

DESCENDANTS
of
JOHN WILLIAMS

of Newbury and Haverhill, Mass.

1600-1674

COMPILED BY

CORNELIA BARTOW WILLIAMS

Compiler of the "Ancestry of Lawrence Williams"

and

ANNA PERKINS WILLIAMS

*Member of the New England Historic
Genealogical Society*

CHICAGO
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DESCENDANTS
of
JOHN WILLIAMS



Cornelia (Johnston) Williams
1848



Simeon Breed^d Williams
1848

DEDICATED TO THE
MEMORY OF SIMEON BREED WILLIAMS
AT
WHOSE DESIRE
THESE RECORDS WERE ORIGINALLY
UNDERTAKEN

THE true service of genealogy is not social pretense but moral obligation.

JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY,
Vol. iv, 310.

IT were indeed a desirable thing to be well descended but the glory of it belongs to our ancestors.

PLUTARCH.

TELL ye your children of it and let your children tell their children and their children another generation.

JOEL, 1:3.

FOREWORD

Cornelia Bartow Williams published the "Ancestry of Lawrence Williams" in 1915. Before that she had collected a mass of material for the "Descendants of John Williams" in both male and female lines, intending to complete it later; but intensive war work for several years, followed by her illness and death, prevented its publication. This volume is published in order to complete what she began, though on a much smaller scale than she purposed, the female lines being carried down only two generations. It contains some added matter besides using all of her Williams material. When available the ancestry of allied families is also given. The Williams monographs, written by Timothy Dwight⁷ Williams, at the request of his cousin Simeon B. Williams, with the promise that they should be published, are here used in fuller form though still much curtailed. They were compiled from material gathered from old family letters, other correspondence, account books and other manuscript records. Other authorities are given under each family. A typewritten copy of the fuller work may be seen in the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston; a duplicate copy is in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

It will be noticed that the descendants are carried down by families; thus, in each family, the oldest child's descendants are first given, then the descendants of the second child, and so on. An Arabic number before a name indicates that it is continued further on. A list of such names with corresponding numbers in the order in which they come will be found on page 9.

All the descendants of the Williams name come down from the three sons of Joseph⁴, as it was not until the fifth generation that there was more than one son to carry down the name. Reference to the chart will be helpful.

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Williams Coat of Arms, taken from seal used by
General Joseph^h Williams

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

of

Newbury and Haverhill, Mass.
1600-1674

JOHN¹ WILLIAMS was born in England or Wales about 1600 and died in Haverhill, Mass., 10 Feb., 1674.

Among the early settlers in America, about 1633, came a colony from Newbury, England, to Massachusetts, selecting a charming site on the south bank of the Merrimac River, which the exiles were pleased to name after their old home. (It was Old Newbury that was first settled, Newburyport being much more modern.) In the list of recorded first settlers is found one JOHN WILLIAMS, with his wife, son, and daughter. Where he was born or what ship brought him and his household goods away from his British home, it is almost hopeless to inquire. In the way of any general research the frequent recurrence of the name is an insuperable obstacle. There is a family tradition, however, which asserts that he came originally from Glamorganshire, Wales.

As a rule the settlers banded together in accordance with the districts or the general neighborhoods whence they originated. Whenever a company, organized in England, had set out from a given locality, it would keep together in a measure when it reached this side of the ocean. Somewhat in corroboration of this, take certain men whose names we find on record as associated with John Williams about this date. The Rev. Thomas Parker, the first pastor of Newbury, who was instrumental in giving the name to the town, had served for a short time as a minister in Newbury, England; his father before him had had the living of St. Nicholas Hospital at Salisbury, whence this name was given to an adjoining settlement in the new country. Rev. James Noyes, nephew of Thomas Parker, came in the same vessel with him, the "Mary and John," accompanied by Richard Littledale and William White, all settlers of Newbury. John

Ayer (whose son afterwards married Sarah, daughter of John Williams) and Thomas Whittier, ancestor of the poet, settled at Salisbury, but it is supposed they came over about the same time, and all appear to have lived previously in the southern part of England. Some went no farther than Ipswich at first, but they kept in the same general vicinity.

According to the statement in the "Sewell Papers," which refers to this particular party of emigrants, viz., the settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, "Men of means, dissatisfied with the state of affairs in their native England, favored the exodus of their sons to America, and assisted them with money for that purpose." It is even stated that houses in such towns as Newbury were owned by English proprietors, who received rental therefrom.

The sojourn of John Williams in Newbury was not associated with any event of record until 1640, when he appears as petitioner to found a new town with the Rev. John Ward, the promoter of the scheme, and others, William White, James Davis, John Robinson, Henry Palmer, Samuel Gile, Christopher Hussey, and Richard Littledale, to whom were added four from Ipswich. To do this he must have been a man of some mark and substance, and of character equal to those with whom he was associated. A beautiful site was chosen on the opposite bank of the Merrimac River, some six or seven miles farther up the stream, and almost twelve miles from the sea. This spot they named Haverhill after the English town from which its projector came.

Here in 1642 John Williams was admitted freeman: that is, he was made an acknowledged citizen of the place, was a member of the church, had a full right to vote on any and all questions, and had taken the oath of fidelity and allegiance. In 1643, according to a town vote, the valuation of his property was put at eighty pounds, which compares favorably with that of the 31 other land owners. Every stockholder who emigrated at his own expense was to receive fifty acres for each member of his family; and every fifty pounds contributed to the company's stock entitled the stockholder to two hundred acres of land. In the 4th division of land, 14 Oct., 1659, John Williams drew the 4th lot. In 1667 he again received a share in the distribution of some lands belonging to the town, which confirms the statement that he was one of the original proprietors, and to be such he must have been in possession of means brought from the old country. He also owned other property in Haverhill, some of which he gave to his sons during his lifetime.

John Williams passed the residue of his days in Haverhill, dying there 10 Feb., 1674; his widow Jane surviving until 21 Nov., 1680. His will,

dated 9 Dec., 1670, probated 18 Mar., 1674, mentions his children, John, Joseph, Sarah, Mary and Lydia, and a grandchild, Sarah, daughter of Sarah who had married John Ayer. John, the son, and Sarah, the daughter, had been born in England. Among a list of petitioners for clemency in 1652 in the case of one Pike, who got into trouble for lay-preaching, the names of both the father and son, John, appear. This would indicate that the younger man had reached his majority, which puts his birth no later than 1631. Sarah's marriage to John Ayer, 5 May, 1646, supposing her to be as young as sixteen, would place her birth in 1630, so that the father must have been born very early in the century, or possibly just before it began. Both children were evidently quite small when they came to this country. As there is no record of the births of any children for ten years, there is room for the supposition that Jane was a second wife, perhaps married in this country. During their sojourn in Newbury, their daughter, Mary, was born, 20 Sept., 1641; and Lydia and Joseph were born after their removal to Haverhill. Here the names of John Williams and of his wife, Jane, are the first ones recorded on the books of the "Town-Records," giving the date of Lydia's birth, 16 Mar., 1643, and that of Joseph's birth, 18 Apr., 1647. Both Sarah and Mary wedded well-to-do men, members of influential families of the place, whence it may be inferred that John Williams was in high esteem among his fellow townsmen. Lydia probably never married, unless to someone of the same surname, for in 1677 when she was thirty-four years of age, her name according to the records was still unchanged. As the son John's children were all daughters, Joseph was the only one to carry down the Williams name.

