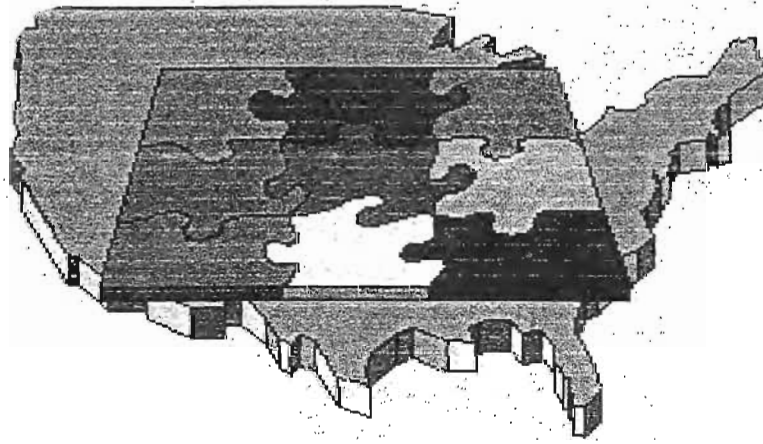


Vermilya/e/ea/er's...
Historically Speaking



"You are a piece of the puzzle"

Volume III, Number 2 April, May, June 1998

The Vermilye/a Family Organization was organized in August of 1995. We have grown and learned and shared with one another. We continue to encourage your participation and your contributions to this newsletter. We are all part of one great historic family, a family which fought in all wars from the American Revolution to the present; a family which has helped to populate the nation; a family which, although rooted in Europe, can still lay claim to being ultimately "American." With all this research available, there still remain questions, perhaps even mysteries, and many, many yet-undiscovered relatives. With the phrase "Many hands make light work" resounding in our ears, we ask that you share knowledge of your immediate Vermilyea family origins, stories and history with the rest of our clan.



~~"Vermilye/a's ...Historically Speaking" is a newsletter publication put out by The Vermilye/a Family Association, a non-profit organization staffed by volunteers.~~

President: Joe Vermilye
Record Keeper/Treasurer: Sandra V. Todd

Newsletter Editor: Joanne V. MacArthur

Correspondence, articles for consideration or request for membership may be sent to: Sandra V. Todd

Memberships are \$12 per calendar year, made payable to
The Vermilyea Family Association.

MOVIN' ONWARD AND UPWARD

This month I've decided to fill-in for Joe on this page as he is in the midst of a "moving" experience - and we all know how that goes. ("Did I pack silverware and toilet paper in with dishes or with bathtowels?") Please note on the first page that his email address has changed.

I've been so impressed with Sandra's work on the updating of Riker's *History of Harlem*. And she has been most encouraging to all of us in our searches for information. Dyckman W. Vermilya and Carl P. Vermilya have also done some truly valuable research into areas which have heretofore been assumed by most Vermilyeas to have been covered thoroughly, i.e. the origin and history of the name.

And it seems, although we have so much written and researched material concerning all those named Vermilyea/a/er, there is still more to find: the military records from the early wars - Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, First World War; the backroads cemeteries with the name "Vermilyea" on a headstone; the variations in spellings and orphan branches. All are fit and worthy subjects for research and information gathering.

But in gathering such information, we must all remember a few guidelines. Facts should be checked via more than one source. Variations in spelling within a family line should be noted; they may, after all, develop into an entirely new branch. A listing of dates, birth, death, marriage, etc. may be merely rehashed (not double-checked) and/or inaccurate information added to a database by a well-meaning individual.

Oral histories should be taped and transcribed, with the delightful knowledge that personal narrative is sometimes the most informative and valuable of our initial contacts, and leads to greater understanding of our past. Such histories should also be considered a starting point, not an ending point. From tales told by our fathers and grandfathers, we can look in local records for factual verification of events. But, there is nothing like the "telling of tales" to make the past come alive and give spice to the often dull flavor of written cryptic detail.

