

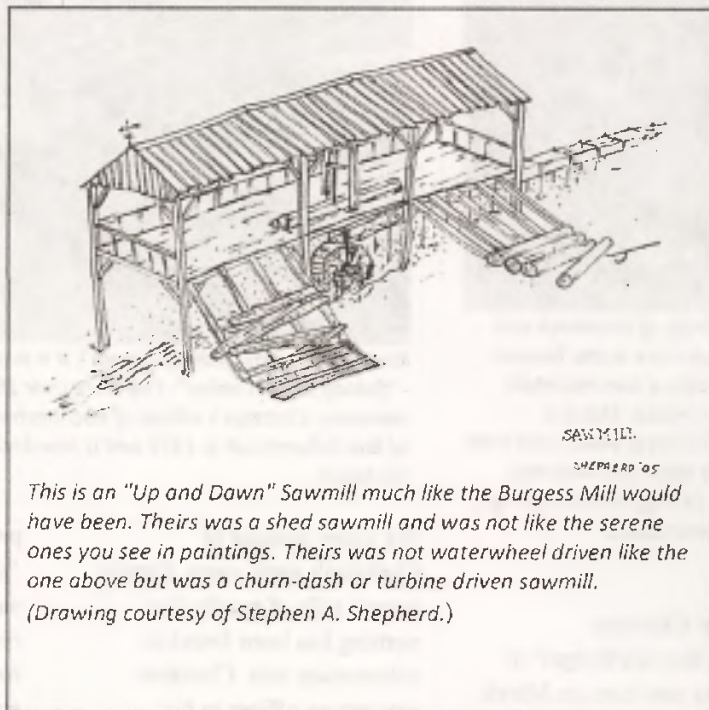
William Burgess, Sr.

Family Reunion Pine Valley, Utah (notes for talk by Cindy Burgess Alldredge)

8 Sept 2012

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM SR. AND VIOLETE STOCKWELL BURGESS

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|----------------|---------------|
| 1. HARRISON | 1814-1883 |
| 2. HORACE | 1816-1849 |
| 3. ROSINA | 1818-1849 |
| 4. HYRUM | 1819-1819 |
| 5. ABRAM | 1820-1846 |
| 6. WILLIAM, Jr | 1822-1904 |
| 7 HANNAH | 1825-1846 |
| 8 FREDERICK | 1827-aft 1866 |
| 9, PHILIP | 1829-1843 |
| 10 MELANCTHON | 1831-1904 |
| 11. VILATE | 1837-1913 |



SAWMILL.
SHEPHERD '05
*This is an "Up and Down" Sawmill much like the Burgess Mill would have been. Theirs was a shed sawmill and was not like the serene ones you see in paintings. Theirs was not waterwheel driven like the one above but was a churn-dash or turbine driven sawmill.
(Drawing courtesy of Stephen A. Shepherd.)*

Pine Valley – Home at Last



In 1861 after thirteen years the Burgess family again moved on to pioneer a new area. They were among those called to settle Dixie (southern Utah). So once again they left behind their homes and friends. They headed south leaving behind all but what they could carry in their wagons. William Burgess Sr. and his sons were asked to take their mill irons and the equipment necessary to establish a sawmill in Pine Valley. Their mission was to provide lumber for the settlers in Southern Utah. Pine Valley is a beautiful valley and the perfect place for the senior Burgesses to spend their later years. It is very reminiscent of their early home in Lake George and the German ancestral home.

Johann Christian Borges/Burgess



The villages of Fischbach and Ramschied are in the Taunus Mountains, a low-mountain range in Hesse. This is a beautiful forest valley area with hunting (deer and wild pig), hiking, fishing, mineral springs, and winter sports

Johann¹ Christian Borjes/Borries/Borges² or Burgess was born on March 6, 1754 in Fischbach bad Schwalbach, Germany - 14 miles northwest of Wiesbaden and 40 miles from Frankfurt. Christian's mother, Catharina Magdalene Prebers, was from Ramschied, a village to the north and his father, Johannes Borges, was from Fischbach. Both villages were a part of the parish of Bärstadt.

¹ In Germany during the 1700s you find most of the boy children had the name Johann with a second given name. The child would use the middle name that was unique in daily life unless he was given a single name Johannes. The first name was their spiritual or saint's name.

