Hamden (twin).
- xii. LUCIUS² IVES was born on 05 May 1813 in Hamden.
3. xiii. JAMES² IVES was born on 08 Dec 1815 in Hamden. He married LUCY A _ . She was born in 1819 in Connecticut.

2. WILLIAM² IVES (Elam¹) was born on 01 Jan 1804 in Hamden. He died on 08 Dec 1874 (age 71). He married first MARY TUTTLE on 28 Nov 1833 in North Haven, Connecticut. She was born in 1814. She died on 21 Nov 1847 in New Haven, Connecticut (Age: 33; 10 days after the birth of daughter Mary). He married second SUSAN CUTLER in Nov 1849 in New Haven. She was born about 1827 in Connecticut.

Child of William Ives and Mary Tuttle:

- i. MARY WILHELMENA³ IVES was born on 10 Nov 1847 in Connecticut. She married Edward Augustus Parsons in 1871. He was born in Nov 1850 in Connecticut.
3. JAMES² IVES (Elam¹) was born on 08 Dec 1815 in Hamden. He married LUCY A _ . She was born in 1819 in Connecticut.

Children of James Ives and Lucy A _:

- i. LUCY W³ IVES was born in 1844 in Connecticut.
- ii. MARY A³ IVES was born in 1849 in Connecticut.
- iii. HELLEN M³ IVES was born in 1855 in Connecticut.

⁵⁹ This section is intended to put in context the facts relevant to the issue addressed here. In particular, the names of Elam’s children and details of James and William are factors in the analysis. Non-continuation of Elam’s other children here does not imply that they were without issue.

⁶⁰ Births from Hamden Vital Records (Barbour Collection); a few additional details taken from *Dickerman Genealogy* [Note 55] and from Jacobus’ “Ives Genealogy” [Note 57].

Possible Origins of Joseph Ives

Summary

Circumstances suggest that Joseph Ives worked at Byrnes Mills near the mouth of Fishkill Creek. There is some basis to suspect that he may have had some prior connection to one of the owners of the mills. So, he may have come from one of the places where the owners were found: Ulster County, New York, or Newcastle County, Delaware, or Bucks County, Pennsylvania. But so far, this insight has not yielded any earlier record that is specific to Joseph Ives.

William Byrnes and the two other men he drew into his Dutchess County venture were all Quakers. Perhaps some of the men recruited to work for them at the mills were also of that faith. But so far, searches in Quaker records have not yielded any entry specific to our Joseph Ives.

We speculate on possible connections to the Ephraim Ives family of New Windsor and recognize the potential impact of new evidence pertaining to the structure of that family.

What We Know About Joseph Ives

The only records in or around Fishkill with the surname “Ives” that pre-date William Ives and Stephen Ives, are in the name of Joseph Ives. The known records are:

1. 1800. Joseph Ives was enumerated in Fishkill, near William Byrnes and James Hopkins. Household composition: One Male 26 - 44; One Female 16 – 25.⁶¹
2. 1801. Joseph Ives was assessed a tax of \$0.21 on real property in Fishkill with a value of \$100 (no entry in personal estate column).⁶²
3. 1803. Joseph Ives assessed in Fishkill, tax of 0.08 on real property of 80 plus personal property of 10.⁶³
4. 1808. The deed to a share in the mill property near the mouth of the Fishkill Creek mentions, as one of the exceptions to its stated bounds, a small lot previously sold to Joseph Ives.⁶⁴
5. 1810. Joseph Ives was enumerated in Fishkill, near James Hopkins, Robert Newlin, and William Byrnes. Household composition: Two Males under 10, two Males 26 - 44, One Female 26 - 44; NB the database on Ancestry.com has the last of these counts wrong, counting 1 in “all other free persons”, giving the appearance that the oldest white female from the 1810 household was gone by 1820.⁶⁵
6. 1812. Joseph Ives of Fishkill bought a house on a small lot, in Fishkill, from James Hopkins. The deed mentioned that it adjoined land Joseph Ives already owned, though there is no deed

⁶¹ 1800 US Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; NARA Series: M32; Roll: 21; Page: 36; Image: 41; FHL Film: 193709. Record for Joseph Ives. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1800usfedcenancestry&h=213407&indiv=try>.

⁶² New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799-1804, Fishkill, 1801, Page 14. Record for Joseph Ives. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=NYTaxAssessment&h=270973&indiv=try>.

⁶³ New York, Tax Assessment Rolls, Fishkill, 1803, Page 4. Record for Joseph Ives. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=NYTaxAssessment&h=120317&indiv=try>.

⁶⁴ Dutchess County Deeds, 20:378. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9WZ-XJLT>

⁶⁵ 1810 US Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; Roll: 30; Page: 154; Image: 00107; FHL Film: 0181384. Record for Joseph Ives. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1810usfedcenancestry&h=248249&indiv=try>

on file for the implied grant. William Byrnes and Isaac Newlin were the witnesses, and the attestation used Quaker terminology for the date, referring to "the fourth month" rather than ""April". The deed was dated in 1812 but not recorded until 1852.⁶⁶

7. 1820. Joseph Ives was enumerated in Fishkill, household composition: 1 M 45+, 1 M 16 - 25, 1 M 10 - 15; 1 F 45+, 1 F 16 - 25; three persons working in Manufactures.
8. 1827 – 1830. In 1827 a writ was issued ordering the sale of property of Stephen Ives of Fishkill, for the payment of a debt. In 1830, in execution of the writ, Stephen Ives' interest in the undivided property in Fishkill of Joseph Ives, deceased, was sold at auction to Robert Newlin.⁶⁷
9. 1851. William Ives and his wife Charlotte, of Fishkill, sold his undivided one-half interest in the property in Fishkill of Joseph Ives, deceased, to Robert Newlin [junior] of Philadelphia.⁶⁸

Using the information in these records we can put bounds on estimated dates for the key life-events of Joseph Ives and his presumed wife. As for Joseph Ives:

- **Born** about 1770: age 26 – 44 in 1800 gives a range of 1756 – 1774, age 26 – 44 in 1810 gives a range of 1766 – 1784, the combined range is 1766 – 1774, so, about 1770.
- **Married** about 1800: not a head-of-household in 1790, head-of-household of 2 persons with one female, who was in his age range, in the year 1800, acquired property in 1800 – 1801 (see later discussion of the valuation of the mills), two apparent children by 1810.
- **Died** about 1825: he was enumerated in 1820 and so presumably living then; he was identified as deceased in a deed written in 1830, and not enumerated in the census of that year, so surely had died by then; the writ which later resulted in the sale of Stephen's share of his property was issued in 1827, so Joseph Ives may have been deceased by then.