And above all, enjoy your detective work, your listening, your newfound information.



The next newsletter, that for July, August, September, may be delayed due to the various vacation schedules of the staff. We'll try to have our act together in a timely manner, but since many of you, too, may be vacationing, we know you'll understand. ☺



WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE A TRIP? A LONG ONE?

Tim Vermilye has suggested a trip to Europe be planned for sometime in 1999 to visit locations of Vermilyea interests. At this stage we would like to know if there is enough interest to proceed with plans. Tim can be reached at _____ or contact me at _____

- Sandra

Congratulations!

Lynn and Nancy Vermilyea of Orlando, Florida are the proud new grandparents of Tyler Scott Clough born January 15, 1998 at Jackson, Mississippi. Tyler's parents are Linda (Vermilyea) and Ken Clough. Tyler is Lynn and Nancy's seventh grandchild, the first child for Linda and Ken. Congratulations to the new parents, Grandma and Grandpa!



1998 Vermilyea Family Reunion, Eastern Model

Looking forward to seeing everyone in Wellsboro, PA, June 27th. Plan to come early, rooms have been reserved for Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. All arrangements have been completed, invitations are out; all we need is to hear from you. Don't forget June 1, 1998 is the deadline. Registration forms and funds must be in my hands by that date.

- Sandra



By the time you receive this newsletter I will be in the editing stage of "The Vermilyea Family, (Vermilya, Vermilye, Vermilyea, Vermilyer), Descendants of Johannes Vermelje, 1662-1998". Thanks everyone for the information, pictures, and suggestions.

- Sandra

(Note from Joanne: Sandra has worked long and hard to update and extend Riker's History of Harlem. She deserves kudos for her dedication and hard work.)

The Vermilya-Boener House

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

	<input type="checkbox"/> nationally	<input type="checkbox"/> statewide	<input type="checkbox"/> Locally
Applicable National Register Criteria	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
<u>Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)</u>	<u>Period of Significance</u>		<u>Significant Dates</u>
ARCHITECTURE	1866-1868		1866-1868
COMMERCE	1900-1915		1905
EXPLORATION/ SETTLEMENT	1866-1868		1866-1868

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Significant Person:

VERMILYA, ELIJAH & CYNTHIA
BOENER, WILLIAM & ELLA

Architect/Builder:

VERMILYA, ELIJAH

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Vermilya-Boener House (c. 1866-1868) is being nominated to the National Register under criteria "B" for its historical association with Elijah W. and Cynthia Ann Vermilya, early Douglas County settlers, and with William and Ella Virginia Vermilya Boener, owners of Boener Brothers' Cigar Factory, and under criteria "C" for its architectural significance as an Italian Villa style house. The building served as the residence for members of the Vermilya-Boener family until 1948, and has remained vacant since the family's sale of the property in the mid-1950s.

The building has suffered the losses and deteriorations of many years of vacancy; the exterior of the house has lost its modillioned cornice and copper-lined, built-in Yankee gutter, and the interior of the house has lost its main staircase, some of the trim and hardware, and the plaster from its non-load bearing, stud walls, the stud walls themselves are extant and provide the original floorplan for the house. The condition of the stone walls is quite good and the workmanship of the remaining woodwork displays fine detail. The current owner of the Vermilya-Boener House recently put a new wooden shingle roof on the building and plans to rehabilitate the entire building.

Various spellings of the Vermilya family name were encountered in the public records used for the nomination research and these spellings will be noted, but the accepted spelling for the family name is "V-E-R-M-I-L-Y-A."

The Vermilya-Boener House was built by Elijah W. Vermilya* (1825-1888) for his family between 1866 and 1868. New York born Vermilya was a territorial settler, emigrating from Illinois to Lawrence between 1855 and 1860 with his wife Cynthia Ann Vermilya (1832-1909) and three year old daughter Harriet "Hattie" M. Vermilya (1853-1881). Lawrence was founded as an abolitionist settlement in 1854 by the New Emigrant Aid Society and the Vermilyas may have been attracted to the settlement because of their anti-slavery beliefs. When the Vermilyas came to Kansas it was

part of the Kansas-Nebraska Territory, Kansas achieved statehood in 1861.

