

Dunham Singletary

FAMILY CONNECTIONS

Issue 1

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Volume 9 ©

President's Letter

The beginning of a new year is a great time to consider updating your family genealogy project. I recently placed my own family data on the Ancestry.com webpage "Dunham Family Tree".

The recently released Family Tree Maker 2012 program has a great new feature. It will sync all the data on your Ancestry tree to the 2012 tree and also from the 2012 tree to the ancestry tree! This cuts typing time in half! This is by far the best new feature that has been added to the Family Tree Maker package for recording your family history.

I also highly recommend that you subscribe to Ancestry.com. I have found pictures of my ancestors that I did not have, as well as data I was missing. I found sources as well as all the US Census records. You can contact other people that are researching the same lines that you are working on, as well view the data they have found. I only regret that I did not join sooner!

I hope everyone had a Merry Christmas and I wish all of you a Happy New Year!

David Lee Dunham,
President

Editor's Corner

In the Member's Corner are two items submitted by DSFC members. The first, by Fred Dunham, adds photos and further information to the article in the last issue about the Dunham Chair Makers of Carlton, NY. The second, by George Doty, contains information about his new web site, and his request for research help.

Following that is an important contribution by Bruce W. Dunham about Col. Cyrus Livingston Dunham, and the Civil War battle at Parker's Crossroads, Tennessee.

Finally I am publishing the results of research that I have done to document and show the marriage of Elizabeth Dunham and Samuel Mundy of Piscataway, New Jersey. Quite a few people are descended from this couple and have stated this marriage in their genealogy. However, proof of the marriage has never been found.

In this article I have shown very strong circumstantial evidence that this marriage was indeed a fact. The article was submitted to The Mayflower Society as documentation for a descent from the line of Edward Fuller.

Gratia Dunham Mahony,
Editor

Member's Corner

An article in the last issue of the DSFC newsletter, Volume 8, Issue 4, 15 October, 2011, p. 3-9 discussed Matthew Dunham, Chairmaker of Carlton, Orleans County, New York. Strong circumstantial evidence show that this Matthew Dunham was a descendant of the Deacon John Dunham line. The line begins with Deacon John ¹ Dunham, Jonathan ^{2,3} Hezekiah ⁴, Matthew ⁵ and Matthew ⁶ Dunham who was the chairmaker. On 11 May 1780 Matthew ⁶ Dunham married Ruth Strong in Tyringham, Massachusetts. The couple had three sons, James ⁷, Matthew ⁷ Jr., and Charles ⁷ Dunham. About 1804 the family moved to Carlton, New York and built a saw mill on Johnson's Creek about where the town of Kuckville now stands. The family became well known for making chairs.

DSFC member Fred Dunham (whose line continues from the above with Charles ⁷, Minard ⁸, Fred Herbert ⁹, Ralph Owen ¹⁰ and himself Frederick Huntley ¹¹ Dunham kindly sent me a photograph of a chair made at the Dunham Chair Works. This chair is owned by Earlene (Dunham) Kettle, also a descendant of Matthew ⁶ Dunham.



The chair in the photo on the left was Made at the Dunham Chair Works, Carlton, New York. It was probably made about 1840.

Photos courtesy of Fred Dunham

In the spring of 2001 Fred Dunham undertook a project at the Carlton Cemetery which is located on the west side of Rt. 279. The original burial sites of Matthew Dunham, Sr. and Ruth (Strong) Dunham; Matthew Jr. and Rachel (Lovewell) Dunham and the family of Charles Dunham were disinterred for some reason, and removed to the Carlton Cemetery. When Fred first visited the cemetery, the old marble stones were in bad shape and several had fallen over and were lying on the ground. Fred took on the project of resetting the stones so that they are aligned and standing. Please see his photo on the next page.



Dunham Family headstones in the Carlton Cemetery after being reset.

Fred Dunham was also instrumental in acknowledging the Dunham Family with a permanent marker to that pioneer family. Fred attended a reunion of the Dunhams still living in the Carlton area, and together they took up a collection to have a permanent marker made. The collection netted \$650.00 and with that money a gray granite stone with a bronze plaque attached was made.

The inscription on the plaque reads:

**PIONEER SETTLERS
OF CARLTON IN 1804**

**MATTHEW DUNHAM JR.
DIED 10-15-1854
AGE 69 YR 11 MO 18 DAYS**

**RACHEL LOVEWELL
DUNHAM
WIFE OF MATTHEW
DIED 3-21-1875
AGE 89 YR 9 MO 10 DAYS**

DOTY? or DUNHAM?

Another member of DSFC is asking for help with a very important problem. George Doty has asked our members to give special attention to his newly created web site. By way of introduction George has sent in the following comment.

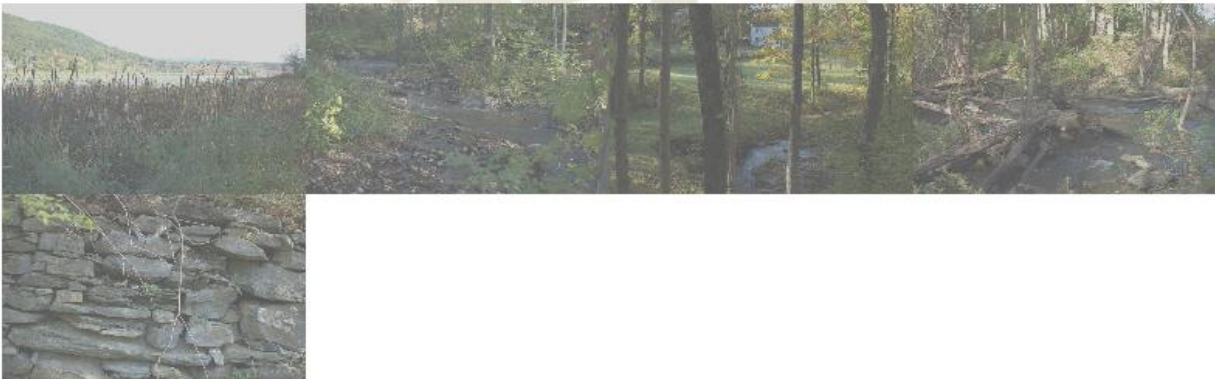
“Ever since I was accepted as a member of the Mayflower Society, Caroline Cardell, a former Historian General of the Society and I agreed that I should look for stronger evidence that John ⁷ Doty was indeed a son of Dr. Ezra ⁶ Doty and Damaris ⁶ Hamlin. This was some thirty five years ago, and ever since then I have been making annual trips to north-western Connecticut (where Damaris ⁶ Hamlin lived when John ⁷ Doty was born). I also included neighboring areas in New York and Massachusetts looking for the kind of evidence that would help prove who the father of John ⁷ Doty actually was. I’ve had a great time, learned a lot, and met some wonderful people.

Roughly three years ago I started making two or three visits to the area each year. I broadened my search area to include Colchester, Connecticut. **I had learned that my DNA was DUNHAM, not DOTY DNA, and I started looking for evidence that John ⁷ Doty may have been fathered by a Dunham rather than by Ezra ⁶ Doty.** After a great deal of work and assistance from Gratia Dunham Mahony, I think that there was good reason to believe that John ⁷ Doty may have been fathered by a DUNHAM, probably a member of one of the Dunham families living near the Sharon, Connecticut area.