² The last name has been written as both Borges and Borjes in church records. In the Heirina he is listed at Borries. The lower case l and j sometimes looked alike at that time. You will also find Burgess written as Burgis, Burges, etc. Most people didn't write at that time so the recorder wrote the name as it sounded to them.



Fischbach means "fishing stream", it is sometimes also called Fischbachtal - "fishing stream valley". There are over 20 villages called Fischbach in Germany. Christian's village of Fischbach was incorporated into the town of Bad Schwalbach in 1971 and is now known as Bad Schwalbach-Fischbach.

We know nothing of Christian's early years. Family legend tells of royalty but nothing has been found to substantiate this. Christian was not an officer in his regiment which he would have been if he were upper class. We do know that in 1775 he was a private in the Landgraf regiment which was part of the Second Hessian Division under command of Lt. General von Knyphausen. He may have joined or been "recruited". At that time the Hessian army was the country's greatest source of revenue.

A young German traveller noted in the 1780s that the men of Hesse were stout and strongly built, and matched the country, which was rough and wild, abounding in woods and hills. The air was cold but wholesome, the food not luxurious but nourishing. Not only were the young Hessians of sturdy limb, but from early years they were mentally

prepared for the soldier's life: "to the use of formidable weapons; so when he has reached the size necessary to take a place in the valiant ranks, he is quickly formed into a soldier."

In 1762 the new Landgraf Friedrich II divided Hessen on the Prussian model into recruiting cantons, one for each regiment. Recruiting by violence was forbidden and large elements of the population were exempted, either by paying taxes or by profession, from being called up. Certain towns like Kassel, Marburg, and Ziegenhain were exempt from the cantons, although the artillery and the Guards regiments could draw volunteers from them. Propertied farmers, apprentices, salt workers, miners, domestic servants, students, and other important workers and taxpayers were also exempt, very much in accord with mercantilist principles of preserving vital

elements of the population. Otherwise the names of all 'strong and straight-limbed' young men aged sixteen to thirty, not under 5 feet 6 inches, or 5 feet 4 inches if still growing, were enrolled on lists, kept by the local bailiffs, as available recruits for military service. The young men were to present themselves yearly at Easter and the lists kept up to date. Thus by the end of the Seven Years War the Landgraf, by converting the traditional duties of his subjects, had obliged everyone to support the army, either by actual service or by paying taxes. When the Swiss historian Müller visited Kassel, he wrote, 'Before I came to Hessen, I scarce knew what a military people were. Nearly all peasants have served: thus in every village there are men of fine stature, manly form and bearing, and everywhere they talk of war: for in this century the Hessians have not only fought against the French in Germany, but even in Sicily and the Peloponnesus, and in Hungary under the great Eugene, and now in the New World.'

The Hessians in the Revolutionary War were German soldiers that were hired by the British Empire from six³ of the German principalities. Over 30,000 Hessian soldiers were hired to fight against the American rebels during the War. More than half of these troops -for-hire came from the

³ Germany did not become a unified country until 1871. Before that the area had many independent states or principalities.



Infanterie Regiment Wurgau-Landgraf

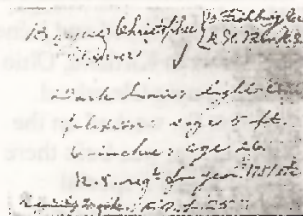
German state of Hesse-Kassel' which was ruled by the House of Hesse, from where the name Hessians is derived.

Christian Borges arrived in the New York harbor on October 20, 1776. His Landgraf Regiment were involved in the capture of Fort Washington in November and then moved on to Newport, Rhode Island by November 20, 1776. Christian was stationed there for 21 months until the night of August 21, 1778 when he

Hesse-Kassel supplied the largest number of troops by far. Approximately 17,000 soldiers were sent to America, representing about 1 out of 4 able bodied men of military age of the population of that state. The Hesse-Kassel troops were considered superior to those of the other German states. They were well trained on the Prussian system and in good health. The treaty signed between George III and Frederick II, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, was a lucrative one for the German Prince. He would be paid an estimated £3 MILLION over an eight-year period for the services of his army. It was also the 6th time in 100 years that the Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel had "rented out" his troops. Thus the common soldier could hardly be considered a "merenary". He received his regular soldier's pay from the Hessian army; the Landgrave received the benefit,

and two others from his regiment deserted.. During this time there were only a few skirmishes and time was spent on maintaining defenses and taking part in various drills and maneuvers. Christian probably secretly made acquaintance with American sympathizers to help him after his desertion since if he had been caught he would have been executed.

