Mumford Memoirs

Being The Story of the New England MUMFORDS *from the Year* 1655 *to the Present Time*

BY

James Gregory Mumford, M. D.

Privately Printed by D. B. UPDIKE,
The Merrymount Press, BOSTON, 1900

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To the Memory of

George Elihu Mumford

A man of kindly breeding

Of wide intelligence

Of high culture

Of perfect charity

Patient, forceful, high hearted, just

Descendant of a line of worthy Ancestors

Himself not least

This book is dedicated by

His Son

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To the Reader

FAMILY history is a special type of narrative. It lies between general history, which deals with public events, and individual biography, which gives a complete picture of a single conspicuous life. On the other hand, it is not a genealogical tree or tabular pedigree any more than a skeleton is a full-fleshed man. It gives in a series of character sketches the life histories of a line of men, with anecdotes, illustrations, incidents, and sufficient detail of manners and customs, of the modes of living and thinking in each age and scene to set clearly forth in local colour the generations as they pass.

It has probably never been a very prolific or popular form of literature; perhaps naturally it appeals to the thoughtful and leisured few; the many are busy with the active present and the hopeful

future. It has flourished most in aristocratic lands and times, and often has been spoiled by carrying with it and in it too much pride of birth. Classical antiquity tells of love and reverence for ancestors, and also satirizes the silly parade and conceit of them; but it was undoubtedly modern feudalism with its legalized hereditary privileges that magnified family importance, nourished family pride, and encouraged what has been called the "passion for genealogizing." France, Germany, Italy, furnish more and better specimens of it, we are told, than England; and this not because England lacks vanity and ancestral pride, but because her constitution has kept nobles and gentry so busy with affairs of state, governing by parliament and discussion the ever expanding empire in an ever increasing civil liberty. There must be leisure to commit to writing or our successors cannot have our records. But English literature offers examples enough of good family histories to show that

stripped of arrogance and egotism they are of real value and pleasure to general readers, and to suggest that for America, with its large youth, its untrodden field, and with its occasional leaning to excessive democracy, they may have elements of especial instruction and profit. So these pages that follow, being a proper Family History, deserve both careful consideration and the friendliest interest at our hands.

None will deny that the cultivation of the Historic sense, that is, of a habit of historical perspective in looking at our country and ourselves, will be good for us. It is nearly three centuries since Jamestown was founded, and these we believe to be the three best centuries of the world's story. Back of Henry VIII. and Francis I., the modern world seems in the main crude and unformed—in politics, art, science, and literature, in social life and education, in liberty, equality, and fraternity. The men that came to us from England have been charac-

terized by her own writers as of her best blood and substance, full-fledged and ready for the real work of the world. Nearly as much may be said of our early settlers from other lands. Whether Englishmen,—the younger sons of gentle families, religious non-conformists, adventurers, yeomen,—or French refugees, or Dutch traders, or Irish, German, Scotch, Swedish peasants and artisans, labourers and domestics, even when most humble in station and poor in purse, it may be said of them that they were mostly men of courage, energy, and industry, and that our history begins at once upon mature and manly lines of principle and character.

Of such a descent and of such a length of story America need not be ashamed, nor on the other hand need the study of them induce airs or snobbishness. Honest pride in a good lineage never hurt any one; and a painstaking effort to know one's lines of pedigree is surely better than to pride oneself upon a so-called

democratic ignorance of who our ancestors were and to foster a vulgar conceit of being "self-made," and neither at all indebted to progenitors for inherited virtues and means of living, nor hampered by their transmitted vices, weaknesses, and follies. If, like the potatoes, all the best part is under ground, then naturally the subject is somewhat painful and we disinclined for exhibition of it. So on the whole we believe that a thorough study of one's family history in all its lines is probably the best preventive or cure of snobbery for an American. But the value of such family history is not to the family alone, but to the general reader also, who learns thereby in a vivid, natural picture, how men lived in those other times and how the family life and the man of today have been slowly developed by painful stages out of the past. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

For the evolution of historic man out of primitive man, and then the successive steps in civilization by which the people,

that is, the mass of average men, advanced into a peaceful, well-ordered community life—then onward, with more civil and political liberty, with more social and economic liberty, into greater and greater equality of all these conditions—this is, and naturally should be, the most interesting of all studies. We wish to know the story of our kind that we may know ourselves. It is distinctly to such a proper knowledge that family history contributes.

Of course the Norman Conquest is the beginning of genealogical studies and family histories for those of English stock. Back of that we cannot go far either in Normandy or in Anglo-Saxon England, for lack of records; not so very many English and few Americans can go back even so far, though perhaps more might do so than we think, did they take the pains to inquire. A careful genealogical writer says: "Probably three out of every four Englishmen of the present day are lineally descended, remotely or immedi-

ately, from progenitors of gentle blood." Du Maurier makes a like judgment. Mark Twain's testimony will come to your minds. These opinions signify that the social upheavals and subsidences are as constant as those of the earth's crust, and that, unhelped by legal provisions, families have tended ever from high elevations to go back to the soil, and then after long rest of fallow, to rise up again.

So the typical family history in England would trace the generations down from the Conquest, giving the characteristic deeds and fortunes of the men of the line, as king followed king and war followed war. The feudal times would show their manners and customs; the mediæval days, their modes of living and thinking; Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts, Hanoverians, pass by in turn; from barons, knights, esquires, monks, abbots, and bishops we come down to lord-mayors and parliament-members, judges and lawyers, merchant-princes and en-

gineers, inventors and manufacturers, wage-earners, captains of industry, and promoters of corporations; while musketeers have succeeded bowmen, and armour-plated ships with rapid-fire guns have succeeded to mail-clad men. Such a recital makes a romance that Gibbon, Scott, Macaulay, would delight in. If a great historic personage appears in the line, he must be merely sketched and handed over to large biography, as great public acts and national relations are left to general history.

Now leaving England, the same method holds true for America. Our single immigrant or "one of three brothers" is detached from his far-away ancestors. We take him down through periods of discovery, exploration, settlement, and pioneering, on through Indian and Colonial wars, with long stretches of quiet peace, perhaps poverty and privation, surely humdrum work. Then comes the Revolution and separation from the mother country, the industrial development of

states and territories, migrations ever westward, wealth-getting and expansion, the Civil War, the new immigration tide, and to-day. Some art and literature, science and scholarship, law and theology, dot the story's length, but much more it is an active narrative of cotton and tobacco, corn and cattle, patents and manufactures, coal and petroleum, iron and railroads, copper and electric wires, gold and trusts, silver, strikes, and socialism.

Such a story briefly and soberly told is the one before us in this book; and such a story must be interesting and helpful to us all. If we have not taken the trouble to search out our own forbears, we at least shall learn from it how, in all probability ours too came down the generations, creeping, marching, running. That knowledge will broaden our outlook and deepen our feeling. We shall be more truly American for understanding how America has become what she is. And our hearts will be touched and quickened

into a livelier emotion, into a keener sympathy with all our fellow-citizens, whether of long or of short American descent, into a truer appreciation of what the past has done for us and a firmer resolve to do our part for those that come after.

C. S. KNOX.

Concord, New Hampshire
March, 1900

Advertisement

EVERY family has its story, if we did but know, and so to me, after many years of desultory reading and some little research, there has come the purpose of telling the tale contained in these pages. There is in it all a moral and a pathos which have appealed strongly. The lesson is a good lesson, and to be pondered by us and those who may come after.

"The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate,
Death lays his icy hand on kings.
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade."

So sang in the sixteenth century a member of the "worshipful family" of the chivalrous name of Shirley. With us in America there is nothing of State or Crown to boast, but of late years the fashion of telling of births and pedigrees has spread until it has enmeshed almost all who can in the most circuitous way trace their descent from Revolutionary times or earlier. I believe that all this is good; that a knowledge of our connection with those ancient personages quickens patriotism, and loyalty to home, family, and country; intensifies the interest in historical studies, and by its re-

vivifying the past deepens an hundredfold one's conception of our relation to it and its relation to our present. There was a time, a Philistine time, in our national development, when democracy taught that such studies smacked too much of Crown and State. In the first half of the nineteenth century, the old colonial gentlefolk mostly had become extinct. Their children, imbued deeply with the modern ideas, had ostentatiously cast behind them their goodly pedigrees and family traditions. In the days when one man was equal in intellect and capacity to every other man, and rotation in office was an established practical rule, children were told that the family trees *were cut down and burned, and that it was "un-American" to ask after them.*

That day, happily, has now passed; and happily, too, those ancient folk had from their very first coming here so registered themselves and their doings in their town records and local histories, that their story could not be destroyed. It still remains marvellously intact for us. Thousands of pedigrees lately have been worked out, hundreds of local Old World tales and traditions revived, and the simple tracing of one's ancestry back to the "original immigrant" has become an easy and common task.

In few instances, however, within my knowledge, has a succinct family story fully been told; and it has been my object, in a modest way, to tell here the History of an American Family. To note its settlement, its progress, its struggles, vicissitudes, and successes, and to show in what way it has carried its characteristics,

its aims, its habits, and its traditions, in some sort, down through eight generations of American life.

I have not intended, in any sense, to compile a so-called Family Book, tracing out to their last minute ramifications the various branches and twigs of the family tree. That work is in other hands. I have taken the story of the Mumford family as represented by its elder branch, and generation by generation have told the life history of its leading representative. After a brief allusion to Thomas Mumford of Virginia, I have taken up Thomas the first of Rhode Island; then his eldest son, Thomas the second of Rhode Island; his eldest son, Thomas the third of Rhode Island and Connecticut; and his eldest son, Thomas the fourth of Connecticut. With Thomas the fifth of Connecticut,—the eldest son of Thomas the fourth,—his line terminated, through failure of male issue after his sons, so that the representative became David, of Connecticut, the second son of Thomas the fourth. After him came Thomas of Cayuga (New York), the fourth son of David, but the *representative, in default of male descendants of his elder brothers; then William Woolsey of New York, his eldest son; then George Elihu of New York, my father, the eldest surviving son of William Woolsey.*

Not the least important part of the whole work will be found in the appendices, which contain lists of descendants of younger sons and sketches of maternal ancestors,—Saltonstalls, Winthrops, Dudleys, Cheseboroughs, Remingtons, and Shermans.

As this is the story of one branch of the family in

America only, I have not thought it best to go into the complicated question of the English Mumfords to any extent, but a few words about our far-away ancestors may be of interest.

The origin of the name is obvious enough: Montfort, Mountford, Momford, Munford, *and* Mumford, *it is variously written on old English tombstones and records.*

Two entirely distinct de Montfort families came into England with the Normans.

Of the first family the name is found in The Roll of Battle Abbey; and in the Duchess of Cleveland's work with that title the following account is given in substance: the name is taken from Montfort sur Rille, near Brionne, an arrondissement of Pont Andemer, and these de Montforts have a common ancestor with the Bertrams: (1) *Oslac, Baron de Briberquebec, living in the tenth century. His son was* (2) *Thurstan de Bastenburg, his son* (3) *Hugh the first, Barbatus, killed in a duel sometime before Hastings.* (4) *Hugh the second, son of Hugh the first, accompanied the Conqueror, taking with him fifty ships and sixty knights, and fought at Hastings. He is called "The Constable," as the de Montforts were hereditary marshals of Normandy. He was rewarded with one hundred and thirteen English manors, and was made governor of Dover. He died a monk in the Abbey of Bec. Through his children the line continued for five generations, in which time the name became widely spread and the spelling frequently became changed to Mountford.*

Then came Peter de Montfort, or Mountford, who joined in the Barons' War, and was killed at Evesham by the side of his great namesake, Simon de Montfort.

"*In him*" *(Peter), says the* Chronicle, "*this family was in the Meridian of its glory, which thenceforward daily faded.*" *However, his son was admitted to grace by the Dictum of Kenilworth, and* "*in no whit abridged of his ancient patrimony.*" *The Barony by writ, of Montfort, was established by Edward I. in* 1295, *in the person of Peter's grandson John, who that year was summoned to Parliament. With John's grandson Guy, who died without issue, his title and legitimate line became extinct. By this time, however, the name had become well established through the numerous other descendants of that* "*Constable*" *and sometime monk, Hugh the second. The other Mountford, or Mumford, family was that made notorious in England by the famous Earl of Leicester, Simon de Montfort. This celebrated man was in no way connected with the baronial de Montforts. His father, Simon the Bald, came to England in King John's time, and made his fortune by marrying Amicia de Beaumont, co-heiress with the Earl of Leicester. Simon the Bald was the great-grandson of an illegitimate son of Robert, king of France. His ancestor had been granted the town of Montfort by the king, his father, and thence assumed his surname. Through Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Scotland, and Wales the name Mountford became well established centuries before the days of Colum-*

bus. All of these families bore very similar shields, but their crests were various. The shields are:—

Mountford, Earl of Leicester: gu., a lion rampant argent, tail forked.

Mountford, Yorks: argent, semée of cross crosslets, fitchée, gu., a lion rampant, azure, within a bordure erm.

Mumford: argent, a lion rampant, between eight cross crosslets, sable.

Mumford: or, a lion saliant azure, etc., etc.

Some of the crests given by Fairbairn are:—

Montford, of Kylnhurst, York: a talbot's head sa., eared or, gorged with a ducal coronet of the last.

Mountford, Scots: a talbot's head.

Mountford of Kelnhurst (obviously identical with Montford of Kylnhurst), Yorks: a talbot's head sa., ducally gorged and eared or.

Mountford, Norfolk: a fleur-de-lis gu.

Mountford of Radwinter, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire: a lion's head, couped az.

Mumford: a demi-cat, rampant, gardant ppr.

Mumford: out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head sa. There are now in our family, here, two seals, bearing similar shields but with different crests. The oldest of these, which, expert authority asserts, dates from the time of Elizabeth, is in the possession of Edward Winslow Paige,

Esq^r., of New York City. It bears as crest the talbot's head. The other seal, which is of later date, probably, is in the possession of George Dana Mumford, Esq^r., of New York City, and shows the demi-cat. Both of these seals are known to have been in the family for many generations, the presumption being that they were brought with him to this country by the original immigrant. The conclusion which we draw from these two seals is obvious and final, namely, that our English Mumfords, with crest a demi-cat, were a branch of that Mountford or Mumford family which originally had the talbot's head. That is, of the Yorkshire Mountfords; and the further fact that Thomas was a common family name among the Yorkshire Mountfords makes this the more probable.

References will be made in their proper places to various distinguished personages with whom the family is connected, and for the benefit of the curious in such matters, some pedigrees will be given showing our connection with famous historic families in this country and England. It is not, however, with such matters that this history is meant to deal especially, but with the lives of those worthy and honourable men, our immediate ancestors, representatives of that class of patriotic colonial gentry who still claim from us their descendants the debt of interest and a grateful memory.

For uniform courtesy and invaluable assistance to me in the collaboration of data for this book I thank most cordially the Rev. Leroy F. Baker, of Harrisburg, George Dana Mumford, Esq^r., of New York, Jo-

seph Pratt Mumford, Esq^r., of Philadelphia, Patrick H. McQuade, Esq^r., of Albany, Edward Winslow Paige, Esq^r., of New York, and Jonathan H. Ransom, Esq^r., of New York.

Introduction

THE first Mumford who came to this country from England was one Thomas by name, as were so many others of the family after him even unto our own day. For many generations Thomas was the eldest son's name, in both Old England and New England.

The first Thomas Mumford is known to us as "Virginia Thomas," for he reached Virginia with the famous Captain John Smith in 1607. Of him we know but little; that little being gleaned from the Records of the London Virginia Company and Captain Smith's "General Historie of Virginia."

As with all Mumfords of that age, the name is spelled variously: Montfort, Momford, Mumford, and Mountfort, and in these records he is always styled "Gentleman."

Thomas Montfort, Gentleman, became an "adventurer" at the granting of the Second Charter and paid in twenty pounds. So much at the outset we know from the Company's records. And then again from Smith's "Map of Virginia" printed at Oxford in 1612, in Chapter V. it appears that Smith left Jamestown on the second of

June, 1608, "to perform his Discoverie," with this Company:—

Walter Russell, Docter of Physicks

Ralph Morton *Thomas Momford* *William Cantvill* *Richard Fetherstone* *James Burne* *Michell Sicklemore*	Gentlemen	*Jonas Profit* *Anas Todkill* *Robert Small* *James Watkins* *John Powell* *James Read* *Richard Keale*	Soldiers

"These being in an open Barge neare three tuns burthen." They discovered the Potomac and returned on the twenty-first of July, 1608.

The chapter ends with the statement that it was written by Walter Russell and Anas Todkill. On the accompanying map is shown Momford's Poynt directly across the river from the Pawtuxunt. Three days after his return to Jamestown, Captain Smith again set out, on the 24th of July, to finish the discovery. With him went these twelve:—

Nathaniel Powell *Thomas Momford* *Richard Fetherstone* *Michell Sicklemore* *James Burne* *Anthony Begnall*, Chir.	Gentlemen	*Jonas Profit* *Anas Todkill* *Edward Pising* *Richard Keale* *James Watkins* *William Ward*	Soldiers

This little company thoroughly explored the Chesapeake, met with many adventures and Indian fights, and finally reached Jamestown safely on the seventh of September, 1608.

After this Thomas Momford appears no more in those parts, but he did not die, for in "The Names of the Adventurers for Virginia alphabetically arranged, and set downe according to a printed book, set out by the treasurer and Councell in this present yeare 1620," there is under "Mo," "Thomas Mountford."

Of Smith's "General Historie of Virginia," printed in London in 1624, the third book is a reprint with additions and a map of Virginia. The fifth chapter contains all that appears in the fifth chapter of the "Map of Virginia," in the same words, but with much additional matter, and at the end there is this advertisement:— "Written by Walter Russell, Anas Todkill, and Thomas Mumford."

This last is intended as a signature, doubtless; and here we see the modern form of spelling. The sixth chapter of the book gives also an account of the naming of Momford's Poynt.

This book was written and printed in England. So much, then, we know of this Virginia Thomas: that he adventured in 1607–8 and that he wrote in John Smith's book in 1624. Whence he came I know not, nor the end of his adventures. It is very likely that he went again westward with Captain Smith to New England, and it is not improbable that such voyaging may have inspired other Mumfords, his kin. Whether or not he became the father of our first New England Thomas is uncertain,—an uncle or cousin he

may have been,—but it is worthy of note, as I have said, that in our family a son for many generations in England and America was called Thomas, after his father.

¶ Of *Thomas* I

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Of *Thomas* I

FOR the sake of convenience and because this Mumford was the first of our kin to settle permanently in America, he is known to us, his posterity, as Thomas the first; although he comes nearer to being Thomas the tenth reckoning from the time when Thomas became a name in Mumford annals.

Indeed, this Thomas was not the first of his name to visit America, as witness that "Virginia Thomas," of whom I have told.

Certainly the Virginian and Captain John Smith conceived a great love of voyaging in these parts, and Thomas the first of ours came hither after them to settle.

Those old Mumfords were none of them ever of Puritan leanings, so far as we can tell from what is written of them. Mostly Church of England men, they came as "Gentlemen Adventurers" to Virginia and New England.

Thomas the first came almost at once to Rhode Island, where there had been established religious tolerance, and where good land was to be bought for little money.

Of his birth date we are not informed, but it must have been about 1625. That will do for want of a better, and it nearly corresponds with what follows. He came then into Rhode Island at about the age of twenty-five, and we first get clear light upon him in the year 1655, when he married Sarah Sherman, the daughter of Philip Sherman, Secretary of the Colony.*

Thomas Mumford the first was in many respects much such a man as his father-in-law, whom I have described elsewhere.

Of his appearance, manners, and inches we have no very clear picture. That he was tall, rising six feet, and vigorous, there is little doubt, for his immediate descendants were tall men, and he himself was High Constable at one time, a position, in those early days, given to men of good physical parts. A man not ill to look at, then, we may believe; forceful, too, and hasty in his temper, to judge by some of his acts; but just and of good esteem among men. His voice was heard in the land, and in his immediate community he was a power. Indeed, the early history of Narragansett is closely identified with him and his family.

Let us inquire somewhat further then about him, so far as the dim notes of those days, scanty memoranda and family tradition, will allow; and when all is told, it is little enough.

A glance at our dates will show that Thomas the

* See Appendix: *Sherman Family.*

first came into Rhode Island and settled at Portsmouth in the north of the Island of Aquidneck (or Rhodes Island) some years after the first settlements had there been made. There was then much civil turmoil going on owing to Governor Coddington's "usurpation," as it is called. Roger Williams and John Clarke, indeed, were then in England petitioning Cromwell's Parliament to free them from the Coddington claims, and in that they were successful. Against these claims and all autocratic power in the Colony, Thomas himself naturally protested. Rhode Island was the one New England Colony where liberty of conscience was allowed, and as a Church of England man he had settled there for freedom from religious strife. The settlements on Aquidneck and at Providence, however, were made up largely of Baptists and other sectaries; and Thomas soon felt that it would be more comfortable in every way for him to plant a virgin soil. He seems to have had little sympathy with the searching out of the spirit which occupied his neighbours. He was content with the faith of his fathers, and, as a pioneer in the New World, sought merely to establish his *penates.*

For such reasons, then, he turned early towards the newer parts of the Colony, and, in the year 1657, joined with a company of enterprising investors of like opinions with himself. These men were Samuel Wilbor, John Hull of Boston, "goldsmith" (equivalent to "banker" in these

days), John Porter, and Samuel Wilson. With these four he journeyed down into the Narragansett country, and with them bought up in equal shares the tract of land known as "the great Pettaquamscutt purchase." The tract was obtained for a mere song as money goes in these days, sixteen pounds namely. It covered all that country now included in the townships of North and South Kingston. Chiefs of the Narragansett tribe sold the land, which was not a grant, as were so many of the lands in the other Colonies. These chiefs were the sachems Quassaquanah, Kachanaquant, and Quequaquinnet. Other reasons for the sale are mentioned in the deed, but the money given was little enough.

This purchase of Pettaquamscutt was a matter of great importance in those old days. It opened up a large and new tract of country, it gave employment to many new settlers, as well as negro slaves, who were beginning to be brought into the Colony, and about whose holding laws were enacted; and it established, advantageously, a company of men of the gentry class.

The papers relating to this purchase are numerous and cover a number of years. Twelve years after the original deed, which is dated 20 June, 1657, another deed was obtained, dated 1 April, 25 Charles II. In this deed, and added to the first purchasers', is the name of William Brenton. On the fourth of June, 1668, Benedict Arnold was added.

Brenton was an old settler in this country, having been freeman in Boston in 1634. Wealthy and influential, he had become a holder of estates in Rhode Island in 1638, and was prominently identified with the founding of the new Colony. His name still lingers there, not least well known to yachtsmen and other sailors. Of Arnold, who became our Thomas's son-in-law, something will be said later. The lady who was to become Arnold's wife was born in this year of 1668.

In this same year occurred an event which was to breed trouble for the descendants of Thomas and others. On the fourth of June, by common consent of the proprietors, there were set aside three hundred acres of land to be held for a glebe to support some orthodox minister. Let us note that word "orthodox," which seems to have referred to a clergyman of the English Church, if others would but have so thought. These seven men, the founders of the new country, were soon joined by others, and within ten years the whole tract from Point Judith to Wickford was in a prosperous state of cultivation.

Our Thomas was a busy man in those times. Planter, politician, father, these three functions he fulfilled, and was not always at peace with those in power. A few brief notes of him may illustrate the kind of man he was.

In the year 1664, in the days of the Connecticut controversies and soon after the accession of

Charles II., when politics ran high and the king's friends were not always in a majority, Thomas, with his neighbour, Enoch Place, accused a meddling Massachusetts commissioner, one Timothy Mather, of "speaking words of a very dishonourable nature against his Majesty." This accusation was bitterly resented; indeed, the matter was a serious one in those days, and Mather had influence enough to secure the imprisonment without trial of both Mumford and Place. The detention lasted but a few days, however; the accusers were induced to withdraw their words, and were released on bonds of £100 each to appear when further called on, which never happened.

The affairs of the district lay heavy on Thomas's hands, and several of his six colleagues having interests elsewhere, spent much time away from their estates. John Hull, especially, was much in Boston, and I find this note to him from Thomas Mumford: "My best respects presented to yourself and Mrs. Hull. Sir, my request to you is that you would be pleased to come up to the island, for there is very great necessity of your being here, both concerning our accounts and our deeds." Whether or not Hull came at that time I am not informed, but he seems to have given dissatisfaction to his partners, so that he was induced before long to sell out his holdings. All these exchanges of great tracts of land were brought about then with

little exchange of ready money; for about this time, on the fifteenth of March, 1668, Thomas and his wife, Sarah, sold to Peleg Sanford of Newport one thousand acres of upland and meadow in Pettaquamscutt for £25.

It was in these ten years, too, that the bitter conflict between Connecticut and Rhode Island rose as to jurisdiction in the Narragansett country; and in this conflict three of our ancestors took opposite sides, according as their landed interests led them, namely: John Winthrop the younger, Governor of Connecticut, William Cheseborough the elder, then an old man, on one side; and our Thomas on the other. The country was new and men few. These three were well known to each other but doubtless thought little of us their common descendants.

One incident of Thomas's life during those years was his journey to New London in his official capacity as sheriff and man of war. In 1670, Rhode Island appointed commissioners to proceed to Connecticut on a diplomatic errand, and they journeyed under the escort of our Thomas. Even in those times this was but a day's journey, but the way was rough and dangerous; men travelled over the wooded roads fearfully and armed to the teeth. Wolves abounded in the wilderness, and the Pequods were not yet subdued. Thomas commanded a small posse of men-at-arms, and we may well believe that he breathed more freely when the Groton bank

overlooking our beautiful New England Thames was safely reached. The company remained several days in New London, then but a small village not yet united with the New Haven Colony; and Thomas doubtless conceived a favourable opinion of that place, destined to become the home of his grandchildren for many generations. His journey suggests another made by his great-great-great-grandson—another Thomas—into the wilds of western New York nearly one hundred and fifty years later. I like to think of our first Thomas, that strong middle-aged aggressive man, leading the way into the hostile Connecticut land, a splendid type of the hardy warrior and planter of those early days, bent upon wresting from his grasping neighbours the right to maintain his own house and home, to govern and direct as he thought fit. Two others, Mumford brothers, will appear to us a century later in that same New London, protestants against the divine right of kings to misgovern their subjects. Our ancient Thomas was as yet very far from such thoughts.

The commission to New London came to nothing at that time, and the little company struggled back to the shores of Narragansett Bay, to appeal again and this time successfully to that King Charles who then ruled us.

For this New London journey our ancestor received the munificent recompense of twenty shillings.

It is needless to go into a detailed account of those troubles. The Connecticut claim of Winthrop was that his Colony held jurisdiction to the Narragansett Bay; the Rhode Islanders limited him to the Pawcatuck River, in which indeed they prevailed, and there the boundary is to this day. The Connecticut folk turned to Massachusetts for countenance, and brought charges against our Rhode Island friends. In 1661, Cheeseborough and others complained that Benedict Arnold, not yet of Pettaquamscutt, was unlawfully settled on their lands east of the Pawcatuck River.

Thomas was appointed High Sheriff in October, 1664, and as the Winthrop party had appointed civil officers for Wickford, several of these intruders were arrested by our Thomas. The result naturally was a series of counter charges brought against him for assaults.

In this sort of petty border warfare was our worthy ancestor occupied for some eight years, and even as late as 1670, in June, Mumford and Thomas Gould were exercising still these functions.

The following year, 1671, saw an end of the matter, for on the nineteenth of May in that year, all the inhabitants of the district being present in Jireh Bull's house, the Court was called there, and then was publicly read the Commission from the General Assembly for holding the Court, his Majesty's most gracious charter and letters, as also the Commons' orders. In other words, Parlia-

ment had decided the matter in favour of Rhode Island. At this meeting were present the following "gentlemen": Mr. Jireh Bull, Mr. Samuel Wilson, Mr. John Porter, Mr. Thomas Mumford, and also John Tift, William Heffernan, Rouse Helme, James Edridge, Samuel Albro, Benjamin Gardiner, George Palmer, Stephen Northrup, William Ayres, George Crofts, Enoch Place, and Christopher Helme. These all did give their engagement for their allegiance to his Majesty and fidelity to this Colony.

This was the end of the Connecticut interests of our family for many years, and during the remaining twenty-one years of Thomas's life he was concerned with other matters.

The Rhode Island Assembly of that year passed an important order which had an immediate bearing on the Narragansett Planters; it was to the effect that persons owning large tracts of land there should sell it out to persons in want of it. This strange command was the cause, first and last, of much trouble and appeals to the courts; it was before long revoked, but one effect was to increase considerably the population of those parts.

The attitude of our Rhode Island folk in King Philip's War, and more especially in the Great Swamp Fight, which took place in Pettaquamscutt itself, has always been open to much censure from us moderns, and indeed it is hard to see how they could have refrained from taking up arms.

It is needless to go into the events which led up to the great war, or the details of the war itself, but there is no doubt that the Rhode Islanders were entirely out of sympathy with the other colonists. They had long been on friendly terms with the powerful tribe of Narragansetts who lived almost in their midst; and when, at a critical time, the Narragansett sachem, Canonchet, proved false to the other whites, the Pettaquamscutt settlers refused to stir in the matter. Late in the year 1675, at the instigation of Philip, and after the war had continued throughout New England for more than a year, the Narragansetts broke out and began depredations throughout South-western Rhode Island. Among other atrocities they fired the house of Jireh Bull in Pettaquamscutt, which had been designated as the rendezvous for the English troops, and there killed ten men and five women and children. Even these things, we are told, did not rouse the Rhode Islanders to take an active part in the campaign.

On the nineteenth of December, 1675, a junction of all the colonial troops was effected in Pettaquamscutt,—the first regular American army ever collected,—under the command of General Josiah Winslow, Governor of Plymouth. We note in the roster of officers two names, kin to us, and therefore of interest. On the General Staff, Joseph Dudley, of Boston, was Chaplain, and Jonathan Remington, promoted Captain after

the Great Swamp Fight. The place in which the Narragansetts were to be sought was in what is now the town of South Kingston, eighteen miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the English rendezvous. The Indians were thirty-five hundred in number and were strongly entrenched on a hill surrounded by swamps. The colonists numbered one thousand men.

Our little English army, starting from Bull's house before daybreak, on the nineteenth, came up with the Indians about one in the afternoon, and after sharp work for several hours completely routed them. The Massachusetts troops, under Major Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, bore the brunt of the fighting.

The strength of the Narragansetts was irreparably broken in this campaign, and the Pettaquamscutt folk thenceforward enjoyed peace from the Indians, though the war swung off and lasted elsewhere in New England during three years.

What was our Thomas doing in the midst of all this excitement? We are not told, and there is no evidence of his having any active part in it. With the rest of the Rhode Islanders he was probably a spectator; and one would suppose, much against his inclinations,—if I know anything of the man,—though he was over fifty years of age. His eldest son Thomas was a youth of nineteen then.

In the remainder of his life little of public vex-

ation occurred, save some active smouldering of the Connecticut boundary trouble. Thomas continued, however, in local activity. On the twenty-sixth of October, 1670, he had been appointed "rate-maker" of the district, which kept him in employment. From 1683–86 he was again High Constable. Rather an elderly constable, one would think, but doubtless he left the giving of blows to his juniors.

When he was Sheriff in 1670, a celebrated case of murder, involving the question of jurisdiction, had arisen.

Two years previously, May 4, 1668, one Walter House, with others of Wickford, had petitioned the Connecticut authorities for protection of their jurisdiction, as we have read, and the Connecticut folk had assumed such jurisdiction, with the lamentable result of being taken into custody by our ancestor. One of the joint petitioners with House was a neighbour, Thomas Flounders. As the attempted Connecticut jurisdiction and protection came to nothing, there resulted much strife and political bickering among the petitioners.

In July, 1670, House and Flounders came to blows over some such matter, and House was killed, brought home, and buried without report or further question. Unfortunately for Flounders, Thomas Mumford and Jireh Bull lived in the district. Bull and Samuel Wilson (Conservators of the Peace) informed the Gov-

ernor of the murder and of the body's being illegally and disorderly buried without coroner or inquest; the result was that the High Constable, Henry Palmer, directed Wilson and Bull to repair to the place where Walter House was buried, to cause the body to be taken up and a jury's inquest to pass thereon.

Here again rose a conflict of authority. A jury had been empanelled under the Connecticut jurisdiction, and when the High Sheriff, Thomas Mumford, representing Rhode Island, came "with his black staff" to view the corpse, he learned that the Connecticut folk had already found that House came to his death by the act of Thomas Flounders.

By Mumford's intervention Flounders was finally brought before the Governor of Rhode Island and the Council, where the prisoner admitted that he killed House, but by accident and in self-defence. The unfortunate man was executed in October, though I find no evidence that there was further witness against him.

A pitiful picture is drawn of the poverty of yeomen like Flounders in those days. His estate was forfeited to the Crown, but on petition to the Assembly that body, commiserating the solitary and poor estate of his widow Sarah, for the relief and comfort of her and her "poor infant" remitted the estate. The widow for her relief was to have all bedding and household stuff, a cow

and hog, together with the corn. The Crown would not appear to have lost much.

Thomas's domestic life was not over stormy, one would suppose. He lived constantly at home, and in charity with wife, children, and father-in-law, Philip Sherman. His wife, Sarah, died before him; the date we are not given, but it must have been later than 1687, the year of her father's death; for he left her ten ewe sheep by will, as well as his "second best" mare to her sons Thomas and Peleg. Dying then about 1690, Sarah Sherman Mumford was fifty-four years old—young for those days. She had seen her son Thomas and her daughter Abigail married, and a small army of Mumford and Fish grandchildren growing up about her. She lies buried at the "Mills" in the old Mumford lot, and of her we know no more.

Thomas the first did not long survive his wife. He did not reach his threescore and ten, but died, I believe, of an apoplexy, at sixty-seven. As the record says, "He died intestate February, 1692."

It was not a great life certainly, and I cannot record a brilliant exit; but he served his country well and modestly as gentleman and magistrate, and he kept the faith without ostentation, when others were giving themselves over to theological warfare. He begat wholesome sons and daughters, and left a name long remembered and honoured in the land.

Children of *Thomas* (*I.*) and *Sarah Sherman Mumford*:—

(2) *Thomas (II.), born* 1656; *died* 11 *April*, 1726.
(3) *Peleg (I.), born* 1659; *died July*, 1745.
(4) *Abigail, born* 1662 *(circ.); died* 1717.
(5) *Sarah, born* 1668; *died* 14 *October*, 1746.

To the writer it is interesting to take up the two boughs, Thomas and Peleg, who sprang from that trunk, Thomas the first. Of his elder son Thomas suffice it here to tell that he was born at Portsmouth, in 1656; his story will be told later and in detail. In the Appendix is told the story of Peleg.*

In those same days there was living in Newport another Mumford, Stephen by name, in no immediate way connected with our Thomas, and he, with his descendants, must be distinguished always from our Narragansett Mumfords.

Stephen Mumford was some years younger than Thomas. He was born in London, in 1639; there grew up in the time of the Commonwealth, and became a preacher among the Baptists.

When he was twenty-one years old, Charles II. was restored, and the evil days which came upon the Sectaries forced Stephen Mumford to emigrate. At the age, then, of twenty-five, in 1664, he sailed for America, and settled at once in Newport, R. I. There he joined himself to the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, though

* See Appendix: *Peleg Mumford.*

even then his views seem to have favoured the observance of the Seventh Day.

In the following year he married—1665. His wife's name was Ann—the name of her father I know not. They had three children, Stephen, John, and Ann.

The first Stephen and his wife Ann soon broke away from their orthodox Baptist brethren, making thereby some little trouble in their quiet community. They drew away many with them into the observance of the Seventh Day.

