

# ESAREY-ESSARY



Indiana  
1910



1810  
2010

Welcome to the 100<sup>th</sup> Esarey Family Reunion  
Hoosiers for 200 years

# JOHN ESSARY

## ✕ Son of James Essary

- + b. July 5, 1744 in Wales\*\*
- + m. Sarah Hester Clark on June 17, 1776,
- + Lived in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, & Illinois
- + Was a Revolutionary Soldier
- + d. November 17, 1828 in Edgar, Clark Co., Illinois,
- + Buried in Livingston Cemetery, Clark Co., IL. (Indiana-Illinois Esarey's)

## ✕ Father of :1 Sarah, 2 James, 3 Jonathan Davis, 4 Elizabeth, 5 Abigale, 6 Hannah, 7 Nancy, 8 Hester, 9 Jesse

\*\* Some reports indicate that John Essary was born in Wales, England, some in Pennsylvania

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# ***SNYDER COUNTY ANNALS***

***Pennsylvania***

***VOLUME ONE***

<http://books.google.com/books>

***A Collection of All Kinds of Historical Items Affecting Snyder  
County From The Settlement of The First Pioneers in  
This Section, to The Names of The Soldiers  
In The World War, 1917-19***

***Compiled by  
GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, A. M., Litt. M.***

Clark, John, born 1736; died Feb. 22, 1809; 73 years; buried Lewis cemetery, Union Co. Captain of 1st Co. 3rd battalion, Northumberland Co. Associators, 1776. He married Florence Watson, died Sept. 16, 1807, 76 years buried by his side.

**John Essary's wife's Parents**



## From: “LOGAN ESAREY his ANCESTORS AND their DESCENDANTS “

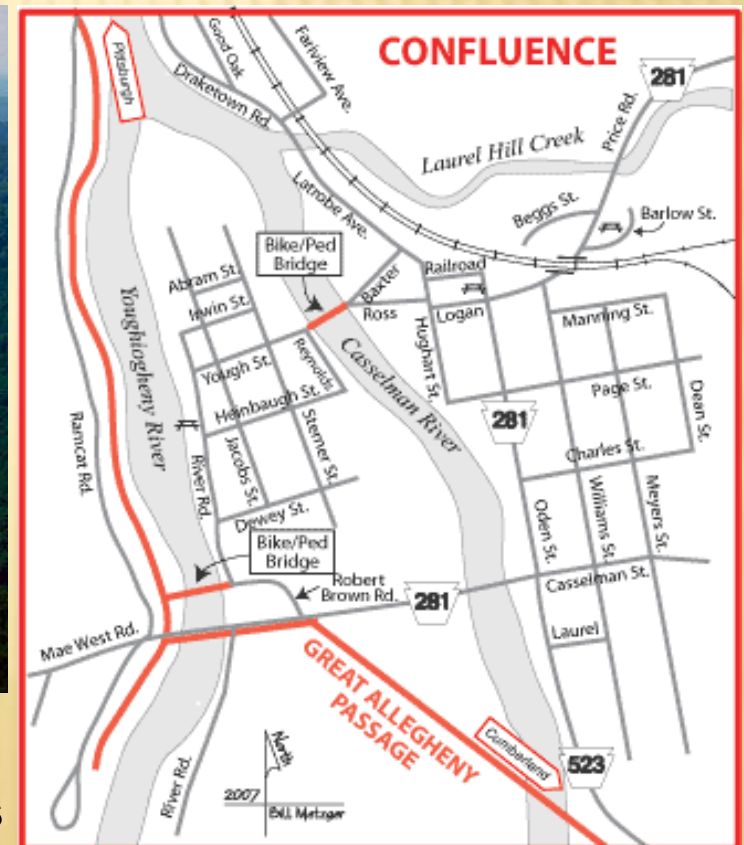
“Of these latter only the John Essery of Kentucky has been isolated and identified. **He married Sarah Hester Clark at the “forks of the Yough”** as the tradition has been handed down. This was most probably the junction of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, but may have been at **the place farther up now known as the Confluence**. The record in his Bible says that they were **married in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1776**. This would suggest strongly that the man who migrated to Kentucky and the militiaman and the ranger of Bedford county were the same man.”



### Confluence of the Yough

Confluence of the Youghiogheny & Casselman Rivers

<http://www.lrp.usace.army.mil/rec/lakes/youghiog.htm>



Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution: associated battalions and militia ... edited by William Henry Egle

AND MILITIA OF THE REVOLUTION. 651:

Bedford County, Pennsylvania

BEDFORD COUNTY ASSOCIATORS.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

*Chosen 9th of May, 1775.*

George Woods.  
Samuel Davidson.  
Thomas Smith.

David Espy.  
George Funk.

CPT Paxton's Company 12 September – 18 November 1776

CAPTAIN PAXTON'S RANGING COMPANY.

*A Return of Captain Thomas Paxton's company of Rangers, at Bedford, the 12th of September, and discharged November the 18th, 1776.*

*Captain.*

Thomas Paxton, September 12, 1776.

*First Lieutenant.*

Thomas Edmiston, September 12, 1776.

*Second Lieutenant*

Isaac Jones, September 12, 1776.

*Third Lieutenant.*

Michael Walleck, September 12, 1776.

*Sergeants.*

Charles Seipes September 16, 1776.

Samuel Withrow, September 16, 1776.

John Brown, September 16, 1776.

James Coleman, September 16, 1776.



AND MILITIA OF THE REVOLUTION

653

*Corporals.*

John Dyer, September 16, 1776.  
John Esery, September 16, 1776.  
William Nicholas, September 16, 1776.  
William Alexander, September 16, 1776.

*Drummer.*

Robert Paxton, September 16, 1776.

*Privates.*

William Jones, September 16, 1776.  
James Johnson, September 16, 1776.  
William Kee, September 16, 1776.  
Michael Shelly, September 16, 1776.  
Enoch Bowman, September 16, 1776.  
Hugh Shelly, September 16, 1776.



Corporal John Esery  
16 September 1776

[http://sheltonfamilyhistory.com/Documents/Pennsylvania\\_Archives\\_Part5.pdf](http://sheltonfamilyhistory.com/Documents/Pennsylvania_Archives_Part5.pdf)

John Esery period of service:  
Muster in - 16 Sep 1776 ,  
Discharged 13 November 1776

# PENNSYLVANIA STATE ARCHIVES

## REVOLUTIONARY WAR MILITARY ABSTRACT CARD FILE

Esery, John		Rank	Cpl.	Active Duty Line
Company or Commander	Capt. Thomas Paxton	Unit	Rangers-Bedford Cnty	
Time of service	Sept. 16-Nov. 13, (1776)	Mos.	Days	59
Bounty \$	Pay \$	Allowances \$	Total \$	
Duty				
M/R, Capt. Paxton's Co, 25 Nov., 1776				
Authorities: <del>MA-2-6M</del> , Line Operations (Year _____), "Military Accounts" Records of the Comptroller General, at D. P. R. P.A. (5) V, 52-54				
THE BASIC RECORD MOVES ACTIVE DUTY.				
MA-2-6M 10				

# PENNSYLVANIA STATE ARCHIVES

## REVOLUTIONARY WAR MILITARY ABSTRACT CARD FILE

		Active Duty Militia	
ESERY, John		Rank Corp'l.	
County	Bedford	Township	
Unit		Class	
Time of service	Sept. 16 to Nov. 13, 1776	Mos.	Days 59
Company or Commander	Capt. Thomas Paxton		Militia
Bounty \$	Pay \$	Allowances \$	Total \$
Duty	Rations: 59		
Co. Return Nov. 25, 1776			
Authority: <del>UNRECORDED</del> Militia Operations (Year _____), "Military Accounts," Records of the Comptroller General, or Auditor General, at P. R.			
NTA-1-1224 THE BASIC RECORD PROVES ACTIVE DUTY.			



# Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Indianapolis, Indiana



Virginia~ Lt. Thomas Arbuckle \* **Pvt. John Essary** \* Rev. John Garard \* Pvt. John Grinstead \* Pvt. Thomas Jameson \* Capt. Samuel Jones \* Pvt. Cottrell Lively \* Pvt. John Mayfield \* Lt. William Moss \* **Capt. John Paxton Jr.** \* Maj. Michael Rader \* Thomas Ryan \* Pvt. Achilles Stapp \* William Stuart, William Jordan, Minor Winn, Daniel Guerrant

## Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

AMERICAN MILITIA IN THE FRONTIER WARS, 1790-1796

Pay Roll of a Detachment of Westmoreland County Militia Under the Command of Captain William Donahe at Green's and other Stations, Nov 8, 1790 to Jan 10, 1791, 2 months and 3 days

Nr	Rank	Name	Remarks
46	Private	Carnel, William	Nov 8-Dec 13, 1 mo, 6 days
47	"	Shaver, Jacob	
48	"	Caldhoon, Samuel	
49	"	Snyder, John	
50	"	Manson, Patrick	
51	"	Cury, John	
52	"	Dun, Henry	
53	"	Carington, Joseph	
54	"	McMullen, Alexander	
55	"	Perkey, Joseph	
56	"	Hermin, Philip	
57	"	Robinson, John	
58	"	Galbraith, Benjamin	
59	"	Stewart, William	Nov 4-Dec 13, 1 mo, 10 days
60	"	Newcomer, Samuel	" " " " " " " "

**PVT Jacob Shaver**  
**8 Nov 1790 to**  
**10 Jan 1791**

CERTIFICATION: Charles Campbell  
Lieutenant, Commanding

Pay Scale:	Amount
Captain	\$30.00 per month
Lieutenant	\$22.00 per month
Ensign	\$10.00 per month
Sergeant	\$ 5.00 per month
Corporal	\$ 4.00 per month
Private	\$ 3.00 per month

[NA, RG94:54, Box 1]

## Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Militia

Captain William Donahe's Company

A Pay Roll of a Detachment of Westmoreland County Militia Employed As Rangers under the Command of Captain William Donahe, Mar 27 to Apr 5, 1791

Nr	Rank	Name	Remarks
1	Captain	Donahe, William	
2	Sergeant	Stewart, William	
3	Private	Wilson, James	
4	"	Mathers, Thomas	
5	"	Masters, David	
6	"	Craycroft, Joseph	
7	"	Donahe, Alexander	
8	"	Rayen, James	
9	"	Wolf, Andrew	
10	"	Adams, Andrew	
11	"	Griffith, _____	Page torn
12	"	Boman, James	

Total pay: \$21.60/90; Joseph Howell, Acting Paymaster, Feb 6, 1792

I do certify that this pay roll is just and that they were on duty for the defence of the frontiers of Westmoreland County, given under my hand this fifth day of April 1791.  
s/ Charles Campbell, Lieutenant Commanding

CERTIFICATION: William Donahe, Captain  
Jan 16, 1792

[NA, RG94:54, Box 1]

200

**Jonathan Davis Esarey's father-in-law Jacob Shaver**  
**Buried at Branchville Walker Cemetery**

# WHEN DID THE ESAREY'S MIGRATE TO KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE?

- ✧ 17 Jun 1776 John Esarey Married Sarah Hester Clark at the Forks of the Yough River in PA
- ✧ 16 Sep - 13 Nov 1776 CPL John Esarey was in CPT Tom Paxton's Ranger Company. PA Militia
- ✧ 7 Aug 1781 John Essary obtained a warrant for 113 acres. This was located in Nelson county on "Froman's Trace"
- ✧ 1783 - The Perry County History says John and Sarah Hester Esarey immigrated to the vicinity of Louisville
- ✧ I Believe John and Sarah Hester Clark Esarey migrated to Kentucky sometime between 13 Nov 1776 (after his Militia service in PA) and 7 Aug 1781 when John obtained a land warrant.
- ✧ John probably migrate to Kentucky in the spring of 1779, 1780, or 1781



# BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



- ✕ Born Nov 19 1752 in Albemarle County, VA  
His education includes mathematics and surveying
- ✕ 1771-1775 He explores Ohio River Valley and surveys land. In the spring of 1775 he is a surveyor for Ohio Company surveying what is now KY.
- ✕ 1775 Clark visits western settlements organizing and commanding a small militia, in the fall of 1775 he returns to VA and plans to return permanently to Kentucky in the spring of 1776
- ✕ Spring 1776 - Came to Kentucky and later MAJ Clark was chosen a member of the Virginia Assembly
- ✕ 4 Jul 1776 Continental Congress approves Declaration of Independence


# GEORGE ROGERS CLARK PLANS THE LONG KNIVES CAMPAIGN



- ✘ June 1777 British Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, at Detroit, receives orders to entice pro-British Indians to fight American frontier settlements
- ✘ 1777 Indian attacks on Kentucky settlers increase. Clark plans expedition into Illinois and sends 2 spies to Illinois and to the vicinity of Vincennes, Indiana. Submits a Plan for the reduction of Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia where the Indians were supplied by the British
- ✘ 1 Oct 1777 Clark leaves for Virginia and in Dec 1777 He presents his plan to Virginia Gov. Patrick Henry
- ✘ 2 Jan 1778 LTC Clark receives permission from the Virginia Legislature and financial support for his western expedition. Patrick Henry gives Clark public instructions and private instructions known as "secret orders"



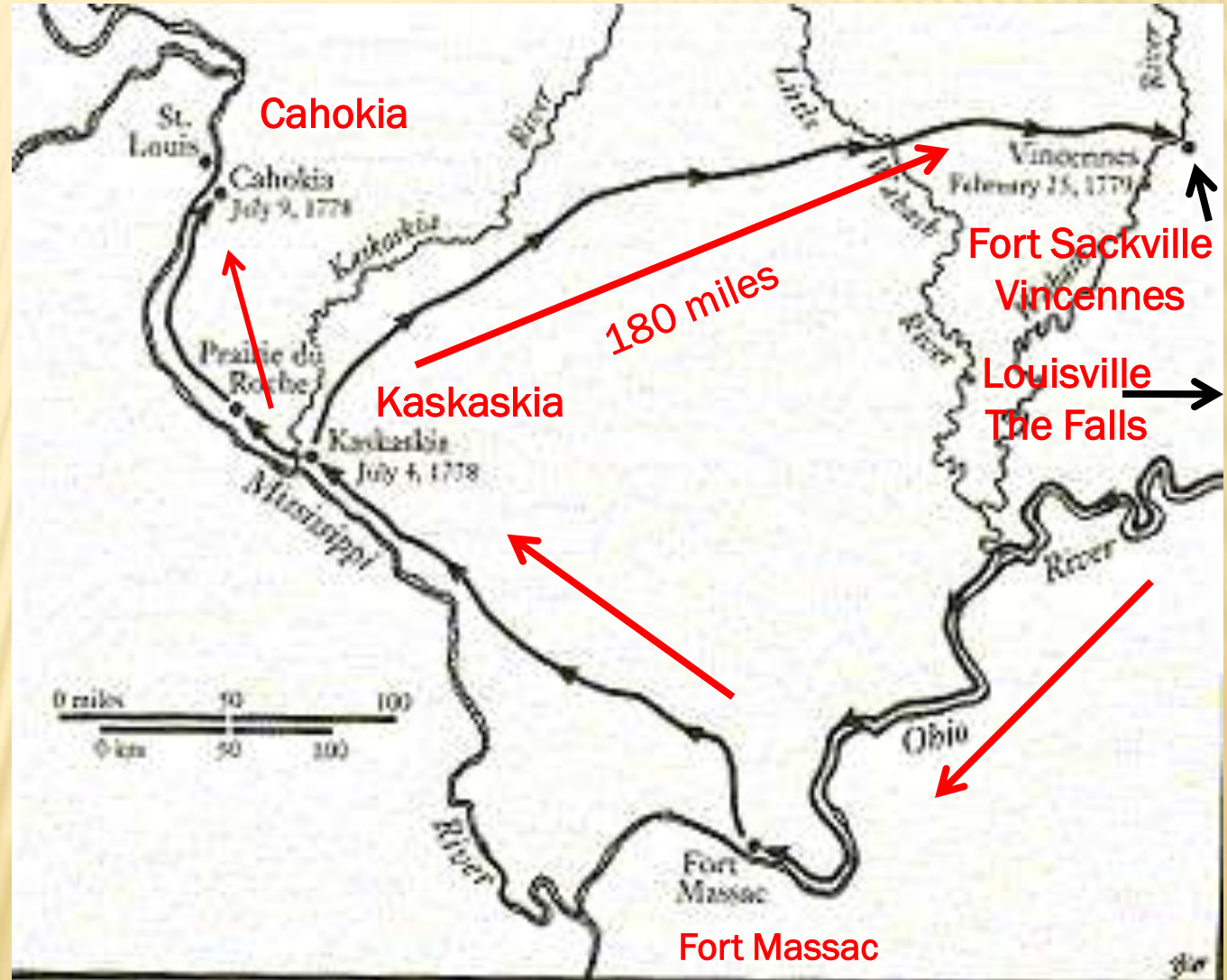
# GEORGE ROGERS CLARK - THE LONG KNIVES CAMPAIGN

- ✘ **4 May 1778 Continental Congress ratifies Treaty of Alliance with France**
  - ✘ Clark met with difficulty in raising men In Virginia. Some were to be sent to him from the Holston Area (SW VA) overland, to meet him in Kentucky; but he received only a few from this source.
  - ✘ Late May 1778 LTC Clark's troops arrive at an island at the Falls of the Ohio River he names Corn Island and he reveals his "Secret Orders"
  - ✘ Four companies were to be raised from the Holston area of VA, but only one actually went to Kentucky; most of its members deserted when they found out the true nature of the expedition.
- 
- ✘ 24 June 1778 at the time of an eclipse of the sun (1<sup>st</sup> Eclipse recorded in the Colonies) Col Clark crossed the Falls at Louisville and began his Illinois and Vincennes Campaign



# LTC GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S ROUTE OF MARCH TO KASKASKIA, CAHOKIA AND VINCENNES

- ✖ 4 Jul 1778  
Clark takes Kaskaskia without firing a shot.
- ✖ CPT Joseph Bowman is sent to take Cahokia, which he captures on July 6 also without firing a shot



# FORT SACKVILLE, VINCENNES, IN

- ✧ July 1778 LTC Clark, after return of 3 spies, sent CPT Leonard Helm, to act as commandant at Vincennes , a couple Americans, and the priest, Father Gibault, with a few volunteer Creoles, to endeavor to get the people to join the Americans, as being their natural friends and allies and it worked.



# LT GOVERNOR HENRY HAMILTON RECAPTURES AND OCCUPIES FORT SACKVILLE, VINCENNES, INDIANA

- ✘ By 6 Aug 1778 British Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton learned of the capture of the forts at Kaskaskia and Cahokia in IL and Fort Sackville in Vincennes and made plans to recapture these forts.
- ✘ 7 Oct 1778 Hamilton leaves Detroit with approximately 175 troops and 60 Indians to march on Vincennes
- ✘ 17 Dec 1778 Hamilton arrives at Vincennes, retakes fort from Helm. So many bands of Indians joined Hamilton on the route that when he reached Vincennes his entire force amounted to five hundred men
- ✘ December- January 1778 -1779 Shortly after the capture of Vincennes, Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton, believing no one would attack him during the winter, let his Indians and his militias return to their homes.
- ✘ January 1779 That left Lieutenant Governor Hamilton with only 35 regular troops and 45 Creole Militia to defend the fort.
- ✘ Francis Vigo, an Italian trader, who was thrown into prison by Hamilton and upon released, returned to St. Louis



# LTC CLARK'S MARCH TO FT SACKVILLE AT VINCENNES

✘ On 27 January 1779 Vigo told LTC Clark that Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton had only eighty men in garrison, with three cannon and some swivels mounted, but that as soon as the winter broke, he intended to gather a large force and take the offensive

✘ 4 February 1779 Clark dispatched the row galley Willing, with a crew of 46 men commanded of his older brother Lieutenant John Clark.

✘ 5 February 1779 Clark leaves Kaskaskia on a 180 mile journey to retake Vincennes. The Journey was plagued with hardships.

✘ 22 February 1779 Clark arrives at Vincennes with 180 men



✘ 5 - 22 February 1778 (18 Day journey)

# LTC CLARK'S ARRIVAL AT VINCENNES

## 23 FEBRUARY 1778

- ✘ 23 Feb Clarks men captured a French hunter who was friendly to the Americans. He carried this message to the Vincennes villagers that Clark intended to take the fort that night, that any who wanted to cooperate would stay in their houses and anyone found outside would be considered hostile.
- ✘ There was silence from the fort - neither warning gun nor drum.
- ✘ Clark did not reveal to the hunter the size of his actual force but hinted that it numbered approximately 1,000 men.
- ✘ 23 Feb 1779 Shortly before sundown, Clark assembled his men. He marched them in two battalion groups, one led by him and the other by Capt. Joseph Bowman. The groups marched along with drums beating and banners flying.
- ✘ Using the cover of a couple of small ridge lines, Clark marched them just out of sight and then scrambled a group back to march forward again.
- ✘ He repeated this maneuver several times, thus giving the impression that his force was indeed about 1,000 men.
- ✘ The maneuver worked and Clark was careful not to let the townspeople actually see any but a small group of men at anyone time



# THE BATTLE OF VINCENNES BEGINS

## 23 FEB 1778

- ✘ Hamilton invited CPT Helm to an evening of cards . They hear some shots.
- ✘ Indians fled and Sergeants wounded
- ✘ Hamilton orders drummer to beat “To Quarters”
- ✘ British surgeon back from town reports Clark had surrounded fort with at least 500 men.
- ✘ Bowman's men were about 120 yards from the main gate and other sharpshooters were within 30 yards of the northeast palisade.
- ✘ Fire commenced on the fort's gun ports and any other openings that could be identified. The fire was so accurate that the defenders were forced to close the gun ports and thus lost the use of their cannons.
- ✘ When some tried to reopen a gun port, the fire wounded six of the British, one-sixth of Hamilton's regulars.
- ✘ A British patrol heard the firing and returned to the town.
- ✘ The Americans surrounded the patrol and two surrendered.
- ✘ Clark let the remainder return to the fort. So they could not alert the Indians.