Nothing is known of the next few years of Christian's life but in March 1782 he enlisted in the Rhode Island militia for nine months:

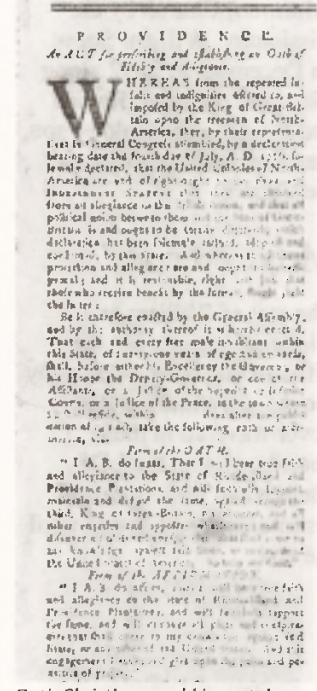


Several things come from this enlistment besides the fact that we find that he was 5'6" with dark hair and light complexion, 26 years old, was working as a weaver, residing in N. Providence and was from Germany. The Rhode Island militia was stationed at Fort Ticonderoga for a few months during this time and that may be when he decided to settle in the Lake George area.

Christian's future wife, Hannah Newland's brother, Jabez had also served with this militia group.

One family tradition tells of this incident that was said to take place after Christian joined the militia:

"It seems that the opposing armies were camped not far apart on the opposite banks of a river. My Great Grandfather (John Chris John) went down to the river to bathe in the water. There were several on both sides of the river bathing, among them was Burgoyne on the opposite bank. He looked over and said "Why John Chris John is that you?" My great grandfather nodded his head "yes." And General Burgoyne pointed to a limb on a tree that projected out some distance and said "Tomorrow at 10 o'clock your body will be hanging from that tree..."



Oath Christian would have taken.

Hannah Newland of Norton, Bristol, Massachusetts and Christian Burgess were married about 1786. No record of this marriage has been found. The counties of Providence RI and Norton MA are next to each other

and the couple were most likely married in one of these counties.

New York

Christian and Hannah are listed as living in New York in the 1790 census. They settled in the area around Lake George in Washington County probaby in the Bolton township² on the west side of the lake at first. From the Bolton town website: "Following the war years, land grants were issued to the retired soldiers as a reward for military service. ..Braving the dangers of hostile Indians, bears, panthers, wolves and rattlesnakes, they arrived on foot or driving ox teams, bringing all of their worldly goods and skills along with them. This Lake George wilderness region was not easily accessed. . . These original settlers to Lake George chose the greater Bolton region to settle first, because most of the lake's basin is enclosed by mountains of rock that drop to the waters edge in steep cascades and was unsuitable for farming. Therefore, it was on Bolton's rolling hillsides that farming was destined to begin. These pioneers did not choose to live along the lake at Bolton for another important reason: - The lake was still used for travel by many hostile Native Americans, so it was wiser to dwell a safe distance from the lake. . . Without recorded arrival dates, the first families began trickling into the Bolton wilderness between 1786 and 1790.

² Counties are divided into townships. The populated areas were villages and cities. Someone listed as living in the town of Bolton could have lived anywhere within the 64 sq. miles of that township. Some townships and counties were further divided as more people moved in.

Family Life

Burgess Children:

Hannah	1787
John Chris	1789
Fredrick	1792
William	1794
Philip	1796
Sarah Ann	1798
Lemira	1799
Martin	1801

Christian and Hannah Newland Burgess also lived in the Putnam area where he probably worked in the lumbering industry which had started around Lake George after the War. Mills were set up wherever water power was available. Christian and Hannah Burgess had a eight children together before his untimely death about 1806 reportedly caused by a branch falling from a tree. Our ancestor, William would have been about 12 years old when he lost his father. Hannah later married Jeduthan Dickinson who was a blacksmith and that may have been where William learned this skill.

In 1813 William Sr. married Violate Stockwell in New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Violate Gale and Abraham Stockwell. She is a direct descendant of Rebecca Towne Nurse¹ who was executed for witchcraft in Salem Massachusetts.

William and Violate Burgess also settled in the Lake George area. William Burgess, Sr. was a lumberman, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, and set up and operated saw mills. They were living in the town of Bolton² when they



Lake George is 32 miles long and has no navigable inlets or outlets. It is spring and brook fed and contains nearly 200 islands; 17 are privately owned -- the remainder belong to New York State and are used for recreational camping and picnicking.