Stephen continued of good repute in the community, however, and in the year 1671 he was admitted freeman of Newport. In this same year their little congregation was organized, and we find one of his fellows, Samuel Hubbard, of Newport, writing as follows: "We entered into a Church Covenant, the twenty-third of December, 1671: viz., Wm. Hiscox, Stephen Mumford, Samuel Hubbard, Roger Baxter, Sister Hubbard, Sister Mumford, Sister Rachel Langworthy," etc.

After three or four years of labour in this vineyard, Stephen determined to abandon the unprofitable field. He took with him on board ship his wife and three little children, about the middle of January, 1675, and returned to his old home in London. He had long felt that the New World was not especially favourable to his clamorous doctrines, and the object of his voyage was either to settle down again in London with those of

his own sect, or possibly to bring back with him recruits to Newport.

Here is a portion of a letter from him to Sister Hubbard in Newport. She and Samuel Hubbard are of that Hubbard family which moved later to Middletown, Connecticut, and five generations later became of kin to us, as will appear.

Stephen Mumford to Sister Hubbard, in Newport, Rhode Island Colony, New England.

London, March 14, 1675. . . . . .

"About the fourteenth of January we sailed from Boston, and had a comfortable time and fair wind for three weeks, in which time we came to Soundings, as they judged near the Isle of Scilly; and then we met with a cross wind and that kept us three weeks more, and then we came to anchor in a road between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth.

"I took my journey to London in the waggon, where I was received by the brethren with much joy, in some of them, who had a great desire to hear of our place and people. Some of them talk of coming with me."

Late in this same year of 1675,—it was in October,—Stephen Mumford returned to this country, having secured two recruits, William Gibson and his wife of London. The latter long remained prominent among the Seventh Day Baptists both in Rhode Island and New London, Connecticut.

After his return from England, Stephen Mumford settled down to a more regular mode of life, being assisted somewhat by the brethren at home and by the improvement of certain lands which he had acquired near Jamestown, Rhode Island.

Except that he saw many descendants live to grow up, he is no longer notable. His wife, Ann, four years his senior, died the twenty-second of June, 1698, and he himself lived on into the eighteenth century, dying in July, 1707.

In him, then, our Thomas had no part, being an orthodox person of settled convictions.

Thomas did three things for which he is especially to be remembered in Mumford annals. He became the father of two sons, Thomas and Peleg, the founders of two very distinct Mumford lines; secondly, he largely assisted in the purchase of the great Pettaquamscutt tract, as has been told; thirdly, he helped indirectly to establish and build up that first Episcopal Church of South Kingston and Wickford, so well known later in church histories.*

Such facts as the Appendix † gives have been secured of the descendants of Peleg the first, the younger son of Thomas the first; and doubtless from such scattered data as my correspondent, Mr. Baker, has with pain and labour collected, a fairly complete Mumford book in that line

* See *Glebe Land Controversy* in Appendix to Thomas the Second.

† See Appendix to Thomas the First: *Peleg Mumford.*

could be compiled. Of all those Mumfords, mostly they are but names to us thus far, and more especially of the earlier generations. What they did in war and peace I know not, and on these points Mr. Baker is himself silent. A few notes are added by him telling something of some of those still living, but those must be omitted here. The names and dates given are the most complete and authentic that we have. Numerous others more or less hypothetical are supplied but need not burden us now, and with that brief account of the Peleg branch let us leave him and take a glance at Abigail and Sarah, the daughters of our Thomas the first.

(4) Abigail, the eldest daughter, was younger than the son Peleg, it would appear. When she was born is not stated, but she married, on the first of May, 1682, Daniel Fish (he died September 16, 1723). This Daniel was the third son of Thomas Fish who took up land at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1643, and is therefore ranked among "the founders." The family was very well-to-do for the times and lived in comparative affluence. When Daniel died, in 1723, six years after his wife, he left a good estate and eight children: (6) Comfort, (7) Thomas, (8) Ruth, (9) Daniel, (10) Sarah, (11) Jeremiah, (12) Abigail, (13) Mary. Many of their descendants are still living among us in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

It is interesting to note how the name of Thomas

was borrowed among all generations of the descendants. We find it in all branches of the family even to this day.

(4) Abigail Mumford Fish died, then, in 1717, being about fifty-five years old, as nearly as we can compute it.

(5) Sarah Mumford, the second daughter and youngest child of Thomas the first, was born in 1668, and died on the fourteenth of October, 1746. So she lived well down into modern times, being seventy-eight years old at her death, and having seen great changes in her family and the country thereabout. When she was born the Colony was new, life was that of the frontier, and Indians still hunted and scalped in Rhode Island. When she died, New England was practically free of Indians, Rhode Island and Connecticut were covered by wide-spreading plantations, and the whole country had begun to assume the appearance of long settlement and high cultivation. Her father's family, too, had multiplied greatly and was widely scattered over all the region from Newport to New London.

In 1694, Sarah Mumford married, as a second wife, Benedict Arnold. Perhaps the most interesting thing about this marriage is that, being the second wife, Sarah Mumford thereby escaped becoming the great-grandmother of that traitor, Benedict Arnold, whom we are wont to rank with Judas Iscariot.

Sarah's husband, Benedict, was the eldest son

of the distinguished Benedict Arnold who was Governor of Rhode Island from 1663 to 1678. At the time of his second marriage, this second Benedict was fifty-two years old, his wife being twenty-six. By his first wife, Mary Turner, he had had six children; Benedict, the grandfather of that Judas, being the fifth. Sarah Mumford Arnold and her elderly husband became the parents of three daughters: (14) Comfort, (15) Ann, and (16) Sarah. Of these three Sarah alone is interesting to us in that she married Daniel Updike, of the well-known Rhode Island family. Of all these the dates are profitless.

Now, Sarah Mumford's husband, Benedict Arnold, died on the fourth of July, 1727, and left her an affluent widow. He had been a man of mark in his day, as patriot, politician, planter, and manufacturer, and his very considerable estate provided liberally for his widow and nine children. The widow alone received two hundred acres of land, one third of the personal property, and a negro slave woman, together with a life-interest in his residence and stone wharf. So good a steward did Sarah prove that on her death, nineteen years later, she left £1,000 to her daughter, Ann Scott, £1,000 and a slave boy to her grandson, William Chase, to three other grandchildren equal shares in £2,000, besides much personal property. All this represented a great deal of ready money for those days, when gold was scarce and dealings were mostly in kind.

Of Thomas 1

These three younger children of whom I have told some little, were from Thomas Mumford the first by his wife Sarah Sherman. Of his eldest son, Thomas, much more remains to be said.

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* I

¶ Of the *Sherman* Family

¶ Of *Peleg Mumford*

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* I

Containing some Account of the *Sherman* Family and of the Descendants of (3) *Peleg Mumford*

¶ Of the *Sherman* Family

THESE Shermans made some noise in the world first and last, the last being William Tecumseh Sherman, a hero of our own time. Not by any means the least of them all was Philip Sherman, the father of our ancestress Sarah.

This much of the Sherman pedigree interests us. We read first of *Henry* Sherman, of Dedham, Essex County, England, who married one Agnes (who died in 1580).

They had a second *Henry*, of the same place, who died in 1610. His wife was Susan Hills. From Henry and Susan came *Samuel*, our ancestor; and Edmund, the ancestor of General Sherman known to us.

Samuel was born in 1573, married Philippa, and died in England in 1615. He had a son *Philip*, whom he named after his wife, and it is with this Philip that we are concerned.

Philip Sherman was born in Dedham, England, 5th February, 1610.

When but twenty-three he came to America, on what ship I know not, and settled first at Roxbury near Boston. The next year, 14th May, 1634, he was made freeman of that place, and stands first on the list after Governor Haynes.

In the first year of his coming, Philip married. His bride, Sarah Odding, was the stepdaughter of John Porter of Roxbury, whose wife, Margaret, had been the widow of one Odding. Sherman went home to England in 1635, but returned soon and began making some slight trouble in the theological world. Of what moment we know not, but certain it is that on the 20th of November, 1637, he and others, among whom Henry Bull may casually meet us later, were warned to deliver up all guns, pistols, swords, powder, shot, etc., because "the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson have seduced and led into dangerous errors many of the people here in New England." He was led away, says the

Church Record, to *Familism* by Porter, his wife's stepfather. The following spring, 7th March, 1638, he and others at Portsmouth, R. I., signed the following compact: "We, whose names are underwritten, do here solemnly, in the presence of Jehovah, incorporate ourselves into a Bodie Politick, and as He shall help, will submit our persons, lives, and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings and Lord of lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of His, given us in His holy word of truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

This compact Philip signed immediately after his leaving Massachusetts, and it appears that the authorities thought him still a resident of that Colony, for on the 12th of March, five days later, though he and others had had license to depart from Massachusetts, summons was ordered to go out for them to appear, if they be not gone before, at the next court, to answer such things as shall be objected.

Sherman did not appear to this summons, but ever after remained a stirring figure in Rhode Island affairs, and appears first on the 13th of May in this same year of 1638, at a public meeting in Portsmouth. The next year, 1639, he was chosen Secretary of the Colony, and in 1640 was appointed with four others to lay out and survey the public lands.

The following dates will show that his interests did not diminish:—

On the 16th of March, 1641, he was made freeman.

From 1648 to 1652 he was General Recorder.

In 1665 to 1667 he was Deputy.

On the 4th of April, 1676, nearly forty years after his coming into the Colony, it was voted by the Deputies that "in these troublesome times and straits in this Colony, this Assembly desiring to have the advice and concurrence of the most judicious inhabitants, if it may be had for the good of the whole, do desire at their next sitting the Company and Counsel" of sixteen persons: among them Philip Sherman.

The *troublesome times* here mentioned were those of the Narragansett Campaign.

Philip Sherman lived full of years and honours for eleven years after this date, and died in March, 1687. His will, drawn 30th July, 1681, is a voluminous document and shows him to have been well-to-do in this world's gear for the time and place. Sarah, his wife, survived him. He was seventy-seven years old. The property left was evidently that of a wealthy planter. Much household goods, live stock, and acres are enumerated, but money was a scarce article. Philip and Sarah Sherman had thirteen children, eight boys and five girls, and their birth dates range from 1634 to 1652. The second only concerns us, that Sarah who married our Thomas. She was born in 1636.

¶ Of *Peleg Mumford*

Let us take a look at (3) Peleg and his offspring here, and then return to his elder brother's line.

(3) PELEG, the second son of Thomas Mumford the first and Sarah Sherman his wife, was born at South Kingstown, then sometimes called Rochester, in 1659,—the month I know not. Indeed, the dates of this ancient Peleg are mostly chaos, and can only be given approximately.

That he grew comfortably to man's estate must be supposed, for the first mention of him which we find after the birth date is that on the 6th of September, 1687, he was taxed at Kingstown 3*s.* 1*d.* He was now, though but twenty-eight years old, a person of some importance, for the next year, 1688, he was put upon the Grand Jury. Throughout these and the following years he continued as a fairly prosperous and respected citizen of his native place, being especially interested in church affairs.

I find this note of him: "The first rate-makers of South Kingstown, elected 1722, were Peleg Mumford, Samuel Helme, and James Perry."

On the 16th of August, 1713, he was appointed administrator on the estate of Katherine Bull, the widow of Jireh Bull, his friend, and the son of that Henry Bull who had been rifled of his arms in Roxbury along with Peleg's grandfather, Philip

Sherman. These Bulls, always until this day so well known in Rhode Island and elsewhere, became allied to Peleg's family through marriage. So Peleg lived out this life quietly enough, an old man and oracle at last, and in 1745 died. No note of month or day again.

His will, which was proved on the 8th of July in this same year, appoints his nephew, William Mumford, executor. William was the fourth son of Peleg's brother Thomas, and was then fifty-one years old. He was a six-foot man, as were five others, his brothers.

This brief notice of Peleg's estate shows the modest means of the man: "To grandsons Samuel, Peleg, and Thomas Mumford each £20. To granddaughter Abigail Mumford £10. To granddaughter Content Mumford 5s. To my five children, Peleg Mumford, Mary Hanson, Sarah Barber, Elizabeth Foster, and Hannah Hopkins the rest of personal estate." Certain land in South Kingstown, consisting of eighty-three acres, to be sold and money equally divided to five children.

§ 3 PELEG. To him were born one son and four daughters. We know not the name of his wife. That usually careful compiler, James Savage, says: "Peleg had two wives: Mary, daughter of Ephraim Bull, and second, Mary, daughter of the second John Coggeshall." The true facts are: Mary Coggeshall was the wife of Ephraim Bull, and they were the parents of Mary Bull who married this old Peleg's son, Peleg the second.

Certain it is that in 1692 our Peleg the first, being then thirty-three years old, married some daughter of the land, and to them were born

(17) *Peleg* (3), 1692–93.

(18) *Mary*, 1694 (?), who married one Hanson, a name only for us.

(19) *Sarah*, 1696 (?), who married William Barber on the 5th of May, 1720. She was then twenty-three years old, and died in 1748, the same year as her husband, having borne him no children.

(20) *Elizabeth*, 1700 (?), was married on the 4th of February, 1727, to Jonathan Foster, by the Rev. Rouse Helme, Dr. MacSparran's assistant. Of the clergy we shall hear more, but know nothing of Foster children.

(21) *Hannah*, 1704, married Thomas Hopkins on the 20th of March, 1728. Of all these, save only (17) Peleg the son, we hear no more. We know that they outlived the year 1745, the year of their father's death, for they are mentioned in his will.

It is through (17) Peleg the second, then, that all the Mumfords of the younger branch in America trace their ancestry, and for the sake of having approximately a definite record of some of them let us see the following lists.

§ 17 PELEG THE SECOND, being born in 1692–93, married in 1716 Mary Bull, the daughter of Ephraim Bull and Mary Coggeshall his wife, as was previously taken note of. They, Peleg and Mary, had the following eight children:—

(23) *Jireh*, born 5 August, 1717, who married Mary Gardiner, 29 November, 1739.

(24) *Peleg*, born 25 July, 1719. Died young.

(25) *Abigail*, born 28 November, 1721. She married her cousin, Samuel Barber, the son of William and Sarah Mumford Barber.

(26) *Samuel*, born 2 February, 1723. Nothing known further.

(27) *Content*, born 23 March, 1725. She is that five-shilling Content, of whom we have heard.

(28) *Sarah*, born in September, 1728.

(29) *Peleg*, born November, 1729. Of him we hear no more.

(30) *Thomas*, born 30 May, 1733. Of him we have some faint record.

That (23) Jireh named above was so curiously named after Jireh, the father of Ephraim Bull, his mother's father. The name long lingered sadly in his branch of the family.

Of these eight children of (17) Peleg the second let us

fasten our eyes upon (23) Jireh, through whom most especially the Mumford name was to be transmitted from (3) Peleg the elder.

§ 23 JIREH THE FIRST then married Mary Gardiner, doubtless a great-granddaughter of that George Gardiner who came to Newport from England about 1636. They had these children:—

(31) *Waite*, born 27 June, 1742.
(32) *Gardiner William*, born 26 November, 1744; married Elizabeth ——.
(33) *Jireh the second*, born 30 May, 1747; married Deborah Lillibridge.
(34) *Mary*, born 24 August, 1749; died in infancy.
(35) *Mary*, born June, 1751.
(36) *Sarah*, born 1 May, 1753; married Bliss Ransom.
(37) *Hannah*, born 18 January, 1755.

Of the above children of (23) Jireh the first, (32) Gardiner William, (33) Jireh the second, and (36) Sarah had offspring known to us.

§ 32 GARDINER WILLIAM married one Elizabeth, and they had:—

(38) *Paul*, born 8 January, 1770.
(39) *Dorcas*, born 8 April, 1772.
(40) *Annie*, born 20 May, 1774.
(41) *Silas G.*, born 4 March, 1776.
(42) *Oliver*, born 12 January, 1780.
(43) *Augustus*, born 29 January, 1780.
(44) *Elizabeth*, born 4 February, 1782.
(45) *Davis*, born 8 May, 1786.

(36) Sarah, the sixth child of (23) Jireh the first (17, 3, 1), left offspring, of whom there is this record:—

§ 36 SARAH MUMFORD, born May 1, 1753; married Bliss Ransom. They lived in New Salem, Conn., and had (46) *Louise Ransom*, born to them 25 June, 1824. Louise Ransom married Justus Haswell, born 17 August, 1819.

They lived in Albany, N. Y., and there lives there now (47) *Julia Ransom Haswell*, born 12 June, 1845, the wife of Patrick H. McQuade of that place.

§ 30 THOMAS (17, 3, 1) married, 10 June, 1755, Elizabeth Sweet, born 20 June, 1736. She died 10 April, 1822. Children: —

(a) *Ruth*, born 12 October, 1756; died 8 April, 1839.
(b) *Robinson*, born 13 January, 1758; died 11 September, 1804.
(c) *Jenny*, born 17 January, 1760; died 9 June, 1784.
(d) *Mary*, born 10 December, 1761.
(e) *George*, born 6 August, 1764; died 17 January, 1836.
(f) *Hannah*, born 23 November, 1766; died 10 January, 1837.
(g) *Abigail*, born 20 September, 1768; died 10 August, 1800.
(h) *John*, born 20 December, 1770.
(i) *Elizabeth*, born 21 August, 1772; died 26 June, 1836.
(j) *Thomas G.*, born 13 June, 1774; died 6 March, 1820.
(k) *Joseph*, born 2 June, 1776.
(l) *Dorcas*, born 19 August, 1779.

Of the above there are descendants living of (b) Robinson, (e) George, (h) John, and (k) Joseph.

§ h JOHN (30, 17, 3, 1) had son *Nelson*, born 16 October, 1805, died 26 January, 1884. Nelson had son *Erastus S. Mumford, M. D.*, of Syracuse, N. Y., born 4 December, 1839. He has two children.

§ k JOSEPH (30, 17, 3, 1) married "Polly" (Mary) Adams. Children, born in Otsego County, N. Y.: —

(m) *Jessie.*
(n) *Robinson.*
(o) *Sabina.*
(p) *Archibald.*
(q) *Orville*, born 30 November, 1809; died 28 August, 1882.
(r) *Deville.*
(s) *Orris.*

(t) *Lavinia Edson.*
(u) *Debora.*

§ 9 ORVILLE (k, 30, 17, 3, 1) married Jerusha Lee Edson, 31 August, 1830. Children:—
(v) *Theodore L.*, born 24 May, 1831.
(w) *Oscar F.*, born 8 April, 1833.
(x) *Egbert H.*, born 22 May, 1835.
(y) *Joseph C.*, born 8 February, 1839; died 20 February, 1857.
(z) *Henry J.*, born 25 February, 1844.
(z') *Charles A.*, born 7 May, 1847.

These brief facts in the course of a desultory correspondence I have gathered, and now let me give the rather voluminous data of (33) Jireh the second, the third son of (23) Jireh the first (17, 3, 1), these data having been supplied me by my good friend and kinsman, (232) the Reverend Leroy F. Baker, of Harrisburg, Pa.:—

§ 33 JIREH (THE SECOND) (23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 30 May, 1747, married 14 March, 1776, Deborah Lillibridge, born 8 July, 1756. (She was not of Rhode Island stock.) They moved from Rhode Island to Connecticut, 20 April, 1780, and after the Revolution, when Connecticut emptied itself westward, they wandered to Wayne Co., Pa., and on 25 March, 1795, settled at Mt. Pleasant there. To this couple were born:—
(48) *Mary*, born 14 January, 1777.
(49) *Jireh*, born 6 February, 1778.
(50) *Thomas*, born 6 February, 1780.
(51) *John*, born 27 February, 1782.
(52) Infant, born 10 October, 1784; died 4 December, 1784.
(53) *Deborah*, born 8 December, 1785.
(54) *Henry*, born 7 February, 1790.
(55) *Lillibridge*, born 29 January, 1792.
(56) "*Roxy*" (Roxana?), born 19 April, 1794.
(57) *Thankful*, born 12 March, 1796.
(58) *Miner*, born 9 November, 1797.

(59) *Amelia*, born 18 November, 1799.
(60) *Sarah*, born 6 February, 1788.

§ 48 MARY MUMFORD (33, 23, 17, 3, 1), born 1777, married Silas Kellog. (The first marriage in Mt. Pleasant.) Issue:—
(61) *Mary.*
(62) *Azor.*
(63) *Sally*, married —— Richards, an English Quaker. No issue.
(64) *Deborah*, married —— Bostwick, died at Cortland, Delaware Co., N. Y. Issue:—
(65) *Esther*, married Alfred Stevens.
(66) *Julia*, married Moltby Stevens.
(67) *Caroline*, married —— Blaisdel.
(68) *Harriett*, married Elias Lillibridge. Died at New Milford, Pa.
(69) *Jireh*, married Mary Moore.

§ 49 JIREH (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) Mumford, born 1778; married Mary Baker, Orange Co., N. Y. Issue:—
(70) *Deborah*, married —— Dickenson.
(71) *John*, married Evelina Spoor; moved to Ohio.
(72) *James.*
(73) *Phœbe.*
(74) *Thomas R.*
(75) *Decatur.*
(76) "*Dolly*" *Maria.*
(77) *Sarah Ann*, died unmarried.

§ 50 THOMAS (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1780; married Theodosia Carr. Issue:—
(78) *Ruby.*
(79) *Thomas L.*
(80) *Martin J.*
(81) *Hiram R.*
(82) *Mary.*

§ 51 JOHN (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1782; married Thomasia Rogers. Issue:—

(83) *Mercy*, married, first, Elijah Dix; second, —— Johnson.
(84) *Jireh*, married, first, Lydia Wheeler; second, Ruby Wheeler.
(85) *Martha Mahala*, married —— Burke; died at Bath, N. Y.
(86) *Malvina*, married Thomas Rogers.
(87) *Helen Cornelia*, married —— Lathrop. Two sons?

§ 53 DEBORAH (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1785; married John Clough. Issue:—
(88) *David.*
(89) *Roxana.*
(90) *Clarissa.*
(91) *Jireh*, died at Mt. Pleasant, unmarried.
(92) *Henry.*
(93) *Thomas.*
(94) *Amelia.*
(95) *Mahala*
(96) *Gardiner.*
(97) *Christopher.*

§ 54 HENRY (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1790; married Sarah Tanner. Issue:—
(98) *Millinda*, born 18 March, 1815.
(99) *Harriett*, born 21 April, 1817; married Erastus Baker.
(100) *Achsa Rowena*, born 1 April, 1819; married Thomas Sherwood. (Honesdale, Pa.)
(101) *Milo Henry*, born 28 September, 1821.
(102) *Henrietta*, born 16 December, 1823.
(103) *Alonzo*, born 13 June, 1826.
(104) *Phœbe*, born 6 October, 1828.
(105) *Jane Minerva*, born 11 June, 1831.
(106) *Francis M.*, born 2 August, 1834.

§ 55 LILLIBRIDGE (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1792; married Deborah Sherwood. Issue:—
(107) *Mary Ann*, married Patrick McGonigal. Issue:—
(a) *Celia*, married.

(b) *Mary Ellen*, married —— Towner, a singer with Moody, and a composer of "Gospel music."
(c) *George*, married.
(108) *Millinda.*
(109) *George.*

§ 56 ROXANA (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1794; married Eber Dimmick. Issue:—
(110) *Roxana.*
(111) *Miner.*
(112) *Walter.*
(113) *Adeline*, died unmarried.
(114) *Edward.*
(115) *Sarah.*
(116) *Eber.*
(117) *Orville.*

§ 57 THANKFUL (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1796; married Amos Rogers. Issue:—
(118) *Lawrence*, born 14 October, 1817; married Mary Wells. (Missouri.)
(119) *Clayton*, born 16 December, 1819; married Hannah Gilbert. (Cleveland, Ohio.)
(120) *Mercy*, born 1821; married John Gardiner.
(121) *Seymour*, born 1825; married Lucretia Cady. (Nebraska.)
(122) *Mary Ann*, married William Wells. (Oregon.)
(123) *Fidelia*, died young.
(124) *Bolevar Amos*, born 1840; married Eunice Fish. (Osage, Ohio.)

§ 58 MINER (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1797; married Adah Lyon. Issue:—
(125) *Emeline.* (Nebraska ?)
(126) *Juliette*, died at Binghamton, N. Y.
(127) *George M.*, married; had daughter who married —— Niles.
(128) *Elizabeth.*

(129) *Mary.*
(130) *Henry Wayne*, married Emily Giles. No issue.
(131) *Amanda*, died unmarried.
(132) *Minerva*, married Julius Wright. No issue.
(133) *Walter*, died young.

§ 59 AMELIA (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1799; married Elias Lillibridge (1st cousin). Issue:—
(134) *Louisa*, died 24 November, 1854; unmarried.
(135) *Levi E.*, born 9 November, 1828; died 15 June, 1831.
(136) *Cornelia R.*, born 31 May, 1830.
(137) Infant.

§ 60 SARAH (33, 23, 17, 3, 1) MUMFORD, born 1788; married Samuel Rogers. Issue:—
(138) *John N.*, married Susan McGivern.
(139) *Jireh* (M.D.).
(140) *Mahala*, married Stephen Niles.
(141) *Deborah*, married —— Knewals. (Near Valparaiso, Ind.)
(142) *Harriett*, married —— Stolaker.

Those all enrolled above, the grandchildren of (33) Jireh Mumford the second, who was born in 1747, bring that, our younger (3) Peleg branch, well down into the nineteenth century.

Of that Jireh's descendants there are records of many more, and they are here enrolled for the convenience of any future Mumford who may wish to compile a complete Mumford genealogy.

§ 61 MARY KELLOG (48), married John R. Woodward. Issue:—
(143) *Warren*, married Catherine Scott; died at Cortland, Delaware Co., N. Y.
(144) *Jackson*, married Augusta Mannering; died at Bethany, Wayne Co., Pa.
(145) "*Dency*," married Dr. Johnson Olmstead. (Dundoff, Pa.)

§ 62 AZOR KELLOG, married Nancy Stevens, sister to Moltby (66) and Alfred (65). Issue:—

(146) *Louisa*, married David White. (Near Vincennes, Ind.)

§ 69 JIREH KELLOG, married Mary Moore. (Preston, Wayne Co., Pa.) Issue:—
(147) *Jonathan*. (Lake Como, Wayne Co., Pa.)
And four others.

§ 71 JOHN, married Evelina Spoor. Issue:—
(148) *Phœbe Eliza*, married —— Root.
(149) *Electa Maria*, married Henry Clark.
(150) *Patience E.*, married Osmer Stone.

§ 72 JAMES MUMFORD, married Mary (82), daughter of Thomas Mumford (50). Issue:—
(151) *Oliver*, married Ann Legg. Killed at Petersburg, Va. "Captain."
(152) *Olive*, married Mott Keen. (Prompton, Pa.) Children, *Elizabeth* and *Clarence*.
(153) *James Lawrence*, killed at Chancellorsville. "Captain."
(154) *Mary*, unmarried.
(155) *Mathilda*, married Col. George B. Osborne. Daughter, *Georgiana*.
(156) *Warren*, married Laura Swift. Four daughters. Once Representative Pennsylvania Legislature.
(157) *Clinton*, married Joanna Pickering.
(158) *Clarence*, married Susan Avery.
(159) *Urban*, married Emma Ball. (Beloit, Kansas.)
(160) *Harriett*, married —— Cargill. Son, *Daniel*.
(161) *Elwyn*, married Ella Sutton. (Honesdale, Pa.) Lawyer.
(162) *Thomas*.
(163) Infant.

§ 73 PHŒBE MUMFORD, married James Hyatt. Issue:—
(164) *James*, married Ann Stevens.
(165) *Wakeman*.

§ 74 THOMAS R. MUMFORD, married Mary Converse, 4 April, 1845. Issue:—
(166) *Converse*, born 15 September, 1847; married Mary Knapp.

(167) *Mary*, born 30 January, 1846; married Horace M. Lindsley. Children are:—
(a) *Anna*, born 9 July, 1868.
(b) *Adelaide*, born 20 November, 1869.
(c) *Clara R.*, born 6 January, 1876.

§ 75 DECATUR MUMFORD, married 3 January, 1841, Esther Sampson. Issue:—
(168) *Eugene*, born 29 May, 1842.
(169) *Rolland*, born 1 November, 1846.
(170) *Alice*, died young.
(171) *Ellen*, born 1 December, 1848.
(172) *Grace*, died young.
(173) *Augustine.*
(174) *Estella*, born 12 September, 1852.
(175) *Georgiana*, born 10 November, 1858.

§ 76 "DOLLY" MARIA MUMFORD, married John Sampson. They moved to Texas.

§ 78 RUBY MUMFORD, married, first, Samuel Rogers; second, —— Benedict. Rogers issue:—
(176) *Ruby*, married Tabor Rude. (Lenox, Pa.)
(177) *Mary E.*, married George Cooper.
(178) *Charles*, married —— Wilcox.
(179) *Anna*, married Ezra Brown. Four daughters.
(180) *Jane*, married Daniel Moon. Four sons.
(181) *Thomas*, married Anna Sloan.

§ 79 THOMAS L. MUMFORD, married Eliza Kennedy. Issue:—
(182) *Adeline.*
(183) *Caroline*, married Dr. Thomas Winston. (Chicago.)
(184) *Ellen*, married Thomas B. Carey.
(185) *Anna.*
(186) *Thomas J.*, married Clara McKinley. (No. 2 Wall St., New York.)
(187) *Charles.*
(188) *Nathan*, married Hattie Parker. One daughter.

(189) *Eveline*, born August 12, 1853.
(190) Infant, died.

§ 80 MARTIN J. MUMFORD, married Maria Tracy. (Table Rock, Nebraska.) Issue:—
(191) *Luther.*
(192) *Ruby.*
(193) *Josephine.*
(194) *Tracy.*
(195) *Henry.*

§ 81 HIRAM R. MUMFORD, married Maria Wheeler. Issue:—
(196) *Duane*, died.
(197) *Lucinda*, married Isaac J. Keiter. (Pueblo, Col.)
(198) *Lucien*, married Daphne Hubbard. One son, *Winfred.*
(199) *Mary.*

§ 82 MARY MUMFORD, married (72) James Mumford.

§ 83 MERCY MUMFORD (36), married Elijah Dix. Issue:—
(200) *Marvin.*
(201) *Benjamin.*
(202) *Densmore.*
(203) *Elijah.*

§ 84 JIREH MUMFORD, married Lydia Wheeler. Issue:—
(204) *Jireh.*
(205) *Francis.*
(206) *Emily*, married Abel Flint.

§ 88 DAVID CLOUGH (53), married Domida King. Issue:—
(207) *Millinda*, married Francis Sanford.
(208) *Robert*, married Julia Dix.
(209) *Henry.*
(210) *Frances*, married —— Spencer.

§ 89 ROXANA CLOUGH (53), married George Warner. Issue:—
(211) *William Walter*, born 31 August, 1843; married Sarah Davis.

(212) *Norman*, born 28 November, 1841.
(213) *George Washington*, married Eva Miller. One daughter. Was killed at Antietam.
(214) *Warren.*
(215) *Wells.*
(216) *Emma*, died unmarried.
(217) *Adeline*, died unmarried.
(218) *Jane.*
(219) *Wallace.*
(220) *Nora Ella.*
(221) *John Walton*, died in infancy.

§ 90 Clarissa Clough (53), married Clark Dix. (Woodstock, Ohio.) Issue:—
(222) *John.* (Riverton, Franklin Co., Nebraska.)
(223) *Vane.* (Grand Mound, Clinton Co., Ohio.)
(224) *Clarissa*, married —— Fay. (Woodstock, Ohio.)
(225) *Peter.*

§ 98 Millinda Mumford (54), married Rufus Tuttle. Issue:—
(226) *Russel*, born 12 January, 1840; married Ervilla Goodrich. No issue.
(227) *Caroline*, born 19 October, 1845; married Joseph Robinson, M. D.; died 14 November, 1880. One daughter, *Helen Robinson.*

§ 99 Harriett Mumford (54, 33, 23, 17, 3, 1), married Erastus Baker. Issue:—
(228) *Harriett E.*, born 8 April, 1839; died young.
(229) *Charles E.*, born 11 February, 1837; married 29 November, 1870, Angeline Craft. No issue.
(230) *Sarah H.*, born 30 January, 1842; married, first, William Clark. Son *Frank.* Married, second, A. Van Horn. No issue.
(231) *Henry*, born 30 June, 1844; married Augusta Weaver, 15 June, 1875. Son, *Walter Erastus.*
(232) *Leroy F.*, born 26 November, 1848; married, 4 Janu-

ary, 1877, Sarah E. Wortman. Daughter, *Anna May*, born 12 February, 1882. Rector St. Paul's Church, Harrisburg, Pa., and Archdeacon of Diocese.

(233) *Clarence I.*, born 13 August, 1852.

(234) *Jane M.*, born 11 October, 1855; married Norman Shaffer. Daughters, *Minna* and *Harriett.*

(235) *Frederick M.*, born 30 October, 1858; unmarried.

§ 100 ACHSA ROWENA MUMFORD (54), married Thomas Sherwood. Issue:—

(242) *Lyman*, married. No issue.

(243) *Frank*, married Anna B. Vandergrift. (Cedar Rapids, Ohio.) Daughters, "*Carrie*" and "*Nellie.*"

§ 101 MILO HARRY MUMFORD (54), married ——. Issue:—

(236) *Isabel*, married Rufus Smith. (Gardiner, Kansas.)

(237) *George M.*, married.

(238) *Louisa*, married M. G. Gowey. (No. Louisburg, Ohio.)

(239) *Jennie*, married J. T. Murphy. (Jamestown, Ohio.)

(240) *John Frank*, unmarried.

(241) *Harry.*

§ 102 HENRIETTA MUMFORD (54), married Thomas Sherwood (supra), as his second wife. Issue:—

(244) *Jane Augusta*, married George Williams. Daughters, "*Nettie*" and *Florence.*

(245) *Charles*, married Gertrude Waite.

(246) "*Lizzie*," married (?).

(247) "*Minnie*," married Sidney Toman. Issue: *Florence*, *Harry*, and *Mary.*

§ 103 ALONZO MUMFORD (54), married Martha Freeman. Issue:—

(248) *Sidney Freeman*, born 23 December, 1851; died 18 August, 1881; married Angelina Stevenson. Issue, *Georgiana.*

(249) *Rowena*, born 31 August, 1853.

(250) *Caroline*, born 1 September, 1857; married Robert Fowler. Issue, *Josephine.*

(251) *Russel F.*, born 8 August, 1862.
(252) *Harry*, born 1 August, 1868.

§ 104 PHŒBE MUMFORD (54), married Charles Spencer. Issue:—
(253) *Rena*, born 19 April, 1857.
(254) *Frederick Mumford*, born 25 February, 1863. (Honesdale, Pa.)
(255) *Charles Francis*, born 2 April, 1865. (Honesdale, Pa.)
(256) *Russel Henry*, died young.
(257) *Alice*, died young.
(258) *George*, died young.

§ 105 JANE MINERVA MUMFORD (54), married A. N. Sill.

§ 106 FRANCIS M. MUMFORD (54), married Mary Campbell. Issue:—
(259) *Rachel C.*, born 5 December, 1863.
(260) *Sarah F.*, born 3 August, 1865.
(261) *Jennie H.*, born 24 February, 1872; died 24 March, 1873.
(262) *Noble R.*, born 1 April, 1881.

§ 212 NORMAN WARNER (89, 53), married Emily Stark. (Green Ridge, Pa.) Issue:—
(263) *Georgiana*, married —— Griffin.
(264) *Charles.*
(265) "*Lettie*," married —— Broad.
(266) *Thomas.*

§ 214 WARREN WARNER (89, 53), married —— Coyle. Issue:—
(267) "*Nettie*," married —— Smith. (Elmira, N. Y.)
(268) "*Hattie*," married —— Sampson. (Green Ridge, Pa.)
(269) *Arthur.*

§ 215 WELLS WARNER (89, 53), married Eliza Hacker. (Peckville, Pa.) Issue:—
(270) *Cecilia*, married —— Tanner.
(271) *Bertha*, died.