## **LTC CLARK'S CAPTURE OF FT SACKVILLE AT VINCENNES (24 FEB 1778)**

- ✘ At 8:00 AM 24 Feb 1778 Clark called for a truce and sent one of his French captains to the fort with a letter of surrender to Hamilton
- ✘ Hamilton refused and firing became very intense on both sides.
- ✘ Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton saw that his situation was hopeless - reinforcements from Detroit, 600 miles away, would never arrive in time. Half of his troops were French whose loyalties he could not count on.
- ✘ Clark captured an Indian Patrol led by a French partisan. The captive Indians were then paraded through the main street by the front gate and with their hands bound ordered to sit in a circle within full sight of the British in the fort.
- ✘ To discourage any further Indian participation with the British, Clark ordered them tomahawked in full sight of Hamilton and the British garrison.
- ✘ He then ordered the French partisan leader who was dressed and painted like the Indians to be killed if he tried to escape.
- ✘ About 2 PM the front gate of the fort opened and Lt. Colonel Hamilton in full dress walked down the street accompanied by his Major, Jehu Hay, and Captain Leonard Helm.
- ✘ Hamilton gave a list of conditions for surrender to Clark who immediately rejected them and repeated his demand for unconditional surrender.

# LTC CLARK'S CAPTURE OF FT SACKVILLE AT VINCENNES

## (24 FEB 1778)

- ✖ Clark told him that his cannons would arrive within a matter of hours and continued resistance would then be futile. Clark finally agreed to moderate his terms and gave Hamilton a half hour to accept them. Hamilton finally did and was allowed to return to the fort.
- ✖ Hamilton still thought he was completely surrounded by more than 500 men.
- ✖ Hamilton considered surrender and, displaying a white flag, he proposed in a letter to Clark that they call a three-day truce giving them time to discuss terms.
- ✖ Clark answered that he must unconditionally surrender immediately and that if Hamilton still desired a conference, he should come under a flag of truce to the nearby Catholic church.
- ✖ While this conference was taking place, some 15 to 20 Ottawa and Delaware warriors with two French partisans were seen coming down the hill on the buffalo trace with two prisoners. Having been alerted of their coming, Clark sent Captain John Williams to greet them as though he were British.
- ✖ When one partisan became suddenly suspicious, Williams immediately seized him. The others, seeing their mistake, turned and attempted to escape but Williams' men opened fire killing two, wounding three and capturing eight.



# FT. SACKVILLE SURRENDERS

- ✖ 25 February 1779 Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton did not raise the British flag over the fort.
- ✖ At about 10 AM he and his men marched out of the fort and stacked and surrendered their arms.
- ✖ Clark then led his two companies of ragged and rough men into the fort and raised the American flag.
- ✖ When asked by Hamilton, "*Where is your army?*"
- ✖ Clark indicated they were all in front of him. Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton slowly turned away and reportedly had tears in his eyes. He had just surrendered to a force much inferior than he was tricked into believing



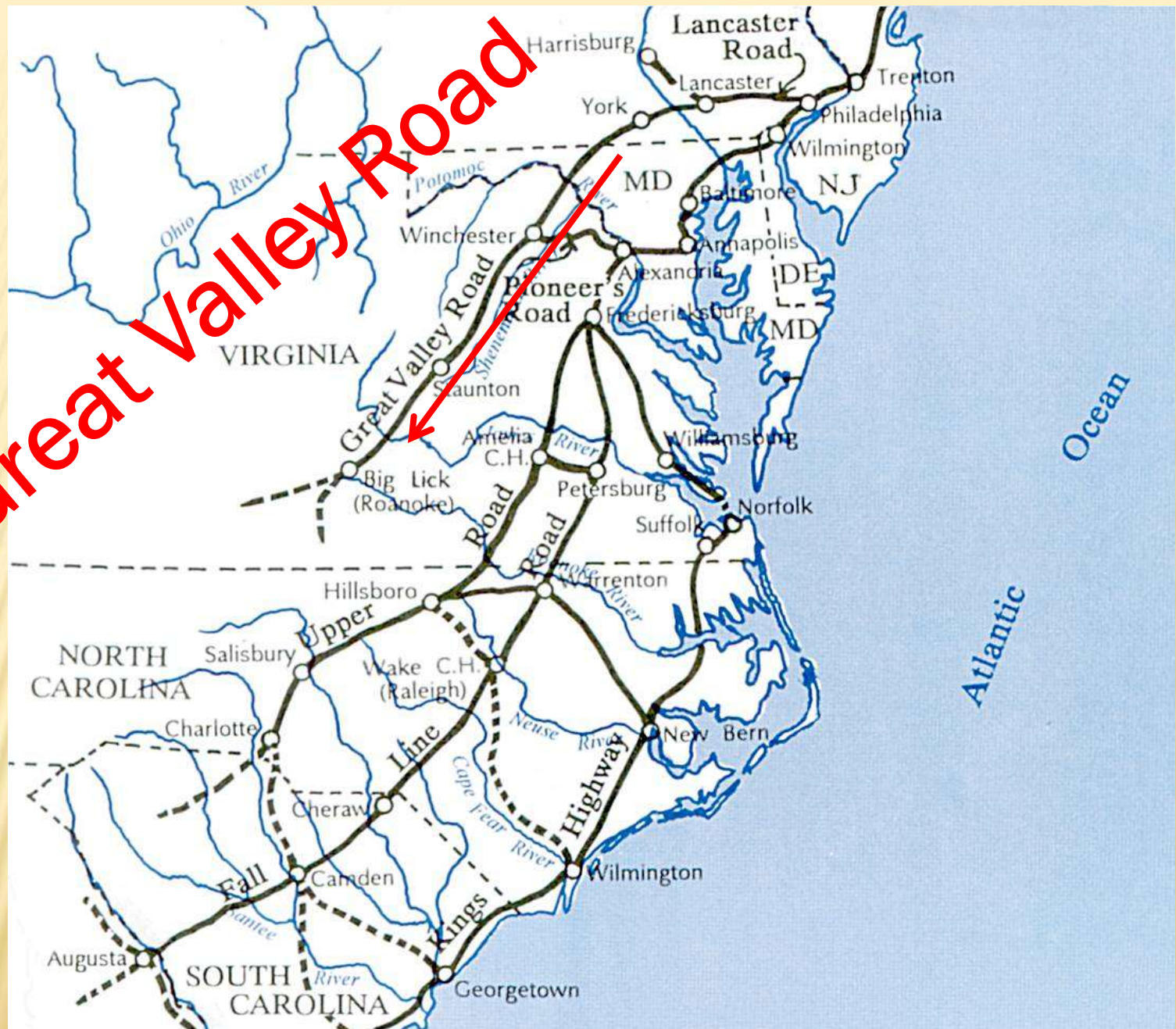
Painting at the George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Vincennes, Indiana that depicts The life of Patriot Clark. Here he is accepting the surrender of Fort Sackville from Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton.



# **WHAT ROUTES DID THE ESAREY'S USE TO MIGRATE TO KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND INDIANA?**

- 1. South on The Great Western Road To Shelby's Fort or the Block House - via the Cumberland Gap/Wilderness Road to The Falls on the Ohio/Fort Nelson/Louisville, KY.**
- 2. From the Cumberland Gap into Tennessee via the Cumberland Plateau and the Cumberland River towards Nashville, Tennessee.**

# The Great Valley Road



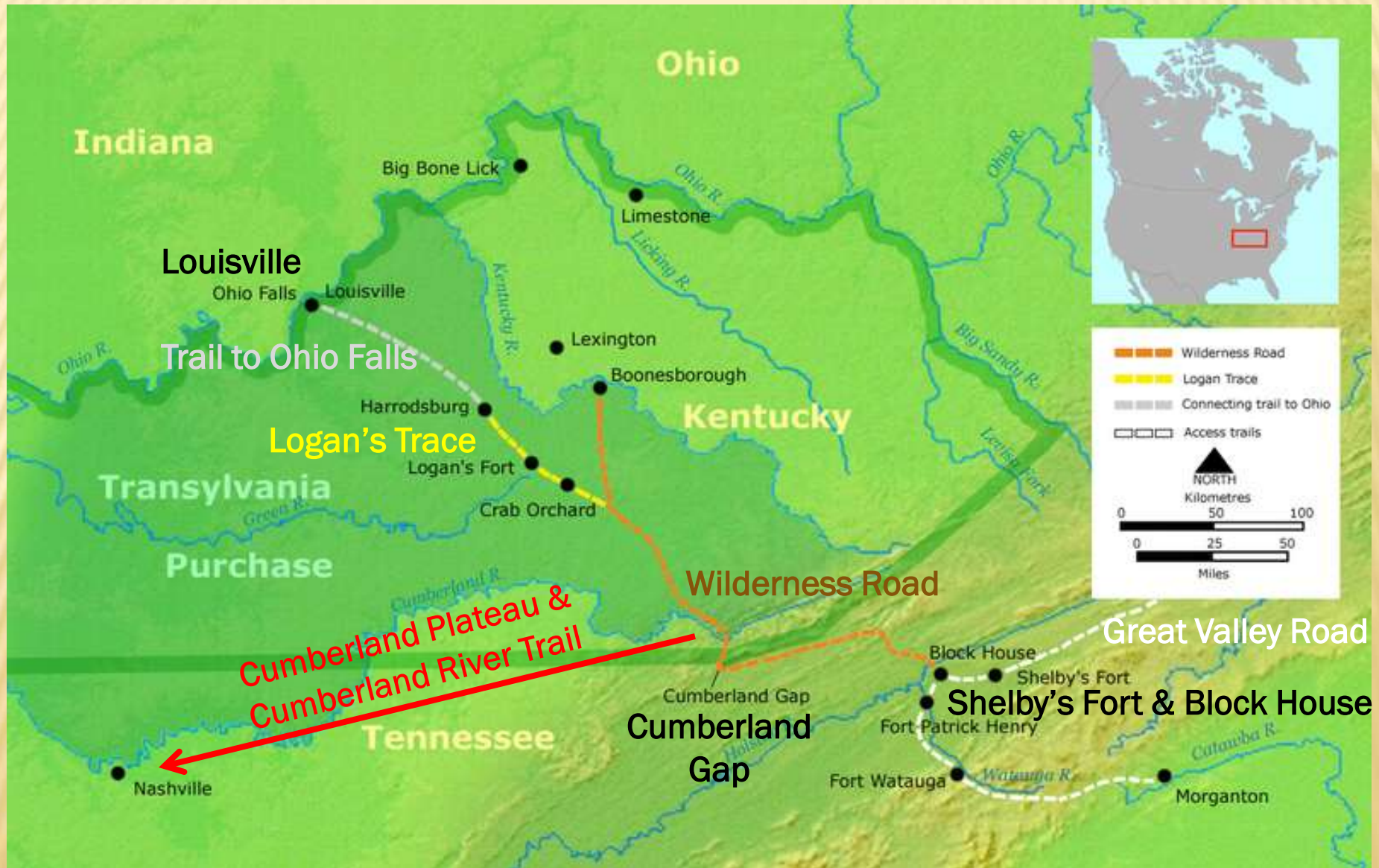




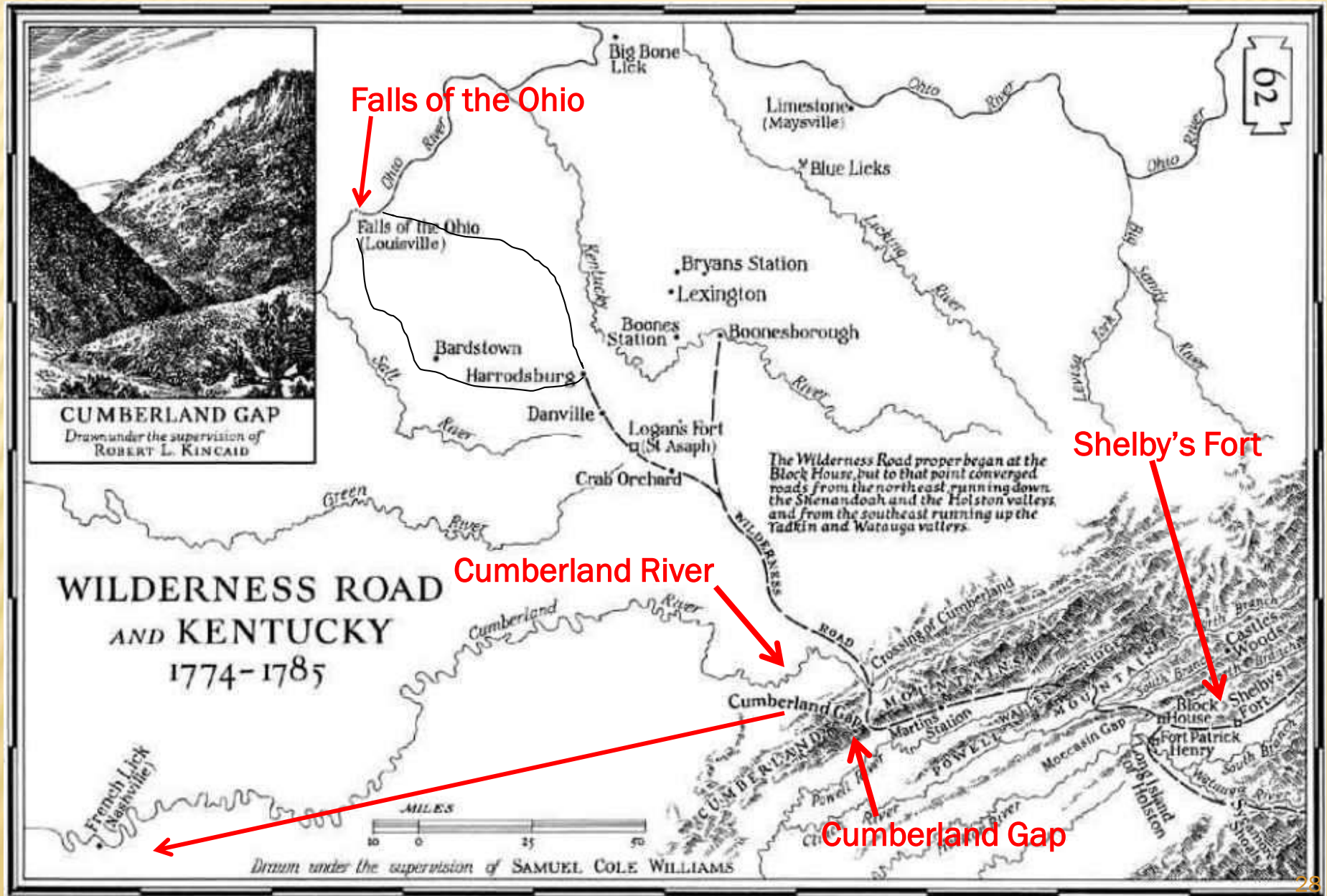
Daniel Boone Escorting Settlers through the Cumberland Gap, George Caleb Bingham, oil on canvas, 1851–52



# THE WILDERNESS ROAD and THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU TRAIL



# The Wilderness Road and the Cumberland Gap



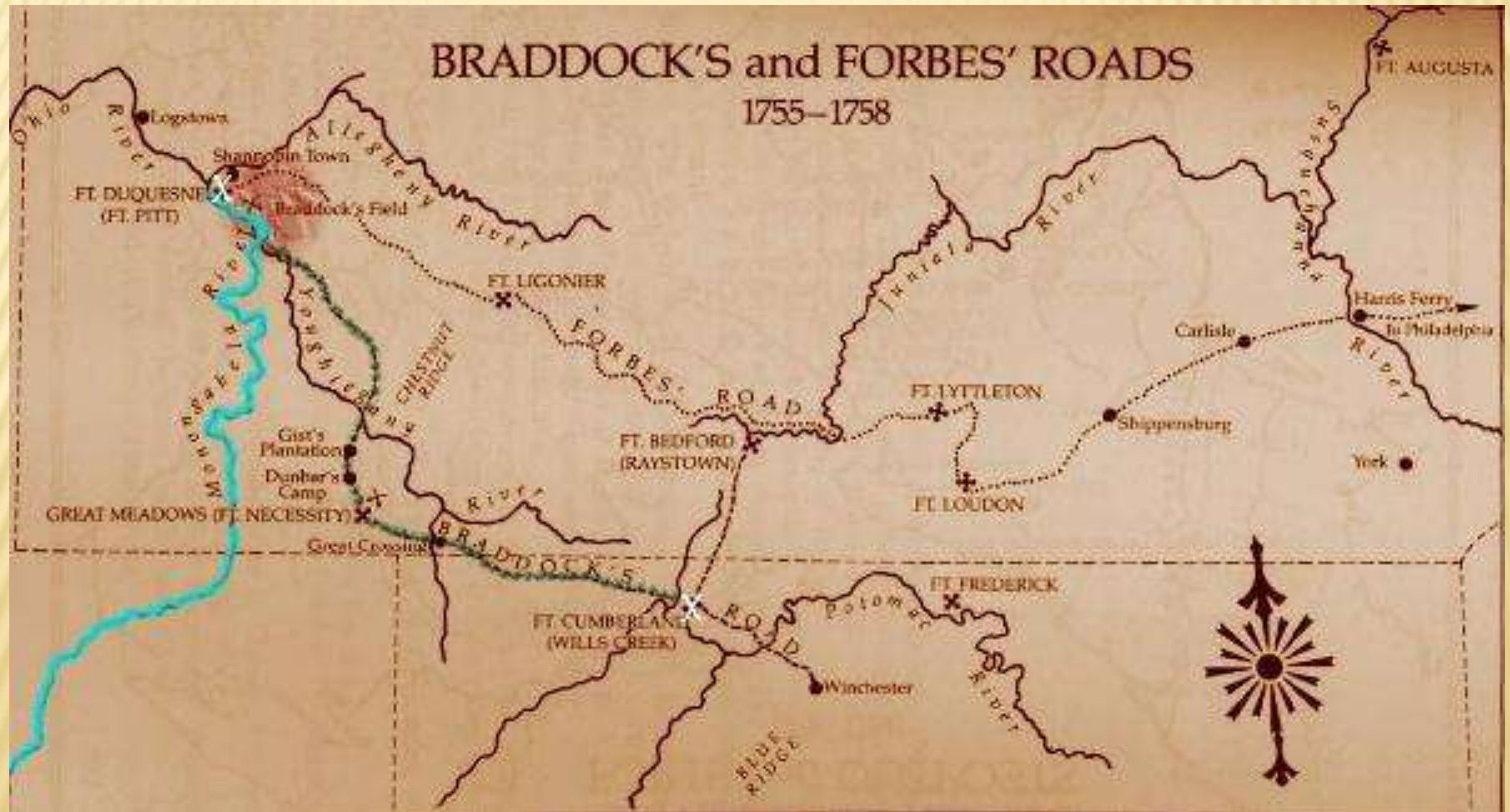


# THE WILDERNESS ROAD

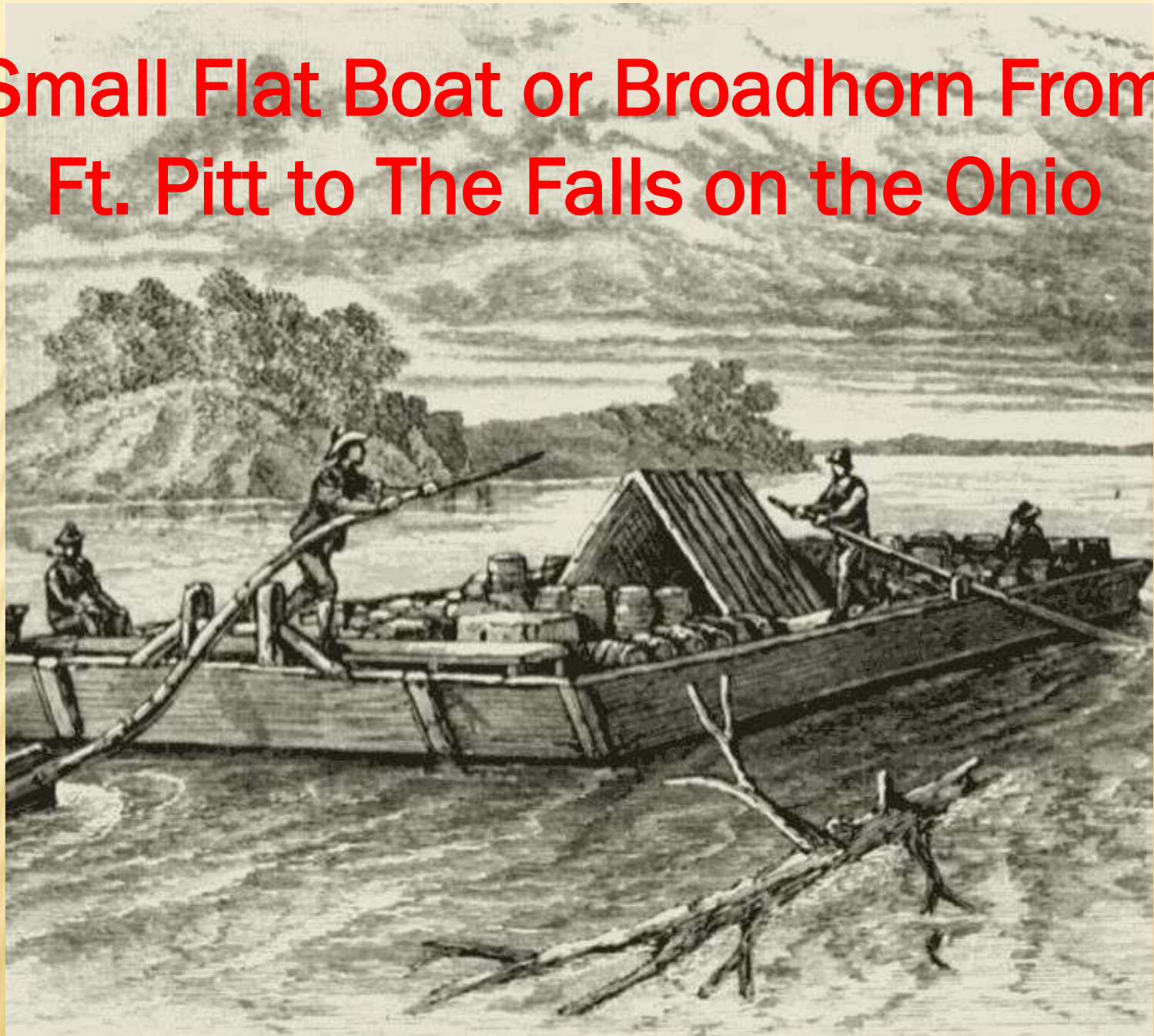
- ✖ After passing over the Cumberland Gap the Wilderness Road forked.
- ✖ The southern fork passed over the Cumberland Plateau to Nashville, Tennessee via the Cumberland River.
- ✖ The northern fork split into two parts.
  - + The eastern spur went into the Bluegrass region of Kentucky to Boones borough on the Kentucky River (near Lexington).
  - + The western spur ran to the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville).
- ✖ One Family Tradition says the Esarey brothers parted company After passing through the Cumberland Gap, one going to Kentucky and the other to Tennessee.