The troublous times caused by Indian warfare were soon to begin. John Williams' descendants bore their full share of the hardships and did valiant duty in protecting their town, in many instances giving up their lives in its defense.

WILL OF JOHN¹ WILLIAMS, 1674.

(No. 30011 Salem, Mass. Probate Court)

—9th 1670

—ast will & testamentt of John Williams Senior

—olloweth

first of all I make my wife sole executrix—all my goods land & Cattle excepting what I —ve to my children as hereafter is expressed —y Will is that my sonne John shall have halfe my four-h devission of upland besides what he have had allr—dy

I give — my sonne Joseph my house & orchard & house Lott & ye Commanidge that belong to it & all my duck-meadow — this after my wifes

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

decease, alsoe I give to Josep—y Lott at ye ffishing Rever adjoyneing to my sonn J—nes this hee is to have at my decease

I give to my daughter Mary all my west meadow after my wives decease — & alsoe a quarter parte of my fourth devission of upland this to have at my decease

I give my daughter Liddia all my east meadow after my wives decease & alsoe a plantting lott next to Samuell Semmons at ye westend of the Towne to have it after my wives decease, & alsoe I give her twenty acresse of my fourth devission to have at my my decease

I give to my daughter Sarahs childe, Sarah Eyres twenty acresse of upland of my fourth devission, to have at my decease

John Williams (Seal)

Signed & sealed
in the prsence
off vs

William White
Mary White
her X marke

Wm. White & Mary White made oath that
this writeing was the act and deed of John
Williams senjr, & that he declared it to be
his Will & know of no other will of his.
Taken March ye 18:1673:1674 before me

Nath:Saltonstall Commisr

— — — was presented
— court at Salisbury
— th, 74, and fbe
— owned by ye
— esses being upon oath;

Entred & Recorded in ye County Records
for Norfolk, lib:2d.pa323 ye 26th of
Aprill 1674 as attests

Tho:Bradbury recr.

Tho. Bradbury recr.

The Enventory of John Williams Se: deceased in the month
of february 1673, as followeth (amounting to £191.11.00)

	£	s
Imprimus his dwelling house & hous lott	80.00.0	
Item two Acresse meadow at the east meadow	10.00.00	
Item five Acresse meadow in the west meadow	20.00.00	
Item a persell of upland Joyning to Samll Semmons houslott . . .	18.00.00	
Item a pcell of upland Called by the name of a fourth devisson not it laid out	20.00.00	
Item two Cows	08.00.	
Item one three yerling halfer	03.00.00	
Item five sheep	02.10.0	
Item three Swine	03.00.0	
Item to beds & that belong to it	10.00.00	
Item his wearing cloths	05.00.00	
Item one Iron pott, Iron Skillatt	01.00.00	
Item a brasse kittle & warming pon	01.00.0	
Item a frying pon tongs & tramel	00.14.	
Item pewter & Smothing Ire	01.05.00	
Item in barrels & other woodden vessels	01.10.00	
Item a torne & cards & a box	00.10.00	
Item a Chainne bittle wedges & ax	01.00.00	
Item tow Comb sikcle & a chaire	00.12.00	
Item in yerne & cloth at weavers	04.10.00	

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

17

This Inventory was prized by vs whose names are under-written the 17th March 73. 74.

Capt. Saltonstall is ordered by ye
County Court held at Salisbury
14: April 74: to take oath to this
Inventory Th : Bradbury

William White
henry palmer

Recr.

The Widdow Williams made oath to the truth of this Inventory
and that as more appears shee will discover it to ye Court.

October ye 10: 1674 before me
Nath: Saltonstall Com:

JOHN¹ WILLIAMS, married first probably in England, ———; and married second probably in Newbury, Mass., Jane ———, who died in Haverhill, Mass., 21 Nov., 1680, recorded "Jane (an antient widdow) widow John."

Children by first marriage, born probably in England:

1. I. SARAH,² b. abt. 1630; d. 25 July, 1662; m. John Ayer.
2. II. JOHN, b. abt. 1631; d. 30 Apr., 1698; m. (1) Rebecca Colby, m. (2) Hester (Blakeley) Bond.

Children by second marriage, first born in Newbury, others in Haverhill:

3. III. MARY, b. 20 Sept., 1641; d. 6 Oct., 1714; m. Daniel Bradley.
- IV. LYDIA, b. 16 Mar., 1643; d. 1677; unm.
4. V. JOSEPH, b. 18 Apr., 1647; d. 1720; m. Mary Fuller.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 203, XII, 297, LXII, 184; Essex Antiquarian, VI, 175; Essex County, (1877) 197; (1888) 1908; Savage, IV, 561; New London (Caulkins), 350; Newbury 1845 (Coffin), 33; Newbury 1902 (Currier), 71; Newbury Vital Rec.; Haverhill (Chase), 38, 60, 2, 72, 77, 80, 94, 106; Haverhill (Mirick), 10*; Haverhill Vital Rec.; Haverhill Town Rec., p. 21, 33, 47, 59; Salem, N. H., 47; Old Fam. Salisbury & Amesbury (Hoyt), 360; Mass. Pioneers (Pope), 499; Williams Fam. (Stephen W.), 23; Hamlin Fam. (Andrews), 235; Norwich Town Records; American Ancestry, XI, 127; Ancestry Lawrence Williams.

1. SARAH² WILLIAMS (*John*¹) was born in England about 1630 and died in Haverhill, Mass., 25 July, 1662.

She married in Haverhill, 5 May, 1646, John² Ayer (*John*¹), born in England 1622/3 and died after 1700. He married (2) in Haverhill 26 Mar., 1663, Mary Woodam (*John*).

John¹ Ayer came to America on the Brig Mary Ann, Capt. Goos, in 1635; was first in Newbury, Mass., then in Salisbury where he received land in the first division in 1640 and 1643; removed to

*J. G. Whittier compiled the history of Haverhill in 1832, putting it, when he left town, into the hands of his assistant Mirick to publish. This Mirick did under his own name, giving no credit to Whittier. Later Whittier gave out the true story Ref.: Flagg's Guide to Mass. Local History; Bradleys of Essex County (Peters) 80.

Haverhill about 1645, where he died 31 Mar., 1657. His will was proved Hampton, Mass., 6 Oct., 1657; estate valued at £248.5.0.

On 13 Feb., 1647, "John Ayer, Sen., was fined for not attending town-meeting in season."

John² Ayer came to America with his father in 1635; was at Salisbury in 1642 and at Haverhill in 1645, where at that time he was one of 32 land-holders. He was grand juryman in 1648 and in 1650 his property was valued at £80.

