



# KNOW YOUR ROOTS

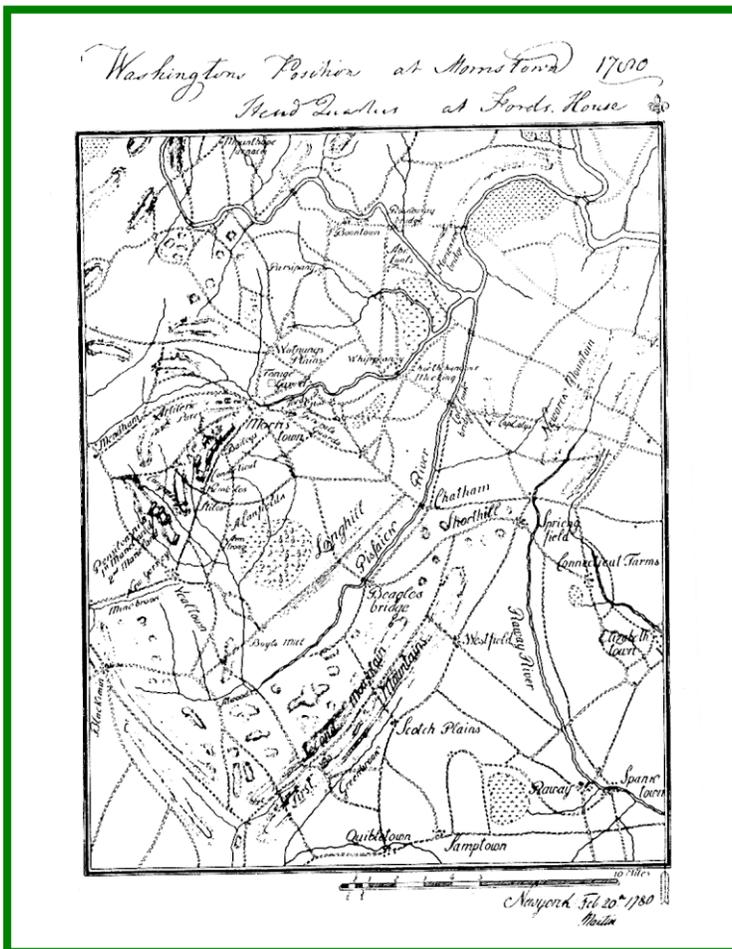
*A Family That Doesn't Know Its Past Doesn't Understand Itself*

Volume IX Issue 1

DURLAND

February 2004

## “DR. JAMES THACHER DESCRIBES THE HARDSHIPS OF THE WINTER ENCAMPMENT AT MORRISTOWN”\*



WASHINGTON'S POSITION  
AT MORRISTOWN IN 1780



**OUR  
ANCESTORS  
LIVED NEARBY  
AND AIDED THE  
SOLDIERS**

\*James Thacher, *Military Journal of the American Revolution* (Hartford, 1862, pp. 180-191.)

## NEW JERSEY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In December 1779 General Washington and his Continental army returned to Morristown for a second season, but the winter encampment of 1779-1780 proved even more disastrous than the famous sojourn at Valley Forge in 1778-1779. In the most severe winter in more than a decade, an acute shortage of clothing and provisions tested the mettle of the men at Morristown. Dr. James Thacher, Continental army surgeon from Massachusetts, poignantly described these conditions, in which some soldiers deserted or committed depredations against civilians though most demonstrated their tenacious dedication to the cause for which they fought.

