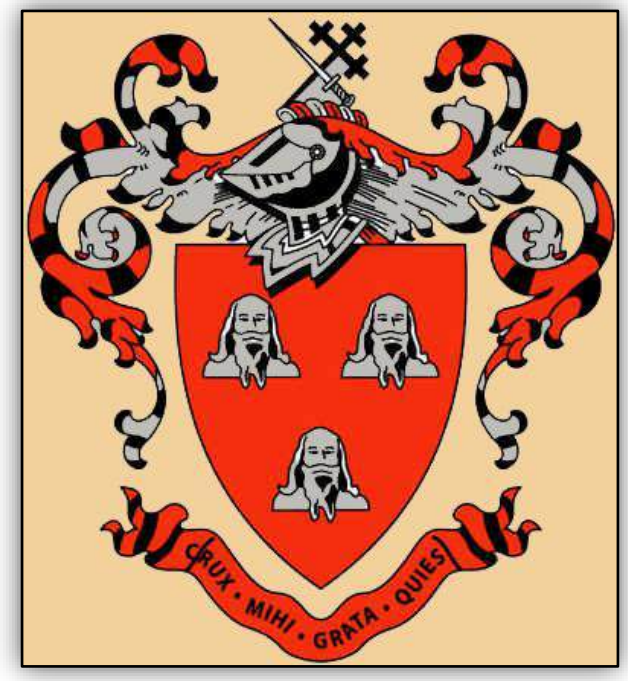
The Eddy Family

The Eddy family is the earliest of our families to come to America. The family has its roots in Bristol, England, in the late 16th century. Studied by scholars to determine its origin, there are disagreements about the meaning of the Eddy name. Some believe it comes from the Gaelic language and means "instructor" while others believe it has Saxon origins and should be translated as meaning "success" or "prosperity". Regardless, as has happened with most Old-World names, it has been spelled numerous ways over the centuries including Eddi, Edde, Edy, Eady. Eedy, Ede, Eddye, and Eddway before arriving at its current spelling of Eddy.

A complete and detailed history of the Eddy family and all of its branches has been assembled by the Eddy family Association (EFA) of Boston, Massachusetts, and comprises five books totaling nearly 3500 pages covering the years 1630 – 2005. The Eddy story told here relies mostly on information taken from three of the five books covering the Eddy ancestors in our family tree. I've tried to dig out the most interesting stories that have been tucked away between the endless succession of dates and the names that comprise these people's lives.

The earliest known Eddy is William Eddy, who was born in the port city of Bristol in southwest England. His exact birth date is unknown, but EFA estimates it was sometime between 1558 and 1564 — most likely 1559. This period was the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and is known as the Golden Age of English history. William Eddy would have been a contemporary of William Shakespeare. His parent's names are unknown.

William studied at Cambridge and received degrees at Trinity College there in 1583 and 1586. After his graduation in 1586, he was invited to become the assistant to the Vicar (a priest in the Church of England) of St. Dunstan, the parish church at Cranbrook, County Kent in southeast England. William later advanced to the post of Vicar around the age of 30, when his predecessor died in 1591. He stayed at Cranbrook for the rest of his life.



Eddy Family Coat of Arms

William became Vicar of Cranbrook about 50 years after the English Reformation — a time when the Church of England separated itself from the Catholic Church and the control of the Pope. Political and religious disputes within the church were still common.

Predictably, there were those within the church who believed that the English Reformation had not gone far enough. They believed that the church still relied on too many Catholic practices. They believed in much stricter standards of dress, personal piety, morality, and behavior. The church reacted to these dissenters by labeling them with the derogatory term of Puritans. In spite of the Puritan movement, it appears that William was faithful to the Church of England, and he took excellent care of his parish and its members according to the church's teachings.

St. Dunstan Church – Cranbrook, County Kent, England

One practice in particular was carried over from the Catholic Church by the Church of England. It was called **First Fruits and Tenths**. Prior to the English Reformation, First Fruits and Tenths required that an office appointee pay his entire first year's income and 10% of each succeeding year's income to the Pope. After Henry VIII's quarrel with the Pope, the King directed that all revenue from First Fruits and Tenths go to the English Crown. Whether Pope or King, it all seemed to be the same when it came to reaching into other people's pockets for their money. William's first year salary as vicar of Cranbrook was 19 pounds, 19 shillings, six pence (nearly $90,000 in 2023 dollars). In 1591, that was slightly more than the average annual wage of a skilled tradesman. William had to pay it all to the Queen of England. In order to live, he set up a three-year payment plan and secured a repayment guarantee from two bondsmen in the event that he defaulted.

In 1597, six years after he became Vicar at Cranbrook, County Kent was struck by the bubonic plague. In the church register for that year is found an entry written in William's own hand. It reads:

In this year following 1597 began a great plague in Cranbrook which continued from April the year aforesaid unto the 13th of July, 1598.

1. First it is to be observed that before this infection did begin that God about a year or two before took away by death many honest and good men and women.

2. Secondly, that the judgment of God for sin was much before threatened and especially for that vice of drunkenness, which did abound here.

3. Thirdly, that this infection was in all quarters at that time of this parish except Hartley quarter.

4. Fourthly, that the same began in the house of one Brightlinge out of which much thievery was committed and that it ended in the house of one Henry Grynnoche who was a pot companion and his wife noted much for incontinency which both died excommunicated.

5. Fifthly, that this infection was got almost into all the inns and victualling houses of the town places then of great misorder, so that God did seem to punish that himself, which others did neglect and not regard.

6. Together with this infection there was a great dearth at the same time, which was cause also of much heaviness and sorrow.

7. This was most grievous unto me of all that this judgment of God did not draw the people unto repentance the more but that many by it seemed to be more hardened in their sin.

Clearly, William thought that God had taken his vengeance on those in his parish who lived in sin.

William was married twice. He had 12 children by his first wife Mary Foston, who died in 1611. In 1614, William married a widow named Sarah Taylor and had one child with her. Among the children he had with Mary were two girls named Abigail and Anna and two boys named John and Samuel. It's known for certain that these four children eventually left England for America.

William died on November 23, 1616. His exact burial spot is unknown today. It's possible he was buried in the churchyard, but if so, his original marker was probably made of wood and has long since rotted away. It's more likely, however that he was buried beneath the chancel of St. Dunstan. This was an honor usually reserved to the vicar, those who came before him, and those who followed. William's history and his lineage went unrecognized for nearly 250 years until one of his descendants, Robert Eddy of Boston, rediscovered it in the late 1800s.

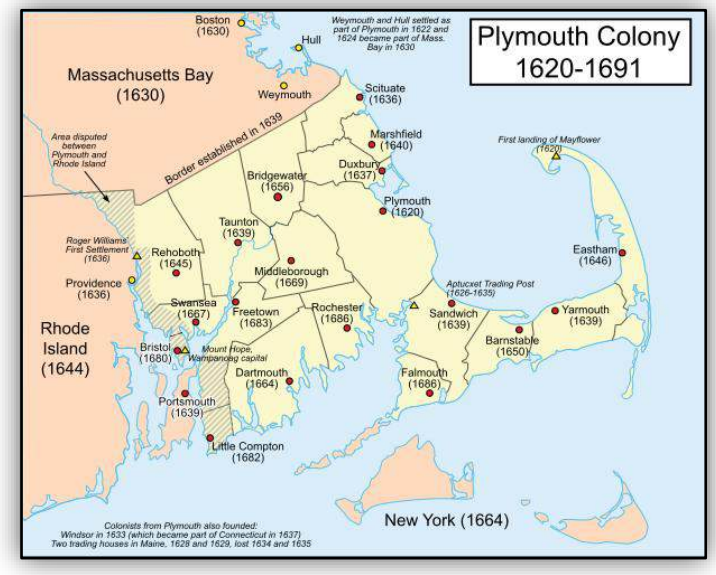
The Eddys Come to America

As time went by, deepening division developed between the Church of England and the Puritans. Eventually, disagreements arose within the Puritan group itself. There were those who believed that they could be most influential by pressuring the church from within. They became known as "non-separating" Puritans. There were others who believed

that they would be forever blocked from changing the established church from the inside, and they could no longer tolerate English law governing the practice of their religion. They believed that the Church of England was completely corrupt and that true believers should separate from it forever. These people became known as "separating" Puritans or simply The Separatists. They solved their problems through immigration to the Netherlands and later to the eastern shores of America.

William's children (at least some of them) were not strict conformists within the church's doctrine. After their father's death, John and Samuel lived for a time in Suffolk County, England. This area was a hotbed of Puritan fervor. While there, it appears that they embraced the Puritan views wholeheartedly.

The reins of James I and Charles I followed the death of Queen Elizabeth, and under these two monarchs, persecution of the Puritans began. It became so severe that a great migration of Puritans to America began in 1630. Having each received their inheritance of about 100 English pounds, John and Samuel joined this migration at its very beginning. On October 29, 1630, their sailing vessel, the



Plymouth Colony and its villages

Handmaid, landed at Plymouth Colony. The brothers joined earlier separatists who just 10 years before, had arrived on the Mayflower. There is no record of the arrival of their sisters, Abigail and Anna, but it's known that they came at some time, too, since both died in Massachusetts.

John Winthrop was the governor of the neighboring Massachusetts Bay Colony. After the arrival of the Handmaid, he was visited by the ship's captain who related the details of the traveler's 12-week journey from England to North America. Winthrop recorded the details in his journals, which survive today.

"October 29, 1630 — The Handmaid arrived at Plymouth having been 12 weeks at sea, and having spent all her masts, and of 28 cows, she lost 10. She had about 60 passengers, who came all well. John Grant, ship's master, wrote to me that shipping this year has utterly undone him."

At this point in the Eddy genealogy, there's a break in the family lineage that has confounded genealogical researchers to this day.

The Missing Link

The oldest known Eddy in our family tree is also named John Eddy. Our John Eddy lived in Taunton, Massachusetts, about 20 miles west of Plymouth Village. He's referred to as John of Taunton to distinguish him from other Johns in the early Eddy family. The link between him and the John and Samuel who arrived in 1630 has not been firmly established. Some records show he was born on Christmas Day, 1637 in Plymouth, but the identity of his parents remains a mystery. We do know that John of Taunton is Martha's seventh great-grandfather.

Researchers have found legal documents, deeds, and land transfers referring to John of Taunton, and these have been used to verify that he once lived in Plymouth Colony, and that he had a close relationship with John and Samuel. It's believed that he was either a son of one of them or perhaps a nephew born to another brother who also came to Plymouth from England in a different year. The exact relationship has never been conclusively established. Nevertheless, it's certain that John Eddy of Taunton is descended from William Eddy of Cranbrook England.

John of Taunton was a carpenter. In 1665, he married Susanna Paddock, and they moved from Plymouth to Taunton where they had two children. Susanna died in 1670, and in 1672, John married a lady named Deliverance. Their marriage ignited several generations of wonderfully reminiscent Puritan-inspired girl's names.

What would daughters do today if their parents called them by names such as Deliverance, Patience, Chastity, Silence, Experience, Wealthy, Waitstill, Charity, Considerate, Loved, Comfort, Freelove, and Preserved? The boys weren't any more fortunate with more than one Azariah, Ebenezer, Eliezer, Abiathar, Peletiah, Moses, and Obadiah making the scene. Occasionally there was even in Ichabod or two thrown in for good measure.