### 3. Another Possible Migration Route – via the Forbes Road or Braddock's Road To Fort Pitt (Pittsburg), PA and via the Ohio River to the Ohio Falls and Fort Nelson (Louisville, KY)

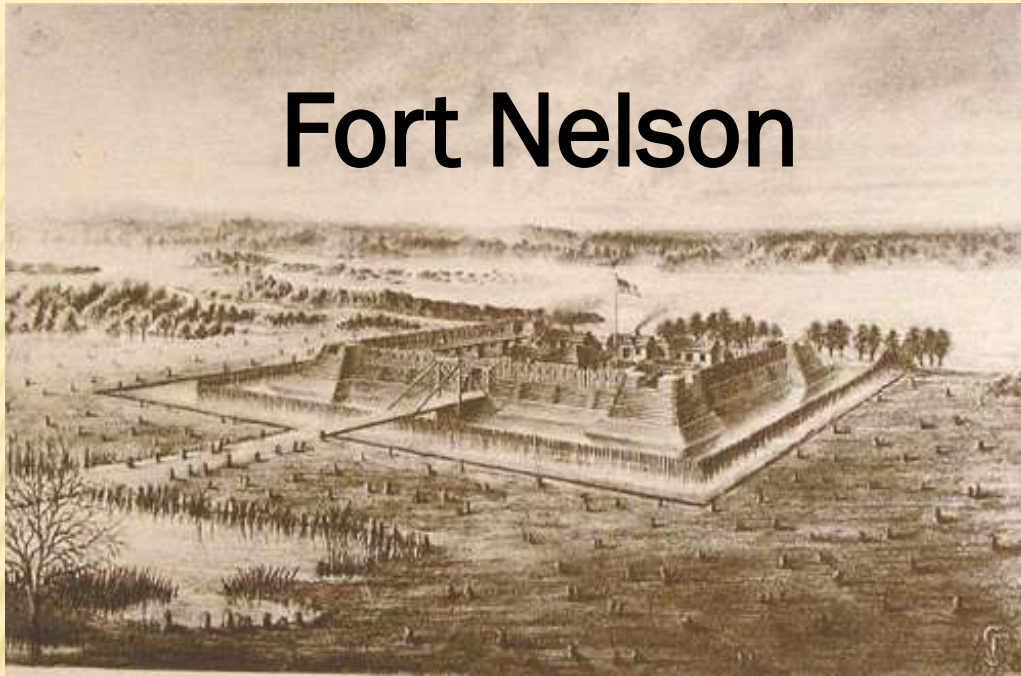


# Small Flat Boat or Broadhorn From Ft. Pitt to The Falls on the Ohio





# Fort Nelson



Fort Nelson at Louisville  
The Falls On the Ohio  
Map of the Falls on the Ohio



# **THE ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF RUDDLE'S STATION AND MARTIN'S STATION, KENTUCKY**

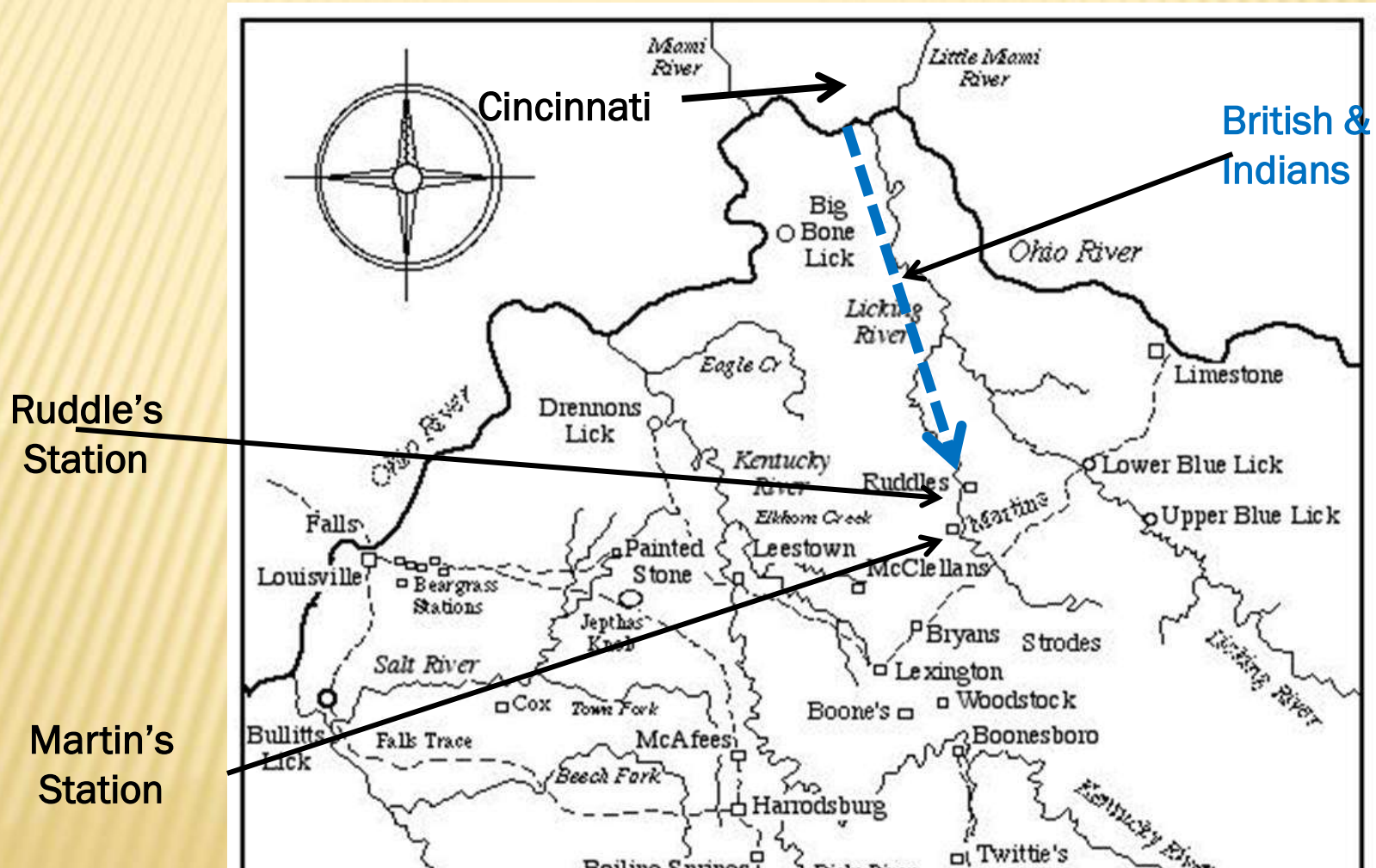
**1-June – 4 August 1780  
(21-24 June 1780)**

# THE BRITISH AND INDIAN ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF RUDDLE'S STATION & MARTIN'S STATION, KY

- ✘ 1 Jun 1780 British assembled in Detroit 600 Canadians and Indians for a secret expedition against the settlements of KY
- ✘ 22 Jun 1780 Ruddle's Station and shortly after Martins Station capitulated. The people were required to carry their own belongings off towards Canada
- ✘ Under the direction of British Captain Bird and Indian Agent Alexander McKee, an army that included 200 Canadian Rangers, Tories, about 600 Indians and fortified with several cannons
- ✘ The cannons forced the surrender of Ruddle's Station. As soon as the gates were opened the Indians rushed in seizing people, claiming them as prisoners; the old and sickly were killed while babies were pulled from their mothers' arms, and bashed and thrown into fires. The prisoners were divided and required to carry the plunder while the Indians rode their stolen horses.
- ✘ Sadly, Martin Station suffered the same fate. Approximately 27 were killed, and 470 captives of the British and Indians began a death march to Fort Detroit. Since a bounty of \$5.00 was paid for each scalp or prisoner, it made little difference if they arrived alive or as a scalp. About 300 prisoners reached Detroit by 4 Aug 1780.



# THE BRITISH AND INDIANS ATTACK RUDDLE'S AND MARTIN'S STATIONS 22-23/24 JUN 1780



**BRIGADIER GENERAL  
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK**



**Clark's First Shawnee  
Campaign into Ohio**

**(The Battle of Piqua  
(Peckuwe))**

***Retalliation for the attack  
on Ruddle's Station and  
Martin's Station KY***

**31 Jul -8 Aug 1780**



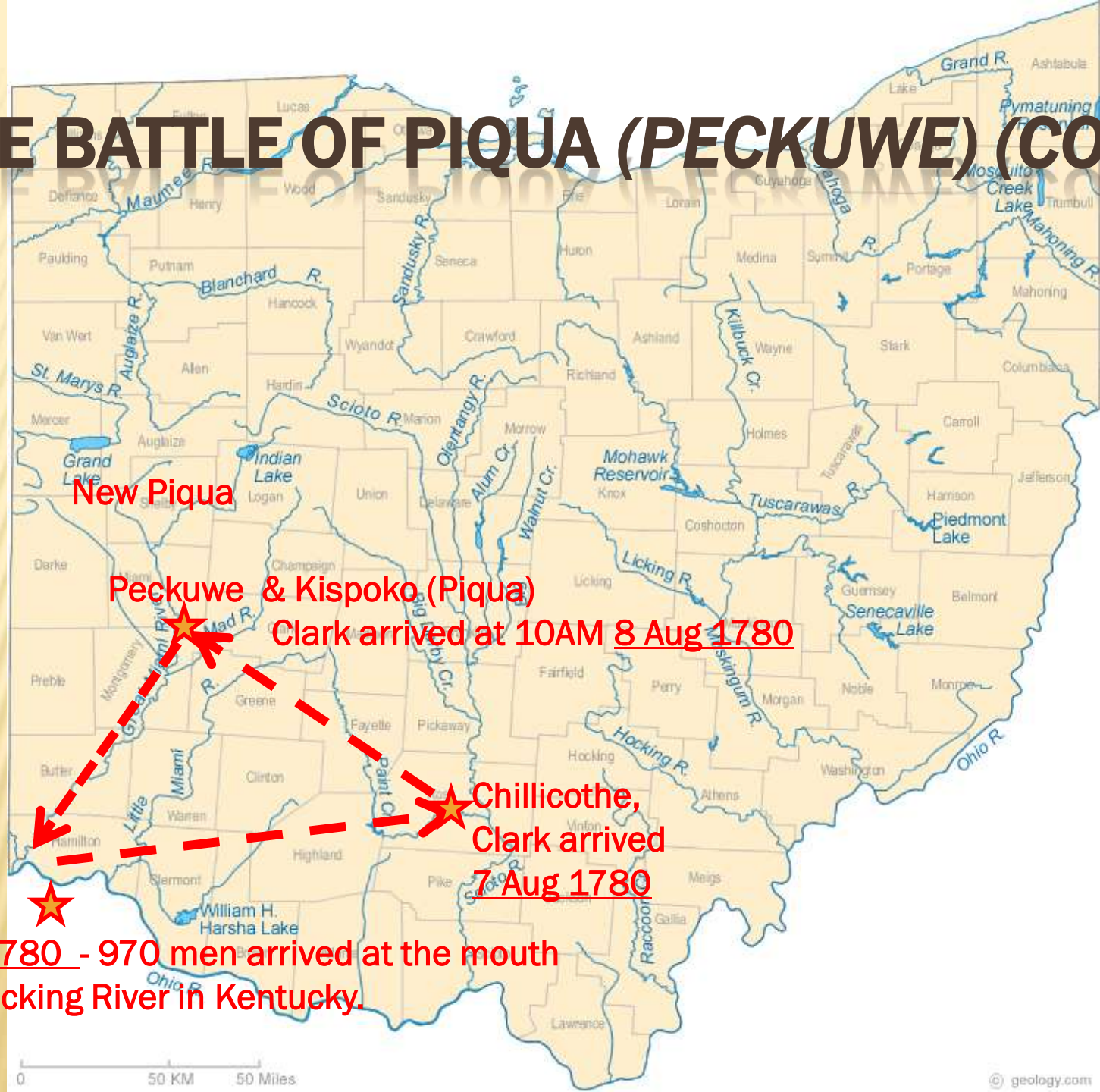
# THE BATTLE OF PIQUA (PECKUWE) (CONT.)



COL Clark Decided to Retaliate and called on the KY Militia to accompany his Regt and meet at the mouth of the Licking river (1000 men total). He transported his cannon up river from the Falls.

31 Jul 1780 - 970 men arrived at the mouth of the Licking River in Kentucky.

# THE BATTLE OF PIQUA (*PECKUWE*) (CONT.)



31 Jul 1780 - 970 men arrived at the mouth of the Licking River in Kentucky.



# THE BATTLE OF PIQUA (*PECKUWE*) (CONT.)

- ✘ 7 Aug 1780 the Kentuckians reached Chillicothe , finding it abandoned, they went about the task of destroying everything possible.
- ✘ During the night a massive rain storm came up, just as their scouts were reporting in that the Shawnee were preparing to stand and fight at Piqua.
- ✘ Clark ordered his troops to advance through the heavy down pour.
- ✘ Upon reaching the Mad River, Clark divided his forces into 4 divisions
- ✘ Colonel Logan moved his men along the river to prevent the Shawnee from escaping to the east He finally was able to cross the Mad River and Joined the fight late in the day
- ✘ Colonel Clark crossed the river with two divisions, the regulars and artillery, driving through the center towards the British stockade.
- ✘ Colonel Lynn moved against the left under heavy fire.
- ✘ A cousin of George Rogers Clark, Joseph Rogers, who was a prisoner of the Indians, escaped and was killed while running toward the Militia.
- ✘ The stockade was the last defensive position to fall and continued to fight until Clark's artillery was brought to the line late in the afternoon
- ✘ The Indians Including the Renegades Simon Gerty and his brother, fled the battle field to the east.

# THE BATTLE OF PIQUA (*PECKUWE*) (CONT.)

- ✖ Six or eight Indians were slain,
- ✖ The whites lost seventeen killed, and a large number wounded.
- ✖ The Militia completely burned the corn fields, and destroyed the settlement before returning home.
- ✖ After the battle, the Shawnee moved northward and would settle in what is today Piqua, Ohio,
- ✖ Thanks to Clark, the settlements south of the Ohio were but little molested for the remainder of the year (1780).
- ✖ The bulk of the savages remained north of the river, hovering about their burned towns, planning to take vengeance in the spring.
- ✖ <http://www.touring-ohio.com/history/battle-of-piqua.html>
- ✖ and
- ✖ From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, 1777-1783 / Roosevelt, Theodor.

# **THE BATTLE OF BLUE LICKS, KENTUCKY**

**15-19 August 1782**

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# PRELUDE TO THE BATTLE OF BLUE LICKS

- ✧ John Esarey probably migrated to Kentucky in the spring of 1779, 1780, or 1781
- ✧ I Believe John and Sarah Hester Clark Esarey migrated to Kentucky sometime between 13 Nov 1776 and 7 Aug 1781
- ✧ The Perry County History says John and Sarah Hester Esarey immigrated to the vicinity of Louisville in 1783
- ✧ 7 Aug 1781 John Essary obtained a warrant for 113 acres, dated August 7, 1781 from John Griggs. This he located in Nelson county on "Froman's Trace" and served under General George Rogers Clark in November 1782.
- ✧ In 1782 British and Indian allies amassed a force in the wilderness territory of OH and set out to attack Ft. Henry in Wheeling, West VA. The force was comprised of 150 British Rangers under the command of Capt. William Caldwell, along with approximately 1,100 Ohio Indian Nation Allies, supervised by Capt. Alexander McKee and Simon Girty,.
- ✧ The expedition was called off after it was reported that LTC George Rogers Clark was preparing to once more mount an offensive into the Ohio Indian Nation Territory,
- ✧ Most of the British and a large number of Indians returned home.

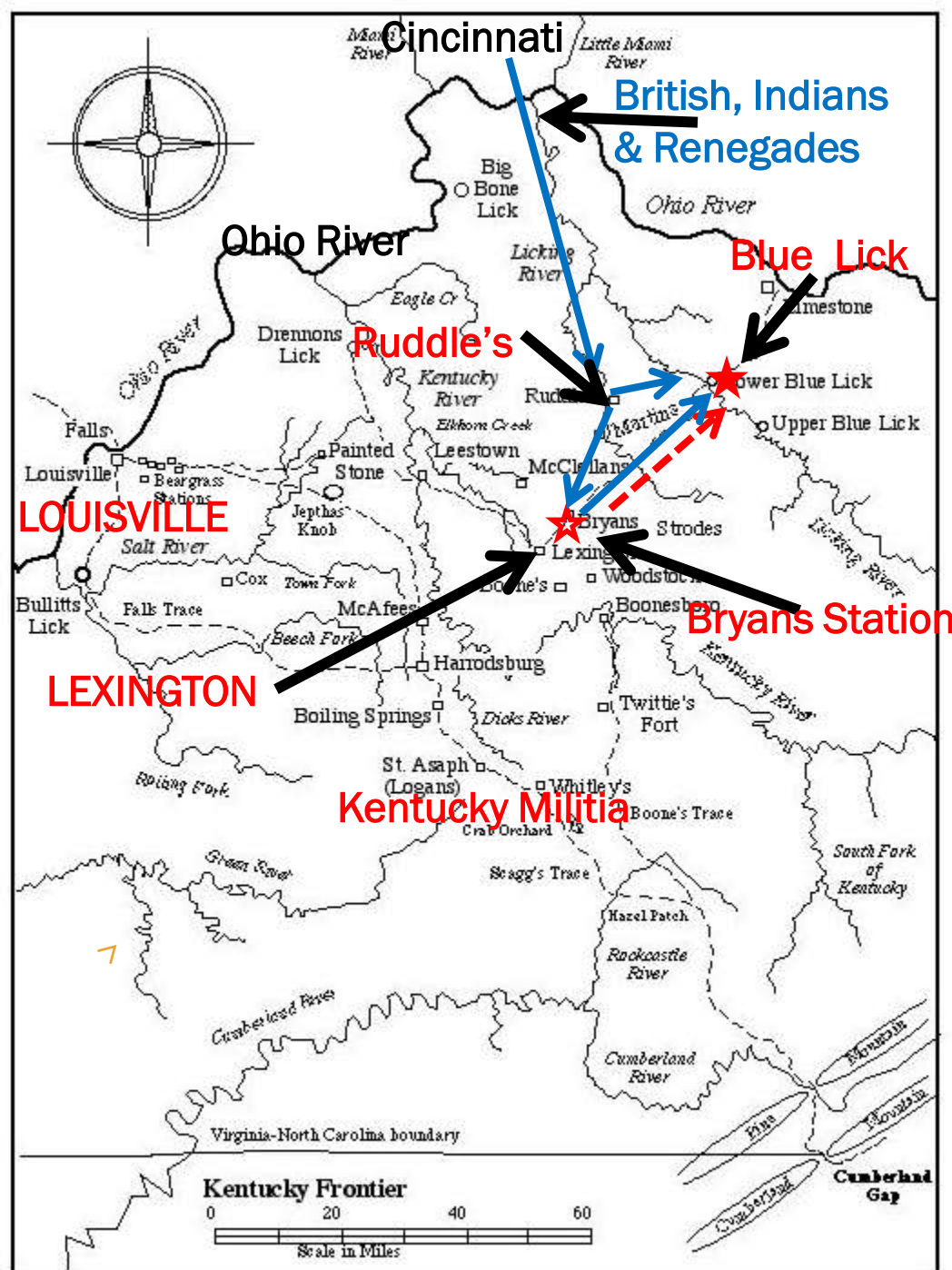
# PRELUDE TO THE BATTLE OF BLUE LICKS

- ✖ The more zealous members stayed and formed a smaller force comprised of about 50 British Rangers, commanded by Capt. William Caldwell, supported by Simon Girty and Alexander McKee, who supervised the approximately 300 remaining Indian allies.
- ✖ They decided to cross the Ohio River at the present location of Cincinnati, Ohio, and follow the Licking River into central Kentucky.
- ✖ A strategy was formed to attack a station in central Kentucky, knowing a retaliatory force would be raised and a withdrawal would be pursued, setting up the possibility of an ambush and destruction of a much larger force
- ✖ The Army proceeded south arriving at the abandoned Ruddle's Station site of a previous British and Indian Victory.
- ✖ Bryan's Station, was chosen as the location to attack.
- ✖ Half the invading force hid itself at Blue Licks.
- ✖ On August 15, 1782, the remainder of the British and Indian forces arrived at Bryan's Station in the evening.
- ✖ Approximately 44 militiamen defended the station, and two express riders rode toward Lexington for reinforcements.
- ✖ Initially the invaders remained hidden; however, their presence was known,.



