

THE MACY FAMILY

The Thomas Macy Family in America – Generation 12.1

By Richard L. Hornor – 30 December 2017

BRANCH OVERVIEW: The Macy-Sweet Branch of the Hornor Family Tree.

NAME	LIFESPAN	PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF DEATH
Thomas Macy Jr. Married Sarah Hopcott in Amesbury, MA, 1642?	1608 -1682	Chilmark, Wiltshire, England	Nantucket Island, Dukes Co., Province of New York Founders Burial Ground
John Macy Married Deborah Gardner in Nantucket, MA, 1671	1655 -1691	Amesbury, Essex Co., MA	Nantucket Island, Dukes Co., Province of New York
Thomas Macy Married Deborah Coffin in Nantucket, MA, 1708	1687 -1759	Nantucket Island, Dukes Co., Province of New York	Nantucket Island, Nantucket Co., MA
Joseph Macy Married Hannah Hobbs in Nantucket, MA, 1727	1709 -1772	Nantucket Island, Nantucket Co., MA	Guilford Co., NC (near Greensboro) Centre Friends Cemetery
Enoch Macy Married Anna Macy in Nantucket, MA, 1763	1743 -1805	Nantucket Island, Nantucket Co., MA	Guilford Co., NC (near Greensboro) New Garden Friends Cemetery
Stephen Macy Married Rebecca Barnard in Guilford Co., NC, 1800	1778 -1857	Guilford Co., NC (near Greensboro) New Garden Monthly Meeting	Henry Co., IN (near Spiceland) Rich Square Friends Cemetery
Catherine Macy Married Solomon Sweet in Montgomery Co., OH, 1821	1804 -1835	Guilford Co., NC (near Greensboro) Deep Creek Monthly Meeting	Wayne Co., IN (near Richmond) White Water Friends Cemetery
Anna Macy Sweet Married Eber Hornor in Thorntown, IN, 1839	1822 -1884	Miami- Montgomery Co., OH (near Dayton) Mill Creek Monthly Meeting	Downs, McLean Co., IL (near Heyworth) Stewart Cemetery, McLean Co., IL
Joseph Everett Hornor Married Elizabeth T. Lee in Bloomington, IL, 1874	1849 -1899	Thorntown, Boone Co., IN Sugar Plain Monthly Meeting	Manson, Calhoun Co., IA Rose Hill Cemetery, Manson, IA
Guy Lee Hornor Married Grace Ovitt Moore in Dry Creek, MO, 1905	1877 -1951	Downs, McLean Co., IL (near Heyworth)	Sioux Rapids, Buena Vista Co., IA Clinton Garfield Cemetery, Rolfe, IA
Lee Eldon Hornor Married Ruby G. Johnson In Reno, NV, 1931	1910 -1988	Rolfe, Pocahontas Co., IA	Laguna Hills, Orange Co., CA Alta Mesa Cemetery, Palo Alto, CA
Richard Lee Hornor Married Jacque L. Rowell in Minden, NV, 1962	1942 -xxxx	Bakersfield, Kern Co., CA	T-B-D
Stanley Jay Hornor Married Crystal King in San Luis Obispo, CA, 1990	1966 -xxxx	San Mateo, San Mateo Co., CA	T-B-D

HOW ARE WE RELATED TO THE MACY FAMILY?

There are two connection points in this branch of the Hornor family tree: First, The Macy family line joined the Sweet family line when Catherine Macy married Solomon Sweet on 6 July 1821, in Miami-Montgomery County, Ohio, while they were members of the Mill Creek Monthly Meeting, near Dayton. Second, the Sweet family line joined the Hornor Family Tree when Eber Hornor married the Sweet's daughter, Anna Macy

Sweet, on 12 December 1839, in Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana, while they were members of the Sugar River Monthly Meeting in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana. The paths of the lives of seven generations of our Macy-Sweet ancestors leading up to the marriage of Eber and Anna are described on the following pages and will take us from England to four states: Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Note: This profile contains only partial information about the Sweet and Hornor families. Please see their dedicated profiles for complete information.

WHERE DID THE MACYS COME FROM?

This surname Macy was a Norman surname that came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. Variations in spelling such as Maci, Macie, and Macey, are a common and prevailing characteristic of Norman surnames. Old and middle English lacked any definite spelling rules and the introduction of Norman French added an unfamiliar ingredient to the English linguistic stew. French and Latin, the languages used at court, also influenced spellings.



Most of the European surnames in countries such as England, Scotland and France were formed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. By the fifteenth century most of the population had acquired a second name. As society became more complex, and such matters as the management of tenure and the collection of taxes were delegated to special functionaries, it became imperative to establish a system of nomenclature to better differentiate one individual from another.

Many of the early names recorded in medieval documents denote noble families, but there was also a constant stream of merchants, workmen and others arriving in England in the wake of the Norman invasion of 1066. There are records indicating that the Macy family is associated with Chester, Cheshire County, also the home of the Hollingsworth line of our family but, unlike the Hollingsworths, there are no records to indicate what social status the Macy family may have achieved.

Note: We have very limited information about a Thomas Macy (1585-1622) from Shropshire (near Cheshire), who has been reported to be the father of the **Thomas Jr.** in our line, but so little is known of him that I have not included him in the above chart.

POINT OF ORIGIN: Chilmark Parish, Wiltshire, England

Wiltshire

Extract from the book, Genealogy of the Macy Family: We find from the early records of many of the New England towns that a goodly number of their early settlers were from Wiltshire, England. Wiltshire is one of the southern counties of England, and has always been an agricultural district. The farmers, or as they were more frequently designated, "planters", raised prairie wheat and barley. Those in the north of Wiltshire, in addition, paid much attention to raising cattle, and those in the south raising sheep. The manufacture of cheese was an important item and was very extensively carried on, and to the present day they retain their celebrity, the Wiltshire cheese being universally known. The town of



Salisbury, the capital of the county, situated on the river Avon, 82 miles west-southwest from London, was once famous for the manufacture of woolen goods, but that day has long since passed. Near this town is the parish of Chilmark, resided, prior to his embarkation for America, Thomas Macy, our ancestor.

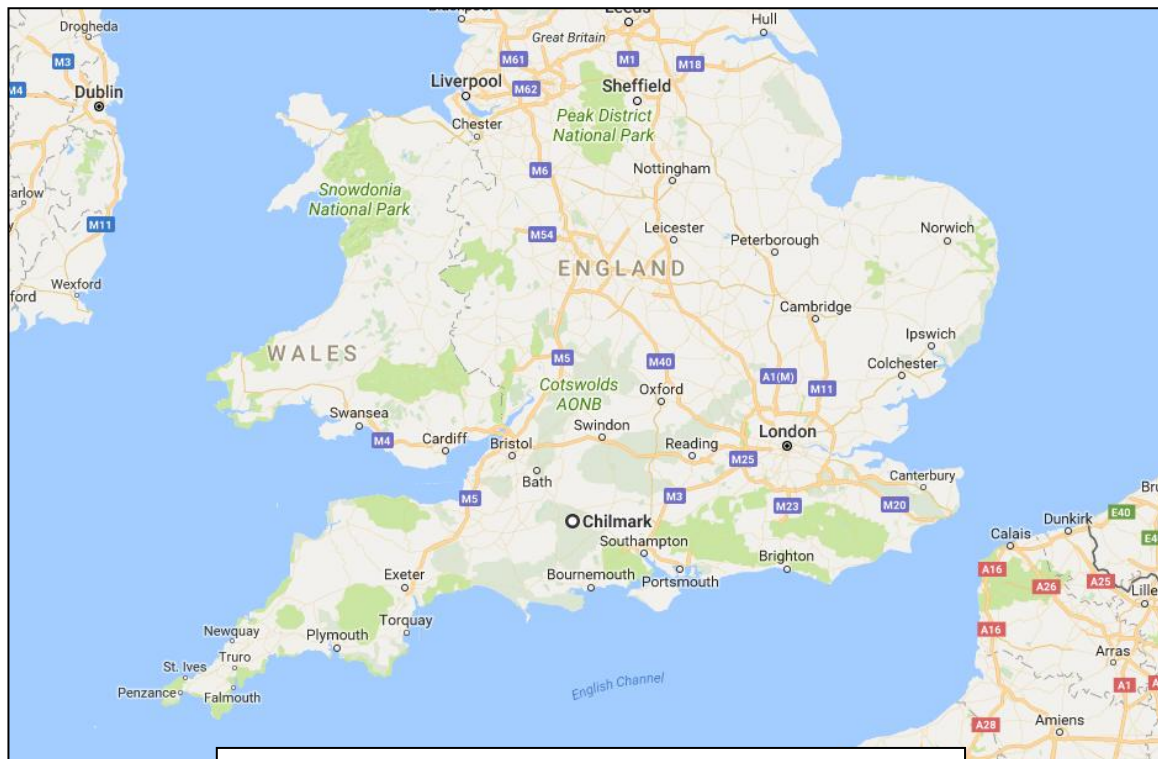
Wiltshire is the location of the well known archeological site of Stonehenge. It is 11 miles north-east of Chilmark and 8 miles north of Salisbury. The site consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons. The stones are set within earthworks in the middle of the most concentrated complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in England, including several hundred burial mounds. Archaeologists believe it was constructed from 3000 BC to 2000 BC. The surrounding circular earth bank and ditch, which constitute the earliest phase of the monument, have been dated to about 3100 BC. Radiocarbon dating suggests that the first bluestones were raised between 2400 and 2200 BC.



Stonehenge

Chilmark

Chilmark is a Wiltshire County village and civil parish 11 miles west of Salisbury, England. Today, there are about 150 houses in Chilmark.



Chilmark, Wiltshire County, England



Chilmark



St Margaret of Antioch

Other than Chilmark's Anglican parish church, St. Margaret of Antioch, there is nothing remarkable about the village. The church dates from the 13th century, with additions in the 14th and 18th centuries. It was most recently restored in 1856. The steeple tower, rebuilt in about 1770, retains its 13th-century lancet windows. The font has an original 13th-century bowl on a 19th-century base. The churchyard has tombs from the 17th and 18th centuries.

THE GENERATIONS

Thanks to all of the conflicting information available regarding the earliest Macy generations some of the data is open to interpretation. In these situations I have made informed decisions and common sense judgments in an attempt to build a credible scenario of the events.

THOMAS MACY JR.

Extract from the book, Genealogy of the Macy Family: **Thomas Macy** was born in 1608 in Chilmark, England. *It is greatly to be regretted that we have no record of the name of the vessel in which he crossed the Atlantic, or the exact date of his arrival, and also whether any member of the family came with him. It is doubtful whether the name of the vessel will ever be obtained as many records have been searched within the past year to establish that fact without satisfactory results. As to the date of the arrival of **Thomas Macy** in this country, it was probably in the year 1635, but certainly not later than 1639, and it is equally probable that one or members of his family came with him. Though of one fact we are certain, **Thomas Macy** was the fountain head of the Macy family in this country, none other of that name having any male descendant.*

At the time of Thomas Macy's birth in 1608, Wiltshire County, England, was a major center for commercial weaving. Thomas has been listed on various documents as a merchant, a clothier or a weaver. By the time of his death at the age of 74, on 19 April 1682, his vocation had changed to farmer and whaler, reflecting the reality of his life in the "New World". Note: The Horners were also city dwelling clothiers who had to adapt to farm life after becoming rural New Jersey land owners (aka, "landed gentry").

The Massachusetts Bay Colony (1628–1691) was a 17th century English settlement situated around the Massachusetts Bay, the northernmost of the several colonies later reorganized as the Province of Massachusetts Bay. At the heart of the settlement were two natural harbors at Salem and Boston. The territory nominally administered by the colony included much of present-day central New England, including portions of the U.S. states of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.

Massachusetts Bay Company

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded by the owners of the Massachusetts Bay Company, which included investors in the failed Dorchester Company that had established a short-lived settlement on Cape Ann in 1623. The colony began in 1628 and was the company's second attempt at colonization. It was successful, with about 20,000 people migrating to New England in the 1630s. **A majority of the population was Puritan, and its governance was dominated by a small group of men who were strongly influenced by Puritan religious leaders.** Its governors were elected, and the electorate was limited to freemen (land owners) who had been examined for their religious views and formally admitted to the local church. As a consequence, **the colonial leadership exhibited intolerance to other religious views, including Anglican, Quaker, and Baptist theologies.** The colonial leadership was the most active in New England in the persecution of Quakers. In 1660, one of the most notable instances

was English Quaker Mary Dyer who was hanged in Boston for repeatedly defying a law banning Quakers from the colony. Dyer was one of the four executed Quakers known as the Boston martyrs. Executions ceased in 1661 when King Charles II explicitly forbade Massachusetts from executing anyone for professing Quakerism.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony became the first English chartered colony whose board of governors did not reside in England. This independence helped the settlers to maintain their Puritan religious practices without interference from the king or the Anglican Church. The charter remained in force for 55 years, but political differences with England led to the revocation of the colonial charter in 1684 and the consolidation of all the colonies in New England, New York, and New Jersey into the Dominion of New England under firmer crown control. The charter for the Province of Massachusetts Bay was issued in 1691, which combined the Massachusetts Bay territories with those of the Plymouth Colony and proprietary holdings on Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Sir William Phips arrived in 1692 bearing the charter and formally took charge of the new province.

**A
DECLARATION**

Of the SAD and GREAT
Persecution and Martyrdom

Of the People of God, called
QUAKERS, in NEW-ENGLAND,
for the Worshipping of God.

22 have been Banished upon pain of Death.
03 have been **MARTYRED.**
03 have had their Right-Ears cut.
01 hath been burned in the Hand with the letter H.
31 Persons have received 650 Stripes.
01 was beat while his Body was like a jelly.
Several were beat with Pitched Ropes.
Five Appeals made to England, were denied
by the Rulers of Boston.

Wherof } One thousand forty four pounds worth of Goods hath
been taken from them (being poor men) for meeting
together in the fear of the Lord, and for keeping the
Commands of Christ.
One now lyeth in Iron-fetters, condemned to dye.

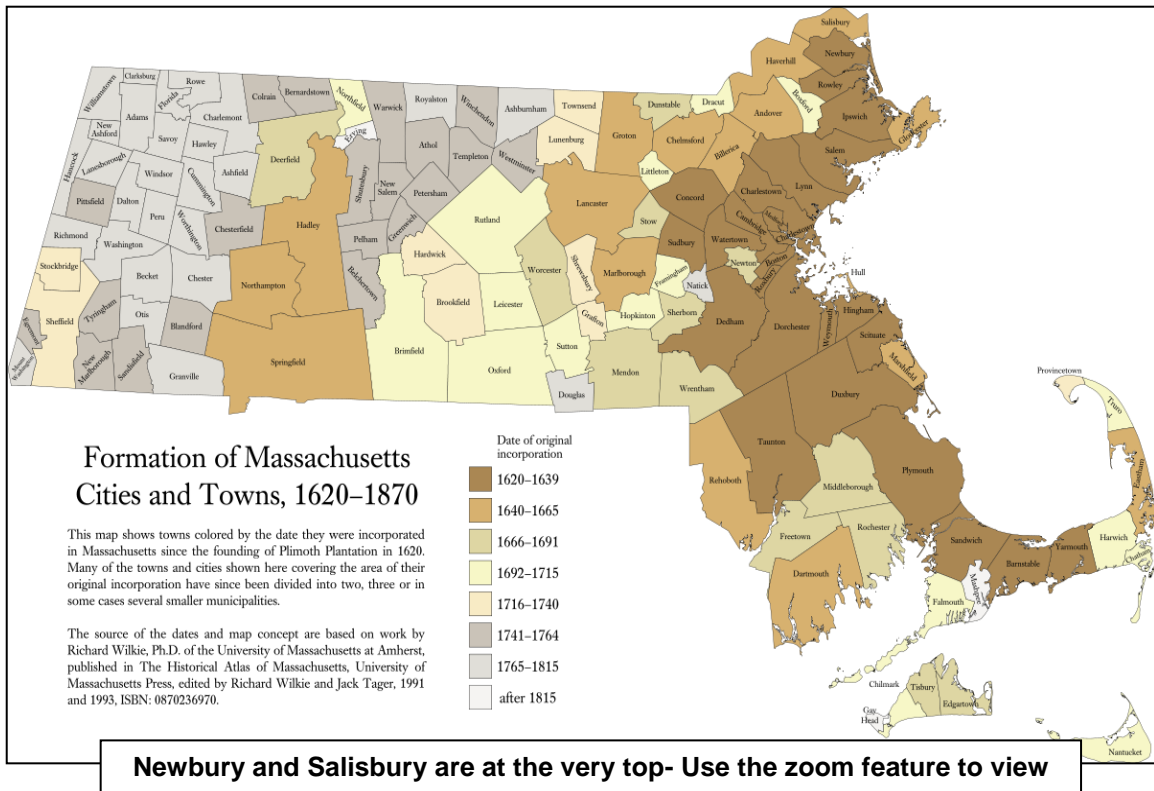
A L S O

Some **CONSIDERATIONS**, presented to the KING, which is
in Answer to a **Petition and Address**, which was presented
unto Him by the General Court at Boston: Subscribed by
F. Endicott, the chief Persecutor there; thinking thereby to
cover themselves from the Blood of the Innocent.

Gal. 4. 29. *But as then, he that was born after the flesh, persecuted
him that was born after the Spirit, even so it is now.*
God hath no respect to **Cains Sacrifice**, that killed his Brother about Religion.

London, Printed for Robert Wilson, in Martins Le Grand.

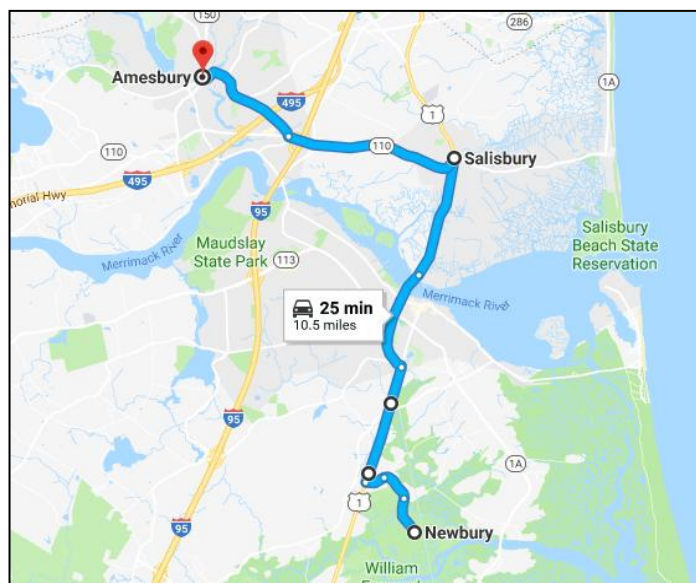
The Formation of Massachusetts Towns



Thomas' residences in the Massachusetts Bay Colony

Newbury-Salisbury-Amesbury

When Thomas arrived (probably at Salem in 1635) in the Massachusetts Bay Colony he made his home in Newbury. Although he arrived there in the same year as the original group of settlers he seems to have arrived later and was not among them. However, Thomas did become one of the founders of Salisbury when he was granted land there in 1639. In 1642-1643 Thomas married Sarah Hopcott and by 1649 they had move to "Salisbury New Town" (later Amesbury) where he was also a founding settler. Note: Newbury, Salisbury and Amesbury are named after towns in Wiltshire County, England, the point of origin of most of the settlers. These three new settlements were only a few miles apart. Note: Thomas was also one of the original settlers on Nantucket Island. More on this later.

