

Lord

CERTAIN MEMBERS OF
THE LORD FAMILY
WHO SETTLED IN NEW YORK CITY
IN THE EARLY 1800's,
DESCENDANTS OF
THOMAS LORD
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

BY
KENNETH LORD

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1945

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PREFACE

My brother, Charles E. Lord, died in December, 1942, leaving eight children who are living and nineteen grandchildren and a number of great-grandchildren. For the benefit of them and their posterity, I decided to compile this book.

In doing so, I owe a great deal of credit to various authorities, and particularly to the late Miss Mary L. Selden, the granddaughter of my great-grandfather's sister. At the age of 90 she gave me a great deal of information when I visited her several times at Erie, Pa. I also had much information from her nephew, Edward Selden, as well as other members of the family.

The bulk of the data was obtained from records, documents and genealogical books of Yale University, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Connecticut Historical Society, Connecticut State Library, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Historical Society and the New York Public Library; and manuscripts left by the late Henry Dutch Lord.

It has been a very interesting study, particularly to note how many members of the family in recent generations were engaged in the textile or kindred businesses.

It is also of interest to find certain references to the character of the various ancestors. An authority states "On the whole the record of the Lords in America is that of a clean-minded, energetic, conscientious race, notable in the fields of business, education, medicine and the professions generally." Many of them served in the War of the Revolution and later wars.

Another authority states that they have hunted for some hereditary disease in the family (such as tuberculosis, insanity, etc.) The only trait they can find is one of "longevity."

The name Lord is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Ord*, contracted from *Ored*, a governor, with the prefix *L'*, or *Le*, denoting the person or place. The Gaelic *ard*, *ord* — high, lofty, the prime chief, superior.

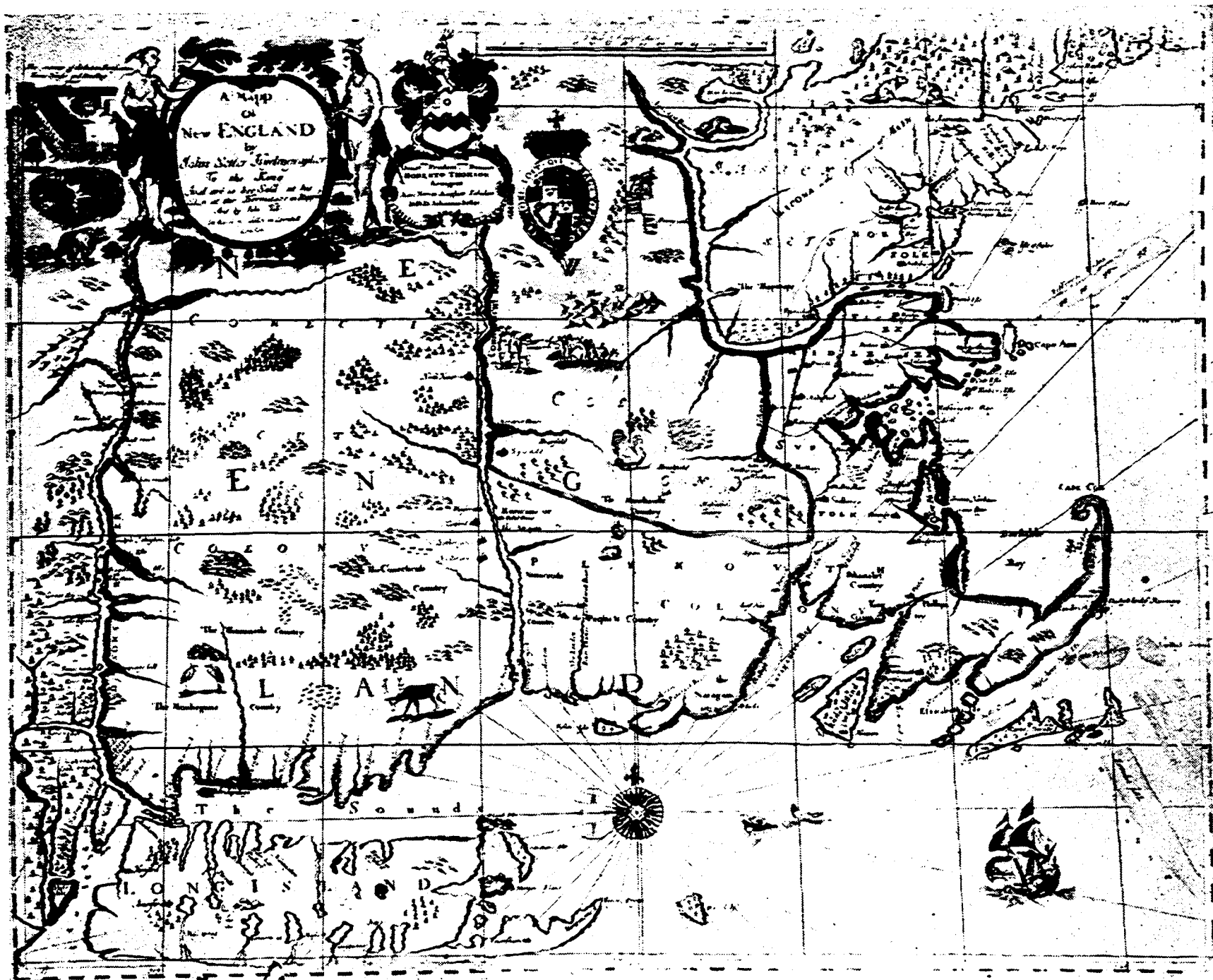
Laward, alias Lord, Arms: Argent on a fess gules between three cinquefoils azure. A hind passant between two pheons Or. Crest: A demi-bird with wings expanded sable. On its head two small horns Or. The dexter wing gules lined with argent; the sinister wing argent lined with gules.

The above was the seal on the will of the widow of Thomas Lord who came to Connecticut in 1636 (American Armory by Charles K. Bolton; Vermont's America Heraldica; Crozier's General Armory; Burke's General Armory).

All heraldic authorities agree on this description of the crest and the coat of arms, but many of those who illustrated them vary in the design. I have taken the one from the Salisbury chart of the Lord family. K. L.

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MAP OF NEW ENGLAND IN 1640
From an original print of the Phelps Stokes Collection
in the New York Public Library

I

Thomas Lord I

THE earliest ancestor to settle in America was Thomas Lord, who was born in 1585, son of Richard and Joan Lord of Towcester, County of Northampton, England. Richard Lord's will, dated May 30, 1610, was probated February 7, 1611, and is filed in the Archives of North Hants, Second Series, Second Vol. V. folio 38. (*see page 89*)

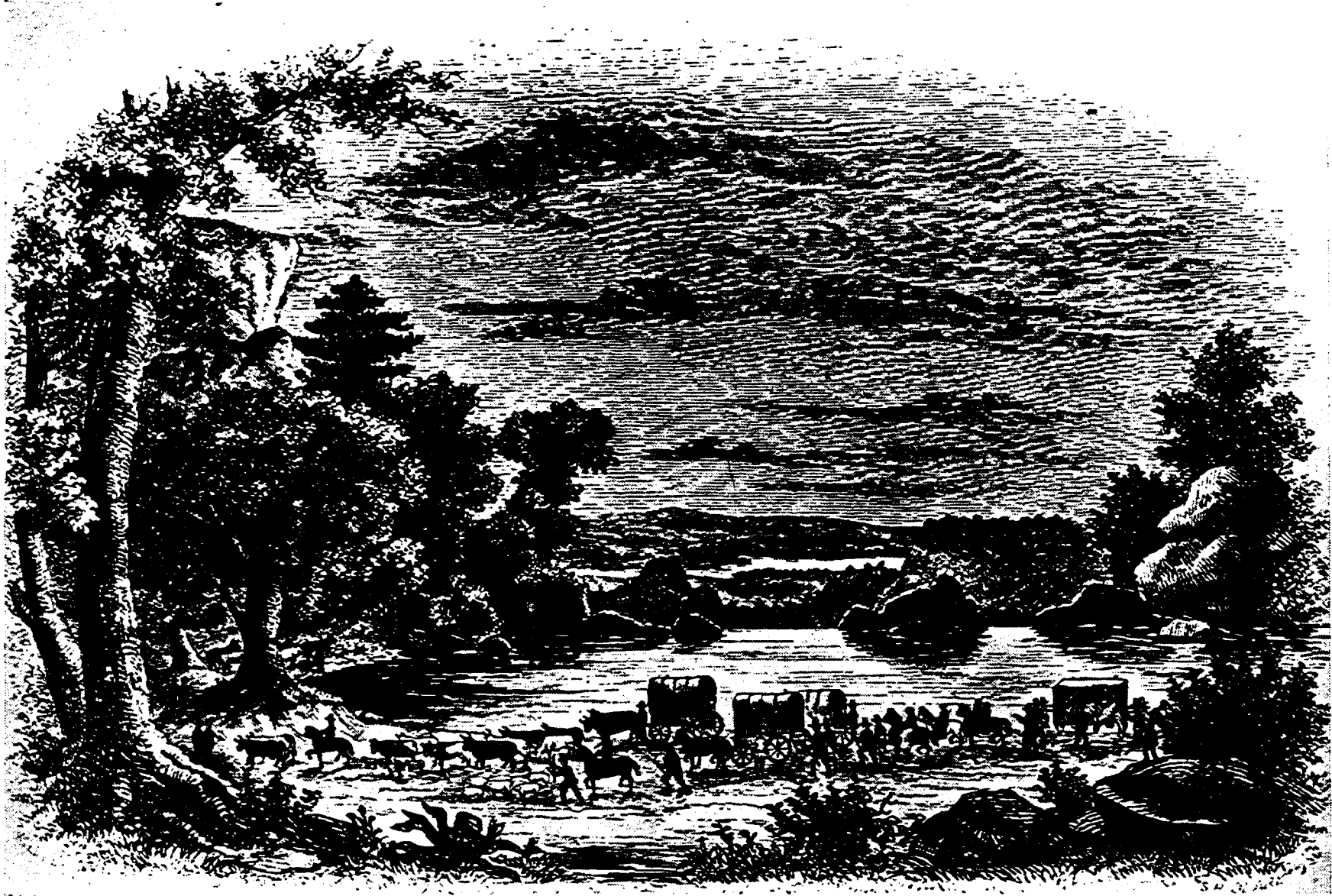
Thomas Lord married Dorothy Bird, born 1589, daughter of Robert Bird of Towcester, England, on February 23, 1610-11. The record of the license issued is found in the Marriage License Book of Peterborough, nearby. They had eight children: Richard, born 1612; Anne, 1614; Thomas, 1616; William, 1618; Robert, 1620; John, 1623; Aymie, 1626; and Dorothy, 1629.

He was a man of means, position and influence and in 1632 sent his eldest son, Richard, then twenty-one years of age, to America. His friends, Governor Haynes and The Rev. Thomas Hooker, afterwards sailed for America in 1633 with two-hundred other passengers important to the colony and it is thought possible that Richard went in advance in order to select a place to settle. Richard Lord finally settled in Newtown, Mass., which afterwards became Cambridge.

On April 29, 1635, Thomas Lord, his wife, Dorothy, and their remaining seven children sailed from the port of London to New England in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," of which Richard Cooper was the master. They landed in Boston and joined Richard Lord at Newtown. Thomas Lord was then fifty and his wife forty-six, and the children from four to sixteen.

In 1636, with his entire family, Thomas Lord joined the party of Rev. Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone and one hundred men, women and children, which took its departure from Newtown to form a new settlement on the Connecticut River.

"They traveled more than a hundred miles, through a hideous and trackless wilderness to Hartford. They had no guide but their compass; and made their way over mountains, through swamps, thickets and rivers, which were passable with great difficulty. They had no cover but the heavens, and no lodgings but such as nature afforded them. They drove with them one hundred and sixty head of cattle and subsisted by the way on the milk of



THE JOURNEY THROUGH THE WILDERNESS FROM NEWTOWN TO
HARTFORD BY REV. MR. HOOKER AND PARTY IN 1636

their cows. Mrs. Hooker was borne through the wilderness on a litter. The people generally carried their packs, arms and some utensils. They were nearly a fortnight on their journey. This adventure was the more remarkable as many of this company were persons of figure, who in England had lived in honor, affluence and delicacy, and were strangers to fatigue and danger. Gov. Haynes and some others did not appear in the colony until 1637.”
(*From Trumbull's Memorial History of Hartford.*)

It was early in June when they reached their journey's end. Their first labor was to prepare their dugouts in the hillside and provide shelter for their cattle. They had for some time been close friends and neighbors in Newtown and were already organized as a church, had been members of townships and were familiar, therefore, with action as a body. They agreed to purchase territory jointly and afterwards parcel it out, and Mr. Samuel Stone and Mr. William Goodwin were appointed, in behalf of the proprietors, to treat for land with the tribe of Suckiage Indians, of whom at this time Sequassen was the Chief Sachem. In this they were successful and soon purchased a large area. It is not known what they bartered — probably cloth, axes, knives, etc. That a consideration was given, and that it was increased when Sequassen confirmed the grant and was enlarged again when his heirs and successors renewed it “to near the value the land was esteemed at before the English came into these parts” is apparent from the deed of renewal itself. As soon as acquired, the land was distributed to the new proprietors.

Thomas Lord thus became an original proprietor and one of the first settlers of Hartford. He lived on the north side of the highway on the bank of the Little River (now Wells Street), a near neighbor of Gov. Haynes, Rev. Mr. Hooker, Mr. Goodwin, Gov. Wyllys and others of the prominent inhabitants. His sons, Richard and Thomas, had the lots next to his. The Hartford settlers were largely people of some culture cast into raw conditions, and there was a mingling of high breeding and rough life.

The first Meeting House was erected in 1638, and the accompanying illustration is from a sketch based upon the records and drawn by Edward T. Hapgood, Architect. (See page 11.)

Porter's “Hartford, Conn. Settlers” tells of an amusing order dated March, 1640:

“An order concerning Graves.”

“It is ordered that Thomas Woodford shall attend the making of graves for any corpses deceased: and that no corpse shall be laid less than four foot deep; nor that be above four years old, shall be laid less than five foot deep; nor that be above ten, shall be laid less than six foot deep.

“He shall receive for giving notice by ringing the bell, making the grave, and keeping of it in seemly repair, so that it may be known in future time, — when such

graves have been made for the lesser sort, 2s. 6d., for the middle sort 3s., and for the higher sort, 3s. 6d.”

Town Crier. “It is further ordered, that if any person hath lost anything that he desireth should be cried in a public meeting, he shall pay for crying of it 2d. to Thomas Woodford, to be paid before it be cried; and the crier shall have a book of the things that he crieth.”

At a meeting of the town on February 22, 1651,

“There was an agreement between the town and Richard Lord: He is to have the use of the burying place, to put in horses and calves; he to make and maintain the fence about it, that belongeth unto it, until the town shall desire to take it into their own hand; and then they are to give a year’s warning; and if he desire to leave it, he is also to give the like warning.” (The rest of the vote relates to conditions of the final surrender to the town: but the record is so much torn and gone, that the particulars cannot be made out.)

“September 29, 1664.”

“This writing witnesseth an agreement between Richard Lord of Hartford, and the Townsmen respecting the burying-yard:

“The said Richard doth covenant, promise and engage to and with the said townsmen, that there shall be a sufficient pale fence set up round about the said burying ground, — that is to say, so much of the said fence as doth properly belong to the burying yard, and the fence next the highway, — the pales and post heads to be handsomely sharpened, and the said fence set up straight, and the pales set even by a line at the tops, and this to be done at or before the 25th of October next ensuing the date hereof. The said Richard is to feed off the grass with horses and calves, according to the former agreement. He is at no time to suffer hogs to come into the said burying yard, nor to fodder cattle in it. The said Richard is also to reduce the dividant fence between his said orchard and the burying yard to its ancient bounds. All this to be done according to this agreement, and so maintained during the whole term that the said Richard shall improve the said burying-yard. And upon the breach of this agreement, or any part of it, he shall forfeit all the cost and labor upon it, to the town. By pale fence, we intend only the fence against the highway, and the dividant fence between his orchard and the said burying-yard.”

“To which agreement, these parties have subscribed.

Robert Webster
James Steele
John Gilbert
Daniel Pratt

} *Townsmen.*

RICHARD LORD.”

The date of the death of Thomas Lord (1) is not definitely known; most authorities give 1667 as the date. The place of his burial is not known, but in the rear of the First Church of Hartford is the old Center Church Burying Ground. Here are the graves of his wife and a number of descendants. The names of Thomas Lord and his son Richard are inscribed on the granite monument in this church yard as prominent among the first settlers. His widow, Dorothy, died in 1675, at the age of eighty-six, and her will, dated February 8, 1669, is now on file among the Probate Records in the office of the Secretary of State at Hartford, and is, as follows:

“The last will and Testament of Mrs. Dorathy Lord. In the name of God, Amen. I Dorathy Lord of Hartford in the colony of Connecticut in New England, being stricken in yeares and at present labouring under some bodily weakness, though through the mercy of God I at present have the vse of my vnderstanding and memorie — yet I know not how suddainly the Lord may put an end unto my fewe dayes in this life, and therefore, according to my duty, I am willing so to setle and dispose of that litle estate the Lord hath lent me, that peace may be continued amongst my children, when I am gather’d to my Fathers; and in order thereunto I doe declare this as followeth to be my last will and Testament. First, that all my Just debts be payd out of my estate. I doe give and bequeath my now dwelling house and Barn, and my Home lott, and my lower lott in the North Meadow, unto the children of my son Thomas Lord, deceased, at the age of eighteen yeares; and if any decease before they attayne that age the survivoure or survivoures to possess it, and if they all dye then my sonn William or his children to possesse what is given to them.

“Itt. I giue vnto my daughter Amy Gilbert and her children Three acres of Meadow or swamp in my vper lott in the long meadow next to that Mrs. Olcutt hath now in possession.

“Itt. I giue vnto my son Robt Lord (If he liue after my deceasse so long as to haue notice of this my will) Three acres of my vper lott adjoyneing to that which I haue giuen my daughter Gilbert.

“Itt. I giue vnto my son Wm Lord and his heires for ever Two acres in my Great lott in the long meadow next adjoyneing to that which I haue giuen my son Robert.

“Itt. I giue vnto my son John Lord Ten pounds in current pay of this country.

“Itt. Whereas my Grandson Richard Lord hath disbursed severall summs of money or country pay, for the Buylding my chimneys and shingling my house and repayres about it, I doe for the payment of him giue, grant and confirme vnto him and his heirs forever all that my meadow lott in the long meadow which abutts vpon the great riuer east, the little riuer west, Mr. Westwood’s land North and Barth. Barnard’s land south. I doe also giue and bequeath vnto my sayd Grandson Richard Lord and his heires foreuer all the remaynder of my vper lott in the long meadow which I haue not giuen to my son Robert and son William and my daughter Gilbert and her children, he payeing this legacy hereafter (sic) exprest to my sonn John Tenn pounds. And in case my son Robert shall depart this life before he hath notice of this my last will, Then that three acres of land giuen to him shall be diuided Between my sonn William and my Grandson Richard Lord. I doe allso confirm vnto my Grandson Richard Lord and his heires all my wood land that is allready layd out or to be layd vnto me within the Bounds of Hartford.

“I giue vnto my Grand child Hanna Ingersall my youngest cowe, and my other cowe I giue vnto my Grand children Dorathy and Margory Ingersoll.

“I giue my Moueable estate and cattell to my sonn Wm Lord, my Grandson Richard Lord, my daughter Stanton, my daughter Gilbert, and the children of my daughter Ingersall, the whole to be diuided into fieve partes, and my daughter Ingersall’s children to haue one

part, and the rest of them, each of them, one part. I giue unto the wife of Nicho: Clark Tenn shillings.

“I doe ordaine and constitute my son William and my Grandson Richard my executors, and desire my loveing freind Mr. John Allyn to be overseer of this my will, and for the confirmation hereof I haue hereunto set my hand this 8th day of feb. 1669.

“Signed in presence of us
John Allyn, Steven Hopkins.

DORATHY LORD,
her marke.”

After the general distribution by the Will, a supplementary disposal of special articles was ordered by Dorothy Lord, as follows, in abstract:

To Richard Lord's wife her iron dripping-pan and great pewter pie-plate; to Richard Lord, Jr., her great brass pot. To Mrs. Haynes one pair of her best sheets, two napkins, a pewter pie-plate (the smaller one) and a pewter candle-stick. To her daughter Stanton her great brass pan and her great Bible. To her son William Lord “my Siluer drinking-Bowle” and her great brass kettle. To her daughter Gilbert her smaller brass pan, a brass skimmer, a brass chafing dish and a great pewter platter. To Elizabeth Gilbert two “Joynt-Stooles.” To her widowed daughter Lord (widow of Thomas) the bed she lay on, a feather bolster and a brass skillet. To Dorothy Phelps her coverlet, a feather pillow and a “beere” (pillow-case). To Margery Ingersoll a white blanket and a pillow. To Hannah Kelsey her hood, scarf and hat, a great white chest, a feather-bed, two blankets, a bolster, two pillows, two pair of sheets, a small brass pot, a small brass kettle, a warming pan, a pair of curtains and curtain rods, a brass candle-stick and all her earthen ware. To the children of her son Thomas all the fire utensils in her house, a table, “forme” and chairs. To Mary Lord Jr. (daughter of her son Thomas) her bedstead. To Margery Ingersoll 20 shillings; to her sister Dorothy Ingersoll 20 shillings — if remaining after all her debts and funeral expenses are paid.

These articles were inventoried at £187.17.8. The large number of brass and pewter articles, the linen, curtains, etc. selected for these special gifts, indicate a handsome style of living for the time.

Dorothy Bird Lord sealed her will with arms of “Lord alias Laward” family (Argent on a fess gules between three cinquefoils azure, a hind passant between two pheons or.)

RICHARD LORD (II), born in England in 1612, eldest son of Thomas (I), became a patentee of Connecticut under charter of King Charles II and an original proprietor and first settler of Hartford, his home lot in 1639 being next west to his father's. He was one of the most energetic and efficient men in the colony. When the first Troop of Horsemen was organized, he was chosen commander, March 11, 1658, and distinguished himself in the Indian Wars. He was constable in 1642, townsman in 1645 and represented Hartford in the General Court from 1656 until his death.

He was the captain relied on, in conjunction with John Pynchon, for securing the persons of the regicides Goffe and Whalley. He married, in 1635, Sarah Graves. He became a very prominent citizen and a military man with the title of Captain and a ship owner in the carrying trade between New London and the West Indies. He found it necessary to have a home in New London, Conn., where he purchased a corner at Main and Pearl Streets. He died in New London May 17, 1662, in the fifty-first year of his age, and his gravestone may still be seen there, with the following epitaph:

“The bright Starre of our Cavallrie lyes here;
Unto the State, a Counselour full Deare
And to ye Truth a Friend of Sweet Content,
to Hartford Towne a silver Ornament.
Who can deny to Poore he was Reliefe,
And in composing Paroxysmes was Chiefe.
To Marchantes as a Patterne he might stand,
Adventring Dangers new by Sea and Land.”

His inventory, taken May 10, 1662, amounted to £1539.9.5. His widow died in 1676.

His first child was Richard (III) born in 1636, who married April 15, 1665, Mary Smith, daughter of Henry and Ann Pynchon Smith of Springfield. He was Deputy in 1669 and often afterward. He was one of the wealthiest merchants of his time, made many trading voyages and was lost at sea November 5, 1685, aged 49, leaving a large estate to his widow and his only child. The inventory of his property amounted to £5,786, and was with one exception the greatest up to that time in Hartford.

Sarah Lord (III) the second child of Capt. Richard (II) was born in 1638 and married in 1668 Rev. Joseph Haynes, son of Governor John Haynes. She died in 1705.

He had another daughter, Dorothy, (III), born in 1640.

ANNE LORD (II), born in England in 1614, eldest daughter of Thomas (I) married in 1637 Thomas Stanton of Stonington, Conn., who had considerable fame as an Indian interpreter. They had twelve children, as follows:

III Thomas Stanton, Jr. b. 1638, d. 1718, m. 1659 Sarah Denison, bap. 1642.

III Capt. John Stanton, b. 1641, d. 1713, m. 1664 Hannah Thompson.

III Mary Stanton, b. 1643, m. 1662 Samuel Rogers.

III Hannah Stanton, b. 1644, d. 1727, m. 1662 Nehemiah Palmer, who died in 1718.

III Joseph Stanton, b. 1646,

m. (1) 1673 Hannah Mead,

(2) 1677 Hannah Lord, his cousin, daughter of Thomas Lord (II),

(3) Miss Prentiss.

- III Daniel Stanton, b. 1648, d. 1681 in the Barbados, W. I., m. Sarah Wheeler and lived in Westerly, R. I.
- III Dorothy Stanton, b. 1651, d. 1742, m. 1674 Rev. James Noyes, b. 1639, d. 1720.
- III Robert Stanton, b. 1653, d. 1724, m. 1677 Joanna Gardner.
- III Sarah Stanton, b. 1654, d. 1713,
 m. (1) 1675 Thomas Prentice, Jr., b. 1649, d. 1685,
 (2) 1686 William Denison.
- III Samuel Stanton, b. 1657, m. 1680 Boradell Denison.

Anne Lord Stanton died in Stonington, Conn., in 1688, and her husband, Thomas Stanton, died Dec. 2, 1677.

THOMAS LORD (II), born in England 1616, the second son of Thomas (I) was called "Dr." Thomas Lord, because he received what was termed the "first medical license in the Colony":

"Courte of Hartford, 30th of June 1652.

"Thomas Lord, having engaged to this Courte to continue his abode in Hartford for the next ensuing yeare, and to improve his best skill amongst the inhabitants of the Townes upon the River within this jurisdiction both for setting of bones and otherwise, as at all times, occasions and necessityes may or shall require; This Courte doth graunt that hee shall bee paid by the Countey the sum of Fifteen pounds for the said ensuing yeare, and they doe declare that for every visitt or journye that he shall take or make, being sent for to any house in WyndSOR, five shillings; to any house in Wethersfield, three shillings; to any house in Farmington, six shillings; to any house in Mattabeseck, eight shillings (hee having promised that hee will require no more) and that hee shall bee freed for the time aforesaid from watching, warding and training; but not from finding armes, according to lawe."

He married at Boston in 1652 Hannah Thurston. He settled in Wethersfield on the Connecticut River a few miles below Hartford in 1657 and had three daughters: Dorothy; Hannah, who married her cousin, Joseph Stanton; and Mary.

Thomas Lord (II) probably died late in 1661 or early in 1662. His will, which is to be found in the Rec. of the Particular Court of Conn. II p. 159, Prob. side, was as follows:

"28 October, 1661

"I, Thomas Lord of Wethersfield being of perfect memory and understanding though weak of body, yet considering my duty is to settle that little God hath given me in peace, make this my last Will as followeth:

First: I bequeath my soul into the hands of my merciful and loving God and father in and by the merits of my gracious Redeemer and blessed Saviour Jesus Christ. And my body to be buried as my friends see cause. And then considering the inability of my elder daughter Dor-

othy Lord in an ordinary way incapable of ever caring for itself in the world, so that extraordinary pains and care must be taken with it, I for ye encouragement of my dear and tender wife to breed up and take ye care of my said daughter, do freely give my whole estate to her during her natural life. I mean my house and lands at Hartford, and also that part and portion of goods and chattels yt shall appear to belong unto me after the death of my honored and beloved mother and my lot and house at Wethersfield with all my movables and cattle and debts due either by book or bill, my just engagements being satisfied, trusting she will have a motherly care of my sweet babes, and if she can, will dispose part to them that survive. And that she may sell either of ye houses for ye supply of her and ye children.

Moreover I do entreat my beloved brother Capt. Richard Lord of Hartford and my trusty and good friend Sam'll Boreman of Wethersfield to be ye supervisors of this my Will, and to assist counsel and act for my Lo: wife Hannah Lord as their occasion shall require their helps.

So I commit my spirit to God.

THOMAS LORD.”

Inventory of Thomas Lord, dated April 5, 1662, amounted to 202 Pounds, 18 Shillings.

Captain ROBERT LORD (II), born in England in 1620, the fifth child of Thomas (I), married in 1650 Rebecca Stanley, daughter of Christopher and Susannah Stanley of Boston. He was a master mariner of London, England. Their three children were:

- III Robert Lord, b. in England 1651, died without issue.
- III Thomas Lord, b. 1653, d. in infancy.
- III Mary Lord, who married in 1691 Thomas Carhart of Staten Island. They removed to Woodbridge, N. J.

