

## Children of the Patriarch: Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson

### Contents

<b>Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson, son of the Patriarch .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson in the Revolutionary War .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson in Pownal, Vermont.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Children of Silas<sup>4</sup> and Sarah (Bowdich) Watson .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Simeon Watson .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Oliver Watson.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Silas Watson 2nd .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Stukely M. Watson.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>The Final Years of Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>15</b>

This article is part of a larger family history, **The WATSON Family of West Greenwich, Rhode Island**, which can be found via [this link](#).

A branch of the Watson family of Rhode Island settled in West Greenwich and lived there for nearly one hundred years. The patriarch of this branch was Samuel, designated #7 in *The American Family of John Watson of the Narragansett Country, Rhode Island*. Samuel was the grandson of John Watson, and the son of Samuel<sup>2</sup> and 1st wife Mercy (Helme) Watson. His line of descent as a 3rd-generation Watson is rendered Samuel<sup>3</sup> (Samuel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>).

## **Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson, son of the Patriarch**

**Silas<sup>4</sup> WATSON** (Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) was born likely on March 28, 1739, in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. He died on January 20, 1827 in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York. Silas is designated #24 in *The American Family of John Watson of the Narragansett Country, Rhode Island*.

Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson is first of record in Rhode Island in 1762, the year in which he got married and in which he was mentioned in his brother Hazard's will. In 1763 his father Samuel<sup>3</sup> gave him fifty acres of land in West Greenwich "for Love Good will and Effection" [sic]. In the document recording the transfer of land from father to son, both are named as residents of West Greenwich. The deed was signed on the "first Day of December in the fourth year of his most Sacred Majesties Reign George the third King of great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c Anno Domini 1763" (West Greenwich Land Evidence, Old Book 4: page 358).

On December 26, 1762, Silas married Sarah BOWDICH in West Greenwich. While this matrimonial event happened nearly a year before Silas was given those fifty acres by his father, it tells us more about the bride than the groom. Longstanding tradition has a wedding taking place in the hometown of the bride. While it's likely that Silas was living in West Greenwich at the time he and Sarah wed, the record of his marriage is not proof of that.

More property records involving Silas suggest that he was in the process of leaving West Greenwich not too many years later.

In 1767, Silas Watson sold his fifty acres of land in West Greenwich to Latham Stanton of Exeter for the sum of "thirty pounds Lawfull Money" (Old Book 5: page 106). Silas's wife Sarah joined in this transaction.

The record of the release that Silas gave to his brother Robert Watson for twenty pounds (Old Book 6: page 392) is dated in *John Watson* as 1777; but the hand-written record preserved in West Greenwich Town Hall has the date 1770 written on it. This irregularity is buttressed by the record being sandwiched among others dated 1774 and

referring to an “above sd deed” that does not appear above. It looks to us as though the record got copied from an earlier version, possibly the original, and lost something along the way.

Silas Watson arrived in Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont, after 1766, the year in which men from that town signed a petition to the King’s Council regarding incursions by the colony of New York. (What eventually became the state of Vermont was originally part of the New Hampshire land grants. That didn't stop “Yorkers” from trying to lay claim.) Over sixty men, none of them named Watson, signed that petition. Given that in 1773 Silas Watson was on record as a freeman in Pownal, Vermont, the 1770 date might well be the correct one, marking the time when Silas and his family left Rhode Island for good.

### **Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson in the Revolutionary War**

Revolutionary War records for Pownal, Vermont, tell us that Silas Watson served the Patriot cause as an officer of the town militia. A communiqué from the Vermont Council of Safety, dated August 27, 1777, directed Lieutenant Watson thus:

You will please to send all the evidence you have against Jonathan Card & Peleg Card, [of Pownal.] As we propose to bring them on tryal on the 29th Instant, we shall depend on hearing from you by said day.

By order of Council,        Ira Allen, Sec’y

Another Council of Safety record for August 27, 1777, tells us that “Capt. Joseph Farnsworth addressed as Commissary. Lieut. Silas Watson and Lieut. Benjamin Chamberlin and three men to have three days’ provisions as they are Bold Volunteers.” The record does not mention what this mission entailed.

Silas Watson was one of the Commissioners of Sequestration, the men involved with the confiscation and sale of Tory property (ostensibly to pay for uniforms and arms).

A pay roll record for October 1780 lists Lieut. Silas Watson as having served six days in Capt. Nathanael Seeley's company of Alarm Men in Col. Samuel Herrick's Regiment of Militia in the service of the state of Vermont.