Last year I vowed to increase my efforts to explore who that Dunham may have been. I decided to do two things: take as many trips as I felt I could to the area and to the historical record repositories; and to put together a web site that would attract others who might be interested in the same issue. Thus the Doty-Dunham website was born. My hope is that the people it attracts might contribute both their thoughts, and/or samples of their DNA, to help resolve this issue.”

Photos below are of Mudge Pond in Sharon, CT and the brook leading to an iron forge (Skinner’s Forge) once owned in part by Samuel ⁵ Dunham.

The Doty-Dunham Connection



The Doty-Dunham Connection

Web site developed by George Doty

Our objectives in establishing this website are:

1. To identify the boy who at some time in the past took or was given the surname of Doty, but whose biological father was a member of the Dunham family, and
2. To determine as best we can the likely identity of the boy's father.

That there was such a boy is clear from the fact that we've discovered three members of the Doty family whose Y-DNA profile is essentially the same as the Y-DNA profile of many members of the Dunham family.

Our working hypothesis is that one John⁷ Doty, generally believed to have been born about 1787 in or near Sharon CT to a Dr. Ezra⁶ Doty and his presumed first wife Damaris⁶ Hamlin, may well be the boy in question. If he is, the number of Dotys living today with Dunham DNA could be quite large, as over 200 years have passed since the first child of John⁷ Doty and his apparent wife, Sallie (or Sarah) Stebbins was born.

If you have done or heard about research that you think might be relevant to our project, we hope you will [share it with us](#). We in turn plan to share your information on a new page of our website as we learn of it.

In addition, if you are a direct male descendant of David⁵ (Samuel⁴, John³, Joseph², Edward¹) Doty or Jonathan² (John¹) Dunham, we hope you will consider participating in one of the following family DNA projects, both of which use Family Tree DNA for their testing.

Comparisons of DNA profiles of descendants of these men and their close relatives may prove essential to the achievement of our goals.

For direct male descendants of David⁵ Doty, we would suggest the project of the [Doty Doughty DNA Group](#). If you have any questions we would be happy to try to answer them as would Jerry Doty, the webmaster of this site.

For direct male descendants of Jonathan² Dunham, we would suggest the project on the [Dunham/Singletary Family Connections](#) website. Again, if you have any questions we would be happy to try to answer them, as would the webmaster of this site, Paul Dunham.

Research Summary

John⁷ Doty

Some of the reasons for our focus on the idea that John⁷ Doty may not have been fathered by Ezra⁶ Doty are summarized in the bullet points below. We would stress the fact, however, that our concentration on John⁷ at this point should not be interpreted to mean that the matter has been settled. On the contrary, we hope that anyone with evidence indicating that John⁷ was or was not the individual we are hoping to identify will [share it with us](#).

Traditional Genealogical Evidence

- The three Dotys that we have found with Dunham DNA believe they are descendants of John⁷ (Ezra⁶, David⁵, Samuel⁴, John³, Joseph², Edward¹) Doty.
- John⁷ does not appear as a member of Ezra⁶ Doty's household in the 1790 census even though, as noted above, he supposedly was born about 1787.

No birth or baptismal document indicating that John⁷ was a son of Ezra⁶ has been found to our knowledge. We have, however, seen baptismal entries in the Pastoral Records of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Mifflintown PA clearly indicating that John⁷'s two supposed brothers apparently born in or near Sharon CT were sons of Ezra⁶ Doty. These brothers, or perhaps half-brothers, were William Henry⁷ Doty and Ezra⁷ Doty.

- John⁷ did not accompany Ezra⁶ and his supposed brothers on their apparent move from Catskill NY to Mifflintown PA in the early to mid-1790s after Ezra⁶ and Damaris⁶ Hamlin apparently separated. One plausible explanation for this split in the family could be that John⁷ was a biological son of Damaris⁶ Hamlin, but not of Ezra⁶ Doty. There could be other explanations as well, of course.

None of John⁷'s three sons or his apparent wife, Sallie Stebbins, were included in Ezra⁶ Doty's will. (Note that John⁷ predeceased Ezra⁶ and thus would not have been in his will.) The two other sons of Ezra⁶ Doty by his presumed first wife Damaris⁶ Hamlin were included in the will. Also included in Ezra⁶'s will were his second wife, Rebecca North Lewis, their four living children and their heirs, as well as a nephew, Philo⁷ Hamlin. Two sons of Ezra⁶ Doty and Rebecca North Lewis later married and had heirs, and they were Edmund Southard⁷ Doty and Horace⁷ Doty. Given all the individuals included in Ezra⁶ Doty's will, and particularly his possible grandchildren by his second wife, we rather doubt that his first wife and the children of their first born son would have been left out for no reason. The best explanation in our opinion is that John⁷ was not Ezra⁶'s biological son. Again, there could of course be other explanations as well.

Judge Ethan Allen Doty in his highly regarded book published in 1897 entitled ["The Doty-Doten Family in](#)

[America](#) commented that "...the Mifflintown family lost all knowledge of the existence of John⁷, while the descendants of the latter had but imperfect knowledge of the Pennsylvania families". Had John⁷ been Ezra⁶'s son, and his first born son at that, we doubt that the families would essentially have lost track of each other, particularly in view of the fact that Ezra⁶ did apparently retain ties with members of the Hamlin family as well as others in Sharon CT.

DNA Evidence

Based on DNA evidence, we can say with about a 90% level of confidence that the boy who was fathered by a Dunham but took or was given the surname of Doty was born sometime between the Revolutionary and the Civil Wars. The only three boys in the direct line of Dotys with Dunham DNA of which we are aware who were born during this inter-war period are listed below. Of the three, we believe the evidence we cite in the following bullet points suggests that John⁷ is the most likely candidate.

- John⁷ Doty: born about 1787. As noted in the bullet points above, we have found no primary source document indicating that John⁷ was a son of Ezra⁶ Doty.
- Ezra⁸ Doty: John⁷'s third son born in 1811. In the Index to the Records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths of the Trinity Church Episcopal of Athens, NY, Ezra is listed as one of the sons of "John Doty & his wife Sarah"
- Charles⁹ Doty: Ezra⁸'s fourth son born in 1843. The following statement appears in the will of Harriet Taber, wife of Ezra⁸ Doty: "To pay over another of said equal shares or portions of my estate unto George Doty the son of my deceased son Charles Doty."

The Dunham Father

On the assumption that John⁷ Doty was born in or near Sharon Connecticut sometime in the 1780's and that he was indeed fathered by a Dunham, we turned to Gratia Dunham Mahony, a Professional Genealogist, for help in identifying Dunham males who may have lived in that area at some time during the last half of the 18th Century. Gratia is in the process of compiling a new history of the Dunham Family in America, and her work on the first three generations of the Family may be seen at <http://dunham2000.ipower.com/Index.html>. Her help has been invaluable.

Traditional Genealogical Evidence

Early in our investigation, Gratia identified one Samuel⁶ Dunham (William⁵ Johathan⁴, Jonathan³, Jonathan², John¹) as someone who might well have been the biological father of John⁷ Doty. Some of the elements of what is largely a circumstantial case which we've put together supporting this conclusion are outlined in the bullet points below.