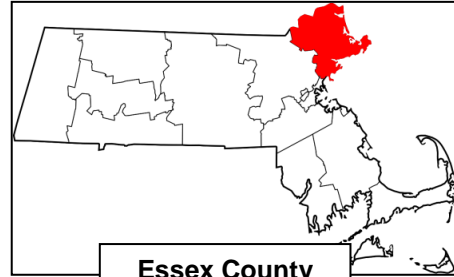


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Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts



Newbury was known as “Newbury Plantation” when it was settled in 1635. In 1634 the Reverend Thomas Parker led a group of about 100 pioneers from Wiltshire County, England. They sailed from the River Thames aboard the ship *Mary*



Essex County

and *John*. For the most part, these settlers were not fleeing from religious persecution in England. They were substantial, law abiding, and loyal English tradesmen, the middle class backbone of England. More settlers, including Thomas Macy, arrived in Newbury at different times and on different ships between the end of April, 1634 and July, 1635. There is no record of how many families arrived in the first year. Houses were erected on both sides of the Parker River, but the principal settlement was around the meeting house on the lower green. The first church in Newbury must have been organized after June as some of those recorded at its formation had not arrived until after that date.



The founders' commemorative marker

Salisbury, Essex County, Massachusetts



In 1639, Thomas left Newbury, moving to Salisbury, a new Puritan settlement above the Merrimack River on the northern coastline of Massachusetts. Although a Baptist, Thomas was a founding member of the Salisbury “Puritan Plantation”, where he was granted a house lot (see town plot map, below) in the first division. It must have been difficult at

first. There was a great deal of snow in the winter and those who settled close to the ocean found their homes and lands washed into the sea on more than one occasion. Indian attacks were still quite common. Thomas would eventually find that life among the Puritans was difficult....they seemed to take great satisfaction in establishing laws that legalized religious discrimination resulting in severe punishment, primarily aimed at Quakers, who were judged to be heretics.

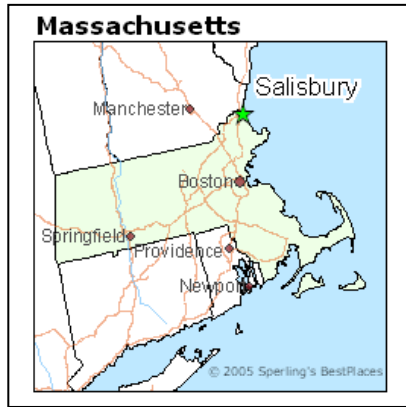


Salisbury - The beach in winter

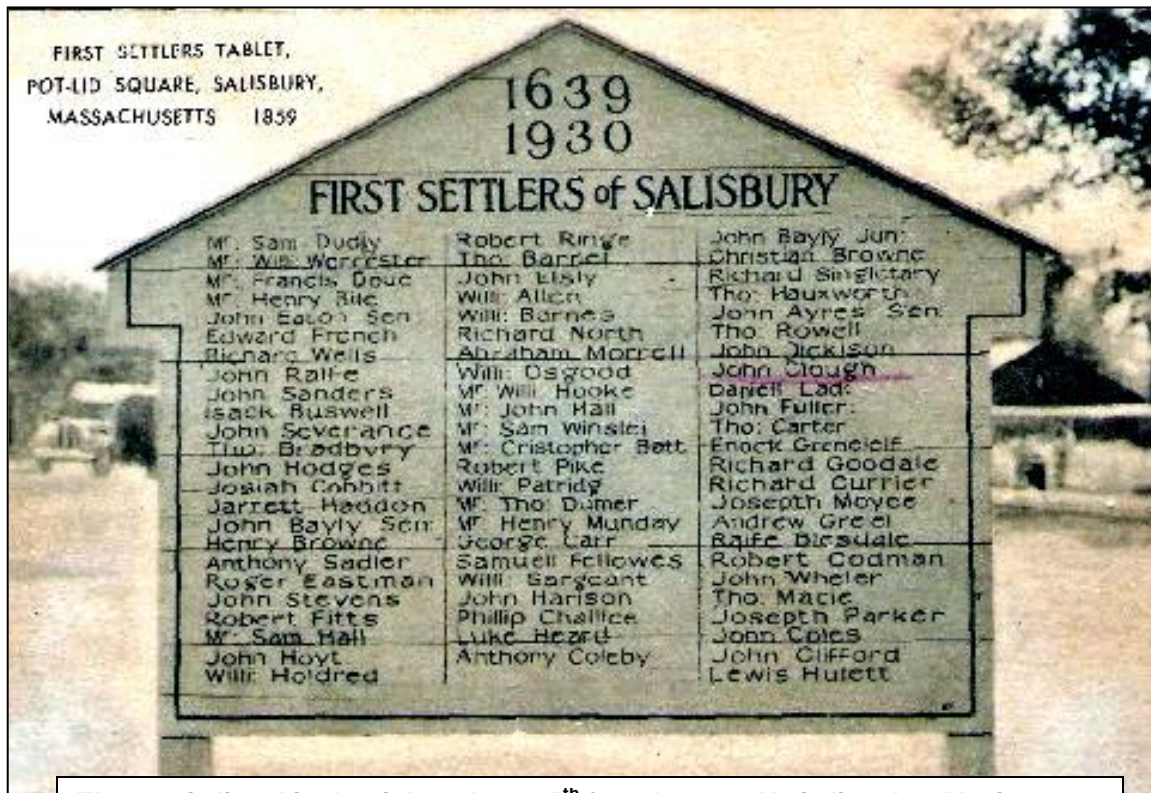
The Founding of Salisbury, Massachusetts

Salisbury, Massachusetts, is a small town on the North Shore of Merrimack River, along the Massachusetts - New Hampshire border. It is the northernmost town in Massachusetts.

On September 6, 1638, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Simon Bradstreet, received an agreement from Governor Winthrop and the General Court giving him and eleven other men the right to begin a plantation north of the Merrimack River. In August of 1638, these men rowed across the Merrimack from the settlement at Newbury and explored the area that is now Salisbury, looking for a place to establish a new settlement. They found a broad open space on high ground, at what is now Salisbury Square. The area was probably chosen due to its close proximity to various waterways and its vast natural resources:

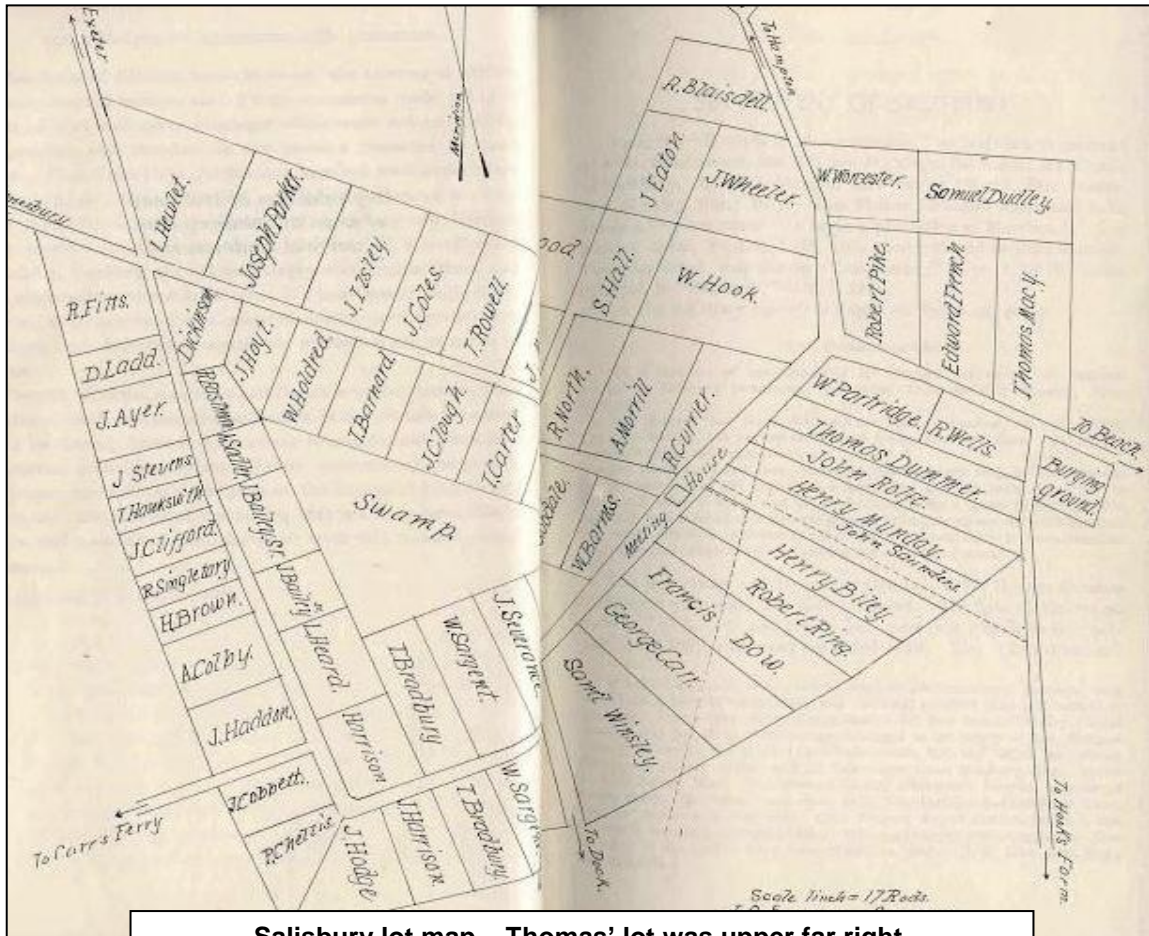


The inducements which led to this new settlement are not quite clear, but there were some advantages which may have had weight in forwarding the movement. The great tract of marsh was near at hand and was a valuable feeding ground for their cattle; clams and fish were within easy reach, and the meadows and beach were alive with various kinds of fowl; indeed tradition has it that at times geese were so plenty as to greatly damage the hay crop. Nor were these alone numerous, but other species of water-fowl were abundant and easily obtained. The soil was rich and of easy cultivation, and water communication by way of the town creek very near and convenient. These were no doubt some of the advantages which induced so many of the colonists at Newbury to remove hither.



Thomas is listed in the right column, 5th from bottom. He is listed as Macie.

The men were granted permission and began recruiting settlers. Among the first settlers was **Thomas Macy** (listed as Macie), who arrived in Salisbury in the spring of 1639. Each settler was given one small house lot near the center of town and one larger planting lot just outside the center for farming. Families also owned large sections of "sweepage lots" near the beach, where apparently they harvested the salt marsh hay. At the time, the area was almost entirely unbroken virgin forest, which had to be cleared for the construction of houses and the planting of fields. Note: **Abraham Morrill** (listed as Morrell), from the Morrill-Moore-Ovtt branch of our family, was also one of the founders of Salisbury. The Morrills would eventually migrate to Vermont. See their dedicated profile.



Salisbury lot map – Thomas' lot was upper far right.

In the early spring of 1639 about 60 planters took up residence on the cleared land. In May, an elected planning committee of five laid out the green, the initial streets, the burial ground, and the first division into lots, apportioning the size of a lot to the wealth of the settler. On September 4 the General Court named the town Colchester, but in October changed the name to Salisbury, probably at the instigation of Christopher Batt, from Salisbury, England. In November the General Court appointed a government of six, which required that every lot owner take up residence on his lot. On October 7, 1640, the General Court incorporated Salisbury. The original Salisbury was many times larger than the present. Some famous early residents of Salisbury include three accused witches in the Salem Witch Trials, Susannah Martin, George Burroughs and Mary Bradbury. Note: The Macy branch of our family has a major connection with the Salem Witch Trials, via Bathsheba Folger-Pope. See the supplemental information section at the end of this profile for more information.

On January 12, 1641, a town meeting ordered the first roads to be laid out. On April 21 another meeting granted to William Osgood 50 acres of "upland" and 10 of "meadow" along the Pow-wow River provided he build the town's first sawmill. The mill utilized a water wheel driven by the Pow-wow and produced lumber for local use and pipe-staves for export. A gristmill was added to the mill location in 1642. The 90-foot drop of the river provided water power for a subsequent mill complex.

On May 10, 1643, the General Court divided Massachusetts Bay Colony into four shires: Essex, Norfolk, Middlesex and Suffolk. This division was a legal convenience based on the distribution of courts. The General Court had found it necessary to multiply and distribute courts so that the magistrates would not spend time in travel that they needed for settling case loads. The choice of these names were often based on their geographical relationship to Boston (Norfolk is "North Folk," etc.). **Salisbury** became a "shire town", the seat of local government for the Massachusetts Bay Colony villages of Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, Hampton, South Hampton, Kingston, Plaistow, Seabrook, Newton, Hampstead, **Amesbury** and Merrimac. These villages would eventually be split between Massachusetts and New Hampshire when they became states. Note: For example, Salisbury, MA, and South Hampton, NH, are only seven miles apart.

The founding of Amesbury, Massachusetts

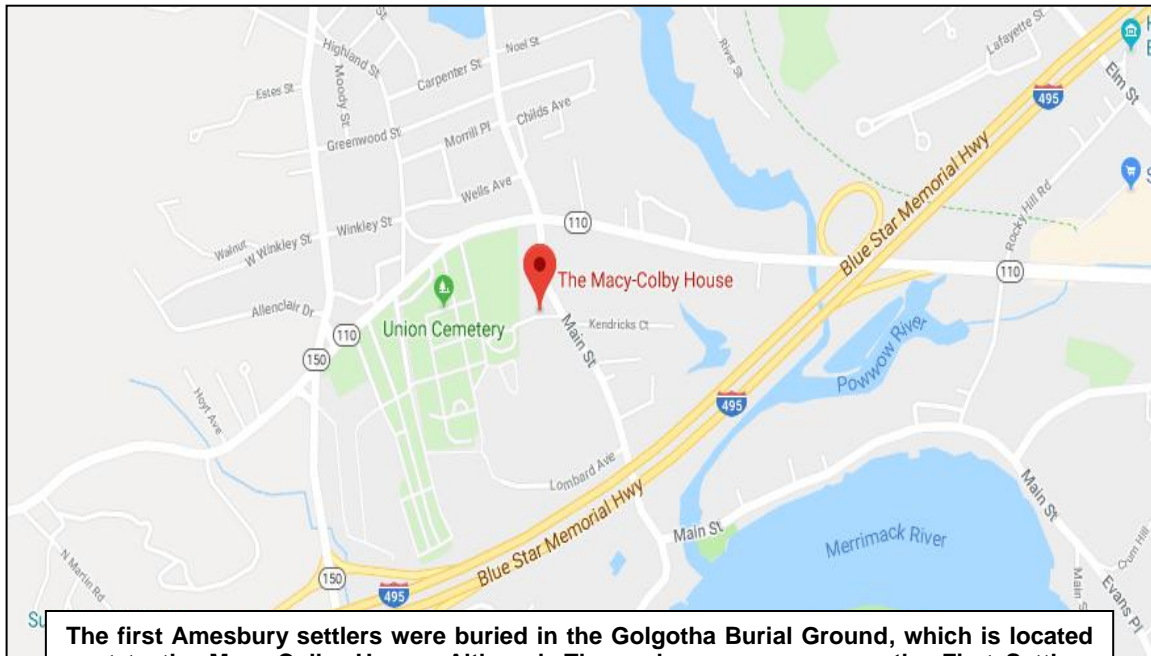
In 1642, the General Court ordered 30 families to take up residence west of the Pow-wow River and form a "New Town." Thomas and his wife, Sarah, must have been one of these families because he was one of the original settlers of New Town, which became West Salisbury and, later, Amesbury. Private occupation of the west bank of the Pow-wow went on as East Salisbury citizens sold their property and moved to New Town. However, New Town remained a paper construct without a local government.

On January 14, 1654, articles of agreement adopted at a town meeting divided Salisbury into Old Town (East Salisbury) and New Town (West Salisbury), each to conduct its own affairs. The border was the Pow-wow River. The agreement went into effect on January 19, 1655. In New Town a new government was voted in, which claimed authority over "all matters of publicke concernment." However, they still paid taxes to Old Town and expected services from it.



Macy is 5th name on left column

On May 26, 1658, New Town petitioned the General Court for independent town status. However, Old Town reneged on the settlement. The petition was denied. The issue focused on religion. The law established the Congregational Church (Baptist), which meant attendance was mandatory, on penalty of a fine for each missed meeting, and the church and preacher must be maintained from taxes. Old Town (Puritan) simply could not afford to lose the taxes to a new (Baptist) church. When Minister Joseph Peasley of New Town and his congregation attempted to defy the General Court he was summoned to the District Court at the town of Ipswich "to answer for his disobedience" and was fined. Peasley was enjoined from preaching. The issue dragged on. Another petition was denied in 1660 and the Old Town Puritans remained in control of church affairs. By this time **Thomas Macy** and other non-Puritan New Town (Amesbury) residents had had enough and were already relocating to the isolation of Nantucket Island.



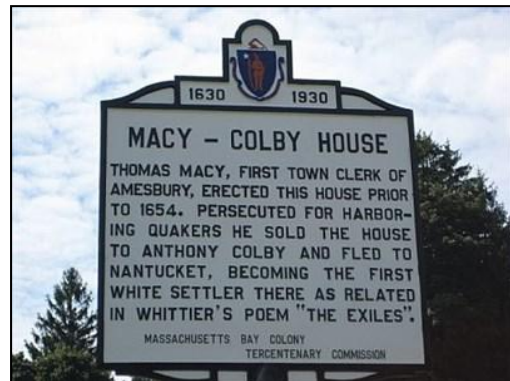
The first Amesbury settlers were buried in the Golgotha Burial Ground, which is located next to the Macy-Colby House. Although Thomas' name appears on the First Settlers Memorial placard (see above) he was buried on the island of Nantucket.