The Vermilya family does not appear in any of the territorial census listings until 1860, but these territorial census reports are incomplete. The family is recorded first in the 1860 census under the name of Vernger, the family lived in Palmyra Township, Douglas County on a farm valued at \$1000.

In October, 1860 Vermilya's purchase of a quarter section of land in S. 20, T. 14, R. 20, southwest of Vinland in Palmyra Township was recorded, although the land had likely been purchased some months earlier from James Dumars. The 1860 census shows Elijah's occupation as a farmer; his family had grown to four, with the birth of Milton Edward "Ed" (1859-1931), who was nine months old when the census was taken in July, 1860.

In January, 1863 Vermilya purchased a town lot at 700 Louisiana Street in Lawrence, and the family is recorded as living in Lawrence in the 1865 census. Elijah's occupation is recorded as a carpenter in the 1865 census and it is likely that he built the family's non-extant house at 700 Louisiana Street. The value of this real estate is recorded at \$1000 in the 1865 census. The Vermilya's name is spelled Vermillier in the 1865 census and the family had grown to include Ella Virginia (1862-1947) and Isadora "Dora" (1864-1878).

It is quite likely that the Vermilya family continued to reside at the Vinland farm through 1863 as Vermilya built the family's new house, and was not affected by the anti-abolitionist raid on Lawrence led by William Quantrill in August, 1863, which resulted in the murder of 150 abolitionist settlers.

Elijah retained ownership of the Vinland farm until 1865, selling off the greater portion in March to Louis J. Eberhard and the remaining 20 acres to James Dumars, the original seller, in December.

Stimulated by the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad through Lawrence in 1864, Vermilya purchased the SE 1/4, S. 12, T. 12S, R. 19E in Grant Township that the house stands on in September, 1865 from Samuel Denman. The property contained some of the richest agricultural land in the Kaw River Valley and stood just less than a mile south of the Union Pacific crossing at Midland and just less than one-half of a mile west of a second Union Pacific crossing. Denman had purchased this land from the Union Pacific in 1864 when the railroad sold off its surplus holdings north of the Kaw River, which had been acquired under the Railroad Land Grant Act of 1850.

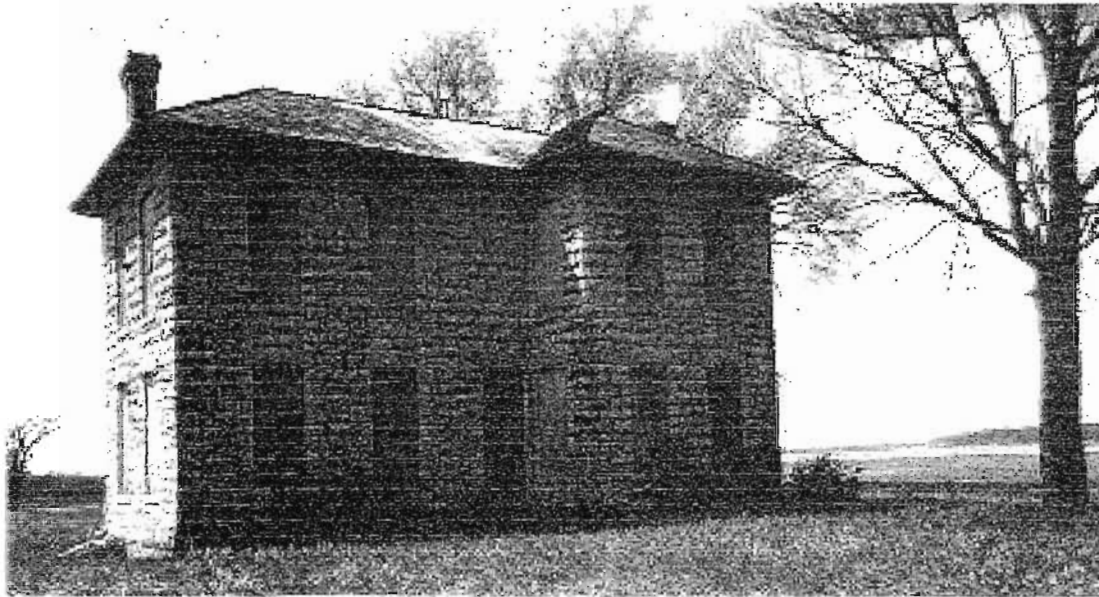
Vermilya sold the 700 Louisiana Street property to Helen M. Churchill in September, 1866, after paying the Douglas County Sheriff the back taxes owed on the property in March, 1865. The family moved to the Grant Township property in 1866 and lived in a log house for one year while Vermilya worked with Swedish stone masons to construct the imposing Italian Villa that now stands on the property. The family moved into the house in 1867, before it was completely finished, and the couple's last child, Lottie C. Vermilya (1867-1915), was born in the new house.