The date of the death of Captain Robert Lord (II) is unknown.

JOHN LORD (II), born in England in 1623, the sixth child of Thomas (I) married (1st) Rebecca Bushnell, daughter of Francis Bushnell, who died in 1646. He married (2nd) May 15, 1648, Adrean Baysey of Hartford, Conn.

He is next heard of living in Appomattox, Va., in 1663. He was Justice of the Peace and Captain of Militia in that county in 1677. He apparently married while there a wife whose first name was Elizabeth, and had two children: Elizabeth (III) and William (III) who made their homes in Maryland. The date of the death of John Lord (II) is unknown.

AYMIE LORD (II), born in England in 1626, seventh child of Thomas (I) married May 6, 1647, Corporal John Gilbert of Hartford, Conn., born about 1630 and who died December 29, 1690. Their children were as follows:

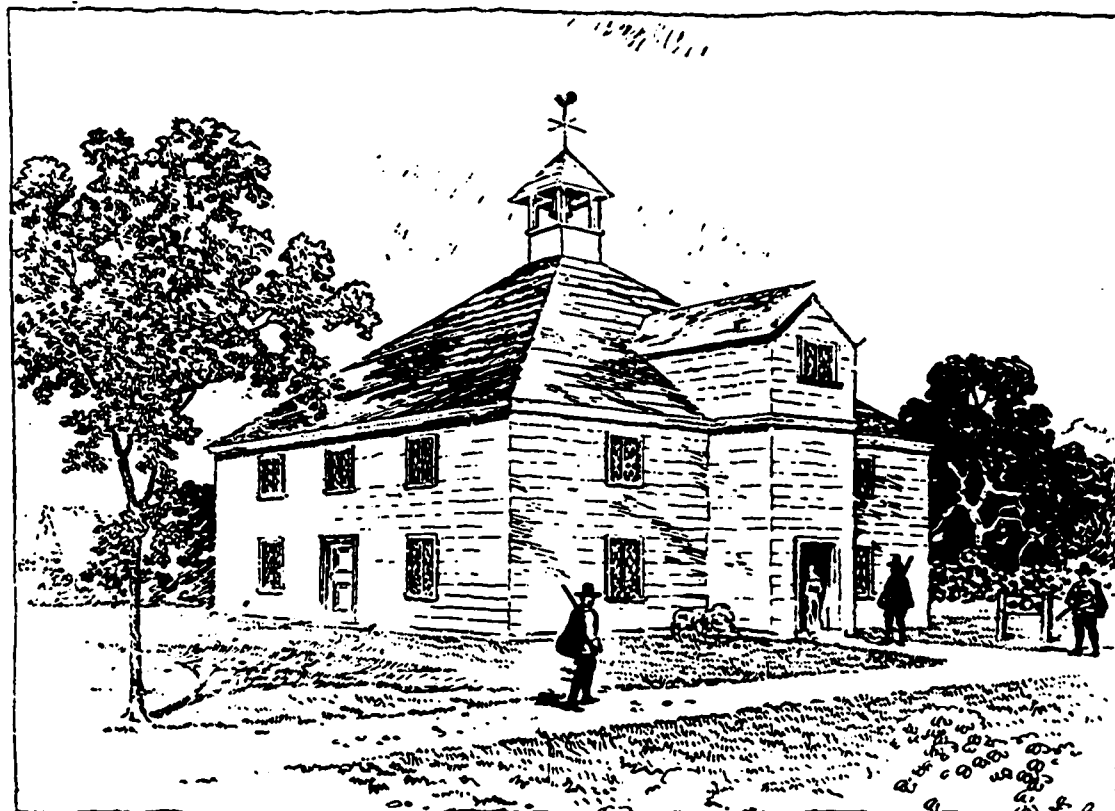
- II John Gilbert, b. Jan. 16, 1648, d. infancy.
- III Dorothy Gilbert, b. 1651, m. 1672 Moses Palmer of Stonington.
- III John Gilbert (2nd), b. Feb. 9, 1652, d. young.
- III Elizabeth Gilbert, b. Feb. 12, 1655.
- III Thomas Gilbert, b. Sept. 4, 1658, d. 1706, m. 1681 Deborah Beaumont.
- III Aymie Gilbert, b. Apr. 3, 1663, d. young.
- III John Gilbert (3rd), b. Apr. 3, 1666,
m. (1) 1692, Mary Griswold,
(2) 1695, Elizabeth Smith.
- III James Gilbert, b. abt. 1668, d. 1697.

Aymie Lord Gilbert (II) died in 1691.

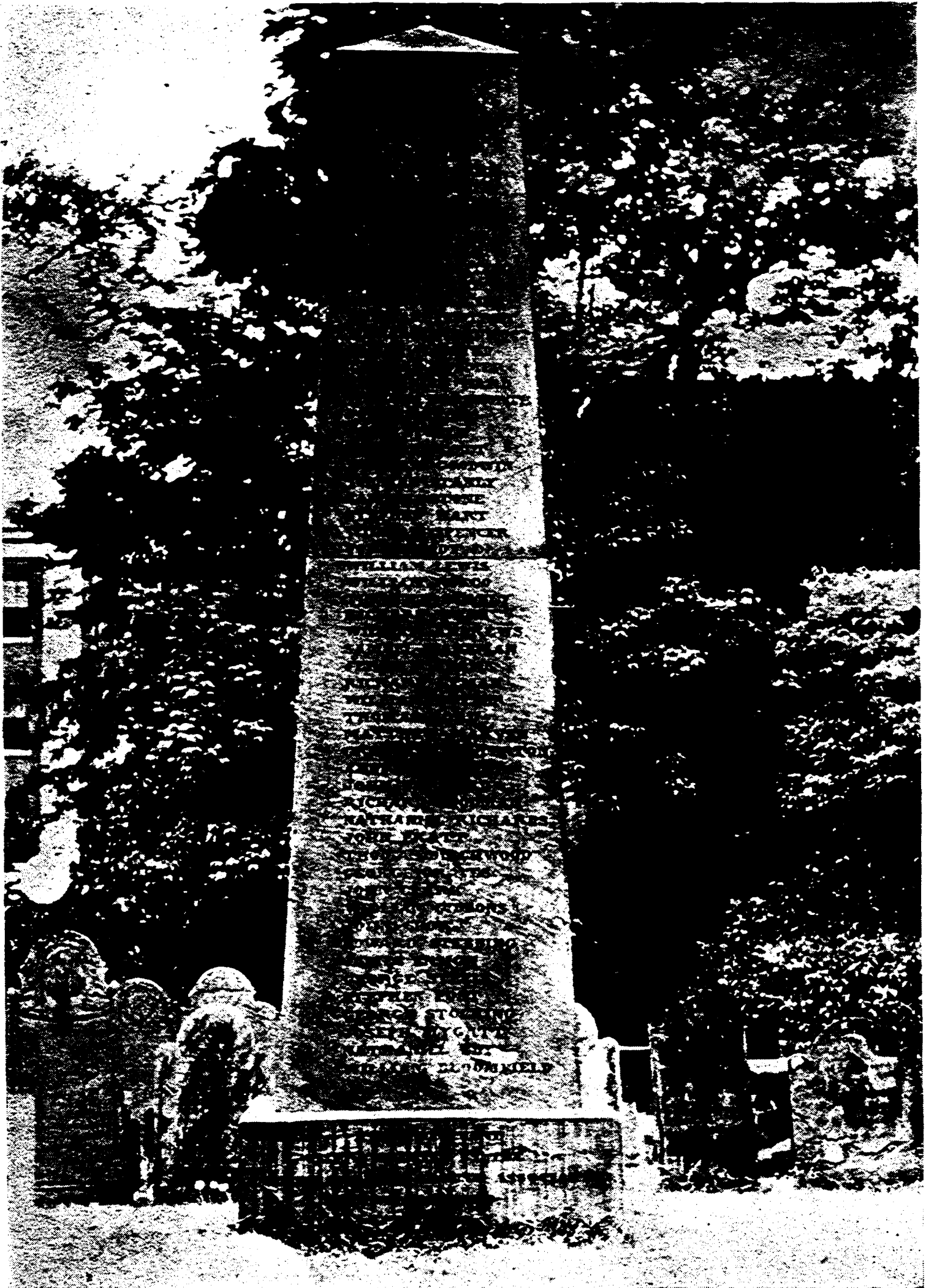
DOROTHY LORD (II), born in England in 1629, eighth child of Thomas (I) married in 1651 John Ingersoll of Hartford. They lived in Westfield, Conn., and Northampton, Mass. Their children were:

- III Hannah Ingersoll, b. 1652, m. in 1672 Stephen Kelsey.
- III Dorothy Ingersoll, b. 1654,
m. (1) 1672 Jacob Phelps, b. 1650,
(2) Mr. Root.
- III Mary (or Margery) Ingersoll, b. 1656,
m. (1) 1679 Jacob Goffe,
(2) Jonathan Buck.

Dorothy Lord Ingersoll (II) died at Northampton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1657.



THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE
Erected in 1638



MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO THE FOUNDERS OF HARTFORD
In the Old Center Church Burying Ground

NAMES ON THE FOUNDERS' MONUMENT,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

*On the East Side
of the Monument*

John Haynes
Thomas Hooker
George Wyllys
Edward Hopkins
Matthew Allyn
Thomas Wells
John Webster
William Whiting
John Talcott
Andrew Warner
William Pentrey
William Westwood
James Olmsted
Thomas Hosmer
Nathaniel Ward
William Wadsworth
John White
John Steele
Thomas Scott
William Goodwin
Thomas Stanley
Samuel Stone
Stephen Hart
William Spencer
John Moody
William Lewis
William Rusco
Timothy Stanley
Richard Webb
William Andrews
Samuel Wakeman
Jeremy Adams
Richard Lyman
William Butler

Thomas Lord
Matthew Marven
Gregory Wolterton
Andrew Bacon
John Barnard
Richard Goodman
Nathaniel Richards
John Pratt
Thomas Birchwood
George Graves
John Clark
William Gibbons
John Crow
Edward Stebbing
James Ensign
George Steele
Stephen Post
George Stocking
Joseph Mygatt
Nathaniel Ely
William Bloomfield

*On the North Side
of the Monument*

Thomas Judd
William Hill
Richard Lord
William Hyde
William Kelsey
John Arnold
Richard Butler
Arthur Smith
Robert Day
John Maynard
Seth Grant

William Heyton
Thomas Spencer
Thomas Stanton
George Baysey
John Hopkins
William Pratt
Nicholas Clark
Thomas Bull
John Marsh
William Holton
Edwin Elmer
Francis Andrews
Richard Church
James Cole
Zachariah Field
John Skinner
Joseph Easton
Thomas Hales
Richard Olmsted
Samuel Hales
Richard Wrisley
Thomas Alcott
Robert Bartlett
Thomas Selden
Thomas Root
William Parker
John Wilcox
Samuel Greenhill
Benjamin Burr
Ozias Goodwin
Richard Seymour
Thomas Bunce
John Bidwell
Clement Chaplin
Thomas Bliss

II

William Lord II

WILLIAM LORD (11), born in England in 1618, the fourth child of Thomas (1) married first, in 1642, Dorothy (last name unknown). He settled in Saybrook, Conn., about 1645. He was there at the division of lands in 1648 and became a large landowner in Saybrook and also in Lyme. He bought a large tract from the Indians in Lyme, which land was subsequently exchanged with the town for various other parcels by his sons Thomas and Richard. He must have been a man of unusual character and has been classed with Gardiner, Winthrop, Higginson, Whittlesey, Griswold and Kirtland.

The pacific and judicious course toward the Indians established by Lyon Gardiner at Saybrook had been continued by William Lord, who was the "very loveing friend" of Chapeto, and also on kind terms with Uncas and Chapeto's son. Probably a similar kind principle and policy were carried out by the Lyme settlers, most of whom came from Saybrook, for there are no traditions of Indian warfare in Lyme.

William Lord obtained for the town of Lyme the tract of land that afterwards made the town of Salem. In April, 1669, Chapeto, a kinsman of Uncas, gave to William Lord of Lyme, eight miles square. This tract was subsequently known as the Paugwonk lands, and appears to have included all or nearly all of the present township of Salem. Chapeto's claim of title was derived from Ananpau, his father, and Woncohus, his grandfather, both of them Sachems of Paugunt (Paugwonk, i. e. Crooked Pond. This pond, in Salem, yet retains its name). Uncas signed this deed with Chapeto and his son Maskoran.

"Deed of sale from Chapeto an Indian to Wm. Lord Sen. this 6th day of April 1669.

"Know all men by these presents that I Chapeto a Mohegin of Woncohus my grandfather and Ananpau my father, both of them Sachems of Paugwonk; and the said Chapeto having had long acquaintance with William Lord, my very loveing friend; and having singular respects to him did move me to him rather than to any other man to sell my land for a certain sum and Sums of Money, already received; the lands specified are as described. It beginneth at the head of a cove that lyeth against an island upon Connecticut River, called Eight mile Island, and runneth into the land about one mile Eastward on the East side of the great River — and then the land aforesaid runs Northward

up by the fresh River, which River brancheth into several branches, called by several names, as Sguasenuk, Pauguenamish, Nishegusuck, Quamboaduck; these streams run some easterly, some Northerly, some westerly — I say, all the land either between the Rivers, or adjacent, or bordering about these streams — the northward end bounded by a ledge of high mountainous land; all the lands I the said Chapeto, also the said Uncas Sachem of Mohegin, who do joyne with my Kinsman Chapeto, do by these presents bargain, sell, alienate, make over to my loving friend William Lord and to all his Sons, my friends, to them, their heires, Executors, Administrators and assigns, firmly to have, Hold, possess, improve and enjoy for ever, with all the privileges, immunities whatsoever — Except (that) is here excepted, that is to say, we do Reserve for ourselves and our assigns, the hunting, fishing, flagges, and timber for Cannoues; and further we the said Chapeto and Uncas do engage to defend the said William Lord, and his assigns, from all and every person what so ever that may pretend to the aforesaid land and this we bind ourselves unto, as witness our hands.

“Witnesses:

Thomas Dunke
Abraham Post

The mark of Uncas. —

The mark of Chapeto. —

The mark of the son of Chapeto,
Maskoran. — ”

This deed was confirmed to his sons in 1681.

The children by William's first marriage were as follows:

- III William Lord, b. Saybrook Oct., 1643, d. Dec. 4, 1696, m. Sarah Brooks; settled at East Haddam, Conn.
- III Thomas Lord, b. Saybrook Dec., 1645, d. 1730, m. 1693 Mary (or Marah) ——— (last name in doubt), b. Sept. 21, 1671-2, d. Feb. 28, 1734. Settled in Lyme, Conn.
- III Lieut. Richard Lord, b. Saybrook May 16, 1647, d. Lyme Aug. 20, 1727, m. 1682 Elizabeth Hyde, b. Norwich, Conn., 1660, d. Lyme July 22, 1736. Settled in Lyme, Conn.
- III Mary Lord, b. May 1649, m. Samuel Olmstead; lived in Stonington, Conn.
- III Robert Lord, b. Aug. 16, 1651, d. 1739, m. 1696 the widow Esther Ward Hill, b. abt. 1664, d. 1732. They settled in Fairfield, Conn.
- III John Lord, b. Sept. 1653, thought to have died, unmarried, at Lyme, Conn., Nov. 25, 1689.
- III Capt. Joseph Lord, b. Sept. 1656, d. Nov. 25, 1687. He was a master mariner and is thought to have died unmarried. He lived in Lyme, Conn.
- III Sarah Lord, b. ———, m. John Colt (or Coult) of Lyme.

After the death of his first wife, William Lord (II) married again on June 3, 1664, the widow Lydia Buckland Brown of Rehoboth, Mass. She was the widow of John Brown and the daughter of William and Mary Bosworth Buckland. Before this marriage he made the following contract:

“To all Christian people to whom these present writing shall come, William Lord of Say-Brook in the Government of Connecticut in New England Know ye that I, the aforesaid William Lord doth covenant and make an agreement with Lydia Brown of Rehoboth in the Government

of New Plymouth with whom the Lord permit, I shall make my beloved wife; The agreement being as followeth, That whereas the aforesaid Lydia Brown bringing an estate with her which was valued at the full sum of four score and five pounds, being now visible estate; I the aforesaid William Lord doth freely and absolutely Covenant, promise and grante to and with the said Lydia Brown, that if it please the Almighty God by his providence to take me away by death, so that the said Lydia my beloved wife doth survive and outlive me that I will double the aforesaid estate which I received with her being as before mentioned fower score and five pounds so doubly it will amount to the full sune of one hundred and twenty pounds at my decease,

“In confirmation whereof I the said William Lord do freely and absolutely bind over to the said Lydia and her heirs forever, a certain living both houses and lands situate and belonging to the aforesaid town of Say-Brook that is to say as followeth: Seventy and three acres of upland lying and being in the field commonly known by the thousand acre field. Likewise sixteen acres of upland lying upon the west side of Oyster River bridge in that quarter like two hundred and fifty pound estate of meadow lying as follows, Five acres of meadow lying at ragged rock, and nine acres of meadow that lyes in Oyster River meadow, and fifty pound estate of meadow lying near to Tillies point that is not yet laid out as also six acres and a half of meadow lying at Plum Bushes, all the aforesaid tracts of meadow amounting to the aforesaid sune of two hundred and fifty pound Estate with all and singular the privileges appurtenances and Immunities that do or may belong unto the abovesaid liveing or tracts of lands and meadows afore mentioned, The which aforesaid living, I the said William Lord doe by these presents make over and confirm unto the said Lydia and her heirs forever, with these conditions as followeth, That if the said Lydia my beloved wife doe survive and outlive me at my decease she is to have the aforesaid sum of one hundred and seventy pounds out of the aforesaid living, but if the aforesaid living come short and being valued it doth not amount to the aforesaid sum of one hundred and seventy pounds, I the said William Lord doth covenant and engage that it shall be made up to her out of my other estate, but if it be valued and it amounts to more, than the aforesaid of one hundred seventy pound then the said Lydia my beloved wife is to be responsible and Return the over plus to the heirs or assigns of the said William Lord according as he shall dispose of it by his will: But if the only wise God so order it by his providence that I the said William Lord do outlive and survive my beloved wife then I the said William Lord doe also covenant promise and grant to and with my beloved wife that she shall have free liberty to dispose of the sum of fower score and five pounds being the sum of her estate I received with her which fower score and five pounds I the said William Lord doe bind me my heirs for the Returning or repaying unto my beloved wife and unto her dispose.

“To the true and faithfull performance of all the aforesaid premises I the said William Lord do bind me and my heirs, executors, in Witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this third day of June in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty and four.”

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of us

John Allen

James Browne

WILLIAM LORD (SEAL)

William Carpenter

The children by this marriage were:

- III Benjamin Lord, b. Saybrook March 30, 1666, d. Nov. 29, 1713, m. May 13, 1693, Elizabeth Pratt, b. Apr. 3, 1673, d. 1714, dau. of Ensign John and Sarah Jones Pratt of Saybrook.
- III Ensign James Lord, b. Saybrook April 2, 1668, d. Feb. 10, 1730-31, m. 1693 Elizabeth Hill. They lived in Saybrook.
- III Samuel Lord, b. abt. 1670, d. 1701, m. Susannah ——— who died in 1758. They lived in Saybrook.
- III Dorothy Lord, b. abt. 1672, d. Oct. 12, 1705, m. Oct. 26, 1701, John Hopson of Guilford, Conn.
- III Daniel Lord, b. abt. 1673, m. Sept. 30, 1702, Alice Wheeler of Easthampton, L. I. Lived in Saybrook.
- III Hannah Lord, b. abt. 1675, m. Aug. 13, 1696 John Maltbie.
- III Elizabeth Lord, b. abt. 1676.

William Lord (II) died May 17, 1678.

Mrs. Lydia Lord married (3rd) Thomas Dunk of Saybrook and after his death married (4th) a Mr. Post of Saybrook. She died before 1700.

III

Benjamin Lord III

BENJAMIN LORD (III) was the oldest son of William (II) by his second wife, the widow Lydia Buckland Brown. He was born in Saybrook March 30, 1666, and married at West Guilford, Conn., May 13, 1693, Elizabeth Pratt, the daughter of Ensign John and Sarah Jones Pratt of Saybrook. He inherited from his father a large tract of land and settled in Saybrook, where he was a Representative to the General Court. He died on November 29th, 1713, at the age of 47.

It was customary in those days to appoint appraisers for the Estate, as well as an administrator. The appraisers of Benjamin's Estate were Nathaniel Chapman, Thomas Buckingham and Daniel Buckingham. They itemized all of his property which amounted to £1247.1.8. It was customary to divide up this property, giving the widow one-third, dividing the rest into equal shares, the oldest son receiving two shares, each remaining child living one share.

The original document showing the value of his Estate and the division of his property is among the probate records of the Connecticut State Library at Hartford. Instead of selling all the property which was left, each item was valued and when the division was made these items were divided among the various children. In his case, the oldest son, Benjamin, who afterward became a very prominent minister, received two shares amounting to £209.16.6 and the remaining children living received £104.18.3. They were all living, except Lydia, who died before her father did.

Some years after Benjamin's death, his wife married a Mr. Whittlesey.

The children of Benjamin Lord were:

- iv Benjamin, born in Saybrook in 1694, graduated from Yale in 1714. He married June 14, 1720, Anne Taylor, who died July 5, 1748, after which he married Elizabeth Tisdale, who died shortly afterwards and he then married Abigail Hooker. He studied for the ministry and became a minister in the First Church of Norwich in 1717. He was a pastor of that church for 67 years.
- iv Lydia Lord, born in Saybrook November 13, 1695; died young.
- iv Andrew Lord, born May 9, 1697. He married December 13, 1721, Hester Buckingham and after her death he married in 1741 Huldah Lamb. He had six children by the first marriage and six by the second.

- iv Eleazer Lord, born in Saybrook December 23, 1699; married, first, April 30, 1728, Zerviah Leffingwell and after her death May 2, 1751, married April 16, 1754, Mrs. Abigail Mumford. He had six children, all by the first wife.
- iv Cyprian Lord, born in Saybrook March 20, 1702; married September 26, 1725, Elizabeth Backus. They had seven children.
- iv Anne Lord, born in Saybrook May 18, 1705; married May 8, 1729, Joseph Lynde. They had six children.
- iv Elizabeth Lord, born in Saybrook June 8, 1708; married January 23, 1728, Thomas Leffingwell. They settled in Norwich, Conn., and had six children.
- iv Abiel Lord, born August 29, 1711; married August 11, 1737, Ann Chapman of Saybrook. They had four children.

In a small book at the New York Historical Society at 170 Central Park West, New York City, is a family tree of Benjamin Lord, naming all his sons, but not the daughters. The print of this tree was engraved in 1835 and in 1838 it was in the possession of one of his descendants, Thomas E. V. Smith.

IV

Eleazer Lord IV

ELEAZER LORD (IV), born December 23, 1699, the fourth child of Benjamin (III) owned a great deal of property inherited from his father and lived in various places adjacent to Norwich, namely Wequonnok, Plain Hills and Shetucket. He married April 30, 1728, Zerviah Leffingwell, who was born May 31, 1709. She was the daughter of Deacon Thomas and Lydia Tracy Leffingwell of Norwich, Conn. He settled at what was known as Lord's Bridge on the Shetucket River, where the bridge was built across a small island in the River. He was a farmer.

The Connecticut townships covered a great deal of area. Where Lord's Bridge was located is where the townships of Norwich, Franklin and Lisbon join. It is now called Baltic. Here all his children were born.

v Eleazer Lord, Jr., born April 22, 1729, died in 1809; married October 18, 1753, his cousin, Elizabeth Lord, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Taylor Lord. After his wife's death in 1786 he married Elizabeth Tracy.

In 1755 Eleazer (IV) bought at old Norwich the old house which originally belonged to Rev. James Fitch. In 1760 he deeded to his son, Eleazer, Jr. one acre of this lot and Eleazer, Jr. built a tavern which was patronized by the members of the General Court. This building is now occupied by descendants of the Lathrop family in what is known as Old Norwich Town.

v Zerviah Lord, born September 4, 1731, married in 1748 Howlet Hazen and removed to Wilkes Barre, Pa., where they had several children.

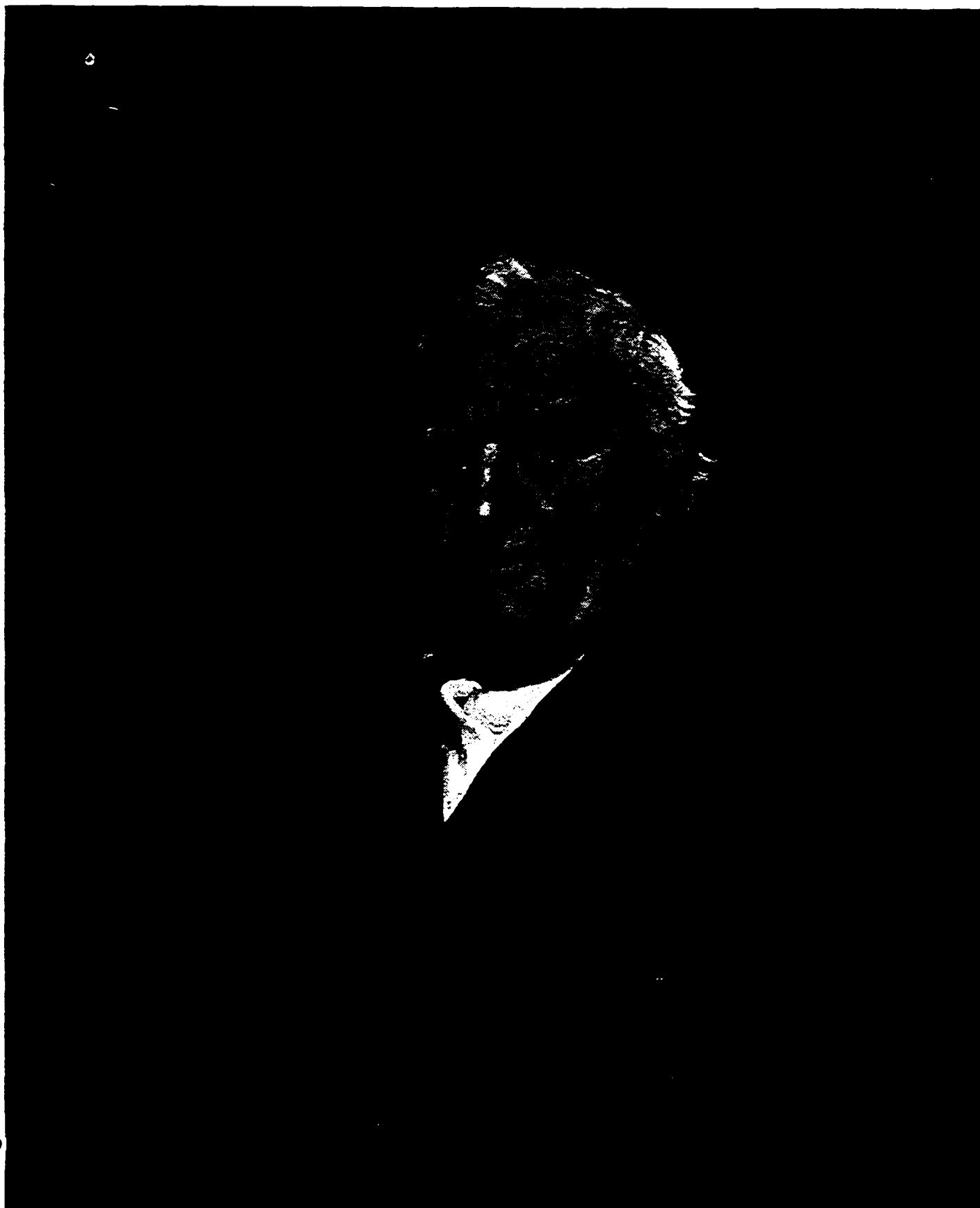
v Lydia Lord, born November 9, 1733, married Captain Avery of Groton, Conn.

v Asa Lord, born October 5, 1736, married in 1759 Abigail Mumford, born in 1737. She died in 1762, age 25, and he survived her by only four years, dying in 1766. They both are buried in the old Norwich Cemetery.

v Nathan Lord, born Conn., November 27, 1738 (see Chapter V).

v Hezekiah Lord, born November 3, 1740; married Lucy ——— and had no children. He and his wife both died at the old Lord Homestead at Lord's Bridge in 1824.