About this time his brothers, Robert, Thomas and Peter settled in the northwest part of the town and thus Ayer's Village had its beginning. John himself had settled near Plug Pond, a short distance north of the village, better known as Ayer's Pond, so called because the Ayers settled near it and owned most of the adjoining land. Their descendants are very numerous and are scattered throughout every State in the Union. In 1700 it is supposed that nearly one-third of the inhabitants of Haverhill were of that name. They were a fearless, athletic race of men, and were mostly cultivators of the soil. Their name was given to various localities in Haverhill and in Norwich, Conn.: Ayer Street, Ayer's Pond, Ayer's Village, Ayer's Gap, Ayer's Mountain.

There were numerous Ayers, active and intelligent citizens, occupying responsible positions, deacons, selectmen, town treasurers, town assessors, on garrisons, original proprietors of Pennacook in 1720, etc. In 1726 one John Ayer was appointed on a committee "to clear a sufficient cart way to Pennacook, the nighest and best way they can from Haverhill."

John² Ayer's name appears repeatedly in Haverhill records in connection with land. He drew land in the 4th division, 14 Oct., 1659. In 1660 he built a new house. He was a farmer, hunter and trapper, and his skill and sagacity in woodcraft equaled that of the Indians with whom he was in constant rivalry and not infrequently it amounted to open warfare. He and his three sons, John, Nathaniel and Joseph, took the oath of allegiance in Haverhill 28 Nov., 1677. He was chosen Constable 28 Feb., 1687/8. He lived at Ipswich for some years after that (was there in 1693/4) and then removed to Connecticut, where he settled in what is now known as Ayer's Gap, in the vicinity of West Farms (now Franklin). He may be called the first white settler of that town. Here he lived, pursuing his favorite vocation and many traditions of his adventures with wild beasts form the theme of stories related of him by

his posterity. These tales delineate him as a man of great endurance, heroic fortitude and striking eccentricities. (This is not the John Ayer who was killed by Indians at Brookfield in 1675.) Before his death, his son Joseph³ Ayer joined him bringing his sons, Joseph and Timothy.

Children of Sarah² Williams and John² Ayer, born in Haverhill:

- I. JOHN³ AYER, b. 18 Mar., 1647/8; d. Andover, Mass., 19 July, 1683. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity in Haverhill, 28 Nov., 1677. Lived in Andover. His father presented his inventory 19 Sep., 1683. He m. Mary —.

Child:

- i. SAMUEL⁴ AYER, d. Andover 5 Sep., 1670. (Some call this Samuel son of John².)

- II. ZECHARIAH³ AYER, b. 24 Oct., 1650. He was a husbandman; served in King Philip's War Jan. 1675-1676 and July and Aug., 1676; was assigned £1.10.00 wages for military service for Haverell-towne 24 Aug., 1676. He lived in Andover in 1680 and in Newbury in 1696; was on list of proprietors in Andover 1702. He m., Andover 27 June, 1678, Elizabeth Chase (Aquila¹ and Anne Wheeler), b. 13 Sep., 1657. Aquila¹ Chase was from Chesham, England, mariner from Cornwall; was at Hampton, Mass., in 1640, and Newbury 1646, where he was a man of note. His name is on many town records. Died Newbury 29 Aug., 1670, aged 52.

- III. NATHANIEL³ AYER, b. 13 Mar., 1654/5; was a millwright. He took the oath of allegiance 28 Nov., 1677, in Haverhill, where he lived until 1696 when he removed to Stonington, Conn., where he and his wife and some of his children were living in 1724. He m., in Haverhill, 31 Aug., 1683, Anne Swan (Robert), b. 3 Mar., 1658. Robert Swan was an inhabitant of Haverhill in 1646; was Deputy to the General Court in 1684 and in the same year on a committee to procure a minister.

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. JOSEPH⁴ AYER, b. 25 Aug., 1684; living Stonington, Conn., 1724.
- ii. SARAH AYER, b. 27 Dec., 1686; m. — Ellis; living Stonington, Conn., 1724.
- iii. PETER AYER, b. 10 June, 1689.
- iv. ELIZABETH AYER, b. 26 Apr., 1691; m. — Chase; living Stonington, Conn., 1724.
- v. HEPHIZIBAH AYER, b. 9 July, 1694; d. Andover 12 July, 1697.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

vi. NATHANIEL AYER, b. —; m. 5 Apr., 1720, Priscilla Brown (Thomas and Hannah Collins), b. 1699; living Voluntown, Conn., 1724.

vii. ANNA AYER, b. —; m. Joseph Bowditch; living Preston, Conn., 1724.

- iv. JOSEPH³ AYER, b. 16 Mar., 1658/9; d. Norwich, Conn., abt. 1747. He was a planter or yeoman. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity in Haverhill 28 Nov., 1677, with his father and brothers. Lived there until he removed to Ipswich, and thence about 1703 to West Farms (Franklin), Conn. Miss Caulkins says that John and Joseph Ayer settled at Preston and North Stonington as farmers. Joseph's farm was within the bounds of "Norwich East Society" (part of Preston) where he was admitted an inhabitant in 1704. His mother's brother, Joseph Williams, had come a short time before to this vicinity (page 42).

Joseph Ayer brought his two sons with him; no doubt the other children came soon after, for they married in this neighborhood. He bought a large tract of land from Uncas (a Mohecan chief) and built the Ayer homestead in a narrow gap at the foot of Ayer's mountain, known as Ayer's Gap, where his father had settled before him. His will, dated Norwich, 6 Sep., 1736, proved in 1747, mentions his four living children.

He m., in Haverhill, 24 Nov., 1686, Sarah Corliss (George¹), b. 24 Feb., 1663. She was living in 1705. George¹ Corliss, b. Devonshire, England, abt. 1617, and d. 19 Oct., 1686. He emigrated to America abt. 1639; settled first in Newbury, Mass., later in Haverhill, where he was one of 32 land-holders. Here he married Joanna Davis 26 Oct., 1645. In 1647 he built a log-house on his farm, about three miles west of the settlement, on land still belonging to his direct descendants. Will dated 19 Oct., 1686. One of his daughters (Sarah's sister), Mary Neff, was taken captive with Hannah Dustin and accompanied her on her memorable escape from the savages in 1696/7. Mary's son in 1739 received compensation for her sufferings (page 34).

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. JOSEPH⁴ AYER, b. 8 May, 1688; d. Haverhill 30 May, 1689.
- ii. SARAH AYER, b. 15 Oct., 1690; d. Norwich, Conn., 16 Sep., 1753; m. 30 Sep., 1714, Thomas³ Hazen (Thomas², Edward¹), b. Boxford, 7 Feb., 1690; bap. Topsfield, Mass. 4 May, 1690; d. Norwich, Conn., 1776/77. He m. (2) Mrs. Eliza Bacon. Edward¹ Hazen came from England in 1649 to Rowley; was a man of substance and influence; overseer and judge; inventory of estate

£404.7.8. Thomas² removed to Boxford (was freeman and selectman) and in 1711 to Norwich, Conn., settling at West Farms (Franklin).