And as for his presumed wife, whose name is not known:

- **Born** about 1775: she appears to have been counted in three censuses, age 16 - 25 in 1800 (1775 - 1784), age 26 - 44 in 1810 (1766 - 1784), and age 45+ in 1820 (1775 or before). The only year in all three ranges is 1775. As noted above, the database entry on Ancestry.com for the 1820 household of Joseph Ives is incorrect, in that it misplaces the "1" female 45+ by mistakenly counting her in the "all other free persons" field.
- **Died** about 1825 (probably 1820 – 1830): she appears to have been counted in the 1820 census in the Joseph Ives household, there is no sign of her in 1830, and her dower interest in her husband's property does not seem to have been a factor in the 1830 sale of Stephen's share.

Connection to William Byrnes, of Byrnesville

The records pertaining to Joseph Ives that are listed above also provide several indications of a connection between Joseph Ives and William Byrnes. The census suggests that Joseph Ives lived near William Byrnes. Deeds written by or for William Byrnes show that the small lot Joseph

⁶⁶ Dutchess County Deeds, 95:441.

⁶⁷ Dutchess County Deeds, 45:334.

⁶⁸ Dutchess County Deeds, 95:443.

Ives owned was carved out of William Byrnes' extensive mill property. In 1812 when witnesses were needed to sign the grant deed from James Hopkins to Joseph Ives, they enlisted William Byrnes as one of the two. In 1830 when Stephen Ives lost his undivided ownership interest in the Joseph Ives property, the property was bounded north and west by Robert Newlin, and on the east by William "Burns" [*sic*; Byrnes].

The record of Joseph Ives' acquisition of his property is incomplete. In 1812 when "Joseph Ives of the township of Fishkill" paid James Hopkins \$650 for Hopkins' house on a small lot, he (Joseph) already owned adjoining property, even though there is no deed on file to record how and when he had acquired it. This 1812 deed was not recorded until 1852, at the same time as the deed for the sale by William Ives and wife Charlotte of the remaining half-interest in the property. The two deeds appear consecutively in the register and were recorded at the exact same time, January 9, 1852 at 3 PM. Surely this was not a coincidence: it must have been William Ives who was holding the original document, the 1812 deed to Joseph Ives. He would have handed it over in completing the sale to Robert Newlin, and Newlin filed it in the interest of clarifying his title.⁶⁹

Information in recorded deeds of Byrnes and Newlin property transactions puts the Joseph Ives property in context:

1. In June 1792 William Byrnes "of New Windsor, Ulster County" bought 274 acres in Fishkill from Isaac Depyster Teller of Fishkill for 3000 pounds. The property was around the Fishkill Creek near the mouth and it included a dam and mills. Out of the parcel one-half acre was reserved to the Teller family for the family burial ground.^{70,71}
2. In September of the same year Byrnes sold a quarter-interest of that property for 750 pounds to Daniel Trimble of Pennsylvania,⁷² and a half interest for 1500 pounds to Cyrus Newlin of Newcastle County, Delaware.⁷³ These deeds included exactly the same exception and no other.
3. In August 1808 William Byrnes of Fishkill bought back that one-quarter interest in the 274 acres, at auction from the administrators of the estate of the late Daniel "Tromble" of Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania for \$4250.⁷⁴ But in this deed the exception was expanded, to "excepting therefrom one half acre reserved to the said Isaac DePeyster Teller and his heirs for the burying ground, and also one lot twenty five feet front and one hundred and forty feet rear, sold to James & Samuel Hopkins, a like lot sold to Joseph

⁶⁹ Dutchess County Deeds, 95: 441 (1812 deed with Joseph Ives grantee) and 95:443 (1851 deed with William and Charlotte Ives grantors); both deeds were recorded January 9, 1852 at 3 PM. Surely not a coincidence; it must have been William Ives who was holding the original document, the 1812 deed to Joseph Ives; he would have handed it over in completing the sale to Robert Newlin.

⁷⁰ Dutchess County Deeds, 15:541.

⁷¹ This was the site of the old Brett mill, the earliest mill in Dutchess County, in operation from the early years of the 18th century. See e.g. Reese & Reynolds, *Eighteenth Century Records...*, p. 6: <https://archive.org/details/eighteenthcentur06rees/page/6/mode/1up>

⁷² Dutchess County Deeds, 18:232.

⁷³ Dutchess County Deeds, 18:236.

⁷⁴ Dutchess County Deeds, 20:378.

Ives, and also a like lot sold to William Older”.⁷⁵ The clerk noted in the record that the language added to the exception [*and also one lot... and also a like lot sold to William Older*] was interlined into the deed text after it was first written and the alteration was signed off by “Tromble’s” administrators on the original copy of the Deed.

Now we understand that Joseph Ives did buy one of these very small (3500 square foot) lots sometime between 1792 and 1808 (deed unrecorded); presumably he was living there when he bought the adjacent, similar lot from James Hopkins in 1812 (deed recorded in 1852). A first look at the tax records appears to show that Joseph Ives’ earlier, unrecorded acquisition occurred not later than 1801, and the tiny size of the lot explains the relatively low assessed value.⁷⁶ A more careful study confirms this:

- In 1799 the real property of William Byrnes & Co was assessed at \$11,561.⁷⁷
- In 1800, as Syllas [*sic*; Cyrus] Newlin & Co, the assessed value was the same, \$11,561.⁷⁸
- In 1801, as William Byrnes, the assessed value declined to \$11,086. This is followed by another of our “worker” names, James Hopkins, with real property value of \$375.⁷⁹

The numbers add up: the 1801 valuations of Byrnes, Hopkins, and Ives, \$11086 + \$375 + \$100, add up to the exact value placed on the Byrnes/Newlin mill property in the prior two years, \$11,561. This cannot reasonably be seen as a coincidence. Clearly Byrnes first granted small pieces divided off from the mill property to Ives and Hopkins in 1800/1801.

None of those early sales of small lots was memorialized by a recorded deed. Perhaps this was due to legal complications. As shown above, during the relevant years no one person had a sole title to the land that was split off for these three lots: there were three partners living in three different states who were co-owners with undivided interests. Strictly speaking, the sale of any piece of the land would seem to have required action by all three: a single deed with witnessed signatures of all three sellers, or a deed of sale by one of them with quitclaim deeds from the other two, or something similar. Perhaps the three owners did complete this paperwork for all three lots yet none of it was ever filed. But it seems more likely that the lots were sold without all the formalities. This is consistent with the fact that whoever prepared the cited 1808 deed for the Trimble estate apparently did not know about those lots when first drafting it. We also see that by 1811 the wording of the exception had been revised again, when William Byrnes lists the three houses, one of Joseph Ives and one of James Hopkins, but the third was occupied by

⁷⁵ There does not appear to be any other record of a person by this name.

⁷⁶ Ancestry.com, *New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799-1804*, Fishkill, Dutchess County, 1801, Frame 14. Record for Joseph Ives, assessed tax of \$0.21 on \$100 value of real property.

