

A History of One Branch of the
Fairfield, Connecticut, Gray Family

Compiled by

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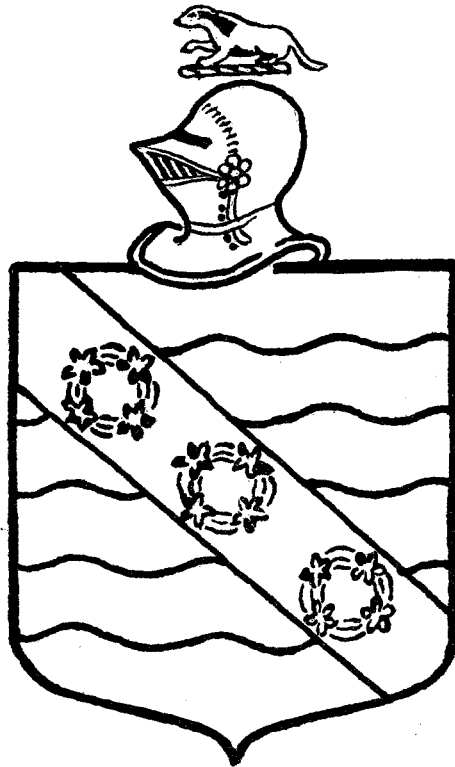
and

Richard Holman May

Godfrey Memorial Library

Middletown, Conn.

1953



GRAY

FOREWORD

In this rather unsatisfactory history of the Gray family, I wish to emphasize that whatever is herein given is authenticated. I might have included other details which, however, I could not verify. I should like to feel that future generations may feel confident in relying on the following as fact.

Gathering the facts has been a delight. It has been amazing that after a lapse of over three hundred years during which time our ancestry was in obscurity they were found again in such rich detail. This can be explained by the fact that they were Puritans and in every move they made were early on the spot and connected with the first settlement of new country. But above all was the connection of the early Grays with Luke Watson. Without him we never could have been identified. His career is history in itself.

I am indebted to the Detroit Public Library; The University of Michigan Library; the Springfield, Massachusetts, Public Library; The Connecticut State Library; the Godfrey Memorial Library, Middletown, Connecticut; and the New York Public Library for the material secured from documents and archives. And most of all do I owe thanks to my sister Grace Gray Hoch and to my son Richard Holman May of Berkeley, California, for their never failing interest and help in hunting and preserving the records of our family history after the trek to Ohio.

Mary Sibyl Gray May

Suffield, Connecticut

July, 1952

FAIRFIELD, CONN. GRAY FAMILY

OUR EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

In the 9th century a Norman chief named Rolf or Rollo invaded France and established himself there. One of his descendents was made chamberlain to Robert Duke of Normandy who rewarded his underling with the Castle of Croy and all its appurtenances. The family was known as DeCroy which later became DeGray. Later the De was dropped and the surname was simply Gray.

The castle of this family was in the department of Haute-Saone in Burgundy, France, a town deriving its name from the family stands on the bank of the Saone was founded in the 7th century. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV.

On the Battle Abbey Roll is the name of one I. de Gray who accompanied William the Conquerer to England and was rewarded with great holdings. This was the foundation of the distinguished English families of Gray, Grey or de Gray. The name is listed in the Domesday book. Various families of importance sprang from this root and are found not only in England but also in Scotland and Ireland while younger sons and more remote connections eventually made up the large family named Gray which is to be found over the face of the earth. But it is conceded that almost all their early roots began with the one who moved across the Channel with the Conquerer.

There were at least twenty lines that emigrated to America and the descendents in most cases have been accounted for. A few isolated cases have no recollection of their forebears.

We belong to the Puritan family of Fairfield, Connecticut who came over from England sometime before 1638 and are descendents of John Gray who with his brother Henry emigrated from Hackney Parish, Middlesex. They were of the yeoman class. Their father William Gray was of the well to do, owning considerable property at Harrow-on-the-Hill and in Hackney Parish. The class from which they sprang was vigorous and sturdy. They were free men, some were copyhold tenants who paid yearly taxes to a manor. Some rose to the gentry; other preferred to remain yeomen as freeholders whose taxes to the government were less than the gentry and otherwise just as free and independent. They lived well and had a pride and self-respect equal to those above them. They have been called the backbone of England. The life of the yeoman is well represented in the novels of Thomas Hardy and George Eliot. Also see Mildred Campbell, The English Yeoman.

WILLIAM GRAY

The first ancestor of which we have any present knowledge was William Gray, yeoman, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, England. Harrow-on-the-Hill was once about twelve miles from London. Now both have grown until they have grown into each other. We have only William Gray's will to tell us about him but it tells us much.

From Henry F. Waters Genealogical Gleanings in England in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register v. 47 p. 403 we have the will in full. This will was made 27 January 1647 and proved 1648:

"To my son John Graye twenty pounds. To son Henry twenty pounds. To son Isaac that cottage or tenement now or lately in the occupation of Michel Anderson lying and being in Hobgoblin Lane near Sudbury Green in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill etc. being freehold etc.

To my daughter-in-law Susanna Gray the wife of my son William five pounds as a token of my love to her.

To my grandchild Abraham Gray son of William forty shillings, and to Josiah forty shillings and to Rebecca daughter of my son William all my pewter, and to his youngest daughter Priscilla all my brass, as one pot, one kettle, etc.

To my sister Rose Wight five pounds out of a greater sum she oweth me which five pounds I give her as a token of my love to her.

To my cousin Thomas Ashwell and Mary his wife five pounds to be distributed among their three children as a token of my love.

To Elizabeth Corda that three pounds that is in the hands of John Page of Aperton, yeoman.

To William Peache, son of John Peache of Greenford twenty shillings to be deducted out a greater sum his father John Peache oweth me.

I make my son William Gray of London, merchant taylor full and sole executor and give unto him all and singular my moneys, cattle, chattels, goods and lands and whatsoever is mine that is not heretofore disposed of etc. I further will that the five pounds I gave my sister Rose Wight after her decease shall be given to Thomas Ashwell's children."

Fairfax 12

The law of primogeniture is upheld in the above will.

Mr. Waters says: "The first two sons named in the foregoing will were doubtless the John and Henry Gray who were found in Fairfield, Connecticut A.D. 1643." He says also "See the Will of their Brother William Gray oldest son of the testator." (See New England Historical and Genealogical Register v. 42 p. 72.)

The following is that portion of the will which has to do with his brothers the emigrants:

William Gray citizen and merchant tailor of London made his will Sept. 1, 1657. Proved 18 November, 1663. He leaves to his son Abraham the copyhold house and orchard in Hamerton in Parish of Hackney. Hackney is the parish from which John and Henry Gray came. He leaves to these two brothers "of New England" the sum of five pounds as an expression of his love. He spoke of his brother Isaac Gray and mentions his daughter and wife with the same names as William Gray of Harrow used thus proving the relationship of the family.

WILLIAM GRAY'S CHILDREN

William married Susanna _____ died 1663
 John married - 1st Elizabeth Frost (Watson)
 2nd _____ Ramsden died 1665 or 1666
 Henry married Lydia Frost
 Isaac _____

JOHN GRAY

John Gray's name together with his brother Henry's is on a ship passenger list that was compiled by Banks, "Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English emigrants to New England 1620 - 1650", p. 110. The name of the ship is not given but their destination, Fairfield, Connecticut is, and also their residence previous to embarkation, Hackney Parish, Middlesex Co., England. The Grays had lands in Hackney and in Harrow-on-the-Hill. On the same list is the name of the brothers' father-in-law, of Nottingham, England, also bound for Fairfield, Connecticut, William Frost. Mr. Frost, a man of good family and of advanced years emigrated to New England it is thought to secure religious peace. He too was a Puritan. He came with all his family excepting a daughter, Mary Rylie who stayed in England. Henry Gray married Lydia Frost and John Gray married her sister Elizabeth Frost (Watson) widow of John Watson of Boston. She had three children, Luke, Johanna, and Susanna. It is important to remember the name of Luke Watson as he became a great builder of the Commonwealth but also because of his constant association with John Gray his step-father, and through the movements of Watson we trace the identity of our John Gray as against others of that name.

John Gray and Elizabeth Watson were married in May 1639. They were all in New England by 1638 as Lechford says he met his old acquaintance Master Frost in Boston in 1638 with his sons Henry and John Gray.

There are various accounts of their movements before they went to Fairfield but it seems they may have been confused with others, the conclusive evidence is that in 1639 before Sept. 28th they were all in Fairfield, Connecticut where they held extensive properties as may be seen on consulting old records. John was granted 2-1/2 acres on the South West of Frost square where he lived and which he sold a few years afterward. He was in Fairfield for ten years when he emigrated with his family to Flushing Long Island. Henry, his brother stayed on in Fairfield and his descendants have been accounted for in the Gray and Frost genealogies.

Henry was in middle life at the time of his emigration and in all probability John was not exactly young.

William Frost made his will in 1644 and a part is given below.

"I give and bequesth to my daughter Elizabeth and John Graye the sowe the same that he hath to winter and all her increase and the third part of my household goods: and to Luke (Watson) the two yeare old blacke heifer that goodman Close hath to the halfs for fower yeares, the profite to be for the said Luke, and to Susanna and Johanna Watson daughters to Elizabeth, one blacke heifer that John Graye hath to the halves for fower years and the profite to them both equally. And the red heifer that Daniell Froste wintereth I give to John Gray's owne two children"

He left all his goods and lands that he had in England to his daughter Mary Rylie and her children. And to the town of Fairfield fifty pounds toward the building of a church. This was the first Puritan church built in the town and was called Church of Christ which is what the early Puritans named their churches. They were of course Independents not Pilgrims as at Plymouth.

If only William Frost had mentioned the names of John Gray's owne children he would have saved genealogists a lot of searching. Mr. Frost died in 1645.

When John Gray went to Long Island in 1649 he was not going out of Connecticut territory as it was still under the Plymouth Colony grant of 1620. But the Dutch had made claims, and settlements by Dutch pioneers were being established, so that there were constant clashes between

the two. This will made clear just why the records say sometimes John Gray of Flushing, John Gray of Newton, John Gray of Heemstead. They were the same man. The English were driven out of certain settlements, patents became void and lands were taken up in other localities. Newton or Newtown as it is sometimes in old records, was in the earlier days known as Middleborough or Middleburg. For a better understanding of what happened to John Gray at Newton it would be profitable to read the early history of Long Island and to understand the confusion of ownership that both the English and the Dutch settlers suffered. They were bewildered by bounderies that were not definite, where claims overlapped and in a number of cases they did not even know to whom they owed allegiance. This should be held in mind in the following court case account of John Gray; other English were involved in the same difficulties, men associated with him and Luke Watson, who was a very prominent figure in the Island's activities.

In documents relating to the Colonial History of New York v. 14 p.p. 284 - 287 we find:

The case of John Gray (crig) of Middleburg (Newton, Long Island) His Examination on the charge of having abused the Magistrate of Middleburg, Aug 15, 1654.

"The fiscal charges that John Gray a resident of the Village of Middleburg (NewTown) on Long Island was arrested for stealing and branding two calves the property of Thomas Grijidi that he has not paid his taxes and that he had harbored privateers which had harassed the country side." Bear in mind that these privateers were English taking what they believed were properly their own.

"Also that he threatened to take the lives of any that came to take his lands for taxes. He was therefore arrested and imprisoned in March, 1653."

When his case came up before the local council he declared he did not remember threatening the magistrates that two calves had been taken from him that belonged to his children and that he had given shelter only to his son and Thomas Willckeson. He confessed to being guilty of disobeying the Magistrates and acknowledged to uttering threats which his son Luke (Watson) was to carry out to create a great commotion in the Village. He stated that he had not believed that he owed allegiance to the village authorities (believing himself under the English charter).

The petty magistrates recommended to the General Council that for these misdeeds the prisoner be flogged with rods, imprisoned until he paid taxes, fines, and costs of the court case and then banished from the country. The case came

before the Director-General, who was the great Peter Stuyvesant himself, on August 17, 1654. In the presence of the Council of New Netherland, Peter Stuyvesant declared his hearing of both sides and very judicially pointed out that the ungovernable passion the prisoner had displayed had been aroused by the fact that he believed the patents to the land he owned were his absolutely and that he had a right to defend them. But that it was found that those lands lay within the compass of certain areas that were originally agreed to belong to the community for selling to newcomers if any so made application which had lately happened. The three agents who sold John Gray his lands were Englishmen, but now the territory was claimed by the Dutch and John Gray as well as other Englishmen nearby were the unfortunate victims.

