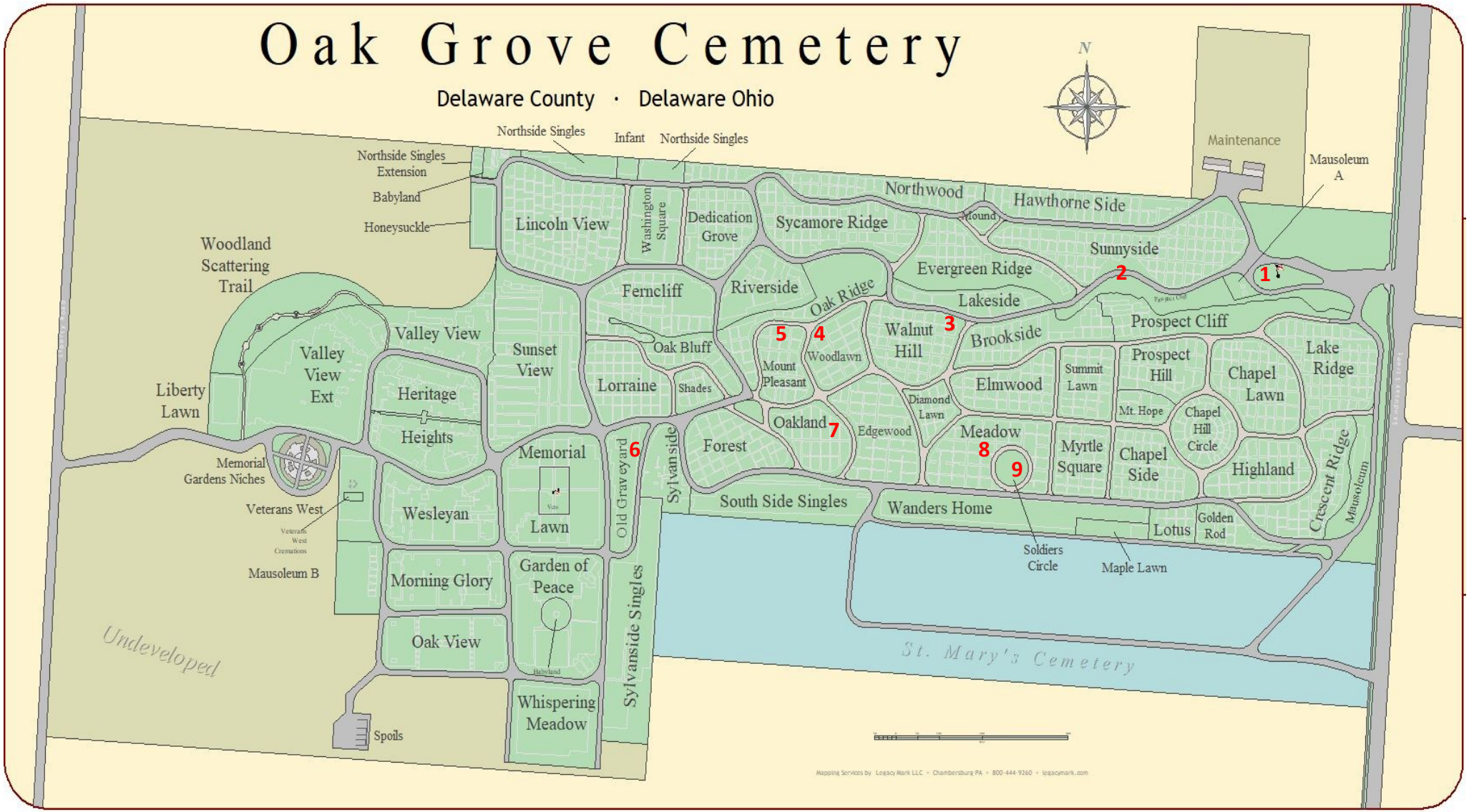
Paragraphs for Patriots Revolutionary War Veterans Tour



City of Delaware, Oak Grove Cemetery, 334 S. Sandusky St. (east); 141 Liberty Rd. (west)