<http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=NYTaxAssessment&h=270973&indiv=try> .

⁷⁷ New York Tax Assessment Rolls, Fishkill, 1799, Frame 9, right hand side, last line. The third digit is scribbled and may appear to be an ‘8’, however calculating back from the total and the apparent tax rate of .001 shows it must be a ‘5’. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6771/images/41761_328306-00110

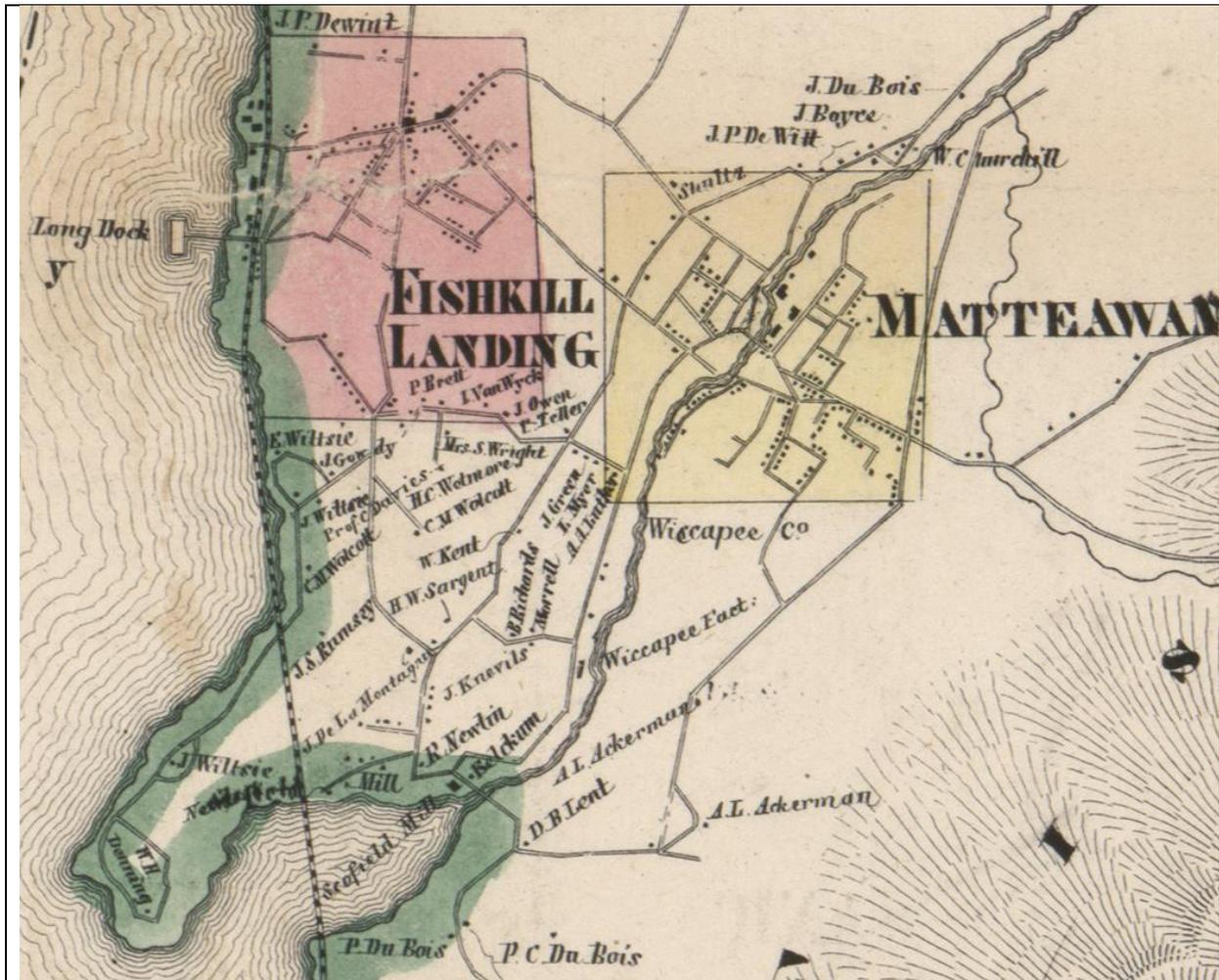
⁷⁸ New York Tax Assessment Rolls, Fishkill, 1800, Frame 9, right hand side, 4th line.

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6771/images/41761_328306-00248

⁷⁹ New York Tax Assessment Rolls, Fishkill, 1801, Frame 3, left hand side (page numbered 2), last two lines.

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/6771/images/41761_328306-00383

Jeremiah Palmer but belonging now to William Byrnes himself.⁸⁰ Byrnes was the only Fishkill resident among the partners, so it does seem likely that it was Byrnes alone who made the sales.



Detail from 1858 Property Owners Map of Dutchess County. Original Image Credit: Library of Congress; see <https://lccn.loc.gov/2013586110> . Note how (the now so-called) *Dennings Point* extends into the Hudson to the immediate west of the Mill.

A vital possible clue to Joseph’s origins is unavailable to us, because the deed to that first grant of land to Joseph Ives around 1800 - 1801, which might have named “Joseph Ives of [some other place]”, if it ever existed, was not recorded with the county. But there may still be a connection that we can infer. Why did Byrnes carve out these lots? They were used as the sites of three dwelling houses near the mills. Although made much later, a detail from the 1858 property owners map does serve to show where the mills were located in relationship to the villages of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing (above). This map shows the “Schofield Mill” on the north side

⁸⁰ Dutchess County Deeds, 22:523. Evidently Byrnes had re-acquired the lot formerly said to have been owned by William Older, though there does not appear to be any record of the transaction.

of the mouth of Fishkill Creek, and another “Mill” just to the west of it, with three or four houses clustered very near it. And “R Newlin” is shown around the crossroads between the two mills.

The scale on the image of this map is difficult to give exactly, but a glance at the current City of Beacon on Google Maps shows that some of the major road alignments have persisted. From the modern map it can readily be seen that the mills shown here were about a mile south of the villages of Matteawan and Fishkill Landing. Homes for workers could presumably have been found in either of these settlements, and people who worked in the villages most likely lived in them. But a man who lived in one of the villages while working at Byrnes Mills would have needed to walk a mile or more each way, each day. This would have become tedious, and the explanation preferred here is that these home lots next to the mills were split off to accommodate men with some role in the operations of the mills.