[December 1779-March 1780]

We marched to Pompton<sup>1</sup> on [December 9, 1779] and on the 14th reached this wilderness,<sup>2</sup> about three miles from Morristown, where we are to build log-huts for winter-quarters. Our baggage is left in the rear, for want of wagons to transport it. The snow on the ground is about two feet deep, and the weather extremely cold; the soldiers are destitute of both tents and blankets, and some of them are actually barefooted and almost naked. Our only defence against the inclemency of the weather, consists of brush-wood thrown together. Our Lodging the last night was on the frozen ground. Those officers who have the privilege of a horse, can always have a blanket at hand. Having removed the snow, we wrapped ourselves in greatcoats, spread our blankets on the ground, and lay down by the side of each other five or six together, with large fires at our feet, leaving orders with the waiters<sup>3</sup> to keep it well supplied with fuel during the night. We could procure neither shelter nor forage for our horses, and the poor animals were tied to trees in the woods for twenty-four hours without food, except the bark which they peeled from the trees. Lieutenant W. and myself rode to Morristown, where we dined, and fed our starving horses at a tavern. General Washington has taken his head-quarters at Morristown,<sup>4</sup> and the whole army in this department are to be employed in building log huts for winter-quarters. The ground is marked out, and the soldiers have commenced cutting down the timber of oak and walnut, of which we have a great abundance. Our baggage has at length arrived, the men find it very difficult to pitch their tents on the frozen ground, and notwithstanding large fires, we can scarcely keep from freezing. In addition to other sufferings, the whole army has been for seven or eight days entirely destitute of the staff of life; our only food is miserable fresh beef, without bread, salt, or vegetables. . . .

Besides the evils above mentioned, we experience another, in the rapid depreciation of the continental money, which we receive for our pay; it is now estimated at about thirty for one. It is from this cause, according to report, that our commissary-general is unable to furnish the army with a proper supply of provisions. The people in the country are unwilling to sell the produce of their farms for this depreciated currency, and both the resources and the credit of our Congress appear to be almost exhausted. The year is now closed, and with it expires the term of enlistment of a considerable number of our soldiers; new conditions are offered them to encourage their reenlistment during the war; but such are the numerous evils which they have hitherto experienced, that it is feared but a small proportion of them will re-enlist. Should these apprehensions be realized, the fate of our country, and

## X CITIZEN SOLDIERS

the destiny of its present rulers and friends, will soon be decided. . . .

January 1st, 1780.—A new year commences, but brings no relief to the sufferings and privations of our army. Our canvas covering affords but a miserable security from storms of rain and snow, and a great scarcity of provisions still prevails, and its effects are felt even at headquarters. . . .

The weather for several days has been remarkably cold and stormy. On the 3d instant, we experienced one of the most tremendous snow-storms ever remembered; no man could endure its violence many minutes without danger of his life. . . . But the sufferings of the poor soldiers can scarcely be described, while on duty they are unavoidably exposed to all the inclemency of storms and severe cold; at night they now have a bed of straw on the ground, and a single blanket to each man; they are badly clad, and some are destitute of shoes. We have contrived a kind of stone chimney outside, and an opening at one end of our tents gives us the benefit of the fire within. The snow is now from four to six feet deep, which so obstructs the roads as to prevent our receiving a supply of provisions. For the last ten days we have received but two pounds of meat a man, and we are frequently for six or eight days entirely destitute of meat, and then as long without bread. The consequence is, the soldiers are so enfeebled from hunger and cold, as to be almost unable to perform their military duty, or labor in constructing their huts. It is well known that General Washington experiences the greatest solicitude for the sufferings of his army, and is sensible that they in general conduct with heroic patience and fortitude. His excellency, it is understood, despairing of supplies from the commissary-general, has made application to the magistrates of the state of New Jersey for assistance in procuring provisions. This expedient has been attended with the happiest success. It is honorable to the magistrates and people of Jersey, that they have cheerfully complied with the requisition, and furnished for the present an ample supply, and have thus probably saved the army from destruction.

