

1600-2021

Frazees Family History

By Jeannie Frazee



Castle Fraser in Aberdeenshire. Photo by Karora / Public Domain.

The Story of the Frazee's of Western Maryland and Preston County, West Virginia.

Descendants of Clan Fraser and Clan Fraser of Lovat in Scotland.

Confirmed through DNA.

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Castle Fraser in Aberdeenshire. Photo by Karora / Public Domain.

The Frazee Family Line

To tell the ancestry of the Frazees' of western Maryland and bordering WV, is but a fairy tale alive. Knights; Saltouns; Lairds, Clansmen; Pioneers, such is the story of the Frazee line.

First, we must start on a mountaintop deep in the lowland hills, at a castle called Donnottar, located on the east side of Scotland, near Aberdeen, where a wee child was born, named Samuel Maxwell Fraser. The year was 1610, and Samuel was born into the powerful and quite notorious Clan Fraser.

Clan Fraser had a long history in Scotland, and Samuel was going to bring the Clan to America.

The records show Samuel was born at Donnottar castle, but his family standing linked him to several castles, including the Fraser Castle, with its hidden doors; secret staircases; and many spy holes. Clans were essentially a big family, and the entire Clan Fraser was "noble", though they had an "official" Laird or Saltoun as well.

Fraser castle is now owned by the country of Scotland, and touring is permitted.

The family name was originally Fraser. It was changed to Frazee in America, likely due to Samuel's extremely heavy accent. He strongly enunciated the "F" and did not pronounce the "r". He wrote in Scots, which spells by phonics.

Donnottar Castle



The whole of Scotland was divided by Clans with each clan owning a portion of the country. Clans violently defended their territory, and, therefore, Scotland was emersed in fighting between clans most of the time.

The Fraser Clan was one of the most powerful in Scotland, and notorious for their fighting prowess. The official description of the clan says they were known for their “fighting spirit”.

The earliest written record of Frasers in Scotland is in 1160, when Knight Simon Fraser held lands in East Lothian at Keith. In that year, he made the gift of a church to the Tironensian monks at Kelso Abbey. The Frasers moved into Tweeddale in the 12th and 13th centuries and from there into the counties of Stirling, Angus, Inverness and Aberdeen. Samuel and his son, Joseph, were both born in Aberdeen.

Clan Fraser had several family sects, though they were all related and all worked closely together. The Frasers of Philorth of the Lowlands and Clan Fraser of Lovat of the Highlands were the two most well-known.

The Frasers gave their name to the town of Fraserburgh in Aberdeenshire, after Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth received charters from James VI of Scotland in 1592. Following, Clan Fraser established the first University owned by a clan, though it was short-lived.

Samuel was born soon afterward in Clan Fraser territory at Donnottar Castle. At the time, construction of Castle Fraser was under way, and it continued throughout his childhood. It is likely Samuel played in that very castle.

Today, Clan Fraser’s Chief is Flora Fraser, 21st Lady Saltoun. Simon Fraser is the 18th Lord Lovet.

There are rumors online that Samuel was the son of Simon Lord Lovat. No records exist to support that claim. However, our research indicates that he could have been the son of Sir Alexander by his Maxwell wife. Because of the vehement hatred of Clan Maxwell at that time, it is possible that records of Sir Alexander’s children with ties to Maxwell were destroyed, as none of his children with her are recorded. Sir Alexander’s children were sold. Records show Simon Lord Lovat purchased them to keep them in the Clan.



The Fraser Family Crest. Notice the strawberries in the center. Prior to their coming to Scotland in the 1100’s, the Frasers were from France, where they were affiliated with Kingdom La Frizelier in Anjou which was notorious for its strawberries. Knight Fraser of Anjou started the clan, so he is also likely an ancestor.



Clan Fraser of Lovat is featured in the TV Series “Outlander”. Clan Mackenzie is also in the series. In real life, there was a good bit of interaction between Clan Frazer and the Mackenzies, and some of the Mackenzies’ eventually took the name Mackenzie Fraser.

Did you know that you could be a full-fledged member of Clan Fraser?

Descendants with the clan name or spouses of descendants with the clan name are automatically members of the clan, even if their family hasn’t lived in Scotland for a very long time. However, individuals who are not actually descendants or married to a descendant cannot join.



Above: The back courtyard of Castle Fraser. Below: Another view of the castle. Castle Fraser had a tiny hidden room above the guest hall, where the Laird could listen in on conversations between guests or members of the Clan. The shaft to the room was so thin that when the castle was restored, they had to build a special ladder to get into it.

Construction of Castle Fraser began in 1575 by the 6th Laird of Fraser, Michael Fraser. It was built around an original Fraser defense tower. Construction was fully completed in 1636. So, Samuel would have been living in Scotland during the construction.



Samuel left Scotland ahead of the mass deportations of Clan members to America. In fact, he came only a few years after the first settlers.

Furthermore, it is possible, according to research, that he came to set up a Scottish colony.

Sir Alexander's children could never own land in Scotland, which means that if he was one of his children, he would have had added motivation to travel to America.

British Royalty Vs. Scottish Royalty

We are all used to seeing British Royalty on tv, a small family, living in a big castle with many servants. But Scottish royalty was quite different.

In Scotland, everyone in the lineage of a Royal family was considered to be a Nobleman or Noblewoman. They thought of themselves as one big family, or clan; “the children of the family”.

Therefore, the family castle was the home of the entire Clan, and they lived like a big family, sharing food and resources, particularly in the Highlands. In the Lowlands, many of them had their own houses, and lived more as parent/child/grandparent units, but they still considered the Clan their family and were closer than extended relatives often are today.

Although, they may have had some individuals that behaved like servants, with Lowland clans being more so than Highland, they didn't have servants as were typical in British castles. Instead, each member of the Clan had their own particular “job”. So, even though an individual in the Clan may be a cook, she would still be just as royal as a Clan Knight.

Each Clan did have a laird or a chief or a saltoun. Fraser of Lovat called them lairds, whereas Clan Fraser called them saltouns. Today, Fraser of Lovat calls their laird a lord.

The difference between saltouns and English kings was dramatic, because Scottish saltouns were concerned about protecting their Clan as their own kin. Whereas British royalty says, “I am the king, and you are my subjects,” Scottish lairds or saltouns said, “You are my children, and I will protect you.”

Clans, themselves, did have social status within Scotland, though, with more powerful clans being higher socially. Clan Fraser was of a high social standing in the country. Today, Scotland has sought to remove those social standings within Clans.

The word, “Clan” means “Children”.

Members are children of the family.



Stock photo

In the case of Clan Fraser, those who were blood decedents of Knight Simon Fraser, who started Clan Fraser, would have all been French royalty, in addition to Scottish royalty.

At this point, we don't have enough information to know if Samuel was a blood descendent of Knight Simon because individuals who joined Clan Fraser through the centuries took the last name of Fraser.



LEGALISTICS OF CLAN MEMBERSHIP

The following is an excerpt from Clan Fraser's current Lady Saltoun, the Honorable Mrs. Nicolson, explaining the legal implications of Clan Membership in Scotland. This applies to the Clans of the past as well as the Clan today.

"It should first be recognized that a clan or family is a legally recognized group in Scotland, which has a corporate identity in the same way that a company, club or partnership has a corporate identity in law. A clan or family is a "noble incorporation" because it has an officially recognized chief or head who being a nobleman of Scotland confers his noble status on the clan or family, thus making it a legally and statutorily recognized noble corporation often called "the Honorable Clan..." A name group, which does not have a chief, has no official position in the law of Scotland. The chiefs Seal of Arms, incorporated by the Lord Lyon's letters Patent, is the seal of the corporation, like a company seal, but only the chief is empowered by law to seal important documents on behalf of his clan. A clan as a noble incorporation is recognized as the chief's heritable property - he owns it in law and is responsible for its administration and development."

Lady Saltoun's explanation gives us a good idea of what it was like to belong to the Clan back in the 1600's. The Saltoun or Chief had the power to make decisions for the Clan and everyone in the Clan was under his/her authority. However, everyone in the clan was considered a Nobleman by birth or adoption into the Clan family. Basically, if you were in a Clan, you were considered Royalty. Whereas, those outside a Clan were not.

Today, descendants of the Clan not living in Scotland can be recognized as members of the Clan by presenting themselves to the Chief of the Clan and being accepted by that Chief. Lady Saltoun says that they "will be welcomed as kin" if their surname is of the proper lineage, without the need to produce documentation showing the family line to a specific individual in the Clan. To do this, individuals join the specific Clan's Society by contacting the society. Clan Fraser has a Society exclusively for members living in the US and one for Scotland and the UK, which Clan descendants in the US can also join. Most people only join one, but they can join both. They both work directly with Lady Saltoun and Lord Lovet.

Here is their information:

Clan Fraser Society of Scotland & the U.K –
<https://fraserclan.net>

Clan Fraser Society of North America –
<https://cfsna.com>

Different Clans wore specific colors to identify their Clan membership. They also had different colors for different activities. But no two Clans used the same colors. The greyish color below is the Fraser hunting colors for Samuel's time period.



Photo above is from the series, "Outlander", which is a historical fiction about a Clan Fraser of Lovat Laird.

CLAN BLOODLINE NOBILITY

All of the Official Clans of Scotland with a chief are legally considered nobility, and all members of those Clan are, therefore, noble.

However, those individuals who live in Scotland or who had ancestors in Scotland who are not clan members or descendants of a noble clan are not nobility.

Someone has to be in the Clan bloodline to be a member of the Clan. Individuals cannot simply join.

If you are a Frazee from Western Maryland and bordering WV, you do have Clan Fraser lineage, and are, therefore, nobility.



Women dressed in Fraser hunting colors. Photo from "Outlander".

YOUR SEPT IS FRASER

According to "The Surnames of Scotland" by Dr. George Fraser Black, the Fraser name spelled "Frazee" is considered an official variation of the name Fraser, and it is included within the official septs of Clan Fraser as the "Fraser" Sept.

In Scotland in the 1600's, the main written language was Scots. Scots spells words the way they sound when they are spoken at the time. There is no set standard for the way a word is spelled. Therefore, Fraser could be spelled differently according to who was speaking it.

There were no Frazees' in Scotland. They were all Frasers'. But they spelled it all sorts of ways.

The Frazee's from Western Maryland and bordering WV, who are descended from Jonathan and Elizabeth Bolden Frazee have been DNA linked to Clan Fraser in Scotland.

Fraser is your "Sept". Now days, Scotland sub-identifies Clan members by their "Sept". It seems that at some point back in the 1700's, individuals who were not actually descendants of a clan but who were living around the clans were forced into whatever clan they were living in the territory of, or coerced into joining a rival clan.

Although they took the name of the clan, many of them kept their former surname as well. So, for instance, there are Brewsters in the Fraser clan. Brewster would be a Sept.

At the time, illegitimate clan members were included, but still noted as being illegitimate. They called them "Frasers of the boil of meal", meaning clan members bribed to be clan members by food. Today, those individual families are recognized as legitimate clan members because their families were in the Clan for hundreds of years.

You are a full-blooded Fraser, so your Sept would just be Fraser. Family spouses would also be considered full-blooded Frasers, even though they did not have a blood tie to the lineage, because the Scots believe that when people are married, they become blood relatives as well. In fact, their marriage ceremonies back then involved slitting the wrist of both bride and groom and letting their bloods mingle.

Similarities Between “Outlander” and Your Clan

Outlander is a historical fiction based on a Laird of Clan Fraser of Lovat. It airs on Stars and Netflix.

Clearly, the show is fictional, and the producers took the liberty to make it more appealing to audiences by adding quite a few things, however, there are some cultural behaviors in the show that are similar to history. I am pointing them out, so that if you watch the show, you will know to look for them so that you can better understand your Clan.

Clan Members at the Castle in Addition to the Leaders – They were actually fortresses meant to protect the clan from attack. Many members of the clan would live and eat there.

Clan Gatherings – Clans often had activities, entertainment, and informational meeting for the entire clan.

Fighting – Clan members fought against rival clans much of the time. Fights could be bloody, and often there were deaths. The fighting with the British is also legitimate during the 1700’s, which is the time period depicted in the show, though that occurred after Samuel left Scotland. Clan Fraser was known for its fighting.

Die for the Clan – Men were expected to be ready to die for the Clan if necessary. Men aggressively protected their women and children.

Rebels – They were rebels that defiantly refused to bow to the English crown, so things like enduring torture without “breaking”, and the concept of them being brave in the face of danger and pain was legitimate. They lived with pain and death on an ongoing basis.

Punishment – Their punishments were harsh because they were meant to make their men stronger and to stop rebellion within the Clan.

Ownership – The Saltoun/Laird owned the Clan. Clan members were expected to take an oath of allegiance to the Saltoun/Laird.

Kinship – Clan members were considered kin, and that was extremely, extremely important to them. Most of them would die for their kin. The Clan still values kinship.

Negotiations – Clan members were highly educated, particularly the Lowland Clan Fraser. They were strong negotiators with other clans and the English.

Additional Clan Facts:

Clan Fraser was Christian. The Clan motto is, “All My Hope is in God”. Their Christian faith was further confirmed by Samuel and his family once they came to the United States because there are records indicating that their faith and church were of the utmost importance to them.

Clan Fraser of Lovat’s Motto is “Je Suis Prest”. It means, “I am ready”. You will see it posted on the internet a good bit as the Fraser motto because that is the one they use for “Outlander”. Clan Fraser’s is “All My Hope is in God.” Since they were all related and worked together, Clan Fraser of Lovat’s motto is essentially a sub motto of Clan Fraser’s.

Clan members were more educated than would be expected. Most of the Lowland Clan could read and write, and many were educated in universities. Additionally, most had trades or professions.

Clan Fraser of Lovat territory was rugged terrain, and rather sparsely inhabited at the time. Clans were completely self-sufficient. They handled all of their needs themselves, including medical care. They did sometimes trade things with other Clans.

Scotland’s climate doesn’t change drastically from season to season, but it never gets really warm. Most of the time it fluctuates between 50 and 20 degrees.

I would encourage you to read more about Scotland during the 1600’s.



Traditional Scottish Food

Meat:

Scotland was, and still is, famous for their beef. The Highland cow is native to Scotland.

Some other meats eaten were:

- Fish
- Eel
- Swans
- Peacocks
- Rabbits
- Pigeons
- Seals
- Venison

Fruits & Vegetables & Grains:

- Quinces
- Pears
- Grapes
- Potatoes
- Rutabagas

They had many root vegetables and soft fruits.

Additionally, they were known for growing oats and barley. Often, they carried oats with them and made porridge or oatcakes while traveling or hunting.

They grew very little wheat.

Herbs:

- Garlic
- Mint
- Rosemary
- Ginger
- Cloves
- Nutmeg
- Peppercorns

They used minimal seasoning, however.



The Scots back during Samuel's time wasted as little as possible. They used all parts of an animal.

They also ate a very lean and healthy diet with lots of vegetables and gathered plants.

Many Scots would not eat pig meat, likely because of the dangerous nature of hunting wild boar.

Porridge was a staple, often being made with oats similar to the way we make oatmeal, but with unrefined oats. Sometimes it was made and kept in a porridge drawer where it solidified. It was then cut in bars for a quick snack or meal throughout the day.

Haggis, Neeps, and Tatties

Scotland is famous for Haggis, Neeps, and Tatties, and they still serve it today.

Neeps are Rutabagas, Tatties are potatoes, and Haggis is a savoury pudding containing sheep's pluck (heart, liver, and lungs), minced with onion, oatmeal, suet, spices, and salt, mixed with stock, and cooked while traditionally encased in the animal's stomach, though now often in an artificial casing instead.

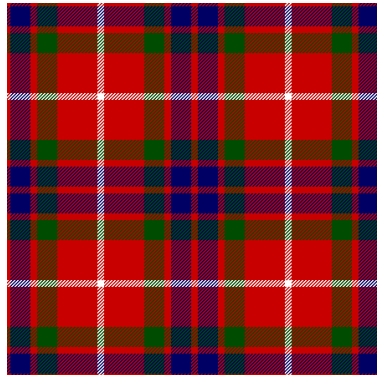
During Samuel's time period, the Scottish had begun to embrace some French cuisine, and French sauces were very popular.

Clan Fraser Colors

Each Clan had its own colors, and they had different colors for different events. Finding samples can be a little difficult, though, because businesses have found that they can commercialize on it. Many of them really know nothing about the Clans, and some pick a pattern that they know is Scottish and call it a Clan Fraser color. Often, they get Clan Fraser and Clan Fraser of Lovat mixed up too. Some businesses even invent new colors, which they call modern clan colors. Therefore, when buying Clan items, it is best to consult one of the Clan Societies for accuracy in coloring.



Fraser Hunting



Fraser Red



Fraser Dress-Up Colors



Older Fraser



Ancient Fraser

Clan Maxwell

Samuel's mother would have most certainly been from Clan Maxwell.

We don't know Samuel's mother's name at this point, but what we do know is that in Scotland, during that time period, parents often gave their children the mother's clan's name as their middle name. Samuel's middle name was Maxwell.

During that time, when a woman married, she left her Clan behind and joined her husband's Clan, and she was then considered a blood relative to her husband's Clan. So, the whole family would have been in Clan Fraser. But it is very likely that there was still some interaction between the family and Samuel's mother's family in Clan Maxwell.

Clan Maxwell is known for its turbulence due to the fact that it changed allegiances depending upon what it felt would put it on top. During Samuel's life, Clan Maxwell was fiercely hated by the other Clans because they turned many innocent clan members in to English soldiers to be tortured and killed.



This is one of Clan Maxwell's Shields. It is a two-headed eagle with sable beaks with a shield with a hedge-hog in the middle. I do not know the exact meaning of the hedge-hog, but it may mean "rebirth" because the hedge-hog disappears in winter only to be seen again in spring.



Clan Maxwell Crest. Reviresco means, "I Flourish Again". It is a deer in front of a holly bush. The deer is sitting on a wreath that is today, black and silver, but was red and silver in ancient times.

Clan Maxwell had strong ties to English Parliament, and they were able to introduce and secure a bill in parliament in 1542 that gave the Scottish people the right to possess and read the "Bible" in the common language.

Clan Maxwell is an armigerous clan. That means that it has no power in Scotland today because it no longer has a chief. Therefore, members of Clan Maxwell are not considered noble today. However, they would have been noble in Samuel's day.

There were four branches of Clan Maxwell: Cardoness, Monreith, Sprinkel, and Pollock.

Its historic seat was Caerlaverock Castle, though in more recent times it was in High Table. Its last chief was William Maxwell of Carruchan who died in 1863. Clan Maxwell was a Lowlands clan.

Like Clan Fraser, Clan Maxwell was heavily involved in fighting, and for most of the 1500's they were in a feud with Clan Johnstone, which resulted in many bloody battles.

Yet, they were also very political, having strong ties to England, with some leaders heavily supporting the Catholic Church. England commissioned Clan Maxwell to fight with their army in several wars.

Being one of the most powerful Clans in Scotland, Clan Fraser would have ranked ahead of Clan Maxwell, but clearly Clan Maxwell was not a minor clan.



Caerlaverock Castle. The black part is a moat. This was the stronghold of Clan Maxwell from the 13th through the 17th centuries, when the Maxwells built a new dwelling within the castle walls. It is on the southern coast of Scotland conjoining the Caerlaverock National Reserve. The castle was heavily involved in controlling trade.



Above: Threave Castle is located on an island on the River Dee. Owned by Clan Maxwell between 1526 and 1640, so it would have been during Samuel's time.

Right: Polok House, the seat of the Maxwell Baronets of Pollok. This building is of International importance today.



Maxwell Castle was built in 1545 but destroyed by the English in 1570.



Left: Higgs Castle was owned by the Maxwells from 1575 to 1972. Is in Glasgow. Today it is a private residence.



Above: Newark Castle, built by Clan Maxwell in 15th Century. Sits on the south shore of the River Clyde.

Who Were Samuel's Parents?



Simon Fraser, 6th Lord Lovat

There are genealogy sites all over the internet that say that Samuel's dad was Simon Fraser, 6th Lord Lovat, Laird of Clan Fraser of Lovat. But, none of them have any supporting documentation.

I contacted several people, but they also did not know where the information came from, as they had copied it from some of those sources as well.

In my research about the Frazees-Frasers, I came across a book written by a man back in early 1900's. He also commented that he had been trying to find documentation that would connect the two. So, from that, I gather that this has been a family belief for some time, not just a "fluke" from someone putting it down in Ancestry and everyone else copying.

I will not rule out that Simon could be his dad because someone out there may have official documentation, or a DNA link, or some sort of family documentation that would be credible. But the research that is out there does not readily support Simon being his Dad.

Simon's heirs are listed in the encyclopedia, not to mention hundreds of other sources.

Additionally, most of the genealogy sites state that Simon's wife Katherine was his mother. But Katherine died in 1593 in childbirth, and Samuel was born in 1610. The birthdate could be off, because many times in records this old they are, but I wouldn't expect it to be more than 17 years off.

That means that he would have had to have been the son of Simon's wife Jean Stewart. The problem is that in around 1606, or there about, Jean's two-year-old son Thomas died. Thomas had been sickly since birth, and Jean had grown quite attached to him. She was pregnant with another child when he died, but she was so heart-broken and emotionally distraught that she lost the baby she was carrying as well.

Thereafter, she was unable to get pregnant, and everyone assumed she was now barren, until 1610, when she did have a baby boy, but it wasn't Samuel. His name was James, and his life has been pretty well documented.

Now, that isn't to say that Simon, thinking his wife could not have more children, didn't take it upon himself to have more heirs illegitimately. That is clearly a big possibility. Jean was considered "mentally unstable" at the time, and it is possible that their marriage was also strained.

Let's face it, he was the Laird, and as such, there was an importance about having heirs so that he would have many descendants. There were numerous illegitimate children in Clan Fraser and Clan Fraser of Lovat, though I do not know specifically if any belonged to Simon. What I do know is that they were treated with respect as part of the Clan, but they were not on "paper record" as being an official child.

Let me take a minute to clarify where I obtained my information. I spent many weeks reading any source I could find, but the majority of what I am writing here came from the writings of Sir Alexander Fraser and the Lord Lovats.

It seems that documenting their Clans was extremely important to both Clan Fraser and Clan Fraser of Lovat, and they did an excellent job of it. In the case of Clan Fraser of Lovat, each of the Laird's kept what looked like a running diary, with each adding on continuously. It was in Gaelic. So, in the 1800's, the Laird at that time rewrote it in Scots and included excerpts from all the official documents he could find, in addition. Therefore, it is a large book of "excerpts" that do not necessarily go in chronological order.

The book by Sir Alexander is a compilation of things he wrote, records about him, and writings about him from the day. It is also in Scots, but a bit easier of a read than the Lovat volumes.

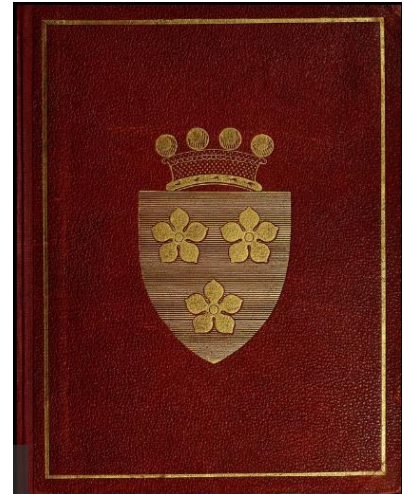
One of the problems with the books is that they don't list children of individuals unless there is a reason, such as a premature death of a child, or a child that inherited the throne or property. So, from a genealogy standpoint, they can be frustrating. Additionally, the writers clearly assumed that everyone would know who they were talking about in each passage, so they didn't often explain an individual's position in the family. Therefore, the only way to really follow a story is to recognize something about it you can attribute to a particular person. *(After many pages of reading, I concluded there were dozens of Simons in the clan, so I could only extract information from stories I knew were about Simon 6th Lord Lovat.)*

In one passage, it states that Simon (clearly 6th Lord Lovat) had "numerous children, some of whom lived and some of whom died". But it does not list those "numerous children" in that passage. In another passage of the book, it surprisingly does give a list of his children, but the list is very short. It left me wondering if their idea of "numerous" differed from mine, or if the list was not conclusive. That list is the same as what the encyclopedia states now. He had two children who died.

There is something else, though, when looking at Simon as Samuel's Dad. Simon's middle name was Maxwell. Traditionally, his middle name would have only been Maxwell if his mother was from Clan Maxwell. *(Her last name would have also been Maxwell)*. Simon didn't marry anyone from Clan Maxwell. But there was someone who did during that time, and he was very close to Simon.

Namely, Sir Alexander Fraser, Laird of Clan Fraser, Fraser of Philorth. Simon was Laird of Clan Fraser of Lovat at the same time that Sir Alexander was the Laird of Clan Fraser. Sir Alexander married Elizabeth Maxwell in 1606.

