

Our New
England Ancestors
and their
Descendants

1620 - 1900

Historical, Genealogical, Biographical

Compiled by

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New England Ancestral Publishing Co.

New York, 1900

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Preface.

GREAT credit is due to the New England Society for its efforts to perpetuate and keep alive the memory of our New England ancestors ; but it is a duty equally incumbent on those of the present generation to preserve in permanent form for the use of posterity the genealogical records and personal achievements of our ancestors, and to show what part each generation bore in the construction and defense of our Colonies and later of our American Republic.

The design of the present work is to afford all who are so disposed to preserve in permanent form their line of ancestry as well as the personal achievements of their ancestors. As a foundation of the work an outline history of the Plymouth Colony is given together with four generations of the Bradford and Allied Families. Whether of Mayflower descent or not, every descendant of a New England family will be entitled to representation in the work, and no pains will be spared to make the record of each complete. Ample space will be allowed those who are willing to bear their pro rata of the expense. Illustrations of old homesteads, family portraits and relics will form an important feature of this work. Each family record with all the preceding matter will be published as fast as received, and parties may procure at a moderate price as many copies as they desire.

FORMATION OF THE PILGRIM COLONY.

The movement which led to the formation of the Pilgrim Church began in the Manor House at Scrooby, about 1605-6, under the ministrations of Richard Clyfton and John Robinson, and in the winter of 1607-8 an unsuccessful attempt was made by the members to reach Holland from Boston, in Lincolnshire. During the spring of 1608, they succeeded in making their escape and reached Amsterdam in safety. Among the names of those mentioned as being associated with William Bradford at this time or soon after were Elder William Brewster, William White, Isaac Allerton, Samuel Fuller, John Carver, Miles Standish, Stephen Tracy and a few others. Davis in his "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth" says: "It is fair to presume that the Pilgrim community in Leyden was made up of members representing all the different classes of English life, outside of the circles of noble families, bound together by a common religious faith regardless of those differences in education and culture and social standing, which were insignificant indeed in comparison with their real bond of union. It was doubtless this disregard of social distinctions, forced on them by the necessities of their situation, which planted in their hearts that democratic seed, which at a later day germinated and grew in the soil of New England. It was the life of labor, too, led by them in Holland, which hardened their hands for the duties and hardships of a life in the wilderness, and which developed in their natures those capacities for practical, economical and thrifty work, without which their attempt at colonization would have been a failure."

DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

By the 11th of June everything was in readiness. Those of the Leyden company who were going to New England had sold their estates, putting their money into the common stock; the agents of the company in England had hired the Speedwell of sixty tons, and sent her to Delfthaven, to convey the colonists to Southampton, and the Mayflower of one hundred and eighty tons, had been engaged to meet them at that place, and join her consort for the voyage. "On the 31st of July" says Bradford "they left the goodly and pleasant citie which had been their resting place near 12 years; but they knew they were pilgrimes, and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to the heaven, their dearest countrie and quieted their spirits." On or about the first of August 1620, they set sail in the Speedwell from Delfthaven, and on the 15th both the Mayflower and Speedwell, with one hundred and twenty passengers on board some of whom were for the first time joining the company, sailed from Southampton. On the 23rd they put into Dartmouth, with the Speedwell leaking, and on the 31st sailed again. Further disaster to the Speedwell obliged a return to Plymouth, where the Speedwell was abandoned, and eighteen passengers, including Robert Cushman, gave up the voyage. On the 16th of September, a final departure from Plymouth took place and on the 21st of November,

after a passage of sixty-six days, the Mayflower dropped anchor in Cape Cod harbor. "Like the down of the thistle they were wafted across the sea, and the seed they bore of popular government and religious freedom was planted on these western shores."

On the eleventh day of December (old style), the exploring party of Pilgrims who had left their ship, the Mayflower, in Cape Cod harbor, landed at Plymouth where they found "a place (as they supposed) fitt for the situation; at least it was ye best they could find and ye season and their presente necessities made them glad to accept of it. So they returned to their shippe again with this news to ye rest of their people, which did much comforte their harts."

On the 26th of December the Mayflower dropped her anchor in the harbor of Plymouth.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

(SEE FRONTISPIECE.)

When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth they were not only outside of the limits of their patent, on a territory of a company from which they had received no grant, but they had settled themselves where the natives of the soil might dispute their right of occupation. They exercised tact, wisdom and good judgment in their dealings with the natives and thus secured their friendship. "By the gift from Massasoit," says Davis, "the Pilgrims, without charter from the King, or patent from the Northern Virginia Company, obtained a foothold and possession, which under a charter or patent alone would have been usurpation and robbery." A patent, however, was necessary to establish their rightful claim, and the Mayflower carried the news to England of the place of their landing, as well as an application to the Northern Virginia Company, for a suitable grant. After the Pilgrims sailed from England, the Northern or Plymouth Company secured a new charter from the King, dated the 5th of November 1620.

The first civil act of the Pilgrims after their arrival in Cape Cod Harbor, was to draw up a compact or "combination," as it is called by Bradford, which was signed by the male members of the company, and became the foundation on which the structure of our government has been built. Under date of Nov. 21st, Mourt's Relation states that "this day, before we came to harbour, observing some not well affected to unity and concord, but gave some appearances of faction, it was thought good there should be an association and agreement, that we should combine together in one body, and to submit to such government and governor as we should, by common consent, agree to make and choose, and set our hands to this that follows, word for word."

THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT.

On the 11th day of November, 1620 (old style), there was drawn on the lid of a chest on board of the Mayflower, at Cape-Codd, and signed by forty-one of the principal men of the first band of Pilgrims, a platform of government known as the Compact, and which gave to these people the claim of being the first "Signers" of this important instrument.

The following is the full text of the Compact:

IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread fovereigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc., having undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyege to plant ye first Colonie in ye Northerne parts of Viginia, doe by these presents solemnly, and mutuallly, in ye prefence of God, and of oue another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politik for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye end aforefaid, and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equal lawes, ordinances, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our fovereigne Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth, Ano Dom, 1620.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. JOHN CARVER. | 15. EDWARD TILLEY, | 29. DEGORY PRIEST, |
| 2. WILLIAM BRADFORD, | 16. JOHN TILLEY, | 30. THOMAS WILLIAMS, |
| 3. EDWARD WINSLOW, | 17. FRANCIS COOKE, | 31. GILBERT WINSLOW, |
| 4. WILLIAM BREWSTER, | 18. THOMAS ROGERS, | 32. EDMUND MARGESON, |
| 5. ISAAC ALLERTON, | 19. THOMAS TINKER, | 33. PETER BROWN, |
| 6. MYLES STANDISH. | 20. JOHN RIGDALE, | 34. RICHARD BRITTERIDGE, |
| 7. JOHN ALDEN, | 21. EDWARD FULLER, | 35. GEORGE SOULE, |
| 8. SAMUEL FULLER, | 22. JOHN TURNER, | 36. RICHARD CLARKE, |
| 9. CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, | 23. FRANCIS EATON, | 37. RICHARD GARDINER, |
| 10. WILLIAM MULLINS, | 24. JAMES CHILTON, | 38. JOHN ALLERTON, |
| 11. WILLIAM WHITE, | 25. JOHN CRACKSTON, | 39. THOMAS ENGLISH, |
| 12. RICHARD WARREN, | 26. JOHN BILLINGTON, | 40. EDWARD DOTEY, |
| 13. JOHN HOWLAND, | 27. MOSES FLETCHER, | 41. EDWARD LESTER. |
| 14. STEPHEN HOPKINS, | 28. JOHN GOODMAN, | |

On the same day John Carver was confirmed in the office of Governor. He had already been chosen Governor on board the Mayflower, and his confirmation was doubtless a mere form rendered necessary by the adoption of a constitution of government under which his official duties were to be performed. "In the cabin of the Mayflower, then" says Davis, "not only was the foundation stone of republican institutions on this continent laid, but the first New England town-meeting was held and the first elective officers chosen by the will of a majority." On the 27th of February the first recorded meeting on land was held in the common house "for appointing military orders," and Miles Standish was chosen captain.

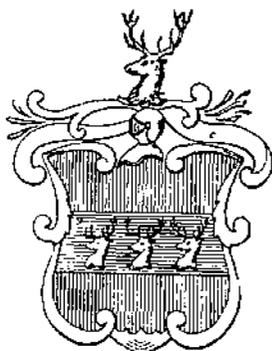
THE BRADFORD FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

The name of Bradford is derived from the Saxon Bradenford or Broad-ford and is very ancient. Two towns of considerable size in England are known by this name: one in Wiltshire, near Bath, the other in Yorkshire, near Leeds.

One of the first martyrs who perished at the stake in "Bloody Queen Mary's" term

was John Bradford, prebend of St. Paul's, and a celebrated preacher. He was born at Manchester in Lancashire about 1510; was committed to prison, Aug. 16, 1553, where he remained until his death. The following account is from Baker's Chronicle:

"April 24, 1557, Thomas Stafford second son of Lord Stafford, with two and thirty persons (English fugitives, set on by the French King), came from France with the intention of subverting the government of the detested Queen Mary. They attacked and took Scarborough Castle, in Yorkshire, but were driven out and conquered within two days, by the Earl of Westmoreland. Stafford was beheaded on Tower Hill, May 28, 1557, and the next day Bradford and two other of his associates were executed at Tyburn.



Bradford.

The early, energetic, and persevering opposition to sacerdotal intolerance exhibited by Governor Bradford, the founder of the New England family of this name, would seem to indicate him as a worthy descendant of the martyr's immediate family, and that he was so is rendered more probable from the fact that the town of Bradford, in Yorkshire, Manchester, the birthplace of the martyr, and Austerfield where Gov. Bradford was born thirty-three years after the martyr's death, are all in the North of England and near each other.

The Bradford family have *Arms*—Argent on a fesse sable three stags' heads erased or. *Crest*—A stag's head erased or.

William Bradford (1) lived at Austerfield about 1575, at which time he and John Hanson were the only subsidiaries there; Bradford being taxed on twenty shillings of land and Hanson at twenty shillings goods, annual value. He died in 1596, leaving issue.

1. William Bradford (2) who married Alice, daughter of John Hanson. He died July 12th, 1591. This William was the father of Governor William Bradford.

2. Thomas Bradford, of whom no record appears except that he had a daughter Margaret, baptized March 9, 1578.

3. Robert Bradford, baptized June 25, 1561, married Alice Wingate, Jan. 3, 1585.

4. Elizabeth Bradford, baptized July 16, 1570, married Janet Hill, Jan. 20, 1595.

William Bradford (2) who married Alice Hanson, had:

1. Margaret, born March 3, 1585, died young.

2. Alice, born Oct. 30, 1587.

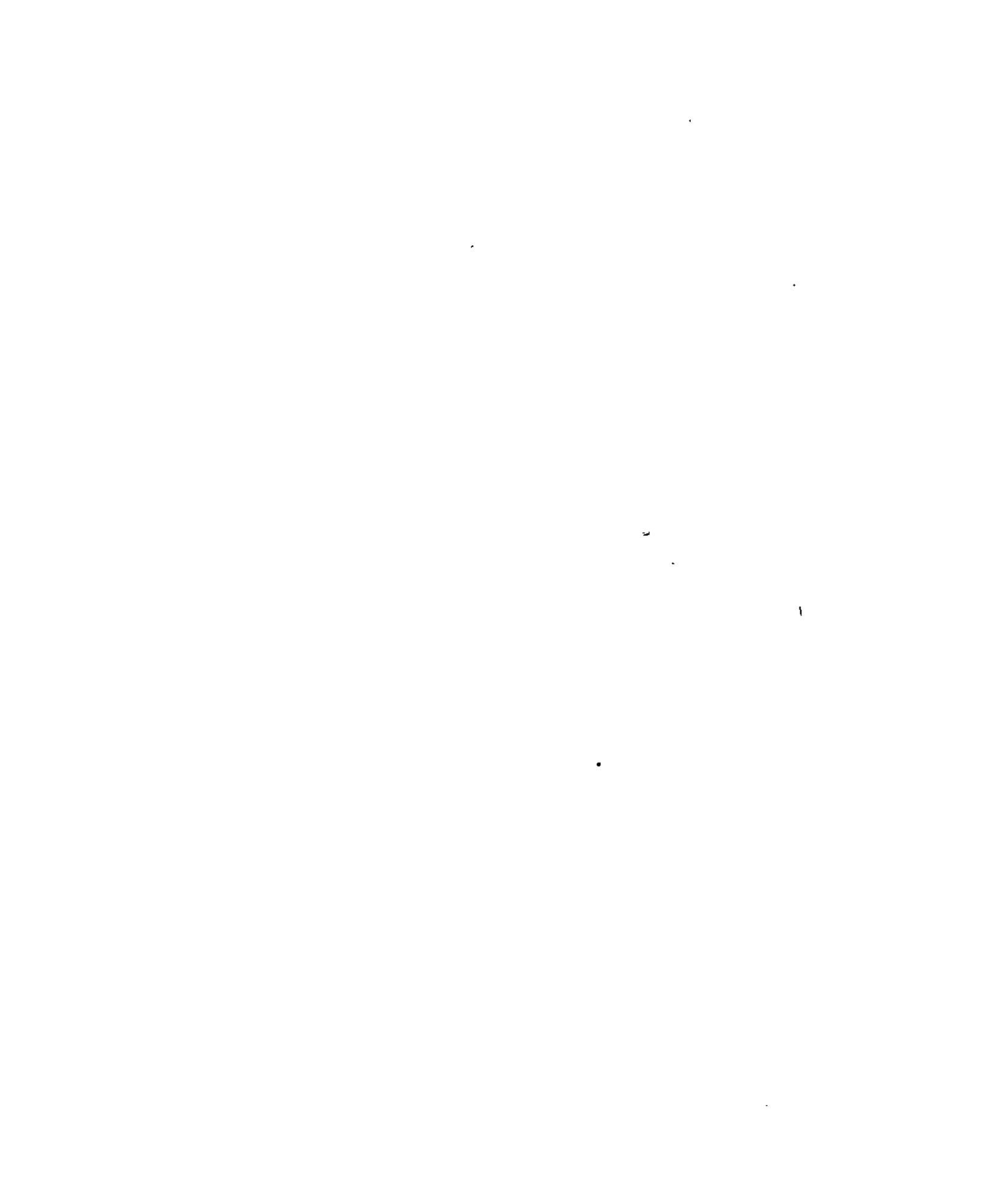
3. *William*, the Pilgrim, born March, 1589.

THE BRADFORD AND ALLIED FAMILIES OF AMERICA.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, son of William and Alice (Hanson) Bradford, was born in Austerfield, England, March, 1588. His father died in 1591, and the infant child was then received into the home of his grandfather the first William Bradford mentioned in this line. After the death of the latter in 1596, he was adopted into the family of his uncle, Robert Bradford, who resided in the little village of Scrooby, two miles from Austerfield, and near the estate of the Brewsters. A church was established on the Scrooby



DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS.



Manor by William Brewster as early as 1606. Young Bradford was deeply impressed with the preaching of Rev. Richard Clifton and Rev. John Robinson, and united with the church, and was soon numbered with the "Separatists" and became a leader among them. By this course he incurred the enmity and open hostility of his relatives and neighbors. The company being threatened with persecution resolved to emigrate to Holland. In the autumn of 1607 Bradford and the other principal members of the Society made an agreement with a Dutch captain to embark at Boston, but he betrayed them to the magistrates, who committed some of them to prison and sent the rest to their homes. After several months of confinement Bradford escaped in the spring of 1608, and found his companions in Amsterdam, where he apprenticed himself to a silk weaver, a French Protestant. When he came of age he sold his land in England which he inherited from his father, and engaged in business on his own account, but for lack of experience he did not succeed and met with considerable loss. Removing with the rest of the company to Leyden, about 1609, he was eager and active in promoting the scheme of emigrating to an English colony. A patent was obtained for a tract of land in Virginia with the assistance of Sir Edward Sandys, then treasurer of that colony. It was important, however, in a great undertaking of this character that he should provide himself with a 'helpmeet'. He had learned the trade of fustian or frieze weaving, "and the announcement according to custom event" was made November 15, 1613, that William Bretfoort, fustian worker, a young man from Osterfeldt, England was affianced to Dorothy May, from Wetzbutz (Wesbeach) Cambridge, England. The bans were published in Leyden, but the marriage took place elsewhere, as on Dec. 9, 1613, William Brethfoort, aged 23 years, was married to Dorothy May, aged 16 years, in Amsterdam, Holland.