Peter Stuyvesant's decision in the case was that all of John Gray's lands be confiscated excepting those he had under tillage, and fenced and otherwise improved and that he was to be given also as much land as would be equal to what the other villagers had had granted to them, and patents be given assuring him and his heirs ownership forever. This was fine Dutch justice but accompanying it were humiliating requirements: he had to kneel bareheaded before the magistrates asking pardon. To ask an English yeoman who was a Puritan with all the stubbornness and pride that any Dutch magistrate could possibly have to kneel and apologize would be bitter indeed, but necessity had no choice. It is probable he would not have got off as easily as he did were it not for the fact that he was a prominent man in the community. He was one of the first patentees of Newton, Long Island, being with three exceptions, the largest contributor among many to the expense of the purchase. At this period classes were divided socially as strongly as in England. It is true all men worked, there was no true aristocracy, but there was a dividing line which disposed men into four classes. The only true democracy probably to be found was at Plymouth. The four classes were gentlemen, yeomen, merchants and mechanics. The first two were frequently merged into one, especially if the yeoman owned enough land, and were looked upon as belonging to the upper class and were entitled to use Mr. or Master before their names.

In 1658 he is still in New Town and is in trouble again, this time because he adhered too strictly to the law. See Early Colonial Documents Relating to the Early History of New York v. 14, p. 424.

"Right of way in Middleburgh (New Town) L.I. July 9, 1658.

Thomas Stivenson, plaintiff vs. John Gray and Samuel Sales defendants.

Plaintiffs states that defendants have cut down his posts and rails, to which defendants make answer that plaintiff obstructed the road ordered to be made. Having listened to the contesting parties, Peter Stuyvesant and Council order the defendants not to use nor make any other road than the one now in use until the law shall direct otherwise and for their unseemly behaviour toward each other both parties had to pay a fine of one pound sterling, etc."

During the years - no record is available - Elizabeth Frost Watson Gray had died and her husband had married a daughter of John Ramsden.

Previous to 1666 John Gray himself died.

Children of John Gray and Elizabeth Frost (Watson) Gray.

Daniel ?

*John married _____

Samuel and Isaac Gray were sons of John Gray but by which wife, Elizabeth or the daughter of John Ramsden whose first name we do not know, it is impossible to say.

In Raymond's Gray Genealogy in that portion treating of the Fairfield Grays, he says there was a Daniel Gray related to but not a descendant of Henry Gray and it is believed he was John Gray's son. No second son appears in either Long Island nor New Jersey records, so this seems probable, Daniel may have gone back to Fairfield. It may well be that there were other children too but we have no record of their birth. Subsequent accounts of the second John Gray in this paper suffices to show that he was one of the two grandchildren named in William Frost's will as "John Gray's owne children".

There is documentary proof of the parentage of Samuel and Isaac Gray after John Gray's death when they were indentured to their grandfather or step-grandfather. The following proves the relationship:

From Town Minutes v. 1 Newtown N.Y. p. 159.

"This indenter made the sixtene day of April and in the eighteenth reign of our dread soverigne lord Charles the second of England, Scotland, france and ireland king defender of thr faith, etc: Between Sameuell Gray and Isaac Gray of the one partie and John Ramsden of the other parties both of the town of Middleboro (Newtown) in the cuntrie of Yorkshire upon

*Our ancestor

FAIRFIELD, CONN. GRAY FAMILY

Long Island witnesseth that the foresaid Sameuell and Isack Graie do with their own full consent covenant and agree with the foresaid John Ramsden to serve him or his assines for and during the tarme of six whole yeres commencing from the day of the date hereof completed and ended to serve in such service as he the foresaid John Ramsden our father in law" (father by law) "shall imploy us in according in the custom of the cuntrie and do hereby promise to be true and faithfull servants to our said father and master not absenting ourselves from his said service without his leave and license during the said tarme for and in consideration whereof I the foresaid Sameuell and Isack; for their said scervice at the expiration of the foresaid tearme of six yeares all the upland and me do which was formerly John Gray's, deceased, owne father to Sameuell and Isaac with all the prophits, preveleges and appurtinences there upon or there unto belonging known or reputed to be the land and medo of the foresaid John Gray situated and lying in the bound of the foresaid middleburrow as all so two good oxen and two good coves with calves by their sides with two breeding sowes as also to fence the said land which is now in tillage about with sufficient posts and railles, and to give the said Sameuell and Isaac provision to serve them a whole yeare and to bring them to reading and wrighting in their said servitude as also to find them meat and drinke apparill and lodging during the said tarme and at the end of there services to give them ech of them two sutes of apparill to have and to hold the foresaid upland and medo with all the proffits, priveleges and appurtinances there upon or thereunto appertaining unto the foresaid Sameuell and Isaac their heires and assines forever; with the foresaid oxen and coves and all the other fore mentioned premeses to be really and absolutely delivered unto them their heires or assines at the expiration of the aforesaid tarme by me the above said John Ramsden promising for myself my heiress and assines to defend and keep to aforesaid upland and medo with all the profits, priveleges and appurtinances thereunto belonging unto the sd Samuell and Isack their heires and assines forever from any parson or parsons whatsoever that shall lay claime or title thereunto except a forraine invasion in witness whereof we above said parties have hereunto put to our hands and seales the day and yere above written anno

domoni 1666 sined and sealed and delivered in the presence of:

Edward Fisher
Clark

His
Sameuell (X) Gray
mark

Luke Watson

before sealing.

His
Isack (X) Gray
mark

John Ramsden

Jo: Ramsden promis
to give them a mare colt

recorded by me

John Burroughs.

This careful arrangement for the bringing up and protection of the young lads, with the oversight of their kinsman Luke Watson followed a tradition among the colonists in which documents were witnessed by relatives whenever possible. On page 123 of the Newtown minutes, New York, Aprill the 16th 1672 is the instrument showing that they have come through their six years of servitude and are now ready to assume responsibility for themselves and to receive their patrimony:

"Received then in full of all accounts of our Father John Ramsden a year's diet only excepted by us."

Witness

the mark of Sameuell
(X) Gray

Elias Doughty
Will Wright

Isack Gray

Isaac had learned to write but not Sameuell!

Isaac remained in Long Island and was still living at Newtown in 1690 according to the Town Minutes and he figures in the Jamaica Long Island records in Jan. 3, 1699.

Samuel followed Luke Watson to Whorekill, Sussex Co., Delaware, around 1675 and became a prominent citizen there. In Turner's Some Records of Sussex Co. Delaware there are many references to him. After many small offices of trust he was appointed by the honored William Penn a second time as Justice of the Peace, and again a third time. So somewhere along the way he too learned to read and write. It

is gratifying that all the Grays down the generation we are recording were able to read and write for during the early history of the colonies it was not at all a common thing. It was years before there were schools in the Plymouth Colony.

JOHN GRAY 2nd

The inference is that John Gray 2nd was born in Fairfield between the years 1640 and 1645, the son of John Gray and Elizabeth Frost (Watson) Gray. He emigrated with his parents and his stepbrother Luke Watson and his two stepsisters Johanna and Susanna to Long Island, in 1649.

We are indebted to Orra Eugene Monnett for the knowledge we have of the family after their emigration from Long Island to New Jersey. His own people came to the same community as the Grays and Mr. Monnett has made a close study of the genealogies of the early settlers of Elizabeth, Piscataquay and Woodbridge, New Jersey; those communities with which our family was associated for several generations. He was a very distinguished genealogist and we owe him thanks for preserving for us facts of our ancestors that but for him would have been irretrievably lost, so that it is with no sense of reproach that I must point out an error in his history concerning the record of John Gray. It was one of mistaken identity between John Gray, Senior and John Gray, Junior. He is right in saying that John Gray was step father to Luke Watson, but wrong when he said "this was the John Gray of Long Island emigrant from Fairfield, Conn. who was father To Joseph Gray of Woodbridge." He should have said grandfather, as Joseph Gray was born in 1670? and John Gray the elder died in or around 1666. Joseph Gray then was the son of the second John Gray, who we must believe was the son referred to in his father's case at law as the privateer son he had harbored, and who emigrated with Luke Watson to New Jersey in 1664 along with a group of other young men all inter-related either by marriage or blood. They were Richard Paynter, John Gray, Luke Watson and Barnabas Wines. Monnett says that new lands were taken up at Piscataquay by some patentees who did not take up residence there. Since John Gray's name is among the early patentees of Piscataquay in 1656 but he was then living in Long Island with his family this may be true in his case. His son John emigrated and took the oath of allegiance to the English king in 1664 as stated above. Governor Cartaret made an agreement with Luke Watson and John Ogden whereby two townships should be laid out, and Watson and Gray had lands in both. There were eighty colonists who went to New Jersey from Long Island at this time and they are known as the Indian rate because each gave according to his possessions at the rate of a

shilling an acre by which the Indians were justly paid for their land. John Gray's share was 2 pounds and 5 shillings. (Minutes of Newtown page 123.) Then on Feb. 19, 1665 they took the oath of allegiance to the king at Elizabeth. These eighty were the first settlers of Elizabeth. Piscataquay was a large township, there was also a village by that name which exists now as Stelton P.O. It is about ten miles from Elizabeth.

There is an item from the Newtown Minutes p. 123 that says John Gray accepts live stock from John Ramsden in payment of debt, Sept. 12th, 1665, he describes himself John Gray liver at Elizabeth River in New Jersey.

He owned land both at Elizabeth and at Piscataqua.

The only information we have about his wife is from Monnett which he quotes from an early source: "Soon after John Gray deeded his Houses and meadows to his wife Hannah, Dec 10, 1675, his son Samuel emigrated to Whorekill, Sussex County, Delaware." This Samuel was of course brother and not son to this John and as has been stated before he did emigrate to Delaware with Luke Watson and with them went William Cramer, Richard Painter and others. Richard Painter was one of the early settlers of Elizabeth who accompanied them from Long Island.

There is one more note on John Gray 2nd. It is stated that he died at Jamaica in 1724.

CHILDREN OF JOHN GRAY 2nd AND HANNAH ———

Joseph Gray b. 1670? m. Elizabeth Hollan, daughter of Thomas Hollan or Holland Oct 10, or 13th, 1698; died in 1740.

The following may also have been their children but there is no proof:

Henry Gray settled in Woodbridge, 1687.

Nicholas Gray settled in Woodbridge, 1686.

Woodbridge was not yet settled as a community until 1698, the probabilities are that the lands they took over were in the area that eventually became Woodbridge.

There was a Robert Gray listed as a first settler of Piscataquay in 1666. He was twenty years old and was "bound" to Luke Watson. He stayed just one month then he and another lad ran away. "A hue and cry was raised" and a hunt for "a runaway servant" began. History gives no

no further detail. He was very likely connected with the family but in what way is unknown.

JOSEPH GRAY

Joseph Gray, son of John Gray 2nd and Hannah his wife, was born probably in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1670. The exact date was not legible. He was married to Elizabeth Hollan (Holland) daughter of Thomas Hollan of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and sister of Francis Hollan also of Woodbridge, Oct 10, or 13, 1698.

They are listed as first settlers of Woodbridge which was established the year they were married and they took up residence there in 1699.

They belonged to the Church of Christ an organization made up of various groups of Puritans who were Independents. This same body existed in Fairfield, Connecticut and William Frost had left them money in his will to be used for the first church building there.

Joseph and Elizabeth Gray are listed as communicants in 1707 and 1708. The pastor was the Rev. Nathaniel Wade. Then their names appear no more and as it is known that quite a few became dissatisfied and withdrew from that body it seems probable that they were among that number.

Joseph Gray was a prominent citizen of Woodbridge. He was a member of Col. Thomas Ffarmer's Regiment 3rd Company of Woodbridge. He is listed as a holder of land in 1708 and as owning a house in 1714. That year a road was laid out in the village 4 rods wide beginning at Joseph Gray's house. In 1720 he was elected constable. They had three children born and recorded at Woodbridge -- their first three -- the eight others are not recorded but their names are mentioned in their father's will.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH HOLLAND GRAY

Elizabeth - born Feb. 26, 1698

Joseph - born Sept. 22, 1700

Benjamin - born Oct. 17, 1702

*Nathaniel - born 1704, married Martha ———, died 1750

Ebenezer -

Hannah - married ——— Cole

Mary -

*Our ancestor

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH HOLLAND GRAY (CONT'D.)

