

WILLIAM SENCABAUGH, LOYALIST

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William Sencabaugh, founder of the Sencabaugh family on Prince Edward Island, is a figure shrouded in mystery. Twenty-five years of research have failed to unearth many tangible records of the life of this early settler of Murray Harbour. We cannot prove with certainty where or when he was born, or determine precisely when he died.

While family tradition can seldom be accepted as gospel, it often holds some grains of truth. In the case of William Sencabaugh, the Loyalist, there exists very little even of family tradition. In 1931, John Thomas Sencabaugh, a grandson of William Sencabaugh the Loyalist, wrote a letter to his cousin, Margaret Sencabaugh Reynolds, which read in part

There was a large family of Sencabaughs. My grandfather Sencabaugh came to the Island from New York State and settled in Murray Harbour South...I was born on a farm fronting on the South River and on the other side Fox River. Twenty-five acres of that land was given to my grandfather. He was a Quaker of the same religion as our President and did not believe it was right to fight and kill each other when the United States gained their independence he refused to carry arms. The British government gave him a grant of land and a musket and he settled in Murray Harbour, P.E.I.¹

While there is no other evidence to suggest that William Sencabaugh was a Quaker, the family tradition of his origin in the American colonies is supported by an earlier statement of his son, James Sencabaugh, father of John Thomas above, who was still living at the time of the 1891 Census of Prince Edward Island. He listed "U.S." as the place of birth of both his father and his mother.² In the 1881 Census, he had stated "German" in response to the question of his family's national origin.³

A New York Candidate for William the Loyalist

If there is a kernel of truth to be found in the family traditions regarding William Sencabaugh's birthplace, it is likely to be the statement that he came from New York State, where there was, indeed, a large Sensebach family established in the area of Montgomery. Study of the baptismal records of the Old Brick Church at Montgomery, New York, produces one likely candidate in the person of William Sensebach, son of Johann Jacob Sensebach and Elizabeth Krist, who was baptized on February 4, 1761, and then disappears from the Montgomery records.⁴

There is no gravestone to indicate the final resting place of William Sencabaugh, the Loyalist. His will, written September 1 and proved September 26, 1815, tells us the month and year of his death, but gives no indication of his age.⁵ The only record of William that refers even indirectly to the year of his birth is the 1798 Census of Prince Edward Island, in which William Shenshaback appears as the head of one of the three households in Lot 64. The household consisted of one male between 16 and 60; one female between 16 and 60; and three males under 16. Based on this census record, William must have been born no earlier than 1738 and no later than 1782.

Using William's marriage bond, issued on March 21, 1788,⁶ we can narrow this window to some degree. Assuming that he would have been at least twenty-one, but probably not over forty when he contracted a first marriage, he would have been born no earlier than 1747 and no later than 1767, which is compatible with the birthdate of William Sensebach, son of Johann Jacob and Elizabeth (Krist) Sensebach.

Further Association with Jacob and Christian Sensebach

The existence of a William Sensebach in New York whose age was compatible with the imputed age of William Sencabaugh of Prince Edward Island does not, of course, prove that they were one and the same man. There is, however, additional evidence, including Y-DNA, to bolster that conclusion.⁷

Johann Jacob Sensebach and his wife, Elizabeth Krist, had at least three sons. In addition to William above, baptized in 1761, they were also the parents of Jacob, born in 1753; and Christian, born in 1758. Like so many other families of the area, the Sensebachs, emigrants from the Palatine area of what is now Germany, seem to have been divided on the issue of separation from England. Maintenance of the political and economic status quo under English rule must have seemed very tempting to some, especially to the older generation who may well have remembered quite clearly the reasons for emigrating: the constant turmoil of war and religious oppression on the Continent. Thus, while we find representatives of the family among the Revolutionary troops, we also find the names of Jacob, Christian, and William Sensebach among the list of Loyalists in New York who in 1783 signed a petition directed to Sir Henry Clinton, Commander of the British forces, protesting their treatment.⁸ It is tempting to identify these three with Jacob, Christian, and William Sensebach, the three sons of Jacob Sensebach and Elizabeth Krist; or even, perhaps, alternatively with the elder Jacob and two of his sons.

The life of Christian Sensabaugh, as it was later spelled, is extensively documented. For Jacob and William there is far less information. Sabine mentions a Jacob Sensibought of New York who “in 1783, with his family of three persons, went from New York to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, where the Crown granted him one town lot; his losses in consequence of his loyalty were estimated at four hundred pounds.”⁹ We find the name of Jacob Sinsabre on a list of Loyalist land grants for Shelburne, where he held Town Lot D10, Paterson’s Division. On that same list we also find William Sinsaber listed as the holder of Town Lot Q5, St. John’s District. There is no further mention of either Sensebach in Shelburne, indicating that neither took up his claim there.