Mrs. Eleazer Lord died May 2, 1751, and he married April 16, 1754, Mrs. Abigail Mumford, widow of Thomas Mumford of Groton, Conn. She died Dec. 21, 1792. Eleazer (IV) died March 7, 1786 and he and his two wives are buried in the Old Norwich Cemetery.



NATHAN LORD (V)

V

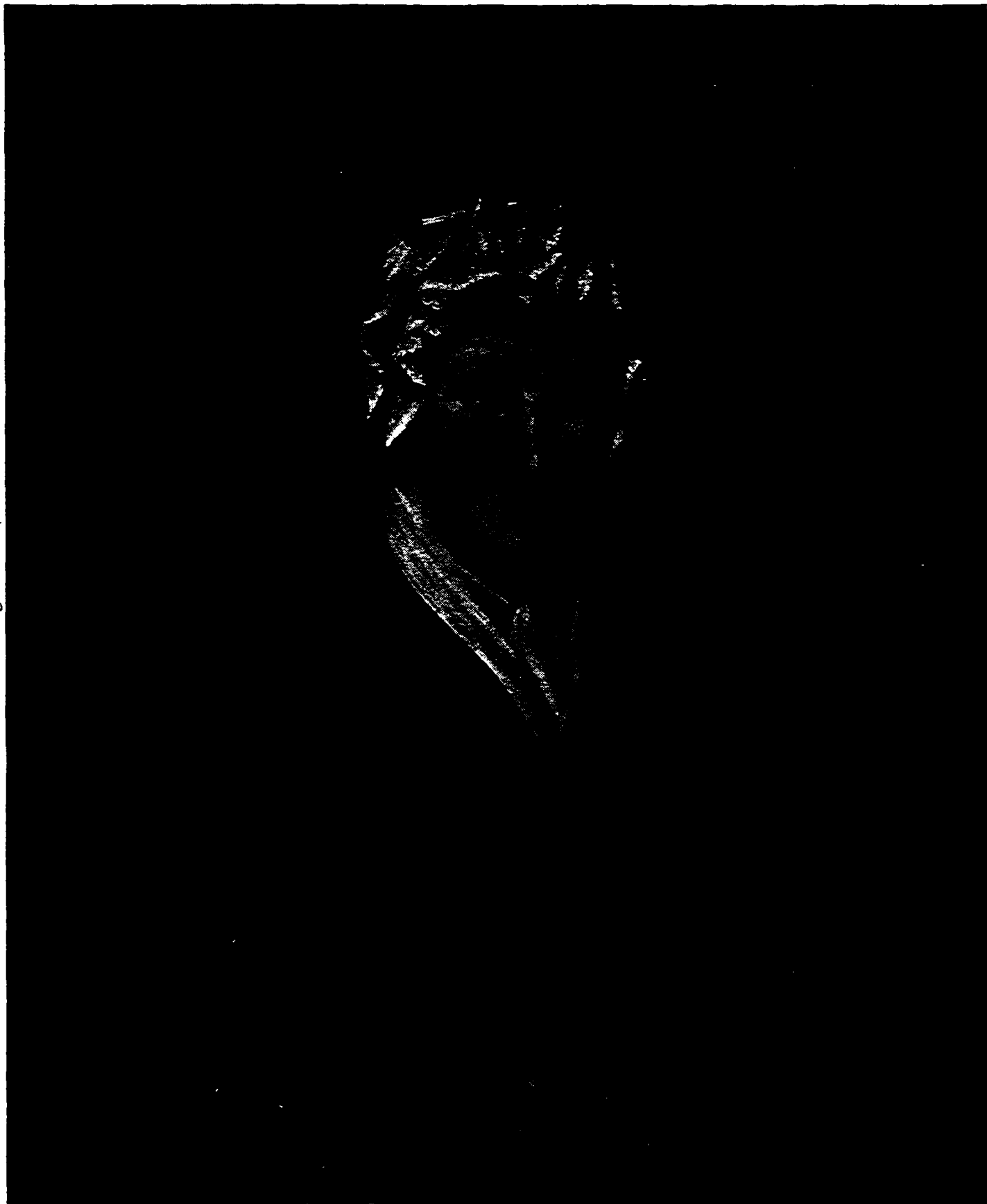
Nathan Lord V

NATHAN LORD (v), the fifth child of Eleazer (iv), born at Lord's Bridge Nov. 27, 1738, inherited part of Plain Hills and a large portion of Wequonock from his father and settled in the Old Homestead at Lord's Bridge. On May 31, 1764, he married Abigail Ingraham who was born May 13, 1746. By this marriage he had the following children:

- vi Margaret (Peggy) Lord, born at Lord's Bridge March 6, 1765; married February 24, 1785, Jabez Hazen and moved to Ravenna, Ohio.
- vi Asa Lord, born Lord's Bridge October 6, 1767. He married February 7, 1796, Mary Rudd of Windham, Conn., who was born August 22, 1770. She was the daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Mary Tracy Rudd. They removed to Madrid, N. Y. They had four daughters. Mary Rudd Lord died in 1812. Asa Lord married a second time in 1814 Lucretia Dearborn. By this marriage he had two sons—Dr. Asa Dearborn Lord (vii) who was for 14 years superintendent of the Ohio State Institute for the Blind and then occupied a similar position in New York State at Batavia; and Dr. Rufus Spencer Lord (vii) who lived at Springfield, Ill., and was a great friend of Abraham Lincoln.
- vi Abigail Ingraham Lord, born April 7, 1770. She and her mother died the same day.

On October 30, 1771, Nathan Lord (v) married Mary Lathrop Nevins, daughter of David and Mary Lathrop Nevins, born March 8, 1751. By this marriage they had the following children:

- vi Hannah Lord, born September 30, 1773, at Lord's Bridge; married December 12, 1793, Asa Bingham, son of John and Susanna Bingham. They lived in Connecticut until 1819 and then moved to Ellsworth, Ohio. They had seven children.
- vi Charles Lord, born February 15, 1775, at Lord's Bridge; married December 19, 1799, Abigail Lee, daughter of Rev. Andrew and Eunice Lee of Lisbon, Conn., born May 23, 1777. They had seven children (see Chapter VI).
- vi David Lord, born Oct. 26, 1776, died March 22, 1791; buried in the Old Sprague Cemetery.
- vi Mary Lord, born Aug. 9, 1778. She married November 19, 1799, Oliver Abell, born April 16, 1773 at Norwich. She died at Piermont, N. Y. April 3, 1855 and he died in 1841 at Norwich.



MARY NEVINS LORD (V)

- vi Gurdon Lord, born July 5th, 1780 at Lord's Bridge; married December 12th, 1804, Sally Dewey and removed to Port Leyden, N. Y. They had five children.
- vi Rufus Lathrop Lord, born at Lord's Bridge March 13, 1782. Was a merchant in New York City; died May 14, 1869, unmarried.
- vi Nathan Lord, Jr., born at Lord's Bridge January 5, 1784; died October 10, 1808, unmarried.
- vi Lydia Lord, born September 2, 1785; married Dr. Chauncey Fitch Perkins, born September 18, 1782. They moved to Athens, Ohio, and then to Erie, Pa. They had five children.
- vi Lynde Lord, born Lord's Bridge March 7, 1787; married January 31, 1821, Priscilla Potter. They removed to Fairview, Pa., suburb of Erie, about 1828. They had nine children.
- vi Eleazer Lord, born Lord's Bridge September 9th, 1788. Married October 11, 1824, Elizabeth Pierson and resided in New York City. He was the first president of the New York and Erie Railroad. Had seven children by his first wife. After her death, he married for the second time, Ruth Thompson, and had one daughter.
- vi Henry Lord, born September 11, 1790, at Lord's Bridge; married May 20, 1822, Sarah Brooks at Lisbon. Had three children.
- vi David Nevins Lord, born March 4, 1792 (Yale 1817); married May 8, 1823, Eliza J. Lyon, daughter of Underhill Lyon of Rye, N. Y. David Nevins Lord was a dry goods merchant in New York City where he died July 14, 1880. No children.
- vi Thomas Lord, born March 17, 1794 at Lord's Bridge; married Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Elbert and Sarah Banks Anderson. He settled in New York City where he was a dry goods merchant. Seven children.

Nathan Lord (v) died at Lord's Bridge October 1, 1833, at the age of 95. His wife, Mary Nevins Lord, died August 24, 1836. They are both buried in the Old Hanover-Sprague Cemetery.

Eleazer (vi) gave the following description of his father and mother:

"Deacon Nathan Lord was a stout built man, above the ordinary size. He was brought up after the style of the old school English gentleman. He always wore an ample coat with outside pockets, a large, deep vest, short clothes, buckled at the knee, shoes with large buckles or high top boots, and a linen ruff, or neckcloth, buckled behind. Till late in life, he wore a three cornered hat. When he rode on horseback, he wore a capacious, blue cloth cloak, buckskin gloves and spurs. He possessed great evenness of temper, was kind and gentle to all, but had great firmness and decision of character.

"In the modern sense he was not a politician, but he naturally took the lead in public affairs, was in early life a magistrate, and afterwards, for 30 years or more, was a member of the Legislature of the State. He was an exemplary member and, for many years, a Deacon of the Church."

"My Mother was a pattern of Christian excellence, and of every domestic and social virtue. She was brought up in the best society of the time, and was the charm of the circle in which she moved."



CHARLES LORD (VI)

VI

Charles Lord VI

CHARLES LORD (VI), eldest son of Deacon Nathan and Mary Nevins Lord was born at Lord's Bridge February 15, 1775. On December 19, 1799, he married Abigail Lee, born May 23, 1777, the daughter of Rev. Andrew and Eunice Lee of Hanover Sprague, Conn. He moved to Ashford, Conn., where he was a merchant and while there the following children were born:

- vii Charles Lord, Jr., born January 23, 1801.
- vii William Lord, born September 19, 1802.
- vii Caroline Emma Lord, born December 16, 1803.
- vii Edwin Lord, born May 31, 1805.

He moved to Canterbury, Conn., and while there Oscar Lord was born August 10, 1806. Later he returned to his father's home at Lord's Bridge. While there, his son, Charles, who was eleven years old, having been out hunting, was going upstairs and accidentally discharged the gun, which caused his death.

Charles Lord and his wife, leaving their children with their grandparents, went to Montreal and while there, June 14th, 1814, their son Nathaniel was born. He died eleven days later.

On April 12th, 1815, Oscar Lord died at Lord's Bridge.

On January 7th, 1817, Benoni Lord was born in Montreal. His mother lived only four months later and died on May 3, 1817.

In 1828 Charles Lord (VI) went to Erie, Pa., and in connection with his brother-in-law, Dr. Chauncey Fitch Perkins, opened a drugstore there. In 1829 he bought land nine miles west of Erie, Pa., at a place which afterwards became Manchester in Erie County.

Walnut Creek ran through this property and he erected a saw-mill there. He then laid a foundation for a paper mill near the mouth of the stream. This paper mill was primarily intended for the manufacture of coarse paper out of straw. It was the first paper mill in the county and probably the first mill in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The building was a large one, built of heavy white oak timbers, covered with clapboards, three stories high with a garret.

When the mill was ready to start something broke and Mr. Lord was obliged to go to Chardon, Ohio, seventy miles away, to get the needed



WILLIAM LORD (VII)



CAROLINE EMMA LORD HERRON (VII)

repairs. While absent, he contracted pneumonia and died at Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1830. Sometime afterwards, his executors sold the mill.

William Lord (vii), the oldest son of Charles Lord, married Mabel Herron, the daughter of Sir Joseph Herron and settled in Manchester, England. Their first son died early; other children were Mabel, Constance, Frank H., Effie and Mary.

Caroline Emma Lord (vii) married James Knight Herron, son of Sir Joseph Herron and also settled in Manchester, England. Her husband's business compelled him to go to Calcutta, India, and she went with him, residing there one or two years. They had one son, Edwin J. Herron (viii), born in 1836. After the death of her husband in London, Caroline Emma came to New York with her son and in 1856 moved to Mayside, Pa., and built a house there. Her son, Edwin J. Herron (viii) married in 1858 Miss Sophia Swan. They had one child, May (ix), born in 1859.

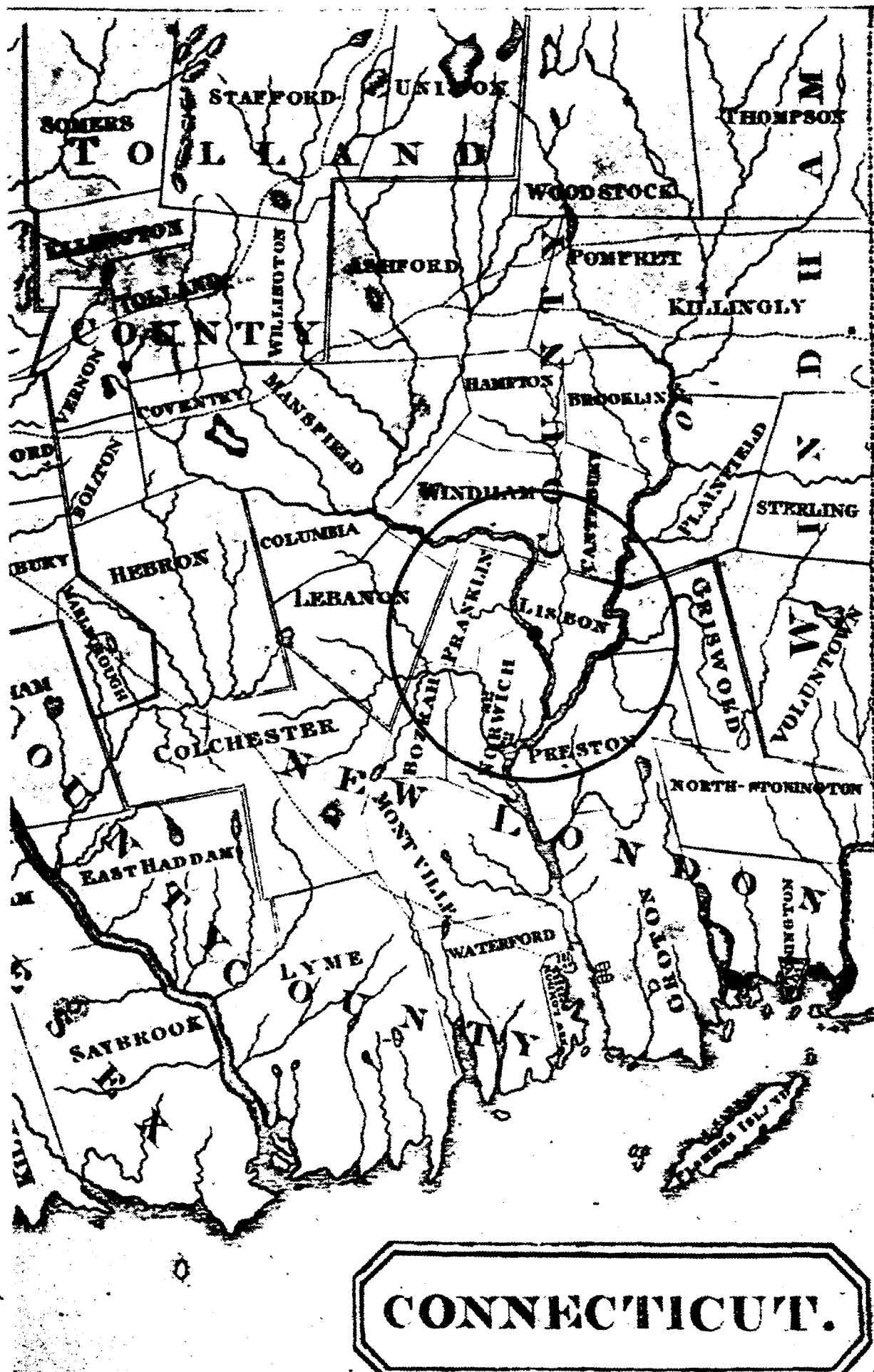
Mrs. James Herron (vii) died in Mayside in 1863. Edwin Herron (viii) and his wife died in 1925. May Herron (ix) died unmarried in 1884.

Up to this time most of the family had lived in Connecticut: Several of the children of Nathan Lord (v) migrated West and settled. Four of his sons settled in New York City, Henry Lord being the only one who remained at Lord's Bridge in Connecticut.

In July, 1856, the elder Governor Sprague of Rhode Island wanted to start a great cotton-mill at Lord's Bridge. He purchased 300 acres of land and founded the Town of Sprague, which took in part of Lisbon, Franklin and Norwich. The "History of Norwich" by F. Mainwaring states:

"Sprague. This town in the rapidity of its growth resembles the changes that often take place in western clearings. Lord's Bridge, where the Shetucket was spanned to unite Lisbon and Franklin, and near which the Lord family had dwelt in quiet agricultural pursuits for more than a century, — father, son and grandson living and dying on the spot, — was a secluded nook, without any foreshadowing of progress, or visible germ of enterprise. A grist-mill, a saw-mill, coevals of the first planters, — a respectable farmhouse, with its sign-post promising entertainment (the usual appendage of a bridge), and two or three smaller tenements, constituted the hamlet. Only the casual floods and the romantic wildness of the river banks interfered with the changeless repose of the scene.

"Suddenly the blasting of rocks and the roar of machinery commenced; hills were upset, channels were dug, the river tortured out of its willfulness, and amid mountainous heaps of cotton-bags the rural scene disappeared, and Baltic village leaped into existence. In the course of five years, more than a hundred buildings, comprising neat and comfortable houses, several shops, a church, and a school-house, grouped around the largest mill on the western continent, had taken possession of the scene: the whole spreading like wings each side of the river, and linking together two distinct towns."



MAP OF CONNECTICUT SHOWING LOCATION OF LORD'S BRIDGE

VII

The Sons of Nathan Lord

THE FOUR SONS of Nathan Lord (v) who came to New York City were — Rufus, Eleazer, David N. and Thomas.

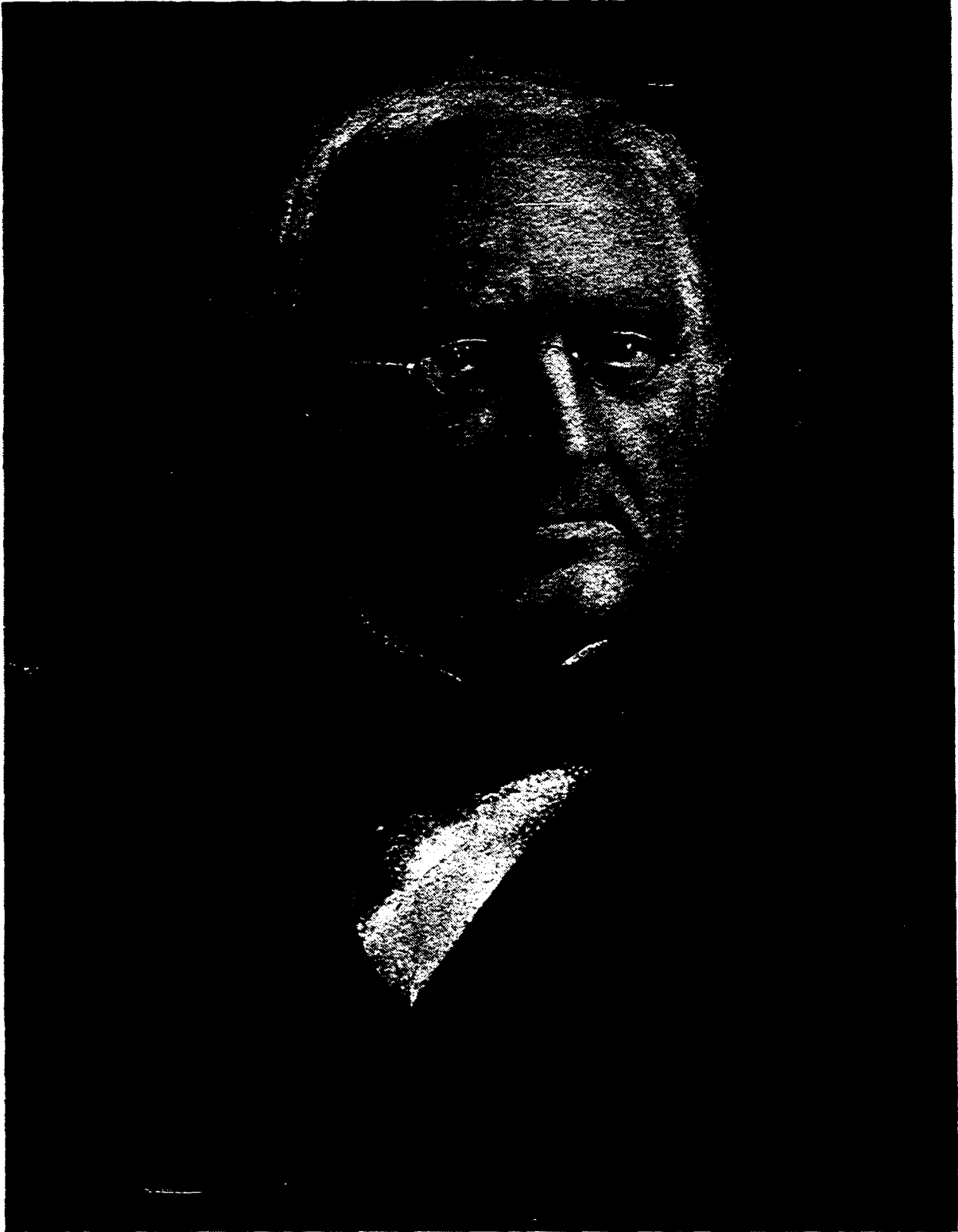
RUFUS LORD (vi) came to New York about 1805 and later became a junior partner in the wholesale dry goods house of Carnes and Lord. He afterwards founded the firm of Lord and Olmstead (dry goods) at 172 Pearl Street. They dissolved in 1822 and Mr. Lord took in Benjamin F. Lee, son of Dr. Lee of Berlin, Conn., and formed the firm of Lord and Lee. This house for years did an enormous business. The ticket of the name of the firm on its imported goods went into every village in the United States. They did a business in those days which was considered enormous — selling \$800,000 worth of goods and making a profit of 20% to 25%. Some time after starting this firm, Rufus Lord left the business and Thomas Lord (vi), his brother, came into it, as well as Allen C. Lee, brother of Benjamin Lee, and the firm continued to be famed as Lord and Lee's.

In 1830 Lord and Lee dissolved and David N. Lord, another brother, started in the dry goods business and Thomas Lord continued by himself.

Rufus Lord had acquired a great deal of real estate and devoted most of his time to handling it. He owned a great deal of land on Exchange Place and shortly thereafter built a beautiful row of stores, one of which was occupied by Edwin Lord and Company, another by Thomas Lord and another by David N. Lord, all in the wholesale dry goods business, and Rufus retained one of these buildings for himself. This row was nick-named "Lord's Beautiful Row."

At this time the population of New York did not exceed 80,000 people. Rufus Lord was a bachelor, and had built a house for himself at 24 Laight Street. This was located on the north side of St. John's Park.

Rufus Lord, after the fire of 1835, moved to 73 Pine Street and in 1838 to 38 Exchange Place. He owned much real estate and devoted his time to that. The New York Stock and Exchange Market had been operating in the open on the street in front of the Tontine Coffee House, located on the northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets. In inclement weather they met inside the coffee house, which building was destroyed in the fire of 1835. When the second Merchant Exchange Building was ready they occupied quarters



RUFUS L. LORD (VI)

there from 1842 to 1854, when the building was taken over by the Government as a custom house. They then rented quarters from Rufus Lord in one of his buildings at Beaver Street, which they continued to occupy until 1866, adding an additional room from time to time.

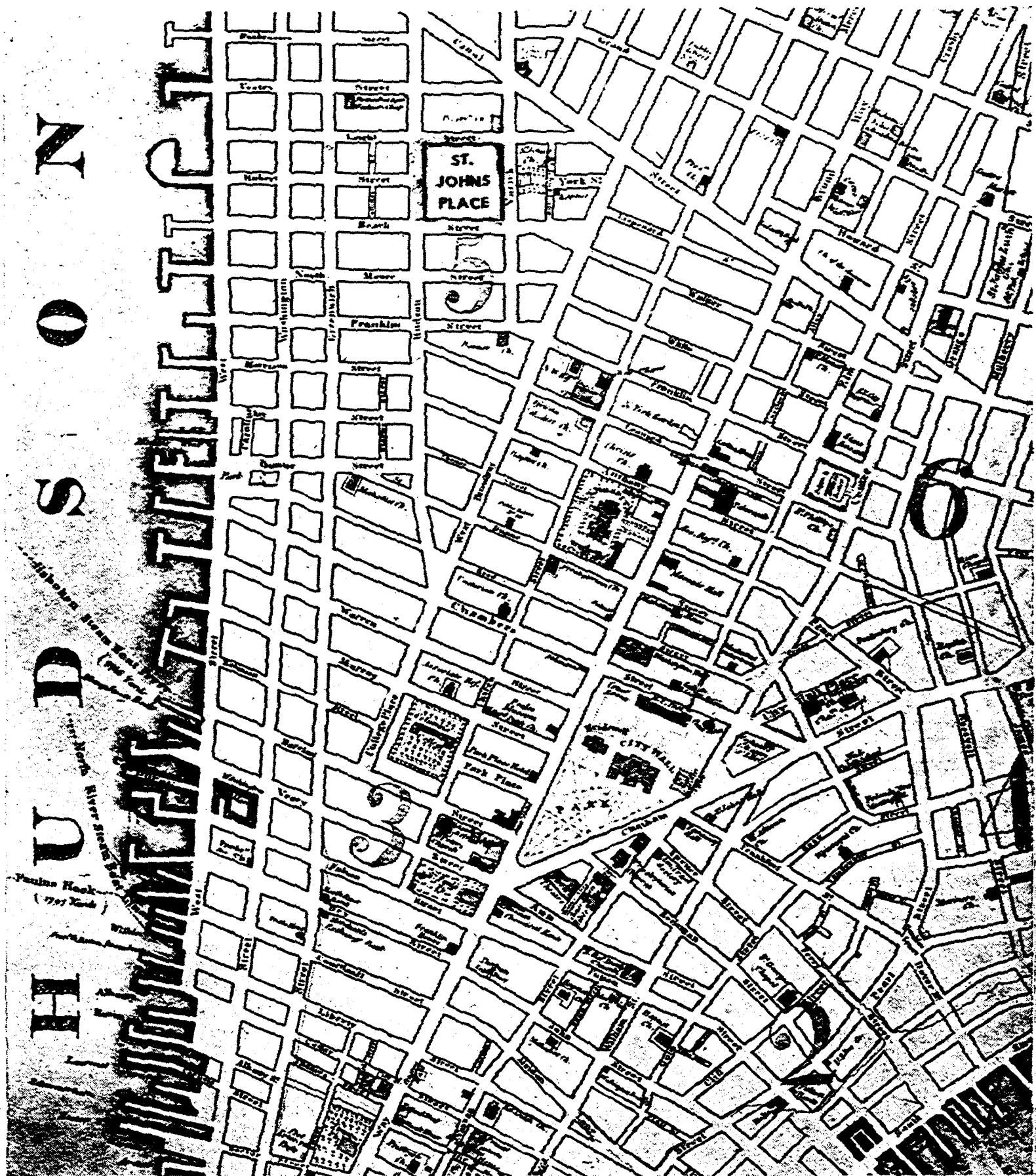
Rufus Lord never married. He died in New York City on May 14th, 1869, at the age of 87. The following obituary from the "New York Times" of June 10th, 1869, gives a good description of his life:

RUFUS L. LORD

The merchants who acted a conspicuous part in the commerce of the City during the first half of the present century are rapidly disappearing. Geo. Griswold, Stephen Whitney, Isaac Bell, C. O. Halsted, John Haggerty, Wm. M. Halsted, T. Tileston, P. Perit, J. Benkhard, J. Kernochan, J. McCall, J. Q. Aymer, Arthur Tappan, Myndert Van Schaick, G. S. Robbins, W. W. DeForest, C. H. Marshall, J. Boorman, B. L. Swan, R. G. Goggill, P. Lorillard, E. Wainwright, U. Hendricks, James Harper and a crowd of others have within a few years passed away. Another, Rufus L. Lord, distinguished among his contemporaries for capacity, integrity and success, expired at his residence in Laight Street on the evening of Friday, the 14th of May last. A few words on his life and character will not be unacceptable to our readers.