In 1666, the General Court granted the "liberty of a township" to New Town. The town was named New Salisbury, but the name was quickly changed to Amesbury on the analogy of Amesbury, England, which was next to Salisbury, England.

Thomas Macy in Amesbury

In 1649 Thomas built a house, which still stands, on what is now the **Macy-Colby House** property. The house lot was bounded on the West by the land of Edmund Elliott and the Golgotha Burying Ground, (called Union Cemetery since 1663), and on the East by what is now Main Street. This early home of the Macy's is about one quarter of a mile below the lights at the junction of Route 10 and Main Street. He sold this house to Anthony Colby in 1654 and moved his family to the center of Amesbury, where he built a new saw mill. During this time period Thomas became overseer of Amesbury's schools in 1652; deputy to the General Court in 1654; the first town clerk in 1655.

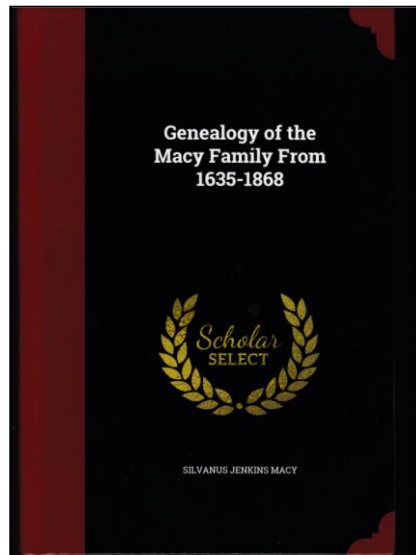
Thomas, a Baptist, was often at odds with the Calvinist-leaning Puritan Church. The Church was the center of the community, politically as well as spiritually. Attendance was compulsory and the upkeep of the Church was financed through unpopular taxation..... legalized extortion.



The Macy-Colby House

In May 1657 a law had been passed against harboring “any of the cursed sects of Quakers”. In the summer of 1659, before New Town (Amesbury) gained its freedom from the Puritan town fathers of Old Town (Salisbury), **Thomas Macy** harbored four Quakers for less than an hour in his home during a severe rainstorm. His neighbors reported his generous but unlawful act to the (Puritan) Reverend Mr. Worcester, and it was quickly report to the General Court. As a result, Thomas was summoned to appear before the court to answer to the charges. Instead of complying, he sent a letter of which the following is a transcription (as it was written, including misspellings, poor grammar, etc.). From the Genealogy of the Macy Family:

This is to intreat the honored court not to be offended by my non-appearance. It is not from any slighting authority of the honored court, nor from fear to answer the case; but I have bin for some weeks past very ill, and am so at present; and not withstanding my illness, yet I, desirous to appear, have done my utmost endeavour to hire a horse, but cannot procure one at present. I, being at present destitute have endeavored to purchase, but at present cannot attaine it, but shall relate the truth of the case, as my answer would be to ye honored court, and more cannot be proved, nor so much. On a rainy morning, there came to my house, Edward Wharton and three men more; the said Wharton spoke to me, saying that they



were traveling eastward and desired me to direct them on the way to Hampton and asked me how far it was to Casco Bay. I never saw any of ye men before except Wharton, neither did I require their name names or what they were; but by the carriage I thought they might be Quakers and told them so: and therefore desired them to passe on their way, saying to them I might possibly give offence in entertaining them, and as soone as the violence of the rain ceased (for it rained very hard), they went aeway and I never saw them since. The time that they stayed in the house was about three quarters of an hour; but I cannot safely affirme that it was not an houre. They spake not many words in the time, neither was I at leisure to talk with them; for I came home wet to ye skin; immediatly afore they came to the house and I found my wife sick in bed. If this satisfie not the honored court I shall subject to their sentence. I am ready to serve and obey you in the Lord. 27th day of ye 8th month 59.

The General Court must have sympathized with Thomas' sad (I am poor and sick) story because they did not sentence him to be hanged (lucky for us). For his act of kindness the court ordered Thomas to pay a fine thirty shillings and receive “admonishment by the governor.” Perhaps Thomas' previous service to the town and to the court bought him some good will, resulting in much less severe punishment then the men he had helped..... two of them, William Robinson, a merchant from London, and Marmaduke Stephenson from Yorkshire, were both hanged in Boston on 27 October 1659, for being Quakers. These Puritans also burned suspected witches at the stake in Salem.

Prior to this bad experience, in early 1659 Thomas, Tristram Coffin and seventeen other Amesbury residents, mostly Quakers, decided that they had had enough of the Puritans and made the decision to distance themselves from the Massachusetts Bay Colony by

purchasing Nantucket Island from Thomas Mayhew, the Governor of Martha's Vineyard.....and Thomas' "cousin" (aka, close friend). More from the Genealogy of the Macy Family:

Thomas Macy was a man of great energy and determined will, and evidently came to the conclusion that he would not submit to the bigoted laws of the rulers who were entirely governed by the clergy if it were possible to find a place where religion was not a sin unless observed according to the views and doctrines of the majority of the Pilgrims. His mind being engaged with this idea it is easy to understand why, in the early part of 1659, himself with 9 others should purchase the island of Nantucket.

Thomas Macy and Edward Starbuck made an inspection trip to Nantucket in the spring of 1659, and in the fall Thomas and his family set out with Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman, a lad 12 years old, in a small boat on the perilous trip down the Massachusetts coast to Nantucket Island. Thomas was 61 years old when he relocated to Nantucket with Sarah and their five surviving children. The family was the first to settle on Nantucket and lived there alone until the other families arrived the following year. As residents of Dukes County, Province of New York, they and were no longer subject to the draconian religious laws of the Puritans.

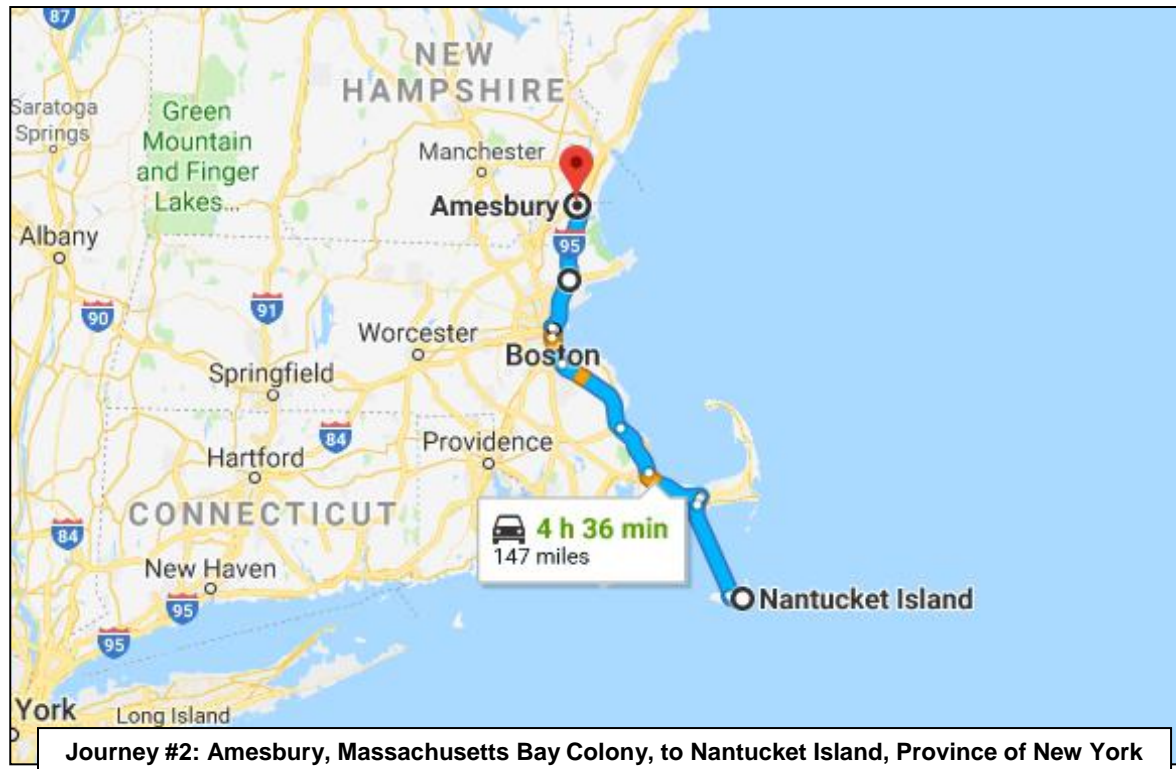
Thomas Macy marries Sarah Hopcott

There is no definitive information about the date and location of Thomas' marriage to Sarah Hopcott. Because their first child was born in 1644 (see below), they were probably married in Salisbury about 1642, just prior to their move to New Town (Amesbury). We know little of Sarah other than she was born in Chilmark, Wiltshire, England, in 1612. Thomas and Sarah had seven children, all of whom were born in New Town (Amesbury). John Macy was our line.

NAME	DATE / PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE / PLACE OF DEATH
Sarah Macy Died Young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Town (Amesbury), Essex, Co., MA 1644. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Town (Amesbury), Essex, Co., MA 1644-1645.
Sarah Macy Married William Worth in 1665 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Town (Amesbury), Essex, Co., MA 1646 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket Co., MA 1701
Mary Macy Married William Bunker in 1669 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Town (Amesbury), Essex, Co., MA 1648 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket Co., MA 1729 – Founder Burial Ground
Bethiah Macy Married Joseph Gardner in 1670 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Town (Amesbury), Essex, Co., MA 1650 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket Co., MA 1732
Thomas Macy Unmarried	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Town (Amesbury), Essex, Co., MA 1653 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket Co., MA 1675
John Macy Married Deborah Gardner in 1671 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Town (Amesbury), Essex, Co., MA 1655 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket Co., MA 1691
Francis Macy Died young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Town (Amesbury), Essex, Co., MA 1657 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket Co., MA 1658

Note: John Macy was our line.

JOURNEY #2: Amesbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, to Nantucket Island, Dukes County, Province of New York

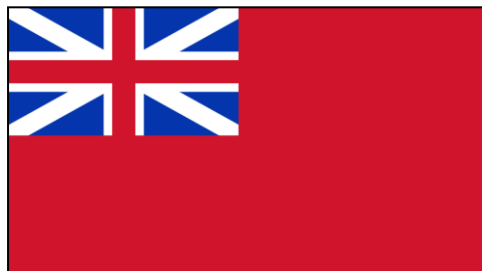


DESTINATION #2: Nantucket Island, Dukes County, Province of New York

Province of New York



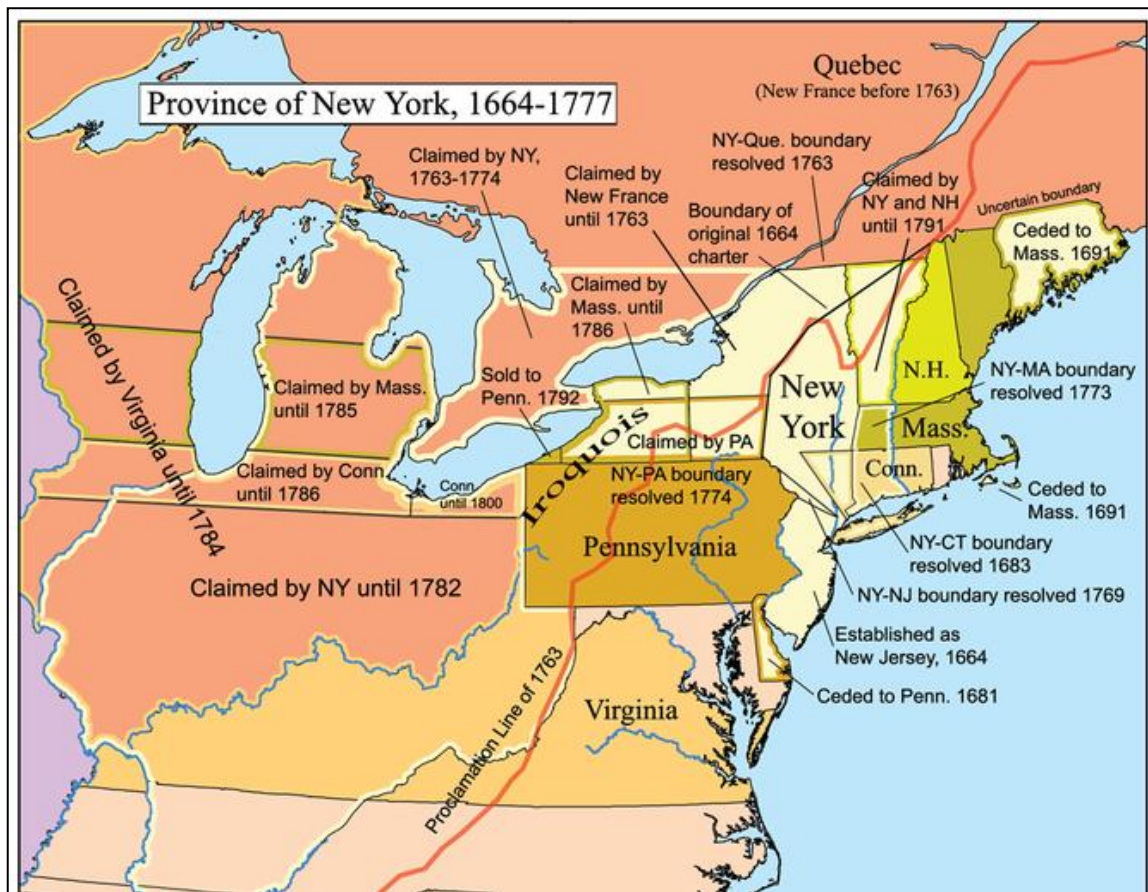
The **Province of New York** (1664–1776) was a British crown colony that originally included all of the present U.S. states of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Vermont, along with inland portions of



Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, as well as eastern Pennsylvania. The majority of this land was soon reassigned by the Crown, leaving territory that included the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, and Vermont. The territory of western New York was Iroquois land, also disputed between the English colonies and New France, and that of Vermont was disputed with the Province of New Hampshire.

The Province of New York resulted from the Dutch Republic surrender of New Netherland to the Kingdom of England in 1664. New Netherland, which was centered in New Amsterdam (now New York City), was conceived by the Dutch West India Company in 1621 to capitalize on the North American fur trade. During its first decades, New Netherland was settled rather slowly, stemming both from mismanagement by the WIC as well as conflicts with American Indians. During the 1650s, the colony

experienced dramatic growth and became a major port for trade in the North Atlantic. The Dutch surrendered Fort Amsterdam to England in 1664. Immediately after, the province was renamed for James, Duke of York and brother of Charles II of England. The colony was ruled at first directly from England.



The New York Provincial Congress of local representatives declared itself the government on May 22, 1775, first referred to the "State of New York" in 1776, and ratified the New York State Constitution in 1777. While the British regained New York City during the American Revolutionary War using it as its military and political base of operations in North America, and a British governor was technically in office, much of the remainder of the former colony was held by the Patriots. British claims on any part of New York ended with the Treaty of Paris of 1783. After the American Revolution, the former colony became the State of New York.

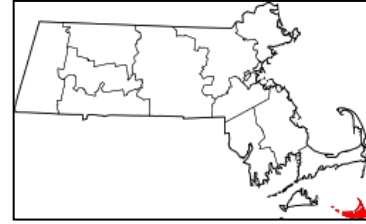
Dukes County

Dukes County located in the Province of New York from 1683 to 1691. It was established on November 1, 1683, at the same time as Kings County, Queens County, and Dutchess County. It consisted of the Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket Island, all east of Long Island. In 1691, the county was transferred to the newly formed Province of Massachusetts Bay, where it was divided into Dukes County, Massachusetts and Nantucket County, Massachusetts.

Nantucket Island



Nantucket Island is about 30 miles south of Cape Cod, in the state of Massachusetts. Together with the small islands of Tuckernuck and Muskeget, it constitutes Nantucket County. The name "Nantucket" comes from similar Algonquian names for the island,



perhaps meaning "faraway land or island". As of the 2010 census, the population was 10,172. However, the population of the island increases to at least 50,000 during the summer months.

The earliest settlement in the region was French, on the neighboring island of Martha's Vineyard. Nantucket Island's original Native American inhabitants, the Wampanoag people (Algonquin), lived undisturbed until 1641 when the island was deeded by the English to Thomas Mayhew and his son, merchants from Watertown, Massachusetts, and Martha's Vineyard. Mayhew sold Nantucket Island to several families from the Massachusetts Bay Colony who were fleeing Puritan religious persecution.



Nantucket Island, Massachusetts

The purchase of Nantucket Island

In October 1641, the Earl of Sterling deeded Nantucket Island to Thomas Mayhew. In 1659 Mayhew sold an interest in the island to nine other purchasers, reserving 1/10th of an interest for himself, "for the sum of thirty pounds...and also two beaver hats, one for myself, and one for my wife." From the Genealogy of the Macy Family:

Several Grants and Disposals of Land upon Nantucket.

[Deeds i, 74, Secretary's Office.]

Whereas there was a Purchase made of y^e Patent Right of the Hon^{ble} Lord Sterling, had of, or in, the Isle of Nantuckett, by Mr. Thomas Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard, who sold his Interest thereof unto Tristram Coffin Sen^r., Thomas Macy, Rich^d Swayne, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Christopher Hussey, Stephen Greenleaf, Jn^o Swayne, and W^m Pike; the abovesaid Mr Mayhew reserving unto himselfe a twentyeth Part of the Patent Right: And also became a Purchaser wth those nine Men before named, of all Indian Rights that have been purchased; Soe that the ten (viz^t Mr. Thomas Mayhew, Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Richard Swaine, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Christopher Hussey, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swayne, and Willm Pike) had the whole and sole Interest, Disposall, Power, and Priviledge of the said Island, and Appurtenances thereof, &c.

At Salisbury,

February: -59.

The nine original purchasers were Tristram Coffin, **Thomas Macy**, Richard Swain, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Christopher Hussey, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swain and William Pike. Each of the original purchasers was allowed to invite one partner. Thomas's partner was Edward Starbuck. Note: The founder of Macy's department store, Rowland **Hussey Macy** (R.H. Macy), was a descendant of Christopher **Hussey** and **Thomas Macy**.