# THE ATTACK ON BRYAN'S STATION, KY

- ✕ Eventually Caldwell's force showed themselves, but never mounted a serious assault.
- ✕ On August 16<sup>th</sup> toward the middle of the day a relief company arrived from Lexington. After a brief skirmish with the Indians, 17 rode into the fort and the remainder withdrew to Lexington for additional reinforcements. The skirmish at the station continued, resulting in the deaths of five militiamen.
- ✕ On August 17<sup>th</sup>, shortly after sunrise, Caldwell's Army of British and Indians withdrew after destroying crops and the buildings located outside Bryan's Station, and returned to Ruddle's Station



# THE BRITISH, INDIAN AND RENEGADE WITHDRAWAL TO BLUE LICKS

- ✘ 18 August 1782 In the morning, mostly mounted Militiamen reinforcements arrived at Bryan's Station.
- ✘ Colonel John Todd, from Fayette County, was the ranking officer of those assembled.
- ✘ LTC Stephen Trigg, from Lincoln County, commanded 130 men,
- ✘ LTC Daniel Boone, from Fayette County, commanded 50 men
- ✘ A large contingent was expected to arrive a few days later under the command of Col. Benjamin Logan.
- ✘ 18 August 1782 , mid-morning, Col Todd began the pursuit of Caldwell's forces, passing Ruddle's Station about halfway to Lower Blue Lick.
- ✘ 18 August 1782 By evening , Caldwell's Army had camped at the Blue Licks.
- ✘ 19 August 1782 By morning, The British and Indians knew the location of Col. Todd's forces - only a few miles south of Blue Licks. To meet the Kentucky militia.



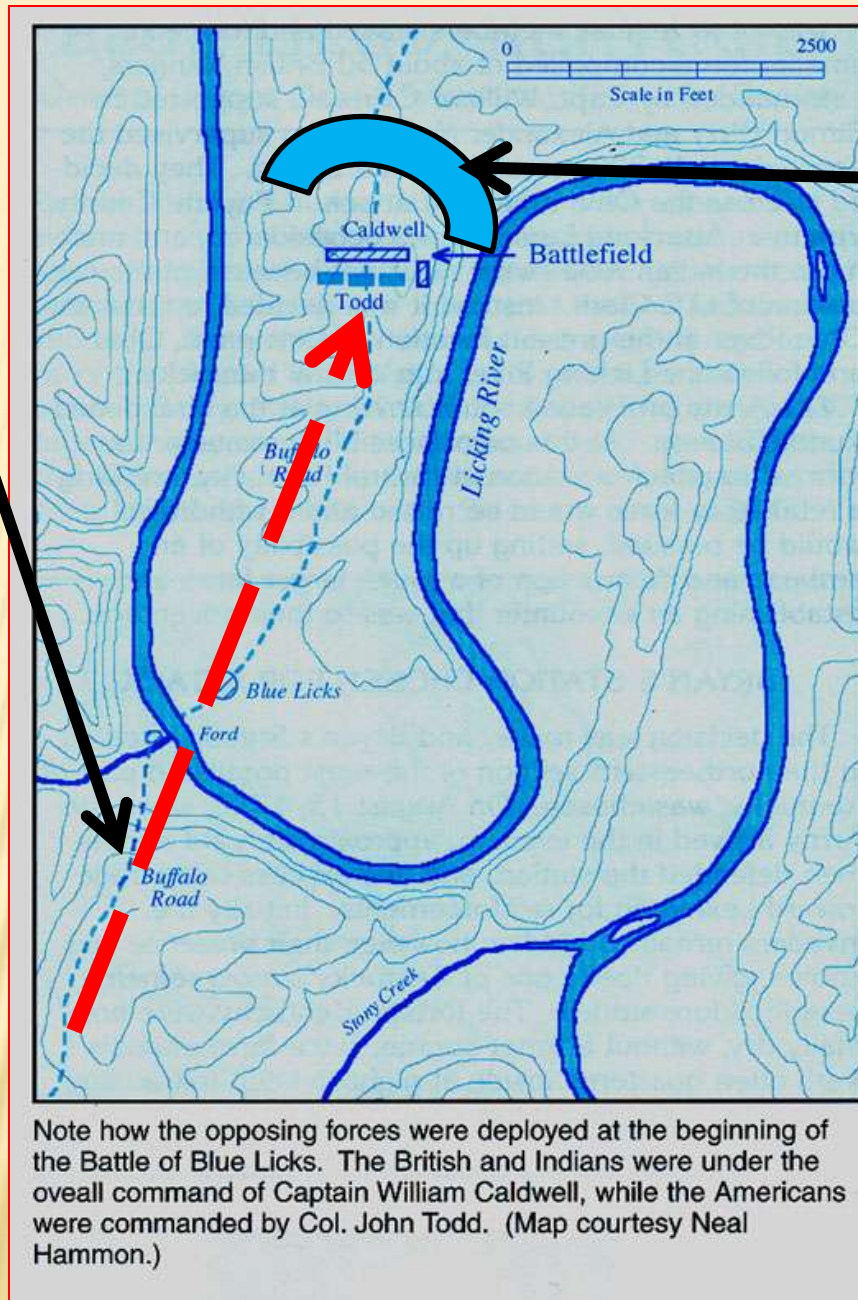
# THE BATTLE OF BLUE LICKS

- ✖ Caldwell placed his men on both sides of a ridge, about 3,500 feet north of the Licking River Ford. The ford was very narrow shallow crossing located at the bottom of an A-shaped bend in the Licking River.
- ✖ The position was ideal, allowing a withdrawal route for the defenders and cover (tree line), but not for attackers, who had the river behind them and open fields to cross.
- ✖ 19 August 1782 Early in the morning, a Monday, the Americans arrived at the south bank of the Licking River near the Blue Licks salt springs.
- ✖ The Indian army lay hidden in wooded ravines at the crest of the hill.
- ✖ As the Americans assembled on their side of the river a group of warriors appeared in plain view on the hilltop. They were the decoy.
- ✖ Todd and Trigg called another officers' council; about fifteen men were there in all. Included were Boone and McCary.
- ✖ Boone urged caution; he pointed out all the things he had observed. "They intend to fight," he said.
- ✖ McCary grew angry and defiant. "Them that ain't cowards follow me," he shouted leading a general charge across the river directly into the ambush and hand-to-hand battle that followed.
- ✖ .

# The Battle of Blue Licks

## Kentucky Militia

Colonel John Todd, from Fayette County, was the ranking officer of those assembled. LTC Stephen Trigg, from Lincoln County, commanded 130 men, and LTC Daniel Boone, from Fayette County, commanded 50 men



British,  
Indians, &  
Renegades

50 British Rangers, commanded by CPT William Caldwell, supported by Simon Girty and Alexander McKee, who supervised the approximately 300 remaining Indian allies.



# RESULTS OF THE BATTLE OF BLUE LICKS

- ✖ The result was disaster for the Kentuckians and resounding victory for the Ohio Indian/British forces.
- ✖ Seventy-two Kentuckians were killed in that fight; more than a third of their force.
- ✖ The Indians and British lost only three men and four more were slightly wounded.
- ✖ This defeat marked the lowest point in the Americans' fortunes in the struggle for possession of the West.
- ✖ [http://www.footnote.com/page/658\\_some\\_of\\_the\\_virginia\\_akers/](http://www.footnote.com/page/658_some_of_the_virginia_akers/)



**BRIGADIER GENERAL  
GEORGE ROGERS CLARK**



**The  
Shawnee Campaign  
into Ohio  
(The last Battle  
of the  
Revolutionary War)**

**4-10 November 1782**



*Conquest of the country northwest of the Ohio River 1778-1783  
and the Life of George Rogers Clark by William Hayden English*

In August 1782, another British-Indian force defeated the Kentucky militia at the Battle of Blue Licks

The whole country was aroused to action by this disaster, and General Clark at once assumed the command of the forces, now gathering in all directions, with Colonels Floyd and Logan to assist him. The falls of the Ohio and Bryant's station were selected as the places for the troops to meet, from which points they moved forward as mounted riflemen, a thousand strong, to the mouth of the Licking, where they remained some time perfecting their organization.

From thence they marched early in November, 1782, against the leading Indian towns, on the Miami river,

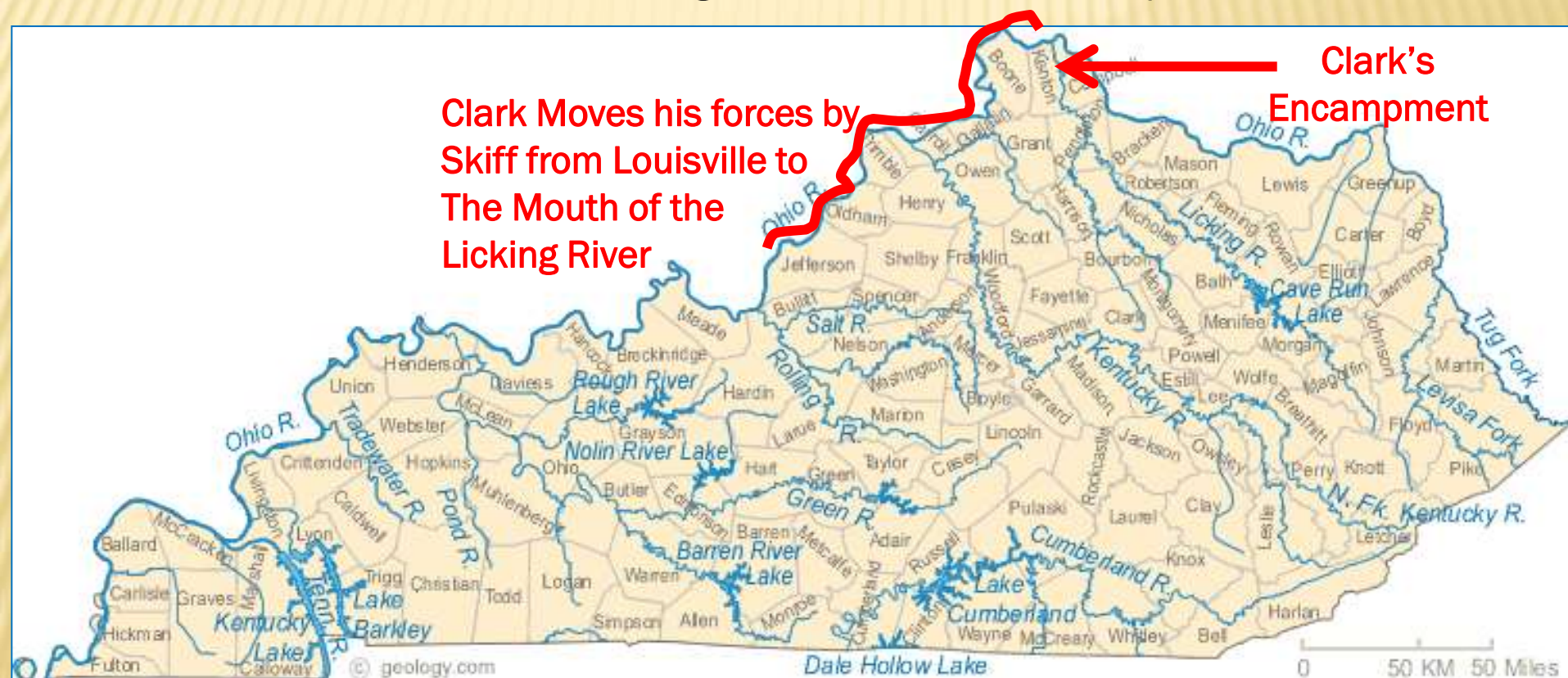
\*Virginia State Papers, Vol. 2, p. 562.

# COL CLARK'S SHAWNEE CAMPAIGN INTO OHIO (CONT.)

- ✧ Fall of 1782 COL Clark Decided to Retaliate and called on the KY Militia to accompany his Regt and meet at the mouth of the Licking river (about 1050 mounted riflemen total). He transported his cannon up river from the Falls. Floyds men assembled at the Falls and Logan's men assembled at Bryans Station.

Clark Moves his forces by Skiff from Louisville to The Mouth of the Licking River

Clark's Encampment





# COL CLARK'S SHAWNEE CAMPAIGN INTO OHIO (CONT.)

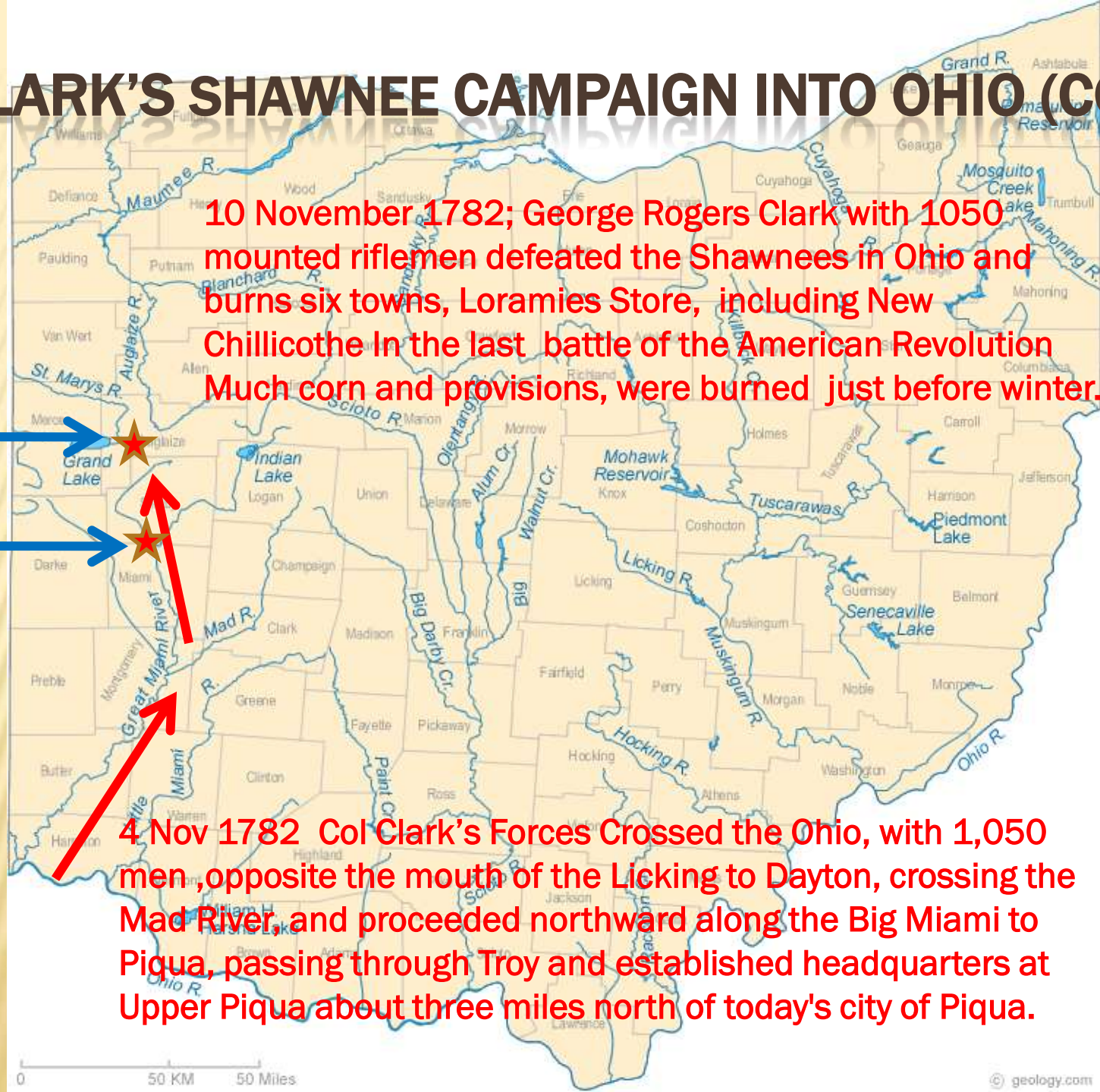
- ✘ 4 Nov 1782 Col Clark's Forces Crossed the Ohio, with 1,050 men, opposite the mouth of the Licking to Dayton, crossing the Mad River, and proceeded northward along the Big Miami to Piqua, passing through Troy and established headquarters at Upper Piqua about three miles north of today's city of Piqua.
- ✘ His objective was to destroy the Indian villages near the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers. The Loramie Post was burned.
- ✘ 10 November 1782; George Rogers Clark with 1050 mounted riflemen defeated the Shawnees in Ohio and burns six towns , including New Chillicothe Much corn and provisions, were burned just before winter.
- ✘ 10 scalps and 7 prisoners were taken, two whites recaptured, with the loss of one killed and one wounded.
- ✘ The Kentuckians completely regained their self-confidence and the war in the west is largely over.

# COL CLARK'S SHAWNEE CAMPAIGN INTO OHIO (CONT.)

10 November 1782; George Rogers Clark with 1050 mounted riflemen defeated the Shawnees in Ohio and burns six towns, Loramies Store, including New Chillicothe. In the last battle of the American Revolution Much corn and provisions, were burned just before winter.

Loramie's  
Store

Upper  
Piqua



4 Nov 1782 Col Clark's Forces Crossed the Ohio, with 1,050 men, opposite the mouth of the Licking to Dayton, crossing the Mad River, and proceeded northward along the Big Miami to Piqua, passing through Troy and established headquarters at Upper Piqua about three miles north of today's city of Piqua.



# COL CLARK'S SHAWNEE CAMPAIGN INTO OHIO (CONT.)

LOGAN ESAREY

*his ANCESTORS And their DESCENDANTS*

“John Essary served in the Jefferson county, Kentucky, (Virginia) militia, Captain James Samuel's, October 21, 1782 to November 25, 1782, under George Rogers Clark. This was on the Shawnee campaign into Ohio after the Battle of Blue Licks in Kentucky.”

---

November 10 1782 John Esarey served In the last battle of the American Revolution, which defeated the Shawnees in Ohio and burns six towns , including New Chillicothe and Loramie's Post

April 19 1783 Washington declares end to fighting eight years to the day after war began.

September 3 1783 Final peace treaty between Britain and the United States signed in Paris British-allied tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy lose most of their lands as they are left out of the settlement. Some bands settle in southern Ontario with Joseph Brant.

December 23 1783 Washington resigns his commission before the Continental Congress in Annapolis, Maryland.

## 328 ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

Capt. James Davis' Pay Roll from October 21<sup>st</sup> untill Nov<sup>r</sup> 25, 1782— See Bundle Jefferson Militia Amount entered in Page 165

From the Number of Men in this Pay Roll the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Capt<sup>o</sup> should only receive the Pay of a Lieut<sup>e</sup>, the Lt. the pay of an Ensign, the Ensign the pay of a Sergeant & the three youngest Serg<sup>ts</sup> the pay of privates.

Capt. James Samuels Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> untill 25<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1782, Bundled and Entered as above —

From the number of men in Capt. Samuels Pay Roll, the Comm<sup>rs</sup> are of opinion that the Capt. should only receive the pay of an Ensign & the Lieut. the pay of a Sergeant & the Sergeants the pay of privates.

Capt. James Rodgers' Pay Roll from the 21<sup>st</sup> October untill the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 1782. Bundled and entered as above.

From the number of men in Capt. Rodgers Pay Roll, the Commissioners are of opinion that the Captain should only receive the pay of a Lieutenant, the Lieut. the pay of Ensign, the Ensign the pay of a Sergeant and the three youngest Sergeants the pay of Privates.

## 404 ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.....DR.

TO SUNDRIES FOR JEFFERSON MILITIA.....

Vouchers	See Bundle Jefferson Militia	Page	L.	S.	d
No. 1	To Capt. Boone, the amount of his Pay Roll in Aug. 1780—	35	39	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	To Capt. William Oldham, the amount of his Pay Roll in Aug. 1780	72	84	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	To Capt. Oldham for rations furnish <sup>d</sup>	73	1	10	

Vouch <sup>rs</sup>		Page	L.	S.	d
3	To Robt. Hamilton ditto	do	1	10	
4	To Capt. Jas. Davis the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782	74	77	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	To Capt. James Samuel the amt. of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782—	do	57	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	To Capt. Jas. Rodgers the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782	do	77	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	To Capt. Jacob Vanmater the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782.	75	50	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	To Capt. John Varbrus the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov. 1782	do	92	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	To Capt. Charles Polk the amount of his Pay Roll Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782	do	127	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
10	To Capt. Jas. Rodgers the amount of his Pay Roll in July 1782	do	29	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	To—ditto—in May 1782	do	23	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Carried forward <sup>1</sup>	L	656	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Brought forward		656	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 12	To Lieut. George Wilson the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782.	75	24	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	To Capt. Daniel Hall the amount of his Pay Roll in August 1780	76	49	18	5
14	To Capt. Hardy Hill the amount of his Pay Roll in August 1780	do	80	14	8
	Also his ration Roll of the same date	do	33	12	
15	To Capt. Cha <sup>s</sup> Polke the amount of his Pay Roll in Aug <sup>st</sup> 1780—	do	83	5	8
	Also his Ration Roll of the same date		45	17	
16	To Capt. Rich <sup>d</sup> . Chinowith the amount of his Pay Roll in Nov <sup>r</sup> 1782.	77	75	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
17	To Capt. Danl. Hall the amount of his Pay Roll for Rations in August 1780	do	28	1	.....
18	To Capt. Jas. Davis the amount of his Pay Roll in July 1782—	do	24	5	4
19	To Capt. Peter Asturgus the amount of his Pay Roll in August 1780	78	111	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
do	Also his Ration Roll of the same date	do	62	18	.....
20	To Capt. Aquilla Whitaker the amount of his Pay Roll in June 1782	do	80	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	To Capt. James Patten the amount of his Pay Roll in May 1782	do	46	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
22	To Capt. John Vartrees the amount of his Pay Roll in April—	do	60	10	8

<sup>1</sup> The figures are reproduced as they appear in the original, but the total of the items as given should be £ 662, 10 s, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  d.