- In 1779 Samuel⁶ Dunham of Colchester CT became a widower when his wife, Mary Johnson, died shortly after giving birth to their only child, Jacob⁷ Dunham.
- In early 1783, Samuel⁶ Dunham apparently left Colchester after he sold land sold to him by his father in 1780.
- Two years later, in 1785, Samuel⁶ Dunham arrived in Catskill NY and built a home on what is today the northwest corner of Church and Main streets. At the time there were but seven houses in the town of Catskill; a village that was about to change dramatically.
- On his way from Colchester to Catskill, we believe that Samuel⁶ Dunham may well have stopped for a couple of years in Sharon CT. Sharon was on a direct and well-travelled path during the 18th century between Colchester and Catskill, and his grandfather, Jonathan⁴ Dunham (Jonathan³, Jonathan², John¹) had played a major role in the formation and incorporation of the Town in 1739. All three of his paternal uncles and three of his four aunts had moved from Colchester to Sharon by the very early 1740's, and while many of his cousins had apparently left Sharon by the 1780's, his uncle Samuel⁵ and a number of his relatives were still there.
- During his time in Sharon, if indeed he and his son Jacob⁷ had stopped there, Samuel⁶ Dunham would undoubtedly have become acquainted with Damaris⁶ Hamlin who we believe probably was the mother of John⁷ Doty.

- The relatively short distance between Sharon and Catskill and the strong Dunham family presence in Sharon would have made it both easy and appealing for Samuel⁶ Dunham to travel between the two towns throughout the latter half of the 1780's.
- In addition to Samuel⁶ (William⁵ Johathan⁴, Jonathan³, Jonathan², John¹) Dunham, we have considered a number of the sons and grandsons of the three Dunham families listed below who apparently lived in or near Sharon during the second half of the 18th century. To date, however, we have not identified a more likely father of John⁷ Doty than Samuel⁶. We would like to investigate a few descendants of these families further however before ruling them out, and we would appreciate learning of research that others may have done on them.
 - o Jacob⁴ Dunham (Daniel³, Jonathan², John¹) and his wife Elizabeth Pettit,
 - o Hezekiah⁴ Dunham (Jonathan³, Jonathan², John¹) and his wife Jane Pease, and
 - o Jonathan⁴ Dunham (Jonathan³, Jonathan², John¹) and his wife Mary Spencer
- Beyond these three families, we recognize that there were male descendants of other closely related Dunham families who lived in Northwestern Connecticut and across the borders into New York and Massachusetts who could have fathered John⁷ Doty. Further research into these families is in order as well.

DNA Evidence

A comparison of the Y-DNA profiles of the three members of the Doty family who we have asserted carry Dunham DNA with Y-DNA test results shown on the Dunham/Singletary Family Connections Website at <http://www.pcdunham.net/TestResults-Main.html> is consistent with the idea that John⁷ Doty was fathered by a descendant of Jonathan⁴ Dunham and his wife Mary Spencer. The data is not sufficient, however, to rule out the possibility that John⁷'s father was a member of some other Dunham family line. For the possible alternatives to be eliminated, we need DNA samples from more Dunham males than we currently have, and their DNA tests must include at least 37 markers.

Summary

DNA evidence indicates without doubt that a branch on the Doty family tree belongs on the Dunham family tree.

Using both DNA analysis and traditional genealogical methods we have suggested in the preceding paragraphs that this branch may have originated with one John⁷ Doty likely born in the 1780's in or near Sharon Connecticut. We have also suggested that perhaps it should be grafted onto the Dunham family tree along with the other grandchildren of Jonathan⁴ Dunham and his wife Mary Spencer. If our hypothesis about John⁷ proves correct, the size of the branch to be moved could be quite large, as over 200 years have passed since the first child of John⁷ Doty and his apparent wife Sallie or (Sarah) Stebbins was born.

To become more certain of and specific about our tentative conclusions, or to reject them, we need more information. If you are aware of any traditional genealogical research that would corroborate or contradict the information we've presented, we hope you will [share it with us](#).

In addition, if you are a direct male descendant of any of the Dotys or Dunhams that we've included above, or more broadly if you are a direct male descendant of any other branch of the families of David⁵ Doty or Jonathan² Dunham, we hope you will participate in the family DNA project of the [Doty Doughty DNA Group](#), or of [Dunham/Singletary Family Connections](#). We strongly recommend that your test include a minimum of 37 markers to insure definitive interpretation of the results.

**Please visit the Doty-Dunham Connection at
<http://www.doty-dunham.com>**

Colonel Cyrus Dunham The Battle at Parker's Crossroads

by Bruce William Dunham, Contributor at Large

For those who have seen the Ken Burns epic series on the Civil War you may remember a scene where the late Shelby Foote describes a battle in which Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest is surrounded by Union forces and he orders his men to “Charge ’em both ways.” It is a memorable moment in the series and aptly describes General Forrest’s military ability and courage under fire. Although there is some controversy as to whether he actually said those words that is exactly what his men did, attacking first one force and then the other before slipping away. How many of you know that one of the Union commanders involved in this action was a Dunham family member?

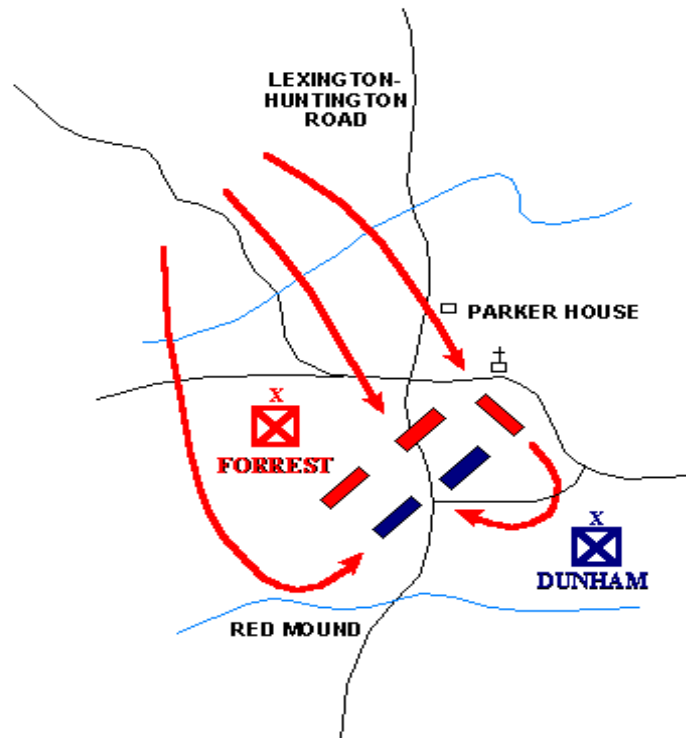
The Battle at Parker's Crossroads, Tennessee

Early in December 1862, Confederate General John C. Pemberton, Vicksburg's defender, was desperate. To stop Grant's and Sherman's envelopment of Vicksburg, Pemberton ordered Major-General Earl Van Dorn to lead a secret cavalry raid to destroy Grant's forward supply depot at Holly Springs, Mississippi. At the same time, Confederate General Braxton Bragg dispatched Brigadier-General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his 1,800-man cavalry brigade to sever Grant's rail communications in West Tennessee. After destroying the Union railroad, Forrest made his way to Flake's Store on the McLemoresville Road, 4 miles northwest of Parker's Crossroads, 6 miles west of Clarksburg.

While Forrest's Brigade had been destroying Union communications, Union Brigadier-General Jeremiah C. Sullivan had marched from Jackson, Tennessee, sending Colonel John W. Fuller's Ohio Brigade and [Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham's Brigade](#) northeast, to trap the Confederates.