Ann -

Andrew -

Abigail -

Eunice - married Ebenezer Tingley

The following will is from a photostat copy of the original furnished by the New Jersey Archives. An inventory of his possessions show him to have been a well to do man for those times.

The will was made August 10, 1740. The inventory is dated Dec. 27, 1740. His death being somewhere in between. We know nothing of his wife Elizabeth Holland Gray beyond that already given.

Authentic copy of Photostat Reproduction of Joseph Gray. The original being in the office of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. 1217 - 1222 L, B.C. p. 364 (1740).

In the name of God Amen. The tenth day of August Anno Domi one thousand seven hundred and forty. I Joseph Gray of Woodbridge in the county of Midd (Middlesex) and provence of New Jersey Yeoman being in a weak and low state of health in body but of sound and perfect Mind and Memory. Do make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament that is to say principally & first of al I give and bequeath My Soul to God who gave it and my body to Earth to be buried In a Christian like and Decent Manner (at the discretion of my Executors here after named) In full and certaine hope of a Glorious Resurrection at the Last day, and as touching such worldly Eastate as it hath pleased God to bid me within this Life. I give devise and D of the Same in Manner and form following. viz:—

Imprimis. My wil is in the first place that al my Just and Lawful Debts and funeral charges shall be Correctly and justly paid as Sone as Conveniently they Can after my Decease out of my Moveable Eastate and out of the Moneys arising from the price of a certaine Peice of land here in after left by me to be sold by my Executors for that purpose —

Item. I give unto my Son Benjamin Gray the sum of five shillings he Haveing Received his portion before. To be paid to him by My Ex. out of my Moveable Eastate —

FAIRFIELD, CONN. GRAY FAMILY

Item. I Give unto my Son Nathaniell Gray the Sum of ten pound to be paid to him by my sons Ebenezer and Andrew Gray as is Hereafter Directed

Item. I give unto my Son Ebenezer Gray My Large Barn and Improvements and al the Land I Now Live on on the North side of the Road that Leads up before My dore toward ——— -Except such part of it as is other wise hereafter ——— of and also two thirds part of al my Salt Meadow and Lying in the Meadow called Rahway Meadow and also the piece of land on ye South Side of ——— Road wch I bought of John Lea and also two thirds part of my freehold Right of the Land Commonly called the Comons of Woodbridge al ——— Land Meadow and ——— to be and Remaine to him My sd son Ebenezer his heirs and assign forever. And my Wil is and I order that my son Ebenezer shal in consideration of haveing settlement? given him pay unto my son Nathaniell Gray his heirs Exc. or Adminid the sum of Six pound twelve shiling and Eight pence Eight shilings sonne to be paid by my sd Son Ebenezer to My sd Son Nathaniell within the space of Eighteen Months after my Decease in Money or the Produce of the Country at Market price or such price as they shal agree upon. And my wil is and I order that My sd Son shal pay in Manner Aforesaid to My ——— Daughter Hannah Cole the sum of five pound after My Decease and also the Like Sum of five pound to My Daughter Mary Gray within the time of three years & one halfe after My Decease and also the Like Sum of five pound to My Daughter Ann within the time of four years and one halfe after my Decease ———

Item. I give and bequeathe unto my son Andrew Gray al my Land lying on the South Side of the above Sd Road Except qt peice I bought of John Lea before given to My son Ebenezer and also one third part of My Meadow Lying in Rahaway Medow and also one smal peice of land Lying on ye Southerly side of Rahaway River opposit across the Road to Joseph Olliver's Land and also four acares of the Land I bought of Justice Bloomfield to ——— of to him on the North part of the Sd Land Joyning to the Road yt heads up by ye said toward. And also one third quart of My afore Mentioned freehold Right of the Land called the Comon of wood-bridge afore sd and also one third part of the use and benefit of My orchard dureing the time and term of seven years from the time of my Decease. And my wil is and hereby order My sd Son Andrew Gray in Consideration of haveing so much Given to him to pay to My son Nathaniell Gray the sum of three pounds six shillings and four pence eight shillings to be paid in money or the produce of the country at Market price or such

price as they shall agree on and that in the time and space of eighteen months after my Decease and also the sum of five pound to my daughter Abigaile Gray within the time of five years after My Decease al the above said lands meadow and freehold to be and remain to my sd son Andrew Gray his heirs an Assigns for Ever ———

Item. My wil is that if either of my sd Sons Ebenezer or Andrew Gray shall die without lawful issue or without having before Legaly and Lawfully disposed of what is herein given to them that then his share is share Deceased shall be and Remain to the Surviving Brother his heirs and assigns for Ever ———

Item. I Give to My Daughter Unice Tingley the sum of five shillings (she having before Received her portion) to be paid to her by My Executors out of my Moveable Estate.

Item. I give to my wel beloved wife Elizabeth Gray the choice of any Rome in My Now Dwelling house with the chamber over it with the use of the Lands and Meadows here in before given two to My two sons Ebenezer and Andrew Gray as she shall think fit for the pastuering of two coves a horse or Mare and ten or twelve sheep and for Gardening and Raiseing Graine for her own use if she shall think it proper. all wth privileges to be and Remain to her during the time she shall Continue my widow. And also at the Remaining part of My Moveable Eastate after the payment of my just Debts funeral Charges and Legacys as above expressed.

Item. My wil is further (that whereas the land I have given to my son Ebenezer Gray is Mortgaged In the Loan office for the county of Midd^x that the said Mortgag shall not be Esteemed as a Debt due from my moveable Eastate but shall be paid by my sd Son yearly according to the tennor of the said Mortgage until my son Andrew Gray comes to the age of twenty one yeares and then my wil is that my sd son Andrew shall pay thence forward one third part of the yearly payments of the said Mortgage til all the payments are Completed and Ended ———

Item. My wil is that a Certaine Peice of My Land I now Live on at the Easterly End thereof Continuing about ten or twelve accors beginning at a White Oak Tree stand on the Northerly Side of the Road near the Corner of My orchard on the westerly side of a small brook and from there running North East Quite a My Land bounded westerly on the remaining part of My Land. Northerly on Benj. Rolfes Land Easterly on Land now in the Possession of Richard Walker and southerly on the

Road shall be sold and the money arising therefrom applied toward the payment of My Just Debts so that my Moveable Estate May not be too much wasted thereby. And I do hereby Give and Grant full power and authority to my Execut. hereafter named to grant sell and Convey the sd Land to the byer In as full and ample Manner as I Might or Could have Don in My Life time and to apply the Money as is before Directed. and I do here by Constitute ordaine and appoint My truly well beloved wiffe Elizabeth Gray and My wel beloved son Ebenezer Gray the whole and sole Executors of this My Last wil and Testament hereby Disannuling and making void al other wils and Testaments by Me heretofore Made Ratifying allowing and Confirming this and no other to be My Last Wil and Testament In writing whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the Day and year above written.

Joseph Gray

SS Seal

Signed sealed pronounced
and Declared by the said Joseph
Gray to be his last wil and
Testament in the presents of us

Eze. Bloomfield
Richard Walker
Moses Rolfe

The spelling, punctuation and use of capital letters in the above will has been preserved as in the original. Where words were not legible blanks have been left. The children's names are not likely in order of their birth. The first two, Elizabeth and Joseph, do not figure in the will. They may have died or have been fully provided for before.

NATHANIEL GRAY

Nathaniel Gray was born in 1704. His parents were living at that time in Woodbridge, New Jersey where he was undoubtedly born. He was thirty six years of age when his father died and he had taken up a trade that of weaver. Many of the early settlers took up a trade even though they owned and cultivated land which he did as evidence in his will. He had taken up his residence at Elizabeth the first New Jersey home of the Grays and which was not far distant from Woodbridge.

As late as 1744 land patents were disputed in New Jersey and the early settlers were harassed by the uncertainty of their rights even over land they had inherited from their forefathers. Nathaniel Gray's name is on a list of three hundred and ninety nine others petitioning the King in language expressing the deepest anxiety for redress or grievances against conflicting patents which were causing them to lose control of land paid for by their ancestors.

What an interesting story this would be if we only had the records.

We know very little of his life. He was married to Martha ——— surname and date of marriage are lost. But his will with their children's names survive.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND MARTHA GRAY

Nathaniel -

*William - married Elizabeth ———

John

Jeneres

Nathaniel Gray's will was made June 1, 1750. His inventory was taken Oct 18th, 1750. His death was sometime between these two dates.

Authentic Copy of the Photostate Reproduction of the Will of Nathaniel Gray. The Original Being in the Office of the Superior Court of New Jersey 1751 - 1754 G.B.F.
p. 14 (1754)

In the name of God Amen The first day of June in the year of our Lord 1750 I Nathaniel Gray of the Burrough of Elizabeth in the County of Essex weaver being Sick and very weak in body but of perfect mind and memory Thanks be given unto God therefore. Calling to mind the Mortallity of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye do make and order in this my last will and Testament that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my Soul into the hands of God that give it and for my body I recommend it to the Earth to be buried in a Christian like manner at the discretion of my Executives nothing doubting but that at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again in the mighty power of God to bless me in this Life. I give devise and dispose of the Same in the following manner and imprimis it is my will and I

order that in the first place all my Just debts and Funeral charges to be paid and satisfied —

Item. I give and bequeath unto Martha my Dear and well beloved wife all the income and Rent of all my Lands and all my moveables after my debts are paid During her natural Life whom I likewise Constitute make and ordain my joint Executor with Benjamin Pettet of this my last wife and Testament —

Item. I give and bequeath unto my well beloved son Nathaniel Gray one Certain piece or parcel of Land on the west of Jacob Degarme Running west by the highway to a walnut Saplin markrd N.G. thence Southerly to a white oak tree marked W.G. to the line of Joseph Phrazee and along the sd line Easterly to the Brook and along sd Brook till it comes to the sd Jacob Degarmes line and along the said line to the place where it first began. with all the Remainder of a peice of Land lying on the East side of the path that now goes to Joseph Phrazee and the sd inheritance he shall Enjoy after the Decease of my beloved wife and I give likewise unto my son Jeneres Gray five shillings and all my wearing cloathes.

Item. I give to my well beloved son William Gray one peice or parcel of Land beginning at a walnut saplin being the northwest corner of Nathaniel Gray's Land thence Southerly along sd line to the Land of Joseph Phrazee to a white oak tree marked W.G. thence westerly to my Son John Gray's line (to whom I also give five shillings) and along the sd Line to the Highway and along the Highway to ye Walnut saplin where it first began with another peice of Land lying on the South side of the Land of Jacob Degarme on the west side of the path that now goes to Joseph Phrazees line and liberty to cut timber on all that piece of land on the East side of the path and now goes to Joseph Phrazee and likewise I give to my son Nathaniel Gray the Feather bed and its furniture that we now lye upon after the death of my wife — and in case that either of the said Nathaniel or William Gray shall die leav- no issue -- that Either of their Inheritance shall fall to him the sd Jeneres Gray.

Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the said Nathaniel Gray as his last will and Testament in the Presence of us the subscribers viz

Nathaniel Gray
SS Seal

() Oakley
John van ()
William Jones

WILLIAM GRAY

It has been the lasting regret that the family knows almost nothing about Frazier Gray's father and mother. Up to the present we have known only their names and that they emigrated with their children all of whose names we have from the state of New Jersey, to Sussex County, Delaware. It is possible that William Gray was drawn to Delaware because there were kin there. His grandfather's uncle having settled in Whorekill, Sussex County, Delaware in its earliest days. And it was in this neighborhood that William Gray's children are found.

We now know that William and Elizabeth Gray his wife lived in the Borough of Elizabeth in Essex County, New Jersey.

In v. 32 of the New Jersey Colonial Documents we find William Gray, yeoman of Essex County went bond for some unnamed person July 9th, 1759. And in v. 23 we find him a witness at Elizabeth, Essex County Jan. 9th 1768. Frazier Gray was then seven years old.