Land Grants on The Island of Saint John

William Sencabaugh: Soldier or Civilian?

A “Muster Roll of the following Disbanded Soldiers & Loyalists who with their families arrived from Shelburne at Charlotte Town Island of Saint John 26 July 1784” lists William Sanshaback, 17th Lt. Dragoons, a single man, who had drawn provisions through 24 July 1784, together with others who had been promised land at Bedeque.

Given the rarity of the surname, it is fairly certain that this William Sanshaback is the same as William Sinsaber who had been granted a town lot in Shelburne. What is not certain, however, is the question of William’s status as soldier or civilian. The muster roll above clearly associates William Sanshaback with the 17th Light Dragoons. Exhaustive research into the muster rolls of that regiment have failed to locate any mention of William Sensebach, by any spelling, within the regiment.

To the contrary, both William Sinsabock and Jacob Sinsabock appear on a muster roll entitled “Return of Capt. Ackerman’s Comp.” “mustered on board the transport *Mary* for Port Roseway – NYork, 24th Sept. ’83.” William is number 19 on this list, a single man, accompanied by no women, children, or servants, total 1 person. Jacob is number 25, accompanied by one woman and one child under the age of ten, and no servants, total 3 persons.¹⁰

It appears clear, then, that there is an error in the Muster Roll of 26 July 1784. William Sensebach was not a member of the 17th Light Dragoons, but in fact was associated with a Loyalist troop. Examination of his land grant suggests the that he was considered to be a refugee, rather than a professional soldier. First, he is identified as a refugee, and not a disbanded soldier. Second, he is granted 300 acres, the portion allotted to single civilians, and not 100 or 200 acres, the portions allotted to privates and officers, respectively.

Three days after William landed in Charlottetown, on 29 July 1784, we read in the Executive Council Minutes that “Mr. William Schurman appeared and informed the Board that he had been at Shelburne and brought from thence the following refugees and Disbanded Troops with their Families...” Two distinct lists follow. The first, which includes William Schurman himself, is a list of civilian refugees; the second is clearly labeled “Disbanded Troops.” The name of “William Sensebock” appears on the first list, where it is noted that he has neither wife nor children.

The Executive Council Minutes continue “...and applied in his own and their names to have their lands on the Refugee Share of Lots 19, 25, and 26 which the Board agreed and the whole appearing personally they severally drew as follows.” The name of William Sanchabock appears on the list for Lot 19, bracketed with the names of James Waugh, David Murray, and Lawrence Barrett; this group is clearly labeled “Refugees single Men entitled to 300 acres each.”

The Council Minutes conclude “His Excellency the Governor directs the Surveyor General to put the above Claimants into possession of their several proportions as he conveniently can, And also the Attorney General to give Grants as soon as he conveniently can agreeable to His Majesty’s Instructions for that purpose.”

The Warrant of Survey for this land was issued on August 4, 1784.

Jacob Sensebach

That William Sensebach was not the only Sensebach to receive a land grant on the Island of Saint John has gone almost unnoticed for over two centuries. Jacob Sensebach, too, was the recipient of acreage on the Island. From the Executive Council Minutes for Saturday, 6 November 1784:

“Read – The petition of Frederick Shultz, George Goswell, Joseph Robinson, Jacob Sensebach, John Burke, Richard Lamb, John Ford, Thomas Alexander Loyal Refugees and disbanded Troops praying their proportions of Lands on that part of Lot N^o 32 which has been given up for the benefit of Loyal Refugees and Disbanded Soldiers.”

In the list which follows, Jacob Sensebach, described as “Married Refugee,” received a grant of 500 acres.

The Missing Years

From 1784 until his marriage in 1788, there is no mention of William Sensebach in any records of Prince Edward Island. There is no indication that he ever took possession of, or developed in any way, his land grant in Bedeque, Lot 19. No conveyance exists recording the sale or transfer of this land.

Nor is there any further record at all of Jacob Sensebach on Prince Edward Island. Jacob’s grant in Lot 32 would have been close to Charlottetown, the capital of the Island of Saint John. Again, there is no record of Jacob’s having taken up his grant, or transferring it to any other party.