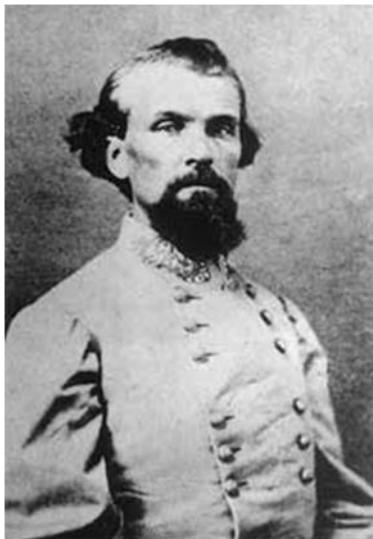
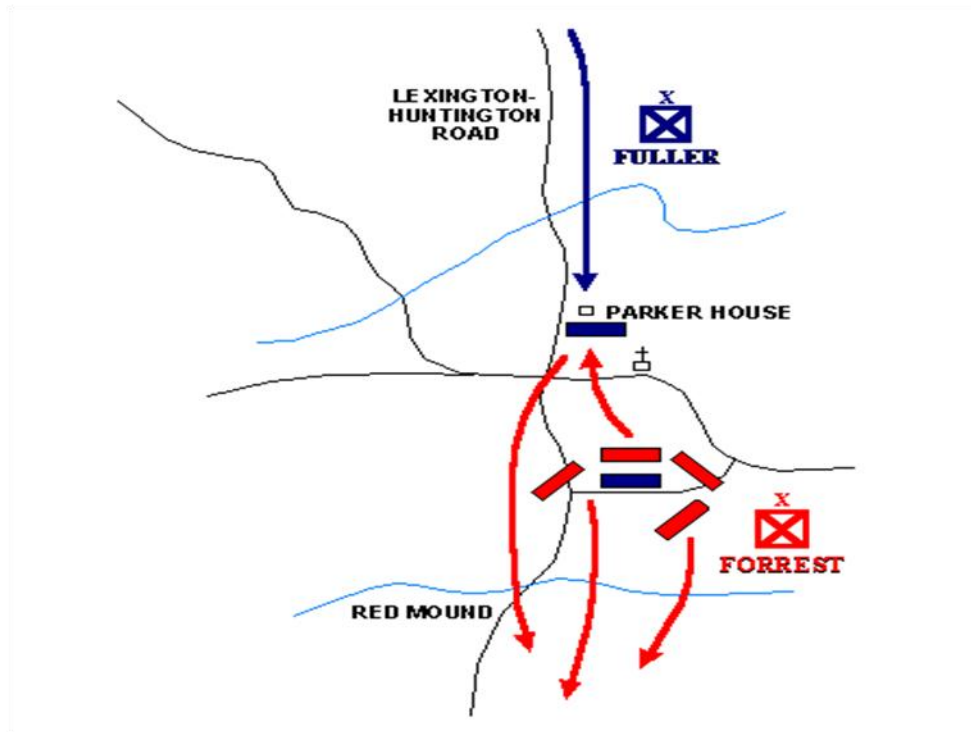
[Early on the morning of December 31, 1862, Colonel Dunham's brigade marched south from Clarksburg for Parker's Crossroads, after learning that Forrest's troopers were encamped at Flake's Store. As his brigade of 1,500 men moved south, Dunham notified Sullivan, and Fuller at Huntingdon \(north of Clarksburg\), to join him. Forrest began moving his 4th Alabama and 8th Tennessee troopers and Freeman's artillery down the McLemoresville Road, heading for Parker's Crossroads. Dunham's men, led by the 50th Indiana Infantry Regiment, marched through the crossroads and deployed into line of battle at Hick's Field, one mile northwest of Parker's Crossroads. Forrest's artillery and dismounted cavalry went into action on the northwest perimeter of Hick's Field, causing Dunham's men to retreat back to the Parker House. Dunham ordered the 39th Iowa Infantry to anchor while the 122nd Illinois Infantry, 50th Indiana Infantry, a detachment of the 18th Illinois, and a section of the 7th Wisconsin Light Artillery Battery completed the east-west line along the Huntingdon-Lexington Road.](#)

When Forrest's artillery and cavalry flanked Dunham's northerly line, Dunham changed the front northward and, while making this change, suffered severe casualties from Forrest's commanding artillery. The Union line sought refuge behind a split-rail fence. While Confederate Colonel G. G. Dibrell's 8th Tennessee, Major N. N. Cox's Battalion and Colonel Alonzo T. Napier's Battalion held Dunham's attention to the north, Colonel James W. Starnes' 4th Tennessee, Colonel Jake Biffle's 9th Tennessee, Colonel Thomas Woodward's Kentucky Companies and Colonel A. A. Russell's 4th Alabama attacked Dunham's rear. Dunham about-faced most of his brigade and charged southward to an area near Red Mound, where his forces were surrounded.



While Forrest was parlaying with Dunham for the surrender of the Union Brigade, Colonel Fuller's entire Ohio Brigade arrived from the north behind the Parker House. It was there that Forrest's horse holders were surprised. Almost 300 of Dibrell's and Cox's men, whose horses had either fallen or were stampeded away, were captured. When told that he was between two Union Brigades, Forrest's order was "Charge them both ways!" Forrest secured a scratch force of 75 men and charged into the left flank of the Ohio Brigade, disrupting its attack and causing General Sullivan to withdraw into a perimeter defense. Forrest's force then withdrew from the battlefield and crossed the Tennessee River again at Clifton

http://www.parkerscrossroads.com/Battle_Information/history.htm



Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest



Col. John W. Fuller



Col. Cyrus L. Dunham

Col. Dunham's own account of the Battle is presented in great detail at the following website and is well worth reading but is too large to include here:

http://www.parkerscrossroads.com/Battle_Information/official_records/14.htm

Born in Dryden, New York in 1817, Dunham attended public schools, and eventually taught school. After earning a law degree and being admitted to the Bar, he moved to Salem, Indiana in 1841 and began practicing law. Dunham was elected prosecuting attorney of Washington County, Indiana in 1845 and then served as a member of the Indiana State House of Representatives for one term from 1846 to 1847.

Cyrus Livingston Dunham then successfully ran for Congress, being elected to the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Congresses (March 4, 1849 – March 3, 1855) as a Democrat. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals during the Thirty-third Congress. After his time in Congress, he was appointed by Governor Ashbel P. Willard as Secretary of State of Indiana, serving from 1859 to 1860.

During the American Civil War, Dunham served in the Union Army as Colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment, Company S, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was commissioned on December 1, 1861 and honorably discharged on November 4, 1863.

Dunham was again elected as a member of the Indiana State House of Representatives for another term from 1864 to 1865. He married Malvina B. Markwell on January 6, 1870. He also lived in Jeffersonville, Indiana while serving as Judge of Clark County, Indiana Criminal Court from 1871 to 1874.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyrus_L._Dunham

Battle of Parker's Crossroads Tour Stop 7

Inscription.

Old Split-Rail Fence

December 31, 1862

At approximately 11:00 a.m., Colonel Dunham's Brigade positioned themselves behind a split-rail fence located a few feet behind this area running east and west to the Lexington/Huntingdon Road. By afternoon, and under fire at this position for two hours, many of the men were killed or wounded by rails splintered by the Confederate shelling. Private Joseph Hotz, 50th Indiana, later wrote his wife, "a shell hit the fence near which I stood and the rail struck me down."