He was born in Franklin, originally a part of Norwich, Conn., March 13, 1782, and had, therefore, a short time before his decease, entered his eighty-eighth year. At the age of 16 or 17, he became a clerk in a dry goods store in Norwich, a few miles from his father's dwelling, and in 1805 he came to this City, and, entering the services of a jobber of dry goods to the country, soon, by his address, his trustfulness, his activity, and his skill, obtained the place of a partner in the establishment. On the dissolution of the firm, after a prosperous career of ten or twelve years, he formed another copartnership, which continued three or four years, when his means had become such as to enable him thereafter to dispense with the aid of a partner. He then commenced a two-fold business — importing goods largely from Europe on his own account, and selling them as far as they were desired to a firm established by him, in which his youngest brother was the senior partner, who resold them to jobbers and retailers of the principal cities and towns in the country, who purchased their stocks in this market. This arrangement, which yielded him a double profit on a large share of his importations and was unattended by any misfortune, proved so successful as to enable him, after two years, to retire from commercial pursuits with what then was regarded as a respectable fortune. He invested his capital chiefly in real estate, and, devoting himself to the care of it and the income it yielded, through the forty-five years that followed, found in it employment that was contributive to his health and gave vigor and cheerfulness to his mind.

His means and credit, indeed, enabled him occasionally during that long period to make a successful commercial adventure, and to purchase real estate and stocks in seasons of depression, at rates that yielded large profits, but the main accessions thereafter to his wealth, arose from his income and the increased value which the growth of the City gave to his property, and advanced him to the place at length occupied, not of the richest and overburdened, but of the wealthy whose fortunes are the result, under a benign providence, of their industry and skill, and are large



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF ST. JOHN'S PLACE

enough not only to satisfy their wants and ambition, but to enable them to gratify their generous and philanthropic dispositions in aiding their relatives and acquaintances who are overtaken by misfortunes, and in contributing to the support of public charities and literary and religious institutions.

What, now, was the secret of his success? It was the result first of his integrity. That cardinal virtue was one of the most distinguishing elements of his character. He was constitutionally and on principle honest. In his clear and earnest regard to his own interests, he never lost sight of the consideration that was due to the rights and welfare of others. He was upright in his aims, truthful in his words, and faithful in his engagements. He entered into no intrigues, he mingled in no cabals against the prosperity or property of others and never sought to gain unwarranted advantages over those with whom he had transactions. The consequence was that he enjoyed the confidence in the highest degree of those with whom he dealt and had all the consideration and credit he needed with capitalists here and agents and bankers abroad.

A thorough knowledge of the business in which he was engaged was another special means of his success. He was wholly averse to hasty schemes and haphazard adventures. He undertook no important measures until he had carefully considered them and calculated the probabilities they presented of success, and the risks they involved of disappointment and disaster. He took careful note to learn what the wants were of his customers. He watched the changes of fashion. He made himself familiar with the relations of demand and supply. He kept aware of the tendencies and variations of prices; and thus at every stage of his procedure adjusted his business to the general state of the trade and the special conditions of his customers.

His keen knowledge of men held an important place among the causes of his success. Of a calm and searching observation, and a sharp discernment of character, he had an unusual tact in discriminating those whom it was safe to credit, from those whom prudence required him to avoid. After he had risen to wealth, he was distinguished partly by precaution and partly by propitious circumstances — for exemption from the severe calamities by which others are sometimes overwhelmed. In some instances, he avoided disaster by anticipating their approach, and guarding against them. Thus he saved himself from the losses on merchandise that were fatal in 1819, by abstaining from the purchases he had gone to England to make. He escaped a severe loss on the stocks and bonds of a railroad of which he was a large holder, by becoming alarmed at what he regarded as a gross mismanagement of it, and disposing of his interests in it long before its catastrophe came.

The capitals of many prosperous merchants have been shipwrecked by their assuming unjustifiable risks in behalf of others. When solicited to give aid to friends and neighbors in that form, though not unsympathetic or illiberal, he had the prudence not to subject himself to responsibilities which, if the sums put at hazard were sacrificed, would seriously impair his capital or credit.

He had fortunate exemptions at times of depression and disaster, when many around him were overwhelmed with embarrassments. He was, for example, sheltered from great losses at the period of the removal of the public deposits from the United States Bank and the war of the Government on commerce, by his freedom at these crises from commercial risks. His capital being invested in warehouses and safe stocks. Though diminished, by depreciation, it was not swept away. After a period they rose, and at length not only regained their previous value, but largely exceeded it.



ST. JOHN'S PARK IN THE WINTER OF 1820

He was favored also with extraordinary escapes from great disasters that actually befell his property. Thus, though a large portion of his warehouses in Exchange place and William street were twice destroyed by fire, and afterward seriously damaged by an explosion of nitre in New street, yet from the sums recovered from the insurers and the improvements introduced into the new buildings, so far as that part of his estate was concerned, he was, after those seeming disasters, richer than he was before.

He was likewise singularly favored in the recovery of the large amount of bonds and stocks stolen from him in 1866. Their restoration was the work of an extraordinary providence, rather than of his personal efforts or of the legal measures that were employed to regain them. An agent of the thieves who had them in his possession returned them at his own instance for a moderate money consideration because of the impossibility of disposing of them in the English or American market.

Mr. Lord, however, did not labor exclusively for himself. He was a contributor through all his prosperous years to the humane institutions and the great religious societies of the City, and appropriated large sums to the aid of relatives and acquaintances. There are many who will gratefully cherish his memory as a benefactor raised up to soften the severe adversities with which they are smitten and shed a beam of courage and cheerfulness along the rugged path of life.

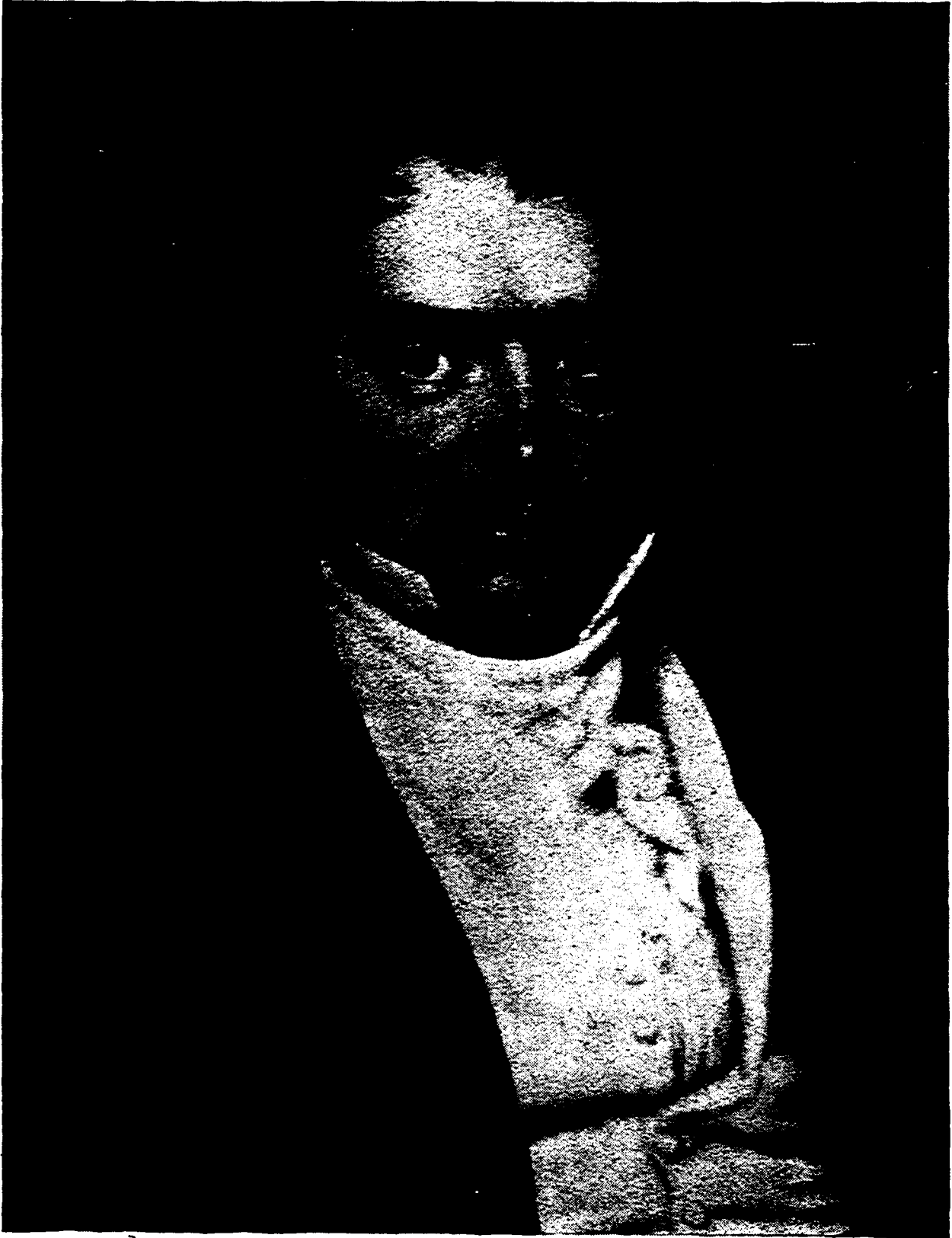
From the "New York Times" Sunday, January 6, 1878.

WILL OF MR. RUFUS L. LORD

"Mr. Rufus L. Lord died on May 14, 1868, possessed of an estate valued at \$8,000,000. He bequeathed that enormous property as follows: To his brothers Gurdon Lord and Eleazer Lord, and his sister Lydia Perkins, each a unit of \$2,000; to each of thirty-four nephews and nieces, the children of his brothers Lynde, Henry, Asa, Charles, Gurdon, Thomas and Eleazer, and of his sisters Hannah Bingham and Lydia Perkins, he gave \$10,000; to each of five grand-nephews and nieces, he also gave \$10,000. He ordered that the latter two sets of bequests should be satisfied with railroad stocks, of which he said he had prepared the necessary number of parcels. To the American Bible Society, he bequeathed \$5,000, to St. Luke's Hospital, a like sum, and to the New York Juvenile Asylum \$10,000. The remainder of his estate he bequeathed to his brothers Thomas and David N., "their heirs and assigns forever." The witnesses to the instrument were Daniel Lord and Henry Day, of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, and Patrick Hogan, their managing clerk."

ELEAZER LORD (VI) first studied for the clergy and in 1810 entered Andover Theological Seminary. After he was licensed to preach in 1812 and had filled several pulpits for a year, a serious eye trouble developed which caused him to give up the ministry. He went to New York and afterwards spent two years traveling in Europe. Upon his return he founded the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company and later, in 1833, became the first president of the New York & Erie Railroad Company.

He married on October 11th, 1824, Elizabeth Pierson, the daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Colt Pierson of Ramapo, N. Y. He made his home on the south side of St. John's Park at 16 Beach Street. Later he removed to



ELEAZER LORD (VI)
First president of New York and Erie Railroad

Piermont, N. Y. They had seven children. His oldest daughter, Sarah Pierson Lord, born September 27th, 1826, married William Henry Whiton and had many descendants. His other children all died early in life without descendants, except Franklin P. Lord, who had a daughter, Louise.

Mrs. Eleazer Lord died at Piermont on May 3rd, 1833. Eleazer Lord (vi) married again on December 30, 1835, Ruth Thompson of East Windsor, Conn., and had one child, Ruth Thompson Lord, who married Oliver F. Swift of Oshkosh, Wis.

Eleazer Lord died June 3rd, 1871, at his home in Piermont in New York and his wife died December 25th, 1874.

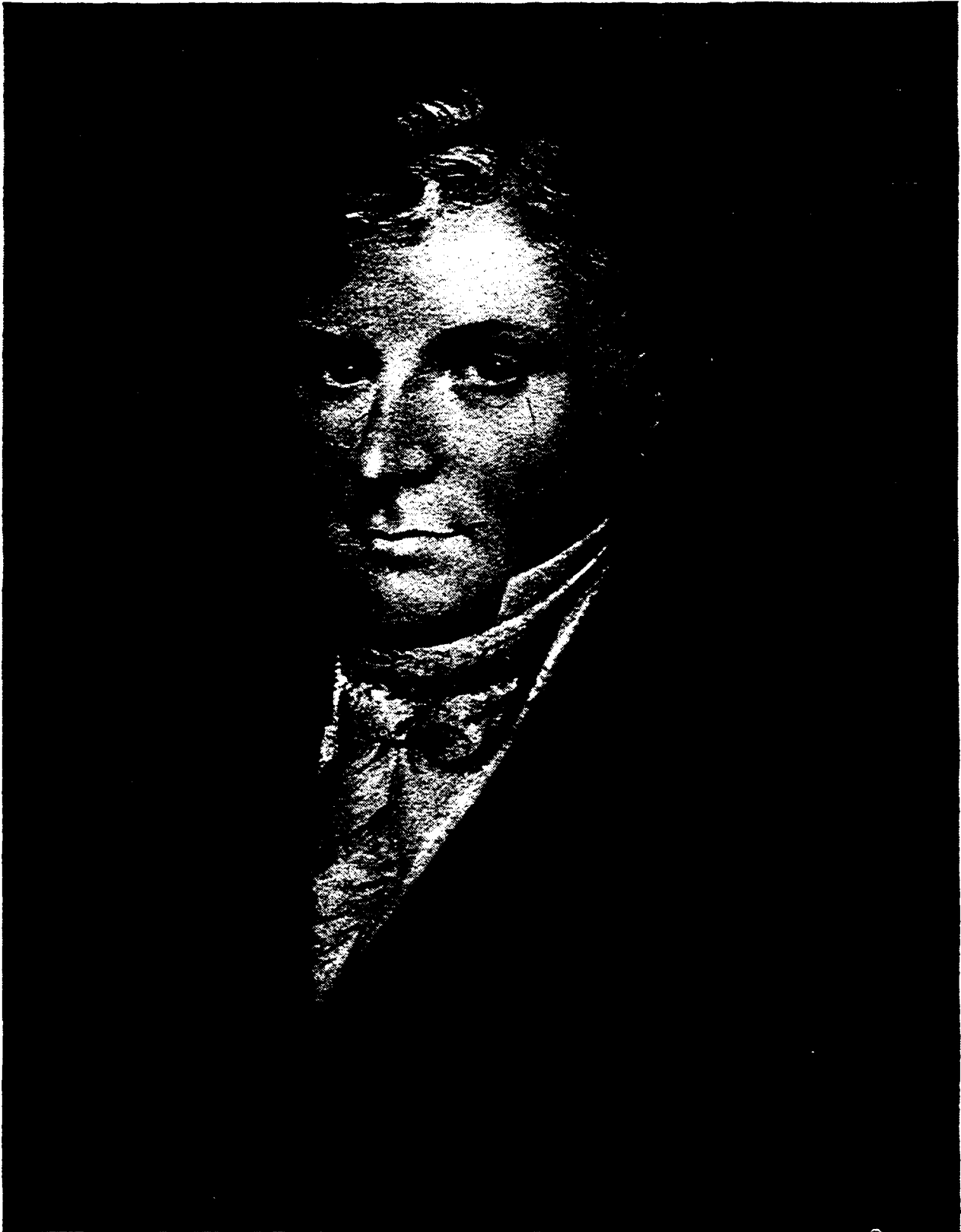
The following description of Eleazer Lord's life is taken from Scribner's "Dictionary of American Biography":

ELEAZER LORD — preacher, railway president, author, son of Nathan and Mary Nevins Lord, was born at Franklin, Conn. He received his early education in the district school, and at the age of sixteen left home to become a clerk in Norwich. In 1808 he began to prepare for the clergy, studying with Reverend Andrew Lee, pastor of the Congregational Church at Hanover (now Lisbon). In 1810 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, two years later he was licensed to preach by the Haverhill Association, and after supplying various pulpits for a year, he entered the College of New Jersey (Princeton) to complete his studies for ordination. Within a few months, however, serious eye trouble compelled him to give up his chosen calling, and he went to New York City, where three brothers were already established as merchants.

After travel in Europe, 1817-18, he commenced a notable business career. He was the founder and first president, 1821-34, of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, and first president (1833) of the New York & Erie Railroad Company, which he served again as president in 1839-41 and 1844-45. Although his policy of locating the road in the Susquehanna Valley and his insistence on the six-foot gauge have been severely criticised, he is credited with having "tided the New York & Erie Railroad Company over some of its darkest days" (Mott, POST, p. 460).

He early showed ability as a political lobbyist and in 1818, 1820 and 1823-24 visited Washington as a representative of the merchants of New York City to promote the then new idea of a high protective tariff. He published a book in 1829 entitled "Principles of Currency and Banking," in which he advocated the "Free Banking System" later established in New York and other states. This was reprinted, with additions, under the title "Credit, Currency and Banking" (1834) and was followed by other publications in the same field. His "Six Letters on the Necessity and Practicability of a National Currency" (1862) attracted the attention of W. H. Seward, and Lord was summoned to the capital to advise on the national fiscal policies, but it does not appear that he played any prominent part in the active measures by which the "Free Banking System" was actually established.

His interest in religious work was life-long. In 1815 he called the meeting which resulted in the formation of the New York Sunday School Society, which he served as secretary, 1818-26, and president 1826-36. He devoted much time to organizing Sunday Schools and editing lesson material. He was also a charter member and active leader in the American Home Missionary Society; was its first secretary and wrote its first report. He was a founder and a member of the council (1831-34) of the University of the City of New York, and a founder of Auburn Theological Seminary (1820). In addition to his other activities, he gave such time



DAVID N. LORD (VI)

as he could to spare writing. His earliest notable book was "A Compendious History of the Principal Protestant Missions to the Heathen" (1813). In 1825 he edited "Lempriere's Universal Biography" in two volumes, and, with his brother David Nevins Lord (q.v.) contributed to it some 800 sketches of American subjects. At the age of forty-eight he retired from many of his business pursuits and thenceforth, at Piermont, N. Y., overlooking the Hudson, devoted a large part of his time to literary work. Among the books he published during this period are:

- "Geological Cosmogony; or, an Examination of the Geological Theory of the Antiquity of the Earth" (1843)
- "The Epoch of Creation" (1851)
- "The Messiah: in Moses and the Prophets" (1853)
- "Symbolic Prophecy" (1854)
- "A Historical Review of the New York & Erie Railroad" (1855)
- "Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures" (1857)
- "The Prophetic Office of Christ" (1859)
- "Analysis of the Book of Isaiah" (1861)

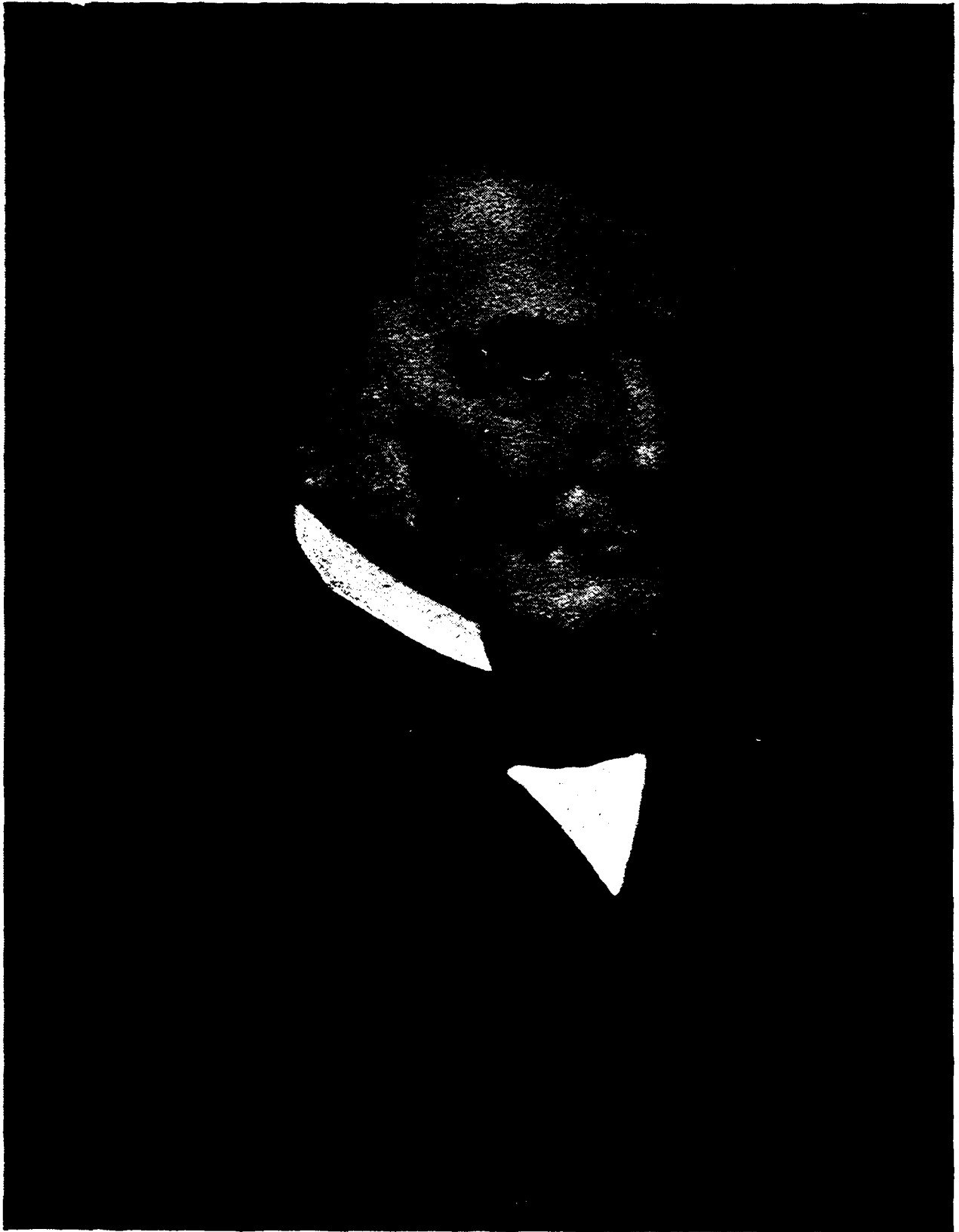
He also contributed frequently to the "Theological and Literary Journal" edited by his brother David.

DAVID N. LORD (VI), next to the youngest son of Deacon Nathan and Mary Nevins Lord, was born in Lord's Bridge, March 4, 1792. He went to New York City in 1807 intending to follow a mercantile career, but in 1811 his health became affected and he was advised by his physician to seek a less active life. He then attended Yale University, where he graduated in 1817. After that he studied theology in New Haven with Professors Fitch, Kingsley and Goodrich, but was prevented by the loss of his voice and ill health from continuing in the ministry.

In 1823, having an excellent offer to embark in trade, he settled in New York City and was a successful importer of dry goods. He also established the Carlton Mills in Philadelphia, where he had a large plant for printing cotton goods. In the fire of 1835, his warehouse at 50 Exchange Place was burned down. In the panic of 1837 which followed, he was a heavy loser, but later became a rich man by inheritance from his brother, Rufus, only to be again financially ruined.

From early manhood he gave a large part of each day to study and composition on theological subjects, particularly on the fulfilment of prophecy, the true methods of interpretation, and symbolism. For 13 years (1848-61) he edited a quarterly, entitled "The Theological and Literary Journal," a great part of the contents being contributed by himself; he also published a collection of papers under the title of "Views in Theology," and various other works.

He was married May 8, 1823, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Underhill Lyon, of Rye, N. Y., then of New Haven. She died without children Dec. 7, 1841. He died in New York City July 14, 1880, in his 89th year.



THOMAS LORD (VI)

THOMAS LORD (VI), youngest son of Nathan and Mary Nevins Lord, was born at Lord's Bridge, Conn., March 17th, 1794. He came to New York City in 1818 and entered the dry goods business with his brother, Rufus L. Lord. He afterwards was a partner in Lord and Lee's and then continued in business by himself for many years.

He married in 1833 Eliza Anderson, daughter of Elbert and Sarah Banks Anderson. He lived at 521 Broadway and afterwards moved to 35 West 17th Street. They had seven children, two daughters and five sons. The daughters, Mary and Sarah, never married, nor did the sons, Henry and Francis, ever marry. They lived abroad most of the time. Elbert Anderson, the oldest son, married and had one child who died early. Thomas Lord, Jr., married and had no children and Charles Elliott Lord married twice and had five children.

Later in life, on December 31st, 1877, at the age of 83, Thomas Lord married the widow Anna Wilhelmina Hicks. He died on February 8th, 1879.

The following notice of the death of Thomas Lord and description of his life appeared in the "New York Times" of February 8, 1879:

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS LORD

THE STORY OF HIS SUCCESSFUL CAREER

How He Became Possessed of Riches — His Experiments in Business

For more than 60 years Thomas Lord, Sr., who died this morning at his home, No. 10 West Fourteenth street, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, was a resident of this City. For almost 40 years he was a prosperous merchant and well known in mercantile and social circles. Retiring from business in 1853, with an ample fortune, he led an easy life, making for a short time a show of business activity by acting as the Vice-President of an insurance company. Losing much of his fortune through his easy manner of living, he became comparatively poor. With his fortune rehabilitated through the death of his brother Rufus, who left him possessed of about \$3,000,000 10 years ago, he resumed his former life. A little more than a year ago his sudden espousal of the dashing widow, Mrs. Hicks, the opposition developed thereto by his children, his mysterious disappearance with his bride for a month, and the revelations made in court and the newspapers concerning himself, his new wife, and his children, provided food for public gossip for a long period of time.