Three further scraps of information, however, invite speculation as to the continued association of these two brothers. A marriage license, dated March 21, 1788, issued to William Sensibau, farmer, and Ruth (sic) Hughes, identified him as a resident of Charlottetown. This suggests the possibility that, rather than locating by himself at Bedeque, he joined Jacob on his larger grant near the capital.

A list of those men who performed statutory road work in the Cherry Valley area of Prince Edward Island in 1789 includes the name of Jacob Sensabaugh.

A third brief mention of the Sensebach name is even more intriguing. In the *Royal Gazette and Miscellany of the Island of Saint John*, Saturday, February 25, 1792, we read:

"BIRTH. Mrs. Cinsabaugh, of Three River, of twins, daughters."

The register of Saint George's Anglican Church in Halifax, NS, includes baptismal records for twin girls, named Mary Eliza and Eleanor Ann, born 25 February 1792, and identified as daughters of Jacob and Margaret Sencabaugh.¹¹ They are surely the same children, and there is thus every indication that Jacob, too, was on the eastern end of the Island, near William, as late as 1792.

Murray Harbour

The Loyalist William Sencabaugh also lived at Three Rivers for a number of years, where his first three sons were born. According to information provided by his son, William Sencabaugh Junior, in 1796 the restless William finally settled permanently in Murray Harbour, Lot 64. William Shenshaback appears in the 1798 Census of Prince Edward Island as the head of one of the three households in Lot 64. The household consisted of one male between 16 and 60; one female between 16 and 60; and three males under 16. His only neighbors were the families of Nicholas Hugh, and of an unknown Mrs. Forster.

William Shensabach purchased one hundred acres of land from John Cambridge, the proprietor of Lot 64, on April 20, 1807, for the price of fifty-eight pounds, six shillings, and eight pence. The purchase papers state that "the premises are now and have been for some time past in the actual possession and occupation of the said William Shensabach."¹²

Subsequent documentation of William's life, while scanty at best, does indicate that he became a prominent member of his small community. The *Royal Herald* of February 16, 1805, listed William Sensebaugh as one of the signers of a letter congratulating Governor Fanning on his return to Prince Edward Island; and the *Weekly Recorder of Prince Edward Island* for March 28, 1812, mentions the appointment of William Sensebaugh as constable for Lots 63 and 64.

At Murray Harbour, William Sencabaugh and his wife Ruhamah raised a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. On September 1, 1815, William Sencabaugh made his will. Witnessed by Thomas Richards, Henry Brehaut, and Nicholas Hugh, its principal provisions divided his farm of one hundred acres into two equal parts. One part was left to his wife absolutely; the remaining fifty acres were left "to my lame son Thomas" for his use during his lifetime, after which this land was pass to the remaining children jointly. As the will was proved on September 26, it is evident that William died sometime late in September, 1815.¹³

Ruhamah Sencabaugh evidently survived her husband by many years. She was still living in 1830, when eight of her remaining children sold their interest in the fifty acres of land willed to Thomas to their brother James. Her will, dated 9 July 1824, left her fifty acres of land and her household goods "unto Benjamin my fourth Son," and "to my two daughters Elizabeth and Maryann Equally between them all my wearing Apparel." The will, however, was not proved until January 1850, an indication that she was the female over 60 living in the household of her son Benjamin at the time of the 1841 Census of Prince Edward Island for Lot 64.

I **John Sencabaugh** (1792-1862)

John was born on May 6, 1792 at Murray Harbour and died on June 16, 1862. On November 20, 1816, he married **Mary Graham**, niece of William Graham of Lot 63, who was born on August 12, 1791, in Scotland, and who died December 9, 1858. On October 7, 1820, John purchased 35 acres of land in Lot 63 from Lemuel Cambridge, stated in the indenture to have been "for several years last past in the actual possession and occupation of the said John Sencabaugh." In 1826, John was appointed constable for Lot 63, and in 1828, he was appointed Fence Viewer for Lots 61 and 63. *The Islander*, July 11, 1862, records his death at age 70, of apoplexy.

John and Mary Graham Sencabaugh had four children:

- A. Eleanor was born on February 10, 1819 and died on March 21, 1888. On June 25, 1846, she married **Francis Herring**, son of William Herring, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1821.

- B. Elizabeth was born on September 30, 1820 and died on March 12, 1888. She had one son, Thomas Sencabaugh, who was born September 19, 1845, and died May 25, 1915.
- C. John was born on December 2, 1823, and died on September 4, 1903. On January 2, 1864, he married **Louisa Sentner**, daughter of George Sentner, and adopted her two children. John and Louisa together had seven children.
- D. Rhuamy was born on November 27, 1828, and died on September 2, 1859.