Office Located at: 500 E. Lincoln Ave., Delaware, OH 43015

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1

Unmarked But Unforgotten, Sandusky Entrance

Thomas DeFord (9 Dec 1736 - Dec 1832)

Thomas DeFord was born on December 9, 1736 near Taneytown, Maryland. Records do not indicate the names of his parents. He married Mary Beal on May 19, 1757 in Queen Ann's County, Maryland. No thorough records of children were located. Thomas DeFord was living in Frederick County, Maryland when he enlisted in the military in December 1776 before the battle of Trenton. He served 4 months as Private in Captain Abraham Hiter's Company, for Colonel Norman Bruce's Maryland Regiment. He enlisted again in July or August 1779 and served 4 months as Private in Captain William Pepple's Company for Colonel Baker Johnson's Maryland Regiment. He fought in the Battle of Germantown and in the Battle of Paoli, both in Pennsylvania.

Records indicate Private DeFord moved from the state of Maryland to Ohio in 1810, first to Pickaway County and then to Delaware County, Ohio. Pension records, dated December 1832, indicate he lived in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio at that time and was 96 years of age. It is believed that Private DeFord died near Cardington, Ohio at the age of 104 years of age.

Private Benjamin Newell (8 Aug 1767 – c. 1854)

Benjamin Newell, born August 8, 1767, of Cumberland, Providence County, Rhode Island, served as a Private in the military. Later in his life, he then relocated to Delaware County, Ohio in 1814 and resided there until his death. Newell started his service in the military at age 14, around 1781, during the Revolutionary War. In total, he served at least 16 months as a Private in the Rhode Island Militia. During his first tour, he was substituted for an unknown individual, stationed on the plains of Rhode Island. Newell served under Major James Wilson for 6 months. During Newell's second tour, he served under Captain Webb and Major Wilson for 6 months as a Private. Benjamin was stationed at multiple unnamed locations in Rhode Island at this time. During Newell's third tour, he entered service again under Captain Webb and Major Wilson, to which he intended to serve 6 months but was discharged after 4. Newell was discharged at Bristol, Rhode Island, after peace was declared in 1783.

Benjamin unfortunately lost all his discharge papers. There is currently no evidence of service remaining for Newell. Benjamin applied for a pension under the Act of Congress of June 7, 1832, to which he declared no existing pension or annuity claims under any other state. Newell swore the above in open court on May 21, 1833, in Delaware County, Ohio. Benjamin Newell's death date and burial site are currently unknown.

Created by: Ava Stake, America 250! Student Ambassador.

Samuel Scribner Jr. (28 Dec 1743 – after 1807)

Second born of ten children, Samuel Scribner, December 28, 1743 at Kingston, Salisbury, Massachusetts to Samuel Scribner Sr. and Hannah Webster. He was well acquainted with the perils of frontier life. It is documented that his own father was captured at Salisbury, New Hampshire in an Indian raid, carried off to Canada and sold to a Frenchman. Two years later, the father was ransomed by the state. Samuel Sr. was also a patriot soldier in the Revolution. Samuel served several campaigns in the Revolutionary war under three different enlistments with the rank of private on the New Hampshire, Continental line.

Married to Mary or Hannah Rayno, the family moved to Vermont in 1792 and afterwards to New York State. Samuel Scribner joined a caravan headed West, together with Avery Powers, Nathan Carpenter, and Leonard Monroe. Samuel, along with his sons, Samuel, John and Elias, migrated from New York finally, in about 1804, settling in Franklin County, Ohio (now Delaware County.)

There has been some discrepancy regarding his date of death. This investigation finds his estate in probate, in Franklin County (now Delaware) in 1807. His farm was purchased in 1805 from Avery Powers, Delaware County, Liberty Township. It is presumed that Samuel and his wife are buried on the farm where they lived.