Vol. I

# A ROSTER OF REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS OF THE INDIANA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CLARK, JOHN, b. March 1736, Northcumberland Co., Pa., d. 22 Feb. 1809, Union Co., Pa., m. Florence Watson. SERVICE: Clark, John. John Esary and Sarah Clark, his wife, came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in 1783 and to Branchville, Indiana in 1810. Sarah Clark was born in Delaware Co., Pa. John Clark served as Lieut. in Fifth Company 2nd Batt., Lt. Col. James Morrow, Northcumberland Co., Pa. CHILDREN: Sarah, b. ca. 1749, m. John Esarey, 1776. DESCENDANT: MC CRACKEN, Ethel M. (Mrs. Frank), No. 219685.

Commemoration of the  
United States of America Bicentennial  
July 4, 1976

Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, State Regent  
1973 - 1976

ESAREY, JOHN, b. 5 July 1744, Pennsylvania, d. 17 Nov. 1828, Clark County, Ill., m. 17 June 1776, Pa., Sarah Hester Clark, b. 5 Jan. 1758, d. 16 October 1818. SERVICE: Esarey, John - Private in the Company of Jefferson County Militia, under Capt. James Semuels on an expedition against the Indians under General George Rogers Clark. Enlisted 16 Sept. - disc. 13 Nov. 1776. Penn. Archives, Vol. V, Series 5. CHILDREN: Sarah, b. 9 Jan. 1778, m. Richard Willett; James, b. 12 Feb. 1782; Jonathan Davis, b. 29 Sept. 1783, m. (1) Sarah Miley, 7 July 1803, (2) Sarah Shaver (or Shaner) 12 Jan. 1809, (3) Francis Hammack 7 Jan. 1844, (4) Catherine Gaddis, 25 Aug. 1856; Elizabeth Esarey, b. 13 Sept. 1785, m. Ben Shaver; Abigail (or Abigne), b. 23 Jan. 1788, m. Isiah Horton (or Hester); Hannah, b. 14 April 1791, (1) Pater Shaver (or Shaner) (2) Buchanan, (3) —Davis, (4) Thomas Sekix; Nanry, b. 29 March 1794, m. Arthur Foster and Thomas Selvin; Hester, b. 14 Nov. 1797, m. William, and/or Arthur Foster; Jesse, b. 13 Sept. 1800, m. Hannah Foster. DESCENDANT: HOWERTON, Dolores Hubert, No. 587297.



# DAR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH SYSTEM DATABASE

## ESSARY, JOHN

Ancestor #: A037193

Service: VIRGINIA

Rank: PRIVATE

Birth: 5 Jul 1744 PENNSYLVANIA

Death: 17 Nov 1828 CLARK CO ILLINOIS

Service Source:

HARDING, GEORGE ROGERS CLARK & HIS MEN, PP 168-169

Service Description:

- 1) CO OF JEFFERSON CO MILITIA, CAPT SAMUELS,
- 2) GEN CLARK, EXPEDITION AGAINST INDIANS

Residence:

**County:** JEFFERSON CO –

**District:** KENTUCKY DIST –

**State:** VIRGINIA

Spouse: SARAH HESTER CLARK



# JOHN ESAREY THE LAND SPECULATOR!

Logan Esarey Quote:

“John Essery seems to have been somewhat of a land owner while in Kentucky, almost a **speculator**. From John Griggs, he obtained a warrant for 113 acres, dated August 7, 1781. This he located in Nelson county on "**Froman's Trace**" wherever that may have been, May 6, 1800. Froman's Station (2) (date ?), west of Trigg's Station, northeast of *Harrodsburg Mercer County*. “

<http://www.northamericanforts.com/East/ky.html> Quote:

**Bullitt County:** William Brashear's Station (1779 - 1781), east of *Shepherdsville* on the Salt River, about one-quarter mile below the mouth of Floyd's Fork Salt River. Brashear was killed by Indians in 1781. Later renamed Isaac Froman's Station (1780's), aka **Froman's Folly and Fort Nonsense** because Froman did not own the land. Also known as the Salt River Garrison or Garrison at Bullitt's Lick in 1780. In 1791 later known as the Post at the Salt River, garrisoned by the KY state militia with 10 men.

# THE LAND LAWS.

- ✖ The land laws which the Virginia Legislature enacted about this time ( May, 1779); they did not take effect nor was a land court established until the following fall, when the land office was opened at St. Asaphs, 13 Oct 1780.
- ✖ Each family of actual settlers was allowed a settlement right to four hundred acres for the small sum of nine dollars, and, if very poor, the land was given them on credit. Every such settler also acquired a preemptive right to purchase a thousand acres adjoining, at the regulation State price, which was forty pounds, paper money, or forty dollars in specie, for every hundred acres.
- ✖ One peculiar provision was made necessary by the system of settling in fortified villages. Every such village was allowed six hundred and forty acres, which no outsider could have surveyed or claim, for it was considered, the property of the townsmen, to be held in common until an equitable division could be made; while each family likewise had a settlement right to four hundred acres adjoining the village.
- ✖ The vacant lands were sold, warrants for a hundred acres costing forty dollars in specie; but later on, towards the close of the war, Virginia tried to buoy up her mass of depreciated paper currency by accepting it nearly at par for land warrants, thereby reducing the cost of these to less than fifty cents for a hundred acres.
- ✖ No warrant applied to a particular spot; it was surveyed on any vacant or presumably vacant ground. Each individual had the surveying done wherever he pleased, the county surveyor usually appointing some skilled woodsman to act as his deputy. In the end the natural result of all this was to involve half the people of Kentucky in lawsuits over their land, as there were often two or three titles to each patch, [Footnote: McAfee MSS.] and the surveys crossed each other in hopeless tangles. From the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, 1777-1783 / Roosevelt, Theodor..pg 40



# TAXLIST: Nelson County Tithes 1785-1791, Nelson Co., KY

<http://files.usgwarchives.org/ky/nelson/taxlists/taxes/nelson2.txt>

Transcribed by: Mary Yoder,  
mayoder@davesworld.net Date: 11 Oct 2000

## Legend:

<u>name,</u>	<u>tithes paid,</u>	<u># on list,</u>	<u>tithe taker's name,</u>	<u>year.</u>
Essary John	1	118	I. Cox	1785
Esary John - see Francis Shain	55		Benj. Pope	1790
Shain Frances; John Esary; Isaac Harris; negro __	3	55	Benj. Pope	1790
Shaver Jacob	1	52	Ben Pope	1791
Wiley Stephen	1	1	Jesse Davis #1	1790

## Logan Esarey Quote:

“Another purchased from John Carr, a Virginia warrant issued Dec. 13, 1784, for 150 acres, he located on Olilson's Creek in Builitt county, May 5, 1800. By a similar warrant he located 200 acres on Cane Run in Bullitt county May 6, 1800. By a similar warrant he located 200 acres on Cane Run in Bulitt county November 3, 1797. 1/ Under Land Office Treasury warrant Number 1660i ssued by Virginia, November 7, 1779, to John Essary himself, he located 325 acres on Short Creek in Jefferson County, July 2,5, 1734. Title to this was completed February 20, 1789. Under warrant 1639 of the Virginia Land office he surveyed, January 2, 1786, 125 acres on Rolling Fork of Salt River in Nelson county and perfected his title May 15, 1790. Under a like treasury warrant of 1781 he surveyed 200 acres on Bee Knob Grove in Hardin County, September 20, 1793, perfecting title May 6, 1800. June 14, 1800 John Essary and James Shanks completed to a 700 acre tract on "Froman's Trace" Hardin County, the survey having been made September 10, 1794, warrant bearing date June 1785. On the same warrant and adjoining, 31 acres were located at the same time. Under the same warrant, September 6, 1798, another tract of 207 acres was located in Bulitt county, June 14, 1800. Between 1784 and 1798 he had thus located upwards of 1700 acres, supposing that he and Shanks divided equally the 700 acre lot. His holdings were in four counties, though they may have been closer together than this would indicate.”



# KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS AND LAND TITLES

× Title: Essary, John.

× Publication: 20 February 1789.

- × Other Format: Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Grants A-Z, 1-124, reels 42-190; Virginia State Land Office. Grants 125- , reels 369-.
- × Note: Location: Jefferson County (Ky.).
- × Description: 325 acres on Short Creek.
- × Source: Land Office Grants No. 20, 1788-1789, p. 69 (Reel 86). Part of the index to the recorded copies of grants issued by the Virginia Land Office. The collection is housed in the Archives at the Library of Virginia.

× [http://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-](http://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=69&last=&g_p=G20&collection=LO Grant)

[bin/GetLONN.pl?first=69&last=&g\\_p=G20&collection=LO Grant](http://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=69&last=&g_p=G20&collection=LO Grant)

× Title: Essary, John.

× Publication 15 May 1790.

- × Other Format: Available on microfilm. Virginia State Land Office. Grants A-Z, 1-124, reels 42-190; Virginia State Land Office. Grants 125- , reels 369-.
- × Note: Location: Nelson County (Ky.).
- × Description: 125 acres on the South side of the Rolling fork of Salt River where the Valley Road crosses said fork.
- × Source: Land Office Grants No. 22, 1789-1791, p. 175 (Reel 88). Part of the index to the recorded copies of grants issued by the Virginia Land Office. The collection is housed in the Archives at the Library of Virginia.
- × [http://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=175&last=&g\\_p=G22&collection=LO Grant](http://image.lva.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/GetLONN.pl?first=175&last=&g_p=G22&collection=LO Grant)

## Kentucky Land Grants about Essary, Jno

- × Grantee: Essary, Jno Acres: 325 Book: 14 Survey Date: 26 Jul 1784 County: Jefferson WaterCourse: Short Cr Reference: THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS Volume 1 Part 1 CHAPTER II VIRGINIA GRANTS (1782-1792) THE COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY page 47
- × Kentucky Land Grants  
about Essary, John
- × Grantee: Essary, John Acres: 125 Book: 15 Survey Date: 1 Feb 1786 County: Nelson WaterCourse: Rolling Fk Reference: THE KENTUCKY LAND GRANTS Volume 1 Part 1 CHAPTER II VIRGINIA GRANTS (1782-1792) THE COUNTIES OF KENTUCKY page 47

# Bullitt County

KYGenWeb Home Page <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~kybullit/>

Bullitt County was formed in 1797 from Jefferson and Nelson Counties. In 1824, a portion was taken to form Spencer County. It is located in the Western Knobs region of the state

## ✕ Essery, John

- ✕ 29 Nov 1786 ordered to be surveyor of the county road from the upper spring on Long Lick Creek to Salt River using the same tithables that had been assigned before to Withers King (*Nelson Co. KY Court Orders*)
- ✕ Kentucky became the 15<sup>th</sup> State 1 Jun 1792
- ✕ 1792 received land grant for **200 acres** on Cain Creek 8 Nov 1792, Bullitt Co. KY
- ✕ 1792 tax list of Nelson Co. KY - Ben Frye's District - 1 white male over 21,  
**400 acres**
- ✕ 1798 received land grant for **150 acres** on Wilson's Creek 4 Sep 1798, Bullitt Co. KY
- ✕ 1798 received land grant for **207 acres** on the Rolling Fork of Salt River 6 Sep 1798, Bullitt Co. KY
- ✕ 1799 tax list of Bullitt Co. KY with 1 white male over 21, 1 16-21, 1 black over 16 (*no land details on this list*)

## ✕ Essery, John (Cont.)

- ✕ 1801 tax list of Bullitt Co. KY with 1 white male over 21, 1 16-21, 3 blacks over 16.  
Also taxed for:  
**200 acres** in Bullitt Co. on Cain Run  
**270 acres** in Bullitt Co.
- ✕ 1805 tax list of Hardin Co. KY with 1 white male over 21, 1 black over 16  
**250 acres** on the Roling Fork, Hardin Co. KY, first entered in the name of Essery  
**300 acres** on the Roling Fork, Hardin Co. KY, first entered in the name of Essery  
**100 acres** on Dorits Run, Hardin Co. KY, first entered in the name of Essery

## ✕ Essery, Jonathan

- ✕ 1805 tax list of Hardin Co. KY with 1 white male over 21,  
**500 acres** on Dorrets (Run) , Hardin Co. KY, first entered in the name of Samuel Wells



# John Essery Served as an original Trustee of Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, Kentucky, 11 December 1793

163		SHEPHERD	
		VOL.	PAGE
(c) Unpatented land was sold by him to William Kester, to whom title was released.....		5	299
<b>Shepherd, Peter, deceased</b>			
Title to site of Town of Jefferson quieted.....		5	353
<b>Shepherd, Samuel (see Shepard)</b>			
(a) Trustee Rittenhouse Academy.....		2	240
(b) Trustee Georgetown Library.....		2	376
<b>Shepherdsville</b>			
(a) Established December 11, 1793 on lands of Adam Shepherd with Nacy Brashears, Samuel Crow, Michael Troutman, Frederick Pennybaker, Benjamin Stansberry, Joseph Brooks and <u>John Essery, Trustees</u> .....		1	183
(b) <u>Survey of town by James Shanks confirmed</u> .....		4	212

From Little's Law of Kentucky page 2



# Shepherdsville

## Buillitt County, Kentucky





**BENJAMIN FRYE  
VS.  
JOHN ESSRY  
1795**

**One of the three cases decided by the  
Supreme Court of Kentucky in 1795**

**MAY TERM, 1795.**

**107**

**Frye v. Essry.**

## FRY vs. Essary

A case that came before the Supreme Court for the District of Kentucky in May, 1795.

Benjamin Frye v. John Essry. The case involved part of the 1000 acres that had also been claimed by the boundaries of one Jacob Myers. Jacob Myers had sold his 400 acres to Adam Shepherd who had then sold 235 acres to John Essry to whom Myers made out the conveyance. The area in dispute contained 20 1/2 acres; the discrepancy may have occurred when Myers' survey was made and right-angles were not laid off.

Adam Shepherd had bought the 400 acres and then sold 235 acres to the defendant, to whom Jacob Myers made the conveyance. John Essry had apparently had a new survey made which contained about 10 markers including the Long Lick, the old Buffalo road, the ash cabin, a beech stump [the tree with markers being missing], a spring, etc.

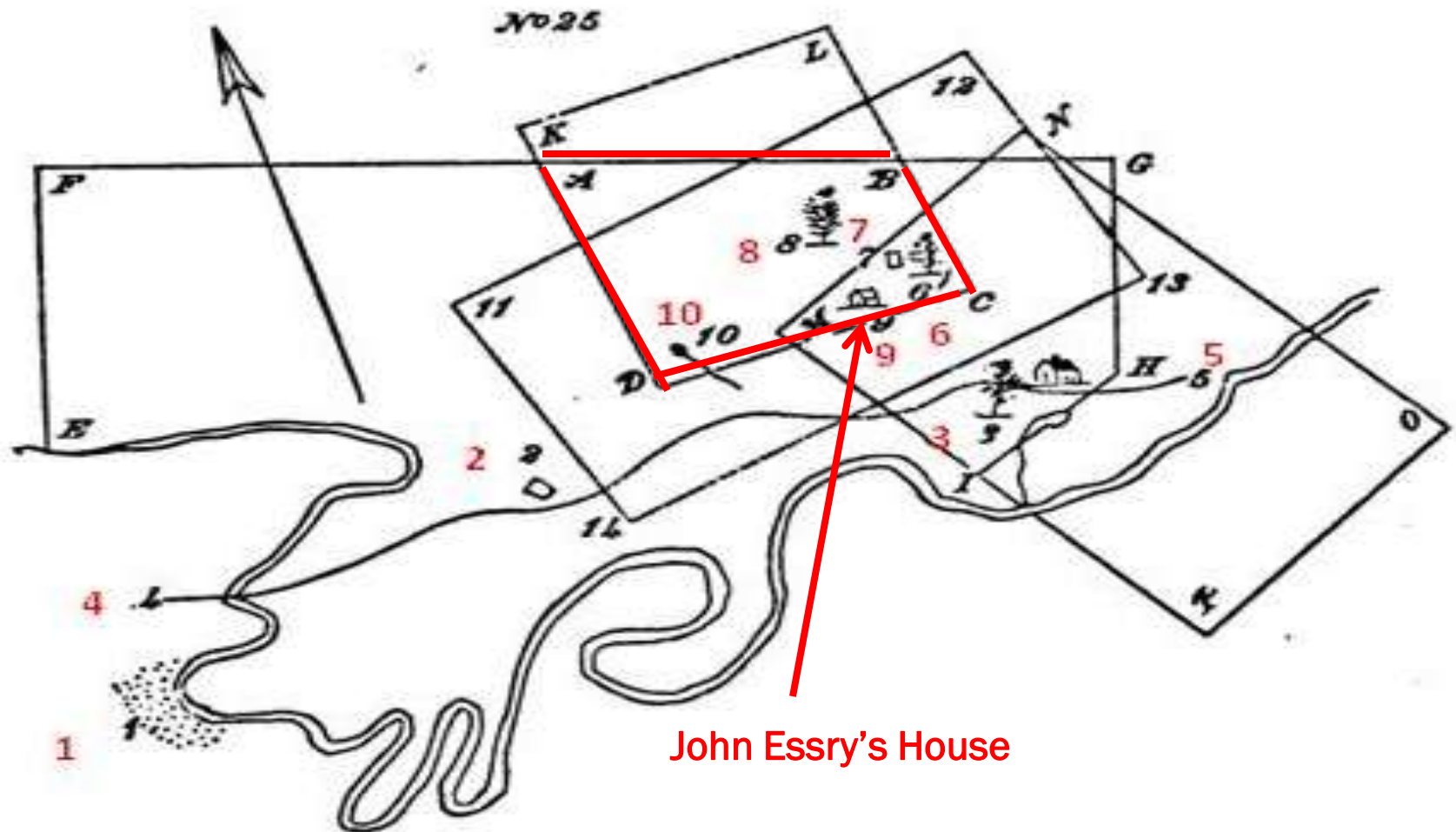
Decision in the lower court was that the defendant was ordered to convey the interference of 20 1/2 acres and pay cost. He appealed.

The judge was of the opinion that not all of the calls of Jacob Myers' survey were sufficiently identified as there were two beech trees marked I R at a considerable distance from each other. He felt the survey of the complainant [Frye] did have sufficiently identified calls when his entry was made and if both surveys were made consistently the complainant ought to recover all the land included in his survey which is also on the defendant's survey and land that wouldn't have been part when the original entry was made.

The decision was for Essry to deed the disputed land to Frye and pay costs.



The annexed connected plat No. 25, was returned in this cause, of which the following is an explanation :



John Essry's House

E F G H I, complainant's survey of 1,000 acres. K L C D, the defendant's survey of 235 acres, part of 400 acres entered by Jacob Myers, according to his deed. A B C D, the interference, containing  $159\frac{1}{2}$  acres. M N O P, the defendant's survey, laid down

---

Frye v. Essary.

---

by order of the complainant, as he thinks agreeably to entry.  
11 12 13 14, Jacob Myers' entry of 400 acres agreeably to the  
decree of the court. 1, the Long lick. 4 to 5, the old Buffalo  
road. 2, the ash cabin. 3, the spring, cabin, and beech tree  
marked R S, called for in the complainant's entry. 6, the sinking  
spring and elm. 7, the improvement. 8, a beech stump in the  
defendant's meadow, standing 34 poles from his house north 30  
west. 9, the defendant's house. 10, a spring running south 50 east  
from the head. The water course is Long lick creek, or run.

above specified: Whereupon it is decreed and ordered, that the  
complainant do recover of the defendant all the land which will  
be included in the survey, when made agreeably to the foregoing  
opinion, and which is now included within his present survey.

And now at this term, the surveyor's report having been re-  
turned, the defendant was decreed and ordered to convey to the  
complainant the interference, amounting to 20½ acres, and to pay  
costs.