- iii. ABIGAIL AYER, b. 8 Sep., 1693; m. 1 Dec., 1747, Dennis Marough of Coventry, Conn., (not Manough); d. 1 Dec., 1767, in 79th year.
- iv. JOSEPH AYER, b. 23 Dec., 1695; living Norwich, Conn., 1736; m. 1 Apr., 1726, Dorothy Bayly of Groton, Conn. 1 child.
- v. TIMOTHY AYER, b. 25 Mar., 1698; d. Franklin, Conn., 18 Sept., 1771; m. 5 Jan., 1726, Abigail Hartshorn (John), b. 1 Feb., 1705; d. 1 May, 1789.
- v. SARAH³ AYER, b. 17 Jan., 1661; m. 24 June, 1685, Henry³ Collins (Henry², Henry¹), b. Lynn, Mass., 2 Oct., 1651. He married (1) Hannah Sampson 3 Jan., 1682. Henry¹ Collins came to America in the "Abigail" 1635 with his wife and three children, Henry, John and ——. He died Feb., 1697.
- vi. Some authorities give here vi Samuel Ayer who died Andover 5 Sep., 1670, (see above).

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., I, 68, II, 377, III, 66, VI, 203, XII, 297, XV, 331, XVII, 307, XLII, 184; Essex Antiquarian, IV, 139, V, 95, VII, 103; Essex County, (1877) 196; (1888) 1940; Savage, I, 84, 364, 434; Newbury (Coffin), 323; Haverhill (Chase), 615; Haverhill (Corliss), 8; Haverhill (Mirick), 26, 29, 59, 146 (page 17 note); Franklin, Conn., 50; Norwich, Conn. (Caulkins), 244; Andover (Bailey), 149; American Ancestry, III, 10; Five Colonial Fam., 973, 1170, 1180, 1466, 1473; Old Fam. Salisbury & Amesbury (Hoyt), 36, 92, 112, 114; Mass. Pioneers (Pope), 118; New England People (Titcomb), 287; Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, 207; Salem, N. H. 47.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

2. JOHN² WILLIAMS (*John*¹) was born in England about 1631 and died in Haverhill, Mass., 30 Apr., 1698. He built a house in Haverhill in 1675, recorded 1 Feb., 1677. He and his brother Joseph took the oath of allegiance and fidelity at Haverhill, 28 Nov., 1677. His will is dated 16 Mar., 1698 (No. 30013, Salem, Mass., Probate Court).

In the name and fear of god Amen.

I John Williams of Haverhill in the County of Essex in new England being weak in body yet sound in my understanding and memory and of a disposing mind do make this my last will and testament, having comited my soul to god that gave it and unto Christ who hath redeemed it, unto the holy Ghost my Comforter, and my body to the earth whence it was taken to be by god's permission decently enttered with the hope of a better reserection through the alone merritt of Christ and for what Estate god hath given me in this world, my will is that my just debts be paid and discharged.

I give unto my dear and Loveing wife whatsoever estate I shall have left my just debts being paid whether lands, chattles or any other estate whatsoever to be wholly and solely at her disposing and use; to maintain her comfortably dureing her natural life; and if she shall not live to spend it of necessity for her comfortable subsistence; then my will is that what Estate I shall have left which was mine; be disposed after my wives deccas to my own childred as my abousd wife by her descreSSION shall so meet to apoint in her lifetime; and my desire that her appointment of the same shall stand firm and stable as if it were perticularly apointed by myself; and for the confirmation hereof I the sd John Williams have hereunto set my hand and seale this sixteenth day of march 16th ninty seven eight in the fourth year of the reigne of our Soveraignt william the third of England &c.

Mark & Seale
John (+) williams
his

Signed sealed and owned
in the presence
of

Samuel Ayer }
Joseph Bond } Essex
Samuel Dalton } ss

Before the Hon^{ble} Jonathan Corwin
Esqr Judge of Probate &c. Salem July 5th 1698
Mr. Sam^l Dalton & Samuel Ayer made oath that they saw John Williams Signe Seal and heard him Declare ye above written Instrument to be his Last will and Testam^t. and that he was then of a disposing mind and that Joseph Bond was present wth them and Signed as a Wittness together with them.

Sworne Attest.
John Higginson Reg^r.

The Eventory of the Estate of John
Williams of Haveril deceased april ye 30th, 1698

	£	s	d
Itt to coats and apaire of briches a pair of Stockins	2	02	6
Itt to one bedsted a caberd a table a chest & old Cask	2	15	0
Itt one chair	0	2	6

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

23

Itt	to one hat and a glass bottle	o. 6.0
It	to pewter dishis 4 wooden dishis a bason; earthin dishis	o. 8.0
It	to a saddle 10 ^s : It. to corn £ 2 10 ^s	3. 0.0
It	to plow Cops and pin old ax; yoaik & iron	o. 17.0
It	to warming pan and iron skillet	o. 10.0
Itt	horse collar and traies	o. 2.0
Itt	to a Case of old pistols holsters cerbine & cutlash	1. 15.0
It	to rugs and a blankit;	2. 10.0
It	to one blanket and a cervlerled	1. 05.0
It	to one feather bed	2. 10.0
It	to one yoaik of oxen	7. 00.0
It	to three Cows	8. 00.0
It	to one steer of two year old	1. 10.0
It	to one horse	1. 00.0
It	to ten sheep	2. 10.0
It	to paire of curtaines	o. 16.0
It	to wooden ware	o. 8.0
It	to one quart pot and a drinking cup	o. 1.0
	to a frying pan and a churn	o. 4.6
	to a small table	o. 3.6
	to a candlestick and a tin tunel	o. 1.4
	to a tramil and a sive	o. 5.6
	a two year old Steer £1. 10 ^s two pigs 10 ^s	2. 00.0
	two pair of Sheets £1 a ——— £3s6d	1. 3.6
Sum total		43. 9.4

These things were apriised September the 23, 1698 by us
 Essex Before the Hon^{ble} Jonath^a
 ss Corwin Esq^r Judge of Probate
 of will &c. at Salem 3rd Octo. 1698

John Hasseltine
 Samuel Dalton

Esther Williams Administratrix on ye
 Estate of her husband presented ye above Invento^r and made oath yt ye
 same is a true and prfect Inventory of ye Estate of her husband soe far
 as hath come to her Knowledge & if more doth come to her Knowledge she
 will give an acct of ye same into ye Reg^r office.

Sworne Attest:
 John Higginson Reg^r.

On Oct. 23. 1712, Esther Williams "being very aged and incapable of the
 place of administrator" asked to be freed in favor of her son Joseph Bond.

John² Williams married first, in Haverhill, 9 Sep., 1661, Re-
 becca² Colby (Anthony¹), born Salisbury Mar., 1643; died Haver-
 hill 10 June, 1672. Anthony Colby was in Boston 1633; admitted
 freeman 14 May, 1644; proprietor in Cambridge 1633 where he
 owned two houses; removed to Salisbury about 1640; died 11 Feb.,
 1660, aged 61.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

He married second, in Haverhill, 5 May, 1675, Hester (Blakeley) Bond, widow of John¹, whose son Joseph married Sarah, daughter of John² Williams.