In October 1781 Silas Watson (not designated as lieutenant) served eleven days with the Alarm Company of Pownal "as marched to Castleton in the alarm in October 1781 with Capt. Benjamin Bates." Most of the men in this 1781 pay roll list marched 70 miles, a journey matching the distance between Pownal and Castleton, Vermont, due north. This trek was made, apparently, in response to an alarm caused by British Major Christopher Carleton's raid into the Lake Champlain valley and beyond.

### **Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson in Pownal, Vermont**

As mentioned above, by 1773 Silas Watson was on record as a freeman in Pownal. His first deed was recorded in August 1779, when Samuel Robinson of Bennington sold him 76 acres in Pownal (Pownal Land Evidence, Vol. 2: page 34). This deed refers to Silas as a "gentleman." In November 1781, Asa Douglas of Hancock, MA, sold 45 acres in Pownal's "4th Div." to Silas Watson for £20 (2:417).

The late Theodore M. Atkinson Jr. told us that 4th Division land was "not ideal." After looking at descriptions of the various Watson deeds for Pownal, Ted felt certain that the Watson properties were located in the vicinity of West Carpenter Hill Road, formerly known as Cold Storage Road.

"In my opinion the Watson deeds clearly show that they had property along the Pownal-Benn. line, just like the Carpenters, after the death of Joshua in 1794. But their lots were more to the west, Hippieland, as I call it, or West Carp. Hill Rd. today. In one deed, as you will see, they owned a 'Fay' lot, which was in Bennington but prob. contiguous with their property in Pownal." – letter from TMA, 23 July 2007

Ted's notations on the map, shown at right, include "Hippieland." He was remembering a 20th century summer when a group of hippies camped in the area indicated. Ted's X, which we have circled in red, shows what he believed might have been the site of a Watson residence, based on the deeds. Indeed, along the steep hillside of West Carpenter Hill Road, a cellar hole is visible from the road.

In April 1792, Silas paid £3 to his brother Freeborn<sup>4</sup> Watson for an undisclosed amount of acreage (4:159) in Pownal. The land included "appurtenances" and abutted property belonging to John Stanton. In January 1793, Silas made a large purchase of land from Job Eldridge (whose surname appears in later Watson deeds spelled "Eldred"). This \$600 transaction involved two tracts of land in Pownal totaling 89 acres (5:66). In 1809 Silas paid \$30 to Freeborn for three acres of land that likely abutted his own (7:97).

### Children of Silas<sup>4</sup> and Sarah (Bowdich) Watson

We have census data on Silas Watson and his family. But there are no vital or other written records to tell us *unequivocally* who his children were, and what became of them. When Silas drew up his will in 1818, he named four people – his wife; his brother Freeborn; his nephew William Watson; and Stutely M. Watson, whose relationship to Silas was not mentioned.

In 1790, the household of Silas Watson included eight people: 1 male under age 16; 3 males 16 and over; and 4 females (no age categories).



In 1800, the household of Silas Watson increased to nine people: 1 male under age 10; 1 male between the age of 16 and 25; 2 males 45 and over; 2 females between the ages of 10 and 15; 1 female between the ages of 26 and 44; 2 females 45 and over; 3 total people under age 16; 5 total people over age 25.

To understand the composition of Silas Watson's household – which could have included unrelated folks – it is necessary to keep Sarah (Bowdich) Watson's age in mind.

Sarah and Silas wed in 1762, when she likely was in her late teens or early twenties. Assuming that Sarah's childbearing years extended into her early forties, she could have given birth to her last child as late as 1786 or '87. The male child under age 16 enumerated in 1790 in the household of Silas Watson could have been her son. By 1800, however, the youngest male in Silas's household – under age 10 – is more likely to have been a grandson. The two females between the ages of 10 and 15 could be daughters, granddaughters, or unrelated girls who worked for and resided with the Watsons.

The oldest males and females enumerated in that 1800 census were Silas, Sarah, and – almost certainly – Silas's parents, Samuel<sup>3</sup> and Hannah (Hazard) Watson.

Any daughters born to Silas and Sarah have left no paper trail by which to trace them. There are, however, a handful of clues for Watson men who might have been their sons.

### **Simeon Watson**

*Genetic genealogy* has removed one Watson “brick wall” where census, vital, and probate records were no help.

Simeon Watson (1779 – 1858) left a paper trail that has not (yet) identified his parents. But census and other records tie him to Bennington county, Vermont.