Thomas Lord was born in Norwich, Conn., in March, 1794, and was the youngest of nine brothers, Lynde, Henry, Asa, Charles, Gurdon, Eleazer, David N., Rufus L., and Thomas Lord. There were also two sisters. The Lord family was long-lived, and most of the brothers named above attained old age. The only one now alive is David N. Lord, who, at 90 years of age, still controls a large wholesale dry goods business in this City and print goods mills in Philadelphia. Most of the Lord brothers came to this City, and entered into business early in the century. In 1818 Thomas Lord started in the wholesale and retail dry goods trade with his brothers Rufus L. and David N. and a Mr. Stirling. Their store was in Garden street, now Exchange place. They prospered and were known among the principal merchants of the City. Rufus Lord, who never married, occupied modest bachelor quarters near his

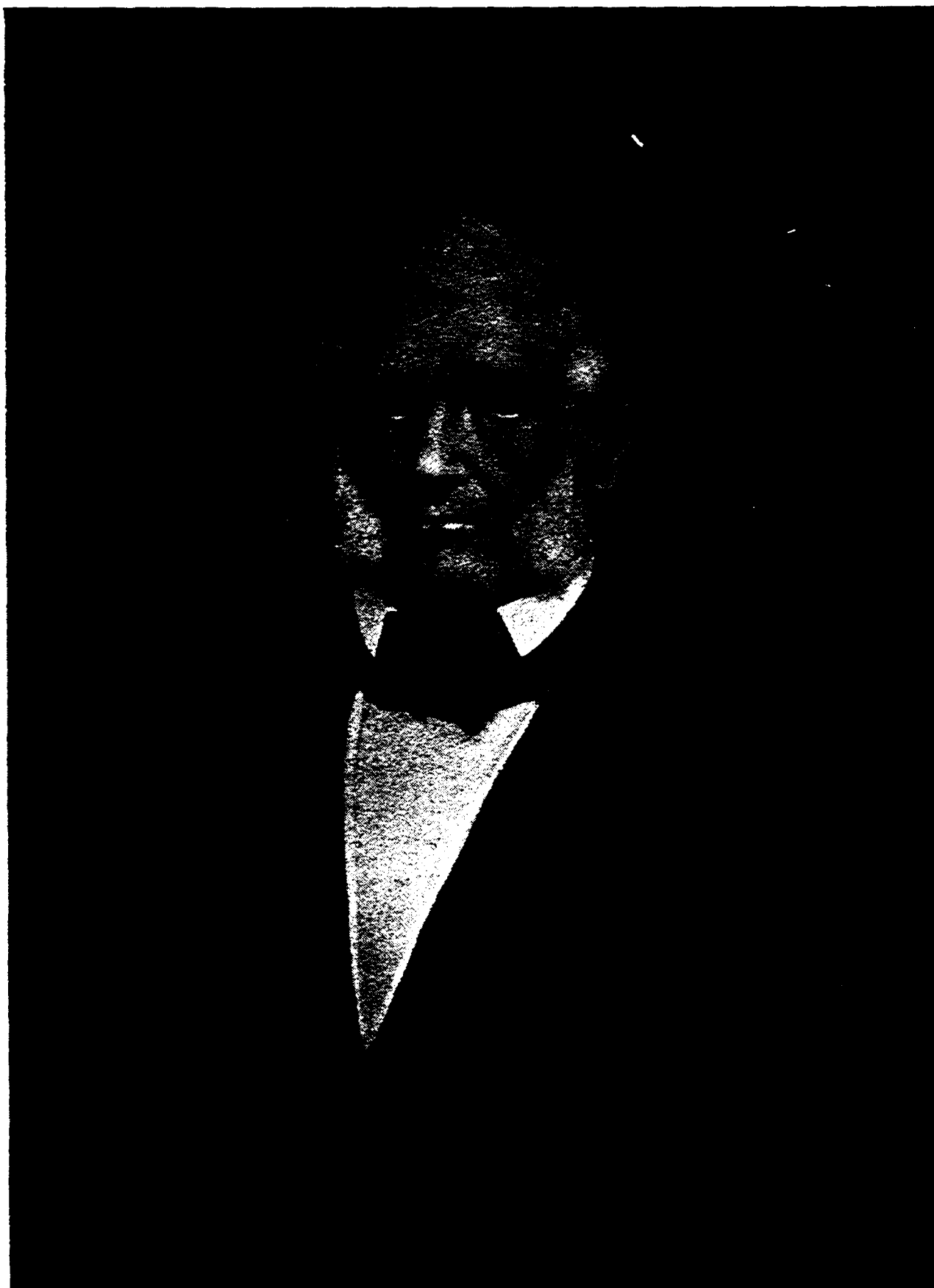
store for years, after which he moved to a handsome home at old St. John's Park, where he died May 14, 1869. Thomas Lord married Miss Anderson, a sister of Dr. Henry J. Anderson, a gentleman of great wealth, who spent his time and money in scientific pursuits and travel, and who, having joined the Roman Catholic Church in Rome, Italy, became the founder and patron here of several charitable institutions, the principal being the Catholic Protectory now situated in Westchester County. Dr. Anderson was connected by birth and marriage with some of the oldest and wealthiest families of New York. He died in India a few years ago. After his marriage with Miss Anderson, Thomas Lord lived for many years in fine style in the First Ward, where Morris and Greenwich streets now join. When the wealthy New York families began to desert that neighborhood, he and Dr. Anderson — who had owned and occupied the house in Bowling Green now used for the offices of the Cunard Steamship Company — went up town. From 1850 until the time of his second marriage, he lived at No. 35 West Seventeenth Street, where his son Henry and his two daughters still remain. And within that period he never went out of this City, and was never absent from his home one night.

The history of the business of the Lord brothers is not eventful. In its long course only one great disaster happened to it. In 1835 the great fire, which originated in Pearl street, and swept over the greater part of the lower portion of the city, destroyed the Garden street store. Most of the goods had previously been taken from the building and placed in a neighboring church for safety, but the flames also attacked that edifice and destroyed it with all its contents. The Lord brothers quickly rallied from this disaster, and renewed their success in business. Eighteen years later — in 1853 — they dissolved their partnership, and Rufus L. and Thomas Lord retired from active business. The former applied himself to the care of the down-town real estate he had acquired and to careful speculations, sometimes on a very large scale. In this way he increased his fortune, until at the time of his death in 1869, it was represented by \$8,000,000. It was his habit to keep large quantities of securities in his office, and, thieves learning this fact, took advantage of it in a very skillful manner. Three of them entered his office one day in 1866, when he was alone, sitting at his desk, with his back turned to a large safe built in a wall, the door of which was open. One of the thieves induced Mr. Lord to talk to him, and managed to interest him so much that he forgot his open safe. The two other thieves went to the safe and took from it a box containing securities valued at \$1,000,000, and valuable papers, among them a will made by Mr. Lord in 1861. The thieves are said to have been "Dan" Noble, who is now in a European prison; "Dutch" Heinrich, who is believed to have died insane in Germany several months ago, and "Si" Pettingill, who is now in Moyamensing Prison. The Police never arrested the thieves, but Mr. Lord recovered the securities which the thieves could not negotiate, by the payment of a ransom. His loss through the robbery was about \$200,000. The private papers stolen with the securities were returned in a singular manner in 1867. They were sent by the thieves to a London banking-house, which sent them to James B. King's Sons, of this City, who returned them to Mr. Lord.

While his brother Rufus was increasing his wealth, and exciting the cupidity of thieves, Thomas Lord was living a generous life of ease. It was his delight to walk daily upon Broadway, where his sturdy frame and graceful carriage made him a conspicuous figure. He had the courtly manners of a beau of the first half of the century. Having nothing else to do, Mr. Lord now made a short incursion into the domain of literature. Recalling to mind the fact that in the winter of 1818, he had

suffered shipwreck while on his way from Liverpool to New York, he wrote an account of the loss of the ship *Minerva*, after she had been driven as far northward as the Hebrides out of her course. He had the effort printed in book form, and distributed copies among his friends. The story was reprinted in full in *The Times* of Monday, Jan. 7, 1878. At this period of his life, Mr. Lord invested heavily in the stock of the Columbian Fire Insurance Company, and became Vice-President of the corporation. He paid little attention, however, to the operations of the company. It is a story well known to Wall street that one morning Mr. Lord walked down to his office, and sat peacefully down at his desk. Noticing considerable bustle in the outer office — that persons were going in and out hurriedly, and that the clerks were busier than usual with their books — he said to a messenger who was passing him: “Business seems to be very good today.” The messenger stopped and stared and said: “Yes, Sir; the company was forced to suspend yesterday.”

This suspension crippled Mr. Lord financially until the death of Rufus L. Lord. By the will of that gentleman small legacies were left to his brothers, Gurdon and Eleazer, to 34 nephews and nieces, and to several servants. About \$6,000,000 of real estate and personal estate was then divided between Thomas and David N. Lord. Part of the real estate that fell to the share of Thomas Lord was the improved property beginning at the north-west corner of William Street and Exchange Place running half way up to Broad Street, and thence back to Beaver Street. Before Rufus Lord died this was among the most valuable and productive estates in New York. The Stock Exchange occupied one of the buildings, and every office in the others was leased at handsome rentals to bankers and brokers. For several years after entering into possession of that property Mr. Lord was in receipt from it of an annual income of over \$200,000. His revenue dwindled as the times grew bad in Wall Street, and under his somewhat eccentric management of the estate; yet, his income in 1877 was estimated by his sons at \$125,000. Notwithstanding this princely revenue, Mr. Lord grew less and less wealthy, and at one time sold part of his estate to his brother, David N. Lord, and at another hypothecated securities to obtain ready money. When he became possessed of his share of his brother Rufus' estate, he compelled his four sons to give up business, apportioned a certain income to each and told them to live like gentlemen of leisure, becoming to the children of a man of wealth like himself.



EDWIN LORD (VII)

VIII

Edwin Lord VII

EDWIN LORD (VII), son of Charles (VI) and grandson of Nathan (V) was adopted by his uncle Rufus (VI.) He was educated by his uncle and in the course of his studies, mastered a great many languages. He entered the wholesale dry goods business and eventually formed the firm of Edwin Lord and Company, first at 46 Exchange Place and then at 52 Exchange Place.

On June 16, 1830, he married Jane Maria Stone, daughter of Asaph and Jane McFarlane Stone of New York City. The New York Evening Post of June 17th, 1830, carried the marriage notice:

“Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Edwin Lord, Esq., to Jane Maria, eldest daughter of Asaph Stone, Esq., all of this City.”

RUFUS LORD (VI) had requested that Edwin bring his wife to live with him and he had his house on St. John's Square altered so as to suit the convenience of the young married couple. Here two of their children were born — Jane Maria Lord (VIII), born June 12th, 1831, and Charles Asaph Lord (VIII), born February 25th, 1833. Shortly after the birth of Charles Asaph Rufus Lord went to Europe. While he was there Edwin's wife decided that they should have a home of their own and urged her husband to buy one, which he did at No. 18 Waverly Place. When Rufus Lord returned, he was very much upset and stated had he known they were anxious to have their own home, he would have helped them select the site, but inasmuch as they had gone ahead and bought a place without his knowledge, he abrogated his adoption of Edwin Lord.

Their third child, Edwin Lord (VIII), Jr., was born August 30th, 1834.

In 1835, the year of the big fire in New York, Nathan Lord (V) had four sons and a grandson living in the City. Rufus Lord lived on the north side of St. John's Park at 24 Laight Street. His brother, Eleazer, lived on the south side of the Park at 16 Beach Street. Thomas Lord lived at 35 West 17th Street and David N. Lord lived at 5 Washington Place. Edwin Lord (VII), Nathan Lord's grandson, lived at 10 Waverly Place.

On Exchange Place, Edwin Lord (VII) occupied No. 52, David N. Lord (VI) No. 50, Thomas Lord (VI) and Rufus Lord (VI) No. 46. At No. 48 was



JANE MARIA STONE LORD (VII)
and her grandson Millen Griffith 3rd

the firm of Stone, Swan & Mason, the head of the firm being Asaph Stone, the father-in-law of Edwin Lord. They were all in the textile business.

On the night of Wednesday, December 16th, 1835, at about nine o'clock in the evening a great fire broke out in Merchant Street.

Quoted below are excerpts from the various newspaper accounts of the fire:

N. Y. Evening Post, December 17, 1835 (page 2, column 4):

“We have just heard the Mayor say that an attempt will be made to arrest the flames before reaching Broad Street by blowing up one or more of Mr. Lord’s stores with powder. Nearly the whole of Lord’s elegant row of stores in Exchange Place and the church opposite are in ruins, with the flames extending rapidly toward Broad Street. Exchange Place, north side, all destroyed, with most of their contents almost entirely of dry goods; south side, all book stores destroyed. At 12:00 A. M. — The Exchange is in utter ruins. The columns and front still stand, forming a scene melancholy yet magnificent.”

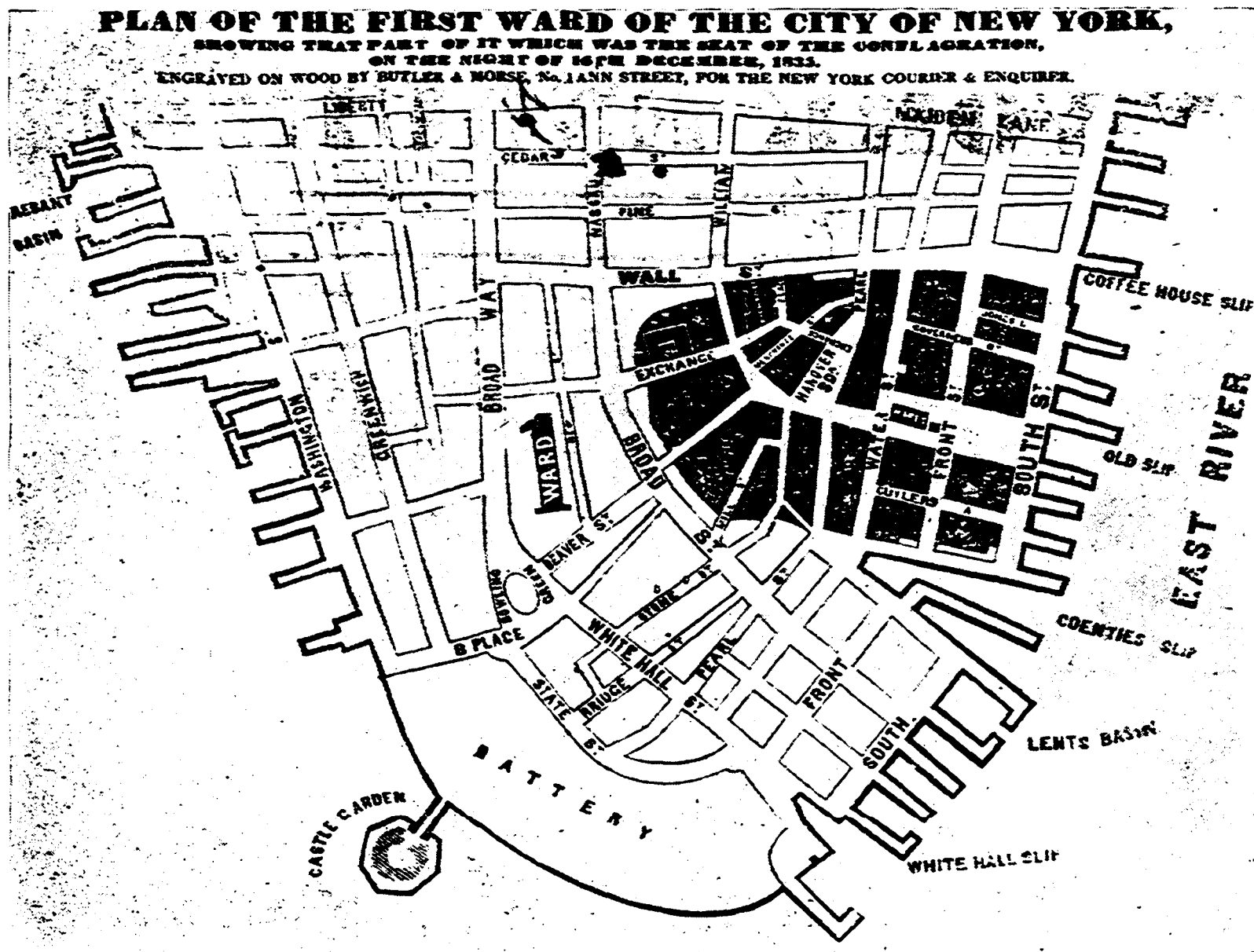
N. Y. Evening Post, December 18, 1835 — listed as sufferers from the fire — Thomas Lord; Edwin Lord; Daniel Lord; Stone, Swan & Mason — mentioning that 62 stores had been burned on Exchange Place. “Exchange Place is burned down from Hanover Street to within three doors of Broad Street. Here the flames were stopped by blowing up a house.”

N. Y. Transcript, December 18, 1835 — “The fire broke out in Merchant Street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William and Pearl Streets, at about nine o'clock. A fierce wind was blowing from the Northwest, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was that the fire held the mastery through the night — spreading with great and destructive rapidity. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillow in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

“To arrest the flames at one time seemed to us impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder — none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard — whence, also the Mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarm of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions.

“Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall Street and Exchange Place, bounded on the west by Broad Street, that between Exchange Place and Beaver Street, fronting on Broad Street, and that between Beaver and Mill Streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed — except the single range of stores fronting on Broad Street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1000. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

“Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section, of any other city in the world of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity is the fact that the position of the city thus destroyed is one which has been almost entirely



MAP OF NEW YORK IN 1835
 Showing that part of the city
 which was the seat of the great conflagration

rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

“The buildings on Exchange Place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property, the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive. The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flame to an immense height for half an hour, until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

“At the same time the fire on Pearl Street reached Hanover Square, the large space of ground was filled with piece goods promiscuously piled together, and much of this property was of the most valuable kind. So unexpectedly and rapidly did the flames extend on both sides of the square, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it, for much of it was destroyed in the street, and the residue, though deposited at a still greater distance in stores and otherwise, was shortly afterwards consumed. Dr. Matthew’s church had been made a depository for goods in the early part of the fire, which were of course entirely consumed with the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

“In all cases of great public or individual calamities, especially those occasioning loss of property, the first impressions and first reports are of course greatly exaggerated. And before concluding this hasty and imperfect account, we take leave to caution the public abroad against giving credence to first reports. The calamity is indeed a terrible one, and the losses will be immense. But still we are warranted in the belief that the burden will principally fall in such a manner that it will be borne without shaking the credit of the city, or checking its prosperity for any considerable length of time. We take it for granted — nay, it is admitted on all hands — that the fire insurance companies are all ruined. Some will not be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar of their policies and others, perhaps not more than twenty-five — while others may be rather more fortunate.

“The fire was not effectually checked until about three o’clock yesterday afternoon, it having continued to burn up to that time from its commencement (eighteen hours) with the most fierce and fatal rapidity.”

N.Y. Evening Post, December 22, 1835 — Relief Committee for the fire sufferers listed R. L. Lord, Edwin Lord, James Roosevelt, Jr. and Albert Gallipan.

Edwin Lord and Company’s warehouse at 52 Exchange Place was blown up by powder obtained from the Navy Yard in an attempt to prevent the fire from spreading. The insurance companies would not reimburse this firm for its losses, claiming that as the building had been blown up, they had no responsibility and the claim should be made against the City, but the City refused to do anything and the firm lost all of its investments.

Edwin Lord (VIII) continued in the dry goods business only a short time thereafter. He never quite recovered from the harrowing experiences of the great fire.

On February 4th, 1837, his youngest child, Caroline Victoria, was born at a house he had bought at 27 Waverly Place. Later he had a summer home



EXCHANGE PLACE AFTER THE GREAT FIRE OF 1835
Showing Edwin Lord's (vii store — beyond the Church — which was blown up and his
uncles' stores (Rufus, David N. and Thomas) which were burned

at what was then known as Bloomingdale. This was along the Hudson River at what is now about 110th Street and Riverside Drive.

In 1858 he removed to Fordham. He had meanwhile continued his study of languages and finally was able to master fourteen. At one time he derived much pleasure from translating the Bible back into the original Hebrew.

He died November 22, 1860, at the age of 55. His wife, Jane Maria Lord, lived to be 88 years old and spent many of the intervening years with her daughter in California. She died in Philadelphia, April 22nd, 1900, at the residence of her grandchildren, the sons and daughters of her son Charles.

Jane Maria Lord (viii), the eldest daughter of Edwin Lord (vii) married July 12th, 1851, Millen Griffith and resided in San Francisco, California, where seven children were born.

Edwin Lord (viii), the third child, married Marion Bates of New York. He died at sea in 1866.

Caroline Victoria Lord (viii) ~~married~~ William Bard Johnston and lived in San Rafael, Calif.

Letter from Edwin Lord (vii) to his daughter, Jane Maria Lord (viii), born June 12th, 1831:

Matagorda, Texas, 21st February, 1847

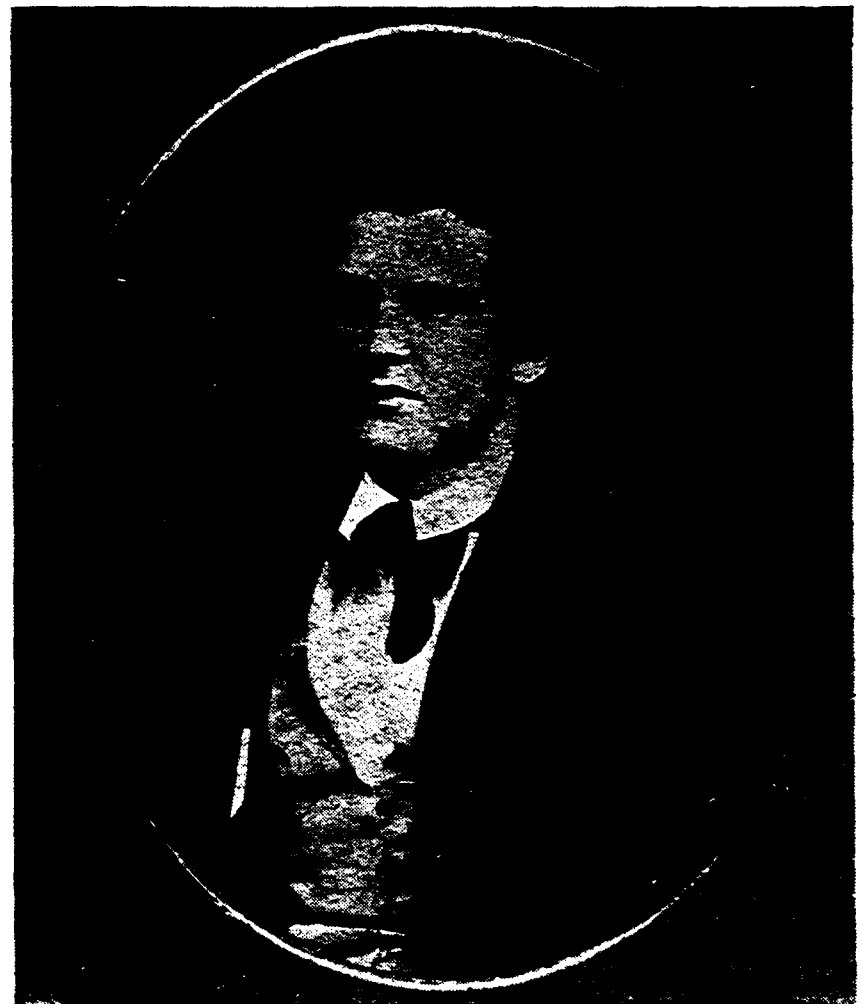
My dear daughter:

Our good Dr. Huttner has just struck up or as we say opened his pianoforte and is playing beautifully as if to bring you more vividly before me, sweet girl that you are. His instrument is none of the best, or as he says, in this climate it cannot be kept in tune, and in loose houses like this I can imagine it to be impossible, for it is like all outdoors, but he is a delightful player, and the most amiable of men. He read me a letter the other day from his daughter (as I think I mentioned to Mama) and it was really very prettily written. Living in elegance there as governess in a Polish family, she yet pines to be with her Father — and is willing to brave all the hardship and privations of Texas to be where he is. She is about 18 or 20 years old. Her letter is written in very pretty language, but here and there some Gallic or Germanism gives it still more naivete.

So you have some prospect of going to Europe — you a little girl of 15, before your father has been, and without him. This I did not expect of you, but the letter you promise. (I think you might have written to make the promise yourself.) This letter I say will give me a full copy of your ideas and some explanation of your intentions. What do you think to find in England to please or do you propose to go to Ireland in search of the picturesque, or is it on the great deep you wish to get a perception of the sublime, or test the improvement which makes the compass regulate some recondite movements of the fixed stars, or rather regulate its own aberrations to accord with those movements, or is the humble object simply to brace up the little system (comparatively) which contains and eliminates your own action upon and in the outer world. Well, this last is still important enough — important for yourself and for your dear mother and myself. But I fear, nevertheless, this will be overlooked and I am sure it will unless you pay special attention to this one object; and the responsibility of this, although you cannot take it away from Mama,



JANE MARIA LORD (VIII)
Wife of Millen Griffith



EDWIN LORD (VIII)

you must take it upon yourself. This your health, then the settling and strengthening of your constitution, that is the object of your voyage and visit — and this should be duly and heedfully kept in mind — not to be thought about all the time, but to govern and restrain with due discretion whenever there is question of any excess or extravagance of any kind whatsoever. And I give my consent to your going (in case you do go) only upon this condition. There is another condition, too, equally positive. You are to write to me sometimes. I do not think you have done this during my present absence. There is a piece of advice now I give you, lest I should forget when I get home, viz. not to be too much wrapped up in your casual acquaintances, school-girls or others. I say not a word against laying the foundations of permanent friendships with really amiable sensible and lovely girls of a similar age to your own; this is to be done by all means with the proper discretion and judgment yielding to the impressions which your own exquisite nature, my dear Jenny, will slowly admit, or I may say, which persistently and yet gradually force themselves upon your own conscience and feelings.

I put conscience first as belongs to it, but the impression will just be made on the feelings and must undergo the revision then of the conscience, by which I do not mean that exercise of the conscience which is directed upon ourselves, but it is rather the verdict which the exercise of the judgment (as we use the expression) finally elicits in the conscience. The conscience, my dear Jenny, is the soul itself made perceptible within us — it is the action of the soul, imperceptibly to us, upon whatever we become cognizant of through any of our means of communication with the world outside of us. The conscience appears to us in the character of an actor. It pronounces upon the various impressions we receive, it moves us to the proper action. It is the action of the Soul, and this action is the evidence that the soul exists, and it can be accounted for upon no other principle whatever. It is distinguished from every faculty we possess, reason for instance, by its perfect independence. Reason we can employ on either side, pro or con, for the good or bad, as the lawyers do, and the reason may be satisfied sometimes with the wrong — the conscience never, and it never forgets, and it is wounded if action proceed upon the plea of reason for the wrong. The state of the conscience is the character of the individual, that is it tells the character; when we look into the conscience. To hide that which is in the conscience (in common parlance) is to keep yourself from the knowledge of others. The conscience, therefore, in its double character, of a judge upon that which comes under your cognizance, and of a prompter to that which you should think and do, must tell when you should yield to and cultivate an intimate friendship — its promptings should precede too much intimacy — for an intimate friendship will influence your own character.

My dear child, if you do not understand all that I have said about the conscience, I beg you would study it over a little. I shall be surprised and gratified if you do, exceedingly gratified — for my own study and reflection have been excited a good deal to arrive at the clear and, I am persuaded, correct perception I have of the character and office of the conscience, and to have a clear knowledge of these I doubt not must exert a preservative and elevating influence on the individual. The conscience is the distinguishing, or I should better say it, distinguishes men from one another. No other mark of distinction is worthy of consideration in fixing the characters of men, distinguishing among them in regard to their whole character, the consideration they are really entitled to in society, the measure of love we should bear to them. I will say more than this in relation to matter of fact. That those in-

dividuals who have in times past won the love of mankind, and few indeed they have been, the same have in the highest degree exhibited a pure conscience persuading their whole lives. That more such have not found a place in history arises from the rare appearance of such figuring in the great Revolutions and Political Movements which form the buttress of History. I will go further and say that it is the conscience which exhibited in the highest degree renders the individual the object of the respect, admiration and love of a community or of the sphere in which that individual may move, outshining and displacing in the general reverence and love all other distinctions of every kind whatsoever.

Do not be fatigued, dear Jenny, with all I have said about this while I go on to say that this pure and ruling conscience constitutes the most perfect loveliness of the girl or woman who may possess it in the highest or a very high degree; nothing else so surely fixes the love and admiration — no other attraction can be for a moment compared with it, in the eyes not of one or a few; but the whole mass bow and pay their loving reverence before it. Nothing else so much tends to impel to action and to render the action successful whenever and wherever this ruling impulse of a pure conscience incites, and again it is a conservation from folly, from false sympathy which often leads to follies — it endows perpetual happiness, which again is shed around it — is always prepared for every event — it takes the sting from adversity — it gives to its possessor a world of happiness and content no time nor contingency can take away.

My dear Jenny, the female world is everywhere divided into two classes, the one the nobility of the sex, the other the common mass or the residue. The distinction does not consist in outward circumstance or artificial appendage, it lies in the nature. The dividing line traverses the Court and the cottage. This nobility are denizens of both, but in either in small proportion. The distinction seems unaccountable, we can assign no causes of it; it would seem that the Divinity thus vindicates perpetually the transcendent excellence and beauty of the nature he gave us. Such woman is what she is, then, by nature. There is an energy given her and inherent in herself that elevates and distinguishes her. The distinction is recognized and acknowledged by all; is irresistible by any, and all whom she encounters experience its influence. It is a consequent on the love she inspires, a fascination she exerts unconsciously, a spell acknowledged involuntarily, and thus, what is the vindication of the Deity is the condemnation of mankind, for they have degraded their own nature, and how? By prostituting the conscience.

The nature I have spoken of is an approach to the ideal of human nature in woman and I do not hesitate to call it the most extraordinary development evinced in the world. Its characteristics are an intuitive perception of the fair and the good, however entangled with evil, the instinctive embrace of the one and rejection of the other. Such an one sees nothing but it divides into these two classes, has a perfect sympathy with the one, nought but pity for the other, yet susceptible to the grand and noble in mixed characters, which form a considerable class, and commiserates the infirmities which accompany, tho' the excellence of such is rather apparent than real, existing in the emotions, not carried into the action. But it is in action the Being I speak of should be contemplated. There behold the pure working of her exquisite nature; all is lovely — it is charity in feeling, piety in religion, virtue in action, enthusiasm for kindred natures and kindred works. More than all else she excels in judgment.

She distinguishes the right from the wrong, the noble from the base, the true from the false, the wise from the foolish instinctively and instantly, and never entertains but the right, the noble, the true, the wise, nor ever any calculation enters in, the sentiment is the pure result of her nature, as the action is of the sentiment. She seeks no other, entertains no other. Thus begins, proceeds and terminates the cycle of her days.