The Vermilya-Boener House is a restrained example of the Italian Villa style, exhibiting the asymmetry and large windows associated with the style but little of the textbook level of design associated with the style. "The shape, placement and detailing of the windows, the asymmetrical massing and the character of the stonework are squarely in the Italianate tradition, specifically the informal, rural variety sometimes called the Italian Villa style." (Caviness, "Building History," p. 19, 1991) "The Italianate style dominated American houses constructed between 1850 and 1880. It was particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest The Italianate style, along with the Gothic Revival, began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture that had been fashionable for about two hundred years " (McAlester, p. 212, 1984)

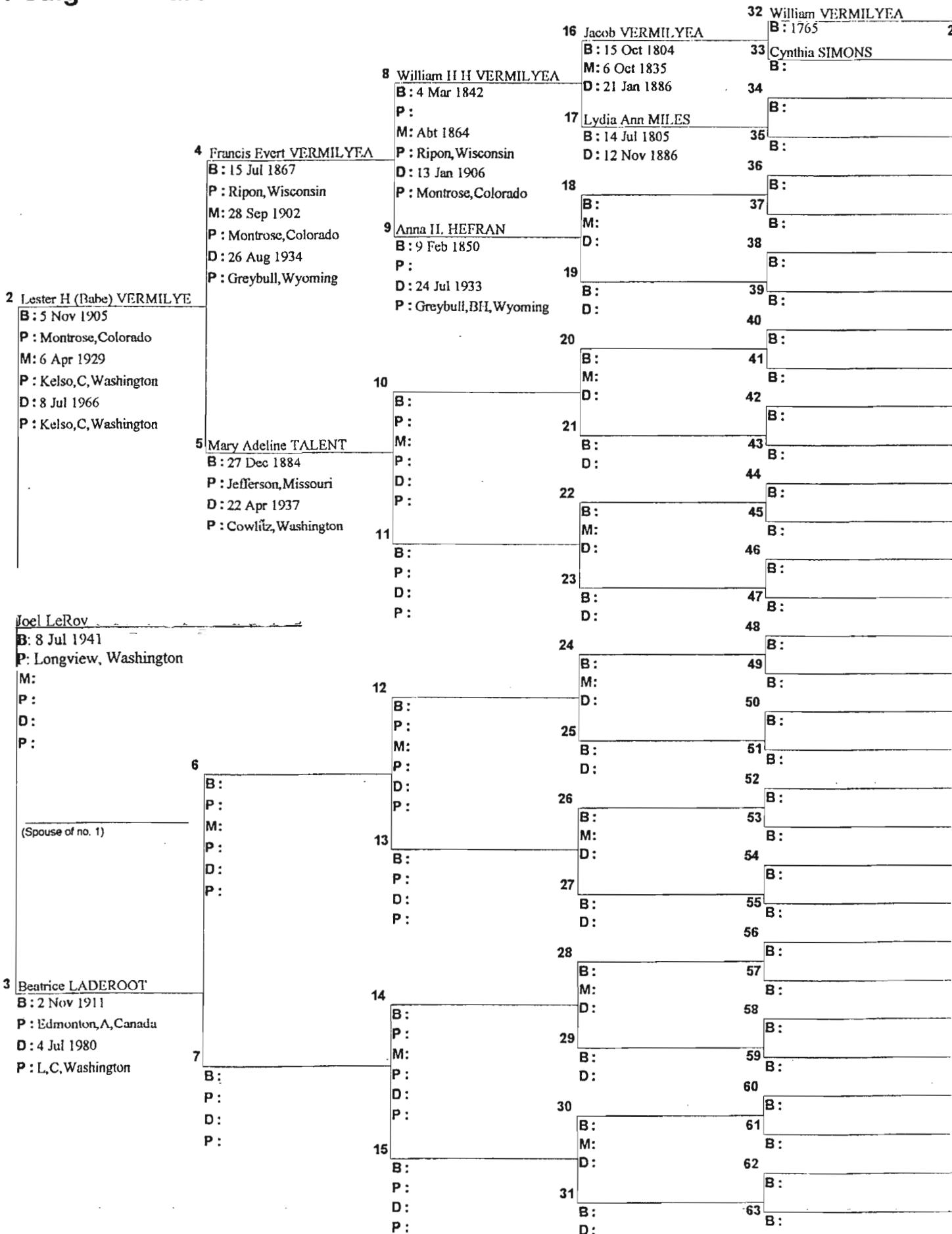
Vermilya built his two story house from locally quarried limestone which was dressed on site. "Limestone was burned at the site to make lime for mortar. The walls were laid up in quarry-faced ashlar, the courses being unequal and sometimes broken. Nearly two feet thick at the base, the walls rose two high-studded stories." (Caviness, "Building History," p. 7, 1991) "All the doors and windows were capped by stone lintels, dressed and gently arched. The sills were of cut and dressed limestone. The roof was gently pitched and tripped, rising to a flat square on top and terminating at the eaves with a deep cave-kick over a prominent modillioned cornice, concealing a copper-lined built-in Yankee gutter. Four paneled, dentilled, and corbelled brick chimneys rose above the roof. Four porches were planned, one on each side of the house." (Caviness, "Building History," p. 7, 1991)

*Elijah Wentworth Vermilya⁷, (Edward⁶, Jesse⁵, William⁴, Abraham³, John², Johannes¹)

This concludes the Vermilya-Boener house articles. There is more information in the file following the Boener family as well as more details of the house. Anyone wanting more information, feel free to contact me.