Simeon Watson married Olive Stratton (~1783 – 1871) in Shaftsbury, Bennington co., VT, on December 11, 1800. Olive was the daughter of Jonathan Stratton and Eunice Cutler. Simeon and Olive made their home in Shaftsbury

for decades. All five of their children – Simeon H.; Sarah; Eunice; Jonathan S.; and Lyman G. – were born in Bennington county. Eventually this family moved to Machias, Cattaraugus co., NY, which is where Simeon Watson died. He is buried in Brewer Cemetery in Machias ([findagrave.com/memorial/25777620/simeon-watson](https://findagrave.com/memorial/25777620/simeon-watson)).

In 2021, two Watson men with well-documented lines of descent from Samuel<sup>3</sup> Watson (the patriarch) – one via son Robert<sup>4</sup>, the other via son Samuel<sup>4</sup> Jr. – were found to be Y-DNA matches for a third Watson man whose direct male line “brick wall” ancestor was Simeon Watson. Further analysis (a 700-marker test known as the *Big Y* at [familytreedna.com](https://familytreedna.com)) confirmed the match, indicating that the third man also descended from Samuel<sup>3</sup> Watson.

Given that Simeon Watson was born in 1779 in Vermont, he could have been the son of either Freeborn Watson or Silas Watson.

We think that Simeon was Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson’s youngest son. The 1790 census for Silas’s household includes one male under the age of 16. In 1790, Simeon Watson was eleven years old.

We doubt that Freeborn Watson fathered Simeon for a couple of reasons. Freeborn’s date of marriage to Sarah Wilcox is given by Wilcox researchers as circa 1782, several years past Simeon’s birth. We have found three men who probably were Freeborn and Sarah Watson’s sons; and none of them are named Simeon.

### **Oliver Watson**

Oliver Watson is another possible child of Silas and Sarah. Oliver Watson’s household in the 1790 census for Pownal, VT, consisted of only two people – one male aged “16 and over” and one female, likely a young couple.

We dismiss the idea that Oliver Watson of Pownal was the same man as the Oliver Watson who “came to Montpelier [VT] about 1816, and subsequently settled in Worcester [VT]” (quotation found at <http://genealogytrails.com/ver/windsor/1891bio2.html>). That particular Oliver Watson was born in Massachusetts in 1785, far too late to be the same person. And we discount the notion that Oliver was the child of Freeborn<sup>4</sup>

Watson and his wife Sarah Wilcox, essentially for the same set of reasons we doubt that Simeon Watson was Freeborn's son.

We have not succeeded in locating Oliver Watson in any later records, anywhere. It's possible that Oliver Watson died relatively young.

We pause here to make a Public Service Announcement about how the **1810 census for Bennington county, Vermont**, is presented at Ancestry.com: Image-records for the town of Pownal *seem* to be missing. Fear not – they're just mis-indexed.

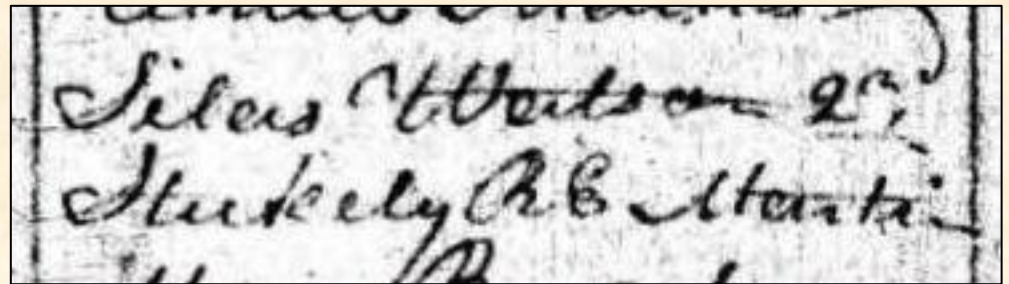
More specifically, they got lumped together with records for the town of Peru (which precedes Pownal, alphabetically). The first two pages are for Peru; the 3rd through 12th pages are for Pownal; and the 13th (last) page in this image set begins the census record for the town of Readsboro (spelled "Readsborough" in the page header).

We reported this indexing error to Ancestry a long time ago. As of 3 February 2022, it has not been corrected.

### **Silas Watson 2nd**

The man listed as "Silas Watson 2nd" in the 1810 census for Pownal (*not* Peru), VT, may have been Silas's child.