During John's life, he seemed to take no active part in the civic affairs of Taunton. Like other men, he was part of the King's Militia, and expected to serve in the event of a military emergency. In 1682, his local militia was divided into four parts, and each part was assigned to bring their muskets, powder, and shot to a specific Sunday service each month. There's no explanation why, but possibly it was to protect the congregation from Indian danger. Those who didn't bring their weapons were fined two shillings — the equivalent of about $15 today. John's assigned time was the *"third Sabbath of the month."* His failure to comply with the civil order resulted in fines on three separate occasions. Was it forgetfulness or outright disobedience? We will never know.

Other than this account, most of the records of John's life pertained to his purchase of various parcels of land in and around Taunton. Church records document the birth of a child he had with his second wife Deliverance. In 1683, their son Joseph with was born. He was Martha's sixth great grandfather.

The second generation in America

Upon his father's death in 1695, Joseph inherited a piece of land on Babbitt's Brook. At that time the land was located about three miles from the center of Taunton. Today, however, no stream with this name seems to exist. Unlike his father, Joseph was active in community affairs. In 1738 and 1740, he was the local tax collector. In 1739, he was the local tax assessor. He was probably not the most popular person in Taunton during these years.

His life gives us a tiny peek into the evolution of Puritan thought in the New England colonies. It seems that, by Joseph's time, some of the Puritan fervor for strict morality and personal piety had been replaced by a newer, more comfortable materialism. Over time, Joseph became a large landowner in the area. Records show many transactions in his name.

In 1736, he helped organize and establish a new settlement about 130 miles northwest of Taunton on the west bank of the Connecticut River. Originally named New Taunton, today it's Westminster, Vermont.

Joseph was married twice. He and his first wife, Abigail Haskins, had nine children. He had one daughter with his second wife, Sarah Leonard. The births of most of their children are undocumented, but their names are known. Among them was a son named Oded. He was Martha's fifth great-grandfather. It's believed that Oded was born in 1709.

Richard Baxter, the most popular Puritan writer of the 1600s wrote extensively on the issue of slave ownership by those outside of the Puritan settlements. His views represented generally accepted thinking of the original Puritans toward the subject. He wrote,

"To go as pirates and catch up poor Negroes or people of another land, that never forfeited life or liberty, and to make them slaves, and sell them, is one of the worst kinds of thievery in the world, and such persons are to be taken for the common enemies of mankind; and they that buy them and use them as beasts, for their mere commodity, and betray, or destroy, or neglect their souls, are fitter to be called incarnate devils than Christians, though they be no Christians whom they so abuse."

Given these views just one generation earlier. It's very surprising to read through Joseph's last will and testament because it clearly references his slave ownership. In a first version, he left to his wife Sarah, *"my Negro boy Reuben"*. Sarah later offered Reuben to the Continental Army to fight in the Revolutionary War. He served under the name Reuben Eddy. John also left land and property to Oded. Included in a second version of his will is the stipulation that Oded receive *"my livestock and husbandry tools, my armory, and my negro boy Reuben."* Joseph died on February 6, 1759, and his will was probated two days later on February 8. Joseph died in Taunton, Massachusetts, but the location of his grave is unknown.

The Third Generation in America

Oded Eddy's history is brief. He married a lady named Ann whose maiden name is unknown. The genealogy refers to her as Ann Smith because the records show her in later years with this name. It's assumed that she was either widowed or divorced from Oded and married a second time. The records seem to support the theory of divorce and remarriage.

In any case, while they were married, Oded and Ann Smith had only one child — a son named Oded, Jr. born in 1760. Oded, Jr. was Martha's fourth great-grandfather.

Before the American Revolution, Oded, Sr. served the English Crown in several capacities, but when the Revolution began, his loyalties switched to the defense of the Colonies. He served as a lieutenant in the 2nd Company, 1st Regiment of the Continental Army. Before and after military service, Oded, Sr. was a farmer.

Oded, Sr. died in 1805 in Taunton, Massachusetts. Oded, Jr. was the sole executor of his father's will. He inherited all his father's land and possessions including, *"my Negro boy Reuben to have and to hold forever."* Reuben may have been a slave, but by 1803 he had outlived two Eddy's, and he certainly wasn't a youngster anymore!

The Fourth Generation in America

Oded, Jr. also served in the Continental Army in the rank of private in Captain John Shaw's Company of Colonel Jacob Garrish's Regiment of Guards. During the war in 1781, he married a lady named Wealthy Pratt. After the Revolutionary War, he broke from his father's footsteps and followed a different path. Oded and Wealthy moved to Cheshire, Massachusetts, and after a time, moved on to Deerfield, New York. In Deerfield, Oded, Jr. studied for the ministry. He was ordained and served as the pastor of the Baptist church there for the rest of his life.

The Deerfield Baptist church records relate that Wealthy was an exceedingly large woman – over 400 pounds. She was so large that there was not a seat big enough for her in the entire sanctuary. The parishioners built one especially for her use and placed it to the side of the pulpit. The church (now officially the First Baptist Church of

Deerfield in Utica, N.Y.) still exists today and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Oded, Jr. and Wealthy had four children. Try not to dwell on that mental picture. A son named Jonathan Samuel was born in 1786 while the family was still living in Massachusetts. He was Martha's third great-grandfather.

Wealthy died in 1820 at the age of 55. There's no mention of anyone building an extra, extra, large coffin for her. Oded, Jr. died on July 31, 1825, in Deerfield at the age of 65. They're buried in the Baptist Church Cemetery in Utica, New York. No will has been found for Oded, Jr. but it's safe to assume that poor Reuben did not live to be passed on to yet another generation of Eddys.

Oded Eddy, Jr's Grave

The Fifth Generation in America

A bit more is known about Oded's son Jonathan Samuel than about his ancestors. Military records show that, during the War of 1812, he was a lieutenant in the 31st infantry. He received his honorable discharge in 1815. During his service, he was an army quartermaster.

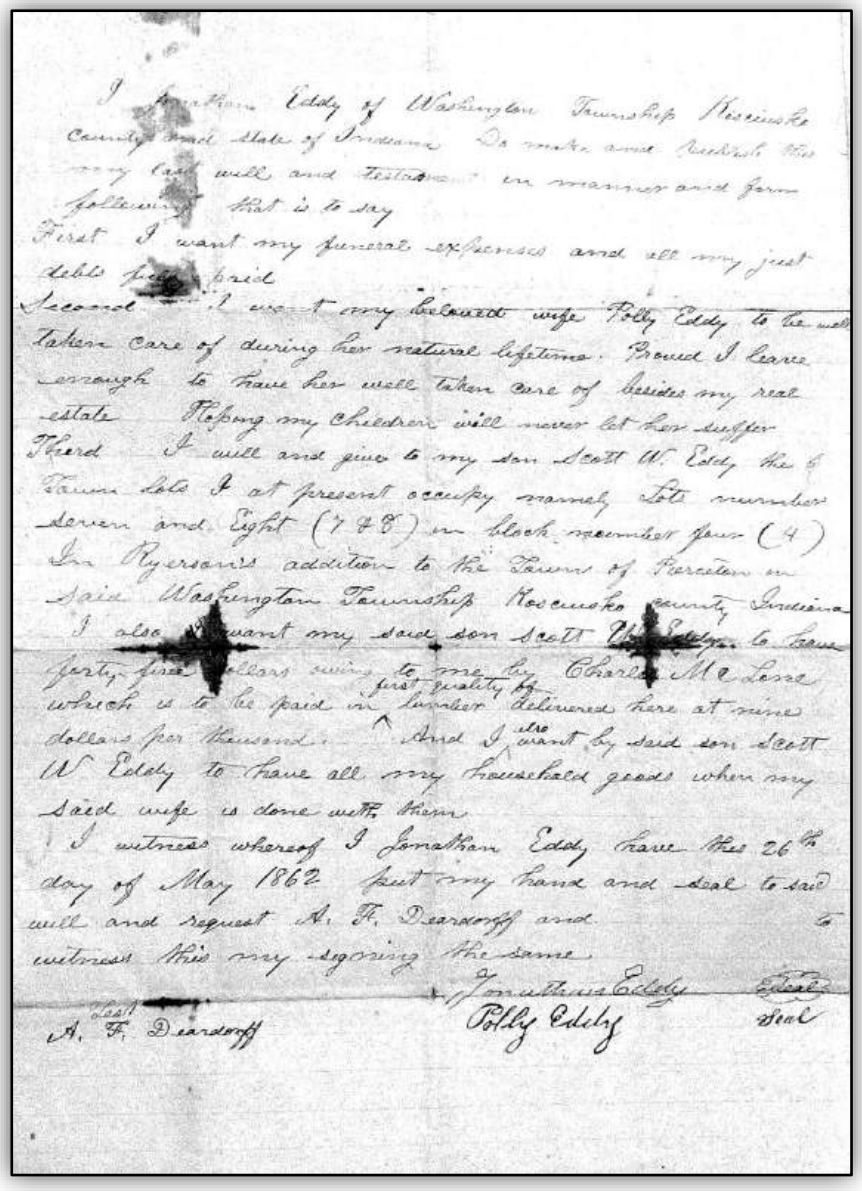
For the rest of his lifetime, Jonathan was a farmer and a jack-of-all-trades. According to family histories, at various times he shoed horses, was a ship's carpenter, a shoemaker, and he pulled teeth. According to his son Scott's autobiography, Jonathan made Scott's first pair of shoes.

It's uncertain when, but Jonathan married Polly (Mary) Ford, a young lady nearly 20 years younger than he. Records indicate that she was born in 1805. The autobiography of Jonathan's youngest son Scott states that their eldest son Elon was his half-brother. There are no records to indicate the specifics of Elon's parentage, but if Polly was his mother, she would have only been 15 when she became pregnant, and name of any potential father is not documented anywhere. It's likely that Elon was Jonathan's son from a first marriage, although no record of a first marriage exists. It's also possible that Elon was adopted. Jonathan and Polly had other eight children in all—the last was born in 1843. Their sixth child, born in 1834, was named William Ford Eddy. He was Martha's great-great-grandfather.

In 1844, for reasons unknown, Jonathan moved most of his family from New York to Indiana. Their son Benjamin stayed behind in New York to learn a trade. Jonathan purchased 40 acres of Indiana land, and the 1850 census shows him farming in Kosciusco County. Jonathan died in 1862 at the age of 76. His three sons were all away serving in the Civil War at the time.

Jonathan is buried in Hillcrest Cemetery at Warsaw, Indiana. In his last will and testament shown on the next page, he made provisions for his funeral expenses and debts to be paid, for his wife Polly to be well taken care of, and stipulated that his children should never let her suffer. In his will, Jonathan left real estate to his youngest son Scott Wilmouth Eddy, but nothing to his other children.

After Jonathan's death, Polly married a man named Shadrack McFarland, and the two moved to Ganges, Michigan. Polly died there in 1883.