(272) *Minnie.*
(273) *Chester.*

§ 218 JANE WARNER (89, 53), married —— Capwell. (Scranton, Pa.) Issue:—
(274) *Walter.*

§ 219 WALLACE WARNER (89, 53), married Frank Fiske. (Nicholson, Pa.) Issue:—
(275) *Jennie.*
(276) *Grace.*
(277) *George L.*
(278) *Beulah May.*

§ 220 NORA ELLA WARNER (89, 53), married Frank Milton. (Homer, N. Y.) Issue:—
(279) *Milton.*
(280) *William.*
(281) *Sarah.*
(282) *Alice.*
(283) *Lucy.*

§ 168 EUGENE MUMFORD (75, 49), married, first, Kate Kacy; married, second, Susan Hymes, 24 December, 1879. Issue:—
(284) *Albert.*

§ 174 ELLEN MUMFORD (75, 49), married Almond Sampson. (Tunkhannock, Pa.) Issue:—
(285) *Albert*, born 7 November, 1865; died 25 July, 1869.
(286) *Clyde*, born 9 June, 1870.
(287) *Roland*, born 25 February, 1874.
(288) *Pearl*, born 17 February, 1880 } twins.
(289) *Ruby*, born 17 February, 1880 }

§ 169 ROLAND MUMFORD (75, 49), married, 24 May, 1868, Elizabeth Yeager. (Snowshoe, Mich.) Issue:—
(290) *Fera*, born 31 May, 1869.
(291) *Clayton*, born 28 October, 1875.
(292) *Theresa*, born 1 August, 1878.
(293) *Grace*, born 5 June, 1880; died 22 June, 1881.

§ 136 Cornelia R. Lillibridge (59), married S. A. Northrop. (Factoryville, Pa.) Issue:—

(294) *Clara*, married, 29 May, 1874, C. N. Swallow. One son, *Howard A.*

(295) *Preston Elias*, married, 18 June, 1887, Estella Bayle. Daughter, *Edith C.*, born 12 December, 1889.

(296) *Louisa A.*, married, 2 August, 1880, W. N. Manchester. Issue:—

(a) *Earl N.*, born 12 July, 1881.

(b) *Roy E.*, born 21 August, 1883.

(c) *Edwin R.*, born 19 September, 1885.

(297) *Stephen W.*, married, 4 September, 1890, Katherine Hillman.

(298) *Clarence Grant*, married, 1 October, 1889, Mary V. Seaven.

¶ Of *Thomas* II

Of *Thomas* II

THE second Thomas of our name was born in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1656,—being the eldest child of his parents,—the year following their marriage. First and last we have considerable light upon him and his career, and may believe that he was a worthy representative of his family.

The wealth and luxury of the Colony had not been developed in his younger days, and though a man of sound understanding and parts, he lacked the educational advantages both of his father and his own children.

When he was two years old, and still the only child, his father made his purchase in the Pettaquamscutt tract, and moved there. Young Thomas there grew to manhood, through the troublous Indian times, gaining such education as the country school and the Newport pedagogue could provide, and on the same acres he lived out his seventy years.

Of the great Pettaquamscutt tract the first Thomas had received, perhaps, the lion's share, having the first, second, and third choice in various drawings. These are known as the *first drawing*, the *Ninicroft*, the *Sawcatucket*, the *Yawcock Pond*, and the *final*. In the first draw-

ing, near Tower Hill, facing the bay and about half a mile from the shore stood the old Mumford house. It was a wide, low-roofed, comfortable wooden house of the old New England type, and stood for more than a century, occupied by various descendants of the first owner.

There our second Thomas grew to manhood, and from there he moved to a house of his own, which he built on Tower Hill after his marriage, in his father's lifetime.

Thomas was a vigorous planter and a conscientious, kindly elder brother. After the time of the Indian wars, which came when he was nineteen years old, a long period of prosperity for the Colony set in, and folk lived together in peace, kindliness, and plenty. The country rapidly became settled and developed, being for many years far ahead of its western Connecticut neighbour; and the second Thomas lived to see his children grow up about him in all the comfort that the Colony could afford.

His wife, Abigail, whose father's name has been lost from our family records, was born in 1670; fourteen years his junior, she was but sixteen when she married. Their three eldest sons were born while old grandfather Thomas the first still lived. The children of this generation—Abigail's sons—are an interesting group in family annals. There were six sons, averaging six feet in height, and they are known as "The thirty-six feet of Mumford," their fame extend-

ing far about that region. Here is a list of them. Children of *Thomas (II.)* and *Abigail*, his wife:—

(299) *Thomas (III.)*, *born* 1 *April*, 1687; *died* 1760. *Of him later.*
(300) *George*, *born* 15 *July*, 1689; *died* 1745.
(301) *Joseph*, *born* 17 *September*, 1691.
(302) *William*, *born* 18 *February*, 1693.
(303) *Benjamin*, *born* 10 *April*, 1696.
(304) *Richard*, *born* 6 *September*, 1698; *died* 1745 *at Louisburg.*

Of these six tall brothers note in our Appendix what little I have learned, omitting for the present the elder one, (299) Thomas, and returning later to him and his father.*

While begetting all these sturdy sons, Thomas the second went on leading the life of a prosperous planter and local politician. Land must have been very much cheaper in 1693 than it became a few years later, for I note that in that year Thomas and his wife sold to Samson Battey of Jamestown three hundred acres in Pettaquamscutt for £42, or about seventy cents an acre.

By the death of his father, intestate, in 1692, Thomas became heir-at-law, a result rather serious for brother Peleg, one would suppose. And indeed it would seem so, for Peleg appears to have remained a poor man thereafter.

Thomas was not altogether ungenerous, let us

* See Appendix: *George, Joseph, William, Benjamin, and Richard, sons of Thomas (the second) Mumford.*

believe. Shortly after his father's death he deeded one hundred and seventy acres in Kingstown to his sister, Abigail Mumford Fish, Daniel Fish's wife, of Portsmouth, declaring that his father had died intestate, leaving him heir-at-law.

For fifteen years after his father's death Thomas led the usual country life of his time and Colony. His wealth increased as the settlement expanded and the value of land rose in proportion. He saw something of politics, for which his family has never been especially noted in practice. In 1701 he was Deputy from South Kingstown, and was Justice of the Peace in 1703, these being the only offices he ever held.

Queen Anne's War was in progress through much of his mature life, and occupied the colonists with its alarms and projects; but Thomas himself never bore arms, and his sons were mostly too young to do so.

One event stands out conspicuously in his life, uneventful as it was in most ways: a great family tragedy took place,—so far as I know, the only murder in our annals. Slave-holding was common among the wealthy planters of the time, the negroes so employed being mostly house or personal servants, few in number, not unkindly treated, we are told, and having a very different position from those human cattle who at a later period became the opprobrium of our Gulf States.

There were but three or four of these blacks in

the family of Thomas—among them two men. It was in May, 1707, while Thomas was absent in Newport, that his wife, Abigail, then a vigorous matron of thirty-seven, had some words with one of these slaves and caused him to be whipped. He struck her down and brutally murdered her. The amazement, fury, and excitement of the whole province were long remembered, and the fame thereof dwelt in the land.

The wretched homicide for a short time eluded his pursuers, but his case must soon have become hopeless, for in the end he threw himself into the sea and was drowned. Here is an abstract from the Colonial Records of the twenty-eighth of May, 1707. Even its stilted phraseology becomes somewhat luminous with the human thought it contains. "Whereas the body of a negro, which was the late slave of Mr. Thomas Mumford of Kingstown, and who had committed the horrid and barbarous murder upon the wife of the said Mumford, about two weeks since, as is justly conc' ded, was found upon the shore of Little Compton, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, which said negro, it is believed and judged, after he had committed said murder, then threw himself into the sea and drowned himself, by reason he would not be taken alive; and the said negro's body being brought into the harbour of Newport, it is ordained by the Assembly that his head, legs, and arms be cut from his body and hung up in some

public place, near the town, to public view; and his body be burned to ashes, that it may, if it please God, be something of a terror to others from perpetrating of the like barbarity for the future." So ended the life of this worthy lady, known to us, her descendants, as Abigail only. She comes upon our scene as a prolific matron —the mother of giant sons, she leaves it the murdered victim of a brutal slave; and history tells us no more—her very name forgotten and her place soon filled.

It is a curious commentary upon the times that this Abigail was already a grandmother at thirty-six—her eighteen-year-old son, (299) Thomas the third, having married two years before her death and promptly begotten a (412) Thomas the fourth.

It seems that the bereaved husband, unsatisfied with the size of his already flourishing family, then sought consolation elsewhere, and added four more children to his stock. Esther Tefft (or Tift) was the sixth child of Samuel and Elizabeth Jenckes Tefft of Kingstown and Westerly. Our Thomas's suit with this Esther soon prospered, and she was installed in his new homestead on the twenty-fifth of November, 1708. Of this second marriage there were born four children, but of them I know no more than the names:—

(305) *John.* (307) *Tabitha.*
(306) *Sarah.* (308) *Esther.*

In the year of this second marriage our anticipatory Thomas busied himself settling his eldest sons in life.

Two weeks before his marriage, the old house, in which he and his father had dwelt, was made over by deed of gift to the eldest married son, Thomas, together with fifty-six acres and farm buildings, besides a pasture lot of two hundred acres. Son Thomas was already living in the old house, and continued to do so for nearly eighteen years.

This year was the one preceding the marriage of the second son, George, and in view of that event the father deeded to him on October the twenty-second, 1708, one hundred and eighty acres of land on Point Judith neck, also a part of the farm belonging to the old house.

Let us here stop for a moment and take a survey of the Mumford family as it spread itself out over the Narragansett region in the early years of the eighteenth century, now nearly two hundred years ago.

Of the children of the first Thomas there were living in the region: Thomas the second, Peleg, and Sarah Arnold, with their numerous children, twenty-two grandchildren in all. All of them fairly well-to-do and prosperous persons, it would appear.

It is hard to estimate exactly what ground was then included in the Mumford acres, but so far as one can judge they must have covered a large part of south-eastern Kingstown, taking in Point

Judith and Tower Hill with the Narragansett Pier region—from three thousand to four thousand acres in all. Mumford's Island, now known as Great Island in Point Judith Pond, is frequently mentioned, but passed by purchase or deed into the Hazard family of the next generation—as did also much else of the land in that region.

The Hazards were several times allied with us by marriage, and I find some interesting notes of those old times in a letter written a century later by Isaac Peace Hazard of Narragansett:—

"Up to this period (the middle of the eighteenth century) and some time afterwards, Narragansett was the seat of hospitality and refinement. Her large-landed proprietors lived in ease and luxury, visited by the élite from all parts of the then British American Colonies and distinguished strangers of Europe.

"In person, my grandfather (Thomas Hazard) was large, full six feet high, and weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, of great strength both of mind and body. Daniel Updike of East Greenwich once, in speaking of the degeneracy of the old Narragansett race, observed that although our family had kept up the standard as well as any, yet we were as far below that of our ancestors both in mind and body, as those who had depreciated most were below us. . . .

"Ancient Narragansett was distinguished for its frank and generous hospitality. Strangers and

travelling gentlemen were always received and entertained as guests. If not acquainted with some family, they were introduced by letter, and an acquaintance with one family of respectability was an introduction to all their friends.

"Public houses for the entertainment of strangers were rare. Strangers and travellers without letters were compelled to tarry at them, but citizens were expected to sojourn with their relations and acquaintances. Newport, distinguished as it was before the Revolution, had few public houses of entertainment, and those small, not exceeding the dimensions of the common dwelling houses. The old public house of Mr. Townsend, so celebrated in its day, was an ordinary two-story house, and rather narrow, and he entertained in it the distinguished travellers of his time. The public houses in Providence were equally inferior in dimensions.

"The society of that day was refined and well informed. The landed aristocracy showed an early regard to the suitable education of their children. Books were not so general as at this period (1835), but the wealthy were careful of the education of their offspring. Well-qualified tutors emigrated to the Colonies and were employed in family instruction, and to complete their education, their pupils were afterwards placed in the families of learned clergymen. Dr. MacSparran received young gentlemen in his family for instruction. Thomas Clapp, the

efficient president of Yale, completed his education under him.

"The instruction of youth in the private families of learned men, with the opportunity of associating with their distinguished visitors and friends, improved their minds and accomplished their manners.

"The young ladies also were generally instructed in the same manner, under well-qualified private tutors, and then placed in the schools of Boston for further instruction and accomplishment.

"The gentlemen of ancient Narragansett were well informed and possessed of intellectual taste: the remains of their libraries and paintings would be sufficient testimonials if other sources of information were defective. . . .

"The portraits of Dr. MacSparran and wife, painted by Smybert in 1729, at the Doctor's house in Narragansett, are with the family of Frederic Allen Eyre in Maine (Mrs. Allen being the great-niece of Mrs. MacSparran), and copies only are in Rhode Island. . . . The paintings of other families besides family portraits are now dispersed, and their libraries are now divided among their children and are lost.

"This state of society supported by slavery would produce festivity and dissipation, the natural result of wealth and leisure. Excursions to Hartford to luxuriate on *bloated* salmon were the annual indulgences of May. Pace races on the

beach for the prize of a silver tankard and roasts of shelled and scaled fish were the social indulgences of summer. When autumn arrived the corn-husking festivals commenced. Invitations were extended to all those proprietors who were in habits of family intimacy, and in return, the invited guests sent their slaves to aid the host by their services. Large numbers would be gathered of both sexes, expensive entertainments prepared, and after the repast the recreation of dancing commenced, as every family was provided with a large hall in its spacious mansion, and with natural musicians among its slaves. Gentlemen in their scarlet coats and swords, with lace ruffles over their hands, hair turned back from the forehead and curled and frizzled, clubbed or queued behind, highly powdered and pomatumed, small clothes, silk stockings, and shoes ornamented with brilliant buckles; ladies dressed in brocade, cushioned headdresses, and high-heeled shoes, performed the formal minuet with its thirty-six different positions and changes. These festivities would sometimes continue for days, and the banquets among the landed proprietors would for a longer or shorter time be continued during the season of harvest.

"These seasons of hilarity and festivity were as gratifying to the slaves as to their masters, as bountiful preparations were enjoyed by them in the large kitchens and outhouses.

"These practices were continued occasionally

down even to the year 1800, but on a diminished scale of expense and numbers.

"At Christmas commenced the Holy-days, the work of the season was completed and *done up*, and the twelve days were generally devoted to festive associations. In former times all connections by blood or affinity were entitled to respectful attentions, and they were treated as welcome guests. Every gentleman of estate had his circle of connections, friends, and acquaintances, and they were invited from one plantation to another." . . .

This state of affairs did not differ materially from what was known in the Southern slave states of the last generation, and was made possible by slavery and the laws of primogeniture. Indeed, much of the malicious talk about Yankee birth, manners, and breeding, originating with the English, taken up by the landed gentry of the South, and still sung by the so-called popular press, would be despised for the cant it is, but for the sad fact that the slander to-day has become the accepted faith of our New England people.

"In those old days travelling was an important undertaking. Every member of the family had his particular horse and servant, and he rarely rode unattended by his servant to open gates and care for the horses.

"Carriages were unknown, and the public roads were few and bad.

"Of course, weddings were the great galas of the olden time, and the fox chase, with hound and horn, fishing, and fowling were constant objects of recreation. Wild pigeons, partridges, quails, woodcocks, squirrels, and rabbits were innumerable.

"Such were the amusements, pastimes, festivities, and galas of ancient Narragansett after the Indians had been driven forth."

It may be interesting to mention some of the old families which are grouped as kinsfolk and intimates. Among them are Babcocks, Stantons, Bulls, Champlins, Hazards, Robinsons, Potters, Gardiners, Willets, Coles, Helmes, MacSparrans, Remingtons, Mumfords, Wilsons, Fannings, Brentons, Fosters, Updikes, Barbers, Arnolds, Fishes, and Shermans.

"Few persons are aware of the changes which have taken place in Narragansett society in the past hundred years.

"At the time before the Revolution it was the seat of hospitality, refinement, and luxury, and the accounts I have seen from various persons scattered through our country, who visited Rhode Island at that time, corroborate these statements. Among others, Mrs. Dr. Lee of New York writes that she spent a long school vacation there at the age of sixteen. She pictures the romantic scenery and situation of the old mansions,—few at present standing,—with great vividness, at the same time describing the

politeness, refinement, and hospitality of the inhabitants as beyond what she had ever before known or conceived of.

"The changes are indeed effectual and complete. The abolition of slavery, the repeal of the law of primogeniture, the statute division of estates equally among all, has divided and subdivided inheritances into such infinitesimal portions that the whole has disappeared from every branch of those old families."

Such is one side of the picture, and the best of our own people confirm this attractive view of that old life. The Earl of Bellomont, when Governor of New York and New England, passed through Rhode Island in 1700, and his ill reception there caused him to write complaining of the people and their propensity to piracy, their evasions of the laws of trade, and the ignorance of their officials; but our knowledge of that nobleman does not incline us to credit much that he says when his prejudices were aroused.

That the Rhode Islanders did abandon one of their most boasted institutions is certain. They had in their early days asserted the right of freedom of conscience for all, but in 1715 the Roman Catholics were disfranchised, and the law was not repealed until after the Revolution.

The second marriage of our Thomas the second seems to have been a comfortable and happy one. He lived eighteen years in that estate, and died

at the age of seventy, in April, 1726. In the same year his wife followed him. To me, after diligent search, no trace has appeared of those four children of hers, and whether they outlived childhood I have not learned. Where the wife Esther was buried I know not, but Thomas lies by his first wife, Abigail, in the old Mumford lot in South Kingstown.

Thomas's will was proved on the eleventh of April, 1726, and his wife Esther was the executrix. To (299) Thomas, (300) George, (301) Joseph, (303) Benjamin, and (304) Richard were left five shillings each, and son George to have the negro girl Morocco. To the daughters, (306) Sarah, (307) Tabitha, and (308) Esther, each a feather bed. To the son (305) John, the new dwelling-house, with five acres and other land. To the son (302) William, the rest of the homestead farm with the house thereon, in which William was then living, and he was enjoined to keep for the widow, a riding beast, two cows, and twenty sheep. To wife Esther, the rest of the movables and negro slaves, male and female; and at her decease two slaves, Tobey and Peg, to go to son John. Girl Catherine to daughter Sarah.

Inventory, £634 14*s.* 7*d.*, viz.: books, £1 4*s.*; warming-pan, gun, pair of "stillyards," linen wheel, feather-beds, pewter, bond, £200; silver weighing 15½ ounces; negroes: Tobey £50, Peg £75, Catherine £40; three cows, heifer,

two mares, two young horses, colt, eighteen sheep, two hogs, etc.

This will is confusing, and little can be gathered from it. The items do not foot up correctly, and the two main paragraphs do not correspond; as for example, where in one place William is directed to keep twenty sheep for his stepmother, and later the inventory mentions but eighteen sheep in all.

It seems not improbable, from what goes before, that Thomas had provided liberally for all his children long before his death, and that the will, which was drawn on the second of January in the year he died, mentions only what was not already appropriated.

It would appear that the eldest son Thomas had removed from the old homestead where he lived at the time of his father's second marriage, and that in 1726 William was living on the old place.

So much, then, have we learned of Thomas the second. It was not a great nor important life, certainly, and is memorable to us chiefly for this: that he was the father of tall sons, the "thirty-six feet of Mumford," and that his poor wife Abigail, of unknown surname, was the victim of a brutal murder.

And now we pass on rapidly to (299) Thomas the third, and the dawn of modern times.

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* II

Sons of *Thomas* (*II.*) *Mumford:*

¶ *George*
¶ *Joseph*
¶ *William*
¶ *Benjamin*
¶ *Richard*

and their Descendants

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* II

The Sons of *Thomas* (II.): (300) *George*, (301) *Joseph*, (302) *William*, (303) *Benjamin*, and (304) *Richard;* and their Descendants

¶ Of *George*

THE second brother, (300) George (2, 5), lived to be fifty-six years old and followed fortune prosperously through life. His early years were passed on the old place. When he was twenty years old he married Mary, the fifth child of Rowland and Mary Allen Robinson. She was nineteen years of age. They lived in Narragansett and, later, on Fisher's Island, which he rented from the Winthrop heirs in New London. He was a planter and well-to-do merchant.

In this connection, were it not for wandering too far afield, it might be of interest to record at length the history of the use of the glebe land set apart in 1668 by the Pettaquamscutt purchasers for the support of an orthodox minister. The land was not put to that purpose for very many years, and, among others, George Mumford believed that he had acquired certain rights to it.

In 1702, no orthodox minister having taken settlement,—and by orthodox was meant a Church of England clergyman, to which form of worship most of the grantors belonged,—Henry Gardiner took up twenty acres and James Bundy two hundred and eighty acres.

Seventeen years later, in 1719, as the conditions had not changed, our George Mumford bought the two hundred and eighty Bundy acres, and here his trouble began. In 1721 came Dr. MacSparran, a properly accredited orthodox clergyman, to whom Gardiner gave up his twenty acres which had cost him nothing, but George was not so complacent. Suits were brought against him, but he was sustained. In 1732 Dr. MacSparran gave up the fight, possibly on account of his Mumford connection, but eighteen years later, five years after George Mumford's death, the Presbyterians, as being orthodox, claimed the land, and their claim was allowed by the English courts,—a

grievous outcome for our Episcopal brethren in those early days.

Even then many prominent persons throughout the country held the Episcopal faith. It is interesting to note in the next two generations, Franklin, Laurens, Hamilton, Washington, Jefferson, Henry, *et al.* Among the Rhode Island families were Champlins, Hazards, Helmes, Maxsons, Updikes, Olneys, Carters, Clarkes, William and John Mumford, and many others.

§ 300 GEORGE and MARY MUMFORD had these children:—

(309) *Mercy*, born 15 November, 1710.
(310) *Abigail*, born 7 April, 1713.
(311) *James*, born 7 February, 1715; died 1773. (New London.)
(312) *Robinson*, born 1 May, 1718.*
(313) *Mary*, born 27 November, 1721.
(314) *Rebecca*, born 2 May, 1724.

George Mumford died in 1745.

I may refer to this George later, but so much of his life and his children's lives I here set down.

¶ Of *Joseph*

§ 301 JOSEPH (2, 1). Of him and his children I know little more than of his brother George.

In 1717 Joseph married Hannah, the second child of Stephen and Elizabeth Helme Hazard. Hannah was born the 20th of April, 1697, so that at their marriage Joseph was twenty-six and Hannah twenty years old. So far as I can learn, the children of this marriage were (315) *Stephen*, *John*, *Richard*, and *Caleb*; the first, named after his grandfather Hazard. He was born in South Kingstown on the 2d of March, 1718.

On the 14th of January, 1726, Joseph was appointed a justice of the peace in South Kingstown. In his later years he was one of the wardens of S. Paul's. When he died, and where, I know not. In 1722 he had been admitted freeman of South

* *Robinson Mumford married Sarah Coit on the 1st of February, 1761. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mather Byles, New London.*

Kingstown. In 1734 he built a pier, which was for many years the only pier in Narragansett, and for which he was reimbursed by the Assembly. This structure gave the name to the place now known as Narragansett Pier.

¶ Of *William*

§ 302 WILLIAM (2, 1) was the fourth son of our Thomas. Of him and his younger brother (303) Benjamin, numerous descendants are now living. William must have come to a good old age, and prospered, for during the Revolution, when he was nearly eighty years of age, he lived in Newport in the house on Thames Street, owned by Governor Wanton, and after his death his widow owned and occupied a house on Jews Street. In 1777, he was district secretary.

William was a merchant, living in Newport, at one time, and an insurance underwriter. In 1746, he was a signal-station warder, before his removal to Newport, and even after his settling there he still owned much real estate in South Kingstown, for so late as 1803, the tract called "The Hills" there—sometimes known as "The Commons"—was divided among his heirs. He was at one time a lieutenant of militia.

On the 1st of March, 1720, William, being then twenty-seven years old, married Hannah Latham of Groton, Mass. She died in 1728, leaving him with two children:—

(316) *Lucy*, born 29 January, 1725.

(317) *William*, born 14 September, 1728.

A few months after the death of his first wife, William married, on the 3d of April, 1729, a young widow, Ann Wilson Ray, the daughter of Jeremiah and Ann Manoxon Wilson. She was born on the 7th of December, 1702. On her father's death eleven years later, she brought her husband the handsome dowry of £50. To (302) William (2, 1) and Ann were born these children:—

(318) *Nathaniel*, born 29 December, 1729.

(319) *Abigail*, born 27 December, 1731.

(320) *Paul*, born 5 March, 1734.

(321) *Sarah*, born 26 March, 1737.

(322) *Simon Ray*, born 25 April, 1739. Daughter, (325) *Rebecca*, married (343) William, son of Benjamin 2d.

(323) *Gideon*, born 17 December, 1741.

(324) *Augustus*, born 7 July, 1744.

Of all these a Gideon descendant is known to me, a great-great-grandson, R. W. G. Welling. (323) Gideon had a son (326) *John*, whose daughter, (327) *Susan Elizabeth*, married William Perry Greene. Her daughter married (328) *Charles H. Welling*, whose son is (329) *R. W. G. Welling*. Of this stock is also General Francis V. Greene, of Manila fame.

§ 320 PAUL,* the second son of William and Ann Mumford, was a man of some distinction. He was an Associate Justice of Rhode Island from 1776 to 1781, and Chief Justice from 1781 to 1788. This Paul was graduated from Yale College in 1754, and besides being Chief Justice of his State was Lieutenant-Governor and Member of Congress.

§ 324 AUGUSTUS MUMFORD (2, 1), the youngest son of William and Ann, had the distinction of being the first Rhode Island soldier killed in the Revolution. Adjutant of the first Rhode Island regiment. Killed at Bunker Hill.

I find this further note of (318) Nathaniel and (323) Gideon, sons of William and Ann. They were appointed by the State Legislature in 1775–1776—with Thomas Greene—an auditing committee to pass on various claims against the Colony, and were empowered to go to Philadelphia to arrange for payment of a claim by the Colony against the Continental Congress. There is also in the Legislative Records an act appropriating a

* *Paul Mumford, born 5 March, 1734. A.B. Yale, 1754. In Newport married wife Mary. Son born, 1770. During Revolution went to Barrington, County Bristol. Deputy, April, 1777. Judge Court Common Pleas, County Bristol, May, 1777. Superior Court, 1778. Upper House, 1779. May, 1781, Chief Justice; also, 1786–1788. 1803, Deputy Governor. Died in office. In September, 1786, presided at famous trial, Trevett vs. Weeden, involving constitutionality of Assembly acts respecting paper money. Died 1 August, 1805.*

sum of money to Gideon Mumford for the building of a fort in Kent County.

¶ Of *Benjamin*

§ 303 BENJAMIN (2, 1) was the fifth son of Thomas the second and was the ancestor of many Mumfords now with us, though of him personally we know not much. (363) Mr. Joseph Pratt Mumford, of Philadelphia, of the Benjamin line, has learned some little of his ancestor, and has told that little to me.

As we know, Benjamin was born in South Kingstown on the 10th of April, 1696. When he died is not said. That he married Ann Mumford is stated by tradition. She was of that Stephen Mumford line, and so far as known this is the only intermarriage between Thomas and Stephen Mumfords. The second son of old Preacher Stephen was John, born we know not when, but he died in 1749. On the 20th of October, 1699, he married Peace Perry, and their second child Ann was born on the 28th of April, 1701. She died on the 22d of October, 1773.*

Our Benjamin, then, married an Ann, in 1720, at Newport. Their children were born in South Kingstown, and of them I will later give some account.

Benjamin's vocation was that of a cordwainer, and he was a man of some substance, judging from what we are told. Of him we have such facts as this: that on the 22d of September, 1721, his father, Thomas, sold him "for love and affection," five hundred and twenty acres, and on the 26th of March, 1726, just before his father's death, he bought of George Hazard one hundred and eighty-three acres for £140. At the same time Benjamin, and Ann his wife, mortgaged to John Walton forty acres for £25,—this was on the 25th of March, and they were evidently raising money to complete the Hazard purchase.

There are, further, these notes of Benjamin, which show that he was probably a well-to-do man for those days:—

* *Later evidence, however, does not confirm the story of this intermarriage between the lines.*

On the 23d of April, 1726, he bought of Sarah Macy twenty acres for £200. On the 17th of June, 1736, he and his wife sold to his brother William five hundred and twenty acres for £450, and on the 24th of October, 1736, they sold to Ichabod Sheffield three hundred and eighty-three acres for £700. Benjamin moved to North Kingstown in middle life, about 1740. Whether he died there or not we know not, but his wife Ann lies in the old Newport cemetery, beside her sons (332) Stephen and (334) Benjamin. She most probably moved to Newport to live with her children in her old age and after her husband's death.

These Mumfords were of Dr. MacSparran's flock, for we read that on the 3d of December, 1746, Dr. MacSparran baptized Powell Helme, the son of his curate at Tower Hill,—the old church there,—the sureties being the Doctor, Benjamin Mumford, and Mrs. Mary Gardiner, and the Doctor refers constantly, in his diary, to "old Mr. Benj. Mumford," who was parish treasurer.

More interesting still: on the 11th of April, 1756, Benjamin Mumford and his wife stood sponsors for Gilbert Stuart's child —afterwards the famous artist. The elder Stuart was a Scotch snuff grinder.

Such are the brief notes which we have on the life of this man, the first Benjamin. Of his descendants much may be said, and the names of many of them we have down to the present day.

In somewhat rough style they are here given:—

§ 303 BENJAMIN MUMFORD (2, 1), born 10 April, 1696; married Ann, born 28 April, 1701. Their children were seven in number:—

(330) *Phœbe*, born 24 November, 1721; married Daniel Wier. Son, *John*.

(331) *Samuel*, born 20 January, 1723-24; married Elizabeth Goddard. Daughter, *Elizabeth*.

(332) *Stephen*, born 7 March, 1724-25.
George, born ——.

(333) *Peter*, born 9 March, 1727–28; married Abigail; but I know no more.

Ann, born ——; married James Dickson.

(334) *Benjamin*, born 4 December, 1735. Revolution post-rider.

Of these seven children we know little, except of the seventh, (334) Benjamin, and his children.

§ 334 BENJAMIN (303, 2, 1), of Newport, married Mary Shrieve, 30 October, 1760, and to them were born the following nine children:—

(335) *Samuel*, born 19 October, 1761; died 23 November, 1761.

(336) *John B.*, born 31 October, 1762; died 5 September, 1832.

(337) *George*, born 29 May, 1765; died 27 October, 1775.

(338) *Mary*, born 13 September, 1767; died 18 April, 1844; married James Anthony.

(339) *Esther* (or *Peter?*), born 26 June, 1769; died 8 August, 1769.

(340) *Samuel*, born 4 July, 1770; died 12 October, 1770.

(341) *Benjamin B.*, born 17 February, 1772; died 12 May, 1827; married Hannah Remington.

(342) *James*, born 8 October, 1774; died 12 March, 1852.

(343) *William*, born 2 October, 1779; died October, 1802, at sea. Had married (325) Rebecca, daughter of (322) Ray Mumford.

§ 336 JOHN B. MUMFORD (334, 303, 2, 1), about 1788 married Mary Tillinghast, a descendant of Pardon Tillinghast, who settled in Providence in 1646, and was an old Cromwellian. (336) John B. and Mary Mumford had issue:—

(344) *Thomas Howland*, born 1789; died 1825. Cashier Merchants' Bank. (Newport.)

(345) *Abigail Tillinghast*, died young.

(346) *Mary Ann*, married Christopher Fowler. (Newport.)

(347) *Avis Carpenter*.

(348) *Martha Russell*, married Greene Carr. (Newport.)
(349) *Pardon Tillinghast*, married Mary McCredy. (Charleston.) Had a son, *Rev. Thomas Mumford*, whose son is *Edgar H. Mumford*, of Plainfield, N. J.
(350) *Sarah Rogers*, married Samuel Barker. (Newport.)
(351) *Hannah Remington*, married Charles Freebody. (Newport.)
(352) *Benjamin*, died 1880. Cashier First National Bank. (Newport.)
(353) *John Shrieve*, died young.
(354) *Elizabeth Earl.*

§ 344 THOMAS HOWLAND MUMFORD, married Phœbe Prand Pratt (she was born 1790, died 1840). (Newport.) They had issue:—
(355) *Abigail*, born 1814; died 1833.
(356) *Lydia Lee*, born 1816; died 1875.
(357) *Maria*, born 1810. Living in 1895.
(358) *Edward William*, born 1812; died 1858.
(359) *Thomas Howland*, born 1816.
(360) *Sarah Eldredge*, born 1822. Living in 1895.
(361) *Jane Graham*, born 1824. Living in 1895.

§ 358 EDWARD W. MUMFORD (344, 336, 334, 303, 2, 1), married Penelope Jane Scott, of Philadelphia, born 1815, died 1883. They had issue:—
(362) *Abigail Julia*, born 1836; died 1836.
(363) *Joseph Pratt*, born 1837.
(364) *Robert Bielby*, born 1840; died 1840.
(365) *Mary Elizabeth*, born 1841; died 1842.
(366) *Emma Jane*, born 1844; died 1884.
(367) *Edward William*, born 1845; died 1846.

§ 363 JOSEPH PRATT MUMFORD, born Philadelphia, 9 November, 1837; married, 9 May, 1866, Mary Eno Bassett, New Britain, Conn. Children:—
(a) *Mary Eno*, born 8 March, 1867; married, 18 June, 1895, John L. Stewart.* Son, *John L.*, born 16 July, 1897.

* *Professor of History and Economics, Lehigh University.*

(b) *Edward Warlock*, born 6 May, 1868; married, 21 January, 1896, Mary E. Bines. Daughter, *Jean*, born 17 February, 1899. He is Registrar University of Pennsylvania.
(c) *Jean*, born 11 January, 1870; died 28 April, 1894.
(d) *Alice Turner*, born 31 January, 1875.
(e) *Avis Helen*, born 22 August, 1881; died 21 May, 1886.

§ 341 BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD (334, 303, 2, 1), married Hannah Remington, in Newport. She was born 15 April, 1775; married April 19, 1797; and died 26 October, 1847. They had issue:—

(368) *Sarah Remington*, born 4 January, 1798; died 19 January, 1830. (Newport.)
(369) *Augustus*, born 6 November, 1800; died 1 May, 1802. (Newport.)
(370) *Abigail M.*, born 17 March, 1803; died 20 July, 1851. (Newport.)
(371) *William O.*, born 18 July, 1804; died 21 September, 1860. (Newport.)
(372) *Benjamin Augustus*, born 17 July, 1806; died 23 April, 1864. (Catskill, N. Y.)
(373) *James A.*, born 1 September, 1808; died 25 January, 1830. (Newport.)
(374) *Hannah C.*, born 22 March, 1810; died 27 March, 1833. (Providence.)
(375) *John R.*, born 12 December, 1811; died 23 December, 1878. (Madison Avenue, New York.)
(376) *Mary A.*, born 25 October, 1813; died 15 December, 1868. (Yonkers, N. Y.)
(377) *Oliver R.*, born 28 May, 1815; died 1880. (Brooklyn.)
(378) *Peter R.*, born 25 December, 1816; died 13 August, 1880. (Flushing, L. I.)
(379) *George M.*, born 24 November, 1818; died 23 December, 1870. (Norwalk, Conn.)

NOTE. (352) Benjamin Mumford had son, (380) *Benjamin Goddard Mumford*, whose son is (381) *Charles C. Mumford*, a well-known attorney of Providence.

§ 372 BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD (341, 334, 303, 2, 1), a great-grandson of our first Benjamin Mumford, lived down into modern times, and his descendants are still living. He was born 17 July, 1806; died 23 April, 1864; went from Newport and settled in New York. He was *three* times married, first in May, 1828, to Louisa Wilcox, born 13 May, 1802; died 4 April, 1839. They had four children, Nos. 382, 383, 384, 385.