In the 10th image in the set for Peru/Pownal/Readsboro, we find Silas Watson 2nd's household. In Ancestry.com's index, Silas 2nd's surname shows up as "Walson" instead of Watson, though

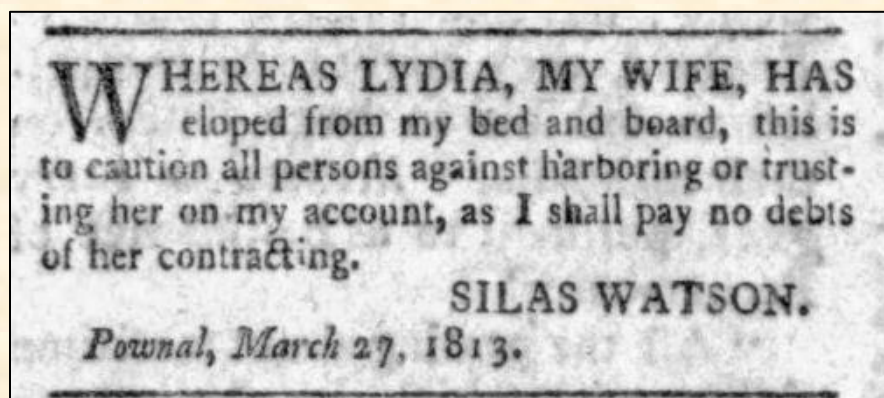




that T looks pretty crossed to us. This is not the census listing for Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson, whose household is the last one on the last page for Pownal (the 12th image in the set).

Regarding the listing on the next line for *Stukely R E Martin*: This, almost certainly is Stukely M. Watson. We know from an 1809 Pownal land record that Stukely Watson's middle name was Martin. Look for more about Stukely M. Watson later in this essay.

This is how we discovered a second Silas Watson in Pownal, VT, our third candidate for a male descendant of Silas and Sarah Watson. Silas Watson 2nd headed a household of four people, whose numbers resemble that of a young married couple with two children



WHEREAS LYDIA, MY WIFE, HAS eloped from my bed and board, this is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

SILAS WATSON.

Pownal, March 27, 1813.

The existence of this second Silas Watson in Pownal probably explains a personal ad placed in the *Vermont Gazette* newspaper in spring of 1813. It was identical for the 19th of April and again on the 27th; the date and place embedded in the item shown is March 27th, in Pownal. It reads, “Whereas Lydia, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, this is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.”

We don't find this Silas Watson in the census record again; and he is not mentioned in the elder Silas Watson's will.

Lydia may have “eloped” from her husband's bed and board; but she was still “of Pownal” in May of that same year.

On May 26, 1813, Stutely Watson of Pownal (whose name is written as “Stukely” half the time) sold to “Lydia, late wife of Silas Watson,” 90 acres of land in Pownal. The selling price was \$700 and appears to have been for the same land that Silas Watson sold to *Stukely* M. Watson in December 1809 (Pownal land evidence, Book 7, pp. 299-300). There was an addendum at the foot of this 1813 deed:

“Provided nevertheless if I the sd Stutely M. Watson my heirs & executors shall well & truly pay or cause to be paid to the sd Lydia the late wife of Silas Watson her heirs executors or administrators the certain promissory notes executed by me the sd Stutely M. Watson made & executed to the sd Lydia late wife of Silas Watson first one Note dated the 21 day of May 1813 of one hundred dollars to be paid the first day of Nov. 1813 one Note dated the 21 day of May 1813 of two hundred dollars to be paid the first day of Nov. 1814 – two hundred dollars to be paid the first day of Nov. 1815 two hundred dollars to be paid the first day of Nov. 1816 the whole of the sum to be on interest from the 21 day of May 1813 according to [tenor?] thereof then this deed to be void otherwise to be & remain in full force in the Law signed & sealed in presence of”        Thomas Brownell 2nd  
                                  Angell Whipple

The addendum, at first glance, seems to show that Stutely Watson financed Lydia’s purchase of this land and set up a schedule for payment. But the phrase “to be paid to the sd Lydia” twists that in a confusing direction. On that same day, May 25, 1813, two other property transactions took place between Silas Watson (grantor) and Stutely Watson (grantee) (Pownal land evidence, Book 7, pgs. 305-306 & 331). It feels like the two Watson men were up to something (good, we hope); but we can’t yet figure out what that was.