Census records do tend to confirm that at least some of the men named as owners of these lots that were split off from the mill grounds did in fact live on them. For example, on consecutive lines on one page of the 1810 census we find the entries for Joseph Ives, James Hopkins, William How (where we might be looking for William “Older”), Robert Newlin, and William Byrnes.⁸¹

William Byrnes, His Partners, and their Mill

Where did these men connected to the Byrnes Mill come from? William Byrnes himself was clearly the “point man” making things happen at these Fishkill mills around the end of the 18th century.⁸² The cited deeds relating to the mill property show that he came from New Windsor, which is on the other side of the Hudson and was part of Ulster County until 1798, and in Orange County from that year. There is another deed, dated 4 January 1796, that links him to his deeper past: William Byrnes, miller, of Dutchess County, New York appointed his “cousin William Robinson” of New Castle [County], [Delaware], as his attorney to collect rent due on Byrnes' property in Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.⁸³

Working from the Wilmington connection we find a Quaker record of William Byrnes' birth, 22 July 1759 to Daniel and Dinah (Hicklin⁸⁴) Byrnes. That family-group-style record also lists William's younger siblings: Joshua (b. 1762), Lydia (b. 1767), Joseph (b. 1769), and Caleb (b.

⁸¹ 1810 US Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York (NARA M252, Roll 30, Page 154, Image 00107). Consecutive records for Joseph Ives, James Hopkins, William How, Robert Newlin, William Byrnes. (Perhaps William “How” and William “Older” were one and the same?). See e.g. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1810usfedcenancestry&h=248249&indiv=try>.

⁸² The cited deeds show that Byrnes was the first to buy into the Fishkill mills; and the area around them memorialized his role in the place name of “Byrnesville”.

⁸³ Ancestry.com, Delaware, Land Records, 1677-1947, Delaware Public Archives; New Castle County, Roll Number 16, Page 89-90. Record for William Byrnes. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=61025&h=429701&indiv=try>.

⁸⁴ Her maiden name from Quaker marriage record. See U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935, Swarthmore College; Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; Marriages, 1718-1821; Collection: Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Minutes; Call Number: MR-Ph 265. Record for Daniel Byrnes and Dinah Hicklin. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=2189&h=100087735&indiv=try>.

1771).⁸⁵ In 1784 Daniel Byrnes, with his wife and all of his children except William, relocated from Wilmington to Philadelphia, joining the Southern District Meeting; William Byrnes and his son Thomas joined them there in September 1787.⁸⁶ Then the register of removals shows that in 1788 Joshua and Caleb Byrnes returned to Wilmington; and, in March 1791 William Byrnes removed to New Cornwall [now Cornwall, Orange County, New York]; and, “Daniel Byrnes Dinah his wife & grandson Thomas Shipley Byrnes” followed them there in June 1791; and, finally that Joseph Byrnes removed to New York [City] in 1792.⁸⁷

In the 1790 census for New Windsor (the town to the immediate north of [New] Cornwall), there is one “Burns” household, headed by Daniel and with two white males over 16.⁸⁸ Although there is a bit of an issue with the date, it is otherwise consistent to suppose that this household was headed by William’s father,⁸⁹ and included William’s son Thomas, then age 16. In 1799 Caleb Byrnes is listed on the New Windsor tax rolls with a substantial assessed value of \$4152.50 for house, lot, mills, and farm.⁹⁰ The *History of New Windsor* relates that it was Daniel Byrnes (i.e., Caleb and William’s father) who bought half a mill and adjacent land on the west side of the Hudson River at the mouth of the Quassaick Creek in mid-1794, and that it passed from his widow Dinah to Caleb Byrnes in 1799.⁹¹ The Daniel/Caleb Byrnes mill was located directly across the Hudson River from the William Byrnes mill near the mouth of Fishkill Creek on the east side of the Hudson; but, given the interposition of Dennings Point, the brothers probably could not see each other directly from their respective sites.

When we compare the record of William Byrnes’ movements to the locations of his partners, we see that in *acquiring* the mill he drew in men from (near) places he had lived before: Newlin from Wilmington, and Trimble from Bucks County, near Philadelphia. Perhaps one or more of

⁸⁵ Ancestry.com, U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935, citing Swarthmore College; Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; Births and Deaths, 1740-1851; Collection: Quaker Meeting Records; Call Number: MR Ph:647; Wilmington Monthly Meeting, New Castle County, Delaware. Record for Daniel Byrnes family. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=2189&h=2922241&indiv=try> .

⁸⁶ Ancestry.com, U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935, citing Haverford College; Haverford, Pennsylvania; List of Members, 1784-1794; Collection: Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Minutes. Record for William Byrnes et al, in *List of Friends who have come to reside in the Southern District*. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=2189&h=8396715&indiv=try> .

⁸⁷ Ancestry.com, U.S., Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935, citing Haverford College; Haverford, Pennsylvania; List of Members, 1784-1794; Collection: Philadelphia Yearly Meeting Minutes. Records for William Byrnes, et al in *List of Friends who have removed from the Southern District*. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=2189&h=8397634&indiv=try> .

⁸⁸ 1790 US Census, New Windsor, Ulster, New York (NARA M637, Roll 6, Page 225, Image 486). Record for Daniel Burns, Page 69, No. 91. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=5058&h=276376&indiv=try>.

⁸⁹ We need only suppose that the June 1791 date of record for Daniel’s removal to New Cornwall reflected, not his physical move, but instead the date of an event or notice with respect to membership.

⁹⁰ New York, Tax Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estates, 1799-1804, New Windsor, Orange County, 1799, Page 2. Record for Caleb Byrns. Ancestry.com: <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=6771&h=7926&indiv=try> .

⁹¹ Ruttenber, Edward M., *History of the Town of New Windsor* (Newburgh, New York: Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, 1911). Apparently, the Byrnes and the other owners operated separately on either side of a boundary line within a single mill building. See <https://archive.org/details/historyoftownofn00rutte/page/53/mode/1up>

the other men living near the mill – Joseph Ives, James and Samuel Hopkins, William Older, Jeremiah Palmer – came to Fishkill with William Byrnes, from some locale on his back-trail – from New Windsor, or from Philadelphia, or from Wilmington?

Alternatively, it seems reasonably likely that each of the new owners of the Fishkill mills would have wanted some kind of personal representation in *running* the mills. William Byrnes was on-site to represent his own interests, and Robert Newlin, son of Cyrus Newlin, came to the mills and could have represented his father's interests. Perhaps one or more of the other men represented Trimble?

As a third alternative, Byrnes and company could have drawn men from the local labor pool to staff their works.

Looking for the Mill Workers on the Mill Owners Back-Trail

The earliest known record placing the presumed mill workers near the mill is in the census of 1800, where Joseph Ives and James Hopkins appear in Fishkill very near William Byrnes.⁹² Supposing that the mill owners would prefer to rely on men they knew and trusted, these two seem to be the most interesting candidates to study.