1. Battle of Parker's Crossroads marker

Showing great courage, Dunham's men unsuccessfully charged out into the crossfire coming from the Confederate encirclement located on the sandy rise to the northeast, north and northwest.

Confederate Lieutenant Colonel Alonzo Napier led a counterattack on the Union left flank and fell mortally wounded while waving his men on from atop the fence. On the following morning the Union commander ordered that Union troops killed during the previous day's fight be buried on the knoll near the east end of the Union line. Recent archaeological excavations confirmed the location of a number of gravesites.

<http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=20521>

DECEMBER 15, 1862-JANUARY 3, 1863.

Forrest's Expedition into West Tennessee.

No. 14.--Report of Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, of skirmish at Huntingdon, December 30, and engagement at Parker's Cross-Roads.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, Parker's Cross-Roads, near Lexington, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of your written order of yesterday, the 30th instant, I on that day at about 2 p.m. left Huntingdon in pursuit of the enemy's forces under General Forrest, toward Lexington, with the brigade under my command, except the Seventh Tennessee, which was by your orders left to guard the bridge north of Huntingdon. My command consisted of parts of two companies (A and E) of the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, mounted, under Captain Davis, 65 men; the Fiftieth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Wells commanding, 525 ; the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, Colonel Rinaker, 529; the Thirty-ninth Iowa, Colonel Cummings, 405, and three pieces of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, 30 men, under Lieutenant Wheelock--in all, 1,554, rank and file. Notwithstanding all were weary and worn with toilsome marches and arduous duties already performed our little force pushed vigorously forward and reached Clarksburg, 12 miles distant, shortly after dark. As the advance guards (the mounted infantry under Captain Davis) approached the town they were met and resisted by a company of the enemy. They promptly dismounted, engaged and repulsed him, killing 3, who were left dead on the ground. Our column immediately moved forward into and occupied the town without further resistance. Here we bivouacked for the night. I ascertained from scouts whom I sent out that General Forrest with a large force, said to be his whole command, were bivouacked at Union Church, 4 miles west of Clarksburg, on the road leading from McLemoresville into the Huntingdon and Lexington road at Parker's Cross. Roads, 5 miles south of Clarksburg. One of his foraging parties represented his forces at 8,000 strong, with twelve pieces of artillery. I immediately (2 a.m.) sent a courier to you with a dispatch saying, in substance, that he was at the point above designated in considerable force and that I should try to coax or force a fight out of him in the morning. My information induced me to believe that he was endeavoring to escape by way of Lexington, and hence would enter the road to that place at the cross-roads aforesaid, and I determined to there

intercept him. Our little force had breakfasted and was in motion before day. The mounted infantry having been upon picket through the night were left as a rear guard, and Company A, Fiftieth Indiana, under Lieutenant Judy, was thrown forward as an advance guard. As the advance approached Parker's Cross-Roads it was attacked by the enemy's pickets; immediately deployed as skirmishers and pushed rapidly forward up the hill, the whole column following. As I got with the advance to the top of the hill I saw what seemed a large company, or two small ones, of the enemy retreating along the road to the west, upon whom I opened a brisk fire, and the retreat became a flight to Dr. Williams' house, upon a hill nearly half a mile distant, under the shelter of which and the outbuildings and timber about it they rallied. Desiring to ascertain whether the enemy was there in force two guns were ordered up and threw a few shells into the surrounding timber, when a farther retreat into the woods to the northwest followed. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, with the Fiftieth Indiana, was ordered forward to occupy the hill upon which the house stood and the woods to the right, and reconnoiter. He threw three companies (A, D, and F) forward as skirmishers, following with the remainder of the regiment and soon took the position indicated. No enemy being found Company F, Lieutenant Jones, was sent across a skirt of woods to the north to reconnoiter and soon came up with and engaged a company of the enemy's mounted men at a house a little west of north from that of Dr. Williams' and drove them back across a large field and up and over the crest of a ridge. The "recall" was sounded and they returned to the house. Soon the enemy was seen coming down the hill toward the house. Company F had in the mean time been joined by a part of the detachment of the Eighteenth Illinois (the mounted infantry before mentioned) and the two again deployed and drove the enemy back to the top of the ridge. At this juncture I saw the enemy deploying a line along but behind the brow of the ridge, and the "recall" was sounded and the skirmishers again rallied at the house. They had barely done so when the enemy opened upon them with shell from a gun upon his extreme right, and soon from another considerably farther to the east, and the skirmishing party was with-drawn to the regiment at Williams' house. Determined to ascertain if possible the force and disposition of the enemy, two pieces of artillery were ordered forward to the edge of the wood, supported by four companies of the Fiftieth Indiana, under Major Attkisson. From these guns a fire was opened upon the enemy along the ridge. He replied with at least a full battery, and the fire for a little while was intense on both sides. Seeing that the enemy had put a heavy force in line along and just over the crest of the ridge, and having accomplished all I desired at that place and time, I ordered our fire to cease and the forces there to be withdrawn to the main column at the cross-roads. Two or three of the horses of one gun having been disabled it was gallantly taken out by a detachment of the Fiftieth under a heavy fire of grape and shell. The whole command was then moved south, down the Lexington road half a mile, to the Red Mound, and placed in line of battle along and behind the crest of the ridge, which ran back from the road at an angle of forty-five degrees about half the length of the line, where it turns still more eastward; the left rested upon the road; the right upon a thick wood and ravine; the artillery was placed at the turn in the ridge. This position covered a field to the west, a considerable part of the road running south from the cross-roads, and also, by our guns, a portion of the road from the west to the crossroads. The wagon train was placed in a hollow to the rear, with two companies (one of the Thirty-ninth and one of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois beyond) to protect it. These dispositions were scarcely made, indeed the artillery had not got fully into

position, before the enemy in heavy columns was seen moving from the wood on to the road, near Williams' house, and along it toward the cross-roads. Being out of range of our musketry the artillery was ordered to open fire upon the advancing column, which it did; but from some cause seemingly with but little effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells was also directed to send two companies of his regiment (the Fiftieth Indiana) toward the cross-roads to watch and check his advance. Company G, Captain Carothers, immediately moved up the road at double quick, deployed in the lane, opened a galling fire, and held his position until forced back by overwhelming numbers. Company B, Lieutenant Davies, also moved forward at the same step and deployed along the edge of the woods, upon which I afterward changed my line, and did valuable service. The enemy moved past the cross-roads eastwardly, and appeared as if desirous of escaping in that direction. Our forces were immediately and rapidly moved to the north (toward the cross-roads), and a new line formed nearly perpendicular to a prolongation of the first, along the edge and under cover of the woods, parallel to the enemy's advancing column, the left resting upon the road and the right upon an open field, with three companies thrown perpendicular to the rear in the edge of the woods to cover the right flank, and a vigorous attack was commenced. The disposition of the forces at this time was, Company G, Fiftieth Indiana, in the lane, who when forced back as afore said took position on the extreme left; second, the Thirty-ninth Iowa; third, the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois; fourth, the detachment of the Eighteenth Illinois; fifth, the Fiftieth Indiana, holding the right; sixth, the companies, one (Company A) of the Thirty-ninth and one of the One hundred and twenty-second at the house on the mound, to cover our rear and protect our train yet in the hollow. All had moved into position with alacrity and with the steadiness of veterans. The artillery had been ordered onward, with a view to being placed between the Thirty-ninth and One hundred and twenty-second, where it was thought it could be made most effective upon the enemy's batteries, and be supported by those regiments; but it had not yet got into position.