# 1800 Tax list, Bullitt County Kentucky

92

NAME	COUNTY	TAX LIST DATE	NAME	COUNTY	TAX LIST DATE
Emmerson, John	Green	1800	Enos, John	Mason	1800
Emmerson, Samuel	Lincoln	8/23/1800	Enyert, Abraham	Madison	1800
Emmett, William	Scott	1800	Enyert, David	Madison	1800
Empson, Richard	Clark	7/22/1800	Eplear, George	Woodford	1800
Emson, Cornelius	Jessamine	8/29/1800	Epperson, Ann & Son	Fayette	11/ 7/1800
Endermon, John	Fayette (Lexington)	8/19/1800	Epperson, Francis	Fayette	11/ 7/1800
			Epperson, John	Fayette	11/ 7/1800
Endicott, Aaron	Bourbon	1800	Epperson, Richard	Fayette	11/ 7/1800
Endicott, John	Bourbon	1800	Epperson, Robert	Fayette	11/ 7/1800
Endicott, Moses	Bourbon	1800	Ereckson, Benjamin	Jefferson	1800
Endicott, Samuel	Bourbon	1800	Ervin, Joseph	Garrard	1800
Endicott, Thomas, Jr.	Bourbon	1800	Ervin, Thomas	Bourbon	1800
Endicott, Thomas, Sr.	Bourbon	1800	Erwin, Benjamin	Green	1800
Endicott, William	Bourbon	1800	Erwin, Jamison	Lincoln	8/23/1800
England, Augustine	Garrard	1800	Erwin, John	Bourbon	1800
England, David	Montgomery	8/22/1800	Erwin, Joseph	Henry	8/ 6/1800
England, James	Garrard	1800	Erwin, Robert	Henry	8/ 6/1800
England, Jesse	Montgomery	8/22/1800	Erwin, William	Henry	8/ 6/1800
England, John	Garrard	1800	Esom, William	Franklin	8/ 7/1801
England, Stephen	Montgomery	8/22/1800	Essex, William	Fayette	8/19/1800
Engle, John	Shelby	8/29/1800		(Lexington)	
Engle, John, Sr.	Shelby	8/29/1800	Essrey, John	Bullitt	8/30/1800
Engleman, Jacob	Lincoln	8/23/1800	Estbern, John	Nelson	8/30/1800
Engleman, Simon	Lincoln	8/23/1800	Estall, Will	Washington	1800
Englich, Andrew	Fayette	8/19/1800			

Hardin County, Kentucky  
Tax Listing for:  
Jonathan Essery

1805 tax list of Hardin Co. KY with 1 white  
male over 21,

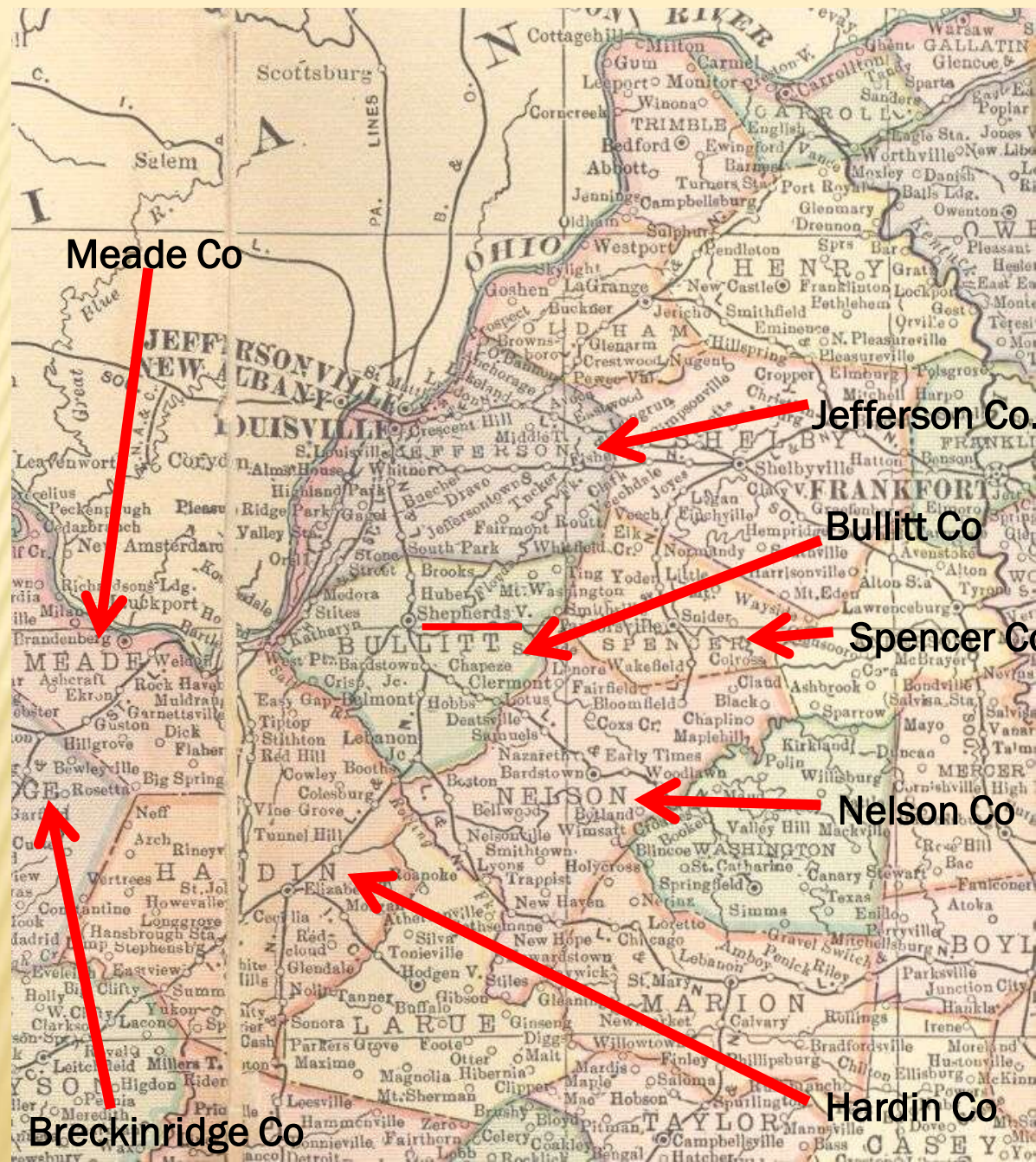
500 acres on Dorrets (Run) , Hardin Co. KY,  
first entered in the name of Samuel Wells



JONATHAN DAVIS ESAREY

SEPT. 29<sup>th</sup> 1783 - JAN 14<sup>th</sup> 1858





John Essary Owned Land and/or lived In seven Counties in Kentucky between 1783 and 1810

Bullitt County, Kentucky was formed in 1797 from Jefferson and Nelson Counties. In 1824, a portion was taken to form Spencer County. It is located in the Western Knobs region of the state



# John Esarey - in Indiana

LOGAN Esarey- His Ancestors and their Descendants

“Whatever the motive, by 1810 the old pioneer was ready to move on. A rather clear tradition is that he arrived in what is now Oil township Perry county, Indiana, during the during the early spring, March, 1810. There is a tradition that he crossed the Ohio at Brandenburg, Mauck’s Ferry; another that he crossed at Fredonia, 25 miles lower down, and still a third that he crossed at Concordia, at Borer’s ferry. The traditions agree that the family came horseback, the horses swimming the icy Ohio. On the headwaters of Oil creek near a large spring, where apparently the chief attraction was hunting; a cabin, or perhaps cabins, were built and the family home was established. “

---

## Perry County

### A History

By

Thomas de la Hunt

The W. K Stewart Company

1916

Next two slides Quote”



although its use was never fully recovered, after which she brought home the slain bear.

Oil Township, like Anderson, derived its appellation from a stream of similar name flowing through its borders, Oil Creek emptying into the Ohio River near Derby and along whose banks the first comers found many indications of crude oil, never sufficient, however, to prove commercially profitable.

The first permanent settler in this northeastern portion of Perry County was unquestionably John Esarey, a native of Wales, who, prior to the American Revolution, came over into Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where in 1776 he married Sarah Clark. The Clark name has been perpetuated through each succeeding generation of the Esareys down to the present, and verbal tradition has always claimed a connection with the family of George Rogers Clark. This, however, is open to doubt, in the lack of documentary evidence, as George Rogers Clark's lineage was Virginian, and it

seems far more probable that Captain John Clark, of Revolutionary fame in Pennsylvania, who in 1774 was a grand juror from Northumberland County, and later lived in Union County where he died February 22, 1809, near Mifflinburg, was the military relative of Sarah (Clark) Esarey. Such is the data furnished by Miss Martha Bladen Clark, an expert genealogist, who is Corresponding Secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

John Esarey emigrated in 1783 to Kentucky, living several years near Louisville, afterward on Doe Run and later at Hill Grove, in Meade County. From there he crossed over to the Hoosier State in January, 1810, at "Indiana Ferry," landing at the mouth of Little Blue River.

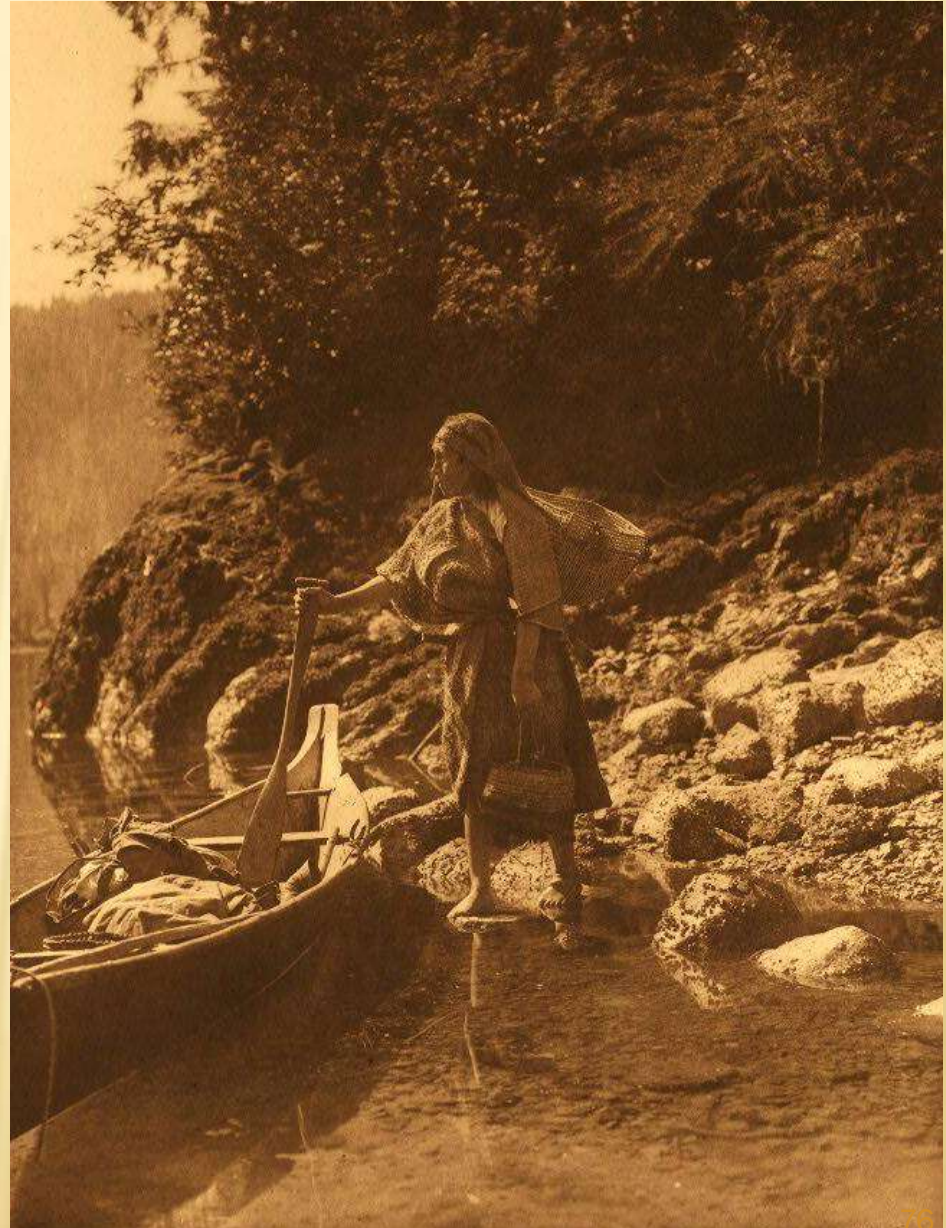
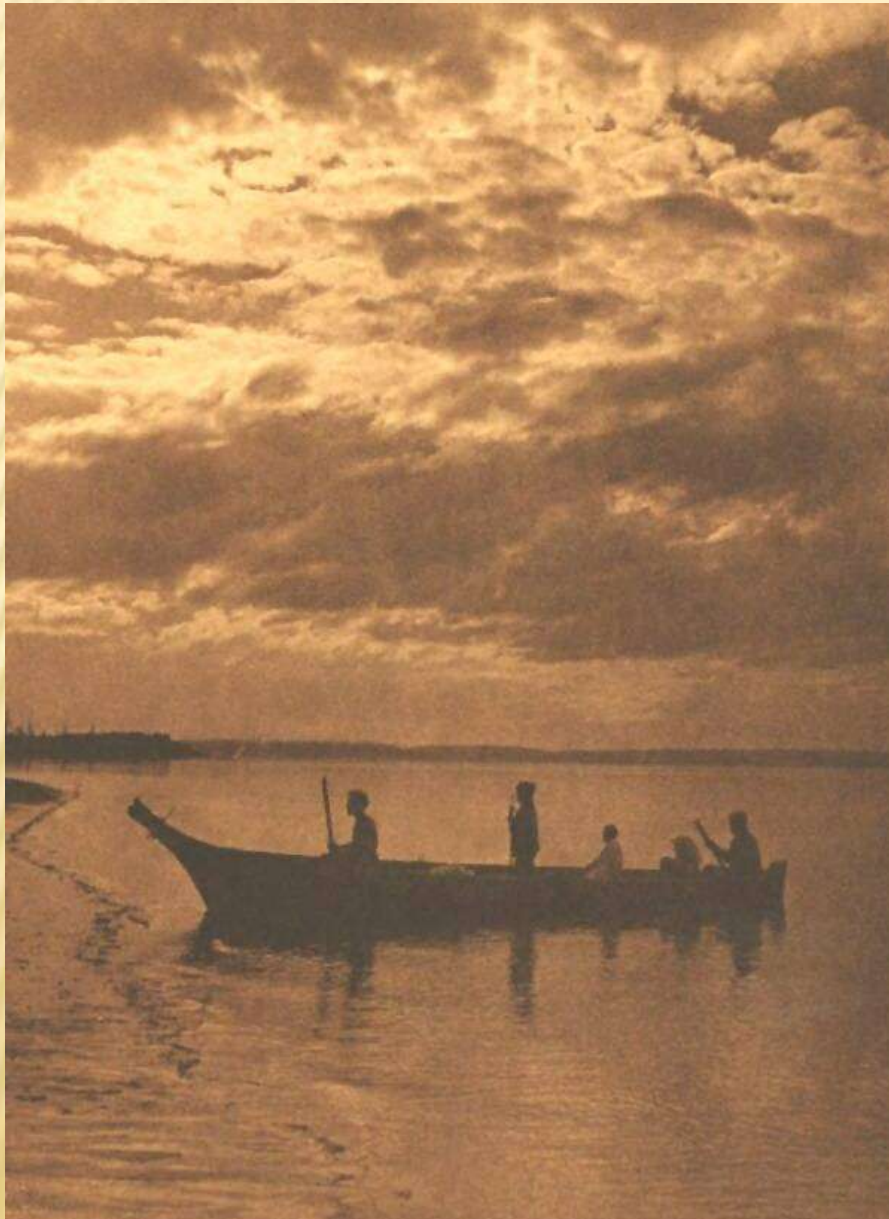
Through singular coincidence the mouth of Big Blue River, some twelve miles farther up the Ohio, was rendered yet more dramatically historic in the family by a grandson, Captain Jesse C. Esarey, commanding the Second Battalion of the Home Guard, which cap-

A man named France rowed the pioneer Esarey family in a small canoe, while the laden packhorses bearing the household effects were encouraged to swim across. From the landing point on Little Blue River, John Esarey, aided by his several sturdy sons, hacked a way twelve miles through the virgin wilderness, locating at length upon what is now known as the A. W. Walker farm in Perry County, then a part of Knox. From that day to the present there have been Esareys in Perry County, and their Centennial Reunion in September, 1910, was the first of its kind ever held in the county.

One of John and Sarah (Clark) Esarey's sons was Jonathan David, who married Sarah Shaver, a daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Allen) Shaver, whose brother, Peter Shaver, married an Esarey daughter, thus early beginning the complication of intermarriages following ever since.



# How to Canoe across the Ohio River in January



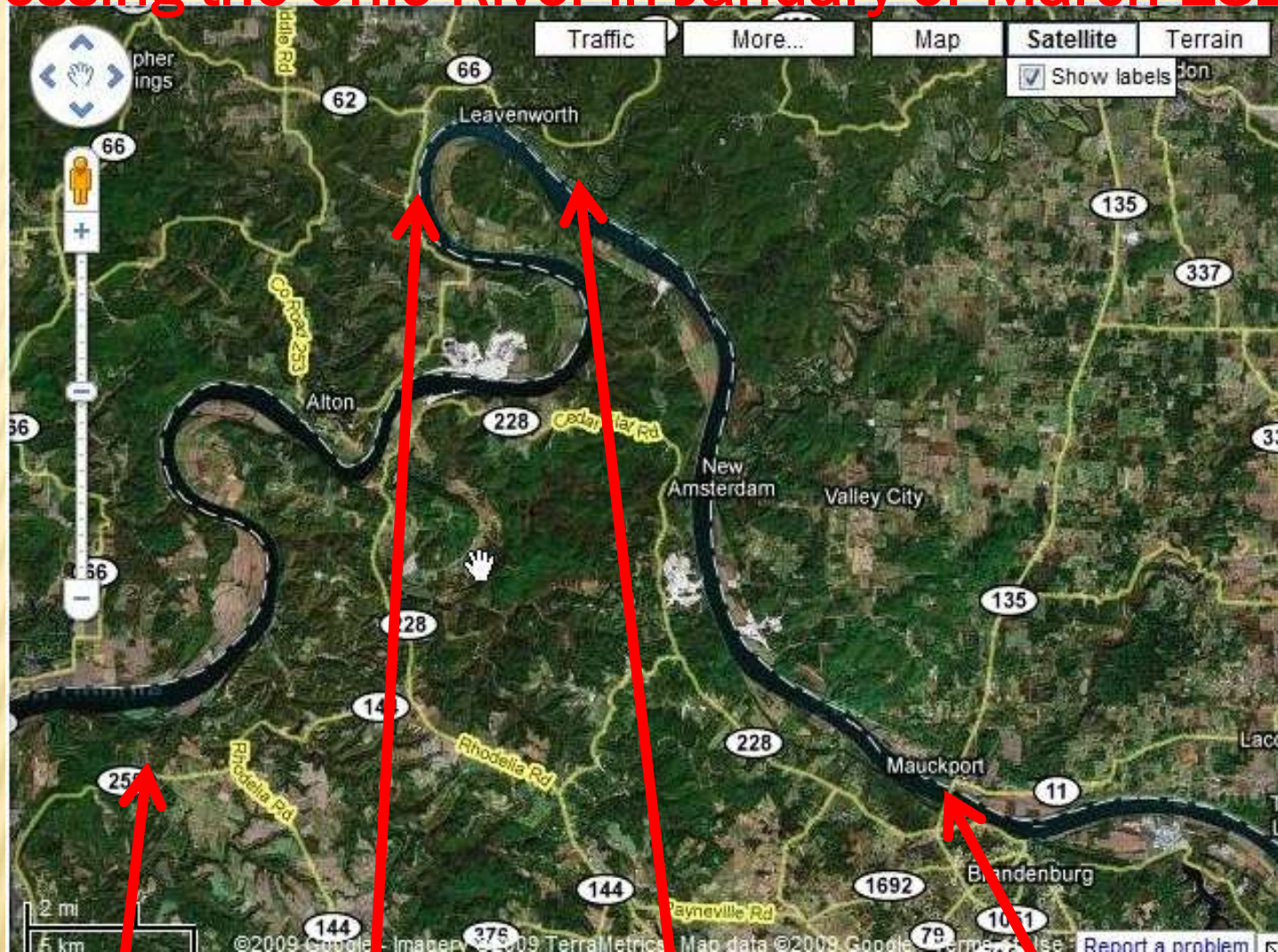


# Swim your horses across the Ohio River behind a canoe





# Crossing the Ohio River in January or March 1810



Concordia

Fredonia

Indiana Ferry Landing/  
Mouth of Blue River

Mauckport

(No mater where you crossed it was cold!)