I Jonathan Eddy of Washington Township Kosciusko County and State of Indiana Do make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say

First I want my funeral expenses and all my just debts fully paid

Second I want my beloved wife Polly Eddy to be well taken care of during her natural lifetime. Provided I leave enough to have her well taken care of besides my real estate Hoping my Children will never let her suffer

Third I will and give to my son Scott W. Eddy the South Farm lot I at present occupy namely Lot number Seven and Eight (7 & 8) in block number four (4) In Ryerson's addition to the Town of Percelon in said Washington Township Kosciusko county Indiana

I also want my said son Scott W. Eddy to have forty five dollars owing to me by Charles McLane just quality of which is to be paid in lumber delivered here at nine dollars per thousand. And I also want by said son Scott W Eddy to have all my household goods when my said wife is done with them

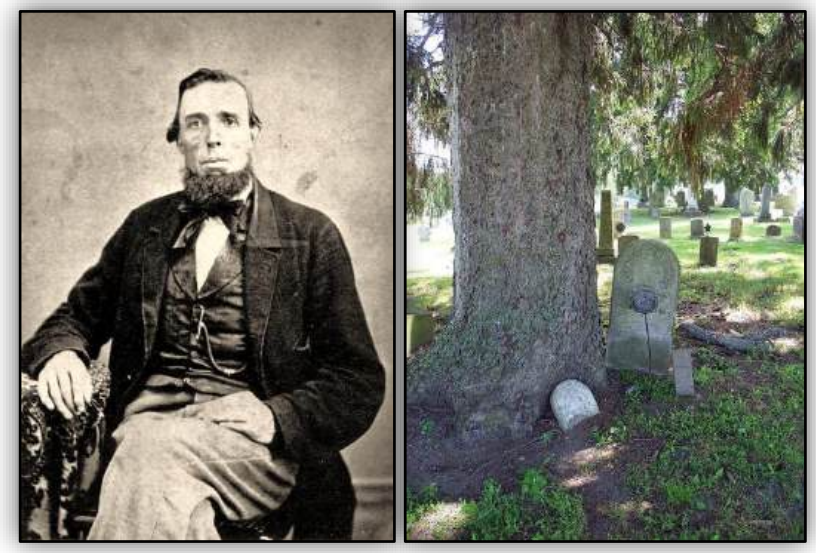
In witness whereof I Jonathan Eddy have this 26th day of May 1862 set my hand and seal to said will and request A. F. Deardorff and to witness this my signing the same

Jonathan Eddy Seal

Polly Eddy Seal

A. F. Deardorff Seal

Jonathan Samuel Eddy's Last Will and Testament



Jonathan Samuel Eddy and his grave in Indiana

The Sixth Generation in America

Martha's great-great-grandfather, William Ford Eddy, was born on August 14, 1834 in Oswego, New York. He moved with his family to Kosciusko County, Indiana in 1844. In August 1860, he married Margaret Ann Funk of Urbana, Ohio. According to his brother Scott's autobiography, William was *"the meanest man to his wife, I ever saw -- jealous. Had some reason but she was as good as he*." It's another family tidbit that would be fun to know more about today. Their first and only child was born on April 2, 1861. They named him Elmer Percival. He was Martha's great-grandfather. The young family's life was soon interrupted by the American Civil War.

The Civil War Service of William Ford Eddy

Like Torris Scott, William Ford Eddy had a very tough time during his Union Army service— but not because of extensive combat. As with Torris, William's Army CMSR shows that he was plagued with medical problems during his two separate enlistments.

William's military records are helpful in telling us a little bit more about him. William was 5'10" tall, with fair complexion, blue/gray eyes, and brown hair. In civilian life, he worked as a carpenter.

When President Lincoln issued his second call for volunteers in 1861, William, his older brother Jont (Jonathan), and his youngest brother Scott all responded. On November 21, 1861, William mustered into company B of the 44th Indiana as a fifth sergeant. He was 26 years old.

Within a month, his health was failing. The nature of his health problems is confusing at best. Various references have been found to a variety of diagnoses including cardiac hypertrophy, cardiac hypertension, valvular disease, and a condition known as "soldier's heart" and "war heart." It's possible that, given his experiences during his first enlistment, there may be a thread of truth running through all the conditions with the exception of cardiac hypertension. That diagnosis could not logically exist in the 1860s, because blood pressure monitoring instruments were not invented until nearly 30 years after the end of the Civil War. Conditions of high and low blood pressure were not recognized until then.

The other conditions, however, were well-recognized because they afflicted both Union and Confederate soldiers. A discussion of these problems is helpful in understanding William's physical health issues, especially when the medical records found in his CMSR are examined in the same context.

The physical and emotional stresses of a soldier's life in the Civil War often uncovered congenital heart abnormalities. The result was often informally characterized by battlefield physicians as "soldier's heart" or "war heart". Those who were afflicted suffered episodes of palpitation and shortness of breath. Some severe cases developed into cardiac hypertrophy or a thickening of the heart muscle, which reduced the size of the heart chamber, the volume of blood it could pump, and the strength with which it could pump it. Today, the condition would be termed congestive heart failure.

Pvt. Scott Eddy (L) and Sgt. William Eddy (R)

Physicians often attributed these conditions to cardiac muscular exhaustion. The problems were often caused by sheer physical exertion, the excitement of battle, and double-quick marching. The straps of the soldier's heavy field pack aggravated the condition by restricting the arteries in the shoulders and neck. If not isolated from the emotional and physical stress of the war, doctors found that these illnesses could evolve into a debilitating condition they called "war heart."

To receive and keep a disability pension after discharge, Civil War soldiers were required to undergo regular, extensive medical review for years afterward. Today, the data from these regular medical reviews resides in a massive database containing decades of detailed medical information about diagnoses, symptoms, behavioral patterns, and treatment. In recent years, medical researchers have been studying this data with increasing interest. One conclusion they've reached is that the symptoms of Civil War soldiers diagnosed with war heart closely paralleled the symptoms of modern-day soldiers who return from the battlefield suffering from PTSD.

Given what we know about William Eddy's experiences during his first enlistment, it's possible that there's a thread of truth running through the random reports of his condition — including valvular disease, cardiac hypertrophy, and war heart.

Serving in the same company with William was his younger brother Scott Wilmoth Eddy and his older brother Jonathan Pratt Eddy. All three boys had answered Lincoln's second call for volunteers.

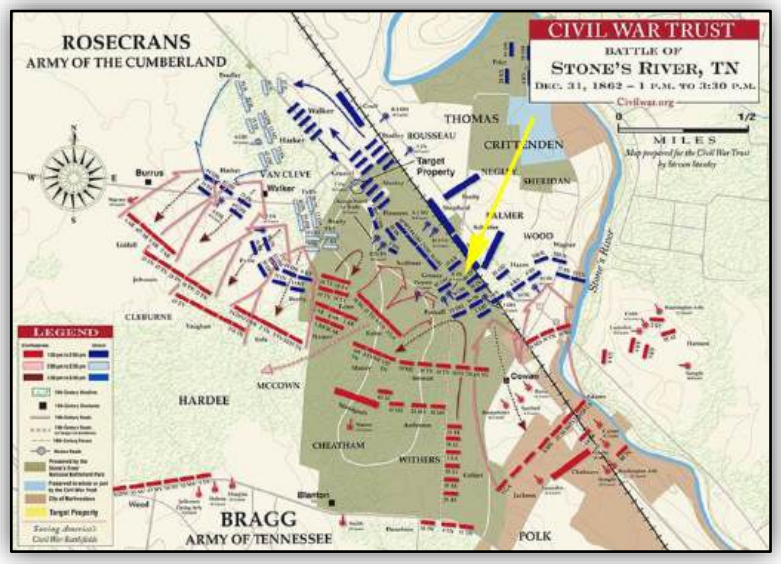
Shortly after their enlistment, Scott contracted typhoid fever and was sent home on a recovery furlough. William was active with his company only through the end of December 1861 before he was hospitalized with heart problems at Calhoun, Kentucky. That left only their brother Jonathan to fight in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. That did not mean that William was left behind. Like Torris Scott, it's plainly evident that William was often in a field hospital that followed along with the Army. In January and February 1862, the hospital was in Calhoun, Kentucky. In March and April 1862, he was in a hospital in Evansville Indiana on the Ohio River where he stayed briefly as the Army prepared to move down the Ohio to the Tennessee River. After the April 1862 Battle of Shiloh, the Army of the Tennessee and the 44th Indiana moved south for the Siege of Corinth before chasing Confederate units northeast toward Nashville, Tennessee.

By May 1862, William had caught up with the Army and was in the hospital that had been established at Nashville. He stayed there through the spring of the next year. It's his experiences at Nashville that give us some important insight.

William's hospitalization records indicate that his heart condition was not so severe that he was bedridden. In fact, while in the hospital during his first enlistment, he was ambulatory and worked as an Army nurse. American poet Walt Whitman, himself a Civil War volunteer nurse, wrote extensively about the conditions they faced. According to Whitman, the duty was usually brutal and a haphazard affair, most often performed by convalescent soldiers with little or no formal training. Nursing personnel were nearly always surrounded, Whitman said, *"by a heap of amputated feet, legs, arms, and hands."* Most male nurses were also given the unenviable duty of going to the battlefield to retrieve the wounded, dead, and dying. This was hardly conducive to lessening the stress of someone suffering from heart problems. It's possible William might have been on the road to PTSD.

It appears he may have reached a breaking point in late December 1862 or early January 1863. On December 26, 1862, the Union Army left Nashville to engage the Confederacy just 30 miles away at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The Battle of Stones River began on December 31 and lasted for three days. By this time, William's younger brother Scott had recovered from typhoid fever and had returned to active duty with company B of the 44th Indiana. At Stones River, 41,400 Union soldiers met 35,000 Confederates. The ensuing battle was referred to by many on both sides as "New Year's Hell." Confederate losses were 1294 killed and 7945 wounded. Union losses were 1677 killed and 7543 wounded. One of the Union wounded was Scott Wilmoth Eddy.

According to unit records and his own obituary, Scott was severely wounded in the hip by a Confederate musket ball. He was carried to a makeshift field hospital that had been set up in the dark, dirty cellar of an old nearby church. It was there that William, performing battlefield nursing duty, later found him and transferred him to a better facility.



Battle of Stones River – Yellow arrow marks location of 44th Indiana

It's possible that William acted far beyond his authority in moving his brother, for no other explanation can be found for what happened next. William was stripped of his sergeant stripes and demoted to private. Not long after, though, his rank was restored.

William was given a disability discharge in Chattanooga, Tennessee just months later on April 8, 1863. The official disability diagnosis was "dystrophy with dilatation (dilation) of the left cavities of the heart and chronic diarrhea." William returned to Pierceton, Indiana and his wife Margaret and son Elmer. Recuperation at home must have improved his physical condition for his sojourn at home was brief. In just a year, he reenlisted as a private, and on April 11, 1864, he was mustered into company K of the 129th Indiana volunteer regiment.

He went into immediate action joining in the march to Charleston, Tennessee followed by the advance into Georgia for the Atlanta campaign, which began with movements on Dalton, Georgia and Rocky Faced Ridge. He was involved in the Battle of Resaca and with operations at Dallas, Cartersville, Pumpkin Vine Creek, New Hope Church, and Allatoona Hills. All these actions were concluded by late May 1864, and once again, the stress must have been too much. The company roster shows William was back in the hospital in Nashville in June 1864. In just two months he'd once again become a sergeant.

In July and August 1864, he was hospitalized in Marietta, Georgia. In September and October 1864, he was back in service with his unit seeing more action at Lovejoy Station in September and taking part in operations against Confederate General John Bell Hood in northern Georgia and northern Alabama. Within short order he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant.

By November 1864, William was back in the hospital in Nashville. He did not see active duty again. From January to April 1865, he was hospitalized in Jeffersonville, Indiana. What happened there can only be described as Army chickenshit — even though that term wasn't coined until American GIs came up with it in World War II.