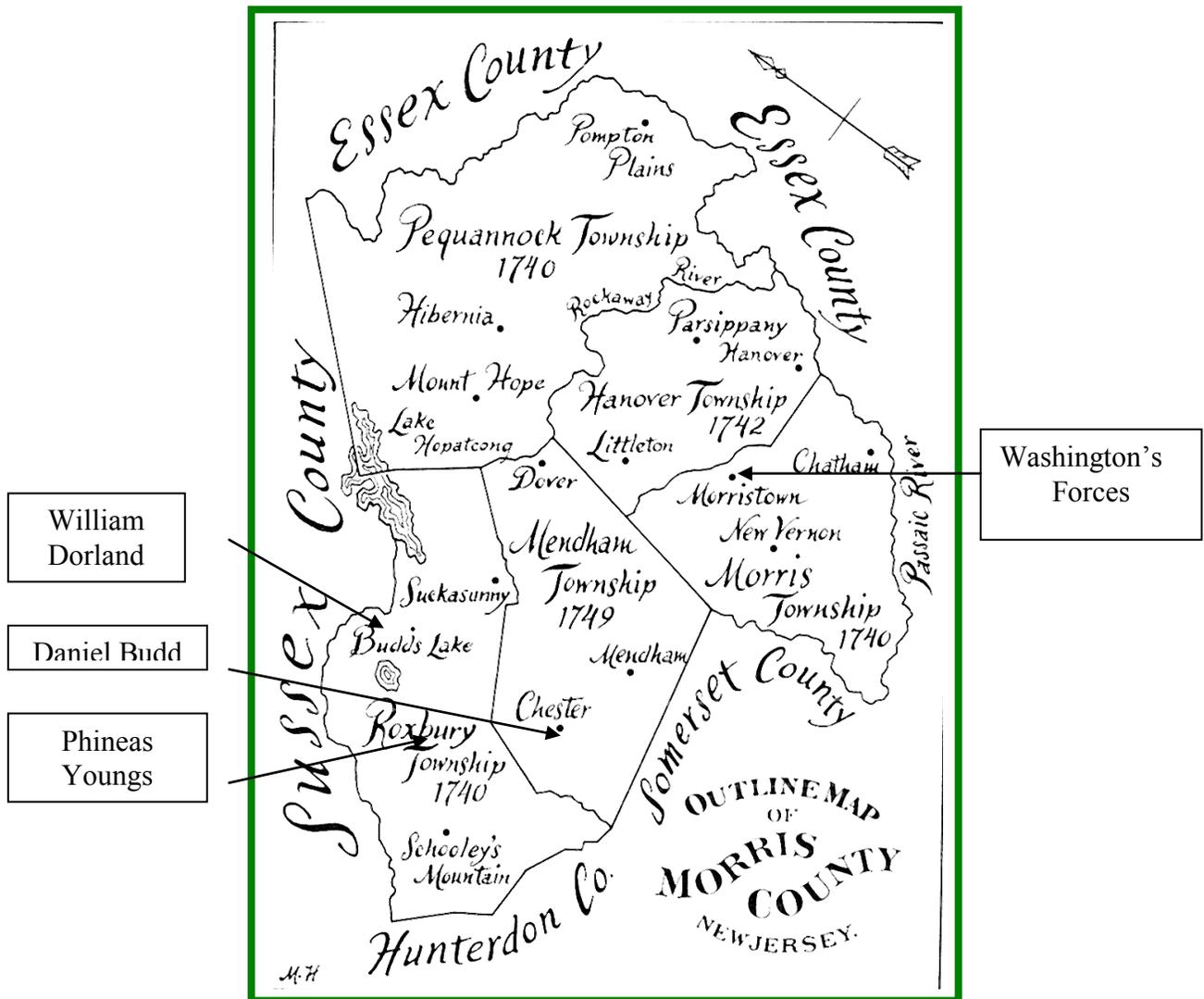
As if to make up the full measure of grief and embarrassment to the commander-in-chief, repeated complaints have been made to him that some of the soldiers are in the practice of pilfering and plundering the inhabitants of their poultry, sheep, pigs, and even their cattle, from their farms. This marauding practice has often been prohibited in general orders, under the severest penalties, and some exemplary punishments have been inflicted. General Washington possesses an inflexible firmness of purpose, and is determined that discipline and subordination in camp shall be rigidly enforced and maintained. The whole army has been sufficiently warned, and cautioned against robbing the inhabitants on any pretence whatever, and no soldier is subjected to punishment without a fair trial, and conviction by a court-martial. Death has been inflicted in a few instances of an atrocious nature; but in general, the punishment consists in a public whipping, and the number of stripes is proportioned to the degree of offence. . . .

