

A Review of Published Genealogies of the Dymond, Diamond, Dimond family of Hudson's River

Draft 10.17.2011



Dymond, Diamond, Dimond genealogies in personal ancestry program files and on the World Wide Web abound. Many if not most are copied and pasted, parroting the genealogies found in three published genealogies.

The Genealogy of the Dymond, Williams and Related Families 1981 Robert H. Dymond
Diamonds Are Forever 1992 Herbert James Malone
The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, Historical and Genealogical Study of All the 18th Century Settlers In The Patent -VOL. 4. By Frank Doherty

It has been nearly thirty years since the first of these were published. Personal computing and the information age have brought the need to update these early works. Along with the computer and all it has brought us, the first years of the new century brought a new tool, genetic genealogy. This tool has allowed us to test, to a degree, accuracy of the Dymond paternal tree outline.

THE GENEALOGIES

Genealogy of the Dymond, Williams and Related Families 1981 Robert H. Dymond

A genealogy is never completed, for there are always new events occurring, new discoveries made, and ever-present errors to be corrected. Many defects spring from the very nature of what is attempted and no one can avoid them..... Robert H. Dymond

The book covers the Luzerne and Wyoming County Pennsylvania branches of a greater Dymond paternal lineage whose root is found in the Hudson River Valley in 1700s colonial America. Robert wrote this book from the perspective of his own branch line stemming from John Dymond¹⁷⁶⁸. This outline from John Dymond¹⁷⁶⁸ forward is fairly accurate especially in the later generations though now there are one or more generations that can be added.

There is some question as to whether 1 or two of the sons attributed to John are in fact his. There were at least 3 other Dymond men of John's generation in the vicinity who all arrived in the same Luzerne County, PA location about the same time. They have always been thought to be John's siblings, sons of Matthew Dymond¹⁷⁴⁰. It is very difficult to sort who was actually linked to whom. Especially perplexing is what became of Matthew¹⁷⁷⁵ and his large family? It should be noted Matthew¹⁷⁴⁰ daughters and their husbands migrated to the same area at the same time.

Two areas of the book very much in error are the first is the first six pages of the book having to do with conjectures of the family's paternal root origin and the sections having to do with siblings of John Dymond¹⁷⁶⁸.

There is a fourth genealogy covering the Pennsylvania branch of the lineage. It can be found at the Wyoming County Historical Society at Tunkhannock, PA. This is comprised of photo copies of work by Charles Wayne Dymond. Charles builds on Robert Dymond's previous work extending generations of several branches. Charles like Robert adds information about related families specific to his line connection to the lineage.

***Diamonds Are Forever 1992 Herbert James Malone
Presented To United Empire Loyalist Archives, Adolphustown***

Herbert Malone's work details the Fredericksburg, Ontario branch of the greater Diamond paternal lineage. The Ontario branch and New York/Pennsylvania branch have a common father on root that is found on the eastern shore of the Hudson River Valley in 1700s colonial America.

This is a well researched outline of the Diamond brothers, Jacob¹⁷⁵⁶ Diamond and John¹⁷⁶² Diamond and their families. These Diamond men were of Phillipstown in southern Dutchess County (now Putnam County). They were involved in the Tenant Rising of 1766 which in part led to the Federalist and anti-Federalist movement and the ensuing Revolutionary War and eventual confiscation of Loyalist Lands 1780-1785 in the southern portion of Dutchess County. The Diamond brothers were part of the twenty-eight thousand strong Loyalist exoduses to Ontario in 1783. Considerable portions of the Hudson River civilization were among them. The brothers settled at Fredericksburgh (Catawaqui) Ontario. Much of Malone's work is based on documents of the British archives.

This genealogy outline is well done. There is however a great deal of work that could be done. Both the early years in New York Province and later generations in Ontario are short on detail.

The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, Historical and Genealogical Study of All the 18th Century Settlers In The Patent By Frank Doherty VOL. 4 -D 199 and VOL. 6 Addendum 2001

The Settlers of Beekman Patent volumes attempt to present the families of Beekman Patent. They are an amalgamation of family genealogies and histories that have been solicited from descendant families and the authors own documentary research centered on Beekman Patent and Dutchess County records. This is an ambitious undertaking.

This presentation of our family history is a series of source documents sorted and presented to 'fit' the Beekman Patent family of Edward Dimond and his children. Woven into this fabric is the previous and actual work of Robert Dymond and Herbert Malone. Also included is the work of Judith Lally and her idea that there is connection to the mid 1600s Marblehead, Massachusetts family of Edward Dimond. The idea that there is a link between the Marblehead and Beekman Dimond families is dismissed in Doherty's book though a close look at the records of Marblehead and new information from Y DNA testing indicates otherwise.

The documents presented in Settlers of Beekman Patent are an important and positive contribution. The technique Doherty uses to build a family genealogy is common to 19th century genealogy publications which in the end amounts to guesswork and conjecture and cannot be taken seriously. The primary problem is in placing the correct person with the event of a document. This is a very real problem when there are multiple same named individuals. There are additional records in Rensselaer and Ulster Counties New York that pertain and were not included and therefore not considered in Settlers of Beekman Edward Dimond Genealogy.

The connection between the paternal lineage outlined in the *Genealogy of the Dymond, Williams and Related Families* and *Diamonds Are Forever* and that of Edward Dimond and his sons, Johannes¹⁷²³, Marcus¹⁷²⁶, and Jacob¹⁷⁴⁴ as presented in *The Settlers of Beekman Patent* is not an absolute certainty. The Y DNA signature of the Pennsylvania Dymond and Ontario Dimond lineage has been Y DNA defined. The Y DNA signature of the Edward Dimond family has also been preliminarily defined and they are not a match. That the two distinct lineages are

connected in some way whether familial or associatively is likely. It may well be that we have discovered the European source of adopted D*mond surname.

What Have We Learned from Y DNA?

Just as personal computing and information gathering brought change to genealogy, DNA technology as a tool gave us genetic genealogy. The yDNA signatures of eight American Colonial D*mond biologic lineages have been defined.

yDNA testing in 2004 proved biologic paternal descent linkage between the families covered in Robert Dymond's *Genealogy of the Dymond, Williams and Related Families* and Herbert Malone's *Diamonds Are Forever*. Y DNA analysis shows a very close relationship between these distinct branches of the same paternal lineage. The paternal lineage is a member of a genetically distinct Amerindian lineage of the Eastern Woodland Algonquian population. The rarity of remaining survivors of this Amerindian population cannot be overstated.

The study participants yDNA tested in 2004 were thought to represent descendants of Johannes Dymen/Dimond first son of Edward Dimond of Beekman Patent according to *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County*.

