The Genealogy of Jeremiah Harrington 1774-1853



The Butternuts Valley, Otsego County, NY, looking NE across the Harrington and Baker properties

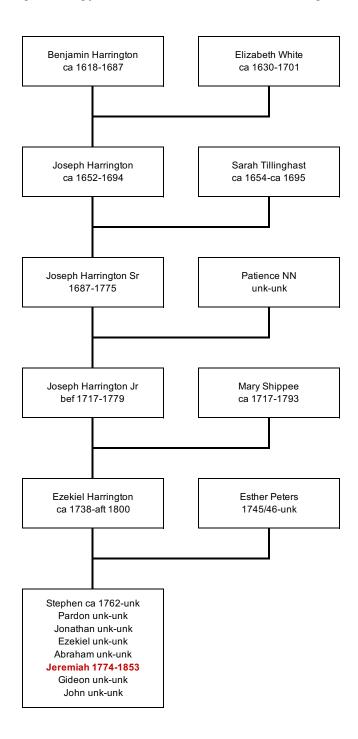
In this report:

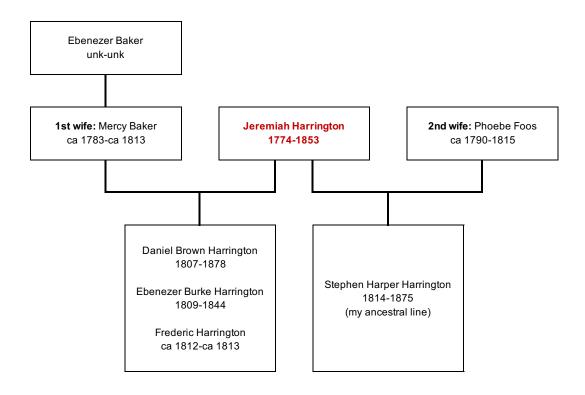
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1 Introduction and Family Trees

These notes summarize my research on the genealogy of Jeremiah Harrington 1774-1853. Jeremiah is my paternal 4G grandfather.

I started my research when I was unable to find a reliable account of Jeremiah's ancestry. As I looked deeper it became clear that the problem extended to his siblings and his first two wives. I've now worked out what I believe is a coherent genealogy, which is shown in the following two trees.





2 Methodology

I wish I could say that I had a clearly defined approach to my research, but in fact it evolved as the data emerged, and the solution came from the iteration and convergence of several paths of inquiry.

I started with the story of Jeremiah's life in the autobiography of his son Daniel Brown. The story seemed very unlikely at first reading, but it laid out a series of specific events that I could check, and check out they did!

I also had two simple facts: Jeremiah was born in 1774 in Greenfield MA, as noted on his tombstone, and a Stephen Harrington had paid a tax there in 1775, as noted in The History of Greenfield MA. This got me to thinking about family groupings, and migrations.

From there, I looked for family groupings in the US census records. I found a number of very distinct Harrington clusters in the 1790, 1800 and 1810 censuses for New York. The 1800 census for Otsego Co, NY, for example, had tight Harrington clusters in five separate towns: Burlington, Otego, Pittsfield, Unadilla and Butternuts. I did rough genealogies for each cluster. These genealogies, and the persistence of these clusters from census to census and as people moved, confirmed their identity as family units.

I then did a detailed study of real estate in the two most likely clusters. Combining census data and maps with additional information from deeds and property tax appraisals, I was able to determine that the census groupings in Unadilla and Butternuts represented one family, whose farms straddled the town

border. The family included Ezekiel, Stephen, Pardon, Jonathan, Abraham and Jeremiah Harrington. It also included Ebenezer Baker, who I propose as the father of Jeremiah's first wife, Mercy Baker.

The last step was fitting this family structure into a known family tree. The Harrington Gazetteer was most useful here. I found a fit, in which an Ezekiel b bef 1740 was the father of a Pardon and a Jonathan. I then resolved a final ambiguity in Ezekiel's parents, as discussed in Section 5 below.

3 Daniel Brown Harrington's Story

Jeremiah's son Daniel Brown Harrington 1807-1878 wrote an autobiography that outlines his father's life story. It's dramatic, and at first reading somewhat improbable. However, the sources I've found support it in such detail that I'm inclined to believe even the few portions that I cannot directly confirm.

The full text is included in the Supplemental Documents to this report.