On Sept. 5, 1620, Bradford embarked at Southampton in the Mayflower, with the first hundred pilgrims that left for America. Obligated by stress of weather to put in at Plymouth harbor they signed a compact of government before landing according to which, John Carver, the first signer became Governor.

While engaged in the preparations for a final landing, the first great sorrow visited this little band of Pilgrims. During the absence of Bradford on one of his expeditions around the harbor of Cape Cod, his wife Dorothy fell overboard from the vessel and was drowned. After the days of mourning were over he resumed his duties and the following year Governor Carver died and on April 21, 1621, William Bradford was elected to succeed him and was continued in the office each year thereafter by the suffrage of the colonists. His authority was restricted at his own request in 1624 by a council of five and in 1633, by one of seven members. In the council he had a double vote. One of his first acts on assuming the duties of office was to send an embassy in July, 1621, to confirm the league entered into with the Indian Sachem Massasoit, the most influential and powerful of the native chiefs. His friendly relations with the Indians, who had known the English only as kidnappers were essential to the continued existence of the colony and its future prosperity. He understood the nature and character of the Indians and exhibited the combination of firmness and energy with patience and gentleness, that proved successful with the wily savage and prevented much bloodshed during the early years of the settlement. In 1622, Canonicus, Sachem of the Narragansetts, sent him a challenge in the form of a

snakeskin of arrows. The Governor immediately returned the snakeskin filled with powder and shot. The sachem recognized the superiority of the pale face's equipments and immediately sued for peace.

From the beginning the colonists placed implicit confidence in Governor Bradford as a leader, but owing to his precarious health William Allerton was given him as an assistant. In 1623 the emigrants were reduced to famine, owing partly to the communistic system adopted at first and partly to the arrival of new comers without provisions, and Governor Bradford made several excursions among the Indians from whom he procured corn and beans and thus relieved the immediate wants of the colonists.

The fur-trading colony adjoining the Plymouth plantation in Boston harbor, provoked by their oppressions, a conspiracy among the Indians to exterminate all the English, which was revealed by Massasoit, and, on the advice of that chief, Miles Standish was sent by the Governor to put the ringleaders to death.

In 1624 the English adventurers who had supplied the capital for the establishment of the colony, relying on the profits of the fur-trade for their returns, were bought out, and eight of the most enterprising emigrants for a six years' monopoly of the trade assumed all the obligations of the colony.

In 1629 a patent was obtained from the New England Council—a band of English noblemen who in 1620 received from King James absolute title to the property in the colony, lying between 40 and 48 degrees of north latitude—conferring upon William Bradford, his heirs and associates and assigns the title to the land on which Plymouth plantation was situated.

In 1624 the Governor and his Assistants were constituted a judicial court and afterwards the supreme tribunal of the colony; in 1629, legislation, in which up to that time all the freemen took part, was vested in a General Court to which all of the towns sent representatives, and in 1640, at the request of the General Court, Governor Bradford conveyed to it the title of the colony, reserving to himself only his proportion as a settler previously agreed upon. For one period of two and one of three years he declined re-election as Governor, but was returned to the office every other year until his death. He took a prominent part in all the councils which were held at his house, and in all the affairs, civil, political and military; from his house at the foot of Burial Hill, each Sabbath morning the little company of worshippers, who all assembled there, marched in procession to the place of meeting.

Governor Bradford possessed a higher degree of literary culture than was usual among persons similarly circumstanced. He had some acquaintance with Latin and Greek and also with Hebrew: was well read in history, philosophy, etc. and much of his time was spent in literary work. "A Diary of Occurrences" covering the first year of the colony from the landing at Cape Cod, Nov. 9, 1620, till Dec. 18, 1621, was written by him in conjunction with Edward Winslow (London 1620). The manuscript of his principal work, *The History of Plymouth Colony* was lost for many years, but in 1846 was found in the library of the Bishop of London, at Fulham. Upon the petition of the United States Ambassador the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London, sitting at St. Paul's, March 25, 1897, ordered that the manuscript be delivered for transmission to the Commonwealth

of Massachusetts. Ambassador Bayard, in whose custody it was placed, delivered it to the Governor of Massachusetts, May 26, 1897. This contains much additional and interesting data concerning the early history of the colony.

Governor Bradford married, 1st, Dorothy May, of Amsterdam, Holland, Nov. 30, 1615. She was born in Wiesbach, England, 1597; drowned in Cape Cod, Dec. 7, 1620. The only child of this marriage was:

John, born in Holland, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Bourne, of Marshfield, Mass., 1653, removed to Norwich, Conn. and died there without issue, 1676.

Governor Bradford married, 2d, Alice, daughter of Alexander Carpenter of Wrentham, England, and widow of Edward Southworth. She died 1675.

In his will dated May 9, 1657, Governor Bradford makes special mention of his wife as follows:

“My further will is that my dear and loving wife Alice Bradford, shall be the sole executrix of my estate, and for her future maintenance my will is that my stake in the Ken-becke trade be reserved for her comfortable subsistence as far as it will extend, and soe further in any such way as may be judged best for her.”

“I further request and appoint my much beloved Christian friends, Mr. Thomas Prince, Capt. Thomas Willet and Lieftenant Thomas Southworth to be the supervisors of the desposing of my estate according to the promises, confiding much in their faithfullness.”

The issue of the marriage of Gov. Bradford and Alice Carpenter-Southworth was:

I. WILLIAM born June 17, 1624, married, 1st, Alice Richards, 1654, 2d, Widow Wiswall, 3d, widow Holmes.

II. MERCY, married Benjamin Vermages of Boston, June 15, 1648, lived in Plymouth.

III. JOSEPH, born 1630, married Jael, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, Mass., May 25, 1664. He died July 10, 1715.

SECOND GENERATION.

JOHN BRADFORD, only child of Gov. William and Dorothy (May) Bradford no issue, did not come to this country with his parents in the Mayflower and the date of his arrival is not known. He was of Duxbury 1645, and of Marshfield, Mass. 1653. He was deputy to the General Court from both places and was also a Lieutenant. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas and Martha Bourne, of Marshfield, Mass., and in 1653 removed to Norwich, Conn. He was a townsman of Norwich in 1671, but his name seldom appears on the records. His farm in Duxbury was sold by “John Bradford, gentleman” to Christopher Wadsworth in 1664. His will was exhibited at the County Court in Norwich, Conn., Sep. 1676. His widow married, after a short interim, Lieut. Thomas Tracy, of Norwich. John Bradford left no issue.

SECOND GENERATION.

MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD.

ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTH-
WORTH, NEE CARPENTER.

Major William Bradford was born June 17, 1624. He resided at Stony Brook (Kingston), probably in the same house that had belonged to his father, and the location can be easily traced at the present time. One tree of the old apple orchard that he planted was still remaining as a land mark in 1876. He was next to Miles Standish the chief military man of the colony and bore the rank of Major. In 1662, when Wamsutta or Alexander, the successor of Massasoit was suspected of designs against the English, he was with Major Winslow when the chieftain was surprised and taken prisoner. The next eventful period of his life was during 1675-6. He was chief in command of the forces from Plymouth in the great Narragansett Fort Fight when the attack was made on King Philip's stronghold. In that desperate midwinter encounter both parties fought for their very existence when nearly a thousand Indians fell a sacrifice, and of the attacking force eighty were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. During the engagement Major Bradford received a musket ball in his flesh which he carried the remainder of his life.

He was Assistant Treasurer and Deputy Governor of Plymouth from 1682 to 1686, and from 1689 to 1691, when the colonial government terminated. He was a member of Sir Edmund Andrew's Council 1687 to 1688. He was afterwards chosen a councillor of Massachusetts. In the year 1689 he is styled by the people of Rehoboth as the Worshipful Major Bradford." It has been thought by some that this title might have been given him in connection with the Masonic Fraternity but there is no evidence of the existence of any Masonic Lodge in this country earlier than 1730-3.

Major Bradford's estate comprised the whole of the present village of Stony Brook, north of the brook, extending to the bounds of Duxbury, besides tracts of land in other parts of the town. All that portion first mentioned was bequeathed to his four younger sons, Israel, Ephraim, David and Hezekiah.

A large inheritance from his father is described on the records under date of June 1, 1663. "Whereas there was a grant by the Court of an addition of land unto Mr. William Bradford Sen. as appears upon record which was not layed out nor bounded in his lifetime; and whereas Captaine William Bradford the son of Mr. William Bradford Sen., did make request unto the Court that the same might bee performed, the Court held at Plymouth on the third of October 1662 did appoint Mr. William Collyeare and Mr. John Alden, Assistants, to view and bound an addition adjoining unto the lands which the said William Bradford possesseth. Now wee, the above named Assistants, have this twentyeth of May 1663, viewed and bounded as followeth: on the northeast from a small rundelett that runneth downe to a place commonly called the Tussukes [now called Tussock Brook] and so to range alonge northerly by Plymouth bounds next the bounds of Duxburrow and so

as to the brooke that runes into black waters to the place where the old path went to the bay. So ranging downe the brooke a mile in length."

WILLIAM COLLYEARE
JOHN ALDEN

Major Bradford died Feb. 20. 1704 and was buried by the side of his father on the ancient burial hill at Plymouth. On his tombstone is the following inscription:

*Here Lyes the Body
of the
Honourable Major William Bradford
who
Expired February ye 20, 1703-4
aged 79 years.*

He lived long, but still was doing good
And in his country's service lost much blood
After a life well spent he's now at rest
His very name and memory is blest "

"Major William Bradford in his will gives to David his house after his mother's decease; to John the land he then lived on; and also "my father's manuscripts, being a narrative of the beginning of New Plymouth; to Thomas, land in Norwich (which was his uncle John's); to Joseph, land at Norwich; to Samuel his right of commons in the Duxbury; to Israel Ephraim, David and Hezekiah, his estate; enjoining upon them to sell it to none that do not bear the name of Bradford, and be not descended from him; to Israel, a house; to David, a silver bowl; not to be alienated from the family of Bradford; to Hezekiah, a gold ring;" to Samuel, his Latin books; "to encourage him in bringing one of his sons to learning, which said books it is my will, that they shall by him be given to his said son whom he shall so bring up"

He married 1st, Alice, daughter of Thomas Richards of Weymouth.

Thomas Richards 1630, came it is supposed in the Mary and John, with sons James and John to Weymouth, Mass. He was made freeman May 13, 1640, and died soon after Dec. 17, 1650. His will, made at Hull on that day, proved Jan. 28th following, names sons John James, Samuel, Joseph and Benjamin, calling the last two minors; and daughters Mary, Ann, Alice and Hannah; the latter died 10th, Nov. following. His widow Wilthian, mother of these children, in her will of July 1679, proved November following, mentions only James John and Ann, widow of Ephraim Hunt, as then living; Mary married 1st Dec. 1641. Thomas Hinckley of Barnstable, afterwards Governor of that Colony, and died June 24, 1659; *Alice*, married Major William Bradford (2), Deputy Governor of the same Colony.

Alice Richards the first wife of Major William Bradford died 12th Dec. 1671. He mar-

ried 2d Widow——Wiswall; married 3d Mrs. Mary, widow of Rev. John Holmes, second minister of Duxbury, who died Jan. 6, 1714. She was the daughter of *John Atwood* of Plymouth son of Stephen Atwood and Abigail Dunham, daughter of John Dunham, of Plymouth. The Atwood homestead stood near the spot where the exploring party of the Pilgrims had their first encounter with the Indians, before landing at Plymouth.

CHILDREN OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD.

Major William Bradford by his wife Alice (Richards) Bradford had issue :

I. JOHN born Feb. 20, 1653; died Dec 8, 1736; married Feb. 5, 1674 Mercy, daughter of Joseph Warren.

II. WILLIAM born March 11, 1655; died 1687; married Rebecca Bartlett of Duxbury Mass.

III. THOMAS born about 1657, died 1708, married Anna, daughter of Nehemiah Smith of Norwich, Conn.; settled in Canterbury, Windham County, Conn.

IV. ALICE born about 1659; died 1745; married 1st Rev. William Adams of Dedham, Mass., born March 29, 1650; married 2d Major James Fitch, of Norwich, Conn.

V. MERCY born 1660; married Sep. 16, 1680 to Samuel Steel of Hartford, Conn.

VI. HANNAH, born May 9, 1662; died May 28, 1738; married Nov. 28, 1682, Joshua Ripley of Hingham, Mass.

VII. MELATIAH born about 1664; married to John Steel of Norwich, Conn.

VIII. SAMUEL born 1668 died April 11, 1714; married Hannah daughter of John and Elizabeth Rogers of Duxbury Mass.

IX. MARY born about 1669; married to William Hunt of Weymouth, Mass.

X. SARAH born about 1672; married to Kenelm Baker, of Marshfield, Mass.

Major William Bradford married 2d, widow Wiswall. Their only child was

XI. JOSEPH born 1675; died January 16, 1747; married Anna, daughter of Rev. James Fitch, of Norwich, Conn. Oct. 5, 1698; lived in Lebanon, Conn. and in New London.

Major William Bradford married 3d, Mary, daughter of John Atwood, and widow of Rev. John Holmes; she died June 6, 1714. They had issue :

XII. ISRAEL born 1683; married Sarah Bartlett of Duxbury, daughter of Benjamin (2) son of Benjamin (1) son of Robert.

XIII. EPHRAIM born about 1685; married Feb. 13, 1711, Elizabeth Bartlett.

XIV. DAVID, born about 1690; died March 16 1730; married Elizabeth Finney or Phinney.

XV. HEZEKIAH born about 1692; died Feb. 20, 1764 married Mary Chandler of Duxbury Mass.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

1 MAJOR JOHN BRADFORD, eldest son of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was born Feb. 20, 1653, died Dec. 8, 1736. He lived at the house, still in existence.

near the railroad at the landing. This house was partially burned by the Indians during Philip's War. The account of the affair states that "Major Bradford had removed to the guard-house, and was returning in company with others to take some goods away when he discovered his house to be on fire, and saw an Indian on the brow of Abram's Hill, waving his blanket and shouting to his comrades that the white men were coming. They fled into a dense swamp by the frog pond at the base of the hill and were pursued by the Major, who fired at them, killing one as he supposed, having seen him fall, but on reaching the spot was surprised at not finding the body. Subsequent events showed that the Indian was only wounded—severely—and was able to crawl behind a log of fallen wood, and thus escaped notice. After the war was over the affair was explained to Major Bradford by the Indian, and the marks of the wound in his side were shown."

Major Bradford held many positions of trust and responsibility in the colony. He was a deputy to the General Court from 1689 to 1691. He was the first representative to the General Court of Massachusetts from Plymouth. He was the principal founder of the new town (Kingston) and a promoter of its interests by gifts of land for public purposes.

The General Court passed an Act in November 1717, setting off the north part of Plymouth, with a small portion of Plympton and Pembroke as a precinct or parish.

By order of the General Court, Major Bradford issued on the 13th of August, 1720, the first warrant for a town meeting to be held on the 29th of the same month and at that meeting he was elected Moderator. He deeded the land for the church and on June 15, 1721, he deeded a lot of land to the minister on which was soon erected the parsonage house.

He married Feb. 6, 1674, Mercy Warren, daughter of Joseph Warren, with whom he lived 62 years. Joseph was the son of Richard Warren, twelfth signer of the Mayflower Compact.

The ancestry of the Warren family has been traced by English writers to a Norman baron of Danish extraction. The Normans and Danes were united in their efforts to make a settlement in the northern part of France, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a footing in that part of the country of which from the former took the name of Normandy. One of these barons became connected by marriage with other distinguished families, among whom was a Danish Knight who "had Grennora, Herfastus, Wevia, Werina, Davolina and Sainfra.