2

Welch Family Mausoleum, Sunnyside Lot 57

John Welch - (1745-1832)

John Welch was the child of David and Amity (Read), having been born in Canterbury, Windham County, Connecticut in 1745. In 1764 he married Deborah Munroe; they lived in Windsor, Connecticut for some years during the American Revolution where records show John served as a private in the militia under Colonel Samuel B. Webb. Moving to New York, they later made a home in Norwich, Tioga County, where John became part of the community by purchasing 448 acres of land and becoming Supervisor of Education. Some of this land was sold just as he became friendly with

James Glover, an agent for Henry Huntington, who recognized the value of land in Ohio as "hardy pioneers were steadily moving west". These pioneers, such as John and his brothers, most likely traveled by wagon or sled to Pittsburgh, down the Ohio River in flat boats to the Scioto River where they boarded keel boats. When reaching the Whetstone River (Olentangy River), pioneers would

board canoes to their destination in Delaware County. The Welches bought land in Delaware County, 1803 and sold Glover their acreage in Connecticut. Soon, Glover appointed John Welch to be his agent in Ohio to sell land. John is among the names of early settlers in Delaware County and served as a Justice of the Peace, assumed to be the first one in the county. Deborah died in June 1828; John died in May 1832. They are interred in the Welch vault, built into the hillside of Sunnyside section.

Ebenezer Welch (1758 - 1823)

Ebenezer Welch was born to David and Amity (Read) June of 1758 in Connecticut. On October 14, 1777, he enlisted in the 3 rd Regiment of the Connecticut Line for three years under Captain Henry Champion of Colchester, Connecticut. He was promoted to Fifer on February 1, 1778; was reduced July 21, 1778, and made Corporal on September 1, 1780, under Colonel John Durkee of Norwich, Connecticut. In an account given by Mr. Welch, he stated that he was honorably discharged at West Point at the end of the war. Although Ebenezer married Sarah Cleveland in 1786, and had four children, his life did to seem to be easy. By 1803 Ebenezer's family moved with his brothers, John and Aaron to Delaware County, Ohio. Although both of his brothers bought land, Ebenezer did not, but rather secured a life-time lease on fifty acres that he was unable to improve. Over the years, he lost his home and all his belongings in a fire, was so afflicted with rheumatic pains that he was unable to work in his chosen trade of shoemaker and was often dependent upon the charity of others. In 1820, it was noted that he was responsible for a son, and two orphaned grandchildren. It seemed that this difficult life led Ebenezer to drink excessively. One evening, in 1823, after becoming intoxicated in Delaware, he started home. However, he didn't make it and was found deceased in the woods a few days later.

3

Walnut Hill, Lot 1

Roswell Cooke (6 Dec 1764 – 19 Dec 1826)

Roswell Cooke, born December 6, 1764, in Farmington, Connecticut, was the third son of Amos and Rhoda Hosford Cooke. At sixteen, he joined the Connecticut Colonial army as a drummer and served until the end of the Revolutionary War under Colonels Zebulon Butler and Hooker. On October 21, 1788, Cooke married Rachel Newell of Farmington. In 1800, accompanied by his wife and five children — two sons who were already married — the family departed Connecticut for the Ohio territory, transporting their belongings by wagon. Their journey, which lasted six weeks, involved a notable incident while traveling through Pennsylvania, they encountered challenges with the Pennsylvania Dutch teamsters who referred to their wagons as “damned Yankee arts,” and denied passage, leading to confrontations that typically concluded in favor of Cooke's party.

Upon their arrival in Columbus, they found the city comprised only with a single log cabin. The two eldest sons acquired adjoining farmland approximately six miles north of the present location of the state house. At this time, the region was densely forested, inhabited by Native Americans and wildlife. The family adopted pioneer practices as they worked to clear land and establish productive fields.

Roswell’s sons were energetic and enterprising men. They built one of the first grist and sawmills in the county about 1827 and operated a distillery; which, though erected later than the mill, was one of the first in the county.

Roswell Cooke died in Delaware, Ohio, December 19, 1826, and is buried next to his wife Rachel in the Walnut Hill section.