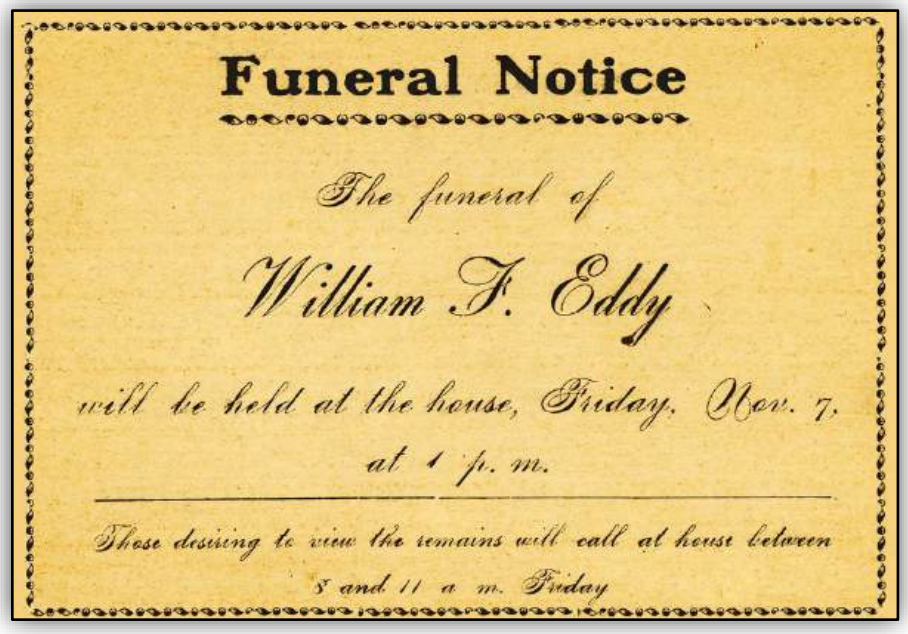
On January 15, 1865, Major Goldsmith, the physician in charge of William's ward, had diagnosed him with valvular disorder and requested he be given a 30-day furlough. That request was promptly denied by the Assistant Surgeon General's office, which requested the Major explain why William should be furloughed rather than discharged. A three-month exchange ensued between Goldsmith and the Surgeon General with each repeatedly submitting the exact same responses to the other. Shown on the next pages are Major Goldsmith's original Surgeon's Certificate in which he states William's diagnosis and recommendation for a 30-day furlough, William's furlough papers, his discharge paper from his first enlistment in the 44th Indiana, and his 1865 handwritten letter to Major Goldsmith acknowledging that he will return to Indianapolis for discharge as ordered.

The three-month paperchase is inexplicable. Maybe William wanted a furlough and not a discharge. Maybe there were pay matters involved. Most likely, officers higher up in the command chain realized that, by

this time, the Confederacy was finished, the war was coming to an end, and William wasn't really needed any longer. Whatever the reasons, William was finally furloughed in April 1865. The war, of course, was now over. At home in May 1865, he received orders to travel to Indianapolis for his muster out of the Army. His service was over.

The records of the Indiana Adjutant General's office show that his service left him with a hypertensive heart. He was granted a disability pension of six dollars per month. After his final discharge, William returned home to Margaret and Elmer. Census records show that, while he worked as a carpenter before the war, his occupation was a house painter after he returned.

On November 5, 1902, at the age of 67, William died from heart problems and bronchial tuberculosis. After his death, Margaret went to live with Elmer and his family in Missouri. She went to work at a local pickle cannery. Margaret died from a cerebral hemorrhage in Craig, Missouri on January 5, 1919. Her nephew traveled to Holt County, Missouri to escort her body back to Indiana. She and William are buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery at Warsaw, Indiana.



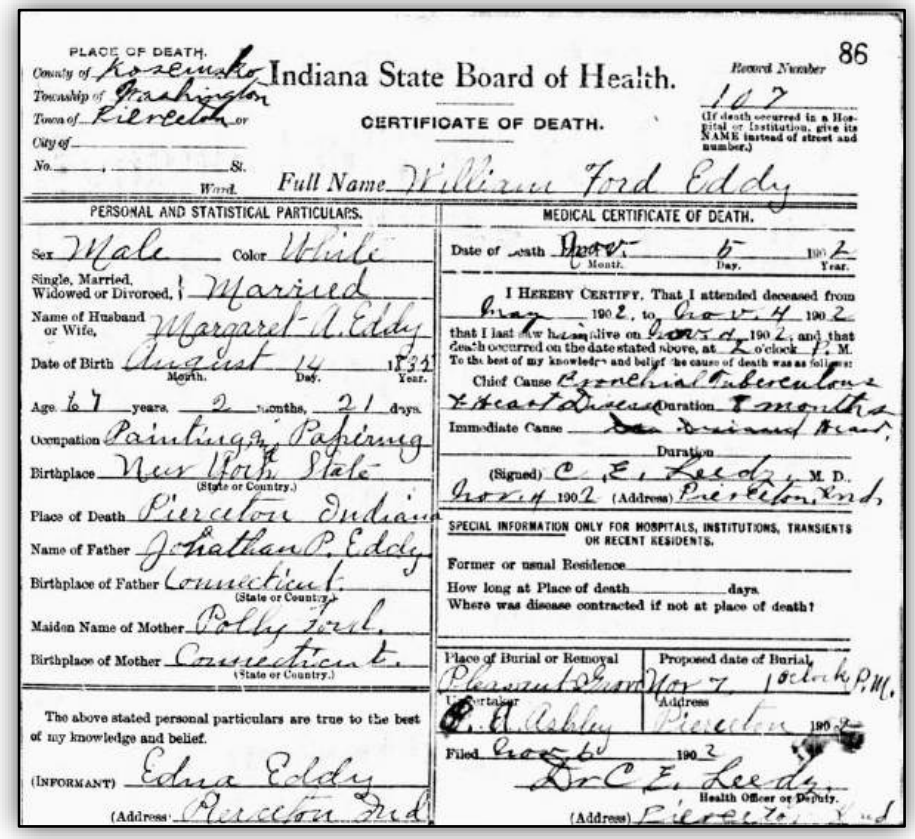
Funeral Notice

The funeral of

William F. Eddy

will be held at the house, Friday, Nov. 7. at 1 p. m.

Those desiring to view the remains will call at house between 8 and 11 a. m. Friday



PLACE OF DEATH. 86

County of Kosciusko — Indiana State Board of Health. — Record Number 107

Township of Washington — CERTIFICATE OF DEATH. — (If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.)

Town of Pierceton or City of — No. — St. — Ward.

Full Name William Ford Eddy

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS.

Sex Male — Color White

Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced, Married

Name of Husband or Wife, Margaret A. Eddy

Date of Birth August 14 1835 (Month. Day. Year.)

Age 67 years, 2 months, 21 days.

Occupation Painting, Papering

Birthplace New York State (State or Country.)

Place of Death Pierceton Indiana

Name of Father Jonathan P. Eddy

Birthplace of Father Connecticut (State or Country.)

Maiden Name of Mother Polly Ford.

Birthplace of Mother Connecticut. (State or Country.)

The above stated personal particulars are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(INFORMANT) Edna Eddy

(Address) Pierceton Ind.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

Date of death Nov. 5 1902 (Month. Day. Year.)

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from May 1902, to Nov. 4 1902, that I last saw he alive on Nov. 4 1902, and that death occurred on the date stated above, at 7 o'clock P. M. To the best of my knowledge and belief the cause of death was as follows:

Chief Cause Bronchial Tuberculosis Duration 7 months

Heart Disease

Immediate Cause Dilated Heart, Duration

(Signed) C. E. Leedy M. D.

Nov 4 1902 (Address) Pierceton Ind.

SPECIAL INFORMATION ONLY FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS OR RECENT RESIDENTS.

Former or usual Residence

How long at Place of death days.

Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?

Place of Burial or Removal Pleasant Grove — Proposed date of Burial Nov 7 1902 1 o'clock P.M.

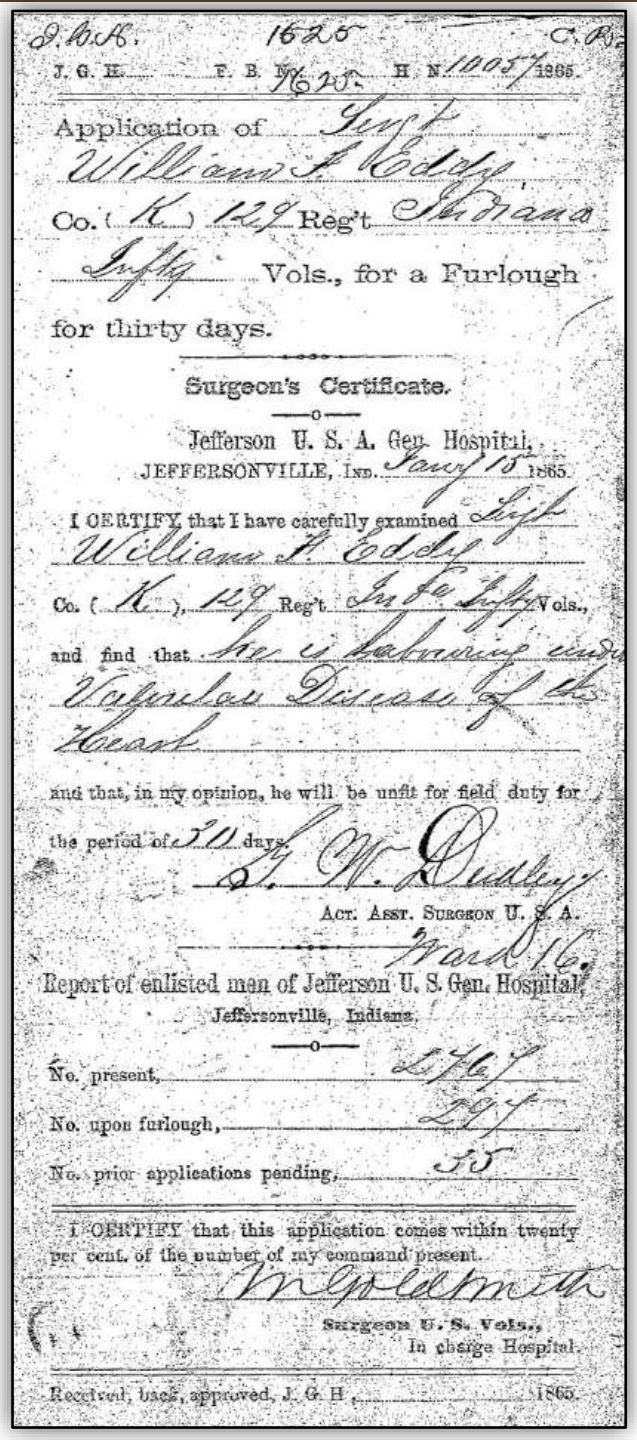
Undertaker E. H. Ashley — Address Pierceton 1902

Filed Nov 5 1902

Dr C E Leedy Health Officer or Deputy.

(Address) Pierceton Ind.

Above – William Eddy's death certificate
At left - William Eddy's funeral notice



J. G. H. 1625 C. B.

J. G. H. F. B. No. 1625. H. N. 1005 / 1865.

Application of Sergt
William F. Eddy,
Co. (K) 129 Reg't Indiana
Infty Vols., for a Furlough
for thirty days.

Surgeon's Certificate.

Jefferson U. S. A. Gen. Hospital,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind. Jany 15 1865.

I CERTIFY that I have carefully examined Sergt
William F. Eddy
Co. (K), 129 Reg't Ind Infty Vols.,
and find that he is laboring under
Valvular Disease of the
Heart
and that, in my opinion, he will be unfit for field duty for
the period of 30 days.

L. W. Dudley
Act. Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.

Ward 16.