"Of these, Grennora married Richard, Duke of Normandy, who had Richard, the father also of Richard, who, dying without issue, was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother Robert, the father of King William the Conqueror, who, by Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, had Robert Duke of Normandy, Richard, Duke of Bernay, in Normandy; William King of England, and several daughters, one of whom named Gundred, was married to William the first Earl of Warren and Surrey."

Richard Warren, the Plymouth Father, is of the same line of English ancestry as Peter Warren, the ancestor of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Richard Warren came in the Mayflower 1620, leaving wife, Elizabeth, and five daughters to come on the third ship 1623. He died in 1628. His children were:

MARY, who married 1628, *Robert Bartlett*.

ANN, married 19th April, 1633, Thomas Little.

SARAH, married March 28th, 1634, John Cooke, Jr.

ELIZABETH, married 1636, Richard Church.

ABIGAIL, married 1639, Anthony Snow, of Marshfield.

Nathaniel and Joseph.

JOSEPH WARREN, called in the Warren Genealogy, the oldest son of Richard, was held in high esteem. He was a representative by annual election 1681-6, and died in 1689. He married Priscilla, daughter of John Faunce, and sister of the famous Ruling Elder, Thomas Faunce.

JOHN FAUNCE, of Plymouth, came in the Ann, 1623, a young man. He married, 1633, Patience, daughter of George Morton, and had children, *Priscilla*, who married Joseph Warren; Mary, married July 15, 1658, William Harlow; Patience, married Nov. 20, 1661, John Holmes; Sarah, married Feb. 26, 1663, Edward Dotey; Thomas, born 1647; Elizabeth, 1648; Mercy, born 1657, married Nathaniel Holmes; John, Joseph.

CHILDREN OF MAJOR JOHN BRADFORD.

Major John Bradford, by his wife, Mercy Warren, Bradford had issue:

- I. JOHN, born Dec. 25, 1675, married Rebecca Bartlett, of Duxbury.
- II. ALICE, born June 28, 1677, married 1st, Edward Mitchell, Aug. 26, 1708; married 2d, John Hersey, of Hingham.
- III. ABIGAIL, born Dec. 10, 1679, married Gideon Sampson.
- IV. MERCY, born Dec. 20, 1681, married 1st, Jonathan Freeman, of Harwich, Mass.; 2d, Lieut. Isaac Cushman, Jr., of Plympton.
- V. SAMUEL, born Dec. 23d, 1683, died March 26, 1740. He married Oct. 21, 1714; Sarah Gray, daughter of Edward Gray of Trenton, son of Edward Gray, of Plymouth.
- VI. PRISCILLA, born March 10, 1686, married Seth Chipman.
- VII. WILLIAM (4), born April 15, 1688, married Hannah, daughter of Dea John Foster. After his death she married George Partridge, of Duxbury, and had one son, Hon. George Partridge.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE, MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

II WILLIAM BRADFORD. (3). Second child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford was born March 11, 1655. He resided in Kingston, Mass., and died there in 1687.

He married 1679, Rebecca Bartlett, of Duxbury, Mass., daughter of Benjamin, son of Robert Bartlett.

This name was originally spelt Barttelot and the first of the family came to England with William the Conqueror, and seated himself at Ferring, county Sussex, and in the family pedigree is stated to have been buried at Stopham in 1100 where he had grants of

land. In the old Norman church at that place are marble slabs with inset figures of brass, showing a regular succession of Bartletts from John, deceased 1428, to the present time.

The original coat armour of the Barttelot family was *Arms*—Sable, three sinister falconer's—gloves, argent, arranged triangularly, two above, one below, pendant, bands around the wrists and tassels, golden.

These were the arms for some centuries. Near the close of the 15th century, one of the crests, the castle, was granted to John Barttelot, who, in command of the Sussex troops, captured the castle of Fontenoy in France.

In the 16th century the swan crest was introduced to commemorate the right of the family to keep swans upon the river Arun, a right granted by William the Conqueror.

Various quarterings have since been added through the allied families of the Bartletts. The Gloucestershire branch, probably at a much later period were given *Arms*—Quarterly, per fesse indented argent and gules four crescents counterchanged.

Robert Bartlett, the Plymouth ancestor, was born at Gloucestershire, England, about 1606 and came to New England in 1623 in the *Ann*, the third ship which left the old country for Plymouth. He was the progenitor of W. I. Ashmead Bartlett, who married the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

Robert Bartlett was a prosperous farmer and settled in and around what was subsequently known as the Warren farm, near the "Pine Hills," in a district called Earl River, Plymouth, Mass, and he probably owned the whole domain of the second parish of Plymouth, called Manomet Ponds, and gave it to one of his sons. The old colony records contain his nuncupative will dated Sept. 19, 1696, and an inventory of his estate of the same date, which was also the year of his death. He married Mary, daughter of RICHARD Warren, of the Mayflower, twelfth signer of the Compact.

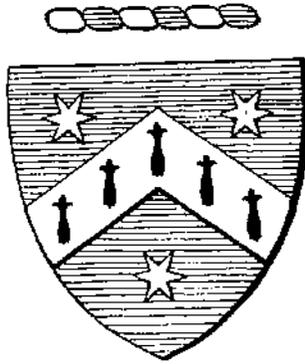
Robert Bartlett by his wife Mary (Warren) Bartlett had issue Joseph and Benjamin.

Benjamin Bartlett, the second son of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett, was born about 1633, died 1691. He was a man of some means for those days. He had a farm valued at £140 and other property amounting to £250. He married Sarah Brewster (born about 1635), daughter of Love Brewster, who came with his father Elder William Brewster in the Mayflower.

Elder William Brewster, was born in England 1559-60. He was the son of William Brewster, who was appointed by Archbishop Sandys in January 1575-6, receiver of Scrooby and all its liberties in Nottinghamshire, and also baliff of the Manor House, to hold both offices for life.

The Essex family of Brewsters, one of considerable antiquity bore *Arms*.—Azure a chevron ermine between three estoiles argent. Elder William Brewster was matriculated at Peterhouse College, Cambridge University, Dec. 3, 1580. After leaving the University he entered into the service of William Davison, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Scotland and Holland, who found him so capable and faithful that he reposed the utmost confidence in him. While negotiating with the United Provinces, Davison entrusted him with the keys of Flushing; and the States of Holland, in recognition of his merit, presented him with a golden chain. When, in 1587, Davison incurred the displeasure of the Queen, Brewster remained his steadfast friend.

He held the office of Post of Scrooby from 1590 to 1607, succeeding his father. It was then an office under appointment from the government, and not, as afterwards, an employment for the accommodation of the public. While holding his official position, he occupied the Manor House at Scrooby, which had been the residence of archbishops and royalty. In Sept. 1607 he resigned his office.



Brewster.

Not agreeing with the forms of the Established Church he withdrew from its communion, and united with Rev. Richard Clifton and Rev. John Robinson. The newly formed Society met on the Sabbath at his house.

During the year 1608 he removed with the Nonconformist Society to Leyden, Holland and was appointed Elder of the Independent Church then fully organized. While residing in Leyden, he engaged there with Thomas Brewer, in publishing ecclesiastical treatises. This publication enraged King James I, through whose influence Brewer was imprisoned and Brewster's liberty was frequently imperilled. "He sailed in the Mayflower in 1620 and arriving at Plymouth, with the most submissive patience, bore the most trying hardships to which his old age was subjected, lived abstemiously, and after having been in his youth the companion of Ministers of State, the representative of his sovereign, familiar with the magnificence of courts, and the possessor of a fortune, sufficient not only for the comforts, but for the elegancies of life, this humble puritan labored steadily with his own hands in the field for daily subsistence. Yet he possessed that happy electricity of mind which could accommodate itself with cheerfulness to all circumstances; destitute of meat, of fish and bread, over his simple meal of clams, would he return thanks to the Lord, that he could "suck of the abundance of the seas, and of treasures hid in the sand." He enjoyed a healthy old age, and was sick but one day, when he died April 16, 1644. "The good Elder fought as he prays, and although he would far rather convert an enemy than hurt one, he would not dream of allowing him the first fire."

He left a library of over 300 volumes, (valued at £43) of which 64 were in the classic language. His whole estate was £150. He early removed to Duxbury, and settled in the neighborhood of Capt. Standish, and his house was afterwards occupied by his son Love. At his death his estate was divided among his two sons, who met after his funeral at Governor Bradford's in Plymouth, and in the presence of the Governor, Mr. Prence, Mr. Winslow and Capt. Standish, determined mutually on the division.

Many years ago, on a piece of land which was originally included in the limits of his farm was found a small silver spoon bearing the initials J. B.

A family tradition states that Elder Brewster planted on his farm the first apple tree in New England. At the time of the Revolution the original tree was gone; but there had sprung up from its roots another which was of a large size and known as the "Brewster tree."

His wife died in 1627. His children were:

- I. JONATHAN, born at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, Aug. 12, 1598.
- II. PATIENCE, born about 1600; came in the Ann, July 1623; died 1634; married Aug. 5, 1624, Thomas Prince.
- III. FEAR, born about 1603, came in the Ann 1623; died Dec. 12, 1684, married in 1627 to Isaac Allerton, she being his second wife.
- IV. A child, died at Leyden, June 20, 1609.
- V. LOVE came in the Mayflower 1620, married May 15, 1634, Sarah, daughter of William Collier of Duxbury, Mass.
- VI. Wrestling, came in the Mayflower, 1620; Bradford says he "dyed a younge man unmarried." Subsequent research shows that Wrestling Brewster lived in Portsmouth, N. H.; married there and left children. The descendants maintain that he was the son of Elder William Brewster.

JONATHAN (1), settled in Duxbury, Mass.; was one of the prominent men in the formation of its settlement, and in the establishment of its church. He sometimes practiced before the courts as an attorney, and is also styled gentleman. He received grants of land in Duxbury, and likewise a ferry, (employing Peter Meacock in its management). He was frequently the town's deputy to the General Court. He removed to New London, Conn., and established by appointment a trading post on lands, purchased of Uncas, Chief of the Mohegans, and afterwards called Brewster's, Nick. He married Lucretia — and had William, *Mary*, married John Turner, of Scituate, Nov. 12, 1645; Jonathan, born 1627; Benjamin, who removed to Norwich, then to New London, where he married Anna Dart in 1659, and had Anna, 1662; Jonathan, 1664; Daniel, 1367; William, 1669; Benjamin, 1670.

Love Brewster, fifth child and second son of Elder William Brewster, was admitted freeman 1636. He early removed to Duxbury and settled with his father by the bay side, and afterward sold the estate to Samuel Eaton. He married Sarah Collier, daughter of William Collier, one of the first settlers of Duxbury. The will of Love Brewster is dated Oct. 1, 1650. His children were:

- I. SARAE, married about 1600, Benjamin Bartlett, son of Robert and Mary (Warren) Bartlett.
- II. Nathaniel, the eldest son, lived in Duxbury, Mass., and died in 1676. He married Sarah—but, as far as known, left no children.
- III. William.
- IV. Wrestling.

Benjamin Bartlett (1) married for his 2d wife Cecelia — 1678, who died about 1691. His children were all by the first wife.

Benjamin Bartlett (2) son of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (Brewster) Bartlett, inherited his father's farm and lands at Rochester and a double portion of his property. He married Ruth, daughter of William Pabodie (or Peabody), son of John Pabodie. William Pabodie of Duxbury, born 1629, died Dec. 13, 1707, was a man much employed in public affairs, and of much respectability. He married Elizabeth Alden, Dec. 26, 1644, daughter of John Alden, the Pilgrim, and Prescilla Mullens, his wife.

By his wife Ruth Pabodie Benjamin Bartlett (3) had

1. Robert, born Dec. 6, 1679.
2. Benjamin.
3. MERCY, married to John Turner, of Scituate, Aug. 5, 1714.
4. PRICILLA, born January 1697; married to John Sampson, Dec. 31, 1718.
5. DEBORAH, married to Josiah Thomas, Dec. 19, 1723.
6. RUTH, married to John Murdock, Jr.
7. ABIGAIL born 1703, married to HON. GAMALIEL BRADFORD.
8. REBECCA, born about 1705, married to JOHN BRADFORD, son of Major John, son of Major William Bradford.
9. SARAH, born about 1707, married to Israel Bradford.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM BRADFORD (3), (PAGE 14) BY HIS WIFE REBECCA (BARTLETT) BRADFORD.

- I. ALICE Bradford, born 1680, married William Barnes.
- II. WILLIAM (4), born about 1682, died 1730, married Elizabeth Finney, daughter of Josiah Finney, son of 1st Robert, who married Elizabeth Warren.
- III. SARAH, born about 1684, married Jonathan Barnes. After his death she married Robert Stanford.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

III THOMAS BRADFORD. Third child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford was born about 1660. By his father's will he received lands in Norwich, Conn., to which place he removed and died there 1708. In connection with his brother-in-law, Nehemiah Smith, Jr., he purchased land on the west side of Nehantic Bay, called the Soldier's Farm, having been given by the Legislature to five of Capt. Mason's soldiers for services in the Pequot war. On the north part of this land was a farm of 200 acres where Thomas Bradford settled. His home was not far from the northwest corner of what was then known as New London, but would now lie in the town of Salem.

In a recent work by Mary E. Perkins, of Norwich, entitled "Old Houses Ancient Town of Norwich," etc., she says, on page 282: "As we now turn down the road leading to Dr. Gulliver's we come to the house which has always been regarded as the oldest of the Huntington homesteads. We have found from the records that this was the Bradford home lot, which, with the Bradford house, were sold to—Huntington, Jun'r. in 1691.

"We are unable to say whether the present house was built in 1719, when the land was first given to Joshua [Huntington] or after 1740, by Jabez [Huntington]. In the latter case the house must have been the former house of Joshua, in the former the old Bradford homestead."

Thomas Bradford married Ann Smith, daughter of Nehemiah Smith, of Norwich, Conn.

Nehemiah Smith was first of New Haven, 1645. He connected himself with the association that settled Norwich in 1660, and removed to that plantation, where he died in 1684. By his wife Ann, he had four daughters, Mary, wife of Samuel Raymond; Ann, wife of Thomas Bradford; Elizabeth, wife of John Raymond and Experience who was married 1st Nov. 1677 to Joshua Abel.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS BRADFORD BY HIS WIFE ANN (SMITH) BRADFORD.

- I. JOSHUA, born 1682, at Norwich; married 1712 Mary Brooks.
- II. JAMES, born 1684 at Norwich; married 1st Edith — 2nd, Susanna.
- III. Jerusha, baptized 1693 at Montville, died 1739; married 1716, Hezekiah Newcomb, of Lebanon, Conn., born about 1692, died 1772. He married 2nd, Hannah—
- IV. WILLIAM, baptized at Montville, 1695.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

IV ALICE BRADFORD, fourth child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was born about 1680; died 1745. She married 1st, March 29, 1679 Rev. William Adams of Dedham, Mass., son of William (2) son of William (1).

WILLIAM ADAMS was of Cambridge 1635 or earlier, admitted freeman 22 May 1639; removed to Ipswich probably before 1642. His children were *William*, Nathaniel, Samuel.

WILLIAM ADAMS (2) son of William (1), born about 1620. His children were John, *William*; born 27 May 1650.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS (3) was born at Ipswich, May 27, 1650; died Nov. 17, 1685, graduated at Harvard 1671 and became pastor of the church at Dedham, Dec. 3, 1673. He was a successful preacher and was voted a salary of one hundred pounds. He married, 21 Oct. 1674, Mary daughter of William Manning, of Cambridge, and had Mary, born 12 Nov. 1675, died soon; Eliphalet, 26 March, 1677, a distinguished minister of New London; William, 17 Jan. 1679. His wife died 24 June, 1679; he married 29 March following, Alice, daughter of Major William Bradford.

CHILDREN OF ALICE BRADFORD BY HER MARRIAGE TO REV. WILLIAM ADAMS.