The key elements of Daniel Brown's story are as follows:

- Jeremiah was born ca 1774, and brought up in Rhode Island.
- In 1795, at the "age of majority" (21) he traveled to Butternuts, Otsego Co, NY, where his older brother had settled [Daniel Brown does not name his brother, but I believe he is Stephen Harrington ca 1762-unk]
- In Butternuts he met and married his first wife, Mercy Baker [ca 1783-ca 1812]
- Jeremiah and Mercy then moved on to Sodus, Ontario, New York; Daniel Brown was born there in 1807.
- In the teeth of the War of 1812, the family traveled from Sodus, along the Great Lakes, to the area of Sandusky, Ohio
- Mercy died in Ohio from the difficulties of the journey, and Jeremiah married a second time. [Daniel Brown does not name his second wife, but I believe she is Phoebe Foos, ca 1790-1815]
- Phoebe died within a few years of the marriage, and his children dispersed by 1817. [Daniel Brown does not mention that Phoebe had one son, Stephen Harper Harrington 1814-1875, my 3G grandfather, who was brought up by Phoebe's sister Anna Foos Harper after Phoebe's death]
- Jeremiah married a third time, to Mary Jane Faid, and settled in St Clair, Michigan, where he died in 1853. [The late part of his life is well-documented, and beyond the scope of my research]

4 Chronology

- 1. 1774 Jeremiah is born in Greenfield, MA [from his gravestone; consistent with Daniel Brown's comment that Jeremiah went to Butternuts in 1795 at the age of 21.
- 2. 1774-1795 Jeremiah is brought up in Rhode Island [from Daniel Brown: "...to the time of his coming of age (1795) [he] resided in the state of Rhode Island. He then made a visit to an older brother who resided at Butternuts, Otsego County, New York..."]
 - a. Why, where, and with whom Jeremiah was brought up in Rhode Island is a mystery. Daniel is silent on the question, which is odd because his piece is very self-promotional, and if he had something good to say about his father's youth or ancestors, I think he would have. Perhaps there was a hidden problem: poverty, illness, or misbehavior.
- 3. 1775 a Stephen Harrington is taxed in Deerfield, MA, a town adjacent to Greenfield [from the History of Greenfield].
 - a. There are no other Harringtons in Greenfield or in adjacent Deerfield, so having Jeremiah born in Greenfield in 1774, and Stephen paying taxes in the same place the next year, strongly suggests that there was a link between them. [My first guess was that Stephen was Jeremiah's father, but he turned out to be his older brother, the one Jeremiah went to visit in Butternuts in 1795]
 - b. The History gives no details of the tax, and a search of the original records by a local correspondent found nothing more.

4. 1790 US Census

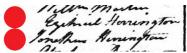
- a. Jeremiah's older brother Stephen is shown in the town of Otsego, Montgomery, NY. The household has 2 males over 16; one is Stephen, the other may be his brother Pardon. [The town of Otsego became Otsego County in 1791, and the towns of Butternuts and Unadilla appear from the 1800 census on]
- b. Ebenezer and Elnathan Baker are Stephen's immediate neighbors.
- c. Harrington-Baker cluster in the 1790 Census for Otsego, Montgomery, NY:



d. Daniel Brown wrote "Here [in Butternuts] Jeremiah met and married Mercy Baker," so Ebenezer and Elnathan are obvious candidates to be her father. [I think the census data favors Ebenezer. Ebenezer has 4 females in his household, so he has three eligible daughters. Elnathan has 2 females, his wife and one eligible daughter. Further,

Elnathan was married in 1782, so his daughter would have been 7 at most in 1790, and at most 13 when Jeremiah arrived.]

- e. Jeremiah's father Ezekiel is shown in the town of Rensselaerwick, NY, near present-day Albany. Immediately adjacent to Ezekiel is Jonathan, another brother of Jeremiah. They will both appear in Otsego in 1800.
- f. Harrington cluster in the 1790 Census for Rensselaerwick, Albany, NY:



- 5. 1800 US Census for Otsego: there are tight clusters of Harringtons in the towns of Burlington, Pittsfield, Otego, Butternuts and Unadilla.
 - a. The Unadilla cluster includes Stephen and Pardon; Ezekiel and his son Jonathan have joined the cluster from Albany.
 - b. Harrington cluster in the 1800 Census for Unadilla, Otsego, NY:



- c. I put together rough trees for the Burlington, Pittsfield, Otego and Butternuts clusters, but did not find any combination that would connect Stephen and Jeremiah. These trees are incomplete, but I'd be glad to share them with anyone interested.
- 6. 1790-1806 The Baker Triangle: I've given this nickname to the cluster of adjacent properties for which there are records that the Harringtons and Bakers lived, owned, and paid taxes from 1790 through 1806. Their presence in this cluster is the heart of the case for Jeremiah's ancestry.
 - a. The Baker Triangle properties are outlined in red on the map on the next page; blue lines show the underlying grid pattern; the E-W yellow line is the border between Butternuts to the north, and Unadilla to the south; the N-S yellow line divides the Upton Patent, to the west, from the Morris Patent, to the east.