Sir Alexander and Simon had a close relationship. Simon inherited the throne of Laird of Lovat when he was just a child, and Sir Alexander was one of his guardians. Therefore, Simon lived with Sir Alexander part of the time. Simon was a difficult child, and many in Clan Fraser of Lovat were afraid he would do something to disgrace the throne, so they commissioned Sir Alexander to step in and "get him under control" in his teen years. Simon grew up to be a great leader, and Sir Alexander was proud of his accomplishments.



Above: "Frasers of Philorth", by Alexander Fraser of Philroth, Edinburgh, National Library of Scotland.

I also used the "History of Frasers Lovat", compiled by Alexander Mackenzie (he was a Fraser, as his mother was a female heir, and she married a Mackenzie), 1838-1898.

And, the "Historical Account of the Families of Fraser" by John Anderson, 1825.



Sir Alexander Fraser was born in 1537. He received a liberal education in Edinburgh. He was the heir of his grandfather and received large estates in 1570. His grandfather had started plans for a city, but was unable to complete them. However, Sir Alexander took up that dream and brought it to fruition. On March 1570, he laid the foundation stone on the Castle of Fraserburgh, and the following year, he built a new church nearby. He then began to build a new town (Fraserburgh) on the recently created burgh of Faithlie. It is said his "designs in this undertaking were of a very enlarged and enlightened nature for that age and that part of Scotland, and he seems to have contemplated the foundation of a great city that should one day become the emporium of an extensive commerce, and also a seat of great learning and science."

Sir Alexander Fraser, Laird of Clan Fraser.

Samuel was born at Donnottar Castle in Aberdeenshire. That is Clan Fraser territory, not Clan Fraser of Lovat. Though, Simon clearly spent time there, and there was a passage there to Clan Fraser of Lovat territory. However, Samuel was still living in Aberdeenshire when he had his first son, which means he lived in the Lowlands. Sir Alexander also lived in Aberdeenshire.

I spent a great deal of time looking at Scotland's records of people during the time period on Scotland's national database. Records that far back are hard to come by, and clearly not everyone is listed. But of the Frasers I did find back then, there was only one married to a Maxwell, and it was Sir Alexander. And, there is probably a reason for it.

Clan Maxwell wasn't particularly well liked by the other Scottish clans because they had a tendency to be untrustworthy. ("Back-stabbers") They also had strong ties to the English throne. (Think English "brown-nosers"). So, the English often treated them with favoritism.

Sir Alexander's wife, Elizabeth, was John Maxwell, Fourth Lord Herres, oldest daughter. (This is not the John Maxwell that was Laird of Clan Maxwell, but he was in Clan Maxwell.) Instead, the title of Lord Herres was created for him because of his loyalty to Queen Mary. He was a good friend of Queen Mary's (Mary Queen of Scots), and had supported her in battle, and therefore Elizabeth spent quite a lot of her childhood in England in Queen Mary's castle. So, it is very likely that Elizabeth was a "proper lady" with British mannerisms, even though she was Scottish.

The Maxwells' were Catholic, as was the English throne, but Elizabeth's family was not. They were staunchly Protestant, so much so in fact, that they went to battle over it, and refused to convert even for Queen Mary. This is important, so keep this in mind. Part of Clan Fraser was Catholic and part Protestant. If Elizabeth was most definitely Protestant, that means the Sir Alexander household was Protestant. Samuel was undeniably Protestant, and quite passionate about it, so this is one more possible link, in that few Maxwell's were Protestant.

Sir Alexander had inherited a considerable amount of land and wealth from his Grandfather. His Grandfather was a big dreamer, who envisioned a city in Scotland that would be greater than any other city. Sir Alexander highly respected his Grandfather, and he had determined to complete his Grandfather's dream when he received his inheritance.

So, Sir Alexander immediately began building a city. (The "city of the future"). The city is Fraserburgh, and at the time, there was no other city like it. It had massive buildings that far exceeded anything like it in the day.

He also built a church, a castle, and a university. And, he built Scotland into something far more advanced than it had been.



Mary Queen of Scots



But the problem was that he didn't really have the means to build something as extensive as what he had built. He went deep into debt, and eventually had to declare bankruptcy.

In the early 1600's the court ordered him to pay his debt, but he was unable to do so. Family members came to his aid, and the proceedings were spread out for many years, but eventually, the court ordered that everything he had be sold to pay his debt.

Back in those days, the courts could order someone's family to be sold to pay their debt. And that is exactly what they did to Sir Alexander. They ordered his children to be sold.

In the old Scottish books that I read, it only goes into detail about his oldest son being sold, but my guess is that is because he was the heir to the throne and the selling of him profoundly changed the lineage of Clan Fraser, so it was a really big deal.

When everything was ordered liquidated, Clan Fraser and Clan Fraser of Lovat did not want other clans to purchase it, so three prominent members of the two clans got together and bought everything. One of them was Simon, 6th Lord Lovat.

I am not exactly sure how things worked when someone's children were sold back then, but the book details that the oldest son remained in the Clan, and he appears to have lived a good life, but he lost his right to the throne, and he could never own land. He was not treated as a slave.

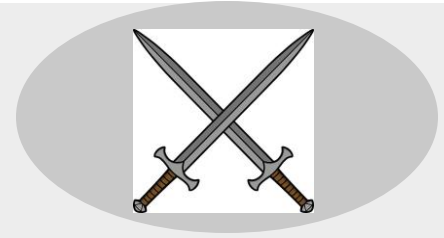
Now, what if Simon bought some of Sir Alexander's children? What if Samuel was one of them? He would have been recognized as Simon's son from that point forward, but he would not have been written down as a biological heir. Furthermore, like the oldest son, he would have likely been able to continue on with his life in Aberdeenshire, just as before, but he would not have been able to own property of his own, nor could he have been a Laird.

Now, how is that for a reason to want to come to the New World, where he could own property?

But there is still one really big problem with this theory. The encyclopedia and all the other records out there say Sir Alexander and Elizabeth did not have any children. In reading the old Scottish books, though, it says "A list of their heirs was not given", rather than, "They didn't have any heirs". Could this be because their children were sold? Possibly. But, understand that the children from Sir Alexander's first wife were listed.

Those other children were of a different lineage, and they were considerably older, so that could have something to do with it. Also, those children were the ones that were to have been on the throne had they not been sold, therefore records of them were very prominent. Whereas, heirs by Elizabeth would have held a different weight. I have concluded that the information in the encyclopedias comes from "common knowledge" of something. Common knowledge concludes that if there is no list of heirs, there aren't any.

We know Elizabeth could have children because she had some in her first marriage. And, we know Sir Alexander could have children because he also had some with his first wife. Elizabeth was of childbearing years when Samuel was born. The Lairds were always concerned with producing descendants, so it is extremely curious to me that they would not have had children, particularly since they were married so long. Still, it is possible they didn't have any, even if extremely unusual.



Elizabeth's Dad

Sadly, as was pretty true of much of Clan Maxwell, Elizabeth's dad was a "back-stabber". He wanted to marry Agnes Herres, but she also had an English suiter from the crown.

So, to increase his odds, he turned in 12 of his fellow Clansmen who refused to pledge allegiance to the English throne so he could get "brownie points" from England.

His clansmen were executed just so he could have the woman he wanted. Agnes was Elizabeth's mother. John died in 1583, so Samuel would never have met him.

But there might be something else too, linked to Clan Maxwell, that might have been a reason all of Sir Alexander's children are recorded, except those with his Maxwell wife.

Remember, Clan Maxwell was quite disliked, and although Elizabeth's dad obviously didn't go along with some of Clan Maxwell's beliefs, he was still in Clan Maxwell, and, I rather believe that Elizabeth's Dad wasn't any better liked than the rest of Clan Maxwell, because he had turned in his fellow clan members, in addition to members of other clans, to the British soldiers to get favors from England. Those clan members were executed because of their beliefs, not because they committed crimes. So, to the Clans, he was the ultimate traitor. And, just maybe Clan Fraser did not think it a good idea to record bloodline heirs with Clan Maxwell.

Elizabeth's Dad was dead by the time Samuel was born, but Clan Maxwell was embroiled in a major scandal, as per usual.

Clan Maxwell's leader's name was also John Maxwell, but not the same man as Elizabeth's Dad. Clan Maxwell and Clan Johnson had been fighting for decades, and at some point, Clan Johnson killed John Maxwell's dad. A bloody battle ensued, and many died. In the early 1600's John Maxwell sent word to Clan Johnson that he wanted to call a truce, and a peace treaty was drawn up. The head of Clan Johnson and John Maxwell were to meet to sign it together. But instead of signing the treaty, John Maxwell killed the head of Clan Johnson. There was outrage from not only Clan Johnson but also other clans and the English courts. So, the English courts ordered John Maxwell to be executed.

John Maxwell became a fugitive, and during the time Samuel was born, he was on the run. Three years later, they caught him, and he was beheaded.

Clan Maxwell did some really good things, and not all of their members were bad people, but unfortunately, the public persona of the Clan's deviousness tended to overshadow it much of the time.

I have no documentation to suggest my theory is true, but I am thinking that a blood tie between Clan Fraser and Clan Maxwell may have been an embarrassment at the time and could have possibly had political implications with England.

I'm offering some theories, based on historical facts, that could have tied Samuel to Simon or Sir Alexander simply because the suggestion of a connection is "out there". But it is also just as possible that Samuel's parents were just members of the Clan, not Lairds. They still would have been noble, still related to both the Laird of Clan Fraser and of Clan Fraser of Lovat and every bit as important as the Laird's immediate family...And, possibly a bit less scandalous.

The biggest asset, then, of finding a documented connection would be that we could trace our ancestry back hundreds of years further because the Lairds' immediate families were better documented.

Keeping It Straight

A word of caution when looking up information on members of Clan Maxwell. I've concluded that every other male was named John Maxwell!!!

Each of them had a different title, but unless you know their particular title, trying to follow each one is like trying to keep everything straight in a bowl of spaghetti.



Other Genealogy Site Suggestions for Samuel's Parents:

There were a couple other suggestions for Samuel's parents that I have found out there on genealogy sites just a few times.

One is that his dad was Jacob Frazee. The other is that his dad was Jacob Frazee and his granddad was Simon Frazee (was a different Simon than Lord Lovat). I did not find any documentation of any kind for these suggestions either, and when I looked up records of them in Scotland, I didn't find any. I want to address this and give my thoughts.

The first issue is that Samuel was really a Fraser, not a Frazee. So, if someone found records of this Jacob and Simon in Scotland, they would have said Fraser. The people putting them on their websites all called them Frazees, which tells me they probably weren't working with official documentation. They didn't become Frazees until they came to America, and even, then, not for decades. They weren't using Frazee, officially and consistently, until Samuel's grandson. Furthermore, there was not a single "Frazee" in Scotland in the 1600's.

The next thing is that the Jacob that is listed would have only been 14 when Samuel was born, and although they did get married a whole lot younger back then, it was usually the woman that was younger, not the man. In the Scottish books I've read, the males weren't considered adults until they were about the same age we consider them adults.



One site that I found had Simon's (Jacob's Dad) Dad as being a Rene Frazel from France. I would highly dispute this because Samuel was in Clan Fraser, which was a Scottish Clan for hundreds of years before Samuel's birth. The likelihood of a Frazel coming from France and immediately becoming a member of Clan Fraser doesn't seem realistic. It isn't impossible because he could have been a relative of Clan members who had resided in France for a while, but those people who have it on their genealogy trees insist that Samuel's ancestors went from Frazel to Frazee in Scotland. (They never have Samuel as a Fraser). But the fact is, according to records in Scotland, there weren't any Frazel's or Frazee's in Scotland back then. What seems more likely is that someone with a genealogy site was trying to figure out how to tie in the French Frazel's, that were ancestors of some Frazees, to the Scottish ancestors of our Frazees. They were two totally different ancestral lines. Those Frazels had no known ties to Scotland.

The reason our Fraser became Frazee in America had to do with the fact that Samuel wrote in Scots. I didn't realize this until I started reading a lot of Scots. Scots back then didn't have a specified spelling for words. Instead, they were written down as they sounded when a person said them. So, for instance, if there was a town meeting, and someone was taking notes, they would write the words as they sounded when someone said them. If ten people spoke with different accents, the same word could be written ten different ways in the same meeting. (*They attempted to record the phonics, not just the meaning*). I actually saw this in writings from Elizabethtown, when Joseph's last name was spelled at least five different ways in the same document.

In conclusion, unless we find some official documentation, we cannot just assume that the information about the Jacob, the other Simon, or Rene is accurate. When looking at genealogy sites, people come up with all sorts of strange things. And, I do mean strange. Samuel wasn't a Frazier, Frazelle, or Frazel. He wasn't from England or France. Additionally, our family lineage did not come from two brothers that came from England in the 1800's. Samuel was not married to his mother, (*a few people have this down*). And, his son was not born 200 years after his death.

The Frasers Come to America

Joseph Ephraim Frazee *(DNA Match)*

Samuel's first-born son was Joseph Ephraim Fraser.

Joseph was born somewhere around 1635 in Aberdeen, Scotland, and Samuel and, his wife, Rebecca, at once traveled with baby Joseph to America on the British transport ship Caledonia. Rebecca would have been pregnant during the voyage. They landed in Pert Amboy, N.J.

There is some contradiction as to whether Rebecca was from Scotland or England. There are records that state both to be the case, but it is possible that some records say "England" because they traveled on an English ship.

Samuel Jr was born in 1635. Jacob was born two years later, followed by Jane.

The family settled in the area that became Elizabethtown, Essex, New Jersey. They were a Christian family, and, as such, they were among the first families to attend the first little church built in the area, which was later burned by the British, and then rebuilt. It is called the "Old Presbyterian Church" and still sits on the corner of Broad Street and Mountain Avenue. Samuel and Rebecca were Protestant in Scotland, and the National Protestant Church of Scotland was Presbyterian.

Joseph grew up, and established a homestead on the Rawway River with land on the Delayway River and in Pisack. The Duke of York in America wanted to colonize this area, so he purchased it from the Indians. Joseph signed his name as one of the founding fathers of Elizabethtown.

At the age of 28, he married Mary Ann Osburne, also age 28. Mary was the daughter of Stephen Osburne of Elizabeth, N.J., who was also a founding settler of Elizabethtown. Joseph and Mary had 10 children. Then, at age 47, Joseph married Sarah Robinson, age 21, and they had another child. Mary died two years after Sarah in 1693, and there are no records that indicate why he married a second time, therefore, we do not know if he divorced Mary, or if he simply had two wives. At her passing, Mary was still living in Elizabethtown, the same as Joseph. There are some records stating that he may have had a third wife named Posthume (1635-1681) as well.

Known Children of Samuel and Rebecca:

- **Joseph Ephraim (1635-1713)**
- Samuel (1636-1695)
- Jacob (1638-?)
- Jane (?-?)

Some records indicate that Samuel had more children.



The Rawway River

Children of Joseph & Mary Osburne

Joseph Ephraim Jr (1664-1693)
Edward (1665-1733)
Unknown Name (1667-1686)
William (1668-1704)
Eliphalet (1669-1715)
Elisha (1670-1727)
Samuel (1672-1716)
John (1675-1724)
Ephraim (1677-1743)
Mary (1678-1722)

Children of Joseph & Sarah Robinson

Joseph (1700-1772)
Sarah (1694-1713)
Martha (1695-1759)
Isaac Ephraim (1697-1775)
Elizabeth (1697-1791)

Note: Ancestry.com lists the children as above to the mothers above. The article in "Find A Grave," lists the children with Mary and Sarah switched. Looking at records, I believe the above to be correct.

THEY HELPED SET UP A SCOTTISH COLONY

Samuel and Rebecca came to America for a better life for their family and decedents. But they also may have come to help establish a Scottish Colony. At the time, different countries in Europe were declaring specific sections of North America to be colonies. Most of Scotland's colonies were in Canada, but they wanted to establish colonies in America as well.

Samuel and Rebecca came ahead of the actual establishment of the colony, in 1665. Eighteen years later, on November 23, 1683, Charles II granted a charter for the colony of New Jersey with 24 proprietors. Twelve of them were Scots. The colony was split, with the English settlement being in the West, and the Scottish settlement being in the east, where Samuel and the family were living in Elizabethtown.

After the colony was established, Scotland began sending more settlers in 1683. In the 1680's around 700 Scots immigrated to New Jersey, mostly from Aberdeen and Montrose.

About 50% of those immigrants agreed to work for free for awhile once they arrived in America in exchange for their travel costs, though many were set free once arriving.

During the mid-1600's there were several wars in Scotland over a political view held by some of the Scottish people regarding wanting to establish a kingship in England that would support Presbyterianism and give Scotland back freedom to worship as they wished. (Scotland was an English colony, and England was controlled by the Catholic Church. Scotland was predominantly Christian Protestant.) Those people were called Covenanters, and they were heavily persecuted in the 1680's after winning one of the wars and then losing a subsequent war. The English crown gathered up many of the Covenanters and deported them to New Jersey. Because Samuel and his family came ahead of those forced deportations, we know that they were not part of them.

We do know that the family was Presbyterian, and they were staunch followers. So, they may or may not have been Covenanters.

More information can be found in Wikipedia under "Scottish Colonization of the Americas".



Fun Facts

From old writings from Elizabethtown, we know that Samuel and Rebecca were the only Scottish people living in Elizabethtown at its start.

Everyone in the area was listed, and all of them were Puritans from England except Samuel and his household.

Elizabethtown NJ became the seat of the American Scottish Colony.

Other early settlers in the area thought Samuel's family was "unusual". They realized it must be because of their culture from where ever they came from, but, they did not know where they were from.

Even after England sent hundreds of Scots to the area, colonists still did not realize Samuel's household was Scottish.

Samuel wrote in Scots. His son Joseph was clearly educated and could write English well, which means that his mother, likely, could also read and write well. Scots can be mistaken for "uneducated writing" because words are written as they sound phonically.

JOSEPH F FRAZEY [F'RAZEE] came with the first settlers, but whence does not appear. His house-lot contained 6 acres, of the usual form, 15 by 4 chains; and was bounded, S. W., by David Ogden; N. E., by William Letts; S. E., by a highway; and, N. W., by a swamp. He received, May 9, 1676, a warrant for 120 acres. Feb. 1, 1685, he received a warrant for 50 acres adjoining his own land "betwixt Raway River and the branch, in Compensation for two highways made through his Land one leading to Vincents and the other to Woodbridge." His son, Joseph, had, also, 135 acres on "Raway" River adjoining Dr. Robinson's land; and 15 acres of meadow between Rahway River and "Emet's Creek." The house-lot he sold, to William Looker, then of Woodbridge. Frazee bought, Sep. 21, 1678, of Luke Watson, 182 acres; and, July 4, 1682, William Broadwell's town lands. His possessions were mostly along the Rahway river; and the family settled eventually in Westfield and New Providence. A tract of land on the Passaic river has, in consequence of their locating upon it, been called, "Frazey's Meadows." Mr. Frazey sold, Sept. 7, 1698, 39 acres, E. of the Rahway, to Samuel Pack. He died in January, 171 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

From a book by Dr. John Morris Frazee about the Frazee family lineage, written in the early 1900's.

Notice the variation to the spelling of Frazee. I have also seen it as Frazier. But as I explained in the last section, the true spelling of it would have been Fraser, as verified by records in Scotland.



To the right is a copy of Joseph Ephraim Frazee's will. The original was hand-written and very difficult to read. Thankfully, someone took the time to write it all out in legible fashion. Obtained from Ancestry.com

WILL of JOSEPH FRAZEE (Copy of the Original).

In the name of God Amen the eighth day of January the Yeare of our Lord 1714 I Joseph Frazee of Elizabeth towne in the County of Essex yeoman being very sick and weak in body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be Given unto God therefore Calling unto mind the Mortality of my body and that

it is appointed for all Men once to dye doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament that is to say principally first of all I give and Recommend my soule into the hands of God that gave it and for my body I recommend it to the Earth to be buried in Christian like and decent manner at the descresion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the Generall Resurrection I shall Receive the same agame by the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give devise and dispose of the same the following manner and forme.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath to Mary my dearly beloved wife all my whole moveable estate with booth within doores and without and also five ackers of land lying between the Queen road and the brooke belonging to my homestead and to live in the house so long as she do remain my widdow.

ITEM: I doe give to my well beloved son Edward Frazee six shillings.

ITEM: I doe give to my well beloved son Eliphlet Frazee five shillings six pence.

ITEM: I doe give to my well beloved son Samuell Frazee five shillings six pence.

ITEM: I doe give to my son John Frazee five shillings six pence.

ITEM: I doe give to my son Elisha Frazee five shillings six pence.

ITEM: I doe give to my well beloved son Joseph Frazee my house & homestead lying upon Raway River and also a piece of land lying over the River bounded on the East side of the brooke and the Queen Road and also the salt meadow and my son Joseph Frazee to pay to each of his sisters five pound a piece upon the day of their marriage.

ITEM: I doe give to my well beloved son Isaac Frazee a tract of land lying upon Raway River running as the Brooke Runs and bounded upon my son Samuel.

ITEM: I do Give all my land lying being upon Delawar river and Pesiack to be equally divided amongst all my sons.

I doe likewise Constitute make & ordaine my wife and my son Eliphlet Frazee and Mr. John Harriman my & sole Executors of this my last will and Testament and I do hereby utterly Disallow Revoke and Disanull all every other former Testaments Wills, Legacies, Requests, and Executors by me in any ways before this time named willed and bequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament. Joseph Frazee, (L. S.)

Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared by the said as his last and Testament in the presence of us the subscribers.

Rich. Harrieman,
William Strayherne,
his mark

Daniele Stilwell

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Descendants of Founders of New Jersey

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Joseph Frazee

Dates of Birth and Death: 1635-1713

Joseph Ephraim Frazee (Frasey) was born in Scotland 1635. He was a One-Lot-Right Associate in the Elizabethtown purchase, taking the Oath of Allegiance there on 19 February 1665. In the same year he married Mary Osborn, daughter of Steven Osborne, a Two-Lot-Right Elizabethtown associate, and Sarah Stanborough; the family came with many others from Eastern Long Island to Elizabethtown. It is not clear where Frazee lived prior to New Jersey; however, since he married the Osborne daughter shortly after coming to Elizabethtown, it may be that Frazee also came from Long Island.

As a One-Lot-Right man Joseph received a six acre town lot and in May 1676, 120 acres beyond the town. In 1685 he was awarded an additional warrant for 50 acres as compensation for two "highways" passing through his land, one leading to Vincents and the other to Woodbridge.

The Frazees had twelve children. Joseph died 8 January 1713; his will was proved 10 February 1714. His wife and two of his sons were executors.

Biography Author: #296 Evelyn Hunt Ogden

References

First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey 1664-1964 Earliest Settlers of Elizabethtown List of the Original Association, allotted one lot. Dutch Census dated 11 Sep 1673: List of residents of Elizabethtown.

Note: Joseph and his parents exited the boat from Scotland in Perth Amboy, N.J. There is no record of them living in Long Island, but some records have them going to Massachusetts and then back to N.J., though this may be an error, as it is only one source.

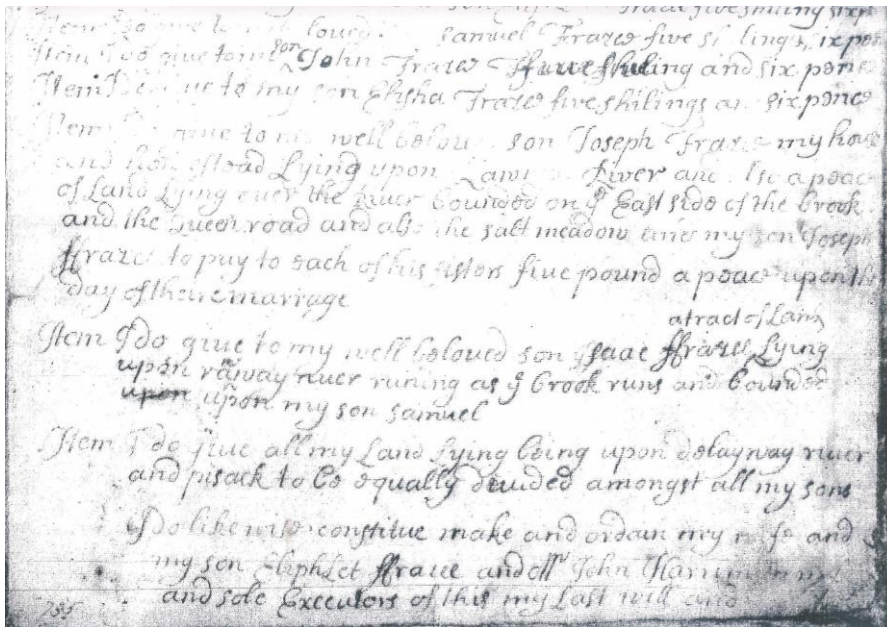
There are some records in the Western Maryland area that list the Frazees' from the area as being descendents of two brothers that came from England in the 1800's.

We used DNA from a male Frazee born in the area, that was a direct descendant on the male line from Jeremiah Frazee, to determine if the line came from England or Scotland. The DNA clearly linked him to Clan Fraser in Scotland.