# Indiana Ferry Landing at the Mouth of Blue River





# Fredonia





# Mauckport





# Concordia





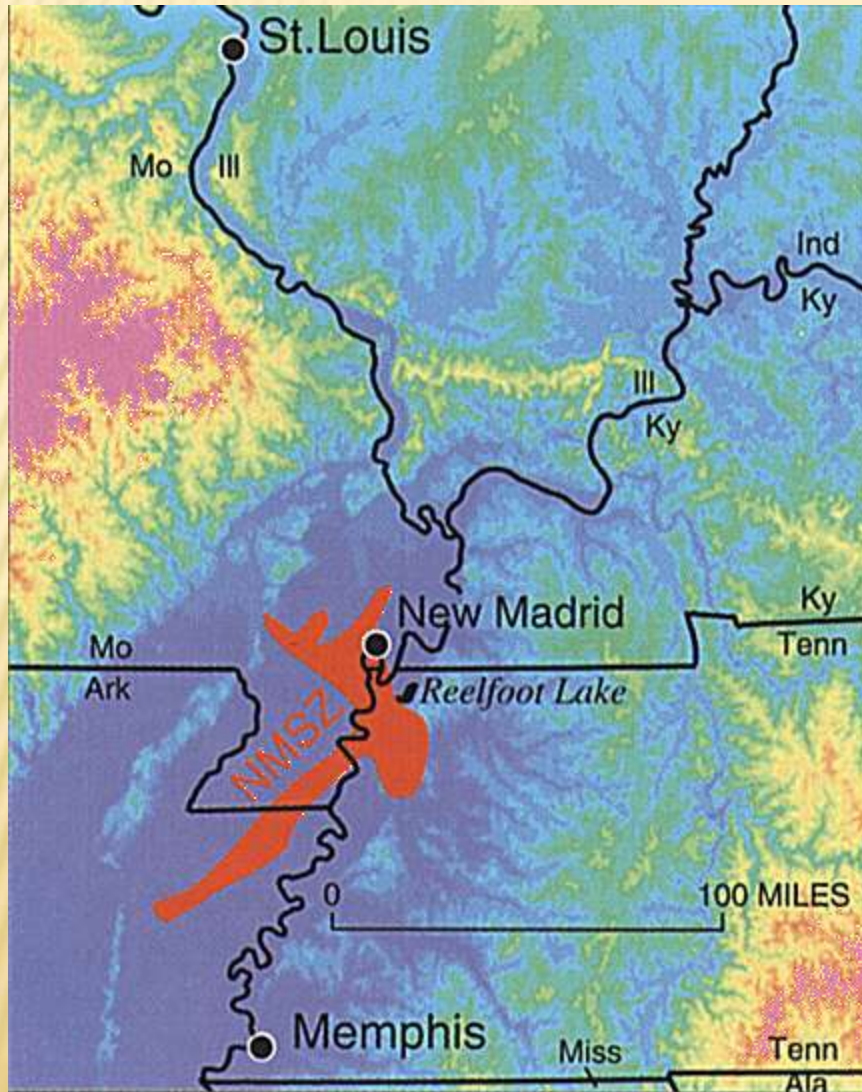
1810 - John Essary settled near  
Branchville and the upper reaches  
of Oil Creek, Oil TWP, Perry Co., IN





# 1811-1812

## New Madrid earthquake



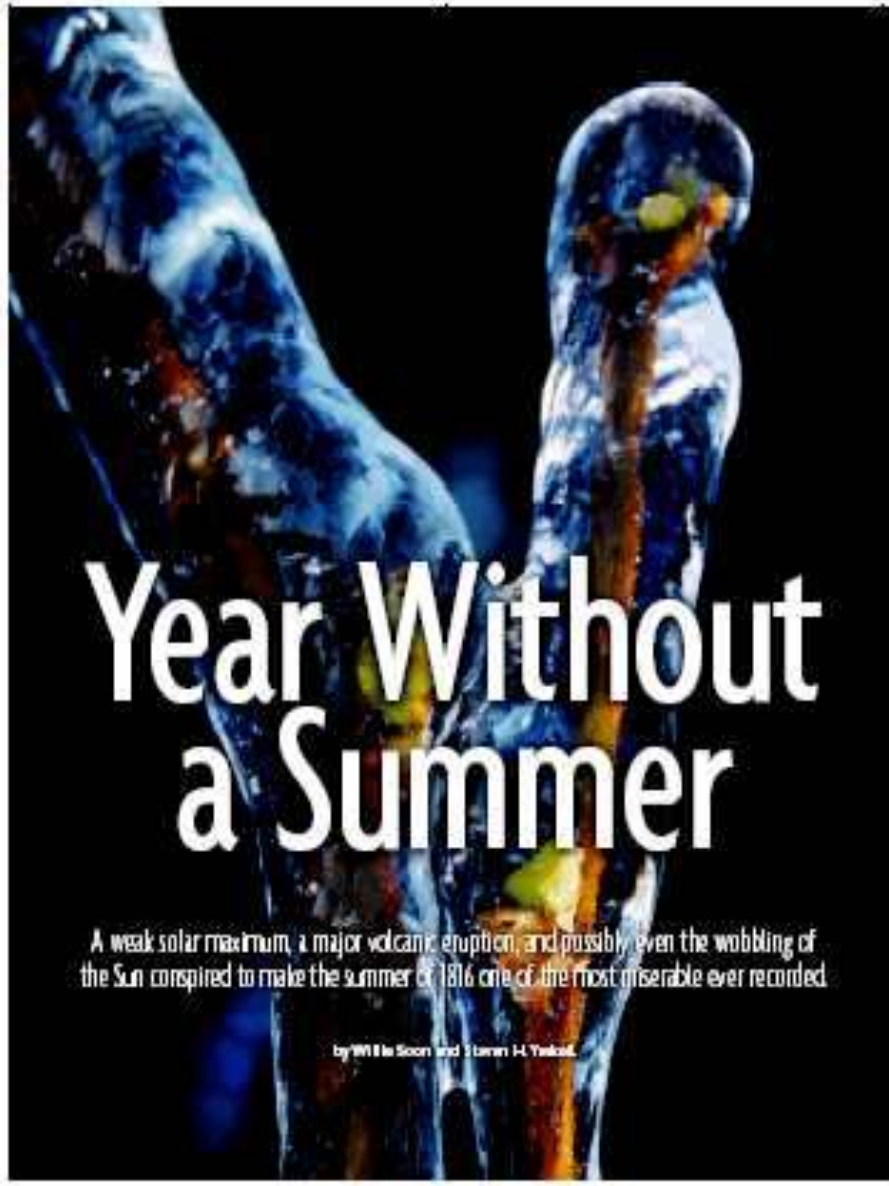
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1812\\_New\\_Madrid\\_earthquake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1812_New_Madrid_earthquake)

December 16, 1811, (2:15 a.m.); (M ~7.2 - 8.1)  
epicenter in northeast Arkansas. It caused only slight damage to man-made structures, mainly because of the sparse population.

December 16, 1811, (8:15 a.m.); (M ~7.2 - 8.1)  
epicenter in northeast Arkansas. This shock followed the first earthquake by six hours and was similar in intensity.<sup>1</sup>

January 23, 1812, (9 a.m.); (M ~7.0 - 7.8)  
epicenter in the Missouri Bootheel. The meizoseismal area was characterized by general ground warping, ejections, fissuring, severe landslides, and caving of stream banks.

February 7, 1812, (4:45 a.m.); (M ~7.4 - 8.0)  
epicenter near New Madrid, Missouri. New Madrid was destroyed. At St. Louis, Missouri, many houses were severely damaged, and their chimneys were toppled. This shock was definitively attributed to the Reelfoot Fault. Uplift along a segment of this reverse fault created temporary waterfalls on the Mississippi at Kentucky Bend, created waves that propagated upstream, and caused the formation of Reelfoot Lake by obstructing streams in Lake County, Tennessee.



Indiana became the 19<sup>th</sup> State on 3 Dec 1816. The year 1816 is still known to scientists and historians as “eighteen hundred and froze to death” or the “year without a summer.”

First, 1816 marked the midpoint of one of the Sun's extended periods of low magnetic activity, called the Dalton Minimum.

But the event that most severely shaped 1816's cold phenomena was the catastrophic eruption the previous year of Tambora on the island of Sumbawa, in modern-day Indonesia. The ash clouds and sulfur aerosols spewed by this volcano were widespread, chilling the climate of the Northern Hemisphere by blocking sunlight with gases and particles.

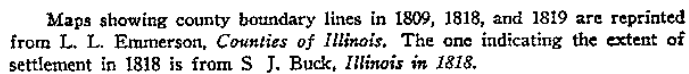
<http://www.mitosyfraudes.org/Calen/Year1816.html>



# LOGAN ESAREY his ANCESTORS AND their DESCENDANTS

“In the spring of 1814 the older Esarey and perhaps the four youngest children, Hannah, Nancy, Hester, and Jesse moved on to the Wabash above Vincennes. The War of 1812 was going on and it was deemed dangerous to go farther. The following year (1815) he crossed the Wabash and located in Clark county, then known as Walnut Prairie, Darwin township, Illinois.” (The Census of 20 April 1818 shows John Esry living in Crawford County, IL which included Clark County and several others, with four other free white individuals (Probably his wife and three of his youngest children.) “Although there is a tradition that he later moved to Missouri with his youngest son it seems clear that this is the period of his “moving”. He died November 27, 1828 and most likely was buried at or near Paris, Edgar county, Illinois. Such are the meager details that have survived. Sarah Hester, his wife died October 16, 1818, apparently soon after they settled in Illinois .” (The 1820 Census shows one female age 26 and under 45 living with John, probably one of his daughters. The 1820 Census also shows John’s youngest son Jesse had two females living with him, probably his sisters. Jesse married Hannah Forester on 24 Nov 1822.)

# Crawford Co. Illinois





CENSUS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, 1818 (*Continued*)

Date of receiving list	Names of heads of families	Free white males 21 yr. & upwards	All other white inhabitants	Free persons of color	Servants or slaves
[217††]	Jacob Long	1	4		
[218††] 19	James M Love	1	4		
[219††]	John Struton	1	6		
[220††]	Johnathan Mayo	2	1		
[221†*]	Jesse Guyer	1	6		
[222††]	Jacob Blaze	1	3		
[223††]	James Cocks	1	4		
[224† ]	Joseph Richardson	3	6		
[225††]	Joseph Oins	1	6		
[226††]	James Conaway	1	7		
[227† ] 22	James Dolson	1	9		
[228††]	Isaac Moor	2	6		
[229††]	James MCGerth	2	6		
[230††]	John M'Clewer	1	8		
[231††]	[James] <sup>1</sup> M'Cabe	1	6		
[232††] 20th	John Esrv	1	4		
[233 ] April	Joseph Parker	1			
[234††]	James Parker	1	2		

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN REYNOLDS 1825 ILL - 1885 TEXAS

&

MIRIAH KIDWELL 1832 ILL - 1905 TEXAS

*Benjamin Reynolds married Mariah Kidwell in Clark Co., Ill. on 8th April 1847, Jerome Rowley, J.P. Mariah was the child of James & Rachel Kidwell. She was born about ---- Her father was building a saw mill on "Big Creek" in Clark Co., Ill. Benjamin's parents were David Reynolds (Born near Crab Orchard, Ky, 6 Mar. 1802) & Miss Cox. (Marriage & Death dates not known). NOTE: I am not sure that David married Miss Cox. Benjamin was known locally as Benjamin Cox and he spent a lot of his younger days staying with the Cox's who lived next to them in Clark County. It is possible that Benjamin was born out of wedlock and for some reason was raised by his father and step-mother. David then married Plata Davis (B - 1 Mar 1808 in Ky & D - 9 Dec 1855, Clark Co, Ill) 1 June 1826. David had some (16) children. After Plata's death David married Dolly C. Davis, widow of Haywood Davis, Plata's older Brother. David's parents were Wm & Jane Milligan Reynolds, Natives of East Tn. Wm was a blacksmith who died in Bedford Co, Tn when Dave was about 6 years old.*

*Dave came to Ill in 1822 and worked for Jesse Essary, a Frenchman who was one of the first to settle in Ill. Dave came to Douglass Twp, Clark Co, about 1828. "During his long residence in Douglas Twp, He (Dave) has been prominently identified with all movements calculated to advance its material prosperity" One of the earliest schools in the Twp was taught in a small log dwelling owned by Dave Reynolds* Hist. Clark Co. P-466 & 470.



**Clark County Illinois 1820 Census (Dubois Township next slide)**

Clark Co. Feb 1820

The number of persons within my division consisting of Clark  
County appears in a schedule herewith annexed subscribed  
by me this twenty fifth of November in the year one thou-  
sand eight hundred and twenty

29

Charles Watrous Assistant to the Marshal of Illinois

Schedule of the whole number of persons within  
the division allotted to Charles F. Smith

[illegible]

31

Dubois  
Township

Jesse Essarey

John Essarey

	10	16	14	21	45	45	10	16	26	45	45		10
Jesse Essarey				1					2			1	
John Essarey					1							1	
Arthur Leonard				2	2				1	1		3	1
John Essarey						1				1		1	
John Essarey	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		2	
John Essarey				1			1		1			1	
Thomas Hable	1				1		2			1		1	
Charles Hable	1	1				1	2	1	2	1		1	
Nesbit Williams	3				1		1			1		1	
John Blake	3	3			1		2			1		1	
Ernest Davis	1	1	1	1		1				1		1	
Richard A. Parker	1			1		1	1		2		1	2	
Charles H. Parker			1	1	1			2		1		1	
Alfred H. Parker					1							1	
Samuel Fleming	2				1		2			1			1
David H. Morgan					1					1		1	
Samuel H. Morgan					1		2		1			1	
William H. Morgan	2	1			1		2		1			1	
Symon Morgan	2					1	3			1		1	
Levi Morgan		2		1		1		2				1	
Samuel Morgan	2	1		1	1			1		1		1	
Ernest Davis					2				1			2	
William H. Morgan		1		1	1		1		1			2	
George H. Morgan					1								1
Abraham Morgan	1	2		2		1	1	1				3	
Samuel Morgan	3	1	1	2	1		1			1		2	
William H. Morgan	1	1		1		1	3	2		1		2	
Charles H. Morgan	2			1			2			1		1	
Joseph Morgan	1	1		2		1	3	1	3	1		3	
John H. Morgan	1				2		1	1		1		2	



# *History of Clark County, Illinois*

## *1883 - Darwin*

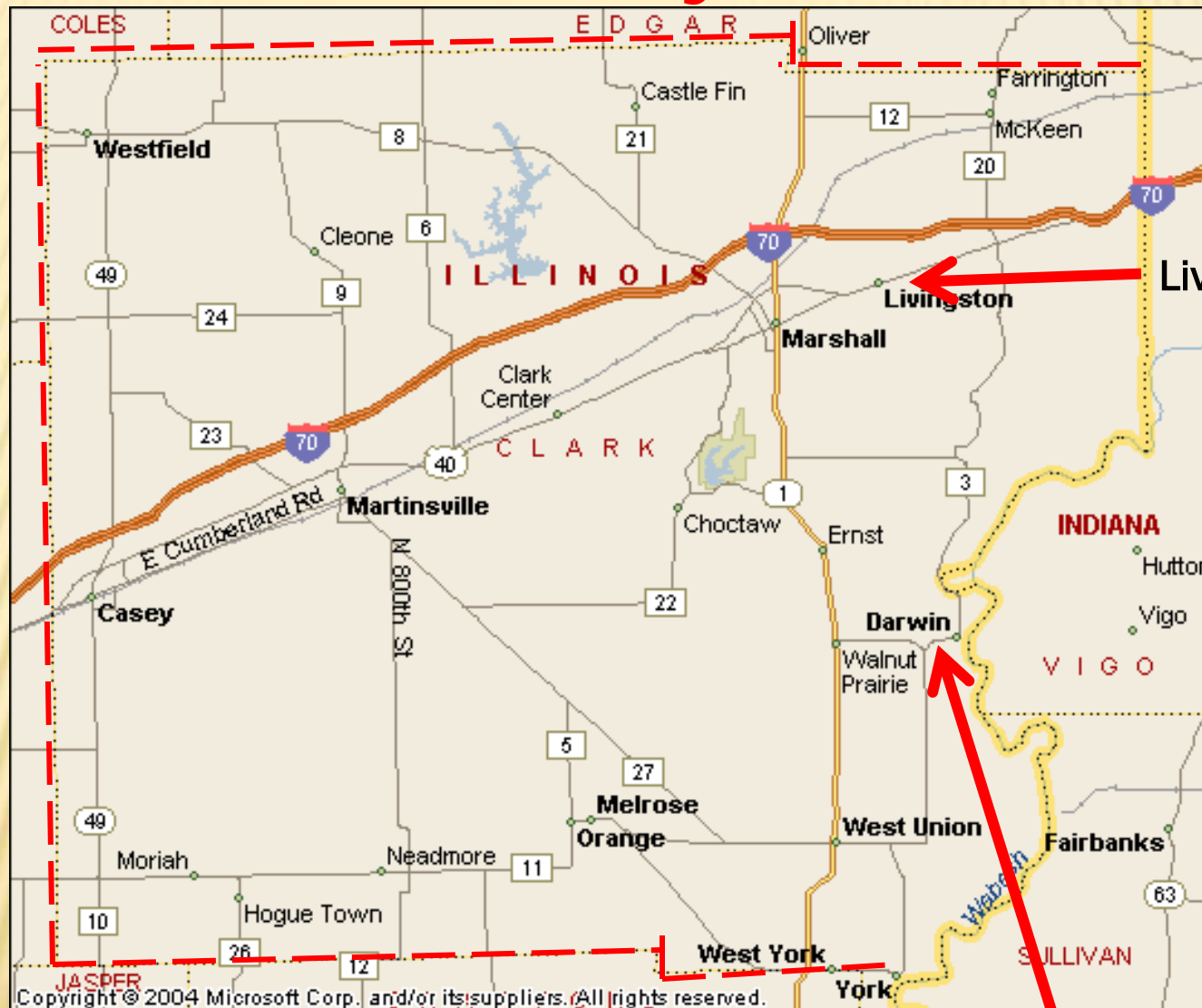
A town was platted very early on part of or near the site of Darwin, probably by Doctor Patrick and John Essary. Septer and Charles Patrick were immigrants from Auburn, near New York, and came here in 1818. Septer Patrick was a physician of more than ordinary ability, and both were active, enterprising men, who appreciated the advantages of the landing and laid out the village of Sterling. In the following year the county was formed and in connection with Charles Fitch, Doctor Patrick laid out the town of Aurora on the bend of the river above Darwin, securing the location of the county seat at that point. It is probable that though the site of Sterling was more eligible for a town, the persons interested did not command land enough to make the investment profitable and so moved up the river. The site chosen had but a single feature to recommend the location. The landing is one of the best on the river, but there was no room for the town without climbing a bluff which would be the death of any village enterprise. Nevertheless, the county seat was fixed at Aurora, a courthouse was built, but that was the end of the project. The courthouse still remains [1883] to do service as a stable, and a single residence, that of O. C. Lowell, marks the site of the ambitious village. The county seat was subsequently changed to Darwin, which was laid out [in 1825] from land contributed by John McClure. It is said to have received its name from Doctor Patrick for the father of Charles Darwin, the celebrated naturalist and author. The prestige of the county seat did little for the growth of Aurora. The Leonard brothers and Doctor Patrick moved there and began some business enterprises, and Silas Hoskin opened a tavern, but the failure of this enterprise was a foregone conclusion. Darwin flourished as though it had no near rival. John Essary was licensed to keep a tavern 'at his now place of residence, situate near John McClure's at the head of Walnut Prairie,' and McClure was licensed 'to keep a ferry across the Wabash River at his house.'

In 1825 the village was regularly platted and recorded. The original village comprising sixteen blocks of eight lots each, laid out parallel with the river, on what was known as McClure's bluff. It was situated on the first "bench," commanding one of the pleasantest outlooks on the river, and overlooking a considerable extent of bottomland, which served as an admirable boat landing. The first store was opened by Worden & Wooster, in a cabin fronting on the river, just north of the Harlan residence, which was erected by Mr. Kibbey. These merchants made their first appearance in Darwin about 1829 ... they stayed only about a year. They were succeeded in the fall of 1830 by John and James Waters, who used the log cabin for a while, but subsequently erected a brick building, which still [c. 1883] stands on the river bank on the northern part of the village.

Knott & Phillips opened a small grocery store in a building which stood on the riverfront, near the present [c. 1883] mill.

The agitation in reference to a removal of the county seat, which occurred from 1833 to 1837, had a very depressing influence on the prosperity of Darwin. <http://genealogytrails.com/ill/clark/history/1883/darwin.html>

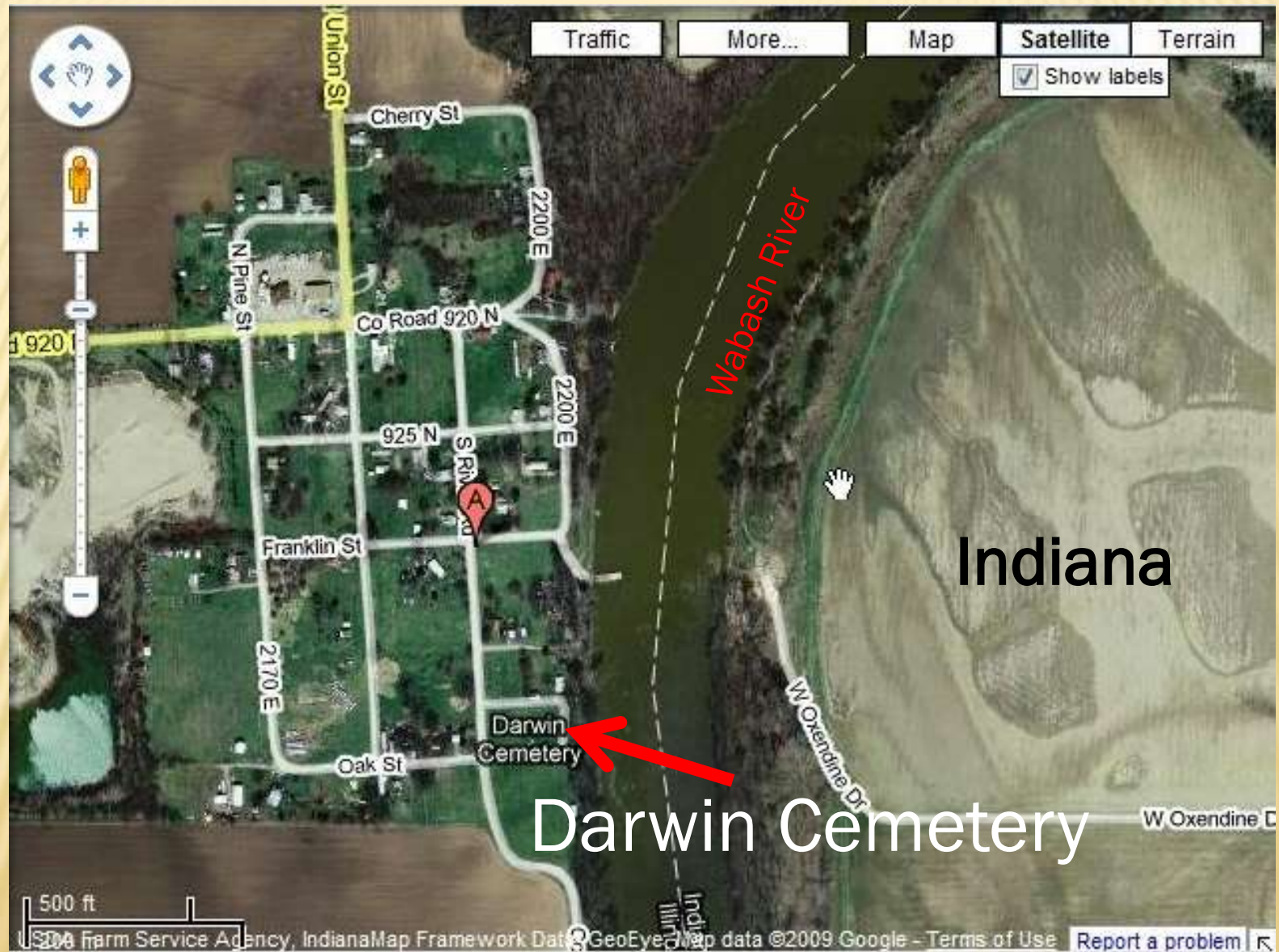
# Clark County Illinois



Darwin and Walnut Prairie



## Darwin, Clark County, Illinois



Sarah Hester Clark Essary  
Died in Illinois on 16 October 1818

Clark, IL 1820 Federal Census

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilclark/census/1820/census20.htm>

		Head of Household		
Page	number	Last Name	First Name	Township
31	5	ESSAREY	John	Dubois
31	1	ESSAREY	Jesse	Washington

---

Clark Co., IL Early Marriages

[http://www.leftport.com/pearce/TNG/documents/clark\\_il\\_mar\\_burkybile.pdf](http://www.leftport.com/pearce/TNG/documents/clark_il_mar_burkybile.pdf)

ESREY, Jesse	FORSTER (Foster), Hannah	22 Nov 1822
ESSARY , Hannah	COX, Adam	15 Nov 1823
FOSTER, Arthur	ESREY, Nancy	9 Apr 1825

[ NOTE -Names are sometimes spelled in various ways  
"EG" - Essrey - Easray -Esary- All the same  
family ; but clerks spelled out what they thot it was.)