The Baker Triangle properties overlaid on a screenshot from the AcreValue website; current property boundaries are shown in pale yellow; Gilbertsville is at the top of the image; Butternut Creek runs along the curved northern edge of Lot 39.

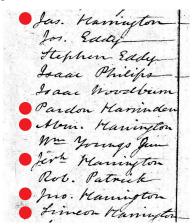
- 7. 1791-1806 Property transactions: Otsego Co was divided in the 1780s into large "Patents," often given as a reward for service to the crown Their owners could then sub-divide and sell the land. The Upton Patent and the Morris Patent make up a good part of the towns of Butternuts and Unadilla. I found a number of deeds from this period, showing purchase and sale of property by the Harringtons.
 - a. The property boundaries were described using metes and bounds, and the names of adjacent property-owners, and can be very difficult to pin down exactly. One description includes the following: "...beginning at a beech stump marked JP standing in the road, thence down the said road southwesterly as the road now runs to the patent line to where it crosses the said road, thence along said road as it now runs to a stake and stones standing in the center of said road, thence easterly to a stake and stones standing on the patent line, thence along said patent line to a stake and stones being a corner of Alexander Thomas' lot, thence easterly by a tract of land sold to Salmon Wood, to a beech stake & stones, thence south by said Wood's lot to a hemlock stake & stones, standing on the old line...
 - b. Yikes! It's a jigsaw puzzle with fuzzy edges and missing pieces. I don't think that my solution is exact, but it should be close.
- 8. 1799-1803 Property taxes in Otsego: the US government imposed its first general tax, the Federal Direct tax, in 1798. The tax was administered by the states, and collected by the towns. The tax rolls for Otsego Co have been preserved.
 - a. The tax was intended to be borne by property owners, but there is little correspondence between the tax records and the deeds. For example, lot 39 was bought by Stephen in 1796; Jeremiah paid the tax on it in 1799, and Stephen then sold it in pieces in 1801 and 1806.
 - b. People appear in the tax records, but not in the census or property records, and vice-versa. Jeremiah and Abraham, for example, were taxed during this time in Unadilla and Butternuts, but do not appear in the census.
 - c. The full tally of property transactions and taxation in the Baker Triangle is lengthy, so I've relegated it to Appendix 1.
 - d. Tax roll for 1799 for Butternuts, Otsego, NY:

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Halbert Levi	Join: The Halbert	1.
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- 9. 1801-1804 Property taxes in Sodus, Ontario Co NY
 - a. Jeremiah's brother Pardon appears in the tax list for Sodus in 1801, 1802 and 1804 [there is no data for 1803]. This indicates that he had moved on from Otsego by 1801.
 - b. 1804 Jeremiah appears in the tax list for Sodus. He may have arrived earlier, and not paid tax until 1804.

10.1810 US Census

- a. The census for Otsego Co is difficult to use, since it gives only the first letter of the person's given name. There are 2 S Harringtons and 1 A Harrington. One S is probably Stephen, who never appears in Sodus. The other S and A are unknown.
- b. The census for Sodus is more useful. Jeremiah's son Daniel Brown is born there in 1807, and Jeremiah is shown in a tight grouping with his brothers Pardon, Jonathan and Abraham. Two new Harringtons appear, James and Simeon, possibly sons of Jeremiah's brothers.
- c. Harrington cluster in the 1810 Census for Sodus, Ontario, NY:



The key point is that the census, property transactions and tax records, taken together, over time, and in different locations, establish a family group. The presence of Ezekiel's family, taken from the convergence of these factors, is shown in the table on the next page.

- Baker T refers to the Baker Triangle of properties in Unadilla and Butternuts.
- Ezekiel's family as shown in the Harrington Gazetteer is marked in the column headed HG; it shows three additional sons of Ezekiel: Gideon, Ezekiel Jr and John. I've confirmed Gideon's existence from the death certificate of his son Pardon. I've found no record whatsoever of Ezekiel Jr or John.

	HG	1790	1800	1810
Ezekiel	x	Rensselaer	Baker T	unk
Jonathan	x	Rensselaer	Baker T	Sodus
Abraham		Rensselaer	Baker T	Sodus
Stephen		Baker T	Baker T	unk
Pardon	x	Baker T	Baker T	Sodus
Jeremiah		RI	Baker T	Sodus
Gideon	x	unk	unk	unk
Ezekiel Jr	x	unk	unk	unk
John	x	unk	unk	unk

5 Ezekiel's Harrington's Parents

The ancestry of Jeremiah's father Ezekiel was not clear. The Harrington Gazetteer makes this point, and offers two choices: Joseph Harrington bef 1717-1779 and Mary Shippee, or Benjamin Harrington ca 1792-unk and Hannah Clark.