By this time the enemy had got into position and the fire from his batteries had become intense along our whole line. Our skirmishers had been forced back out of the lane, which the enemy now occupied, and from which, and a small hill behind which he was to some extent sheltered, he poured upon our left a galling musketry fire. I looked for our guns; two only had been brought forward, and they, instead of taking the position indicated, were being put in position in front of the extreme left. I rode along the line to them. When I came up they had opened fire upon the enemy in the lane and upon the hill last mentioned. I again ordered them to move to the place designated. To my utter astonishment I was informed by the lieutenant that his ammunition was about exhausted, and hence it was useless to change position. Directing him to do the best he could with his pieces I turned away to do the best I could without them. Candor compels me to say that from some cause our artillery was throughout strikingly inefficient, although both the officers and men with it exhibited the greatest bravery.

The enemy at this time had one battery on the ridge in front of and parallel to our line; one on a ridge nearly perpendicular to but beyond our line to the right, so situated as to enable him to concentrate a fire upon several portions of our line and to enfilade a part of it, and his fire had become terrible in its intensity. I determined to take his battery at all hazards--the one on our right. The requisite orders had been given, and I was riding along

the line to see that they were properly understood, when we were suddenly and furiously attacked from the rear by a heavy dismounted force which had, under the cover of the hills and woods beyond, turned our right flank, and was moving to the rear of our main line in a main line in a direction nearly parallel to it and between it and that of the two companies left to protect the train and rear; at the same time a regiment of cavalry charged up the Lexington road from the south toward the rear of our left. This was the crisis of the day, and nobly did our gallant men meet it. The main line was faced at once to the rear and drove the enemy back, inflicting a heavy loss in killed and wounded and taking a large number of prisoners. The repulse was complete. The Fiftieth Regiment here made a bayonet charge in a style never surpassed and seldom equaled, forcing their way entirely through the enemy's line. The cavalry charging up the road was also completely and severely repulsed by the two companies protecting our rear, who were promptly put in position for that purpose under the direction of Adjutant Simpson of my staff; but it rallied and made a second charge upon them and was again repulsed. When the enemy had been repulsed from the rear of our main line as above described, the Fiftieth Indiana was placed to cover the route by which he had approached. It had barely got into position when its right was furiously charged by a heavy cavalry force from the south, before which it staggered and fell slightly back; but two companies (H, Captain Scott, and C, Captain Marsh) holding the left quickly changed front and poured into the flank of the charging force a murderous fire, under which it broke and fled, and the right immediately rallied and resumed its place. This substantially closed the fighting for the day. The repulse of the attack upon our rear had brought our line back to Red Mound, where our first had been formed, but at nearly right angles to it, the left resting where the right of the first had rested. It was in excellent order. I was passing along it, speaking words of congratulation and encouragement to the men, when a flag of truce, borne by an aide of General Forrest, approached. I rode forward and demanded his message. He answered: "The general understands that you have surrendered." I replied: "The General is entirely mistaken; we have never thought of surrendering." He said a white flag was hoisted. I answered: "You are mistaken; or, if not, it was done without my authority or knowledge, and you will so report to your general." He departed, but shortly returned with his flag of truce and said, "The general demands an unconditional surrender." I replied: "You will get away with that flag very quick, and bring me no more such messages. Give my compliments to the General, and tell him I never surrender. If he thinks he can take me, he can come and try." He left. In the mean time Commissary Sergeant Thompson, of the Fiftieth Regiment, had informed me that, when the charge had been made upon the two companies left to protect the train and our rear, the wagoners had become panic-stricken, had driven the train northwestwardly into a hollow where it had been captured, and that with a single company he could retake it. I turned to the Thirty-ninth Iowa and asked, "Will any company volunteer to retake our wagons?" Company G, Captain Cameron, instantly responded, and was placed under the command of Major Attkisson, of the Fiftieth Indiana, and recaptured the train, taking several prisoners, among whom was Major Strange, General Forrest's adjutant-general; Colonel McKee, his aide, and one or two other officers. This was scarcely accomplished when I learned that you had arrived from Huntingdon with Colonel Fuller's brigade, and I soon saw his guns moving into position. It is reported to me by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, who held our right, that on the repulse of the enemy's cavalry he appeared to commence withdrawing, under the cover of

the wood--his forces passed our right, southwardly--and that when Fuller's brigade opened fire his retreat in that direction became a perfect rout. We were not during the entire engagement driven from a single position; but, on the contrary, whenever an opportunity offered, the enemy was driven before us with resistless vigor. Only in a single instance did any part of our command get into the slightest confusion. When our line was ordered to face to the rear and repel the enemy's flanking column a part of the Thirty-ninth Iowa (some three or four companies of its right) obeyed most handsomely; but the other part, from not properly receiving or not fully understanding the orders, seemed to hesitate, became confused, and finally began to break. Seeing this I rode rapidly to them, hoping to remedy the difficulty. The enemy had seen it also and concentrated upon them a terrific fire from his musketry in front and the battery on the right, under which they completely gave way and crossed the road to a skirt of wood a short distance to the west. Their officers, assisted by my aide, Captain Silence, and Adjutant Simpson, soon rallied them, and they returned in good order to and resumed their place in the line in its new position at Red Mound, with their confidence in themselves and mine in them fully restored. It was one of these companies that, under Major Attkisson, retook our wagon train. When it is recollected that this is a new regiment, having had little or no opportunity for drill; that this is not only its first engagement but its first march; that for nearly two hours it undauntingly maintained its position under the severest fire, and when I call to mind the terrible ordeal of the moment, the wonder is not that they did no better, but so well, and all regret for this single mishap is forgotten in admiration of the courage of these gallant men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Redfield and Captain Cameron of this regiment were especially conspicuous for their coolness and energy at this time. The former, although severely and dangerously wounded, seemed entirely forgetful of his own sufferings in his efforts to rally his men. Color-Corporal Armstrong also attracted particular attention, for although his companion had fallen at his side, pierced by several balls, yet he was ready at every command to put down his flag as a rallying point. With the exception of this single incident my entire command throughout the day manifested the greatest enthusiasm and the most perfect confidence in their success, and at no time more than the moment before your arrival with the other brigade. The One hundred and twenty-second Illinois deserves especial notice. It is a comparatively new regiment and a part of it was at one time more exposed to the enemy's fire than any other; at any rate it suffered more in killed and wounded. Its gallant colonel fell severely wounded, yet its courage never flagged and it met every duty and every danger with unwavering resolution. The detachment of the Eighteenth acted for the most part with it and deserves the same commendation. To the Fiftieth Indiana, because of its greater experience, being an older regiment, was assigned the most responsible position of the field, and it is only necessary to say that under its vigilant and brave commander it so did its duties as to show that the trust was worthily confided. I should also especially mention Captain Silence and Adjutant Simpson. By their vigilance and energy in observing and reporting every movement, by their promptness in conveying orders and in seeing to and aiding in their execution, and in many other ways were they of the greatest service to me. In the discharge of their duties they were often exposed to the enemy's hottest fire. Captain Silence had two horses shot under him. My mounted orderly, Fred. L. Prow, of the Fiftieth Indiana, also did good service in conveying orders. I should also acknowledge my personal obligation to him.