# **CLARK COUNTY, ILLINOIS MILITARY DATABASE**

## **Revolutionary War Veterans**

**Essery, John- He was born in 1744 in Delaware Co., PA. He enlisted 9/16/1776 In Paxton's VA. Rangers. He was discharged 11/13/1776. He enlisted again 10/21/1782 in the Jefferson Co. (KY) Militia, Clark's IL. Regiment, VA. State Troops, Cpt. James Samuel's company, commanded by Col. George R. Clark. He was discharged 11/25/1782. He participated in the expedition against the Indians under Clark. He moved to Clark Co., IL., c1819. He was a witness to the act forming the county to locate the seat of justice, signed 5/6/1819. He was also selected as a commissioner to divide the county into townships. He died in 1828. He also served in the militia (See Militias, 1783-1811).**







# JOHN ESAREY FOLLOW ON

- ✕ **1830 Census Clark County Illinois**
  - + Jesse Esrey (John Essary's Youngest son, born 13 September 1800 in Kentucky)
- ✕ **1840 Census, Crooked River TWP, Ray Co., Missouri**
  - + Jesse Essary
- ✕ **1850 Census District 75 Ray County Missouri**
  - + Jesse Esry age 57
  - + Hannah Esry age 52
  - + Justine age 22
  - + Jonathan age 19
  - + Thomas age 20
  - + Nibs age 14
  - + Septer age 13



148

(No. 4.)

75

# SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to James P. Jones

Name of County, City, Ward, Town, Township, Parish, Precinct, Hamlet, or District.	NAMES or HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, (INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		MALES.												FEMALES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Under five years of age.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	80 to 85	85 to 90	90 to 95	95 to 100	100 to 105	105 to 110	110 to 115	115 to 120	120 to 125	125 to 130	130 to 135	135 to 140	140 to 145	145 to 150	150 to 155	155 to 160	160 to 165	165 to 170	170 to 175	175 to 180	180 to 185	185 to 190	190 to 195	195 to 200	200 to 205	205 to 210	210 to 215	215 to 220	220 to 225	225 to 230	230 to 235	235 to 240	240 to 245	245 to 250	250 to 255	255 to 260	260 to 265	265 to 270	270 to 275	275 to 280	280 to 285	285 to 290	290 to 295	295 to 300	300 to 305	305 to 310	310 to 315	315 to 320	320 to 325	325 to 330	330 to 335	335 to 340	340 to 345	345 to 350	350 to 355	355 to 360	360 to 365	365 to 370	370 to 375	375 to 380	380 to 385	385 to 390	390 to 395	395 to 400	400 to 405	405 to 410	410 to 415	415 to 420	420 to 425	425 to 430	430 to 435	435 to 440	440 to 445	445 to 450	450 to 455	455 to 460	460 to 465	465 to 470	470 to 475	475 to 480	480 to 485	485 to 490	490 to 495	495 to 500	500 to 505	505 to 510	510 to 515	515 to 520	520 to 525	525 to 530	530 to 535	535 to 540	540 to 545	545 to 550	550 to 555	555 to 560	560 to 565	565 to 570	570 to 575	575 to 580	580 to 585	585 to 590	590 to 595	595 to 600	600 to 605	605 to 610	610 to 615	615 to 620	620 to 625	625 to 630	630 to 635	635 to 640	640 to 645	645 to 650	650 to 655	655 to 660	660 to 665	665 to 670	670 to 675	675 to 680	680 to 685	685 to 690	690 to 695	695 to 700	700 to 705	705 to 710	710 to 715	715 to 720	720 to 725	725 to 730	730 to 735	735 to 740	740 to 745	745 to 750	750 to 755	755 to 760	760 to 765	765 to 770	770 to 775	775 to 780	780 to 785	785 to 790	790 to 795	795 to 800	800 to 805	805 to 810	810 to 815	815 to 820	820 to 825	825 to 830	830 to 835	835 to 840	840 to 845	845 to 850	850 to 855	855 to 860	860 to 865	865 to 870	870 to 875	875 to 880	880 to 885	885 to 890	890 to 895	895 to 900	900 to 905	905 to 910	910 to 915	915 to 920	920 to 925	925 to 930	930 to 935	935 to 940	940 to 945	945 to 950	950 to 955	955 to 960	960 to 965	965 to 970	970 to 975	975 to 980	980 to 985	985 to 990	990 to 995	995 to 1000	1000 to 1005	1005 to 1010	1010 to 1015	1015 to 1020	1020 to 1025	1025 to 1030	1030 to 1035	1035 to 1040	1040 to 1045	1045 to 1050	1050 to 1055	1055 to 1060	1060 to 1065	1065 to 1070	1070 to 1075	1075 to 1080	1080 to 1085	1085 to 1090	1090 to 1095	1095 to 1100	1100 to 1105	1105 to 1110	1110 to 1115	1115 to 1120	1120 to 1125	1125 to 1130	1130 to 1135	1135 to 1140	1140 to 1145	1145 to 1150	1150 to 1155	1155 to 1160	1160 to 1165	1165 to 1170	1170 to 1175	1175 to 1180	1180 to 1185	1185 to 1190	1190 to 1195	1195 to 1200	1200 to 1205	1205 to 1210	1210 to 1215	1215 to 1220	1220 to 1225	1225 to 1230	1230 to 1235	1235 to 1240	1240 to 1245	1245 to 1250	1250 to 1255	1255 to 1260	1260 to 1265	1265 to 1270	1270 to 1275	1275 to 1280	1280 to 1285	1285 to 1290	1290 to 1295	1295 to 1300	1300 to 1305	1305 to 1310	1310 to 1315	1315 to 1320	1320 to 1325	1325 to 1330	1330 to 1335	1335 to 1340	1340 to 1345	1345 to 1350	1350 to 1355	1355 to 1360	1360 to 1365	1365 to 1370	1370 to 1375	1375 to 1380	1380 to 1385	1385 to 1390	1390 to 1395	1395 to 1400	1400 to 1405	1405 to 1410	1410 to 1415	1415 to 1420	1420 to 1425	1425 to 1430	1430 to 1435	1435 to 1440	1440 to 1445	1445 to 1450	1450 to 1455	1455 to 1460	1460 to 1465	1465 to 1470	1470 to 1475	1475 to 1480	1480 to 1485	1485 to 1490	1490 to 1495	1495 to 1500	1500 to 1505	1505 to 1510	1510 to 1515	1515 to 1520	1520 to 1525	1525 to 1530	1530 to 1535	1535 to 1540	1540 to 1545	1545 to 1550	1550 to 1555	1555 to 1560	1560 to 1565	1565 to 1570	1570 to 1575	1575 to 1580	1580 to 1585	1585 to 1590	1590 to 1595	1595 to 1600	1600 to 1605	1605 to 1610	1610 to 1615	1615 to 1620	1620 to 1625	1625 to 1630	1630 to 1635	1635 to 1640	1640 to 1645	1645 to 1650	1650 to 1655	1655 to 1660	1660 to 1665	1665 to 1670	1670 to 1675	1675 to 1680	1680 to 1685	1685 to 1690	1690 to 1695	1695 to 1700	1700 to 1705	1705 to 1710	1710 to 1715	1715 to 1720	1720 to 1725	1725 to 1730	1730 to 1735	1735 to 1740	1740 to 1745	1745 to 1750	1750 to 1755	1755 to 1760	1760 to 1765	1765 to 1770	1770 to 1775	1775 to 1780	1780 to 1785	1785 to 1790	1790 to 1795	1795 to 1800	1800 to 1805	1805 to 1810	1810 to 1815	1815 to 1820	1820 to 1825	1825 to 1830	1830 to 1835	1835 to 1840	1840 to 1845	1845 to 1850	1850 to 1855	1855 to 1860	1860 to 1865	1865 to 1870	1870 to 1875	1875 to 1880	1880 to 1885	1885 to 1890	1890 to 1895	1895 to 1900	1900 to 1905	1905 to 1910	1910 to 1915	1915 to 1920	1920 to 1925	1925 to 1930	1930 to 1935	1935 to 1940	1940 to 1945	1945 to 1950	1950 to 1955	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1965	1965 to 1970	1970 to 1975	1975 to 1980	1980 to 1985	1985 to 1990	1990 to 1995	1995 to 2000	2000 to 2005	2005 to 2010	2010 to 2015	2015 to 2020	2020 to 2025	2025 to 2030	2030 to 2035	2035 to 2040	2040 to 2045	2045 to 2050	2050 to 2055	2055 to 2060	2060 to 2065	2065 to 2070	2070 to 2075	2075 to 2080	2080 to 2085	2085 to 2090	2090 to 2095	2095 to 2100	2100 to 2105	2105 to 2110	2110 to 2115	2115 to 2120	2120 to 2125	2125 to 2130	2130 to 2135	2135 to 2140	2140 to 2145	2145 to 2150	2150 to 2155	2155 to 2160	2160 to 2165	2165 to 2170	2170 to 2175	2175 to 2180	2180 to 2185	2185 to 2190	2190 to 2195	2195 to 2200	2200 to 2205	2205 to 2210	2210 to 2215	2215 to 2220	2220 to 2225	2225 to 2230	2230 to 2235	2235 to 2240	2240 to 2245	2245 to 2250	2250 to 2255	2255 to 2260	2260 to 2265	2265 to 2270	2270 to 2275	2275 to 2280	2280 to 2285	2285 to 2290	2290 to 2295	2295 to 2300	2300 to 2305	2305 to 2310	2310 to 2315	2315 to 2320	2320 to 2325	2325 to 2330	2330 to 2335	2335 to 2340	2340 to 2345	2345 to 2350	2350 to 2355	2355 to 2360	2360 to 2365	2365 to 2370	2370 to 2375	2375 to 2380	2380 to 2385	2385 to 2390	2390 to 2395	2395 to 2400	2400 to 2405	2405 to 2410	2410 to 2415	2415 to 2420	2420 to 2425	2425 to 2430	2430 to 2435	2435 to 2440	2440 to 2445	2445 to 2450	2450 to 2455	2455 to 2460	2460 to 2465	2465 to 2470	2470 to 2475	2475 to 2480	2480 to 2485	2485 to 2490	2490 to 2495	2495 to 2500	2500 to 2505	2505 to 2510	2510 to 2515	2515 to 2520	2520 to 2525	2525 to 2530	2530 to 2535	2535 to 2540	2540 to 2545	2545 to 2550	2550 to 2555	2555 to 2560	2560 to 2565	2565 to 2570	2570 to 2575	2575 to 2580	2580 to 2585	2585 to 2590	2590 to 2595	2595 to 2600	2600 to 2605	2605 to 2610	2610 to 2615	2615 to 2620	2620 to 2625	2625 to 2630	2630 to 2635	2635 to 2640	2640 to 2645	2645 to 2650	2650 to 2655	2655 to 2660	2660 to 2665	2665 to 2670	2670 to 2675	2675 to 2680	2680 to 2685	2685 to 2690	2690 to 2695	2695 to 2700	2700 to 2705	2705 to 2710	2710 to 2715	2715 to 2720	2720 to 2725	2725 to 2730	2730 to 2735	2735 to 2740	2740 to 2745	2745 to 2750	2750 to 2755	2755 to 2760	2760 to 2765	2765 to 2770	2770 to 2775	2775 to 2780	2780 to 2785	2785 to 2790	2790 to 2795	2795 to 2800	2800 to 2805	2805 to 2810	2810 to 2815	2815 to 2820	2820 to 2825	2825 to 2830	2830 to 2835	2835 to 2840	2840 to 2845	2845 to 2850	2850 to 2855	2855 to 2860	2860 to 2865	2865 to 2870	2870 to 2875	2875 to 2880	2880 to 2885	2885 to 2890	2890 to 2895	2895 to 2900	2900 to 2905	2905 to 2910	2910 to 2915	2915 to 2920	2920 to 2925	2925 to 2930	2930 to 2935	2935 to 2940	2940 to 2945	2945 to 2950	2950 to 2955	2955 to 2960	2960 to 2965	2965 to 2970	2970 to 2975	2975 to 2980	2980 to 2985	2985 to 2990	2990 to 2995	2995 to 3000	3000 to 3005	3005 to 3010	3010 to 3015	3015 to 3020	3020 to 3025	3025 to 3030	3030 to 3035	3035 to 3040	3040 to 3045	3045 to 3050	3050 to 3055	3055 to 3060	3060 to 3065	3065 to 3070	3070 to 3075	3075 to 3080	3080 to 3085	3085 to 3090	3090 to 3095	3095 to 3100	3100 to 3105	3105 to 3110	3110 to 3115	3115 to 3120	3120 to 3125	3125 to 3130	3130 to 3135	3135 to 3140	3140 to 3145	3145 to 3150	3150 to 3155	3155 to 3160	3160 to 3165	3165 to 3170	3170 to 3175	3175 to 3180	3180 to 3185	3185 to 3190	3190 to 3195	3195 to 3200	3200 to 3205	3205 to 3210	3210 to 3215	3215 to 3220	3220 to 3225	3225 to 3230	3230 to 3235	3235 to 3240	3240 to 3245	3245 to 3250	3250 to 3255	3255 to 3260	3260 to 3265	3265 to 3270	3270 to 3275	3275 to 3280	3280 to 3285	3285 to 3290	3290 to 3295	3295 to 3300	3300 to 3305	3305 to 3310	3310 to 3315	3315 to 3320	3320 to 3325	3325 to 3330	3330 to 3335	3335 to 3340	3340 to 3345	3345 to 3350	3350 to 3355	3355 to 3360	3360 to 3365	3365 to 3370	3370 to 3375	3375 to 3380	3380 to 3385	3385 to 3390	3390 to 3395	3395 to 3400	3400 to 3405	3405 to 3410	3410 to 3415	3415 to 3420	3420 to 3425	3425 to 3430	3430 to 3435	3435 to 3440	3440 to 3445	3445 to 3450	3450 to 3455	3455 to 3460	3460 to 3465	3465 to 3470	3470 to 3475	3475 to 3480	3480 to 3485	3485 to 3490	3490 to 3495	3495 to 3500	3500 to 3505	3505 to 3510	3510 to 3515	3515 to 3520	3520 to 3525	3525 to 3530	3530 to 3535	3535 to 3540	3540 to 3545	3545 to 3550	3550 to 3555	3555 to 3560	3560 to 3565	3565 to 3570	3570 to 3575	3575 to 3580	3580 to 3585	3585 to 3590	3590 to 3595	3595 to 3600	3600 to 3605	3605 to 3610	3610 to 3615	3615 to 3620	3620 to 3625	3625 to 3630	3630 to 3635	3635 to 3640	3640 to 3645	3645 to 3650	3650 to 3655	3655 to 3660	3660 to 3665	3665 to 3670	3670 to 3675	3675 to 3680	3680 to 3685	3685 to 3690	3690 to 3695	3695 to 3700	3700 to 3705	3705 to 3710	3710 to 3715	3715 to 3720	3720 to 3725	3725 to 3730	3730 to 3735	3735 to 3740	3740 to 3745	3745 to 3750	3750 to 3755	3755 to 3760	3760 to 3765	3765 to 3770	3770 to 3775	3775 to 3780	3780 to 3785	3785 to 3790	3790 to 3795	3795 to 3800	3800 to 3805	3805 to 3810	3810 to 3815	3815 to 3820	3820 to 3825	3825 to 3830	3830 to 3835	3835 to 3840	3840 to 3845	3845 to 3850	3850 to 3855	3855 to 3860	3860 to 3865	3865 to 3870	3870 to 3875	3875 to 3880	3880 to 3885	3885 to 3890	3890 to 3895	3895 to 3900	3900 to 3905	3905 to 3910	3910 to 3915	3915 to 3920	3920 to 3925	3925 to 3930	3930 to 3935	3935 to 3940	3940 to 3945	3945 to 3950	3950 to 3955	3955 to 3960	3960 to 3965	3965 to 3970	3970 to 3975	3975 to 3980	3980 to 3985	3985 to 3990	3990 to 3995	3995 to 4000	4000 to 4005	4005 to 4010	4010 to 4015	4015 to 4020	4020 to 4025	4025 to 4030	4030 to 4035	4035 to 4040	4040 to 4045	4045 to 4050	4050 to 4055	4055 to 4060	4060 to 4065	4065 to 4070	4070 to 4075	4075 to 4080	4080 to 4085	4085 to 4090	4090 to 4095	4095 to 4100	4100 to 4105	4105 to 4110	4110 to 4115	4115 to 4120	4120 to 4125	4125 to 4130	4130 to 4135	4135 to 4140	4140 to 4145	4145 to 4150	4150 to 4155	4155 to 4160	4160 to 4165	4165 to 4170	4170 to 4175	4175 to 4180	4180 to 4185	4185 to 4190	4190 to 4195	4195 to 4200	4200 to 4205	4205 to 4210	4210 to 4215	4215 to 4220	4220 to 4225	4225 to 4230

1830 Census Clark County Illinois  
 Jesse Esrey (John Essary's Youngest  
 son, born 13 September 1800 in Kentucky)



[illegible]



1840 Census, Crooked River TWP,  
Ray Co., Missouri – Jesse Essary (Cont.)

24 5

Wm. H. Kellogg and William  
Kellogg Portland, Me.



SCHEDULE I. Free Inhabitants in District of 75 in the County of Ray State of Missouri enumerated by me, on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of Sept 1850. J. M. Menden Ass't Marshal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Thomas Winstell	14	M				Tennessee		1			
	Sarah A "	13	F				Mo		1			
	Elizabeth "	11	F				Mo		1			
	Nicholas "	10	M				Mo		1			
	Sarah "	6	F				Mo		1			
657 658	Therrellish Edgar	24	M				Mo		1			
	Barthana Edgar	22	F				Mo		1			
	William "	1	M				Mo		1			
670 671	George & Morris	35	M				Mo		1			
	Sarah A Morris	36	F				Mo		1			
	Anna E "	15	F				Mo		1			
	Sarah F "	13	F				Mo		1			
	Mary J "	11	F				Mo		1			
	Maudha "	8	F				Mo		1			
	John B "	6	M				Mo		1			
	Margaret "	3	F				Mo		1			
671 672	Marshall Spunkle	21	M				Mo		1			
	Eliza Spunkle	21	F				Mo		1			
	John "	4	M				Mo		1			
	James "	1	M				Mo		1			
672 673	Marion Wheat	45	M				Mo		1			
	Ann "	20	F				Mo		1			
	William A "	18	M				Mo		1			
	John B "	15	M				Mo		1			
	Unknown "	2	F				Mo		1			
673 674	David Biles	31	M				Mo		1			
	Eliza Biles	31	F				Mo		1			
	Isaac "	12	M				Mo		1			
	Henry "	16	M				Mo		1			
	John "	2	M				Mo		1			
674 675	William & Ralston	31	M				Mo		1			
	Rebecca Ralston	21	F				Mo		1			
675 676	Jesse Esry	57	M				Mo		1			
	Hannah Esry	52	F				Mo		1			
	Justine "	22	F				Mo		1			
	Jonathan "	19	M				Mo		1			
	Thomas "	20	M				Mo		1			
	Nibs "	14	M				Mo		1			
	Septer "	13	M				Mo		1			
676 677	James Shackelford	27	M				Mo		1			
	Eliza Shackelford	27	F				Mo		1			
	Eliza Shackelford	7	F				Mo		1			

1850

Census

District 75

Ray County

Missouri

Jesse Esry age 57  
Hannah Esry age 52  
Justine age 22  
Jonathan age 19  
Thomas age 20  
Nibs age 14  
Septer age 13

657 658	Therrellish Edgar	24	M				Farmer		2000	Mo		
	Barthana Edgar	22	F							Mo		
	William "	1	M							Mo		
670 671	George & Morris	35	M				Farmer		2000	Mo		
	Sarah A Morris	36	F							Mo		
	Anna E "	15	F							Mo		
	Sarah F "	13	F							Mo		
	Mary J "	11	F							Mo		
	Maudha "	8	F							Mo		
	John B "	6	M							Mo		
	Margaret "	3	F							Mo		
671 672	Marshall Spunkle	21	M				Farmer		1000	Mo		
	Eliza Spunkle	21	F							Mo		
	John "	4	M							Mo		
	James "	1	M							Mo		
672 673	Marion Wheat	45	M				Farmer			Mo		
	Ann "	20	F							Mo		
	William A "	18	M				Farmer			Mo		
	John B "	15	M				Farmer			Mo		
	Unknown "	2	F							Mo		
673 674	David Biles	31	M				Farmer			Mo		
	Eliza Biles	31	F							Mo		
	Isaac "	12	M							Mo		
	Henry "	16	M				Farmer			Mo		
	John "	2	M							Mo		
674 675	William & Ralston	31	M				Farmer		2000	Mo		
	Rebecca Ralston	21	F							Mo		
675 676	Jesse Esry	57	M				Farmer		5000	Mo		
	Hannah Esry	52	F							Mo		
	Justine "	22	F				Farmer			Mo		
	Jonathan "	19	M				Farmer			Mo		
	Thomas "	20	M				Farmer			Mo		
	Nibs "	14	M							Mo		
	Septer "	13	M							Mo		
676 677	James Shackelford	27	M				Farmer		1000	Mo		
	Eliza Shackelford	27	F							Mo		
	Eliza Shackelford	7	F							Mo		

248



# **JAMES AND JOHN ESSARY**

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**I hope this presentation has helped us to understand a little more about our ancestors. Specifically who they were and what they accomplished and what they faced in order to settle this Wonderful land. This was only part of the story of two of our many hundreds of ancestors who made it possible for us to be a descendant of these two Giants of our Esarey Family.**