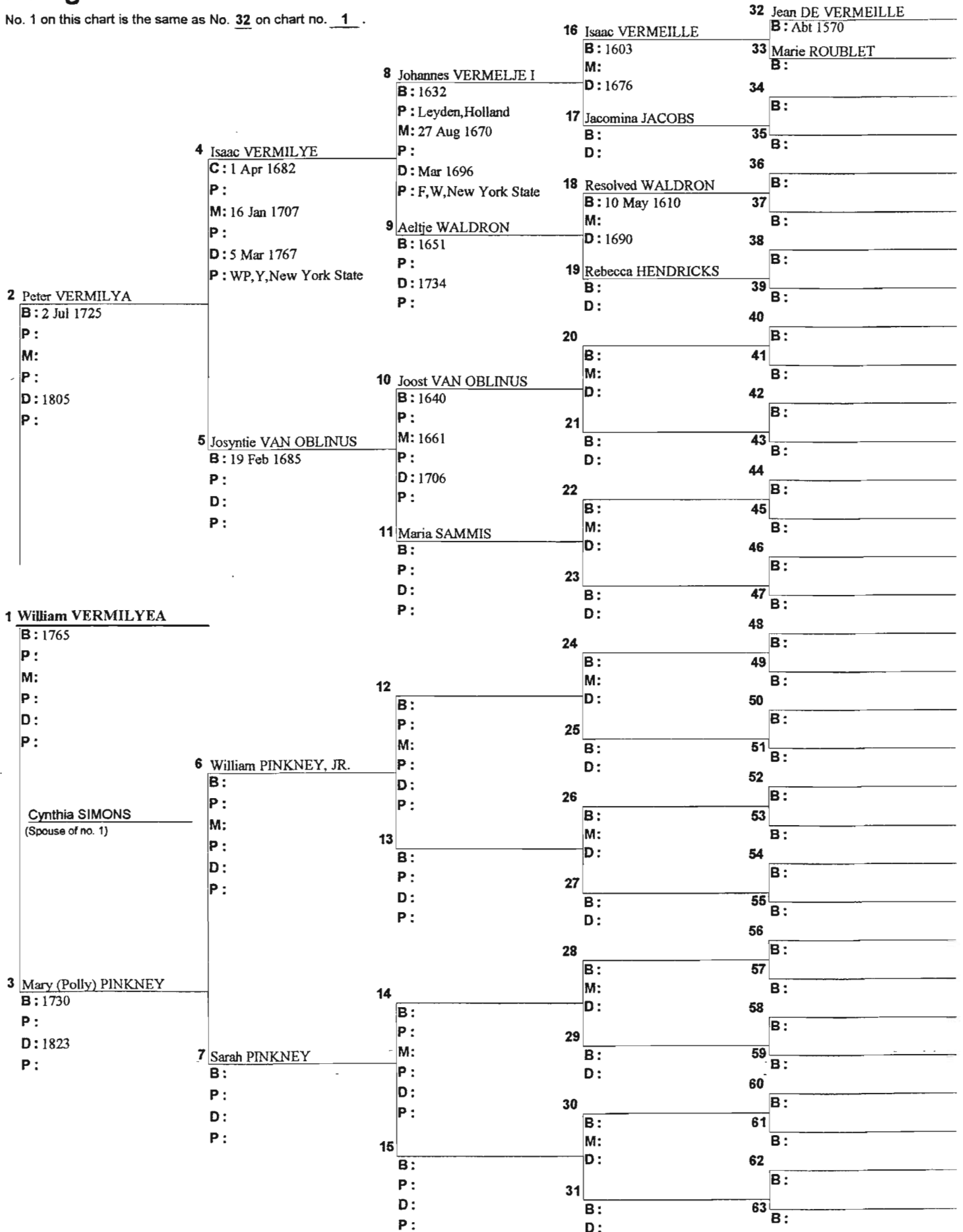
Pedigree Chart



Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 2

No. 1 on this chart is the same as No. 32 on chart no. 1.



IT'S FRENCH !

by Carl P. Vermilyea (January 1998)

In 1996, this newsletter serialized an article written by Dyckman Ware Vermilye about our early ancestors. In the article, Dyckman ruled out the hypothesis that our ancestors were Italian and provided evidence that they were French, most probably French Huguenot. He's correct!

I, too, grew up believing our ancestors were Italian. While in my teens, I was given a paper which said our family could be traced through Isaac Vermeille and his grandfather, Pietro Martire Vermigli, to Pietro's father, Count Stefano Vermigli of Perugia, Italy. Whereas I accepted that, I was puzzled as to why Isaac's father, who would be Pietro's son, was not identified - a link was missing.

In April 1973, I took my family to Florence and Perugia, Italy - to 'walk the walks' and show our children the environs of our ancestors. That trip renewed my interest in the missing link. Pietro, who was also known as Peter Martyr, was a prominent leader of the reformation. Over the next two years, I read numerous biographical publications containing his name. All covered his life's work; but few mentioned his family.