Y DNA testing (2010) of a participant thought to be a direct line descendant of Jacob Diamond¹⁷⁴⁴ third and final son of Edward Dimond of Beekman Patent according to *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County*, was a close match to those attributed to Johannes Dimond¹⁷²³. These results taken together seemed to support the idea that the families covered in Robert Dymond's *Genealogy of the Dymond, Williams and Related Families* and Herbert Malone's *Diamonds Are Forever* were indeed descended from the Edward Dimond as outlined in *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County*.

However Y DNA testing (2008) of descendants of Marcus Dymond¹⁷²⁶ second son of Edward Dimond of Beekman Patent were NOT a match with those previously tested. This lineage's root is Western Europe. This lineage was not previously known or included among the defined American Colonial D*mond biologic lineages. In 2011 multiple participants were a match to the Marcus Dymond¹⁷²⁶ family and thus to Edward Dimond of Beekman Patent. What is interesting about this is that all of these participants go back to Diamond ancestors that have lived in Newfoundland since the 1700s where they were heavily involved in the fishing industry over time. The fishing records in Newfoundland link to Marblehead, Massachusetts. This seems to substantiate the idea that Edward Dimond of Beekman was descended from the Dimond fisherman family in Marblehead.

How to interpret these findings?

That there are two distinct biologic lineages is a scientific certainty. One is Amerindian Q-M3. The other is European I-M253. There are several different ways to interpret these findings. The true paternal lineage of Edward Dimond was one or the other. If we are to believe that Edward Dimond is yDNA defined as being Q-M3 we have misattributed the lines tested as I-M253 as those of Marcus Dymond¹⁷²⁶ or we have misattributed the Q-M3 lines as being those of brothers Johannes¹⁷²³ and Jacob¹⁷⁴⁴. Marcus¹⁷²⁶ of the three brothers left the greatest paper trail. John and Jacob left virtually no records. Currently the thinking is that the I-M253 lineage was that of Edward and his sons and that the Q-M3 lineage was somehow associated with them. Taking their adopted surname from them.

The population in the early 1700s along the Hudson River Valley was sparse. Amerindian numbers were at their lowest in their history and colonial settler's population numbers were equally low. Interaction between the two cultures was common though extremely strained. Amerindians had the choice of joining the advancing colonial culture or move west. We can easily imagine an Amerindian biologic line being introduced into a European rooted D*mon[d] family from which they acquired the adopted European surname. How this came about is not known and may not be knowable. The records in New York have not been satisfactorily searched in light of what is now known.

One can imagine several scenarios as to how our lineage became merged into the European colonial life. It was more common than many realize for Native women to marry Europeans but the opposite is rare. There are many cases of Indians acting as military scouts, conversions by the various Christian Mission groups in the Hudson Valley, marriages were made for land to name but a few. The most parsimonious answer might be very simple and found in the following copied from the first pages of *TRADITIONS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS* published in 1830 by James Athearn Jones 1791-1854. Jones's lifetime overlapped the earliest generations of our Dymond ancestors. He was a resident of **Aquinnah**, a town prior to 1998 officially known as Gay Head located on the island of Martha's Vineyard off Massachusetts, which even today has a large year-round American Indian population. Before the arrival of English colonists, the Wampanoag, a Native American people, related to the larger Algonquin Nation of Southern New England, inhabited Aquinnah. This was a segment of the same greater population from which our ancestors descended. This area is one of the earliest sites of whaling, done from shore by Wampanoags, long before the 19th century industry of whaling became the major maritime industry of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and New Bedford, Massachusetts.

It is not a great leap to imagine a similar situation occurred within the Edward Dimond family of Beekman Patent.

TRADITIONS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS; by James Athearn Jones, in three Volumes. Volume I. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, 1830; To Washington Irving, Esq., His friend and countryman, TO WASHINGTON IRVING, ESQ. the author, respectfully inscribed these Volumes.

It has been thought that the introduction prefixed to the first edition, and which was intended as a mere framework upon which to hang the traditions, was not satisfactorily contrived, and that the title did not set forth the true nature of the work. I think so myself, and have therefore suppressed that introduction, and given to the work a strictly accurate title. I have supplied the place of the introduction with a brief statement of the opportunities I have had of studying the Indian character, and with an exhibition of proofs of the genuineness of the traditions themselves. The public having been pleased to say, "_if_ the matter was genuine, the manner was good," and that a successful attempt to "stamp the legends with the character of authenticity" would elevate them to the dignity of "historical records," I have been at some pains to collect and offer the required proofs.

INTRODUCTION.

“I was born within twelve miles of a principal tribe of Indians, within two miles of a small band, and within six miles of 2 other small bands, of that tribe. They were a remnant of the Pawkunnawkuts, who, at the first settlement of the country, were a very numerous, powerful, and warlike nation, but at the time of my birth had dwindled in numbers to about five hundred souls, and were restricted in territory to some six or seven thousand acres. They then, and at present, sank their primitive appellation [Aquinnah] in the less poetic name of Gayheads, which was given them by the white people with reference to the little elbow or promontory of land where they lived. Though the manners and customs of the Whites had made sad inroads on the primitive Indian character, there yet remained, at the time of my birth, enough to make them objects of ardent and profitable interest.

The recollections of my earliest childhood are of Indians. My grandfather had an old Indian woman in his house for the greater part of the first fifteen years of my life. Our house-servants and field-laborers were chiefly Indians. It was my grandfather's custom, and had been that of his ancestors, ever since their settlement, a hundred and fifty years ago, in the vicinity of the tribe, to take Indian boys at the age of four or five years, and keep them until they had attained their majority, when they usually left us, chiefly to become sailors--an employment in which their services were specially valued. During my minority, we had three of these little foresters in our house, and these drew around them their fathers, and mothers, and sisters, and brothers: very frequently, our house was an "Indian Camp" indeed.
.....”

The truth may never be known. We are left with precious few pieces to the puzzle. We are left with our Pre Columbian ancestry forever embedded on our Y chromosome.

Discussion of, along with corrections and additions

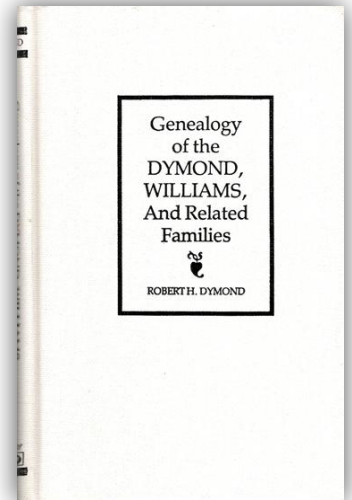
Genealogy of the Dymond, Williams and Related Families 1981 Robert H. Dymond

Corrections and Additions

This is best viewed with a copy of Robert Dymond's book or a copy of the genealogy in hand.