It was likely soon afterward that they moved to the State of Delaware. It is believed that they did not live long after emigrating from New Jersey as there is no remembrance of any facts concerning him or Elizabeth by any of the descendants either in Delaware or Ohio, though mention of Frazier Gray working on the farm as a boy is made by John Emory Gray in his History of the Gray family in Delaware and Ohio.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH GRAY

Joseph

Elizabeth - married William Robbins

Polly

*Frazier - married 1st Mary Hevelow
2nd Elizabeth Lockwood

All these children were born in New Jersey.

FRAZIER GRAY

Frazier Gray youngest child of William and Elizabeth Gray was born July 26, 1761 in New Jersey probably at Elizabeth Borough since his father's history is altogether connected with this locality including his grandfather and his great-great grandfather. His great grandfather having

lived at Woodbridge which was originally a part of the same county. Since he never mentioned his parents it is assumed that they died early in his life. He spent his early life on a farm but whether with his parents or his sister Elizabeth Robbins is not known. His other sister Polly and his brother Joseph never married.

When he was eighteen he joined the Revolutionary Army substituting for his brother-in-law William Robbins. At the end of that period he enlisted for the duration with the Delaware Continentals and served with Blue Hen's Chickens, an intrepid division known and celebrated for its tenacity and courage throughout the war and named from a breed of fighting cocks which the soldiers took with them and pitted against each other for their amusement. He served under Captain James Moore and Colonel David Hall. His enlistment was in Captain Johnathan Caldwell's company of Col. Hazlitt's regiment of Delaware troops. In the Delaware Archives' Military records references to his services are as follows:

v. 1, pp. 139, 140, 574, 605, 608; v. 2, pp. 639, 641, 728, 732; v. 3, pp. 1142, 1221, 1224, 1228, 1274, 1327

On page 577 of v. 1 is a slight description of Frazier Gray along with others of his regiment:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>TRADE</u>	<u>WHERE BORN</u>
Frazier Gray	21	5'-6"	Wheelwright	Delaware, Sussex Co.

<u>COLOR HAIR</u>	<u>COMPLEX-ION</u>	<u>DAY MUSTERED</u>
Brown	Fair	3/22/1782

The birthplace is, of course, a mistake.

When the Delaware militia was joined to the Maryland troops later in the war and sent to South Carolina they fought at Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse, Hobkirks Hill, Ninety six and Eutaw Springs. They were cited with admiration by General Green in almost every dispatch; he said of them "They will fight all day and dance all night." While serving in the North he was with his regiment on the Hudson River when Major Andre was captured. He was one of the men who guarded Andre while he was in confinement at Tappan, Rockland Co., New York, and he stood near the gallows when the gallant young officer was hung. With Frazier Gray in this mournful office was another of our ancestors James King, Junior, also of Sussex Co., Delaware, and a soldier of the Delaware regiment. Frazier Gray said that Andre was well dressed and courteous and betrayed no sign of emotion. On the

scaffold he made a beautiful speech full of loyalty to his King and his country and denying any intention of enacting the role of a spy. He claimed that under the circumstances he ought not to be hung, but if death was inevitable, a soldier's death by shooting should be ordered. This being refused he turned with a smile on his face to the officer near him and made known his readiness to die in any way for King and country.

Frazier Gray knew and talked with General George Washington. The following story he related to his sons. "A few of the Blue Hen's Chickens, myself among them had leave to go out of lines, chestnutting on Sunday. Washington and his orderly rode near us and called me to him. 'What are you doing there?' he asked me. 'Gathering nuts, sir, by permission.' I answered. 'It is right then; but remember green chestnuts are very unwholesome, be careful not to eat too many for we cannot spare any Delaware men', and with a regular military salute he rode away." It is easy to picture with what a glow this fair young lad rejoined his comrades for Washington was adored by his men and a direct tribute from the great man to the boy's regiment in which he felt pride and loyalty sets the sympathies flying.

At the end of the war he returned with his disbanded comrades to Delaware. He was described by those of the family who remembered him as a man of sound body and morals. He was a Democrat and lived in the traditions of the South, but was one of those Southerners who felt that the Declaration of Independence erred in its statement "All men are created equal" so long as slavery exists in the United States. All his descendants may say the same thing now when Civil Rights are refused our darker brothers. However, for some years he did have a little colored "bound boy". The child was perhaps seven years old and adored "Massa Sammy", Frazier Gray's second son running at his heels from morning 'til night. Samuel's little sister Mary about the same age as the little colored boy 'thought he was so nice', loved playing with him and they made a bed for him at the foot of her bed.

Two years after the close of the war on March 2, 1785 when he was something over twenty-three years old he was married to Mary Hevelow of Broadkilm Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware. They had five children.

CHILDREN OF FRAZIER AND MARY HEVELOW GRAY

James -

William - married Mary Tatman

Nancy - married Philip Wingate

CHILDREN OF FRAZIER AND MARY HEVELOW GRAY (Cont'd)

John - married Mary Ponder of fine family, related to
Governor Ponder

Elizabeth - married 1st James Morris
2nd John Long

These were all good connections. Descendents still
live in Sussex County, Delaware.

Frazier Gray's wife lived just ten years. In January,
1795 her death came leaving these five children.

Next year on December 19, 1796 he married our ancestor
Elizabeth Lockwood, fourth child of Samuel and Zipporah Lock-
wood of Dagsborough Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, born
January 27, 1771. He was ten years her senior. They lived
at White's Cross Roads about six miles from Milton, Dela-
ware. They had five children also.

CHILDREN OF FRAZIER AND ELIZABETH LOCKWOOD GRAY

Rachel b. Oct 8, 1797; d. Dec 11, 1806. In Sussex
County, Delaware.

David b. Mch. 28, 1800, Sussex Co., Delaware;
m. Naomi Lofland Sept. 14, 1820. d. Oct 24, 1887
at Findlay, Ohio.

Samuel b. Aug. 1, 1803, Sussex Co., Delaware;
d. Nov 22, 1881 at ScottTown. Buried at ScottTown
(Meeker) cemetery.

*George b. May 18, 1806, Sussex County, Delaware;
m. Mary Jane Barr Feb. 13, 1827; d. Dec. 29, 1880.
Buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

Mary b. April 9, 1810, Sussex Co., Delaware;
m. John Postle; d. May 2, 1889. Burried in
Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Marion Co., Ohio.

The sons David and George emigrated to Ohio in 1829.
Ten years later in 1839 Frazier and Elizabeth Lockwood
Gray their son Samuel and daughter Mary Gray Postle and
her husband John and their family followed to Marion
County, Ohio settling near George not far from ScottTown.

Samuel made a home for his father and mother. He
engaged a housekeeper, Mary Jones, for his parents and
their old age was one of comfort. He was a successful
business man and accumulated a fortune for that time and

*Our ancestor

and location. He was greatly beloved by neighbors and friends. After his parents' and brother-in-law's death he devoted himself to his sister Mary. He was a good man and a prominent one in his community.

For a few years after the family went to Ohio Frazier Gray was postmaster of Cockranton -- another name for Scott Town (Meeker). He died on the Samuel Gray place one mile East of Scott Town, Marion County, Ohio on Oct. 11, 1849 at the ripe old age of 88. He is buried in the Union Cemetery about three miles East of Scott Town. His wife lived four years longer. She was eighty-two years old. She lies beside her husband in Union Cemetery.

Something should be said about Elizabeth Lockwood's parents. She was the daughter of her father's first wife Zipporah Lockwood. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters -- Benjamin, William, Samuel, Zippa, Elizabeth, Rachel, Nancy, and Leah. All married into the best families.

Samuel Lockwood, Elizabeth's father was a very respectable and prominent citizen of Dagsborough Hundred, Sussex Co., Delaware. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He owned slaves. He has left a record of unblemished character.

GEORGE GRAY

George Gray lived on his father's farm until he was seventeen years old. At that time he left home to learn the carpenter and joiner trade. He worked three or more years at his trade; when he was twenty-one he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of William Barr. After his marriage he worked for two years in a shipyard near his home in Delaware. On May 20, 1829, he and his wife and child William Henry set out for Ohio with his older brother David and his family. David's wife's sister went along making ten people in all. Their sole equipage consisted of a wagon and two horses. The horses belonged to David and the wagon to George. They travelled over the old National Road. They took nothing along but their clothing and bedding. To save the horses and maybe too as a matter of comfort they walked. When we consider that there were mountains to cross with all the hazards of the wild regions they travelled and food to be prepared camp fashion while little children's health and safety to be considered we can see this journey required courage. They had come from a level region well settled near the sea and were totally unacquainted with rugged heights they now encountered but all were young and strong and the journey was made in summer weather; when it was sunny it must have been rather fun. But what did they do when storms came. That one wagon with all the bedding for

ten people must have been well packed when they all climbed into it for shelter. How one wishes some of them had kept a diary. George walked with a gun over his shoulder. David drove.

They crossed the Ohio River at Wheeling on June 8, 1829. The journey at any rate was of comparatively short duration, they went on to Zanesville where David and his family stopped. George, Mary and little William Henry sixteen months old journeyed on to Marion County, where earlier Delaware immigrants, old neighbors had preceded them. These were the McKelveys, the Frames, the Rhoades, the Virdens, and the Waples.

It was possible to raise a house in a very few days. Neighbors all gave a hand to the erection of the log house of the newest emigrants. George bought a one hundred and sixty acre farm Northeast of Scott Town, later owned by the Lee family afterward owned by a family called Green. Here they settled in the woods and proceeded to build a family and home. He had learned to do beautiful cabinet work and the people of the new country badly needed such a workman. So for some years after his arrival he was kept busy building houses, barns, out buildings, furniture and even coffins. A number of his pieces of furniture he build for his own home are still owned by his descendants and after over a hundred years are as sound as when they left his hands.

They lived on this farm for twenty-two years. It was a happy period of growth for the whole community. Scott Town which was later to be identified with the family was then a hamlet of log houses with but one larger frame house lived in by Col. Cochran for whom the post office was named. Later Heman Scott built the large frame house in the center of the village which became the family home of the Grays for so many years.

Marion, Ohio, which was settled about nine years before George Gray came to Ohio was still a small village of slow growth because of the great distance to markets. But when a railway came through it grew to be a busy and prosperous town. It was here that the family did its important buying, though it must be remembered that for many years after George and Mary settled in the woods they practically lived by their own labor. Even their sugar came from their own Maple trees and white bread was almost unknown because they were

so far from a watermill. Cornbread, hominy, hog meat, game, such as rabbits and squirrels, wild turkeys, vegetables that they succeeded in raising and wild greens made up a diet that under the Southern hand of Mary Gray became a delectable diet.

While busy building coffins and furniture, George also busied himself with the affairs of the Commonwealth so that by 1835 when he was twenty-nine years old the State Legislature elected him Associate Judge with two others who presided over court held in Marion. This office he held for seven years.

By this time all but his youngest child were born and several were learning the three Rs with the children of other Delaware pioneers in the uncomfortable log schoolhouse near-by which they called the Eagle School. Comfort being often relative we wonder if the young pupils knew how uncomfortable they were. Probably they did not suffer greatly as school "kept" only a few months of the year. The curriculum was not broad but what they did learn was thoroughly learned by conning over and over. And then the school was free -- something the Gray boys had not had in Delaware where subscriptions were made by families who could pay a teacher to keep school for three months in the year. The sons of Frazier Gray were sent to these schools. One of the teachers was their Uncle William Robbins, another Windsor Rollins and Samuel Hurt. The Bible was used for reading classes. They had Arithmetic, Spelling book and Grammar. There was a High School at Milton which George probably attended as it is said his brother David enrolled for a time. It was not such a High School as we have now but was likely a "select" school in which higher branches than ordinary were taught and by a better qualified teacher. We know by George Gray's handwriting, which was extremely beautiful, and by the language in reports of his that still exist (there are many in the Court House at Marion, Ohio) that he had learned the correct use of flowing English and to write a distinguished hand. He owned a small library and always read a New York newspaper which came to him once a week. Books and newspapers were uncommon in the pioneer's homes. He paid 50 cents per year to have mail delivered to a box at his lane, during the time he lived between Marion and Scott Town.