[February] 14th.—Having continued to this late season in our tents, experiencing the greatest inconvenience, we have now the satisfaction of taking possession of the log huts, just completed by our soldiers, where we shall have more comfortable accommodations. . . .

March.—The present winter is the most severe and distressing which we have ever experienced. An immense body of snow remains on the ground. Our soldiers are in a wretched condition for the want of clothes, blankets and shoes; and these calamitous circumstances are accompanied by a want of provisions. It has several

## NEW JERSEY IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

times happened that the troops were reduced to one-half, or to one-quarter allowance, and some days have passed without any meat or bread being delivered out. The causes assigned for these extraordinary deficiencies, are the very low state of the public finances, in consequence of the rapid depreciation of the continental currency, and some irregularity in the commissary's department. Our soldiers, in general, support their sufferings with commendable firmness, but it is feared that their patience will be exhausted, and very serious consequences ensue. . . .



A map of Morris County, New Jersey showing the approximate outlines of the five townships existing at the time of the American Revolution

## **WILLIAM DORLAND**

There is proof in the history of Morris County, New Jersey that our ancestor William Dorland rendered aid to Washington's Army during the terrible winter of 1779 and 1780 in Morristown, New Jersey. In the records of the DAR he is considered a Patriot. The following could be the family scenario.

William Dorland had three brothers: Samuel, Peter, and Jeremiah. Samuel, the eldest and married, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Statistics about his family are unclear.

Then came William who was married to Margaret Caskey and at the time of the encampment at Morristown had three boys under the age of 4, the youngest just a baby. His farm was near Budd Lake in Roxbury Township.

The next was Peter who was also a soldier in the Revolution. There is no record of the fourth brother Jeremiah. William's farm was not large. It was listed in the "Rateables of Roxbury Township, Morris County" as 117 acres. We know that he paid taxes in 1779 on 4 horses, 6 cattle, and 4 hogs.

The distance from Budd Lake where William's farm was located was a few miles from the encampment in Morristown. Considering the severity of the weather as described by Dr. Thatcher, it probably was no small task to deliver helpful provisions to the soldiers.

Yet he and other farmers in the area must have braved the elements in a buckboard to provide provisions to the Army encamped there. It is certain that these farmers saved lives at that terrible time and even kept some men from deserting. William also could have been providing rations to his two brothers who would have been encamped there

also. As stated before, his trips have been recorded in the New Jersey history books.

## **PHINEAS GILBERT YOUNGS**

Very little is known about Phineas who was born in 1756, making him 23 at the time of the encampment. There is no proof that he gave aid to Washington's Army but I found records saying he was in the Morris County Militia so certainly he was involved.

It is recorded by Daniel Budd, Assessor of the tax lists, that in 1779 he paid taxes in Roxbury Township, Morris County, New Jersey on 30 acres of land, 3 horses, 5 cows, and 5 pigs. Even though his acreage was small, it still puts him in the proximity of the farm of William Dorland. It is quite possible he was one of the group of farmers mentioned in Thatcher's account.

Although it is very risky to assume that he was in some way involved in the aforementioned encampment, the details available give credence to the fact that, if he were not one of those who gave sustenance to Washington's Army, at least, through the Militia, he contributed to the Revolution in some way. However, because of his farm's proximity, he could have joined those from the area who did deliver provisions to Washington's Army just the same as William Dorland.