PAGES 1 THRU 3

The initial pages of the book have to do with Robert's surmise of the origin of the Dymond family. Robert used biographical sketches of the 19th century that stated that Matthew Dymond¹⁷⁴⁰ was from England. These errors and omissions trace back to the 1893 publication by H. C. Bradsby-Family Biography's History of Luzerne County, PA. In point of fact we don't know if he was from England or not. What we do know with certainty is that descendant lines of John Dymond¹⁷⁶⁸, Henry Dimond¹⁷⁷², Matthew¹⁷⁷⁵, William¹⁷⁹⁰, and Isaac Dymond¹⁷⁹¹ outlined in the genealogy all carry mutations on their y chromosome that are *exclusive* to pre Columbian American Indian (Paleo Amerind) males. The mutation is passed from father to son down through time unchanged. If Matthew Dymond¹⁷⁴⁰ was of a European root the descendant lines tested could not be his biologic children. If they are Matthew's biologic children as is believed then Matthew was American Indian along his direct paternal line. The geographic root origin of Matthew¹⁷⁴⁰ must be changed accordingly.



PAGES 4 THRU 6

We have here another reference to Matthew Dymond¹⁷⁴⁰ coming to America. These pages attempt to build a case for a relationship with Henry Dymond¹⁷⁵⁵ of Poughkeepsie. The fact is we simply don't know if there was a family relationship or what it might be. There is no documentation that links the two directly. The current speculation is that Henry Dymond¹⁷⁵⁵ was linked to Edward Dimond of Beekman Patent and probably not to the Amerindian line. One document, the 1790 federal census, lists a Matthew Dymond and Henry Dymond living side by side. (This Henry Dimond's family surname is always spelled Dimond on all other known records) Some try to link this to Matthew's son Henry¹⁷⁷² but a close look at the extensive records of the family of Henry Dimond¹⁷⁵⁵ in the Poughkeepsie disproves this idea.

A very curious and odd fact, given what we now know, is that Henry Dimond¹⁷⁵⁵ was a slave holder. Henry¹⁷⁵⁵ in the Beekman Patent genealogy of Frank Doherty is 'fit' into the position of a son of Johannes¹⁷²³ son of Edward Dimond. This may be true. We do know that Edward Dimond family members were related to a prominent family in the area, the Emigh's, who were known to keep both African and Indian slaves. To be clear this is speculation. The facts we do have speak for themselves. The solution to this mystery would be yDNA testing of a descendant of Henry Dimond¹⁷⁵⁵. It is not known if this direct line has daughtered out, but some research into the line makes it seem likely.

Addition to book text:

Patty Harrington is Patty Farrington Baptized Fishkill New Hackensack Dutch Church 10 Sept 1837. It should be noted the genealogy of the Henry Dimond¹⁷⁵⁵ family now goes well beyond this book's outline. The family was in the Poughkeepsie and New Hackensack vicinity to the 1850s and beyond and is easily traceable using census records.

Addition page 6:

- ii. Joseph b. 27 Jan. 1803 and baptized 27 March 1803
- v. Gertrude aka Gitty b. 15 December 1800 and baptized 1 February 1801
- vii. Jane b. 18 May 1798 and baptized 16 September 1798
- x. Abraham baptized 21 April 1794

A daughter Mary was not listed in the book. Mary b. 24 January 1796 and baptized 24 April 1796

PAGE 7

Birth order of Matthew¹⁷⁴⁰ Dymond's children as published:

- i. John Dymond 1768 married Mary Lawson/Lossing
- ii. Mary Dymond 1787 married John Sickler
- iii. William Dymond 1772
- iv. Margaretha (Peggy) Dymond 1773 married Reuben Montross
- v. Matthew Dymond 1775
- vi. J. Henry Dimond 1776 married Catherine Stewart
- vii. Isaac Dymond 1791 married Sarah Booth
- viii. Phebe Dymond married Moses Rider/Ryder

CORRECTED BIRTH ORDER:

- i. John Dymond 1768 married Mary Lawson/Lossing
- ii. Henry Dimond 1776 married Catherine Stewart
- iii. Margaretha (Peggy) Dymond 1773 married Reuben Montross
- iv. Matthew Dymond 1775 married to Margaret Sickler
- v. Mary Dymond 1787 married John Sickler
- vi. William Dymond 1790 married to Catherine Kisenger
- vii. Isaac Dymond 1791 married Sarah Booth
- viii. Phebe Dymond married Moses Rider/Ryder

PAGE 7

Matthew 1740 was not from England nor was he of Huguenot descent, or if he was he was not the biologic father of the above children. Discussion above

PAGE 7

The Mosher family linkage is not correct. Robert Dymond was aware of this in the 1990s. I have been told he had plans to correct several detail errors in an addendum to his 1981 book.

Ann was the daughter of William Mosher and Margaret Wood. She was born c. 1753, the daughter of William and Margaret (Wood). Her parents were residents of the Oswego area as early as 1750 but were not taxed in the Beekman Patent. Anne died c. 1832 Anne was a very young orphaned Quaker when girl she when married.

From the book, Descendants of Hugh Mosher and Rebecca Maxson Through Seven Generations, Rev. Ed., 1990, compiled by Mildred (Mosher) Chamberlain and Laura (McGaffey) Clarenbach, page 20

WILLIAM³ MOSHER (James², Hugh¹) b. Dartmouth, MA March 24, 1715 d. when his son Jonathan was still a boy, according to Jonathan's daughter Hannah.

He married, MARGARET WOOD (Jonathan³, Thomas², John¹), July 24, 1736, b. Little Compton RI April 26, 1719. William and Margaret sold their homestead in Dartmouth September 8, 1748 and probably removed soon after that to Oswego, Beekman, Dutchess Co. NY. Records there are meager. On February 2, 1753 Margaret, William, and David Mosher (William's brother), witnessed the marriage of Allen Moore to Abigail Collins at the Oblong Meeting of Friends. In 1755 William and Silas Mosher were on a list of Quakers in Dutchess County. On August 18, 1757 William was disowned for non-attendance at the Meeting. On Wednesday after Trinity 1759, Rhody, child of William and Margaretha Mosher, Quakers, was baptized in the Zion Lutheran Church, Loonenberg Athens, Greene Co. NY. No later record of William and Margaret has been found. After William died the children were placed in other families.