James Hopkins first appears in the immediate vicinity with that 1800 census⁹³ and he was also enumerated in the 1810 census,⁹⁴ with possibly one or two sons. James Hopkins and wife Mary sold their property in April 1812, a 10-acre lot to Robert and Isaac Newlin,⁹⁵ and a house and lot to Joseph Ives, bounded on one side by property of Ives.⁹⁶ James Hopkins does not appear around Fishkill in later censuses; he seems to have sold out and left the area. There were others of the name Hopkins in Rumbout (Fishkill) by the latter half of the 1700s,⁹⁷ but James himself seems to have come (most recently previous to 1800) from nearby Frederickstown: a James Hopkins was enumerated there in the 1790 census, a two-person household, one male 16+, one female.⁹⁸ That record is a good match for the cited 1800 census entry, as the family composition of one male 26 – 44, one female 26 – 44, and one male under 10 in 1800 can be seen as a natural progression from the two-person household of the 1790 return. This all suggests that there is little likelihood of finding more about Ives' origins by studying his Hopkins neighbors; they seem to represent the third alternative source of labor, that of simply hiring local men to work at the mills.

⁹² 1800 US Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York (NARA M32, Roll 21, Page 36; Image 41, FHL Film 193709). Record for Joseph Ives. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1800usfedcenancestry&h=213407&indiv=try>

⁹³ Ibid. Record for James Hopkins, Line 1233.

⁹⁴ 1810 US Census, Fishkill, Dutchess, New York; NARA Series: M252; Roll: 30; Page: 154; Image: 00107. Record for James Hopkins.

⁹⁵ Dutchess County Deeds, 69:560

⁹⁶ Dutchess County Deeds, 95:441

⁹⁷ Numerous deeds name them as grantees in Dutchess County from 1759 and on; an example is Dutchess County Deeds 13:350, signed 1793 (recorded 1799), Robert Brett to Benjamin Hopkins of Rumbout, 230a in Rumbout. In the index, the name James Hopkins does not appear among those names, and the last appearance of a Stephen was recorded in 1763

⁹⁸ 1790 US Census, Frederickstown, Dutchess, New York; NARA Series: M637; Roll: 6; Page: 16; Image: 151. Record for James Hopkins.

Unlike the Hopkins's, it seems clear that Joseph Ives was not a local man, because there are no earlier records of any Ives in or around Fishkill. No Ives property records; no Ives church records; and so on. And in all of New York State in 1790 there were only 10 Ives households (by index search); none were in Dutchess County, let alone Fishkill. Most of the Ives households in the country were in and around New Haven County, Connecticut. Of those few in New York, eight were clustered some 70+ miles north of Fishkill, in Albany and Montgomery counties. The other two were enumerated in Ulster County, one in Woodstock⁹⁹ and one in New Windsor.¹⁰⁰ Woodstock itself is well to the north, nearly 40 miles from Fishkill creek. But New Windsor, now part of Orange County, is directly across the Hudson River from the mouth of Fishkill creek where it empties into the Hudson River. The mill works that William Byrnes took over in Fishkill probably could be seen from parts of New Windsor.

That Ives household in 1790 New Windsor was headed by Ephraim Ives, and consisted of 2 males under 16, 3 males 16 and over, 2 females. Our Joseph Ives would fit there: in that year he was between about 16 and 24 years old.

A few later records that may relate in some way to the same family have been found in the name of Ephraim Ives:

1. 1791 – Ephraim Ives of Minisink, clothier, and wife Sarah, bought and soon sold a one-twenty-fifth share, excepting 2 acres, in the 723-acre 'Lot 21' of the Patent of Wawayanda.¹⁰¹
2. 1794 - 1796 – Ephraim Ives won a total of 20 judgements in the Chancery Court for trespass against 17 different defendant names. Most of the defendant names can be found in Ulster or Orange County in the 1790 and/or 1800 censuses. Most of them were enumerated in Goshen in 1790, by 1800 they were more scattered with the greatest number in Minisink.¹⁰²
3. 1799 – Ephraim Ives was taxed 0.20 on property in Deer Park (a town that was split off from Minisink in 1798), Orange County, including real property, described as “farm” valued at 118.75, and personal property 85.¹⁰³
4. 1800 – Ephraim Ives was enumerated in Deer Park in the 1800 census, his household consisting of Males - Under 10: 2, 10 thru 15: 1, 26 thru 44: 1; Females - Under 10: 2, 26 thru 44: 1.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁹ 1790 US Census, Woodstock, Ulster, New York; (NARA M637, Roll 6, Page 159; Image 452, FHL Film: 0568146. Record for Samuel Ives.

¹⁰⁰ 1790 US Census, New Windsor, Ulster, New York (NARA M637, Roll 6, Page 235; Image 491, FHL Film 0568146). Record for Ephraim Ives. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1790usfedcen&h=417469&indiv=try>.

¹⁰¹ Orange County, New York Deeds, G:1. The text cites purchase deeds of 7 and 8 September 1791 that are not on file with the county.

¹⁰² Ancestry.com, *New York State, Card Index to Supreme Court and Court of Chancery Documents, 1684-1848*, online database with images, originals at NYSA. Location not stated in this source. Ephraim Ives results: https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/61791/?name=ephraim_ives

¹⁰³ New York, Tax Assessment Rolls, 1799, Deer Park, Orange County. Note this new place name does not necessarily imply he moved, as Deer Park was formed in part from Minisink in 1798.

¹⁰⁴ 1800 US Census, Deer Park, Orange, New York (NARA M32, Roll 21, Page 314; Image 321, FHL Film 193709). Record for Ephraim Ives. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=1800usfedcenancestry&h=216867&indiv=try>.

5. 1802 – Ephraim Ives was taxed \$5.15 on property in Deer Park, real property valuation of \$1300, no description (some other entries are annotated “non-resident”) and no personal property (a dash in that column).¹⁰⁵
6. 1820 – Ephraim Ives was enumerated in Wilson, Niagara County in the 1820 census, in his household: Males - Under 10: 2, 26 thru 44: 1, 45 and over: 1; Females - 10 thru 15: 1, 16 thru 25: 1, 45 and over : 1; Persons Engaged in Agriculture: 2.¹⁰⁶
7. 1830 – Sarah Ives was enumerated in Wilson, Niagara County in the 1830 census, in her household: Males - 10 thru 14: 1, 40 thru 49: 1, 50 thru 59: 1; Females - 15 thru 19: 1, 60 thru 69: 1.¹⁰⁷

The gap in space and time between Orange County in 1802 and Niagara County in 1820 raises a considerable suspicion that items (1 thru 5) and item (6) may be records that represent different men rather than the migration of one man. This concern has proved difficult to settle definitively. We do not find any property records in Niagara County to show when Ephraim Ives moved there and from whence he came. Nor are there any such records in Genesee (the parent) County. On the Hudson Valley side, we might hope to see Ephraim Ives selling out at some point, but we find no property records for him in Ulster or Orange county records, other than the one cited at (1). And Ephraim Ives seems not to have been enumerated anywhere in 1810.