More from the Genealogy of the Macy Family:

At a Meeting of the said Purchasers, or the major Part of them, approved of and allowed by the rest, together wth some others that were owned for Associated, as will hereafter appeare; it was agreed, and determined, and appointed as followeth, viz^t That these ten Owners will admit of ten more Partners, who shall have equal Proportion, Power, and Interest with themselves And that either of the Purchasers aforementioned shall have Liberty to take a Partner whom he please, not being justly excepted against by the rest. At the Meeting was owned Partner with Christopher Hussey, Robert Pyke; Robert Barnard was owned a Partner with Thomas Barnard; Edward Starbuck was owned to bee Thomas Macy's Partner; and Tristram Coffin Jun^r. Partner with Stephen Greenleaf; and James Coffin Partner with Peter Coffin.

Anxious to add to their number and to induce tradesmen to come to the island, the total number of shares was increased to twenty-seven. The original purchasers needed the assistance of tradesmen who were skilled in the arts of weaving, milling, building and other pursuits and selected men who were given half a share provided that they lived on Nantucket and carried on their trade for at least three years. Seamen and tradesmen began to populate Nantucket. The half share men were: John Bishop, Nathaniel Wier, Joseph Coleman, Eleazer Folger, Peter Folger (grandfather of Benjamin Franklin), Captain John Gardner, Joseph Gardner, Richard Gardner, Nathaniel Holland, Samuel Streeter, and William Worth. More from the Genealogy of the Macy Family:

At the fame Meeting, It was Ordered and Determined, that there should bee ten other Inhabitants admitted into the Plantation, who shall have such Accommodations as the Owners or Purchafers shall judge meet, as namely, necessary Tradesmen and Seamen.

Note: Due to the small number of settlers-partners and the isolation of the Nantucket settlement, for several generations the families inter-married. Also, as Quaker families tended to migrate in groups, the inter-family marriages continued for two centuries. The result is that we (via the Macy line) are related to many of the original Nantucket families: The names Barnard, Gardner, Coffin, Worth and Folger continually show up in many, many lines in the Macy-Sweet branch of the Honor family tree.

MACY		SWEET		HORNOR	
OUR LINE	SPOUSES	OUR LINE	SPOUSES	OUR LINE	SPOUSES
				Robert Horner 1547-1599	?
Thomas Macy Jr. 1608-1682	Sarah Hopcott 1612-1706			Anthony Horner 1573-1632	?
John Macy 1655-1691	Deborah Gardner 1658-1712			John Horner 1607-1671	Isabel Nichols 1611-1667
Thomas Macy 1687-1759	Deborah Coffin 1685-1760			John Horner 1636-1689	Mary Pearson 1655-1700
Joseph Macy 1709-1772	Hannah Hobbs 1712-1770			Joshua Horner 1676-1721	Mary xxxxxx ? 1686-?
Enoch Macy 1743-1805	Anna Macy 1745-1806	John Sweet 1749-1798	Mary Gardner 1751-1796	Joseph Horner 1714-1770	Sarah Schooley 1727-?
Stephen Macy 1778-1857	Rebecca Barnard 1776-1843	Stansfield Sweet xxxx-xxxx	Judith Sweet 1785-1843	Thomas Horner 1749-1828	Ann Taylor 1750-1827
Catherine Macy 1804-1835	>>>>>>>>>>	Solomon Sweet 1800-1839		Joseph Horner 1789-1869	Miriam Hollingsworth 1798-1872
		Anna Macy Sweet 1822-1884	>>>>>>>>	Eber Horner 1818-1907	
				Joseph E. Hornor 1849-1899	Elizabeth T. Lee 1844-1929
				Guy Lee Hornor 1877-1951	Grace O. Moore 1880-1953
				Lee Eldon Hornor 1910-1988	Ruby G. Johnson 1908-1967
				Richard Lee Hornor 1942-	Jacquelynn L. Rowell 1943-

It is interesting that even though the settlers had purchased Nantucket Island from Thomas Mayhew in 1659 they still felt obliged to make belated arrangements with the Native-American Sachem (Algonquin) Tribe, who were the real owners. The deed was recorded in 1671 in the following document:

Indian Deed of Nantucket.

[Deeds iii, 54, Secretary's Office.]

Recorded for Mr Tristram Coffin and Mr Thomas Macy, y^e 29th of June, 1671
aforesaid.

These P^resents Wittness, y^e I, Wanackmamack, Head Sachem of y^e Island of Nantuckett, have Bargained and Sold, and doe by these Presents Bargaine and Sell unto Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Rich^d Swayne, Thomas Bernard, John Swayne, Mr. Thomas Mayhew, Edward Starbuck, Peter Coffin, James Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, Tristram Coffin Jun^r, Thomas Coleman, Robert Bernard, Christopher Hussey, Robert Pyke, John Smyth, and John Bishop, these Islands of Nantuckett, namely, all y^e West end of y^e afores^d Island unto y^e Pond comonly called Waquittaquay, and from y^e Head of that Pond to y^e North side of y^e Island Manamoy ; Bounded by a Path from y^e Head of y^e Pond aforesaid to Manamoy ; as also a Neck at y^e East End of y^e Island called Poquomock, wth the Property thereof, and all y^e Royalties, Priviledges, and Immunities thereto belonging, or whatsoever Right I y^e afores^d Wanackmak have, or have had in y^e Same : That is, all y^e Lands aforementioned and likewise y^e Winter ffeed of y^e whole Island from y^e End of an Indyan Harveft untill Planting Time, or y^e first of May, from Yeare to Yeare for ever ; as likewise Liberty to make Use of Wood and Timber on all Parts of y^e Island ; and like wise Halfe of the Meadows and Marshes on all Parts of y^e Island, wthout or beside y^e afores^d Tracts of Land purchased ; And likewise y^e use of y^e other Halfe of y^e Meadows and Marshes, as long as y^e aforesaid English their Heyres or Assignes live on y^e Island ; And likewise I the aforesaid Wanackmamack doe sell unto y^e English aforementioned y^e propriety of y^e rest of y^e Island belonging unto mee, for and in consideracon of ffourty Pounds already received by mee or other by my Consent or Ord^r. To Have and to Hold, y^e afores^d Tracts of Land wth y^e P^rpriety, Royalties, Immunities, Priveledges and all Appertenances thereunto belonging to them y^e afores^d Purchas^rs their Heyres and Assignes forever.

In Witnes^s Whereof, I the afores^d Wanackmamack have hereunto sett my Hand and Seale y^e Day and Yeare above written.

The Signe of WANACK-MAMACK.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in y^e p^resence of

PETER FOULGER,
ELEAZER FOULGER,
DORCAS STARBUCK.

Apparently Tristram Coffin and Thomas Macy represented the settlers.

The rise and fall of the Nantucket whaling industry



In his 1835 History of Nantucket Island, Obed Macy wrote that in the very early days of the colony a whale of the kind called "scragg" (Gray whale) entered the harbor and was pursued and killed by the settlers. This event started the Nantucket whaling industry. The author, Herman Melville, commented on Nantucket's whaling dominance in Moby-Dick: *Two thirds of this terraqueous globe (the world, a water covered globe) are the Nantucketer's. For the sea is his; he owns it, as Emperors own empires.* The Moby-Dick characters Ahab and Starbuck were both from Nantucket.



For almost two centuries Nantucket dominated the Whaling industry, with the descendants of the original settlers owning and operating most of the associated businesses, which employed thousands. The Macy House flag flew on Macy whaling ships all over the world. By 1850, whaling was in decline, as Nantucket's whaling industry had been surpassed by that of New Bedford. (Note: There were a great many Portuguese whalers in New Bedford in the late 19th century, including my father-in-law's family. He was born there in 1916). The island suffered great economic hardships, worsened by the "Great Fire" of July 13, 1846, that, fueled by whale oil and lumber, devastated the main town, burning some 40 acres. The fire left hundreds homeless and poverty-stricken, and many people left the island. Another contributor to the decline was the silting up of the harbor, which prevented large whaling ships from entering and leaving the port. In addition, the development of railroads made mainland whaling ports, such as New Bedford, more attractive because of the ease of trans-shipment of whale oil onto trains, an advantage unavailable to an island. The American Civil War dealt the death blow to the island's whaling industry, as virtually all of the remaining whaling vessels were destroyed by Confederate commerce raiders.

As a result of this depopulation, the island was left under-developed and isolated until the mid-20th century. The isolation kept many of the pre-Civil War buildings intact and, by the 1950s, enterprising developers began buying up large sections of the island and restoring them to create an up-market destination for wealthy people in the Northeastern United States. This highly controlled development can be compared to less-regulated development in neighboring Martha's Vineyard, the development of which served as a model for what the Nantucket developers wanted to avoid.

The deaths of Thomas Macy and Sarah Hopcott

Thomas Macy lived on Nantucket Island for the last 23 years of his life. During that time he held many official positions, including chief magistrate. At that time Nantucket was still (until 1691) part of Dukes County, Province of New York. Thomas remained a Baptist until his death in 1682, but his wife, Sarah, converted to Quakerism sometime before her death in 1706. Nantucket was to become a Quaker stronghold with all of Thomas' descendants becoming "Friends".....and most remaining dedicated Quakers for more than two centuries.

Per the book, Nantucket Lands and Land Owners, **Thomas Macy's** death occurred on 19 June 1682. He was 74. Another book lists the date of death as 19 April 1682. Administration on his estate was granted on 1 August 1682 to his son, John (our line). The estate was valued at £71, of which about 1/2 was land and the rest cattle.

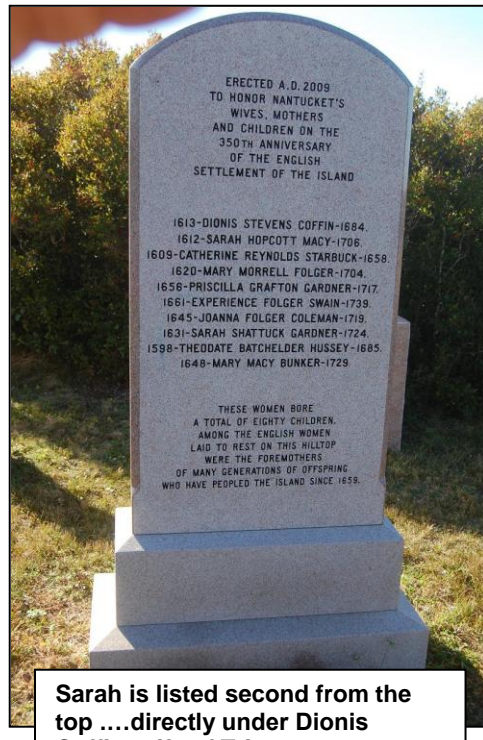


Founders Burial Ground, Nantucket Island

Thomas Macy and Sarah Hopcott are both buried in the Founder's Burial Ground on Nantucket Island. There are two monuments dedicated to the founders, one listing the men and the other listing the women along with family members who supported them.



Although almost illegible, Thomas is listed second from the top ...directly under Tristram Coffin.



Sarah is listed second from the topdirectly under Dionis Coffin, wife of Tristram.

JOHN MACY

John Macy was born to Thomas Macy and Sarah Hopcott on 14 September 1655, in Amesbury (aka, New Town, West Salisbury), Essex County, Massachusetts. He was a carpenter by trade. John married Deborah Gardner on 4 October 1671 on Nantucket Island, Dukes County, Province of New York (Nantucket became a part of Massachusetts in 1691). Deborah was born in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, on 12 February 1658, to Richard Gardner (1626-1688) and Sarah Shattuck (1632-1724). Note: Richard and Sarah are also listed on the above markers. Deborah died on 2 April 1712, in Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. John died on 14 December 1691 in Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. Their burial site is unknown, but is probably the Founders Burial Ground.

John Macy and Deborah Gardner had eight children:

NAME	DATE / PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE / PLACE OF DEATH
John Macy Married Judith Worth in 1707 in Nantucket (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Dukes County, Province of New York 1675 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1751
Sarah Macy Married John Barnard in 1698? In Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Dukes County, Province of New York 1677 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1747
Deborah Macy Married Daniel Russell in 1708 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Dukes County, Province of New York 1679 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1742
Bethiah Macy Married Joseph Coffin in 1700 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Dukes County, Province of New York 1681 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1738
Jabez Macy Married Mary Starbuck in 1712 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Dukes County, Province of New York 1683 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1776
Mary Macy Married Solomon Coleman in 1711 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Dukes County, Province of New York 1685 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1717
Thomas Macy III Married Deborah Coffin in 1708 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Dukes County, Province of New York 1687 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1759
Richard Macy Married Deborah Pinkham in 1711 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Dukes County, Province of New York 1689 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1779

Note: Thomas III is our line.

Note: John and his wife, Judith, were the first Macy family to join the Society of Friends. The first meeting was established on the island in 1708 and they became members in 1711.

From Internet research:

*The character of family continuity in the politics of the island is exemplified by the family of John Macy. **John Macy** (1655-91) was the only surviving son of the first-purchaser Thomas Macy. John was a carpenter and it is entirely possible that the present Nathaniel Macy house on Liberty Street (right) may have been his original homestead. Before his death at age thirty-six, **John Macy** served seven terms as selectman, the first in 1680 when he was just twenty-four years*



*old. **John Macy** and his wife Deborah Gardner (the daughter of Richard Gardner) had eight children, four of them sons. They were the progenitors of all the Macys of this country including Rowland Hussey Macy, the son of sea Captain John Macy, who after a few months on a whaler went to New York to open a store under his own name - Macy's. Note: Nathaniel Macy was **John Macy's** grandson (see next generation).*

THOMAS MACY III

Thomas Macy III was born to John Macy and Deborah Gardner in 1687 on Nantucket Island, Dukes County, Province of New York. Thomas married Deborah Coffin on 18 June 1708 on Nantucket Island, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. Deborah was born, to John Coffin (1647-1711) and Deborah Austin (1647-1718) on Nantucket Island, Dukes County, Province of New York, on 12 February 1685. Deborah died on 23 September 1760, on Nantucket Island, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. **Thomas Macy III** died 16 March 1759 in Nantucket Island, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. Their burial site is unknown, but is probably the Founders Burial Ground on Nantucket Island.



Thomas Macy III and Deborah Coffin had eleven children:

NAME	DATE / PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE / PLACE OF DEATH
Joseph Macy Married Hannah Hobbs in 1727 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1709 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1772
Robert Macy Married Abigail Barnard in 1731 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1710 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1771
Love Macy Married Joseph Rotch in 1733 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1713 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1767
Francis Macy Married Judith Coffin in 1738 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1715 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1793
Nathaniel Macy Married Abigail Pinkham in 1741 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1717 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1783
Lydia Macy Married Jethro Coleman in 1747 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1720 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1785
Elizabeth Macy Married Francis Barnard in 1741 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1722 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1765
Thomas Macy IV Died young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1724 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1725
Deborah Macy Married Benjamin Coffin in 1803 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1726 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1803
Anna Macy Married Richard Worth in 1752 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1730 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1779
Hepzibah Macy Married Thomas Davis in 1752 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1734 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1812

Note: Joseph Macy is our line

JOSEPH MACY

Joseph Macy was born to Thomas Macy III and Deborah Coffin on 8 April 1709 on Nantucket Island, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. Joseph married Hannah Hobbs on 23 February 1728 on Nantucket Island, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. Hannah was born to Benjamin Hobbs (1689-1767) and Elizabeth Stimson (1681-1745) in 1711 on Nantucket Island, Nantucket County, Massachusetts.



Joseph Macy and Hannah Hobbs had seven children:

NAME	DATE / PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE / PLACE OF DEATH
Mary Macy Married Paul Way in 1753 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1729 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1808
Thomas Macy Married Mary Starbuck in 1755 in Nantucket (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1731 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1833
Bethiah Macy Married Nathaniel Swain in 1755 in Nantucket (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1733 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1791
Joseph Macy Married Mary Starbuck in 1757 in Nantucket (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1735 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1799
Henry Macy Married Sarah Swain in 1760 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1737 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1816
Paul Macy Married Bethiah Macy in 1761 in Nantucket (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1740 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troy, Miami County, Ohio 1832 - Mill Creek Friends Cemetery
Enoch Macy Married Anna Macy in 1763 in Nantucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1743 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1805

Note: Enoch Macy is our line.

Note: There were two Mary Starbucks and two Bethiah Macys, probably cousin.

About 1770 **Joseph Macy** moved his family to the large Quaker community located near Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina, during the "Great Quaker Southern migration." We do not know what prompted the move, but it is safe to assume that after more than 100 years on Nantucket Island available land for the growing Macy family was probably becoming scarce. This situation surely applied



to the Quaker community in general. Regarding Joseph's family, even though many of his children were already adults at the time, it seems that the entire family moved. Except one (Paul), all of the children died in Guilford County. Of course, the children could have all migrated to North Carolina at different times, but this would have not conformed with the usual Quaker practice of relocating entire families. Initially, the family belonged to the New Garden Monthly Meeting (founded 1754), but over time several family members joined spin-off monthly meetings that were closer to their farms. These monthly meetings including Centre (founded 1773) and Deep River (founded 1778). Our family, the Macys and Sweets (as well as many other Quakers with familiar family names), were founders of the Deep River and Deep Creek Monthly Meetings.

JOURNEY #3: Nantucket, Nantucket Co, MA, to Guilford Co, Greensboro, NC



DESTINATION #3: Guilford County, North Carolina

Guilford County History (excerpts from The History of Guilford County, NC)



Beginning in the 1740s, settlers arrived in the region in search of fertile and affordable land. These first settlers included the Society of Friends (Quakers) originally from England and Wales, often migrating inland from settlements on the North

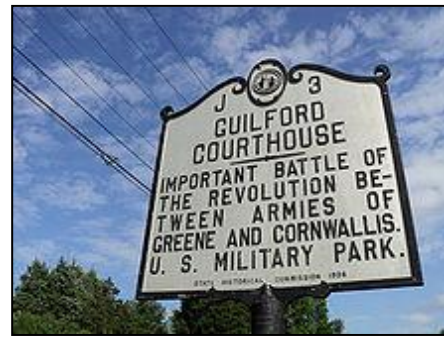


Carolina coast and Nantucket in New England, largely settling in the south and the west of the county at what is now Greensboro. The first was the New Garden Friends Meeting, established in 1754, prior to the organization of Guilford County, which happened in 1771. New Garden still operates in Greensboro.

On March 15, 1781, during the American Revolution, the Battle of Guilford Court House was fought just north of present-day Greensboro between Generals Charles Cornwallis and Nathanael Greene. This battle marked a turning point in the Revolutionary War in the South. Although General Cornwallis, the British Commander, held the field at the end of the battle, his losses were so severe that he decided to withdraw to the Carolina coastline, where he could receive



reinforcements at Wilmington and his battered army could be protected by the British Navy. His decision ultimately led to his defeat later in 1781 at Yorktown, Virginia, by a combined force of American and French troops and warships.