Children:

SILAS MOSHER b. Dartmouth MA ca. 1736; d. after 1774, in Pittsford, Rutland Co. VT

RHODY MOSHER b. December 19, 1740

SARAH MOSHER b. ca. 1744 m. _____HOWLAND

DAVID MOSHER b. ca. 1748 d. probably 1832 Dover, Dutchess Co. NY

JONATHAN MOSHER b. April 1748 (?twin to David)

TIMOTHY MOSHER b. ca. 1750

JAMES MOSHER b. October 25, 1752

ANNE MOSHER b. c. 1753 m. MATTHEW DIAMEND of New Hackensack NY Child: (DIMEND):
MARGARETHA, bp. October 1773

WILLIAM MOSHER b. 1757

MARGARET MOSHER m. March 2, 1777, Bangall Baptist Church, Stanford, Dutchess Co. NY JOHN HOAG

References: Dartmouth, MA Vital Records. Leonard Papers, Elisha C. Leonard, Genealogical records of old families of Dartmouth MA. 2 vol. typescript at New Bedford Public Library, New Bedford. MA. Wood Family Index, 365, John S. Wood Sr., 1966. Bristol Co. MA Legal Records 37:4. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record (NY) 84:22 (Rhody). Granddaughter Hannah's letters to Mrs. Thew Phelps Manuscripts (all children except Rhody). New York Genealogical and Biographical Record 37:175 (Margaret's m.). Reformed Dutch Church New Hackensack, Dutchess Co. NY in LC and Holland Society, NY (Margaretha Diamend)

PAGE 7

I. JOHN DYMOND 1768 MARRIED MARY LAWSON/LOSSING

The surname was either Lawson or Lossing depending on the researcher. The Lossing family was of Fishkill. The Lossing homestead was the site of many a baptism. Many Lossing's of the family became Lawson's at a later date.

The dates in this obit having to do with John and Mary's arrival in Exeter are not correct. They are far too late and do not correspond with census records. Still, it is of interest, particularly her physical description. There is lore down the line of John 1768 that she too was Indian. This is now knowable via mtDNA testing down her direct maternal line.

Obit Mill City, PA 'Democrat' 1871 February 1;

Mary Dymond, a widow lady, resident of this county, was born in Poughkeepsie, NY in 1771. At an early age she was married to the late John Dymond, at that place. They continued to reside there for many years and where they had five children born, Matthew, Joseph, Mariah, Anna and Abram. In 1816 she accompanied her husband and children into this, then howling wilderness, and lived for a short time in a rude hut at Osterhout's. In 1817 removed

to Keeler's and in 1817 moved on the farm in Exeter Twp., where her husband died a few years since at the age of 84 years, and where she still resides with her son, Isaac. At this place they had six children born, John, Mable, William, Jane, Isaac, and Mahala. Of the whole number only five are now living. This old Lady is remarkably smart for one her age. She is of the medium height, her form slender and slightly bent forward. In appearance she has a very old look, eyes and hair black and face very much wrinkled. Her history includes the interval of the past 100 years. The scenes, hardships and sufferings of the past years of a century it has been her lot to witness and endure. A life lengthened out, has been passed over, and yet she still lives the same Christian's life that she has ever lived. For many years she and her husband were worthy members of the M.E. Church having full faith that Jesus Christ is the Son of the only living and one true God, who came to redeem the world.

Mary is buried in very small and old cemetery at Centermoreland

The History of Luzerne and Wyoming Counties page 526; section on Northmoreland Twp. states 'John Dymond made the first settlement at Keelersburg about 1800. In a short time, however, he removed to Dymond Hollow. Dr. Reuben Montross settled in 1807 on Stickler Hill.....'. (Dymond Hollow is a few miles south in Exeter Twp.) This closer to the truth.

*The descendant line of William Dymond's line has been yDNA tested and was a match to our Q-M3 lineage.

II. MARY DYMOND 1787 MARRIED JOHN SICKLER

Correction: Wrong birth order. See corrected list.

Addition: Birth date is not listed in Robert's book she was born in 1787. John was born 1786.

They had two known children, Mary and Matthias. They are recorded first in 1810 at Exeter Twp. Luzerne Co. PA. Again in 1820 at Northmoreland Twp. Luzerne Co. PA In 1830 they are back in Woodstock with Matthew 1740 Sr. John Sickler and Mary Dymond Sickler continue to reside at Woodstock until and including the 1860 census John and Mary (Dymond) Sickler are in Woodstock, New York in 1840 and in 1850. In 1850 their 20 year old son Matthias is with them. He was born 1831.

They are both in Woodstock in 1860 living with them (or they are living with) their son Matthias and his wife Dorcas aged 23 b. 1837. Matthias has a 3 year old son John born 1857. Two dwellings same lot. In 1870 Mary is no longer living. John is now living with Matthias and Dorcas and their now 13 year old son John. They have no other living children.

1830 Federal Census Woodstock, Ulster County, NY

Enumeration list;

John Wigram

John Wigram

Thomas Conine

Elias Sloat

Samuel Culver

Benjamin P. Davis

John Lewis

John Sickler and Mary Dymond Sickler along with Matthew Dymond and wife Ann Mosher Dymond

Hosea Arnold

Jeremiah Sickler

John Sickler 1xxxxx1xxx1xx|1211xx1x1xxxx

One male is 40-50 (1780-1790) and one male is 80-90 (1740-1750) The older male is Matthew Dymond as per the agreement recorded at Woodstock.

One female is 40-50 1780-1790 (Mary Dymond) and the other female is 60-70 (1760-1770). This would be Ann Mosher Dymond.

This census corresponds to the deed information at Woodstock as we would expect. This discussion in detail continues with v. Matthew Dymond 1775.

PAGE 7

III. WILLIAM DYMOND 1772

Correction: Wrong person. He is ***NOT*** a member of this lineage.

One of the more glaring errors, an error that has led many researchers astray, is the entry of William Diamond of Albany as a son of Matthew 1740. He is not connected to our lineage. This is another example of taking someone else's work and assuming it to be correct. This William is a member of the I-M253 lineage already discussed.

A new complete outline for the William named in the book is:

1-Thomas S. Diamond (1790 census)

2-William M. Diamond 1770 NY +Rebecca Wendel 1774 NY Albany in 1800, 1810, 1820,1830,1840,1860 (William was living in Albany in 1860 and 90 years of age. He was a carpenter by trade.)

3-Thomas S. Diamond 1797 June 3 (baptized 23 June 1797 at Albany Reformed Church sp. Sarah) (A carpenter by trade) (Albany in 1850; Greenbush in 1860 +Margaret 1801

4-William 1825 NY

4-Simeon P. 1829

4-George 1838 NY

3-John W. 1799 May 18 (baptized at Albany Reformed Church)

3-Mary Ann 1801 October 22 (baptized 29 November 1801 at Albany Reformed Church)

3-Alida W. 1803 November 27 (baptized at Albany Reformed Church)

3-Sarah 1806 November 22 baptized 5 April 1807 at Albany Reformed Church)

3- Elizabeth 1825 NY

The correct person is William Dymond 1790 married to Catherine Kisenger

Correction and Addition: Corrected linkage, birth order and family summary

VI. WILLIAM DYMOND 1790

son of Matthew Dymond 1740

Born, 1790 Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co, NY

Died, 7 December 1853 Monroe Twp. Wyoming Co., PA

Served in War of 1812 Capt. Campbell's 23rd US Infantry 1813-1815

Widow's pension file 32 pages (which includes the signatures of Joseph and John Booth Dymond);

William married Catherine Kisenger 6 March 1814 Woodstock, Ulster Co, NY

Children:

Jacob M. 1816; Margaret Ann 1818; Catherine 1820; William H. 1823; Perry 1826*; Isaac B. 1829; Charles 1832;

Deliz Jane 1834; 1836; Pearl 1837

William's story is an interesting one. William is first recorded in Woodstock in 1810 living next to Matthew Dymond. Both listed as Dimon/Dimen on the census. He is a subject in Anita M. Smith's book 'Woodstock History

and Hearsay' in regards to the Down Rent War of which Bill Diamond was a player. It is in the context of this conflict that William's movements between Northmoreland Twp. Luzerne Co., PA and Woodstock are understood.