4

Woodlawn, Lot 4

Abraham (Abram) Williams (Sept 1765 – 5 Jan 1847)

Abraham Williams was born in September 1765 to Vesta (Hunt) and Captain Abraham Williams, most likely in Connecticut. He isn’t proven to be a Revolutionary War Patriot, but some records indicate that as a young man, he served in the Revolutionary War with troops from Connecticut and fought at the Battle of Griswold on September 6, 1781. This battle was fought between a small Connecticut militia composed of about 150 men led by Lieutenant Colonel William Ledyard and the larger British force of about 800 soldiers led by General Benedict Arnold and Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Eyre. The patriots bravely battled, but the British finally breached the fort located at

Groton, Connecticut. Although the Americans surrendered, the British continued to fire and killed many. Casualties on both sides were great, and the battle is often called the Fort Griswold Massacre. As it's told, Abraham survived this battle and in 1790 there is a census index record of Abraham Williams living in the NW Territory of Washington, Ohio. Later, in 1807, the tax list shows him as a resident of Ross, Ohio, and involved in agriculture.

In 1817, Abraham was married to Anna Chamberlain with family records indicating the couple had one child named Hosea. The 1820 census shows Abraham and his family in Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio with household members involved in agriculture and manufacturing. Anna died in 1842, and her husband died on January 5, 1847. Both are buried in the Woodlawn section.

5

Mount Pleasant, Lot 2

Moses Byxbe (1756-1826)

Moses Byxbe was a private in the Massachusetts Volunteers under Colonel Patterson during the Revolutionary War. Born in Hopkinton, MA, in 1756, he grew up in neighboring Berkshire County, where he met his wife and closest friends. Following the war, he opened a store in Washington, MA, where he traded supplies to veterans for land grant vouchers. Byxbe was able to accumulate about 8,000 acres' worth of vouchers to be used in the military lands across the Ohio Territory. In 1804, Byxbe, his wife Dorothy and their children, their friends, and others headed west to claim lands and start a new town. The first place they settled was called Berkshire Corners and Berlin (today in Berkshire Township). After a couple of years, following a dispute with the other settlers and a proposal from a Pennsylvania judge, Byxbe sent his friend Azariah Root, a surveyor, to find a location for a new settlement. Root found a spot on the west bank of the Whetstone (Olentangy) River and laid out the plan for Delaware in 1808. Byxbe opened another store, made himself postmaster, and as first county judge, held the first county court hearings in an existing tavern on the southern edge of the platted town. Joining Byxbe in Delaware were others who followed him to Ohio, including Soloman Smith, Root, Dr. Reuban Lamb, and Rev. Jacob Drake. They all established businesses and the town grew. Unfortunately, when Byxbe died in 1826 he was penniless and his estate was embroiled in a court battle regarding properties and debts. Very few monuments or plaques exist honoring Byxbe and his founding of Delaware. There is one on the Historic Court House, placed in 1969. The biggest honor for Byxbe and his contributions to the county came in 2025 when the Delaware County Moses Byxbe Campus opened, almost 200 years after his death. The Byxbe family lot is located in the Mt. Pleasant section.

Note: Moses Byxbe was called "Colonel" by his friends but as far as anyone can find, he never attained that rank.

6

Old Graveyard (from north to south)

Albright Warline / Worline (1762–1842)

Possible Revolutionary War Service — Not Proven

Albright Warline (also spelled Worline or Werlein) was born in 1762 in Pennsylvania to a German-American family and was the fourth son of David Worline. Genealogical records show he was one of nine children. Around 1781, at about age 18, he married Susannah Siegfried, also from Pennsylvania. Together they raised six children, including Samuel Worline, Susannah (Worline) Hefner, David Worline, and several others whose names appear across multiple family-tree sources. Sons Samuel and David are also buried in Oak Grove Cemetery. Although some genealogical sources list him as a Revolutionary War soldier, no confirmed service record has been in Continental or Pennsylvania militia archives.

After several decades in Pennsylvania, Albright and his family joined the westward migration into the Old Northwest. By the early 19th century, they had settled in Delaware County, Ohio, and are listed in the 1820 Delaware county census records along with their sons Samual and Daniel. Albright died in 1842, at age 80, and is buried in the Old Graveyard section where his stone survives under the spelling Warline.