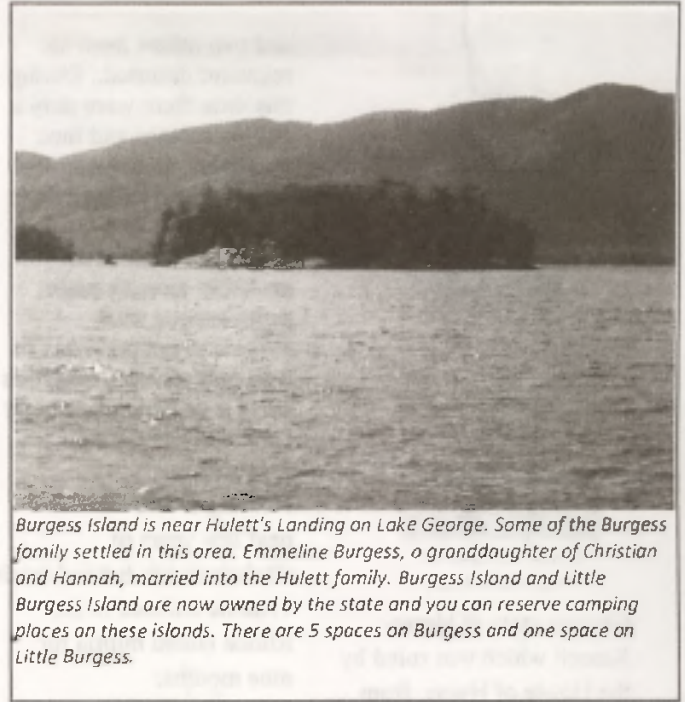
were baptized into the LDS (Mormon) Church by the missionary, William Snow, on December 2, 1832 along with their children, Rozina and Horace. Their oldest son, Harrison had earlier joined the Church.

Moves/Trials

The rest of William and Violate Burgess's life was difficult and filled with many moves and trials but they never wavered in their decision to join the LDS Church and their faith and testimonies were strong until the end.



looking for new converts, visited ..baptized 60 persons into this new faith. This baptism was by immersion in the brook..." Many in the Putnam area were also baptized including many members of the Free Will Baptist Church there.



Burgess Island is near Hulet's Landing on Lake George. Some of the Burgess family settled in this area. Emmeline Burgess, a granddaughter of Christian and Hannah, married into the Hulett family. Burgess Island and Little Burgess Island are now owned by the state and you can reserve camping places on these islands. There are 5 spaces on Burgess and one space on Little Burgess.

The family moved and joined the Saints in Kirtland, Ohio which is near Cleveland. William Sr. worked on the Temple that was built there and received a special blessing because of his service at that time. Their last child, a daughter- Vilate, was born in Kirtland.

The Burgess family was with one of the last groups to leave Ohio and move to Missouri. They had just settled in Adam-ondi-Ahman when their homes were burned and they again had to leave because of mobs and prejudice.

The Burgess family left Missouri with their lives but little else and had to start over once again in Illinois. They and a few other families settled at Bear Creek. They built homes, cleared land, cut timber, planted crops and lived off the land until harvest.

The family later moved into Nauvoo to help with the temple. They were there when the prophet Joseph and his brother were martyred in

1844 and left with in the early 1846 once again being forced from their homes and possessions.



William Sr. and other members of his family³ arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1848 and began once again in a new place. It was here in 1854 that William Burgess, Sr. took a second wife, Dorcas Keeling Dykes. She was 43 years old and divorced with three children. Her two daughters later married two of William's grandsons.

¹ Ascendancy line: Violate Stockwell-1794, Violate Gale-1770, Jonathon Gale-1744, Elizabeth Kenney-1724, Rebecca Nurse-1688, Samuel Nurse-1649, Rebecca Towne Nurse-1621.

² The book, "Sexton Boatbuilders of Hague N.Y." says "The 1830s saw a religious movement come to {Bolton township}. Mormon missionaries,

³ Many of the family were married by that time. Horace died at Council Bluffs. Abram passed away back in Illinois. Fred had left the family earlier after a disagreement and Harrison was serving a mission in the British Isles. Melancthon had come to the Valley earlier and was there to greet them.