I think that Joseph Harrington and Mary Shippee are a much more likely fit:

- 1. All of the settlers of the various Otsego Co NY towns are descendants of Joseph; none are descendants of Benjamin
- 2. Ezekiel's wife Esther is the sister of Berthia Peters, the wife of William Harrington 1738-bef 1800: William is a second cousin of Ezekiel, so there are close internal connections. Benjamin's line breaks off from Ezekiel and William's four generations earlier.

6 Mercy Baker's Father

A FamilySearch entry for Jeremiah and Mercy Baker shows her the daughter of Joseph Baker and Elizabeth Sadler.

Joseph 1754-1826 is from Ashfield, Franklin Co MA, and Elizabeth's father is from Deerfield, Franklin, MA. There is a vital record of Mercy's birth in Ashfield in 1783, and Joseph and Elizabeth eventually move on to Phelps, Ontario, NY, close to the large Harrington cluster in Farmington.

This is a very tempting genealogy, and I would accept it except that I have an even more tempting proposal: Daniel Brown's story that Jeremiah met Mercy in Otsego, and the census showing Ebenezer as his next door neighbor, with 3 eligible daughters. The missing link in my proposal is any record of a Mercy born to Ebenezer, although an Ancestry tree does show that Mercy is a common name in his family

7 The Story of Phoebe Foos

Daniel Brown covers the death of Mercy, and Jeremiah's second wife, as follows:

After Hull's surrender at Detroit [August 1812] the women and children were sent away in wagons for safety, to the central portion of the state, everything in the way of household furniture being sacrificed to the Indians or for lack of transportation.

During this trip which was necessarily accompanied by much hardship and exposure. Mrs. Harrington [Mercy Baker] died.

At the maturity of the crops this season the inhabitants formed in squads for protection in gathering them, and were repeatedly obliged to abandon the attempt, fleeing for their lives with the Indians in close pursuit, several of their party-being killed and wounded.

Marrying again in 1813, Jeremiah removed to Delaware, where he continued farming.

During this period and for some time subsequent to the death of Mrs. Harrington the three children (of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest) were at Radnor near Delaware, Ohio.

The following passage from a letter in my family's possession, written in 1901 by Mary Elizabeth Harrington, daughter of Stephen Harper Harrington, fills out the story. It's important that her account is completely independent of Daniel Brown's, but is entirely consistent with it.

Stephen Harper Harrington, son of Jeremiah and Phoebe Foose [sic] Harrington was born at or near Sandusky Ohio Apr 27, 1814. His mother died when he was 18 mo. old. She had given him just at her death to her sister Anna Foose Harper and her husband James Harper who reared him as their son.

The Harper family was from Radnor, OH, where Jeremiah's children were sheltered, and which makes the contact with Jeremiah very logical. Daniel Brown says "In 1817 the family became scattered, owing to the death of the step mother."

The Harpers' move to Vermillion County, IN by 1830, and their history from that point is well-documented. There is no indication that Stephen Harper Harrington ever had contact with his father Jeremiah.

8 The Original Harringtons

The Harrington lines all run back to either Benjamin Harrington 1618-1687 and Elizabeth White in Rhode Island [my line], or to Robert Harrington 1615/16-1707 and Susannah George in Boston MA. Both Benjamin and Robert were immigrants from England.

Benjamin and Robert were apparently long considered brothers by genealogists, but the Harrington Gazetteer has a link to a website whose author cites apparently conclusive DNA evidence that they were not.

Benjamin's line spreads out from Rhode Island, and Robert's from Boston. Their descendants quickly crossed paths, and where they lived in later generations seems to bear no direct relationship to the line they came from.

9 Wishful Thinking

Jeremiah is descended from Benjamin of Rhode Island. However, all of the trees I found on Ancestry.com link him back to Robert of Boston, through Jonathan Harrington 1723-1809 and his wife Abigail Moore.

Jonathan would indeed be an attractive ancestor: he was on the line in Lexington in 1775, and a member of the Lexington Committee of Correspondence during the War of Independence.

Unfortunately, Jeremiah is not on the list of Jonathan's children in the History of Lexington, and there is almost no migration of his family away from Lexington. I would write this ancestry off to wishful thinking.

10 The End, at Port Huron, Michigan

Daniel Brown continues the story of Jeremiah, through more adventures and mishaps on the Great Lakes, until he arrives at Fort Gratiot, MI, in the fall of 1820. From there, Daniel says, "In the spring of 1822 Jeremiah removed to a farm five miles from the mouth of the Black River, where he continued to reside until his death.