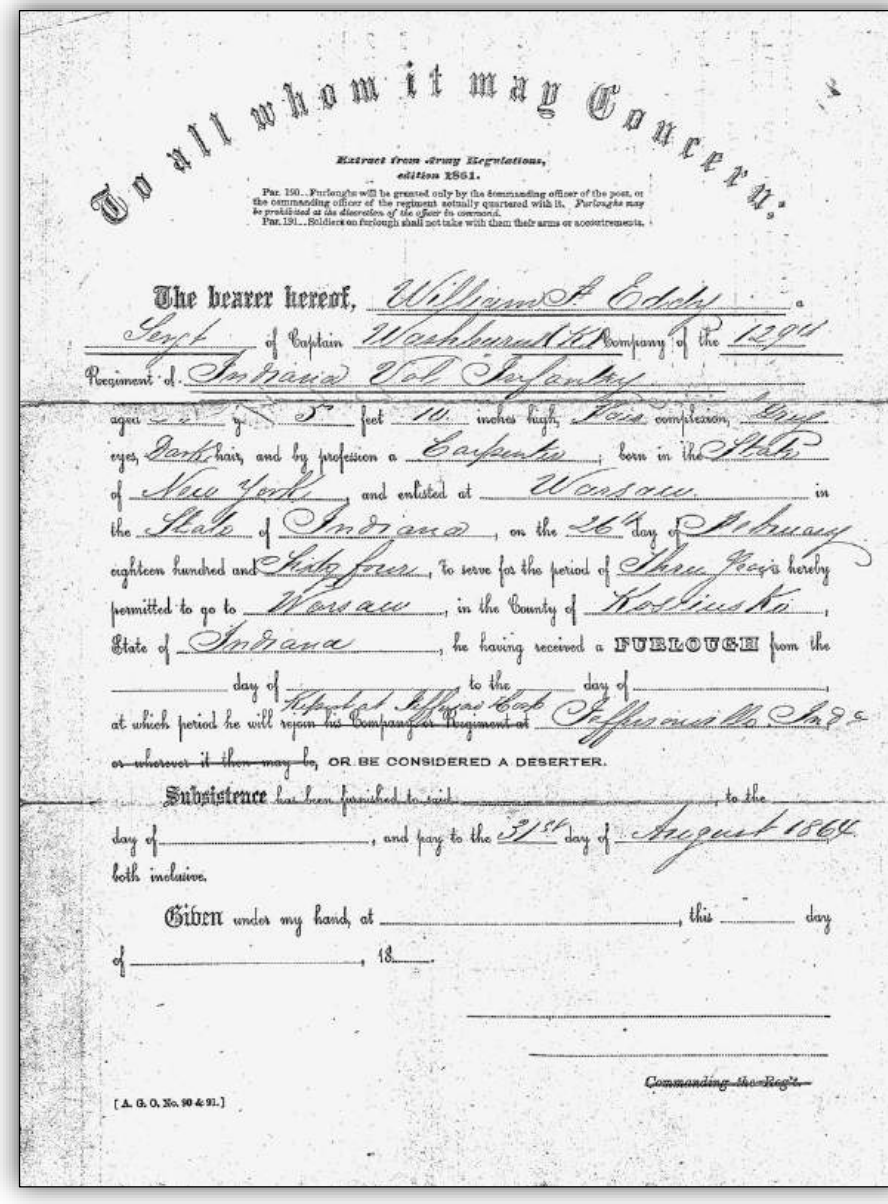
Report of enlisted men of Jefferson U. S. Gen. Hospital,
Jeffersonville, Indiana.

No. present, 1467
No. upon furlough, 29
No. prior applications pending, 55

I CERTIFY that this application comes within twenty per cent. of the number of my command present.

W. Goldsmith
Surgeon U. S. Vols.,
In charge Hospital.

Received, back, approved, J. G. H., 1865.



To all whom it may Concern.

Extract from Army Regulations, edition 1861.

Par. 150...Furloughs will be granted only by the commanding officer of the post, or the commanding officer of the regiment actually quartered with it. Furloughs may be prohibited at the discretion of the officer in command.
Par. 191...Soldiers on furlough shall not take with them their arms or accoutrements.

The bearer hereof, William F. Eddy, a
Sergt of Captain Washburn's Company of the 129th
Regiment of Indiana Vol Infantry
aged 21 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, Fair complexion, Gray eyes, Dark hair, and by profession a Carpenter, born in the State of New York, and enlisted at Warsaw in the State of Indiana, on the 26th day of February eighteen hundred and Sixty four, to serve for the period of Three Years is hereby permitted to go to Warsaw, in the County of Kosciusko, State of Indiana, he having received a FURLOUGH from the ____ day of ____, to the ____ day of ____, at which period he will report himself at Jeffersonville Ind.a or wherever it then may be, OR BE CONSIDERED A DESERTER.

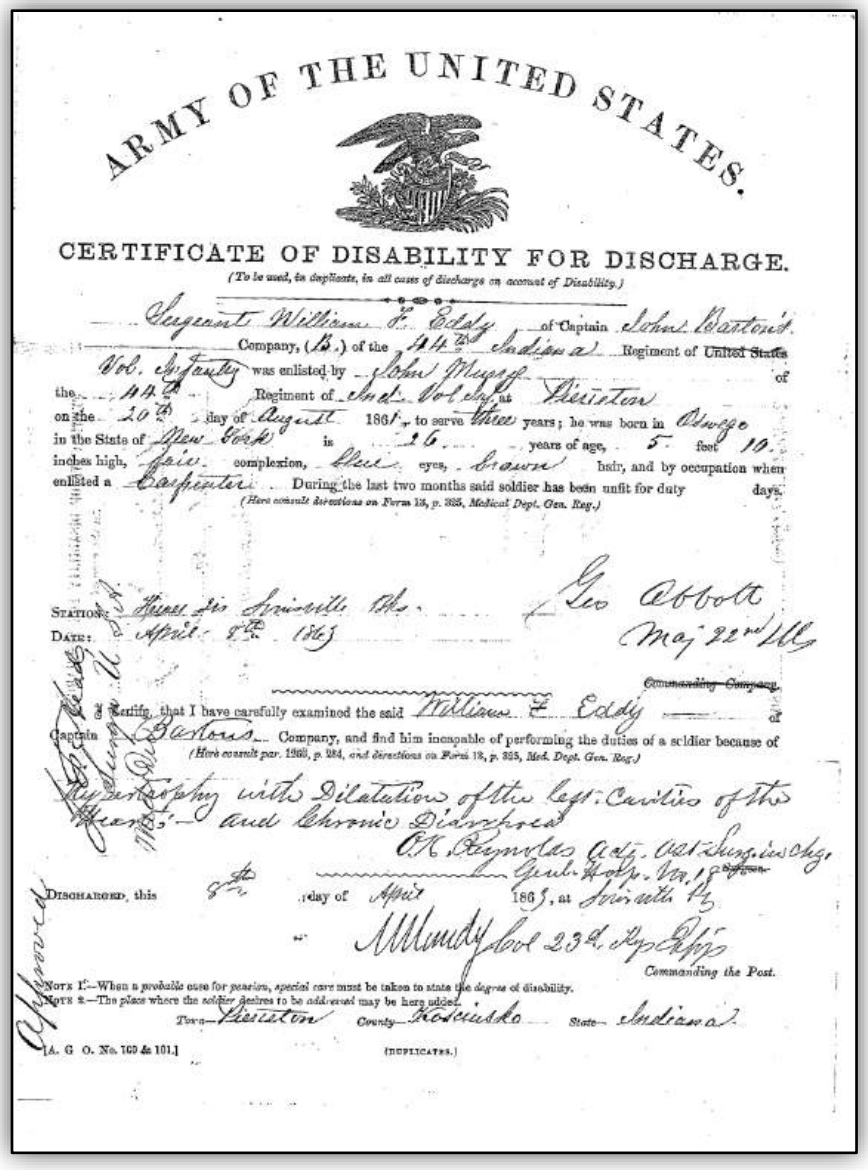
Subsistence has been furnished to said ____, to the ____ day of ____, and pay to the 31st day of August 1864 both inclusive.

Given under my hand, at ____, this ____ day of ____, 18__.

Commanding the Reg't.

[A. G. O. No. 90 & 91.]

William Ford Eddy's long-awaited furlough



ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE.

(To be used, in duplicate, in all cases of discharge on account of Disability.)

Sergeant William F. Eddy of Captain John Barton's Company, (B.) of the 44th Indiana Regiment of United States Vol. Infantry was enlisted by John Mayer of the 44th Regiment of Ind. Vol. Inf. at Princeton on the 20th day of August 1861, to serve three years; he was born in Oswego in the State of New York is 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair, and by occupation when enlisted a Carpenter. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty days.

(Here consult directions on Form 13, p. 325, Medical Dept. Gen. Reg.)

STATION: Home for Invalids Ohio. Geo Abbott

DATE: April 9th 1863 Maj 22nd Ills

Commanding Company.

I certify, that I have carefully examined the said William F. Eddy of Captain Barton's Company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of

(Here consult par. 1260, p. 284, and directions on Form 13, p. 325, Med. Dept. Gen. Reg.)

Hypertrophy with Dilatation of the left Cavities of the Heart and Chronic Diarrhoea

A. K. Reynolds Asst. Asst. Surg. U.S. Army

Gen. Hosp. Va. 1st Division

DISCHARGED, this 9th day of April 1863, at Invalid Hospital

A. Mundy Lieut 23d Regt Pa Vols

Commanding the Post.

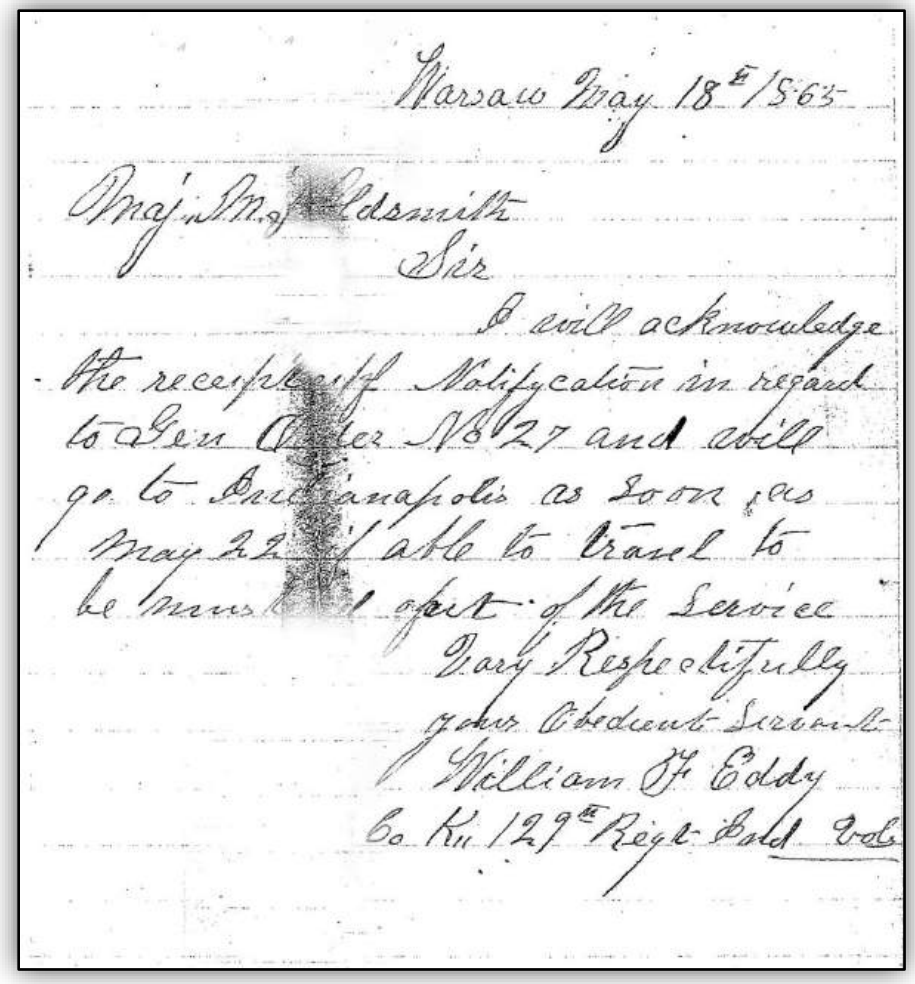
NOTE 1.—When a probable cure for pension, special care must be taken to state the degree of disability.