(382) *Frederick Augustus*, born 16 August, 1828; died March, 1879.

(383) *George Chaplin Mason*, born 26 February, 1833; married Elizabeth Irene Cook.

(384) *Theodore Moser*, born 13 July, 1831; died 24 September, 1832.

(385) *Anna Maria*, born 28 November, 1837; died 27 July, 1839.

BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD married, second, 20 April, 1840, Helen Maria Van Voorhies, born 16 September, 1815; died 24 February, 1842. Issue:—

(387) *Helen Maria*, who died in infancy.

BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD married, third, 30 July, 1847, Martha Vandaville Van Voorhies (a sister of the second), born 11 October, 1825; died 31 July, 1855. They had three children:—

(388) *Robert Edward*, born 1 February, 1850; died 27 October, 1852.

(389) *Helen Maria*, born 22 January, 1852.

(390) *Benjamin Coddington*, born 14 March, 1854; married, 21 January, 1891, Emma A. Weed. Issue:—

(391) *Harvey Weed*, born 18 April, 1892.

(392) *Benjamin Van Voorhies*, born 20 August, 1894.

(393) *Eleanor Weed*, born 12 January, 1897.

§ 382 FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUMFORD married, 4 July, 1856, Sarah Cooper. They had issue:—

(386) *Charlotte Sophia*, married F. Kent; they had eight Kent children.

§ 375 JOHN REMINGTON MUMFORD (341, 334, 303, 2, 1), a brother of (372), has also living descendants. He also lived in New York, Madison Avenue. He was born 12 December, 1811; died 23 December, 1878.
He was twice married. First, 27 October, 1840, to Mary M. Stanbury, born (?); died 1 June, 1850. They had two children:—

(394) *Benjamin A.*, born 5 September, 1842.
(395) *Mary Elizabeth Stanbury*, born 25 April, 1850.

§ 394 BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD married, 1 June, 1865, Maria P. Hansford. Issue, six children:—

(398) *William P. Hansford*, born 23 March, 1866; died 18 February, 1876.
(399) *John Remington*, born 22 June, 1867; died 10 March, 1870.
(400) *Louis B.*, born 12 October, 1868; died 13 October, 1890.
(401) *Clarence S.*, born 28 July, 1871; died 9 August, 1871.
(402) *Mary Stanbury*, born 13 October, 1874.
(403) *Charles Stillman*, born 27 November, 1876.

JOHN R. MUMFORD married, second, 28 March, 1853, Catherine S. Stanbury (the sister of his first wife). They had two children:—

(396) *James French*, born 4 March, 1854; died 2 April, 1872.
(397) *Daniel Blodgett*, born 26 March, 1856.

§ 397 DANIEL BLODGETT MUMFORD married, 12 January, 1887, Catherine Colvill Kimball. Issue:—

(404) *Clinton Blair*, born 28 October, 1887.
(405) *Gladys Bresse*, born 31 August, 1889.

§ 378 PETER REMINGTON MUMFORD (341, 334, 303, 2, 1), brother of Nos. 372 and 375, married, 15 October, 1842, Clara Van Zandt, born 19 February, 1824. Issue:

(406) *Nathaniel V.*, born 15 October, 1846; died 19 December, 1850.
(407) *Martha Van Voorhies*, born 20 August, 1855.

§ 407 MARTHA VAN VOORHIES MUMFORD married, 8 November, 1872, L. H. Eldredge. Issue:—

(408) *Clara Mary Eldredge*, born 30 September, 1878.

(409) *Helen Alice Eldredge*, born 10 March, 1883.

¶ Of *Richard*

§ 304 RICHARD (2, 1). Of the sixth of Thomas the second's tall sons, I know very little. I judge that he was a merchant or sailor from his moving to Newport, where his children grew up. In 1727, at the age of twenty-nine, he married Sarah—her father's name is unknown—and had by her at least two sons, for we know two names. In 1728 was born the eldest son, (410) *Richard*, in 1730 the second son, (411) *Nathaniel* (20th June).

Various Richards are mentioned in the old records, but it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. (411) Richard Mumford, presumably the son, was elected a member of the Fellowship Club or Marine Society of Newport, on the 4th of September, 1753. He married Mary Nichols, born 17th February, 1732, the daughter of John and Hannah Forman Nichols.

Our (304) Richard Mumford, the elder, was captain of a company in the Louisburg Expedition of 1745, and there he died.

¶ Of *Thomas* III

Of *Thomas* III

SOMETHING has been told already of the third Thomas Mumford, the eldest of six tall sons, who was born on the first of April, 1687. His education was entrusted to private tutors, and he grew up with what luxury and advantages the Colony could afford. Already the settlements were widely spreading, Indian outbreaks were things of the past, and when he came to young manhood, the country about was well settled and highly cultivated. Agriculture had ceased to be the one leading industry of the people. Commerce and navigation more and more were attracting the young men of the day, and as their adventures prospered their operations were carried farther and farther afield. Newport already was collecting roving spirits, and the neighbouring town of New London was rising into importance as a shipping and commercial centre.

In the midst of these stirrings our Thomas was beginning to take some part, when, for the time, he was interrupted and brought back to quiet plantation life by marriage and the rearing of children.

On the third of June, 1705, Hannah Remington became his wife. Both Thomas and Hannah

Mumford have left us their portraits, painted years afterwards in Groton, the home of their later years. She, indeed, lived to a great age, and knew the men and affairs of nearly a century of active life. She came of an old Rhode Island family, now widely scattered through the land. This Remington marriage of our Thomas the third greatly extended the already broad family connection, and the table shows the complicated relationship, among others, of Mumfords, Remingtons, and Gardiners, and later of the MacSparrans and Seaburys.

Thomas was of the same age as his wife, and at their marriage they were both very young, being still in their nineteenth year. His mother was living, the murder was yet two years distant, and so his little half brother and sisters, to be born later, were younger than some of his own children.

To young Thomas and Hannah were born four children in the old Pettaquamscutt house:—

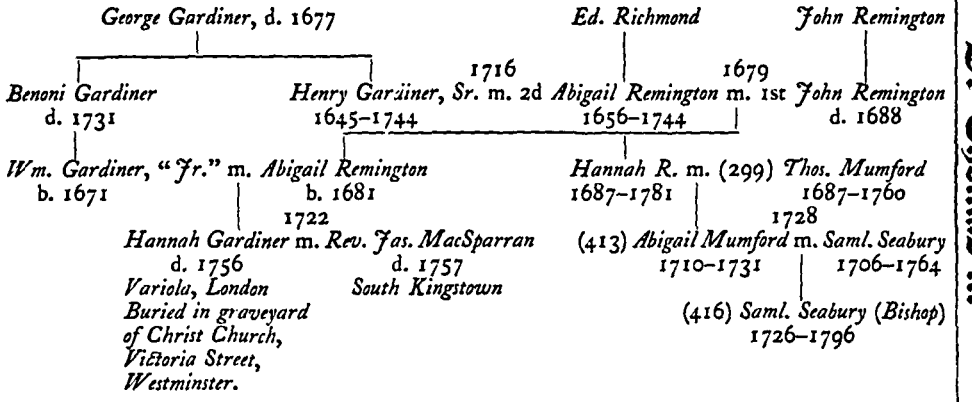
(412) *Thomas (IV.)*, *born* 14 *September*, 1707; *died* 1750.
(413) *Abigail*, *born* 3 *September*, 1710; *died* 1731.
(414) *John*, *born* 29 *May*, 1714; *died* 1738.
(415) *Caleb*, *born* 10 *December*, 1716; *died* (?).

During these years, in 1712, Thomas the third was made a freeman of South Kingstown.

Fortunately for the young couple, the children came slowly, and when the last was born the

A TABLE

Showing the *Gardiner-Remington-Mumford-MacSparran-Seabury* Connection



parents were twenty-nine years old and were beginning to take their proper place in the world. Their father, Thomas, was still living, but though a rich man he could not provide very liberally for all of his ten children. The eldest son, however, had a large share of his father's substance, and, like his younger brothers, began early to use it advantageously. He and his next brother, George, soon tried ventures away from home, and though Newport attracted them for a short time, they began, about 1720, to have important mercantile and planting interests in and about New London. These pursuits did not lead them so far afield as, at first, it would seem. Tower Hill is but sixteen miles from the Pawcatuck River, the Connecticut boundary, and from there to Groton, on the Thames, is but twelve miles farther, so that New London was only twenty-eight miles from home, an easy day's ride, even in those times.

That is a very beautiful country which lies between Point Judith and the Thames' mouth, with low, rolling hills, fine bits of woodland, and highly cultivated farms. The rivers run south through the hills and open broadly into Long Island Sound and the ocean. The harbours are good, and already, early in the eighteenth century, the conditions were highly favourable for the development of an important commerce. With a people well established, intelligent, and adventurous, occupying a rich and cultivated

country bordering upon the sea, in command of fine roadsteads and abundant timber, it is no wonder that the land early produced good sailors and prosperous merchants, and that the fame thereof soon spread even to the West Indies and the mother country. Shipwrights were already at work in Newport and New London, and while the elder sons of the large planter families stayed at home to manage the plantations and warehouses, their younger brothers took to the sea and the command of their fathers' ships. So the tendency of life in these Colonies was constantly away from the land and landsmen's vocations. Less than in Massachusetts were the learned professions followed; the best of the youth took to lives of adventure, and the neighbouring college at New Haven lagged far behind the older Harvard in numbers and popularity.

In those days, too, of our Thomas's young manhood, there was an interval of peace both at home and abroad. In 1713, Queen Anne's War was brought to an end, and in 1714 came the rise of the House of Hanover and the establishment of the first George upon the English throne. During the late war, New London had suffered especially in her shipping, many vessels having been taken by French privateers; but now there was a great trade revival, and for some years a busy time in the little seaport.

Towards New London, then, the brothers,

Thomas and George, were constantly attracted, and at last, in the summer of 1723, Thomas permanently settled there, with a residence, bought three years later, on Groton Bank, on the east side of the river; and this is the record that we have of that establishment. That on the twenty-second of March, 1726, Theophilus Morgan conveyed to Thomas Mumford, for a consideration of £700, two hundred and eighty acres described as follows: "One-half the orchard that formerly belonged to Lieut. John Morgan—said land bounds on the lands of Theophilus Morgan and Lieut. John Morgan." The witnesses were Dudley Woodbridge and John Plumbe.

This settlement of Thomas the third in New London was made but a few days before the death of his father, and it was soon after that that the family began to scatter throughout Rhode Island and the adjoining Colonies. This homestead property remained with Thomas's children for three generations. Through nearly all of that time Thomas's wife Hannah continued to live there, and from that house she was buried but a few years before her grandsons left it forever.

To New London and Groton the Mumford family brought their Church of England faith and affiliations, and it is for that connection that this our third Thomas is chiefly known and remembered.

In the previous year, 1725, before the purchase of the homestead, Thomas Mumford had begun to be concerned actively in the erection and support of a church and minister. He was at that time thirty-eight years old, a prosperous and pious man and already a leader in his new community.

Here is a quaint record showing how he was bestirring himself in this church matter:—

"*New London, September the 27th*, 1725.

"WHEREAS Sundry Pious and Well Disposed Gentlemen in and around New London, in the Colony of Connecticut, being Earnestly Desirous of Erecting a Church for their more Convenient and Decent Worshipping of God, according to the Usage and Liturgie of the Church of England, as by Law Established, Did Subscribe to the payment of Sundry Sums Towards Erecting and Furnishing a Church in said Town of New London, as by a paper Bearing date June Sixth 1725, may Appear, Reference thereto being had;

"In order, Therefore, to begin and Carry on y^e^ Building of Said Church, The Following Gentlemen, viz., John Shackmaple, Peter Buor, Esq., Maj. John Merritt, Capt. Jas. Sterling, Mr. Thom^s^ Mumford, and Mr. William Norton, have formed and doe by these Presents Incorporate and form Themselves into a Standing Committee to Agree for, Buy, Sett up and fin-

ish said Building, as well as to Purchase a convenient Place to Erect said Fabric upon, and Themselves Do Oblige Every Several Sum and Sums Contributed by well Disposed Christians for that good Work faithfully to lay out and Expend According to the Consent Voice and Directions of the Major part of Said Committee at their Several meetings: In Witness whereof the Gentlemen to these presents have Voluntarily and Unanimously affixed their names ye Day and Year above written.

"JOHN SHACKMAPLE.
"PETER BUOR.
"JOHN MERRITT.
"WALTER BUTLER.
"JAMES STERLING.
"THOS. MUMFORD.
"WILLIAM NORTON."

Most of the men who helped to establish the new parish were of English birth and not of the company of Winthrop or Blinman. So far as we can learn, Thomas Mumford was the only native American who took a leading place. Dr. James MacSparran, Thomas's nephew by marriage, had a prominent part also in this foundation. He was "in those early times the Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Narragansett; embracing, in his field of labour, the country west of Narragansett Bay and all the southern and western part of Rhode

Island, which was settled by many families of wealth and culture attached to the Church of England, who lived in a style of elegance and profusion exceptional among the first settlers of New England. To these people Dr. MacSparran ministered many years, and extended his ministrations over a wide extent of country. A church was built on a beautiful eminence (Tower Hill) overlooking the Bay, and thither the people from the country round, in every direction, far and near, resorted for their customary worship."* (This building was subsequently removed to Wickford.)

Before our present year of 1725, Dr. MacSparran had visited frequently his kinsman, Mr. Mumford, in New London, for the purpose of holding services among the Church of England folk there gathered.

It is said by the town historian that the proximity of these more wealthy neighbours in Narragansett, and the incoming of many new English,—merchants, king's officers, and others,—produced a decided impression on the habits and manners of New London. Society became more free, gay, and human, and there was for long a strong leaning away from the strict rule of the Puritans and towards the tenets of the English Church. Gurdon Saltonstall himself, while Governor, was kindly disposed towards these newcomers, and many of his immediate

* "*Annals of St. James, New London*," *by Rev. R. A. Hallam, D. D.*

descendants joined themselves to the English Church company. One of Dr. MacSparran's first visits to Groton and New London was in 1723. Thomas Mumford was then living on the east bank in a house which he rented, and there he entertained the clergyman, who came to baptize the child of a Mr. Pigot on the fourteenth of July of that year. The service was held in the Mumford house, and is the first New London baptism recorded in the register of the old Narragansett Church.

I need not go into the details of the long-sustained effort necessary to erect the new church, which came to be called St. James, in New London. Suffice it to say that land was bought for £50 by Thomas Lechmere of Boston, who conveyed it to the society. This land was a vacant lot on the Parade, consisting of about twenty square rods, the east end being in a line with what is now the west side of Bradley Street. The building was subscribed to by churchmen far and near,—in Narragansett, Newport, and New York, as well as in New London,—among the names being Burnett, Bayard, De Lancey, Duer, Morris, Van Rensselaer, and many others in addition to those already mentioned.

The building was at last finished and opened for worship in the autumn of 1732.

With the completion of the church, the next most important step was the selection of a permanent rector to relieve Dr. MacSparran of this

extra charge. Our Thomas Mumford had hitherto made himself responsible for filling the pulpit, and now that his nephew was no longer available, he supplied a son-in-law.

Of this man, Samuel Seabury, himself of a considerable reputation in his day, and the father of a famous son, our first American Bishop, some little must be said.

Samuel Seabury's father, John, had come to Groton from Duxbury, Massachusetts, about 1700, and was prominent as a deacon in the Congregational Church. His wife was Elizabeth Alden, granddaughter of John Alden. Samuel, the fifth of eight children, was born on the eighth of July, 1706. He was graduated from Harvard in 1724, and began his career as a Congregational preacher in North Groton in 1726. No sooner had young Seabury established himself with his congregation than he sought him out a wife, and his choice fell upon Abigail Mumford, the daughter of our Thomas. They were married in 1727, and the almost immediate result of this new connection was that Mr. Seabury became a convert to the English Church. The influence was a strong one we may well imagine. From a worldly point of view, the marriage was advantageous for the young man. He was adopted into a family of wealth and position, and through it he was introduced to the wide and cultured Church of England connection of the Narragansett region. Not least was

the influence of the able and ambitious Dr. MacSparran, his wife's cousin.

Two children were born to Samuel and Abigail Seabury. The second was (416) Samuel, who lived to become famous as the first American Bishop.*

Early in his married life, then, Samuel Seabury threw up his Congregational pastorate, and began to prepare himself, under the direction of Dr. MacSparran, for ordination in the English Church. While thus employed he was forced to endure a cruel loss in the death of his young wife Abigail, who died in 1731, hardly more than a girl, in her twenty-first year. Immediately after this blow, Mr. Seabury went to England, where he was ordained to the priesthood by the Bishop of London, Edmund Gibson, D. D. In April, 1732, he returned to America, bearing a commission from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and was appointed missionary at New London.

Arrived at home, Mr. Seabury at once met the members of his little society at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Mumford, with whom his children, Caleb and Samuel, had remained during his absence; and there the company was organized, with the following officers:—

Rector: Rev. Samuel Seabury. *Wardens:* Thomas Mumford, John Braddick. *Vestrymen:* John Shackmaple, James Packer, Matthew Stewart, Giles Goddard, Thomas Manwaring.

* See Appendix.

It would be interesting to follow the history of the new congregation, as it grew and waxed strong in influence and the respect of the community, and to tell how, gradually, many of the old Congregational families became joined to it, among them Winthrops, Saltonstalls, and others; but this would lead us too far afield. However, the Mumfords' connection with the old church must often be mentioned.

The year following his installation, Mr. Seabury took to himself a second wife, Elizabeth Powell, of old Newport stock, to whom he was married by Dr. MacSparran in the Tower Hill Church, on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1733.

After this, Mr. Seabury remained ten years with his New London flock, and left them in 1743 to take charge of the mission in Hempstead, Long Island. There he lived pleasantly and comfortably for twenty-one years. His last sermon was preached in New London, while on a visit to his friends and relatives at that place. He returned home ill, and died on the fifteenth of June, 1764.

Meantime, during those early New London years, Thomas Mumford the third was extending widely his interests both as planter and merchant, and seeing his children grow up and marry.

Of his eldest son, (412) Thomas, more will be said in his place.

Of (413) Abigail, her marriage, motherhood, and early death, we know.

(414) John* was the third child, and of him, too, the record is a short one. Like many younger sons in those days, and elder sons, too, for the matter of that, he went to sea early, and, at the age of twenty-four, was commander of a sloop. When twenty-one years old, he married Elizabeth Perkins of Narragansett The ceremony was performed in the old Tower Hill Church, by the Rev. Rouse Helme, Dr. MacSparran's assistant. And here is our last note of him; a note taken from the diary of that garrulous recorder, Joshua Hempstead: "Sept. 1738.—A sloop from N. L. is lost at Nevis, being upset in a hurricane; all on board perished. John Walsworth, of Groton, owned both sloop and cargo. John Mumford was her captain, and Thomas Comstock, mate." A sad day indeed for John Walsworth, Thomas Mumford's friend and neighbour; but saddest of all for our Thomas himself and his wife, Hannah, who were destined to give still another child to the sea.

(415) Caleb, the fourth child of Thomas the third, was born in 1716, on the tenth of December. He gave his name to his sister's eldest son, Caleb Seabury, and of him we know no more.

* *It is presumed, though this is by no means certain, that John Mumford left a daughter Mary. Certainly, George Hazard of Newport (born* 1745 circ.*) married Mary, daughter of John Mumford of New London. George and Mary Mumford Hazard had ten children. See "The Hazard Family of Rhode Island," by Caroline E. Robinson.*

As his name appears no more in town or family annals, it is fair to suppose that he died young, though even of this we have no assurance. All other Mumfords of that small town who reached adult years are easily traced, so that it is most probable that this young Caleb, the uncle, died before his name was known widely.

It was a small family, then, that Warden Thomas furnished to the land. All of the children died before their parents, and, except that grandsons of note were left, the generation passed away without making a great mark.

Thomas the third devoted himself mostly to his private affairs, which were extensive and engrossing, and to the interests of the church. For twenty-eight years, until his death, he was a church officer, warden in 1732, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1758, 1759, 1760; and when not warden, always a vestryman. In the little settlement of Groton he was of importance, being constantly chosen moderator of the town meeting.

In 1730 he was elected Highway Commissioner, together with William Morgan, Nicholas Street, and Christopher Avery the second, especially to lay out a road between New London Ferry and Preston. Beyond these small things he strove little for office, and as he began to grow old he withdrew more and more from public affairs. He still was ready always as an adviser and friend in business and other troubles.

We have a long account of how in April, 1747, he acted as friend and witness in the settlement of the estate of old John Seabury, his son-in-law's father, who died intestate, leaving a considerable property. The house and land were near his own and were bought in part by Stephen Lee, Thomas Eldridge, and Jabez Smith, the remainder being retained by the Rev. Samuel Seabury. Three years later Mr. Mumford himself became the purchaser of the property, paying, in all, the sum of £1304 6*s*., which in our times would be equivalent to nearly $20,000.

The friends and neighbours of the Mumfords in New London and Groton were all this time being added to the old Narragansett connection. With the development of the country, wealth increased, and the luxury of the old-established families became famous throughout New England. We have seen how it was in the Kingstown region. The same was true of eastern Connecticut, and intermarriages of the gentry with their kind in Massachusetts, New York, and even in the South were constantly broadening and deepening the mutual interests of all the colonists. We find one of our family who had gone on a voyage to Virginia, dead and buried there, and his Southern friends erecting over him a suitable stone and inscription. It is in the graveyard of the old church in Alexandria, and reads at this day: "Sacred to the memory of Captain George Mumford, late of New London,

in the Colony of Connecticut. He departed this transitory life at Georgetown, July 7th, 1775, in the twenty-eighth year of his age."

The brothers, Thomas and George, always continued in close correspondence. George, with his large family, had taken a lease of Fisher's Island, where he lived and throve for many years. He was the grandfather of that George, dead in Virginia. The numerous Winthrops were still prominent in New London life, and their vast estates, thanks to decisions of the English courts, still descended in the family, by primogeniture. With them the Mumfords became connected by marriage.

Among their possessions was that Fisher's Island, the home of our George Mumford. His house was famous for its hospitality, and his friends were often gathered there in house parties for many days at a time. Old Joshua Hempstead tells of one of these festivities, that on the third of October, 1739, he went over there with a numerous party; among them, Madam Winthrop, the wife of John Winthrop (then a voluntary exile in England), young John Winthrop, Ann Winthrop, Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall and his wife, Rebecca Winthrop Saltonstall, with their two young children, Gurdon and Rebecca, of whom we shall hear later, and Colonel Browne of Salem, with his wife and child. The whole party went over with George Mumford in his "sailboat," and remained four days on the isl-

and, "nobly entertained by the Mumford family." They seem to have spent their time in driving, exploring, and shooting. On the third day "Saltonstall brought down a doe and Mumford two bucks, one of which was immediately despatched by a carrier to Mr. Wanton of Newport, as a present from the party."

Such house parties and junketings in those days were as common to these good people as they were to their Virginia cousins. The extent of their properties and the employment of slaves made life often easy and idle, very different from anything that recent generations have known in those same regions.

The Winthrops were then the most important persons in the community and continued so down to the time of the Revolution.

John Winthrop, the son of General Wait-Still Winthrop, was at that time the representative of the family. He was the husband of that Madam Winthrop named above, but had then long lived in England. This exile grew out of the famous Winthrop lawsuit, involving the rights of primogeniture and bringing into conflict the courts of Connecticut and of the mother country. Primogeniture was not recognized in Connecticut, and under the colonial law Mr. Winthrop's sister, Mrs. Lechmere of Boston, claimed a large portion of the Winthrop estate. She was sustained by the local courts, but Mr. Winthrop appealed to the King in Council and won

his suit. He seems to have been so disgusted with his trials, however, that he never returned home. He went to England in 1725 and died there at his place at Lydenham in Kent, on the first of August, 1747. His family used to visit him, but could never bring him back to New London.

This English decree was regarded in the Colony as a public calamity, but the matter was never pushed further and the Connecticut statute remained unaltered.

A close intimacy existed also with the Saltonstall family, of which more will be said in the next generation but one, and through various intermarriages the family of Thomas Mumford became closely associated with the Richards, Wantons, Christophers, Sages, Huntingtons, Parkins, Coits, Stewarts, Ebbets, Deanes, Atwaters, Manwarings, Millers, Storrs, Bucks, and many more.

Meanwhile, time was beginning to tell upon our Thomas the third. His children were growing up, marrying, and dying. His grandchildren were beginning to take their places, and before his death he saw great-grandchildren about him. Take him all in all, he was a prosperous and fortunate man. Tall we know that he was, and powerful in proportion,—the eldest of those thirty-six feet of Mumford,—and his children followed his inches. Of good esteem among men, living in not unhappy times, a good citizen,

and prominent in church and Colony. He outlived many of his nearest of family and friends. His brother George died in 1745, fifteen years before him, and he outlived all of his own children; not happy in this, perhaps, but not crushed by it all; and with good courage to the last, let us believe, if we know aught of the man; he lived more than to complete the allotted span, and died in the year 1760, at the age of seventy-three. Of the large property inherited and acquired by Thomas the third, the greater part passed to the children of his eldest son, Thomas, and so continued intact and multiplying down even to the beginning of the next century. It was in land, slaves, houses, ships, and merchandise that his wealth lay, judiciously increased and increasing for many years.

His wife, Hannah Remington, survived him twenty-one years, and died in 1781, aged ninety-four, at the house of Stephen Billings, in Groton. Of her we may hear something further.

And so we leave him, and pass on to tell what little we may of that eldest son, Thomas the fourth.

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* III

¶ The *Remington* Family

¶ *Samuel Seabury, Jr.* (Bishop)

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* III

The *Remington* Family and *Samuel Seabury, Jr.* (Bishop)

¶ Of the *Remington* Family

JOHN REMINGTON, the grandfather of our Hannah, was born when and where we know not, but died in Rhode Island in 1709, having lived to see the birth of his great-grandson, Hannah's eldest child.

John Remington in his youth married, at Haverhill, Mass., one Abigail, and moved to Jamestown, Warwick, R. I.

The children of John the first and Abigail Remington were:—

(1) *John the second*, born (?); died 1688; married Abigail Richmond, born 1656; died 1744.
(2) *Joseph.*
(3) *Daniel*, born 18 October, 1661.
(4) *Hannah*, born 3 July, 1664.
(5) *Stephen*, born (?); died 1738.
(6) *Thomas*, born (?); died 1710.

John (the second) Remington married, left four daughters, and died young. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Edward and Abigail Davis Richmond. Their children were:—

(1) *Abigail*, born 1681.
(2) *Martha.*
(3) *Elizabeth.*
(4) *Hannah*, born 1687; died 6 March, 1781; married (3) Thomas Mumford, 3 June, 1705.

¶ Of *Samuel Seabury, Jr.* (Bishop)

SAMUEL SEABURY, JR., born 30th November, 1729, at North Groton (now Ledyard), Conn.; B. A., Yale, 1748; ordained Deacon in London, by John Thomas, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln; Deacon, 21st December, 1753; Priest, 23d December, 1753; Bishop, 14th November, 1784. He was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in Aberdeen, Scotland, by Robert Kilgour, D. D., Bishop of Aberdeen.

Bishop Seabury died 25th February, 1796.

Appendix

"As a leader of American religious thought, Samuel Seabury stands preëminent among the divines of his communion. His writings served to shape the theological belief of John Henry Hobart, and were not without their potent influence on the Oxford Movement itself. He was an intellectual giant among his fellows; and, after a century has passed since he entered into rest, his works follow him and his name shall endure forever." [Rt. Rev. W. S. Perry, D. D., Bishop of Iowa, 1895.]

¶ Of *Thomas* IV

Of *Thomas* IV

OF all our Mumford ancestors, Thomas the fourth is least known to us. His life was short, and his career obscure. When he died, his father was still a vigorous man and his own son was already of a marriageable age, so that, overlapped, as it were, by those two more distinguished Thomases, he is entirely ignored by old town records, and his memory is preserved to us only through family papers. And yet he bore Colonial Commissions, and was stirring in both military and nautical affairs.

He was born on the fourteenth of September, 1707, while his father was still a young man, living in the old house in South Kingstown; and he was older than his little half-uncle and aunts. These children grew up together, and we must suppose that Thomas came to manhood in the midst of all that free, easy, and abundant plantation life which I have described. The Narragansett youth were not yet going abroad for their educations. Excellent private tutors were imported, and the clergyman of the parish often took pupils to board with him at his house. As most of the foremost Narragansett families were Church of England people, many of their sons

were not sent to the Congregational Harvard and Yale, but were kept at home for their training.

Both Thomas the fourth and his brother John early took to the sea, however, for which abundant opportunity was offered in the ships of their father and older friends.

We may well believe, too, that in the early years of his father's New London interests, young Thomas often accompanied him and learned to know not only the country and the ships, but the people as well, through the Narragansett and Thames countries and the intervening region. The general character of this country was then very much what it is now, except that the farm-houses and villages were fewer, and the roads primitive and hard for travellers. Highways were constantly being projected and built, however, and in such works Thomas himself had later a large part.*

As one rode from Tower Hill westward, the highway led through South Kingstown and Charlestown to the Pawcatuck and so over into Connecticut, and the first town of any size that one found in the short journey was the prosperous settlement of Stonington, situated on a little arm of the sea, about six miles east of the Groton bank. Stonington, Poquonnock Bridge, and Groton lie all close together; Fisher's Island is three miles off the shore, and on Fisher's Island

*See Appendix: *Road Making.*

Sound is Mumford's Cove. From about his fourteenth year on, young Thomas grew constantly familiar with this whole region, and of all the people who won his friendship and affection, the most important to us and him were the Stonington Cheeseboroughs.* This vigorous old pioneer family had now been settled for three generations in the land, and it was from among them that Thomas the fourth took Abigail his wife. Abigail Cheeseborough was two years younger than her youthful lover, but early marriages were then common, as we know, and the wedding took place when she was nineteen and he twenty-one, on the seventh of December, 1727.

Thomas (the fourth) Mumford had been living some years in Groton when he was married, and it would appear that he took his wife to his father's house. At any rate there is no record of land and homestead purchased by him.

In his pursuits he seems to have been a man of considerable ability and ambition. Though going to sea, at times, in charge of his father's mercantile interests, he did not follow the sea as a vocation, but gave himself largely to a planter's life and the affairs of the local militia, which, be it remembered, were of great practical importance in those days of French and Indians to our north and west. It was yet seventeen years before the French War, known as the "Old French War," but the Indians were constantly

* See *Cheeseborough Family*, Appendix.

active and restless on the frontier, and the militia must be kept in a state of efficiency.

Thomas early enlisted in the New London county troop, and some five months after his marriage, on the ninth of May, 1728, he was commissioned lieutenant by the Connecticut Legislature.*

So, following these warlike and peaceful pursuits, several years went quickly, and to him were born five children, destined to see fiercer times.

To (412) *Thomas* (299, 2, 1) and *Abigail Cheseborough Mumford* were born :—

(417) *Thomas the fifth, born* 10 *September*, 1728; *died* 1799.
(418) *David, born* 10 *March*, 1731; *died* 1807.
(419) *Giles, born* 21 *April*, 1732.
(420) *Abigail, born* 27 *August*, 1736.
(421) *John, born* 28 *March*, 1742.

It seems that our Thomas the fourth did nothing else so important as to produce these children, and yet he must have been a man of character, size, and vigour, physically and mentally. His father and his sons had all these qualities highly developed, and doubtless this intermediate one would have shown himself their equal had occasion offered.

During this quiet period in the Groton life, so trifling a matter as the election of militia offi-

* 7 *Connecticut Records*, 155.

cers came near bringing into conflict the powers of church and state. The year 1736 was the fourth year of the ministrations of Mr. Seabury at St. James in New London, but his old Congregational friends in Groton had never forgiven his apostasy. He had preached and gone in and out among them for ten successive "Sabbaths," and had then, to their dismay, declared himself a convert to the English ritual. His successor was a Mr. Punderson, who was installed as their pastor on the twenty-ninth of December, 1729. Now, in 1735, after more than five years of acceptable service among them, he, too, had changed to the older order. Such changes were becoming very common throughout the Colony, the ancient faith having taken vigorous hold even in that citadel of "orthodoxy," Yale College.

Now in the autumn of 1736, at the election of officers of the Groton Train Band, Thomas Mumford, Jr., was chosen Captain, William Williams, Lieutenant, and John Morgan, Ensign. Immediately, eight of the leading citizens of the town, among them Captain John Morgan, father of the Ensign, sent a remonstrance to the General Court against granting commissions to these officers because: the two chief officers, Mumford and Williams, were young men of the Church of England; illegal votes were cast; the young men, privates of the Company, were deluded with liquor; many dissatisfied

persons would now enlist in the troop, and the society (Congregational) was in difficulty on account of the Church of England, and was about to settle a minister.

That last was the root of the matter. Church of England officers might influence the men, and this, taken in connection with their experience of treason within their own society, caused sad misgivings among the remonstrants. Be it noted, too, that by the deposing of the two ranking officers, Ensign Morgan would be put in command of the troop.

But good sense and fair play characterized the clear-headed gentlemen of the General Court, and, after several days of patient hearing of the parties at Hartford, together with a crowd of witnesses, much of whose testimony still appears in the minutes, they decided against the remonstrants and granted the commissions to the officers.

So Thomas (the fourth) Mumford secured his second commission from the State, appointing him Captain of the last Company or Train Band in the town of Groton, the fourteenth of October, 1736.*

That this decision of the General Court was well received would appear from the fact that, on the thirteenth of December of the same year, 1736, at a town meeting, the listers chosen for the ensuing year were Captain Thomas Mum-

* 8 *Connecticut Records*, 58.

ford, Nathan Niles, James Starr, and Samuel Allyn.

During these years, too, Thomas the fourth began to acquire some property, and was probably admitted to an interest in his father's affairs. He had now a house* and land of his own, too; doubtless something came to him with Abigail, his wife, who must have inherited a share in the enormous estates left by her great-grandfather, William Cheeseborough. In 1741, we find a division line settled between the farms of Thomas and the heirs of William Morgan, his next neighbour, whose descendants dwell to this day at Poquonnock Bridge, on the ancestral acres.

After this there is no more to tell of this ancestor of ours except that he died; and even the time and place of his death are unknown to us. We know that he sailed from the Thames' mouth and that "his ship was never heard from." That he never returned was all his family ever knew, and his death must be set down somewhere about the year 1750.† To his father, old Thomas the third, it must have been a heavy blow. Still vigorous, he survived ten years, and there was some comfort to him, doubtless, in young Thomas the fifth, his grandson, now arrived at manhood. The uncertainty of the probable death by drowning remained an uncertainty,

* See *Thomas (the fourth) Mumford's House*, Appendix.

† See Appendix: *Estate of Thomas (the fourth) Mumford.*

less apparent, though, in those days than we should have thought, for but very few years went by before the wife and children had assured themselves of the fact.

Of these children the two younger sons, Giles and John, are but names to us. Of the two older sons, (417) Thomas and (418) David, there is much to say. The younger ones are heard of no more, and their very death record does not appear.* But the fates were kind to young (420) Abigail and her mother, the widow, keeping them together in one family for many years.

Let us learn their fate in a few words and then return to the more important tale of the brothers Thomas the fifth and David.

After the death of her husband, Thomas (the fourth) Mumford, his widow Abigail was again sought in marriage, and on the sixteenth of April, 1754, when she was forty-six years old, she was united to Eleazor Lord of Norwich. This marriage bears directly upon our family history, for it established a connection with the town of Norwich, which became the home of many Mumfords in the next two generations.

This Eleazor Lord was a man of substance and repute. He was born in Saybrook in 1699, and had been married to a first wife, Zerviah Leffingwell, by whom he had a son, Asa.