But there is some reason to think that these records do belong together. The 1830 census in (7) does appear to be the continuation of the household in 1820 at (6): there are some nearby names in common (James Cole, Daniel Sheldon) and the counts by age group appear consistent with a decade’s worth of aging between the years 1820 and 1830. And there is no enumeration of Ephraim Ives there after 1820. So, even though it lacks corroboration, we take Sarah to be the widow (wife) of the Ephraim Ives in Niagara County with a fair degree of confidence. Then we note that “Sarah” matches the name of Ephraim Ives’ wife in Minisink in 1791. Certainly, the name *Sarah* was not uncommon; still, the *pairing* of “Ephraim and Sarah Ives” is somewhat distinctive and suggests continuity. We do not have a good indication of how, when, or if this couple did move west from Minisink. But that sort of westward movement would not have been unusual.

Bearing in mind that this construction is provisional we can work from this assemblage of records to see where it might lead.¹⁰⁸ First, we estimate that Sarah (Mrs. Ephraim) Ives was born 1761 - 1770, being in the 60 – 69 age group in 1830 (the earlier censuses are consistent with this but in this case do not contribute any greater refinement). The two censuses with useful age data for Ephraim Ives – age 26 – 44 in 1800, over 45 in 1820 – yield only a broad estimate of his birth, in a range of about 1756 – 1774. If we suppose the union was typical, with the two parties

¹⁰⁵ New York, Tax Assessment Rolls, 1802, Deer Park, Orange County.

¹⁰⁶ 1820 United States Federal Census: Wilson, Niagara, New York; Page: 167A; NARA Roll: M33_69; Image: 86. Record for Ephraim Ives.

¹⁰⁷ 1830 US Census, Wilson, Niagara, New York; Series: M19; Roll: 95; Page: 328.

¹⁰⁸ The alert reader will likely take exception to some of the speculative aspects of this discussion; we ask for the reader’s patience and will discuss some of the narrative’s weaknesses, after.

of similar ages but the male a little older, we can make a consistent guess that the Ephraim Ives of Minisink¹⁰⁹ and Wilson was born in the 1760s.

The groupings in the 1790 census provide little insight into the structure of the families enumerated. If we suppose that the Ephraim Ives household in New Windsor was a “typical nuclear family” we can imagine a man and wife with 4 sons and a daughter. Two of the (supposed) sons being over age 16 in 1790, thus born in 1774 or earlier, would indicate a couple who married by about 1770. So, they would have been born not much later than about 1750 and probably a bit earlier, say 1745 or so. On this (speculative) view we would suppose that the Ephraim Ives in New Windsor was probably 10 to 25 years older than the Ephraim Ives later seen in Minisink etc. Along the same lines we note that Sarah, Mrs. Ephraim Ives of Wilson (and, as we suppose here, of Minisink), clearly was of a later generation than our construct of the Ephraim Ives of 1790 New Windsor: she was born within a few years of when we suppose he must have married. So, we suppose that Sarah’s Ephraim – the one seen in Minisink and in Wilson – was not the same Ephraim Ives who was head-of-household in 1790 New Windsor.

Neither part of the name “Ephraim Ives” was particularly common. A search of the indexed database on Ancestry.com for each name part separately (using ‘exact and sounds like’ filtering options) illustrates this. There are 419,501 heads-of-household in that database. We find 1,771 occurrences of “Ephraim” as a given name, about 4 in 1,000. And there are only 134 occurrences of “Ives” as a surname, about 3 in 10,000. The combined “likelihood” of an “Ephraim Ives” around 1790 is found by multiplying the two fractions together; that gives one in a little more than one million. We do not *have* a million entries: fewer than half that number. So, the name is “unlikely”; and in fact, a search for the combination finds only the one.

The name was not necessarily truly unique: for example, we can find a few records for *Ephraim Ives* in Connecticut in the 18th century. But the rarity is striking. When we find one Ephraim Ives in (now) Orange County New York in 1790, and find what we take to be a second and different and younger Ephraim Ives in Orange County in 1800, it seems pretty likely that they were related, quite possibly as father and son.

By the year 1800 the three males over 16 seen in the Ephraim Ives 1790 New Windsor household would all be of age 26 or older, but in the Ephraim Ives enumeration in 1800 Deer Park there was only one male over 26 (counted as 26 – 44). So, even supposing that the oldest had died, at least one more man who *may* have been named Ives “went somewhere” in the 1790s. On our estimate that Joseph Ives was born 1766 – 1774 he would fit based on age, having been 16+ in 1790. Perhaps Joseph Ives moved from the Ephraim Ives New Windsor household to cross the Hudson River with Byrnes, or after him.

Before crying “Eureka!” we need to recall that this is a *chain of speculation*. And, in counterpoint, there are a couple of problems with the counts in the two earliest Ephraim Ives censuses. If we try to “disperse” the 1790 New Windsor household, we may imagine that

¹⁰⁹ In this discussion the records from Minisink and Deer Park are assumed to go together and may be referred to collectively using “Minisink” alone.

- Of the three males over 16: Ephraim Ives head-of-household died, Ephraim Ives the supposed son moved to Minisink, and Joseph Ives the supposed other son moved to Byrnesville
- Of the two females: one the presumed wife of the head-of-household died, and the other a presumed daughter died or married
- Of the two males under 16: we have to suppose (without evidence) some combination of circumstances that would ensure that they were not heads-of-household in the area in 1800, such as: died, living in another household, moved far away.

An attempt to explain the counts in the 1800 Deer Park household also has its difficulties:

- The one male and one female aged 26 – 44 we could take to be Ephraim and wife Sarah
- The two males and one female under 10 we could take to be children of theirs who were born in the 1790s¹¹⁰
- The one male aged 10 – 15 presents a difficulty, as he was apparently alive at the 1790 census and should have been counted under-16, but we do not have an enumeration of any household that we think is this Ephraim's in which this child would have been counted.

Considering the two trial explanations together, it seems possible that the extra male 10 – 15 in the 1800 Deer Park enumeration was one of those two under-16 males counted in New Windsor in 1790 that we had difficulty accounting for. But this does not resolve the matter as much as it brings out the shakiness of the chain of speculation that got us here, because at least three alternative explanations come to mind immediately:

1. Perhaps he was one of the under-16 males from 1790 New Windsor, a younger brother of the Ephraim Ives of 1800 Minisink, in his care after their father's household dispersed
2. Perhaps he was one of the under-16 males from 1790 New Windsor, a child of the Ephraim Ives later seen in Minisink
3. Perhaps he was one of the under-16 males from 1790 New Windsor, a child of the head-of-household, and the Ephraim Ives in 1800 Minisink was the same man as the one in 1790.

Only explanation (1) is compatible with the preceding chain of speculation. Under explanation (2), assumptions about the composition of the 1790 household are invalidated and thus the reasoning about ages of both men named Ephraim Ives is undercut and may need to be revisited; and “fitting” Joseph Ives into the picture may be more difficult. Under explanation (3) reasoning about the ages, identities, and life histories of all the players is undermined, grouping together the records from Minisink and Wilson appears implausible and probably invalid, and the entire speculative construction falls apart.