Jeremiah's gravestone is inscribed:

JEREMIAH HARRINGTON
BORN
In Greenfield, Mass. Oct. 29, 1774
Emigrated to Pt. Huron, Mich 1821
DIED
Mar 30 1853
Mary his Wife
[obscured]

I find it touching that Jeremiah saw two events as the key to his life: his birth in Greenfield, MA, and the end of his wanderings, at his arrival at Port Huron, MI.

11 The Harrington Migrations

The Harringtons migrated north and west from Rhode Island and Boston. Some settled in the Berkshires and Green Mountains, with groups in Adams, Conway and Heath MA. Others went up the Hudson, or up the Connecticut River valley and then over the mountains to Albany and Rensselaer NY. From there some continued southwest to Otsego Co, west to Ontario Co and northwest to Oneida Co.

Groups also settled in Derby and Pownal VT, but it's not clear if they come north from Albany, or over the Green Mountains on the Molly Stark Trail.

Many of these migrations must have followed established routes, which were in turn dictated by geography: both the Connecticut and Hudson River valleys offered routes to the north, and travelers moving west were funneled through the mountain passes. Local routes were undoubtedly used as well.

I have tried to match the Harrington family groups and settlements with migration routes. I made some progress, but it's a task that I'll have to leave for others.

The map in the Supplemental Documents shows the major migrant routes. This is new-found knowledge for me, and the routes I've drawn are diagrammatic rather than precise. I would be delighted to have further comments and corrections.

12 Sources and Thanks

My main sources were as follows:

- An autobiography by Daniel Brown Harrington, eldest son of Jeremiah by his first wife, Mercy Baker, from the Michigan Historical Collections Vol 5, pages 138-143; available online, a copy is included in the Supplemental Documents
- The Harrington Gazetteer, by George H Harrington, 1941, compiled for the web by Chuck Harrington, available online at http://myplace.frontier.com/~chucknan3/ This is a splendid resource, and was essential to my ability to build trees for the various Harrington clusters.
- 3. US Census reports; available online through Ancestry.com
- 4. Indentures (deeds) for Otsego County NY 1791-1804; available online through FamilySearch; we also worked with the originals in the Otsego County Recorder's Office in Cooperstown NY.
- 5. Records of taxes paid in New York State, 1799-1804, levied under the Federal Direct Tax of 1798; available online through Ancestry.com
- 6. Maps and aerial photography: covered in Appendix 2
- 7. Town histories, in particular the following. All are available online.
 - a. History of Deerfield MA, by George Sheldon, 1895
 - b. History of Greenfield MA, by Francis Thompson, 1904
 - c. History of Lexington MA, by Charles Hudson, 1868
- 8. Two sources which were useful for cross-checking, and for some independent data, were Steve Condarcure's New England Genealogy Index, available online, and Harrington-Spencer Families of Otsego NY from RI and VT, by John Potter, 1976, which we found at the Research Library of the Fenimore Art Museum, in Cooperstown NY
- 9. Numerous on-line family trees from Ancestry.com, FamilySearch and Wikitree, and reports from Find-a-Grave
- 10. I live in California, but on two trips to the east coast in the fall of 2018, my wife and I took short side research trips for this study, one to Greenfield, Deerfield and Conway MA, the other to Otsego County NY. I find such trips essential to gaining a "feel" for the land and its people.
- 11. I've been helped in this research by many people I've met along the way, in person or on the net. With sincere apologies to any contributors whose help I mischaracterize, or have missed:
 - Scott Cote, Register of Deeds for Franklin County MA; we'd left Scott's office after an unproductive search, but he continued on his own, and 30 minutes later tracked us down in the streets of

- Greenfield, with three deeds in hand! Public service far beyond the call of duty!
- Barbara Hancock and the Town Clerk's office of Deerfield MA, who found and retrieved the old Greenfield records for us from dead storage
- Louise Inkell, Town Clerk of Conway, MA, who dialed open the ancient bank vault in the Town Hall, pulled out the original town records, blew off the dust and helped us sort through them
- Ginger Schoradt, the town historian of New Lisbon, Otsego, NY.
 When we visited Otsego, the Harrington cluster in Pittsfield-New Lisbon seemed the most promising as Jeremiah's; so we called on Ginger, who was delightfully hospitable. She opened her full historical collection to us, with her cat wandering across the pages
- Pete Thomas, Professor of History and Anthropology at the University of Vermont, who shared his deep knowledge of the Deerfield area, and provided encouragement at a low point in my search
- Chuck Harrington for his referrals, and for the amazing Harrington Gazetteer which he hosts
- Amy Sue Connolly for guidance on using her FamilySearch site
- Barbara Lyndrup for sharing her broad knowledge of the Harrington family
- Carolyn Schwab, Mike Foos and Cindy Taylor, relentless investigators of the Vermillion IN area, and of the wider family of Stephen Harper Harrington
- Suzanne Farris who has for years been a steady correspondent on the Harrington descendants
- My immediate family members who have helped with their advice and time, especially my wife Terry, an indefatigable research assistant, for whom vacation trips to Germany have come to mean days of deciphering texts in old German, and who was delighted to find in this quest that somebody actually kept records in plain, legible English!