**It must be borne in mind, in regard to very many records of this period, that the old St. James Church, in which they were filed, was burned by Arnold in his raid in 1781, when many invaluable documents were lost.*

Our widowed ancestress, then, became Mrs. Lord, and went to live in Norwich, taking with her her daughter, Abigail, now a grown girl, eighteen years of age. (420) Abigail Mumford's stepbrother, Asa Lord, was of the same age as herself, and the inevitable happened: in no long time the two young people were married. Their wedding took place on the eleventh of January, 1759, when they were both in their twenty-third year.*

Abigail Cheeseborough Lord, the mother, lived a second wife for many years in Norwich, and there she died in 1780, in her seventy-third year. Her husband survived until 1786.

So this generation came to an end: an uneventful generation in our records, and notable only as being the last to represent our old colonial life and that peaceful time preceding the great storm of the Revolution.

**Asa and Abigail Mumford Lord became the parents of* (422) *Mary Cheeseborough Lord, born on the eighteenth of June*, 1761. *She married a Mr. Murray, the twenty-sixth of January*, 1780, *and from these two is descended Charles H. Murray of New York City.*

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* IV

¶ Of the *Cheeseborough* Family

¶ Estate of *Thomas Mumford*

¶ Road Making

¶ *Thomas Mumford's* House

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* IV

The *Cheeseborough* Family; Estate of *Thomas (IV.) Mumford;* Road Making; and *Thomas (IV.) Mumford's* House

¶ Of the *Cheeseborough* Family

Notes compiled from Savage, Austin, and Caulkins.

THE name is spelt variously: Cheeseborough, Chesebro', Cheseboro', Cheesebro, etc., etc. I have adopted the spelling common in Mumford annals.

William Cheeseborough, the first of interest to us, was born in 1594 in Boston, Lincoln Co., England.

When twenty-six years old, he married Ann Stevenson, 15th December, 1620.

William and Ann Cheeseborough had eleven children. Seven were born in England:—

(1) *Mary*, born 1622; died in infancy.

(2) *Martha*, born 1623; died in infancy.

(3) *David* } twins, born 1624; died in infancy.
(4) *Jonathan* }

(5) *Samuel*, born 1 April, 1627.

(6) *Andronicus*, born 6 February, 1629.

(7) *Nathaniel*, born 25 January, 1630.

Later in the same year in which Nathaniel was born, 1630, William and his family sailed with Winthrop to Boston, Massachusetts Bay.

The Cheeseboroughs were among the earliest members of the First Church in Boston. Numbers 44 and 45 on the list.

William Cheeseborough was freeman of Boston 18th May, 1631. That same day his house was burned to the ground.

After his coming to this country, his family continued to increase, and there were born in Boston:—

(8) *John*, born 11 November, 1632.

(9) *Jabez*, born 3 May, 1635.

(10) *Elisha*, born 4 June, 1637.

In 1638–39 the Cheeseboroughs moved to Braintree, and there was born the last child:—

(11) *Joseph*, born 18 July, 1640.

In this year of 1640 William Cheeseborough was elected a representative to the General Court.

Then, two years later, we find him living in Rehoboth, Plymouth Co., where he remained until the final settlement in Connecticut.

In 1646, acting under the advice of Governor John Winthrop, Jr., he visited Pequot, New London, with a view to making it his permanent home, but not finding it up to his expectations, he decided to establish himself further east, at Wequetequoc, now Stonington.

After some wrangling, and his stating that he had been influenced by Governor Winthrop to settle there, the General Court of Connecticut in 1651 consented that he should remain at Wequetequoc, on condition that he should gather around him a considerable number of acceptable persons and engage to plant the place,—to all of which he consented. Large grants of land were therefore made to him.

William Cheeseborough collected around him some of the most respectable and influential men of the Colony; among them Thomas Stanton, George Denison, a most distinguished soldier, Walter Palmer, John Gallup, Thomas Miner, and many more.

He was representative from Stonington to the General Court of Connecticut in 1653, 1655, 1657, and 1664.

He died 9th June, 1667, at the age of seventy-three years, having accomplished many things. His wife Ann died six years later, 29th August, 1673.

SECOND GENERATION: William Cheeseborough's eldest surviving son was Samuel, who was born in England in 1627. He lived for a time in Rehoboth, Mass., and then followed his father to Stonington. He married his wife Abigail in Rehoboth, in January, 1655.

To Samuel and Abigail Cheeseborough were born:—

(1) *Abigail*, born 30 September, 1656.

(2) *Mary*, born 28 February, 1658; died 1669.

(3) *Samuel*, born 20 February, 1660.
(4) *William*, born 30 April, 1662.
(5) *Sarah*, born 24 November, 1663.
(6) *Elisha*, born 4 April, 1667.
(7) *Elizabeth*, born 6 January, 1669.
All of these children except Mary were baptized in New London.
Samuel Cheeseborough was made freeman of New London in 1657, and was representative to the General Court in 1665, 1666, 1670, and until his death. He died while still in active middle life, in his forty-sixth year, 31st January, 1673.

THIRD GENERATION: The second son and fourth child of Samuel Cheeseborough was William. At the age of thirty-six, a widower, he took for his second wife Mary, the daughter of Fergus McDowell, 13th December, 1698.
William and Mary Cheeseborough had five children:—
(1) *William*, born (?).
(2) *David*, born (?).
(3) *Thomas*, born (?).
(4) *Abigail*, born 1708; died 1780.
(5) *Mary*, born (?).
The fourth child, Abigail, became the wife of (412) Thomas (the fourth) Mumford, of Groton, and after his death she married Eleazor Lord, of Norwich, Conn.

¶ Estate of *Thomas (IV.) Mumford*

The following record of the settlement of the estate of (412) Lieutenant Thomas (the fourth) Mumford is misleading. It is dated 1770. He had then been dead about twenty years, as we know; and his widow was sixteen years remarried.
In this connection it must be noted that for some ten years after 1750 (417) Thomas the fifth was known in town documents as Thomas Mumford, Jr. The suffix "Jr." ceases to appear after 1760, the date of his (299) grandfather's death. I have never found Thomas the fourth designated "Jr.", but always by his military titles, "Lieutenant" or "Captain."

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT:—We James Mumford and John Richards Both of the Town of New London, County of New London and Colony of Connecticut, Being appointed by Gurdon Saltonstall Esq. Judge of Court of Probate, for the Destrict of New London, Administrators of the Estate of Lieut Thomas Mumford late of Groton in sd county decd, Did Represent to the General Assembly of this Colony at their Session held at Hartford, the Second Thursday of May A. D. 1768, that the Debts Due from the Estate of said Deceased——Surmount the Personal Estate of said Deceased, the Sum of £934, 12, 8½ Lawful Money, prayin for liberty to sell so much of the real estate of said decd as to raise sd sum which was Granted by said Assembly as per the records thereof &c. Know Ye therefore that *wee* the said James Mumford and John Richards in our aforesaid Capacity and by force of the act of Assembly aforesaid, and in Consideration of the sum 240£ lawfull money received to our full satisfaction of

Thomas Mumford

of said Groton, therefore Do Give Grant, Bargain Sell and confirm unto the said Thomas Mumford and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the right title and Estate, which the said Lieut Thomas Mumford *Dyed* Siz'd of in and to one *Sertain* Lott of Land Situated in Groton aforesaid. Near the Ferry called New London Ferry, to *geather* with the dwelling House, Ware house, Shop, Wharf and other Buildings and appurtenances thereon standing or the same belonging Agreeable to the advice and by the Direction of the Court of Probate for the District of New London aforesaid, and said Lott is Bounded on the North with the Post Road West on New London River, South on the Land of Jonas Prentice, and East partly on the Land of Ezekiel Bailey, and Partly on the Land of Edward Chaple. & however otherways bounded, or reputed to be bounded, as pr the records of said Groton may appear reference thereto being had, and is part of the Real estate of the said decd.

"To Have and to Hold the said Granted and bargained Prem-

ises, with the appurtenances thereof unto him the said Thomas Mumford, and to his Heirs and Assigns forever and also *wee* the said James Mumford *and* John Richards in our aforesaid Capacity, and by force of the Act of Assembly aforesaid do for our selves our *Heirs &c.* Covenant with the said Thomas Mumford his heirs &c. that at and until the ensealing and delivery of these presents *wee* have full power and *Lawfull* authority to sell, and assure the said Granted and bargained Premises with the appurtenances thereof unto the said Thomas Mumford his heirs and assigns in manner and form as aforesaid: and that the same is free of all incumbrances what-so-ever. "——*Excepting*—the Incumbrance of Annual Rents payable to the Widow of—*Deacon Seabury*—deceased, and furthermore *wee*, the said James Mumford and John Richards, in our aforesaid—capacity and by force of the Act of Assembly aforesaid, Do by these Presents bind our selves our heirs &c. forever hereafter to Warrant secure and defend the aforesaid Granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances thereof unto the said Thomas Mumford and to his heirs and assigns against all clames and demands whatsoever.

In Witness whereof in our said capacity *wee* have hereunto Set our Hands and Seals in New London this 5th of November A. D. 1770.

"Signed Sealed & delivered
in presence of

Rich[d] Law. } J Mumford (Seal)
John Hempstead } John Richards (Seal)

"New London County S. S. New London Nov 5th 1770. Personally appeared Mes[rs] James Mumford and John Richards and Severally acknowledged the above Instrument to be their free act and deed

Before Ric[d] Law, *Ju[t]. Peace.*

"Entered for Record
the 31st January, 1771—"

[Attest: True Copy] John A. Morgan, *Asst. Town Clerk.*
Book 8, Page 14, Groton Land Records, October 20, 1897.

¶ Road Making

"Att a Town Meeting held in Groton May the 18th 1730. Voted:—That Ensign William Morgan Lieut Thomas Mumford, Mr. Nicholas Street and Christopher Avery *Second* who were a Committee chosen by the Town to Lay out a Highway from New London Ferry to Preston and also a Highway from Robert Stodard's land to Norwich Road by the North Society Meeting House shall be allowed Six Shillings *per* day for their services, According to their account which is as follows viz:—

To 7 Days work of four men at 6s. *per* Day	8.08.00.
To 3 days work of three men at 6s. *per* Day	2.14.00.
	11.02.00.
To 20s. to the Clerk for copies and recording &c.	1.00.00.
	£12.02.00.

"Att the same Meeting voted that the above am^{t} shall be paid out of the Town Treasury and that the s^{d} Committee shall be allowed six Shillings *per* Day for what time they shall spend in making satisfaction to those persons whose land these ways was laid a cross in the comon undivided land to be paid out of the Town Treasury.

"The Said *Committees Accoumpt* for making Satisfaction for S^{d} Highway is as follows

To 3 Days work's of four men at 6s. *per* Day	£03.12.00.
To 1 Days work of three men at 6s. *per* Day	00.18.00.
To the Town Clerk for Recording the said Committies Return	00.00.00.
	00.05.00.
	£04.05.00.

"And at the same meeting *Voated* that the Highway laid out by the above s^{d} Committee from New London Ferry to Preston and from Robert Stodard's Easterly to Norwich Road are accepted by the Town and that the same be recorded."

[Attest]
JOHN A. MORGAN,
Asst. Town Clerk.

Oct. 11, 1897.

¶ *Thomas (IV.) Mumford's* House

"In the War of 1812 when Maj. Simeon Smith, of New London (formerly of Groton), with a Company of Volunteers, repaired the breaches which time had made in the ramparts at Ft. Griswold, Groton, Ct., rumors of an instant attack filled the air, and these were confirmed by the mysterious movements of the enemy's fleet.

"The women and children had mostly left town for a place of safety, when Maj. Smith found he was deficient in wadding for his guns, and he then hastily sent out for flannel, to be used for wadding. The stores and dwellings were mostly closed, and so the messenger from the Fort was unsuccessful in his search, until he met Mrs. Anna Warner Bailey on the street, who no sooner heard of the story than she dropped her flannel petticoat, and 'bade them give it to the British at the Cannon's Mouth,' and went on her way.

"The officers and garrison of the Fort were much elated with the story and Commodore Decatur and his officers, when the danger was past, made her the Heroine of the occasion at a Ball given on board the ship *United States.*

"Mrs. Bailey was ever after much noticed for her patriotism, receiving visits from Monroe, Lafayette, Jackson, and other notables.

"The house where she entertained so many notables was once the property and residence of Lieut. Thomas Mumford, in 1747, and is standing to-day in a good state of preservation. On September 6th, 1896, the Children's Society of the American Revolution placed a tablet on the House, which reads as follows:—

"*The Mother Bailey House.*
Beneath this roof Anna Warner Bailey
lived many years
and died January 10, 1851.
Commemorated by the Col. Ledyard Society, C. A. R.
September 6, 1896."

¶ Of *Thomas* V. and *David*

Of *Thomas* V. and *David*

THE two brothers, Thomas the fifth and David Mumford, sons of Thomas the fourth, are taken together because through life they were closely associated, being of nearly the same age and following similar pursuits, as did the brothers Thomas the third and George; and because with the deaths of the sons of Thomas the fifth his line ended, so that David and his sons became the representatives of the elder branch. There was a Thomas the sixth, the eldest son of Thomas the fifth, but he concerns us very little; and for the last hundred years, since David's time, the name Thomas has ceased to be the eldest son's name. David got his name from David Cheeseborough, his mother's elder brother, and in turn passed it on to his eldest son, now of small moment to us.

(417) Thomas the fifth was born the tenth of September, 1728, and (418) David was born the tenth of March, 1731. Their father was still a young man, living in the house of his father and given to those pursuits, commercial, agricultural, and military, of which we know.

Those years of the boys' childhood and youth were the most picturesque and fascinating to us

now of all that period known as "Colonial days." The Colony was taking on some hue of age. Men were beginning to have American ancestors, and traditions were not unknown. Among the gentry a high education and wide culture were not uncommon. A dignified and substantial domestic architecture had grown up. The arts of the tailor and the cabinet-maker were known in the land, and the brisk trade with the mother country was taking out our raw products and bringing back the fashions and fineries of London and Paris. A few artists came among us, and many books. Our young men and maidens began to go to Europe to complete their studies and see society; intermarriages with the French and English were not infrequent, and the social as well as the political atmosphere of our best people had spread out to a wider and brighter horizon. The country in which they lived had long ceased to be the frontier. The Indians seldom came nearer than the backwoods of New York, New Hampshire, and Maine. Rhode Island and Connecticut showed a wide expanse of rich and old cultivation; small cities and towns were springing up on all sides, and the arts of town life were attracting fresh immigrants from the Old World. The French and Indian Wars of the middle of the century served to keep alive a sense of their own importance among the colonists; English and American men were mingling together, and the feeling

of remoteness was fading from the American mind.

Take it all in all, those colonial folk must have been a happy and comfortable people. To them belonged a rich and limitless country, a temperate climate, enough of wealth, no poverty, as we know it, abundance of the fruits of the earth. They belonged to a healthy-minded, vigorous, kindly race, not yet contaminated by the hordes of southern Europe and Asia but representing the very best of that commingled northern stock which for six hundred years had made England what she was, and through many generations had been learning the lessons of civil liberty and honest living.

No people was ever content to have less than its just deserts. Our ancestors were of the best English stock, but they were denied what their English brethren enjoyed. They lacked the suffrage, and without that no Anglo-Saxon can know happiness. Tom Hood says of that Revolution of ours that it was a vulgar Yankee squabble about money. What war was ever fought that was not about money or money's worth? But our war meant more than that: we were the equals of our kinsfolk, and that they must be made to know.

It was into such a time and among such a people that the brothers Thomas and David were born to take their parts.

If one bears in mind that they were about Wash-

ington's age, one can perhaps more readily recall the sort of times in which they lived.

The brothers grew up together, living at first in their grandfather's house, and later with their father in the new house which he built. The house is still standing, though the grandfather's house was burned by Arnold in his famous raid upon New London and Groton in 1781.

Thomas and David were not sent to college, but after their preliminary training and while their father still lived they entered early into the pursuits which occupied their family. Thomas remained mostly at home, assisting his grandfather in his mercantile concerns, while David was sent to sea. The latter soon acquired the confidence of his superiors, and at an early age we find him in command of a vessel sailing to the West Indies. Hence he derived his familiar title of "Captain," which was not a military one; and as "Captain" we find him addressed down through the stormy Revolutionary times. He was an energetic and successful man, this David, and making his home in New London, proper, soon became an important person in church and commonwealth.

On the death of his father in 1750, Thomas the fifth took the Groton homestead for a time, where he lived with his mother until her second marriage and removal to Norwich. After his grandfather's death in 1760, he moved into the older house and there lived until the final removal to Norwich after the burning of Groton.

It was while living in the first of these houses, that Thomas the fifth married his wife, Catharine Havens.* She was a daughter of Jonathan Havens,† and lived with her father on Shelter Island. This, together with Fisher's Island, Gardiner's Island, and other regions at the eastern end of Long Island, seems by neighbourhood and natural geography to belong rather to Connecticut than to New York. At any rate its people were always closely associated with those of New London, which town was to them a metropolis, and their centre of all commercial and social life.

Thomas Mumford and Catharine Havens were married on the seventh of December, 1752, when he was in his twenty-fifth year and she in her eighteenth.

They had eight children, of whom we have the following list from the Groton town records:

Children of (417) *Thomas (V.)* and of *Catharine Havens Mumford:*—

(423) *Catharine, born* 16 *September*, 1754.
(424) *Thomas Cheeseborough, born* 22 *March*, 1756.
(425) *Giles, born* 16 *April*, 1759.
(426) *Son (not named), born* 15 *August*, 1760; *lived one day.*
(427) *Hannah, born* 12 *May*, 1767.

* *E. W. Paige, Esq^r., a descendant of this couple, has in his possession a Bible in which the statement is made that it was given by Jonathan Havens, of Shelter Island, to his daughter, Catharine Mumford. In it Thomas the fifth has written a very careful and complete genealogy.*

† See Appendix to Thomas the Fifth: *Jonathan Havens.*

(428) *Daughter (not named), born* 11 *September*, 1769; *lived one day.*

(429) *Frances, born* 23 *June*, 1771; *lived three months.*

(430) *Benjamin Maverick, born* 28 *July*, 1772. *Thomas's wife, the mother of these eight children, died on the second of December*, 1778.

(431) *Ann (by second wife), born* 15 *January*, 1782; *died* 2 *November*, 1785.

Of these Mumfords and their descendants, some scant notice will be found in the Appendix.

With the death of his grandfather, Thomas the fifth became the head of the family, in his thirty-third year, and as he was a man of broad mind, sound understanding, and constant energy, he soon began to fill his grandfather's place in his native town, and to be well and favourably known in all the country about.

In spite of the many children in each generation, the family property remained large, and was increased by judicious handling. For several generations, too, the young men had made advantageous marriages, and the wealth of Shermans, Remingtons, Cheeseboroughs, and Saltonstalls in some part found its way to their hands.

For such reasons, therefore, Thomas and David found themselves, from the start, in charge of large enterprises, and their little fleet of packets did a thriving trade with the West Indies until the War of the Revolution turned them to privateering.

For several years after the deaths of his father and grandfather, David is but little heard of ashore. He followed the sea assiduously until his marriage, though seldom after that, while Thomas devoted himself to a landsman's pursuits. The notes of such doings of Thomas we have. For instance, that in 1755 and 1756 he was Gager for the town of Groton, and again in 1766. And in 1758 (December 4) he was chosen Packer and Storer of Provisions brought in for rates, for the year ensuing. In 1756 we find him buying land from his uncle Samuel Seabury, for a consideration of £25. This tract was near the east end of the old New London ferry, and seems to have been a part of the Mumford property which had been ceded to the heirs of his aunt, (413) Abigail Seabury.

Let us not forget that other Mumfords—cousins—were all this time living in New London. Old (300) George Mumford had left sons and grandsons. His sons, (311) James and (312) Robinson, were New London merchants. The former was a busy person, to judge from a few scattered notes of him. In the year of 1757 he was one of the wardens of St. James, and thirteen years later, in 1770, he was an administrator of the estate of our Thomas the fourth, as already told.

And again in 1758–59 and 1760 he acted with old Thomas the third as warden of St. James. This last year saw the end of the life of Thomas

the third,—a life much intertwined with three generations, and sometimes appearing, as it were, out of season, to the great confusion of genealogists and others. This year sees the last of that sturdy man. He lived seventy-three years.

In the year before his grandfather's death, young Thomas the fifth was elected Selectman of Groton—he was thirty-one years old—and he was Selectman again in 1766. At that latter time he had gone into the militia for a brief period, and held the rank of Ensign. His military experience was a short one, however: he never rose to a higher command, and soon resigned to devote himself to the duties of civil life.

Meantime David was following the sea with varying fortunes. The French War of 1755–63 was in progress, and on land matters had early looked dark for the Colonies. Trade between them and the West Indies was largely suspended also, owing to the frequent presence of the enemy in their waters, and many private owners betook themselves to privateering. Among these adventurers was David Mumford. We read that on the twelfth of June, 1757, Captain David Mumford, in a New London privateer, fell down to Harbor's mouth, and on the seventeenth, five days later, there arrived at New London a prize schooner taken by Captain Mumford from the French in latitude 33°. This is about the latitude of the Bermudas, and shows quick work on the part of our vigorous ancestor. This was the end of

his active career as a privateersman, however; for shortly afterwards he was taken by a French man-of-war and carried, a prisoner, into Martinique. He did not wait for the capture of the island by Rodney, in 1762, for his release, but in some way escaped and returned home. It is said that his one prize at the start more than compensated him for all his losses.

For the rest of the war he was occupied with other matters. A young wife and children came to chain him to New London, and from this date his active adventures ceased. His father-in-law, Gurdon Saltonstall, a man of prominence and wealth, turned the young man's energies into new channels, and his interests became those of a landsman.

Some little is written elsewhere of the position of the Saltonstalls in New London affairs.*

The famous Governor of their name died in 1724, and now, thirty-four years later, our David Mumford married his granddaughter Rebecca. Rebecca's father, Gurdon Saltonstall, Jr., had long been the sole male representative of his family, and had succeeded to a goodly share of his father's influence and property. He had strengthened his position also by marriage with Rebecca Winthrop, thereby uniting the two names most highly honoured in all Connecticut.

In 1740, on the declaration of war with Spain,

* See Appendix to Thomas the Fifth and David: *The Saltonstall Family.*

Gurdon Saltonstall had been made Colonel of Militia. This rank he still held, and he was very active in the military interests of the Colony during the troubles with France. In other ways he had done his duty. Six sons and eight daughters had he given to the commonwealth, and of these daughters, Rebecca, the eldest, became the wife of David Mumford. She was born on the thirty-first of December, 1734, and David on the tenth of March, 1731, so that at the time of their marriage he was twenty-seven and she was twenty-three. Their portraits, painted about that time, show them a fine couple in whom their descendants may take a proper pride.

One physical change was wrought in the Mumford family by this Saltonstall marriage, a change which persists still among us. We ceased to be a tall race. Previously all men of the family had been tall, and broad in proportion. David himself is described as of an herculean frame, but since his day and his wife's we have been men of shorter stature.

(418) David Mumford and Rebecca Saltonstall were married on the first of June, 1758, by the Rev. Matthew Graves, in the old St. James Church, New London; and their children were these:*—

(432) *David, born 20 December, 1759.*

(433) *Rebecca Saltonstall, born 1 August, 1761.*

*See Appendix to Thomas the Fifth and David: *Descendants of David Mumford.*

(434) *Gurdon Saltonstall, born* 29 *January*, 1764.
(435) *Abigail Cheeseborough, born* 18 *April*, 1767.
(436) *William Cheeseborough, born* 5 *March*, 1769.
(437) *Thomas, born* 13 *July*, 1770.
(438) *John, born* 11 *February*, 1772.
(439) *Ann, born* 3 *October*, 1773.
(440) *Silas Deane, born* 20 *May*, 1777.

During those anxious years between the end of the French War, 1763, when the Treaty of Paris restored peace, and the outbreak of our own Revolution in 1775, these two brothers were in their very prime and most actively engaged in affairs. No great thing was done by them, and the notes on them are few; but that they grew steadily is evident from the parts they took immediately upon the outbreak of our troubles. They were always stanch patriots and Whigs, and their devotion to the cause of their country was never doubted, in spite of their Churchmanship and Tory connections.

Thomas lived always in Groton, where his children were born and reared, as we know. He took an active part in Colony and town politics, as well as in the affairs of St. James's parish. In 1766 he was Ensign, Selectman, and Gager. In 1768 he was appointed administrator of the estate of his father, which had not yet been settled. In 1773 he was elected a representative of the town of Groton to the Assembly, and served almost continuously until the end of the war.

In these days David, too, was leading a busy

life, engaged in commerce, rearing a large family, and, equally with his brother Thomas and others of the family, taking his part in the concerns of St. James's parish. His cousin, George Mumford, was a warden in 1768, and he himself was junior warden in 1773 and 1774,—almost up to the outbreak of the war,—a fact to be remembered in connection with his share in the great parish uprising later against the Tory rector. And it is to be noted that he was the last of the family ever to hold office in the parish.

The parts played by the Connecticut Mumfords in the Revolution were more largely civil than military. The two brothers, Thomas and David, were men verging on fifty at the outbreak of the war; they had large families dependent on them; and, standing high in the councils of their Colony and State, it was more proper that they should find employment for their time, their money, and their knowledge of affairs, at the State capital than in the field, under Washington. Accordingly we find their services constantly recorded in the Connecticut State Records of the period.

Two men of the younger generation received commissions in the army, (432) David the younger, Surgeon and Lieutenant, (425) Giles, the son of Thomas, Lieutenant. They played their modest parts with thousands of others.

At no time was Connecticut the scene of any extensive military operations, but its location

was such that during nearly eight years its people were constantly roused by rumours of wars on their boundaries. The operations about New York and Boston drew thousands of men into the ranks of the army, and the Tory character of Long Island served to stimulate an unceasing coastwise border strife. The fleets of the enemy also, both men-of-war and privateers, constantly infested Connecticut waters, so that for about five years the State was in a condition of blockade on the ocean side. From these circumstances it will be seen why our people were in a continual state of warlike endeavour, and were sufferers more uninterruptedly than those of any other one of the thirteen States.

There were two notable events of the war, one at its beginning and one at its end, for which Connecticut is famous: the launching of the Ticonderoga expedition and the Groton massacre. In both of these events our family had some part.

With the Ticonderoga affair in its inception Thomas Mumford was largely concerned.

It has long been in dispute who conceived and planned the expedition. It has been credited to Colonel John Brown, to Benedict Arnold, and to Ethan Allen. The probable fact is that such an undertaking was suggested independently to many. The exposed and unprepared state of the fortifications, and the fact that they were poorly garrisoned and contained supplies of cannon,

powder, and shot, so needed by the American armies,—all these conditions must have been obvious to well-informed and reflective men. Whoever first thought of the expedition, the initial impulse came from Connecticut.

In April, 1775, a number of gentlemen in that Colony had fitted out a company, which with others from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, had gone to Bennington, and there been joined by Ethan Allen. On the third of May, Arnold was sent from the army before Boston and joined himself to those already in the field in Vermont. It is needless to relate the contest of authority which arose between Allen and Arnold. Finally they acted in common, with the result that on the morning of the tenth of May, with less than a hundred men, they surprised and seized Ticonderoga without loss to themselves. Fifty prisoners, nearly two hundred cannon, and many military stores were thus easily secured.

On the twelfth of May, Colonel Seth Warner seized Crown Point, and soon after Bernard Romans took Fort George, securing thereby more than a hundred additional pieces.

That, in brief, is the story of this movement, of which the results were so important in those early days of the war; and for us the interest lies in the fact that Thomas Mumford was largely instrumental in supplying the sinews of war. With others, his associates, he borrowed money from the Connecticut treasury, giving notes for

the sums so advanced, thus making possible the undertaking of this enterprise.

In May, 1777, the sequel to all this appeared, so far as it affected these gentlemen, and the Connecticut Records tell the story briefly, thus:—

"Upon the memorial of Samuel Holden Parsons, Esq^{r}, showing to this Assembly that in April, 1775, the memorialist, together with Col. Samuel Wildes, Mr. Silas Deane, *et al.*, did undertake the surprise and seizure of the enemies posts at Ticonderoga, without the knowledge of the Assembly; and for that purpose did take a quantity of money from the Treasury, for which they gave their promissory receipts, and that the whole of said moneys were expended in said service,—praying that said receipts may be cancelled or given up.

"Resolved by this Assembly," etc., etc., that they be given up; and they were given up as follows:—

One dated the twenty-eighth of April, 1775, for £200, signed by Thomas Mumford, S. H. Parsons, S. Deane, and Samuel Wyllys.

One dated the twenty-eighth of April, 1775, for £100, signed by Thomas Mumford, A. Babcock, S. H. Parsons, and S. Deane.

One dated the seventeenth of May, 1775 (after the forts had been taken), for £500, signed by Thomas Mumford, J. Porter, J. Root, E. Williams, S. Wyllys, and C. Webb.

One dated the fifteenth of May, for £10, signed

by —— Bishop, E. Williams, and S. H. Parsons.

From these notes it appears that Thomas Mumford was deeper in the transaction than any of the others. We of his family have always said that he organized the expedition. However that may be, he certainly bore more than his share of the expense; and the fact that the notes were cancelled, two years after the enterprise had proven a brilliant success, in no wise detracts from the vigour, honour, and patriotism of its promoters.

The story of the family through the war is closely interwoven with the story of the Connecticut Assembly and the Governor's Council of Safety. Thomas Mumford served almost continuously in the former and David in the latter. Thomas was much more at Hartford, however, than his brother, whose services seem to have been rendered only when the Council met in Lebanon; that is, during the recesses of the Assembly, the major part of the year.

The story is a confusing one in some degree, but taking the years of the war in their sequence one may follow the family and the community in their varying fortunes.

Year 1774

In 1774 Thomas Mumford represented Groton in the Colonial Assembly, and bore his part in the exciting debates of the time. During his periods of living at home he was active as one

of the committee of inspection of the town of Groton.

Year 1775

In 1775 he was again a member of the Assembly. This year, before the outbreak of hostilities, an independent military company was formed in New London under Captain William Coit. It was well equipped and drilled and held itself ready for any emergency. Immediately after the news of Lexington, this company started for the front and joined the army before Boston. In April, six new State regiments were formed, and the promotions after this period were rapid. Among the New London men who received commissions at this time was Captain Nathan Hale, famous afterwards as the "martyr spy." It is an interesting coincidence that the arch traitor, Benedict Arnold, should have been a fellow-townsman of Hale; and that in the Ticonderoga expedition of '75 and in the final bloody tragedy at Groton in '81, this same Arnold should have been a central figure.

When war broke out, the only fortification in Connecticut was a small battery at New London, consisting of nine guns.

In April of this year a committee was appointed to examine the defences of the Colony and make a report with recommendations to the Legislature. Of this committee Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall, D. Deshon, and Thomas Mumford reported in regard to New London that the battery was

in a ruinous condition, and they proposed three new fortifications. This was but the first of many similar propositions, none of which ever was effectually carried out.

Soon after the report was made, hostilities were precipitated, and the Ticonderoga expedition became to our family the object of most urgent interest.

The rest of the year after that passed quietly enough. All warlike endeavour was centred about Boston, and except to furnish its quota Connecticut did little.

Year 1776

Beginning with the year 1776, after the fall of Boston and from then on until the peace, Connecticut was in an unceasing turmoil; its coasts were harried, its sons enlisted, its daughters widowed, its commerce destroyed, and its whole being in a confusion of struggle and wretchedness.

With the retreat of Washington from Long Island, and the beginning of that series of catastrophes which filled the next year and a half, Connecticut had her share. We are mostly concerned, however, with civil matters, so far as any matters then were civil.

On the tenth of October the General Assembly met. The Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Esq^{r}, was Governor, and the Hon. Matthew Griswold, Esq^{r}, was Deputy Governor. Benjamin Huntington, Esq^{r}, a name afterwards well-known

to us, was Deputy from Norwich and Clerk of the Assembly.

This Assembly approved the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Mumford had before this been appointed agent of the Secret Committee of Congress from Connecticut, in view of his important services in connection with the Ticonderoga expedition.

This, too, was the Assembly that commissioned Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall Brigadier-General of the third brigade of the militia of the State. David Wooster, Esq^r^, was at the same time appointed Major-General.

One most vexatious question that was confronting constantly the Assembly was the guarding of State property near the water front on the Sound, a water front peculiarly exposed, owing to the presence of the Tory neighbours on Long Island opposite. Consequently, this is the sort of note that we see continually in the Records:

"Orders of the Governor and Council of Safety:—

"There being a large fleet of transports and men-of-war at anchor a little to the west of New London Harbour, and their design not being known it was determined to be a prudent step to remove the Continental and Colonial property at New London up to Norwich, and also to take a quantity of wheat on board a ship in New London, commanded by Captain Kennedy

for publick use, and Capt. Ephraim Bill, Jabez Perkins, and David Mumford of Norwich are appointed and desired to assist Mr. Shaw in taking and removing the said wheat to the mills to be floured; and the Connecticut and Colonial ships, stores, etc., to the places of the greatest safety that can be up Norwich river, and to secure the same as well as they can."

The British troops had before this time seized the stock on Fisher's Island; and lest the same calamity should again befall, the goods of the Winthrop family were now removed from that Island by order of General Washington, and to appraise them there were appointed: Ebenezer Ledyard, Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and (312) Robinson Mumford of New London.

In connection with this Fisher's Island estate it is interesting to know that all the Winthrops of Connecticut were not Tories, as is often stated.*

* *A Republican Winthrop. John Winthrop, son of John Still Winthrop and Jane Borland, born New London, 20th July, 1751; died in New York, 15th November, 1780, unmarried. (This John Winthrop was Rebecca Mumford's first cousin.)*

"17 *March* 1780:—

"*On application of Mr. Jno. Winthrop of N. London, representing that he is and has long been in a very weak and low state of health, has applied to many physicians, but has obtained little or no relief, save in one instance from a Dr. Middleton, who is now in New York: that he is advised by physicians to make a long journey to the Southern States for the recovery of his health, with which advice he is desirous to comply and is about to take a journey through New York to consult the said Dr. Middleton with respect to his health. Resolved that his Excellency, the Governor, be desired to grant said Winthrop a passport accordingly, he having taken the oath of fidelity to this State, and that he recommend his request respecting his passage through New York, in*

Year 1777

In May, 1777, General Saltonstall resigned from the army. He was growing old and found himself unfit for the active service of the field. He was now in his sixty-ninth year, but survived until the war was over and he had held civil office in times of peace.

During this year New London was in a constant state of blockade, though the harbour and towns on the river bank had not suffered any violence.

The works on both sides of the river were said to be completed, but unfortunately they never received the proper complement of men and guns.

In this year again Thomas Mumford sat in the Assembly and was also Justice of the Peace and Auditor of the State Treasurer's accounts.

On the first of January, his son (425) Giles had received his first commission as Second Lieutenant in Colonel Charles Webb's additional Con-

order to see the said Doctor, to the Commander in Chief of the Confederate Army, or any proper Commander on the post where he may pass, that if he judges it prudent & safe, he suffer him, the said Winthrop, to pass thro' N. York for the purpose aforesaid and under restrictions as he may think proper.

"*Permission granted* 11*th April*, 1780."

John Winthrop also stated that his Fisher's Island had been ravaged by the enemy, and asked permission to put a keeper on the place, to look after house, stock, etc. Granted.

This John Winthrop was eldest brother of the New York Tory, Francis Bayard Winthrop, who had visited him in New London by permission.

John Winthrop went to New York and there died, in spite of Dr. Middleton.

necticut regiment of foot. This was the regiment in which Nathan Hale had held a commission in the previous year, when he was captured and hanged.

Lieutenant Mumford's service at this time lasted for about a year. In the winter expedition to Long Island he was captured—on the tenth of December, 1777—and was held a prisoner until the tenth of May, 1778. On the same tenth of May he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and held that position until he resigned from the army on the twenty-seventh of May, 1779. This was not the last of him, however, for he appears again as both soldier and sailor in later years.