Children by first marriage, born in Haverhill:

5. I. SARAH,³ b. 27 June, 1662; m. 26 Nov., 1679, Joseph Bond.
6. II. MARY, b. 24 Nov., 1663; m. (1) 28 Dec., 1681, Thomas Silver; m. (2) 7 Aug., 1700, Simon Wainwright; m. (3) 19 Feb., 1718/9, John Boynton; m. (4) 30 Oct., 1727, Joshua Boynton.
7. III. REBECCA, b. May, 1666; m. 14 Oct., 1686, Samuel Marble.
 - IV. daughter, b. 1 Aug., 1668; d. 1 Aug., 1668.
 - V. MERCY, b. 4 Dec., 1669; living unm. 1700 (a Mercy Williams m. 1698 Jonathan Woodcock).
 - VI. SUSANNA, b. 11 Apr., 1672; living unm. 1700.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 203, XII, 297, LXII, 184; Essex Antiquarian, IV, 139, VI, 175; Savage, I, 424; Haverhill (Chase), 14; Old Families Salisbury & Amesbury (Hoyt), 360, 651, 103; Mass. Pioneers (Pope), 58, 109; Haverhill Vital Rec.

5. SARAH³ WILLIAMS (*John², John¹*) was born in Haverhill, Mass., 27 June, 1662.

She married, in Haverhill, 26 Nov., 1679, Joseph² Bond (John¹ and Hester Blakeley), born Newbury, Mass., 14 Apr., 1653; died Haverhill, 26 Feb., 1724. John¹ Bond was a proprietor in Newbury 1642; removed to Rowley after 1660 and to Haverhill about 1667. Will dated 31 Oct., 1674; died 3 Dec., 1674. His descendants are in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

Joseph² Bond served in King Philip's War under Lieut. Benjamin Swett in June and August, 1676. In the assignment of wages for "Haverhill-towne" 24 Aug., 1676, his allotment was £0.13.6. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity in Haverhill 28 Nov., 1677. In 1680 he was on Thomas Dustin's garrison, one of the six organized for protection against the Indians. He also was one provided with snow-shoes for the same purpose. His will, dated 7 Dec., 1724, does not mention his son John, who was drowned in 1721, with his family, excepting his son John.

Children born in Haverhill:

- I. ABIGAIL⁴ BOND, b. 22 Feb., 1681; m. (1) Haverhill, 14 June, 1704, Edward² Ordway (James¹ and Anne Emery), b. Newbury 14 Sep., 1653; d. 24 Dec., 1714. He m. (1) 12 Dec., 1678, Mary Wood. He was a weaver; served in King Philip's War; was supplied with snow-shoes to be ready for Indian attacks; was in

Haverhill as early as 1700. She m. (2) Haverhill 24 Mar., 1715, Robert⁴ Emerson (Joseph³ and Martha Toothaker), b. 26 Oct., 1693. Robert² Emerson appears in Rowley, Mass., as early as 1655; removed to Haverhill and made freeman there 1668.

Children born in Haverhill:

By first marriage:

- i. EDWARD⁵ ORDWAY, b. 3 July, 1705; m. Haverhill, 1 Aug., 1728, Katherine Hill; d. 23 Nov., 1805, aged 100. 8 children.
- ii. JOSEPH ORDWAY, b. 24 Aug., 1707; m. Haverhill 13 Nov., 1729, Mehitable Burbank. 3 children.
- iii. ABIGAIL ORDWAY, b. 19 Feb., 1710; d. 19 Sep., 1714.
- iv. SARAH ORDWAY, b. 9 Oct., 1713.

By second marriage:

- v. MARTHA⁵ EMERSON, b. 25 Dec., 1715.
- vi. NATHANIEL EMERSON, b. 28 Feb., 1717/18; d. 31 May, 1718.
- vii. ABIGAIL EMERSON, b. 7 May, 1718/9.

II. ESTHER⁴ BOND, b. 22 Apr., 1683; d. 19 June, 1683.

III. REBECCA⁴ BOND, b. —; m. Bradford 19 Jan., 1709, Benjamin Hardy.

Children born in Bradford:

- i. REBECCA⁵ HARDY, b. 29 July, 1712; m. Bradford, 25 Sep., 1733, Jonathan Bailey (Richard), b. Bradford, Dec., 1706. 3 children, perhaps more.
- ii. BENJAMIN HARDY, b. 14 Feb., 1714/15.
- iii. PHILIP HARDY, b. 2 Feb., 1719.

IV. JOHN⁴ BOND, b. 12 Oct., 1688; d. 1 May, 1721; m. 1715 Mary Hall. Children:

- i. SARAH⁵ BOND, b. 21 Oct., 1716; d. 1 May, 1721.
- ii. JOHN BOND, b. 14 Jan., 1718/9; d. Hampstead, N. H. Original member of Hampstead Church from Haverhill in 1752. Was a doctor in Hampstead many years. He inoculated for small-pox. Settled in Kingston; m. Judith Dow, b. Hv. 11 Aug., 1721.
- iii. JONATHAN BOND, b. 14 Nov., 1721; d. 1 May, 1721.
John⁴ Bond and his family (except John) were drowned 1 May, 1721, in Merrimac River.

v. SARAH⁴ BOND, b. 15 June, 1691; d. Haverhill 10 May, 1693.

VI. JOSEPH⁴ BOND, b. 6 Apr., 1694; m. 6 Feb., 1720/1, Elizabeth Simons. He received rights in Newbury. Child Sarah⁵ Bond, b. 1 Sept., 1723.

VII. HANNAH⁴ BOND, b. 9 Nov., 1696; m. Haverhill 28 Oct., 1715, John Atwood (John², Herman¹), b. Boston, Mass., 16 Feb., 1693/4;

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

d. Bradford 16 July, 1783. Herman Atwood was admitted townsman at Boston in 1642 and freeman in 1645; was member of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1644. John² was member of A. & Hon. A. Co. in 1673; reorganized it in 1688 against Gov. Andros; was Lieutenant and Captain 1695; was Deacon of Old North (Second) Church 1693-1714. At his death a memorable sermon was preached for him.

John³ removed to Bradford about 1716 and lived there as late as 1770. He was a ship-builder and held a grant of land on the Merrimac River from the town for that purpose. Later he lived at Pelham, N. H.