His marriage to Dorothy Budd, daughter of Daniel Budd, was sometime in 1780 so I think we can safely say he was just beginning to farm at the time of the encampment. His daughter Sarah was not born until 1782 in Morris County and his only other issue was a son Phineas Jr, born about 1785. Sarah married William Dorland Jr. Their fathers' farms were close to one another.

## **DOROTHY BUDD**

### **OUR LINK TO THE BUDD FAMILY**

*(Much of this story was from the book of John Budd by Lily Wright Budd.)*

In the previous story you learned that Phineas Youngs married Dorothy Budd in 1780 and that she is our link to the Budd family. Before I talk about Daniel, Dorothy's father, I want to back up to the original Budd in this country.

In past issues I mentioned that John Budd was also a passenger on the Hector, the same ship that our ancestor Jasper Crane was on. But you may be surprised to learn the Hector journey was not his first trip to these shores. He is said to be a passenger on the ship "The Swallow" in 1632. At that time, he came to enlarge his shipping enterprises and to acquire an estate in the new world. He was in his mid thirties and had a large family in England.

However, 26 June 1637 is the record of the permanent arrival of John Budd and his family in New Haven. There is so much history written about the Budd dynasty that in no way can I cover all the accomplishments in a short article. This Budd family is undoubtedly our most illustrious ancestor. To bring you to Daniel and the topic of this newsletter, I'm going to quickly mention the generations leading up to Daniel and the women they married.

John Budd was born in England, as were all of his children. His wife was Katherine Browne who is our link to William the Conqueror and Charlemagne. When he came on the Hector with his family, he settled for only a while in New Haven but became disenchanted with the religious rigors of the colony of Puritans. He believed in the Church of England, which the Puritans denounced.

He sold his property in New Haven

and took his family to the very end of Long Island to build a new community, which he called Southold. There the people of Southold were included in the United Colonies of New England. He was appointed the first deputy to the court, a position he was to hold later in many other places. There is much more to be written about the first John Budd but we need to go on to Daniel and the Revolutionary War.

John's son John Budd Jr. was fifteen when he arrived with his family on the Hector. He married Mary Horton in Southold, who was the daughter of Barnabus and Mary Langdon Horton who came originally on The Swallow in 1632/33. The Hortons and the Budds knew each other in England. They lived in Southold at the same time with the Budd family.

John Budd Jr. and Mary built their home in Southold in 1660. They too have a long history of accomplishments. But the John Budd Jrs. moved to Rye at the time their fathers purchased land, which became Budd's Neck, in Rye. Eventually Rye became annexed to New York in Westchester County. More can be written about John Jr. also.

Our line continues with their child Joseph who was probably born in Southold in 1669. His childhood is said to have been spent in Rye, New York, as his father and grandfather had moved there. Joseph married Sarah Underhill, who becomes a part of our heritage. The Underhills are also an enormous prominent clan. There is a myriad of books about their history.

Joseph Budd realized a lifetime of accomplishments in the town affairs of Rye, an inheritance of his grandfather and father. Eventually Joseph was even called Captain.

Sarah Underhill and Joseph had a son named John who was born about 1696 in Budd's Neck, Rye, NY.

This John Budd married Mary Prudence L'Estrange, our link to the Huguenots and our French connection. He had grown up with Mary, whose father owned the local tavern. The Huguenot family had resided in New York City before moving to Rye about 1697. Records show John Budd was referred to as Ensign. In the year 1745 this John Budd moved his family from Rye in Westchester County, New York, to the new county of Morris, New Jersey.

I hope you can follow the progression of the generations of Budds as they moved over the years, always acquiring land and developing new areas.

With each move a Budd encouraged and persuaded his friends and relatives to follow him from New Haven to Southold to Rye. In Rye the land transactions of John were personally acknowledged before Samuel Purdy, a judge in Rye. This is a forerunner of the name of Purdy coming into our family.