John Diefenbach November 2018

13 Appendix 1: Real Estate Transactions and Tax Payments in the "Baker Triangle" 1791-1806

Morris Lot 11

- 1795 Ebenezer Baker buys the NE 50 acres of lot 11 for 20 pounds [Ebenezer is the probable father of Mercy Baker, Jeremiah's first wife]
- 1799 Stephen Harrington pays a Federal Direct Tax of \$200; [no record of Stephen buying the property; comparing the tax to that on other lots, it is consistent with the 50 acres bought by Ebenezer Baker]

Morris Lot 12

- 1791 Stephen Harrington buys the full 210-acre lot for 105 pounds.
- 1795 Stephen sells the north 100 acres to David Bishop for 160 pounds, and the south 110 acres to James Baker for 200 pounds
- 1799 David Bishop pays Federal Direct Tax based on a valuation of \$615 for his 100 acres, and James Baker pays \$400 for his 110 acres.

Morris Lot 57

 1799 Elnathan Baker pays Federal Direct Tax based on a valuation of \$750; pays \$680 in 1800; [no record of Elnathan buying the property]

Morris Lot 58

 1801 and 1806 Stephen sells portions of this lot packaged with portions of lot 39, q.v.; however, there is no record of Stephen buying any part of lot 58; in addition, I was unable to determine whether Stephen owned part of all of the lot, as the descriptions of its southern boundary are ambiguous; the map of the Baker Triangle shows my best guess.

Upton Lot 39

- 1796 Stephen Harrington buys the full 215-acre lot for 200 pounds; the seller is Daniel Knap [Isaac Harrington 1758-1847 and his wife Sarah Knapp were in Butternut Creek in 1796-1798, according to the Harrington Gazetteer. Isaac and Jeremiah were first cousins through their mothers, née Peters, from Smithfield RI, and third cousins through their Harrington lines. I haven't sorted out what this means, but it could well bear on Jeremiah's youth in Rhode Island. I found a number of other Knaps in the Otsego index to deeds, but again, haven't sorted out the relationships]
- 1799 Jeremiah Harrington pays Federal Direct Tax based on a valuation of \$590; this is the lot bought by Stephen in 1796; no record of Jeremiah buying or selling any property
- 1800 Stephen pays Federal Direct Tax based on a valuation of \$582, \$632 in 1801, \$850 in 1802, \$950 in 1803; [unclear how this is allocated between lots 39 and 58]

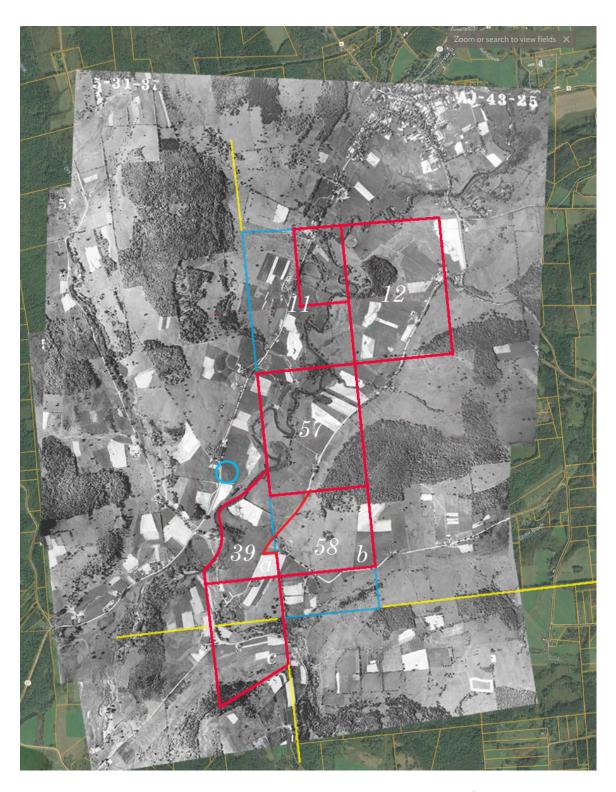
- 1801 Stephen and his wife Deborah sell 240 acres of Upton 39 and Morris 58, a 100-acre parcel for \$750, and a 140-acre parcel for \$560
- 1806 Stephen and his wife Deborah sell their remaining portion of Upton 39, 170 acres for \$2,400; unclear why the price is so high: could be that it includes houses, barns, equipment or stock, or that inflation was high.