When my own horse was shot under me he rode forward under a terrible fire, dismounted, and gave me his. I hope to be pardoned also for mentioning a gallant little feat of Private E. A. Topliff, of the battery. As our line faced about and pressed back in their engagement of the enemy at our rear one of the guns of the battery was left behind in the edge of the wood. All the horses belonging to it had been killed but two. After everybody had passed and left it, he, fearing that the enemy might capture it, alone, under a smart fire, disengaged the two horses, hitched them to the piece, and took it out safely.

The losses of my command are: Killed, 23; wounded, 139; missing, 58. Total, 220. Many of the wounds (probably one-half) are slight. Among those taken prisoners are Captain Hungate, Quarter-master Adams, of the Fiftieth Indiana, and Lieutenant -----, of the -----, acting temporarily as my aide. Captain Hungate had been very unwell for two or three days, but had with great resolution kept with his company. The night previous he became and continued very sick, and was with the assistant surgeon of his regiment at the rear, where he had established his hospital. Lieutenant Adams was assisting in arranging the hospital and in making provision for the wounded already being brought in. They, and also Assistant Surgeon Hervey and the hospital steward, were captured by the enemy's cavalry in the charge upon our rear. Dr. Hervey and the hospital steward were detained for two hours, our wounded in the mean time being left to suffer for want of their attention. Lieut. D. S. Scott, of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, was suddenly surrounded and taken while zealously discharging his duties. The enemy's losses and the fruits of the complete and overwhelming victory which your timely aid secured to us are more fully within your own knowledge, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to make any statement in regard to them.

Respectfully submitted.

*C. L. DUNHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade*

*Brig. Gen. J. C. SULLIVAN,
Commanding Division*

[http://www.parkerscrossroads.com/Battle Information/official records/14.htm](http://www.parkerscrossroads.com/Battle%20Information/official%20records/14.htm)

NOTE by Gratia Dunham Mahony: Cyrus Livingston ⁸ Dunham was born in Dryden, Tomkins County, New York 16 January 1817; died in Jeffersonville, Clark County, Indiana 21 November 1877. He married on 6 January 1870 Malvina B. Markwell.

Cyrus L. ⁸ Dunham was son of Lewis ⁷ and Mercy (Mansfield) Dunham; and the line back continues Jonathan ⁶ and Mary (Reno) Dunham; Daniel ⁵ and unknown wife; Jonathan ⁴ and Mary (Spencer) Dunham, Jonathan ³ and first (unknown) wife, Jonathan ² and Mary (Cobb) Dunham, Deacon John ¹ Dunham and Abigail (Ballou) Dunham.

Jonathan ³ Dunham married first in Falmouth a wife whose identity is unknown. He had three children by her, Rebecca ⁴, Jonathan ⁴ b. about 1684, and Gideon ⁴. After his first wife died, Jonathan ³ moved to Martha's Vineyard, MA where he married second Esther (Norton) (Huxford) and had several children by her. One of the children of this second marriage was also named Jonathan. It was not uncommon at the time where there were two wives to each name a son after the father. For further information please see the web site <http://dunham2000.ipower.com/Index.html>

Elizabeth Dunham wife of Samuel Mundy

Research done by Gratia Dunham Mahony

The following circumstantial evidence is meant to show that Elizabeth ⁵ Dunham (Benajah ⁴ Edmund ³ Benajah ² John ¹) was the wife of Samuel ² Mundy (Nicholas ¹).

Elizabeth ⁵ Dunham was born in Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey 24 October 1715; ^[1] died probably before 1781 as she is not named in the will of Samuel ² Mundy. ^[2] Elizabeth ⁵ was daughter of Benajah ⁴ and Dorothy (Martin) Dunham of Piscataway, New Jersey. Samuel ² Mundy, born in New Jersey, was son of Nicholas ¹ and Hopestill (Hull) Mundy. ^[3]

Proximity of residences of Nicholas ¹ Mundy and Benajah ⁴ Dunham, Fathers of Samuel ² Mundy and Elizabeth ⁵ Dunham

The first grant to new settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge was made by Governor Carteret on December 11, 1666. On December 18, 1666 one third of this tract was sold to four pioneer settlers who founded Piscataway. Their names were John MARTIN, Charles GILMAN, Hugh DUNN and Hopewell HULL. About 1686 Hugh Dunn, Edmund ³ Dunham (Benajah ²), John Drake, John Smalley, Nicholas Bonham and John Fitz Randolph, were named as forming the constituency of the Piscataway Baptist church. ^[4]

Benajah ² DUNHAM (John ¹), was born in Plymouth 1637-8, ^[5] died in Piscataway New Jersey 24 December 1680. ^[6] He married in Plymouth 25 Oct. 1660 **Elizabeth Tilson**, daughter of Edmond and Joanne (--) Tilson. ^[7] She was born in Scituate in 1640, died in Piscataway New Jersey in 1684. Benajah ² Dunham and his wife moved from Plymouth to Eastham, Massachusetts following their marriage at Plymouth 1660. In 1671 Benajah ² Dunham sold land at Eastham and joined migration of many of Plymouth families (including Edward FitzRandolph from Barnstable) to East New Jersey where he settled at Piscataway. Benajah's will was written on 10 May 1679, and proved in Middlesex County, New Jersey 12 August 1680. ^[8] In Benajah's will his wife Elizabeth received "Forty Acres of land belonging to me which lyeth on the North side of Andrew Woodins home lott and boundeth on the East side by the highway that goeth to the vineyard. . ."

It should be noted that Hopestill Hull who married Nicholas Mundy on 8 July 1691 was a sister of Mary Hull who married Vincent Runyon on 2 December 1691. Hopestill and Mary Hull were daughters of Hopewell and Mary (Martin) Hull. The will of Hopewell Hull shows that among the property conveyed was a farm on the Raritan River. This becomes important when we look at deeds which show that Nicholas Mundy, Vincent Runyon and Benajah Dunham all owned land in the south east part of Piscataway in the area bounded by Metuchen and New Brunswick. Both Nicholas ¹ Mundy and Benajah ² Dunham had land in what was then called "the vineyard". There is still a Vineyard Road in that area today.

Vincent ¹ Runyon was an early settler of Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey who was said to have been born about 1645 in Poitou, France, and to have arrived by about 1668 in New Amsterdam, NY. He came early to Piscataway, NJ with his wife Ann Boutcher, where they

were living when their first son was born in early 1668/69. Vincent died in Piscataway, NJ in November 1713; Ann died in the same place sometime after 1723. ^[9] Their children were:

John-2 Runyon (Vincent ¹), b. Feb. 14, 1668/69 Piscataway, NJ, d. Sept. 11, 1744 Piscataway, NJ; married Ann Elizabeth Dunn daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Drake) Dunn on July 20, 1692 Piscataway, NJ

Vincent-2 Runyon (Vincent ¹), born about 1671 Piscataway NJ, died March 1723/24; married Mary Hull daughter of Hopewell and Mary (Martin) Hull in Dec. 2, 1691^[10]

From Mundy Genealogy “In Book of Deeds A, p. 226, at Trenton NJ, is recorded a Deed from **Vincent Runyon to Nicholass Mundy**, dated Feb. 7, 1679, conveying a tract of land, near the Vineyard Road, one side of this land being described as bounded ‘on the west by land of Nicholas Mundy’.” ^[11]