With the labor-intensive crops that Southern colonial farmers often grew, the practice of buying and using slaves to raise crops soon became common practice in the area. Some Quakers did own slaves during the late 1700's, but the Quaker congregations started divesting themselves of slaves in the early 1800's and began migrating to the new slavery-free territories opening in the Midwest. These migrations had a major impact on the county's Quaker population.

The Guilford County became a stop on the "Underground Railroad", for which volunteers aided refugee slaves en-route to freedom in the North. People gave them safe places to stay and often food and clothing. It took the Civil War to end slavery in Guilford County, and that war left its mark that is still evident today.

Greensboro

Greensboro was established near the geographic center of Guilford County, on land that was *"an unbroken forest with thick undergrowth of huckleberry bushes, that bore a finely flavored fruit."* At the time European settlement began the inhabitants of the area that became Greensboro were a Siouan-speaking people called the Saura. Property for the future village of Greensboro was purchased from them for \$98.



Quaker migrants from Pennsylvania, by way of Maryland, arrived at Capefair (which became Greensboro) about 1750. The new settlers began organizing religious services affiliated with the Cane Creek Friends Meeting in Snow Camp in 1751. Three years later, 40 Quaker families were granted approval to establish the New Garden Monthly Meeting. The settlement grew rapidly during the next three years, adding members from as far away as Nantucket in Massachusetts. It soon became the most important Quaker community in North Carolina and mother of several other Quaker meetings that were established in the state and west of the Appalachians.

After the Revolutionary War, Capefair was renamed Greensboro in honor of Major General Nathanael Greene, commander of the rebel American forces at the Battle of Guilford Court House. Although the Americans lost the battle, Greene's forces inflicted heavy casualties on the British Army of General Cornwallis. Following this battle, Cornwallis withdrew his troops to a British coastal base in Wilmington, North Carolina.

In 1808, Greensboro replaced Guilford Court House as the county seat. It was more centrally located, making it a better location for travelers of the time. As the county and its towns moved through the 1800's, many changes occurred, and there was a movement to make Greensboro the state capital instead of Raleigh. That movement failed, but Guilford and Greensboro remain part of the state's vital central area.

The New Garden Monthly Meeting

The first Friends meeting organized in the Greensboro area was the New Garden Monthly Meeting. The initial meeting was held in the home of Thomas Beals in February of 1752. In 1757, Richard Williams donated 53 acres and the timbers for the construction of the first New Garden Meeting House. Friends from the North, from eastern Carolina, and from Europe attended meetings at New Garden between the years 1752 and 1778. There is a marker (see below) at the site of the original meeting house.



The Centre Monthly Meeting

Joseph Macy and Hannah Hobbs were members of the Centre Monthly Meeting. The Centre Friends Meeting is located about ten miles south of Greensboro. The monthly meeting was established in 1773. At first there were only a few families and the meetings were held in a private residence, but as the settlement grew a large meeting house was built. The rapid growth, which had been due to migration from the North, ceased at the outbreak of the American Revolution (1776). As was the case with other North Carolina Friends meetings, Centre lost many of its members through the great migration to the Northwest (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa), which began about the end of the eighteenth century.



The Deep River Monthly Meeting

As the Macy family farms were located over a wide area the family members often attended different monthly meetings. Joseph's cousins, Abigail, John and Matthew attended the Deep River Meeting, which was located about 6 miles south-west of Greensboro. It was established under the jurisdiction of the New Garden Monthly Meeting. The first Deep River Meeting was held in September of 1778. The member listing is shown in the table, below. This meeting is notable because it was also attended by **John Sweet**, who would later become our great.....grandfather when his grandson, **Solomon Sweet**, married **Catherine Macy**.



Like the other Guilford County Quaker meetings, the Deep River Monthly Meeting enjoyed large growth during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and suffered great losses by migration to the Northwest Territories during the first half of the nineteenth century. From Southern Quakers and Slavery: "Deep River is, and has been, one of the strongest monthly meetings. Its record of outbound migration begins in the early 1800's. As usual, they are all to Indiana except ten, which are divided between Tennessee, Ohio and Illinois. The favorite objective point was the White Water Monthly Meeting, Indiana." The Macy and Sweet families were among those who migrated.



As previously mentioned, the first sitting of the Deep River Monthly Meeting was held September 7, 1778. The original members are listed below. Note: The names highlighted are all members of the families that founded the Nantucket Island Quaker Colony a century earlier. Curiously, the Gardners, who were from Nantucket, are not listed even though they were present (**John Sweet** was married to Mary Gardner).

Jemima Baldwin	Thomas Elmore	Abner Hunt	Jane Rudduck
John Baldwin	Latham Folger	Judith Johnson	John Rudduck Jr.
Catharine Barnard	Matilda Folger	Robert Johnson	Sarah Rudduck
Francis Barnard	Jonathan Gifford	Tarlton Johnson	Hezekiah Sanders
Margaret Barnard	Unice Gifford	Jemima Jones	Joel Sanders
Tristram Barnard	Philip Ham	Richard Jones	John Sanders
Levinah Beard	Priscilla Ham	Hannah Kersey	John Sanders Jr.
Phebe Beeson	Obadiah Harris	Abigail Macy	Martha Sanders
Ann Bond	Rebekah Harris	John Macy, Sr.	Susanna Sanders
Edward Bond	Jonathan Harrold	Matthew Macy	George Stalker
Sarah Brazelton	Mary Haworth	Phebe Marshall	Sarah Stalker
Sarah Brooks	Micajah Haworth	Charity Mendenhall	Archelaus Stanly
Ann Clasby	Phebe Haworth	Dinah Mendenhall	Jehu Stuart
Charles Clasby	Phebe Healy	Jane Mendenhall	Sarah Stuart
Barnabas Coffin	John Hiatt Sr.	John Mendenhall	John Sweet
Hannah Coffin	Mary Hiatt	Mary Mendenhall	John Talbot
Libni Coffin	Ruth Hinshaw	Moses Mendenhall	Mary Talbot
Lydia Coffin	John Hoggatt	Stephen Mendenhall	Henry Thornbrugh
Mary Coffin	Joseph Hoggatt	Amos Mills	Joseph Thornbrugh
Samuel Coffin	Phebe Hoggatt	Henry Mills	Rachel Thornbrugh
Seth Coffin	Ruth Hoggatt	Reuben Mills	John Unthank
Mary Cook	Elizabeth Howell	Joseph Pattison	Manlove Wheeler
Thomas Cook	Jonathan Howell	Elizabeth Pike	Isaac Williams
Sarah Crues	Ann Huff	Nathan Pike	

The Deaths of Joseph Macy and Hannah Hobbs

Joseph Macy and Hannah Hobbs both died in Guilford County and are buried in the Centre Friends Cemetery near Greensboro. He died on 28 June 1772. The date of Hannah's death is uncertain, but the following indicates that she was still living in 1773. She apparently transferred land that Joseph still owned in Nantucket to their children:

From the book Woodruff Ancestors: Hannah Macy was living Sept. 10, 1773, when she transferred the legacy she had received from her husband in 1772, to all of her children. This deed was recorded in Nantucket, Sept. 27, 1773.



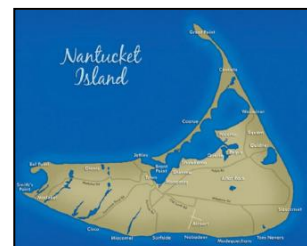
Centre Friends Cemetery

More about Joseph Macy

Miscellaneous information about Thomas Macy III, his son, **Joseph Macy** (our line), and Joseph's son, Paul. The following, which was extracted from the Genealogy of the Macy Family, is regarding a family heirloom clock: *About 1720 Thomas Macy assisted in capturing and killing a whale. He either took or sent his share of the whalebone to England, where he sold it and purchased a bolt of Irish linen, a clock, and a copy of Sewell's History. The clock descended to his son, **Joseph Macy**, and from him to Paul Macy, who took it with him to New Garden, N.C., in 1773, and to Ohio in 1818, when he willed it to his son, Paul Macy Jr., who took possession of it in 1832, who shortly after gave it to his son Obed Macy, who has it at present (1868) at Troy, Ohio. During all this time, over one hundred and fifty years, it has never been in the hands of a clockmaker but once and still keeps excellent time.* Note: Paul was apparently the only one of Joseph's children to migrate to Ohio.

ENOCH MACY

Enoch Macy was born to Joseph Macy and Hannah Hobbs on 11 May 1743 on Nantucket Island, Nantucket County, Massachusetts. Enoch married Anna Macy on 29 December 1763 on Nantucket Island. Anna was born to David Macy (1714-1778) and Dinah Gardner (1720-1796) on 16 April 1745 on Nantucket Island. Note: Enoch and Anna were cousins. **Enoch Macy** and Anna Macy arrived in Guilford County in 1771.



Enoch Macy and Anna Macy had eleven children, four of which died young.

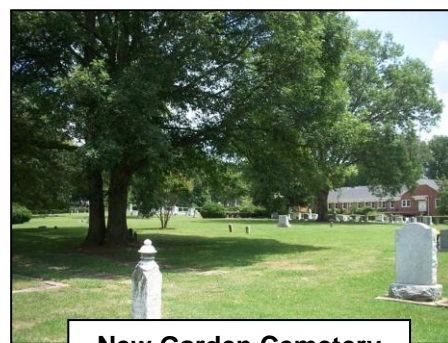
NAME	DATE / PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE / PLACE OF DEATH
Dinah Macy Married Matthew Starbuck in 1808 in Guilford County, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1765 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1830
Anna Macy Married William Osborne in 1788 in Guilford County, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1768 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1835
Thaddeus Macy Died young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1770 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1773
Hannah Macy Died young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nantucket, Nantucket County, Massachusetts 1772 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1785
Thaddeus Macy Married Catherine White in 1796 in Guilford County, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1775 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana 1839
Henry Macy Married Rachel Armfield in ??? in Guilford County, IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1776 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1843
Stephen Macy Married Rebecca Barnard in 1776 in Guilford County, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1778 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana 1857
Miriam Macy Married Jesse Baldwin in 1825 Richmond, Wayne County, IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1781 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana 1851
Abigail Macy Died young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1783 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1783
Enoch Macy Died young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1786 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1786
Sarah Macy Married Stephen Mendenhall in 1814, Guilford County, NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1788 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1815

Note: Stephen Macy is our line.

The Deaths of Enoch Macy and Anna Macy

Enoch Macy Died 2 September 1805 in Guilford County, North Carolina. Anna and died on 27 February 1806, also in Guilford County. They were members of the New Garden Monthly Meeting and are both buried there.

More about Enoch



New Garden Cemetery

Enoch Macy was an active member of the Deep River Monthly Meeting. In 1793 he and several other members were assigned the task of assisting in the organization of the Deep Creek Monthly Meeting. The following was extracted (and paraphrased) form Deep River records: *“We of the Committee appointed to visit the preparative meeting of Deep Creek on their request to hold a monthly meeting among themselves, after visiting them, report that we think it will be best to grant their request and provide help and instruction as long as necessary – Jacob Hunt, Joseph Hoggatt, Moses Gregg, Bowater Sumner, **Enoch Macy.**”*

STEPHEN MACY

Stephen Macy was born to Enoch Macy and Anna Macy on 4 December 1778, at New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina. Stephen married Rebecca Barnard on 23 July 1800, in Iredell County, North Carolina. She was born on 23 June 1776, in Surry County, North Carolina. Rebecca's parents were Francis Barnard and Catherine Osborne. Stephen's second wife (1844) was Rebecca Ratcliff, born about 1780.

From The History of Henry County, Indiana (1884): *In the spring of 1808, **Stephen Macy** moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, and in 1828 to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana. He was the first manufacturer of cast-iron mold-board plows in Montgomery County, and also of Richmond. In 1836 he moved to Henry County, and settled near Raysville where his wife died in 1844. He subsequently moved to Greensboro Township, where he married Mrs. Rebecca (Lamb) Ratliff. Note: Raysville and Greensboro are very close to Spiceland.*

Note: In 1828 the Quaker Whitewater Monthly Meeting split into Orthodox and Hicksite factions. This may have been one of the factors that prompted Stephen's move to Spiceland: *Differences among Quakers concerning theology, discipline, manner of worship, and members' interactions with the larger society led to several divisions within the Society of Friends during the nineteenth century.*

Stephen Macy and Rebecca Barnard had eight children:

NAME	DATE / PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE / PLACE OF DEATH
Anna Macy Married Samuel Street in 1832 in Wayne Co., IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1802 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayne County, Indiana ????
Catherine Macy Married Solomon Sweet in 1821 in Montgomery Co., OH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1804 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry County, Indiana 1835
John Macy Married Beulah Hunt 1833, Betsy White 1840, Lydia Bell 1854, in Wayne Co., Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guilford County, North Carolina 1806 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry County, Indiana 1887- Burial: Rich Square Friends Cemetery, Henry Co., IN
Eli Macy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montgomery County, Ohio 1808 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peru, Miami Co., Indiana 1830 - Drowned in the Wabash River.
Francis Macy Married Hulda Hunt in ???? in Henry Co., Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montgomery County, Ohio 1810 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Howard Co., Indiana ???? - Burial: Crown Point Cemetery, Howard Co., IN
Stephen Macy Married Mary Charles in 1837 in Henry Co., Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montgomery County, Ohio 1813 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jefferson Co., Iowa 1888 - Burial: Walnut Creek Friends Cemetery Pleasant Plain, Jefferson Co., IA
Nathan Macy Died young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montgomery County, Ohio 1818 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montgomery County, Ohio 1818 - Burial: Quaker Cemetery, Vandalia, Montgomery Co., OH
Eunice Macy Married Albert Greenstreet in 1842 in Henry County, IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Montgomery County, Ohio 1822 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry County, Indiana 1851

Note: Catherine Macy is our line.

Note: References to Montgomery County, Ohio, mean the Dayton area.

Note: References to Wayne County, Indiana, mean the Richmond area.

Note: References to Henry County, Indiana, mean the Spiceland area.

Note: Miami and Howard Counties are located north of Indianapolis.

More about the children

John M. Macy: History of Henry County, Indiana (1884): John M. Macy was a native of Guilford County, N. C., born Dec. 28, 1806, a son of **Stephen Macy** and Rebecca (Barnard) Macy. His grandparents, Enoch and Anna (Macy) Macy, and Francis and Catharine (Osborn) Barnard, were natives of Nantucket Island and New Jersey respectively. They were early settlers of North Carolina.

John M. Macy in early life received only the rudiments of a common-school education, but after he was twenty-one years old, by dint of hard study and many sacrifices, he acquired a fair education and successfully taught school twenty-five years. He first taught in Miami County, Indiana, three months for \$25 and his board. In 1856 he came to Franklin Township and bought the farm where he has since resided. Mr. Macy was married in 1832 to Beulah, daughter of Isam and Margaret Hunt. His wife died in March, 1835, and in 1840 he married Betsey Ann, daughter of Thomas and Jemima White. To them were born three children -- Margaret M., William A., and Henrietta M. (deceased). Mrs. Macy died, and in 1854 Mr. Macy married Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia Bell. They have one daughter -- Maria Josephine. Mr. Macy was an esteemed elder of Hopewell Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Eli Macy: In the spring of 1830 a number of home seekers came to what is now Miami County, Indiana. Among them was a man named Eli Macy, from Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana. One morning in June, he announced his intention of swimming the Wabash River. It was June and there was a high stage of water in the river. Despite this condition and the warnings of the settlers, he mounted his horse and plunged into the stream. Unable to stem the swift current, both horse and rider were carried downstream some distance and Mr. Macy was drowned. His body was buried on the bank of the Wabash, near the spot where he lost his life, and the place was marked by a rough stone. For three-quarters of a century this stone was pointed out to visitors as "The Stranger's Grave." In the spring of 1908, when preparations were commenced for the dedication of the city park, the Peru Commercial Club decided to erect a more suitable monument in the place of the rough stone that had marked the spot for so many years. Accordingly a piece of Bedford limestone about eighteen inches square and five feet high was placed over the grave. On the west side of this monument is the inscription:

"The Stranger's Grave. Eli Macy of Richmond, Indiana, seeking a Homestead, was drowned while fording the Wabash River near this place in June, 1830."

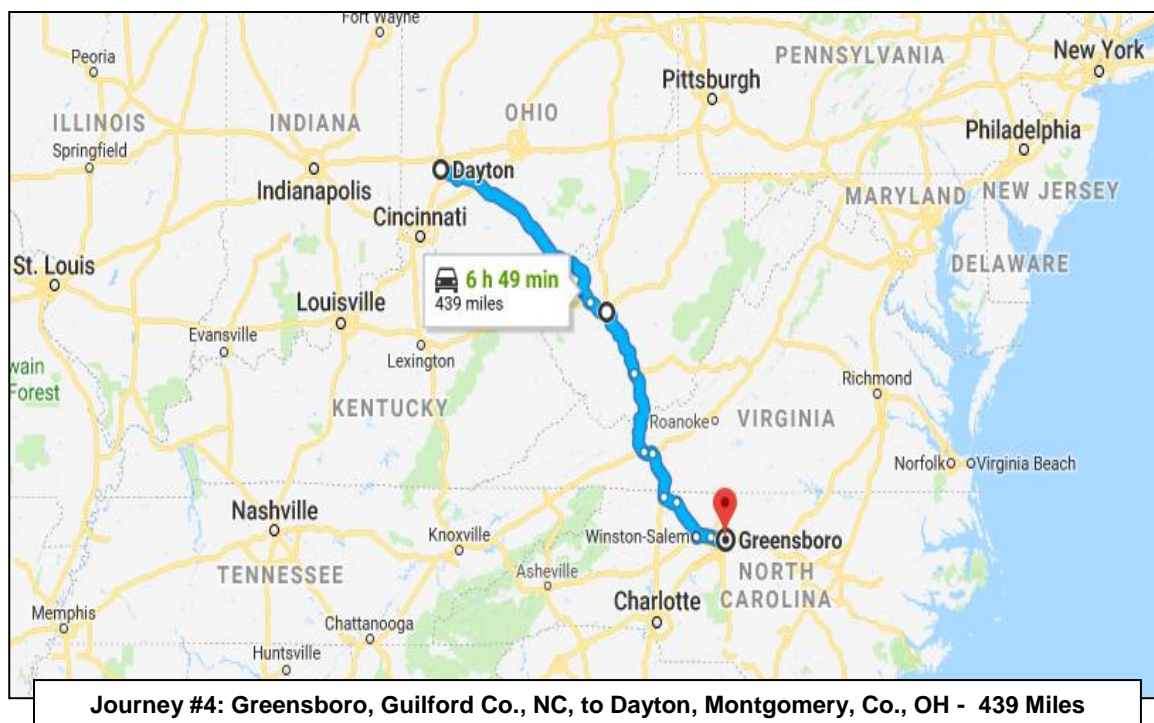
On the east side is the simple inscription: "Erected by Peru Commercial Club, 1908." The monument stands immediately east of the city park, on the bank of the Wabash River, and marks the scene of one of the earliest tragedies of Miami County. Young and full of ambition, Eli Macy left the friends and associations of his early life to establish for himself a home in the Wabash Valley, only to lose his life in a rash attempt to cross a swollen river, and there is something pathetic in the name bestowed upon his last resting Place -- "The Stranger's Grave"

More: A much romanticized version of the story from an 1892 Newspaper article: On the banks of the Wabash River, one mile west of this city, seventy-two years ago, Eli Macy, 22 years old, met his death. Tradition and history has it that he was the first white man that was buried in what now constitutes Miami county soil. This county was " then an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the Miami savages. Young Macy came from the east and had in his possession some money and, being of a daring disposition, started out to eke out a home in the western wilderness. He pitched his tent near the spot where

his body now lies, and prepared to spend the night. Indians were all around him, but he seemed to fear them not. In the night he concluded to change his camp to the opposite side of the river, but while he was making ready to swim across the stream he was surprised by the redskins and, making a break for the water, he plunged in and struck out boldly for the opposite shore. He struggled hard in the turbulent current, but his strength failed, and he went down. His body was recovered by the Indians, a grave dug on the bank of the river and young Macy and his personal effects were placed therein and covered up. A large Indian mound was raised over the body, and the grave was marked. A few months after this occurred, relatives in the east, receiving no tidings from Eli, started out in search of him. They followed his trail for weeks, and finally, through the aid of some friendly Indians who were familiar with the tragic ending of the strange young pale-face, were directed to the grave on the banks of the Wabash river. The body was disinterred by the relatives, and proved to be that of the missing young man. It was evident that he expected to meet an unnatural death, as he had written on a piece of paper which was found in his pocket requesting that whatever fate might befall him his body should be buried where it was found. The request was complied with, a rude box was prepared, and the body was given a final burial. Every cent of his money was found upon his person and taken possession of by his friends, and a rough stone slab was placed at the head of his grave, which bears the following epitaph. "Eli Macy. Drowned, May, 1820, Aged 22 years. He sleeps well." From that day down to the present time his grave has never been desecrated, but is kept green. It is now known as the "Stranger's Grave" and visited by hundreds of people through curiosity.