Children born in Bradford:

- i. JOHN⁵ ATWOOD, b. 18 July, 1716; d. 1755/6. Killed near Crown Point in French and Indian War. m. Mary Wood. 3 children. She m. (2) Timothy Burbank 16 Nov., 1758.
- ii. WILLIAM⁵ ATWOOD, b. 16 Feb., 1717/18. m. Bradford (1) 24 Dec., 1739, Abigail Rummels; m. (2) 29 Mar., 1757, Widow Sarah (Hardey) Bradley. 7 children.
- iii. ZECHARIAH⁵ ATWOOD, b. 27 Dec., 1720; m. 7 May, 1741, Mary Bacon. 4 children.
- iv. JOSEPH⁵ ATWOOD, b. 21 Feb., 1722; d. Bradford 10 Apr., 1799; m. 15 Dec., 1743, Sarah Chresdee of England; d. 11 Aug., 1800. 8 children.
- v. JOSHUA⁵ ATWOOD, b. 3 Dec., 1723; d. Pelham, N. H., 8 July, 1809; m. Mehitable Seavey of Newbury. 13 children.
- vi. MARY⁵ ATWOOD, b. 29 May, 1725; d. y.
- vii. HANNAH⁵ ATWOOD, b. 11 Nov., 1728; d. 23 Oct., 1777; m. 12 Jan., 1747/8, William Greenough. 7 children.
- viii. BENJAMIN⁵ ATWOOD, b. 13 July, 1740; m. 21 Apr., 1763, Martha Hardy. 3 children.

VIII. SARAH⁴ BOND, b. 16 Jan. 1699; living 1724; m. — Bishop.

IX. MERCY⁴ BOND, b. 3 June, 1702; living 1724. Perhaps m. 15 Jan., 1729/30, Israel Webster. 5 children.

X. LYDIA⁴ BOND, b. —; unm.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 203, XII, 297, LXII, 185; Essex Antiquarian, IV, 106; Savage, I, 209; Haverhill (Chase), 128; Old Families Salisbury, 66, 67, 584, 642; Mass. Pioneers (Pope), 58, 499; Merrimac Valley (Poor), 171; Cong. Church, Hampstead, N. H., 340; Haverhill Town Rec., II, 43, 51, 92, 111, 114, III, 16, 21; Haverhill Vital Rec.; Bradford Vital Rec.; Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, 372, 37; Newbury (Coffin), 276, 292; Bradford Vital Rec. Atwood Fam. (1888) p. 11.

6. MARY³ WILLIAMS (*John², John¹*) was born in Haverhill, Mass., 24 Nov., 1663.

She married first in Haverhill 28 Dec., 1681, (Newbury Record says 4 Jan.) Thomas² Silver (Thomas¹), born in Newbury, Mass.,

26 Mar. 1653 or 1658, died in Haverhill 26 Aug., 1695. Thomas¹ was of Ipswich in 1637, one of the first settlers of Newbury, owning property there in 1641/2 and dying there 6 Sep., 1682. The public road along the river being poor, "Thomas Silver, who owned ten acres of marsh near the landing place was induced to grant the inhabitants of the town liberty to pass and repass over his private property, Sep. 6, 1650." — Proprietors' Records. Thomas² received credit for military service at Newbury, 24 Nov., 1676, £ 1. 10. 00. and took the oath of allegiance there —, 1678, at the same time as his father, when their ages were given as 26 and 56 respectively. This would make it seem probable that the earlier date is correct for Thomas²'s birth. However, as a son Thomas died in 1655 and another son was named Thomas in 1658, the date is doubtful. John and Thomas Silver were two of fifteen who in 1709 "had liberty to build a seat in the hind seat of the meeting-house in the West gallery, providing they would not build so high as to damnify them windows at the west end of the said west gallery." Thomas Silver signed a deed in Haverhill in 1713 and was a proprietor in Chester, N. H., in 1722.

She married second in Haverhill, 7 Aug., 1700, Simon Wainwright (Francis), killed in Haverhill 29 Aug., 1708. Francis came from Chelmsford, England, when a boy, and died about 1690. He had three sons, John, Simon and Francis. He was prominent in the Pequot War, receiving land for services in 1637 and 1643. He was a merchant in Ipswich. He obtained leave for his son Simon to build a house and ware-house in Haverhill in 1683. Simon immediately removed thither. This is the first mention of a merchant or trader in Haverhill. Capt. Simon Wainwright was a high-minded and influential citizen. He conducted an expedition against Port Royal in 1689; was one of three first assessors in Haverhill in 1694. He was supposed to be very rich; it was said he buried much of his money on his farm and part of the ground has been dug over by treasure hunters to find it unavailingly. In 1684 he was permitted to sell "liquors out of doors." He had a valuable apple orchard and boys are reported to have cut down some of his apple trees. In 1688 he made twenty barrels of cider from his orchard which were taken from him by Andros' excise officers. In 1690 he had a "valuable horse stabbed by Sam Swan" who was sent to jail. His house was one of the block "houses of refuge" fortified in 1680 against the Indian raids, and in front of

his own house he was murdered in the memorable attack of 1708 in which 18 were slain and 30 or 40 made prisoners. When the Indians attacked the house, Mrs. Wainwright, Mary³ Williams, fearlessly unbarred the door and let them in. She spoke kindly, waited on them and promised to procure them whatever they desired. They demanded money and upon her retiring "to bring it," as she said, she fled with all her children except one daughter, Mary, who was taken captive. He m. (1) 6 Oct., 1681, Mrs. Sarah Gilbert; m. (2) 2 Oct., 1688, Mrs. Ann Pierce.

She married third in Bradford 19 Feb., 1718/9 John² Boynton (John¹) born in Rowley 17 Sep., 1647, died Bradford 22 Dec, 1719. He m. (1) 8 Mar., 1675, Hannah Keyes; d. 11 Apr., 1717.

She married fourth in Haverhill 30 Oct., 1727, Joshua² Boynton (William¹) cousin of John, born in Rowley 10 Mar., 1646. Will proved 12 Nov., 1736. He m. (1) 9 Apr., 1678, Hannah Barnet; d. 12 Jan., 1722.; m. (2) 9 Nov., 1725, Mrs. Mary (Syle) Daniels Greenough; d. 28 July, 1727.

The Boyntons were sons of brothers, William and John, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Rowley in 1638. The former was the first school-master in the town, the latter, a tailor. John² was a husbandman and weaver. He went from Rowley to Bradford in 1678; in 1682 was a founder and elder of the Bradford church; was one of three to purchase the land from the Indians 13 Jan., 1707, the price £ 6.10.00. Joshua² was a carpenter. He served under Maj. Appleton in the war of 1675/6; took the oath of allegiance in Newbury in 1678; was on the tax list of 1688. He had a farm of one hundred acres in Newbury where he lived fifty years. Will proved 12 Nov., 1736.

Children of Mary³ Williams and Thomas Silver, first born in Newbury, others in Haverhill:

- I. SARAH⁴ SILVER, b. 2 Oct., 1682.
- II. MARY SILVER, b. 3 Feb., 1685; d. 25 Apr., 1686.
- III. JOHN SILVER, b. 24 Feb., 1687/8; m. Haverhill before 1712 Widow Sarah Mouton.

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. MARY⁵ SILVER, b. 12 Oct., 1712; m. 24 June, 1737, Timothy Page Jr.; 4 children; or m. 20 May, 1740, John Willson, 2 children (see below).
- ii. SAMUEL SILVER, b. 5 Apr., 1714.