1. ELIZABETH ADAMS, born Feb. 23, 1681; married 1st. Rev. Samuel Whiting of Windham, Sep. 4, 1696, when she was but sixteen years of age, and her children were distinguished; 1st Col. William Whiting engaged in the French war; 2nd. Rev. John Whiting of the second church in Windham (Scotland parish) and resigning his office he was judge of probate and also colonel; 3d, Col. Nathan Whiting; 4th, Mary, born 1712; married Nov. 23, 1727, Rev. Thomas Clap, her father's successor in Windham and afterward President of Yale College; her daughter Mary Clap, who married Daniel Wooster of New Haven; and Temperance Clap, who married Timothy Pitkin, of Farmington.

2. ALICE ADAMS, born April 3, 1682, married Rev. Nathaniel Collins, the first minister of Enfield, Conn. She died Feb. 19, 1725; he died 1756.

3. WILLIAM ADAMS, born Dec. 17, 1683.

4. ABIEL ADAMS, was born Dec. 15, 1685, after the death of her father, who died Aug. 17, 1685. She married 1707, Rev. Joseph Metcalf, minister of Falmouth, a native of Dedham, born 1682, died May 24, 1720. They had 11 children.

After the death of Mr. Adams, Alice Bradford married in 1687, Major James Fitch, of Norwich, Conn., son of Rev. James Fitch, who was descended from a very distinguished English family of this name.

Sir Thomas Fitch, the immediate progenitor of the American family of this name, was born in Bocking, England 1590; died 1645. He was a judge of much distinction and was created a baronet by Charles I. He married Anna Pew, who survived him, and came to America with her three younger sons (two older ones emigrated previously). Some daughters and perhaps other sons, remained in England. The five sons who came to America were Thomas, Rev. James, Joseph, who settled at Windsor, Conn., and had three sons and two daughters; Samuel, who settled at Hartford and had two sons; and John who settled at Windsor and had no children.



The original spelling of the name was Ffytche, probably of Welch origin. The family from which Sir Thomas Fitch descended, resided at Thorpe Hall, county Lincoln, England, and was a branch of the family of Ffytche of Danbury Place, and Woodham Walter, County Essex. This family bore *Arms*—Vert, a chevron between three leopards' heads or. *Crest*—A leopard's face or, pierced with a sword, in bend sinister ppr., hilt and panel of the first. *Motto*—Spes juvat.

Rev. James Fitch, said to be son of Sir Thomas Fitch and Anna Pew, was born at Bocking, County of Essex England, Dec. 24, 1622. He was well advanced in his studies when he came to this country in 1638, at the age of sixteen. After a long and thorough course of preparation for the ministry under Revs. Hooker and Stone, of Hartford, he was ordained in 1646 as pastor of the Congregational Church at Saybrook and remained there until 1660, when, with the greater portion of his congregation he removed to and founded the town of Norwich, and continued as pastor of the Norwich church until 1696, when he became disabled from further active service by a stroke of the palsy. In 1702 he retired to Lebanon, which he had previously founded and named, and where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was called by Cotton Mather "the holy and acute Mr. Fitch." An election sermon, which he preached by invitation before the Colonial Assembly, received the compliment of being the first election sermon ever printed. To the Mohegan Indians he not only preached in their own language, but strove by gifts of his land to induce them to adopt the habits of civilization. This called forth a letter of thanks from the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, accompanied by an appropriation for the use of his assistants, and a committal to his charge of the Indians captured in King Philip's War. To his influence, indeed, the colony was largely indebted for the co-operation of Uncas, Owaneco, and other Indians in that war, in which he had also served as a chaplain with such acceptableness as to call forth from the Assembly an urgent request that he would act again in the same capacity. He has been justly characterized as "a nice, kind and good man, and greatly beloved by his people, and who, during the fifty years of his ministry, exercised a beneficent and extended influence not only in spiritual matters but in secular affairs—in things pertaining to the welfare of the Colony, and the good order and prosperity of the new plantations." Bishop Lee in a discourse delivered at the Norwich Jubilee some years since, said: "He made early efforts to instruct the natives in the truths of the Gospel. He took pains to acquire their tongue and was a

frequent visitor in their wigwams. He impressed them with his own sincerity and benevolence, so that others, who, like Uncas himself remained obstinate in their unbelief, accorded him their entire confidence and regarded him with affectionate respect."

Rev. Mr. Fitch married 1st October, 1648, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield, minister, of Guilford, Conn. She died Sep. 9, 1659. He married 20 October, 1664, Priscilla, daughter of Major John, and Anne (Peck) Mason. The children by his first wife (all born at Saybrook, Conn.) were *James*, born Aug. 2, 1649; Abigail, born August 1650, married Capt. John (son of Major John) Mason; Elizabeth, born January 1651, married Rev. Edward Taylor, of Westfield, Mass.; Hannah, born Sep. 1653; Samuel, born April 1655; Dorothy, born 1658, became the second wife of Nathaniel Bissell, of Windsor, Conn. By his second wife Mr. Fitch had issue: Daniel, born Aug. 16, 1670; Jabez, born April 1672; Ann, born April 1675, married Joseph (only son of Major William) Bradford, of Plymouth, (by his second wife).

Major James Fitch, eldest child of Rev. James and Abigail (Whitfield) Fitch, was born Aug. 2, 1649. He was a prominent and influential man in his day, and the owner of a vast amount of land, which he accumulated by legislative grants, by purchase from other grantees, and through his intimate connection with the Indians, of whom he was a noted friend and patron. Indeed, after the death of Major John Mason, he possessed more influence over the sachems than any one else in the colony. In 1684, he received from Owaneco the native right and title to a large tract, extending from the Quinebaug River, north of the present town of Brooklyn, Conn., westward forty-five miles, and northward to beyond the northern boundary of Massachusetts. Out of this, in 1686, he sold the town of Pomfret, consisting of 15,100 acres, for £30. In 1687 he received from the same Chief parcels of land in Plainfield, and Canterbury, several miles in extent. In addition, also, he owned land in various localities in the neighborhood of Norwich, and as one of Joshua's legatees, and an original proprietor of Windham, was allotted five one thousand acre shares, one located at Windham Centre, one at Willimantic, and three at Mansfield. He settled at Norwich, but lived in Preston, Plainfield and Canterbury, of which latter town he was the founder, having purchased the land, made the first clearing, laid it out in farm and house lots, and erected the first barn and framed house within its limits. He was a brave and experienced partisan soldier in the Indian wars; and active in politics, representing Norwich for several sessions, in the General Assembly, and was chosen in 1681, one of the Assistants of the Colony. An early patron of Yale College, to which he gave the glass and nails for its first edifice; he further renewed his interest by an endowment of 637 acres of land in Killingly township—an act which in the then peculiar situation of the infant institution (1701) insured its established permanence. He died in Canterbury, Conn., Nov. 10, 1727, aged 80.

Major Fitch married 1st, 1676, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Major John Mason; she died Oct. 8, 1684. By her he had issue James, born 1678, died soon; James again, born 1679, died early, unmarried; Jedediah born April 17, 1681, married Elizabeth, and had issue Elizabeth, Peter; Samuel, born July 12, 1680; Elizabeth again, born 1684.

Major James Fitch married 2nd, Alice Bradford, daughter and fourth child of Major William Bradford.

CHILDREN OF ALICE BRADFORD BY HER MARRIAGE TO MAJOR JAMES FITCH, SON OF REV. JAMES FITCH.

1. ABIGAIL FITCH, born 1687; married 1703, Capt. John Dyer, of Canterbury, Conn.
2. EBENEZER FITCH, born 1689-90; married 1712, Bridget Brown, possibly daughter of Eleazer Brown, of Canterbury. She married 2nd, John Perry, of Ashford, Conn.
3. DANIEL FITCH, born 1692; died 1752; married 1718, Anna Cook, possibly Stephen Cook, of Canterbury, Conn.
4. John Fitch, born 1695.
5. Bridget Fitch, born 1697.
6. JERUSAHA FITCH, born 1699; died 1780; married 1717, Daniel Bissell, born 1694, died 1770. son of Daniel and Margaret (Dewey) Bissell, of Windsor, Conn.
7. William Fitch, born 1701.
8. COL. JABEZ FITCH, born 1702; died 1784; married 1722, Lydia Gale, probably daughter of Richard Gale, of Canterbury; married 2d, Elizabeth Darby; married 3d,——— King.
9. LUCY FITCH, born about 1700; married 1719, Henry Cleveland, born about 1697, son of Josiah and Mary Cleveland, of Canterbury.
10. THEOPHILUS FITCH, born about 1705; died 1751 "aufully." He married Mary Huntington, born 1707.
11. Alice Fitch.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

V MERCY BRADFORD, fifth child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was born in 1660. She was married Sep. 16, 1680, to Samuel Steel, of Hartford, Conn., son of John Jr., son of John Steel, the ancestor.

John Steel was born in county Essex, England; came to New England with his wife and children and was living in Dorchester, Mass., 1630; a proprietor of New Town, now Cambridge, Mass., 1632; admitted freeman 1634. He removed to Hartford, Conn., was representative to the General Court and Secretary 1636-57, magistrate, and one of the founders of Hartford 1635; one of eight representative men appointed to govern Connecticut 1636; Secretary of the colony four years, and one of the founders of Farmington, Conn., where he died in 1665. He married 1st, Rachel———probably in England; she died in 1653; he married 2d, Nov. 23, 1756, Mercy, widow of Richard Seymour. He had six children of whom *John* was the eldest.

JOHN STEEL (2), son of John (1) and Rachel (——) Steel, was born probably in England; died in 1653. He married 1645, Mercy, daughter of Andrew Warner, of Hartford. They had Benoni, Henry, Daniel, Mary, Lieut. John, *Samuel*.

Samuel Steel, youngest son of John Steel, was born March 15, 1652; married Sep. 16, 1680, *Mercy*, daughter of Major William Bradford. He died 1710; she died 1720.

CHILDREN OF MERCY BRADFORD BY HER MARRIAGE TO SAMUEL STEEL.

- I. THOMAS STEEL, born Sep. 9, 1631; married May 10, 1700, Susanna Webster Steel.

He died 1757; she died Nov. 27, 1757. They resided at West Hartford, Conn.

II. SAMUEL STEEL, born Feb. 15, 1684; died 1710; unmarried.

III. JERUSA STEEL, twin of Samuel, married——Smith; lived in Hartford.

IV. William Steel, born Feb. 20, 1687; died 1713; unmarried.

V. ABIEL STEEL, born Oct. 8, 1693; married Dec. 5, 1712, John Webster. He died 1753, at Southington, Conn.

VI. DANIEL STEEL, born April 3, 1697; married 1725, Mary Hopkins. He died May 28, 1770, at West Hartford.

VII. ELIPHALET STEEL, born Jan. 23, 1700; married Catharine Marshfield. He died July, 1773; she died June 7, 1788, at West Hartford.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

VI BARRAB BRADFORD, sixth child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford was born May 9, 1662; died May 28, 1758. She married Nov. 28, 1682, Joshua Ripley, of Hingham, Mass., and removed with him to Windham County, Conn. She was evidently a woman of superior education for the Windham records state that she was "a noble and useful woman, and remarkable, not only for intelligence and accomplishments, but for her skill in the art of healing." She was the first and for a long time the only physician in the settlement, and it is said that the first male physician, Dr. Richard Huntington, received much of his medical knowledge from her.

Joshua Ripley, her husband, was the son of John, son of William Ripley, the ancestor.

William Ripley, with his wife, two sons and two daughters, came from Hingham, Norfolk County, England, on the ship Dilligent, with his wife and family, and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638. His second wife, whom he married Jan 28, 1657-8, in this country, was the widow of Thomas Thaxter, of Hingham, England and Hingham, Mass. William Ripley died July 20, 1656, leaving *John*, Abraham and Sarah.

JOHN RIPLEY, son of William Ripley, was born in England; came with his parents to America; died at Hingham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1683. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, first pastor of the church at Hingham, who died in 1692 in the 60th year of his age. They had seven children of whom *Joshua* was the third.

Joshua Ripley, son of John and Elizabeth (Hobart) Ripley, was born in Hingham, Mass., May 9, 1658, died May 18, 1739. He moved from Hingham to Norwich, Conn., in 1689, and later to Windham County, Conn., where he bought of Isaac Magowan, the first settler, sixty acres of land on both sides of Merrick's Brook. The first town meeting in Windham was held June 11, 1692, when Joshua Ripley was appointed town clerk; he was also town treasurer. He was a man widely known and respected as of sterling sense and judgment. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Connecticut, and was appointed May 1698, when that office was first instituted. He was also one of the seven pillars or counsellors and justices of the quorum in 1726.

CHILDREN OF JOSHUA AND HANNAH (BRADFORD) RIPLEY.

- I. ALICE, born in Hingham, Mass., Sep. 18, 1683, married Samuel Edgerton, of Norwich, Conn.
- II. HANNAH, born in Hingham, Mass., March 2, 1685; married Samuel Webb, of Windham, Conn., Oct. 8, 1711.
- III. FAITH, born in Hingham, Sep. 20, 1686; married Samuel Bingham, of Scotland, Conn.
- IV. JOSHUA, born in Hingham, May 13, 1688; married Mary Backus, of Windham, Dec. 3, 1712. He died Nov. 18, 1773.
- V. MARGARET, born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 4, 1690; married ——Seabury, of Lebanon, Conn.
- VI. LEAH, born in Windham, Conn., April 17, 1693; married 1st, Samuel Cook; 2d, James Bradford, of Canterbury, Conn.
- VII. RACHEL, twin sister of Leah; born in Windham, April 17, 1693; married Winslow Tracy, of Norwich, Conn.
- VIII. HEZEKIAH, born in Windham, Jan. 10, 1695; married Miriam Fitch, Oct. 16, 1740; married 2d, Mary Skinner, of Windham, Nov. 25, 1746. He died Feb. 7, 1779.
- IX. DAVID, born in Windham, May 20, 1697; married Lydia Carey, of Windham, March 21, 1720; died Feb. 16, 1781.
- X. IRENE, born in Windham, Aug. 28, 1700; married Samuel Many, April 20, 1719.
- XI. JERUSHA, born in Windham, Nov. 1, 1701; married Edward, of Windham, Sep. 9, 1724.
- XII. ANN, twin sister of Jerusha, born in Windham, Nov. 1, 1701; married Dr. Solomon Wheat, of Windham.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

VII MELACIAS BRADFORD, seventh child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was born about 1664; was married to John Steel, of Norwich, Conn., son of James, son of George (2), son of George (1).

GEORGE STEEL (1) presumed to have been an elder brother of John, who married Mercy Bradford, 5th child of Major William Bradford, came to New England with him. He was admitted a freeman at Cambridge, Mass., in 1654; removed thence to Hartford, Conn.; was a proprietor of land there in 1639; died 1663, "very old." He had four children of whom *James* was the youngest.

JAMES STEEL, youngest child of George Steel, was born probably in England. He married 1st, Anna Bishop, supposed to have been a daughter of John Bishop, of Guilford; she died 1676; he married 2d, Bethia, widow of Deacon Samuel Stocking, (by whom she had eight children). The Colonial records show that James Steel, in 1657-8, was enlisted as a trooper in the war against the Pequots. In 1662 he was appointed by the General Court,

with William Wadsworth, to lay out lands in Hammonasset [Killingworth]. He was appointed 1672 with others to run the dividing line between the towns of Lyme and New London for which service he was allowed by the Court six pounds and fifteen shillings out of the public treasury. The Court granted him the same year 160 acres of land for a farm. In 1675 he was appointed commissary in King Philip's war and was allowed at the rate of fifty pounds per annum as compensation for his services. His dwelling house was on the old plan of Hartford, south of Little River. He had issue Sarah, Lieut. James, *John*, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachel.

JOHN STEEL, son of James and Anna (Bishop) Steel, born about 1660; married Melatiah daughter of Major William Bradford; after his death she married——Stevens, of Killingworth. Her sister May married Samuel Steel.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MELATIAH (BRADFORD) STEEL.