William and his family were recorded in Woodstock in 1830 and again in 1840. Many of the Down Rent War participants were no longer welcome in the area by the late 1840s. William was among them. We find him back in Northmoreland Twp. PA in 1850 side by side with his Dymond brothers and cousins. He passed in Monroe Twp. 1853. It was while still in Northmoreland Twp when William's wife Catherine through her son William H. filed an application for a widow's pension as the widow of a participant in the War of 1812. The application papers contain a copy of the family Bible birth records. Joseph and John Booth Dymond are among the signatories of the application. (Joseph is son to John 1768 and John B. was a grandson of John 1768)

His wife Catherine is found at Eaton Twp. Wyoming Co. (a few miles north of Dymond Hollow) in 1860 living with the John Leppo family. In 1870 she is back in Woodstock living with her son William H. Dymond who married Susan Mosher.

Index to War of 1812 Pension files Volume I

William Dymond, Catherine (Kisenger) WC-3948 (Widow's certificate) married 6 March 1814 Woodstock NY, soldier died 7 Dec 1853 Clarion County PA, served Campell's Company 23 US infantry, lived Wyoming County PA & widow lived Ulster County NY in 1871. (This record names Clarion County. This is in error. There is another statement to naming Monroe which is correct as Monroe Twp next to Northmoreland both Dymond locations)

Copies of the widow's pension files from the National Archives includes "Record Proof of Marriage, Birth, or Death". It states; "Catherine Kisenger born July 27th 1792 married William Dymond the 6th day of March 1814 by Philip Bonesteel A justes of the pece"

The record stated that William H. Dymond, who being duly sworn deposes and says that he resides in Woodstock and that he is custodian of the family record of marriage of Catharine Dymond, located in Woodstock, and custodian of the records thereof; that the following is a true copy of an extract from the record of marriage of such family record. The signature of Affiant was Wm. H. Dymond. It was dated the 31 Aug 1872. Catherine Dymond's widow pension was \$8 a month commencing Feb 14, 1871. She was 80 years old.

"War of 1812 Declaration of Widow For Pension" form states that on the 24th day of August 1871, Catharine Dymond, aged 80 years, a resident of Woodstock, declared that she is the widow of William.

From the 1956 application for membership DAR, Elsie Rider Schultz (application was accepted 1957)

Quotation from letter: John Sickler repeated last night that there was a William Dymond who was the brother of his grandmother Mary who lived in Woodstock Township and had a son William, who was a housepainter and was married to Susan Mosher.

No record in 1800. William is in Woodstock 1810. William is not found in 1820. He is not recorded in Woodstock. There is an unidentified William that fits no known profile in Northmoreland Twp next to Matthew Dymond 1775. The age range does not agree. William Dymond is in Woodstock in 1830 enumerated on page 9. 121xxx1xxxxxx|xx2xx1xxxxxx. (John Sickler and Mary Dymond living with Matthew Dymond and Mary are on page 5.) In 1840 they are on page 1 in Woodstock. X231xx1xxxxxx | 11xx1x1xxxxxx. In 1850 William and Catherine are in Northmoreland Twp. Wyoming Co., PA with children William, Jane, Phebe, and Pearl. Also in Northmoreland at the time are cousins John 1805 and William 1811. William having passed in 1853 in Monore Twp. Wyoming County wife Catherine is in now in Eaton Twp. Wyoming Co., living with John Leppo family. It could be that John Leppo's wife is a daughter of William and Catherine? In 1870 Catherine is back in Woodstock with son William H. and his wife Susan Mosher.

*The descendant line of William Dymond's line has been yDNA tested and was a match to our Q-M3 lineage.

PAGE 7

IV. MARGARETHA (PEGGY) DYMOND 1773 MARRIED REUBEN MONTROSS

Correction: wrong birth order. See corrected list.

Reuben Montross married Peggy Dymond Marriage Date: 1791 Marriage Place: Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, New York Marriage ID: 2220329701 Other Comments: On microfilm at Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah. Source: The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record (quarterly), 1879, selected extracts Publisher: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Publication Place: New York, NY Page: 33 1800 Fed Census Woodstock, Ulster County

Reuben Montross and Margaretha Dymond 1xx1x-3xx1
next to Jacob Montross xx2x1-112x1

Margaretha is the only Dymond enumerated in Woodstock in 1800. Luther Booth is there too.

Montross: A Family History pgs 96-98 a few highlights:

Reuben came to Dutchess Co before the age of 5. Father lived at Fishkill. Reuben and Margaretha removed to Woodstock before 1800. 1800 Woodstock census: 3 daughters and son Peter.

Reuben and Margaretha left in 1807 for Delaware Co.

John Dymond had previously (in 1800) migrated to the vicinity of Keelersburg on the Susquehanna River. Reuben and Margaret Montross joined them in the region in 1812. The settlement was later known as "Dymond Hollow", about 4 miles east of Centermoreland, PA.

The first year Reuben lived in an old log schoolhouse, then worked on the Thomas Wright farm 6 miles SW on the Lackawanna River, after which he tried living on "Sickler's Hill" near the Dymond settlement. In 1815 he purchased for \$280., 105 acres-the SE corner of a tract called Plainfield (west of Vernon) and some years later moved to the Greene Woods. Sickler's Hill (el. 1260) is identifiable as on the left of PA. Route 292 leading from Centermoreland to Falls about 4 miles east of the former hamlet. "Greene Woods" is traversed by route 292 between Vernon and Centermoreland. This region lies on the west side of the Susquehanna River about 10 miles west of Scranton. It is well-watered territory of lush vegetation; a land of steep hills and deep valleys varying from elevations of 600 to 1600 feet. The lower lands are fertile but subject to floods; the steep hills make agriculture difficult or impossible. Nearby are the rich coal deposits around Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. The region is known locally as the Back Mountain country.

It is from this book where we get the information of the bell tolling 99 times in Woodstock at the death of Matthew Dymond in 1839 at age 99.

Reuben was a large dealer in land, having owned well over 1000 acres. Reuben claimed to be part Indian. This is interesting given what we now know of the Dymond paternal line.