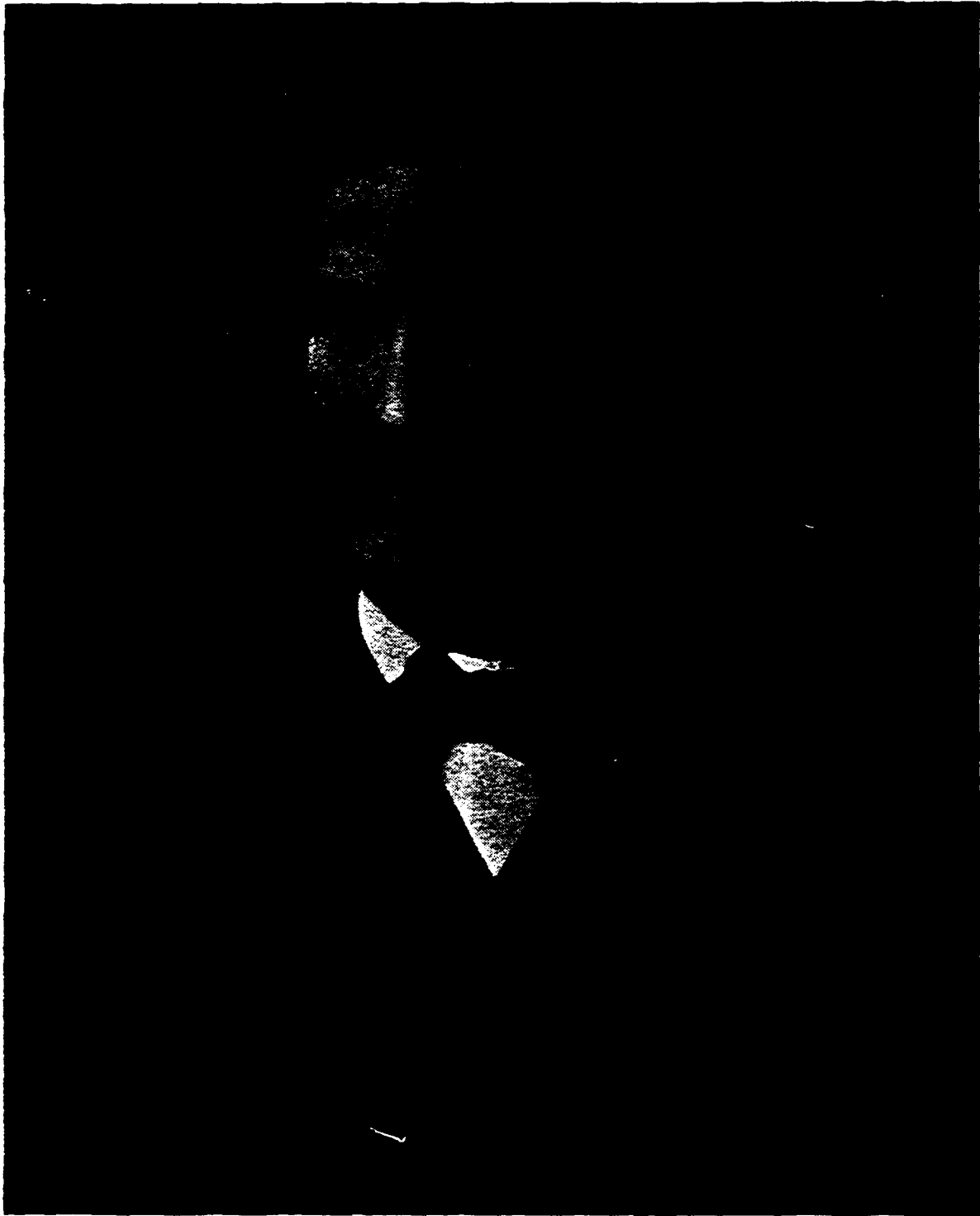
Some such I fancy that I have known, of others have read in history, and lastly they have been beautifully portrayed in fiction, but few and far between the portrayals, and defective too, more rare even than the originals. Such is the one class in the world — the other is all beside, varying only in the shades of their infirmities. In your Mother I have long perceived a near approach essentially to one of these characters, and hence my invariable acquiescence in her wishes or suggestions, unless in that which exclusively concerned myself (or seeming so), and believe I should have done better not to have made these an exception.

In yourself I discern the dawning of another such, and do not hesitate to tell you so, for you will be obtuse to vanity. In myself, of the other sex, I perceive a capacity to recognize such and a thorough love and reverence for them, but I possess some amiable though should be corrected weaknesses which oppose a realization of the character in myself, one of which is an unconquerable (hitherto) aversion to do anything which may be disagreeable to others, and if an amiable, it is a great weakness, for it undermines the principle of independence in the character and conduct, the very most essential one for a man of action. Many reverses and many sufferings have come upon me from this, and I am deeply impressed with the belief that had I had the clear perception I now have of the part the conscience plays in our nature, my character would in my action have developed itself far otherwise. To recognize in the conscience the paramount tribunal from which all action should receive a prior sanction, I count the very safeguard of the happiness, usefulness, and in general, I will say, the success of our career. And hence it is that without any prior thought on sitting down to write to my sweet daughter, the circumstance of your possible separation from me upon so serious an occasion as your going to Europe, has led me into this train of reflection; and I beg you, dear Jenny, not to pass over slightly, but give what I have said some serious consideration, as you may feel, according to time and circumstance, a disposition to do so; and if you do not understand it all, write to me and I will make it more clear, for I have a more lucid and satisfactory (to myself) view of the elements and action of our nature than I have been able to find in books — though it is doubtless very difficult on this subject to express accurately even that which is really discerned with tolerable precision.

Now then you may write me addressed to New Orleans, but do it promptly, and if I do not find it I shall leave directions to return it to New York. A thousand kissings and blessings for you, and all of you from Papa, and do not forget him, nor accustom yourself to the idea of being away from him — for I shall keep you some years yet with me sooner or later, and may Heaven bless you, and each and all who constitute our own dear Family.

PAPA

To Miss Jane Maria Lord, N. Y.



CHARLES ASAPH LORD (VIII)

IX

Charles Asaph Lord VIII

CHARLES ASAPH LORD (VIII), the eldest son of Edwin Lord, who was born February 25th, 1833, was educated at a New York military academy and had a commission to go to West Point, but after his graduation from the academy, he was too young to enter West Point, so temporarily entered his grandfather's wholesale dry goods business. This firm's name was Stone & Company, and were located at 46 Exchange Place. He quickly mastered the details of that business and became very much interested in it. While he was still a young man, Asaph Stone, his grandfather, was returning from England on the S. S. "Arctic." He had with him his wife and daughter. They were all lost at sea September 27th, 1854, in the terrible tragedy which befell the steamer. The "Arctic" collided with another ship and fire broke out. (The account of this disaster may be found in "The New York Herald" of October 11th, 1854, through to October 16th, 1854.)

Charles (VIII), therefore, instead of going to West Point continued with Stone & Company for many years. They eventually moved to 134 Duane Street and when they dissolved, in about 1862, Charles A. Lord continued in business for-himself, or with other partners, doing business at various places, namely 8 Park Place in 1863 and 1864; at 18 Reade Street in 1866 and 1867; at 64 Reade Street in 1869 and 1870 and in 1871 to 1873 at 47 Walker Street. He did an enormous business in imported merchandise and when he retired in 1873, he had crossed the Atlantic 42 times. On his first trip, when he was nineteen years old, he wrote the following letter from Paris on November 18, 1852, to his oldest sister, Jane Maria:

My dear Jeannie:

I intended to write to you by the last steamer, but I really could not find time and it answers all the purpose to write to one of you by each steamer and no matter to whom it is directed it belongs to all. Your letters by the Europa went to Manchester and will not be here until tomorrow, so that I have not as yet heard a word from home.

I dined on Monday with Mrs. John Post and had a long chat with her. She is very homesick and would give anything to return to New York, but her husband says she shall have enough of it this time to last for some time to come. We went out riding together yesterday to the Bois de Boulogne which is the most fashionable place near Paris. The ladies go out there in their carriages and then leaving them



JULIA BATES LORD (VIII)

at the entrance walk through the woods. If you have any friends you want to see you are sure to find them there on a pleasant afternoon.

Tuesday I dined with Mr. Wainright and seven other Americans at the Café Trois Frères. It was the most splendid affair I ever saw. We had as many as fifteen courses. We sat down at six o'clock and it was $\frac{1}{2}$ past one in the morning before we left. Yesterday I dined at the American Club with Mr. Hovey. The two Drapers were there and had as much as they could do to defend their uncle Sim. The news of General Pearce's election had just been received and with the exception of those two, they were all strong Webster men and considerable excitement prevailed.

I am going this evening to see Kitty Maine and tell Carrie I expect to get lots of messages for her. They say she is a very lovely girl and plays beautifully on the piano. At any rate I anticipate considerable pleasure from seeing her.

We have but little business to attend to here and I have plenty of time to look about and see what is going on. I think if I should stay here two months I should be able to speak French quite well. As it is I can understand most everything that is said to me and manage to make myself understood, but it must be rather rich French — but the only way here is to go ahead and do the best you can.

The shops here are truly worth seeing. Everything is placed in the window with the price marked on it, so that all you have to do is to walk leisurely along the street and you see all there is, whether you want to buy or not. A person could easily lay out considerable money here without trying very hard.

I saw the house where Fanny and George did the first part of their courting. I suppose they retain most delightful reminiscences of it and will be glad to know that it is in a good state of preservation.

Tell Ted I hope he has written to Howell before this. I left my last letter from him on the bureau in my room and he will feel badly if he does not receive an answer before long.

Next month is expected to be the gayest there has been in Paris for many years. Louis Napoleon is to be crowned Emperor and there will be a great time here. The windows are filled now with pictures of him crowned as Emperor looking over all Europe and joining France and Italy together with his two hands. They say that none of the Majesties of Europe will recognize him. I have not yet seen him, but shall try to before I leave.

I have taken my passage by the steamer of the 29th of December which is now but five weeks ahead — and I shall probably see you all by the 12th of January. Day after tomorrow we start for London where I shall go and see some of our friends in Liverpool and Manchester.

There seems to be so much to see here that time slips away before you know it and one steamer day comes before you have hardly got off your letters of the time before.

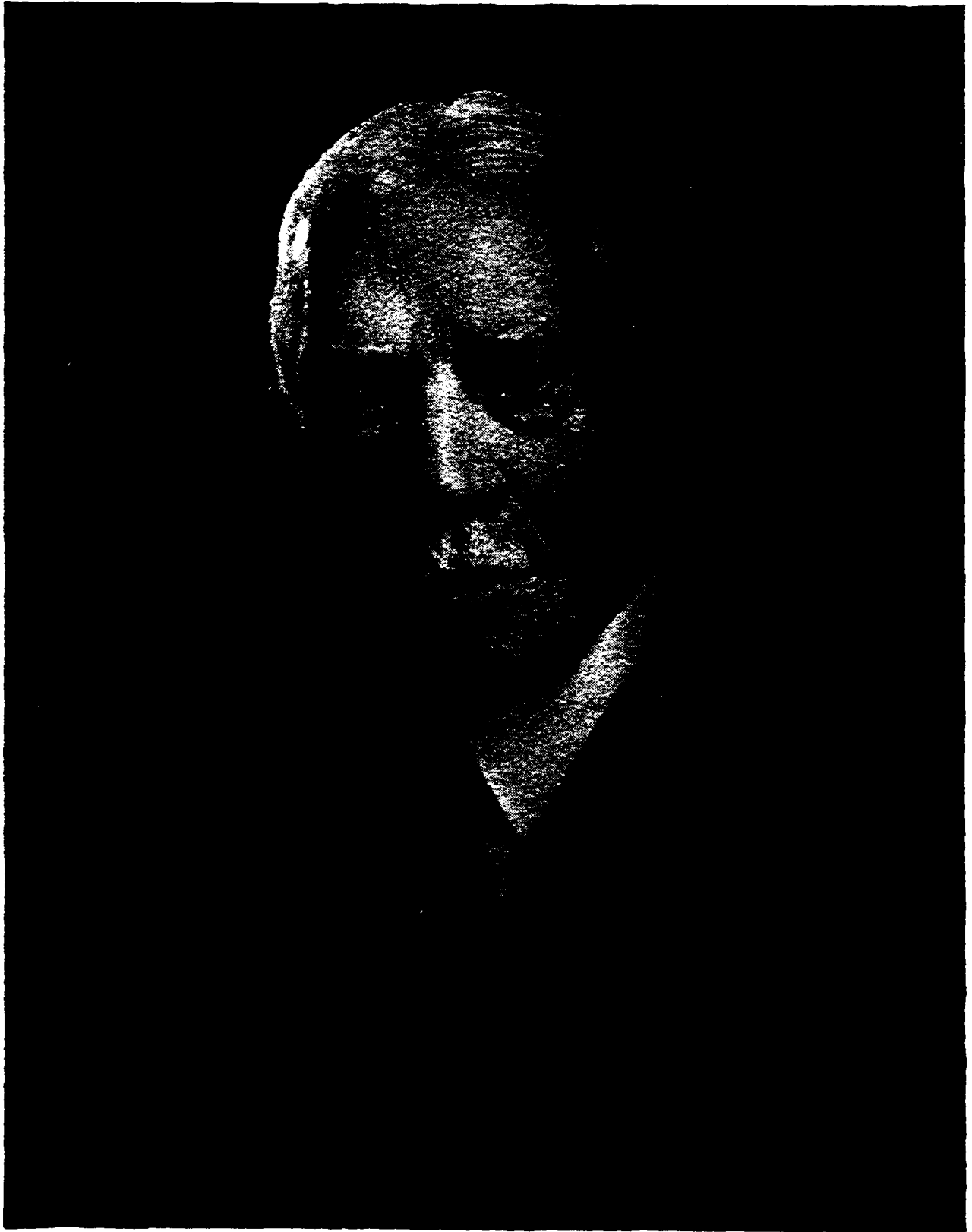
Give my love to all, dear Jeannie, and believe me

Your truly affectionate brother,

CHARLIE.

P. S. — Tell Emma that her boots are ordered and I shall bring them out with me.

Charles Asaph Lord (VIII) married on Jan. 12th, 1864, in New York City, Julia E. Bates, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Ward Bates of New York City. She was born May 21st, 1845.



CHARLES EDWIN LORD (IX)

Marriage Notice from the "N. Y. Times" of January 13th, 1864:

"LORD-BATES — At Calvary Church on Tuesday, January 12th,
by Rev. Dr. Coxe, Charles A. Lord to Julia E. Bates, all of this City."

They first lived at Fordham where his eldest son, Charles Edwin was born on June 16th, 1865. After that they resided at 103 East 40th Street, New York City, and there his next three children were born, namely Mabel (ix), Edith (ix) and Cameron (ix). He then left New York City and at Rocky Hill, N. J., his youngest son, Kenneth (ix) was born.

The family then moved to Philadelphia and Mr. Lord (viii) interested himself in the manufacture of a finer grade of textiles than had ever before been made in this country, particularly in gingham. In those days the only gingham made in this country was a very coarse fabric and Charles A. Lord, in connection with Mr. John C. Watt, established in Philadelphia the Economic Textile Company and there produced the first fine ginghams that were ever made in this country.

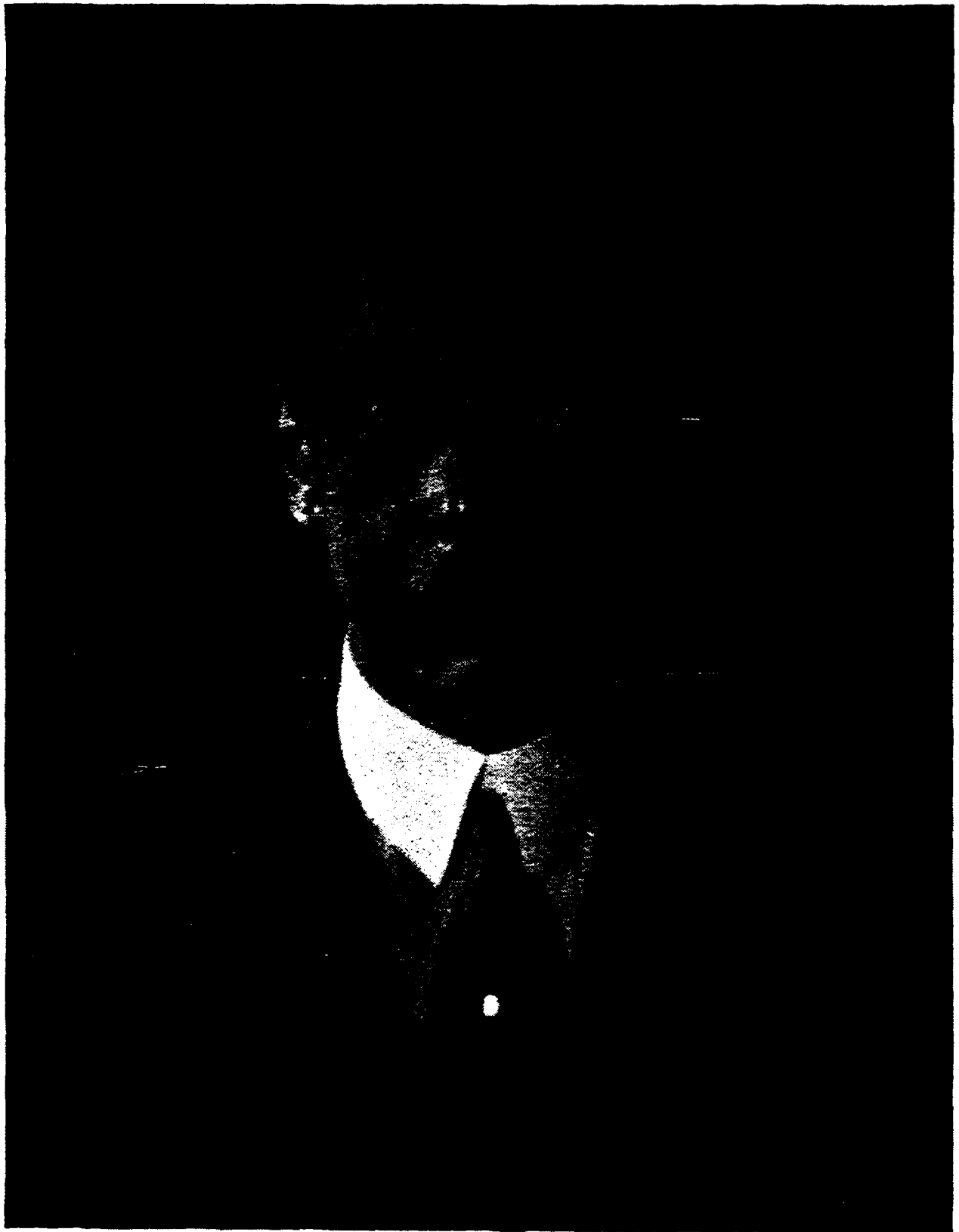
During a fire in his residence in Philadelphia, in an attempt to put out the flames, he contracted pneumonia, and died February 28th, 1891. His wife, Julia Bates Lord, died August 8th of the same year.

CHARLES EDWIN LORD (ix), the oldest son of Charles Asaph Lord (viii), started in the textile business at Philadelphia at an early age and in conjunction with Mr. William T. Gale, established the Aberfoyle Mills in Camden, N. J. Their business grew so rapidly and the production increased to such an extent the firm incorporated into the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company and built a large plant at Chester, Pa. In the fall of 1891, Kenneth Lord (ix), joined them. The business of these mills grew very rapidly and they were enlarged from time to time. They made a specialty of making only the best qualities in everything they produced and were the originators of many of the finest woven cotton goods in this country, their motto being "we aim to excel." They were also the first mills to put in a mercerizing plant and among the first mills to use artificial silk in weaving.

In order to take care of their business on the lower grades, which they gradually abandoned, as they made better goods, Mr. W. T. Gale, Charles E. Lord and Kenneth Lord founded in 1897 the partnership of Gale & Lord in New York City and handled not only the product of the Aberfoyle Mills, but other textile plants.

W. T. Gale died in 1910. The firm of Gale and Lord was changed from a partnership to a corporation December 27th, 1921.

Charles Edwin Lord (ix) was a pioneer and originator in manufacturing and merchandising fine textiles. He was a man of great vision and foresight and his policies had much to do with the success of the business. His high



KENNETH LORD (IX)

principles and uprightness of character were well known in the industry.

During World War I he devoted considerable time to studying taxation and his article "Taxing a Soap Bubble" was widely read.

Charles Edwin Lord (ix) married on June 30th, 1886, Sarah Garrison Weart of Philadelphia. Their first child, Charles Asaph (x) died in infancy. Their second child, Mary T. Lord (x) was born October 24th, 1889. Sarah Weart Lord died June 3rd, 1896. Charles Edwin Lord married the second time on September 15, 1897, Lucy Taylor Weart, a cousin of his first wife, and had eight children — Edwin, Janet T., William G., Oswald B., Arthur S., John C., Lucie W. and Julia B.

Charles Edwin Lord (ix) moved to Tarrytown in 1900. He died December 9th, 1942.

MABEL T. LORD (ix) and EDITH G. LORD (ix), daughters of Charles Asaph Lord (viii), never married and lived in Tarrytown, N. Y. CAMERON S. LORD (ix) settled in Colorado and was killed from being thrown from a horse on November 30th, 1910.

KENNETH LORD (ix) married on April 30th, 1902, Florence Ulmer of Philadelphia, who died on February 23rd, 1911. He married for the second time Maude Brennan Davies. He had no children by either marriage. He devoted his entire life to the textile business and originated many fine fabrics, including the first shirting cloth made of artificial silk. In the early days of artificial silk, the United States Government wanted the textile trade to establish a generic name for this fiber and at a meeting of the largest producers and users of it, Mr. Kenneth Lord suggested the name "Rayon" which was finally adopted.

X

Descendants of Charles Edwin Lord IX

MARY LORD (x), the eldest daughter (by his first marriage) married William T. Galey, Jr., who after graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, first served an apprenticeship with Galey & Lord and then entered the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company at Chester, Pa. He eventually became its president. They had four children — Janet Galey, William T. Galey, 3rd, Mary L. Galey and Charles L. Galey. William T., 3rd, the oldest son, after graduation from Princeton started with the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, leaving in 1943 to join the Armed Forces. He became a Lieutenant (j.g.) in the United States Navy and was sent to the South Pacific in September, 1943. Charles L. Galey, the youngest son, left Princeton to enter the Air Corps.

EDWIN LORD (x), the oldest son (by the second marriage) was studying for college when the first World War broke out, when he enlisted in the Air Corps. Afterwards, he started his business career with the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, soon advancing to an executive position. He finally became president of Aberfoyle, Inc. of Norfolk, Va. (rayon-weaving mill). In 1943 his patriotism was such that he resigned his position and on May 29, 1943, obtained a commission as Major in the United States Army, and served nine months in the office of the Undersecretary of War in Washington. In February, 1944, he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. He was qualified as an army paratrooper in May, 1944, and in July, 1944, was over-seas in the European Theatre. He married Margaret Helene Schock of Philadelphia. They had three children, Edwin, Jr., William G. II, and Lucie B. Edwin, Jr. (xi) left Yale University September 11, 1942, and enlisted as an aviation cadet in the United States Army Air Forces. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant. William G. Lord left Yale University at the age of 19 and volunteered for the paratroops in November, 1942. He trained with the 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment and went over-seas December, 1943, as a corporal in the Mortar Platoon. He was in Normandy preceding the beach invasion on D-Day. Edwin Lord (x) and his son, William G. are the only father-and-son paratroopers in the Army.

JANET LORD (x) married Edwin L. Dale. He was preparing for college when the first World War broke out and he joined the Armed Forces and

went over-seas. He started his business career with the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company and then went with the Sauquoit Silk Mills. They have three sons, Edwin L., Jr., Chalmers and John Lord Dale. Edwin Dale, Jr. graduated from Yale February, 1944, and received a commission of Ensign in the Navy. Chalmers Dale enlisted in the Navy and is serving on a battleship in the Pacific area.

WILLIAM G. LORD (x) graduated from Yale in 1922. He took part in various undergraduate activities including serving as business manager of the "Yale News" and at graduation was elected permanent secretary of his class. After a few months' travel in Europe, he started in the textile business with Galey & Lord. He took an increasingly active part in the company's affairs and soon became an officer. In 1942 he was elected president of the National Federation of Textiles, the trade association of the rayon-weaving industry and has served three terms in that office. He became interested also in civic affairs, principally those having to do with slum clearance and low rental housing and with inter-racial problems, and served as a director of a number of organizations in these fields. He married Frances Norton and has two sons, Sheridan N. and Charles E. Sheridan N. graduated from Hotchkiss School in June, 1944, and volunteered in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and was called for service as a private in the Infantry shortly after his 18th birthday. Charles E. is attending Hotchkiss School.

OSWALD B. LORD (x) graduated from Yale in 1926. He also held high honors on the "Yale News" and was business manager in his graduation year. After taking a trip around the world with his brother Arthur, and two classmates, he started in the textile business with Galey & Lord. He soon showed remarkable talents and in due course became an officer. He married Mary Pillsbury of Minneapolis. They have two sons, Charles and Winston. After the outbreak of World War II, when the Government desired to organize Civilian Defense, Mrs. Oswald Lord was appointed Regional Director for the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

ARTHUR S. LORD (x) graduated from Yale in 1926 at the same time as his brother, Oswald. He was managing editor of the "Yale News" during his graduation year. He made a trip around the world with his brother and two classmates and started with Galey & Lord. He, however, had a great tendency to follow the legal profession and returned to Yale to study Law. After graduation he entered the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner and Reed. After a number of years with this firm, he went back to New Haven to study Economics. Upon the outbreak of the war, he went to Washington and became the secretary of the Export-Import Bank. He married Dorothy Hill of St. Paul. They have one daughter, Elizabeth.

JOHN C. LORD (x) graduated from Yale in 1927. He was also interested in newspaper work and was the columnist on the "Yale News." He traveled abroad after his graduation and upon his return, while he was serving his apprenticeship at the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company at Chester, Pa., he became seriously ill and died in Philadelphia January 9th, 1928.

LUCIE W. LORD (x) married Stuart Craig Keen, a graduate of M. I. T. He was many years a broker in New York City and then became president of Patented Appliance, Inc., of Saybrook, Conn. They have two sons, Frank H. and Stuart C., Jr.

JULIA B. LORD (x) married Franklin Coxe of Biltmore Forest, N. C. — Yale 1921. They have two children, Francis S. and Shirley L.

GENEALOGY

Richard and Joan (or Jane) Lord of Towcester, County of Northampton, England, were the English ancestors of Thomas Lord. Richard died about 1611 and Joan died at a later date.