- iii. ABIGAIL SILVER, b. 15 Dec., 1719; m. 3 Apr., 1738, Jacob Bosford of Chester.
 - iv. JOHN SILVER, b. 7 Dec., 1723; m. bef. 1748 Susanna Jewell of Amesbury.
 - v. THOMAS SILVER, b. 29 Jan, 1725/6; m. 13 Apr., 1749, Judith Lancaster of Haverhill.
- iv. THOMAS SILVER, b. 21 Feb., 1690/1; m. before 1713 Mary Pecker (James and Ann Davis), b. 15 Sep., 1692. James Pecker came over in 1653, d. 1696; an inn-holder; took oath of allegiance at Haverhill 28 Nov., 1672.
- Children, first five born in Haverhill, others in Methuen:
- i. ANNE^s SILVER, b. 22 June, 1713; m. in Methuen 5 July, 1733, John Molton. 1 child.
 - ii. SUSANNA SILVER, b. 17 Jan., 1716/7; m. 1 Feb., 1736/7 Charles Emerson. 3 children.
 - iii. MARY SILVER, b. 19 Nov., 1719; m. 24 June 1737, Timothy Page Jr. 4 children; or m. 20 May, 1740, John Willson 2 children (see above).
 - iv. ELIZABETH SILVER, b. 25 Aug., 1721; m. Methuen 26 May, 1742, Stephen Barnard of Andover. 6 children.
 - v. JAMES SILVER, b. 26 Nov., 1723; m. Methuen 24 Oct., 1750, Mary Towle of Hampton. 7 children.
 - vi. HANNAH SILVER, b. 3 Aug., 1725; m. Methuen 24 Oct., 1745, John Hurley of Haverhill.
 - vii. DANIEL SILVER, b. 3 Feb., 1729; m. Methuen Dec., 1750, Susannah Austen. 8 children, among them John Silver; his son Richard Rogers Silver; his son Thomas Jefferson Sanborn Silver; his son Henry Alonzo Silver of Roxbury, Mass., who died 8 July, 1915, the genealogist who furnished some of these Silver notes.
 - viii. SARAH SILVER, b. 12 Feb., 1731 (a Sarah Silver m. 20 Oct., 1761, William Page). 4 children.
 - ix. MEHITABLE SILVER, b. 28 Feb., 1733/4.
- v. MARY SILVER, b. 26 Feb., 1693/4, d. Montreal, Canada, 2 Apr., 1740. She was taken captive by the Indians in the raid of 29 Aug., 1708, carried to Canada, converted to the Catholic religion and baptized 2 Feb., 1710. When her vows were taken to become a nun her name was changed to Mary (Adalaide) Silver. She died after thirty years of convent life and was buried in the church at corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice Streets, Montreal. Her remains were removed in 1800 to the new convent on Avenue des Pins. Her name appears on a roll of English prisoners in the hands of the French and Indians dated 1710/1. In 1710 her mother petitioned thus for her release from captivity:

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

Haverhill, 29 Apr., 1710.

To his Excellency Joseph Dudley, Captain General and Governor in chief &c &c to the Honorable committee and General Assembly now mett the petition of Mary Wrainwright sheweth that

whereas my daughter hath been for a long time in captivity with the French of Canada and I have late reason to fear that her soul is in great danger if not already captivated and she be brought to their way; therefore I humbly intreate yr Excellency that some care may be taken for her redemption before Canada be so endeared to her that I shall never have my daughter more. Some are ready to say that there are so few captives in Canada that it is not worth while to put the country to the charge for them; but I hope yr Excellency, nor any other good, judicious man, will think so; for St. James has instructed us as you may see, chapter 5, v 20—Let him know that he wh converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death and shall hide a multitude of sins. This is all I can do at present, but I desire humbly to begg of God that he would direct the hearts of our rulers to do that wh may be most for his glory and for the good of his distressed creatures and so I take leave to subscribe myself yr most humble petitioner.

Widow Mary Wainwright.

In the House of Representatives read and recommended 12th June.

Mary Williams' letters in her own hand writing are said to be in the old Massachusetts State House.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VII, 349, VIII, 52, 164, XII, 297, LXII, 185; Essex Antiquarian, IV, 143; Savage, IV, 98, 382; Newbury (Currier); Newbury (Currier 1902), 180; Newbury (Coffin), 38, 318, 292, 331; Haverhill (Chase), 137, 149, 222; Haverhill (Corliss), 36; Haverhill (Mirick), 59, 123, 7, 31, 170 (page 17 note); Chester, N. H., 24, 49; Old Fam. Salisbury & Amesbury (Hoyt), 360, 586, 883; Mass. Pioneers (Pope), 472; Old Settlers of Rowley (Blodgett), 13, 17; Boynton Family; Bodge, Soldiers in King Philip's War, 450; Mass. Archives, LXXI, 760; Haverhill Vital Rec.; Haverhill Town Rec.; Letter Henry A. Silver; Essex County (1888), 1941.

7. REBECCA³ WILLIAMS (*John*,² *John*¹) was born in Haverhill, Mass., in May, 1666.

She married in Haverhill 14 Oct., 1686, Samuel Marble. Samuel Marble, Sr., in 1723 asks for 20 acres of land in Salem, N. H., since held by his descendants for many years. Samuel and Jonathan Marble owned a farm, the Marble place, in Salem, N. H., in Colonial days. Samuel Marble was taxed in Salem, N. H., in 1754.

Children born in Haverhill:

- I. SAMUEL⁴ MARBLE, b. 23 Jan., 1686/7; d. 23 Jan., 1686/7.
- II. LYDIA MARBLE, b. 18 Mar., 1687/8; d. 22 Jan., 1705/6.
- III. NATHANIEL MARBLE, b. 19 Apr., 1691; m. Haverhill 5 Nov., 1724, Widow Mary Roberds (*John*²).

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. RACHEL⁵ MARBLE, b. 3 July, 1727; m. Haverhill 3 Oct., 1751, James Davis of Methuen. 1 child.
 - ii. HANNAH MARBLE, b. 20 Oct., 1729; m. Haverhill 4 Feb., 1747/8, Timothy Messer of Methuen.
 - iii. ABIGAIL MARBLE, b. 1 Feb., 1731/2.
 - iv. PHEBE MARBLE, b. 12 May, 1737; m. Haverhill 24 May, 1758, Caleb Duston of Salem, N. H. 2 children.
 - v. NATHANIEL MARBLE, b. 19 Mar., 1741/2; m. Bradford 28 Dec., 1762, Ruth Hardey of Bradford. 1 child.
- IV. DANIEL MARBLE, b. 28 Feb., 1693/4 (a Daniel Marble m. Ester. 7 children bap. Salem 1727 and after).
 - V. SAMUEL MARBLE, b. 1 Dec., 1696; d. 18 May, 1771; m. (1) bef., 1724 Sarah Richenson, 4 children; m. (2) 23 Jan., 1748/9, Elizabeth Atwood; d. 30 May, 1776. 2 children.