Robert Jamison (1760-1835)

Robert Jamison was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania around 1760 and made his way to Delaware County in time to appear in the 1820 census. He is listed as a Revolutionary War soldier in the Ohio US Graves Registration and in the US Revolutionary War Burial Index. It is difficult to prove definitively whether he served as he was only eight years old at the beginning of the war and about fifteen when it ended. His father, also named Robert Jamison (Jameson) is a proven Patriot, having served in the Bucks County Militia. As the oldest child in the Jamison family, he would have had additional burdens and responsibilities while his father was away. As a young adult, he is listed in the 1798 Pennsylvania Tax List along with his father and grandfather (also named Robert Jameson). He married a cousin, Esther Baird (Beard) and lived in Virginia (now West Virginia) prior to settling in Ohio. According to his will, he and Esther had seven surviving children when he passed. Burial location is unknown, but records indicate he is in Oak Grove.

Pompey King (1760-1840)

Pompey King was originally buried at the Henry Street Cemetery and later moved to Oak Grove. Mr. King was said to have been enslaved and to have served in the American Revolution. While no

federal documents are found, Mr. King is listed in the Abstract of Graves of Revolutionary Patriots. Pompey King is first recorded in an 1815 marriage record to Sally Stonemier, at which time Mr. and Mrs. King would have been in their 70s and 60s. The 1820 Census in Licking County, Ohio is the only census record to name Pompey King. In addition to the senior Kings, an adult female and three young children are listed, perhaps suggesting an extended family. Pompey King came to Delaware County by early 1833, as evidenced by a baptism record from the Presbyterian Church.

While attempting to document Mr. King and his unusual first name, it was learned that there was a man named Pompey Mansfield, known as "King Pompey." "King Pompey" was born in West Africa and was said to have been a prince. He was enslaved in Lynn, Massachusetts. He may have purchased his freedom or he may have been manumitted. "King Pompey" was known through the northeastern colonies for hosting an annual Black Election Day, where black colonists would gather for celebrations and elect black community representatives to act as intermediaries and deal with issues in the Black community. King Pompey died about 1790. It is suspected Pompey King was named or chose his name from "King Pompey."

https://www.pem.org/blog/object-spotlight-a-family-story-behind-black-election-day-and-a-portrait-at-pem

Solomon Smith (16 Dec 1786 – 18 Jul 1845)

Solomon Smith cannot be better described than he is in Henry Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio Vol. 1, 1908.

"Solomon Smith Esq., was born in New Salem N.H., and came here with Col. Byxbe in 1804. He was the first sheriff in the county, and was the first justice of the peace in the township. Which office he held, by repeated elections, more than twenty years. He was the first postmaster, and continued many years in that capacity. The responsible offices of county treasurer and county auditor he also filled for many years., and discharged the duties of all these stations with accuracy seldom excelled, and a fidelity never questioned. In him was exhibited an instance of constant office-holder and an honest man, and for a long time he possessed more personal popularity than any other man in the county.

He died of congestive fever, at Sandusky City, on his return from New York, July 10,

1845, in his 58th year, and his remains were brought here for interment." p.551

Solomon Smith married the daughter of his friend Azariah Root, Sarah Ellen Root who was born at Pittsfield Mass. Nov. 9, 1797 and died at Marion, Ohio Oct. 24, 1852. Their children were George Baldwin Smith and Sarah Eleanor Smith. Born in 1787, Solomon was too young to have served in the Revolution as reported. However, he is to be honored as a founding pioneer of Delaware.

Hugh Joseph Cunningham (18 Oct 1765 – 18 Jul 1824)

Hugh Joseph Cunningham was born on October 18, 1765 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania to Barnett Cunningham, Jr. and Anna Wilson Cunningham. Barnett is a confirmed soldier of the American Revolution. However, NSDAR is now requiring future applicants to prove service for Barnett Cunningham, Jr. Hugh was one of nine or ten siblings, depending on the source. Some historical documents indicate that Hugh served as a private in the Revolutionary War. Since he would have only been 10 years of age at the time, that is not likely. It is possible that someone that age may have served as a drummer or fifer, but not as a private. Hugh Cunningham married Sarah Chain, who was 16 at the time, on January 10, 1793 in Tyrone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