II **David Sencabaugh (1794-1857)**

David was born on February 14, 1794 and died in January, 1857. He married **Jane Clow**, daughter of John Clow, who was born on April 25, 1804, in Dumfries, Scotland, and died on June 19, 1860. In October of 1820, David Sencabaugh purchased from Lemuel Cambridge 35 acres of land adjacent to the acreage bought by his brother John. In addition to farming, David Sencabaugh was also involved in sea trade. The *Examiner* of January 5, 1857, reported the wreck of the schooner *Jessie Ann*, master David Sencabough; the cargo of flour, molasses, and furniture was salvaged in a damaged state.

David and Jane Clow Sencabaugh had eleven children, three sons and eight daughters:

- A. Jannet was born on September 23, 1822.
- B. William was born on January 5, 1825 and died on January 12, 1913. On October 22, 1866, he married **Mary Steele** (1836-1892), daughter of Roderick Steele and Sarah McMillan. William, a sea captain, made his home in Georgetown, P.E.I. Both he and his wife are interred in the United Church Cemetery in Georgetown. They had two sons and one daughter. His son William, who also went to sea, was lost on the Canadian Government steamer *Simcoe* in 1917.
- C. John was born on November 14, 1826.
- D. Rhuamy was born on October 11, 1828.
- E. Mary was born on April 7, 1831.
- F. David was born on May 23, 1833, and died on June 19, 1896. David was twice married. In November 1862 he married **Margaret Graham** (1840-bef. 1870), daughter of William Graham and Margaret Farish, by whom he had two sons, both of whom emigrated to the United States. On July 14, 1870, he married **Margaret Catherine ("Katie") Lowe** (1846-1916), daughter of Joseph T. Lowe and Margaret Johnston, who bore him four sons and four daughters.
- G. Jane was born on May 18, 1835. On October 16, 1862, she married **William W. Graham** (1832-1910), son of William Graham and Margaret Farish. Jane died on May 7, 1864, leaving one daughter, Lucy Ann Graham.
- H. Elizabeth was born on February 2, 1838 and died on May 16, 1912. In 1859 she married **David Hugh Logan** (1835-1912), son of Hugh Logan and Prudence Quinlan. David Hugh Logan was a carpenter and the jailer at Georgetown, where they raised a family of five sons and three daughters. Elizabeth and David Logan are interred in the United Church Cemetery in Georgetown, P.E.I.
- I. Catherine Cowan was born on August 17, 1840, and died on March 19, 1877. On November 16, 1869, Catherine married her widowed brother-in-law, **William W. Graham**, to whom she bore two sons and one daughter.
- J. Margaret Irving was born on May 26, 1843, and died on February 25, 1882.
- K. Ann was born on September 24, 1846. On July 3, 1868, she married **George Irving**, also a native of P.E.I., in Boston, Massachusetts.

III **William Sencabaugh (1796-?)**

William was born on January 31, 1796. On December 16, 1818, he married **Elizabeth Street**, who had been born in Scotland. William and Elizabeth farmed at White Sands, where they had a family of six.