Therefore, there is no question that the line runs from Samuel Maxwell Fraser.



Below: A portion of Joseph's original will as it was written.



According to the family "Bible" of Joseph's descendants in Kentucky in the 1700's, Joseph Ephraim called himself Ephraim to his family.

His middle name was Ephraim.

This clarifies some other informational family items that list him as being Ephraim rather than Joseph.

Joseph Ephraim Frazee's Family as Written About by the Pastors of the First Presbyterian Church

There exists a very old book that contains the diaries of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown from its beginning. Those diaries were originally written by the first pastor of the church, and added onto by each subsequent pastor. The name of the book is "Church of the Founding Fathers of New Jersey: A History: First Presbyterian Church Elizabeth, New Jersey 1664-1964".

In it, the pastors each give an account of the happenings of the church from its very beginning, and they also often talked about life during that time period, so it is a very interesting read.

The church started shortly after Elizabethtown was formed. There were 18 males that signed the charter of Elizabethtown. One of them was Joseph Frazee. It was stated that all 18 had families with children.

The diaries talk about Joseph and his family, as they were charter members of the church. If you are in this Frazee family line, Joseph is your ancestor.

The first pastor of the church wrote down which of those charter members' families were Puritans from England. All of the Osborne's were, including Stephen. (See Mary Osborne's section much later in the book). But Joseph Frazee was not. And, the fact is, it looks like he was the only one who was not. The pastor did not know where he was from, but it was clear he was not an English Puritan. *(The fact the pastor did not know where he was from indicates he likely hid the fact he came from Scotland for some reason.)*

It is also interesting to note that Joseph Frazee clearly either stuttered or had a heavy accent. This is indicated by the fact that the early pastors spelled his name with double "F's" at the beginning. It should also be noted that his son, (and they clearly knew he was his son), was referred to as a Fraser or Frazer when he was grown, even though Joseph was often called a Ffrasee, Ffrazee, or a Phrassie.

It is also indicated in the book that Joseph Frazee and his family arrived in the area ahead of most of the other charter members.

Joseph and his family were actively involved in the church, and it states that his family paid their tithe, though, some members did not.



First Presbyterian Church, Elizabethtown, NJ. The church is still standing, though it was once burnt by the British and rebuilt, and has been renovated several times. You will find many of your ancestors buried in the church yard.

Later, when the Scots who were banished from Scotland for being Covenantors arrived, the pastor at that time wrote about them. He said that they were “good stalk”, and that they loved God, were hard working, willing to help others, and were good-natured. He said they kept to themselves, with the men mostly hunting and the women keeping house and taking care of the children. He mentioned that the English (Puritan) members did not like them, though, simply because the Scots outnumbered them and could out-vote them.

One of the pastors talked about the different religions in the area at the time. He said there were three: the English Presbyterians (which is what their church was), the Quakers, and later when the group of Scots arrived, the Independents. He said that the Scots’ religion was identical to theirs, except that they called themselves Independents instead of Presbyterians. *(What he did not know was that they were Scottish Presbyterians.)* But he said that there was a major dispute between the church and the Quakers because the Quakers did not believe that Jesus Christ was the way to salvation.

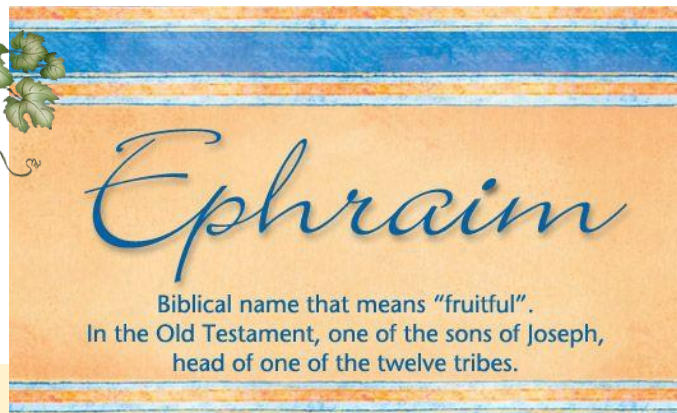
The Amish and the Quakers held very similar views in this regard at that time. Today, there are Christian members in the Amish church, and most Americans equate the Amish as being highly Christian, even though, as a whole, not all Amish are Christian. Until a hundred years ago, or so, the Amish did not believe in salvation through Jesus Christ, and members who accepted Jesus as Lord were banished from the church. Their church taught that salvation was obtained by works and following strict traditions.



The pastor of First Presbyterian wrote about his concerns that many of the Quakers could not obtain salvation because they refused to accept Jesus. He had a genuine concern about those individuals being “lost” in eternity. This also explains Joseph Ephraim’s concern about his son Ephraim leaving the Presbyterian faith. He was worried about his eternal soul.

It is important to understand this concept, because there are a great deal of Amish, and some Quaker, “roots” in the family line. The reason those various ancestors left the Amish, and sometimes Quaker, churches the majority of the times is because they accepted Jesus Christ as their savior.

When talking about life in Elizabethtown at the time, the pastor said that the weather was much warmer than it had been in England, and he could wear his summer clothes year-round. He said there was plenty of food between the fish in the rivers, oysters, fish and clams in the ocean, and the extensive amount of wild game. He was quite excited about the clams because he said they had only “small” ones in England. He also said that there were few Indians in the area at the time, and that they lived peacefully further back in the mainland in more unsettled areas.



Joseph's Middle Name

There are many who believe that Joseph's middle name was not Ephraim. There is a rather passionate debate about it in the genealogy sites. The reason is because all of the main records just call him Joseph Frazee. However, the types of records that are available only have first and last names listed for everyone. They don't exclude his middle name from being Ephraim. They just don't list it. The family "Bible", found years later in Kentucky, says that his name was Joseph Ephraim, but that he called himself Ephraim.

Those who argue against his name being Joseph Ephraim say that Joseph and Ephraim were two different people from two different lines. But the Ephraim they are referring to was obviously his son, as matched by the dates and other records about Joseph's family.

To be clear, Elizabethtown records state that there was only one Frazee family in Elizabethtown in the mid 1600's. It was Samuel (Joseph's Dad) and his descendants. Elizabethtown records are strong for the period. There was not another Ephraim Frazee, or even another Frazee family, outside of Samuel's descendants at that time. Although there could have been more Frasers that came with the Covenantors, that was not until years later.

The following is from www.findagrave.com

Joseph Ephraim Frazee

BIRTH	1640 Scotland
DEATH	Jan 1714 (aged 73–74) Westfield, Union County, New Jersey, USA
BURIAL	First Presbyterian Churchyard Elizabeth, Union County, New Jersey, USA Add to Map
MEMORIAL ID	136469429 · View Source

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ONE OF THE ORIGINAL 80 SETTLERS OF ELIZABETH (TOWN), NEW JERSEY.

The original Elizabethtown grant embraced the present sites of Elizabeth, Newark, Rahway, Plainfield, Piscataway, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Burial:

In 1687, Joseph and his son Edward became original members of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown, N.J. The first pastor of that church was Rev. John Harriman, who was an executor to his will. Rev. John Harriman died in 1704 and is buried at the First Presbyterian churchyard/burying ground in Elizabethtown, also the presumed burial place of both Joseph and his son Edward. John, son of Joseph is buried at Rahway Cemetery, the first burying ground for The First Presbyterian Church in Rahway - with John reportedly having the first headstone in that cemetery in 1720.

Frazee Family Origin:

- Joseph Frazee was born 1640-1643, presumably in Scotland
- Per letters from his grandson, on file at the library in Friendsville, NJ, Joseph traveled from Aberdeen, Scotland to Perth Amboy, NJ on a British transport ship called the Caledonia (need to verify).
- Per the extensive genealogy of the Frazee family in the "Ancestral lines of Doniphan, Frazee and Hamilton", page 293 states, "The story is that Joseph Frazee came from Rawley, Massachusetts and settled near Rahway, NJ in 1665.

- As the first settlers in New Jersey, the Frazee's original places of residence were Elizabethtown, Rahway, and Westfield, each of which they helped to found. Joseph Frazee, Sr. and his family settled mostly upon the Rahway River and eventually in Westfield and New Providence, NJ. A tract of land on the Passaic river has, in consequence of their locating upon it, been called, "Frazey's Meadows".

- Per the History of Union County, Section on Rahway: In 1685, Joseph Frazee came from Rowley, Massachusetts and settled in Rahway. He came with Robert Morse, Samuel or Solomon Marsh, Sr., Thomas Moore, Jonas Ward, William Letts, William Johnson, Simon Rouse, John Toeand, William Robinson, who was a doctor, probably the first one in the place, and after whom the branch of the river is presumed to have been named, as he owned lands along the stream.

*Frazee family name:

- Joseph Frazee's name is recorded with several spellings, including Frazey, Frasey, Frazie, Phrasie, but mostly as Frazee.

Occupation:

- Joseph was a Yeoman, an old English term that means he was a landowner of middle means who farmed his own land.

History of Elizabeth Town, and Frazee family land holdings:

- Elizabeth Town, originally part of the Province of East Jersey. Elizabeth Town also first became part of Essex County. Sections of the town were broken off into other areas. Today, the original settlement of Elizabeth Town, is located in what is known as Elizabeth, Union Co., NJ.

- On Feb. 19th, 1665, Joseph Frazee became one of the original 80 Associate settlers of Elizabeth Town, NJ. In exchange for a home lot, each settler took an "Oath of A Leagance & Fidelity" to King Charles the Second, his successors and the government of this Province of New Jersey. Joseph Frazee Sr., was granted his original home lot of 6 acres, bounded by David Ogden to the southwest; William Letts to the Northeast; by a highway to the Southeast; and by a swamp to the Northwest. To retain the home lot, he needed to live on it for at least three years.

- In 1664, before the original settlers of Elizabeth Town - Captain John Baker, the English and Dutch interpreter of the English Town Purchase, bought a tract of land west of the Minisink Trail, about 15 miles west of Elizabeth Town some 2000 acres. This land is now the sites of Westfield, Scotch Plains and Plainfield. According to purchases from Baker, eleven names are among them, one being Joseph Frazee, who in 1685 had 135 acres adjoining Dr. Robinson's on the Rahway River. This was the settlement of Branch Mills on the Minisink Trail near Echo Lake, now a part of the park system of Westfield and Union County. The south side of Echo Lake and park are in Westfield, the north side in Mountainside, NJ. The Nomahegan Brook feeds into Echo Lake.

- Joseph Sr.'s son Joseph Jr., also had 135 acres on the Rahway River adjoining Dr. Robinson's lands land, and 15 acres of meadow between the Rahway River and Emet's Creek.

- On May 9, 1676, Joseph Frazee, Sr. received a warrant for 120 acres.

- On Sep 21, 1678, he bought 182 acres from Luke Watson.

- On July 4, 1682 he bought William Broadwell's town lands.

- On Feb. 1, 1685, he received a warrant for 50 acres adjoining his own land between the Rahway River and the branch, in compensation for two highways made through his land, one leading to Vincents and the other to Woodbridge.

- On Jan. 27, 1696/7, Joseph and wife Mary gave three deeds for 60, 45, and 39 acres respectively to their sons Edward, William and Eliphalet, with a tract of meadow land to each (NJ Arch. XXI:273. 271.

- On Sept. 7, 1698. Joseph, Sr., sold 39 acres east of Rahway to Samuel Peck.

- On Oct. 22, 1699, Joseph deeded 6 acres of meadow to John Robison of Woodbridge.

Property holdings probated in his Last Will:

- Upon his death, his house and homestead were located upon the Rahway River.

1. He left his wife Mary his personal property, and five acres of land laying between Queen Road and the brooke belonging to his homestead to live in so long as she remained his widow.

2. He left his son Joseph his house and homestead laying upon the Rahway River, and also a piece of land laying over the river, bounded on the East side of the brooke and Queen Road, along with a salt meadow. Note, there is a tract of land along the Passaic River that was know as "Frazee Meadow."

3. His remaining land located on the Delaware and Passaic Rivers was to be equally divided amongst all of his sons.

Religion:

- The colonial Frazee family was predominately Presbyterian. However, Frazee members were also Quakers, see Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., and some Baptist - see Scotch Plains.
- In the 1660's, when Elizabeth Town was first settled the Purchasers and Associates set aside a tract of about eight acres, on the east bank of the Rahway River for town use. A Meeting House was erected wherein they held their town meetings and also served as a place of worship. The Puritans did not believe in consecrated places, so they had no problem conducting secular and worship services at the same location.
- The lot where the Meeting House was built also became the site of the first church in Elizabeth Town, known as The First Presbyterian Church. The lot also included a cemetery, with graves sometimes dug in the church, containing most of the early settlers. While many graves were unmarked, Joseph Sr's son John, who died in 1724, is believed to have received the headstone in what is now known as the Rahway cemetery.
- In Rahway, the first religious meeting of record was that of the Quakers, held August 12, 1707, in the house of Robert Morse, which was located, it is said, on Hamilton street, where the dwelling of the late John H. Dierand now stands. Per the History of Union County, Joseph came from Rowley, Massachusetts with Robert Morse.

Marriages (Need to source this information)

1. Unknown - b. 1633 - d. February 22, 1680/81
2. Sara Robinson - b. abt. 1661- d. Aug. 22, 1691 - both Elizabeth, Essex Co., NJ
Married 5/6/1682 in Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ.
3. Mary Osborne: (1664-1714)
Married: June 17, 1693 in Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ.

Children of Joseph Frazee and Unknown:

1. Captain Edward Frazee
b. July 08, 1663, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;
married Mercy, daughter of Samuel and Mary Oliver of Rahway.
d. May 17, 1733, Elizabeth Town, NJ.
- Will written Jan.3, 1731-2, and was proved June 6, 1733 (NJ Archive XXX:186_

2. Joseph Ephraim Frazee, II

b. May 25, 1664, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. November 07, 1693, Woodbridge, NJ.

3. Unknown Frazee,

b. February 03, 1666/67; d. Unknown.

4. William Frazee

b. June 26, 1668, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ

d. May 29, 1704, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ.

5. Eliphalet Frazee

b. October 15, 1669, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. February 17, 1714/15, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ.

6.. Elisha Frazee

b. February 24, 1669/70, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. September 27, 1727, Woodbridge, NJ.

7. Samuel Frazee

b. July 13, 1672, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. May 30, 1716, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ.

8. John Frazee - FAG#67204886

b. January 09, 1674/75, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. January 30, 1723/24, Rahway, NJ

Burial: Rahway Cemetery; Rahway, Union County, New Jersey

9. Ephraim Frazee

b. April 01, 1677; d. Unknown.

Disinherited due to his refusal to adhere to Presbyterianism

10. Mary Frazee,

b. May 29, 1678, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. August 03, 1759, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ.

Children of Joseph Frazee and Mary Osborne are:

1. Joseph Frazee - FAG#217-755-088

b. November 20, 1700, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. January 14, 1772, Providence, NJ.

Buried at New Providence Presbyterian Churchyard; See FAG#217755088

2. Sarah Frazee,

b. August 16, 1694, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. 1713, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ.

3. Martha Frazee

b. December 21, 1695, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. August 03, 1759, Connecticut Farms NJ;

Burial: Connecticut Farms NJ

Married:

- (1) JOHN CLARK; b. 1665, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. December 14, 1702, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; m.

- (2) JOSEPH BONNELL, 1713, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; b. 1694; d. March 14, 1746/47.

4. Isaac Frazee - FAG#191-640-56

b. January 07, 1696/97, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

m. Elizabeth

d. February 08, 1775, Lived in or near Westfield, then part of the Borough of Elizabeth.

Buried @ Presbyterian Church Burial Grounds, Westfield, Union, NJ

5. Elizabeth Frazee

b. March 12, 1697/98, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ;

d. Abt. 1791;

Married:

(1) EDWARD CROWELL; b. Unknown; d. Unknown;

(2) JOSEPH PIKE, December 27, 1716, Woodbridge, NJ; b. Abt. 1691; d. Unknown.

Research sources:

1. "Ancestral Lines of Doniphan, Frazee and Hamilton Families", written by Frances Frazee Hamilton; published in 1928 by Greenfield Publishing. Public domain searchable copy available at www.Archive.org. This book includes the early history of the Frazee family in New Jersey, including numerous pages of family descendants.
2. History of Elizabeth, New Jersey, including the Early History of Union County, written by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D; published in 1868 by Carlton & Lanahan.
3. "A History of Monmouth & Ocean Counties, New Jersey, by Edwin Salter"; pub. 1890 by E.Gardiner and Sons. Public domain @ <https://archive.org/details/historyofmonmout00insalt>
4. History of Union County.

1727 Oct. 4. Frazee, Elisha, of Woodbridge, Middlesex Co. Administration on the estate of, granted to his widow Sarah. Lib. B, p. 74

ELISHA² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹ was born 1670-1, Feb. 24. He lived at Woodbridge and appears in 1717 as appraiser of the inventory of Benjamin Jones and in 1720 as witness to the will of John Lee, both of that place. His tombstone, which was standing a few years ago in the old Woodbridge Cemetery, states that he was born 1670 and died Sept. 27, 1727, age 56 years, 7 months and 3 days. On Oct. 4, 1727 Administration on the Estate of Elisha Frazee of Woodbridge was granted to widow Sarah Frazee. (N. J. Arch. XXIII:172). I have no record of the children of Elisha Frazee. It is quite likely that he left descendants, and it may be that some of the unattached Frazees mentioned on later pages were children or grandchildren of his. See Joseph² Frazee whose will dated 1770 names son Elisha.

JOHN² FRAZEE, son of Joseph¹, was born about 1675. He is buried in the old Rahway Cemetery and an old tombstone, badly worn, gives the year of his death as 1724. The age is no longer decipherable, but the History of Union and Middlesex counties, written forty years ago, gives the age as 49. His marriages are uncertain. The will of John Cooper of Newark, Nov. 16, 1732, mentions the eldest daughter of sister Elizabeth ffrayley (Frazee?), deceased. This Elizabeth, daughter of Timothy Cooper, was born in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 21, 1672-3. Her brothers and sisters all settled in Essex county, New Jersey, and the occurrence of the name Timothy suggests that she may have been a first wife of John Frazee. The will of Samuel Oliver of Elizabethtown, 1739, leaves 1/3 of his estate to his "cousin" (i. e. ne: h:w) Benoni Frazee so that John Frazee's (second?) wife Sarah was evidently the daughter of Samuel and Mary Oliver. The will of John Frazee, yeoman, of Elizabethtown, dated Jan. 26, 1723 and probated Aug. 15, 1724, names wife Sarah and brother Elisha Frazee as executors, and names children Susanna, Phoebe, John, Jonathan, Benoni, William and Timothy. To John he left his dwelling on the south side of Rahway River and to Benoni the land on the north side. (N. J. Wills, Trenton, N. J.)

- c. 1. Susanna, b. 169— or 170—.
2. Phoebe, b. 169— or 170—.

Note that Elisha's will says his widow's name is Sarah.

Elisha (*Ephraim) and Sarah Allen Frazee

Elisha was Joseph and Mary's son. He was born on February 24, 1670 in Elizabethtown. He was the sixth born child out of the eleven.

When he was 29, he married Sarah Allen at Woodbridge, Gloucester, New Jersey. Sarah was born in 1680, so she would have been 19. I am not sure who her parents were because most of the records online show her as being Elisha's sister. However, this Sarah was not his sister because Elisha's sister Mary was not born the same year. Additionally, it appears that his sister Mary married someone else.

Records are somewhat scarce about Elisha and Sarah Allen, but we know they had at least two children, Hezekiah (1697-1775) and Ephraim William (1703-1776), and they lived in Woodbridge, New Jersey.

Elisha died on September 27, 1727. He was 57. He is buried in the First Presbyterian Church Yard Cemetery where Samuel and his family first attended church.

Elisha's family described him as being "dignified and gentlemanly, devoting himself to hunting, the management of his estates, and the various pursuits of the landed gentlemen."

Elisha Frazee was buried in the cemetery of the First Pres Church, Woodbridge, NJ. Tombstone reads, ' The Birth 1670 Here Lyeth The Body of Elisha Fra..AE. Deceased Sept 27 aged 56 7 m 3rd 1727.' His estate went to his widow Sarah 4 October 1727. (NJ Arch, 23:172)



Known Children of Elisha and Sarah Allen:

- *Hezekiah (1697-1775)*
- *Ephraim William (1703-1776)*

*There are writings that state that Elisha (Ephraim) was married twice and had 28 children. *See note below about Ephraim.*

*It should be noted that there are some books that state that it was Joseph Ephraim's son Ephraim that married Sarah Allen instead and had the children listed. I spent significant time trying to find proof either way and was unable to do so. **Regardless, you have the same lineage from Joseph Ephraim.**

Elisha Vs. Ephraim

I wanted to include more detailed information about the issue of Elisha vs. Ephraim.

Ancestry.com states that Joseph's son Elisha married Sarah Allen, and that has been confirmed by hundreds of other decedents. I also found a writing from the period and Joseph's will, that alludes to the fact it may have been Elisha, but not conclusively.

However, there are two sources that state it was Ephraim.

Samuel Walton's, "Sons of the Revolutionary War" application lists it as being Ephraim. Samuel Walton would have been a Great Grandson to the famed Samuel Frazee that was a Scout for Daniel Boone. However, in seeing his application, it is clear that he didn't know much about his relatives that far back. He was unable to list either the names of spouses or the birth and death dates for anyone further back than his Great Granddad, and clearly not Ephraim.

The second source, I am including here. It was also written by the same family. It may be a little confusing because the Samuel mentioned in the article was a brother to Jeremiah. (*Jeremiah would have been your ancestor.*) So, this isn't your full lineage. None-the-less, it still seems to indicate that it was Ephraim and not Elisha.

Please be aware that the source is Dr. John Morris Frazee's attempt at tracing the genealogical record, and it was done over a hundred years ago, before the advent of computers and information being in databases. It is possible he obtained the information from family stories or records, but it is also possible that he spent much time searching records the old-fashioned way. Those records can be very confusing if you can't view other corresponding documents because people often had the same names in different families.

Dr. Frazee's Grandson joined the Indiana Society of the American Revolution, but he didn't list anyone past Ephraim William whom you will read about next. (*Ephraim William was the son of either Elisha or Ephraim*). He left Ephraim's Dad blank.

Joseph's will does not list Ephraim as being his son. But it is rumored he disowned him when he left the church. In the wills of other people at Elizabethtown, Ephraim IS mentioned as being the son of Joseph, which backs those rumors.

I am unsure if it was Elisha or Ephraim at this point. There is not enough known documentation to say conclusively.

FROM DR. JOHN MORRIS FRAZEE'S NOTES

EPHRAIM FRAZEE, son of Joseph, was the father of twenty-eight children, married twice. His son, Ephraim, had eighteen children, married three times. This second Ephraim moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania about 1760 and died in 1767 or 68, leaving his wife and several small children with his son Samuel (my grandfather) to provide for his stepmother and younger brothers and sisters by hunting and trapping.

After peace was made with the Indians following the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, when he acted as scout for General Lewis, he moved to the Big Kanawha.

The following is thought to be a correct genealogy of the family as far as we have any knowledge:

My father, Joseph Frazee, died in 1870—76 years of age; son of Samuel Frazee; son of Ephraim Frazee; son of Ephraim



The family "Bible" of Joseph Ephraim's descendants in Kentucky in the 1700's mentions Ephraim William (*next page*) as being an heir to Joseph Ephraim.

Ephraim William *(DNA Match)* and Rebecca Cutter Frazee



Ephraim was born in 1703 in Woodbridge, New Jersey. He was the youngest child in the family. In 1727, when he was 24, his dad, Elisha (Ephraim?) died, and shortly after, he married Rebecca Cutter.

Rebecca was 20 at the time. Her parents were Richard Cutter and Mary Pike.

Ephraim and Rebecca had 12 children, however, their daughter Rachel died in 1748 at only 9. Two years later, Rebecca followed her, at only age 43. So, Ephraim remarried that same year. We do not know her name but they had two children, Thurman and Samuel.

Ephraim came into possession of 1000 acres of land in Kentucky. It is unknown if he obtained it by laying claim to it or if it was given to him by the government for his services against the Indians. However, at that time Kentucky was not yet a state, and once they were organized as a state, Ephraim's land reverted to the state.

Ephraim was able to buy back 500 acres of the land by making salt from the Blue Lick Springs and selling it. He kept 200 acres of it, and divided the other 300 acres with his younger half-brothers, Moses; Aaron; and Squier.

In 1755, Ephraim married a third time. Her name was Anna Squier. He was 52, and Anna was 26. Anna was from Westmoreland County, PA. Ephraim and Anna went on to have 9 more children.

Ephraim, Jr. died in 1756 at the age of 26, and Ephraim and Anna named one of their sons Ephraim in his memory, which was a common practice.

Interestingly, Ephraim didn't live on his land in Kentucky, likely due to the dangers from Indian raids at the time. Instead, he and his family lived in New Jersey most of their lives, moving to Westmoreland, PA around 1770.