I. BETHIA born about 1688-9, married May 17, 1709, Samuel Shepard, born Feb. 2, 1684, died June 5, 1750 (she died 1746). He was the son of John Shepard, of Hartford who married May 12, 1680, Hannah daughter of Deacon Paul Peck; son of John Shepard, of Cambridge, Mass., 1750, and Hartford, Conn, 1766, who married 1649, Rebecca daughter of Samuel Greenhill; son of Edward Shepard of Cambridge, Mass., 1637.

II. JOHN, born 1693; died unmarried.

III. EBENEZER, born 1695, married Susanna——of West Hartford. He removed to Killingworth and purchased lands there Feb. 23, 1723. He died 1746.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE, MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

VIII CAPT. SAMUEL BRADFORD, eighth child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was born in 1668, died Feb. 17 1714. He resided at Duxbury where his name appears on the records as early as 1700. He had a grant of land adjoining his house lot.

His gravestone in Duxbury Cemetery contains the following inscription: "Here lyes Capt. Samuel Bradford of Duxbury, who died Feb. 17, 1714 in ye 47th year of his age." He was called Capt. Samuel Bradford. He was a juryman 1700, constable 1701, selectman 1702, and in 1710 was one of three men appointed to divide the Common Lands.

He married Hannah Rogers, daughter of John and Elizabeth Rogers, of Duxbury, Mass., son of John the ancestor.

JOHN ROGERS, who was of Plymouth 1631, bought land in Duxbury of Edward Chandler. He was a representative to the General Court in 1657. In his will of Feb. 1661, he calls himself of Marshfield and names wife and six children, besides grandchildren, George and John Russell. His wife was named Frances. They had *John* (2), Joseph, Timothy (freed from bearing arms, being lame) Ann, married John Hudson; Mary; Abigail.

JOHN ROGERS (2) son of John (1) and Frances Rogers, died in 1696. He married Elizabeth Peabody Nov. 1666, daughter of William Peabody, of Duxbury, born 1619; married Dec. 26, 1644, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Alden the Pilgrim. John Rogers (2) by his

wife Elizabeth (Peabody) Rogers had issue *Hannah*, born Nov. 16, 1668; married Samuel Bradford, son of Major William Bradford.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL BRADFORD (VIII) AND HANNAH (ROGERS) BRADFORD.

- I. HANNAH, born Feb. 14, 1689; married Nathaniel Gilbert, of Taunton, Mass.
- II. GERSHOM, born Dec. 21, 1691; married Priscilla daughter of Rev. Ichabod Wiswall, of Duxbury. He removed with a part of his family to Bristol R. I. In 1744, having previously resided in Kingston, Mass. They had issue:
 1. ALEXANDER, born about 1718, who died leaving one son Alexander? and one daughter.
 2. DANIEL, born 1720, married 1st, Mary Church, 2d, Susan Jarvis; died 22 July 1810. He settled in Bristol and became the ancestor of a numerous posterity. His oldest child, Priscilla, born 12th March 1752, married 15th Jan. 1775, Col. Sylvester Child, of Warren, R. I., born 1752, died Jan. 9, 1832. There were by this marriage three daughters: Mary R., who married Christopher Child; Priscilla Bradford, who married Shubael P. Child, and Abigail Miller, who married John Fessenden and had John M. of Jamaica Plains and Guy M. of Warren, R. I.
 3. NOAH, married Hannah Clark.
 4. JOB, married Elizabeth Parkman. He was born in Kingston and settled in Boston.
- III. PERCY BRADFORD, born Dec. 28, 1394. He resided in Attleboro, Mass., where he died Jan. 19, 1746. He was a graduate of Harvard and a member of the Council of Massachusetts. He married Abigail Belch.
- IV. ELIZABETH, born Dec. 15, 1696, married William Whiting of Hartford, Conn.
- V. JERUSA, born March 10, 1699, married Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham.
- VI. WELTHIA, born May 15, 1702. She married Peter Lane, of Hingham, Mass., born 25 May, 1697, son of Ebenezer, son of George, son of William Lane, of Dorchester, Mass.
- VII. HON. (AND COL.) GAMALIEL born May 18, 1704; died in Duxbury, Mass., April 24, 1778. He was a member of the Council of Massachusetts and Judge of the County Court. He was known as the "Hon. Gamaliel Bradford." He shared largely in all the duties of public offices of the town and was always selected to bear the responsibilities of its important agencies. He was a friend of education, and did much toward the maintenance and improvement of the public schools. He represented the town in the Legislature from 1764 to 1770, and was a member of the executive council. He was for many years a justice of the peace and judge of the county court. He also had command of a company of militia in his native town, and about 1750, was raised to the rank of Major and later Colonel of the regiment. He married Abigail Bartlett, of Duxbury, Mass., daughter of Benjamin Bartlett and Sarah Brewster, son of Robert Bartlett, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Warren, a Mayflower Pilgrim.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE, MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

IX MARY BRADFORD, ninth child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was

born about 1669. She was married to William Hunt, son of Ephraim, son of Enoch.

The Massachusetts State Archives, lib. 129, folio 16, contains the following in reference to the Hunt family, of Weymouth, in a deposition of James Humphrey:

“**Enoch Hunt**, of Titenden in the Parish of Lee about two miles distant from Wendorn, and Ephraim Hunt, the reputed eldest son, removed into New England, and for some time dwelt in Weymouth. The said Enoch Hunt, the father, soon returned back to England, but his son Ephraim remained, and settled at Weymouth, and there married a wife, by whom he had several sons, and continued his dwelling there unto the time of his decease.”

EPHRAIM HUNT, of Rehoboth 1644, son of Enoch, was born in England; removed thence to Weymouth; married 1st, Sarah Barker. He married 2nd, Elbet, and had issue: Thomas, Ephraim, John, William, 1655; Enoch, 1657; and Joseph. He was admitted freeman 1671; was captain of the train band. His will is dated April 7, 1687.

WILLIAM HUNT, son of Ephraim, was born about 1655. He is called of Chilmark. He lived at Martha's Vineyard. After the death of his first wife, he married Sarah, widow of Samuel Bradford, brother of Mary, his first wife.

THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM HUNT, BY HIS WIFE MARY BRADFORD (HUNT), WERE

1. Mary Hunt, born Feb. 8 or 18, 1687.
2. William Hunt, born May 17, 1693.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

X SARAH BRADFORD, tenth child of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was born about 1671. She was married to Kenelm Baker, of Marshfield, Mass., son of Samuel, son of Rev. Nicholas Baker, the ancestor.

Rev. Nicholas Baker was one of the first settlers of Hingham, Mass., and from this circumstance it is supposed he came from Hingham, in Norfolk, England. He received a share in the first division of house lots in Hingham in 1635. He afterward became an extensive landholder in Hull, and resided there. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years, though a man of more than ordinary qualifications, and often employed in public affairs. He was a deputy to the Mass. Colony Court (the May session) in 1636, it being the sixth Court that had been holden, but the first in which Hingham was represented. Again he was a deputy to the May Court in 1638. After the death of President Dunster he was invited to preach at Scituate First Church. He was ordained in Scituate in 1660. He died in 1678. By wife Grace he had *Samuel*, Elizabeth, Nicholas, Deborah, Sarah, Mary.

SAMUEL BAKER, of Duxbury, son of Rev. Nicholas Baker, was born about 1630. He married Eleanor Winslow, daughter of Kenelm Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow. By her he had *Kenelm*, born 1657; Lydia 1659; Elizabeth 1661; Mary 1662; Alice 1663; Ellen 1665. His second wife, whom he married in 1677, Patience was Simmon, by whom he had a son *Samuel*.

KENELM BAKER, eldest son of Samuel and Eleanor (Winslow) Baker, was born in Duxbury, Mass., in 1657. He married Sarah Bradford 10th child of Major William Bradford.

CHILDREN OF KENELM BAKER AND SARAH BRADFORD.

- I. KENELM BAKER, married Patience Doten, of Marlborough, at Duxbury, Jan. 22, 1719.
- II. SAMUEL BAKER, married Miss Ford, of Marshfield, Mass.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD (THROUGH HIS SECOND WIFE WIDOW WISWALL) ELDEST SON OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

XI LIEUT. JOSEPH BRADFORD, only child of Major William Bradford by his wife, Widow Wiswall Bradford, was born in 1675. He lived in Lebanon, Conn., of which he was an original proprietor; also at New London, Conn.

A Court of Commission was held at his house on the Mohegan lands, Feb. 22, 1721 to "hear, review and settle all disputes respecting the Indian lands." He frequently occupied public positions, which he filled with honor and credit. He represented the town of Lebanon in the State Legislature in 1707-8-9-12 and 1714. In 1702 he was commissioned Ensign of the train band, of which he became Lieutenant before 1710; Selectman 1710, 1714.

He married Anne Fitch (born April 1675 died 1715) daughter of Rev. James Fitch of Norwich, Conn., Oct. 5, 1678. [See Fitch family page 20]

CHILDREN OF LIEUT. JOSEPH BRADFORD AND ANNE FITCH, DAUGHTER OF REV. JAMES FITCH.

1. Ann, born July 26, 1699.
2. Joseph {
3. Priscilla { twins born April 9, 1702.
4. Sarah, born Sep. 21, 1706.
5. Hannah, born May 24, 1709.
6. Elizabeth, born Oct. 21, 1712.
7. Althea {
8. Irene { twins again, born Sep. 19, 1715.
9. John, born May 20, 1717.

Anne, wife of Joseph, died Oct. 7, 1717. He moved to Mohegan that year and is said to have married 2nd Mary (Sherwood) Fitch, widow of Daniel Fitch.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

XII ISRAEL BRADFORD, twelfth child of Major William Bradford and eldest child by his wife Mary Atwood (Holmes) Bradford; was born in Kingston, Mass., about 1679 and resided there. He married in 1701, Sarah Bartlett, of Duxbury, Mass., daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Peabody) Bartlett, son of Benjamin (1) son of Robert the ancestor, who married Mary Warren, daughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL BRADFORD BY HIS WIFE SARAH BARTLETT.

- I. Ruth, born Dec. 11, 1703; died Feb. 1713.
- II. BATSHEBA, born Feb. 1703; married Thomas Adams.
- III. BENJAMIN, born Oct. 17, 1705; married 1st Zeresh Stetson; 2nd Mary Clitman. Resided in Kingston.
- IV. ABNER, born Dec. 25, 1707; married Susanne Porter; resided in Kingston.
- V. JOSHUA, born June 23, 1710; married Hannah daughter of Elisha Bradford and removed from Kingston to Madrencock (now Freedom) Me., where on May 27, 1756 he and his wife were killed by a party of Indians, who, at the same time, carried their children to Canada, where they remained in captivity until Quebec was taken by Gen. Wolf, when they returned to Madrencock.
- VI. Ichabod, born Sep. 22, 1713; married Mary Johnson, Nov. 25, 1743. She died July 1761.
- VII. ELISAH, born March 26, 1718; no issue.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

XIII EPHRAIM BRADFORD, thirteenth child of Major William, and second child by wife Mary Atwood (Holmes) Bradford, was born about 1685. He resided in Kingston, Mass. He married Feb. 13, 1710 Elizabeth Bartlett. She may have been a daughter of Samuel Bartlett of Northampton, Mass., who had a daughter, Elizabeth, born 1687. He was a son of Robert Bartlett, the Hartford, Conn. settler. The contemporary name of Elizabeth does not appear among the descendants of Robert Bartlett, of Plymouth.

CHILDREN OF EPHRAIM BRADFORD BY HIS WIFE ELIZABETH BARTLETT.

- I. Deborah, born June 21; 1712, died Jan. 10, 1732.
- II. Anna, born July 25, 1715.
- III. Elizabeth, born Nov. 3, 1717.
- IV. Ephraim, born Jan. 1, 1719
- V. Abigail, born Feb. 28, 1720.
- VI. Susanna, born May 5, 1721.
- VII. Elijah, born Jan. 23, 1723.
- VIII. Ezekiel
- IX. Simeon, born Aug. 28, 1729.
- X. Wail.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

XIV-3 DAVID BRADFORD, fourteenth child of Major William Bradford and third child of Mary (Atwood Holmes) Bradford, was born in Kingston, Mass., about 1690; died there March 16, 1730.

He married in 1714, Elizabeth Finney (or Phinney), born about April 11, 1690, daughter of John Finney, son of John (2), son of John (1).

John Finney, of Plymouth, by wife Christian, who died 9th Sept. 1649, had *John*, born 24th Dec., 1638 and perhaps others. He removed to Barnstable, and married June 10, 1650, Abigail, widow of Henry Coggen, who died May 6, 1653. He married 3d, Elizabeth Bayley, and had eight children.

JOHN FINNEY (2), son of John (1), was born Dec. 24, 1638; married Aug. 10, 1664, Mary Rogers, and had twelve children, of whom John (3) was the eldest.

JOHN FINNEY (3), son of John (2), was born May 5, 1665; married May 30, 1689, Sarah Lombard, daughter of Thomas, son of Bernard, son of Thomas.

Thomas Lombard, of Dorchester, Mass., came in the "Mary and John" 1630, bringing Bernard and two other children. He was admitted freeman Oct. 9, 1630. He removed later to Scituate and thence to Barnstable.

Bernard Lombard, son of Thomas, came with his father to Mass. in 1630. He went to Scituate April 1, 1634, and, with his wife, joined the church April 19, 1635. He went thence to Barnstable with Lathrop. He had Thomas and other children.

Thomas Lombard, son of Bernard, born about 1640; married Dec. 23, 1665, Elizabeth Darby or Derby and had Sarah.

Sarah Lombard, daughter of Thomas Lombard, was born Dec. 1666; married John Finney (3).

JOHN FINNEY (3), by wife Sarah (Lombard) Finney, had *Elizabeth*, who was married to David Bradford.

CHILDREN OF DAVID BRADFORD BY HIS WIFE ELIZABETH FINNEY.

I. NATHANIEL, born Dec. 10, 1715; married Sarah Spooner, of Plymouth, granddaughter, probably, of William Spooner, who was of Plymouth 1637 and of Dartmouth 1660, and Hannah, daughter of Joshua Pratt.

II. Jonathan, born Nov. 13, 1717; no issue.

III. LYDIA, born Dec. 23, 1719; married 1st, Elkanah Cushman 1740; 2d, Lazarus Le Baron, 1743. She, Lydia, died 1757.

IV. NATHAN, born April 3, 1722; married 1st, Elizabeth———she died April 30, 1773; married 2nd, Sarah Sturtevant, 1776. He had no issue by second wife. He died Oct. 14, 1787.

THIRD GENERATION.

LINE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

XV. BEZELIAH BRADFORD, fifteenth child of Major William Bradford, was born probably in Kingston, about 1692, where he continued to reside.

He married Mary Chandler, of Duxbury, Mass., born 1704, daughter probably of Joseph son of Joseph, son of Edmond.

Edmund Chandler, of Roxbury 1635, owned land near R. Hicks, which he sold to John Rogers, and also land to Isaac Robinsen. In 1636 he had granted to him "fourty acres of

land lying on the east side of Meyses Symonson, where Morris formerly began to clear for the Bowmans." He was of Scituate 1650. He died 1662, (will dated May 3, 1662), leaving an estate of £38. He owned land at Barbadoes, which he gave to his daughters Sarah, Anna and Mary. He had another daughter Ruth and sons Benjamin, Samuel and *Joseph*.

JOSEPH CHANDLER (1), son of Edmund, was of Sandwich 1661, and of Duxbury 1684. He had John, *Joseph* and perhaps Edmund, of Duxbury 1710 and Benjamin 1684, who died March 25, 1771, aged 87.

JOSEPH CHANDLER (2), son of Joseph (1), was born about 1675; married Feb. 12, 1701, Martha Hunt, and had Philip 1702; *Mary*, born Aug. 3, 1704; Joshua, Zechariah 1708; Edmond, 1710; Ebenezer, 1712; Sarah, 1714; Martha, 1716; Jonathan, 1718; Judah, 1720.