JOURNEY #4: Greensboro, Guilford Co., NC, to Dayton, Montgomery Co., OH

In the spring of 1808, **Stephen Macy** relocated from Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina, to Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio.



THE DESTINATION #4: Dayton Township, Montgomery County, Ohio

Most of the following information was extracted from documents also found on the Internet: [History of Montgomery County, Ohio](#), and [History of the City of Dayton and Montgomery County, Ohio](#)

Ohio



On April 30, 1802, the U.S. Congress created the state of Ohio. The new state constitution provided for the widest individual liberty and the least governmental power. It forbid slavery and proclaimed religious liberty. An act of the new Ohio legislature officially created Montgomery



County on March 24, 1803. The sixth section of the Act of

Congress, which established Ohio as a state contained this clause: *"The temporary seat of justice shall be the town of Dayton in Montgomery County,"* and thus established Dayton not merely as the geographical but the judicial center of the then great west.

Montgomery County



At the time of the emergence of Ohio as a state the territory covered by Montgomery County was the largest of the divisions in the Miami (Indian) lands and was six or seven times as large as it is now, taking in the areas of fourteen of the present counties. The settlement of Montgomery County began with the peace treaty signed at Greenville following the victory of General Wayne's forces over the Indians. With their security guaranteed, settlers began to push into the fertile Ohio valley in search of homes. In the winter of 1795-6, after a preliminary survey, a party of settlers from Cincinnati established a town at the mouth of Mad River and in the

winter of 1797 Dayton was founded. The name Dayton was given because General Jonathan Dayton was the most prominent man in the negotiations that led to the purchase of the Indian lands.

Montgomery County was named after Richard Montgomery, a hero of the American Revolution. The county flourished during the nineteenth century. With the completion of the Miami and Erie Canal in 1829, Dayton was connected to Cincinnati. Because it was a transportation hub, Montgomery County was heavily involved in Ohio's early industrialization. By the late 1800s, the county had become the home of many different businesses. Wilbur and Orville Wright owned a bicycle shop in Dayton, the county seat, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It was here that the Wrights developed the first powered aircraft to fly successfully. In the 1880s, John Patterson opened the National Cash Register Company (NCR) in Dayton.



Dayton Township



The country bordering on the present limits of Dayton began to be settled in 1799, and became a formal township that same year. The earliest known resident was William King, a squatter from Kentucky and an opponent of slavery, who originally settled in the area around 1800. King, who in the strictest sense was a pioneer, claimed over 500 acres of land, which is now inside the Dayton city limits.

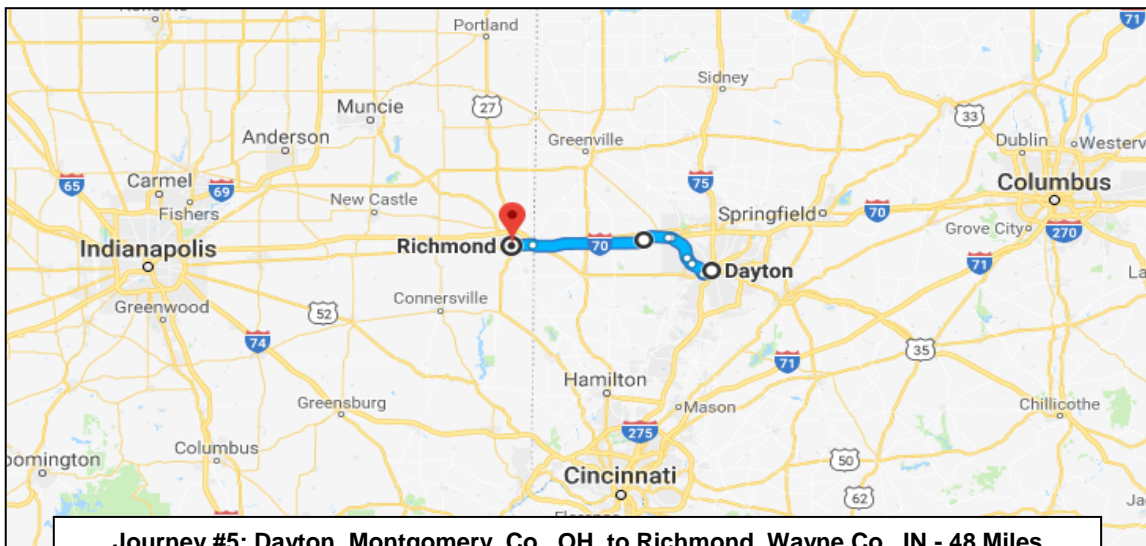


The events and forces that led to the creation of the Dayton Township are not unlike those that surrounded the development of most Ohio communities that were settled at the turn of the 19th century. Records show that the area was occupied by squatters and settlers who purchased large tracts of land. In every way in the primitive life of the early settlers the mode of settlement was the same.....after the erection of crude cabins, came the saw and grist mills and a schoolhouse. Religious worship was observed in the homes of the pioneers or in the schoolhouse.

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JOURNEY #5: Dayton, Montgomery Co., OH, to Richmond, Wayne Co., IN

In 1828 to **Stephen Macy** relocated from Montgomery County, Ohio, to Wayne County, Indiana.



THE DESTINATION #5: Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana

Wayne County History (excerpts from The History of Wayne County, IN)

After the British defeat in the American Revolutionary War, the entire Trans-Allegheny Region, including what is now Indiana, was ceded to the United States. The U. S. Congress divided the Trans-Allegheny Region into several new territories. The largest of these was the Northwest Territory, which was soon divided into several smaller territories including, in 1800, the Indiana Territory. The Indiana Territory grew in population and development and by an act of Congress was admitted to the Union on April 19 1816, as the nineteenth state.

Wayne County was formed on 27 November 1810 from Clark and Dearborn Counties. The county was named for General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, who was an officer during the Revolutionary War. Wayne is mainly remembered for his service in the 1790s in the Northwest Indian War, which included many actions in Indiana and Ohio. The County is located in the east central part of the state. The first county seat was Salisbury, a town which no longer exists, and later moved to Centerville, Indiana where it remained until a move to Richmond in 1873.



Richmond



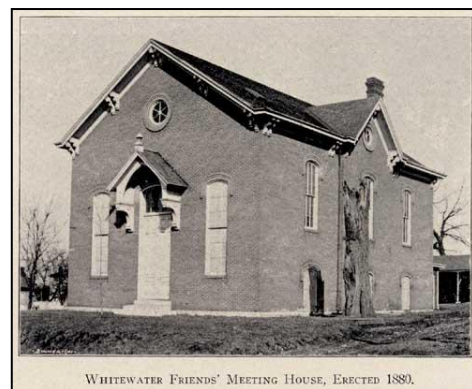
From pioneer days to the present, the Richmond, Wayne County, area has been an important national and international center for Quaker activities and institutions. Most of the early settlers in the area were

Friends, who began arriving in the early 1800s, drawn west by the prospect of inexpensive, fertile farmland and the opportunity to escape the slave-owning culture of the South. Dense with forest and rich in game, Richmond, Indiana was proclaimed "The Land of Promise" by Quakers from North and South Carolina and Tennessee seeking a new home free from slavery.



The Whitewater Monthly Meeting

In the summer and fall of 1806, Jeremiah Cox and family, John Smith and family, Elijah Wright, Frederick Hoover, and perhaps others settled on the Whitewater River at what is now the site of Richmond. Here they cleared land and built cabins that were a great distance, in that



unbroken wilderness, from the nearest Friends settlement at West Branch, Ohio. As the settlement of Friends grew there was a need for a monthly meeting closer than the one at West Branch, Miami County, Ohio. In 1809 the Whitewater Monthly Meeting was established, and it is from this meeting that all meetings in Indiana descend.



The Whitewater Friends Meeting is now the First Friends Meeting

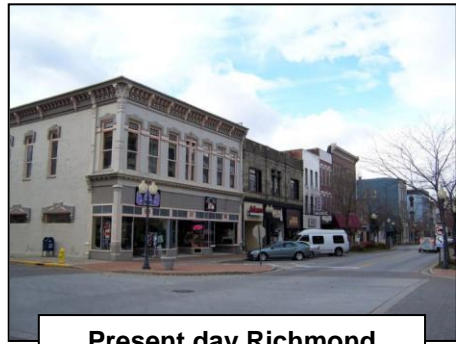
Following the War of 1812, the migrations of Friends from the Carolinas and Tennessee increased, and more Friends meetings came into existence. One of these meetings was Silver Creek-Salem Monthly Meeting in Union County, where **Jonathon Hollingsworth** and **Mary Ramsey** became members after arriving from South Carolina. **Stephen Macy** and **Rebecca Barnard** arrived in Richmond from Ohio about 1828 and joined the White Water Monthly Meeting. They were accompanied by their daughter, **Catherine Macy** and her husband, **Solomon Sweet**. In 1836, both families moved to Spiceland (Raysville), Henry County, Indiana. Note: I would guess that by the time they had arrived in Richmond, which was more than twenty years after the first settlers arrived, all of the choice farm land had been taken and they eventually decided to move further west to the Spiceland area for better prospects. More later about Spiceland.

Quakers owned mills and foundries along the Whitewater River, and Quaker Charles Starr further influenced Richmond's destiny as he donated land to the railroad, stipulating that it be used for a depot. With access to rail transportation, more industrialists chose to locate in Richmond and during the late nineteenth century the city of 20,000 was home to no less than 47 millionaires. Along with economic impact, the Quakers established intellectual growth with the founding of Earlham College in 1847 and one of the nation's first public libraries in 1864.



Rail passage wasn't limited to steam engines. Prior to the Civil War, Levi Coffin's Home in what is now Fountain City, north of Richmond, was the stopover for many escaped slaves who traveled the Underground Railroad. Levi, who was among the founders of the "railroad," was a Quaker and native of Guilford County. He is credited with personally helping more than 2,000 slaves who stopped there along their journey to freedom.

It is difficult to believe that Richmond, a town that was founded by anti-slavery Quakers and that played a major role in the Underground Railroad, would become a center of Ku Klux Klan activity. In the 1920s, the Indiana Ku Klux Klan (KKK) had the largest Klan organization in the country. At its height, national Klan membership reached 1.5 million, with 300,000 from Indiana. Records show that Richmond (home to Whitewater Klan #60) and Wayne County were Klan strongholds, with up to 45 percent of the county's white males having been Klan members. Forty percent of Richmond's Kiwanis club members, thirty percent of its doctors, and 27 percent of its lawyers were Klan members. In 1923 a reported 30,000 people watched a Klan parade through Richmond streets. The Klan polished its reputation by making contributions of money and goods to Protestant churches and organizations, including the Salvation Army. Thomas Barr, son of a nationally prominent Quaker minister and Klan official, attended Earlham College and was a KKK campus recruiter.



Present day Richmond

The Deaths of Stephen Macy and Rebecca Barnard

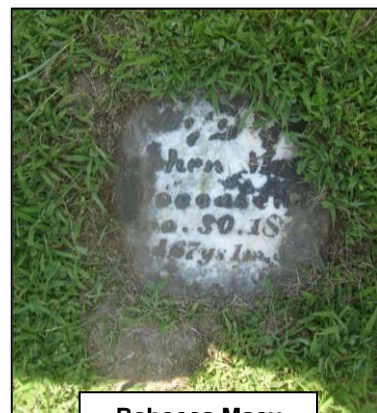
Stephen Macy died 2 Dec 1857, near Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana, and is buried at the Rich Square Friends Cemetery. **Rebecca Barnard** died in 30 July 1843, and is buried in the Spiceland Friends Cemetery, Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana.



Note: The Spiceland Friends Cemetery is located on West Main Street in beautiful downtown Spiceland, just north of the Friends church. It was the original burial ground of the Spiceland Quakers, one of the earliest organized religious groups in Henry County. The first burial here took place in 1829.



Stephen Macy



Rebecca Macy

CATHERINE MACY My Great-Great-Great Grandmother

Catherine Macy was born near Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina, to Stephen Macy and Rebecca Barnard on 13 September 1804. They were members of the Deep Creek Monthly Meeting, which her grandfather, Enoch Macy, helped organize

in 1793. In 1808, Stephen Macy moved the family to Montgomery Co., Ohio. Catherine married Solomon there on 6 July 1821. They were members of the Mill Creek Monthly Meeting (near Dayton) at that time. Solomon was born on 27 July 1800, present day Telford, in Washington County, Tennessee. He arrived in Ohio sometime after 1815. Note: Stephen's uncle Paul Macy and his family were also members of the Mill Creek Meeting.

The Mill Creek Monthly Meeting

The Mill Creek Monthly Meeting was located on what is now North Montgomery County Road, very close to the Dayton Airport. This location was in Montgomery County until Miami County was formed and, as the location description implies, is right on the county line. From a genealogical research perspective, this has created some confusion. Adding to this confusion are questionable Quaker records and the fact that the members of Mill Creek Monthly Meeting surely lived in both counties. Members may have been buried at the Mill Creek Friends Cemetery (now the Frederick Cemetery), but they did not die there. Births, deaths and most marriages took place on farms. I have seen records indicating that Catherine's and Solomon's marriage, as well as the births of their children, took place at the Mill Creek Monthly Meeting. It is true that they were members when these events occurred, but the events took place on the family farm in either Miami or Montgomery Counties. Unless we know where their farm was located or find their actual marriage and birth certificates (if there are any) we will never know for sure where the events took place.

In 1828, **Catherine Macy**, Solomon Sweet and their family, along with her parents, Stephen Macy and Rebecca Barnard and their minor children, relocated to Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, where they became members of the Whitewater Monthly Meeting.

Catherine Macy and Solomon Sweet had six children:

NAME	DATE / PLACE OF BIRTH	DATE / PLACE OF DEATH
Anna Macy Sweet Married Eber Horner in 1839 in Thorntown, Boone Co., IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miami or Montgomery Co., OH - Mill Creek Monthly Meeting 1822 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downs, McLean Co., IL 1884 – Burial: Shiloh Cemetery, McLean Co., IL
Sarah M. Sweet Married Nathan Scovell in 1842, Henry Co., IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miami or Montgomery Co., OH- Mill Creek Monthly Meeting 1824 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry County, IN 1870 – Burial: Circle Grove, Spiceland, Henry Co., IN
Rebecca E. Sweet Died young – the same year as her father	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miami or Montgomery Co., OH - Mill Creek Monthly Meeting 1826 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thorntown, Boone Co., IN 1839 – Burial: Sugar Plain Cemetery, Thorntown
Louisa Amelia Sweet Married William Robert Barton in 1844, in Boone Co., IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayne Co., IN - Whitewater Monthly Meeting 1828 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heyworth, McLean Co., IL 1868 – Burial: Shiloh Cemetery, McLean Co., IL
Charles M. Sweet Died Young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayne Co., IN - Whitewater Monthly Meeting 1831 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayne Co., IN 1832 – Burial: Whitewater Cemetery, Wayne Co., IN
Eli M. Sweet Married Martha Risk in 1859 in Greenburg, Decatur Co., IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayne Co., IN - Whitewater Monthly Meeting 1833 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisp Springs (near McMinnville), Tennessee 1897 – Burial: Community House Church

Note: Anna Macy Sweet is our line. She is our connection to Benjamin Franklin. See the charts in the supplemental information section, below.

More about the children

Sarah Sweet-Scovell: Sarah was expelled by the Sugar River Monthly Meeting for marrying “out of the faith” to Nathan Scovell in 1842.

Louisa Amelia Sweet-Barton: Anna Macy Sweet, who was married to Eber Horner, and her sister, Louisa, who was married to William Barton, must have migrated to Illinois at about the same time. The sisters are both buried near Downs, in McLean County, Illinois. Interestingly, our great-great grandfather Lee is also buried there. See the Lee family profile for details.

Eli Sweet: It was difficult to find information about Eli, but after along search I found a document that provided the basic information, and then some. He moved around a lot: Minnesota, Iowa, Oklahoma and Tennessee. He and his family participated in the 1889 Oklahoma Land Rush. Interestingly, so did one of the Lee girls, Mary, in 1892. Again, see the Lee family profile for details. Eli is buried in Tennessee, but his wife, Martha Risk, is buried back where it all began, Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana. She is buried in the Sugar Plain Friends Cemetery, where her father and several Horners are also resting. See the Joseph Horner profile.