Some form of “two Ephraims theory” does seem to be preferable, because a bit of juggling would be needed to reconcile the two enumerations as would be required otherwise. Explanation (3) requires that the Ephraim Ives enumeration in 1790 New Windsor and the Ephraim Ives

¹¹⁰ It could help here if we could test the 1800 census record against details of the family of Ephraim Ives of Niagara County, but so far have not found any probate, property distribution, other record, or publication to provide a good accounting of that family.

enumeration in 1800 Deer Park represented the same man and his family. Again taking the 1790 entry as representing a “nuclear family” we appear to have two children born not later than 1774 (2 of the males over 16) and so, the woman/wife/mother in the household apparently was bearing children by about the year 1772. But then (barring a second marriage) the age of the wife-and-mother is also constrained by the 1800 Deer Park return: she was then not older than age 44. So, she was no older than 16 in the year 1772. It is not impossible, but that is a bit early for a woman to start her family.

Still, this sort of difficulty serves to illustrate why this “explanation” has to be labeled as “speculation”. If and when additional evidence bearing on the men (or man) named Ephraim Ives is recognized, it may support the construction given here, or it may shatter it.

Looking further afield, if our Joseph Ives were a Quaker who relocated with Byrnes, we would expect to find some records of him at one or more of the earlier locales that we have identified in William Byrnes’ personal history. But no such records have been found of a Joseph Ives. We do not find *any* Ives in the Wilmington register that does list the births within the Daniel Byrnes family. And, no record of any Ives appears in the register that records the removals of the Byrnes from Philadelphia. There was an Ives family in Pennsylvania (Berks and Montgomery counties) headed by a William Ives and wife Rebecca, and they were of the generation where Joseph Ives’ parents might be found (their children were born between 1768 and 1784). But the record appears to have been made with the intention of showing the whole family and there is no Joseph Ives among them.¹¹¹

As for William Byrnes’ partners in the Fishkill mill, Cyrus Newlin is found in the same context as Byrnes, at Wilmington, where, as already noted, we have not found records of a Joseph Ives. And it is understood that Robert Newlin was Cyrus Newlin's son and could have represented his father's interest in the mills.¹¹² It is not clear who, if anyone, was on site at the mills to represent the interests the third investor, Daniel Trimble of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Could Joseph Ives have been “his man”? Research into the possibility of a link here has not been exhausted, but so far, no record of a suitable Ives has been found in (online) searches of records around Bucks County.

What is known so far is generally consistent with the possibility that Joseph Ives came out of the Ephraim Ives household in New Windsor; that William Byrnes knew Joseph Ives and brought him over from New Windsor after he took over the mills on Fishkill creek; and that Byrnes then granted a small lot to his worker so he could have a place to live near the mills.

No record of the name of William Ives’ mother, Joseph Ives’ wife, has been located. But the otherwise-unexplained middle name of William’s fifth child, Julia Logan Ives,¹¹³ suggests a

¹¹¹ Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1935, Swarthmore College; Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; Genealogy of Berks; Collection: Quaker Meeting Records; Call Number: MR-PH 170; Exeter Monthly Meeting. Records for William Ives, et al. On Ancestry.com: <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=2189&h=2648948&indiv=try>.

¹¹² Hasbrouck, Frank, editor, *The History of Dutchess County New York* (Poughkeepsie, NY: S. A. Matthieu, 1909). “Byrnesville”, pages 319-20; “Industries of Fishkill”, 336-338. <http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924028853327>

¹¹³ Also, while we do not have evidence in hand now for the middle name of William’s son Joseph L. Ives, we may suspect that he too bore the middle name “Logan”.

possible surname. In that light, take note of the large family of Samuel Logan in the town of New Windsor, with seven females in the household in the year 1790,¹¹⁴ and still present in the town in the year 1800.¹¹⁵ So far, no record has been found to indicate a relationship, but perhaps further work on this family/surname will turn up something useful.

But this “New Windsor narrative” remains speculative. And the earlier history of the Hudson Valley Ives remains unknown. Were they connected to the Quaker Ives family in Pennsylvania, or to the New Haven-area Ives family, or to the cluster of Ives families in the greater Albany area? At this point we simply do not know.

One may also wish to note that the several histories of Fishkill provide further details with respect to the Byrnes, Newlins, and the mills near the mouth of Fishkill Creek. The 274-acre tract Byrnes purchased in 1792 appears to have comprised the greater part of the 300 acres reserved to themselves by Roger and Catharyna Brett in 1713, as mentioned in a mortgage; the site of a grist mill.¹¹⁶ That was the first mill in the county and seems to have been in more-or-less continuous operation, though presumably rebuilt from time to time, for more than a century. Our ancestor Joseph Ives appears to have worked at this historic place; his sons were probably born there; and at least one of the family, a grandson, is buried there, in the cemetery tract reserved by the Teller family.¹¹⁷

Inconclusive

So far, we do not have a persuasive explanation of where Joseph Ives came from, of how he came to be living near (and presumably, working at) the Byrnes/Newlin Mills at the mouth of Fishkill Creek.

The information in the census and tax records tends to suggest that Joseph Ives arrived on the scene in Fishkill in or very near the year 1800: that’s when he first appears in the census, at Fishkill, and it’s when his home lot was divided off from the mill property.

It is not entirely clear how to apply this consideration to the notion that Joseph Ives came along from somewhere on Byrnes backtrail and/or was placed in the Fishkill mills by one of Byrnes’ distant partners.

A plausible story would be to suppose that Joseph Ives came from the Ephraim Ives family of New Windsor. Perhaps Ephraim Ives in New Windsor in the 1790 census represents Joseph Ives counted (not named) in his father’s household; and perhaps the Ephraim Ives in Deer Park in 1800 was someone else, possibly a brother to Joseph Ives. And perhaps Joseph Ives had worked

¹¹⁴ 1790 United States Federal Census, New Windsor, Ulster, New York; NARA Series: M637; Roll: 6; Page: 225; Image: 486. Record for Samuel Logan.

¹¹⁵ 1800 United States Federal Census, New Windsor, Orange, New York; NARA Series: M32; Roll: 21; Page: 286; Image: 293. Record for Samuel Logan.

¹¹⁶ Reese, William Willis, compiler, and Reynolds, Helen Wilkinson, editor, *Eighteenth Century Records... of the Original Town of Fishkill* (Poughkeepsie, NY?: Dutchess County Historical Society, 1938). Page 6.
<https://archive.org/details/eighteenthcentur06rees>

¹¹⁷ *Old Gravestones of Dutchess County*, Unnamed Ground at Tioranda, page 72. No. 2, Ives, Henry, s. of William & Charlotte A., d. 1859, a 5 y. Perhaps William’s father Joseph Ives was also buried here.

in the (Joseph/Caleb) Byrnes Mills in New Windsor before crossing over to the (William) Byrnes Mills at Fishkill.