But this John Budd who married Mary Prudence L'Estrange continued to move on and became known as the colonizer of Roxbury in Morris County. Upon his arrival he continued in the heritage of his forefathers by becoming a prominent contributing member of this new community.

John took his children with him to Roxbury, Morris County but by this time Daniel Budd, his son who had been born in Rye, had already married Mary Purdy, daughter of Samuel Purdy in Rye. Mary

Purdy was his cousin. She was the daughter of Samuel Purdy and Penelope Clorinda L'Estrange. Mary Prudence and Clorinda were sisters.

John Budd died at his farm in Chester, Morris County, New Jersey and his farm came into the possession of Daniel Budd his son. So it is through the union of Daniel Budd and Mary Purdy that the Purdy family becomes a part of our heritage.

Finally we have arrived at our last Revolutionary Patriot. The farm of Daniel Budd was in Morris County and in the locale of our story. Also, Daniel Budd was a Captain in the Militia of Morris County during the time of Washington's encampment in Morristown.

It is reasonable to assume that Daniel certainly took part in that encampment inasmuch as he was not only a Captain in the Militia but his property was nearby. On one occasion during this time while he was absent on duty, his house was burned as an act of revenge on the part of the Tories.

Daniel died in 1806 in Chester, Morris County, New Jersey. And this story about our Revolutionary participation and contributions that helped General Washington and his troops at his encampment at Morristown December 1779-1780 comes to an end. All the farms of our ancestors mentioned in Morris County were in the proximity of Morristown when the encampment occurred. They were all heroes who endured countless deprivations for our independence.

With Dorothy Budd's marriage to Phineas Youngs in 1780, our history of the Budds ceased along with the Hortons, the Underhills, and the Purdys. However, they are important, too, and their stories can be told in the future.

## MARY'S MESSAGES



*Mary Durland, Researcher/Writer*  
5722 Spring Sunshine  
San Antonio, TX 78247-1636  
[mdurland@groupcmk.com](mailto:mdurland@groupcmk.com)  
*Jerry Larkin, Copy Editor*

If you keep your newsletters and you want to refresh your memory of Dorothy Budd, Sarah Youngs, and Mary Purdy look up the Durland issue, page 6 of 2003. Also, you will find the introduction of our French ancestry in the Durland issue, page 4 of 1997.

When I was researching the Revolutionary War, I found this bit of trivia generally not in the history books. A private in the infantry was paid \$6.66 per month, and a colonel \$7.50 per month. Two days' pay would purchase a quart of rum. The Spanish-milled dollar (the old piece of eight) was in general use in America and was adopted as the basic unit for Continental currency because the various states had issued paper money of conflicting valuation.

The Jacob Ford House as shown in the map on the cover is now preserved as part of the Morristown National Historical Park.

I thought everyone would be interested in seeing the commendation Emily Larkin received. The picture following shows the message sign outside her school. Her music teacher said she was in the top one-half percent of all the musicians in the state. Of nine districts where competitions were held,

her high school is in one of the most competitive in the state. The all state concert was held in Peoria, Illinois and she and her colleagues spent two days rehearsing.



A little historical note for those who are or have been in the banking business. The First National Bank of Flora, Illinois began in the year 1872 with a capital of \$75,000 and 750 bank shares. Our ancestor Robert Durland was one of its first stockholders and a director.

The interest rate was 10% to borrow money and it paid no interest at all on deposited funds.

The Bank covered a very large territory in the area in spite of the small Flora population of 1500. In 1873 it had its first financial panic, which was caused by the "demonitization" of silver. This was just a year after the bank was opened. However in spite of this panic, the demand of every depositor was met.

In 1900 the bank examiner remarked that the bank losses from bad loans since 1878 had been only \$65! \*

Robert Durland remained a director until he died in 1879. He was the grandfather of Harry Elson Durland  
*\*(From the Prairie Echo, Clay County)*