- A. John was born on January 11, 1821 and according to Edna Richards, this son went away when young and was never heard from again.
- B. Mary Ann was born ca. 1822. On February 22, 1841, a license was issued for her marriage to **John Stapleton**, a shipwright. Three daughters were born to them before their removal in the 1840's to Providence, Rhode Island, where the family is found in the 1850 Census.
- C. Elizabeth was born on July 5, 1824. On May 7, 1856, she married **Richard Locke**, who farmed at Winsloe Road in Lot 33. Elizabeth and Richard Locke had five children, three sons and two daughters.
- D. Lydia was born ca. 1832. and died on May 10, 1891, in Cranston, Rhode Island.
- E. William Henry was born on July 20, 1833 and died on June 27, 1914. On February 25, 1857, he married **Mary Ann (Maria) Machon** (1829-1889), daughter of Daniel Machon, Jr., and Elizabeth Taudvin. William Henry and Maria Machon Sencabaugh were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters. On November 24, 1891, William Henry married a second time; his second wife was **Elizabeth Masters** (1842-1923), daughter of John Masters and Marjorie Smith of Vernon River, and widow of Donald A. Shaw. William Henry Sencabaugh and his first wife, Maria Machon, are interred at Murray Harbour South. Elizabeth Masters Shaw Sencabaugh is interred in Caledonia Cemetery.
- F. Charlotte was born ca. 1834 and died May 8, 1894, in Cranston, Rhode Island. On May 31, 1860, she married **William Stoye** (1818-1896), a cobbler, born in England to John and Mary Ann Stoye. Charlotte and William Stoye had four children, one daughter and three sons, two of whom died in infancy.
- G. Barbara was born on May 9, 1837 and died on September 23, 1885 in Rhode Island. On December 31, 1857, she married her brother-in-law, **Daniel Machon** (1833-1883), son of Daniel Machon, Jr. and Elizabeth Taudvin. Barbara and her husband moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where they raised a family of five sons and four daughters.
- H. Ruhamah Horton was born on December 24, 1838, and died on March 21, 1920. On March 18, 1856, she married at Murray Harbour **Edward James Jordan** (1829-1913), son of Edward Jordan and Mary Ann Bowen and a native of Monmouthshire, England. Their family included nine sons and four daughters.
- I. Charles Loudon was born on July 8, 1855, and died in 1929. Although baptized as a son of William Sencabaugh and his wife Elizabeth, he seems more likely to have been a grandson. In 1877 Charles married **Priscilla Ann Buell** (1854-1924), daughter of William Buell and Margaret Bell. Charles and Priscilla were the parents of four sons and three daughters. After Priscilla's death, Charles married his cousin **Eliza Charlotte Beck** (1862-1937), daughter of John Beck and Elizabeth Sencabaugh and widow of his cousin Silas David Sencabaugh

IV **Benjamin Sencabaugh** (1798-1864)

Benjamin was born on May 27, 1798 and died on February 10, 1864. He married first **Elizabeth LeLacheur** (1804-1846), daughter of Jean LeLacheur and his wife Elizabeth Windsor, who emigrated in 1806 from Guernsey to P.E.I. On April 18, 1848, he married as his second wife **Mary VanInderstine** (1807-1889), daughter of John VanInderstine and Nancy Fraser. His first marriage produced ten children, nine daughters and one son, who apparently died young; there was no issue from his second marriage. Benjamin inherited from his mother half of the family's original farm at Murray Harbour.

- A. Ruhama was born c. 1825 and died on January 24, 1881. On March 23, 1847, she married **William Herring** (1812-1887), son of William Herring, a native of Cornwall. William and Ruhama were the parents of five sons and four daughters.
- B. Elizabeth was born on March 6, 1826 and died in 1867. On November 6, 1844, a license was issued for her marriage to **John Beck** (1815-1898), son of Vere Beck and Elizabeth Sarah Marfleet, who had emigrated from England to P.E.I. in 1813. Elizabeth and John were the parents of four sons and five daughters.
- C. Ann was born on February 15, 1828 and died on January 8, 1896. On May 8, 1850, she married **Joseph Fairchild** (1829-1907), son of William Fairchild and Ann Sanders. Ann and Joseph Fairchild lived at Georgetown, P.E.I., where he was a shipbuilder. Their beautiful

home still stands there. Both are interred in the Anglican Cemetery in Georgetown. Their family comprised three sons and four daughters.

- D. Mary, who was born ca. 1829, died unmarried and intestate on February 17, 1889.
- E. Jane was born on December 18, 1832 and died on November 11, 1906. On March 30, 1854, she married her brother-in-law, **James Irving Beck** (1825-1896), another son of Vere Beck and Elizabeth Sarah Marfleet. Jane and James had eight children, six sons and two daughters.
- F. William Horton was born on January 6, 1835, and apparently died young.
- G. Charlotte Brehaut was born on October 21, 1836 and died on February 24, 1890, unmarried. She is interred in the Anglican Cemetery in Georgetown.
- H. Margaret was born on January 14, 1839 and died on December 15, 1881, unmarried. She is interred with her sisters Mary and Charlotte in the Anglican Cemetery in Georgetown.
- I. Sarah was born on March 9, 1841, and died on April 14, 1920. On August 27, 1861, she married **Henry M. Brehaut** (1836-1870), son of James Brehaut and Elizabeth Bell. Sarah and Henry had six children, four sons and two daughters, before his early death. Later she became the second wife of **James W. Bell** (1842-1908), son of William Bell and Agnes Dixon.
- J. Susannah was born on August 18, 1843, and died on July 24, 1912, in Rhode Island. On July 9, 1865, she married **William James Machon** (1841-1910), son of Thomas Machon and Rachel Taudvin. Susannah and William Machon were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters.