- I THOMAS LORD, b. in Essex, England 1585, d. Hartford, Conn. 1667-68; m. 1611 Peterborough, England, DOROTHY BIRD, b. Towcester, England, 1589, d. Hartford, Conn., 1676, daughter of Robert Bird. Sailed for America in 1635 with their children. He was an Original Proprietor and First Settler of Hartford, Conn., 1636.
 - II WILLIAM LORD, b. England 1618, d. Saybrook 1678; m. June 3, 1664, the widow LYDIA (BUCKLAND) BROWN, b. —, d. —, daughter of William and Mary (Bosworth) Buckland of Reheboth, Mass. Lived in Saybrook and Lyme, Conn.
 - III BENJAMIN LORD, b. Saybrook, Conn., March 30, 1666, d. there Nov. 29, 1713; m. April 13, 1693, ELIZABETH PRATT, b. abt. 1673, d. 1714, daughter of Ensign John and Sarah (Jones) Pratt of Saybrook. Lived at Saybrook, Conn.
 - IV ELEAZER LORD, b. Saybrook, Conn., Dec. 23, 1699, d. March 7, 1786; m. (2nd) April 30, 1728, ZERVIAH LEFFINGWELL, b. Norwich, Conn., 1709, d. May 2, 1751, daughter Thomas and Lydia (Tracy) Leffingwell. Lived at Lord's Bridge, Conn.
 - V NATHAN LORD, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Nov. 27, 1738, d. Oct. 1, 1833; m. (2nd) Oct. 30, 1771, MARY LATHROP NEVINS, b. Norwich, Conn., Mar. 8, 1751, d. Aug. 24, 1836, daughter of David and Mary (Lathrop) Nevins.
 - VI CHARLES LORD, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Feb. 15, 1775, d. at Painesville, Ohio Feb., 1830; m. Dec. 19, 1799, ABIGAIL LEE, b. Lisbon, Conn., May 23, 1777; d. in Montreal May 3, 1817, daughter of Rev. Andrew and Eunice (Hall) Lee. Lived at Ashford, Conn., Montreal, Can., and Manchester, Pa.
 - VII EDWIN LORD, b. Ashford, Conn., May 31, 1805, d. at Fordham, N. Y. Nov. 22, 1860; m. June 16, 1830, JANE MARIA STONE, b. New York City Dec. 30, 1811; d. Philadelphia April 22, 1900, daughter of Asaph and Jane (McFarlane) Stone. Lived in New York City.
 - VIII CHARLES ASAPH LORD, b. New York Feb. 25, 1833, d. Philadelphia Feb. 28, 1891; m. in New York, Jan. 12, 1864, JULIA E. BATES, b. at Boston May 21, 1845, d. Philadelphia August 8, 1891, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Tileston) Bates. Lived in New York City and in Philadelphia.
 - IX Charles Edwin Lord, b. Fordham, N. Y., June 16, 1865, d. New York City Dec. 9, 1942; m. (1st) June 30, 1886, in Philadelphia, Pa., Sarah Garrison Weart, b. Feb. 25, 1866, d. Philadelphia, Pa., June 3, 1896, daughter of George Washington and Mary Taylor Weart; m. (2nd) Sept. 15, 1897, Lucie Taylor Weart, b. Independence, Iowa, March 11, 1875, daughter of James Manners and Jane Taylor Weart. Lived in Philadelphia, Overbrook, Pa., and Tarrytown, N. Y.
- By first marriage:*
- x Charles Asaph Lord, b. Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1888, d. Philadelphia July 15, 1888.

- x Mary Taylor Lord, b. Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1889; m. April 6, 1910, William T. Galey, Jr., b. Philadelphia Nov. 8, 1880 (Univ. of Pa. 1904), son of William T. and Sarah Holt Galey. Lived in Overbrook, Pa.
- xI Harold Galey, b. Sept. 28, 1911, d. same day.
- xI Janet Lord Galey, b. Overbrook, Pa. May 26, 1913, m. Nov. 10, 1934, Tate MacEwen Robertson, Jr., b. Jan. 5, 1910 (Princeton 1933), son of Tate MacE and Mabel Nixon Robertson.
 - xII Tate MacEwen Robertson, 3rd, b. Dec. 10, 1936.
 - xII Galey Robertson, b. Nov. 6, 1939.
 - xII Robert Bruce Robertson, b. Nov. 23, 1943.
- xI William T. Galey, 3rd, b. Overbrook, Pa., Nov. 21, 1915, (Princeton 1938), Lieut j. g. U.S.N.R., m. June 16, 1939, Anne Knight, b. Jan. 7, 1918, daughter Richard N. and Mabel Jackson Knight.
 - xII Anne Knight Galey, b. March 29, 1940.
 - xII Helen Fairrie Galey, b. Aug. 29, 1943.
- xI Mary Lord Galey, b. Overbrook, Pa., May 19, 1919, m. Sept. 6, 1941, Albert Stanley Wilson, Jr., b. Dec. 10, 1915 (Yale 1939), Lieut. U. S. N. R., son of Albert S. and Ethel Blair Wilson.
 - xII Janet Lord Wilson, b. Aug. 11, 1943.
- xI Charles Lord Galey, b. Overbrook, Pa., Jan. 21, 1923, (Princeton Class of 1945); entered U. S. A. Air Corps 1943, Pfc.

By second marriage:

- x Edwin Lord, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1898; Private World War I, enlisted 1943 World War II, Major A.U.S.-O.S.S.; qualified Paratrooper May, 1944; m. Oct. 28, 1920, Margaret Helene Schock, b. Feb. 7, 1899, daughter of Dr. George W. and Margaret Downs Schock.
 - xI Edwin Lord, Jr., b. Dec. 20, 1921; left Yale before graduation in 1942 to join U. S. Air Cadets; commissioned 2nd Lieut. June, 1944.
 - xI William Galey Lord, b. Aug. 27, 1923; left Yale before graduation in 1942 to become a paratrooper in U. S. A.
 - xI Lucie Bodine Lord, b. June 3, 1927.
- x Janet Taylor Lord, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 20, 1900, m. June 3, 1922, Edwin Lyon Dale, b. March 11, 1898, son of Chalmers and Sadye Irving Dale.
 - xI Edwin Lyon Dale, Jr., b. Sept. 7, 1923 (Yale 1945), Ensign U.S.N.R.
 - xI Chalmers Dale, b. Dec. 29, 1925.
 - xI John Lord Dale, b. Dec. 17, 1929.
- x William Galey Lord, b. Tarrytown, N. Y., July 1, 1901 (Yale 1922); m. June 22, 1925, Frances Norton, b. May 12, 1902, daughter of Sheridan and Beulah Norton.
 - xI Sheridan Norton Lord, b. Sept. 22, 1926.
 - xI Charles Edwin Lord, 2nd, b. April 26, 1928.
- x Oswald Bates Lord, b. Tarrytown, N. Y., March 15, 1903, (Yale 1926), m. Dec. 7, 1929, Mary Stinson Pillsbury, b. Nov. 14, 1904, daughter of Charles S. and Nell Winston Pillsbury of Minneapolis.
 - xI Charles Pillsbury Lord, b. Sept. 28, 1933.
 - xI Richard Lord, b. July 30, 1935, d. Oct. 23, 1935.
 - xI Winston Lord, b. Aug. 14, 1937.
- x Arthur Stone Lord, b. Tarrytown, N. Y., July 26, 1904 (Yale 1926), m. June 1, 1933, Dorothy Hill, b. St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 26, 1908, daughter of Walter Jerome and Dorothy Barrows Hill.
 - xI Elizabeth Adams Lord, b. New York City, May 26, 1939.
- x John Clarendon Lord, b. Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1905 (Yale 1927), d. Philadelphia Jan. 9, 1928.

- x Lucie Weart Lord, 2nd, b. Tarrytown, N. Y. March 6, 1907, m. Nov. 4, 1933, Stuart Craig Keen, b. Haverford, Pa., March 15, 1901, son of Frank H. and Helen Squier Keen (Williams 1923, Mass. Inst. Tech. 1926).
- xi Frank Harold Keen, b. Oct. 14, 1934.
- xi Stuart Craig Keen, Jr., b. Jan. 25, 1937.
- x Julia Bates Lord, b. Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1908, m. Oct. 10, 1928, Franklin Coxe, b. Sept. 7, 1899, (Yale 1921), son of Tench C. and Sarah Potter Coxe.
- xi Francis Sidney Coxe, b. Asheville, N. C., Oct. 13, 1929.
- xi Shirley Lord Coxe, b. Tarrytown, N. Y., March 10, 1931.
- ix Mabel Tileston Lord, b. New York Sept. 11, 1867.
- ix Edith Gannett Lord, b. New York Aug. 13, 1869.
- ix Cameron Stone Lord, b. New York July 28, 1870, d. Colorado Nov. 30, 1910.
- ix Kenneth Lord, b. Rocky Hill, N. J., Nov. 21, 1874, m. (1st) Philadelphia, April 30, 1902, Florence A. Ulmer, b. Rockland, Me., Apr. 21, 1873, d. Philadelphia Feb. 23, 1911, daughter Albert F. and Cornelia Abel Ulmer of Philadelphia; m. (2) Oct. 26, 1911, Mrs. Maude (Brennan) Davies, b. Panthers Rock, Pa., Sept. 23, 1875, daughter of James T. and Kate Tobey Brennan of Warren, Pa. No children by either marriage.

Other descendants of (VII) EDWIN and JANE MARIA STONE LORD:

- viii Jane Maria Lord, b. New York, June 12, 1831, d. July 2, 1896, m. July 12, 1851, Millen Griffith, b. New Brunswick, N. J., July 26, 1827, d. Aug. 17, 1896, son of Dr. Alexander Hamilton and Louisa Millen Griffith; settled in San Francisco, Cal.
- ix Millen Griffith, Jr., b. abt. 1852, d. San Francisco, 1877, unmarried.
- ix Edwin Lord Griffith, b. 1854, d. Rome, Italy, Feb. 2, 1903; m. 1884 Eugenia Coppeé, b. 1856, d. 1938, daughter of Henry and Julia de Witt Coppeé.
- x Millen Griffith, 3rd, b. Aug. 21, 1886, m. Oct. 16, 1912, Constance McLaren, b. Jan. 22, 1892.
- xi Elizabeth Constance Griffith, b. Aug. 16, 1913, m. Nov. 9, 1936, John Latta, Jr.
- xii Eugenia G. Latta, b. May 8, 1939.
- xii Alexander McL. Latta, b. July 22, 1943.
- xi Millen Griffith, 4th, b. Sept. 7, 1916.
- xi Edwin Lord Griffith, b. Mar. 11, 1919, m. Apr. 24, 1941, Esther Bullard, b. 1920.
- xii Edwin Lord Griffith, Jr., b. Mar. 18, 1943.
- xi Eugenia Coppeé Griffith, b. Mar. 27, 1924.
- ix Jean Griffith, b. 1856, d. Aug. 23, 1942, m. (1st) 1893 L. Taylor Dickson of Philadelphia; m. (2nd) Apr. 16, 1906, James M. Willcox of Philadelphia, son of James M. and Mary Keating Willcox.
- ix Louisa Augusta Griffith, b. 1859, d. 1873, unmarried.
- ix Caroline Lord Griffith, b. 1861, d. 1913, unmarried.
- ix Charles Lord Griffith, b. 1863, d. 1926, m. 1901 Adelaide Beardsley, b. 1879, d. 1943, dau. Edward and Mary Beardsley.
- x Adelaide Griffith, b. May 13, 1902, m. Dec. 29, 1926, Eric Cochrane.
- xi Eric Cochrane, b. May 13, 1927.
- xi Charles Griffith Cochrane, b. July 19, 1930.
- x Alexander Hamilton Griffith, b. Mar. 9, 1904, m. Jan. 1, 1930, Josephine Shields, b. 1912.
- xi Joan Griffith, b. Jan. 5, 1931.
- xi Suzanne Griffith, b. Jan. 22, 1932.
- xi John Griffith, b. May 25, 1935.

- x Alice Griffith, b. July 6, 1906, m. (1st) Nov. 26, 1929, Francis Joseph Morgan Grace, Jr.; m. (2nd) March 2, 1935, Owen Hotle.
By first marriage:
 - xi Francis Joseph Morgan Grace, b. March 26, 1931.
- By second marriage:*
 - xi William Hotle (Adopted son).
- x Louisa Millen Griffith, b. Jan. 23, 1908, m. 1933, Cecil Dawson Snyder.
 - xi James Dawson Snyder, b. Sept. 23, 1935.
 - xi Cecil John Snyder, b. Jan. 15, 1938.
 - xi Jean Griffith Snyder, b. May 27, 1943.
- x Charles Lord Griffith, b. Sept. 26, 1909, m. March 29, 1934, Jacqueline Jacobus.
 - xi Jane Lord Griffith, b. March 5, 1935.
- x James Willcox Griffith, b. Oct. 9, 1912, m. Jan. 26, 1937, Elizabeth Broemell.
 - xi Sally Griffith, b. Apr. 13, 1938.
 - xi Caroline Lord Griffith, b. Oct. 23, 1939.
- x Edward McConnell Griffith, b. Aug. 3, 1917, m. Jan. 24, 1940, Elizabeth Atkinson.
 - xi Thomas Gilbert Griffith, b. Jan. 28, 1942.
- ix Alice Griffith, b. 1865. Unmarried.
- viii Edwin Lord, Jr., b. Aug. 30, 1834, d. Mar. 23, 1866, m. Marion Bates, b. abt. 1840, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Tileston Bates. He died at sea, buried U. S. No issue. After his death, she married Frank Turnbull.
- viii Caroline Victoria Lord, b. Feb. 4, 1837, d. Jan. 26, 1894, m. William Bard Johnston. No issue. Lived in San Rafael, Calif.

Descendants of NATHAN LORD (V):

By first marriage to Abigail Ingraham:

- vi Peggy (or Margaret) Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Mch. 6, 1765, d. at Ravenna, Ohio June 28, 1793, m. Feb. 24, 1785, Jabez Hazen of Hanover-Sprague (her cousin), b. Mar. 10, 1759, son of Howlet and Zerviah Lord Hazen. Resided in Ravenna, Ohio.
- vi Asa Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Oct. 6, 1767, d. Apr. 7, 1818 (drowned in Le Grass River, Madrid, N. Y.). Settled at Port Leyden and Madrid, N. Y., m. (1) Jan. 28, 1796, Mary Rudd, b. Windham, Conn., Aug. 22, 1770, d. Madrid, N. Y., 1812, dau. of Dea. Jonathan and Mary Tracy Rudd; m. (2) 1814 Lucretia Dearborn of Chester, N. Y., b. 1784, d. Norfolk, N. Y., 1843.

By first marriage:

- vii Mary Rudd Lord, b. Port Leyden, N. Y., Apr. 9, 1801, d. Sept. 23, 1887, m. Oct. 7, 1819, Oliver Spencer of Haddam, Conn., b. June 10, 1795, d. May 3, 1861, son of Jared and Margaret Wiggins Spencer. They lived in Madrid, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., and Youngstown, N. Y. Had six children.
- vii Eliza Tracy Lord, b. Sept. 17, 1803 at Port Leyden, N. Y., d. Madrid, N. Y. Apr. 26, 1838. Unmarried.
- vii Sarah Dewey Lord, b. Port Leyden, N. Y. May 28, 1806, d. Madrid, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1830. Unmarried.
- vii Laura J. Lord, b. in Connecticut Feb. 6, 1809, d. Feb. 27, 1875, m. Apr. 5, 1827, Nathan Post of East Cleveland, Ohio, b. near Burlington, Vt. in 1800, d. May 6, 1869, son of Nathan and Lucy Bean Post. Had nine children.

By second marriage:

- vii Dr. Asa Dearborn Lord, b. Madrid, N. Y., 1816, d. Batavia, N. Y. 1875, m. 1842 Elizabeth Watson Russell of Batavia, N. Y., b. 1819, d. 1908. He was for 14 years Superintendent of Ohio State Institute for the Blind and was called from there to a similar position in New York State at Batavia.
- viii Elizabeth Lord, b. 1849, d. 1937, m. July 21, 1870, Henry F. Tarbox of Batavia, N. Y., b. Scottsville, N. Y., Mar. 1, 1839, d. Batavia, N. Y., 1914, son of Henry and Julia Brainard Tarbox.
- ix Russell Lord Tarbox, b. Jan. 15, 1872, m. 1910 Hermione Riggs of Palmyra, N. Y.
- x Henry Fiske Tarbox, b. 1911, m. 1939 Mary Leigh Powell.
- xi Thomas Russell Tarbox, b. Apr. 14, 1942.
- xi David Leigh Tarbox, b. Oct. 25, 1943.
- ix Elizabeth Dearborn Tarbox, b. May 13, 1876, m. July 21, 1903, John Wheeler Lumbard of White Plains, N. Y., b. 1870.
- x Elizabeth Wheeler Lumbard, b. 1906, m. 1938 Berwick Taylor of Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., b. 1904.
- xi John Berwick Taylor, b. Apr. 6, 1942.
- xi Margaret House Taylor, b. Mar. 13, 1944.
- x Katherine Russell Lumbard, b. 1908, m. 1940 Louis P. Kurtis of White Plains, N. Y., b. 1909.
- x Margaret Freeman Lumbard, b. 1914, m. 1938 Robert Mercer of White Plains, N. Y., b. 1913.
- xi Robert Mercer, Jr., b. July 12, 1941.
- xi Andrew Mercer, b. Feb. 20, 1944.
- ix Julia Brainard Tarbox, b. Mar. 29, 1878, d. 1925.
- ix Laura Tarbox, b. Aug. 10, 1885, d. May 3, 1886.
- vii Dr. Rufus Spencer Lord, b. Madrid, N. Y., 1818, d. Springfield, Ill., 1880, m. 1847 Martha Hurd of Southington, Ohio, b. 1824, d. 1913. Lived at Springfield, Ill.
- viii Charles Heber Lord, b. 1851, d. Springfield, Ill., 1852.
- viii Ethel Lucretia Lord, b. 1856, d. Springfield, Ill., 1858.
- viii Martha Hyde Lord, b. 1859, d. July 1886 (drowned in Lake Michigan at Chicago), m. Feb. 1886 Everett Wilson.

vi Abigail Ingraham Lord, b. Apr. 7, 1770, d. same day.

By second marriage to Mary Lathrop Nevins:

- vi Hannah Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Sept. 30, 1773, d. Ellsworth, Ohio, Sept., 1845, m. Dec. 12, 1793, Asa Bingham, b. Hanover-Sprague July 22, 1769, d. Jan. 30, 1847, son of John and Susanna Bingham. Lived in Hanover-Sprague, Conn., until 1819; then Ellsworth, Ohio.
- vii Daughter, b. Sept. 25, 1795, d. at birth.
- vii Charles Bingham, b. Nov. 7, 1796, d. Edinburgh, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1863, m. Dec. 12, or 18, 1821, Joanna Sackett, b. Jan. 2, 1797. Had five children.
- vii Mary Bingham, b. Feb. 5, 1799, d. July 1847 at Youngstown, Ohio, m. June 23, 1821, Dr. Henry Manning, b. —, d. Jan. 11, 1869, at Youngstown, Ohio. Had seven children.
- vii Oliver Abell Bingham, b. Aug. 20, 1801, d. Ellsworth, Ohio, 1883, m. May 29, 1825, Martha Rothwell. Lived in Bloomington, Wisc. Had eight children.
- vii Lemuel Bingham, b. Apr. 17, 1804, d. June 5, 1867, m. Apr. 20, 1831, Lydia Doud, d. Sept. 17, 1867. Had six children.
- vii Nathan Lord Bingham, b. Mch. 29, 1806, d. Oct. 15, 1855, m. (1) 1842 Eliza McCann, b. 1814, d. 1847; m. (2) 1848 Melinda Lewis of Ohio. Had one child by first marriage; two by second marriage.

- vii Susanna Bingham, b. Aug. 6, 1808, d. 1871, m. May 10, 1827, John Kirk of Youngstown, d. 1891 at Jacksonville, Ill. Mr. Kirk, shortly after Susanna's death, married Mrs. Ann Baynee. Had six children.
- vi Charles Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Feb. 15, 1775, d. at Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1830; m. Dec. 19, 1799, Abigail Lee, b. Lisbon, Conn., May 23, 1777, d. in Montreal, May 3, 1817, daughter of Rev. Andrew and Eunice Hall Lee. Lived at Ashford, Conn., Montreal, Can., and Manchester, Pa.
- vii Charles Lord, Jr., b. Jan. 23, 1801, at Ashford, Conn., d. 1812.
- vii William Lord, b. Sept. 19, 1802 at Ashford, Conn., m. Mabel Herron, dau. of Sir Joseph Herron. Went to live in Manchester, England.
 - viii Son, d. infancy.
 - viii Mabel Lord.
 - viii Constance Lord.
 - viii Frank H. Lord.
 - viii Effie Lord, b. —, d. —, m. Alfred Borrwick of London.
 - ix Constance Lord Borrwick.
 - ix Mabel Lord Borrwick.
 - ix Leonard Borrwick.
 - ix William Borrwick.
 - ix Ernest Borrwick.
 - viii Mary Lord of Bowden, England.
- vii Caroline Emma Lord, b. Dec. 16, 1803, in Ashford, Conn., d. Nov. 27, 1863, in Erie, Pa., m. James Knight Herron of Manchester, England, son of Sir Joseph Herron. Went to live in England. After the death of her husband, Caroline returned to New York and in 1856 built a home at Mayside, Erie, Pa.
 - viii Edwin J. Herron, b. 1836, d. 1925 at Erie, Pa., m. Sophia Swan, b. 1836, d. 1925.
 - ix May Herron, b. 1859, d. 1884, at Chicago.
- vii Edwin Lord (See page 72).
- vii Oscar Lord, b. Aug. 10, 1806, at Canterbury, Conn., d. Apr. 12, 1815, at Hanover-Sprague.
- vii Nathaniel Lord, b. Montreal, Canada, June 14, 1814, d. in Montreal June 25, 1814.
- vii Benoni Lord, b. Montreal, Canada, Jan. 7, 1817.
- vi David Lord, b. Oct. 26, 1776, d. Mar. 22, 1791, bur. Old Sprague Cemetery.
- vi Mary Lord, b. Aug. 9, 1778, d. Apr. 3, 1855 at Piermont, N. Y., at the house of her brother Eleazer, m. Nov. 19, 1799, Oliver Abell, b. Apr. 16, 1773 at Norwich, Conn., d. 1841, son of Oliver and Abigail Pettes Abell.
- vi[—] Gurdon Lord, b. July 5, 1780, d. Oct. 16, 1866, m. Dec. 12, 1804, Sally Dewey, d. Apr. 11, 1857. Lived at Pt. Leyden, N. Y.
 - vii Lydia A. Lord, b. Pt. Leyden Sept. 20, 1810, d. May 30, 1892, m. (1) William Horr; m. (2) Abner Horr (cousin of her first husband). Lived at Shalersville, Portage Co., Ohio. Had two children by second marriage.
 - vii John D. Lord, b. abt. 1812. Lived at Port Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y. Had two children.
 - vii Rev. Nathan Lord, b. Port Leyden Aug. 23, 1815, d. Apr. 20, 1897 at Rochester, Fulton Co., Ind.; m. June 20, 1851, Mrs. Emeline L. Hawley, d. Mar. 26, 1897, dau. of Oliver Rose of Plymouth, Ind. He graduated at Amherst College in 1837 and was for 14 years a minister at Rochester, Ind. No issue.
 - vii Sarah Lord, b. abt. 1817 at Port Leyden, m. Ruel Kimball, d. 1886. Lived at Utica, N. Y. Had one child.
 - vii Mary Ann Lord, d. unmarried. Lived in Port Leyden, N. Y.

- vi Rufus Lathrop Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Mar. 13, 1782, d. New York City May 14, 1869 (age 87); buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Unmarried.
- vi Nathan Lord, Jr., b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Jan. 5, 1784, d. New York City Oct. 10, 1808 (age 24), bur. in Old Sprague Cemetery. Unmarried.
- vi Lydia Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Sept. 2, 1785, d. Apr. 7, 1865 at Mayside, Erie, Pa., m. May 22, 1818, Dr. Chauncey Fitch Perkins, b. Sept. 18, 1782, in Canterbury, Conn., d. Sept. 24, 1872 (age 90) at Erie, Pa.
- vii Rufus Lord Perkins, b. Athens, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1819, d. Mar. 17, 1909; m. at Erie, Pa., Sept. 9, 1845, Mary Ann Lattimore, b. Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1820; d. Jan. 28, 1883. Had six children.
- vii Mary Perkins, b. Athens, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1821, d. July 31, 1823.
- vii Caroline Mary Perkins, b. Athens, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1823, d. Jan. 26, 1918, m. at Erie, Pa., Aug. 12, 1851, Samuel Selden of Troy, N. Y., b. July 9, 1821, d. July 25, 1882, at Erie, Pa.
- viii Mary Lydia Selden, b. Erie, Pa., Oct. 9, 1852, d. Feb. 15, 1944.
- viii Caroline Elizabeth Selden, b. Erie, Pa., Feb. 23, 1855, m. Oct. 16, 1890, Frank Brewer of Westfield, N. Y.
- ix George Selden Brewer, b. Erie, Pa., Oct. 8, 1891, m. Catherine Sternberg.
- ix Francis Brewer, b. Erie, Pa., Aug. 1893, m. Esther ———.
- ix Selden Brewer, b. Westfield, N. Y. Dec. 17, 1896, m. Mae ———.
- viii Edward Perkins Selden, b. Apr. 27, 1858, d. Sept. 11, 1925, m. Dec. 31, 1895, Blanche McCreary, d. Oct. 7, 1924.
- ix Edward Perkins Selden, Jr., b. Erie, Pa., Aug. 26, 1902.
- ix Caroline McC. Selden, b. May 4, 1907, Erie, Pa.
- viii Charles Card Selden, b. Feb. 10, 1861, m. Gertrude Tiving of New York.
- ix Samuel Selden, m. Watell Lambeth.
- ix John K. Selden.
- ix Mary Gertrude Selden, m. Rev. William Johnson.
- viii Samuel Fellows Selden, b. Feb. 14, 1864, d. Feb. 21, 1897, m. June 7, 1894, Sarah C. Carroll of Erie, Pa. No children.
- vii John Chauncey Perkins, b. Athens, Ohio, June 22, 1827, d. Dec. 2, 1896, m. June 12, 1860, Jane S. Swan of Fairview, Pa., b. Oct. 25, 1828, d. Feb. 2, 1906; they lived in Swanville, Erie Co., Pa. Had one child.
- vii Julia Perkins, b. Erie, Pa., Mar. 19, 1829, d. May 27, 1843.
- vi Lynde Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Mar. 7, 1787, d. Warsaw, Ill., Apr. 23, 1857, while on a journey; m. Norwich, Conn., Jan. 31, 1821, Priscilla Potter, b. Norwich, Conn., Nov. 20, 1789, d. Ravenna, Ohio, Mar. 23, 1876, dau. of William and Olive-Fitch Potter of Norwich. Lived in Fairview, Pa. and Ellsworth, Ohio.
- vii Nathan Lynde Lord, M.D., b. Norwich, Conn., Dec. 8, 1821, d. New York City Jan. 24, 1868, m. Stowe, Vt., Laura W. Delano, Aug. 11, 1850. After his marriage settled in Hudson, Ohio; there studied theology and graduated W.R.C.O. in 1847. He and his wife went as missionaries, first to Ceylon in 1852, and after a sojourn in America, during which he studied medicine, in 1863 went to Madura and Madras, India; stayed there until March, 1867. His health failed and he died in New York. Had four children.
- vii William Thomas Lord, b. Norwich, Conn., Dec. 10, 1822, d. 1859, m. Durand, Ill., Jan. 1, 1851, Ellen Campbell (sister of Rufus' wife). No children.
- vii Eleazer Lord, b. Norwich, Conn., Dec. 17, 1823, d. Oberlin, Ohio, Mar. 11, 1904, m. Ravenna, Ohio, Apr. 8, 1865, Mary Lewis, b. Apr. 1, 1844, d. July 5, 1929.

- viii Lydia Lord, b. Ravenna, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1867, m. Aug. 14, 1889, Rev. Francis Ward Davis of Princeton, Mass., b. Sept. 8, 1857, d. July 31, 1900. He graduated from Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1889 and they both became missionaries in North China in 1889. They returned to the United States in 1897. Mr. Davis left his wife and three sons in the United States in 1899 and returned to Shansi Province, China, where he was stationed at Taiku. He was killed in the Boxer uprising July 31, 1900.
- ix William Potter Davis, b. Fenchow, Shansi Province, China, Feb. 1, 1893, m. Manteno, Ill., Aug. 1, 1918, Vesper Wood, b. Apr. 1, 1893. He is Treasurer of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
- x William Potter Davis, Jr., b. Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1924. U.S.N.
- x Edward Harlan Davis, b. Cleveland, Ohio, Apr. 27, 1928.
- ix John Lord Davis, b. Jen Tsun, Shansi, China, Aug. 12, 1896, m. June 28, 1941, Mercy Travis. Living in San Francisco, Calif.
- ix Lewis Eleazer Davis, b. Ravenna, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1897, m. Akron, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1925, Mildred Harter, b. May, 1898. Lt. in Navy.
- viii Louis Eleazer Lord, b. Ravenna, Ohio, July 14, 1875, m. South Bend, Ind., Sept. 18, 1900, Frances Marie Partridge, b. South Bend, Ind., Nov. 13, 1875. Living at Oberlin, Ohio.
- ix Priscilla Lord, b. Oberlin, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1903.
- vii Laura Ann Lord, b. Norwich, Conn., Apr. 5, 1825, d. Ellsworth, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1851, m. Ellsworth, Ohio, Apr. 22, 1847, Richard Bingham, son of John and Sally A. Fitch Bingham of Ellsworth, Ohio. Had one child.
- vii Rufus Lord, b. Norwich, Conn., Apr. 17, 1826, d. Durand, Ill., Mar. 1, 1914, m. Durand, Ill., Nov. 29, 1849, Esther Maria Campbell (sister of Thomas' wife).
- vii David Horatio Lord, b. Norwich, Conn., Dec. 5, 1827, d. Ravenna, Ohio, Mar. 4, 1892, m. Durand, Ill., Sept. 28, 1853, Henrietta Fitch Bingham (sister of Richard), b. 1828, d. January, 1905. Had six children.
- vii Abigail Mary Lord, b. Fairview, Pa., Aug. 13, 1829, d. Ravenna, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1872, unmarried.
- vii Priscilla Caroline Lord, b. Fairview, Pa., Mar. 1, 1831, d. New Bedford, Mass., 1933, m. Ellsworth, Ohio, Apr. 14, 1852, Richard Bingham (widower of Laura). Had two children.
- vii Charles Fitch Lord, b. Fairview, Pa., Dec. 8, 1832, m. Ellsworth, Ohio, Aug., 1851, Eliza S. Woodworth.
- vi Eleazer Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Sept. 9, 1788, d. Piermont, N. Y., June 3, 1871 (Andover 1812), m. (1) Oct. 11, 1824, Elizabeth Pierson, d. May 3, 1833, dau. of Jeremiah and Sarah Colt Pierson of Ramapo, N. Y.; m. (2) Dec. 30, 1835, Ruth Thompson of East Windsor, Conn. (sister of Rev. Augustus C. Thompson), b. Feb. 18, 1803, d. Dec. 25, 1874, at Piermont, N. Y. (burned by fire).