Ephraim died in 1776, at the age of 73, leaving Anna, age 47, and their young family behind.

Being the oldest boy still in the family, it fell on Samuel to help the family survive. At the time, they lived in Westmoreland, PA, but they moved to Big Kanahwa.

Children with Rebecca:

- Miriam (1729-1773)
- Martha (1731-?)
- Ephraim, Jr. (1733-1759)
- **David Frazee (1737-1789)**
SETTLED BIG SANDY RIVER, BRUCETON, WV.
- Rachel (1739-1748)
- **Hannah Frazee (Frazier) (1740-1826)** Married David Sayer, moved to Letart Falls, OH
- Mary (1744-1789) Married Thomas Cushman. Moved to Lebanon CT.
- Elizabeth (1747-1846) Married James Cole.
- Susanna (1748-1772)
- **Jeremiah (1749-1844) twin**
Moved to Allegany County, MD
- Jamima (1749-1846) twin
- June ???

Children with Second Wife:

- Thurman (1752-1743) Married Anna. Moved to Ohio.
- Samuel (1753-1849) Married Rebecca Jacobs. **SETTLED KENTUCKY WITH DANIEL BOONE**

Children with Anna:

- Anna (1757-?)
- Hezekiah (1758-1821) Some accounts do not list Hezekiah.
- Deborah (1760-1800) Married Isaac Cushman. Moved to Warton Township, PA
- Ephraim (1762-?)
- Squier (1764-?) Married Priscilla?
- Sarah (1766-?) Married Morris?
- Aaron (1770-1835) Married Ellandor Finch
- Moses (1770-?) Married Elizabeth Morris

There are some writings that indicate that Ephraim had 28 children total.

The following is a historical account about the Blue Licks Springs where Ephraim made salt to buy back his land in Kentucky. It happened 2 years after Ephraim died, and it is possible if he were still alive, he could have been captured that day as well. Daniel Boone was a personal friend of theirs, with Ephraim's son Samuel helping him settle Kentucky as one of Boone's scouts.

Blue Licks Salt Capture and Ordeals

From "The Saltmakers Ordeals" by Edward Smith

<https://www.goodmanhistory.com/other-goodmans/va-ansel-goodman/boonsborough-history/saltmakers-ordeals/>

On Sunday morning, February 8, 1778 Daniel Boone and his captors returned to the salt lick springs. They marched directly into camp. Blackfish had told Boone that if there was the slightest resistance, he would be the first to die. The men at the spring were not working because the river water was high and covering the spring, but were lying about on their blankets, taking a day of rest, and enjoying the sunshine, even though there was 5 or 6 inches of snow on the ground. They at first mistook Daniel and the Indians for Capt. Watkins and the relief party that they had been expecting, but soon recognized the Indians and scrambled for their guns. Daniel shouted, "Don't fire! If you do, all will be massacred!" They obeyed, with some reluctance. William and Samuel Brooks, the brothers of Boone's scout, Thomas Brooks, were the last to give up their weapons, but they finally added their rifles to the others. When all the arms were stacked the Indians came in from every side, encircled the men and ordered them to sit down together. The Indians were elated. They had captured 27 white men without firing a shot! Some of the warriors wanted to kill the saltmakers immediately in revenge for the death of their Chief Cornstalk. Cornstalk had been killed while on a peaceful mission, and could not be avenged without the spilling of blood, they argued. They wanted to kill the saltmakers and then go on to Boonesborough!

The Indian chiefs had the power to rule only through the consent of their followers. Since so many of the warriors wanted to kill the saltmakers in opposition to the chief's desires, a meeting was called to hear arguments, pro and con. Blackfish invited Boone to join the circle while the warriors in the council presented their arguments to the chiefs. Pompey sat close to Boone and whispered the translations into his ear. One after the other, in a process that lasted several hours, the warriors presented their arguments, both for and against. The saltmakers did not understand the Algonquian language and could not hear what Pompey was saying to Daniel Boone. Finally, Blackfish offered Boone the opportunity to make the closing argument. He spoke in English, with pauses for translations, and the saltmakers realized for the first time that it was their very lives that hung in balance.

Here is Daniel's speech as remembered by those who were present and who reconstructed it in later years:

"Brothers! What I have promised you, I can much better fulfill in the spring than now. Then the weather will be warm, and the women and children can travel from Boonesborough to the Indian towns, and all live with you as one people. You have got all the young men. To kill them, as has been suggested, would displease the Great Spirit, and you could not then expect future success in hunting nor war. If you spare them, they will make you fine warriors, and excellent hunters to kill game for your squaws and children. These young men have done you no harm. They unresistingly surrendered upon my assurance that such a step was the only safe one. I consented to their capitulation on the express condition that they should be made prisoners of war and treated well. Spare them, and the Great Spirit will smile upon you."

The vote was taken. Fifty-nine warriors voted for killing the captives. Sixty-one voted to let them live. Boone said later that he thought the chiefs had let him speak because they wanted to keep their promise to him.

Thurman and Samuel were born before Ephraim married Anna, so they were a bit older than the other children. Although Thurman was the oldest of the two, he had married Anna Edwards and moved to Ohio. Therefore, support of the family fell to Samuel. He had to “grow up fast”, and that experience likely lead to his accomplishments later on.

Samuel supported the family by hunting and trapping and making scouting trips to Kentucky. Later, he went on to marry and move to Kentucky permanently.

Samuel became very famous due to his being a Pioneer Settler, and his assistance to George Washington and Daniel Boone. You will hear more about him later.

So we don't get too sidetracked from the family lineage line, he will be added in afterward.

Your lineage was through Samuel's half-brother Jeremiah, the twin of Jamima.

Jeremiah's Brother David

Jeremiah's brother, David Frazee, was an original settler to the Big Sandy River area.

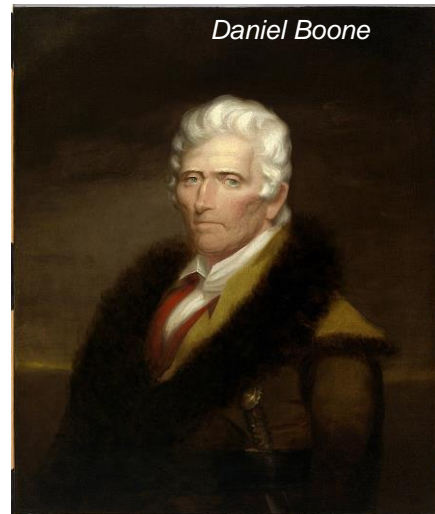
At the time, West Virginia was still Virginia, and it was unsettled Indian territory. He wasn't credited with settling it, though, because the guy who actually legally made it a town got all the credit.

I could find no record of David either marrying or having children. Could it be that he was too busy mining gold?

Some early writings, from around the late 1700's, state that there was a hidden gold mine in the Big Sandy River area. There was a lot of controversy over it later. Originally, it was believed that the mine was in Kentucky, but a writing was found giving its location at Big Sandy at the time period David was there. The mine helped finance Daniel Boone's work and British forces attempted to take it over at one point, but they could not find it. Daniel was a family friend, and the rest of David's family was also helping Daniel Boone at his various financial endeavors, like the Blue Lick Mines and Scouting Expeditions. Though there is no proof, it is very likely David oversaw the operation of the gold mine because he was the only documented white man in the area at the time.

Big Sandy is in southern WV, but some genealogists have confused it with Little Sandy, where the Frazee's now live.

Note: After writing this section, I found a will for a David Frazee written during the David Frazee from Big Sandy's lifetime. I have no way of knowing if it could have been the David Frazee from Big Sandy. This David Frazee bought a plantation in the Kentucky area, and eventually married a woman named Mary. They had four daughters: Phebe, Sarah, Mary, and Ann. They had only one son, whose name was also David. The family lived on the plantation. I am thinking David may have had enough money to buy a plantation and marry later in life. He does not have a family listed in his census records from Big Sandy.



Daniel Boone

Daniel Boone really was a friend and associate with the Frazees'. The US Government approved Samuel Barton Walton's request for inclusion in the "Sons of the Revolutionary War" based on this fact. Samuel Walton was the grandson of Joseph H. Walton (1822-1899) and Susan Isabelle Frazee Walton (1828-1904), so the Walton's' of Kentucky/North Carolina are also your relatives. Samuel Walton was Samuel Frazee's grandson.

Jeremiah *(DNA Match)* and “Betsy” Umbel Frazee

Jeremiah was born on March 7, 1749, in Elizabeth Borough, Essex County, New Jersey.

Jeremiah's early childhood was difficult. He was only a year old when his mother Rebecca passed, so he never really knew her. His dad remarried that same year, and he was raised by his dad's second wife until he was 6, when she too died. This left Jeremiah in the care of his dad and older siblings for the next five years.

When Jeremiah was 10, both his sister Martha, and his brother Ephraim, Jr. died. Martha was 28, and Ephraim was 26. Sadly, many people died young back in those days, and it was not uncommon for children to have to lose people that they loved. It must have been very hard.

The following year, Jeremiah got a new mother, Anna.

Once grown, Jeremiah moved to Allegany County, Maryland and married Elizabeth Umbel. Elizabeth was born in Maryland on August 15, 1767. I do not know the names of her parents at this time. Elizabeth was 18 years younger than Jeremiah, and she went by “Betsy” most of her life.

Jeremiah and Elizabeth had 5 children, one of which they named John, and another one Jonathan. We think of John and Jonathan as being one name, but actually they are two separate names. John went by “Jerry”.

The family lived in the Selbysport area on a farm, where they worked as farmers.

Your lineage came from the baby of the family, Jonathan Judson.

Elizabeth died in 1840 at the age of 73. Jeremiah lived to the age of 95, passing four years after Elizabeth on April 19, 1844.

Children of Jeremiah and Elizabeth:

- Elisha (1800-1874)
- Isaac C. (1803-1881)
- John Jeremiah “Jerry” (1805-1879)
- Catherine (1807-?)
- **Jonathan Judson Frazee (1808-1865)**



Stock picture

Selbysport is an unincorporated community just outside of Friendsville, MD. It sits on the river, and there is a small lake there. Today, it is in Garrett County, but back then, it was part of Allegany County.

You'll be interested to know that John Lewis Friend lived very close to Jeremiah and Elizabeth at the same time. John helped to settle Friendsville, so we know that the area was wild, unsettled country when Jeremiah and Elizabeth moved there.

One of the themes that I've seen with regard to the Frazee line is their courage in moving to, and settling, new territories. Their heritage in the Scotland Clans likely influenced their ability to do this so bravely because of the courage level needed to live in the Clans.

Samuel and Rebecca originally came to America hoping to make a better life for their decedents. Knowing that, is one of the things that kept them going through the tough times. The better life you now enjoy is because they went through so much for you to have it.

Life in America in the 1700's

The Revolutionary War

The Revolutionary War started on April 19, 1775, and ended September 3, 1783. Jeremiah would have been 25, so it would have greatly affected both Jeremiah's and Ephraim's families.

Britain was very aggressive at obtaining colonies back in those days, and they ruled with an iron fist. Scotland was also a British colony, and the British controlled the Scots, refusing to allow them to run their own country and live the way they wanted to live. They taxed the people heavily, and the Scots had to live with fear of attack or arrest by the British Army.

British colonies in America were no different. British soldiers, knowing they had ultimate power granted them by the king, were often cruel and unfair to colonists, in addition to requiring settlers to pay huge amounts of taxes back to Britain.

During the Revolutionary War, American colonists, with the help of the French, fought against the British to gain independence from them. It was a bloody battle with many colonists killed. Additionally, settlers' families had to live in fear of being killed or harmed by British Soldiers.

I don't have any records as to whether Jeremiah or Ephraim fought in the Revolutionary War, but we know that Samuel did, and it is likely that many other of your relatives from that period did as well.



Day to Day Life

- Few neighbors. Neighbors lived far away.
- Only transportation was walking or riding a horse or mule, or possibly a wagon if they had the resources to have one
- Indian attacks were very real
- Many wild animals, such as: bear, rattlesnakes, cooperheads, cougars, bobcats, and the like.
- Limited medical care. No hospitals
- No grocery stores. You had to either raise it, gather it, or shoot it if you wanted to eat
- Winters very harsh. The only heat came from a small fire in the fireplace.
- No phones, internet, or tv
- Many people died of diseases that are easily treated today. 3 in 10 children died before age 1.
- People had to make their own clothes and blankets
- They had to make their own soap, and almost everything else they needed
- It was normal to have loved ones die young or suddenly
- Meals took time to fix and were often very basic. There was limited choice in what to have for dinner.
- Thieves. No police



Jonathan Judson *(DNA Match)* and Elizabeth Bolden Frazee

Jonathan was born on February 25, 1808, at the family's farm in Selbysport, Maryland. He was the baby of the family, growing up in wild, unsettled Indian country, so he had lots of fun playing on the farm. But he had to work hard too, and times weren't always easy.

In 1837, when he was 29, he married Elizabeth Bolden Frazee. Elizabeth's parents were Ephraim and Barbara Stuck Frazee, who also lived in the area. This is not the same Ephraim as the Ephraim above. But he was his grandson. Ephraim's dad was Thurman, who was Jeremiah's brother. Look back at Ephraim William. Thurman was a son of his second wife. He was the older brother of Samuel Frazee that was so famous.

Elizabeth's grandparents were Thurman and Anna Edwards. They had a daughter Mary, (Elizabeth's great aunt), who was killed when she was only 8 years old by Indians who were lying in ambush near a spring used by the family as a water supply.

Jonathan and Elizabeth, who also went by "Betsy", had 20 children. Jeremiah was their second child.

After Jonathan's mother Betsy, passed, Jonathan and Elizabeth stayed with his dad to take care of him, as he was in his 90's. It should be noted that Jeremiah's death date is probably not accurate, shown in records as 1844, because he was on the census as being in the household in 1850.

Jonathan, Elizabeth and the family stayed on the farm in Selbysport and continued to run the farm. By that time, there was a school, and the children attended school.

There were other Frazee's that lived close by as well, in addition to other neighbors, so things didn't seem quite so secluded as they had when Jonathan was growing up.



Stock photo.

Children of Jonathan and Elizabeth:

- Wesley (1835-1903)
- **Jeremiah (1838-1905)**
- John Ephraim (1839-)
- Barbara (1840-1920), also listed as (1841-1925)
- Ephraim (1842-1920)
- Jane Frances (1844-1844)
- Judson (1845-1915)
- Lucretia (1847-1930) twin
- Russell Jefferson (1847-1911) twin
- Sidney Elizabeth (1850-1933)
- Lieutellus (1851-1926)
- William (1856-1939)
- Mary Elizabeth (1859-1867)
- Marshall Jacob (1867-1944)
- William Henry (1871-1929)
- Susan Minerva (1873-1919)
- Minnia Ann (1876-1951)
- Clara Louise (1879-1956)
- James Russell (1884-1947)
- John Epharim (1887-1964)

In the 1850 census, Wesley, John Ephraim, and Jane are no longer in the household, so it is likely that they had died by that time.

Jonathan died young, at only 57, on October 7, 1865. Elizabeth spent many years without him, passing in 1903, at the age of 88. Both Jonathan and Elizabeth are listed as being buried in Garrett County, Maryland, at the Great Crossings Cemetery.

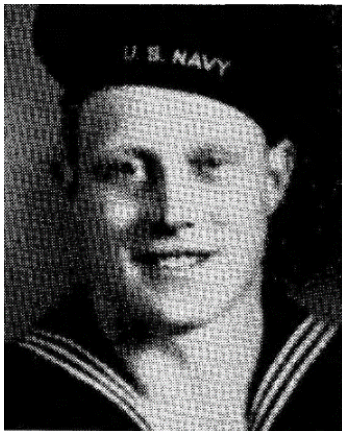
The Ephraim Name

There are a lot of Ephraim's in the family line. Joseph Ephraim, who came from Scotland as a baby, and who called himself Ephraim to his family, would have been the first of which we have a record. But it seems that each family in each generation felt they needed to have at least one Ephraim, sometimes two. (There are actually some families that had two sons named Ephraim!)

Clearly, they believed in honoring their ancestors by naming their children after them. And, they obviously held Ephraim in high regard. Therefore, when researching any Ephraim Frazee, be sure to check dates, parents, spouse, and children, because there are dozens of them in the extended family line.



Above: Jonathan's son Ephraim and his wife Sidney. Ephraim would have been a Great Grand Uncle. He was Jeremiah's (2 pages back) brother. Below: Ephraim and Sidney with their children.



FRAZEE, JOHN F.

Sea 2/C, Navy. Age 29. Entered Serv. Feb. 18, 1944. Sampson, Great Lakes, Phila. Navy Yd., Norfolk, Anacostia, Bainbridge. Awarded Am. Rib., WWII Vic.Med. Disch. Feb. 9, 1946. Attended Markleysburg HS. Protestant. Son of Mr. John and the late Mrs. Carrie Frazee, Markleysburg, Pa. Husband of Dorothy Baker Frazee, 438 Coolspring St., Uniontown, Pa.

Above: Jonathan and Elizabeth's son John's son, who served in WWII

Jeremiah *(DNA Match)* and Hiley Boyer Frazee



Jeremiah, who was named after his Granddad, was born on October 14, 1838, on the family farm in Selbysport, MD, in a very large family of 20 children, of which he was the second oldest child. His older brother Wesley died young, making him the oldest, which meant he had many responsibilities.

In 1831, when he was 23, he married Hiley Boyer. She was born in 1861 in Selbysport. Her parents were Jacob Boyer (1801-1842) and Elizabeth Ann Wilkins (1805-1880). She was the second youngest of five siblings. Hiley was also 23 when she married Jeremiah.

Jeremiah and Hiley lived on a farm in Selbysport and worked as farmers, where they provided for the family off the land.

Two years after they were married, when their first child, Albert, was only a year old, Jeremiah was drafted into the Civil War in the Union Army. His draft notice was in August 1863.

After he returned from the war, Jeremiah and Hiley had 11 more children, 9 boys and 3 girls, total. James was their fourth child.

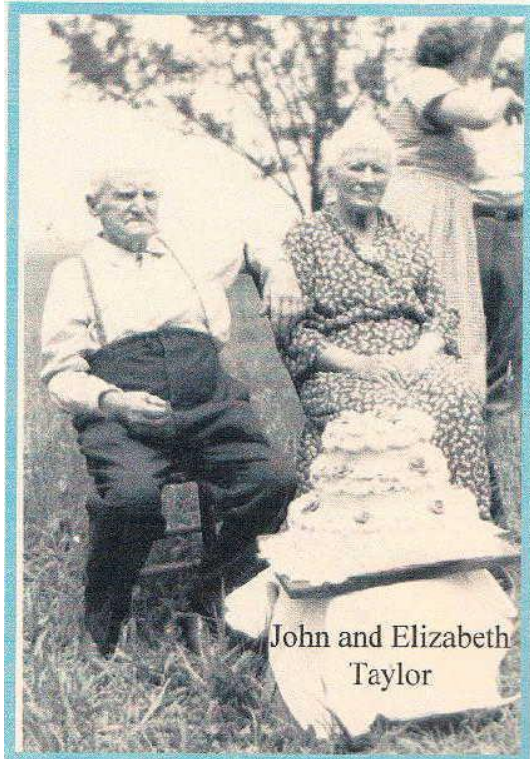
Their son, Powell died between the ages of 5 and 15. John Russell died at age 2. And, Hiram died at birth. It is hard for us to understand today, but there were no antibiotics back then, and children often died of illnesses that are easily treated today.

Jeremiah passed a year after his mother, in 1903, at age 66. Hiley lived to age 88, passing in 1927. They are buried in Friendsville.



Children of Jeremiah and Hiley:

- *Albert K. (1862-1942) – Married Flora Hileman. Friendsville*
- *Roswell Jefferson (1864-1920) – Married Julia Ann Frazee. Friendsville*
- *Powell (1865-?) – Died in childhood*
- **James (1867-1956)**
- *John Russell (1869-1871) – Died age 2*
- *Elizabeth J. (1870-1952) – Married John Taylor, Jr. Lived in Hazelton*
- *Noah (1872-1950) – Married Hannah Hook. Residence unknown.*
- **Amanda E. (1874-1949)**
- *George Floyd (1877-1940) – Married Carrie Lavina De Haven. Lived in Confluence, PA.*
- *Annie Catherine (1880-1962) – Married John Vansickle. Lived in Friendsville*
- *Hiram (1883-1883) – Died at birth.*
- *Alexander (1883-1972) – Married Maggie Blanche Lininger. Lived in Friendsville*



John and Elizabeth Taylor

Jeremiah and Hiley's daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband John.

Jeremiah and Hiley's son George Floyd grew up and owned a jewelry store in Confluence, PA. He died at age 64 of a heart attack brought on by high blood pressure.

Friendsville and Selbysport are in the northern end of Garrett County. The population of Friendsville in 2010 was 489. Today, Selbysport is mainly known for its lake. Friendsville is one of the more well-known towns in Garrett County. Its main commerce is agriculture and tourism, with kayaking on the Little Yough bringing in water enthusiasts yearly.

It is known world-wide for the Friend Family Association and museum, which has members in both America and the UK.

Many of your ancestors are buried in Friendsville, in both the Frazee Ridge Cemetery and the Blooming Rose Cemetery.

As I mentioned, back two generations, Jeremiah's granddad, who was also a Jeremiah, settled in Selbysport, at the area known as Frazee Ridge at about the same time, or a little after John Friend, Sr. founded Friendsville. Jeremiah is credited with settling Frazee Ridge, whereas John Friend, Sr. is credited as founding Friendsville. The two are very close together, with Selbysport now being considered a part of Friendsville. The Friend family and the Frazee family actually lived very close to each other.

Thereafter, many of the Friends and the Frazees continued on in the area through the generations, and the area is well-known for Frazees and Friends.

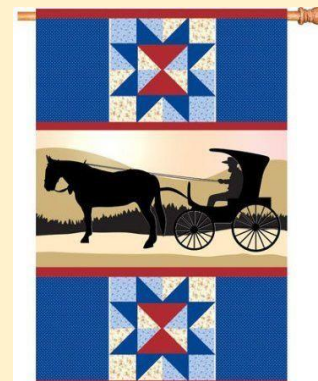
There were Shawnee Indians there when they settled the area. The Shawnee called it the "Hunter's Bowl" because the geography created an area that became a route for game to migrate from Maryland into West Virginia and back.

The area, being "bottom land", is perfect for growing corn; beans; and squash.



Friend Family Museum

Bessie Detrick's family line was Amish



James *(DNA Match)* and Bessie Elizabeth Detrick Frazee



James with his first wife, Elsie Clarissa Friend Frazee and their children: (Starting left) Lizzie, Charles, Alverta, Orville, Rhuie, and Clarence (between his parents).

James was born in 1867, on the family farm in Selbysport. He was the fourth child of 12. Living on a farm in a big family meant lots of hard work, but he always had someone around to play with too.

In 1888, when he was 21, he married Elsie Clarissa Friend. She was 20. James and Elsie bought and worked a farm in the Selbysport/Friendsville area. James and Elsie had six children.

Sadly, Elsie died of inflammation to her heart on December 20, 1923, at the age of only 56. Thankfully, the children were all grown, with the youngest, Clarence, being 23 at the time.

Three years later, James married Bessie Elizabeth Detrick. James was 59, and Bessie was 30. Bessie already a nine-year-old son, Reuban Steryl Niner. He went by just Steryl. His real dad was Cornelius Niner.

Bessie's parents were Leaneous Detrick (1865-1940) and Mary Elizabeth Clevenger (1872-1929). Leaneous was originally from Lancaster, PA, and Mary was from Somerset. They relocated to Friendsville after they were married, where they lived on a farm, and Leaneous worked as a blacksmith. Bessie grew up in a family of 13 children.

James and Bessie continued to live on James' farm, and they had five more children, though little Frances died at only a year of age.

James died on June 14, 1956, at the age of 89. Bessie passed on September 16, 1986 at Dennett Road Nursing Home at the age of 90. James was buried with his first wife, Elsie.