MARY CHANDLER, second child of Joseph (2), was born Aug. 3, 1704; married, probably to Hezekiah Bradford.

Hezekiah Bradford, by his wife Mary (Chandler) Bradford, had a daughter Mary.

SECOND GENERATION.

LINE OF JOSEPH BRADFORD YOUNGEST CHILD OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH (NEE CARPENTER.)

[see 9th page]

JOSEPH BRADFORD, fourth and youngest child of Governor William and Alice (Southworth nee Carpenter) Bradford was born in 1630; died July 29, 1715. He resided in Kingston (then Plymouth) on Jones River, half a mile from the mouth at a place called Flat House Dock, perhaps from the circumstances that he lived in a house with a *flat roof*.

He married May 25, 1664 Joel (born 1643) daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, son of Edmund.

Edmund Hobart, the progenitor of the family in America was born in Hingham, Norfolk England emigrated to New England in 1633, and settled in Hingham Mass. where he died in 1646. He represented the town of Hingham at the General Court of Mass. from 1639 to 1642.

Rev. Peter Hobart, son of Edmund was born in Hingham England in 1604. He attended the free school at Lynn and entered the University at Cambridge, and after teaching a grammar school, held a pastorate in Haverhill, Suffolk until 1635. In the summer of that year he came with his wife and four children to New England, and with his father who had preceded him—together with a few others formed a new plantation which they called Hingham, where he organized the First Church (Congregational), of which he continued as pastor until his death. Four of his sons, graduates of Harvard were Congregational clergymen, one of whom was the successor of John Eliot, in 1764.

His children who came with him were: Joshua, Jeremiah, Josiah, Elizabeth, who married John Ripley.

Those born here were: Ichabod 1635, died soon; Hannah, 1637, died soon; Hannah again, born 1638, married John Brown, of Salem; Bathsheba, born 1640, married Joseph Turner of

Scituate; Israel, born 1642.

Jael, born Dec 1643, married May 23, 1664, Joseph Bradford.

GERSHON, 1645; Japhet, April 1647; Nehemiah, 1649; David, 1651; Rebecca, born 1654, married Oct 10, 1679, Daniel Mason, of Stonington, Conn.; Abigail Lydia. Rev. Peter Hobart, died Jan. 20, 1679.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH BRADFORD BY HIS WIFE Jael HOBART BRADFORD.

I. Joseph, born April 18, 1665.

II. ELISEA, married 1st Hannah Cole and had Hannah, who married Joshua Bradford of Kingston. He married 2nd Bathsheba La Broche.

LINE OF JOSEPH BRADFORD YOUNGEST CHILD OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD BY HIS SECOND WIFE MRS. ALICE SOUTHWORTH NEE CARPENTER.

II Elisha Bradford, son of Joseph and Jael (Hobart) Bradford, was a native of Plymouth in New England. The "Female Review" says of him: "He possessed good abilities and explored many sources that led him to literary distinction. As he was eminent in property; so piety, humanity and uprightness were the distinguishing characteristics of his life." He was married Sep. 7, 1719, to Bathsheba Le Broche, a French lady of elegant extraction and accomplishments. Her father was a native of Paris. Mr. Bradford, for one of his benevolent offices, being bound for a ship and rich cargo, belonging to a merchant of the same town, had the misfortune to lose the greater part of his interest. Being at this time (1760) considerably advanced in years, this circumstance, together with the loss of his eldest son, preyed fast upon his constitution, and he did not long survive to mourn the loss of what seemed not in his power to remedy."

CHILDREN OF ELISHA BRADFORD BY HIS WIFE BATHSHEBA LE BROCHE.

1. Hannah, born April 10, 1719.

2. Joseph, born Dec. 17, 1721.

3. Nehemiah, born July 27, 1724.

4. Laurana, born March 26, 1720; married Elijah McFarland, of Plympton.

5. Mary, born Aug. 1, 1727.

6. Elisha, born Oct. 6, 1729.

7. Lois, born Jan. 30, 1731.

8. DEBORAH, born Nov. 18, 1732; married Jonathan Sampson, Jr.

This Deborah Bradford, eighth child of Elisha and Bathsheba (Le Broche) Bradford by her marriage to Jonathan Sampson, Jr., became the mother of one of the most remarkable women of the Revolution. Jonathan Sampson, Jr., her husband, was the son of Jonathan Sampson and Joanna Lucas, son of Isaac Sampson born 1660; married Lydia Standish, daughter of Alexander, son of Capt. Miles Standish; he was the son of Abraham Sampson, the ancestor.

Jonathan Sampson, by his wife Deborah (Bradford) Sampson, had a child *Deborah*, who, served in the ranks of the patriot army throughout the War of the Revolution in male attire, without her sex having been discovered.

Grinnell and Allied Families.

LINES OF DESCENT FROM GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, JOHN ALDEN, WILLIAM MULLINS
(MOLINES), JOHN TILLEY AND JOHN HOWLAND OF THE MAYFLOWER.

THE ancestry of the Grinnell family among the early settlers of America presents a remarkable combination of men who were well known in their day.

The Mayflower ancestry, beginning with the line of Governor Bradford, includes five signers of the Mayflower compact, together with their own and allied families, who were among the "Blessed Company"; six colonial governors, also deputy governors, magistrates, assistants, judges, lawyers, clergymen, military leaders, etc.

Matthew Grinnell, the ancestor, is first found at Newport, R. I., where he was admitted freeman in 1638. He was probably one of the numerous Huguenot refugees who fled from France to Holland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Of the children named in the will of Matthew are Matthew, Thomas and *Daniel*. His wife's name was Rose, her surname does not appear in the records.

Daniel Grinnell, son of Matthew and Rose Grinnell, was born in 1636. He married Mary Wodell, born 1640, daughter of William and Mary Wodell. They lived at Portsmouth and Little Compton, R. I. They had issue, *Daniel* (2), Richard and Jonathan.

Daniel Grinnell (2), son of Daniel (1), and Mary Wodell Grinnell, was born at Little Compton about 1665. He married Lydia Pabodie, daughter of William Pabodie, son of William Pabodie, the ancestor.

WILLIAM PABODIE, the ancestor, was born in England, 1619, and was an early settler of the Plymouth Colony. The Plymouth records state that he was "a man much employed in public affairs, and of much respectability." While not himself a Pilgrim he had the honor of marrying the daughter of a Pilgrim, Elizabeth Alden, born 1622 or 3, the *first white woman born in New England*. They were married Dec. 26, 1644. He with others, purchased in 1659, from the Seaconet tribe of Indians a large tract of land known by the name of Seaconet Point, now Little Compton, R. I. Until 1745 this was a part of Massachusetts. William Pabodie was one of the "twenty-nine persons who appeared at Plymouth, July 22, 1673 and proved their respective shares on the grant of land at Seaconet." He moved with his family to their new home in 1684.

John Alden, the Pilgrim, the father of Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, was the seventh and youngest signer of the Mayflower Compact. He was born in 1599, and had only just realized his majority when he put his name to the important document. His "powers of persuasion" were evidently appreciated by his friend Captain Miles Standish, and it was no fault of his that while acting as "proxy" in the courtship of the beautiful Priscilla Mullens or Molines he became the principal, and she thus became the mother of the first white child born in Plymouth Colony. Her father was William Molines, or as appears among the signers, William Mullins.

WILLIAM MOLINES, tenth signer of the Mayflower Compact, formed a part of the little colony at Leyden, Holland, where the Pilgrims met and formed their plans for the new settlement. He was one of the Huguenot refugees, and was descended probably from the ancient family of De Moulins. He died Feb. 21, 1621, "pious and well deserving, endowed also with considerable outward estate, and had it been the will of God that he had survived, might have proved a valuable instrument in his place." His will refers to his wife Alice and two children, who were left in England, a son William and a daughter Sarah.

WILLIAM PABODIE, who married Elizabeth Alden, daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Molines, had a daughter Lydia (born April 3, 1667, died July 15, 1748,) who married Daniel Grinnell (2).

Daniel Grinnell (2), by his wife Lydia (Pabodie) Grinnell, had Priscilla born 1689, Pabodie born 1691, and *George*, born about 1700. These were probably all born at Saybrook, Conn., where the father had removed some time previous.

PABODIE GRINNELL eldest son of Daniel and Lydia (Pabodie) Grinnell, born in 1691, married Ruth Nettleton.

George Grinnell, (1) youngest child of Daniel (2) and Lydia (Pabodie) Grinnell, was born about 1700 in Saybrook, Conn. He married Mary Bull, daughter of Edward, son of John Bull,

JOHN BULL was born at Dennington in the parish of Stowe, County of Gloucester, England, about 1637. His wife Hannah, as appears by the Saybrook records, was born at the same place, February 3, 1639. John Bull settled first in Hartford, Conn., and removed thence to Saybrook. He was probably engaged in the Pequot war, as his name appears in the list of those referred to in the following:

"Feb. 7, 1678. The Town agreed that the Souldiers that went out of the Town in the Indian war shall have five acres apiece of Land, etc." John Bull, by his wife Hannah, had Edward and others.

EDWARD BULL, son of John and Hannah Bull, was born in the parish of Stowe, County of Gloucestershire, England, September 12, 1662; came with his parents to New England and settled in Saybrook. He married Mary Post and had several children, of whom *Mary* was one. She was married to George Grinnell.

George Grinnell, by his wife Mary (Bull) Grinnell, had seven children, of whom William was the eldest.

William Grinnell, son of George and Mary (Bull) Grinnell, was born 1726. He married Mary

William Grinnell died in 1761 as appears by the following, from the Colonial Records of Connecticut:

"Upon the memorial of Daniel Grinnell, administrator of the estate of William Grinnell, late of Saybrook, deceased, representing to this Assembly that the debts and charges due from said estate surmount the personal estate of said deceased £79, 6s., 9d. lawful money, and pray-

ing for liberty to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be sufficient to raise said sum with the incident charges arising thereon; Resolved, by this Assembly, that Joseph Spencer of Saybrook have liberty to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be sufficient to raise the said sum with the incident charges arising thereon, taking the directions of the Court of Probate in the district of Guilford therein."

William Grinnell by his wife Mary (—) Grinnell, had a son George.

George Grinnell, (2) son of William and Mary Grinnell, was born in Saybrook, Conn., July 14, 1750; died at Greenfield, Mass., March 1, 1844. He married Lydia Stevens, daughter of Col. Jonathan Stevens, son of Capt. James Stevens, of Amherst, Mass.

CAPT. JAMES STEVENS, born November 31, 1686, lived in Amherst, Mass., married 1713 Dorothy Frye, of Amherst, Mass.

They had, among other children, *Jonathan*.

COL. JONATHAN STEVENS, son of Capt. James and Dorothy (Frye) Stevens, was born at Andover, Mass., 1727. He served with distinction in the War of the Revolution. His first service was as private in Capt. Johnson's company, Col. Johnson's regiment of Massachusetts militia. In the Historical Sketches of Andover, page 377, appears the following:

"PAWLET, Oct. 1st, 1777.

"*Loving Sister* :—This will inform you that I am very well at present, and have been so ever since I came from home, and I hope you and all my friends enjoy the same state of health.

"We have been up to Ticonderoga, and took almost four hundred prisoners of the British army and returned one hundred of our men that were prisoners there.

"Our army have come from Ticonderoga down as far as Pawlet, about sixty miles, and expect to march to Stillwater very soon. So no more at present. I remain

Your loving brother,

JONATHAN STEVENS.

"To the Widow Lidia Peters in Andover."

COL Jonathan Stevens married Lydia Felch, daughter of Ebenezer Felch and Lydia Chandler.

(EBENEZER FELCH runs back to the Gov. Bradford line. An Ebenezer Felch born 1689, married Bridget Brown.)

Col. Jonathan Stevens, by his wife Lydia Chandler, had issue Lydia, who married George Grinnell (1).

GEORGE GRINNELL, by his wife Lydia (Stevens) Grinnell, had *George* (3).

Hon. George Grinnell, (3) son of George and Lydia (Stevens) Grinnell, was born in Greenfield, Franklin Co., Mass., December 25, 1786; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1811. One of his first speeches to attract public attention appears to have been made in the year 1818, when he was only thirty years of age, at the convention which decided upon the location of Amherst Academy, which afterwards became Amherst College. Of this convention the History of Amherst College says:

“After which George Grinnell, Esq., who was secretary of the Convention, left his seat, taking his place in the aisle, and also delivered a very powerful and effective speech, still keeping the full attention of the Convention. The speech produced a new and different feeling throughout the house; and the result, when the vote was taken, was in favor of Amherst as the location of the College. The argument of Mr. Grinnell, delegate from the ‘Poll Parish’ in Greenfield was particularly convincing and is said not only to have carried the suffrages of the Convention but to have brought him so favorably before the public as to have had not a little influence in preparing the way for his election to Congress.”

He was Prosecuting Attorney for Franklin County from 1824 to 1827, and was a representative in Congress from Massachusetts 1829 to 1839, and during this period was associated with all the great statesmen of the age, among whom were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Adams, Polk, as well as many of the lesser lights. He took a leading part in all the great questions of the day, and his name appears quite as often in the columns of the Congressional Record as that of any man in Congress. He introduced and carried through many important measures. Probably no man in Congress did as much for improving the condition of the army, and in promoting the interests of the Revolutionary veterans and their widows and orphans as did he. Many a veteran or widow of a veteran would have become an inmate of the poorhouse or have been left to starve but for his efforts in calling the attention of Congress to their condition and introducing measures for their relief. He urged upon Congress the increase of pay of army officers, which up to that time remained the same as during the Revolution. He introduced a resolution “to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefits of five years’ half pay now allowed by law to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers who died in the service of the United States; to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the regular army who have died or shall die in the service, or in consequence of wounds received in the line of duty.”

Mr. Grinnell took strong grounds in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and though not a pronounced Abolitionist, in the general sense was one of the pioneers in the movement which had its inception in that early day.

In December, 1838, he introduced a resolution in the petition presented from certain inhabitants of Nantucket, praying Congress to open international relations with the Republic of Hayti. His most active opponent was Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. The Congressional Report states that:

“Mr. Grinnell, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at some length in support of the petition—a right, he insisted, which had never been denied by the veriest despot on earth. He then expatiated on the great advantages that would accrue to this country by opening commercial negotiations with, and acknowledging the independence of Hayti, where we now labored under great disadvantages, owing to the inequality of duties between goods carried in American vessels and in those of other nations which had recognized the nationality of that Republic. Mr. Grinnell admitted that it did look to one sort of abolition, and that alone, viz.: the abolition of national distinctions founded on color, to which he was at a loss to conceive any possible objections.”

On returning from Congress Mr. Grinnell gave his attention to the public affairs of his own State, and, though never an office-seeker, he held public office up to the day of his death. From 1838 to 1859 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Amherst College, and in 1854 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by that institution. He was for four years—1849 to 1853—Probate Judge of Franklin County. He was President of the Troy and Greenfield R. R. and was prominent in other business enterprises. In politics he was identified with the old Whig party, and as Presidential Elector in 1840 he voted for William Henry Harrison. He was foremost in all works of benevolence and public improvement in his native town.

Mr. Grinnell married Eliza Seymour Perkins, daughter of Rev. Nathan Perkins, son of Nathan, son of Matthew, son of Deacon Joseph, son of Jacob, son of Joseph, son of John Perkins the ancestor.

The family of Perkins were originally settled in Warwickshire, and became possessed of the manors of Orton-on-the-Hill, Morebarne, Beanhills, and the Westons by purchase in the reign of Charles II. They bore *Arms*: Sable, an eagle, displayed, ppr., on a canton, dexter argent, a fesse, dancette, of the first; quartering, Steele, Farmer, Beardsley, Shirley, Duncomb, Kirkpatrick, Sharpe; *Crest*: a unicorn's head, issuing out of a ducal coronet. *Motto*: *Toujours loyale*.

JOHN PERKINS, the ancestor, was born at Newent, England, in 1590; died at Ipswich, Mass., 1654. He sailed in the ship *Lyon* for New England in 1630; arrived at Boston 1631; removed thence to Ipswich in 1633; admitted freeman, 1631; representation to the General Court, 1636. He married, about 1613, Judith ———, and had issue *Jacob* and other children.