Sarah Sweet



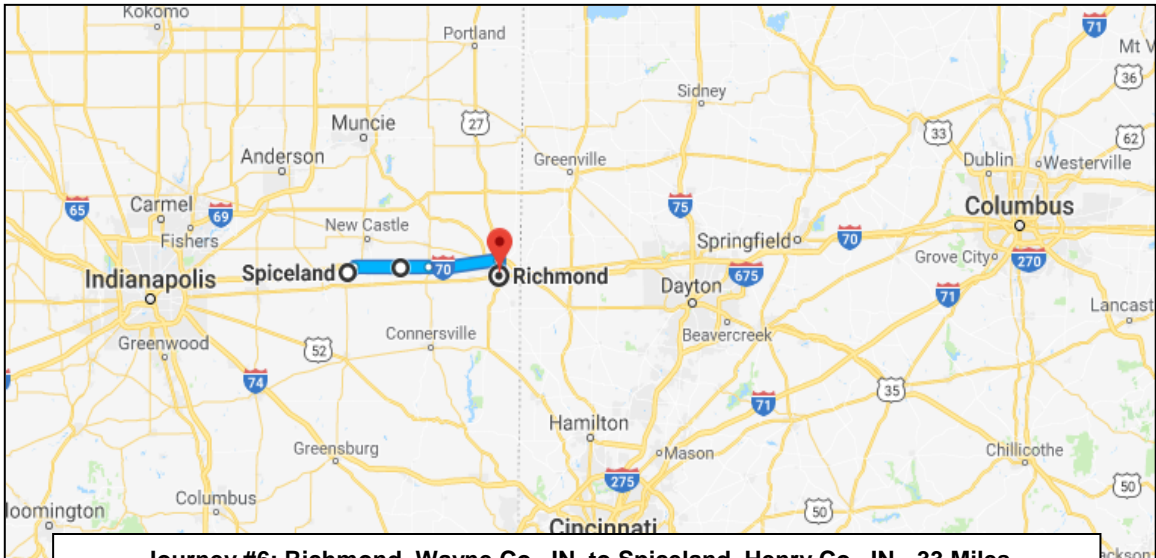
Louisa Sweet



Eli Sweet

JOURNEY #6: Richmond, Wayne County, IN, to Spiceland, Henry County, IN

About 1834, after the birth of their last child, Eli, **Catherine Macy** and Solomon Sweet relocated from Richmond to Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana, a distance of about 33 miles. Catherine’s parents, Stephen Macy and Rebecca Barnard, also made the move. Both families were eventually “received” (in 1836 and 1837) by the Spiceland Monthly Meeting, which was organized 1833. Stephen and Rebecca died near Spiceland and, as previously mentioned, are buried there.



Journey #6: Richmond, Wayne Co., IN, to Spiceland, Henry Co., IN - 33 Miles

DESTINATION #6: Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana

Henry County



Henry County, which was named in honor of Virginia patriot Patrick Henry, was created on December 31, 1821. The process began in October of 1818, when Governor Jennings, Governor Cass and Judge Parker, commissioners acting under authority

of the United States Government, negotiated a treaty by which the Indians ceded all lands south of the Wabash River. As a result of this treaty, a large territory of fertile land, which today forms some of the wealthiest districts in the State of Indiana, became accessible to white settlers. The actual settlement of Henry County began in 1819. However, these early settlers were obliged to wait two or three years before they could obtain titles to their land. The work of surveying began soon after the treaty was concluded, but no sale of land within the

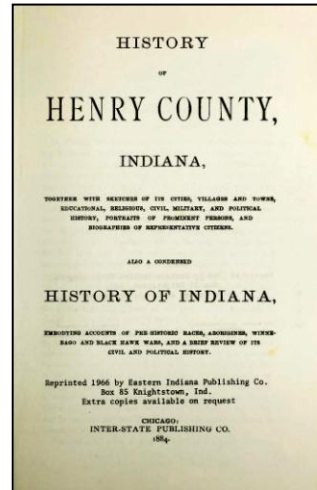


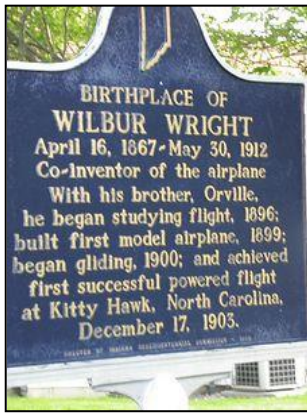
Henry County



Henry County Townships

limits of Henry County was allowed until August, 1821. David Butler, of Dudley Township, bought the first tract of land sold by the Government. The record of this transaction is dated Aug. 8, 1821. Before the close of the year 1821, 137 persons had entered tracts of land within the county.



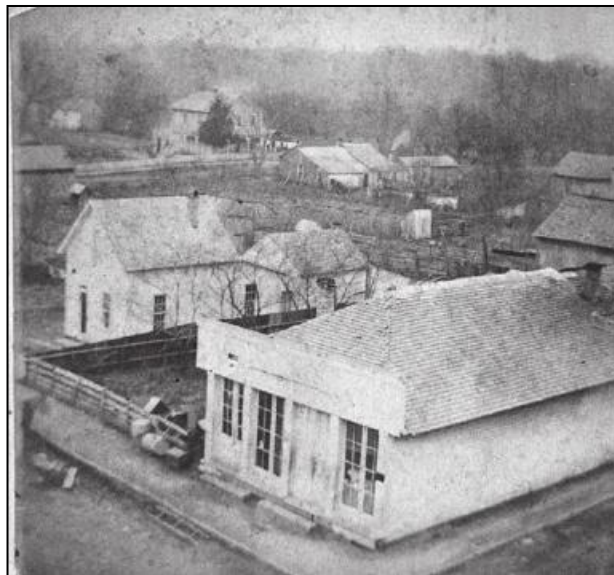


The pioneers were generally thrifty, energetic, courageous and poor. Some may have been attracted to the new country by a desire for adventure, but by far the greater number came for the purpose of securing a home. The grand old forests, abounding in game, the fertility of the soil, and the rapidly increasing wealth of the older portions of the then infant State of Indiana, all combined to invite immigration to this region.

Among the early settlers there were several neighborhoods populated almost exclusively by members of the Society of Friends. Generally they were leading citizens, contributing by their industry and good habits to the material wealth of the county and advancing every good work by precept and example. The Quaker churches of the county were among the first organized and, in many communities, their influence is still predominant. Peaceable, orderly and benevolent, the Quaker citizens have ever been prosperous and respected.

Spiceland (excerpts from The Henry County, Indiana Genealogy and History)

From its origin, Spiceland was as a Quaker settlement. A meeting was organized and a church built in this place about 1830. The first Spiceland Monthly Meeting was established in the spring of 1833 in a log house. The early settlers, including Solomon Sweet and **Catherine Macy**, who arrived about 1834, were chiefly young people of limited means. No longer motivated by the need to escape religious discrimination, they came here solely for the purpose of securing homes and improving their station in life. The settlers were mainly natives of North Carolina. They gave the name "Spiceland" to the settlement because of the abundance of a shrub known as the spicebush found there. *The Spiceland post office was established in 1838. "Solomon Sweet opened the first store some years earlier. He sold out his business in 1837".*

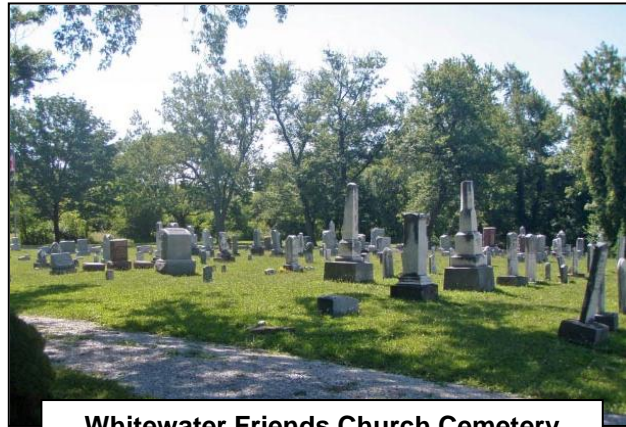


"Tradition has it that Solomon Sweet (1800-1839) was Spiceland's first merchant. What he sold in his store remains a mystery, but was probably dry goods and an assortment of general merchandise.

Note: Many of the migrating Quaker families had been together for almost two centuries. The document The Spiceland Monthly Meeting Register of Quaker Births and Deaths lists family names that go back to Nantucket Island, MA: Macy, Barnard, Coffin, Gardner, and Worth.....and others that go back to the Carolinas.....Hollingsworth, Sweet, and Horner. Thomas Horner and wife, Anne Taylor, Eber's great-grand parents, are listed as being from Frederick County, Virginia (true). Their oldest son, John Horner, brother of Joseph Horner II, is also listed along with his wife, Elizabeth Compton, and all of their children in the register. Also mentioned is the Sweet family.

The Death of Catherine Macy Sweet

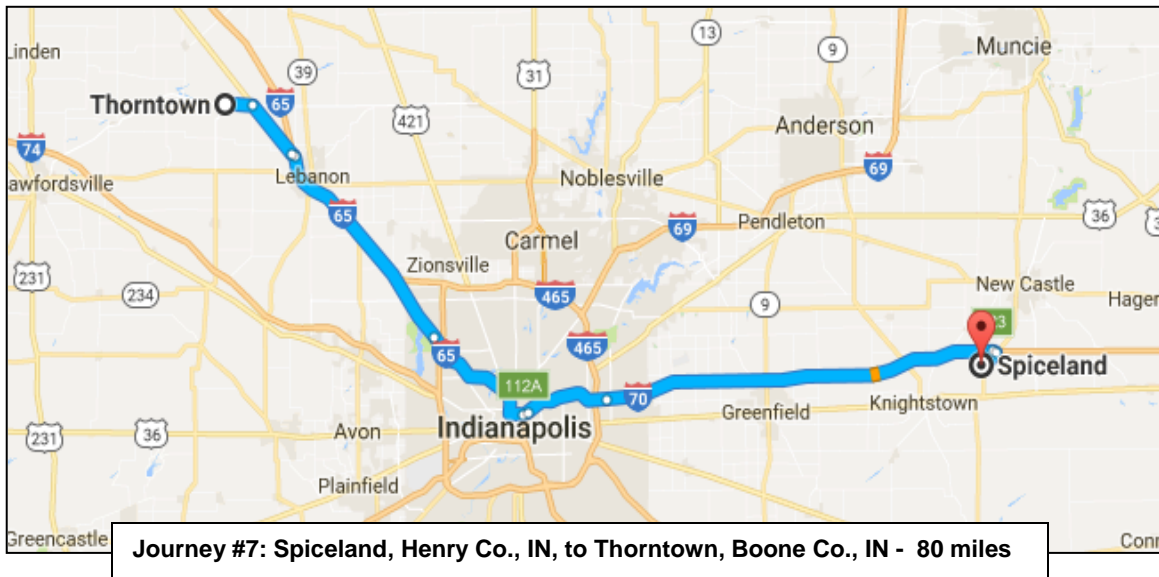
Even though **Catherine Macy** is buried in the Whitewater Friends Cemetery in Richmond, Wayne County, IN, she and Solomon were living near Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana, at the time of her death, 11 July 1835. Quaker records indicate that although the Sweets resided in Spiceland they remained members of the Whitewater Monthly Meeting until Solomon and the children were “received” by the Spiceland Monthly Meeting in 1836. Consequently, Catherine is buried in Richmond. Note: I could not find a grave marker.



Whitewater Friends Church Cemetery

When Solomon Sweet, now a widower, sold his Spiceland business in 1837, he must have done so in preparation for the family’s move to Thorntown, Sugar Creek Township, Boone County, Indiana, about 80 miles to the west, passing through Indianapolis.

JOURNEY #7: Spiceland, Henry Co., IN, to Thorntown, Boone Co., IN

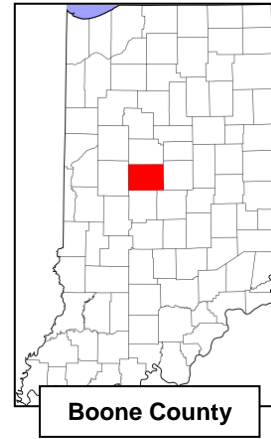
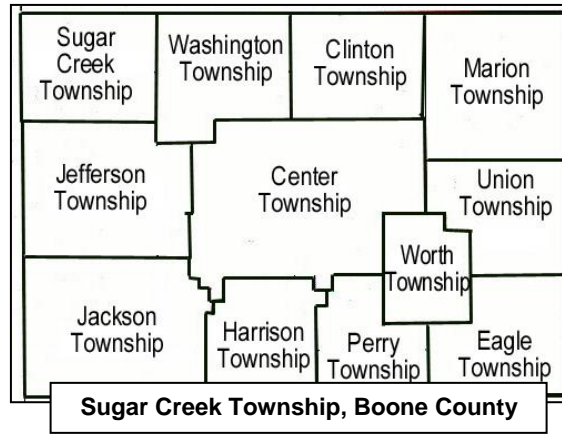
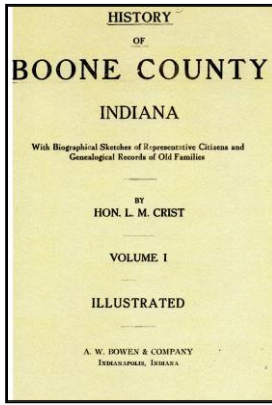


DESTINATION #7: Thorntown, Sugar Creek Township, Boone Co, IN

Boone County (excerpts from The History of Boone County)



On January 30, 1830, an act of the Indiana legislature created Boone County. There were six hundred and twenty-one persons living in the county at that time. This would be about one hundred and twenty-five families, or one and one-half persons to the square mile. The county was named Boone in honor of Colonel Daniel Boone, pioneer of the west. The west in those days was still east of the Mississippi.



Thorntown, Sugar Creek Township



It was in Thorntown where the Macy-Sweet-Horner and Hollingsworth-Horner branches merged with the Hornor family tree.

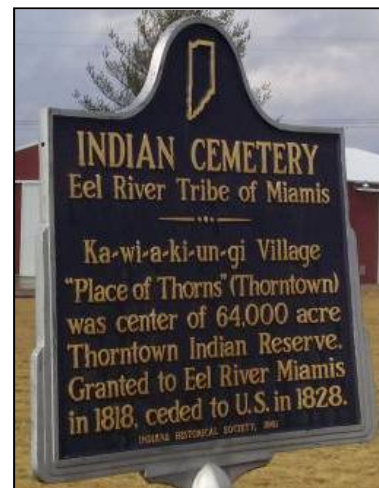
After **Catherine Macy** died in 1835, Solomon decided to relocate the family to Thorntown, Sugar Creek Township, Boone County, Indiana. The reason is unknown. Sometime between 1837, when Solomon sold his business in Spiceland, and 1839, he and the children arrived in Thorntown.



The territory comprising Thorntown and vicinity was known as the "Thorntown Indian Reservation" until the year 1828, when it was purchased from the Miami Indians by the government and opened to settlers. The site of Thorntown was an Indian landmark and center of trade.

Just to the north were their cornfields and where streets now run were their burial grounds. Two or three years passed before the Indians were finally removed and a man by the name of Cornelius Westfall purchased the ground on which the town is now situated. It was laid out in lots in 1831.

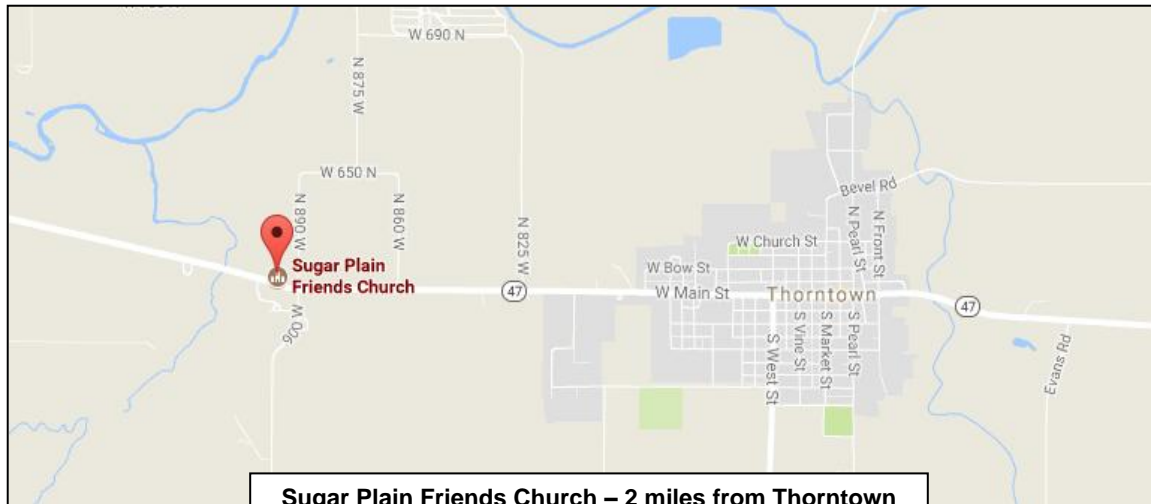
Just like the Horner's, the Sweet family must have had a hard life after arriving in Thorntown. From: The History of Boone County)*"The growth of the town at first was very slow and the difficulties of the early settlers were great.....even crude log huts were a luxury. The town was surrounded by forests and mosquito infested swamps, which promoted malarial fever. The country was inhabited by wolves, bear, deer, wildcat and numerous smaller species of wild animals. There were no roads except for paths through the swampy wilderness, no bridges across the streams, and limited means of ingress and egress. With few domestic animals and almost no markets for the products of the farm one can gain some idea of the trials and tribulations faced by the early settlers, the men and women who subdued the forests and laid the foundation for a more prosperous future."*



In 1839, Solomon married Mary Ann Battin, who he probably met at the nearest Friends meeting, The Sugar River Monthly Meeting, in Crawfordsville, about 17 miles west of Thorntown. This may have been a marriage of convenience arranged by the Sugar River Quakers in an effort to provide Solomon's children with a replacement mother. The bad luck continued when Solomon died on 9 August 1839 (It was a short honeymoon). There must have been an epidemic (flu?) at that time because his daughter, Rebecca, also died on the same day. They are buried at the Elm Grove Cemetery in Thornton, which became the Sugar Plain Cemetery after the Sugar Plain Monthly Meeting was established at that location in 1840.

The Sugar Plain Monthly Meeting

Around 1827 a group of Quakers began to move into Boone County. Many were from the Carolinas while others were Friends from settlements in the Whitewater Valley (Indiana). These industrious farmers quickly established themselves around the future site of Thorntown. The early settlers immediately began worshiping in their homes. Three acres of land was soon donated by the Odell family to be used as the site of what would become the Sugar Plain Friends Monthly Meeting and cemetery.