That story relies quite heavily on the word “perhaps”. Something like it seems, right now, to be the most likely case. But it is speculative, a story that extends beyond the facts in evidence, a story that could be entirely rewritten when and if more evidence is located. Hopefully, some future research will serve to either refine this story or to replace it with one more persuasively grounded on evidence.

Appendix: The Possibility of Additional Interests in Joseph Ives' Property

The omission of any mention of how large an interest Stephen Ives held in the property of Joseph Ives in 1830 left open the possibility that there were more than two shares. This would be of interest in completing our understanding of the family structure. The missing information makes this a tricky question and the discussion can get rather convoluted. To make this complexity "optional" and to avoid obscuring the main thread of this paper, the topic is considered in this Appendix.

The 1830 enumeration of the William Ives household is interesting because we cannot account for everyone in it. Joseph Ives had owned two houses, but Stephen Ives had lost his property rights by early in the year 1830. Stephen Ives was not enumerated as a head of household later in the year, and it seems a reasonable guess that he was in William's household at the time of the census. That helps with the counts but leaves some uncertainty. One possible allocation is:

- Males - Under 5: 1. William Ives junior (2 years old).
- Males - 20 thru 29: 2. Stephen Ives (29) and William Ives (24).
- Males - 30 thru 39: 1. Unknown.
- Females - Under 5: 1. Ann Maria Ives (William's oldest daughter; 14 months)
- Females - 10 thru 14: 1. Unknown.
- Females - 20 thru 29: 1. Mary Ann (Lane) Ives (William's wife; 24)
- Females - 40 thru 49: 1. Unknown.

This leaves one adult male, one adult female, and one adolescent female in the census record unaccounted for. They may have been a separate little family group whose identity is now unknown, residing with William Ives for an unknown reason. Alternatively, Stephen's apparent first wife Phebe (Cronck) Ives is unaccounted for in this list.¹¹⁸ Perhaps Stephen at age 29 was actually counted in the next age group by mistake. And we do not know when Stephen's first wife Phebe Cronck was born; perhaps she was older. On that basis we might allocate the counts in the household this way:

- Males - Under 5: 1. William Ives junior (2 years old).
- Males - 20 thru 29: 2. William Ives (24) and Unknown.
- Males - 30 thru 39: 1. Stephen Ives (29).
- Females - Under 5: 1. Ann Maria Ives (William's oldest daughter; 14 months)
- Females - 10 thru 14: 1. Unknown.
- Females - 20 thru 29: 1. Mary Ann (Lane) Ives (William's wife; 24)
- Females - 40 thru 49: 1. Phebe (Cronck) Ives (Mrs. Stephen, age unknown).

This second attempt still leaves two unknown persons who were counted in 1830, an adult male in his 20s and an adolescent female. Each of the latter two seems to be of an age to be a possible sibling to Stephen and William. But we should dismiss the possibility that the male was a

¹¹⁸ It is not clear if she should have been counted in 1830. Phebe had died by about 1833 and may have died prior to the 1830 census.

brother to them: there is no room for him in the counts in the Joseph Ives household in 1810 or 1820. We can't so easily rule out the possibility that the young female who was counted in 1830 was an unknown sister to Stephen and William Ives: it's true that she was not counted in 1820 when we would think she should have been, but if she was born just after the 1820 census it would not be remarkable if she was then counted as age 10(+) in 1830.

The "separate little family" possibility looks more plausible. In any case it is not likely that there was anyone else *surviving* after 1830 with a recognized interest in Joseph Ives' property. Ideally, we would find evidence in some later deed or probate records that the two shares we know about added up to 100%. But the complexities of the Newlin family and their properties make this difficult. The grantee in 1851 was actually Robert Newlin *junior* of Philadelphia, as the Robert Newlin *senior* of Fishkill (presumed to be the buyer in 1830) died mid-way between the two transactions, about 9 Nov 1840. His estate was administered by two sons, identified in the estate administration filing as Robert Newlin junior of Philadelphia and Samuel Newlin of Fishkill.¹¹⁹ An inventory of the senior Newlin's estate was made and we might hope to find an entry for a half-interest in the Ives property, but the inventory did not extend to his real property.¹²⁰ There are many later deeds of record involving various combinations of members of the Newlin family, pertaining to various pieces of the mill properties, extending over decades. These extend beyond the range of deed volumes available online, and in-person research at the county offices is presently impracticable. None of the deeds that are accessible and have been reviewed include a clearly stated mention of the former Joseph Ives property; it may have been re-absorbed within the bounds of a larger parcel.

There is no probate on file in the estate of Joseph Ives. And the cited deeds do not state the relationships. But, for different individuals to hold separate, undivided interests in a deceased man's property without benefit of probate does imply that they were his natural heirs. It is likely that the basis of Stephen Ives' share was mentioned in court in the action resulting in the 1827 writ and 1830 sale. That detail may be recorded in a book of court minutes or in a file in the county archives. Some minutes books have been filmed and digitized but can only be accessed at a FHC or the FHL; research in files held in the Dutchess County Archives can only be done in-person, on-site in Poughkeepsie. So, both of these potential resources are for all practical purposes inaccessible at this time (October 2020).

Though the percentage of Stephen's share is not stated in the 1830 deed, the fact that William held a one-half interest does imply that Stephen's share was probably the other half. Supposing that they did the arithmetic correctly, it is a bit difficult to pose a scenario with any additional shares. For instance, if there was a third heir, then as of 1830 William Ives would have owned one-third in his own right; if there was a fourth his share in 1830 was one-quarter; and so on. It

¹¹⁹ New York, Wills and Probate Records, 1659-1999, Letters Testamentary and of Administration, 1787-1865. Surrogate's Court (Dutchess County). Vol 2, p. 453, Record for Robert Newlin. <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=8800&h=11173268&indiv=try>.

¹²⁰ Dutchess County, New York, Probate Records, Probate Packet, Number 1664. Nov. 1840, Estate of Robert Newlin late of Fishkill; admins, list of heirs, inventory; begins frame 513. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-89H1-V9X6-F?i=512&cc=1920234>.

is still possible to suggest sequences of events¹²¹ resulting in William Ives' share in 1851 working out to one-half, but any such scenario still leaves a small residual share that it seems would have fallen by inheritance to Stephen Ives after 1830,¹²² and there is no record of that.

¹²¹ Generally, these event sequences would necessarily entail, that *any and all other heirs died without issue and without probate between 1830 and 1851.*

¹²² Stephen Ives outlived his brother by about 7 years. See Find A Grave Memorial# 63860195. Stephen Ives, Died Apr 10, 1870. <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=FindAGraveUS&h=18167271&indiv=try>.