NOTE 2.—The place where the soldier desires to be addressed may be here added.

Town Princeton County Posey State Indiana

[A. G. O. No. 160 & 161.] (DUPLICATES.)

William Eddy's discharge from the 44th Indiana



Warsaw May 18th 1863

Maj. J. M. Goldsmith

Sir

I will acknowledge the receipt of Notification in regard to Gen Order No 27 and will go to Indianapolis as soon as able to travel to be mustered out of the Service

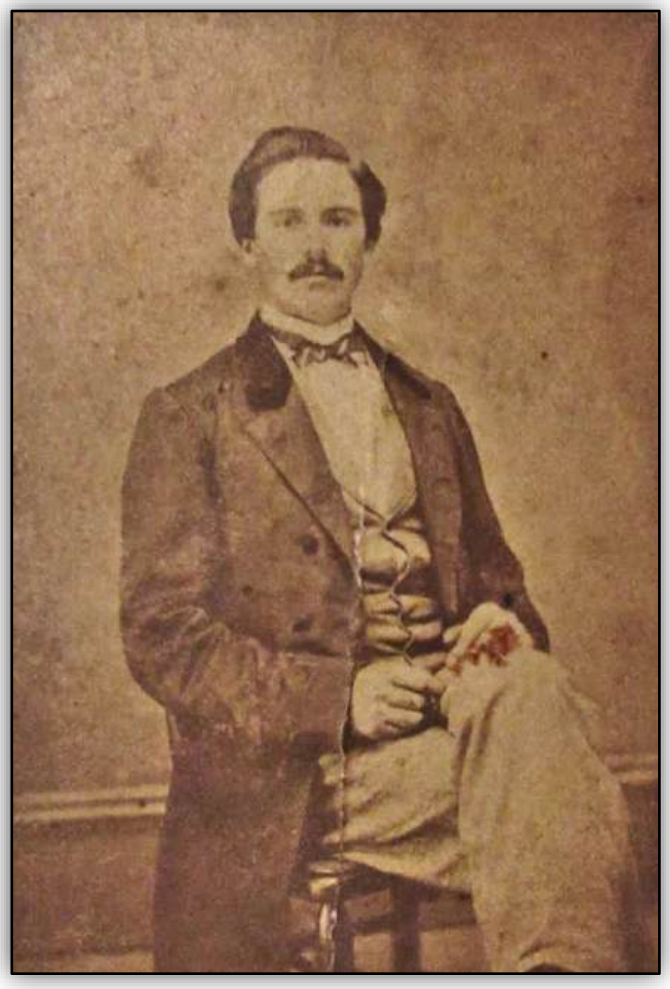
Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

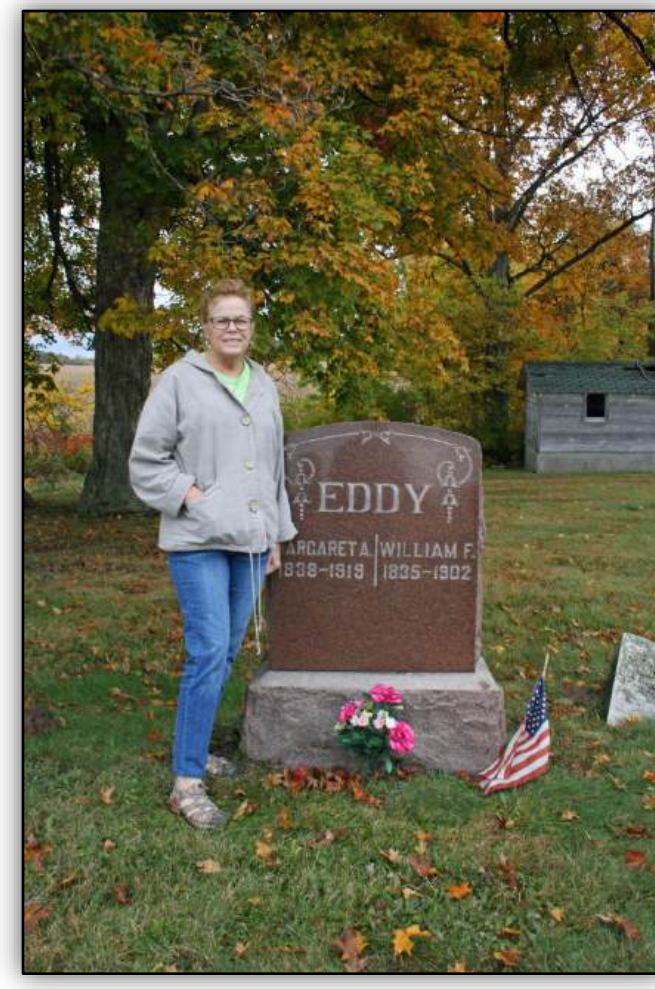
William F. Eddy

Co K 44th Regt Ind Vol

William Eddy's handwritten letter to Major Goldsmith



William Ford Eddy



Martha Ver Mulm at the grave of William and Margaret Eddy near Warsaw, Indiana

The Seventh Generation Moves to Missouri

In 1884, Martha's great-grandfather Elmer married an Illinois girl named Mary Emily Lansdown. It's been said that their marriage was a source of acute displeasure for Elmer's mother Margaret and that she would consent to the union only if they agreed to allow her to raise their firstborn child. Times were different then, and they agreed. Elmer and Mary had a total of nine children between 1884 and 1898. Their first child, a boy named Carl, died in July 1884 — a little more than six months after their marriage. Records do not indicate the cause, but given the timeframe, it was perhaps a premature birth. Their second child died in August of the following year and is listed only as "infant."

It's uncertain exactly when, but sometime before August 29, 1886, Elmer and Mary moved from Indiana to northwest Missouri, where Elmer began farming near Mound City. On that date, their third child was born. She was a girl named Edna Belle. She became Martha's grandmother when she married Luther Harold Nauman in1908.

The move from Indiana to Missouri added to Margaret's angst as it caused her to lose contact with her only child along with any future grandchildren. To assuage his mother's unhappiness, Elmer and Mary honored Margaret's original marriage conditions. So it was that Martha's grandmother, Edna Belle, the living first-born child of Elmer and Mary, spent her childhood with William and Margaret in Indiana. After Edna, Elmer and Mary had six other children—four girls and two boys. One daughter, Mabel, died at the age of 21.

A local paper named the Oregon Sentinel in Oregon, Missouri, published a column about Elmer in which the paper described him as, *"one of the best fellows and a genuine Apostle of Sunshine. He is so sunny and jolly, that a bronze statue would enjoy a visit with him. Nature seems to have endowed him with an abundance of that trait of congeniality and companionship, as to make you feel better all over for having spent an hour with him."*

The article goes on to describe Elmer as the area's foremost authority on the breeding of purebred Poland China hogs and Barred Rock chickens.

Elmer died at the St. Joseph State Hospital on February 13, 1928 at the age of 66. The handwriting on his death certificate is so poor, his cause of death cannot be determined. His obituary, however, states that seven years before his death, he suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never fully recovered.

Mary was stricken with partial paralysis in 1923. She lived another 11 years after Elmer's death and died from cardiac asthma on December 30, 1939, at the age of 74. Both are buried in New Liberty Cemetery near Mound City, Missouri.

The graves of Elmer and Mary Eddy

The Descendants of John Eddy of Taunton

Generation #1 – John Eddy of Taunton – b. 25 Dec 1637 – Plymouth, Massachusetts – d. 7 Nov 1695 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
& Spouse Susanna Paddock – b. 1649 in Dartmouth, Massachusetts – d. 14 Mar 1670 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts – m. 12 Nov 1665
and had a child named

Generation #2 – Joseph Eddy – b.4 Jan 1863 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts – d. 6 Feb 1759 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
& Spouse Abigail Haskins – b. 1684 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts – d. 4 Nov 1756 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts – m. 1716
and had a child named

Generation #3 – Oded Eddy, Sr. – b. 1709 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts – d. 10 Jul 1805 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
& Spouse Ann Smith – b. 1713 in Massachusetts – d. – ?? – m. 1759 and had a child named

Generation #4 – Oded Eddy, Jr. – b. 28 Feb 1760 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts – d. 31 Jul 1825 in Deerfield, Oneida, New York
& Spouse Wealthy Pratt – b. 14 Jul 1765 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts – d. 29 Mar 1820 in Deerfield, Oneida, New York – m 7 Dec 1780
and had a child named

Generation #5 – Jonathan Samuel Eddy – b. 16 Jun 1786 in Berkshire, Massachusetts – d. 7 Jul 1862 in Warsaw, Kosciusko, Indiana
& Spouse Polly (Mary) Ford – b. 20 May 1805 in Wayne, New York – d. 15 Jan 1883 in Ganges, Allegan, Michigan – m. Unknown and had a child named

Generation #6 – William Ford Eddy – b. 14 Aug 1834 in Oswego, New York – d. 5 Nov 1902 in Pierceton, Kosciusko, Indiana
& Spouse Margaret Ann Funk – b. 7 Feb 1838 in Urbana, Ohio – d. 4 Jan 1919 in Craig, Holt, Missouri – m. 6 Mar 1860 and had a child named

Generation #7 – Elmer Percival Eddy – b. 2 Apr 1861 in Pierceton, Kosciusko, Indiana – d. 13 Feb 1928 in St. Joseph, Buchanan, Missouri
& Spouse Mary Emily Lansdown – b. 3 Mar 1865 in Paris, Edgar, Illinois – d. 30 Dec 1939 in Fairfax, Atchison, Missouri – m. 1 Jan 1884
and had a child named

Generation #8 – Edna Belle Eddy – b. 29 Aug 1886 in Mound City, Holt, Missouri – d. 11 Nov 1975 in Rockport, Atchison, Missouri
& Spouse Luther Harold Nauman – b. 19 Apr 1884 – Craig, Holt, Missouri – d. 15 Jan 1969 – Mound City, Holt, Missouri – m. 1 Apr 1908
and had a child named

Generation #9 – Edna Desdemonia Nauman – b. 31 Mar 1914 – Fair Deeling, Missouri – d. 7 Feb 1990 – Clarion, Wright, Iowa
& Spouse Donald Rudolph Scott – B. 8 Sep 1919 – Redwood, Minnesota – d. 8 Mar 1980 -Clarion, Wright, Iowa – m. 1 Sep 1940
and had a child named

Generation # 10 – Martha Leu Scott – b. 14 Apr 52, - Clarion, Wright, Iowa
& Spouse Dennis Eugene Ver Mulm, b. 6 Jul 1952 – Sioux Center, Sioux, Iowa – m. 15 May 1976 and had children named