George Gray's youngest son Amos tells in his description of early Scott Town of the changes the family made during the years, excepting the year 1854 when the family moved to Iowa remaining only over the winter. This history of Scott Town is in the Marion, Ohio Public Library. In 1851 the Lee place was sold and a farm on the Marion-Kenton Pike --now Harding Highway -- was bought for eighteen dollars per acre. This was about two miles from Scott Town, East toward Marion. Here George Gray built a large frame

house. By this time cleared land was becoming valuable so that by 1854 he was able to sell it for thirty dollars per acre. His children were now growing up and so that they might all have a better opportunity it was decided to take lands in the newer state of Iowa, where land was cheaper. Shortly after their arrival at Keosauqua, Iowa their beloved oldest boy William Henry died. It was a terrible sorrow to them all and they became desperately homesick. Then too the land conditions were so different from back home which had become well settled and greatly improved where trees grew and roads were good and cherished associations still remained. They left the flat and dreary land of black mud and returned to Scott Town, Ohio in the Spring.

George Gray held various offices of trust in the community one being Postmaster at Cochranon in 1858. Four years after his return from Iowa he bought the Scott farm and from then on this was the family home for many years. George was elected Justice of the Peace of Montgomery Township. In 1860 he was elected Probate Judge of Marion county and was re-elected in 1863. At this time he and his wife and daughters lived in Marion but the home farm was still kept and operated by the family. He was also chosen Mayor of the city of Marion but resigned the office soon afterward. He held many offices of honor and trust, the last being Justice of the Peace of Grand Township. The township line ran through the large front yard and the children of the family were told "You play in Montgomery Township and sleep in Grand Township". We used to scan the ground hopefully for that line that separates the two; the unseen joining that realm of myth so dear to the heart of a child.

When he no longer took part in public affairs and after the death of his wife in 1869 he lived in the old Scott house on the farm with his son Amos and family. His daughter Sarah had at first kept house for him after her mother's death but for a short time only when she went to live in Marion with her sister Mary Humphrey.

The two front rooms were his and the son's wife's parlor was upstairs. There were two little granddaughters Iscah Dell and Grace that he loved and enjoyed and who loved him dearly but the two little grandsons who came out from Marion with their pretty mother - Mary Humphrey were quite a different matter. Contrary to present opinion all children in those days were not deprived of their initiative by parents too stern. They found his precious belongings fascinating playthings and as disaster followed disaster he would pick up the results and ejaculate "O Lawsy, Lawsy!" He learned before their arrival to go quietly about replacing his treasures to such an altitude

as could not be reached by those uninhibited and really charming young scamps. The two little granddaughters, Dell and Grace, watched him with round eyes and must have speculated on the depravity of any one who could interfere with their dear Grandpa's own things. He loved to play with the little girls and would sometimes make up a soft snowball and fire it at them from behind a corner. "Throw one back", their mother would say, "He wants you to". But they would answer "Oh no! We couldn't hit our Grandpa".

He lived eleven years after his wife's death and his last grandchild of the house - Mary Sibyl Gray - thinks she remembers on that last day, Dec. 29, 1880 when the family was gathered around his bed holding out her arms and crying "Pappy!" to be taken in his arms, and being strangely ignored.

People spoke of him long after with affection and respect always as Judge Gray. He was kindly, grave and dignified. A good man who had lived a useful life. He was a confirmed Jeffersonian Democrat, and adherent of the Philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg and a member of the Masonic Order of Marion, Ohio, No. 70 AF and AM.

He and his wife lie in the Old Pleasant Hill Cemetery three miles East of Scott Town.

MARY JANE BARR GRAY

Mary Jane Barr was the only child of Mary King Barr and William Barr of Sussex County, Delaware. She was born Oct. 29, 1809 at Broadkilm Hundred. The name was formerly Barre which means Hilltop. The History of Delaware says the Barrs were French Huguenots who escaped to England from the Languedoc after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, later emigrating to America. This branch of the family has not been explored and would be a very interesting study. They came from Long Island and settled first in Kent County, Delaware, at Cove Neck.

Mary Barr Gray's mother died early and the child was lovingly brought up by her aunt Ann King. "Aunt Ann" was one of those members who became a legend in the family. Her ways, her sayings, her life, treasured by the nieces and nephews and grand nieces and grand nephews and a wistful aura invests her for a later generation, but with the rest of the dear people of this history she has gone to that limbo where memories pale. Those who remember Mary Jane Barr Gray say she was small and lively with a great sense of fun. The chairs were too high for her comfort, so her husband shortened the legs of probably half in the house so that she could have her feet on the floor as she liked. She was a nimble little person even when she was no longer

young and her daughter-in-law Elizabeth Gray was astonished to see her after sitting on the floor to dress a small grandchild raise the child up in the air with both arms and rise to her feet without touching her hands to the floor. Some poor photographs of her still remain in the family but they show her with keen eyes and a very "French" look.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND MARY BARR GRAY

William Henry b. Sussex Co., Delaware, Jan. 31, 1825; d. Keosauqua, Van Buren Co., Iowa, Dec. 1, 1854. Buried there.

David Gray b. Lee Place, Marion Co., Ohio, October 15, 1829; m. Lucinda M. Van Houten, Dec. 14, 1858; d. Scott Town, Marion, Co., Ohio, Sept. 11, 1866. Buried at Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Marion Co., Ohio.

James King Gray b. Lee Place, Marion Co., Ohio, Apr. 16, 1831; m. Princess Neff, May 25, 1887; d. Marion Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1898. Buried at Pleasant Hill.

John Frazier Gray b. Lee Place, Marion Co., Ohio, Oct 28, 1834; m. Almeda Riley, May 31, 1866; d. Marion, Ohio, June 3, 1908. Buried Pleasant Hill.

Sarah Elizabeth Gray b. Lee Place, Marion Co., Ohio, July 29, 1838; d. Marion, Ohio, May 28, 1917. Buried at Pleasant Hill.

*Amos Barr Gray b. Lee Place, Marion Co., Ohio, Apr. 23, 1841; m. Elizabeth Guthrie (Guthery) May 2, 1866; d. at the home of his daughter Grace Gray Hock, R.R. No. 2, Marion, Ohio, May 15, 1930. Buried at Scott Town (Meeker) Cemetery.

Mary Ann Gray b. Lee Place, Marion Co., Ohio, July 25, 1843; m. David Humphrey at Scott Town, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1869; d. Marion, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1934. Buried at Marion Cemetery.

In the Marion, Ohio Public Library is a photographer's chart of pictures of early residents of Marion. Among them are Judge Gray, his daughter Sarah and his three sons James, John and Amos.

*Our Ancestor

	{ William Barr		{ James King, Sr.	
Mary Jane Barr	{	{ James King, Jr.	{ Mary ———	{ Alexander Farquhar
	{ Mary King		{ George Farquhar	{ Mary ———
		{ Nancy Farquhar		{ Samuel Robinson
			{ Hannah Robinson	{ Hannah ———

After Mary King's death her husband William Barr went to Wisconsin, married again and had a family. A grandchild by that marriage was Ella Rigby. Mary King Barr was born Dec. 26, 1786; d. Dec. 17, 1810.

James King Jr. b. Sussex Co., Delaware, Apr. 26, 1752; d. Dec. 17, 1819. Buried at Milton, Delaware. He married 2nd Nancy Farquhar, Apr. 21, 1784. She is buried near Hepburn, Marion Co., Ohio. Her father was George Farquhar b. Sept. 20, 1728 on the high seas between England and America; m. Dec. 23, 1750 Hannah Robinson, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Robinson who was born Aug. 22, 1736; d. Apr. 26, 1781. George Farquhar died Mar. 7, 1764. George Farquhar was the son of Alexander and Mary Farquhar.

James King, Jr. was the son of James King, Sr. and Mary King. He, James, Sr., died in 1773?

CHILDREN OF JAMES KING, JR. AND NANCY FARQUHAR KING

Hugh - b. Feb. 15, 1785; d. Feb. 22, 1786

*Mary - b. Dec. 26, 1786; m. William Barr; d. Dec. 17, 1810

David - b. May 18, 1789

George - b. May 7, 1791

Henry - b. Feb. 9, 1793

Hannah - b. July 25, 1795

William - b. Feb. 27, 1798; m. Nancy Ann Line
July 23, 1835

John - b. Aug 10, 1801; m. Mary ——

Nancy - b. Dec. 25, 1803; d. Feb. 23, 1860 (Our
"Aunt Ann")

From a letter written by John King to a descendent, Dr. Dawson, we read:

"My father's people", that is James King, Jr's father, "went from Long Island to Sussex Co., Delaware and settled on a strip of land called Cove Neck. There was a colony of them -- the Kings, Barrs, Starrs, Scudders, and McFees. On mother's side, they were Irish" -- probably Scotch-Irish -- "My great grandfather Alexander Farquhar was an officer in a

*Our ancestor

rebellion in 1728. He was afraid they would be overpowered. He put his family on board ship and came to America. They landed in Kent Co., Delaware and located near a town called Camden, now Semore?"

(Note: There is a Camden in Kent Co., Delaware but no Semore. The name may have been changed back to the original.)

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE GRAY, SON OF FRAZER GRAY,
A SOLDIER IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

(Note on numbering system used herein: The earliest person of a line, of whom we have record is #1 (in this case William Gray). The first child of that person is #11, the second is #12, etc. The tenth child in any given case is X, the eleventh is Y, and the twelfth is Z. Thus Frazer Gray, the fourth child of William Gray, is #14. George Gray, the ninth child of Frazer Gray, is #149 (Frazer Gray had five children by his 1st marriage, and five by his and.). So each successive generation has one more digit in its genealogical number.)

Note: A middle name underlined means that person was usually called by the middle name. b. - born; m.- married; d. - died.

149 GEORGE GRAY - b. May 19, 1806, in Sussex Co., Del.; son of Frazer and Elizabeth Lockwood Gray; became a carpenter by trade; m. Mary Jane Barr on Feb. 13, 1827; emigrated to Ohio in 1829; held various offices in Marion Co.; d. Dec. 29, 1880, buried in Pleasant Hill cem., Big Island twp., Marion Co. (His wife: b. Oct 29, 1809, in Sussex Co., Del; daughter of William and Mary King Barr; d. Mar. 28, 1869, in Scott Town (now Meeker), Ohio, buried with husband.)

1491 WILLIAM HENRY GRAY - b. Jan. 31, 1828 in Delaware; never married; d. Dec. 1, 1854 in Iowa, buried at Keosauqua, Iowa.

1492 DAVID GRAY - b. Oct. 15, 1829 in Marion Co., Ohio; m. Lucinda Maria Van Houten, Dec. 14, 1858; d. Sept. 11, 1866, buried in Pleasant Hill cem. (His wife; b. Dec. 24, 1829; daughter of David and Tamma Messenger Van Houten; d. Jan. 11, 1902, buried with husband.)

- 14921 FLORA ANN GRAY - b. June 28, 1860 in Marion Co., O.;
m. Dewillis Davis on Dec. 25, 1881. (he: b.
Aug. 29, 1860 at Meeker, O., son of William and
Margaret Metz Davis); d. July 1, 1904, buried
in Meeker cem.
- 149211 CLARENCE GRAY DAVIS - b. Nov. 22, 1882 at Meeker, O.;
m. Nina Edna Briggs, Oct. 24, 1904 at Marion, O.
(She: b. July 15, 1883, at Agosta, O., daughter
of Curtis and Anna Schrote Briggs.)
- 1492111 BERNARD GRAY DAVIS - b. Dec. 16, 1909 at Ashland, Ky.
- 149212 NOVA AURIEL DAVIS - b. Apr. 11, 1885 at Meeker, O.;
m. Henry Ernest Wiley, Nov. 25, 1909, at Meeker.
(he: b. Oct. 18, 1886, in Coles Co., Ill.; son of
Francis Henry and Abigail Sellers Wiley.) d.
Sept., 1949.
- 1492121 FRANCES ABIGAIL WILEY - b. Dec. 2, 1910 at Meeker;
m. Ralph Ernest Gamble, Dec. 24, 1928, at Covington,
Ky. (he: b. Jan 18, 1909 at Marion, O., son of
Ernest John and Nellie Mae Secoy Gamble.)
- 14921211 ROLAND ERNEST GAMBLE - b. Oct. 5, 1929 at
Fostoria, O.
- 14921212 NORMAN LEE GAMBLE - b. Nov. 9, 1931 in Marion
Co., O.
- 1492122 VIRGINIA COLLEEN WILEY - b. Aug. 20, 1912 at
Meeker, O.
- 1492123 ESTHER MARIE RILEY - b. Sept. 5, 1918 at Meeker, O.
- 1492124 HENRY ERNEST WILEY, JR. - b. Nov. 23, 1920 at
Meeker, O.
- 149213 LILLIAN MARIE DAVIS - b. Sept. 18, 1893 at Meeker, O.;
m. Lewis Emory Anderson at Marion, O., Sept. 18,
1913. (he: b. May 11, 1892 in Marion Co., son
of Charles and Ellen Crabb Anderson.)
- 1492131 DORTHA ELLEN ANDERSON - b. Sept. 11, 1917, W. of
Meeker, O. (Grand twp.)
- 1492132 FLORA BELLE ANDERSON - b. Feb. 17, 1922, W. of
Meeker, O.
- 1492133 SIDNEY LEWIS ANDERSON - b. Nov. 21, 1924, W. of
Meeker, O.