## **Stukely M. Watson**

Who, exactly, was Stukely Martin Watson? We don’t know.

Originally we'd thought that Stukely might have been Silas and Sarah's son or grandson. The Y-DNA test results, however, gave us Simeon Watson's name as the likely youngest son, knocking Stukely out of contention for that spot in Silas's family tree. If Stukely were a grandson, why didn't Silas identify him as such in his will? When Silas's will was probated, Stukely's relationship to Silas was not described.

Stukely shows up in a series of land records in Pownal between 1809 and 1815, involving and/or mentioning Silas Watson. One of those records preserved his middle name, Martin. Having a middle name was unusual back then; before 1800, most people had only one given name. Stukely had to be an established adult by 1809, especially since he shows up in the 1810 census as head of a household of four people.

Another possibility is that Stukely's original surname was Martin, i.e., Stukely might have assumed the Watson surname by being adopted, formally or informally, into Silas's family. That he was recorded in the 1810 census as *Stukely R E Martin* supports the notion that Stukely was a Martin before he was a Watson. And, of course, the insertion of "R E" into his 1810 census listing just raises more questions.

A better possibility is that one of Silas's daughters bore a child out of wedlock by a man surnamed Martin. Back then, an illegitimate child took its mother's surname. But a father's surname could still be spliced in.

Per the 1830 and 1840 censuses, Stukely lived in Hoosick, NY, which is why we think he might have been part of Silas's household in 1820. And he appears once again as "Stutely." It seems like the K in his name morphed into the letter T as this man moved west from Pownal to Hoosick.

## **The Final Years of Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson**

On May 25, 1813, Silas Watson (we believe this to be the *elder* Silas, not "Silas 2nd") sold more land to Stukely Watson – 54 acres described as "the Fay lot in Bennington" and 30 acres of land in Pownal, "all the west part of my home farm" (7:305-6). On June 3rd of that year, another record was made referencing "the same land deeded to

[Stukely] by the sd. Silas,” bordered on the north by the Bennington town line; land in Pownal with appurtenances (7:330).

And then Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson got married again.

A transcription of an item in the *Boston Advertiser* newspaper for October 27, 1813, notes: “Married, in ‘Petersburg, Vt.’ [sic], Mr. Silas Watson, 76 [sic] & Miss Maria Bailey, 21 [sic]” (found in [Some Vermont Vital Records of the Early 19th Century](#), page 45, near the bottom). The repeated use of [sic] in quoting this startling news – *76-year-old man weds 21-year-old woman!* – is understandable. First of all, Petersburg is in New York, not Vermont. Such a marriage might not have been unheard-of in those days. Perhaps Silas wanted to extend some legal and financial protection to a young woman dwelling in his household. Perhaps Maria, in turn, cared for Silas in his last years.

On March 4, 1814, Silas sold 100 acres of land in Pownal with appurtenances, near Stukely Watson, to Eli & Reynolds Carpenter for \$3100 (7:354).

By July 26, 1818, the date that Silas made his will, he was living in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, north of Petersburg and roughly ten miles northwest of Pownal, Vermont.

We have a copy of Silas Watson’s will, likely a probate copy made from an earlier version. Silas names his wife in his will; she shows up as “Rana.” Are we surprised by this? Not at all. The original handwriting could have been difficult to decipher. Both names have the same shape, if you will, and roughly the right amount of letters. We think that Silas’s “well-respected wife” as mentioned in his will could have been Maria, the same woman he wed in the latter part of 1813. Note: The town of Hoosick, NY, is spelled “Hosick” consistently throughout the following document, transcribed by the author.

In the name of God. Amen. I Silas Watson of the Town of Hosick County of Rensselaer and State of New York being weak in Body but of sound and perfect mind and memory thanks be to God for the same do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following. To wit: After my just Debts and funeral charges are paid by my Executors hereinafter named, I will and bequeath unto my well respected wife Rana Watson my Horse and Waggon and also the one equal third part of all the remainder of my estate. I also will & bequeath unto Stutely [*sic*] M. Watson one equal third part of my estate and property and the other one third part of my estate I will and bequeath the one half unto my Brother Freeborn Watson and the other half I will and bequeath unto my Nephew William Watson. And it is my will that Joseph Dorr and Benjamin Randall be my Executors to settle all my accounts and to make a distribution of my estate agreeable to the provisions of this my last will and testament, and that they be paid a reasonable compensation for their services and I hereby revoke all former wills by me made and hereby ratify and confirm this and this only to be my last will and testament – As witness my hand and Seal at Hosick this twenty Sixth day of July in the year one thousand Eight hundred and eighteen.