Children of James and Elsie:

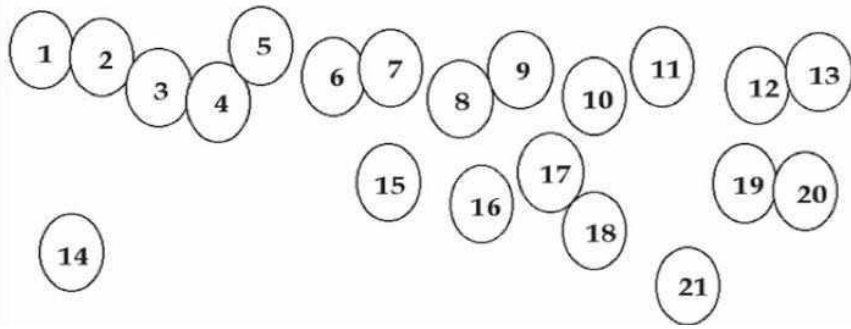
- Alverta Sophia "Bertie" – (1891-1982) – Married Tarleton Humberson, Lived in Bruceton Mills, WV
- Charles – (1892-1973) – Married Daisy Mae Thomas. Lived in Friendsville
- Lizzie Mae – (1895-1986) – Married Andrew Sisler. Lived in Garrett County, MD
- Orville – (1896-1961) – Married Oma Pearl Savage. Lived in Cleveland, OH
- Rhuie – (1897-1920) – Married Charles Humberson. Lived in Friendsville
- Clarence – (1900-1972) – Married Leona Conaway. Lived in Hazelton

Child of Bessie:

- Reuben Steryl Niner – (1917-2002) – Married Genevieve. Lived in Friendsville

Children of James and Bessie:

- James Junior – (1926-2015) – Married Rose Davis. Lived in Oakland
- Anna Katherine – (1929-2008) – Married George Stoker. Lived in Morgantown, WV
- Frances – (1930-1931) – Died age 1.
- Noah William – (1932-1994) – Married Bonnie Lou Feathers. Lived in Hazelton
- Floyd Ray – (1934-1960)
- Beulah – (1937 -) - Still living
- Nellie – (1938 -) - Still living



STATE OF MARYLAND, GARRETT COUNTY, SS:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT it appears of record that a Marriage License was issued out of the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland, on the 12th day of December, 1889, to JAMES FRAZEE residing in Garrett Co. MD; recorded as a male, 22 years of age, and as a single man and ELSTIE C. FRIEND residing in Garrett Co. MD; recorded as a female, 21 years of age, and as a single woman and said parties not being related.

I FURTHER CERTIFY, That Rev. Joseph Dewitt a Minister of the Gospel, returned said Marriage License so issued to the Clerk's Office aforesaid, certifying that he did upon the 23rd day of December, 1889, at residence of John H. Friend in Maryland, unite in Marriage the aforementioned parties.

AND I FURTHER CERTIFY, that the foregoing is truly taken from the Marriage Records in this Court, being a Court of record, where the same are kept in pursuance of Law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said Circuit Court at Oakland, Maryland, this 18th day of July, anno Domini 2002.

Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

James' and Elsey's marriage license

James and Elsie's Family - Back row (L to R): 1. Tarleton Humberson, 2. Alveta (Frazee) Humberson, 3. Daisy Frazee, 4. Rhuie (Frazee) Humberson, 5. Charles Frazee, 6. Charles Humberson, 7. Andy Sisler, 8. Lizzie (Frazee) Sisler, 9. Unknown, 10. Helen (Savage) Frazee, 11. Orville Frazee, 12. Oma (Savage) Frazee, 13. Clarence Frazee Front row (L to R): 14. Arnold Humberson, 15. Marie Humberson, 16. Daughter of Rhuie or Lizzie, 17. James Frazee, 18. Edna Humberson, 19. Elsie Friend, 20. Unknown

The relationship to Gene and Booboo Frazee, who owned Interstate Lumber Company...

James and Elsie had Charles.

Charles had Foster...

Foster had Gene (Edward Gene) and BooBoo (Donald Foster)...



James and Elsey's daughters, Elizabeth, Rhuie, and Alveta. (Noah's half sisters.)



Above: Elizabeth and her husband Andrew. Left: Alveta "Berti" and her husband Tarleton.





James and Elsey's children as older adults. They would all be your great half aunts and uncles.

James' son Floyd "Shakey Ray" drowned in Cheat Lake at the age of 26. He was working cutting timber with a crew at Rowlesburg, WV. They had to take a boat across to the other side. The tide was high, and the boat upset. Ray was the only good swimmer in the group, so he tried to help everyone else in the boat get to shore. They pulled him under, and he drowned.



Elizabeth Gruber and a woman named Bessie Hinebaugh Riley. Elizabeth is Bessie's grandmother. (She is Leaneous' mother)..

Bessie Detrick's Brothers and Sisters:

- *John – (1892-?)*
- *Maude – (1894-1982)*
- *Ann Elenora – (1898-9166)*
- *Taylor Jacob – (1902-1958)*
- *Demetrious Mahlon – (1904-1975)*
- *James Monrow – (1906-1906)*
- *Truman (1907-1907) twin*
- *Josephene (1907-1907) twin*
- *Leroy C. – (1908-1989)*
- *Bruce – (1910-1988)*
- *Chalmers Elton – (1912-1983)*
- *Elsie Ruth – (1919-2012)*

Bessie Detrick's Family was Amish/Mennonite. However, at this point, I have been unable to accurately trace her family because there is so much confusion surrounding Leaneous's dad's family line. Leaneous's dad was John Deitrich I, however, there are a multiplicity of different speculations as to John's dad. The family likely left the Amish Church because of involvement in the Civil War.

Samuel Frazee *(DNA Match)*

Scout for George Washington, Friend and Assistant to Daniel Boone

The good news is that this information has been heavily documented, so the authenticity is not in question. You will find information in the “Sons of the American Revolution”, the “Book of Doniphan, Frazee, and Hamilton”, and records of the early pioneers and settlers of the country.

Samuel Frazee was the son of Ephraim William Frazee. He was a half-brother to Jeremiah (second Jeremiah back), because Jeremiah was the son of Rebecca Cutter, and Samuel was the son of Ephraim’s second wife.

You are also related to him a second time because Elizabeth Bolden, Jeremiah’s wife, was his Grand Niece.

Remember from earlier in the book, that Ephraim married three times and passed when his third family was still young? Ephraim had had a hard life, working the salt mines in Kentucky and helping settle the area.



Samuel, was the oldest boy still at home, had to provide for his step-mother Anna and his younger siblings. Samuel was 23 at the time.

In addition to the manly chores at home, he did a lot of the hunting to provide meat, and he trapped and did odd jobs scouting to obtain money for the family for other needs.

The family lived in Pennsylvania, but they owned 200 acres in Kentucky, so Samuel’s trapping trips often took him from Pennsylvania to Kentucky and back (on foot, I might add). The trip would have been familiar to Samuel because when his Dad was alive, they traveled it many times, not only to check their land, but also because Ephraim made his money in the Blue Lick Salt Mines in Kentucky. Therefore, he spent little time at home with his wife and children, and it is quite likely that he sent his sons back and forth between the mines and the family home with provisions on a regular basis. It is also quite likely that while Ephraim was still alive, they had traps set along the full route of the trip so that they could make extra money from the sales of furs.

Kentucky was a dangerous territory at the time. There were ongoing Indian attacks from some of the more violent tribes, which left many dead, so Ephraim did not feel comfortable bringing his family to live in the area. But he found that he could provide well for them from the mines.

Ephraim and Daniel Boone were some of the very first settlers in Kentucky, and therefore they worked together to settle the area.

Salt was a very precious commodity because it is needed for survival and also to cure meat. Therefore, people were willing to pay a good price for it. I'm not sure who first discovered the Kentucky salt mines, but we do know that Ephraim and Daniel Boone mined them for quite a few years together.

We also know that the relationship between the Frazee's and Daniel Boone extended further than just co-workers, with a multitude of records referring to the friendship between them. Ephraim staked a large territory in Kentucky, alongside Daniel Boone, prior to it becoming a state. Once it became a state, however, they took the land back from Ephraim and forced him to buy it. He could only buy 500 acres, though, from the money he made at the Blue Lick Salt Mines, and he shared the land with his brothers.

Settling a territory is costly. They had to buy provisions. Often, they had to trade with the Indians for land or to keep them from attack. They also had to pay for helpers and mules. Daniel Boone found that he needed a source of funding for his endeavors. The revenue from the salt mines was part of it. But he needed more.

One of the perks of being the first to enter a new territory is that you get to be the first to find new things, like a gold mine, for instance. Daniel had a mine at the Big Sandy River that he also used to fund his activities. Interestingly, Ephraim's son David Frazee moved to Big Sandy at the same time the mine began operation. Records show that he was the only white settler in the area at the time. With the relationship between Daniel and Ephraim already established, it isn't much of a stretch to think that Ephraim would have recommended his son for the job. David was not married, and he had no known children during the time he lived in Big Sandy. This mine sits on the route Ephraim and his sons would have taken from Kentucky to Pennsylvania.

Local genealogy records show David settling Little Sandy, at Bruceton. In fact, some family histories have him as being the ancestor of this family line. This is likely because the Frazee's did eventually settle there. But they were not David's children. If you go back and look at the census records, David was at Big Sandy, not Little Sandy. And he couldn't be anyone's grandpa from the Bruceton area because he shows no record of having any children there.



Interestingly enough, there was a brother that came to the Little Sandy area a short time later and did settle it. It wasn't David, though. And, he wasn't the ancestor of the Frazee line that lives there now. Rather, they were relatives, but not in the direct line.

The Frazees who live in the Bruceton area now are descended from the Frazees that settled Selbsport, Maryland.

There are accounts written by Samuel Frazee in "History of Kentucky" Vol II "Kenton County". He details information about attacks made for Captain Herrod's Company. It is stated that his accounts contradict information that was officially reported. Be advised that they are graphic and detail attacks made on Indians that resulted in the slaughter of many Indians.

During the Revolutionary War, the English captured many of Daniel's businesses, but they were never able to find the gold mine, and there was a great deal of turmoil over that fact. They thought it was in Kentucky. But years later, it was discovered it was in WV (then VA) at Big Sandy, on Ephraim's route from Kentucky to PA. Because they couldn't find the mine, the British were never able to capture it.

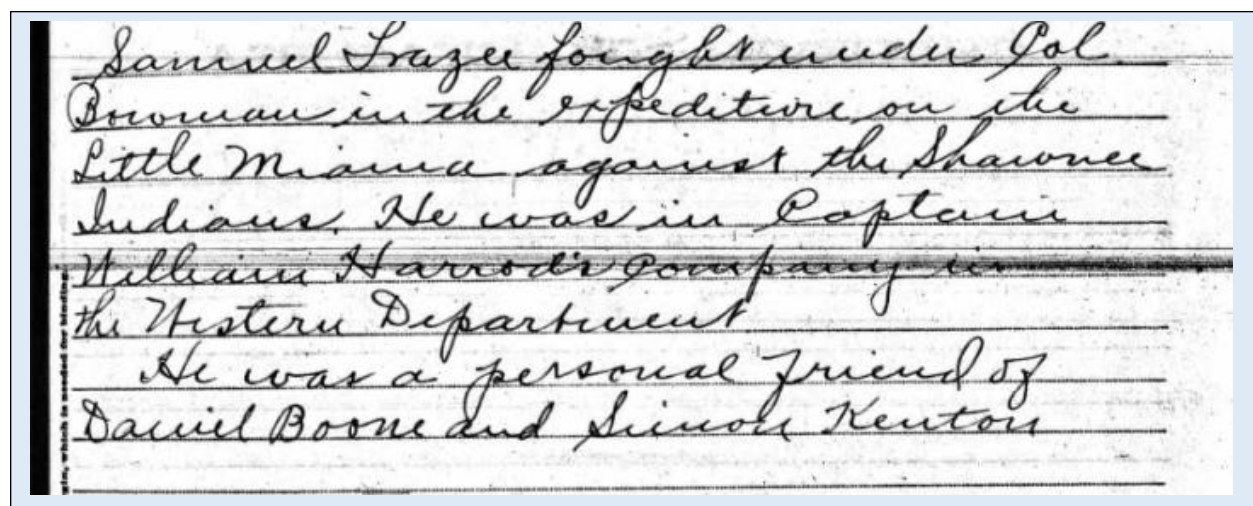
Given Ephraim's friendship with Daniel Boone, it is not at all surprising then to find out that Daniel took Samuel "under wing" when his Dad died, hiring him to help him settle Kentucky.

When George Washington needed a scout, Daniel recommended Samuel for the job. Thus, Samuel also became a scout for George Washington.

In 1774, he was appointed Scout for General Lewis, and he also led an expedition with George Rogers Clark. Once the Revolutionary War started, he was in expeditions with General Bowman, and, he was also a Guide for an Attacking Party for Captain Herrod's Company. He was in four major Indian battles from 1774-1792.

The last battle of the Revolutionary War in Kentucky was fought at the Blue Lick Salt Mines in 1782. The Kentuckians suffered great loss because they were heavily outnumbered against the British and their Indian accomplices. One of Daniel Boone's sons, Israel, died in the battle.

Samuel married Rebecca Jacobs in 1777, and they had at least one child, whose name was, can you guess? Ephraim Frazee. Looking at census records, it is likely they had more because there were four young people in the household, but records back that far do not list names. They did keep slaves, having only one child slave for quite a number of years, but having 2 adult & 3 child slaves in 1840. *(It should be noted that Samuel is the first Frazee I have researched thus far to have slaves.)* Given the fact that he had only one child he called a slave for many years, it is likely it was an orphan he had taken in, and the child was put down on the census as a slave since the child was black. In 1840, it appears that he had one family he was listing as his slaves.



Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Written by John P. Frazee, 1918, Great Grandson of Samuel. Proven by Pennsylvania Archives 5th Series, Vol 8 page 625. Mrs. Anna Parsons of Towanda, PA, member of D.A.R and Lyneage book, #8628.

Below: "Kentucky Society of the Sons of the Revolution", written by Samuel B. Walton, son of Joseph Frazee Walton, Grandson of John H. Walton and Susan Isabelle Frazee, and Great, Great Grandson of Samuel Frazee.

Samuel Frazee engaged in Border Warfare in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky.

At the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10th 1774, he acted as scout for General Lewis, and later served as scout for General George Rogers Clark. Owing to his knowledge of woodcraft, he was elected to carry an important message from Harrodsburg to General Clark at Louisville, which trip he was able to make and return in three days.

He was a member of Captain Harrod's Company in the expedition of General Bowman against Chillicothe; and in this engagement, he led one of the attacking parties.

He was associated at different times with Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton and the Wetzels. Under the command of Simon Kenton, he was in the action of Todd's Fork.

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Collins History of Kentucky Volume 1. Page 12.

" " " " " 2 " 426, L21

" " " " " 2 " " L17-37.

The following are references to the authorities for the above statements:

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington D.C. Revolutionary War Department (File #8,517) Court records at Harrodsburg, Ky. Official Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, by William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey 1872, page #101

(Signature of applicant)
(Name in full.)

Francis Erskine Thompson

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SAMUEL FRAZEE, 1753-1848
Mason County, Kentucky.

SAMUEL FRAZEE was a son by the second marriage of Ephraim Frazee. Samuel's father Ephraim was born in or near Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Ephraim Frazee was married three times but the names of his wives are unknown. Before Kentucky was made a state from the old state of Virginia Ephraim Frazee came into possession of one thousand acres of land in what is now Mason County, Kentucky. It is not known whether he entered this land or whether it was given by the government, as so much land was in those days, in lieu of services against the Indians. When Kentucky became a state this land reverted back to the state for some reason not yet explained to the writer. Samuel laboriously redeemed five hundred acres of this land, paying for it with salt he made at the Blue Lick Springs, keeping two hundred acres for himself and giving the remaining three hundred to his three younger half brothers, one hundred to each, Squier, Moses and Aaron, the last two were twins.

By this record it will be seen Samuel had but one full brother, whose name was Thurman.* While Samuel was in his teens his step-mother, the third wife, was left a widow with seven little children. The family was living in Western Pennsylvania at the time of the father's death, then later moved to Sandy Glades on the Big Kanahwa, Virginia. This locality I am told is now in Pennsylvania. Samuel supported his step-mother and children by hunting and trapping. He made several hunting and scouting trips into what is now Kentucky.

After several of these trips to Kentucky he returned to the Big Kanahwa and married Miss Rebecca Jacobs. In 1789 he moved with his wife and younger brothers, Squier, Moses and Aaron to Mason County, Kentucky, to the land referred to. Upon his two hundred acre farm in Mason County, Kentucky, he built the first brick house in the county. A description of this house and its surroundings, the habits of the family and the hardships borne by Samuel in his early life are portrayed in the sketch

*See PG. 328.

in this volume written by Dr. Lewis Jacob Frazee, of Louisville, Kentucky, a grandson of Samuel Frazee. The names and births of the children of Samuel Frazee and his wife, Rebecca Jacobs, whom he married at the Big Kanahwa in Virginia are as follows. All these children were born in Mason County, Kentucky:

- c. 1. Hannah, b. 1789; m. Joseph (or Josiah) Pollock.
2. Ephraim, b. Aug. 17, 1792, d. Oct. 7, 1824; m. July 21, 1816, Susan Doniphan.
3. Joseph, b. 1796; m. Ann Frazee. (Her second husband was Edward Thompson. His first wife was Matilda Doniphan.)
4. Rebecca, b. Sept. 13, 1799, d. 1876; m. Dr. Thomas Doniphan.
5. Lewis, b. 1802, died a bachelor.

It has been said there was a son, Hiram, but the writer has no knowledge of him, and thinks it very doubtful.

"Samuel Frazee, b. Nov. 5, 1753, d. Nov. 12, 1848, fought under Colonel Bowman, being a member of Captain William Herrod's Company in the expedition on the Little Miami against the Shawnee Indians. He was in the Western Department. He died in Mason County, Kentucky, and was a personal friend of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton, the latter always visited Samuel Frazee when in that part of Kentucky."—Collins History of Kentucky. Copy Pg. 426 and 548, Vol. II, Revised Edition.

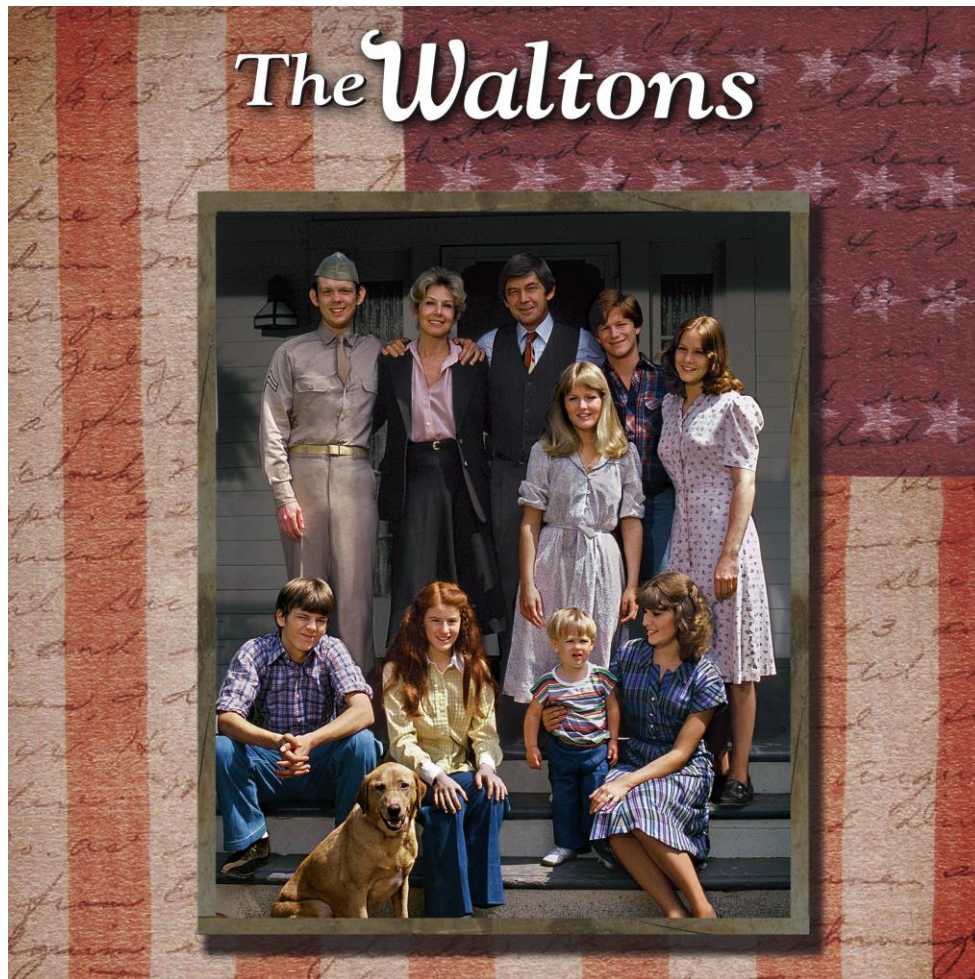
SQUIER FRAZEE, b. 1764, d. ———; m. ———; full brother of Moses and Aaron, who were twins, and half brother of Samuel Frazee, who married Rebecca Jacobs.

- c. 1. Demia; m. Isham Keith.
 - c. 1. Isham.
 2. John.
 3. Pink.
 4. Judith.
2. Rachel; m. Buckner Black.
 - c. 1. Villa; m. Mr. Worthington; seven children.
3. Samuel; m. Judith Hargot.

Samuel Frazee was a soldier in Captain William Harrod's Company in the Western Department. In 1779, he was in Col. John Bowman's successful Indian expedition on the Little Miami against the Shawnees.

This sturdy pioneer of Mason County, while plowing, discovered there Indians creeping through the corn; without stopping his ox team, he stealthily climbed a maple and shot the warriors before they could reach the cabin where his wife and child were.

From North American Family Histories, "Daughters of the American Revolution" Lineage book.



Did you know you are also related to the Waltons? Of course the “Walton’s” TV show is a historical fiction about a fictitious family. But, the real Waltons did live in North Carolina and Kentucky.

Samuel Frazee’s great grandson was a Walton, and they were well-known as a pioneer family because of Samuel’s work as a Scout for George Washington and with helping Daniel Boone settle North Carolina and Kentucky. Therefore, their family had a great deal of notoriety.

Some of the family stayed in North Carolina, and the Waltons went on to own a significant amount of land in the North Carolina mountains, so the family name was heavily associated with the time period in which the television show was set. The show, itself, is fiction, but life would have been somewhat like that for some people living there in that time period, some of whom were your ancestors.

Interesting Television Fact: During the 1900’s, the Mormon Church was heavily involved in genealogy for the US Government. Therefore, they were experts in historical facts about Pioneer families. You will see some references to real family lines and real historical facts in many of the TV shows from the 1900’s, because the writers of those shows researched those historical records.

Fraser's Ridge



*Left: Outlander Set
– Fraser Ridge*

The television show “Outlander” shows the Frasers as settling Fraser Ridge. This is actually true, but it isn't Fraser Ridge, it's Frazee Ridge.

A little before 1800, Jeremiah Frazee left Elizabethtown, NJ and settled the area known as Frazee Ridge. Like in the television show, it was a pretty big deal at the time, and once it was settled, other Frazee family moved there. It became the land on which many generations of Frazee's in your line lived and farmed. It is still called Frazee Ridge today.

“Outlander” shows it in North Carolina, but it is actually in the Friendsville, MD area. There are groups of followers of the show that have been trying to locate the area and have come up with all kinds of supposed locations, none of which are really called Fraser Ridge, and there appears to be a big internet debate over it.

However, what you will find is that many books that were written in the 1800's and early 1900's about the early settlement of the country, list Frazee Ridge (*in Maryland, not NC*) as a settlement.

Since our line is the true Frazee line from Scotland, it is very possible that the television show used real history, including Frazee Ridge. However, they would have had to call it Fraser ridge, since the characters are still Frasers. And, because the characters are coming to America in the 1800's instead of the 1600's, they chose North Carolina. Why? Because Samuel made the Frazee name famous in North Carolina and Kentucky during the 1800's.

The real Frazee Ridge area



Additional Resources – Extra Snippets of Frazee

Below is a small excerpt from the book, "Ancestral Lines of Doniphan, Frazee, and Hamilton Families". The book was written in the early 1900's by a University Professor. It is a very in-depth study that must have taken years to complete, and is considered an expert resource on the Frazee family. He used a scientific approach, in that he looked for verifiable physical records to prove all of the lineage he recorded. However, he did not have the benefit of computers or world-wide records like we have today.

I read through most of the book. It covers many Frazee family lines, including ours, though his information about our line more recent than the 1700's is quite limited. Most of the book is simply tracing different lines of Frazee's and the resources he found about them. Some of the Frazee lines were from France and some from England. The excerpt below is regarding our family line.

It should be noted that the Simon he talks about is not Simon Fraser, 6th Lord Lovat that has been suggested as Samuel's Dad. Instead, this is a later Lord Lovat, called "Simon the Fox".

FRAZEE FAMILY

There is evidence from several sources to indicate that early members of the Frazee family in America were from Scotland (Frazer from Ireland) and many have descended from Frasers of Scotland. (See New Jersey Wills, Marriages, and other records in Archives of New Jersey.) Some early Frasers of the 17th and the 18th centuries include:

Simon Fraser, twelfth Lord Lovat, a Scottish nobleman of N. E., Scotland, was born about 1667; he supported the government in the Jacobite rising of 1715 but took part with the rebels in 1745-46 and after the battle of Culloden was seized, conveyed to London and condemned for treason; beheaded at London April 9, 1747; buried in the Tower of London.

Ancestral Lines of Doniphan, Frazee, and Hamilton Families

According to Pioneer Soldiers of Kentucky

By Kentucky Kindred Geological Society

Samuel Frazee is officially recognized as a member of Captain William Harrod's Company in 1780 at the Stations near the Falls in what is now Jefferson and Shelby Counties in Kentucky.