Generation #11 – Scott Evan Ver Mulm – b. 10 Feb 1982 – Des Moines, Polk, Iowa
& Spouse Kasey Baker – b. 27 Feb 1979 – Dallas Center, Dallas, Iowa – m. 9 Oct 2010

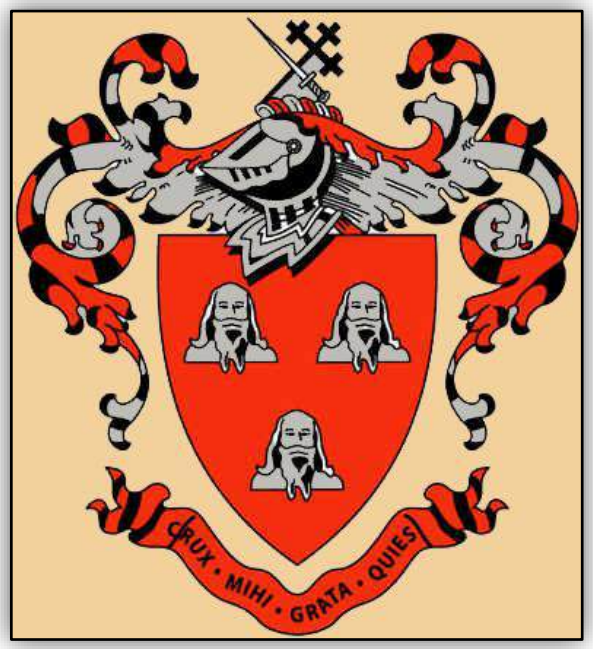
Generation #12 – Molly Erin Ver Mulm – b. 7 Nov 1986 – Des Moines, Polk, Iowa

The Eddy family originated in the southwestern port city of Bristol in England with the oldest known patriarch William Eddye. William lived during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I; at the same time as noted author and playwright William Shakespeare.

William was educated at the University of Cambridge, and in 1591, he became the Vicar of Cranbrook at St. Dunstan's Church in Cranbrook, County Kent, in southwestern England.

William was married twice and fathered a total of 13 children. Of the 12 children he had with his first wife Mary, four of them left England for America. Sons John and Samuel were members of the Puritan movement who believed that the Church of England was so corrupt that the only reasonable course of action for a true believer was to separate from it. As Separatists, they joined others of similar mind and left England for North America in 1630.

After 12 dangerous weeks at sea, their ship The Handmaid arrived at Plymouth Colony where they joined others who had come 10 years earlier on the Mayflower. The date was October 29, 1630. John and Samuel Eddye were the pioneers of the Eddy family in America. The relationship between the two brothers and John Eddy of Taunton, our family's patriarch, has not been firmly established.



The Eddy Coat of Arms
Motto: Crux Mihi Grata Quies
The Cross is My Welcome Rest

Puritans at Plymouth Colony

JOHN EDDY (OF TAUNTON) - *Family Group Sheet*

John Eddy (of Taunton)

Birth: 25 Dec 1637 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts
Death: 7 Nov 1695 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Parents: Uncertain
Other Spouse: Deliverance Owen - Married 1 May 1672

Susanna Paddock

Birth: 1649 in Dartmouth, Bristol, Massachusetts
Death: 14 Mar 1670 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Parents: Robert Paddock & Mary Holmes

Marriage: **12 Nov 1665 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts**

CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
Mary Eddy	F	14 Mar 1666 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	John Rude	24 Jun 1687 in Preston City, New London, Connecticutt	14 Apr 1705 in Preston City, New London, Connecticutt
John Eddy	M	19 Jan 1670 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Hepzibah Daggett	1682	21 May 1715 in Tisbury, Dukes, Massachusetts
		Children born with wife Deliverance Owen			
Marcy Eddy	F	5 Jul 1673 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Samuel Sampson	15 Feb 1742 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Massachusetts	
Hannah Eddy	F	6 Dec 1676 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Eleazer Fisher	24 Dec 1696 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	24 Oct 1724 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Ebenezer Eddy	M	16 May 1679 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Mary Agatha Fisher	1702 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	4 Dec 1756 in Norton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Eleazer Eddy	M	16 Oct 1681 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Elizabeth Cobb	6 Feb 1723 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	8 Dec 1739 in Norton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Joseph Eddy	**M**	**4 Jan 1683 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts**	**Abigail Haskins** Sarah Leonard	**1716 in Taunton, Massachusetts**	**6 Feb 1759 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts**
Jonathon Eddy	M	15 Dec 1689 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Ddeborah Farley	1 Mar 1728 in Stoughton, Massachusetts	1745 in Preston City, New London, Connecticutt
Susana Eddy	F	18 Sep 1692 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts			1758 in Auburn, Worcester, Massachusetts

JOSEPH EDDY - *Family Group Sheet*

Joseph Eddy

Birth: 4 Jan 1683 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Death: 6 Feb 1759 in Taunton, Bristol, Massacusetts
Parents: John Eddy of Taunton & Deliverance Owen
Other Spouse: Sarah Leonard (married 1756)

Abigail Haskins

Birth: 1684 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Death: 4 Nov 1756 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Parents: Samuel Hoskins & Abigail Stacy

Marriage: **1716 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts**

CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
Oded Eddy, Sr.	**M**	**1709 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachsetts**	**Ann Smith**	**1759 in Massachusetts**	**10 Jul 1895 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts**
Joseph Eddy	M	1710 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Mary Hix	21 Apr 1733 in Rehoboth, Bristol, Massachusetts	
Abigail Eddy	F	1713 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Ebenezer Cobb		
Azariah Eddy	M	1714 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Martha Pierce	22 Jan 1738 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	14 Oct 1749 in Dighton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Experience Eddy	F	1716 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Nathaniel Willis	23 Nov 1738 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	31 Oct 1762 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Mary Eddy	F	14 Apr 1718 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Henry Hodges	25 Feb 1741 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	29 Sep 1811 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Paul Eddy	M	1720 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Elizabeth Hodges	2 Jan 1746 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Oct 1754 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Deliverance Eddy	F	1722 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Bejamin King	After 10 Nov 1757 in Rynham, Bristol, Massachusetts	Nov 1772 in Raynham, Bristol, Massachusetts
Pelatiah Eddy	M	1728 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Lydia Harvey		25 Nov 1793 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts

ODED EDDY, SR. - *Family Group Sheet*

Oded Eddy, Sr.

Birth: Abt 1709 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Death:10 Jul 1805 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Parents: Joseph Eddy & Abigail Haskins

Ann Smith*

Birth: 1713 in Massachusetts
Death: Unknown
Parents:Unknown

Marriage: **1759 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts**

CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
Oded Eddy, Jr.	M	28 Feb 1760 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	Wealthy Pratt	7 Dec 1780 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts	31 Jul 1825 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts

*Ann's maiden name is a mystery. Some records imply that she was divorced from Oded, Sr. and that Smith was the name of her second husband. However, in the marriage record for Oded, Jr. to Wealthy Pratt, is the notation that Oded, Jr. is the son of the widowed Ann Smith with no mention of Oded, Sr. It's impossible for Ann to have been widowed from Oded, Sr. since he was still living at the time of Oded, Jr.'s marriage in 1780. These discrepancies have not been resolved.

ODED EDDY, JR. - *Family Group Sheet*

Oded Eddy, Jr.

Birth: 28 Feb 1760 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Death: 31 Jul 1825 Deerfield, Oneida, New York
Parents: Oded Eddy, Sr. & Ann Smith

Wealthy Pratt

Birth: 14 Jul 1765 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts
Death: 29 Mar 1820 in Deerfield, Oneida, New York
Parents: Paul Pratt & Marcia Hoskins

Marriage: **December 7, 1780 in Taunton, Bristol, Massachusetts**

CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
Jonathan Samuel Eddy	**M**	**16 Jun 1786 in Cheshire Berkshire, Massachusetts**	**Polly (Mary) Ford**	**Before 1821**	**7 Jul 1862 in Warsaw, Kosciusko, Indiana**
Wealthy Eddy	F	331 May 1788 in Cheshire, Berkshire, Massachusetts			3 Feb 1843 In Old Homestead, New York
Oded Eddy	M	12 Sep 1790 in Adams, Berkshire, Massachusetts	Lucy Ann Northrup	Feb 1810	7 May 1865 in Benton, Lake, Illinois
Anna Eddy	F	Oct 1802 in Deerfield, Oneida, New York			

JONATHAN SAMUEL EDDY - *Family Group Sheet*

Jonathan Samuel Eddy

Birth: 16 Jun 1786 in Berkshire, Massachusetts
Death: 7 Jul 1862 in Warsaw, Kosciusko, Indiana
Parents: Oded Eddy, Jr. & Wealthy Pratt

Polly (Mary) Ford

Birth: 20 May 1805 in Wayne, New York
Death:15 Jan 1883 in Ganges, Allegan, Michigan
Parents: Orinn & Polly Ford

Marriage: **Unknown**

CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
Elon G. Eddy*	M	29 Jan 1818 in Deerfield, Oneida, New York	Lucinda Carr		2 Jun 1903 in Pierceton, Kosciusco, Indiana
Benjamin Ford Eddy	M	12 Jan 1824 in Deerfield, Oneida, New York	Mary Carr	4 Jul 1850 Shiawassee, Michigan	5 Apr 1899 in Osceola, Michigan
Wealthy Eddy	F	22 Jan 1826 in Deerfield, Oneida, New York	Benjamin Dean Presley Frary		30 Jul 1882 in Pierceton, Kosciusco, Indiana
Jonathan Pratt Eddy	M	12 Sep 1828 in Deerfield, Oneida, New York	Elizabeth Wilson Martha Jane Funk Martha Darling	1857 1910 ??	1 Nov 1918 in Ganges, Allegan, Michigan
Polly Eddy	F	22 Sep 1830 in Oswego, New York	Hugh Morrison James Davey	1848 1878	
William Ford Eddy	**M**	**14 Aug 1834 in Oswego, New York**	**Margaret Ann Funk**	**8 Mar 1860 in Pierceton, Kosciusko, Indiana**	**5 Nov 1902 in Pierceton, Kosciusko, Indiana**
Frances Amelia Eddy	F	14 Oct 1837 in Oswego, New York	Dennis R. Thralls	7 May 1857 in Pierceton, Kosciusco, Indiana	19 May 1921 in Broken Bow, Nebraska
Scott Wilmouth Eddy	M	14 Jun 1843 in Oswego, New York	Henrietta Hileman Lillian Isabel Grimes	24 Sep 1864 in Kosciusko, Indiana 8 Sep 1892 in Allegan, Michigan	8 Mar 1930 in Allegan, Allegan, Michigan

*In Scott Wilmouth Eddy's autobiography, he implies that Elon is his half-brother. However, no other marriage records for Jonathan Samuel Eddy or Polly Ford can be found.