Edmond ³ Dunham (Benajah ² John ¹) born in Eastham Massachusetts 25 July 1661, died in Piscataway, New Jersey 7 March 1733/4. He married in Piscataway New Jersey 15 July 1681 **Mary Bonham** daughter of Nicholas Bonham and Hannah ³ Fuller, Samuel ² Fuller, Edward ¹ Fuller. Edmund was one of the founders of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in Piscataway about 1700-1701. A lay preacher since 1689, he was ordained in Westerly RI in 1705 and became the first pastor of the Piscataway Seventh Day Baptist Church, remaining there until his death in 1733/4. ^[12]

Edmund ³ Dunham received “the Seventy Acres of land belonging to me which lyeth by Rariton River” by will of his father Benajah Dunham. ^[13] This land can also be referenced by the following quote: ^[14] “Re: land of Renne Piatt, in 1683 Piatt divided it selling the easterly 55 acres to John Pound the same year. Piatt sold the west half in 1690 to Thomas Grubb, and he to David Jamieson, in 1704. West of the above farm, and next to where a road now leads off toward New Market, we find **Vincent Runyon with 44 acres purchased in 1678, and next above this, 70 acres that had belonged to Edmond Dunham and was purchased by Runyon of Hopewell Hull in 1687.**

From an abstract of a Deed of Gift from Edmund Dunham of Piscataway to son Benajah Dunham of Piscataway, dated 10 September 1727 for three tracts of land in Piscataway: (abstracted by Gratia Dunham Mahony)

1. 27 ½ acres beg. at SW cor. of tract I bot of Benjamin FitzRandolph of 40 A laid out to John FitzRandolph (gives measurements which I can't read), to land of Richard Sutton by a hollow ENE 7° E^y 6 ½ ch. to maple by W side of Ambrose Brook, Up brook to land of 82 A laid out to Edmund Dunham, ENE 4° E^y 7 ½ ch. to beg.
2. 100 acres adjacent which was land of Benjamin FitzRandolph and which I bot of him with preceding piece.
3. Parcel taken off no end of tract I bot of Capt. John Harison, beg at SW cor. of sd 100 acres bot of Benjamin FitzRandolph, S^y to NE cor. of 82 acres laid out to me, ExN 30 chains to cor. of tract laid out to Charles Gillman and he gave it to his son Joseph Gilman, who sold to John Smalley, N^y to S. Corner of tract I bot of Benj. FitzRandolph, WxS 30 chains to beg. Bounded

S by gr^r, E. sd rode, John Smalley and Thomas RitzRandolph, N. Joseph Manning & land bounded by gr^{ee} of John Molleson, W Richard Sutton and Ambrose Brook.
(Witness) Hugh Dunn, Jr. & Edmund Dunham, Jr.

(Signed) Edmund Dunham
Acknowledged May 15 1729 before Tho. Far(num?)

By referring to a map of Piscataway 1666-1966 by John E. Brush, published in 1965 we can get an idea of where the early roads, brooks and river were located. ^[15]

From p. 5 in the Mundy Genealogy “In Book of Deeds A, p. 226, at Trenton NJ, is recorded a Deed from **Vincent Runyon to Nicholass Mundy**, dated Feb. 7, 1679, conveying a tract of land, near the Vineyard Road, one side of this land being described as bounded ‘on the west by land of Nicholas Mundy’.”

From p. 7 of the Mundy Genealogy “The last named son of Nicholas Mundy, Samuel, (probably) occupied the same place, a little northwest of the Vineyard Road, afterward owned by his son, Joshua, and by his son Benajah. His children, as mentioned in his will, are Samuel, Nicholas, Benajah, Joshua, Phebe, Sophia and Rhoda; and grandchildren, Henry and Isabel; also Nathan and Azariah, ‘sons of my son Joshua’. Daniel Whitehead is mentioned as a son-in-law.”

This Samuel, the son first named above, married Elizabeth Griffith, sister of Edward Griffith, who lived on the ‘Talmage’ farm, about three-quarters of a mile south of New Durham, and near the Rail Road. ^[16]

Benajah⁴ Dunham (Edmund³, Benajah², John¹) born in Piscataway, New Jersey 13 August 1684, ^[17] died in Piscataway New Jersey 9 August 1742. ^[18] He married in Piscataway 21 Sept. 1704 **Dorothy Martin**, dau. John and Dorothy (----) Martin. ^[19] She was born in Piscataway 7 June 1686, died after 23 August 1742.

From the article “*Raritan Landing That Was*” with reference to Benajah⁴ Dunham is the statement, “In 1738 a road was surveyed from the wharf back toward New Market to Benajah Dunham’s mill on Ambrose Brook.”

Thus, we can see from the above references which clearly document the Dunham and Mundy lands, that Benajah Dunham’s mill was located on Ambrose Brook and near the road to New Market; and the lands of the Mundy family near and along Vineyard Road. If we then locate these areas on the map of Piscataway, we find that the locations of the homes and farms of Samuel² Mundy and Benajah⁴ Dunham were less than one mile apart.

Based on the fact that the both the Dunham and the Mundy family were living in the area of Piscataway located near or between Vineyard Road and Ambrose Brook, these two families were well acquainted with each other.

Use of the given name Benajah

When we look at the given names of the children and grandchildren of Samuel ² Mundy we note the given name Benajah was used for both a son and a grandson. The fact that Elizabeth ⁵ Dunham's father (and also her great grandfather) were named Benajah clearly indicates that the name was used as an honorarium. The only family living in Piscataway by 1715 (the year Elizabeth ⁵ Dunham was born) who used the given name Benajah was the DUNHAM family. **The use of the name Benajah among succeeding generations of the Mundy family is a strong indication that the wife of Samuel ² Mundy was Elizabeth ⁵ Dunham.**

The sons of Samuel ² and Elizabeth (Dunham) Mundy were:
Samuel ³ Mundy (who had a son named BENAIAH)
Nicholas ³ Mundy
BENAIAH ³ Mundy
Joshua ³ Mundy (who had a son named AZARIAH, also commonly used in the Dunham family)

Numerous Descendants

As the genealogist of the Dunham family I (Gratia Dunham Mahony) have worked with several persons who are descendants of Samuel ² and Elizabeth (Dunham) Mundy. Two of these persons who have ancestors going back to Samuel ² Mundy have lived in New Jersey since the first settlers of Piscataway arrived there. One of these persons has lived in Metuchen (abutting Piscataway) and Perth Amboy his entire life. This person is Douglas Marshall and he has personal knowledge of his family history, and has numerous genealogical records about his ancestors. No existing vital record has been found that proves the marriage of Samuel ² Mundy to Elizabeth ⁵ Dunham. Both Douglas Marshall and other descendants (unknown to Douglas Marshall) have based their lineage on their descent from Samuel and Elizabeth (Dunham) Mundy.

In my 30 years worth of research on the entire Dunham lineage, and research that I have done particularly on the Dunhams of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey **I believe that the preponderance of evidence strongly points to the marriage between Samuel ² Mundy and Elizabeth ⁵ Dunham.**

References:

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Article entitled *New Jersey's Indebtedness to New Hampshire*, by O. B. Leonard, Plainfield, NJ.
5. Anderson, Robert C., *The Great Migration Begins*, Vol. 1:603; *The American Genealogist* Vol. 30:145-6.
6. Ibid.
7. *The American Genealogist* Vol. 69:37-38, *Plymouth Vital Records* p. 663.