V. **Jacob Sencabaugh** (1800-?)

Jacob was born on August 31, 1800, and died before 1881. On March 5, 1825, he married **Charlotte Dixon** (1802-1893), daughter of William Dixon and Agnes Charters, who were emigrants from Scotland. Jacob and Charlotte lived in Lot 61; they appear to have had eight children, two sons and six daughters:

- A. Mary Ann was born on December 4, 1827, and died on March 24, 1879. On October 31, 1846, she married **James Murphy**, son of Philip Murphy and Catherine Mahar of Sturgeon, P.E.I. Mary Ann and James Murphy had four sons and four daughters.
- B. Ruhamah was born on May 19, 1832, and died on June 12, 1884. On February 6, 1860, she married **Henry Beaker Moore** (1826-1886), son of George Moore and Sarah Sabine. Their family included one daughter and two sons, one of whom died young.
- C. Charlotte was born on June 28, 1835, and died in 1917. On May 2, 1885, she married **John Gow Scrimgeour** (1843-1917), son of John Scrimgeour and Mary Gow, who had emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to P.E.I. shortly after his birth. Charlotte was the mother of one son.
- D. Agnes was born ca. 1835. The 1841 Census indicates that there were six females under the age of 16 in Jacob's household. Agnes Sencabaugh appeared on the passenger manifest of the *Clara* out of Georgetown, P.E.I., arriving in Boston on November 24, 1860. In Agnes Sencabaugh was a witness at the marriage of Henrietta Sencabaugh in 1863.
- E. Henrietta was born on January 27, 1838, and died on October 27, 1912. On February 23, 1863, she became the wife of **George Samuel Hicken** (ca. 1839-1885), son of William Hicken and Mary Dixon. Henrietta and George were the parents of two sons and six daughters.
- F. Elizabeth Horton was born on June 1, 1840.
- G. William, born sometime after 1825, died late in 1847 or early in 1848. The *Royal Gazette* of January 6, 1848, reads "Last week William Sencabaugh, son of Mr. Jacob Sencabaugh of Murray Harbor, was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree..."
- H. Benjamin was born ca. 1846 and died on March 28, 1869.
- I. David Benjamin was born July 3, 1866, and died December 20, 1920, in Bellows Falls, Vermont. He is almost certainly the grandchild, and not the child, of Jacob and Charlotte (Dixon) Sencabaugh. His baptismal record identifies him as the "adopted son of Jacob and Charlotte Sencabaugh." His marriage certificate names his parents as Jacob Sencabaugh and Agnes Sencabaugh. On January 15, 1890, David Benjamin married **Annie Belle McLaughlin** (1869-1956), daughter of James McLaughlin and Isabella Bears. They raised a family of two sons and two daughters.

- VI Elizabeth Sencabaugh (1802-1862)
Elizabeth was born on September 24, 1802, and died March 21, 1862, in Delaware County, Iowa. She married **John LeLacheur**, the younger, son of Jean LeLacheur and Elizabeth Windsor, who had emigrated from Guernsey to Prince Edward Island in 1806. Elizabeth and John had nine children, as follows:
- A. William, born December 25, 1821.
 - B. Jane Windsor, born September 25, 1823.
 - C. Elizabeth Ruhamy was born April 27, 1826, and died ca. 1910. On December 4, 1845, she married **Samuel J. Penny**, son of James Penny and Anna Catherine Hertz of Murray Harbour. After Samuel's death, she married his friend **John Harris**, who had also relocated to Iowa; evidence indicates that John Harris was a son of Thomas Harris and Margaret Poole. John Harris died in 1881 in Greeley, Iowa.
 - D. Windsor was born on June 10, 1828.
 - E. Mary Ann was born ca. 1830. She married **James ("Jim") Martin**, and lived in Greeley, Iowa. They are said to have had five children.
 - F. Margaret Jane was born May 22, 1833. She married **Zeke Martin**, and also made her home in Greeley, Iowa, where the couple raised three children.
 - G. Elisha was born on July 8, 1839, and died on October 21, 1894, in Mullen, Nebraska. On November 14, 1863, he married **Mary Jane Bliss**, daughter of Clark Bliss and Phebe Atkins, in Wisconsin. Their family numbered four, one daughter and three sons.
 - H. John Horton was born on June 17, 1841, and died in the 1860's near Cairo, Illinois, where he drowned in the Mississippi River during the American Civil War.
 - I. James Richard was born on June 26, 1844, and died in 1926. Ca. 1862 he married **Fanny E. Woodward** (1847-1929) in Wisconsin. Their family consisted of three sons and five daughters.