In 1974, I made some progress. I found an account which reported Pietro had no issue with his first wife; but, with his second wife, Caterina Merenda (shown as Catherine Nerenda in another publication) whom he married in Zurich, Switzerland in about 1558, had two children, Eliperius (or Eliperious) and Gerodora, who both died in their first infancy, and a child born after he, Pietro, passed away. It did not give the name or gender of the posthumous child. In 1975, I finally found the answer. *The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume XX*, founded in 1882 by George Smith, published by the Oxford University Press, London, contained a comprehensive account of Pietro's entire life. It reflected all information I'd previously found — Pietro was born on May 8, 1500; died on November 12, 1562 in Zurich, Switzerland; and, had no children with his first wife, Catherine Dammartin, who died in London, England, in early 1553. It then added that Pietro: "...married, secondly, Caterina Merenda . . . by whom he had two children who died in infancy and a posthumous daughter, Maria, who married Paul Zanin." The posthumous child was a daughter! There is no paternal link.

My curiosity was satisfied. Our ancestors were not Italian. But, despite my finding, some in my family were reluctant to accept it. My next step was to track down the source of the Italian myth. It's in James Riker's *Revised History of Harlem (City of New York) - Its Origin and Early Annals*. One of James Riker's consultants was Reverend Ashbel G. Vermilye. Riker credited Ashbel as the source; even though elsewhere in his book, Riker indicated he personally believed the family was of French origin. He wrote: "We nowhere find it stated that our Vermilye's were Walloons, but think it a safe assumption for several reasons. The congregation at London of which they were members was then composed exclusively of that people. Then their Christian names favor it. (The emigres were Jean and his wife Marie...) And, one of the Walloon towns bears the name Vermeille..." Recognizing the folly of Ashbel's assertion,

John Benton, author of *David Benton Jr. and Sarah Bingham, Their Ancestors and Descendants; and Other Ancestral Lines*, explained it best when he wrote: “The nativity of the Vermilyas is matter of conjecture with some that bear the name, and possibly of a pardonable bias that covets relationship with someone of the name who has attained an eminence in the affairs of men....” Benton continued: “ We are grounded in the belief that the ancestry of Isaac Vermeille were French Huguenots, who being alarmed by the horrors of the St. Bartholomew massacre of 1572, found...an asylum from religious persecution in Protestant England. The incident of baptism in a Walloon Church may properly be referred to a coincidence of religious faith and affinity of language.”

After reading in Dyckman’s article that his friend had found a record of Maria’s birth in Zurich, I was sure that what I had read in the *Dictionary of National Biography* was correct. Dyckman’s comments about patronymics are on target. And, his report of his visit to France where he found that the small town of Vermelles was once named 'Vermeille' validated statements by James Riker and John Benton that our family name is French -perhaps Walloon, most probably Huguenot; but, in either case, French. Dyckman has locked in our ancestry:

IT'S FRENCH!



TREASURER'S REPORT



Balance as of January 1, 1998 \$542.36

DEPOSITS:

January 22, 1998 (reimburse postage to mail reunion invitations with newsletter)
11.84
January 22, 1998 (4 renewals 2 new members \$1.00 donation) 73.00
January 30, 1998 (1 renewal) 12.00
February 6, 1998 (1 renewal) 12.00
February 23, 1998 (1 new member) 12.00
March 6, 1998 (2 renewals) 24.00
March 9, 1998 (1 renewal) 12.00
March 11, 1998 (1 new member) 12.00
March 17, 1998 (1 new member) 12.00

WITHDRAWALS:

January 5, 1998 (Newsletter printing \$12.72, Postage \$19.25) 31.97
March 6, 1998 (Additional newsletters \$4.97, Postage \$3.53) 8.50

BALANCE as of April 1, 1998 \$682.73

Submitted by Sandra Vermilyea Todd



BIRTHDAYS

May 13	Glenda G. Avery
May 16	Joanne Vermilya MacArthur
May 29	Debra Vermilyea Hardy
June 4	Madonna Vermilyea Stanovsky Jennie Stout
June 7	Stephen Allen Burkholder
July 8	Dyckman Vermilye Joe Vermilye
July 13	Olive Vermilyea Miner
July 21	Ed Vermilyea
July 29	Linda Vermilyea Kincaid
July 31	Joelle Vermilye Wheeler