In spite of the blockade this was the first notable year of Connecticut privateering, and among the most successful vessels was the "Fanny," owned by our Thomas Mumford. She made frequent voyages and sent prizes into Bedford. There is this note: "On memorial of T. Mumford, of Groton, showing that his privateer 'Fanny' was at Bedford, Mass., with goods taken from Englishmen, he was directed to bring the goods into Connecticut."

The next day the "Council gave liberty to Captain Smedley to consort with the privateer belonging to Thoˢ. Mumford, Esqʳ., in a cruise or not as he pleases."

Such notes as these given appear constantly in the Records, showing the activities of the Mumford brothers in politics, commerce, and priva-

teering.* They had a large share in supplying the commissariat, and though in this direction they seem to have been pecuniary losers, at any rate their exertions were repaid by the good-will and confidence of their fellows.

Year 1778

In the year 1778, Thomas Mumford again sat for Groton. Jonathan Trumbull was Governor, and for the first time the Council of Safety included David Mumford.† The functions of this Council of Safety were "to assist his Excellency the Governor, when the Assembly be not sit-

* "*October*, 1777. *T. Mumford was appointed one of a committee to sign paper bills issued by the State.*"
"*Governor and Council met 24th October*, 1777. *Voted:* '*That John Lawrence, Esq. Treas. of the State be directed to receive of Thos. Mumford, Esq., agent of the Secret Committee of Congress the money for* 8640 *pounds weight of gunpowder, being at* 5*s.*, 4*d.*, *per pound, in part of what the State of Connecticut lent the Continent at the request of General Washington in* 1775–6.'"
"29 *Oct. Resolved that Thos. Mumford be and he is hereby directed to examine the state and circumstances of a certain large prize ship now in New London harbor; with the question of its use as a prison ship.*"
"*Permission is hereby granted Thos. Mumford, Esq., to ship* 50 *bbl. of flour and* 800 *wt. of bacon to Isaac Capers in the West Indies.*"
"30 *July*, 1777. *At the Springfield Convention of New England States to take action of paper currency, there attended for Rhode Island* (320) *Paul Mumford Esq.*"

† "*Council of Safety to assist the Governor; 14 May*, 1778 — *Hon. Matthew Griswold, Deputy Governor. Jabez Huntington, Wm. Pitkin, Roger Sherman, Abraham Davenport, Wm. Williams, and Joseph Spencer, Esqrs.; Jedediah Elderkin, Wm. Hillhouse, James Wadsworth, Daniel Sherman, Erastus Wolcott, Andrew Ward Jr., Jos. Platt Cook, Joshua Porter, Benj. Payne, Thaddeus Burr, Jesse Root, Andrew Adams, Esqrs., and Captain David Mumford.*"

ting; with full power and authority to order and direct the militia and navy of this State, and the marches and Stations of the troops that have been or shall be enlisted; to appoint all Staff officers and to fill vacancies in the line, to order supplies," etc., etc.

As we know, David Mumford's service was rendered entirely during the recesses of the Assembly, when the Council met at Lebanon. The frequent minutes of these meetings during this year of 1778 tell mostly of the ordering of supplies, the moving of troops, and the appointing of officers.

On the sixteenth of May, two days after David's appointment to the Council, his eldest son, (432) David Mumford, Jr., received his first commission, being appointed Surgeon's Mate to the Second Continental Dragoons, he being then in his nineteenth year. As Surgeon's Mate he served until the fourteenth of November, 1779, when he resigned to accept a commission as First Lieutenant in the same regiment. With this rank he served until the eleventh of June, 1780, when he retired permanently from the army.

Late in this same year, on the second of December, 1778, Thomas Mumford lost his wife Catharine.* She was but forty-three years old, in the

* *In the Mumford lot in the old New London graveyard the following inscriptions are found: "Catharine Mumford, Wife of Thomas Mumford and Daughter of Jonathan Havens, Esqr., 1778." "Hannah Mumford, Died* 1781, *Age* 95."

prime of life. She had borne eight children, the youngest of whom, Benjamin Maverick, was but six years old at the time of her death.

It was shortly before this great loss that Thomas and David took a leading part in the revolt of St. James parish, with which their family had been so closely identified, and in the affairs of which they had themselves taken a large part. Not an absolute revolt, they would have said, but a purifying and regenerating.

To understand how this change became necessary we must take a glance at the Church of England clergy in this country on the outbreak of war with England. Their position was the same as that of the nonjuring clergy in England at the time of the accession of William and Mary. They had sworn to uphold the old dynasty, and their consciences would not allow them to cease offering prayers for their ancient ruler.

An earnest man among these clergymen was the Rev. Matthew Graves, rector of St. James, an Englishman, or more properly a Manxman.

Mr. Graves came hither in 1748, and was the second regular rector of the parish, having followed Mr. Seabury after an interval of five years. He was a good man, a loyal churchman, an exemplary parish priest, and a firm believer in the divine right of kings. Under him the parish flourished apace. About the time of his coming to New London the name of Winthrop first

makes its appearance in the St. James records, and the example of that family was soon followed by many others.

When Mr. Graves came to New London, (299) Thomas (the third) Mumford was senior warden of the parish, and the relations between the rector and the Mumford family were most intimate for many years. This pleasant connection would doubtless have continued, but the increasing strain between England and the Colonies gradually brought about a coldness between the liberal-minded churchmen and their Tory rector. The separation was not total, however, for we find Mumfords holding office in the parish down to the year of Lexington, and Mr. Graves still was held in good esteem by them. After the outbreak of hostilities, however, the interests of the church suffered much among the people, and for a time, at least, no services were held.

In 1773 and 1774, Thomas Allen and David Mumford were the wardens; in 1775 Mr. Mumford resigned, and John Deshon was chosen in his place. During the following three years there was no choice of wardens, and what little work was necessary was performed by Mr. Allen and Mr. Deshon, acting as wardens. It was almost impossible to get a parish meeting in those years, and the question of prayers for the king was an ever present source of contention.

At last a meeting was held, on the fourteenth

of November, 1778, at which this resolution was introduced: "Voted, that no person be permitted to enter the church, and as a pastor to it, unless he openly prays for Congress and the free and independent States of America, and their prosperity by sea and land; if so, he may be admitted to-morrow, being Sunday, 15th November." This resolution resulted in a tie vote; still, it appeared that the resolution voiced the sense of the congregation, for the meeting then went on to vote: "That the church wardens wait on the Rev. Mr. Graves, and let him know of the foregoing vote, and if it be agreeable to him, he may reënter the church of St. James's, and officiate as pastor thereof, he praying and conforming to said vote."

The wardens then waited on the rector, and returned with this report: "Agreeably to the above, we, the church wardens, waited on the Rev. Mr. Graves, and acquainted him of the resolution of the parishioners, to which he replied that he could not comply therewith." These two wardens were Mr. Allen and Mr. Deshon, both Whigs.

Unfortunately for the peace of the church in New London, the matter did not stop there. The Sunday came and Mr. Graves determined to brave the expressed sentiments of his people. The congregation that appeared was a small one, for to worship under existing conditions meant to proclaim oneself a Tory. However,

the other members of the flock were not lacking in the neighbourhood of the church. Many of them, ardent Whigs, stationed themselves at the door in the hope that a peaceful demonstration might deter their wrong-headed rector from any overt act. With those at the door were many of the most considerable men of the parish, church officers or former officers, and, among others, John Deshon and Thomas and David Mumford.

Mr. Graves began the service and read it steadily through, not omitting the obnoxious prayer for King George. This was too much for the listening Whigs. Without allowing him to continue, they marched down the aisle, headed by Thomas and David Mumford, described as "both men of commanding aspect and powerful frame." These two entered the reading-desk, and seizing the offender by either arm forcibly led him from the church. Meanwhile the bell had been rung, and an angry mob was beginning to collect. There was some fear of personal violence for Mr. Graves, so he was hastily taken into the house of Mr. Deshon and kept there safely until the storm had blown over.

This was the end of his career in New London, and indeed of the usefulness of the church for several years. Mr. Graves remained undisturbed in the town nearly a year after this unhappy event. In the summer of the next year he was sent, under a flag of truce, to New York, and

there he died suddenly, on the fifth of April 1780—a broken-hearted man.*

Below is appended a curious note on the customs of the time, of some interest as showing how far these Revolutionary folk had fallen away from the practices of their austere ancestors.†

* *It was several years before another incumbent was found for the church. At the meeting of April* 16, 1781, *it was voted:* "*That the Parsonage house be rented out, always giving the preference to one of the proprietors of the church of St. James;*" *and also that Captain David Mumford has the preference to* "*hire the Parsonage, he giving equal rent to another person.*"
From this it would seem that Mr. Mumford's action in expelling Mr Graves from his pulpit had received the endorsement of his fellow-parishioners.

† *An Act to prevent Horse-racing.* (21 Oct., 1778. *By Connecticut General Assembly.)*
"*An Act for the Preventing of Horse Racing: Whereas horse racing is a growing evil, productive of dissipation, idleness and many other vices ruinous to individuals and detrimental to the public weal: which to prevent:*
"Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, *that the owner or owners of every horse or horse kind, that shall be used, employed or improved in horse racing in this state by his or their privity or permission, whereon any stakes are held or any betts or wagers laid or dependent, either directly or indirectly, shall forfeit every such horse or horse kind, employed as aforesaid or the value thereof; and that every person or persons concerned in laying any bett or betts or wagers on such race or races shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings, of money in all cases where the bett or wager laid shall be forty shillings or under, in all other cases the value of the bett or wager laid as aforesaid; all which forfeitures to be recovered by bill plaint or information thereof made and conviction had before any proper court to try the same, the one half of said forfeitures in case of a common informer to him or them who shall prosecute the same to effect and the other half to the publick treasury; but in case of prosecution by an informing officer the whole of said penalty to the publick treasury; and all informing officers are hereby directed to make due presentment of all breaches of this act.*"

Year 1779

The year of 1779 again saw the Mumford brothers in their old positions in the Legislature and Council. It was a year of anxiety and stress for their State. The coasting warfare, so largely carried on by Tories, had become common, and Connecticut suffered most. Tryon plundered New Haven and other towns, carrying off stores, munitions, and prisoners.

It was a famous year for our sailors and the infant navy. In September, Paul Jones fought his battle with the "Serapis" and the "Countess of Scarborough," on the other side of the Atlantic, and on this side our privateers swarmed in all waters.

New London furnished more than her quota of these daring ships, and of them all none gained a wider fame than the sloop "Hancock," owned by our Thomas Mumford. The "Hancock" was usually commanded by Captain Peter Richards, Mr. Mumford's son-in-law,* a bold seaman and a gallant officer.

His vessel was constantly in commission and sent a stream of prizes to Bedford and New London. The history of the "Hancock" is interesting in connection with the beginnings of our navy. She owed her American register to the "Oliver Cromwell," a State ship of twenty guns, built at Saybrook in 1776. In the summer of 1777 the "Oliver Cromwell" sailed under the command

* *He had married Thomas Mumford's eldest daughter,* (423) *Catherine.*

of Captain Harding, and cruised against the enemy's merchant shipping. She seized a number of vessels and, in September, sent home with a prize crew the Weymouth packet "Hancock," a brig of fifteen guns.

The "Hancock" was bought by Thomas Mumford, fitted out as a privateer, and sent cruising in this year of 1779.

In June, she captured a twelve-gun privateer schooner, the "Eagle," New York—this being the ninth New York privateer brought into New London harbour between the first of March and the thirteenth of June of that year.

The next month the "Hancock" sailed under the command of Captain Lodowick Champlain, but before accomplishing anything against the enemy, she was pursued by a British frigate. The chase was so hot that she finally escaped into Boston harbour only by throwing her guns overboard and sawing down her waist.

Undaunted, she immediately started out again in August on a prolonged cruise, in which she captured three rich prizes. During this cruise was fought the battle, famous in its day, between the "Hancock" and two other American sloops on one side, the "Venus" and the "Eagle," and a large British letter-of-marque, a three-decker with twenty guns, on the other side. The little Americans made the attack and kept it up for three hours, when, finding the Englishman's force too much for them, they hauled off with

flying colours, and were not pursued. During a large part of this year Captain Peter Richards was not in command. On the ninth of March, 1778, while serving under Hinman on board the "Alfred," he was captured and later confined for several months in Fortune prison, near Portsmouth, whence he escaped, with two companions, by digging under the outer wall. They reached France, and so back to America.

Captain Richards commanded the "Hancock" for a time in 1779 and during 1780.* His voyages were constant, vigorous, and daring, and he netted considerable sums for his owners and himself.

There are no other stirring doings of the year 1779 that need concern us.† The defences of New London were again the subject of investigation, and David Mumford with others reported, but with no great effect.‡

* 26 *May, he sent a large prize ship into Philadelphia;* 5 *June, a brig to New London;* 23 *June, a brigantine to New London;* 25 *August, a schooner to New London.*

† "*This year Thomas Mumford, Esq^r., D^r. Eneas Munson, Maj. James Lockwood, and Col. Hezekiah Bissell were appointed a committee to negotiate a loan of £*45,000, *to pay the State troops in the Continental army. The loan to pay* 6%."

‡ *Report on New London Fortifications.*

"*To his Excellency the Governor & Council of Safety.*

"*We the Subscribers being appointed to repair to New London and Groton, view the fortifications and works at those posts, confer with the commanding officers, these to consult and advise every measure necessary, generally for defence and report make—take leave to report that we repaired to New London & Groton, and on the* 5^th^ *inst. (Aug.* 1779) *with the officers commanding there, inquired into the matters referred to in our appointment, and find that Fort Trumbull is in the same condition as for many months past, that there are ten cannon mounted*

Year 1780

The year of 1780 shows some changes in the situation of the Mumford brothers and of their

of the size mentioned in a late return by Majr Ledyard; — that the fort at Town Hill is nearly compleated except the gate & barrack, which are going on, the platforms laid, some cannon mounted, the residue were to be yesterday — the whole number two 12 lb., three 9 lb., and four 6 lb. cannon; that it is judged advisable the fort should be enclosed with an abbatis; that at New London there are two 12 lb. and two 3 lb. cannon mounted on travelling carriages; that fort Griswold is in good condition except the abbatis, which it was judged advisable to have immediately repaired; that there are twenty four cannon mounted of the size mentioned in a late return by Major Ledyard; that the battery at Groton is in good condition and eight cannon mounted thereon of the size described in Major Ledyard's late return; that the redoubt is yet unfinished, but may be soon compleated, if proper tools can be provided; that there are at Groton one 12 lb.; and two 4 lb. cannon on travelling carriages; that there are at Norwich, Preston and places adjacent, 33,700 musquet cartridges, also 44,000 at New London, and in the hands of the militia: that there are at New London fit for duty 1,111 rank and file — at Groton 551; that there are under the command of Brigadier General Tyler about 2,300 men, officers included — a weekly return of which we have desired him to make to the Captain General: that the time of service of the companies commanded by Capts. Cary, Williams and Dishon amounting to 176 men, expires on Tuesday next; that there are at Norwich four 6 lb. cannon, which may be used at any post where necessary, for which Captain John Dishon desires to exchange an equal number of longer, and purchase two more if to be had; that we reconnoitred the grounds adjoining the harbour of New London and the points of land on each side, and find that in calm weather a landing from boats may be made in so many places that it is very uncertain whether the erecting further works to prevent a landing of the enemy would answer any valuable end; that on consultation with General Tyler and the field officers, they gave it as their opinion that to man the fortifications it will be necessary to have in Fort Trumbull 80 men; Fort on Town Hill 250, Fort Griswold and battery 550, officers included; that it is necessary to be further supplied with two ton of cannon powder, 5,000 flints, and one ton of lead, about two hundred pounds weight of which we have desired General Huntington, who has the same in his custody, to forward immediately to Major Ledyard: that it is necessary sixteen draft horses be provided for the use of the field pieces and ammunition waggons which we think it most advisable

native State. Both brothers continued in the State service.*

to be procured from the deputy quarter master at Windham, if it may be: that we have engaged Major Ledyard to procure twelve axes, which he informed he could do immediately, have engaged Elijah Beckus, Esqr., to make one dozen of spades and one dozen of shovels for the works at New London—have engaged Capt Richard Dishon to procure four large scows to be employed in transporting the troops as occasion may require, two of which he has already engaged. Major Ledyard requests an order may be given to Majr Huntington for a quantity of sheet copper in his custody belonging to the United States to be used for ladles for the cannon. All of which is humbly submitted.

"James Wadsworth
"Lebanon *"Nathl Wales, Junr*
"7 August 1779. *"David Mumford.*

"N. B. A whale boat should be provided for the use of the troops at New London.

"August 10th 1779. *The foregoing report accepted and approved.*
"Test. *James Wadsworth*, Clerk."

A Hessian Adopted.

The Council, at about the same time that the above report was passed upon, took the following action, illustrating Revolutionary methods of naturalization.

"On a petition & representation of Louis Baral residing in Norwich, shewing that he is a subject of the Duke of Wortenburg and being in the dominions of the Prince of Hesse Cassel about 18 *months since, was forced into his service and sent to New York, and going from thence in a transport to Halifax was taken by the* Revenge *privateer and bro't into . . . and now works with Mr. Russell at the stocking weavers trade in Norwich, and wishes to live under the dominion of the United States and never return to the service of the Prince of Hesse or the tyrrany of Great Britain, and praying to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States &c.: The same is referred to Benj. Huntington and Jz. Perkins Esqrs, and if they find him a man of* probity, integrity *and* virtue *and like to be a good & useful* subject *and inhabitant of these states, he be allowed to take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to this and the United States, and that they cause the same to be administered and registered accordingly."*

* *It was in this year,* 1780, *that there died, in Norwich, Abigail Cheeseborough Lord, the mother of Thomas and David Mumford. Her story is told elsewhere in this book.*

It was a momentous year in the story of the Revolution, for the month of September saw the treason of Arnold, and on the second of October André was hanged—a series of events leading up to the Groton tragedy of the succeeding year.

Miss Caulkins, the historian of New London and Norwich, tells of the decay of New London, which began about this time and continued for many years after the war. Norwich grew at the expense of New London. The former was safe from coastwise warfare, and many New Londoners removed their families and their goods to that safe place, about this time. There, for more than a hundred years, had lived the well-known Huntington family, subsequently allied to the Mumfords by marriage.

On the ninth of March, this year, the widower Thomas Mumford took, for his second wife, Ann Saltonstall, General Saltonstall's sixth child. He was fifty-two years old and she was forty.

This was towards the end of a winter famous for its severity. The Thames was long frozen over, and driving on the ice lasted for months. In the second week of March a violent storm broke up the ice, to the discomfort of many merrymakers, for "Thomas Mumford of Groton was then recently married, and, the night before the thaw, gave an entertainment which many guests from New London attended, crossing the river on sleighs. The banquet and dance con-

tinuing late, and the storm coming on suddenly and furiously, the party were not able to return as they went; and the next morning the swollen river, full of floating ice, rendered crossing in any way a hazardous task. Some of the guests were detained two or three days on that side of the river."*

Year 1781

In this year died old Hannah Remington Mumford, the grandmother of our brothers Thomas and David, and the widow of Thomas the third. She was in her ninety-fifth year, as her tombstone records, and she had lived to know all generations from old Thomas the first to her own great-great-grandchildren—seven generations. Portraits of her and her husband show them as they appeared in late middle life.

Mrs. Mumford was at the house of Mrs. Stephen Billings in North Groton, where she had gone on a visit. She died on the sixth of March, 1781, and so escaped the unhappiness of the Groton Fight. She lies buried in the family lot in New London.

The last year of actual war was one long to be shuddered at in New London and Groton. The centre of fighting had moved south; Virginia and the Carolinas were the seats of ravages and battles, with the tide beginning to set in favour of the American arms. Arnold had made a successful descent upon the defenceless shores of

* *Caulkins's "History of New London."*

Virginia, but Lord Cornwallis was being driven gradually to his final surrender at Yorktown. It was in such late days that one of the famous barbarities of the war was perpetrated on the banks of the Thames.

Arnold's descent on New London lacked none of the worst characteristics of civil war. The leader of our enemies was a fellow-townsman, and had been one of the honoured ones of the land; his intimacy with local conditions made his work searching and thorough; his hated person was known intimately to hundreds of his opponents, and he returned their hatred with compound interest.

For this incursion very considerable resources were put at the disposal of General Arnold by Sir Henry Clinton, and on the morning of the sixth of September, the expedition, consisting of thirty-two sail in all, appeared off the Thames' mouth.

Arnold landed his men in two detachments, of about seven hundred each, on either side of the river, and marched forward to attack New London and Groton. He himself commanded the former division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre the latter.

The American defences were inadequate. The only fort capable of resisting was Griswold, on the Groton bank. Colonel William Ledyard, who commanded the district, took post there with some one hundred and fifty men, mostly

raw recruits. Guns were fired and the country-side roused, but the militia arrived too late to be of any service.

New London and its harbour were just then a rich prize. The river front was lined with captured shipping and privateers, and the warehouses were full of merchandise.

As Arnold approached the town, there was some feeble resistance from a score or more of Americans, who were quickly dispersed. Most of the ships were able, fortunately, to escape up the river, and the town was found entirely deserted. So Arnold's work on the west bank consisted of plundering and burning. The explosion of some powder warehouses hastened the desolation. Homesteads, shops, warehouses, wharves, vessels, the court-house, the jail, St. James's Church—all were burned. Captain Peter Richards's daughter, (442) Catherine, was lying seriously ill in her father's house, and the officer in charge humanely spared that roof; but all the others of which we know were burned,—among them the Saltonstall and David Mumford houses. It has been asserted that so general a holocaust was never intended by Sir Henry Clinton. However that may be, the whole town, practically, was destroyed under the eyes of Arnold, and the blow to its prosperity was never recovered from.

Meantime, on the Groton bank a fierce struggle was going on. Fort Griswold proved to be a po-

sition of some strength, and before assaulting it, Colonel Eyre twice demanded its immediate and unconditional surrender. Colonel Ledyard refused. A vigorous and well-sustained attack was then made by the British regulars, supported by a regiment of Hessians and some companies of American Tories.

Colonel Ledyard held his little body of patriots well in hand. Among his officers were several of distinction, of whom were the well-known Captain Adam Shapley, who had escaped from New London, Captain Peter Richards, Captain William Seymour, Lieutenant Richard Chapman, and (425) Lieutenant Giles Mumford.

It was not until the enemy were well within range that the Americans opened fire, but their small numbers were utterly insufficient to man their works. Major Montgomery, Colonel Eyre's second in command, succeeded in entering the fort by a flank movement, and was killed in the assault. His men rushed madly in and quickly surrounded the devoted Americans. Historians tell a story of fierce fighting and the butchery of the surrendered garrison. As one detachment of the British entered the fort, led by Major Bromfield, he cried out: "Who commands this fort?" "I did, sir, but you do, now," answered Colonel Ledyard, presenting his sword. The ferocious officer seized the sword and plunged it to the hilt in Ledyard's bosom. At this Captain Peter Richards and a few others, standing near,

rushed upon the enemy and were killed, fighting to the last.

Then more British poured in, and the luckless garrison was soon nearly annihilated. These are the American returns: Killed, 84; wounded, 40; total, 124 out of 150 all told. The British loss was 48 killed and 127 wounded.

By this time the country people in bands were beginning to surround the enemy, and haste was made to get aboard ship. Thomas Mumford's house was singled out and burned, and several other Groton houses were destroyed.

Prisoners, mostly wounded, were collected,—the treatment they received is said to have been inhuman,—the transports were boarded as soon as possible, and during the night the fleet moved down to the river's mouth. They made sail from there in the early morning and after a couple of hours were seen no more.

This is the brief story of that bloody day. It reads like a tale of the Palatinate, or of the work of Alva. The shock to all Connecticut was beyond words. There was scarcely a family in the State that was not immediately and personally concerned in the wretchedness, and to New London the loss was beyond compensation.

How our Mumford brothers were concerned we know already, in some sort. Their houses were burned, their ships destroyed, their children slain or wounded, and their families dispersed.

Here are two letters, which I will quote in full.

The first was written by Colonel Zabdiel Rogers to Thomas Mumford, the day after the assault. Colonel Rogers commanded the regiment from Norwich, the first reënforcement to arrive at Groton, which he reached on the evening of the sixth of September, as the enemy were embarking. He busied himself in the care of the wounded and destitute, and his brief account of the whole affair, as given in his letter, breathes of the turmoil in which he was moving.

"*New London, 7th Sept.* 1781.

"Dr Sir:

"I have the unhappiness to acquaint you Genl Arnold with about fifteen Hundred or Two Thousand Men Landed Here yesterday morning & have Burnt this Town From the Court House to Nathanl. Shaw: House which was saved & from Giles Mumford's House to Capt. Richards Store On Both Sides Except a few Houses on the West Side of the Way — & all the Stores Houses &c. from Elliots' Tavern To the Fort.

"They have Burnt your House & all your Stores at Groton & most of the Houses on the Bank — They Attacked the fort at Groton with Great Spirit but were repulsed with loss Several Times by Colo Ledyard who commanded, who was obliged to surrender to Superior Force. after the Fort Had surrendered They Inhumanely put him to Death as also Capt. Peter Richards and A Number of Others. — Giles was engaged with

the Enemy the Whole Day And is much unwell to Day through Fatigue. Your Family Went Back. Suppose to Poquonnock, where Captain Mumford's Wife & Children were gone—The Goods that Were divided I was Lucky Eno. to Get to Norwich The Evening Before the Enemy Landed. Giles had a very slight wound. Cannot now Write you further Particulars. Must Refer you to What I have Wrote The Governor & shall Write again Immediately. The Enemy are now Under Sail going away—Should Think it Best for you to Come Down.

"I am With Great
"Affection, Your friend
"ZAB: ROGERS.

"*Thos. Mumford Esq^r.*
"(Addressed)
"*Thos. Mumford, Esq^r.*
"*Now at Hartford.*
"*Per express.*"

On receiving Colonel Rogers's letter, Mr. Mumford "came down" and saw the havoc that had been wrought.

On the ninth of September, three days after the battle, he wrote the following letter to Governor Trumbull:—

"*Groton, 9^th September* 1781.

"SIR:

"I have this Instant Rec^d Yours of Yesterday per Mr. Saml. Raymond Express, Request-

ing a narrative of the Barbarous Scene of the Enemy, Committed on the Brave Garison that nobly defended Fort Griswold.

"Colº Ledyard prevailed on a number of the Brave defenders of American Liberty to Joyn him in the defence of Said Fortress, added to the Small Garison amounting in the whole to about 150, who nobly defended Said fortress against About 1000 picked British and foreign Troops who attacked that fort Sword in hand & were Repulsed halfe an Hour, during which time the Enemy Suffered About one quarter of their Number in Killed & wounded, but being overpowered in numbers Colº Ledyard finding the Enemy had gained Possession of Some part of the Fort and Entering at the Gate, having three men Killed, thoᵗ proper to Surrender himself with the Garison prisoners, & presented his Sword to an Officer who Recᵈ the Same & immediately Lunged it thrº the Brave Commandant, when the Ruffans (no doubt by order) pierced him in many places with Bayonets.

"Lieuts. Chapman & Stanton of the Garison with upwards of 70 others were inhumanly Murdered with the Colonel. Chiefly the most worthy inhabitants of this Town. My Son, Captain Peter Richards makes one of this number —About 40 are dangerously wounded & about forty made prisoners, whose lives were Spared by the interposition of a British Officer who entered the Fort too late to Save the Brave Colº

Ledyard &c. The names of the whole Killed and wounded I have not time just now to send your Excellency — Never was a Post more nobly defended, nor British Cruelty more wantonly displayed.

"We have lost the flower of this town both in Officers & Respectable Inhabitants — My House, with the Chief of the others on the Bank are Burnt, & Many families left Destitute of Food and rayment. All the Stores in New London and more than halfe the Houses are likewise Consumed.

"I conclude Your Excellency is informed the Infamous Arnold Commanded. He dined with Jeremiah Miller and afterwards had his House Burnt with the others.

"I can give Your Excellency no encouragement from our privateers. The Two Brigs I am concerned in are Sunk to Save them; their Sails and Riggen all consumed in Stores, one other has no guns, so that only one remains fit for duty unequal to the plan proposed. I hear there is two French Ships of force at Newport. Gen[l] Tyler (now here) has tho't proper to order some public stores dealt out for the Present Relief of those that have lost their all & no Husband &c to provide them with Support. He wishes to Know Your Excellencies Pleasure Respecting his conduct herein, & has appointed Doc[tr] Turner Superintendent of the Hospital Department & direct him to supply the needful for the

Wounded. I gave him my advice in the matter." . . .

The remainder of this letter has been lost, but it is nearly complete as it stands, and was addressed by Thomas Mumford to Governor Trumbull in Hartford.*

After the War

With the Arnold expedition the war ended, practically, so far as Connecticut was concerned. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, about a month later, and our brothers Thomas and David found their occupation gone, in a large measure. The long struggle and its manifold interests had greatly widened the horizon of these men; the burning of the two towns had weakened their local interests, and the great changes consequent upon the unrest following the war led them for a time to leave their old homes and to equip their children to seek new fields of ambition and usefulness.

The New London historian devotes a chapter to the degeneracy of New London in those years immediately following the Revolution. Doubt-

* *To the historian and genealogist the burning of New London is an irreparable loss. Thousands of State, town, and family documents were destroyed, and in many instances entire families were erased from record. Although the Mumfords and Saltonstalls were especial sufferers, all their houses being singled out by Arnold for destruction, still their very numbers served quickly to collect again and to record much that had been lost. Certain things, however, from their very nature could never be replaced. Portraits, heirlooms, books, documents, letters, commissions,—all such things were gone, and little more than the tradition of them lingers in the family.*

less there was this degeneracy to some extent, though probably the change which she describes was no greater than occurred in many others of our older towns. The whole country started forward with a bound into the new national life. An enormous emigration from Connecticut began, and lasted for a quarter of a century. New York * and Ohio, containing those lands known as the Connecticut Reserve, attracted thousands of the young men, and the old quiet colonial life soon became but a memory.

So Thomas and David Mumford, with their families, separated and went their several ways — not far as yet. Thomas went first, to Norwich only.

As their paths diverge, let me tell of them singly, — how they made their new beginnings and finished their lives, thereafter peaceful and prosperous. Though they had lost much money, they were still in comfortable circumstances for their time and place.

Immediately after the war Thomas removed to Norwich,† without even attempting to reëstablish himself in Groton. His mercantile interests still remained in New London to a large extent, and both there and at Norwich he contin-

* *Old Connecticut names long familiar to western New York:— Andrews, Backus, Bacon, Beach, Bingham, Bissell, Buell, Chester, Coit, Deane, Doolittle, Douglas, Ely, Gorton, Gould, Gregory, Hills, Howland, Hoyt, Hubbard, Humphrey, Huntington, Jenkins, Judd, Lawrence, Little, Martin, Mumford, Palmer, Parker, Pitkin, Sage, Scoville, Shipman, Smith, Starr, Stoddard, Strong, Throop, Wadsworth, Whittlesey, Wooster.*

† See Appendix, Thomas V. and David: *Sale of Groton Land.*

ued to carry on his business. Among the "first houses and improvements" of the now prosperous Norwich we read that "the residence of Thomas Mumford, embowered by large trees, with a spacious garden and several vacant lots on the south and east, comprising in all eight acres, occupied the plot at the head of Union Street. . . . After the owner's death the place passed into the possession of Levi Huntington. The street forming a continuation of Broadway was opened in 1800 by Christopher Leffingwell and the Mumford heirs."

In the first years after the war smugglers were busy in our waters, and New London was headquarters for these gentry. Thomas Mumford was Collector of the Port in 1790, and in 1782 he was an active leader in the company formed for the suppression of that traffic. As a large importer he was naturally eager to put down such dealings, and that his business enterprises were extensive is shown from the fact that in June, 1799, we read that "the schooner 'Victory' —— Harlow —— from Liverpool, consigned to Thomas Mumford and Jabez Perkins, paid a duty of $2798.46,"* considered a very large amount in those days.

And further on Miss Caulkins writes: "Thomas Mumford was a thriving merchant, living in handsome style, and extensively known as a gentleman and a patriot. He died in 1799."

* *Caulkins's "History of Norwich."*

All the old associations were kept up by the elder of our two brothers, the nearness to New London making this very easy. In September, 1785, General Saltonstall visited him and his wife—the General's daughter—at Norwich, and while on this visit he died there suddenly on the nineteenth of the month. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

In Norwich, too, Thomas Mumford's children and grandchildren lived for many years, though the name is no longer known in the place.

In 1795, his eldest surviving son, Giles, while commanding his ship on a West Indian voyage, died at the Island of Hispaniola, leaving his children to the grandfather's care.*

"The building on Federal Street known as the St. James Parish House was built in 1792 by Captain Giles Mumford, who died in the Island of Trinidad in 1795. His widow married Dr. Simon Wolcott, for thirty years a very prominent physician."†

So this Thomas Mumford lived out his life in

*(425) *Giles Mumford married Charlotte Woodbridge (eighth child of Dr. Dudley Woodbridge, son of Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge, son of Rev. John Woodbridge, who married Mary Dudley, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley). She was born the twenty-eighth of December, 1761. Had issue:—*

(441) *Charlotte Mumford, married Nathaniel Richards. (New York.) (Daughter, Charlotte Richards, married Jonathan D. Sketele. She died the eighth of January, 1835.)*

(442) *Catherine Mumford married Nathaniel Richards. (Second wife.)*

(443) *Anne Mumford, unmarried in 1848.*

(444) *Sarah Mumford, married Philo Hillyer of Glen Cove.*

† "*The Old Houses of New London*," 1893, *by James Lawrence Chew.*

such peace, honour, and plenty as we have seen, but dying, left behind him no male grandsons to hand down the name. Sons and granddaughters there were, and many of their descendants are still among us, as I show elsewhere.

It is written by his son, (430) Benjamin, that "Thomas Mumford, Esq^{r}, died at Norwich, very suddenly, on the 30th day of August, 1799, in the seventy-first year of his age."

With the return of peace David Mumford went back permanently to live in New London. All of his surroundings and prospects had been altered greatly by the long war and the final catastrophe of Arnold's raid. His house and most of his property had been destroyed, his wife's property also had been impaired, and he was past middle life. However, the life was to be lived and there were young children to support and educate. Of these there is more to tell in another place.

David occupied for a time the old St. James parsonage house, which had been preserved, and he engaged again in the West India trade. His sons began soon to leave the home: some for New York, some for the South, one for Yale College, and two for the West.

The old man's energies never returned for the undertaking of great enterprises. He lived on comfortably for many years, saw his children well established and married, visited them in their various homes,—mostly in New York State,

—and continued a contented existence in fair affluence and plenty.

The son Gurdon, in New York, was of great comfort and assistance to his father in many ways. He was a man of mark in finance and statecraft, and seems to have aided much in the establishment of his various brothers and sisters.

So it went on. In the last years of his life David, with Rebecca his wife, lived alone, mostly—the old man somewhat broken in his age, but the wife vigorous and forceful ever.

There are some few letters of this period given later, in the story of Gurdon's life, showing constant evidence of the peculiar affection and regard borne by all the children for their honoured parents.

David lived on then in New London, and there he died in May, 1807, in his seventy-seventh year—an age much greater than that attained by any of his male descendants.

At the time of the old man's death, his children were widely scattered.

Here is a letter from the son, Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford, to his mother:—

"Hon^{D} Mother:

"Being just on the eve of my departure for Cayuga,* I have retired from the turmoil of the busy crowd to devote the few moments I can command to address my surviving parent.

* *To visit his brother, Thomas, living there.*

Yet what can I offer to assuage the poignancy of her grief? more than an assurance that I will at all times endeavour to adhere religiously to the precepts she so assiduously inculcated in my youth. With this assurance, permit me, my good mother, to bid you an affectionate adieu.