- VII **James Sencabaugh** (1805-1898)
James was born on October 7, 1805 and died on July 8, 1898. Upon the death of his brother Thomas, James acquired 50 acres of his father's original farm at Murray Harbour. On December 30, 1830, he married **Charlotte Brehaut** (1810-1895), daughter of Henry Brehaut and Elizabeth Pullem, who had arrived from Guernsey in 1806. They had the following children:
- A. Henry who was born on April 24, 1834, and died in 1921 in Cleveland, Ohio. On August 8, 1860, he married **Margaret McKeeman**, daughter of Daniel McKeeman and Ann Duncan, both of County Antrim, Ireland. Henry and Margaret had no issue.
 - B. William, twin to Henry, who was born on April 24, 1834 and died not long after birth.
 - C. Sarah Margaret, who was born ca. 1830 and died January 23, 1880. On October 9, 1855, she married **David Crichton** (1805-1885), a Scottish immigrant from Dumfries and the widower of Sarah's cousin, Charlotte Elizabeth Laird, by whom he had already fathered seven children. Sarah and David Crichton had six children, two boys and four girls. Two of their children died within one week in 1864.
 - D. John Thomas, who was born on December 10, 1839 and died on May 5, 1934. As a young man, John Thomas served for several years as a Bible Christian minister. Before his thirtieth birthday, he had abandoned the religious calling and had moved to Cleveland, Ohio, to join his brother Henry. In Cleveland, John Thomas found employment with Standard Oil; and he remained on their payroll until the age of 90. On September 8, 1868, John Thomas married first **Lucy Jane Barkwill** (ca. 1849-1872), daughter of Charles Barkwill and Elizabeth Ball. Shortly after the birth of her second daughter, Lucy Jane died. On October 8, 1874, John Thomas married again, to **Christine Margaret Stoddard** (ca. 1847-1928), daughter of David Stoddard and Mary Weir. John Thomas and Christine had three daughters.
 - E. James R. was born on February 7, 1843, and died on November 2, 1924, in Cleveland, Ohio. Ca. 1870 he married **Georgianna Fiedler** (1850-1932), a native of New Brunswick. James and Georgianna had ten children, five sons and five daughters.
 - F. Benjamin Horton was born on February 17, 1845 and died on April 28, 1928. On November 13, 1872, he married his first cousin, **Margaret Wightman Clements** (1849-1926), daughter

- of William Clements and Mary Ann Sencabaugh. Benjamin inherited his father's farm at Murray Harbour, where he and Margaret raised a family of five sons and five daughters.
- G. David was born on February 2, 1849, and died in infancy.

VIII **Henry Sencabaugh** (1807-1871)

Henry was born on May 13, 1807 and died in October 1871. On December 26, 1832, he married Margaret Brehaut, sister of his brother James' wife Charlotte. They had seven daughters:

- A. Elizabeth who was born November 6, 1833, and died September 20, 1919, in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. On March 12, 1857, a bond was issued for her marriage to **Thomas Kinley Crossman** of Lot 7. Their family consisted of five sons and two daughters.
- B. Mary Ann was born on March 1, 1835.
- C. Charlotte Jane was born on March 29, 1837 and died on May 18, 1877. On January 28, 1863, she married **Charles LeLacheur**, son of James LeLacheur and Anne Dorey. Before her death, she gave birth to six children, three sons and three daughters.
- D. Ruhamah Horton was born on July 8, 1839.
- E. Margaret Brehaut was born on February 7, 1841, and died on November 10, 1915.
- F. Sarah was born before 1845. She was mentioned in her father's will.
- G. Jane was born on October 1, 1848. On May 24, 1870, at Georgetown, she married **William Darby Penny**, son of John Penny and Caroline Beck. They had three sons.

IX **Thomas Sencabaugh** (1809-1830)

Thomas Sencabaugh was born on July 23, 1809, and died before March 31, 1830. William Sencabaugh's will left 50 acres of his land to this son, described in the will as "my lame son Thomas," with the proviso that, upon Thomas' death, ownership of the land would revert to his then surviving children. In March of 1830, James Sencabaugh purchased the interests of his siblings. The conveyance was signed by James, his eight surviving siblings, and the spouses of all except Mary Ann, who was not yet married.

X **Mary Ann Sencabaugh** (1813-1856)

Mary Ann was born on July 18, 1813, and died on November 24, 1856. On October 7, 1834, she married **William Clements** (ca. 1814-1890) to whom she bore five daughters and two sons.