- 1492134 NORMA JEAN ANDERSON - b. Apr. 19, 1930, W. of Meeker, O.
- 14922 CLARA JANE GRAY - b. Feb. 21, 1862 at Meeker, O.; m. Elmer Ellsworth Mason, Mar. 20, 1885, no children; d. Oct. 25, 1909, buried in Meeker cem. (El. Mason: b. Aug. 18, 1861 at Caledonia, Marion Co., O., son of Jonas and Harriet Hatfield Mason.)
- 14923 AMOS GRAY - b. Jan. 24, 1865; d. Apr. 2, 1866.
- 1493 JAMES KING GRAY - b. Apr. 16, 1831 in Marion Co.; m. Princess Neff, May 25, 1887, no children; d. Feb. 8, 1898, buried at Pleasant Hill cem. (His wife: b. July 2, 1848 Salt Rock twp., Marion Co., daughter of John and Catherine Faurot Neff.)
- 1494 JOHN FRAZER GRAY - b. Oct. 28, 1838 in Marion Co.; m. Almeda Ellen Riley on May 31, 1866, at Marion, Ohio; d. June 3, 1908, buried at Pleasant Hill cem., Big Island twp., Marion Co. (His wife: b. Nov. 17, 1844 at , daughter of Patterson* and Sarah A. Malone Riley; d. Feb. 28, 1888, buried with husband; m. March 3, 1841.)
*John Patterson
- 14941 Infant son b. Apr. 12, 1867, in Marion Co.; d. Apr. 12, 1867.
- 14942 DAVID GRAY - b. Oct. 24, 1868 in Marion Co.; m. Flora Heiner, Mar. (or June) 10, 1891, in Marion Co. (His wife: b. June 5, 1870, daughter of John Frederick and Mary Frummer Heiner.)
- 149421 FREDERICK FRAZER GRAY - b. Dec. 16, 1893; m. Anna Roszman at Marion, O., Oct. 14, 1913; d. Apr. 21, 1923, buried ; no children. (His wife: b. July 13, 1888, daughter of Adam and Elnora Winslow Roszman.)
- 14942 WILLIAM GRAY - b. Jan 15, 1870; d. July 14, 1870.
- 14944 ROBERT RILEY GRAY - b. July 14, 1873; m. Sept. 4, 1898 to Emma Lucretia Core. (She: b. Aug. 16, 1875, daughter of David Wallace and Jane Lucretia Jenkins Core.)

- 149441 BERNARD CORE GRAY - b. Jan. 29, 1900; m. Dorothea Elizabeth Baumgartner, Sept. 12, 1926, at Radnor, Ohio. (His wife: b. Nov. 6, 1903 at Prospect, O., daughter of Franklin Eward and Sophronia Ann Baumgartner.)
- 149441 RUTH ANN GRAY - b. July 31, 1929.
- 149442 GERALD ROSCOE GRAY - b. Jan. 20, 1904.
- 149443 JOHN CARROLL GRAY - b. Jan. 1, 1908.
- 14945 CORA ALBERTA GRAY - b. March 4, 1876; m. William Edson Titus, Apr. 4, 1895, in Big Island twp., Marion Co. (Her husband: b. Sept. 17, 1872 in Marion, Ohio, son of John Cleveland and Barbara Kraner Titus - J. C. Titus b. Sept. 21, 1842; d. Aug. 29, 1917; Barbara Kraner b. Apr. or May, 1851; d. Aug. 31, 1876.)
- 149451 BERNICE ALMEDA TITUS - b. Aug. 23, 1899; m. Carl Dewey Longshore, Nov. 12, 1919 in Marion, O. (Her husband: b. Apr. 2, 1898 in Larue, O., son of Miles Newton and Alice Ellnora Allen Longshore - M.N. Longshore b. Aug. 14, 1856 in Delaware Co., O., Alices Allen b. Sept. 22, 1863 at Larue, O., they m. Oct. 5, 1881 in Marion, O.
- 1494511 CARL DEWEY LONGSHORE, JR. - b. June 20, 1924.
- 1494512 ROBERT EUGENE LONGSHORE - b. July 9, 1931.
- 149452 GRAY EDSON TITUS - b. Aug. 14, 1902.
- 149453 BARBARA ELLEN TITUS - b. Feb. 1, 1909
- 14946 EDMAN L GRAY - b. Sept. 1, 1878; m. Mary Dell Lippencott, March 20, 1900 in Marion, O., (His wife: b. Mar. 20, 1877, daughter of Christopher Stark and Flora A. Bain Lippencott; d. Feb. 19, 1904) (Christopher Stark Lippencott b. Feb. 20, 1851 at Lippencott Sta., Champaign Co., O.; Flore A. Bain B. Mar. 16, 1854 near Decliff, Marion Co., O.; d. Feb. 7, 1909 in Marion, O. They m. Apr. 22, 1874 at Decliff, O.)
- 149461 LUCILE GRAY - b. Sept. 20, 1902 in Marion, O.
- 149462 EVERETT LIPPENCOTT GRAY - Feb. 13, 1904 in Marion, O.

- 1495 SARAH ELIZABETH GRAY - b. July 29, 1838 in Marion Co.; never married; d. May 28, 1917, in Marion, buried in Pleasant Hill cem., Big Island twp; Marion Co., O.
- 1496 AMOS BARR GRAY - b. Apr. 23, 1841 in Salt Rock twp., Marion Co.; learned the blacksmith trade; went to California via covered wagon and back through Panama in the 60's; m. Elizabeth Guthrie May 3, 1866; worked his farm just north of Scott Town; in 1899 moved to farm near Decliff, Marion Co.; d. May 15, 1930 in Big Island twp. (at the home of Grace Gray Hock), buried in Meeker cem. (His wife: b. Apr. 12, 1842 in Bowling Green twp., Marion Co., daughter of William and Lucinda M. Cleveland Guthrie; d. Apr. 26, 1906, buried with husband.)
- 14961 ERNEST L. GRAY - b. Apr. 21, 1867 in Marion Co.; d. Aug. 30, 1867.
- 14962 ISCAH DELL GRAY - b. Oct. 26, 1868 at Scott Town (now Meeker), O.; taught in Marion schools for some years; m. Will Harry Hunt Oct. 26, 1908, in Urbana, Ohio; no children; d. north of Decliff, O., Jan. 26, 1930, buried in Marion cem. (Will Hunt: b. Dec. 14, 1864 in Greensburg, Ind.; son of George and Mary Will Hunt; d. Aug. 6, 1930 north of Decliff, buried with wife.)
- 14963 GRACE GRAY - b. July 16, 1870 in Scott Town; m. Fred Hoch in Scott Town, May 4, 1892; no children. (Fred Hoch: b. May 17, 1865 in Marion, O., son of Enoch and Catharine Garvin Hoch.)
- 14964 EUGENE GRAY - b. Apr. 27, 1872 in Scott Town; d. Sept. 6, 1872, buried in Guthrie cem., Bowling Green twp., Marion Co., with brother, Ernest.
- 14965 MARY SIBYL GRAY - b. Sept. 16, 1879 at Scott Town; B.L. degree from Ohio Wesleyan Univ., 1904; taught at Gambier and Urbana Univ. (Ohio); m. Carroll Holman May at Urbana, Ohio, July 24, 1907. (O. H. May: b. Sept. 15, 1883 at Kingston, Ross Co., O., son of James Myron and Lovetta Holman May; d. Nov. 14, 1930, buried in Forest Hill cem., Ann Arbor, Mich.)
- 149651 RICHARD HOLMAN MAY - b. June 20, 1908 at Louisville, Ky.; A.B. degree from Univ. of Michigan, 1929; M.S. Univ. of California, 1939.

- 149652 MARIAN GUTHRIE MAY - b. Mar. 10, 1911 at Urbana, O.; A.B. degree from Univ. of Michigan, 1932.
- 149653 ROBERT CARROLL MAY - b. July 3, 1914 at Urbana, O.; grad. Ann Arbor H.S., 1932. University of Michigan Architectural School and was a member of the Frank Floyd Wright fellowship from 1938 - 1941.
- 1497 MARY ANN GRAY - b. July 25, 1843 in Marion Co., Ohio; m. David J. Humphrey, Dec. 28, 1869 at Scott Town, Marion Co., Ohio. (David Humphrey: b. Apr. 22, 1841, son of Thomas and Mary Philips Humphrey, who came from Wales; d. July 16, 1902, buried in Marion Cem.)
- 14971 Infant son b. Feb. 2, 1871 at Marion, O.; d. Feb. 3, 1871; buried in Marion Cem. with father.
- 14972 DAVID GRAY HUMPHREY - b. May 4, 1872 at Marion, O.; d. July 8, 1880; buried in Marion Cem. with father.
- 14973 HARRY HUMPHREY - b. Jan. 17, 1876 at Marion, O.; d. June 22, 1880; buried in Marion Cem. with father.
- 14974 CHARLIE HUMPHREY - b. Jan. 17, 1876 at Marion, O.; d. Jan. 17, 1876; buried in Marion Cem. with father.
- 14975 GLADYS MARIAN HUMPHREY - b. Nov. 16, 1882 at Marion, O.

AMOS BARR GRAY

Amos Gray's early history has been given already up to the time he was seventeen or eighteen years old. When he was about that age he and his brother John Frazier Gray went by wagon train to California. There they embarked on a vessel which was sailing to the Isthmus of Panama. They crossed the Isthmus on a narrow gauge railroad. The country was wild - a jungle, and they saw few natives, those they did see being uncivilized. As the train stopped he would climb down and make brief sallies into the fringes of the jungles to be called back warningly by the train officer who told him those fellows would murder him. Whether or not the natives were so savage this added a great thrill to these short excursions. He pulled bananas ripe from the trees and found them so delicious that by comparison with the fruit he afterward had at home they seemed of a different sort. From Panama they took ship for New York and then across by train for Ohio. All

this sounds very tame now but in those days it was high adventure. The trip gave the boy a taste and longing for travel that never left him, and he was always interested in new places and people.

When he was nineteen years old the Civil war broke out. It was a fearful struggle for him. Young men were daily going throughout the country around him to join the forces of Union soldiers travelling southward. He had been brought up in the Southern tradition. His father was a Southern sympathizer. They did not think slavery was to be condoned but there was the question of the rights of states to decide for themselves and along with it a love of their native state and a pride in it second only to the love of country. It was the quality of love that the Virginian, the Kentuckian, and those states of the deep South have always embraced and still do. Even its symbols were dear to him. The Buckeye tree was a cherished symbol and he would sometimes carry around in his pockets its glossy nuts to show their beauty to his children and explain that they were from the State's own tree. So when war came it struck at some of his early traditions and cut straight through the inherited warmth for "Old Delaware State" too. He once said it was the hardest decision he was ever called upon to make. But he finally did join a company of Union men and travelled as far south as Cincinnati on their way to the conflict, just as the war was over. And he was happy it was over. The idea of fighting other men of his country was repulsive to him. From childhood he was one of those men that people love; happy natured, serene, sincere and fun-loving he was good company. He loved his work and would go down the lanes singing in the morning and come back at the end of the day happy and scarcely tired. Once he said that when he was young he scarcely knew what being tired was like. Not really tired, only pleasantly so. He liked peace but if driven to the wall would fight and did do so several times when others insisted on taking advantage of him. Until old age he played his violin. He was playing the violin at a ball when he first saw Elizabeth Guthrie. Hired musicians were unknown at the country balls and those young men who could play were pressed into service. He watched her over his fiddle as she unconsciously tripped before and around him on the arm of his brother John. In a wide shirted buff batiste with a little puffed waist and round puffs for sleeves and a circular low cut neck she made a picture. Wide apart large blue-gray eyes, a rose leaf skin, straight nose and smooth broad forehead, she was the beauty of the ball. One of her friends said to Elizabeth's daughter, "Your mother was the prettiest girl in the county". And at that ball Amos decided she was the girl for him.