(signed) Jacob Case

Polly Van Surdam

Benjamin Randall

Silas Watson SS.

On August 7, 1820, the day Silas Watson was enumerated in that year's census, there were ten people living in his household – six males and four females.

There were two males under 10 years of age. One male was between the ages of 10 and 15. Another was between 16-18 (he got counted a second time in the next category). There were two males “of 16 and under 26 (there’s that overlap), so this would account for a male who was between 19-25 years of age. One male fell into the category of 26-44 – perhaps that was Stukely. One male was aged “45 and upwards” – that would have been Silas.

The four females living under Silas Watson’s roof in 1820 fall neatly into two categories – two girls under the age of 10, and two women between the ages of 26-44. Perhaps these two women were Maria (Bailey) Watson and the unidentified wife of Stukely M. Watson.

This household looks very much like a family, though we don’t know if it was primarily Stukely’s.

And if Silas was a lucky man, Maria might have given him some children.

Silas Watson died on January 20, 1827, “in the 89th year of his life.” He was buried in Pownal Center Cemetery with his first wife, Sarah. Silas’s will was probated in Rensselaer county in the following months and years.

State of New York Rensselaer County fs: Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eighteen hundred and twenty Seven personally appeared before me Thomas Clowes Esquire Surrogate of the said County of Rensselaer, Jacob Case one of the Subscribing Witnefses of the will of Silas Watson late of the Town of Hosick in said County deceased who being duly sworn declared that he did See the said Silas seal and execute the annexed written instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Silas, bearing date the twenty sixth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Eighteen and heard him publish and declare the same as and for his last will and testament; that at this time thereof he the said Silas was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best of the knowledge and belief of the said Jacob and that he the said Jacob together with Polly Van Surdam and Benjamin Randall the other Witnefses to the said will

severally subscribed their hands and names to the said will as Witnesses Hereto in the presence of the Testator and each other.

In Witness whereof the said Surrogate hath hereto set his hand and Seal of Office at the said City of Troy the day and year first aforesaid.

(signed) Thomas Clowes  
Surrogate

It took two-and-a-half years for Silas Watson's will to make its way through probate. During that time, it was found that "the personal estate of the said deceased was insufficient to pay his debts." Two men appointed as administrators – Dyer Richmond and Palmer S. Shrieves – determined that "a large sum of money yet remained due to the creditors," at which point they were given authority to sell all of Silas Watson's real estate holdings. This sale brought in the sum of \$800.

The documents produced during probate do not mention Silas Watson's wife, or his brother Freeborn Watson, or his nephew William Watson. The only beneficiary named in this process was Stutely Watson.

In the end, Stutely was due \$1,594.25 from Silas's estate. On September 15, 1829, he received \$741.57, the amount that remained from the sale of Silas's real estate after the administrators' expenses were paid.

## Summary

Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson, son of Samuel<sup>3</sup> Watson, was born circa 1739, in Rhode Island. He lived in West Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island, around the time of his marriage, but removed to Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont, before the Revolutionary War.

After the 1810 death of his wife, Sarah Bowdich, Silas moved to Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York. And he married again, to a woman young enough to be his granddaughter.

Silas died on January 20, 1827, in Hoosick. He was buried next to his wife Sarah in Pownal Center Cemetery.

Silas and Sarah Watson probably had children, but they left no paper trail. We have identified, through Y-DNA evidence, one of their likely sons as Simeon Watson (1779 – 1858). Other possibilities from Pownal census records include Oliver Watson (1790) and Silas Watson “2nd,” (1810).

Stukely/Stutely Martin Watson, of undefined relationship, was involved in a number of Pownal real estate transactions with Silas; and was named in Silas’s will. Like Silas, he removed from Pownal, VT, to Hoosick, NY.

This article about the life and times of Silas Watson is dedicated to **Theodore Mayo Atkinson, Jr.**, whose help gave us so much insight into the Watsons of Pownal, VT. To read our tribute to Ted and see a picture of him, click [here](#).

We invite you to read [\(We Have Questions\) About Silas<sup>4</sup> Watson](#), which explores perplexing and fascinating aspects of our research on Silas<sup>4</sup> and his relationships. This article includes a chapter on *The Mystery of the Q Eggleston-Watsons*, with links to individual essays for three likely brothers – all surnamed Watson, all genetically Eggleston.