Samuel is listed in the "History of Kentucky" by Judge Lewis Collins and Richard H. Collins as a Pioneer soldier.

Reader Feedback – John Frazier, George Washington’s Indian Scout. I am a direct descendant of John Frazier, referred to in George Washington’s biographies as the General’s Indian scout in the 1750’s. He and his wife Jane ran a tavern at Lick Creek near Cumberland in Maryland. I have traced John Frazier’s direct line back to the first Lord of Lovat in Inverness in the 1300’s. Due to his common mention in the Pre-Revolution America days, I think he should be included in your history.

Our next step was to find that book. My "computer savvy" daughter knew that all of the holdings of the Los Angeles Public Library system were available online. When asked to look for the book she found that it was in the Genealogical Dept. of the main library downtown. What we found in the book was an account written in 1886 by a Dr. Lewis Frazee about his grandparent Samuel Frazee and Rebecca Jacobs Frazee. The following are some statements of Dr. Frazee.

On pages 351-353. "Samuel ... came in the early days from New Jersey to Virginia, thence to Kentucky in 1778. He returned to Sandy Glades, now in Pennsylvania, then claimed by Virginia, and married Miss Rebecca Jacobs."

On page 502: "My grandmother, Rebecca Jacobs Frazee ... died in 1837, at the age of about sixty-eight. ... I remember to have seen one of her brothers, Uncle William Jacobs, who lived at the time in Brown County, Ohio, a neighbor to Uncle Thomas S. Doniphan I remember to have seen one of her sisters also, Mrs.. Harper, from in or near Urbana, Ohio She and her daughter, Anna, visited my grandmother some time before her death."

A look at the 1830 Brown Co. Census index verified that a Thomas S. Doniphan was a neighbor of William Jacobs, both listed on Page 406 in Byrd Twp.

At this point, we know we had solved the puzzle - that William Jacobs surely was the son of Jacob and Hannah (Johnson) Jacobs of Monongalia Co., (W.) Virginia. Jacob Jacobs, we know, had settled on Dockers Creek (now near Morgantown) in 1776 or earlier (FHL Film 843,813: Monongalia Co., W. Va. Land Surveys, 1781-1861, Book 11, Pg. 232). Jacob and his wife Hannah became members of the Forks of Cheat Baptist Church by baptism: she in 1781 and he on 3 Jan. 1782. In 1802, Hannah Jacobs was given a letter of dismission from the church to any other church of like faith (FHL Film # 163,902: Misc. Records of Monongalia Co., and Forks of Cheat Baptist Church Minute Book No. 1, Pgs. 4, 22, 23). Perhaps they left the church and moved to Harrison Co. where their daughter, Hannah Harbert, lived at that time. Jacob made his Will there dated 3 Mar. 1803 in which he mentions his son William and daughters Rebecca Frazer and Hannah Harbert, among others (FHL Film # 163,721: Abstracts of Harrison Co., W. Va., Wills Book I, Pgs. 160, 357).

This I comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five years and under the age of forty-five. Class II comprises all other persons subject to do military duty.

REGIMENT I.—CONSOLIDATED LIST of all persons of CLASS I, subject to do military duty in the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of Alleghany, Washington, Frederick, and Carroll State of Maryland, enumerated during the month of August, 1862, under direction of Col. James Smith, Provost Marshal.

RESIDENCE	NAME	DESCRIPTION				PLACE OF BIRTH (Naming the State, Territory, or County)	FORMER MILITARY SERVICE	REMARKS
		AGE IN REPLY 1862	WHITE OR COLORED	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE	MARRIED OR UNMARRIED			
<u>Delaysport</u>	<u>Frazer Jeremiah</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Maryland</u>		<u>1</u>
	<u>Pike Samuel of J</u>	<u>33</u>						<u>2</u>
	<u>Pike Jacob M of J</u>	<u>30</u>						<u>3</u>
	<u>Pike Qui of A</u>	<u>33</u>						<u>4</u>
	<u>Pike Samuel of C</u>	<u>28</u>						<u>5</u>
	<u>Pike Christian of C</u>	<u>32</u>						<u>6</u>
	<u>Fraze Jeremiah</u>	<u>22</u>						<u>7</u>

Jeremiah Frazee's draft record for the Civil War in the Union forces.

Physical Features Predominant with Scottish Ancestry

(The Frazee Line from Samuel Maxwell Frazee – Many of their men are described as having blue/green eyes, around 5'11", brown hair, handsome, broad shoulders, sturdy, and many of them had/have “Sasquach Feet”.)

Interesting Feet

This isn't a well known one but for people with this trait (such as myself) it makes buying shoes a nightmare. Like some other celtic peoples some Scots have a protruding second toe (called Morton's toe or Morton's toe syndrome) and very short, stubby, wide and flat feet. In America people of Scottish and Irish ancestry with this trait are said to have sasquach feet.



The following was a post made by a Biologist Studying Cultural Heritage at Australian University.

- *Quite a lot of Scots have long, narrow noses and their faces tend to be oval, rather than broad or square.*
- *A tendency to crowded teeth. This is known by orthodontists in Scotland.*
- *Average build*
- *Independent, industrious, forthright, argumentative, musical, funny, and tough. Unknown if traits are inherited or cultural.*

Blue and Green Eyes

While not unique to Scotland at all Scotland does have a rather high percentage of people with blue and green eyes indeed it's one of the highest in the entire world.



The Women's Lines

I started with the Frazee male line and traced it all the way back first to make things a little less confusing. But that is not all of your Frazee history. There are still all the wives and their families.

Rebecca Jacobs Fraser

Samuel Maxwell Fraser's Wife



Records for Rebecca before she came to America are a little harder to find because women were not listed in things like Ship Logs. Additionally, Rebecca was born over 400 years ago, so records in general are scarce.

Samuel and Rebecca were married before they left Scotland, and they had already had one son, Joseph Ephraim Fraser. The family lived in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Rebecca was born in 1613. Other people who have traced Samuel's history have down that Rebecca was born in East Newlyn, Cornwall, England to Ralph Jacobe (1579-1632) and Susanna Searell Jacobe (1582-1648). Some of them have her birthdate as 1611.

It is not impossible that Rebecca was from England. Scotland was an English Colony and England is close to Scotland. People traveled back and forth between the two a good bit back then. However, I also need to make it clear that we are not completely sure that the Rebecca Jacobe in England is the same Rebecca Jacob that married Samuel.

One of the things that I have found with genealogy records on genealogy sites is that when people don't know something, they copy everyone else. In this case, there are no supporting documents to tie Rebecca to the Rebecca in England, but because the name is similar, people have connected the two. Still, it is very possible she is the same person, as Joseph Ephraim went on to marry an English woman, and not just any English woman, as you will see next.

Rebecca lived to the age of 92.

Rebecca's Possible Family

*Rebecca's Dad: **Ralph Jacobe**
(1579-1632) East Newlyn, Cornwall,
England*

*Rebecca's Mother: **Susanna Searell**
(1582-1648) East Newlyn, Cornwall,
England*

Ralph's Parents: Unknown

*Susanna's Dad: **Emond Searell**
(1555-1612) Newlyn, Cornwall,
England*

Putting It in Perspective

The first settlers came to America on the Mayflower in 1620. Rebecca was 7 years old at the time.

Samuel and Rebecca came to America in 1635/1636. That is only 15 years after the first settlers arrived on the Mayflower!!

It took roughly two months for a ship to sail from Scotland to America, and many people died on the ship during Samuel and Rebecca's journey. On top of it, Rebecca was pregnant.

Mary Osborne Frazee

Joseph Ephraim's Wife



Stock photo – This is not Mary

Joseph Ephraim was married at least three times, but your line comes from Mary Osborne.

Mary was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. I am unsure of the date. Her parents were Stephen Osborne and Sarah Stanborough Osborne.

When it comes to Mary Osborne, one would do well to disregard most of what they see on the internet. It seems that some descendants were so anxious to trace their bloodlines to the First Duke of Leeds, that they made up a whole new ancestry for her. And, you will find when you look at it pretty closely and check it against the encyclopedia, the lineage that they have listed is not even remotely possible because they have people listed as the First Duke of Leed's children that were born before him. *(They simply changed the dates of his life).* Thankfully, there were the few "brave soldiers" out there that kept posting little snippets about the ludicrousness of it.

I did so much research on Samuel and Joseph Ephraim, and read so many documents, that I knew Mary had to belong to one of the Osbornes in Elizabethtown, and there were only three of them at the time, because Elizabethtown was newly established as a town by Joseph Ephraim and a few other residents, so it was a matter of looking at documents in Elizabethtown.

As it turns out, Stephen Osborne spelled things out pretty clearly in his will, when he stated that Mary, the wife of Joseph Frazee, was his daughter. Furthermore, he also named her mother as Sarah Stanborough. So, I am very sure about her lineage as it is written here.

Stephen Osburne was also a founding father of Elizabethtown. He was an Englishman with royal blood. Stephen was born on February 24, 1634. The fact that Joseph married his daughter could also possibly connect Samuel and Joseph to a Laird, simply because Mary came from a noble English family.

Stephen's dad was Thomas Osborne. Thomas was born in Halstead, Kent England in 1581. He was a tanner in England before coming to America. We are not sure when he traveled to America, but he didn't marry his wife, Mary Goatly until after arriving in the colonies. They were married on January 18, 1621 in New England. Thomas originally settled in Long Island, New York, and later Hartford, Connecticut. He is a founding father of Hartford. He died one year after Stephen was born.

Mary's Dad's Male line:

Stephen Osborne (1634-1698) and Sarah Stanborough (1635-1702)

Thomas Osborne (1581-1635) and Mary Goatley (1600-1687)

Sir Roger Osborne (1554-1640) – KNIGHT and Elizabeth Harmon (1563-1593)

Sir Thomas Osborne (1542-1611) KNIGHT and Elizabeth Wilmeth (1538-1600)

Sir Richard Osborne (1513-1581) KNIGHT and LADY Jane Broughton (1514-1570)

Sir Thomas Osborne (1469-1534) KNIGHT and Lady Agnes Henrici, BARONESS OF KENT (1494-1543)



Back in early colonial times, someone who had mastered a trade or who owned a business was considered of higher social status. But, in addition, Thomas' Dad was an English Knight, and it was pretty clear that Thomas had a rather high social standing in America.

Thomas' Dad was **Knight, Sir Roger Osborne**. He was born in 1554 in Halstead, Kent, England. His mother was **Elizabeth Harmon**, born in 1563 in Halstead, Kent, England.

Sir Roger's Dad was **Knight, Sir Thomas Osborne** who was born on April 15, 1542 in Hartlip, Kent, England. His mother was **Elizabeth Wilmeth** from Ashford, Kent, England, born around 1538.

Sir Thomas Osborne's Dad was **Sir Richard Osborne**, an extremely famous Knight of England. Sir Richard was born in 1513 in Hartlip, Kent, England. His mother was **Lady Jane of Broughton**, born 1514 in Buckinghamshire, England.

Isn't it great when your ancestors are so famous you can look them up in the encyclopedia? Believe it or not, I was able to verify that this family line is correct from encyclopedia records.

Sir Richard's Dad was **Knight, Sir Thomas William Osbourne**, born in 1469 in Hartlip, Kent, England. And, his mother was **Lady Agnes Henrici Kent, Baroness of Kent**, born in 1494 in Hartlip, Kent, England.

Sir Richard had several children. Two of them were Sir Thomas (above) and Sir Edward, who were full brothers. Sir Edward was the oldest, and he became Lord Mayor of London. Sir Edward had a son, Sir Hewett Osbourne, and he had a son, Sir Edward Osbourne. Sir Edward's son Sir Thomas Osbourne was the First Duke of Leeds. He is a relative, but not in your direct family line.

Thomas Osbourne either came on the Mayflower (1621), or a ship that arrived before the Mayflower. He wasn't listed as a passenger of the Mayflower, but he could have been an unnamed crew member.

There is a record of his marriage in New England in 1621. Looking at the arrival of ships to the new world, and his location, he had to have either come on the Mayflower or have already been here.

Your 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Great Granddads were all English Knights



Below: Your 10th Great Granddad's Great Grand Nephew, Thomas Osborne, First Duke of Leeds. He was the leading figure in English Government in the 1600's. At one point, he was impeached and imprisoned, but he returned to power. He was the most powerful man in England under King Charles II.





Mary Osborne's Mother's Line

Mary's Mother – Sarah Stanborough (1635-1702)

Sarah's Parents – Josiah Stanborough (May 20, 1614-Sept 3, 1661) Born in Northhamshire, England. Died in Livingston, NY. Was a Planter. Married Sarah's mother Francis Gransden (1618-1667) in 1636. She was born in Stanstede Parish, Kent, England.

Josiah's Parents – William Stanborough (Oct 10, 1577-May 1, 1647). Born Oxfordshire, England. Married Catherine Paxon, (Oct 10, 1577-1642) born in Oxford, England. There is a note that Catherine took her mother's maiden name. Further back for Josiah is unknown.

Francis' Parents – Henry Gransden (1562-1623) from Turnbridge, Kent, England. Alice Harris (Dec 21, 1579-Sept 10, 1645), Kent, England.

Henry's Parents – William Gransden (1538-March 12, 1582), Kent, England. Ann Harris (1550-March 19, 1582)

William's Parents – John Gransden (1512-1546), Kent, England. Anne Copley (1520-1590), Bedfordshire, England. John's first wife was Margarie Margaret LADY DAVENPORT.

John's Parents – Henry Gransden (1490-1550), Kent, England. Mother unknown.



Above: Leeds Castle. Leeds castle is often described as the most beautiful castle in the world. Leeds Castle is in Kent, England, the same place where your four ancestors who were Knights lived, so it is possible that they lived in the castle.

We don't have a definite connection, as we do with the Fraser line and Fraser Castle, but we know that Knights lived in the castle where they were stationed, and with Leeds Castle being in Kent, it would have been that Castle or one of the others in Kent. Each Knight had his own small "apartment" in the castle for his immediate family to live with him. Below: Leybourne Castle in Kent, England.



Sarah Allen Frazee

Elisha's Wife

Elisha's wife's name was Sarah. It is listed in a number of records in Elizabethtown, NJ, so we know that it is true.

I am not convinced that her last name was Allen, but there are genealogy trees around the country that give her last name as Allen, so I included it as such.

There was a Sarah Allen in Elizabethtown, NJ, but she was the wife of Stephen Frazee, not Elisha. Additionally, she was a Quaker. Elisha was Presbyterian, and it would not be likely that he had a Quaker wife. We know this because Joseph Ephraim disowned Elisha's brother Ephraim because he left the Presbyterian Church.

Remember, Joseph Ephraim and his Dad Samuel were passionate about the Presbyterian faith because many family members died in Scotland fighting to be able to worship in the Protestant Church in Scotland, which was Presbyterian. In fact, thousands of Scottish people died because of it. It wasn't that they hated Quakers, but rather that there was an intense respect for everything they had to go through in Scotland to worship God the way they saw best. The other thing is that Protestants believe that Jesus Christ is the way to salvation, and the Quakers did not. That is a major difference because for those who believe that Jesus Christ is the only way to salvation, it means that the Quaker religion leads them away from salvation to damnation.

I am not sure of Stephen's family, but I think he was likely another son of Joseph's that was disowned for leaving the Presbyterian faith, or, he could have been a grandson of Joseph's. Stephen also had a son he named Joseph Ephraim which speaks to the fact that even if he or his Dad were cut out of Joseph Ephraim's will, there must have been a family bond still in place.

Sarah Allen and Stephen also had a daughter Sarah, but she was also a Quaker, so the same scenario applies, and she was not likely Elisha's wife.

People who have Sarah down as an Allen in their trees have down that Joseph Ephraim was Sarah's Dad too. So, in other words, they have concluded that Elisha married his sister Sarah. He did have a sister Sarah, but she was clearly married to John Cranmer, Sr., not Elisha.

I did extensively search for records, but at this point, I do not have any additional information about Sarah. We do know Sarah did out-live Elisha according to records surrounding his will.



This isn't Sarah. It's a stock photo, but I thought it would be better than a woman's silhouette with a question mark.

Stock Image. Not Rebecca.



Rebecca Cutter Frazee

Ephraim's Wife

Rebecca was born on April 20, 1709 in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. Her Dad was Richard Cutter (1682-1756), and her mother was Mary Pike (1687-1721). Her mother died when she was only 12, leaving Rebecca, her sister Sarah, who was 14, and her older brother Joseph to help their Dad raise Rebecca's six younger siblings.

It was hard for the family, so that same year, her Dad remarried, and Rebecca had a new stepmother, Mercy Kelsey. Mercy and Richard went on to give Rebecca two more younger brothers.

Rebecca's Granddad was a Judge. His name was John Pike (1650-1714). And, her Grandmother was Sarah Elizabeth Stout Pike (1656-1714). Her Grandparents both died the year she was five, so she didn't remember them very well. John died in August, and Sarah in December.

But she did know her **Great Great**-Grandma Penelope Van Princes (Sarah's Grandmother). Penelope was a strong woman with great courage and an unwavering faith. Penelope was born in Amsterdam, Holland in 1622. On her way to America, the ship wrecked at Sandy Hook. They were able to get the ship to shore, but ... You can read the rest of the story in a few pages. Great Great Grandma Penelope often invited Indians to her home and went to visit them as well, so Rebecca grew up with Indian friends.

Great Grandma Penelope lived to be **110 years old** and had 12 children. Her children were known for their handsome physiques, with an early American writing stating that one of her sons was the "best looking fellow in the city". Rebecca was 23 before her Great Great Grandma Penelope passed in 1732.

Rebecca and Ephraim had 14 children, with one of them being named Hannah Frazee and another David Frazee. They also had a Mary Frazee.

As you will see, Rebecca's family line was predominantly from England.

Rebecca's Dad's Male Line:

*Rebecca's Dad – **Richard Cutter** (1682-1756), born in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Died in Woodbridge, NJ. Married **Mary Pike** in 1706 in New Jersey (our line). Married Mercy Kelsey (1679-1760).*

***William Cutter** (1649-1723), was a DEACON. Born in Cambridge, MA. Died in Cambridge, MA. Married to **Rebecca Whitmore** (1661-1751). Had 15 children, one of which was also a Deacon.*

***Richard Cutter** (Aug 21, 1621- June 16, 1693), born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear, England. Died Cambridge, MA. Married **Elizabeth Williams** (1629-1662) (our line) and **Frances Perriman** (1624-1728).*

***Samuel Cutter** (1575-April 8, 1637), born in Northumberland, England. Died in Northumberland, England. Married **Elizabeth Letherhead** (1579-1663). Had 12 children.*

***Marmaduke Cutter** (1550-1656), born in Northumberland, England. Died in Northumberland, England. Married **Margaret Smyth** (1556-1607).*



Rebecca's Mother's Line

Rebecca's Mother – **Mary Pike** – (Nov 9, 1687 – Feb 6, 1721), born Woodbridge, NJ. Died Woodbridge, NJ. Married **Richard Cutter** (1682-1756). Had 9 children.

Mary Pike's Parents – **JUDGE John Pike** (Mar 30, 1650-Aug 13, 1714), born Newbury, MA. Died Woodbridge, NJ. **Sarah Elizabeth Stout Pike** (1656-1714). Had 11 children.

John Pike's Parents – **CAPTAIN John Pike** (Nov 8, 1635-Jan 20, 1689), born in Bridgewater, Wiltshire, England. Died in Woodbridge, NJ. Married **Mary Turvill Pike** (1615-1680). Had 10 children. Married **Dorothy Day** (1594-1664).

Sarah Stout's Parents – **Richard Eli Stout II** (April 2, 1615-Oct 23, 1705), born in Nottinghamshire, England. Died in Middletown, NJ. Married **Penelope Van Princes** (1622-Oct 23, 1732). Had 12 children.

Captain John Pike's Parents – **Edmund Pike** (1551-?), born Buckinghamshire, England. Died Providence, RI. No additional information known. **Elizabeth Franklin** (1555 ??-1649) Assumed to have been born in England. Died in Providence, RI. No additional information known.

Richard Eil Stout II's Parents – **John Stout** (1584-1620), born in Nottinghamshire, England. Died in Nottingham, England. Married **Elizabeth Bee** (Jan 1, 1592-1685), born Nottinghamshire, England. Died London, England. Had 8 children.

Penelope Van Princes' Parents – Are unknown.

Edmond Pike's Parents – Are unknown.

Elizabeth Franklin's Parents – Are unknown

John Stout's Parents – **Richard Thomas Stout (Staught)** (1567-1636), born in Peebleshire, Scotland. SCOTTISH. Died in Nottinghamshire, England. Married **Rose Alice Haddon** (1567-July 24, 1637), born in Peebleshire, Scotland. SCOTTISH. 4 recorded children.

Richard Thomas Staught's Parents – **David Staught** (1539-1614), born Peebleshire, Scotland. SCOTTISH. Died Nottinghamshire, England. Married **Mary Scott** (1540-Oct 6, 1616), born Peebleshire, Scotland. SCOTTISH. Died London, England. 3 recorded children.

Rose Haddon's Parents – **John Haddon** (Dec 3, 1552-Nov 25, 1595), born Northamptonshire, England. Died Worcestershire, England. Married **Lady Martha Thornton** (1550-Sept 16, 1593), born Northamptonshire, England. Died Northamptonshire, England.

David Staught's Parents – Unknown

Mary Scott's Parents – John Scott, no additional information known. Mother unknown.

John Haddon's Parents – **John Haddon I** (1515-July 7, 1560), born Worcestershire, England. Died Northamptonshire, England. **Joan Allyn** (1518-Nov 30, 1586), born Worcestershire, England. Died Northamptonshire, England. 11 recorded children.

Lady Martha Thornton's Parents – **Henry Thornton** (1530-Dec 28, 1556), born in Northamptonshire, England. Died in Northamptonshire, England. **Anne Wilmer** (1522-1560), born in Warwickshire, England. Died in Northamptonshire, England. 8 recorded children. (Had a daughter named Lettice and one named Hannah).

John Haddon I's Parents – **Thomas Haddon** (1498-Aug 28, 1556), born Worcestershire, England. Died Northamptonshire, England. **Margaret McBride** (1490-1561), born England. Died Northamptonshire, England. 7 recorded children.

Joan Allyn's Parents – **Richard John Allyn** (1495-Feb 27, 1558), born Norfolk, England. Died London, England. **Lady Margaret Leigh** – no other information known. Last name may be incorrect.

Henry Thornton's Parents – Unknown

Anne Wilmer's Parents – **William Wilmer** (1507-1551), born in Warwickshire, England. Died somewhere in England. **Juliana Jane Spencer** (1510-1558), born Northampshire, England. Died unknown. 13 children recorded. **Juliana was an ancestor of George Washington.**

Thomas Haddon's Parents – Unknown

Margaret McBride's Parents – Unknown

Richard Allyn's Parents – Unknown

Lady Margaret Leigh's Parents – Unknown

William Wilmer's Parents – **Richard Wilmore** (1480-?), born in England. Died unknown. **Joan Goodyear (Goodere)** (1480-?). No more information known.

Juliana Jane Spencer's Parents – **William Spencer** (1470-May 22, 1532), born Northamptonshire, England. Died Northamptonshire, England. **Lady Agnes Heritage-Spencer** (1478), born Warwickshire, England. Died Worchestershire, England. 10 children recorded. **Was related to Sir William Spencer, BARON AND HIGH SHERIFF OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ENGLAND.**

Richard Wilmore's Parents – Unknown

Joan Goodyear's Parents – Unknown

William Spencer's Parents – Unknown

Lady Agnes Heritage-Spencer's Parents – Unknown.

Judge John Pike was a lieutenant in the Military Company of Woodbridge, a Constable in 1675, a Tax Collector in 1681, Deputy to the General Assembly in 1684, 1693, 1694, 1697, 1698, 1699, and he was a Judge from 1689 until his death in 1714. He is buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard with Joseph Ephraim Frazee and his family.

There was also a medieval Knight in Rebecca's Family Line.

There was a note in Ancestry that Juliana Jane Spencer was an ancestor of George Washington. I have been unable to confirm if this is true.



It is believed that William Spencer was related to Sir William Spencer, though I am not sure of the relationship at this point. Sir William's parents were John Spencer and Isabella Graunt. I suspect that William and John were possibly brothers.

Sir William was an English nobleman, politician, Knight, landowner, and High Sheriff of Northamptonshire, England in the 1500's.

Captain John Pike was a founder of Woodbridge, NJ. He was a Judge, and a Politician in NJ. John settled in Newbury, MA after coming to America on the "James" in 1635. In 1665, by invitation of Gov. Philip Carteret, he and 8 other associates formed Woodbridge, NJ, which was named after Rev. John Woodbridge. John was granted 300 acres of land. He was the most prominent man of the town, and became its president. In 1671, he was appointed to the Governor's Council. After 1675, he became Captain of the militia. In 1684, he and his son, Judge John Pike were convicted of possession of stolen goods, but after his death, the NJ Assembly passed an Act clearing his name, and allowed his family to sue for defamation.