Shortly before they were married he attended Bryant and Stratton's Commercial School in Cleveland. Then on May 2, 1866 they were married at Marseilles, Ohio by the Rev. Mr. Boggs. Elizabeth was the daughter of William and Lucinda Cleveland Guthrie. They lived at first in a cottage in Scott Town that belonged to the Grays and all their children were born there excepting the youngest daughter Mary Sibyl who was born in the large, frame house belonging to George Gray.

About 1871 they moved from the cottage over to the family home which George Gray still occupied. His daughter Sarah had been his housekeeper since Mary Barr Gray's death but now she went into Marion to live in her sister Mary Humphrey's home to help bring up the children. And at his father's death in 1880 Amos Gray took over the home farm. He was in debt to the other heirs for their share; there were a number of years of failing crops and creditors failed to pay him what they owed him. It meant years of hardship for them just to keep things going. They were both industrious and ambitious. They made of the old home a place of charm in spite of heartache and partial defeat. It was a gathering place for kin. Both of them enjoyed people, the hospitality never failed and during summer months friends came from all directions. There was always music, good food, good reading, and good cheer. They were a handsome couple and well liked. But the financial struggle was too much for Elizabeth Gray, she lost her health and her eyesight and after the farm was sold in 1899 and a smaller farm but a larger house was bought near DeCliff - the Church farm - she lived only seven years. She died in 1906 and was laid away in the cemetery at Scott Town.

For some years Amos Gray lived on his place with tenants. And then a better arrangement was made for him. His daughter Iscah Dell and her husband came from Chicago to live with him and run the place. This was in 1913. They lived together there until 1930. After the death of Dell in Jan., 1930, he went to the home of his daughter Grace Gray Hoch, six miles west of Marion, just off the Marion and LaRue pike. In May of that year he too died and lies beside his wife at Scott Town. Will Hunt died the following August. The farm continued to be held by Grace Gray Hoch and Mary Gray May but was finally sold by them.

Amos Gray was not without public office as long as he was in the old home. He was always deeply interested in politics being like his father and brothers a Jeffersonian Democrat. Until he was around forty he had the

greatest horror of death; then he became acquainted with the philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg from then on he lived in peace and serenity with respect to the future life.

ELIZABETH GUTHRIE GRAY

Elizabeth Guthrie was the daughter of William Guthrie a foremost citizen of Marion County and Lucinda Cleveland Guthrie the daughter of a Baptist minister and a descendent of Gov. William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony and a remote relative of President Grover Cleveland. Her young womanhood was spent on a farm on Paw Paw Creek near Marseilles, Ohio. Her father died at forty-six and she never ceased talking of his activities and her share in them, riding on horseback with him when he lead political parades for the Democratic party as the Marshall of the Day, with a wide red sash from his shoulder to and about his waist. She was called "the prettiest girl on the Crick" and indeed she was a beautiful woman. She had started High School in Marion when the Civil War broke out. The principal and teachers joined up and the school was closed. She was ambitious, energetic, and practical with fine inherited business ability; she was also romantic but not inclined to exhibit that trait. She worshipped beauty, her family and her home. She had strong ideas of what her daughters should be like when they walked abroad but loving fun she enjoyed their capers at home. She was mildly religious. She belonged to the Presbyterian Church but later joined her husband in the New Church (Swedenborgian) which, however, she never fully embraced. A sketch of her family is in the Guthery history.

CHILDREN OF AMOS BARR AND ELIZABETH GUTHRIE GRAY

Ernest - b. Apr. 21, 1867; d. Aug. 30, 1867. Buried in Guthrie Cemetery near LaRue, Ohio.

Iscah Dell - b. Oct. 26, 1868; m. Will H. Hunt at Urbana, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1908; d. Jan 26, 1930. Buried in Marion, Ohio Cemetery.

Grace - b. Jul. 16, 1870; m. Fred Hoch, May 4, 1892 at Scott Town, Ohio.

Eugene - b. Apr. 27, 1872; d. Sept. 6, 1872. Buried at the Guthrie Cemetery near LaRue, Ohio.

Mary Sibyl - b. Sept. 16, 1879; m. Carroll Holman May, Jul. 24, 1907 at Urbana, Ohio.

ISCAH DELL GRAY HUNT

Iscah Dell Gray Hunt went to school first in a one room school at Scott Town on the bank of Tymochtee Creek. Then to High School in LaRue and New Bloomington, and to Normal School

at Ada, Ohio, now Ohio Northern University. Member of Philomathean Literary Society and served as its Vice-President (only men served as President). She taught in District Schools. Also taught music. In 1892 she went to Marion to teach and served as Principal in North State Street and Olney Avenue buildings and was member of a teachers' organization known as the O. C. Club. After her marriage, when she was living in Marion, was a member of Current Topic Club and Captain William Hendricks Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Later when she lived at DeCliff, was a member of Twentieth Century Club at LaRue and Montgomery Grange. She had a fine mind and was a constant reader and student of public affairs.

GRACE GRAY HOCH

Grace Gray Hoch went to school in the one room school at Scott Town on the bank of Tymochtee Creek. She went to High School in New Bloomington, Ohio, and to Normal School at Ada, Ohio, now Ohio Northern University. She taught in the District schools. While in school at Ada she was a member of the Philomathean Society. A literary organization. After her marriage she studied music with a talented teacher of the piano in Marion, Miss Grace Durfee. She became active in Marion social circles, was a member of the Captain William Hendricks Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and served as its Historian, Secretary, Vice-Regent and Regent. She was a member of the Marion Women's Club and became Secretary, Vice-President and President. As a member of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Paul's Episcopal Church she was its President. She is active in all these organizations at present (1953) and is a member of the Columbus Colony of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. For some years she has managed most efficiently a seven hundred acre farm, directing five men who work the fields and cultivate the crops. They are intelligent men and she works with them wisely and considerately to the satisfaction of all. She has a fine executive ability and her Scotch-Irish ancestry strongly flowing in her inheritance has made her an exceptional, careful and astute business woman. She is fond of travel and has visited her country from coast to coast and from North to South as well as doing foreign travel. She is fond of the arts, interested in politics and literature.

MARY SIBYL GRAY MAY

Mary Gray May like her sisters began school in Scott Town when the school had grown to two rooms. She graduated from the LaRue High School and taught for one year in District Schools. She then graduated from Ohio Wesleyan

University. Afterward she taught in the High School at Gambier, Ohio, and for two years in the Urbana University School at Urbana, Ohio. Here, she had charge of girls in a small dormitory. After her marriage she went with her husband to Louisville, Kentucky. From there they lived in Urbana, Ohio; Fairfield, Iowa; Indianola, Iowa; and then in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where her husband was employed by the University of Michigan in the Department of Economics. She took graduate work here in French and Economics. In 1923 they went to Europe and England for a summer with their three children. She was a member of the Woman's Faculty Club of the University, and of a Dramatic group of that club. For some time she was a member of the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution but later withdrew her membership. She belonged to the P.T.A., to the Woman's group of the Congregational Church and to a group of New Church people studying the philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg. Just before her husband's death in 1930 she was given a position in the General Library of the University and for five years was an attendant in Graduate Reading Room 3 of the Department of Philosophy and Education. Then for fourteen years she served in the Catalogue Room and with from four to eight student assistants processed books after they were catalogued for campus use. At retirement in 1949 she went to Suffield, Connecticut to be near her children. Her leisure time was spent in genealogical research. Her greatest pleasure was travel, reading and gardening. She like her sisters was an ardent Democrat.

The full records of her children are given in the May family history.

CHILDREN OF MARY SIBYL GRAY AND CARROLL HOLMAN MAY

Richard Holman May - b. June 20, 1908; m. Barbara Dixon, May 7, 1939.

Marian Guthrie May - b. March 10, 1911; m. Richard Guthrie Clarke, June 4, 1938.

Robert Carroll May - b. July 3, 1914; m. Joan Marguerite Bellamy, June 12, 1948.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD HOLMAN MAY AND BARBARA DIXON MAY

David Holman - b. Dec. 18, 1940.

Margaret Carroll - b. July 13, 1945

CHILDREN OF ROBERT CARROLL MAY AND JOHN MARGUERITE BELLAMY

Candance - b. May 21, 1949.

Ethan Bellamy - b. Jan. 9, 1953.

THE GRAY HOMES AT SCOTT TOWN

For years the lands of the Grays lay along the Marion and Kenton Pike that ran straight through the village of Scott Town. Samuel Gray's lay half a mile on a rise of ground East of the town. The home place with the old house built by Mr. Heman Scott in line with the street and with a large yard in front had its lands back of the Main Street on the North side of the road. And beyond the church and across the Tymochtee Creek where the road forked, David Gray's farm extended. This was the Van Houten home originally which his wife Lucinda inherited and to it was added forty acres which George Gray gave to his son David before his death. This was known as "The Forty". The road divided in front of the house and a mile out to the left was James King Gray's farm. John Frazier Gray lived six miles East of Scott Town in a fine house for that period -- a "modern house" with an elevator that operated between the stone cellar and the kitchen. The walls were everywhere frescoed and the woodwork was of beautiful wood. There was a long French window at the front that gave a fine view of the winding road leading to Marion. Beyond the pasture at the back was a nut grove and in the fall the families met there for a day long picnic and to gather nuts.

The house at Scott Town was lived in by three generations of Grays. The following is a description of it as it was in Amos Gray's time.

A gravel walk lead from a white picket fence almost up to the front door then divided, one running around to the side door on the West, the other leading up to the entrance. There was a central door with a door knob, all the other doors had hand wrought latches. On each side of the central door and up in the second story were windows with small panes. Orange lilies grew under the window at the left. The front of the house was nearly covered by woodbine that grew to the roof. Before the house were two large maple trees and a Scotch pine. In the spring the grass was pink under those trees with Spring Beauties that bent and shivered with every breeze. The lawn mower passed over them and in a week they were up and blooming again. A scarlet and yellow hammock hung between a maple tree and the Scotch pine.

At the front and to the East side of the front lawn was a small vineyard and orchard. Behind the vineyard grew rare budded Golden Pippin apples, huge yellow globes forced in size and flavor. Fruit pests gave little trouble.

At the west side a lane lined with maple trees passed the side of the house and ended at the group of farm buildings. Flowers grew along the side fence of high pickets dividing the lane from the yard. Hollyhocks in the lane and over the fence in the yard were June roses. The Black rose, Mossrose, with its exquisite delicate buds, the Thousand leaf variety and a particularly creamy white one with a delicious perfume and a large deep pink one with yellow lacy stamens that the bees particularly like to visit, attracted by its unusually inviting scent. Almost hidden by vines in the side yard stood the milk house always deliciously cool, even in hot days. Its extended roof covered the well pump where cold water was pumped into the house into a large deep trough holding pottery milk crocks filled with milk. The floor was immaculate brick. A chunk of ice from the ice house, cut from the Tymochtee Creek in winter and packed away in sawdust lay on the floor covered with a burlap sack. The ice cream freezer stood ready to be used on Sunday morning in summer. It held five gallons of cream and friends knew where to find such an ice cream as electric freezers have never produced. The churn too, barrel shaped and fitted with a rotating dasher was operated by the girls of the family and the girls hired for their help during the busy summer months. They sat on the lower step and dreamily turned the dash with a book on their laps. Shelves in a corner held home canned fruit, jellies, preserves and conserves of every variety of fruit grown on the farm: cherries, pears, peaches, grapes, apples, strawberries, raspberries, and quinces.

Innumerable cousins spent their summers there, always a little boy or two.

Across the lane lay a pasture where stood two mammoth oaks. One was so hollowed out with decay that children could hide inside in their play and the turkey hens every spring laid their eggs there. At one side a pignut tree shaded the icehouse.