PAGE 7

V. MATTHEW DYMOND 1775 MARRIED MARGARET SICKLER

Matthew Jr. is an enigma. The mystery remains unsolved. The solution would possibly change the early Dymond genealogy.

With the information on page 7 of Robert Dymond's book as a starting point all we find is a birth and death date of which the source is not mentioned and the copy and pasted entry that originates in Anita M. Smith's book "Woodstock History and Hearsay". "In 1825 Matthew Dymond Jr. and his wife Margaret deeded their entire property to their son in law John Sickler, in consideration of his taking care of them the rest of their lives. He was to provide good and sufficient meat, drink, and lodging, washing and clothing as befitting them, to treat them kindly and affectionately, and to pay all necessary funeral expenses at their death. Sickler later sold the property to Robert and Rebecca Carroll."

The error is referring to Matthew as Jr. It was Matthew Sr.

This record may be in conflict with another record:

From the 1956 application for membership DAR, Elsie Rider Schultz (application was accepted 1957) Deed registered, Kingston, Ulster Co., NY 1827 L-31, P. 29. Matthew Jr. and Margaret Dimond deed to Moses Rider (husband of Phebe Dymond who was the daughter of Matthew Dymond 1740) [This deed record should be verified]

Adding to this confusion is that there is only one Matthew Dymond ever recorded in Woodstock census and it is not Matthew Jr. 1775. He is never recorded anywhere other than Northmoreland Twp., Luzerne Co. PA in 1820 and 1830 and perhaps Exeter Twp in 1810 but was *never* recorded in Woodstock.

Let's look at the Pennsylvania record of Matthew 1775.

There are two certain traces of Matthew 1775 and a third that is a possibility. The first record is found in the census record of John Dymond 1768.

1810 Exeter Twp., Luzerne County, PA

John Dimon 32x2|x31x1

There are two men born between 1766 and 1784 enumerated. One is John 1768. The only unaccounted for male among the known Dymond men is Matthew 1775. Henry 1772 is enumerated just to the north in Tunkhannock Twp. which later became Eaton Twp. just to the north of Lockville and Dymond Hollow.

1820 Federal Census Northmoreland Twp. Luzerne Co., PA

Matthew Dimon 11xx1x | 3xx1x

Matthew Dimon 1xx1xx |2x1xx

William Dimon 2xx1xx |x21xx

Matthew first to be listed was born between 1775 and 1794. This fits Matthew 1775.

The second Matthew listed is born between 1794 and 1804.

William is also born between 1794 and 1804

The first Matthew listed has to be Matthew 1775 married Margaret Sickler.

1830 Federal Census Northmoreland Twp. Luzerne Co., PA

Matthew Dimon 112xxxx1xxxxx| x2x1x1xxxxxxx

Matthew as enumerated on this census is born between 1760 and 1780. The only known possibility is again Matthew 1775.

Again looking at Smith's quotes and comparing to census records in Woodstock:

From Smith: "In 1825 Matthew Dymond Jr. and his wife Margaret, deeded their entire property to their son in law John Sickler, in consideration of his taking care of them the rest of their lives. He was to provide good and sufficient meat, drink, and lodging, washing and clothing as befitting them, to treat them kindly and affectionately, and to pay all necessary funeral expenses at their death. Sickler later sold the property to Robert and Rebecca Carroll."

Also from Anita M. Smith, Woodstock Historical 1939- "William Elting sold land to Petrus Newkirk. Matthew Dymond sold land in 1802 to John Newkirk. That land then passed to John Wigram. Dymond had a farm outside of Lot 26 but also owned land on the Eastside of Rock City Cross Roads. A 1808 survey map shows his barn there."

Again from Smith:

Matthew Dymond sold land to Benjamin Davis where Davis then ran blacksmith business. The location was at the Rock City Cross roads. Matthew Dymond sold the land at the SE of intersection to Benjamin Davis. The land at the NE of the intersection was that of Matthew's Son.

(The son is not named but would have been William 1790 with son Isaac still living with Matthew Sr. see 1810 census record that follows)

The census record and land transactions in Woodstock show that John Sickler and wife Mary Dymond were deeded the property but it was the property of Matthew Sr. and Anne not Matthew (Jr) 1775.

1810 FED CENSUS WOODSTOCK, ULSTER CO., NY PG. 821

John Wigram

John S. Wigram

Catherine Newkirk

Mathew Dimon or Dimen xx1x1|xx1x1

William Dimon or Dimen 1x1xx|1x1xx Matthew 1740 and William 1790

James Mooney

William 1790 discussed previously.

Benjamin Davis has not yet purchase the Dymond property but is found in Woodstock living next to Jacob Sickler.

1810 Fed Census Woodstock enumeration

Matthew:

1 male of 16 -25 (between 1794 and 1785). (son Isaac and wife Sarah are living with Matthew and Anne)

1 male over 45 (before 1765). Same for females

William:

1 male of 16 -25 (between 1794 and 1785).

1 female over of 16 -25 (between 1794 and 1785).

(William and wife Catherine and their children, Jacob and Margaret Ann)

1820 FED CENSUS WOODSTOCK, ULSTER CO., NY PG. 46 B. Lasker

Isaac Dymond 1xxx1x|2xx1

Phillip Van De Bogait

Mathew Dymond xxxxx1|xxxx1

Benjamin P. Davis

Matthew: 1 male and 1 female both born before 1775.

Isaac: 1 male to 1810-1820, 1 male 1775-1794, 2 females 1810-1820, 1 female 1775- 1794

1830 FEDERAL CENSUS WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, NY

John Wigram

John Wigram

Thomas Conine

Elias Sloat

Samuel Culver

Benjamin P. Davis

John Lewis

John Sickler and Mary Dymond Sickler along with Mathew Dymond and Ann

Hosea Arnold

Jeremiah Sickler

John and Mary Sickler have returned to Woodstock from Exeter Twp. Luzerne County having lived there since at least 1810. They continue to live in and be recorded at Woodstock until and including the 1860 census.

1830 Fed Census Woodstock

John Sickler 1xxxxx1xxx1xx|1211xx1x1xxxx

One male is 40-50 1780-1790 (John Sickler)

One male is 80-90 (1740-1750) Mathew Dymond as per the agreement noted in the Woodstock history book by Anita M. Smith and copy and pasted to Robert Dymond's book.

One female is 40-50 1780-1790 (Mary Dymond)

One female male is 60-70 (1760-1770) Ann Mosher Dymond.

Correction and Addition:

Matthew Dymond 1775 son of Matthew Dymond 1740

The corrections and additions are evident. As stated, what became of Matthew Jr. and his large family is a mystery. What became of them?

I strongly suspect some Dymond's in the Dymond Hollow PA area that are attributed to John 1768 and Henry 1772 may be descended from Matthew 1775.