Descendants of Founders of New Jersey

Dedicated to the Origins and Heritage of New Jersey

Penelope Van Princis (Kent, Stout)

Dates of Birth and Death: c. 1622 -1732

Penelope VanPrincis is considered the first white woman in New Jersey. The daughter of Baron VanPrincis (a.k.a. Van Prinzen), she was born in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in 1622. After her marriage to John Kent c.1640, bride and groom set sail for New Amsterdam; near the end of the journey their ship ran aground near what is now Highlands in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Penelope, with her husband and others made it to shore; however, her husband was too ill to travel with the rest of the survivors who headed on foot toward New Amsterdam. Penelope and her husband stayed behind in the Navasink woods and it was not long before they were attacked by hostile Indians. John was killed and Penelope, partially scalped, horribly cut and left for dead. She survived for a week before she was found by two friendly Indians. She begged to be put out of her misery and the younger one was willing to oblige but the elder one stopped him. He threw her over his shoulder and took her to their camp. There he sewed her up with fish bone needles and vegetable fiber. She lived with the Indian until she recovered and eventually made it to New Amsterdam.

In 1642, Penelope met Richard Stout who had left Nottingham, England, to serve in the British navy. At the end of his seven year enlistment, he had left his ship in New Amsterdam. Penelope married the English-born colonist, in 1644, when she was 22 and he was 40. They settled at Gravesend, Long Island on a plantation, which he had been allowed to purchase from the Dutch. Stout prospered and became a large landowner.

After the English took over the rule of New Amsterdam in 1664, Penelope persuaded her husband and a number of their neighbors at Gravesend to move across the Lower Bay to what is now eastern New Jersey, near the village of the Indian chief who had saved her life. John Stout became one of the original Monmouth Patent purchasers. After their move to Middletown in Monmouth, the elderly Indian who had rescued her was a frequent visitor to the Stout home. Penelope is considered the "mother of Middletown."

The Stout's were Baptists and in 1668 Richard and others met to organize the first Baptist Church in New Jersey. Richard and his son John were among the eighteen male charter members and for twenty years they met at the homes of the members until a log church could be built.

Richard Stout's will was written on 9 June 1703 and proved before Governor Lord Cornsberg, on 23 October 1705 at Perth Amboy. In it he left his orchard, all the land he owned and home to his wife and left one shilling each to his sons and daughters. He also left one shilling each to his daughter-in-law, Mary Stout and her son John. Penelope lived to the ripe old age of 110. While the exact location of Penelope's grave is unknown, both she and her husband were buried in Middletown Monmouth County.



Rebecca's line is mostly from England, but Penelope Van Princis was from the Netherlands



Elizabeth Umbel Frazee

Jeremiah Frazee's Wife

According to records in numerous genealogy sites, Jeremiah was married to Elizabeth Umbel. In my research, I could not find any record of the name of Jeremiah's wife. Old records refer to her as "Unknown Wife". I do not know where others obtained information about her name, so I left it listed as they have it listed.



Stock Image. Not Elizabeth

There are no records of Elizabeth's parents or anything about her. Other genealogy records have her listed as being born in Allegany County, MD. This is likely because according to census records, Jeremiah was living in Selbysport alone in 1800. He was 51 at the time. By 1810, he was married with several children. Sadly, census records back then did not list the names of individuals living in the household.



Stock Image. Not Elizabeth

Elizabeth Bolden Frazee

Jonathan's Frazee's Wife

Elizabeth Umbel is a mystery because we know nothing about her. But Elizabeth Bolden is a mystery because she is the subject of great controversy.

Elizabeth was born on September 9, 1815, in Alleghany County, Maryland. At the time, both Selbysport and Friendsville were in Alleghany County. Her parents were Ephriam Frazee (1784-1848) and Barbara Stuck (1785-1857). Elizabeth and Jonathan were distant cousins.

Jonathan's Granddad was Ephraim William Frazee. Ephraim was also Elizabeth's Great Granddad. Whereas Jonathan's line came from Ephraim's son Jeremiah, Elizabeth's came from his brother Thurman. This is significant because Thurman was a full brother to the Samuel Frazee who settled Kentucky and was a friend to Daniel Boone. (Jeremiah was only his half-brother).

The controversy starts with Elizabeth's Grandmother, Anna Edwards, though. You see, Anna Edwards may, or may not, have been a descendant of English royalty. I spent some time trying to either prove, or disprove it, but concluded that I was unable to do so at this time. The fact is, there are over 20 baptism records for an Ann, Anne, or Anna Edwards, who had the parents Thomas and Elizabeth, in various parts of England during a two-year span around the time Anna was born. She could have been any one of those Anne's, or none of them.

When people do their genealogy, they often want to find out that they are related to someone famous, so most of the genealogy sites link Anna to Thomas Edward from Wales, whose mother was Lady Elizabeth Isabella Downing of Wales. They believe she, in turn, was the daughter of Sir George Downing II of Wales. He was the 2nd Baronet of East Hadley and the heir to his Dad, Sir George Downing 1st Baronet's title. These two gentlemen are extremely famous, with the older George having a great deal of power in England.

The fact is that most family lines that I've seen on genealogy sites have some sort of bogus link to royalty, so any time I see that, I start looking for some facts to support it. Generally, there aren't any.



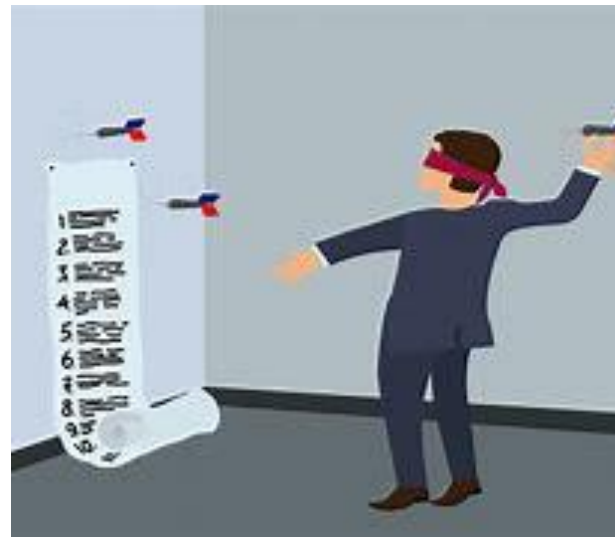
Sir George Downing I

In this case, it is possible, but not likely, and unable to be proved either way with the information available at this time. It is my personal opinion that Anna's Dad was not the Thomas Edwards, son of Lady Elizabeth Downing, indicted on the sites. However, he could have been related to that Edwards.

Here's what I know. There were members of the Downing family here in America during that time period who were involved with settling the country. They were located particularly in Virginia and Massachusetts. Sir George went to college in New England, and he was heavily involved in purchasing colonies for England. At the same time, the Downing family was quite powerful in England and lived in a high social status in that country.

The majority of the records leading to a Thomas Edwards, married to Elizabeth and having a daughter, Anna, trace to an area of England close to where the Downing family resided. Clearly, the Edwards' and the Downings' were linked, but that does not mean that every member of the Edwards family had a high social standing, and they were clearly not all royalty.

Thomas Edwards, son of Lady Elizabeth could have been assisting the Downings' in establishing colonies, and his daughter could have married Thurman because his brother, Samuel, was a scout for George Washington and a friend of, and fellow explorer with, Daniel Boone, which is a known fact.



Right: Basing your genealogy on what the site says on a public genealogy site like Ancestry, Wiki, Geni, and Family Search.

But there is one detail that stands out. The extended family was proud of Samuel's accomplishments, so much so, that they wrote about them several times. There is nothing about Thurman marrying into royalty. It stands to reason that they would have extended "bragging rights" to that element as well if it were true.

Additionally, it seems unlikely that Thomas would have been happy with his daughter marrying into a family that would not have given her a title if he were Lady Elizabeth's son, because that option would have been readily available to her with his status. Our Anna went on to be a farmer's wife, and live in barely-settled Indian territory, trying to raise her children. If she had been THAT Anna, she would have had the ability to live in a castle. And, if she was insistent on living in America, at the very least, she would have had a huge house and servants.

Of course, it could be that she wanted to be a part of seeing and taming wild country. But it isn't really likely she would have given up so much to do so. Yet, she did do something quite significant. She started a new Frazee line in the mid-west.

Elizabeth's Dad's Male Line

*Elizabeth's Dad – **Ephraim Frazee** (Dec 6, 1784-Jan 26, 1848). Born Garrett County, Maryland. Died Garrett County, Maryland. Spouse – **Barbara Stuck** (April 25, 1785-Dec 14, 1857). Born Garrett County, Maryland. Died Garrett County, Maryland. Lived in Selbysport, Maryland.*

***Thurman Frazee** – (March 30, 1752-April 19, 1843). Born Essex County, NJ. Died Garrett County, Maryland. Spouse – **Anna Edwards** (Dec 21, 1755-1812). Born Baxerly Warwickshire, England. Died Preston County, WV. Settled and lived at Frazee Ridge, Maryland. Buried in Great Crossings Cemetery.*

***Ephraim Frazee** – (1703-1776). Born Elizabeth, NJ. Died Westmoreland County, PA. Middle name may possibly be either Samuel or William. Spouse – **Anna Squier Maxfield** (1729-1785). Born Elizabethtown, NJ. Died Big Sandy River, VA. Remarried after Ephraim's death to a Maxfield.*

***Elisha Frazee** – (Feb 24, 1670-Sept 27, 1727). Born Elizabethtown, NJ. Died Woodbridge, NJ. Spouse – **Sarah Allen** (1680-Sept 27, 1727). Born Elizabeth, NJ. Died Woodbridge, NJ.*

***Joseph Ephraim Frazee** – (1635-Jan 14, 1713). Born Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Died Elizabethtown, NJ. Spouse – **Mary Osborne** – (1635-Aug 22, 1681). Died Elizabethtown, NJ.*

***Samuel Maxwell Fraser** – (1610-1695). Born Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Died Monmouth, NJ. Spouse – **Rebecca Jacobs** (1613-1705). Died Union County, NJ.*



The French and Indian War took place in 1754-1763. The war was a fight between the French colonies and the British colonies in America. Both sides were supported by various Indian tribes.

Fighting started as a dispute over the Monongahela River (Morgantown, WV) and the Allegany River and a French fort in Pittsburgh, PA. Fighting was heavy in the areas around the Monongahela River, Allegany River, Pittsburgh, and Virginia.

It is not known how Elizabeth Nikols (*Dad's Maternal Line*) died, but she died at age 29 in 1756, in an area of heavy fighting.

Elizabeth's Dad's Mother's Line (Maternal)

Elizabeth's Paternal Grandmother – **Anna Edwards** (Dec 21, 1755-1812). Born Baxerly, Warwickshire, England. Died Preston County, WV. Married to **Thurman Frazee** (See Male Line).

Anna's Parents – **Thomas Edwards** (July 7, 1723-Aug 25, 1787). Born Cordiff, Glamorgan, Wales. Died Orange County, SC. **Elizabeth Nickols** (Jan 14, 1727-May 8, 1756). Born Somerset, England. Died Hampshire, VA.

Thomas' Parents – Subject of much debate. Ancestry lists **Sir Thomas Nathaniel Edwards** (Clergyman from England) (Oct 14, 1690-Nov 2, 1781). Born Glamorganshire, Wales. Died Montgomery County, MD and **Lady Elizabeth Isabella Downing** (Mar 12, 1692-June 8, 1783). Born Glamorgan, Wales. Died Savannah, GA. NOTE: Elizabeth is the daughter of Sir George Downing and Lady Catherine Cecil. As stated in the writing above, I am skeptical that this may be true.

Elizabeth Nickols' Parents are unknown.

Elizabeth's Family has a strong mix of ancestral countries, with Scotland; England; Wales; and Germany represented.

Elizabeth's Mother's Line

Elizabeth's Mother – **Barbara Stuck** (April 25, 1785-Dec 14, 1857).

Barbara's Parents – **John B. Stuck** (1752-Aug 15, 1793). Born Lancaster, PA. Died Addison, Somerset, PA. **Nancy Armstrong** (April 11, 1759-Jan 28, 1798). Born Pennsylvania. Died Selbysport, Maryland. **JOHN WAS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.**

John Stuck's Parents – **Peter Stucke** (Dec 8, 1717-Oct 18, 1797). Born in Germany. Died in Selbysport, Maryland. Mother is unknown.

Nancy Armstrong's Parents are unknown.



John Stuck, Elizabeth's Granddad, was in the Revolutionary War, however, Nancy Armstrong was denied his benefits after his passing because John left the war after serving less than 6 months. It is unknown why he quit.

Peter Stucke came to America in 1750 from Germany. He first arrived in Pennsylvania and lived there for a time. When John and Nancy moved to Selbysport, MD, Peter moved with them. He continued to live in the home with Nancy and the family after Peter died.

Nancy had married Peter when she was 14 and he was 21. She passed when she was only 39.



Hiley Boyer Frazee

Jeremiah Frazee's Wife



This is a real picture of Hiley and Jeremiah

Hiley was born in September of 1838 in Selbysport, Maryland. She was the daughter of Jacob Boyer and Elizabeth Ann Wilkins.

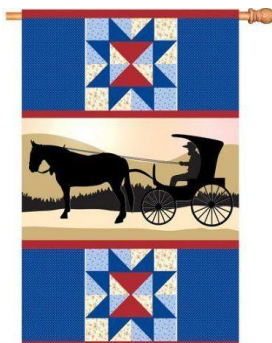
Hiley's paternal grandparents were Amish Mennonite. Her granddad was born in Somerset, PA, but her grandmother, Catherine Becht, was born in Holland.

The Boyer's family line (Hiley's Dad's line) was Amish Mennonite from Germany. They came to America to escape persecution, originally settling in Pennsylvania, and eventually becoming established in Somerset in the Amish Mennonite community there.

Hiley's parents were originally from Somerset, PA, but they moved to Selbysport, MD after they were married. Her dad's brother, her uncle William, moved to the area as well and bought a farm in Hazelton. The Boyer School in the Pleasantville School District is named after the family.

Hiley's mother's name was Elizabeth Ann Wilkins. Although her family had resided in Somerset, PA for a couple generations as well, it does not appear that they were Amish or Mennonite. Hiley's Maternal Great Great Granddad was Peter Wilkins. He was a well-known Indian Trader and Revolutionary War Soldier. His work with Indian Trading was very dangerous, but he was one of the few that continued despite the dangers. He actively fought against the Marylanders during the boundary dispute and was jailed in Annapolis, but later released. Old historical records state clearly that Peter referred to himself as a Scot, though his Dad was Sir Robert Wilkins from Wales. His mother, however, was Lady Elizabeth Ross from Clan Ross in Scotland.

The Wilkins family was notorious in Wales. They were originally commissioned by King William Rufus, in the 1100's, to subdue the Welsh. But once the Welsh retreated, they decided to stay. They built a castle and became Lords. Robert was a Lord at the castle until 1691.





In 1691, Sir Robert waged war against the king. The result was that he was charged as a rebel and sentenced on February 4, 1691 to be shipped to America in lieu of torture and execution. **We did get a DNA link on this line to Wales.**

Peter's Mother, Lady Elizabeth Ross was from Clan Ross in Scotland. Clan Ross was a Highland Clan, so they spoke Gaelic and lived more like Clan Fraser of Lovat, with the whole of the Clan living in and around the castle. Like all the Clans, they were embroiled in fighting and wars most of the time.

As of right now, we do not know the names of Lady Elizabeth's parents or why she came to America, but it is possible she was deported because of the Scottish War of the Three Kingdoms. Clan Ross fought with the Royalists, their Chief was imprisoned, and many of the members of Clan Ross were deported to America.

Sir Robert and Lady Elizabeth met and were married in America. Records indicate that both Lady Elizabeth and Sir Robert were highly educated.



Above: The Clan Ross Crest

The motto means "Success Nourishes Hope".



Balnagown Castle was once the seat of Clan Ross. It is now privately owned by an individual not connected to the Clan Ross.

Clan Ross

The first chief of Clan Ross was Fearcher Mac an T-Sagirt. Yes, that was his name. It meant "Son of the Priest". He was a descendant of the Abbots of Applecross. He helped Scottish King Alexander II crush a rebellion in the 1200's, and the King Knighted him, giving him the title of Earl of Ross. Thereafter, the family name became Ross.

Clan Ross was Protestant. During the Jacobite risings they fought with the English throne, against Clan Mackenzie.

Clan Ross does not appear to have been a very large clan, and they were far less notorious than Clan Fraser or Clan Maxwell.

After the Clan chief was imprisoned when the Royalists lost the battle of Worcester in 1651, his son David succeeded him at the age of only 9. He died without an heir, so the royal line from Fearcher as Chief of Clan Ross ended. Another relative took the throne but the Clan was so heavily in debt that it could not continue, and a lowland family, General Charles Ross purchased it. Though the last name was the same, they were not related. Instead, Charles was of Norman descent. In 1903, the line was again restored to Fearcher's true line. Currently, David Ross of Ross and Shandwick is the Chief. His granddad, Sir Ronald Ross of Shandwick was the one who discovered the cause of malaria, and he was awarded the Noble Peace Prize for medicine in 1902.

Given that Lady Elizabeth was born in the late 1600's it is likely that you are a descendant of Fearcher as well.



Sir Ronald Ross of Shandwick who discovered the cause of malaria and was awarded the Noble Peace Prize.

It is possible that you are distantly related to Sir Ronald.



Captain John Wilkins was a Revolutionary War Hero. He served as a Captain in George Washington's army, and he became a prominent Pittsburgh Legislator and county Judge. He was a brother to Peter Wilkin's I, in your family line.

Hiley's Dad's Male Line (DNA Match)

Hiley's Parents - **Jacob Boyer** (1801-May 22, 1843). Born in Somerset County, PA. Died in Selbysport, MD, age 41. Spouse – **Elizabeth Ann Wilkins** (Oct 15, 1805-July 8, 1880). Orn in Somerset County, PA. Died in Somerset, PA, age 74. Had 6 children.

Jacob's Parents – **William Boyer, Sr.** (1770-Jan 16, 1833). Born in Washington County, MD. Died Somerset County, PA, age 63. Spouse – **Catherine Becht** (Aug 1769-April 28, 1794). Born in Holland. Died Exeter, PA, age 24. 10 Children. **There is a discrepancy with this one. Need to do more research.**

William Sr.'s Parents – **Johann Abraham Boyer** (1750-1809). Born York, PA. Died Washington County, MD, age 59. Spouse – **Elizabeth Heilman** (1752-1810). Born York, PA. Died in Maryland, age 58. 5 children.

Johann Abraham's Parents - **Johan Philip Boyer** (Beyer) (Feb 28, 1717-April 5, 1781). Born Straburg, Bergstrasse, Hessen, Germany. Died Lancaster, PA, age 64. Spouse – **Susanna Elisabetha Buckle** (Mar 22, 1723-April 1, 1806). Born Wiesenbach, Heidelberg, Baden, Germany. Died Franklin, PA, age 83. Had a large number of children.

Johan Philip's Parents – **Johann Andreas Beyer** (Dec 1, 1681-1723). Born Gommersheim, Sudliche Weinstrasse, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. Died Framersheim, Alzey-Worms, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany, Age 42. Spouse – **Anna Christina Apollonia** (1685-1723). Born Frankenthal, Bautzen, Sachsen, Germany. Died Framersheim, Alzey-Worms, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany, age 38. 10 children.

Johann Andreas' Parents – **Hanss Leonhardt Beyer** (Mar 19, 1642-Nov 16, 1729) Born Zang. Died Fleinheim, Heidenheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany, age 51. Spouse – **Susanna Christina Stahl** (unknown). Children unknown.

Hanss' Parents – **Martin Bayer** (Oct 18, 1623-1693). Born Schnaitheim, Heidenheim, Baden-Wurttemberg, Germany. Died Zang, age 70. Spouse – **Barbara Bayer** (1618-Dec 13, 1658). Born unknown. Died Zang, age 40.

Hiley's Mother's Male Line (DNA Match)

Hiley's Mother – **Elizabeth Ann Wilkins** (Oct 15, 1805-July 8, 1880). Born Somerset, PA. Died Somerset, PA, age 74.

Elizabeth's Parents – **James Wilkins** (1782-Jan 10, 1860). Born Somerset, PA. Died Somerset, PA, age 78. Spouse – **Abigale E. McClintock ("Abi")** (1782-May 3, 1855). Born Bedford, PA. Died Somerset, PA, age 73. 9 children.

James' Parents – **Peter Wilkins II** (1748-1796). Born Carlisle, PA. Died Somerset, PA, age 48. Spouse – **Margaret Mitchell Wilkins** (1751-1817). Born Somerset, PA. Died Somerset, PA, age 66. 5 children.

Peter's Parents – **Peter Wilkins I** (1702-Sept 7 1748). Born Lancaster, PA. Died Lancaster, PA, age 46. **REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER, INDIAN TRADER, LAND OWNER.** Spouse – **Rachel McFarland Wilkins** (1713-1794). Born Donegal, Ireland. Died Pittsburg, PA, age 81. 7 children, **one of which was Major James Wilkins.**



Peter I's Parents – **Sir Robert Wilkins** (1672-1765). Born Brecknock, Breconshire, Wales. Died Lancaster, PA, age 93. Spouse – **Lady Elizabeth Ross-Wilkins** (1690-1712). Born Parish of Fern, Ross-shire, Scotland. Died Chester, PA, age 22. 5 children, **one of which was Captain John S. Wilkins, Jr.**

Hiley's Mother's Maternal Line (Not DNA Match)

Hiley's Mother – **Elizabeth Ann Wilkins**

Elizabeth's Mother – **Abigale E. McClintock**

Abigale's Parents – **Alexander McClintock** (1733-June 11, 1803). County Down, Donegal, Ireland. Died Somerset, PA, age 70. Spouse – **Mary Molly Eston** (June 1741-Dec 12, 1801). Born Lancaster, PA. Died Somerset, PA, age 60. 12 children.

Alexander's Parents – **Captain John McClintock** (1687-1754). Born Dunmore, Carrigan, Donegal, Ireland. Died Riverstown, Tyrone, Ireland. **WAS IN THE DONEGAL MILITIA.** Spouse – **Rebecca Mccausland** (Aug 4, 1711-1811). Born Newtown Limavady, Londonderry, Ireland. Died unknown, age 100. 13 recorded children. **One was William McClintock of Strabane, 107th Regiment.**

Mary Molly's Parents – **William Easton** (1705-1760). Born Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, England. Died PA, age 55. Spouse – **Edith Ann Carter** (1710-1760). Born Moulton, Lincolnshire, England. Died PA, age 50.

Captain John's Parents Unknown. Rebecca's Parents Unknown. William's Parents Unknown. Edith Ann's Parents Unknown.



Quaker Woman



Hiley's Mother's Paternal Maternal Line (the women on the male line)
(DNA Match to Wilkins, Not Mitchell)

Hiley's Mother was **Elizabeth Ann Wilkins**. Elizabeth's Dad was **James Wilkins**. His wife was **Margaret Mitchell Wilkins**.

Margaret's Parents – **James Mitchell** (Feb 20, 1715-Oct 5, 1799). Born Nantucket, MA. Died Newport, RI, age 84. Spouse – **Anna Folger** (Nov 6, 1720-Aug 6, 1777). Born Nantucket, MA. Died Nantucket, MA, age 56. 9 recorded children. **WERE QUAKERS.**

James' Parents – **Richard Mitchell** (Feb 17, 1686-Sept 24, 1722). Born Brixton, Isle of Wight, England. Died Newport, RI, age 36. Spouse – **Elizabeth Tripp** (Nov 21, 1687-Feb 13, 1741). Born Newport, RI. Died Newport, RI, age 53. 5 recorded children.

Richard Mitchell's Parents – **Richard Mitchell** (1664-1719). Born Isle of Wight, England. Died Isle of Wight, England, age 55. Spouse – **Mary Wood** (Jan 28, 1666-?) Born Isle of Wight, England. Died Unknown.

Anna Folger's Parents – unknown

Elizabeth Tripp, Richard Mitchell, and Mary Wood's Parents - Unknown



Stock Photo – Not Bessie

Bessie Detrick Frazee

James Frazee's Wife

Bessie Detrick was born on March 6, 1896 in Selbysport, Maryland. Her parents were Leaneous and Mary Elizabeth Clevenger Detrick. Bessie was the third born of 13 children, so she had a great deal of responsibility helping her mother take care of her younger siblings.

Bessie's mother, Mary, lost a baby at birth when she was 33, followed by losing twins the next year. The next year, though, she had a baby boy. Mary went on to have four of her children after the age of 35, with the youngest, Elsie Ruth, being born when she was 46. She passed three years later, so Bessie may have helped raise some of her siblings at that point. Bessie was 33 at the time and had been married for 3 years.