They had fifteen children, including three sets of twins. The first set of twins were male and female. The girl survived only three weeks. The remaining two sets were all male. One of the fifteen children was named Hugh, Jr., who is buried alongside his father in the Old Graveyard section of Oak Grove Cemetery in Delaware, Ohio. With the exception of three years between the birth of Hugh, Jr. and his next oldest brother, there were two years between the births of all of these children. The family moved to Delaware County about 1816. This is estimated by the fact that twins Elias and Elijah, the last of the children, were born in Delaware County, Ohio, rather than in the Pennsylvania birthplace of their older siblings.

Hugh died in Delaware County, Ohio, on July 18, 1824 – four months prior to the death of his namesake, Hugh Junior. His will reflected that he owned a substantial amount of property in the county.

Elijah Sackett (1751- 1837)

Elijah Sackett, a soldier of the American Revolutionary War, was born about 1751 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, the son of Thomas Sackett and Sarah Haywood. He came of age during a period of growing colonial resistance to British rule and, ultimately, took part in the struggle for independence.

In 1779, he married Catharine Gibson of Hopewell, Mercer County, New Jersey, and together they raised a large family of more than 10 children. Catharine died in 1830 and she is buried here at Oak Grove Cemetery next to her husband. At the age of 80, Sackett remarried a woman named Martha, (maiden name unknown) also buried at this location.

During his military service, Sackett served as a Private in the Pennsylvania, Cumberland County, Militia, Eighth class, Sixth battalion under Captain Thomas Askey. Though specific engagements are not recorded, his service reflects the vital role played by militia forces in sustaining the Revolution and contributing to the American victory.

Following the war, Sackett remained in Pennsylvania for a time before joining the westward migration into Delaware County, Ohio, in the early nineteenth century. Like many Revolutionary War veterans, he sought new opportunities on the expanding frontier. There he established his home, raised his family, and became part of early Delaware County. Elijah Sackett died on August 29, 1837, in Delaware County, Ohio, and was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, leaving a legacy as both a veteran of the Revolution and a prominent early settler.

7

Oakland, Lot 15

Azariah Root (20 Dec 1761 - 31 Dec 1851)

Born to Eli Root and Mindwell Sackett of Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, Azariah Root's burial place is unknown, but this Delaware founder is not forgotten! In 1780 he served as a private under colonel Joseph V[R]ose in General Glover's Brigade (Massachusetts Troops). "I went to West Point and from there to [Tappin] Bay where I entered my company and Regt. and when we were under the Command of Genl. Washington, whose headquarters were at Orange Tavern," states Root in 1832 in his pension *S17659 application affidavit.

Married Eleanor (Nella, Nellie) Barber 1788 at Pittsfield. In 1804 his father Eli died at Pittsfield. When Moses Byxbe cast his vision for Delaware, the Root family journeyed with him and his company to "the far west" Ohio in wagons. They made their first settlement at Berkshire in what would later become Delaware County. Azariah Root was its first surveyor; he laid out Delaware town and is reported to have surveyed all the early county roads. The Roots made their home on Henry Street. He was active in the formation of St. Peter's Episcopal Church as well as the founding of Delaware's first Masonic Lodge. Colonel Root purchased a burial lot in the Henry Street burying ground where his wife Eleanor, (Nelly) was laid to rest in August 1845. By 1850, the widower Azariah Root was found in Upper Sandusky, Wyandotte County making his home with his son, also named Azariah Root and also a surveyor. It is from there we find his obituary as cited by the Olentangy Gazette, 1852 January 15, Friday, entitled "Another Revolutionary Patriot Gone."

Eleanor Barbour Root (20 Sept 1767 – 10 Aug 1845)

We honor those men who fought as heroes of the American Revolution. We must never forget the women who sacrificed every bit as much as the men; and for the most part, without acknowledgment. Eleanor (Nelly) Barbour was born in 1767 at Worchester, Massachusetts to MathewmBarbour and Hannah McFarland. Her young life was touched by war. Her own father fought in the service of Massachusetts.