JACOB PERKINS, son of John and Judith Perkins, was born in England, 1624; came to New England with his parents at the age of seven. He died at Ipswich, Mass., Jan. 29, 1700. He was a farmer and Sergeant of the train band. He married, first, in 1647, Elizabeth Lovell, daughter of Thomas Lovell. He married, second, Mrs. Demaris Robinson, widow of Nathaniel Robinson, of Boston. By his first wife he had *Joseph* and others.

DEACON JOSEPH PERKINS, tenth child of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lovell) Perkins, was born at Ipswich, Mass., June 21, 1674; died at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 6, 1726. He married Martha, daughter of Joseph and Dorothy (Parke) Morgan, (born 1680, died Sept. 6, 1726). The inventory of his estate was £2787, and included three farms, viz.: the homestead of 310 acres, and two others comprising nearly 1000 acres. By his wife, Dorothy (Morgan) Perkins, he had *Matthew* and other children.

MATTHEW PERKINS, son of Joseph and Dorothy (Morgan) Perkins, was born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 31, 1713; died at Lisbon, Conn., May 3, 1773. He was a prosperous farmer and owned 1000 acres of land. He married Hannah Bishop. They had twelve children, among whom was Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D.

REV. NATHAN PERKINS, D. D., son of Matthew and Hannah (Bishop) Perkins, was born May 12, 1749, and died June 18, 1838. He was for sixty-five years pastor of the church at West Hartford. He married Catharine Pitkin, born Feb. 22, 1757, daughter of Rev. Timothy Pitkin, of Farmington, Conn., son of Governor William (3), son of William (2), son of William Pitkin the ancestor.

HON. WILLIAM PITKIN, the progenitor of the family in America, who came from England in 1659, was possessed of great ability and tenacity of purpose. He was admitted freeman Oct. 9, 1662, and was appointed the same year Prosecutor for the Colony, and was appointed, by the King, Attorney General in 1664. From 1675 to 1690, a period of fifteen years, he annually represented Hartford in the Colonial Assembly. In 1676 he was chosen Treasurer of the Colony. He was often appointed by the Colony of Connecticut Commissioner to the United Colonies. In 1676 he and Major Talcott were appointed to negotiate peace with the Narragansett and other Indians. In 1690 he was elected a member of the Colonial Council, and continued to hold this position until his death. He was one of the principal planters of the Colony, having purchased a large tract of land on the east side of the river.

He married Hannah, daughter of Hon. Ozias and Mary (Woodward) Goodwin, the progenitor of the Goodwin family in Connecticut. The latter was born in England, 1596, and came to New England in company with Rev. Thomas Hooker and others. His wife was the daughter of Robert Woodward, of Braintree, County Essex, England. William Pitkin, by his wife Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin, had eight children, of whom William (2) was the second.

HON. WILLIAM PITKIN (2), son of William (1) and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin, was born 1664; died April 5, 1723. He was educated by his father in the profession of the law. He was Judge of the County and Probate Courts, and Court of the Assistants from 1702 till 1711. Upon the establishment of the Superior Court, in 1711, he was appointed Judge of that Court, and in 1713 he was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He represented Hartford in the General Assembly in 1696. In 1697 he was elected one of the Council of the Colony and was annually re-elected for twenty-six years till his death. He was one of the commissioners to receive the Earl of Belmont on his arrival in New York. He was Commissioner of War 1706-7. He was one of the committee to prepare the manuscript laws of the Colony in 1709; also committee on the revision of the laws. In 1718 he was appointed one of a committee of three by the General Assembly to build the first State House in the Colony at Hartford. He was a military officer in the company of his brother Roger. He built, in 1706, two fulling mills at Pitkin Falls, and did a large business in clothing and woolens in addition to his professional labors. He married, Oct. 24, 1689, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Caleb Stanley, and sister of his brother Roger Pitkin's wife. They had eleven children, of whom *William* (3) was the fourth child and eldest son.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM PITKIN (3), son of Hon William (2) and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, was born April 30, 1694; died Oct. 1, 1769. He was distinguished both in public and private life. He acquired from his father a thorough knowledge of business and public affairs, particularly of the laws and policy of the Colony. This, with his natural courtesy and ease of manner, soon brought him prominently before the public. He represented Hartford in the Colonial Assembly from 1728 to 1734. He was appointed Captain of the "train band" in 1730, and rose to the rank of Colonel in 1739. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1732, and was elected to the Council in 1734. He was Judge of the County Court from 1735 to 1752. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1741. He was Chief Justice of the Superior Court twelve years,

and Lieutenant-Governor from 1754 to 1766, about twelve years. He was a strong advocate of colonial rights, and the first in the Colony to resist the "Stamp Act," which was passed in 1765, when Fitch was Governor and Pitkin Lieutenant Governor. When Governor Fitch and others of his Council, who thought it their duty, were taking the oath to support the "Stamp Act," Lieut-Gov. Trumbull and others of the Council remonstrated and left the Council Chambers while the oath was taken by Governor Fitch and his supporters. At the next election, May, 1766, when both Fitch and Pitkin were candidates for Governor, Pitkin was elected by a majority "so great," says the *Connecticut Gazette* of the day, "that the votes were not counted." The great popularity of Governor Pitkin and his policy in resisting the "Stamp Act," and his sudden removal by death while in office, gave to his deputy, Trumbull, the Governorship at the following election.

At the first meeting of the Colonies to form a plan of union, in 1754, Lieut-Gov. Pitkin and five others, with Benjamin Franklin as chairman, were chosen a committee by the Colonies, to meet at Albany, N. Y., and prepare a Constitution. The plan then presented was the germ of the Articles of Confederation, rearranged by Franklin in 1775, and adopted in 1777, under which the Colonies lived till the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Governor Pitkin married Mary Woodbridge, daughter of Rev. Timothy and Mabel (Wyllys) Woodbridge, the sixth minister of the First Church of Hartford, son of Rev. John (2), son of Rev. John Woodbridge (1).

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, of England, died Dec. 9, 1637, was rector of the parish of Stanton, near Highworth in Wiltshire, and a man "so able and faithful," says Cotton Mather, "as to obtain a high esteem among those that at all know the invaluable worth of such a minister." He married Sarah Parker, daughter of Rev. Robert Parker, a learned English divine, "who did so *virtuously* that her own personal character would have made her highly esteemed if a relation to such a father had not farther added unto the lustre of her character." They had issue, John (2).

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE (2), son of Rev. John (1) and Sarah (Parker) Woodbridge, was born 1613, died July 1, 1691. He became a Nonconformist, and at the age of twenty-one came to New England in the ship "Mary and John," in company with his uncle, Rev. Thomas Parker, and settled in Newbury, Mass. In 1643 he taught school in Boston. He, with others, negotiated the purchase from the Indians of the plantations on which the town of Andover grew up. He was ordained at Andover, Oct. 24, 1645, this being one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of the regular ordinations in New England. He returned in 1647 to England with his wife and family; was Chaplain of the Parliamentary Commissioners who treated with the King at the Isle of Wight, and afterwards minister at Andover, Hants and Barford, St. Martin (Wiltshire), until he was ejected at the Restoration. He returned to New England in 1663, and was made assistant to his uncle, Rev. Thomas Parker, at Newbury, remaining in office till Nov. 3, 1670. He was assistant of the Massachusetts Colony, 1683-4, and died at Newbury, March 17, 1695. He married Mercy Dudley (born Sept. 27, 1621, died July 1, 1691), daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley of the Massachusetts Colony.

GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY, third Governor of Massachusetts Bay, was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1576; died at Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1658. He was the son of Capt. Roger Dudley. He obtained leave from Queen Elizabeth to volunteer his services under Henry IV, of France, says a tradition, at the siege of Amiens, and afterward helped to retrieve the fortune of the Earl of Lincoln by the faithful stewardship of his estates. A principal member of the Massachusetts Company which settled in Boston and vicinity, he came over in 1630 with the commission of Deputy Governor, which office he held till 1640, and again from 1645 till 1650. In 1644 he was appointed Major General of the Colony. After residing in Cambridge, Ipswich and Boston, he finally settled in Roxbury, where his estate was long possessed by his descendants. By his wife Dorothy ——— he had *Mercy* and other children.

MERCY DUDLEY, daughter of Governor Thomas and Dorothy (——) Dudley, was baptized in England Sept. 27, 1621. She was married to Rev. John Woodbridge.

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, by his wife Mercy (Dudley) Woodbridge, had issue *Timothy* and others.

REV. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, son of Rev. John and Mercy (Dudley) Woodbridge, was born at Barford, St. Martins (Wilts); came (on his father's return) to New England in 1663; graduated at Harvard College in 1675; became a member of the First Church in Hartford, Conn., in 1683, but was not ordained till Nov. 1685. He was one of the principal ministers of the Connecticut Colony named as trustees and authorized by the General Assembly of Connecticut to found Yale College in 1699; was a Fellow of Yale from 1700 to 1732, and was offered the Rectorship after the resignation of Rector Cutler in 1722; was a prominent member of the Saybrook Convention in 1708. He married *Mehitable*, daughter of Samuel Wyllys, widow of Rev. Isaac Foster, and also of Rev. Daniel Russell, of Charlestown, Mass.

SAMUEL WYLLYS, the father of *Mehitable* Woodbridge was the son of Governor George Wyllys.

GOVERNOR GEORGE WYLLYS, born at Fenny Compton, County Warwick, was the son of Richard Wyllys and Hester, daughter of George Chambers of Williamsote, County Oxford, Eng. His pedigree is traced back in England for several generations. In Camden's Visitation of Warwickshire in 1619 George Wyllys is described as living at Fenny Compton, with his wife Bridget, daughter of William Young, of Kingston Hall. The name of the wife he brought with him to New England was Mary ———, probably a second wife. In 1636 he sent his steward, William Gibbons, with twenty men, to Hartford to purchase and prepare for him a farm and dwelling house, and have everything in readiness for himself and family. He had been a partner with Robert Salstonstall and William Whiting in the Dover and Piscataqua patents. His homestead included the site of the famous Charter Oak. He married in Hartford in 1638, was chosen magistrate April 11, 1639; again in 1640, '43 and '44; Deputy Governor 1641, Governor 1642, and was one of the Commissioners of the United Colonies. He died in Hartford, March 9, 1644. His fourth child was *Samuel*.

SAMUEL WYLLYS, son of Governor George Wyllys, was born in 1632 in England; came with his parents to New England and was graduated at Harvard College, 1653. He was chosen

magistrate in 1654, and continued in that office until 1685. In the absence of the Governor and Deputy Governor he was repeatedly appointed Moderator of the General Court. In 1661-2, 1664 and 1667 he was one of the Connecticut Commissioners for the United Colonies. He was extensively engaged in trade and often absent from the Colony conducting his business affairs with the West Indies. He was Assistant, 1680 to 1683. He married Ruth, daughter of Governor John Haynes.

GOVERNOR JOHN HAYNES, born 1594, was the son of John Haynes, of Old Holt, who purchased the manor and estate of Copford Hall. He came to New England in the "Griffin," arriving Sept. 3, 1633, with Rev. Thomas Hooker. He was admitted a freeman of Massachusetts May 14, 1634; chosen Assistant and Governor next year; again Assistant in 1636. He removed in May, 1637, to Hartford, Conn., of which he was an original proprietor. He presided over the deliberations of the General Court, November, 1637, and continued to do so until he was chosen the first Governor of Connecticut, April 11, 1639. He was elected Governor alternate years until his death, and chosen Deputy Governor 1640, '44, '46, '50, '52, interchanging with Edward Hopkins. He married, Dec. 27, 1614, Mabel Harlakenden, daughter of Richard Harlakenden, of Earle's Colne Priory, County Essex; she was baptized at Earle's Colne, Dec. 27, 1614. Her pedigree extends in an unbroken line to William the Conqueror. By his wife, Mabel Harlakenden, Governor Haynes had a daughter, *Ruth*, who was married to Samuel Wyllys.

SAMUEL WYLLYS (son of Governor George Wyllys) had, by his wife Ruth (Haynes) Wyllys, a daughter *Mehitable*, who was married to Rev. Timothy Woodbridge.

REV. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, by his wife, Mehitable (Wyllys) Woodbridge, (widow of Rev. Isaac Foster, also of Rev. Daniel Russell) had issue, *Mary*, who married Governor William Pitkin.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM PITKIN, by his wife Mary (Woodbridge) Pitkin, had issue five children, of whom *Rev. Timothy Pitkin* was the second.

REV. TIMOTHY PITKIN, son of Gov. William and Mary Woodbridge Pitkin, was born June 13, 1727; died July 18, 1812. He was graduated at Yale in 1747; tutor there 1750 to 1751; from 1777 to 1804 was a Fellow of the Yale College Corporation; was one of the beneficiaries of Yale to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds (£150). He studied theology and was installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Farmington, Conn. He was one of the trustees of Yale College for many years, and when Dartmouth (N. H.) College was instituted he was chosen one of the Board of Trustees for it.

He married Temperance Clap, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Whiting) Clap, son of Stephen, son of Samuel, son of Thomas, son of Richard Clap, of England.

DEACON THOMAS CLAP, son of Richard, was born in Dorchester, Eng.; in 1597 came to New England with his brothers John and Richard. He was at Dorchester, Weymouth, and in 1640 settled at Scituate. He was admitted freeman in 1636; deacon of the church at Scituate and a representative of the General Court. He married Abigail — and had issue, *Samuel*.

MAJOR SAMUEL CLAP, son of Deacon Thomas and Abigail Clap, was born about 1641. He succeeded to his father's residence. He was Major of militia and a man of some importance in town. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Gill, who married Hannah, daughter of the first John Otis. They had ten children of whom *Stephen* was the third.

LIEUT. (and Deacon) STEPHEN CLAP, son of Major Samuel and Hannah (Gill) Clap, was born at Scituate, Mass., in 1670. He was deacon of the church, Ensign and Lieutenant of the "train band." He married Temperance Gorham, daughter of John Gorham son of Capt. John Gorham.

CAPT. JOHN GORHAM, son of Ralph, was born in England, baptized at Benefield, Northamptonshire, June 28, 1621. His father Ralph and grandfather James, resided at Benefield Northamptonshire. His descent is traced from De Goran of La Janniere near Gorran in Maine, on the borders of Brittany. He came with his father Ralph to Plymouth in 1637. He commanded a company in the sanguinary battle at the "Swamp Fort" in the Narraganset country, Dec. 19, 1675, and died from exposure and fatigue at the age of 54. He married Desire, eldest daughter of *John Howland* the Pilgrim in 1643.

John Howland, the Pilgrim, thirteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact, was born in Essex County, England, in 1592. Bradford in his journal makes the following reference to him on the Mayflower voyage: "In a mighty storm John Howland, a passenger, a stout young man, by a keel of ye ship, was thrown into the sea. But pleased God, he caught hold of ye Topsail Halliards we hung overboard, and run out ye length, yet he kept his hold the several fathoms under water, till he was drawn up by ye rope to ye surface, and by a boat hook and other means got into ye ship; and tho' some't ill upon it liv'd many years, and became a useful member both in church and Commonwealth." He "took to wife" Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley.

John Tilley, sixteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact, was born in England about 1582. He married Elizabeth (Carver) for his first wife, and by her had a daughter *Elizabeth*.

ELIZABETH TILLEY, daughter of John Tilley and Elizabeth (Carver) Tilley, was born 1607; died Dec. 20, 1687; married Aug. 14, 1623, John Howland.

JOHN HOWLAND by his wife Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, had, among other children, a daughter *Desire*, (named from Desire Minten, who was a kind friend of her mother's orphaned girlhood); married Capt. John Gorham in 1643.