Sugar Plain Friends Church – 2 miles from Thorntown

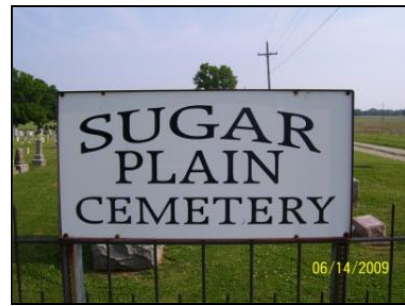
In 1835, the Friends built a log house on the site. Permission was granted from Sugar River Monthly Meeting to formally establish the Sugar Plains Monthly Meeting and in 1840 the first meeting was conducted. Until 1880 Sugar Plain was without pastoral leadership. The normal service for worship was conducted by the "elders." On occasion a visiting minister would speak to the meeting. By the late 1870's, Sugar Plain came under the influence of a revival movement and some of the basic characteristics of Quakerism were changed by younger



Sugar Plain Meeting House

Friends who had been born in Boone County and did not accept the traditions that were brought from the Carolina's many years before. The Sugar Plain Friends Church is still active today at 8891 West State Route 47, Thorntown, Indiana.

At the time of Solomon's death the children were all minors. Richard Battin, the father of Solomon's bride, Mary Ann, took responsibility for settling the estate. It is apparent that Solomon estate consisted of either the funds he had from selling his business in Spiceland or a farm that he purchased in Thorntown with those funds. Either way, Mary Ann Battin got it all. Nothing is mentioned about making a provision for the support of Solomon's children, who ranged in ages from 6 to 17.



Solomon's estate

Regarding Solomon's estate, we have a copy of the court documents, which are a bit difficult to decipher. So, I have had to do some limited editing to make some sense of it

Nov A.D. 1839 - In the Estate of Solomon Sweet

Now at this time the court approves of the grant of letters of administration on the estate of Solomon Sweet to Richard Battin and also as the security given by him. Order that Richard Battin advertise the taking out letters of administration on the estate of Solomon Sweet by posting up written advertisements in three of the most public places in the county.

Dec A.D. 1839 - In the Estate of Solomon Sweet

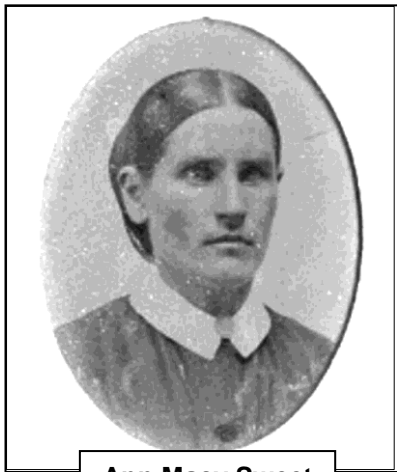
Now at this time comes Richard Battin administrator of Solomon Sweet and files an inventory of goods and chattels of said estate and certifying that the widow claims the estate, which supersedes the necessity of a sale which is allowed and appearing that there is no other property to be administered upon this cause is finally settled.

More about the disposition of Solomon's and Catherine's children:

At the time of Solomon's death there were four surviving children: **Anna** (17), Sarah (15), Louisa (11) and Eli (6). Although pure speculation on my part, I would guess that Sarah and Eli were raised in Spiceland by their grandparents, Stephen Macy and Rebecca Barnard, while Anna and Louisa remained in Thorntown. This assumption is based on the facts that Sarah lived and died in Spiceland and Eli was married in Greenburg, Decatur County, 35 miles directly south of Spiceland, a long way from Thorntown. When **Anna Macy Sweet** (see below) married Eber Horner, the Joseph Horner family must have taken in her sister, Louisa, because she remained in Thorntown and eventually married William Barton. This assumption makes sense because both the Eber Horner and William Barton families migrated to McLean County, Illinois, probably together. Anna and Louisa are both buried very near Downs, McLean County, Illinois.

ANNA MACY SWEETMy Great-Great Grandmother

Anna Macy Sweet was Solomon's and Catherine's eldest daughter. She was born on the family farm in Miami or Montgomery County, Ohio (north of Dayton), on 18 August 1822. The Sweets were members of the Mill Creek Monthly Meeting. As a child she moved to the new Quaker community of Spiceland (east of Indianapolis), Henry County, Indiana, about 1834. In 1839, after the death of Anna's mother, Catherine, in 1835, Solomon moved the family again, to Thorntown, Sugar Creek Township, Boone County, Indiana, and then unexpectedly passed away. At this point Catherine's parents (Anna's maternal grandparents), Stephen Macy and Rebecca Barnard, stepped in and we can



Ann Macy Sweet

speculate that they judged it a convenient time for Anna to get married. And she did. Three months after Solomon died Anna married Eber Horner (1818-1907) on 12 December 1839, probably on the Horner farm, while they were still members of the Sugar River Monthly Meeting in Crawfordsville. This was surely another marriage of convenience organized by the Quaker community. It was at this point that the Macy-Sweet branch joined the Hornor Family Tree. Anna was the last Sweet in our line.

Note: The Sweet and the Horner families may have known each other from their time in Ohio and

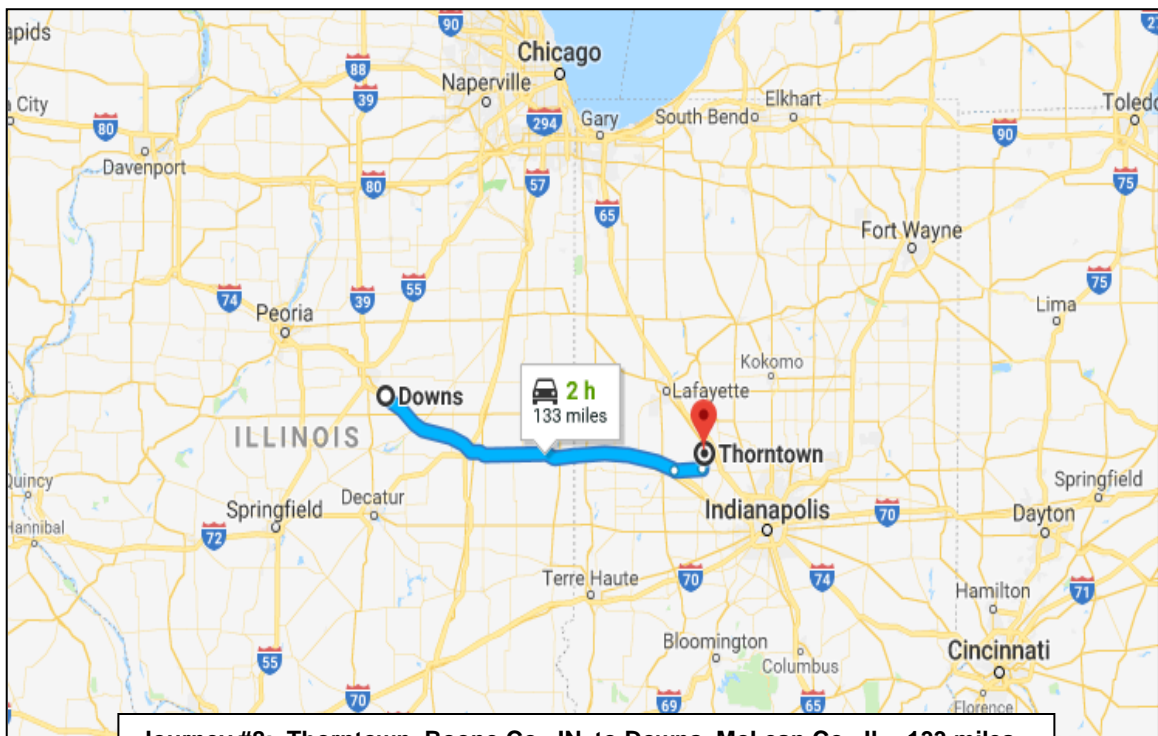
became reacquainted at the Sugar River Monthly Meeting in Crawfordsville after Solomon moved the family to Thorntown. Both families had migrated from the Dayton, Ohio, area to Indiana at about the same time: The Sweets in 1828 (Anna was 6) to Richmond and the Horners in 1833 (Eber was 15) to Thorntown



Eber Horner

JOURNEY #8: Thorntown, IN, to Downs , IL

Following their marriage **Anna Macy Sweet** and Eber Horner commenced farming on the 160 acres of land deeded to him by his father, Joseph. They continued farming in Indiana until 1851 when Eber disposed of the property and, on the 11th of April 1852, relocated to Section 20, Downs, McLean County, Illinois (a distance of about 130 miles). In Downs, Eber bought a 120 acre farm that he eventually expanded to 220 acres. He and Anna were among the first settlers.



Journey #8: Thorntown, Boone Co., IN, to Downs, McLean Co., IL - 133 miles

Between 1840 and 1865 Anna and Eber had eleven children. The first seven were born in Thorntown, Boone County, Indiana, and the last four were born in Downs, McLean County, Illinois.

Anna Macy Sweet's and Eber Horner's children were:

NAME	LIFESPAN	PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF DEATH
Francis Marion Horner	1840-1863	Born in Indiana	Died in Louisiana
William Perry Horner	1841-1858	Born in Indiana	Died in Illinois
Miriam C. Horner Ball	1844-1895	Born in Indiana	Died in Illinois
Esquire Finley Horner	1845-1897	Born in Indiana	Died in Iowa
John Jackson Nisbet Horner	1847-1858	Born in Indiana	Died in Illinois
Joseph Everett Horner	1849-1899	Born in Indiana	Died in Iowa
Winfield Scott Horner	1851-1883	Born in Indiana	Died in Illinois
Sarah Jane Horner	1854-1854	Born in Illinois	Died in Illinois
Isaac Newton Horner	1856-1917	Born in Illinois	Died in Illinois
Charles M. Horner	1860-1860	Born in Illinois	Died in Illinois
Abraham Lincoln Horner	1865-1947	Born in Illinois	Died in Illinois

Joseph Everett Horner is our line

More information about Anna, Eber and their children can be found in Eber Horner's profile. Much of the above information will be repeated there.

DESTINATION #8: Downs, McLean County, Illinois

Illinois



French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet explored the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers in 1673. As a result of their exploration, the Illinois Country was part of the French empire until 1763, when it passed to the British. The area was ceded to the new United States in 1783 and became part of the Northwest Territory.



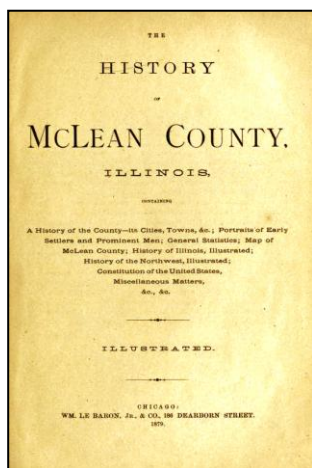
The Illinois-Wabash Company was an early claimant to much of Illinois. An early western outpost of the United States, Fort Dearborn, was established in 1803 (at the site of present-day Chicago), and the creation of the Illinois Territory followed on February 3, 1809.

On December 3, 1818, Illinois became the 21st U.S. state. Early U.S. expansion began in the south part of the state and quickly spread northward, driving out the native residents. In 1832, some Indians returned from Iowa but were driven out in the Black

Hawk War, fought by militia. Illinois is known as the "Land of Lincoln" because it is here that the 16th President spent his formative years. Chicago gained prominence as a lake and canal port after 1848 and as a rail hub soon afterward. By 1857, Chicago was the state's dominant metropolis.

McLean County

McLean County was formed in 1830 out of Tazewell County. The county was named for John McLean, a pioneer lawyer, territorial judge, first Representative in Congress from Illinois (1818) and United States Senator (1824/1825). It is the largest county in the state of Illinois, with a land area of 1184 square miles and boasts some of the richest soil in the world. It is the top-producing county in the United States for both corn and soybeans. The county seat is Bloomington, which was named Blooming Grove until 1831.



McLean Co.



McLean Co.

Downs

Downs was principally a prairie town having no timber except Diamond Grove, a small tract of forest on Kickapoo Creek. There were originally 1,300 acres of good timber there and several mills were built early along the Kickapoo with a grist mill (to turn grain into flour) opening in 1831 using stones cleared from the land. The Kickapoo is the only creek in Downs, running for about three miles across its northwestern corner. The land in the northern half of the township is high and rolling, containing some of the finest farms in the county.

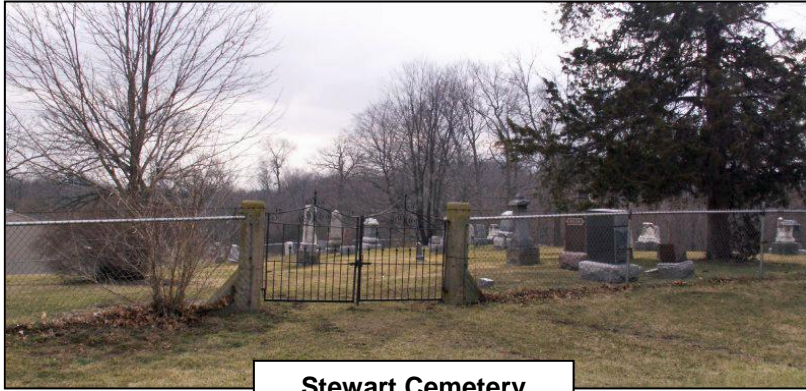


Downs Township, Illinois

When Downs was organized in 1858 it was first named Savanna, but because there was another township of that name in the state the name was changed to Downs in honor of Lawson Downs, who settled in 1829 at Diamond Grove. The township, as it exists today, was laid out in 1870 by P. B. Price. Downs thrived from the first and became one of the most prosperous villages in the county.

The Death of Anna Macy Sweet Horner

Anna Macy Sweet died on 21 May 1884, on the Horner farm near Downs, McLean County, Illinois and is buried in the Stewart Cemetery, McLean County, about two miles from Downs. Eber died on 28 June 1907, at the home of Newton Horner, one of his two surviving sons, in the town of Normal, McLean County. He was also buried in the Stewart Cemetery.



Stewart Cemetery



Anna

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Thanks to **Anna Macy Sweet-Horner** we have a connection to Benjamin Franklin through the Barnard and Gardner families. Peter Folger, whose children married into both families, was the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin and the father of Bathsheba Folger Pope, the primary accuser in the Salem Witch Trials.

Hornor-Franklin Connection #1: Via the Barnard family

THE HORNOR FAMILY CONNECTION TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND TO THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS?						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the chart below shows, my G-G-G-G-G-G grandfather was Benjamin Barnard. His sister, Mary Barnard, was Benjamin Franklin's aunt. Or, viewed from a different perspective, my G-G-G-G-G-G aunt, Mary Barnard, was also Benjamin Franklin's aunt. Benjamin Franklin was probably named after Benjamin Barnard. Not shown on the chart is Bathsheba Folger Pope, the sister of John Folger and Abiah Folger. Bathsheba was the primary accuser at the Salem witchcraft trials of John Proctor and Martha Corey in 1692. She was also Benjamin Franklin's aunt. 						
HORNOR	SWEET	MACY	BARNARD		FOLGER	FRANKLIN
Anthony Horner 1573-1632		Thomas Macy 1608-1682	Thomas Barnard 1617-1677		John Folger 1590-1660	Henry Franklin 1573-1631
John Horner 1607-1671		John Macy 1655-1691	Nathaniel Barnard 1642-1718		Peter Folger 1617-1690	Thomas Franklin 1598-1682
John Horner 1636-1689		Thomas Macy 1687-1759	Benjamin Barnard 1681-1729	Mary Barnard + John Folger 1667-1736 1659-1732	Abiah Folger + Josiah Franklin 1667- xxxx 1657-1745	
Joshua Horner 1676-1721		Joseph Macy 1709-1772	Francis Barnard 1718-1800			Ben Franklin 1706-1790
Joseph Horner 1714-1770	John Sweet 1749-1798	Enoch Macy 1743-1805	Francis Barnard Jr. 1747-1805			
Thomas Horner 1749-1828	Stansfield Sweet xxxx-xxxx	Stephen Macy + 1778-1857	Rebecca Barnard 1776-1843			
Joseph Horner 1789-1869	Solomon Sweet + Catherine Macy 1800-1839 1804-1835					
Eber Horner + Anna Macy Sweet 1818-1907 1822-1884						
Joseph Hornor 1849-1899						
Guy Hornor 1877-1951						
Lee Hornor 1910-1988						
Richard Hornor 1942 - XXXX						

Honor-Franklin Connection #2: Via the Gardner family

THE HONOR FAMILY CONNECTION TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND TO THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS?

- As the chart below shows, my G-G-G-G-G-G-G grandfather was John Macy. His wife, Deborah Gardner, had a sister named Sarah Gardner-Folger, who was Benjamin Franklin's aunt. Or, viewed from a different perspective, my G-G-G-G-G-G-G aunt, Sarah Gardner-Folger, was also Benjamin Franklin's aunt.
- Not shown on the chart is Bathsheba Folger-Pope, the sister of Eleazer Folger and Abiah Folger. Bathsheba was the primary accuser at the Salem witchcraft trials of John Proctor and Martha Corey in 1692. She was also Benjamin Franklin's aunt.

HONOR	SWEET	MACY	GARDNER	FOLGER	FRANKLIN
			Thomas Gardner 1591-1674	John Folger 1590-1660	Henry Franklin 1573-1631
Anthony Horner 1573-1632		Thomas Macy 1608-1682	Richard Gardner 1621-1688	Peter Folger 1617-1690	Thomas Franklin 1598-1682
John Horner 1607-1671		John Macy + 1655-1691	Deborah Gardner 1650-1729	Sarah Gardner + Eleazer Folger 1658-1712 1648-1714	Abiah Folger + Josiah Franklin 1667- 1752 1657-1745
John Horner 1636-1689		Thomas Macy 1687-1759			Ben Franklin 1706-1790
Joshua Horner 1676-1721		Joseph Macy 1709-1772			
Joseph Horner 1714-1770	John Sweet 1749-1798	Enoch Macy 1743-1805			
Thomas Horner 1749-1828	Stansfield Sweet xxxx-xxxx	Stephen Macy 1778-1857			
Joseph Horner 1789-1869	Solomon Sweet + 1800-1839	Catherine Macy 1804-1835			
Eber Horner + 1818-1907	Anna Macy Sweet 1822-1884				
Joseph Horner 1849-1899					
Guy Horner 1877-1951					
Lee Horner 1910-1988					
Richard Horner 1942 - XXXX					