NEW MEMBERS

John B. and Ruby Vermilya
Earl J. Vermilyea
Glenda G. Avery

This historiography was prepared individually for the Vermilya surname on February 28, 1974 at the request of

Mrs Claire Vermilya

The coat of arms illustrated left was drawn by a heraldic artist based upon information about the Vermilya surname and its association with heraldry. In the language of the ancient heralds, the arms are described as follows:

"Quartered: 1st, or; the letter "V" sa.; 2nd and 3rd, gu.; a sun in splendor or.; 4th, or; an orie sa. Charged with a small inner shield az."

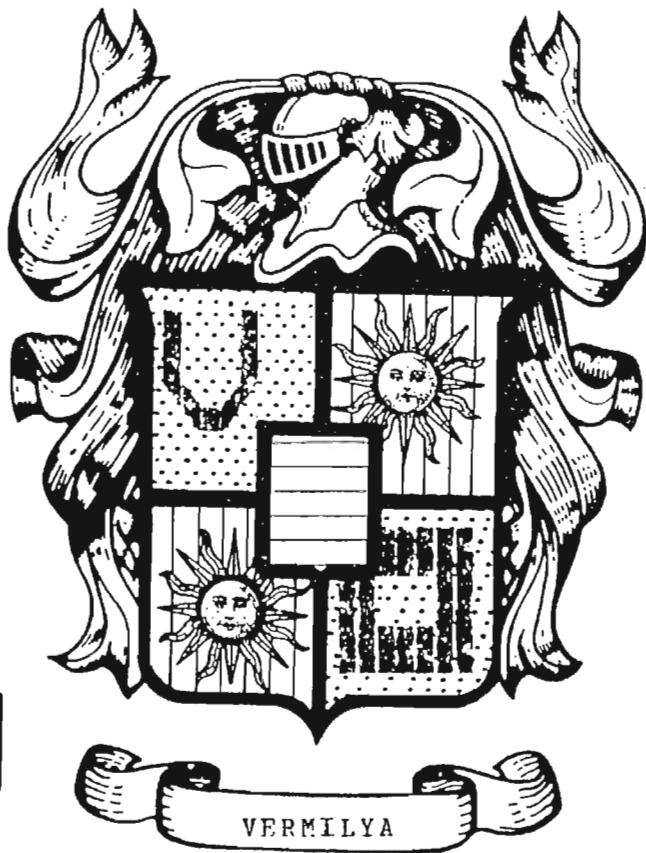
The Vermilya arms is translated:

Divided into quarters: 1st quarter, gold background; a black initial "V", 2nd and 3rd quarters, red background; a gold rayed sun with a human face; 4th quarter, gold background; a black inner border. A small blue inner shield placed over all.

A sun symbolizes glory, splendor, high authority. Seven vivid colors were chosen for use on shields of armor clad knights to easily identify them at a distance. The heraldic colors gold, silver, purple, blue, green, black, and red were preserved on colorless drawings by dot and line symbols. The Vermilya coat of arms incorporated blue. The color blue represents loyalty and or splendor.

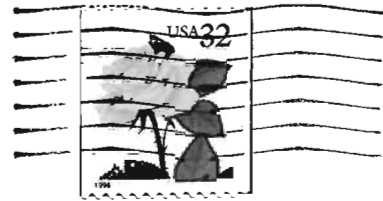
Information available indicates that in 1972 there were less than 122 households in the U. S. with the old and distinguished Vermilya name. In comparison, some family names represent over 400,000 households in the United States.

This report does not represent individual lineage of the Vermilya family tree and no genealogical representation is intended or implied.



VERMILYA FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Address Correction Requested!



Mrs. Sandra Todd

27545-32845-53081
27545-32845-53081 *