CAPT. JOHN GORHAM, by his wife Desire (Howland) Gorham, had ten children, of whom John (2) was the third.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN GORHAM, son of John (1) and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was born in Marshfield, Mass., Feb. 20, 1651. He served under his father in King Philip's war. On June 5, 1690, he was appointed a Captain in the unfortunate Canada expedition, and subsequently Lieut. Colonel of the militia. He was a man of sound judgment and good business capacity. He died Dec. 9, 1716. He married, Feb. 16, 1694, Mary, daughter of John Otis, and sister of

the famous Colonel John Otis. They had nine children, of whom *Temperance* was the second.

TEMPERANCE GORHAM, daughter of Lieut. Colonel John and Mary (Otis) Gorham, was born Aug. 2, 1678; married Stephen Clap.

STEPHEN CLAP, by his wife Temperance (Gorham) Clap, had a son Thomas.

REV. THOMAS CLAP, son of Stephen and Temperance (Gorham) Clap, was born in 1703; died in 1765; graduated at Harvard College in 1722, and was one of the most distinguished men of his time. He was ordained at Windham, Conn., 1726, chosen President of Yale College 1740 and continued in the chair until 1764, when he resigned. President Stiles says of him: "He studied the higher branches of mathematics and was one of the first philosophers America has produced, and equaled by no man except the most learned Professor Winthrop." As President he was most indefatigable and successful in promoting the interests of learning and raising the rank of his college. He married Mary Whiting, daughter of Rev. Samuel, son of Rev. John, son of William Whiting the ancestor.

HON. WM. WHITING, the American ancestor of the Connecticut branch of the Whiting family, came to New England in 1633, and resided for three years in Newtown (now Cambridge), removing thence with Rev. Thomas Hooker and others to Hartford, Conn., of which he was an original proprietor. Frequent mention is made of him as "one of the fathers of the colony." He was referred to in the town records as "William Whiting, Gentleman." He was several times representative to the General Court; was one of the Magistrates in 1642, was chosen Treasurer of the Colony in 1641, and continued in that office till his death. By his wife Susanna, he had issue, *John*.

REV. JOHN WHITING, son of Hon. William and Susanna (——) Whiting, was born in 1625, graduated at Harvard College in 1653; preached several years at Salem, Mass., was ordained over the First Church in Hartford, Conn., 1660. He married Sybil Collins, daughter of Deacon Edward Collins of Cambridge, and had a son, *Samuel*.

REV. SAMUEL WHITING, son of Rev. John and Sybil (Collins) Whiting, was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1670; died at Enfield, Conn., in 1725. He married Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Rev. William Adams, of Dedham, Mass.

REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, (son of William (2) son of William Adams (1) of Cambridge, in 1635, or earlier, was born at Ipswich, Mass., May 27, 1650, died Nov. 17, 1685; married 1st, Mary, daughter of William Manning; married 2nd, *Alice*, daughter of Major William Bradford, son of Governor William Bradford. (See page 19.)

They had issue, Elizabeth Adams, born Feb. 23, 1680, who was married Sept. 4, 1696, to Rev. Samuel Whiting.

REV. SAMUEL WHITING, by his wife Elizabeth (Adams) Whiting, had several children, among whom was *Mary*.

MARY WHITING, daughter of Rev. Samuel Whiting was born in 1712, married Nov. 23, 1727, Rev. Thomas Clap.

REV. THOMAS CLAP, by his wife Mary (Whiting) Clap had issue, Temperance and Anne.

TEMPERANCE CLAP, eldest child of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Whiting) Clap, was born April 29, 1732; she married Rev. Timothy Pitkin.

REV. TIMOTHY PITKIN, by his wife Temperance (Clap) Pitkin had eight children, the second of whom was *Catharine*.

CATHARINE PITKIN, second child and eldest daughter of Rev. Timothy and Temperance (Clap) Pitkin, was born Feb. 22, 1757, married Rev. Nathan Perkins.

REV. NATHAN PERKINS, D. D., by his wife Catharine (Pitkin) Perkins, had a son, Nathan.

REV. NATHAN PERKINS (2), son of Rev. Nathan and Catharine (Pitkin) Perkins, was born at West Hartford, Conn., Aug. 26, 1776. He was graduated at Yale and preached for a number of years at Amherst.

He married Mabel Seymour, daughter of Col. Timothy Seymour, son of Capt. Timothy, son of Timothy, son of John, son of John, son of Richard.

RICHARD SEYMOUR, the ancestor, was one of the original settlers of Hartford in 1636. He removed to Norwalk in 1651, where he died in 1655. By his wife Mercy ——— he had a son, John, died 1713; married Mary Watson and had John (2).

JOHN SEYMOUR, son of John and Mary (Watson) Seymour, was born at Hartford, Conn., June 12, 1666; died there May 7, 1748. He married, Dec. 19, 1693, Elizabeth Webster, daughter of Robert, son of Governor John Webster.

GOVERNOR JOHN WEBSTER was one of the original settlers of Hartford in 1636, and was said to have come from County Warwick, England. He was a representative to the General Court, May, 1637; Magistrate 1639 to 1655, when he was made Deputy Governor, and next year Governor. In the great contest about church government he took sides with Rev. Mr. Russell, of Wethersfield, which resulted in his removal, with others, in 1659, to found the town of Hadley, Mass. He was admitted freeman of Massachusetts in May, 1660; made Magistrate there, and died there April 5, 1661. He married and had a son, Robert.

ROBERT WEBSTER, son of Governor John and ——— Webster, was born about 1620; died 1676. He resided in Hartford and removed thence to Middletown. He married Susanna, daughter of Richard Treat.

RICHARD TREAT was born in England, probably London, about 1590; died in Wethersfield, Conn., 1669. He was a leading man in the Colony and held many public offices, and was one of the nineteen to whom the charter of Connecticut was granted April 23, 1662. He married, first, Joanna ———; second, Alice Gaylord, who survived him. He had, among other children, Governor Robert and *Susanna*, who married Robert Webster.

ROBERT WEBSTER, by his wife Susanna (Treat) Webster, had *Elizabeth*, who married John Seymour.

JOHN SEYMOUR, by his wife Elizabeth Webster, had Timothy.

TIMOTHY SEYMOUR, son of John and Elizabeth (Webster) Seymour, was born at Hartford, Conn., June 27, 1696; died at West Hartford, Sept. 8, 1749. He married, April 27, 1727, Rachel

2.

1.



Allen (born Aug. 20, 1694), daughter of Edward and Rachel (Steele) Allen, of Boston. They had Timothy.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY SEYMOUR, son of Timothy and Rachel (Allen) Seymour, was born Feb. 21, 1728; died 1784; married Dec. 1, 1748, Lydia Kellogg (born July 22, 1729; died Nov. 6, 1810).

COL. TIMOTHY SEYMOUR, son of Capt. Timothy and Lydia (Kellogg) Seymour, was born in West Hartford about 1750. He married Abigail Skinner, daughter of Timothy, son of John (3), son of John (2), son of John (1).

JOHN SKINNER, of Hartford, was one of Rev. Thomas Hooker's party and was an original proprietor. It is supposed he came from Braintree, County Essex, England. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Loomis, Sen., and had *John*.

JOHN SKINNER (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Loomis) Skinner, was born in 1641; died Oct. 27, 1743. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Easton, and had John (3).

JOHN SKINNER (3), son of John (2) and Mary (Easton) Skinner, was born March 1, 1667. He married Rachel Pratt; died Aug. 17, 1748, aged 77. They had a son Timothy.

TIMOTHY SKINNER, son of John and Rachel (Pratt) Skinner, was born ———. He married Ruth Colton, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Colton, son of Ephraim, son of George.

GEORGE COLTON, known in the record by the title of Quartermaster, is said to have come from a town in England called Sutton Cofield. He settled first in Windsor, Conn., and married Deborah Gardner. He removed to Hartford and was one of the first settlers of that part of Springfield, Mass., called Long Meadow. He had nine children, of whom Ephraim was second.

EPHRAIM COLTON, son of George and Deborah (Gardner) Colton, was born April 9, 1648. He married, first, Mary Drake, who died Oct. 19, 1781; second, Esther Marshfield, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Marshfield (she was born Sept. 6, 1667). They had thirteen children, of whom Benjamin was the third.

REV. BENJAMIN COLTON, son of Ephraim and Esther (Marshfield) Colton, was born in 1690 and died 1759. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in West Hartford, Feb. 24, 1713, and continued his labors there till his death, March 1, 1759. He married Ruth Taylor, daughter of Rev. Edward Taylor.

REV. EDWARD TAYLOR was born at Coventry, England, 1642; came over from Sketchley, Leicestershire, Eng., in 1668; graduated at Harvard 1671, and settled at Westfield, Mass., the same year; was ordained the day the church was organized, and, as was the custom, preached his own ordination sermon. He was Calvinistic in his doctrine, a man of sincere piety and exemplary behavior. He had some knowledge of medicine and ministered to disease of the body as well as soul. He was three times married: first to Elizabeth Fitch, of Norwich, Conn.; second to Ruth Wyllys, of Hartford, Conn., daughter of Hon. Samuel Wyllys, and to Ruth Haynes, daughter of Gov. John Haynes, who married Mabel Harlakenden. (See Perkins, Pitkin and Woodbridge families for details of same line.)

REV. EDWARD TAYLOR, by his wife Ruth (Wyllys) Taylor, had a daughter Ruth, who married Rev. Benjamin Colton.

Between the lines of Hon. George Grinnell and his children, through the various marriages, there are six governors, eleven clergymen, and direct descendants of five signers of the Mayflower Compact.

HON. GEORGE GRINNELL, by Eliza Seymour (Perkins) Grinnell, his wife, had:

JAMES SEYMOUR GRINNELL, b. July 24, 1821; m. Kate (Russell) Denison, June 19, 1879.

GEORGE BLAKE GRINNELL, b. November 11, 1823; m. Helen Alvord Lansing December 21, 1848.

HELEN ELIZA GRINNELL, b. August 13, 1828; m. George Milne, of England, September 6, 1847.

WILLIAM FOWLER GRINNELL, b. June 2, 1831; m. Mary Morton, February 27, 1856.

THOMAS PERKINS GRINNELL, b. July 16, 1833; m. E. Augusta Aycrigg, December, 1859.

HARRIET CAMPFIELD GRINNELL, b. February 27, 1836; m. Michael McCulloch, February 28, 1862.

ELLA L. GRINNELL, b. June 19, 1839; m. Thomas W. Ripley, January 29, 1868.

George Blake Grinnell, son of Hon. George and Eliza Seymour (Perkins) Grinnell, was born in Greenfield, Franklin County, Mass., November 11, 1823; died December 19, 1891.

His first knowledge of business was acquired under the instruction of his uncle, James Seymour, then engaged in the banking business at Auburn, N. Y. In 1843, before he reached his majority, he obtained a position with his cousin, Geo. Bird, a large wholesale New York dry goods house, where his business qualifications were rewarded by a partnership in the course of a few years. He became a partner in 1850, and soon after the death of his cousin in 1857 he formed a copartnership with Levi P. Morton (afterward Governor of the State of New York) under the firm name of Morton, Grinnell & Co., in the wholesale commission dry goods business. This was one of the best known firms in the country, and continued in successful operation until the breaking out of the Civil War, when the entire loss of a large Southern trade compelled the firm to suspend and settle with their creditors on a basis of thirty-three and a third per cent. He subsequently engaged in the banking business and was very successful. In 1873, prior to the great financial panic, he called his creditors together and settled his own and his old firm's indebtedness, a balance of sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar, with interest at seven per cent. from 1861 to 1873, a period of twelve years. His investments, which were largely in up-town real estate, evinced great wisdom and foresight.

Mr. Grinnell married Helen Alvord Lansing, daughter of Rev. Dirck Cornelius Lansing, son of Abraham Jacob, son of Jacob, son of Frederick.

FREDERICK GERRIT LANSING, son of Frederick Lansing, of the town of Hassel, in the Province of Overysse, came to New Amsterdam with three sons to Rennselaerwyck about 1650;

with his three daughters, he had seven children, of whom *Hendrick* was the second.

HENDRICK LANSING, son of Gerrit Frederick, was born probably in Hassel. He married Lysbet ———, and had five children, of whom the second was *Jacob*.

JACOB LANSING, son of Hendrick and Lisbeth ——— Lansing, was born about 1679; died Oct. 7, 1756. He married, Sept. 27, 1701, Helena Pruyn, daughter of Frans Jan Pruyn.

FRANCIS PRUYN or Pruen, called Frans Jansen the son of John Pruyn, was in Albany, with his wife Seltje, as early as 1665. Being a Papist, he refused, in January, 1699, to take the oath of allegiance to King William, but expressed himself as willing to swear fidelity. His son John, however, subscribed to the oath. His wife joined the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. They had thirteen children, of whom *Helena* was the tenth. She married Jacob Lansing,

JACOB LANSING, by his wife Helen (Pruyn) Lansing, had ten children, of whom *Abraham* was the ninth.

ABRAHAM JACOB LANSING, ninth child of Jacob and Helena (Pruyn) Lansing, was baptized April 24, 1720. He married Catharine, daughter of Levinus Lieveise and Catryna Van der Bergh (bap. March 6, 1723). He was known as the patroon. He founded the present town of Lansingburg, having acquired the patent in 1767. He died Oct. 14, 1791. His wife Catharina died the morning of the day before, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. They had, besides daughters, sons Jacob A., Levinus and *Cornelius*. The name of Abraham Lansing appears among the signers of the Articles of Association, May 22, 1775.

CORNELIUS LANSING, son of Abraham, was baptized July 6, 1752; died April 23, 1842. He lived in what is now known as the Abbey property. He married Hester Van Der Heyden, and had issue *Dirck Cornelius*.

REV. DIRCK CORNELIUS LANSING, D. D., son of Cornelius and Hester (Van Der Heyden) Lansing, was born at Lansingburg, N. Y., March 3, 1785. He was graduated at Yale in 1804; studied theology with Rev. Dr. Blatchford, of Lansingburg. He had seven pastorates, but the longest and with the largest success at Auburn. He was the original projector of Auburn Theological Seminary, and while pastor there acted as its financial agent and raised, personally, more than \$100,000 for its endowment, and filled for some time also the chair of Sacred Rhetoric in the Seminary. He married Laura Alexander, daughter of Rev. Caleb Alexander. (She was born July 30, 1793, and died March 6, 1831).

REV. CALEB ALEXANDER was born in Northfield, Mass., July 22, 1755. He was elected, July 22, 1812, the first President of Hamilton College, but did not accept. He married Lucina Strong, daughter of Rev. Thomas Strong and Mehitabel Stebbins, and grandson of Elder Ebenezer Strong, son of Elder John Strong.

Rev. Dirck Cornelius Lansing, by his wife Laura (Alexander) Lansing, had issue *Helen Alvord*, who married George B. Grinnell.

WILLIAM FOWLER GRINNELL, son of Hon. George and Eliza Seymour (Perkins) Grinnell was born in Greenfield, Franklin County, Mass., June 2, 1831. He came to New York as a boy

and for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, being at one time partner in the firm of Morton, Grinnell & Co. Later he was a stock broker. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes United States Consul at St. Etienne, France, and since then has been continuously in the consular service. He has conducted with great ability and credit the consular offices at Bremen, Germany, and at Bradford and Manchester, England.

William Fowler Grinnell married February 27, 1856, Mary Morton, fifth child of Rev. Daniel Oliver, and Lucretia Parsons Morton.

GEORGE MORTON, the ancestor, was born about 1585 in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England. He married Juliana Carpenter and came to Plymouth on the Ann, early in June, 1623.

HON. JOHN MORTON, 2nd son of George, married Lettice (——) and had John.

JOHN MORTON, son of Hon. John, married Mary Ring, grand-daughter of Stephen Hopkins, of the Mayflower, and had Ebenezer.

CAPTAIN EBENEZER MORTON, fourth child of John, married Mrs. Sarah Cobb, and had a son Ebenezer.

EBENEZER MORTON, son of Capt. Ebenezer, married Mercy Foster. Their fourth child was a son, Livy.

LIVY MORTON, son of Ebenezer Morton, married Hannah Dailey.

REV. DANIEL OLIVER MORTON, son of Livy Morton, married Lucretia Parsons.