"G. S. MUMFORD.

"*New York*, 26th *May*, 1807."

Rebecca Mumford survived her husband five years. Of her life there is little to say. She passed her time between New London and New York. While on a visit at her son Gurdon's house in New York, she died, on the twenty-first day of October, 1812. Her death was the result of a fall. She was buried, on the twenty-second of October, in her son's family vault in the old Collegiate Dutch Church, in Nassau Street.

¶ *Conclusion:* (437) *Thomas Mumford of Cayuga, New York, and his Descendants*

It had seemed best to the writer to bring to an end these Memoirs with the account already given of Thomas the fifth and David. The story of the direct male line, carried down through Thomas of Cayuga, David's fourth son, and so to the present generation, will be a full one when written out, according to anticipation. That story is reserved for a second volume. The following pages give briefly, in tabular form, an account of this Thomas of Cayuga and his descendants. Cayuga was a promising frontier settlement in

central New York at the end of the last century, and there Thomas went to establish himself and practise law, immediately after his marriage in 1795.

(437) *Thomas Mumford* (418, 412, 299, 2, 1) of Cayuga, N. Y., fourth son of David Mumford and Rebecca Saltonstall of New London, was born 13 July, 1770, in New London; A. B. Yale, 1790; married, in Litchfield, Conn., 29 January, 1795, Mary Sheldon Smith, who was born 29 October, 1773, daughter of Reuben Smith, 1737–1804.

Thomas died at Cayuga, 13 December, 1831. His wife, Mary, died in New York City, 1 September, 1840. Had issue:—

(I) *William Woolsey Mumford* of Rochester, N. Y., born 13 November, 1795; A. B. Yale, 1814; married, 14 October, 1827, Angelina Jenkins of Hudson, N. Y., born 1807; died 25 March, 1836. William died 9 January, 1848, in Rochester, N. Y. Had issue:—

(1) *William Thomas* of Rochester, born 21 January, 1829; Union College, 1849; married, 2 June, 1853, Cornelia Franklin Sherman. He died 10 April, 1856. Issue: (a) *Charles Gould Mumford*, born 2 October, 1854; died 13 March, 1856.

(2) *Mary Smith*, born 27 September, 1830; died 23 November, 1833.

(3) *Sarah Scoville*, born 27 September, 1830; died 5 March, 1834.

(4) *George Elihu* of Rochester, born 20 November, 1831; A. B. Hamilton College, 1851; married, 18 September, 1860, Julia Emma Hills, daughter of Hon. Isaac Hills

of Rochester. She was born 7 July, 1840; died 27 May, 1882. He died 2 February, 1892, at Rockledge, Florida. Issue:—

(a) *William Woolsey* of New York City, born 24 March, 1862; A.B. Harvard, 1884; married, 11 September, 1889, Jenny Magee Beach, at Watkins, N. Y. She was born 10 January, 1867. Children: *Julia*, born 18 December, 1890, and *Angelica*, born 16 May, 1893.

(b) *James Gregory* of Boston, born 2 December, 1863; A.B. Harvard, 1885; M.D. Harvard, 1890; married, 6 January, 1892, Helen Sherwood Ford, in Troy, N. Y., born 26 February, 1865.

(c) *George Saltonstall* of Boston, born 18 August, 1866; A.B. Harvard, 1887; married, in Boston, 7 December, 1895, Isabella Mason Lee, born 21 September, 1869. Child: *Isabella Lee*, born 21 September, 1896.

(d) *Norman Winthrop* of Puerto Rico, born 30 October, 1868; A.B. Harvard, 1890.

(e) *Julian*, born 3 February, 1871; died 3 February, 1874.

(f) *Philip Gurdon* of Puerto Rico, born 30 September, 1874; Harvard, 1896.

(5) *Angelina Jenkins*, born 30 August, 1833, in New York City.

(6) *Elizabeth Scoville*, born 1 November, 1835; died 16 May, 1836, in Rochester.

(II) *Helen Frances Mumford*, born 17 August, 1797; married, 1 April, 1814, A. Vought, M.D., of Albany. She died 6 December, 1877.

(III) *Henry Huntington Mumford*, born 20 January, 1800; died 15 April, 1810.

(IV) *Elihu Hubbard Smith Mumford*, born 1 April, 1802; died 17 March, 1844.

(V) *George Huntington Mumford*, born 27 November, 1803; died 5 April, 1805.

(VI) *George Huntington Mumford* of Rochester, born 21 July, 1805; A. B. Hamilton, 1824; married, 24 May, 1836, Anne Elizabeth Hart of Palmyra, N. Y., born 6 September, 1816; died 7 May, 1876. He died 30 September, 1871, in Rochester, N. Y. Had issue:—

(1) *Anna Hart*, died in infancy.

(2) *George Hart* of Rochester and San Francisco, born 20 September, 1840; A. B. Harvard, 1864; LL. B., 1864; First Lieutenant, 18th New York Light Artillery, 30 August, 1862; married Sarah Dana, 10 December, 1867, in San Francisco. He died 21 July, 1875, in Paris. Had issue:—

(a) *Anna Isabel*, died in infancy.

(b) *George Dana*, born May, 1870; A. B. Columbia, 1890; married Ethel Watts of New York, 23 April, 1894. Son: *George Hart*, born 1895.

(c) *Muriel Gurdon*, died aged 4 years.

(d) *Gurdon Saltonstall*, born April, 1875; Harvard, 1896.

(3) *Helen Elizabeth*, born 10 November, 1842; married, 10 November, 1870, William L. Halsey of Portland, Ore., and Rochester. He is deceased. No issue.

(4) *Charles Elihu*, born 31 August, 1844; died 27 December, 1855.

(5) *Mary Louise*, born 16 July, 1846; married,

2 January, 1873, Edward P. Fowler, M.D., New York City. She died 8 January, 1881. Had issue:—

(a) *Louise Mumford Fowler*, born 30 November, 1873; married, 1895, Robert Miles Gignoux. She was admitted to the New York Bar, February, 1897.

(b) *Edward Mumford Fowler*, born April, 1876.

(6) *Frances Isabel*, died in infancy.

(7) *Henrietta Saltonstall*, born 30 July, 1853; married, 6 April, 1890, Rev. Louis Cope Washburn of Rochester. Children:—

(a) *Henrietta Mumford Washburn*, born 20 March, 1891.

(b) *Helen Carpenter Washburn*, born 1 April, 1892.

(c) *Louis Mumford Washburn*, born 9 December, 1894.

(VII) A daughter, unnamed, died in infancy.

(VIII) *Mary Pierce Mumford*, born at Cayuga, N. Y., 8 February, 1809; died 20 February, 1863; married, 6 September, 1827, Samuel D. Dakin, born at Jaffrey, N. H., 16 July, 1802; died 26 June, 1853; A. B. Hamilton, 1821.

(1) *Francis Elihu*, born 13 December, 1828; died 25 December, 1867; A. B. Hamilton, 1851; married, first, Rhoda Louise Moore, 28 April, 1853; died 22 April, 1854. Issue:—

(a) *Mary Louise Moore*, born 29 March, 1854; married, 12 January, 1881, F. G. Campbell.

F. E. Dakin married, second, Emily Hazard, born 24 June, 1834; died 18 Septem-

ber, 1866; married 20 September, 1859. Issue:—

(b) *Anna Mumford*, born 28 August, 1860; died 10 October, 1897; married George Bond.

(c) *Arthur Hazard*, born 27 April, 1862; A. B. Amherst, 1884. (Boston.)

(d) *Ellie Bullock*, born 27 January, 1864; married George D. Chamberlain.

(e) *Emily Hazard*, born 17 September, 1866; married, 13 June, 1893, Joseph H. Spofford. Issue: *Katharine Hazard*, born 22 January, 1897. *Kenneth Buckingham*, born 25 September, 1898; died 5 October, 1898.

(2) *Henry Mumford*, born 24 August, 1830; killed in accident 12 October, 1865.

(3) *George William Bethune*, born 23 September, 1832; A. B. Hamilton, 1853; died 19 April, 1891; married Anna M. Olcott of Cherry Valley. Issue:—

(a) *Leonard*, born 21 June, 1858; married, 26 January, 1889, Jessie N. Messmore.

(b) *Paul Worth*, born 7 May, 1862.

(c) *Florence*, born 29 May, 1869.

(4) *Richard Lansing*, born 2 October, 1833; A. B. Hamilton; married Augusta Young. Issue:—

(a) *Henry Saltonstall.*

(b) *Francis.*

(c) *Mary.*

(d) *Florence.*

(e) *Catherine.*

(5) *Mary Mumford*, born 14 April, 1836; died 17 July, 1838.

(6) *Edward Saltonstall*, born 21 July, 1838; died 6 December, 1888.

(IX) *Henrietta Saltonstall Mumford*, born 21 December, 1811; married, 6 May, 1835, Charles Gould of New York City, born 30 September, 1811; died 8 September, 1870. She died in Montecito, Cal., 11 November, 1889. Had issue:—

(1) *Mary Mumford Gould*, born 8 May, 1837; married, 25 November, 1858, William Henry Lienan Barnes of New York and San Francisco, born 9 February, 1835. She died 1897. Had issue:—

(a) *William Sanford Barnes*, A.B. Harvard, 1886. (San Francisco.)

(b) *John Sanford Barnes*. (San Francisco.)

(2) *Julia Frances Gould*, born 7 December, 1838; died 13 May, 1890; unmarried.

(3) *James Reeve Gould*, born 14 March, 1841; died 3 August, 1872.

(4) *Helen Dudley Gould*, born 15 June, 1846; died 23 November, 1848.

(5) *Charles Winthrop Gould*, born 19 August, 1849; A. B. Yale. (New York City.)

(6) *George Huntington Gould*, born 4 November, 1851; A. B. Harvard, 1873. (Santa Barbara, Cal.)

(7) *Frederick Saltonstall Gould*, born 23 August, 1853; A. B. Harvard, 1875; M. D. College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. (Santa Barbara, Cal.) Married, 21 June, 1897, Clara Hinton, daughter of Dr. John H. Hinton of New York City.

Here I end these "Mumford Memoirs," with the hope that the story of our ancestors has in

some part been made clear to their descendants. The tale of the modern, nineteenth century life seems out of place within the same covers. Certainly for such history the interest flags after reading of those more remote days.

To the student of history, indeed, all sense of time quickly becomes obliterated. For me those ancient personages have so long walked upon the stage, that they have become very real and present; true acquaintances and friends; leading the serious, earnest life; striving after better things, and handing down to us, their descendants, a name to be honoured and a memory to be kept truly green.

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* V and (418) *David Mumford*

- ¶ Descendants of *Thomas (V.) Mumford*
- ¶ A Sketch of *Thomas (V.) Mumford* copied from the *New London* "Repository"
- ¶ Sale of *Groton* Land
- ¶ *Saltonstall* Family (including Notices of *Winthrop* and *Dudley* Connection)
- ¶ Descendants of *David Mumford*
- ¶ Letters of *Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford* (*Bartow* Letters)
- ¶ Descendants of *David Mumford* (continued)
- ¶ *Jonathan Havens*

Appendix to Story of *Thomas* V and (418) *David Mumford*

Descendants of *Thomas (V.) Mumford;* a Sketch of *Thomas (V.) Mumford* copied from the *New London* "Repository"; Sale of *Groton* Land; *Saltonstall* Family (including Notices of *Winthrop* and *Dudley* Connection); Descendants of *David Mumford;* Letters of *Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford (Bartow* Letters); Descendants of *David Mumford* (continued); *Jonathan Havens*

¶ Descendants of (417) *Thomas* and *Catharine Havens Mumford*

IN an old Bible, now in the possession of Edward Winslow Paige, Esq^{r}, of New York City, the following statement is written:—

"The gift of Mr. Jonathan Havens to his daughter Mumford, 1772.

(417) "*Thomas Mumford* was born September 10th 1728— Old Stile—

"*Catharine Havens* was born May 26, 1735.

§ 417 "THOMAS MUMFORD & Catharine Havens were married December 7, 1752.

(423) "*Catharine*, their 1st Child, was born Sept. 16, 1754.

(424) "*Thomas Cheeseborough*, their 2^{d} Child, was born 22^{d} March, 1756, and died on the 18th of October, 1764.

(425) "*Giles*, their 3^{d} Child, was born April the 17th, 1759.

(426) "A Son, not named, their 4th Child, was born August the 15th, 1760, and died on the 16th of August, 1760.

(427) "*Hannah*, their 5th Child, was born May the 12th, 1767.

(428) "A daughter not named, their 6th Child, was born Sept. the 11th 1769, and died on the same day.

(429) "*Frances*, their 7th Child, was born on the 23^{d} June 1771 and died on the 30th September 1771.

(430) "*Benjamin*, their 8th child, was born on the 28th July, 1772.

"*Catharine Mumford*, wife of Thomas Mumford, departed this life on the Second day of Dec. 1778.

"*Ann Saltonstall*, Daughter of Gurdon Saltonstall and Rebecca his wife, was born on the 29th February, 1740.

"THOMAS MUMFORD, and Ann Saltonstall, his second wife, were married on the 9th day of March, 1780.

(431) "Ann, their first and only Child, was born on the 15th day of January, 1782, and died on the 2d day November, 1785.

(425) "*Giles Mumford*, Son of Thomas Mumford and Catharine his wife, died at Mirogoane, in the Island of Hispaniola, on the 26th day of August, 1795.

(417) "*Thomas Mumford Esq.* died at Norwich, very suddenly, on the 30th day of August, 1799, in the Seventy-first year of his age.

(423) "*Catharine Richards*, Widow of the late Captain Richards, and eldest child of Thomas Mumford & Catharine his wife, departed this life at Norwich, on the 7th day of Sept. 1805, in the 51st Year of her Age."

Following is the handwriting of Benjamin Maverick Mumford.

"*Ann Mumford*, second wife of Thomas Mumford, died at the house of her Sister, Mrs. Mary Atwater, in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 30th November, 1801, was buried in the beautiful burying place of that city and a monument erected to her memory.

(427) "*Hannah Huntington*, the fifth child of Thomas Mumford and Catharine Havens, his wife, died at Norwich Connecticut on the night of the 13th of March, 1823, in the 56th year of her age, and was buried at Norwich in the burying place of the family of Huntington in that City. She married Gen. Zachariah Huntington of Norwich in 1786.

(430) "BENJAMIN MAVERICK MUMFORD, the eighth Child of Thomas Mumford and Catharine Havens, his wife

—was born on the Banks of the Thames—Town of Groton—and State of Connecticut—on the 28th day of July—1772.

"Harriet Bowers—youngest Child of Henry Bowers and Mary, his wife, was born at Little Cambridge—near Boston—State of Massachusetts, on the 23d day of April, 1782.

'BENJAMIN M. MUMFORD and Harriet Bowers, were married at Blooming Vale—the Seat of James C. Duane, Esquire—in the Town of Duanesborough—by the Reverend John B. Romeyn—on the 19th day of June, 1802."

Children of (430) Benjamin Maverick and Harriet Bowers Mumford:—

(445) "*Samuel Jones Mumford*, their 1st Child, was born in Wall St., City of New York, next door East of the Union Bank, in a house then belonging to Henry Kermitt, on the 23d. day of May, 1803, and was baptized by the Reverend Doctor William McKnight, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and died at Ballston Spa, County of Saratoga, on the 15th day of August, 1805.

(446) "*Catharine Mumford*, their 3d Child, was born in Broadway in the City of New York on the 23d day of January, 1806, and died in the City of New York on the 30th day of October, 1806.

(447) "*Harriet Bowers Mumford*, their 4th Child, was born in the Bowery, City of New York, at a summer residence hired of Mr. Robert Brown, on the 7th day of September, 1807, and was baptized by the Reverend Doctor Samuel Miller, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the City of New York.

(448) "*Henry Bowers Mumford*, their 5th Child, was born in Rivington Street City of New York on the 27th day of August, 1810, and died in the City of New York on the 10th day of August, 1811.

(449) "*Mary Bowers Mumford*, their 6th Child, was born in Rivington Street, City of New York, on the 8th day of

February, 1812, and died in the City of New York on the 27th day of August, 1813.

(450) "*Mary Mumford*, their 7th Child, was born in Rivington Street, City of New York, on the 2d day of July, 1813, and died on the 31st day of July, 1814.

(451) "*Benjamin Mumford*, their 8th Child, was born in the village of Utica and County of Oneida on the 4th day of August, 1815, and died on the very spot where he was born on the 25th day of February, 1816.

(452) "*Thomas Mumford*, their 9th Child, was born on the Banks of the Mohawk, City of Schenectady, on the 18th day of August, 1817. He was baptized by the Reverend Cyrus Stebbins, Rector of St. George's Church in that ancient Dutch City.

(453) "*Hannah Mumford*, their tenth and youngest Child, was born in Rivington Street, City of New York, at the house of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bowers, on the 11th day of March, 1819.

(447) "*Harriet Bowers Mumford*, the 4th child of Benjamin Maverick Mumford and Harriet Bowers, his wife, married Alonzo C. Paige, son of the Reverend Winslow Paige and Clarissa Keyes Paige, his wife, on the 11th day of July, 1832.

(430) "*Benjamin Maverick Mumford* died March 20, 1843, aged 70 years.

"Harriet Bowers Mumford, his wife, died August 17, 1868, aged 86 years.

"Alonzo C. Paige died March 31, 1868, aged 70 years.

(447) "Harriet Bowers Paige, his wife, died March 31, 1867, aged 59 years."

¶ A Sketch of *Thomas (V.) Mumford*

From the *New London* "Repository" of November 8, 1860

"Thomas Mumford was one of those men of active and varied enterprise, belonging to our later colonial and early national

era, who were equally successful in several different departments of business, taking a prominent position in agriculture, merchandize, commerce, and political affairs.

"He was born in Groton, September 10, 1728. When the difficulties with the mother country came to the point of open hostility, he had gained what was considered a handsome fortune at that period, was a considerable ship owner, had often represented his native town in the General Assembly, and was living on Groton Bank, in ease and respectability. His house was renowned as a place of social gathering. — He was somewhat past the meridian of life, and had all his prosperity at stake in case of a disastrous conflict with the reigning power, but these considerations did not prevent him from devoting himself with ardor to the cause of liberty.

"He was well known to the State authorities as a man of ability, and integrity, and in April 1775 was appointed by the Legislature, a Commissary for supplying provisions and stores for the Connecticut soldiery. At the same period, (just after the Lexington thunderbolt) while in attendance upon the Governor and Council of Safety at Hartford, he entered with zeal into a plan which was then, and there, devised of obtaining possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, by a sudden and unexpected blow. These fortresses were so situated as to command Lake Champlain, the customary avenue between Canada and New England, and to obtain possession of these strong-holds in the outset of the contest, was considered an important object. Only small garrisons had hitherto been kept in them by the British, and the meditated assault, to be successful must be made before the defences were strengthened.

"Despatch, and secrecy were therefore necessary, and the patriotic band, who conceived, and prepared the plan of the expedition without waiting for Legislative sanction, drew the necessary funds from the State Treasury on their personal responsibility. —

"Eleven men, of whom Thomas Mumford appears to have been the first to sign his name April 28, 1775 gave their

notes, and receipts, for the sum of eight hundred and ten pounds which was expended in the outfit. The expedition being joined by the Green Mountain boys, under the leadership of Ethan Allen, was crowned with brilliant success, and the Legislature subsequently cancelled the notes, for which the patriots stood pledged. This incident of the war, was considered highly honorable to Mr. Mumford and his associates, Parsons, Dean, Wyllis and others.—

"During the revolutionary struggle, Mr. Mumford was employed in several departments of the public service, but generally near home, and in mercantile or financial concerns, and not in actual warfare.—

"He was one of a Committee charged with providing armed ships for the defence of the Colony, and for securing and protecting its sea-coast; particularly for guarding the entrance into the river Thames. He was also an agent of the secret Committee of Congress.—In 1776, he was one of several persons directed by the Governor, and Assembly of Connecticut to receive from the Treasury, and sign a large emission of paper money.

"He was also extensively engaged on his own account, in fitting out vessels to cruise against the enemy. In this business he was second in this part of the State, only to Mr. Shaw, and like him, aided in keeping the business of the town from stagnation by the valuable prizes that his vessels brought into port. His name was of course obnoxious to the Tory party, and to the British Army. When New London was burnt and Groton fort taken, the village of Groton was only in part devoted by the enemy to the burning brand, but a detachment was sent with a special order, to set fire to Mr. Mumford's house.—It stood near the corner of the road leading to Centre Groton, and was burnt to the ground. Its contents had been previously removed.

"Mr. Mumford had at this time recently married his second wife Ann, daughter of the Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall of New London.

"After the destruction of his house in Groton, he fixed his

residence in Norwich, and there lived in a style of elegant hospitality until his death, which took place on the 30th August 1799. He was interred in the Chelsea Burial Ground, of that city.

"His first wife was Catharine Havens of Shelter Island. She died in 1778, and was interred in the old Burial Ground at New London, where a large freestone table perpetuates her memory.

"Mr. Mumford was succeeded in business and position at New London, by his son Capt. Giles Mumford, who at an early age, embarked in the West Indies trade, with spirit, and success. This was at that period a thriving business; large profits were made and fortunes rapidly accumulated; but on the other hand the traders, often met with sudden reverses, and complicated disasters.—

"About the year 1790 Capt. Mumford purchased a lot on the newly opened avenue, which was then called Pleasant street, but since Federal street, and erected a three story dwelling house, which was considered the largest and most elegant private mansion, that had ever been erected in New London.—

"He did not live to see it completed according to his mind, but fell a victim, to the tropical fever at St. Domingo, in August 1795, before he had completed his 36th year.

"His friend Mr. Green, in recording his death in the *New London Gazette*, gave this tribute of praise to his memory, viz:—

"'Industry laments the loss of his enterprise, and charity of his generous bounty; the town has lost a worthy inhabitant and his country a firm supporter.'"

¶ Sale of *Groton* Land

WARRANTY DEED, dated September 16, 1782, acknowledged September 16, 1782, recorded October 2, 1782, book 10, page 144, consideration £600. Thomas Mumford, of Norwich, Conn., to Amos Prentice, conveys one-half acre, described as follows:—

"Lying in Groton Bank, a little North of the Ferry to New

London, through which the Post Road from said Ferry North passes being 4 rods wide bounded as follows, beginning at the North east Corner of a Barn Standing on the premises thence Westerly by the Post road and Lands of Chas Eldredge Jr to New London river thence Southwardly by said River to lands of said Prentice thence Eastwardly by said Prentice Land crossing said Post road to lands of the Heirs of Ezekiel Bailey (decd) thence Northwardly by said Bailey and Benajah Lesters Land to the Bound first mentioned it being the whole land I own on said Groton Bank.

"Witnesses
"Caty Chadwictz
"Rebecca Saltonstall"

¶ The *Saltonstall* Family

The marriages of Thomas and David Mumford into the Saltonstall family of New London established a very interesting connection:—important more especially to the descendants of David, the younger brother, because he only had surviving children by his wife, Rebecca Saltonstall; while Ann Saltonstall, her sister, was the second wife of Thomas, married to him when he was advanced in life, and their one child, Ann, did not live to grow up.

The descendants of David and Rebecca Saltonstall Mumford are very numerous, and in some sort have been traced in the text of this book.

One interest that we have in this Saltonstall marriage is that it established further family connections of very great extent. Those excellent books, "The Sutton-Dudleys of England, and the Dudleys of Massachusetts," London edition, 1862, by George Adlard, and "Sir Richard Saltonstall of New England, Ancestry and Descendants," Boston edition, 1897, by Leverett Saltonstall, are replete with information on this subject, and render needless an exhaustive review here. It is well, however, to trace the main facts and to place in order before the reader the lines on which these connections run.

Mr. Saltonstall gives an interesting account of the English

Saltonstalls, who derived their name from Saltonstall, a hamlet in the township of Warley in the west riding of Yorkshire. He tells us that the name was first recorded in 1276, and that the first man of the name of whom history tells was Thomas de Saltonstall. His sons were John and Richard.

Then come other Richards and Gilberts, until in Elizabeth's time we reach Gilbert Saltonstall (died 1598) of Halifax, who had a seat at Rookes Hall in Hipperholme.

This Gilbert had three children: Samuel (the heir), Mary, Richard (Knight, Lord Mayor). Of this Richard, Knight and Lord Mayor of London, we need remember only that he must not be confused with another Sir Richard, his nephew and the ancestor of the American Saltonstalls.

Now Samuel, Lord Mayor Richard's elder brother, and heir to his father, Gilbert, had thirteen children, the eldest of whom was that Richard who came for a time to America.

This younger Richard was knighted and is therefore known as Sir Richard, also. In brief his story is this: He was born in 1586 at Halifax, and married, first, Grace, daughter of Robert Kaye of Woodsome, Esquire; by her he had seven children. He was lord of the Manor of Ledsham near Leeds.

After the death of his first wife, he sold his lands and removed with his children to New England. He was First Associate, Massachusetts Bay Company, and was appointed First Assistant. He commenced the settlement of Watertown in 1630, but returned to England in 1631. He was an original patentee of Connecticut with Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others, and ever maintained a strong interest in the New England Colonies. He married for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas West (Lord Delaware, 1602), and third, Martha Wilfred; there were no children except those by the first wife.

Sir Richard Saltonstall died about 1658, and left a legacy to Harvard College. In the Massachusetts branch of the Saltonstall family there is to-day a proper pride in the fact that, from Sir Richard's time to our own, every generation of the

family from father to son, through seven generations, has had as representative a graduate from Harvard College.

Given herewith is a table taken from the Saltonstall book. It shows the Massachusetts line, so far as it need concern us, and indicates the point, in the third generation, at which it departed from the Connecticut or elder line.

Richard, the eldest son of Sir Richard Saltonstall of Massachusetts, was born in England in 1610, and died there in 1694. Much of his life from 1630 to 1683 was passed in Massachusetts, where he was deputy and assistant. In June, 1633, he married Muriel Gurdon, a daughter of Brampton Gurdon, of Assington, Suffolk, Esquire, and wife, Muriel Sedley.

To this Richard were born five children. Of these, the third, Nathaniel, settled permanently in Haverhill, Mass.

This Nathaniel, the first Saltonstall to settle finally in America, was born at Ipswich, Mass., about 1639. He was graduated from Harvard in 1659, and died on the 21st of May, 1707. On the 28th of December, 1663, he married Elizabeth Ward, daughter of the Rev. John Ward. To Nathaniel and Elizabeth Saltonstall were born five children: Gurdon, Elizabeth, Richard, Nathaniel, John. Some sketch of the descendants of Richard, the ancestor of the Massachusetts Saltonstalls, is given in the table annexed. The eldest son, Gurdon, more nearly concerns the Mumford family.

Gurdon Saltonstall, the elder, was born in Haverhill, Mass., on the 27th of March, 1666, was graduated from Harvard College in 1684, and was settled over the Congregational Church at New London, Conn., on the 19th of November, 1691. He was soon known as a distinguished scholar, an eloquent preacher, and a discriminating theologian. He was also noted for sound judgment in cases of law and jurisprudence, and in general for a penetrating mind and great fluency of expression.

So prominent was he, that upon the death of Governor Fitz-John Winthrop, in 1707, he was at once elected by the people to the office of Governor of Connecticut, and

THE SALTONSTALL FAMILY: MASSACHUSETT.

Taken in part from "*Sir Richard Saltonstall:* Ancestry and Descendants," by *Leverett Saltonstall.* To the original table have been added in the dir
The graduates of *Harvard College* are indicated by the year of their graduati

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Sir Richard, Yorkshire, England; settled in Watertown, Mass., July, 1630; Court of Assistants.	*Richard, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Eng.; Court of Assistants.*				
	1659. *Nathaniel, Court of Assist.; Council; Colonel.*	16 84. *Gurdon, minister of New London; Governor of Connecticut.*	1720. *Rosewell, Gurdon, A. B. Yale,* 1725; *General.*	Rebecca, *m. David Mumford in* 1758.	Thomas Mumford, *A. B. Yale,* 1790.
				1770. *Gilbert.*	
		16 95. *Richard, Colonel.*	1722. *Richard, Judge of Superior Court; Colonel.*	1751. *Richard, Colonel.*	1802. *Leverett, LL. L Overseer Harva Member of Congr*
			1727. *Nathaniel.*	1766. *Nathaniel, physician.*	1813. *Richard.*
	1642. *Henry, M. D. Padua,* 1649; *Fellow of Oxford,* 1652.				*Nathaniel.*
		16 95. *Nathaniel, Librarian of Harvard; tutor.*			

LINE, MALE

.. male line the *Mumford* descendants of General *Gurdon Saltonstall. (See names in Roman type.)*
prefixed to their names.

VII	VIII	IX
William Woolsey Mumford, *A. B. Yale*, 1814.	George Elihu Mumford, *A. B. Hamilton*, 1851.	1884. William Woolsey Mumford. 1885. James Gregory Mumford (*M. D.*, 1890). 1887. George Saltonstall Mumford. 1890. Norman Winthrop Mumford. 1896. Philip Gurdon Mumford.
1844. *Leverett, Overseer Harvard; Collector of Port, Boston.*	1880. *Richard Middlecott.* 1889. *Philip Leverett.* 1894. *Endicott Peabody.*	
1848. *Henry.* *William Gurdon.*	1892. *Robert.*	

was annually reëlected for a period of sixteen years, until his death.

All New England historians testify in the highest terms to the worth and greatness of Governor Saltonstall, and it is needless here to describe his career in office.

Mr. F. G. Saltonstall, of New York, his descendant, writes: "At the time of the burning of New London by Arnold, 6th September, 1781, the house formerly occupied by Governor Saltonstall was destroyed, as was also that of his son General Gurdon Saltonstall, on Main Street, below the printing-office. These contained numerous valuable papers and letters belonging to the family and to the Governor's administration, the loss of which is deeply to be regretted."

Governor Saltonstall died suddenly on the 20th of September, 1724, and this notice of his death is from the Boston *News Letter* of the 1st of October in that year:—

"We hear from New London the very melancholy and surprising news that on the 20th Sept. the truly honorable Gurdon Saltonstall, Esqr, Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, died very suddenly at his seat there.

"On the 19th he dined well, and continued till about 4 P. M., when he seemed something indisposed and quickly complained of a pain in his head. About six he betook himself to his bed, and illness increasing, he then said: 'See what need we have to be always ready.' At twelve the next day he expired, to the almost unexampled sorrow of all that saw, or since have heard of it, not only through all the government but the whole land. His most accomplished and virtuous lady survives. He left seven children, three sons and four daughters, and to each of them a plentiful fortune."

Governor Saltonstall held the Manor of Killingly near Pontefract, in Yorkshire, England. He built a fine country house at Lake Saltonstall, near New Haven, Conn., in addition to his New London house.

Gurdon Saltonstall the elder married, first, Jerusha, daughter of James Richards of Hartford. She died at Boston on the 25th of July, 1697.

There were five children by this marriage, but no Saltonstall grandchildren. The children were:—

(a) *Elizabeth*, born 1690.
(b) *Mary*, born 1692.
(c) *Sarah*, born 1694.*
(d) *Jerusha*, born 1695.
(e) *Gurdon*, born 1696; died young.

Governor Saltonstall's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Rosewell of Branford, Esquire. She died in New London, 12th September, 1710. The children of this marriage were:—

(f) *Rosewell*, born 1701–1702.
(g) *Katherine*, born 1704.
(h) *Nathaniel*, born 1707.
(i) *Gurdon*, born 22 December, 1708.
(j) *Richard*, born 1710.

Of these there were no surviving Saltonstall grandchildren, except those of Gurdon, so that this Gurdon, the second of the name, was left the head of the family, in his prime.

The third wife of Governor Saltonstall was Mary Clarke, who died without issue in Boston, in 1730. She was a great-grand-daughter of Rev. William Whittingham and his wife, a sister of John Calvin. This Mrs. Saltonstall was a liberal benefactress of Harvard and Yale colleges. Rosewell, the eldest surviving son of Governor Saltonstall, was a man of much promise, and the historian of New London has this to say of him:—

"Captain Rosewell Saltonstall, the oldest son of the Governor that survived infancy, married a lady of Hartford (Mary, daughter of John Haynes, and relict of Elisha Lord), and fixed

* *Sarah Saltonstall, born 8th April*, 1694; *married first, John Gardiner, second, Samuel Davis; third, Thomas Davis, all of New London.*
By her first husband she had a daughter, Jerusha Gardiner; *married John Christophers.*
Her daughter, Lucretia Christophers, *married John Mumford.*
Her daughter, Catherine Mumford, *married Isaac Thompson.*
Her daughter, Mary Perkins Thompson, *married John L. Thompson.*
Her son, John I. Thompson, *married Mary M. Warren.*
His son, Hobard Warren Thompson, *married* (1895) *Grace McLeod, both of Troy, N. Y.*

his residence in Branford, the home of his maternal ancestors, but he died in New London while on a visit to his brother Gurdon, October 1st, 1738. . . . It was remarked that he seemingly came home on purpose to die, and be laid in the tomb of his parents. He was highly esteemed in New London, being a man of irreproachable Christian character, and amiable in all the relations of life. His relict married Rev. Thomas Clap of Windham, afterward President of Yale College."

Rosewell's sister Katherine, who was born in 1704, married Thomas Brattle of Boston.

The next brother, Nathaniel, left no descendants so far as we know.

Of Gurdon (Jr.) much more is to be told; and the Governor's youngest child, Richard, died in infancy.

Gurdon Saltonstall, the second, became the ancestor of all those Connecticut Saltonstalls so well known in local history. The following sketch of him, from the pen of F. G. Saltonstall, tells in outline the tale of his interesting and important career:—

"Gurdon Saltonstall, son of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall by his second wife, was born 22d December, 1708,—the year that his father became Governor of Connecticut,—and was graduated from Yale College in 1725.

"Mr. Saltonstall was prominent in all the affairs of New London. When, in 1739, England issued letters of marque and reprisal against Spain, New London, being much exposed and entirely undefended, the inhabitants became alarmed, and petitioned the Governor for the immediate fortification of the town. The apathetic reply of the Governor provoked a second petition, and Messrs. Gurdon Saltonstall, Jeremiah Miller, and three others were named as a committee personally to urge action upon the Governor.

"In the year 1740, war having been declared by England against Spain, Gurdon Saltonstall was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Militia. In 1744-45 he superintended the raising of troops for the expedition against Cape Breton.

In all the measures relating to the Revolution he took a prominent part. In October, 1767, he was named first on a committee of fifteen to consider the Boston resolution to abstain from the use of certain articles of merchandise, and in 1770 he was sent with William Hillhouse, Nathaniel Shaw, Jr., and William Manwaring to represent New London in a grand convention of the Colony held at New Haven. He was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence for 1776; in 1777, moderator; in October, 1779, deputy to the State Convention at Hartford in company with John Latimer.

"The military operations around Boston consequent upon the battle of Lexington withdrew from Connecticut all available forces. New enlistments were made to supply their places. In New London, Colonel Saltonstall remained with seventy men newly enlisted under his command; and amid many difficulties arising from want of unanimity and lack of means and material, he prosecuted the work of defence with energy and to the satisfaction of his superiors. The constant appearance of the enemy's ships off the harbour of New London kept the inhabitants in constant alarm.

"On a reorganization of the forces, Colonel Saltonstall, then commanding the Third Regiment, was appointed Brigadier-General * (10th September, 1776), and placed in command of nine regiments from the eastern counties, with orders to serve at New York, viz.: The Third Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ely; Seventh Regiment, Major Sylvanus Graves; Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Ebenezer Williams; Twentieth Regiment, Major Zabdiel Rogers; Fifth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Experience Storrs; Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Obadiah Hosford; Twenty-First Regiment, Colonel John Douglass; Eighth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Smith; Twenty-Fifth Regiment, Colonel H. Champion; Brigade Major, Winthrop Saltonstall (son of General Gurdon).