Unknown lots

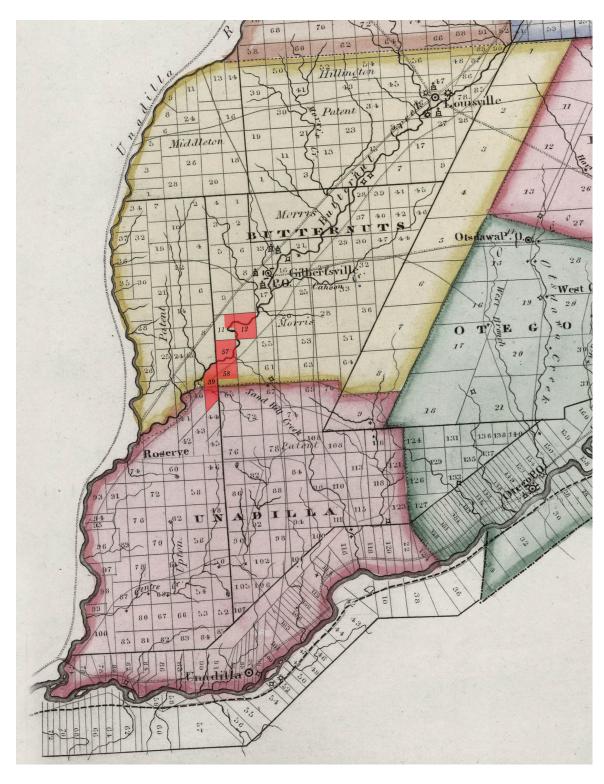
- 1799 Abraham Harrington pays Federal Direct Tax based on a valuation of \$77; [no record of Abraham buying or selling any property]
- 1799 Ezekiel Harrington pays Federal Direct Tax based on a valuation of \$175; [no record of Ezekiel buying or selling any property]
- 1799 Pardon Harrington pays Federal Direct Tax based on a valuation of \$120, same tax in 1800; [no record of Pardon buying or selling any property]
- 1801 Jonathan Harrington pays Federal Direct Tax based on a valuation of \$80; [no record of Jonathan buying or selling any property]

14 Appendix 2: Maps and Aerial Photography

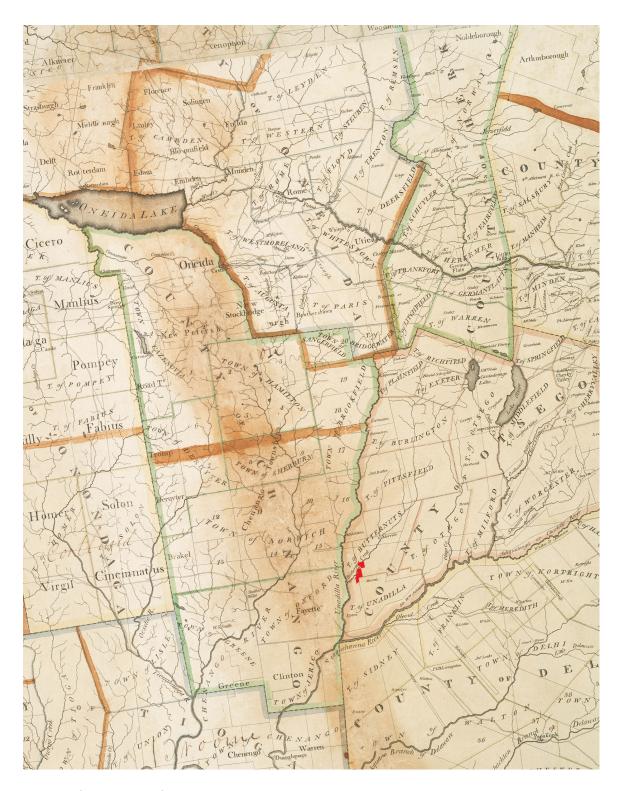
- A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York, 1779, by Claude Thomas Sautier; a beautiful map, from the time the Harringtons were on the move; downloaded from the NYPL
- 2. *Map of New York*, 1802, by Simeon De Witt; excellent follow-up to Sautier's map, clearly showing the westward expansion of European settlement; downloaded from the NYPL
- 3. *Map of Cabotia* [New England], 1814, by John Purdy; another beautiful map, which shows how densely criss-crossed by roads New England had become; downloaded from the Rumsey Collection
 - I used a portion of this map as the base for the Map of Emigration Routes in the Supplemental Documents
- 4. Map of the County of Otsego, 1829, by David H Burr; essential in understanding how the Otsego patents were laid out and subdivided; downloaded from the Rumsey Collection
- 5. Maps of Butternuts and Unadilla, from the *Atlas of Otsego Co, New York*, 1868 by Frederick W Beers; the map shows property owners' names, from long after the Harringtons had moved on, but other early names are still there; downloaded from the Rumsey Collection
- Aerial photography of Otsego Co, NY 1937; a marvelous collection of photographs from 1936-37, well indexed, courtesy of Paul R. Baumann, Professor Emeritus, Department of Geography, SUNY College at Oneonta; find them at: https://www.oneonta.edu/faculty/baumanpr/APTEST/Otsego%20County%20Main.htm
- 7. Current USGS topographic maps, Google Earth photography, and the AcreValue website, a commercial site which provides valuation of agricultural fields; images of field boundaries on an aerial photo background are free, Otsego Co is at: https://www.acrevalue.com/platmap/NY/Otsego/