Away to the west tall oaks and elms bounded the horizon excepting for a break where the village road ran up a hill. In summer the sun set at the top of this hill in a blaze of fire. In the tops of the row of trees certain well defined green images of foliage gave fantastic appeal. A very upright lady always sat without change in a chair with a high back and a devoted male -- presumably male because he wore a high crowned hat and a man's coat -- bent forever over her from the back. The family always pointed the picture out to visitors who were satisfactory enough to see the chimera and exclaim with wonder and amusement. Below this line of trees and hidden from the house's view by the hill the Tymochtee Creek made a loop through the bottom land, passed

the spring and the three hickory trees on the hill just above it under which the "First Settlers" with their little baby lay. The creek flowed south to that portion of David Gray's lands known as the "Crick Lot" formerly a part of George Gray's lands. The line of tall oaks were continued here on the high hill and below the creek flowed free sometimes clear and sandy sometimes dark and deep. Pond lilies and wild Iris grew in its course and wild violets along the bank. It was the play place of the village children. They waded in summer, fished for minnows and catfish, dug for clams, and shuddered over water snakes, and craw-dads that pinched their toes. But there is no play place for children now. The trees were cut down; the stream dredged. No lilies! No violets! No irises!

But to the house. The front door opened directly into the parlor. Paintings hung on the walls done by the daughter Grace which she did when she was Studying Art at School in Ada, Ohio. A Mathushek piano and a bookcase with some very good books, belonging principally to Dell as Grace had married young and gone away from home --were the chief objects of interest. American and English poets, some Dickens and George Eliot, and various other classics colored the room from behind glass doors. This room with his furnishings and the bedroom adjoining had been George Gray's apartment. From this room a door lead to a passageway and here a stairway gave access to the upstairs. There were three rooms in this front stairs. The first large room was Elizabeth Gray's "parlor" in that time of their living with Judge Gray. There was an always locked door connecting the large room with the back stairs room. The door was concealed by a heavy dark red curtain. The large room had a mantel and on each side below the chair rail were wall squares of frescoed plaster. Charming and colorful designs.

Behind the red curtain was the Long Room. It was the room where the hired man slept, warmed by a square chimney plastered over. He slept among the usual castaways of an attic. A line of discarded dresses hung on hooks along the back wall, some having belonged to Mary Jane Barr Gray. Her little granddaughter, Mary, would examine them inside and out and feel that something of her Grandma was lurking still in the folds. There were tarlatan dresses worn by Dell and Grace in a Queen Esther cantata. The dress that Elizabeth Guthrie Gray wore to the ball where she first saw Amos Gray was there. Discarded hoops already out of fashion and looking to small Mary like huge bird cages with their bottoms and tops gone hung there too besides other forgotten costumes. This was the store out of which one "dressed up" on rainy days. A sea chest brought from "Old Delaware" State was filled with fascinating objects; satin fans in the till and at the very bottom among old letters,

forbidden and forgotten books which one naturally read in guilt and eagerness and with lasting impression. No other stories have had such wicked charm since. The hired man used the room only at night. He had a cord bedstead with enormous balls at the four corners and a voluminous featherbed between him and the cords. One of them, George Baker, was a musician. He organized an orchestra and a band that played at County Fairs all over the state. He gave music lessons and at noon and evening when the other men lay resting in the shade he put in his time with his beloved instruments in the Gray parlor -- which was never called "parlor" but the "Front Room". He played the violin, piano, cornet, and guitar. Dell played the piano in his orchestra and Grace the violin and the other musicians were from LaRue. Once he brought the band into the Gray's sitting room. The effect should have been ear splitting but little Mary Gray went to sleep on the sitting room lounge during the clash of cymbals and boom of the bass drum. There was always music in the house, loud sounds evidently soothed her. Summer evenings George Baker sometimes brought his band into the large front yard for a Saturday night concert. The barber played the cornet, the snare drum was operated by the grocer, the bass drum by DeWillis Davis who married Aunt Lucinda's daughter, Flora. The big bass horn was blown by the hotel proprietor, John Webb. Nearly all were working in the village and the surrounding farms, they were earnest musicians and their music was good. All day long at any hour you might hear one of these practicing his instrument. It is hardly possible to estimate the value of this music in the lives of the people of the community.

The stairway opened into the sitting room, with an adjoining bed room where Mary Sibyl was born. The sitting room occupied the full width of the house. There was another bookcase filled with family books including some belonging to Judge Gray and James King Gray, also Mary Gray's juvenile books were in this miscellany. She looked at the end papers of the Senior's books and found George Gray, Esq. and James Gray, Esq. and Amos Gray, Esq. She never had a satisfactory answer when she asked what Esquire meant. It was long after that she knew it was a survival of that yeoman ancestry of the English Grays when to be able to write Esquire after your name was a proud announcement that you were a free man with some pretension to position. The bookcase had been built by Amos Gray of black walnut and also his desk where he kept his accounts.

A cottage lounge, broad and low, was against the North wall. Here all the family had their minor ills. Much of the furniture in the room had been built by the Grays. All in black walnut. The fireplace had been closed but Santa

Claus managed somehow to get through at Christmas time to fill the stockings hanging from the mantel. At house cleaning time when the fireplace gaped open, to peer up that narrow crooked sooty chimney and speculate on how he ever managed to make the descent was not to entertain doubt; a child recognizes without being told that there are spiritual realities that tie in with material ones in some mysterious way not to be explained but only to be accepted. And so the comfortable mystery of Santa Claus.

A door to the East wider than the others and known as the "Coffin" door because old houses were built that way in order to carry in and out an object like coffins too wide to be carried through ordinary doors -- this door opened on to an enclosed porch nearly covered by a Concord grape vine. In the spring when the door stood open there was a scent of violets and grape bloom, a sound of bees, and the shrilling notes of robins in the cherry tree. An old pear tree with lovely blossoms and poor fruit stood near the porch; and all along the side of the house grew chrysanthemums and roses and a snowberry bush.

Behind the sitting room stretched a long kitchen also occupying the whole width of the house. It was kitchen only in winter. In the summer the cookstove was removed and it became a long cool dining room, the cooking being done in the pump room or as it was always called the Wood house. A stairs from the kitchen passed a balcony over a portion of the Wood house and ascending farther lead into the Long Room. This was the stairway the hired man used. From the balcony a young Scott girl had made her exit to her waiting lover on the night of her elopement.

The Wood house was open to the East with a gate and screen of palings. The walk from the gate divided, the right passing to the smoke house and bee hives, and hop vines; the left to the garden. Near the garden gate stood an umbrella like Siberian crab tree which was watered by the waste water from the pump room. It bore exquisite pink and white blossoms of enormous size and of indescribable delicacy and odor. When that tree was covered with blossoms so full they crowded each other, with the bees making the air hum, it was a rapturous sight.

Inside the tall garden gate, built of pickets, a gravel walk extended half the length of the garden. On the right was a deep, long, flower bed and there all summer were flowers for the picking; jonquils, hyacinths, bleeding hearts, columbines, pinks, sweet Williams, touch-me-not, cornflowers, peonies, pansies, love-in-a-mist, sweet peas. Down the left of the walk were gooseberries and currants, both white and red, and the large cherry currants. The gooseberries were very prickly and

the currants infected with fat, rich looking green worms. Peach trees grew beyond the berry bushes and strawberry plants beneath them. Beyond the strawberries, vegetables of the usual varieties. Raspberries were against the farther fence.

The lane at the west of the house stopped to the L-shaped farm buildings at the back. The barn and stable granary, sheds and workshop. In the workshop shining tools kept in large chests and a long workbench with all necessary contrivances for woodwork was along one side. The air was sweet with the smell of fresh shavings that littered the floor. All the men of the family worked in wood, having the training from their father. On went the lane to the back into a cow lot where the cows came up at night to be milked; then through into the pastures and fields. On its way it skirted an old orchard. Apple trees then were not dwarfed but grew very tall requiring tall ladders to reach the fruit. Trees were planted at reasonable distances but the wide tops met making a dappled shade in the morning and a deep one in late afternoon with a delightful coolness and a heady odor of ripening apples where a child loved to play and to pretend it was Robin Hood's forest, apples and all.

This was the beloved home at Scott Town lived in by George Gray and his family and later by Amos Gray and his wife and daughters in the 1880's to 1899. It was then sold and soon fell into change, then decay. Nothing remains of the old home as it was. The trees died and were not replaced, the springs dried up, the Tymochtee is a barren gaping ditch. Never try to find it. "You can't go home again."

The village at this period was a small hamlet of perhaps one hundred people. The houses were small, well painted and surrounded by neat gardens carefully mowed and filled with flowers and shrubs. Trees were planted and the whole appearance was one of a people of self respect and a sense of beauty. Scott Town was known as "A pretty place". Now the families of the old settlers are largely gone. The broad Harding Highway cuts directly through the front yard of the Gray farm, the trees and flowers are gone, the whole aspect of a well integrated and active community is gone; given way to the gas station stop. The old order changeth!

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SUPPLEMENT

Since this manuscript was concluded, further investigation revealed the fact that the family is entitled to use a coat of arms that was granted to William Gray merchant taylor of London and that he made request that the same right be granted to his brother John and Henry Gray who had emigrated to New England.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Magazine v. 61, p. 386 in the section devoted to Genealogical Research in England, communicated for the Committee on English Research, by Joseph Gardner Bartlett, Esq. submits this statement:

William Gray of Hackney being uncertain what arms his father was entitled to and showing that he was of the lineage and one of the heirs of Robert Gray, late of London merchant, deceased, to whom Sir Edward Bysshe, Garter, granted arms, the same arms duly differenced were confirmed to the said William Gray and his brothers; viz. Barry wavy of six, argent and azure, on a bend gules three garlands or. Nothing is said about the crest which we are acquainted with from another source. The quotation goes on to say that "The brothers" of the William Gray who shared in this confirmation of arms and crest were Henry and John Gray early settlers of Fairfield, Connecticut, consequently their male descendants bearing the name are entitled to bear these arms. (The original grant it will be seen gives all their posterity the right to bear these arms.)

From John Guillim's A Display of Heraldry, page 405, is this item on Robert Gray:

Granted to Robert Gray of London and Sheriff of London and Master of the Company of Merchant Taylors and to his nephew Thomas Gray by Richard St. George, Clarencieux. Dated April 1635 in the reign of King Charles the First.

This grant of arms to Robert Gray is recorded in two documents in Harleian manuscripts 1470 which are preserved in the British Museum, ff. 10, 11.

For further confirmation of our right to bear arms this writer appealed to the highest authority on such matters the College of Arms in London, England E.C. 4 and had an extended correspondence with Captain Robin de la Lanne-Mirrlees, Rouge Dragon, of the Officers of Arms, pursuivant. He sent me the following copy of the grant of arms.

COPY OF GRANT OF ARMS.
EXTRACTED FROM MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS 8, p. 4

Whereas William Grey of Hackney in the county of Middlesex is uncertain what arms his father did beare and hath made it appear that he was of the kindred and lineage of Robert Gray late of London, Merchant Taylor, deceased, who did bear the arms and crest above depicted, Barry of six argent and azure on a bend gules 3 chaplets or. Crest on a mount vert a Badger or. Now I Edward Bysshe Esq., Garter Principal King of Arms of Englishmen in regard of the promises that there is no issue remayning of the body of the said Robert Grey do assign the said arms and crest viz:

Barry wavy of six pieces argent and azure, on a bend gules over all, three chaplets or. And as crest: Upon a helmet on a wreath argent and azure, a Badger or, unto the said William Grey and his brethren and his and their posterity, with due differences. Dated at the Office of Arms the 7th day of May in the year of our Lord 1652.

Signed E. Bysshe, Garter
Principal King of Arms of
Englishmen.

In Heraldry the following meanings will help us to understand our arms and crest. Barry, the divisions of our shield into six parts alternating in colors blue and silver. Wavy, the dividing lines are waved lines.

Azure, means blue.
Argent, is silver.
Or, is gold.
Gules, is red.
Chaplets, wreaths.
Helmet, this has the usual significance.

Wreath, once the wreath was wound about the shield, but it came to have a different treatment. In this case, it is a sausage shaped figure on which the helmet rests. It is like two pieces of cloth twisted over each other to show the two different colors alternately. The Grey wreath shows silver (argent) then blue (azure) consecutively for six equal divisions.

Badger, passant. Another source says the Badger is passant. This was left out of the copy of the Grant of Arms that Captain de la Lanne-Mirrlees sent to me. However, we can accept it as a part of our authentic crest.

Passant, then, means the Badger shown walking. Only one ear and one eye is visible and it faces the left with the right paw raised. The Badger is done in gold (or).

FAIRFIELD, CONN., GRAY FAMILY

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