We have come across several cases of disease taking mothers [and fathers] and were the children were dispersed among extended family members. Was this the case here? It was a very large family that disappears from record.

The same process was followed tracking Moses Rider/Ryder and wife Phebe Dymond. The short version is that Moses and Phebe may have indeed been deeded land by Matthew 1740 but this is separate from the deed for life

care. It seems evident Matthew was an early land holder of an unknown quantity of land in the vicinity. The resident locations of Moses and Phebe are listed in the section that deals with Phebe.

PAGE 8, PAGE 12 AND 13

VI. J. HENRY DIMOND 1775 MARRIED CATHERINE STEWART

HENRY DIMOND 1772 MARRIED CATHERINE STEWART

Correction:

Henry Dimond

Born, January 5, 1772, Dutchess Co, NY

Died, Jun 3, 1865, Coldwater Branch Co., MI

Married Catherine Stewart Born, ~ 1780 Died, ~ 1833, Eaton Twp., Luzerne Co, PA Daughter of Gamaliel Stewart and Elizabeth St. John.

Henry Dimond 1772 has been thoroughly researched. The entirety of the information presented in the book is based on a lone LDS ancestral file which contains errors and is incomplete. It is doubtful that Robert Dymond ever looked beyond this LDS record. It is copied to his book verbatim.

There is no record of there being the initial J. before the name Henry. It may be that the LSD submitter was privy to some information that is not of public record. She, the submitter, was linked to Henry via one of his first daughters either Anne or Deborah. She was not aware of where Henry died or where he was buried. She says it was back in PA. This is incorrect. Like all of the men attributed to Matthew 1740, Henry first makes a recorded appearance in 1810 where he is recorded at Tunkhannock Twp. Luzerne Co. PA in 1810. Tunkhannock Township was divided between the years 1810 and 1820 from the original Tunkhannock Twp. adding a new Twp. Eaton. Henry's Homestead did not move but his location changed from Tunkhannock to Eaton. The 1820 census of Eaton was lost or destroyed however there is an 1819 county tax list that names Henry and his school age and their ages. Children: Henry, Daniel, and John. He purchased land in Eaton Twp. in 1827. In 1830 he and Catherine are recorded selling land in Northmoreland Twp. to Daniel Lee.

In 1830 he is recorded on the census and while children's names were not recorded it is possible to deduce their children from the record. Between 1830 and 1840 his wife Catherine Stewart died. Some say she died about 1835. In 1838 Henry sold his land in Eaton Twp. to John Williams. He then leaves the state of Pennsylvania heading west to Ohio. He is recorded at Riley, Sandusky County, OH in 1840 All of his children are in the same vicinity with the exception of John David Dymond 1814 who remains in Northmoreland Twp. PA.

In 1850 Henry is in Riley Twp. Sandusky Co. OH living with his youngest son, Alfred. Henry lived with Alfred the rest of his life. Henry passed in June of 1865 in Coldwater, (California Twp.) Branch Co. MI. and is buried there.

Children of Henry Dimond 1772

Corrections and Additions: Henry Dimond

Born, January 5, 1772, Dutchess Co, NY

Died, Jun 3, 1865, Coldwater Branch Co., MI

Married Catherine Stewart Born, ~ 1780 Died, ~ 1833, Eaton Twp., Luzerne Co, PA. She was the daughter of Gamaliel Stewart and Elizabeth St. John.

Henry's residence prior to 1810 is assumed to be Woodstock. This is not a certainty. There is family lore down one of his lines that he was originally of Poughkeepsie vicinity as were Matthew Dymond 1740 and the brothers Jacob 1756 and John 1759 Diamond.

* Their Children are:

ANNE DYMOND Born, 1804 at Woodstock, NY Died, 13 January 1851 Clyde, OH She married John Newman; Children; James 1827, Sarah Ann 1843 MIGRATED TO OHIO

DEBORAH DYMOND Born, July 24, 1805 at Woodstock, Ulster Co., NY Died, 31 August 1888 Genoa, OH married James Mears in 1822 Wilkes-Barre, PA Their Children; Thomas Stewart 1823, Elizabeth J. 1834, Alfred, William H., George W., Ellen MIGRATED TO OHIO

FEMALE UNKNOWN b. ~ 1807 at Woodstock, Ulster Co., NY (this is based on a female child listing in census records)

HENRY DIMOND Born, 1809 at Woodstock, Ulster Co., NY. He married Elizabeth Small who died after 1834 and before 1840 Their Children; Catherine 1832, Alfred 1834 Stewart

It is not known what became of Henry after the death of his wife after 1834. Henry took their children Catherine and Alfred to Harrisburg where they were raised by their maternal Grandmother and mother's sister. Catherine was raised by Elizabeth Small's Sister mother Margaret Small. Alfred Stewart Dimond was raised by his maternal grandmother Elizabeth until the age of 14 or 15 when he was apprenticed as a printer.

DANIEL DIAMOND Born, Eaton Twp., 1811, Luzerne Co, PA He married Mary Their Children; Isaac 1835, Jane 1837, Vincent 1839, Daniel 1839, Ira 1849 Daniel migrated to Michigan via Ohio with his father and siblings.

JOHN DAVID DYMOND Born, 1814 at Eaton Twp., Luzerne Co., PA Died, 17 March 1879 Wyoming Co., PA John married first Lucy Pembleton 1818 Died, 2 November 1856 (Vernon Cemetery)

Their Children; Sarah 1839, Isaac 1840, Asa Walter 1841, William 1843, James 1844, David W. 1847, Chester B. 1848, Susan Mahala 1842, Mary Elisabeth 1842

Lucy died 1856 in Northmoreland Twp. Their children were raised amongst various cousins in the area.

John next married Elizabeth Jane Derby Born ~1840 Died 1890 Children born to John and Elizabeth are; Tiffany C. 1864, Charles T. 1865, Henry Stewart 1866, Jane 1868, Phoebe 1872, Bertha 1874, Chauncy Elmer 1877

ABRAM HOLMES DIMOND Born, November 27, 1815 Eaton Twp., Luzerne Co., PA He married Elizabeth (Lucy) Black Montross.

Children; Henry Tyler 1842, Nancy (Lucy) 1846, Alfred S. 1847

Abram is properly placed via a descendant of Henry Tyler who claims personal knowledge. Abram ended up in Missouri

IRA S. DIMOND Born, 1819 Eaton Twp., Luzerne Co., PA. He married Elizabeth Children; Henry 1842, P. 1844, Catherine 1846, and Alfred 1848

It is not certain that Ira is a member of Henry's family. He was in among the same group of Dimond's in Ohio with Henry. It is possible Ira was a cousin or perhaps Ira was a secondary name. There are the missing children of Henry

1775 and Margaret Sickler Dymond to consider as well. Ira appears on one census living next to Henry 1772 and Alfred 1820. He and his small family disappear from the later records.