Nelly married surveyor and Revolutionary War patriot, Azariah Root, on October 5, 1788, at Pittsfield Massachusetts. In preparation for their journey to the "Far West" Ohio, the children of Azariah (and Nelly) Root were all baptized on June 10, 1804 at Pittsfield. The family's June 1804 journey to Ohio with Moses Byxbe took them across rivers and over mountains in wagons until they reached Brownsville, where they built a flat boat and floated to Wheeling. They again loaded their wagons and traveled to Zanesville, then on to Columbus and Worthington. Their three months living in Worthington were spent building cabins and stables on the banks of the Little Walnut. The travelers moved into their homes at the newly established Berkshire Corners by November. Delaware County History reports that the first white child born in the township was Albert Root in 1807.

The family later moved to Henry Street in Delaware Town where Eleanor's children grew and prospered as Delaware grew and prospered. Eleanor (Nelly) Barbour Root predeceased her husband August 10, 1845 and was buried in the family plot in the old burying ground on Henry St. When the cemetery was removed to its current location, her twin grandsons, George and Josephus Root provided for her interment at Oak Grove Cemetery, Oakland Section, Lot 14. They and their wives rest with her there, along with her little namesake, great granddaughter, Eleanor Barber Root (1873-1879).

8

Meadow, Lot 20 East

Joseph Dunlap (1754-1831)

Joseph Dunlap served our country as a Private 2 nd Class in the Cumberland County, PA Militia during the American Revolutionary War. In 1777, he joined the Continental line with the 6th Battalion, under Capt. Patrick Jack, and returned in 1781-1782 to fight with the 8th Company, 4th Battalion under Capt. Walter McKinney.

Born in Cumberland County in 1754, Joseph spent his formative years in Pennsylvania and married Margaret Flenniken near Mercersburg in 1782. In 1813, Joseph traveled to Ohio to assess the land and subsequently moved his wife and children to the area now known as Radnor, Ohio in 1814.

An elder in the Presbyterian church, Dunlap deeded two acres of land on his farm for the building of a meeting house and burial ground. The Radnor Presbyterian Church, known as the Dunlap Meeting House, was built in one day, a 30' by 25' log cabin hewed from black walnut, cherry and oak. Joseph owned the first carriage and finest whip in the community. He was six foot two inches and a grand-daughter remembered him as being very tall and erect, wearing knee breeches and a high hat. Joseph Dunlap died April 26, 1831 in Delaware County and was buried in the Dunlap Meeting House burial ground. In1892, the families who used the burial ground met, agreed to discontinue use of the cemetery, and relocate their loved ones' remains to other cemeteries. The Dunlap monuments were moved to the Meadow section of Oak Grove Cemetery in Delaware, Ohio.

9

Soldiers Circle, Lot 54

Ebenezer Wood (20 Aug 1754 – 23 Oct 1831)

Ebenezer Wood was born on August 20, 1754, in Norwich, New London, Connecticut. He was the son of Ebenezer Wood and Phillipa Story Wood. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War in 1775 while living in Vermont. Ebenezer Wood served as Private on the Continental line both in Captain Herrick's Company in Colonel Easton's Massachusetts Regiment and in Captain Samuel Sloan's Company in Colonel Patterson's Massachusetts Regiment. He fought in the Battle of the Cedars (in Quebec) and the Battle of Trenton (in New Jersey).

In 1775 he married Mary "Molly" Hutchins and together they had 6 children (however some records list only 5). Mary died in early 1825. Private Wood, later that year, married Celinda M.S.D. Dart and together they had one son who died at the age of 1.

Private Wood was living in New York when he applied for his pension in 1818. Records indicate he moved to Ohio around 1827 when he would have been in his mid- 70's. Ebenezer Wood died on October 23, 1831 at the age of 77 in Delaware, Ohio. He is buried in the Soldiers Circle, Lot 54. His widow, Celinda, was living in Morrow County, Ohio when she applied for eligibility to his pension after his death. She passed away in 1860 and is buried in Ashley, Ohio.