Bessie married Cornelius Niner and had one son, Reuben Niner, when she was 21. Bessie and Reuben were no longer married in 1926. I did find records of a Cornelius Niner, but they do not list either Bessie or Reuben, so I am not sure if they match. However, that Cornelius lists himself as divorced, and it appears that he possibly had mental health issues or something of the nature. Census records show him living with his parents and quite a few adult, unmarried siblings most of his adult life. This is rather unusual and may have indicated some form of health issue with many of the siblings. What we do know is that Reuben listed James as his "next of kin" in records rather than Cornelius.

Bessie married James in 1926, and they lived in Friendsville, MD. Reuben would have been 9. Friendsville and Selbysport sit next to each other and Selbysport is often considered to be a part of Friendsville, particularly in old records. So, Bessie and James' families lived in the same area, and she may have known him for many years before they married, though he was 29 years her senior.

James had already been married once to Elsey C. Frazee. She passed in 1923 at age 55. Though all James and Elsey's children were grown, James and Bessie married in 1926. Bessie and James went on to have five more children. Remember, James was 59 when he married Bessie, so those five children were all born after he was 60! In fact, Shaky Ray was born when he was 66. His children were all grown by the time he passed at age 89, but some of his grandchildren never knew him.

Bessie's Paternal Grandmother, Elizabeth (seated) with her caretaker.



Elsie's children seem to be very good at having family gatherings, recording them, and posting photos, so there are quite a bit of resources about them on the internet. However, resources about James and Bessie's family are not as easy to come by.

James had a brother Noah Frazee. His brother was five years younger than he was, but they must have been close because he named a son after him, and the only other child he may have named after a sibling was Floyd (Shaky Ray). He had a brother with the middle name Floyd..

The Detrick family line was Amish Mennonite from Lancaster, PA, although we do not know their original country of origin. The main reason being is that the furthest that we have been able to track the family line back is to Jacob Detrick, born in 1801. There exist so many Jacob Detricks in that area in the Mennonite Church at that time that we cannot ascertain which Jacob Detrick record is his.

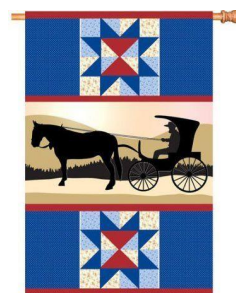
Back in the 1800's, census records did not list the names of the members in a household. They only gave the number of each member that fell within a specific age. This has made tracing some family lines very difficult if there are many people in the same area with the same name. In the 1900's the rules of the census changed so that they now list the names of household members.

The origins of the rest of Bessie's family are a true mystery, with no records being found beyond her paternal Grandmother or either of her maternal Grandparents.

Bessie's paternal Grandmother was named Elizabeth. Other member trees in online genealogy services list her as Elizabeth Gruber. However, I could not find any records to indicate that her maiden name was Gruber. There was an Elizabeth Gruber in Pennsylvania, but she is clearly not the same woman because she was married to a Nathan Gruber at the same time Elizabeth would have been married to John Detrick. All of the records I did find about Elizabeth only refer to her as Elizabeth. Also, on a death certificate for one of her children she is listed as Elizabeth with a line for her maiden name. This would indicate that her family either did not know her maiden name or that she was adopted and did not know it herself. I left the "Gruber" in because it is in other family trees, and given the fact that she lived not so long ago, some family may have information that I do not have. However, I do want you to be aware that it may not be correct.

CIVIL WAR SOLDIER

Bessie's Granddad, John Detrick I, served in the Civil War on the Union side. He was a soldier in Maryland, Unit 6, P.A.H.A.



The Detrick's were clearly Amish Mennonite, as most of their records are found in the Mennonite Vitals.

However, Mennonites did not believe in fighting in wars, and John Detrick was a Civil War soldier. In order for him to fight in the war, he would have had to renounce his membership in the Mennonite Church, which means he would have been shunned by the community. This is likely one of the reasons it is hard to connect him to his parents in records.

Bessie's Dad's Male Line (DNA Match)

Bessie's Parents – Leaneous Detrick (Nov 15 1865-Nov 5, 1940). Born Lancaster, PA. Died Friendsville, MD, age 74. Spouse – Mary Elizabeth Clevenger (Sept 23, 1872-April 5, 1929). Born PA. Died Friendsville, MD, age 56. 13 children, 1 set was twins.

Leaneous' Parents – John D. Deitrick I (1816-Jan 20, 1899). Born Pennsylvania. Died Accident, MD, age 83. Spouse – Elizabeth Gruber (Sept 1830-Nov 5, 1923). Last name may not be Gruber. Born Dauphin County, PA. Died Friendsville, MD. 13 children.

John's Parents – Jacob Detrick. Genealogy sites list him as being born May 23, 1801 in Berks, PA and passing 1861 in Pottstown, PA. This is questionable. Spouse – Elizabeth J. Stouffer (Nov 19, 1802-Jan 15, 1884). Born Hamilton, PA. Died Port Royal, PA, age 81. 9 children.

Jacob's Parents are unknown.

Note: There exist numerous Jacob Detrick's in the Mennonite Church records for that area during the period, that could have fit, as John's Dad. The problem that I ran into was that many of them were also married to an Elizabeth, and what's more, some of them named their children the same names. (Records often only list a few of the children). Therefore, it became impossible at this point to determine which family was correct.

Reuben Niner

Rueben Niner was Bessie's son before she married James. They called him Steryl. He and his wife Ginn lived in Friendsville.

Reuben served in the Army in WWII, and he was discharged from service with very serious injuries.

His records indicate that he had been an invalid because of his injuries for more than a year before he was released. The military sealed the record of most of his injuries and what caused them, but they did allow it to be known that he had severe sores and rashes on his skin and severe asthma.

Reuben obviously had physical injuries when we knew him, and he walked with a limp.

**Bessie's Mother's Line and Dad's
Female Line (DNA Match)**

Bessie's Dad – **Leaneous Detrick** (Nov 15, 1865-Nov 5, 1940). Born Lancaster, PA. Died Friendsville, MD, age 74.

Bessie's Dad's Parents – **Elizabeth Gruber** (Sept 1830-Nov 5, 1923). Born Dauphin County, PA. Died Friendsville, MD, age 93. Spouse **John D. Deitrick I** (1816-Jan 20, 1899). Born PA. Died Accident, MD, age 83.

Elizabeth's Parents are unknown

Bessie's Mother – **Mary Jane. Clevenger** (Sept 23, 1872-April 5, 1929). Born PA. Died Garrett County, MD, age 56.

Mary's Dad – **John Clevenger** (?) No known facts.

Mary's Mother – Unknown



An Interesting Fact

According to Ancestry:

In 1840 there were only a little over 100 families in the US with the last name Frazee. Ohio had the largest population, with 26%. There were between 6 and 15 Frazee families in Maryland and none in WV.

In 1880, there were between 930 and 1000 Frazee families in the US. Ohio still had the highest population. There were less than 31 families in each of Maryland and WV.

DEITRICK ORIGINS

The House of Names states that the surname Deitrick is associated with Switzerland. Ancestry associates it with the Netherlands and Germany. There were Amish/Mennonites in all of those areas, so they could have been from any of them.



Bessie's mother worked at odd jobs outside the home to earn extra money when Bessie was growing up.

Bessie's Dad was a blacksmith and a farmer. He spoke mostly German Dutch (Amish), and considered it his primary language. He could read and write but never attended school.

In some records, their last name is spelled Deitrich.

Bessie's youngest sister, Elsey Ruth, didn't pass until 2012. Her mother had her when she was 46. Bessie was born when her mother was 23.

Bessie had a brother named Chalmers Elton. He owned a farm in Friendsville. He had one daughter, Katherine Lowdermilk and one step-daughter.

In 1920, there were around 473 Frazee families in the US. Most of them were in NY, NJ, OH, and IL. Ohio still had the highest population.

"E's" and "M's"

Elizabeth Gruber must have wanted to give her children a sense of belonging to each other. Or, perhaps she just really liked the letters "E" and "M".

Elizabeth had her first child, Margret when she was 20, or so records say. Although Margret's records clearly list John Deitrick as her Dad and Elizabeth Gruber as her mother, she was born in Illinois, which is a little strange since her parents lived in Pennsylvania and moved to Friendsville. And, given the fact that Margret was born three years before John and Elizabeth married, I question the accuracy of Margret being theirs.

So, with that said, her first child was likely Ellen, born in 1853. Elizabeth had 11 more children.

She had 5 children whose names started with "E":

Ellen, Emma, Elenora, Elvira, and Elizabeth

And, she had four children starting with an "M" (5 if you count Margret):

Mahlon, Minnie, Mita, and Mary

Frances (Fannie), Leaneous, and Amanda don't really follow the trend, so possibly they were named after loved relatives, or maybe she just really liked those names.

If you have any additional information about members of the family lines listed in this book that you would like to share, please contact me at harvestberryfarms@outlook.com

or at www.fraserfrazee.com.

Thank you!

Children of James and Bessie

(Note: Living persons are not listed in genealogy services and will not be listed below because I did not have enough information.)

James Junior Frazee – born Sept 27, 1926. Oldest of James and Bessie's children. Married Rose. Lived in Friendsville. Had a son **James Robert Frazee**, born 1955. (Below)



James Robert lived in Maryland and Ownings Mills when he grew up. James, Sr. passed in 2015.

Anna Katherine Frazee Stoker – born Jan 24, 1929. Married George Buster Stoker. Lived in Morgantown, WV. Had a son **George Junior Stoker**, born 1948, died 2015. **Daughter Caroline A. Stoker**. (George Junior Stoker Below)



George Junior lived in Morgantown and was married. Anna died in 2008.

Francis Frazee – born 1930, died at age 1.

Floyd Ray Frazee – born in 1934. Died at age 26, drowned trying to save other people in capsized boat. There are no records as to marriage or children.

Additional Documents

Ephraim William Frazee

Birth: 1703 New Jersey, USA

Death: 1776 (aged 72–73) Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, USA

Burial: Unknown

Memorial #: 136651419

Bio: *EPHRAIM 4 FRAZEE (ELISHA 3, JOSEPH EPHRAIM 2, SAMUEL 1 FRAZIER) was born 1703 in Woodbridge, NJ, and died 1776 in Westmoreland Co. PA.

He married (1) REBECCA CUTTER. She was born April 20, 1709 in Westmoreland Co. PA, and died Bef. 1752.

He married (3) ANNA MAXFIELD SQUIRE Abt. 1755. She was born 1733 in Westmoreland Co. PA, and died Unknown.

Children of EPHRAIM FRAZEE and REBECCA CUTTER are:

- i. MIRIAM5FRAZEE, b. March 19, 1728/29; d. Unknown.
- ii. MARTHA FRAZEE, b. April 06, 1731; d. Unknown.
- iii. EPHRAIM FRAZEE, b. January 25, 1732/33; d. 1759.
- iv. DAVID FRAZEE, b. October 09, 1737, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; d. June 1789, Big Sandy River, Bruceton, VA.
- v. RACHAEL FRAZEE, b. November 01, 1739, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; d. June 11, 1748.
- vi. HANNAH FRAZEE, b. 1741, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; d. January 31, 1826, Letart Falls, OH; m. DAVID SAYER, 1758, Letart Falls, OH; b. May 30, 1736; d. Unknown.
- vii. MARY FRAZEE, b. April 03, 1744, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; d. April 11, 1789; m. THOMAS CUSHMAN, January 05, 1764, New Providence, NJ; b. December 19, 1739, Lebanon, CT; d. Unknown.
- viii. ELIZABETH FRAZEE, b. January 13, 1745/46, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; d. Unknown; m. JAMES COLE; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.
- ix. JEREMIAH FRAZEE, b. March 07, 1747/48, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; d. Unknown, Allegany Co. MD.

Notes for JEREMIAH FRAZEE:

Left NJ and moved to Shelbysport, Garrett County, Maryland and settled what is still called Frazee Ridge

Children of EPHRAIM FRAZEE are:

x. THURMAN5 FRAZEE, b. March 20, 1751/52, NJ; d. 1843, Ohio; m. ANNA UNKNOWN; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.

xi. SAMUEL FRAZEE, b. November 05, 1753, Elizabethtown, Essex Co. NJ; d. November 12, 1848, Germantown, Mason Co. KY; m. REBECCA JACOBS, 1787, VA; b. 1769, VA; d. November 25, 1837, Germantown, Mason Co. KY.

Notes for SAMUEL FRAZEE:

Fought under Colonel Bowman in Captain William Herrod's Company in the expedition on the Little Miami against the Shawnee Indians.

He relocated to Mason County KY. He was a personal friend to Daniel Boone and Samuel Kenton.

Children of EPHRAIM FRAZEE and ANNA SQUIRE are:

xii. ANNA FRAZEE, b. October 19, 1757, Westmoreland Co. PA; d. Unknown.

xiii. DEBORAH FRAZEE, b. May 12, 1760, Westmoreland Co. PA; d. April 07, 1800, Fayette Co. PA; m. ISAAC CUSHMAN, Abt. 1775; b. July 16, 1752, New Providence NJ; d. 1837, Wharton Township PA.

xiv. EPHRAIM JR. FRAZEE, b. May 12, 1760, Westmoreland Co. PA; d. Unknown.

xv. SQUIRE FRAZEE, b. July 22, 1764, Westmoreland Co. PA; d. Unknown, KY; m. PRICILLA UNKNOWN; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.

xvi. SARAH FRAZEE, b. December 10, 1766, Westmoreland Co. PA; d. Unknown; m. MORRIS MORRIS; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.

xvii. AARON FRAZEE, b. September 08, 1770, Westmoreland Co. PA; d. August 22, 1835; m. ELLANDOR FINCH; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.

xviii. MOSES FRAZEE, b. September 08, 1770, Westmoreland Co. PA; d. Unknown, KY; m. ELIZABETH MORRIS; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.

Family Members

Parents

Elisha Frazee

1671-1727

Sarah Allen Frazee 1680-1727

Spouses

Rebecca Cutter Frazee 1709-1792

Anna Squier Frazee-Maxfield 1733-Unknown

Children

Ephraim Frazee 1725-1760

Hannah Frazee Sayre 1741-1826

Mary Elizabeth Frazee Cushman 1744-1789

Elizabeth Frazee Coles 1746-1826

Thurman Frazee 1752-1843

Created by: Carole Conrad (46532185)

Added: 30 Sep 2014

URL: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/136651419/ephraim-william-frazee>

Citation: Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com> : accessed 31 December 2020), memorial page for Ephraim William Frazee (1703–1776), Find a Grave Memorial no. 136651419, ; Maintained by Carole Conrad (contributor 46532185) Unknown.

of Kentucky.

Daughter of Samuel E. Frazee and Netta Dewees, his wife.

Granddaughter of Joseph Frazee and Mary Ann Coburn, his wife.

Gr.-granddaughter of Samuel Frazee and Rebecca Jacobs, his wife;
James Coburn and Susan S. Doniphan, his wife.

Gr.-gr.-granddaughter of John Coburn and Mary Moss, his wife.

Gr.-gr.-gr.-granddaughter of Hugh Moss and Jane Ford, his wife.

See No. 5065.

Samuel Frazee was a soldier in Capt. William Harrod's company in the Western Department. In 1779 he was in Col. John Bowman's successful Indian expedition on the Little Miami against the Shawnees. This sturdy pioneer of Mason county while plowing, discovered three Indians creeping through the corn; without stopping his ox team he stealthily climbed a maple and shot the warriors before they reached the cabin where were his wife and child.

MRS. FRANCES TUTTLE SAYLES.

Born in New York.

5724

3. John, b. 169— or 170-4.
4. Jonathan, b. about 170—; m. Martha Coddington.
5. Benoni, b. about 1709; m. Elizabeth ———, d. June 14, 1742.
6. William, b. about 1710-5; m. Rebecca ———, d. 1755.
7. Timothy, b. about 1710-19.

JOHN² FRAZEE, son of John¹ Frazee, was born at Rahway about 169— or 170—. He is mentioned as a debtor in the inventories of estates of John Blanchard, Joseph Meeker and Jeremiah Bird, 1730, 1732 and 1738. The Essex County Common Pleas Court records show a case in April, 1740, Thomas Nicholson vs. John Frazee. No details are given. No further record of this man appears.

JUDGE JONATHAN² FRAZEE, son of John¹, was born at Rahway about 170—. He m. Martha, daughter of Benjamin Coddington of Woodbridge, and is mentioned as son-in-law in the latter's will, May 26, 1750. He was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex County, 1764. to 1774, and from 1744 to 1774 his name is frequently met with in the records as witness or executor of Wills, or in connection with legal notices. He lived in Woodbridge and a child is buried in the old Presbyterian churchyard there. The last record that is found of him is dated Sept. 22, 1774 and is a notice to creditors of Thomas Rattoone, an insolvent debtor, to appear before Jonathan Frazee, Esq., et al., Judges of the Province of New Jersey. He may have died or left the state about that time, but he certainly lost the publicity that he had received up to that time.

c. 1. Job, b. about 1746; d. Feb. 13, 1752 in his 6th year.

BENONI² FRAZEE, son of John¹ was born at Rahway about 1709. He was married to Elizabeth ———, d. June 14, 1742 in 33rd year as appears from his tombstone. His wife Elizabeth d. Feb. 3, 1748-9 in her 39th year. The will of Samuel Oliver, (probably his mother's brother), dated Nov. 1, 1739, leaves one-third of his estate to "cousin" Benoni Frazee, he to purchase a burial cloth for the use of Rahway. The will of Benoni Frazee of Elizabeth Borough, carpenter, is dated April 28, 1742 and was

The Settling of Elizabethtown, New Jersey

From www.njfounders.org

In November 1664 a few of the new owners sailed across the Achter Kull, up the Elizabeth River about two miles, past vast salt hay meadows, to the end of navigable waters where there was a fall, an ideal place for building water driven mills. Rich land rose above the tide line on both sides of the river, beyond lay forests. Fish, oysters, clams and scallops were plentiful. Birds and other wildlife were in abundance. The perfect location for the new settlement had been found.



Anxious to get on the land, a few Associates built huts and stayed the winter (memorized on the official seal of the City of Elizabeth) to fell trees to season for houses, clear land for spring crops, and prepare for main body of settlers to

arrive. Those that came that fall took the opportunity to trade with the Indians for furs, which they had previously taken to the Dutch.

In the spring, families with their possessions and animals sailed to Achter Kol; land was surveyed and the town laid out with a “town-lots” of approximately 264 feet by 750-900 feet for each associate. A town lot was set aside for a minister and, with the exception of John Ogden, John Baily and Luke Watson all the other associates drew lots for their plots. In addition to a town lot, additional land beyond the town was awarded each associate based on his investment. First-Lot Right men each received a minimum of 60-70 acres; Second-Lot Right men received twice that of the First-Right men and the Third-Lot men received three times the land as First-Lot Right men.

The families that settled Elizabethtown needed to be self-sufficient, able to build their own homes, farm, hunt, spin thread, weave cloth and in general provide for the needs of their family. Early houses were small with low ceilings and large fireplaces and surrounded by fences in order to keep wild and roaming domestic animals out. While each family had to possess all the basic skills to build and sustain their lives in the wilderness; settlers also possessed specialized skills of value to the community as a whole. John Ogden and his sons were skilled brick makers and stone masons who built the sawmill and grist mill, set up a whaling company and a tannery; Peter Wolverson, a Dutchman with long experience as a brewer set up a brewery and tavern; Francis Barber and William Cramer were carpenters; William Hill and the Whiteheads were cobblers; Matthias Hatfield and John Wilants were weavers.

In November 1665, the final payment was made to the Indians, minus the cost of Luke Watson's ox that had been shot by accident by an Indian.

Samuel and Rebecca and their family would have been settlers of Elizabethtown. In fact, Joseph Ephraim is credited as one of the founding fathers of Elizabethtown.

New Jersey was divided in half with the English owning the western portion, and the Scottish, the eastern portion. Today, New Jersey claims to have only been an English colony, and often leaves out its Scottish heritage. Therefore, you will find writings about Settlers in New Jersey to claim that they were all English. This is possibly the reason why some people who have done genealogy on the Frazee family have believed they were from Great Britain. However, if you dig hard enough, you will find the information about New Jersey's ties to Scotland, and particularly in regard to Elizabethtown, which was settled by the Scottish, not the English.

The Elizabethtown Associates

Following is the list of Elizabethtown Associates as listed in the *Elizabeth Book B* and reprinted in *Church of the Founding Fathers of New Jersey, First Presbyterian Church 1664-1964*:

Third-Lot Right Men	Two-Lot Right Men	First-Lot Right Men
John Ogden	Isaac Whitehead	Jonathan Ogden
John Baily	Joseph Meeker	Abraham Shotwell
John Baker	Humphry Spinning(Spinage)	David Ogden
Luke Watson	Jeffrey Jones(Joanes)	Nathanael Tuttell
Thomas Young	George Ross	Benjamin. Price, Jr. (son of Benjamin Price)
Benjamin Price	Joseph Bond	Robert Lambert
John Woodruff	Matthias Hetfield (Hatfield)	Abraham Lawrence
Philip Carteret	Barnabas Winds	John Hinds (Haynes)
Robert Bond	Robert White (Wines)	Thomas Moor (More)
Sealy Chamlain (transferred to Benjamin Parkhurst)	Peter Morss(Morse, Mosse)	Joseph Frazee (Phrasie)
William Meeker	John Winans (Waynes)	Yokum Andross
Thomas Thompson	Joseph Sayre	Denis White
Samuel Marsh	Richard Beach	Nathaniel Norton (since transferred to Henry Norris)
Town lot for Minister	Moses Thompson	Great John Willson
William Piles	John Gray	Hur Thompson
Peter Couenhoven	William Johnson	Benjamin Oman
John Bollen	John Brockett, Jr.,	Henry Lyon
Jacob Melyen	Simon Rouse	John Parker
Nicholas Carter	William Trotter	John Ogden (for John Dickenson)
Jeremiah Peck	John Ogden.	Leonard Headley
Robert Bond	Jonas Wood	Nathaniel Bonnell
John Brockett (Trans. to Samuel Hopkins)	Robert Morss	George Morris
	Mr. Leprary	Joseph Osborn
	Caleb Carwithe(Carwitty)	Pardey (transferred. to Henry Norris)
	William Pardon	George Pack
	Stephen Osbourne	John Pope
		Francis Barber
		William Oliver
		Richard Painter
		Charles Tooker (Tucker)
		Evan Salsburry

Third-Lot Right Men	Two-Lot Right Men	First-Lot Right Men
		Little John Wilson
		Stephen Crane

If you have an interest to do so, you could join the “Decendents of the Founding Fathers of New Jersey”. It is \$125 lifetime membership and is only open to decendents of actual Founding Fathers, which you are. You can reach them at www.njfounders.org The information above is from their website, so they already are aware that Joseph Frazee was a founding settler.

JEREMIAH² FRAZEE, b. March 7, 1749, moved from New Jersey to Shelbysport, Garret County, Maryland, settling on what is now called Frazee’s Ridge. “The names of Jeremiah, Thurman, Matthias, Isaac, and Squier often appear in the family record.”—Charles F. Frazee, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, b. October 10, 1858, has brother in Baltimore, Maryland.

1. Old Records from Elizabethtown, NJ meetings and writings from the Old Presbyterian Church in Elizabethtown, NJ indicate that Joseph pronounced his last name with an “FF” or heavy “F” sound and did not pronounce the “r” at the end. This is possibly due to a heavy accent or studder. Additionally, records indicate that Samuel wrote in Scots, which captures words as they sound phonically by the speaker, rather than having a consistent spelling.

My Disclaimer:

In order to complete this scrapbook, I used family records, genealogy services such as Ancestry, Geni, WikiTree, and Family Search. I also used a host of other online services such as Scots People, the Scottish Library, genealogy help from individuals in Scotland, census records, birth and death certificates, military records, various library records, and a host of old genealogy books; town records; and diaries.

I have tried to make sure that the records in this scrapbook are as accurate as possible based upon the information that I have found, but genealogy is a work in progress. As DNA improves and more information is found, some things may be proven incorrect.

Also, be advised that most of the information is based upon the fact that the parents of each child are as stated. If any of the children were adopted or illegitimate, the biological ancestry will be incorrect.

We did have a direct line male descendant DNA tested. And, the results linked him to Clan Fraser in Scotland. Additionally, we found a large amount of written records, so we are reasonably sure that the male direct line is correct as it is written.

With regard to the female line, DNA is less specific, but what we are seeing regarding linked cousins supports most of the writing in this book. We did not find any DNA evidence linking the following individuals. However, in order for there to be a link, there needs to be another relative that took the test and matched. These are more distantly related, which means the matching is harder. Not finding DNA evidence does not rule out the fact that they could be related. But not having it means there is no DNA proof that they are the correct ancestors.

- Anna Shafer
- John Nicholas Deitrich* (There was a strong DNA link to John Deitrich)
- Rebecca McClausland
- John McClintock
- James Mitchell
- Joseph Stouffer
- Catherine Whitmore