By first marriage:

- vii Edward Henry Lord, b. Aug. 12, 1825, d. 1875-76, m. July 3, 1855, Julia C. Risley of Fredonia, N. Y. No children.
- vii Sarah Pierson Lord, b. Sept. 27, 1826, d. 1903, m. Oct. 21, 1845, William Henry Whiton, b. Apr. 3, 1823, d. 1908.
- viii Elizabeth Pierson Whiton, b. 1847, d. 1875, m. May 11, 1869, Jerome B. Stillson, d. 1880.
- ix Henry Whiton Stillson, b. 1875, d. 1875.
- viii Edward Nathan Whiton, b. 1848, d. 1907, m. Sept. 15, 1869, Mary Dev-ereux.

- ix Henry Devereux Whiton, b. 1871, d. 1930, m. (1) Oct. 15, 1902 Frieda Frasch; m. (2) 1922 Gwendolen Whiton Harris, b. 1895, dau. of Edward Henry and Sallie Whiton Harris.

By first marriage:

- x Herman Frasch Whiton, b. 1904, m. 1937 Emelyn Leonard.
- xi Emelyn Leonard Whiton, b. 1938.
- xi Romalda Whiton, b. 1940.

No children by second marriage.

- ix Antoinette Lord Whiton, b. 1872, m. Arthur Hobart Lockett.
- x Mary J. Lockett, b. 1903, m. (1) 1929 Charles Kenzle; m. (2) 1936 Vernon Sears.

By second marriage:

- xi Peter Sears, b. 1937.
- xi Jay Lockett Sears, b. 1939.
- ix John Lionel Whiton, b. 1875, d. 1943, m. Mabel Cole.
- viii Julia Caroline Whiton, b. 1853, d. 1927, m. 1886 Oscar Gunkel.
- viii Florence Whiton, b. 1859, d. 1860.
- viii Sallie Craig Whiton, b. 1862, d. 1926, m. 1882 Edward Henry Harris, b. 1856.
- ix Agnes Freneau Harris, b. 1883, d. 1940, m. Archibald McLintock.
- ix Ruth Lord Harris, b. 1885, m. (1) 1909 Ralph Gibson Law; m. (2) Russell Totten Nixon, d. 1939.

By first marriage:

- x Mildred Elizabeth Law, b. 1910, m. George Brush.
- xi Gwendolen Whiton Brush, b. 1935.
- xi Brenda Anne Brush, b. 1938.
- ix Gwendolen Whiton Harris, b. 1895, m. (1) 1922 Henry Devereux Whiton, b. 1871, d. 1930; m. (2) Ernest Mitchell Murray, b. 1876, d. 1943.
- viii William Henry Whiton, b. 1864, d. 1865.
- Twins { viii Antoinette Whiton, b. 1868.
- viii Devereux Whiton, b. 1868, d. 1869.
- viii Mary Whiton, b. 1870, d. 1871.
- vii Nathan Lord, b. Oct. 23, 1827, d. Nov. 4, 1843 (accidentally shot by a gun in the hands of a fellow student at Williams College).
- vii Jeremiah H. P. Lord, b. Apr. 12, 1829, d. Oct. 29, 1830.
- vii Julia Colt Lord, b. Apr. 23, 1830, d. Sept. 20, 1830.
- vii Mary Nevins Lord, b. Dec. 5, 1831, d. Mar. 13, 1836.
- vii Franklin P. Lord, b. Mar. 24, 1833, d. Nov. 26, 1870, m. Mar. 29, 1864, Louisa L. Templeton. His widow m. Daniel Moores of Utica, N. Y.
- viii Louise Lord, b. abt. 1866, m. Mr. Briggs. Lived in Boston, Mass.

By second marriage:

- vii Mary Thompson Lord, b. Dec. 20, 1840, d. Sept. 10, 1866, m. Dec. 7, 1865, Oliver Frank Swift of Oshkosh, Wisc.
- vi Henry Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Sept. 11, 1790, d. Nov. 3, 1838, m. May 20, 1822, Sarah Brooks of Hanover-Sprague or Lisbon, d. 1843.
- vii Sarah Adeline Lord, b. Apr. 11, 1824, d. Jan. 10, 1888, m. Sept. 26, 1849, Rev. Caleb Wright of Auburndale, Mass. No children.
- vii Henry Edwin Lord, b. Feb. 12, 1827, d. 1854, unmarried.

- vii Mary Nevins Lord, b. Oct. 5, 1838, m. Apr. 12, 1860, Judge Chas. H. Cheseborough of Groton, Conn. b. Dec. 16, 1832, d. Putnam, Conn. Apr. 18, 1901, son of Henry D. and Sophia Williams Cheseborough.
- vi David Nevins Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Mar. 4, 1792, at Franklin, Conn. (Yale 1817), d. July 14, 1880 in New York City, m. in New Haven, Conn., May 8, 1823, Eliza J. Lyon, d. Dec. 7, 1841, dau. of Underhill Lyon of Rye, N. Y. No children.
- vi Thomas Lord, b. Lord's Bridge, Conn., Mar. 17, 1794 at Norwich, Conn., d. Feb. 8, 1879 in New York City, m. (1) abt. 1833 Elizabeth P. Anderson, b. Aug. 8, 1808, d. June 15, 1872, dau. of Elbert and Sarah Banks Anderson and sister of Dr. Henry J. Anderson of New York; m. (2) Dec. 31, 1877, Annette Wilhelmina Wilkens-Hicks, b. 1831 in Surinam, East Indies, d. 1896, dau. of Wilco P. and Adeline Schenck Wilkins and widow of Henry W. Hicks. Lived in New York, N. Y.

By first marriage:

- vii Mary E. Lord, b. Dec. 18, 1834, d. July 27, 1890, unmarried. Was an invalid for many years.
- vii Thomas Lord, Jr., b. Feb. 12, 1835, d. Apr. 26, 1899, m. Matilda D. Launitz, b. Feb. 12, 1832, d. May 3, 1899. Lived at East Neck, Huntington, L. I., and Washington, D. C.
- vii Elbert Anderson Lord, b. 1836, d. Jan. 24, 1866, m. abt. 1848, Emma ———, b. ———. Had one child (viii) Emma E. Lord, b. ———, d. Nov. 20, 1857.
- vii Sarah Lord, b. July 24, 1837, d. Apr. 30, 1892, unmarried.
- vii Henry Lord, b. Dec. 12, 1840, d. Oct. 7, 1932, unmarried. Lived in Rome, Italy and New York City. Died in Asheville, N. C.
- vii Charles Elliot Lord, b. Feb. 8, 1843, d. Apr. 14, 1883, m. (1) abt. 1869 Ellen M. Salmon, b. May 25, 1850, d. Aug. 21, 1874; m. (2) Aug. 26, 1875, Susan Booth Furman, b. Aug. 14, 1850, d. May 17, 1916.

By first marriage:

- viii Charles Elliot Lord, Jr., b. Dec. 12, 1870, d. Nov. 26, 1893.
- viii Nathan Holcomb Lord, b. Aug. 25, 1872, d. Mar. 8, 1929. Never married. In 1918 was Captain in Command of Company I, 307th Infantry, 77th Division, and led his unit in Oise-Aisne and Argonne offensive in World War I.

By second marriage:

- viii Susan Isabel Lord, b. July 16, 1877, d. Feb. 15, 1927, m. Apr. 12, 1898, Henry T. Alley of Petersburg, Va.
- ix Isabel E. Alley, b. Aug. 18, 1899, d. Jan. 14, 1935, m. Nov. 16, 1920, Thornton Emmons.
- x Virginia Emmons, b. Oct. 23, 1923.
- x George T. Emmons, b. Mar. 6, 1928, d. Aug. 27, 1939.
- viii Sarah (Zaidee) Lord, b. Mar. 9, 1879, m. Feb. 8, 1911, Arthur Murphy, b. Dec. 19, 1876, d. Nov. 25, 1911.
- ix Arthur Lord Murphy, b. Dec. 28, 1911, m. Dec. 24, 1938, Eleanor Harlee, b. Nov. 22, 1910, dau. of Marjorie Fisher and Frederic Earl Harlee of Greensboro, N. C.
- viii Henry Lord, b. Nov. 18, 1880, d. Nov. 12, 1886.
- vii Francis Hawks Lord, b. Dec. 8, 1846, d. in New York City, May 3, 1922, unmarried. Lived in Paris, France.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE
DANIEL MINER LORD (VIII)

who was the great-great-great-great-grandson of
William Lord (II)

His descent was as follows: Thomas Lord (I); William Lord (II); Thomas Lord (III); Joseph Lord (IV); Benjamin Lord (V); Benjamin Lord (VI); Rev. Daniel Miner Lord (VII).

My father, Daniel Miner Lord (VII), was born on Lord's Hill in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1800. He was one of a family of four sons and one daughter. His father, Benjamin Lord, was one of a family of four brothers and two sisters. Benjamin and three of his sons died inside of three months' time in an epidemic of typhoid fever while my father was still a lad.

He had gone to New York City in the employ of a relative of my grandfather, this same Benjamin Lord, who was in the wholesale drug business. This relative was the father of Daniel Lord, who later became a very prominent lawyer of that state.

During a revival and shortly after the death of his father and brothers, he became converted and decided to become a minister, taking up the study of a Latin grammar in his twenty-first year.

Sometime previous the three brothers of my grandfather, Samuel, Christopher and Lay Lord, with their two sisters, Hannah and Polly Lord, bought an estate named Menantic on Shelter Island. It has always been a wonder to me how the old captains bought the estate on Shelter Island. I have given it a great deal of thought and have come to the decision that the old captains must have considered the estate a site for their businesses as well as a home. For the old captains were seafaring men as well as shipbuilders. And, as the estate consisted of primeval white oak — two-thirds of it — unusual inducements for building vessels were offered by it. They carried on their shipbuilding enterprise right on Shelter Island until the forest was exhausted. And this, of course, was the condition when Father and his sister Elmira inherited it.

While I was a boy at Menantic, there was just back of the house and within two hundred feet of it a saw pit, where all the timber for the shipbuilding enterprise was sawed. The trees were cut down in the upper woods — so-called — and dragged down by ox teams to this same saw pit and sawed there. The timber was dragged down to the shipyard, where the vessels were built and launched. The stern keel block remained and we boys used to dive off it in our early efforts to learn to swim. It required quite a stretch of the imagination to believe it was ever possible to float a vessel out of this branch of West Neck Creek, for it was so nearly filled with seaweed, sage grass and other aquatic vegetation — called "sea grass." The last time I saw it, it was almost entirely filled.

But to go back to my father and his decision to enter the ministry. His Uncles Samuel, Christopher and Lay and his Aunts Polly and Hannah were bitterly opposed to it and threatened that he would inherit none of their money should he persist.

He entered the Academy at Monson, Massachusetts, where he completed his preparation in an unusually short time. He entered Amherst College in 1827, graduating with honor (1830). Then (1830-33) he took the theological course at Princeton University, circumstances compelling him to work his way through with only a little help from his mother.

As to his graduation from Amherst College, I have often heard him say that when he arose to deliver his Greek oration he felt he knew all that was worth knowing in the world, but that he never felt so for an instant since!

His graduating sermon at Princeton was preached from the text: "And the Sea gave up its Dead." This sermon by some means attracted the attention of some men connected with the Seamen's Aid Society in Boston and he was called to the Seamen's Church in that city.

In Boston he was very successful. He had in the congregation of his church some of the best and leading people of Boston. Through his efforts a Sailors Home was built and the work among the seamen was eminently successful.

He met my mother on a shooting excursion to Cape Cod accompanied by Daniel Webster. They hired a boy to scare up the birds for them and who, in talking with them, boasted of his beautiful sisters. He afterwards married one of these "beautiful sisters," Eliza Anne Hardy, and the boy became the Honorable Alpheus Hardy of Boston, a prominent citizen and successful ship-owner.

In the meantime his Uncles and Aunts on Shelter Island having died, the Menantic Estate came to him and his sister Almira Trubee of Bridgeport, Connecticut. It seems that he had never lost his love of country life and had always desired to return to the country. By a happy coincidence, the pastorate of the church on Shelter Island became vacant and a call from that church was given to him. These considerations and the ill health of his children led him to accept the call, and when I was four years old we moved to the Island.

Father was a man that never knew fear and he was constantly doing things to his boys, apparently the idea being to cultivate this spirit in us. We owned a mare, Kate by name, a very spirited animal. Unless she was exercised every day, it was impossible to drive her. So the days she had no regular work, Father would have her saddled and brought to the door. I would be fitted out in overcoat and mittens and tossed on her back. Before I had hardly reached the saddle she had started on a run. I remember that my legs were so short that they would stick out almost straight from the saddle; but I would head her down into what we called the Point and around the fields we would race until she was tired out. This with many other performances that Father instituted, Mother protested against without avail.

His idea seeming to be to educate us boys to be, like himself, fearless, and in dangerous situations to think quickly and act on the thought. I remember one case, when we were going to Sag Harbor in our sailboat with a load of apples. We were in the South Ferry Gut with a strong flood tide and a high southwest wind. The wind was so high that the tide combined with it made the sea such that we followed the crest of the seas, putting the bow under at times, so that there was danger of swamping the boat. The only way to relieve the situation was for someone to go forward and lower the peak of the mainsail. Father asked me if I could do it, he being so much heavier than I that if he went forward it would result in swamping the boat at once. I said yes to his question and he replied to go ahead and try it. I went forward and reaching down under the water, as the sea came aboard, I low-

ered the peak and relieved the pressure so that the nose of the ship came up. When I reached Father's side after, he said, "Well done, my boy, that was a courageous thing to do." Will and Herbert were with us and kept bailing to keep her afloat.

To indicate how we boys were considered by the townspeople: One day on the occasion of our visiting the post office, Joseph Congdon, one of the characters of the Island, stood watching the team admiringly, and said: "Well, there is different stuff in those Lord boys than there is in mine. Mine would never have the grit."

I was seventeen years old when my father died. In the summer of 1861, my Uncle Trubee was visiting us and he had some business up at Mattatucka, a town twelve or fifteen miles up Peconic Bay. My uncle proposed that we go there in the boat, which was agreed to. My brother Will and myself were to accompany him. Father and some of the family came down to the landing to see us off. Just before we stepped into the skiff to go to the boat, Father caught me by the coat sleeve and led me out of the hearing of the others, and said: "My son, if the wind comes on to blow, don't let your uncle have the helm." These were the last words I heard my father speak. Before I returned, Father was killed by a runaway horse.

My father exerted a wonderful influence not only on the Island, but in Suffolk County, which covered two-thirds of Long Island at that time. Shelter Island was largely composed of seafaring men and, in the early days of our residence there, there was a great deal of drunkenness. When the drinking of liquor was almost universal, he began a campaign for temperance. And a temperance organization was formed which covered Suffolk County entire. Periodically they held conventions and Father was the most popular speaker on such occasions. His work made Shelter Island a veritable "dry" town, with occasional slips on the part of Irishmen who were brought onto the Island as laborers.

In education he was equally progressive and he had many a conflict with the conservatives in insisting on an all-year school and getting teachers that were properly educated.

When my father came to the Island, he started what would be called now intensive farming. He began planting crops and the Islanders wondered what in the world he would do with them. He introduced modern farm machinery and bought the first mowing and reaping machine that was ever seen on the eastern end of Long Island. By this act he was charged by the professional mowers and reapers on the Island that he was taking the bread out of their mouths. He introduced blooded stock onto the Island, and his farm machinery was borrowed by the farmers all over the Island with never a thought of paying anything for its use. In one case, I remember a farmer returning a fanning mill, and as he got into his wagon to drive off, he reported that the mill was broken and he hoped that Father would have it repaired soon as he wanted to use it again!

The Menantic farm was bought by three of Father's uncles, Captains Samuel, Christopher and Lay Lord. I do not know the year that they moved onto the farm, but they took their two maiden sisters Polly and Hannah with them.

The farm was considered a very fine one in every respect; the southern part was a level piece of land and very fertile and the northern part was known on the Island as the "great woods." From this wood they cut ship timber to build vessels, hauling the logs to within a short distance of the house, where there was a saw pit, in which the timber for the vessels was sawed by hand. Within a few hundred feet of this was the ship yard, where numberless vessels were built. The captains com-

manding these vessels would sail them for a time and then sell them, as a rule spending the winters at home.

The house was beautifully located, facing south with two rows of cherry trees running south for a distance of several hundred feet. There was an apple orchard as you approached the house on the left and numerous barns and outbuildings beyond grouped after the manner of the estates in England. All this made a most attractive approach to the house, which was backed by a most magnificent grove of trees — hickory and white oaks of primeval growth. For a number of these white oak trees, Father refused as high as seventy-five dollars, which was a great deal of money in those days. These trees were specially adapted for “knees,” as they were called, which were absolutely necessary for building the wooden vessels of those days.

The house was of the colonial type, the hall running through the centre, with two rooms on each side and a wing on the east and one on the west. The west wing was the kitchen; the east wing was the office of the captains. Under the east half of the house was the cellar, in which the captains returning from their voyages would bring a full supply of liquor to help them pass the dreary hours of the winter season. The captains had had built the only entrance to this cellar, which was from their rooms in the house. These old captains were royal entertainers and many stories are told of the merry parties, where these “choice brands” played an important part.

One of the rooms in the East wing was very beautifully frescoed. I am sorry I cannot give the occasion for or the history of it. But it was an elaborate work and much admired by everyone that saw it. The view to the South was a most beautiful one; over a level plain of some half mile across to Long Beach and thence across the beautiful Peconic Bay to the lovely hills of Bridgehampton.

From the ocean we could hear the roaring of the surf after each storm and very often we thought how much lovelier Shelter Island was than the Hamptons, when we could see the fogs roll in from the ocean and hang around their hills but rarely come across the Bay to cover our Island. The southern part of the Menantic Farm was a peninsula, West Neck Creek being on the west and Menantic Creek being on the east. The name Menantic is an Indian name and was said to mean “Chief of the Island.” In Menantic Creek, just east of the home, was an island at high tide.

It was a common saying on Shelter Island that the owners of Menantic were Lords by name and Lords by nature. They were aristocrats in the true sense of the word. They owned the only wheeled vehicle on the Island besides oxcarts. It was an “event” when any of the Lords started out in their two-wheeled chaises. Before they could reach the center of the Island, they would have to get down and let down some half dozen pair of bars.

Captain Samuel was the leader of the family, of strong character and sterling honesty. It was always said of them all that their word was as good as their bond. Captain Lay was lost at sea and never heard from. The two remaining Captains and their sister Polly died in the natural course of events at an advanced age, leaving Aunt Hannah. She was a great lover of all living things. For one thing, she had forty cats. Father says he has many times seen her place a large pan of milk in the middle of the kitchen floor to feed them and in a few minutes there would be an awful fight. When the noise became unendurable, she would take a whip that hung conveniently near and drive them all out of the kitchen. The same thing would be repeated until the milk was gone.

She raised chickens also, but when she wanted some chickens for eating, she would call a man to do the killing. And after he would bring to her the ones he had caught, she would decide: "This one was too handsome," "that one had too pretty a comb," "that one, too pretty a tail," and so on, and in the end she would send him off to some neighbor to BUY some chickens rather than kill her own!!

The last vessel that was built on the place was the Schooner "Paragon," in which Captain Sam made a notable voyage to Liverpool with a cargo of flour. Annie has the register of the vessel signed by John Adams, President of the United States. It was sailed during the war between England and France and when France was blockading the English ports. The vessel was in Richmond, Virginia, and was offered the charter of a guinea a barrel — equal to five thousand dollars — a very large sum for those days. Captain Sam accepted the charter.

The "Paragon" had proved herself a very fast sailer and he made the trip to Liverpool in record time without special incident. It was considered such an achievement that the Lord Mayor of Liverpool gave a dinner in honor of Captain Sam, for which he — Capt. Sam — had made a blue satin swallowtail coat, which my brother Will now has.

He sailed for home and four days out from Liverpool he was called on deck in the early morning, with the news that a frigate was pursuing them. The "Paragon" was so good a sailer that as long as the wind held he could outsail the frigate; but as the sun got higher the wind died down and the high sails of the frigate caught the high breezes and was seen to be overhauling the schooner.

Captain Sam began to figure how he could save his five thousand in gold, for it never entered his head that the frigate was anything but French. So he went below decks and took up the mattress to his berth and, with a compass saw, sawed a round hole in the bottom of his berth. Dividing his gold into two bags, he dropped them into the run of the vessel between two separate timbers, replaced the board, puttied and painted it, replaced his mattress and went up on deck.

Just as his head appeared above the companionway, a shot was fired across his bow, and he ordered the vessel "hove to." At that instant she ran up an English flag and he knew he was safe, and all his work had been for nothing. A boat was lowered and when it came within hailing distance, the officer of the boat asked for the name of the vessel, where from and where bound. When Captain Sam reported: "Four days out from Liverpool," the answer came back, "You lie, sir!" But when he came on deck and was handed a Liverpool paper of the date mentioned, he gracefully apologized "as became an English officer." They went below and after a glass of grog the officer wished him "Godspeed and a safe voyage."

Captain Sam's idea in dropping his gold as he did into the run of the vessel was in case he was taken as a prize and the "Paragon" not burned, when he was released he could buy the vessel back and the owners not knowing what was in her, he could as he did on his arrival at home — put the vessel on the ways, cut out a plank and get hold of his gold.

Of course, banking facilities on the Island were nil in those days. And these uncles and aunts of mine were wealthy for that time; they always had on hand what was considered a large amount of money. This they kept stowed away in different nooks and corners of the house, so that when my aunt and father took possession of the property after the death of the last one, they found money stowed away in over one hundred different places. Wrapped in a sheet was nearly one hundred

dollars in pennies! The sheet had been completely riddled by rats and mice, who had made nests there.

There were four families who were recognized as the leading families on the Island — really the aristocracy. They represented the wealth on the Island. The Gardiners were one, the two Nicol families and ourselves. Ben Nicol lived on the east side of the Island on a fine estate, Sachem's Neck; and Richard Nicol lived on the west side of the Island in an estate called West Neck; and the Lords, as I have said, occupied Menantic. The Gardiners owned a Manor Estate, which was even more beautiful than Menantic.

Mother tells a funny story about Daniel Webster. He was accustomed to dropping in at my father's house on all occasions when they lived in Boston. One day he called at tea time and the maid, answering his ring, reported the family at tea. He replied: "Never mind; I'll go right down to the dining room." Mother said when he entered the room he would immediately begin telling stories, etc., entertaining the company to the exclusion of everyone else. Mother offered him a cup of tea, and he replied: "Yes, Mrs. Lord, I'll take a cup of your good tea." When his cup was empty, Mother would ask him if he would have another cup of tea; and again he would accept. He kept this up until he had drunk fourteen cups of tea. Mother said she sent the tea pot out four times to have it filled. He was perfectly oblivious to drinking so much, but entertaining the company he would take one cup after another. We used to tease Mother a good deal for keeping count.

THE WILL OF RICHARD LORD

Father of Thomas Lord I

Richard Lord's will, dated May 30, 1610, was probated February 7, 1611, is filed in the Archives of Northants, Second Series, Second Volume V, folio 38, and is as follows:

In the name of God Amen — 30th Daye of Maye in the Yeare of our Lord God 1610 — I Richard Lorde of Towcester in Co. of North-ton, husbandman of whole mynde doe make this my last will and testament — my soull vnto Almighty God and my bodie to be buried in the Churchyard of Towcester —

1st I give towards the repare of the said parish church of Towcester xij d.

Item I give to Elizabeth my Daughter x li. of currat money of England.

Item I give and bequeath to Ellen my Daughter xxx li. of currant money of England to be paid vnto her by my Executor hereafter named in manner and forme following — viz. the one half thereof att her daie of marriage and the other half within twelve moneths after her said daie of marrige Yf she shall then be livinge And yf it shall happen that she shall marry with one Robert Marriot of Calcot yeom then my will is that the saide sume of xxx li. be made vpp xl li. and to be paide her at the said daies before married by equall porcons But if she happen not to marrye then my will is that she shall have xxx li. oneli for her porcon to be paid to her within three yeares after my Decease.

Item I give and bequeath to Alice my Daughter 30 li. to be paid vnto her by my executor the one half thereof at her daye of marrige and the other half within twelve moneths after her said daie of marrige yf she shall then be livinge But if she the said Alice happen not to marrye then my will is that her said Legacye be paid to her within five yeares next after my decease

Item I give & bequeath to Joan my wife the one half of all my goods and chattels whatsoever moveable except the long Table in my hall and the seelinge and benches about my house and my will is that she shall haue & enjoye During her naturall lyfe (yf so long she keepe herself my widdowe) the chamber ouer the kitchen where she and I due lodge and third pt of the apples & onle wch shall growe yearely in the orchard belonging to the house wherein I now dwell in Towcester

Item I give & bequeath moreour to my said wife during her natural lyfe (& yf so longe she keepe hereself my widdowe) out of my Land & tenemts & hereditamts in Towcester aforesaid the Yearlie sume and annuitie of fyve ponde of currant money of England to be paide vnto her by my Executor hereafter named his heires or Assignes yearly quarterlie by equall and even porcons Provided allwaies that she my said wife shall not claym any Dower or thirde out of my said lands ten'ts or hereditenaments.

Item I give and bequeath to Thomas my sonne and to his heires and assignes foreuer all my Lands ten'ts & hereditaments whatwoeuer in Towcester and within this Realm of England . . . that he shall instly and trulie prforme this my last will & testement without fraude or deceit And all the rest of my goods and cattells my Detts and Legacies paid & my funerall expenses p'formed I give and bequeath to my said sonne Thomas whom I Doe make & ordaine my sole Ex-ecutor of this my Last will and testement but vtterly Denye all other former wills heretofore by me made giuen or bequeathed Provyded allwaies that if anie one of my said children Ellen Alice or Thomas Doe Decease their lyves before they are to receive their saide Lega-cies, That then the Legacie of the one of them soe deceasinge shall remayne & be Due to the other two of them onely then survivinge But if any two of them shall happen to Decease as aforesaide that then my saide Daughter Elizabeth shall haue fifteen pounce of their Legacies proportionablye to be paid unto her yf she the said Eliza-beth shall then be livinge My Legacie guift bequest, thinge or things els whatsoeur herein expressed to the contrarie hereof in any wise notwithstanding

And fynally Doe earnestlie Desyre my wellbelowed friends Mr. Henry Pedder and Thomas Pedder of East Purye in the Counte of Northton gent's and Paul Boughton of the same Toune clerk to be my supervisors of this my last will and testament And I Doe give and be-queath to each of them for their paynes to be taken ij s. vj d. of cur-rant English money.

In witness whereof I have herevnto put my hand & Seale the daye and yeare first aboue wrytten.

Signed: RICHARD LORD

Sealed & Subscribed in the
p'sence of vs

Thomas Pedder
Paul Boughton
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