- A. Elizabeth Horton was born on September 27, 1837, and died on January 16, 1925. On March 9, 1857, she married **John Thomas Nicolle** (1833-1914) of White Sands, son of John Thomas Nicolle and Elizabeth Machon. They had five sons and five daughters.
- B. Ruhamah was born on August 11, 1839. On January 29, 1859, she married **Daniel L. Robin** (1838-?), who was the son of either Thomas Robin and Jane LeLacheur or of John Robin and Anne Dorey. They had eleven or twelve children, most born in New Hampshire. Ruhamah died May 9, 1913, in Albany, New Hampshire.
- C. Thomas Henry was born on July 10, 1842. On November 10, 1866, he married **Agnes Bell** (ca. 1845-1885), daughters of William Bell and Agnes Dixon. Their family included three sons and three daughters.
- D. Maria Ann was born on March 31, 1845. Her father's will identifies her as the wife of **George Glassboro**. Maria and George James Glassborow, plasterer, son of Thomas and Maria Jane Glassborow, resided in England; they were parents of three daughters.
- E. Sarah Cole was born on May 10, 1848. On September 9, 1872, at Colborn, Huron, Ontario, she married **Robert Richard Hicks**, son of Richard Hicks and Hannah Harper. Sarah and Robert Hicks had seven children. Sarah died January 21, 1935, in Ashburn, West Whitby, Ontario.
- F. Margaret Wightman was born on June 20, 1849 or 1850, and died on December 6, 1926. On November 13, 1872, she married her first cousin, **Benjamin Sencabaugh** (see above).
- G. William John was born on November 13, 1856, and died April 27, 1936, in Orillia, Ontario. On September 11, 1881, he married **Agnes Foster**. By his second wife, **Elizabeth Ann Carr**, he had nine children, six sons and three daughters.

After Mary Ann's death, William Clements married again, this time to **Elizabeth Windsor Machon**, who bore him three more daughters and a son.

¹ Letter from John Thomas Sencabaugh of Cleveland, Ohio, to his cousin Margaret Sencabaugh Reynolds, dated January 14, 1931. The original was given to Salome Williams MacLeod, who copied it in her own hand for me.

² 1891 Census of Prince Edward Island, Lot 64, Division 1, page 9, household 37.

³ 1881 Census of Prince Edward Island, Lot 64, page 71, family 292.

⁴ Baptismal records of the Brick Reformed Church, Montgomery, Orange County, New York, as transcribed by Jean D. Worden, p. 38. Godparents were Johannes Willem Jongblood and Eva Krist. The noted Palatine scholar Henry Z. Jones believes that Jacob Sensebach, the father of the child who was baptized, is Johann Jacob Sensbach, son of Fritz (Friedrich) Sensbach, baptized in Oberhonnefeld, Rhineland, Germany, on August 2, 1716.

⁵ PAROPEI, Registry Office Conveyances 1769-1872, Vol. 24, Folio 52-54 (Accession # R.G. 16, Reel #9). William Sencabaugh's will is found not, as might be expected, with Probate records, but with real estate conveyances.

⁶ Marriage Bonds, Public Archives and Record Office, Prince Edward Island.

⁷ Y-DNA tests performed in 2019 confirm the genetic relationship between David Alden Sencabaugh, a lineal descendant of William Sencabaugh of Prince Edward Island, and Steven L. Sinsabaugh, a lineal descendant of Johann Friederich Sensebach and Agatha Neitzert through Johann Christ Sensebach, brother of Johann Jacob Sensebach, the father of William Sensebach baptized in Montgomery, New York, in 1761.

⁸ British Headquarters Papers (MG 23, B 1), Document no. 9941-3, 9941-4, reel M-367; National Archives of Canada.

⁹ Sabine, Lorenzo, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution (Vol. II)*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1979, p. 575.

¹⁰ TNA Ref. WO60/33 New York Vouchers

Return of Loyalists enrolled in Captain John Ackerman's Company actually embarked on board the Transport Ship Mary. George Bell Master bound for Port Roseway in Nova Scotia, New York 24 September 1783.

¹¹ PANS, MG4, Vol. 309-311 (micro. 15070X), 11472.

¹² PAROPEI, Land Registry Records, Liber 13.

¹³ PAROPEI, Registry Office Conveyances 1769-1872, Vol. 24, Folio 52-54 (Accession # R.G. 16, Reel #9).