WILLIAM FORD EDDY - *Family Group Sheet*

William Ford Eddy

Birth:14 Aug 1834 in Oswego, New York
Death: 5 Nov 1902 in Pierceton, Kosciusko Indiana
Parents: Jonathan Samuel Eddy & Polly (Mary) Ford

Margaret Ann Funk

Birth: 7 Feb 1838 in Urbana, Ohio
Death: 4 Jan 1919 in Craig, Holt, Missouri
Parents: Samuel Petit Funk & Rebecca Allen

Marriage: **March 6, 1860 in Pierceton, Kosciusko, Indiana**

CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
Elmer Perecival Eddy	M	2 Apr 1861 in Pierceton, Kosciusko, Indiana	Mary Emily Lansdown	1 Jan 1884 in Craig, Holt, Missouri	13 Feb 1928 in St, Joseph, Buchanan, Missouri

ELMER PERCIVAL EDDY - *Family Group Sheet*

Elmer Percival Eddy

Birth: 2 Apr 1861 in Pierceton, Kosciusko, Indiana
Death: 13 Feb 1928 in St. Joseph, Buchanan, Missouri
Parents: William Ford Eddy & Margaret Ann Funk

Mary Emily Lansdown

Birth: 3 Mar 1865 in Paris, Edgar, Illinois
Death: 30 Dec 1939 in Fairfax, Atchison, Missouri
Parents: Stephen J. Lansdown & Desdemonia Larimer

Marriage: **January 1, 1884 in Craig, Holt, Missouri**

CHILDREN	SEX	BIRTH	SPOUSE	MARRIAGE	DEATH
Carl Eddy	M				17 Jul 1884
Infant Eddy	M				29 Aug 1885
Edna Belle Eddy	**F**	**29 Aug 1886 in Mound City, Holt, Missouri**	**Luther Harold Nauman**	**1 Apr 1906 in Craig, Holt, Missouri**	**11 Nov 1975 in Rock Port, Atchison, Missouri**
Ferol Erma Eddy	F	29 May 1888 in Craig, Holt, Missouri	Raymond Emory Steele	6 Aug 1913 in Holt, Missouri	3 Jan 1965 in Fairfax, Atchison, Missouri
Frank Earl Eddy	M	20 Feb 1890	Dora Adams Goldie Mote	1 Aug 1912 in Jackson, Missouri 4 Apr 1917 in Missouri	24 Mar 1961 Jackson, Kansas City, Missouri
Frederick Charles Eddy	M	29 Dec 1891 in Atchison, Missouri	Blanche Marie Browning	25 Feb 1919 in Holt, Missouri	15 Oct 1962 in Fairfax, Missouri
Mabel Clair Eddy	F	16 Oct 1893 in Craig, Holt, Missouri			13 Apr 1915 in Holt, Missouri *
Cora Desdemonia Eddy	F	24 Jul 1896 in Liberty, Holt, Missouri	Jesse Fleener	16 Dec 1917 in Fairfax, Atchison, Missouri	19 Jun 1966 in Fairfax, Atchison, Missouri
Grace Caledonia Eddy	F	12 Apr 1898 in Craig, Holt, Missouri	William Henry Lawrence	17 Jul 1918 in Craig, Holt, Missouri	6 Apr 1957 in Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri

* Died from typhoid fever and menengitis

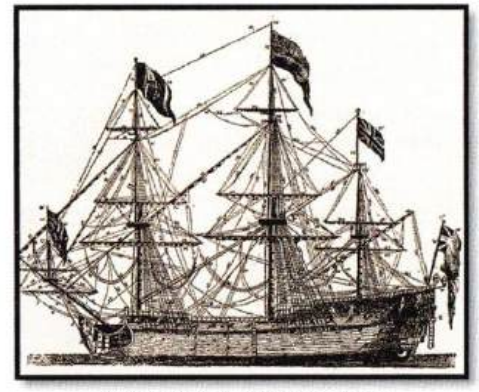
The Family of Elmer Percival and Mary Emily (Lansdown) Eddy

Elmer is the man on the left. The man on the right is their hired man, Fred Sliock. Front row from left: Mabel Clair, Frederic Charles, Mary Emily (holding Grace Caledonia), Ferol Erma (holding Cora Desdemonia), and Frank Earl. Elmer's first two children died in infancy. Their eldest child, Edna Belle Eddy (Nauman), is not in the picture. Edna Belle was raised by her paternal grandparents Margaret Ann (Funk) Eddy and William Ford Eddy. Margaret would only agree to Elmer and Mary's marriage if they sent their firstborn child back to her in Indiana to be raised. This picture was taken in the fall of 1898 on the Eddy farm in Holt County, Missouri. Most photos of this era showed people with stern expressions. That's because photography at that time used slow film speeds and long exposure times, and it was difficult to hold a steady smile long enough for it not to be blurred. It's obvious from this picture that Grace and Cora could not sit still during the photo, which is why their images are blurry.

The Ships of Our Ancestors - 1630 to 1865

Artist's rendering of The Handmaid

Build date - Unknown
Builder - Unknown
Length, beam, keel, and burden - Unknown



Artist's rendering of the Anderson

Build date - Unknown
Builder - Unknown
Length, beam, keel, and burden - Unknown

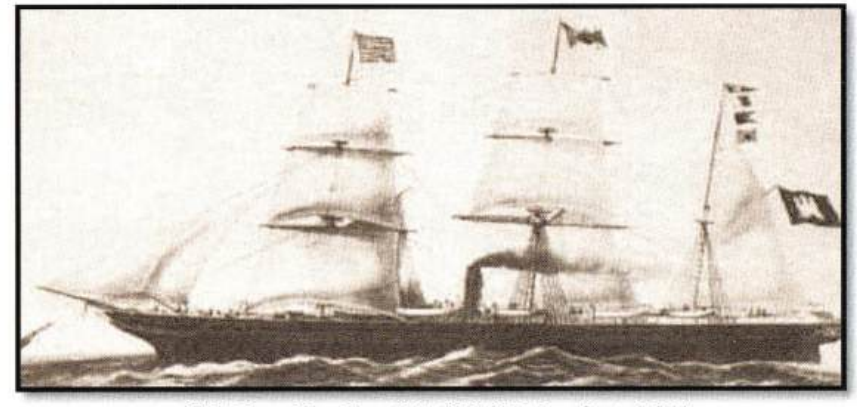
Artist's rendering of the Neptune

Build date - Unknown
Builder - Unknown
Length, beam, keel, and burden - Unknown

Artist's rendering of the Hakon Adelsten

Passenger Freighter - 102 Commercial Lasts* - Wooden Construction
Max speed - Unknown
Built 1854 by H. Helland Co. - Bergen
Rigged as two-masted brig
Length Approx, 165 ft., Beam and keel - Unknown

* Approx. 212 tons or 16,800 cubic feet of cut lumber



SS Belgian - Allan Line - 1864–1872 (Painting of actual ship)

Passenger Freighter - 3035 Gross Tons - Iron Construction
Max speed 10 kts.
Built by Caird and Co. - Greenock
Length 301', Beam 38', Keel 25'

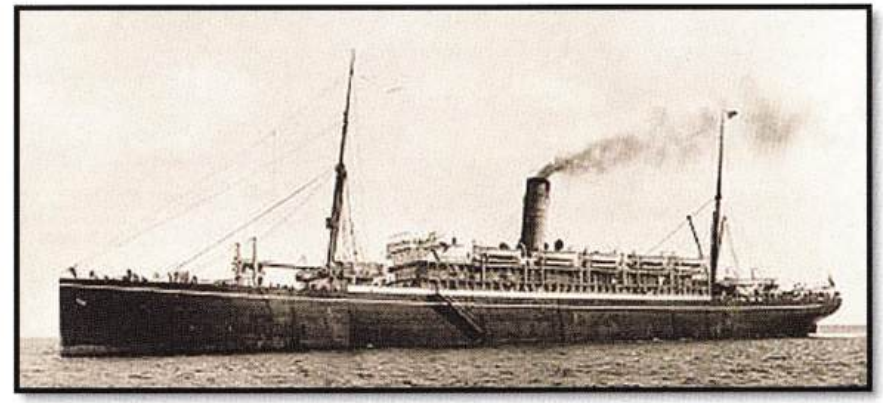
Number of Passengers: 1st Class - 54, 2nd Class - 146, Steerage - 310

The Ships of Our Ancestors - 1887 to 1896

The P. Caland - Holland America Line 1874–1897

Passenger Freighter - 3,000 ton cargo capacity
Built by Napier and Sons Glasgow.
Length 368', Beam 39', Keel 30 '

Number of Passengers: 1st Class - 50, Steerage - 600



SS Rotterdam III - Holland America Line -1897–1906

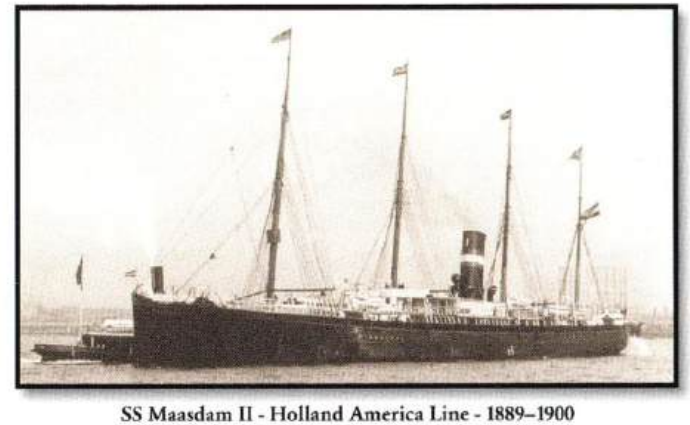
Gross Tonnage - 8,187 - Built by Harland & Wolff Ltd. in Belfast.
Length 482', Beam 52.5', Keel 41'

Number of Passengers: 1st Class - 212, 2nd Class - 112, Steerage - 837

SS Veendam I - Holland America Line - 1888–1898

Passenger Freighter - Built by Harland & Wolff Ltd. in Belfast.
Length 430', Beam 40', Keel 33 '

Number of Passengers: 1st Class - 94, Steerage - 638



SS Maasdam II - Holland America Line - 1889–1900

Passenger Freighter - Built by Harland & Wolff Ltd. in Belfast.
Length 430', Beam 40', Keel 34 '

Number of Passengers: 1st Class - 150, 2nd Class - 60, Steerage - 800

Photography and Graphics Credits

- Civil War battle maps – **Civil War Preservation Trust**
- Sketch of 10th Iowa on page 137 – **Library of Congress**
- Combined Military Service Records (CMSR) images – **National Archives, Washington, DC**
- All other photography and graphics are either freely accessible public domain images or part of the author's private collection

Grateful acknowledgement is given to the following information sources:

- The databases and information at **Ancestry.com**
- The databases and information at **Ellisisland.org**
- The databases and information at the Rotterdam, Netherlands city archives at **stadsarchief.rotterdam.nl**
- The databases and information at the Gelderland, Netherlands provincial archives at **geldersarchief.nl**
- The databases and information at the Friesland, Netherlands provincial archives at **allefriezen.nl**
- The Netherlands genealogical databases at **wiewaswie.nl**
- The church and civil databases for the country of Norway at **www.arkivverket.no**
- The databases and information at the Canadian Immigration Archives at **library-archives.canada.ca**
- **Nordmaendene i Amerika** – Knute Langeland
- **History of the Norwegian Settlements** – Hjalmar Rued Holand
- **Ole Goes to War** – Jerry Rosholt
- **The Eddy Family in America** published by the Eddy Family Association
- The Vesterheim Museum in Decorah, Iowa
- The Oud Heidkamer Pernis – The village museum of Pernis, Rotterdam, Netherlands
- Robert H. Moore II – Shenandoah Valley and Civil War historian and author of **Avenue of the Armies**
- The Corinth Civil War Interpretive Center at Corinth, Mississippi
- The marvelously disorganized but information packed thing we call the World Wide Web
- The genetic testing services of 23 and Me at www.23andme.com
- The volunteer genealogists in Sioux County, Iowa; Kendall County, Illinois; and Watanwon County, Minnesota for their research
- Friends and family that we know only through the internet who have freely shared photos, biographies and stories about ancestors
- All the people we've met along the way who didn't have to help but did

Notes and Corrections