"General Saltonstall proceeded with his brigade to New York

* "*Record of Service of Connecticut Men: 1. In the War of the Revolution; 2. War of 1812; 3. Mexican War*," *by Henry P. Johnson, A. M., Hartford*, 1889.

and took post in Westchester County. He was then sixty-eight years of age.

"In the burning of New London by Arnold, a considerable number of the old family homesteads were consumed—the most valuable being those of General Gurdon Saltonstall and of his father, the Governor.

"At the close of the war Connecticut was divided into two collection districts—New London and New Haven. The first collector appointed for New London was General Gurdon Saltonstall.

"He died at the house of his son-in-law, Thomas Mumford, in Norwich, 19th September, 1785, at the age of seventy-seven."

Now the important dates concerning General Saltonstall are these: that he was born in 1708, was graduated from Yale in 1725, was married in 1733, and died in 1785.

This marriage of General Saltonstall connected the family with the Dudleys, Winthrops, and many others; and of this marriage a very numerous and widespread issue is now living.

On the 15th of March, then, in 1733, Gurdon Saltonstall the younger married Rebekah Winthrop.

Of Rebekah Winthrop and her family this note is of interest:—

Pedigree of Rebekah Winthrop Saltonstall

I. Winthrops

JOHN WINTHROP, Governor Massachusetts Bay, 1630; Lord of the Manor of Groton, Suffolk, England; born 12 January, 1577–78; died in Boston, 26 March, 1649; buried at King's Chapel, Boston.

JOHN WINTHROP, JR. (his eldest son), born 12 February, 1605–6; elected Governor of New Haven Colony in 1657, and on the union of Connecticut and New Haven colonies in 1665 was the first Governor under the charter; died 5 April, 1676, in Boston.

FITZ-JOHN WINTHROP (his eldest son), Governor of Connecticut, born 14 March, 1638–39; died 27 November, 1707. (Succeeded by Governor Saltonstall.)

WAIT-STILL WINTHROP (second son of John Winthrop, Jr.), Major-General and Chief Justice of Massachusetts; born 27 February, 1641–42; died 7 September, 1717; buried at King's Chapel, Boston.

JOHN WINTHROP (his only son), born 26 August, 1681; married Ann, daughter of Governor Joseph Dudley, and died 1 August, 1747, at Sydenham, England; buried at Beckenham, same county. Had by wife Ann nine children, of whom

REBEKAH WINTHROP (fourth child) was baptized 11 January, 1712–13; married Gurdon Saltonstall, Jr.; died 30 October, 1776.

JOHN STILL WINTHROP (eighth child of John and Ann), born 15 January, 1720; married Jane Borland, and second, Elizabeth Shirreff; died June, 1776, leaving the following sons:—

Francis Bayard Winthrop of New York; William of New London; Joseph of Charleston, S. C.; Thomas Lindall, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; Benjamin of New York; Robert, Admiral British Navy.

II. Dudleys

THOMAS DUDLEY, Governor of Massachusetts Bay (first Major-General of Massachusetts); born in England, 1576; died July, 1653; buried 31 July.

JOSEPH DUDLEY (his eighth child), Governor of Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight, and first Chief Justice of New York, born 1647; married 1668; died 2 April, 1720, aged seventy-three. By his wife Rebekah Tyng he had thirteen children, of whom the ninth was

ANN DUDLEY, born 27 August, 1684; married John Winthrop, only son of Wait-Still Winthrop, 16 December, 1706. She died 29 May, 1776 (New London). John Winthrop, her first husband, died in England, 1747, and she married, second, —— Miller; no children. Her daughter, Rebekah Winthrop, married Gurdon Saltonstall, Jr., as stated above.

To Gurdon Saltonstall, Jr., and Rebekah Winthrop, his wife, were born the following fourteen children:—

(1) *Gurdon Saltonstall*, born 15 December, 1733; died 18 July, 1762, at Kingston, Jamaica. No issue.

(2) *Rebekah* (or Rebecca), born 31 December, 1734; married, 1 January, 1758, David Mumford, born 10 March, 1731. Nine children.

(3) *Katherine*, born 17 February, 1735–36; married J. Richards, 1768. No issue.

(4) *Winthrop*, born 10 June, 1737; married Ann Wanton, 1763. Five children.

(5) *Dudley*, born 8 September, 1738; married Francis Babcock. No issue.

(6) *Ann*, born 29 February, 1739–40; married Thomas Mumford of Norwich. One daughter.

(7) *Rosewell*, born 29 August, 1741; married, 1764, Elizabeth Stewart. He died in New York. Eleven children. Of interest that Ann, his sixth child, married, 1799, Rev. Charles Seabury, son of Bishop Seabury.

(8) *Elizabeth*, born 12 January, 1742–43; married, 1763, John Ewetse, who was lost at sea. She married, second, Silas Deane. No issue.

(9) *Mary*, born 28 March, 1744; married Jeremiah Atwater, 1797. She died 1820. No issue.

(10) *Richard*, born 1 January, 1746–47. Lost at sea, 1766. No issue.

(11) *Martha*, born 8 October, 1748; married David Manwaring, 1767; died 1823. Eight children.

(12) *Henrietta*, born 19 March, 1749–50; married John Still Miller, 1772; died 1807. Issue, thirteen children. Her nephew, Thomas Mumford, named his youngest daughter after her (*Henrietta Saltonstall Mumford*, married Charles Gould).

(13) *Gilbert*, born 27 February, 1751–52; married Harriet Babcock, 1786; died 1797. Two children.

(14) *Sarah*, born 17 June, 1754; married Daniel Buck, 1775; died 1830. Seven children.

Appendix

§ *Dudley Pedigree*

(1) *Edward III., King of England = Philippa of Hainault*

(2) *Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence*

(3) *Lady Philippa Plantagenet, Countess of Marche*

(4) *Lady Elizabeth Mortimer = Sir Harry Percy ("Hotspur")*

(5) *Lady Elizabeth Percy = John Clifford, 7th Lord Clifford*

(6) *Thomas de Clifford, 8th Lord Clifford*

(7) *Lady Maud Clifford = Sir Edward de Sutton (Dudley)*

(8) *Thomas de Dudley*

(9) *John Dudley*

(10) *Roger Dudley*

(11) *Thomas Dudley (Gov^r. of Massachusetts)*

(12) *Joseph Dudley (Gov^r. of Massachusetts)*

(13) *Ann Dudley = John Winthrop*

(14) *Rebekah Winthrop = Gurdon Saltonstall*

(15) *Rebecca Saltonstall = David Mumford*

§ *Descent of Rebecca Saltonstall from William the Conqueror* *

(1) *William I. (R) = Maud or Matilda*

(2) *Gunrada = William, Earl Warren and Surrey*

(3) *William, Earl Warren = Elizabeth of Valois*

(4) *William, Earl Warren = Ellyn, daughter of Earl of Shrewsbury*

(5) *Lady Ella Warren = Sir William Fitz William of Sprotborough*

(6) *Sir William Fitz William = Albreda, daughter of Earl of Lincoln*

(7) *Sir Thomas Fitz William = Anne, daughter of Lord Grey*

(8) *Sir Thomas Fitz William = Agnes, daughter of Lord of Mytford*

(9) *Sir William Fitz William = Agnes, daughter of Sir John Metam*

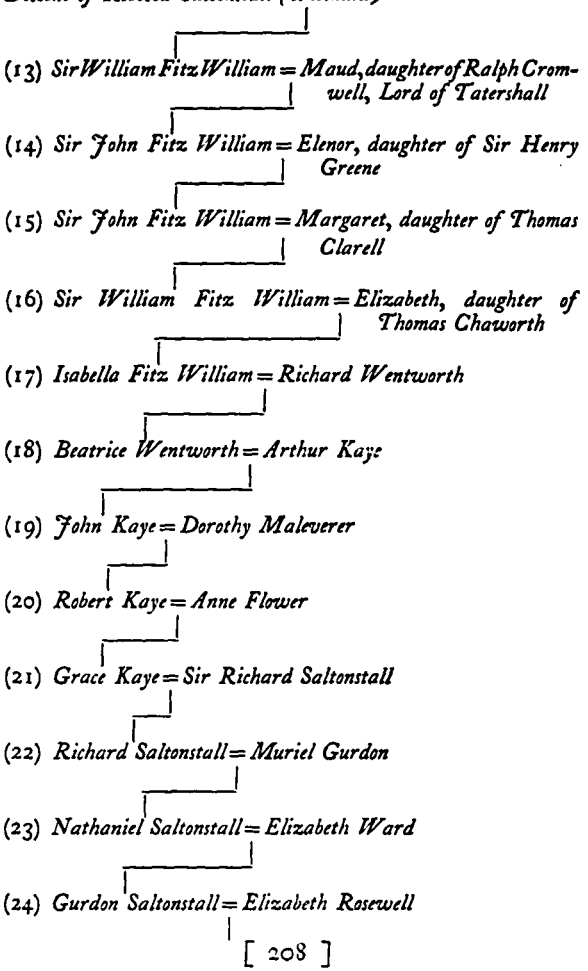
(10) *Sir William Fitz William = Isabel, daughter of Lord Dencourt*

(11) *Sir John Fitz William = Jane, daughter of Adam Reresby*

(12) *Sir William Fitz William = Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Earl of Huntington*

* *This pedigree is taken from the Saltonstall book of Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, who compiled it from the Yorkshire Visitation, published by the Harleian Society.*

Descent of Rebecca Saltonstall (continued)



Descent of Rebecca Saltonstall (continued)

(25) *Gurdon Saltonstall = Rebekah Winthrop*

(26) *Rebecca Saltonstall = David Mumford*

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall has also, with infinite pains, compiled other pedigrees of interest to the curious. At page 92 of his book will be found a table showing the descent of the Saltonstalls, through Muriel Gurdon, wife of Richard Saltonstall, from the royal lines of England and Scotland. This table includes in our ancestry such distinguished persons as Æthelwulf, King of the West Saxons, *circ.* 836, and his son, Alfred the Great, born 849, Henry I. of England and his wife, Matilda of Scotland, a common descendant of Alfred the Great and Kenneth Macalpine, who was crowned King of Scots in 834. Then follow Matilda and her husband, Geoffrey Plantagenet; Henry II.; John; Henry III.; Edward I.; Edward II. and his wife, Isabella, daughter of Philip II., King of France; Edward III.; and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, whose daughter, Anne Plantagenet, married Sir William Bourchier. Of these last came other Bourchiers and Knyvets and Sedleys, until we reach Muriel Sedley, who married Brampton Gurdon, the father of Muriel Gurdon, who married Richard Saltonstall.

At page 102 of the Saltonstall book will be found another table telling further of the Knyvet and Bourchier ancestry, the upshot of which is the showing that our Muriel Gurdon was descended through Catherine Howard and Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, from Edward I. and Edward III. in more than one line.

¶ Descendants of *David Mumford*

§ 418 David Mumford (412, 299, 2, 1) married Rebecca Saltonstall. Issue:—

(432) *David Mumford, Jr.*
(433) *Rebecca Saltonstall Mumford.*
(434) *Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford.*
(435) *Abigail Cheeseborough Mumford.*
(436) *William Cheeseborough Mumford.*
(437) *Thomas Mumford.*
(438) *John Mumford.*
(439) *Ann Mumford.*
(440) *Silas Deane Mumford.*

These nine children of David and Rebecca Saltonstall Mumford mostly played their parts quietly, and with the exception of Gurdon, Thomas, and Silas Deane are but little known to us.

David Mumford, Jr., was born the 20th of December, 1759, and died the 21st of February, 1823.

Throughout his life he was closely associated with his father, whom he survived sixteen years. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was sixteen years of age, and had expected to become a physician. To that end he entered upon his studies, and was well enough accomplished to secure the appointment of surgeon's mate on the 20th of May, 1778. In this capacity he served until the 14th of November, 1779, when he resigned to accept a lieutenantcy. He was never advanced beyond this rank, which he held but seven months. On the 11th of June, 1780, he retired permanently from military service.

After the war he entered upon mercantile pursuits, and about the year 1788 went to New York City, where he always lived thereafter.

When about thirty years of age, he married a Miss Ann Pearsoll, a daughter of Thomas Pearsoll, Esq^{r}, of New York City. She lived twenty-four years after their marriage, and died on the 23d of January, 1813, at the age of forty-eight. He survived her ten years. They lived at 231 Broadway, from which house the wife was buried.

In the year 1806, David Mumford, Jr., became associated with his cousin, John P. Mumford, in the affairs of the Columbia Insurance Company, and in 1810 he was elected president of

that institution, John P. Mumford retiring to take charge of the Ocean Insurance Company. So the younger David lived the life, and dying in 1823, left no children of whom we know.

REBEKAH SALTONSTALL MUMFORD. Of this eldest daughter of David Mumford, Sr., little more than the name remains to us, save that daughters were born to her.

She was born on the 1st of August, 1761, and on the 28th of September, 1795, married Robert Allyn of New York City. They were married in New London. More than that we know nothing.

GURDON SALTONSTALL MUMFORD, born 29th January, 1764; died 30th April, 1831. Of this second son of David Mumford, Sr., a great deal might be told, but a brief story only must suffice.

He was named after his maternal grandfather, General Gurdon Saltonstall, who at the time of the christening had not risen to the important rank and position that he afterwards attained.

While still a mere lad, young Gurdon entered the diplomatic service of his country, and through the influence of his uncle, Silas Deane,* became private secretary to Benjamin Franklin during the latter part of that distinguished man's official residence in Paris. Gurdon returned with Franklin to this country after the conclusion of the war, and during the remainder of the latter's life continued in intimacy with him. There is now in the possession of Gurdon Mumford's grandchildren a watch which once belonged to Franklin, and other relics of their ancestor's famous patron.

In 1791, shortly after his return to America, Gurdon S. Mumford became associated with his brothers, David and William, in a commission business. So far as one can judge at this distance of time, Gurdon lived at their place of business, No. 37 William Street. For a time, also, his younger brother, William, lived with him.

* *Silas Deane, our well-known representative in France, had married, about 1768, Elizabeth Saltonstall, a younger sister of Gurdon S. Mumford's mother.*

Two years after this beginning of his business career, at the age of twenty-nine, Gurdon married. His wife was Anna Van Zandt, and the date given us in the Records of the Reformed Dutch Church is the 2d of November, 1793. His wife was a daughter of Tobias Van Zandt of New York City.

To Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford and Anna, his wife, were born two children:—

(I) TOBIAS VAN ZANDT, born 1794; married, first, Mary Oliver Manwaring of Philadelphia. No children. Married, second, Catherine Brooks, of New York City. Children:—

(a) *Mary Manwaring*, married Charles McKirgan. Children: *Van Zandt* and *Caroline*.

(b) *Emilie Franklin*, born 4 February, 1844; died 30 July, 1886; married, 1865, Theodosius Bartow, born 2 February, 1842; died 22 March, 1894. Issue:—

(1) *Van Zandt Mumford*, born in New York, 23 March, 1866; died 1867.

(2) *Frank Montell*, born in New York City, 24 April, 1867; died 7 September, 1896; married, 11 June, 1891, Jennie Frasia Hackett. Children: *Frank M. Bartow, Jr.*, born 15 April, 1892. *Theodosia Bartow*, born 17 August, 1894.

(3) *Grace Theodosia*, born 22 July, 1881.

(II) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born 1796; died aged 21. No issue.

GURDON SALTONSTALL MUMFORD married, second, Letitia Van Toren, November, 1810; she died 1870. Issue:—

(III) GURDON SALTONSTALL,* born 3 August, 1811; died 10 July, 1866; married Catherine A. Snow (born 1819), 1838. Issue:—

* "*The Funeral Honours in Memory of General La Fayette, June 24th, 1834, in New York.*

"*The La Fayette Guard, commanded by Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford (Jr.), was Guard of Honour to the Funeral Urn, which was carried in the procession.*" [*Old newspaper clipping.*]

(a) *Louisa Augusta.*
(b) *Catherine Adelaide*, married William C. Lyon. Issue: *Gurdon Mumford Lyon* and three daughters.

(IV) George Clinton, born 1812 (?); died in infancy.

(V) Anne Letitia, born 15 October, 1812; married John Osgood of Salem, Mass. No issue.

(VI) Emma Letitia, born 1814; died August, 1879; unmarried.

(VII) George Washington, born 1814; died in infancy.

(VIII) George Lafayette, born ——; died in infancy.

(IX) Mary Margarita, born 1826; died 25 March, 1888; married, 30 July, 1846, Aaron Price Ransom of Rahway, N. J. He was born 1 September, 1825; died 27 December, 1893. Issue:—

(a) *Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford*, born January, 1847; died 24 January, 1849.
(b) *Jonathan Hedden*, born 8 June, 1849.
(c) *Emma Letitia*, born 6 March, 1851; married, 23 April, 1873, Theodore Blondel, born 14 February, 1846. Children:—
(1) *Ransom*, born 24 June, 1874.
(2) *Theodore, Jr.*, born 4 June, 1877.
(3) *Eugene*, born 18 September, 1879; died 18 May, 1882.
(4) *Elizabeth May*, born 16 December, 1883.
(5) *Dorothy Margarita*, born 23 January, 1895.
(d) *Mary*, born 16 June, 1854; married, 6 May, 1879, Henry Weston Carey, born 21 September, 1851. Children:—
(1) *Mabel Mumford*, born 22 June, 1880.
(2) *Archibald Edward*, born 22 July, 1884.
(3) *Eleanor Jennie*, born 27 July, 1887.
(e) *Warren Aaron*, born 22 October, 1855; married, 22 April, 1889, Harriett W. McNulty, born 17 October, 1863. Children:—
(1) *Frank McNulty*, born 21 August, 1890.
(2) *Warren Aaron*, born 3 April, 1894.

(3) *Gurdon Saltonstall*, born 22 July, 1897. Died.
(4) *Harriett D.*, born 10 April, 1899.
(f) *Celetta Mason.*
(g) *Annie Louise.*
(h) *Gurdon Mumford*, born 13 January, 1863; married, 3 June, 1890, Emma Chesterman Tussdorff, born 4 November, 1862. Issue: *Marie Adèle*, born 10 August, 1891.

(X) CORNELIA MATILDA, born ——; married George W. Geer. Children:—
(a) *Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford*, married Catherine Prince.
(b) *Mary Ransom.*
(c) *John Osgood.*
(d) *Letitia Mumford.*

Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford was for more than twenty-five years a very prominent figure in New York City—politically, commercially, and socially.

He was a business man of broad ideas and sound judgment, liberal in his expenditures and generous to his country. In 1813, after the outbreak of the war with England, when the poverty of the national treasury became a subject of the greatest alarm to patriots, Gurdon Mumford came forward, with other New York merchants, and subscribed personally $20,000 for the war,—than which there were very few larger subscriptions by any single individual.

There is an anecdote of his goodness of heart in his younger days: In 1797 a certain Swiss gentleman, John G. Tardy, a correspondent of Mr. Mumford, who had been in business in Nantes, and subsequently in Hayti, was overwhelmed by the insurrection in the latter place and barely escaped with his wife and children on board an American vessel in the harbour, leaving behind him to destruction everything he owned in the world. Immediately on arriving in New York, he was met by Mr. Mumford, who took him with his family to a house that he had provided for them, and continued to serve him in many kindly ways until his fortunes were reëstablished.

We get a side light on Gurdon Mumford about 1807, from the charming journal of Jonathan Mason of Boston. That gentleman was taking a journey in his own carriage, accompanied by two of his daughters, from Boston to South Carolina. His comments on all that he saw and heard by the way are truly entertaining, but do not especially concern us here. He thought rather poorly of all things beyond the borders of Suffolk County and Massachusetts Bay, but seems to have had much respect and regard for Gurdon Mumford. The two men had known each other in Congress, and Mason spent some days at Mumford's house in New York—most delightfully and hospitably entertained, he tells us.

Gurdon Mumford's traditional patriotism, which had been highly cultivated by his intimacy with Franklin, continued unabated through life.

In 1805, at the age of forty-one, he first became a representative in Congress from New York City. In this Ninth Congress he served from the 2d of December, 1805, to the 3d of November, 1807. Among his colleagues from New York were George Clinton, Jr., H. W. Livingstone, Uri Tracy, P. Van Courtlandt, and Killian K. Van Rensselaer.

Mr. Mumford was reëlected to the Tenth Congress, and served from the 26th of October, 1807, to the 3d of March, 1809; and he served again in the Eleventh Congress, from the 22d of May, 1809, to the 3d of March, 1811—in all a service of six years.

As a prominent representative of New York City and a distinguished man of affairs, he took an important position in the House.

He was not a strong partisan, although a Federalist and Hamiltonian in his youth,—but during the anxious years in which he was in Congress he strove always to uphold the hands of Government.

In the Tenth Congress he acted as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the time of the famous embargo bill. Though he agreed with other members of the committee in favour of an embargo against England and France in case

they would not recede, he wished to continue our intercourse with other neutral countries, and in a terse and vigorous speech on the 28th of November, 1808, he urged the extreme importance of keeping open some outlet for our trade, and showed how greatly we might be assisted by an intercourse with the friendly nations of northern and southern Europe.

After retiring from active political life, Gurdon Mumford betook himself with renewed energy to business pursuits. A complete list of his enterprises would be a long one.

In 1812 he was elected a director of the Bank of New York.

In 1816 he opened a broker's office in Wall Street, and was one of the founders of the Stock Exchange; and the next year his name appears eleventh on the list, out of a total of twenty-eight members.

Until 1823 he lived at 23 Broadway, and there all the children of his second marriage were born.

Not long before his death, Gurdon Mumford met with a series of heavy business reverses. At that time he gave up the old house in Broadway and moved to the house, No. 15 Beekman Street,* where he died. For the major part of his life a man of great physical and mental vigour, he died at last after a lingering illness, at the age of sixty-seven, on the 30th of April, 1831.

The following interesting notice of him appeared in a New York paper of that date:—

"Obituary:—Died on Saturday evening last, of a severe and lingering illness, Gurdon S. Mumford, Esq^{r}, in the 68th year of his age. By this bereavement a widow and a numerous and interesting family are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband [and father].

"At an early age Mr. Mumford was private secretary of Dr. Franklin, and during the Revolutionary War resided at Paris in the family of that celebrated man. It was to Mr. Mumford, then a youth, that Dr. Franklin intrusted some of the

* *His widow moved to 17 Bleecker Street. The old Bleecker Street house remained in the possession of Mr. Mumford's heirs for fifty-three years after his death. His widow lived there until 1870, when she died; and it was not until 1884 that the estate was finally sold.*

most important and confidential documents of his diplomatic correspondence. Throughout the whole of his mission to France, and until death closed the days of usefulness of the great American Philosopher, Mr. Mumford enjoyed his esteem and undiminished regard.

"Mr. Mumford was several times elected to Congress for the city of New York, and in the councils of the nation his extensive knowledge of commercial affairs gave him deserved usefulness; while his candor and urbanity won for him the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

"In the private circle of friends his worth was ever, through his long course of days, highly appreciated.

"As a husband, parent, and friend he was beloved and esteemed by all; as a citizen his best energies were devoted to the elevation and prosperity of his country. The death of Mr. Mumford has diffused a general gloom over a large circle of friends, and the public generally, for the loss of an upright and intelligent citizen."

¶ *Bartow Letters*

These Letters are selected from the files of Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford, and are now in the possession of his great-grandchildren, the children of Mrs. Frank M. Bartow, Ridgewood, N. J.

The first is a letter to Gurdon Mumford's younger brother William, and is dated *Port au Prince, August 4th*, 1791, addressed to *Mr. William Mumford, aux soins de M. M. Estansan & Chevier, Negoçians au Cap.*

Gurdon discusses the price of staples: beef, lard, pork, herrings, rice, etc., etc., describes the closeness of money and the unsettled state of public affairs, and concludes thus:—

"For this and other reasons I make no doubt you will find "your account in selling at the Cape for cash, bring it here "& you may purchase y^r^ own Sugars etc. And I have no doubt "make up your voyage by the Dispatch you will get and on the "returns home.

"We shall sail about the 10 inst. and I shall write you again "next port.

"As ever

"Your truly Affectionate

"G. MUMFORD."

The second Letter is addressed to *Mr. John Mumford, Merchant, Richmond, Virginia.*

"*New York*, 18 *March*, 1795.

"DEAR JOHN: We rec[d] fr. Cap[t] Z. Graves at Charles-"ton a Draft on Loomis & Tillinghast for 1000 dol-"lars, w[h] was accepted the 11[th] & when paid we shall pass the "same to the credit of Lord & Mumford.

"Our acceptance becomes due 18–21 Inst. and when in cash "shall pass it to the same credit.

"I have a letter from Tommy of the 27 February. He was "well, as also his wife; he enquires very particularly after your "welfare and w[d] be glad to hear from you. If you send a letter "to him under cover to me, I can forward it direct to him. He "is much pleased with his situation & prospects, & I am of "opinion will make a decent living. I have some expectation "of seeing him here next month.

"Anna & our little Boy send their kind love to you, with

"Yours affectionately,

"GURDON MUMFORD.

"We are in hope our

"Hon[d] Father will pay

"us a visit in the course of a fortnight, as he speaks of it in his "Letters."

The third Letter from Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford is addressed to his father, no place, but presumably New London.

"*New York*, 20 *March*, 1799.

"HON[D] SIR: I rec[d] yrs. of the 15 February, & am much "gratified that the sales of your Guns & my Accounts "proved Satisfactory.

"Whenever you want anything I hope & intreat you will

"command yr son, who with the blessings of a kind provi-
"dence in his new business is both willing & able to render
"his parents every assistance to make their declining years
"comfortable & happy; with these impressions [sic!] Anna
"joins me in best love to you & Mamma.

"Your Dutiful & ever Affectionate Son,

"GURDON S. MUMFORD.

"*David Mumford, Esq^r.*"

The fourth Letter is addressed to *David Mumford, Esq^r, New London.*

"19 *June*, 1799, *New York.*

"HON^D SIR: I rec^d y^r favor of 30 May & was happy to
"hear from you. Agreeable to your request I now
"send you a parcel of our newspapers, w^h I hope may amuse
"you. If you are desirous of having anything this city affords
"pray command me freely and you will gratify your son,
"who, thank Heaven, is now both able & willing to assist
"you—my business having so far succeeded beyond my ex-
"pectations.
"Anna and our little ones are well. She joins me in the most
"affectionate love to you & Mamma.

"Yr. aff. & dutiful Son,

"GURDON S. MUMFORD."

The fifth Letter, already given in our text, is here reproduced. It is from Gurdon Saltonstall Mumford to his mother.

"HON^D MOTHER: Being just on the eve of my depar-
"ture for Cayuga, I have retired from the turmoil of
"the busy crowd to devote the few moments I can command
"to address my only surviving parent. Yet what can I offer to
"assuage the poignancy of her grief? more than an assurance
"that I will at all times endeavour to adhere religiously to the
"precepts she so assiduously inculcated in my youth.
"With this assurance, permit me, my good mother, to bid you
"an affectionate adieu.

"G. S. MUMFORD.

"*New York*, 26^th *May*, 1807."

Letter six is addressed to *Master T. V. Mumford, New York.*

"*House of Representatives of the U. S.,*
"14 *December*, 1808.

"MY DEAR SON: I rec^{d} y^{r} affec. letter of the 19 Nov. "and am very much pleased to hear you have made "improvement in your learning. Go on like good children. "Persevere unto the end and you will be rewarded. Honor "y^{r} Creator in the days of y^{r} youth, & you will honor thy "father & thy mother that thy days may be long upon the "Land which the Lord thy God Giveth thee.

"I have sent you a New Years gift out of my wages earned "here; you will use it & not abuse it; and remember that it "is sent to you as a fathers benediction to his Son as a reward "for him to persevere in the path of virtue and laudable am- "bition to acquire knowledge from his teachers.

"Kiss your dear mother for me and always count on the un- "alterable affection of your father,

"GURDON S. MUMFORD."

The seventh Letter is addressed to *Mrs. D. Mumford, New London.*

"*House of Representatives, U. S.*, 30 *Jan'y*, 1810.

"MY DEAR & HONOR^{D} MOTHER: I received your very "affectionate letter condoling with y^{r} son for the in- "expressable loss of his tender & affectionate Anna. But I "must not repine. Oh! how much do I miss her endearing & "cheerful heart, but my loss is her unspeakable gain.

"I have boarded out my dear children with the Schoolmaster "M^{r} Stansbury, who is a good pious man, & who received the "following charge from her dear blessed own lips a few days "before she departed to her Father's Manshion: Sir, you are "a Christian, I have given away my dear children to the Lord, "and you are the instrument made use of to bring them up. "The poor man was so affected he could not speak. He has "an uncommon good wife of even disposition & no children "—& I have much reason to express my thankfulness to an "all wise Providence for his many bountiful benefactions, and

"I do hope that I shall continue to be grateful unto the end.

"As ever y^r Dutiful & affec. son,

"GURDON S. MUMFORD."

The eighth Letter is addressed to *Mrs. D. Mumford, New London.*

"*House Rep. U. S. 2^d March*, 1810.

"MY DEAR & HON^D MOTHER: I am afraid you do not "make yourself as comfortable as I could wish, and as "divine Providence has been pleased to place me here, I now "send you fifty dollars, taken out of my wages, earned in the "service of my Country, & wh. I feel a peculiar gratification "in having the means put in my power to return a small por- "tion of my gratitude to my much honored Mothers parental "care of her son in his youth, when unable to help himself.

"By this mail you will receive three speeches in two news- "papers, made by your son in defense of his injured country's "rights; and although I proposed my convoy system so long "ago as the 20 Jan'y, it has been debated in the House and "in the Senate ever since and at last has been referred to a "select Committee, of w^h y^r son is one.

"Remember me to all enquiring friends and when the $50 "are expended for you & Becca let me know & I will send "you some more.

"Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

"G. S. M."

The ninth Letter is addressed to *Mrs. Rebecca Mumford, New London, Connecticut.*

"*New York, 6^th Nov.* 1810.

"MY DEAR MOTHER: You will no doubt have heard be- "fore the receipt of this Letter of the marriage of "y^r son to Miss Letitia Van Toren. In selecting this choice "I have endeavored to find a person uniting as many good "qualities of my late blessed partner as could be expected; "if gentleness of manners, humility of disposition and an ex- "emplary life of Piety adorned my Anna, I think my present "partner comes nigher to that character than any other woman

"I have met with. She desires me to send you her best love, "and prays with me that the best of heaven's blessings may "attend you in this life as well as in the life to come.*

"Your truly affectionate Son,

"GURDON S. MUMFORD."

¶ Descendants of *David* (continued)

ABIGAIL CHEESEBOROUGH MUMFORD was born 18th April, 1767. She married —— Phillips, *circ.* 1790; the date of her death is not known.

Of this second daughter of David Mumford we know little of the personal history. Her husband is said to have died early. There are a few faint traces of her in letters written by her brother Thomas about 1820, showing that she visited him in Cayuga, N. Y.

She lived mostly in New York City, where her daughter Ann married David Lee about 1830.

Mr. Lee was senior member of the firm of Lee, Dater, and Miller, of whom we read that they were "great grocers and importers in 1830, having a mammoth store on Front Street, corner of Fletcher Street, in New York City.

"Mr. Lee lived in College Place, where he had built a handsome house. All of his daughters married noblemen or sons of noblemen: one a grandson of the Duke of Athol, a Mr. Murray; another a French nobleman."

The second daughter of David Lee, here referred to, was Mary Esther Lee, born about 1840. She married, first, in September, 1864, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Londerburg-Augustenburg; she married, second, Alfred Count von Waldersee, afterwards chief of staff to the Emperor William II.†

Another daughter of Abigail Mumford Phillips was Abigail. Abigail Phillips married John Porter, a prominent lawyer of

* *Rebecca Saltonstall Mumford died in New York City, 21st October, 1812, and was buried in the family vault in the Collegiate Dutch Church, Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty Streets, 22d October, 1812. Her death was the result of a fall.*

† *A German "Colonial Dame."*

" *Editor of The Commercial Advertiser:* —

" *Sir: An article taken from the Washington* Post *and published in your edition of the*

Auburn, N. Y. Descendants of this couple are living; among others, Porter Beardsley, of Auburn.

WILLIAM CHEESEBOROUGH MUMFORD was born 5th March, 1769; he died about 1820.

This third son of David Mumford is but little known to us, also. We have a glimpse of him as a young business man and gay New York bachelor, and that is all. He never married, so far as we know.

He went to live in New York City in the eighties, and is found in 1795 associated in business with his brother Gurdon. In 1805, he became one of the founders of the New England Society of New York, which association was formed "for friendship, charity, and mutual assistance." Among the charter members were also Gurdon S., John P., and Benjamin M. Mumford. Among the published Huntington Letters is one from Rachael Huntington to her sister Anne, in which is described a box party at the theatre, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Gurdon Mumford, Benjamin Mumford, and William Mumford; this was in 1797. There is in the possession of the writer an interesting medal which belonged to William C. Mumford. It is inscribed with his name and "Columbian Anacreontic Society." It is three inches in length, in the form of a lyre surmounted by a rising sun.

22d inst., under the title 'An American in Germany,' concerning the Count and Countess von Waldersee and the approaching celebration of their silver wedding, was interesting to me. Remembering some particulars of her family in this country, I venture to think that she had a very strong claim to be considered a 'Colonial Dame' and a 'Daughter of the Revolution.' Her father was David Lee, her mother Ann Phillips, only child of Abigail Cheeseborough Mumford, born 1767, who was the fourth child of David Mumford of New London, born 1731. This David Mumford married (1758) Rebecca Saltonstall, daughter of General Gurdon Saltonstall, son of Governor Saltonstall of Connecticut, 1708–1724, a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, conspicuous in colonial history. General Gurdon Saltonstall married Rebecca Winthrop, daughter of John Winthrop. David Mumford was the son of the fourth Thomas Mumford of Rhode Island, whose family was notable. Thus Mary Esther Lee, Countess of Waldersee, bears in her veins the blood of the Mumfords, Winthrops, and Saltonstalls in this country, while wearing the title of princess by marriage with Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, her first husband, and of countess from her present husband, Count von Waldersee, chief of staff of the Emperor of Germany.

"G. F.

"*New York, January 24, 1899.*"

Further than this little of William Cheeseborough Mumford, I learn nothing.

THOMAS MUMFORD (of Cayuga) was born 13th July, 1770, and died 13th December, 1831. [*See page* 179.]

JOHN MUMFORD, the fifth son of David Mumford, was born 11th February, 1772. He is a name to us, and little more. Some trace of him we find among the letters of his brother Gurdon. He died young.

ANN MUMFORD, the third and youngest daughter of David Mumford, was born 3d October, 1773. In 1800, when twenty-seven years old, she was married from her father's house at New London. Her husband was John T. Duryee, who was a prominent New York merchant, in business at 74 Pearl Street. Mr. and Mrs. Duryee lived for several years at 75 Broadway.

SILAS DEANE MUMFORD, the youngest child of David Mumford, was born 20 May, 1777; died (?). He was named after the distinguished Connecticut patriot, Silas Deane, who married his mother's sister, Elizabeth Saltonstall.

¶ *Jonathan Havens*

JONATHAN NICOLL HAVENS, born in Shelter Island in 1709; married Charity Nicoll. Issue:—

(1) *Anna* (S. I.), born 1729; married Thomas Fosdick.
(2) *Nicoll* (S. I.), born 1733; married, first, Sarah Fosdick; second, Desire Brown.
(3) *Catherine* (S. I.), born 26 May, 1735; married Thomas Mumford of Groton, Conn.
(4) *Hannah* (S. I.), born 1739; married William Chadwick.
(5) *Frances*, born 1737 (?); married —— Baker. Daughter married —— Coit.
(6) *Margaret*, born (?); died 1762; unmarried.
(7) *Gloriana*, born 1748; married Charles Eldridge.

The End.

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