Note the reoccurring use of names among several of Henry's grandchildren

ALFRED DIMOND Born, 1820 Died, 7, Dec 1883, Coldwater, MI Alfred married Sarah Doyle February 25, 1850 Coldwater, Branch Co., MI

Their Children; Arvilla 1851, Henry W. 1852, Emily W. 1854, Edward L. 1856

Alfred migrated to Ohio and then to Coldwater, MI. with his father Henry.

All of Henry's children are woven into the same migration with the exception of John. The daughters got no further than Ohio, the sons to Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, and Minnesota.

FEMALE UNKNOWN at Eaton Twp. Luzerne Co., PA This last daughter, unnamed, deduced from census record.

Multiple descendants of multiple branches of the line beginning with Henry 1772 have been yDNA tested. They are all matches. They are a match to the Ontario and Dymond Hollow branches.

*The descendant line of William Dymond's line has been yDNA tested and was a match to our Q-M3 lineage.

* Genealogy of extended generations up to the present of Henry Dimond 1772 descendants is available.

* There is a possibility that one or more of the missing children of Matthew 1755 became members of this family.

[Abram and Ira, and the last unknown female?]

*There is a distinctive yDNA marker that identifies those that descend from Henry 1772 which separates them from the other branches. Anyone descending from Henry would carry the marker.

PAGE 8

VIII. PHEBE DYMOND MARRIED MOSES RIDER/RYDER

From the 1956 application for membership DAR, Elsie Rider Schultz (application was accepted 1957) Deed registered, Kingston, Ulster Co., NY 1827 L-31, P. 29. Matthew (Jr.) and Margaret Dimond deed to Moses Rider (husband of Phebe Dymond who was the daughter of Matthew Dymond 1740) (This deed record should be verified) Phebe Dymond 1792 married to Moses Rider/Ryder

Phebe and Moses are recorded at Tunkhannock Luzerne Co. PA in 1820. In 1830 they have returned to the Woodstock vicinity and are recorded at Saugerties. 1840 they are back in Woodstock. 1850 they are just to the north at Hunter in Greene County and in 1860 they are back to Woodstock vicinity at Shandaken.

1820 Federal Census Tunkhannock Luzerne Moses Rider Pennsylvania 21xx1x-2x1

1830 Federal Census Saugerties Ulster New York Moses Ryder x1112x1-xx1xx1

1840 Federal Census Woodstock Ulster New York Moses Ryder 1xx1xx1-xxx1xx1 (Moses and Phebe are 5 away from Benjamin P. Davis in 1840)

1850 Federal Census Hunter, Greene, New York Moses Rider 60 abt 1790; Phebe Rider 58 1792; their children are; Eliza Rider 37 1813; Mary Rider 29 1821; Briggs Rider 26 1824; Lewis Rider 19 1831

1860 Federal Census Shandaken, Ulster, New York Post Office: Bushnellsville Moses Rider 70 abt 1790 New York shoemaker; Phebe Rider 67 NY

PAGE 8

2. JOHN DYMOND 1768

There is no record of John1768 having the middle initial B. This may have been confusion with John Booth Dymond 1820.

PAGE 10 AND 11

III. JOHN 1797

Corrected information:

* John Dymond

Born, 1805 Exeter Twp. Luzerne Co., PA

April 24 1898 Centermoreland, Wyoming Co., PA Married first Esther Halstead Born 17 November 1806 Luzerne Co., PA

Died 17 December 1868

John fathered 9 children not 7

Their children were; Hester A. 1829; Delia 1831; Mary D. 1832; John Joseph 1834; Jacob 1838; Abbey L. 1839; Thomas 1843; Daniel 1848; Sarah Jane 1854 married second Sarah White. Born 1826 New York

John lived at Lake Catalpa in log cabin.

* Extended genealogy of the line of John Dymond 1797(1805) has been constructed and is available.

IV. MATTHEW BEF. 1800

Corrected information: Matthew Dymond Born 1797 Died abt 1865 at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., PA

Matthew left Pennsylvania leaving his wife and children and migrated to Michigan. He is found there about 1850 until his death c. 1865. He lived his last years with his sister, Jane Dymond Hadsell and her husband Edward Hadsell.

PAGE 14

VIII. PHEBE DYMOND MARRIED MOSES RIDER/RYDER Same as PAGE 8

PAGE 17

9. JOHN B. DYMOND II OR JR.

Corrections and additions: Again the middle initial is confusion with John B. Dymond 1820. He was not John B. Dymond . John's birth year seems to change with every record but the consensus is 1805 not 1797 as recorded in the book.

He was first married to Esther Halstead not Mehitable Hillstall.

Esther and John's children were;

Hester A. 1829-1903

Delia 1831

Mary D. 1832-1895

John Joseph 1834-1905

Jacob 1838-1864

Abby L. 1839-1920

Thomas 1843
Daniel 1848-1923
Catherine 1854
Sarah Jane 1857

John's second marriage was to Sarah White

1850 census has John age 45 PA, Hetta age 43 PA, Esther age 21, Mary age 19, John age 17, Jacob age 15, Addy age 12, Thomas age 8, Daniel age 4

1860 census has John age 50 PA, Esther age 52 NY, son John age 24 PA, Jacob age 23, Eliza age 27, Thomas age 17, Daniel age 12, Catherine age 6

1870 census has only John and son, Daniel age 22 and daughter, Sarah age 16 NY

(Further generations of John's descendants is available)

There is some reason to think that John may be misplaced in the overall genealogy. In other words he may not be the son of John 1768 but rather a nephew. yDNA testing a descendant of this branch would likely answer this question.

PAGE 18

10. MATTHEW DYMOND

Addition: Matthew 1797 migrated to Michigan. His wife, Jane Montanye Dymond and children remained in PA. He was living with his sister Jane Dymond 1812 and her husband Edward Hadsall in 1860 at Cohactah, Livingston Co., MI. where he died.

1820 Fed Census; Northmoreland, Luzerne Co., PA Matthew Dimon 1xx1xx-2x1xx

1830 Fed Census; ExeterTwp., Luzerne Co., PA Matthew Diamond 1x1xx1xxxxxxx-121xx1

1840 Fed Census; Northmoreland, Luzerne Co., PA Matthew Diamond 211xxx1xxxxxx-xx112x1xxxxxx

1850 not found

1860 Oak Grove, Cohoctah, Livingston Co., MI, Matthew Dymond age 64 b. 1796 NY living with Edward and sister Jane

From this point forward the genealogy as recorded in the book appears to be accurate especially down the later lines. This gets to an era of better record keeping.

The chances are good that there is confusion remaining and misattributions in the earliest generations where mentioned. We are missing an entire family of Matthew Dymond¹⁷⁷⁵ known to be in the area for a minimum of 20 years.

yDNA testing of all the various branches maybe the only way to be sure.

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