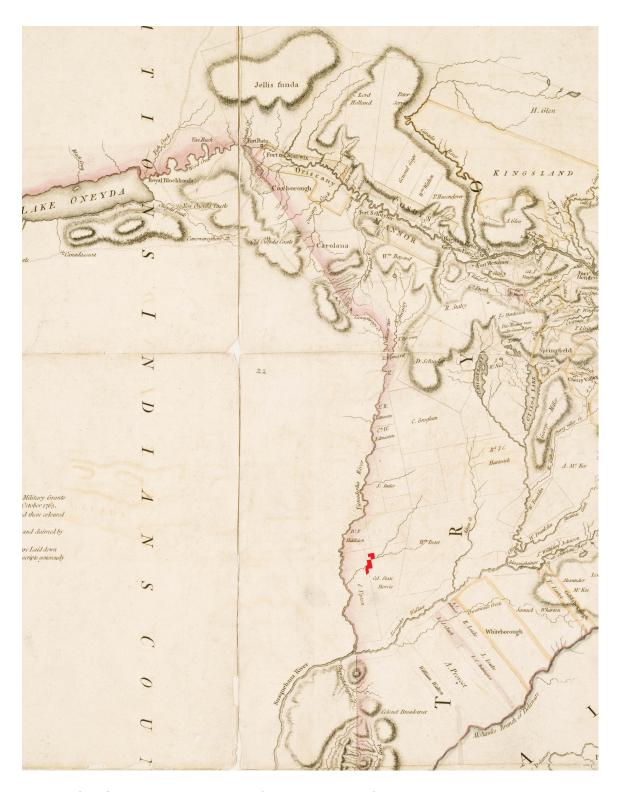
The Baker Triangle properties overlaid on an aerial photograph from 1937; the blue circle on Route 51 is the viewpoint for the photo on the cover page of this report; the photo was taken by chance- I did not know at the time that the Harrington and Baker properties were in this area.



Detail of the Map of the County of Otsego, 1829



Detail of the *Map of New York*, 1802; the Baker Triangle properties are shown in red; compare this to the 1779 map on the following page, to see how quickly migration is filling in the open spaces; this report is in pdf format, and these maps can be enlarged to see their details.



Detail of *A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York*, 1779; the land to the west is marked as "The Six Nations Indian Country," the Baker Triangle properties are shown in red; on this and on the previous map, the Triangle properties are shown correctly relative to Butternut Creek and the patent lines, but the Creek itself is drawn north of its actual location

15 Supplemental Documents, not incorporated into this report

- 1. Daniel Brown Harrington's Autobiography
- 2. Map of Emigration Routes
 - Red: the Mohawk Trail east of Albany, and the Great Genesee Road to the west. I'm told that the direct Mohawk Trail route between Greenfield and Adams was difficult, so I've shown alternate migration routes in dotted red lines, running north through Vermont on the Molly Stark Trail, and south to intercept the Greenwood Trail at West Hampton MA. Needs a look by someone who knows.
 - Yellow: the Greenwood Road, Hartford CT to Albany NY, said to be very heavily used by migrants
 - Dark blue: the Old Connecticut Path from Boston to Springfield MA, then south to Hartford CT
 - Light blue: the Catskill Road from Springfield MA to Catskill NY, then
 the Forbidden Path, later the Susquehanna Turnpike, to the west. The
 road crossed the Susquehanna River at Wattles Ferry, which became
 the town of Unadilla.

5 miles downstream from Wattles Ferry, the Unadilla River joins the Susquehanna from the NW, and 8 miles up the Unadilla, Butternut Creek joins from the NE.

It was to the Butternut Creek Valley that Stephen, and probably Pardon, had moved before 1791, and where Jeremiah joined them in 1795.

- 3. Ahnentafel Report for Jeremiah Harrington 1774-1853
- 4. Register Report for Jeremiah's ancestor Benjamin Harrington 1618-1687 of Rhode Island, for 6 generations
- 5. Register Report for Robert Harrington 1615/16-1707 of Boston, for 6 generations