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. DANIEL⁵ MARBLE, b. 20 Mar., 1724.
(a Daniel Marble m. 18 June, 1747, Joanna Cook. 1 child.)
(a Daniel Marble m. 28 Mar., 1751, Ann Currier.)
 - ii. CALEB MARBLE, b. 10 Mar., 1725/6. Served in Revolutionary War from Salem.
 - iii. ENOCH MARBLE, b. 28 Dec., 1729.
(an Enoch Marble m. 18 Mar., 1771, Hannah Hadley. 1 child.
E. M. d. 7 Aug., 1774. She m. (2) 1 Jan., 1777, Joseph Attwood.)
 - iv. SARAH MARBLE, bp. 18 Apr., 1731.
 - v. SAMUEL MARBLE, b. abt. 1750; d. 18 May, 1771.
 - vi. ELIZABETH MARBLE, b. ———; d. 20 May, 1776.
- VI. JOHN MARBLE, b. 24 Nov., 1699; m. (1) 24 Jan., 1722/3 Deliverance Page, 1 child; m. (2) 11 June, 1751, Mrs. Sarah (French) Bradley, widow of Joseph⁴ (Joseph³, Mary² Williams), d. 26 Apr., 1809, aged 97 years (page 35).

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. LYDIA⁵ MARBLE, b. 19 Dec., 1723; m. 13 Dec., 1740, Timothy Ladd. 2 children.
 - ii. SARAH MARBLE, b. 28 July, 1752; living 1798; m. 29 July, 1772 Dr. Jonathan⁵ Ayer (William⁴), surgeon, b. Haverhill 10 July 1737; d. 1811. 9 children.
 - iii. DELIVERANCE MARBLE, b. 8 May, 1756.
- VII. JONATHAN MARBLE, b. 3 Dec., 1702.
(a Jonathan Marble m. 19 Dec., 1745, Mary Hutchins. 2 children.)

VIII. RACHEL MARBLE, b. 21 Oct., 1705.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XII, 297, LXII, 185; Essex Antiquarian, IV, 173, VI, 35; Old Fam. Salisbury & Amesbury (Hoyt), 360; Salem, N. H., 66, 161, 419; Haverhill Town Rec., II, 138, III, 128; Haverhill Vital Rec.; Bradford Vital Rec.

3. MARY² WILLIAMS (*John*¹) was born in Newbury, Mass., 20 Sep., 1641, and died in Haverhill, Mass., 6 Oct., 1714.

She married in Haverhill 21 May, 1662, Daniel Bradley of Rowley and Boxford, Mass., born in England in 1615, killed in Haverhill 13 Aug., 1689. His widow was administratrix of his estate 30 Sep., 1690, valued at £ 215.1.10. He came from the Parish of Alphage Cripplegate, sailing from London, England, in the "Elizabeth" 6 Apr., 1635, at the age of twenty. He resided in Ipswich, Mass., in 1636; settled in Haverhill; was made freeman there in 1642 and assisted in building in 1648 the first rude meeting house "upon the shore of the river, on a knoll that lightly swelled from the surrounding land."

His son and grandson aided in building the next two meeting-houses. In May, 1664, he bought the house and land in Haverhill adjoining the "parsonage farm." In 1682 the "parsonage farm" was leased to him for twenty-five years.

He was killed by the Indians on the parsonage road near the present site of the Atkinson, N. H., depot. He was the first of his family to be killed by the Indians. His children and grandchildren were many of them massacred or taken prisoner. From the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1675 for forty years Haverhill suffered from depredations of the Indians and was constantly on the alert. For nearly seventy years every Haverhill man was a soldier. In 1680 six forts were organized with garrisons and four private houses fitted up as "houses of refuge" from the Indian raids. This was truly an age of terror. In 1690 it was suggested that the town be abandoned, but it was decided to remain and abide by the result. From June, 1689, to May, 1698, there were 561 killed, 81 wounded and 161 captured. Few families suffered more than the Bradleys from the succession of Indian raids which took place in the following years.

Children of Mary² Williams and Daniel Bradley, first two born in Rowley, now Boxford, others in Haverhill:

1. DANIEL³ BRADLEY, b. Rowley 14 Feb., 1662/3; killed Haverhill 15 Mar., 1696/7; m. Haverhill 5 Jan., 1686/7, Hannah Dow (Stephen and Ann [Storie] Dow), b. 1 July, 1668; d. 15 Mar., 1696/7 Haverhill. In the awful massacre of 1696/7 Daniel's house was burned, he, his wife and two children were killed and two children taken captive. At this time twenty-seven persons

were killed in Haverhill (fifteen of them children) and thirteen captured, and nine houses plundered and reduced to ashes.

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. RUTH⁴ BRADLEY, b. 15 May, 1688; d. 29 Aug., 1708. She was captured in the Indian raid of 15 Mar., 1696/7 when her parents and sisters were killed; returned and married 13 Nov., 1706, Thomas Johnson, (John and Elizabeth Maverick). She was killed in the massacre of 29 Aug., 1708. (18 killed and 30 or 40 prisoners in this raid.) Her gravestone is in Pentucket Cemetery. Her young child, Lydia Johnson, miraculously escaped and later married Ebenezer Gile (see below).
 - ii. DANIEL BRADLEY, b. 28 Oct., 1690; captured 15 May, 1696/7, no record of his return. (He may have been drowned 22 Jan. 1715.) His name is in list of captives yet in Indian hands "No. 19 carried to Canada, 7 years old," list dated "1698/9 Casco Bay ye 24th., January."
 - iii. MARY BRADLEY, b. 6 May, 1693; d. 15 Mar., 1696/7, killed by Indians.
 - iv. MARTHA BRADLEY, b. 6 Sep., 1695.
 - v. HANNAH BRADLEY, b. 6 June, 1696; d. 15 Mar., 1696/7, killed by Indians.
- II. JOSEPH³ BRADLEY, b. Rowley 7 Feb., 1664/5; d. Haverhill 3 Oct., 1727; m. Haverhill 14 Feb., 1691, Hannah Heath (John and Sarah Partridge), b. 3 May, 1673; d. Haverhill 2 Nov., 1761; sister of Bartholomew who married Mary Bradley. Joseph Bradley was one of those appointed to keep snow shoes to be ready for emergency in case of Indian attacks. He was a constable and had command of the fifth fort in Haverhill. His house was attacked three times. In the massacre of 1696/7 two of his children were killed and his wife Hannah Heath taken captive by the Indians at the same time as Hannah Dustin who made such a memorable escape from the savages. Hannah Heath Bradley was in captivity nearly two years as shown by the list of the "Captives Received at board the Province Galley from the Indians, No. 5 Hannah Bradley of Haverhill," dated "1698/9 ye 17 January Casco Bay" (now Portland). Several years after her escape their house was again attacked in the massacre of 8 Feb., 1704, when 13 were killed, 5 carried away and 3 escaped. At this time Hannah "snatched a ladle of boiling soap from the fire and dashed it upon a Savage's head, scalding him to death." Hannah was again taken captive and two children were killed. Another child, born in captivity, was cruelly murdered. Hannah was sold to the French for 80 pounds and carried to Canada. After two years' bondage she

was rescued by her husband who went with Ensign Sheldon to the relief of the captives. They embarked from Quebec with forty-four prisoners 30 May, 1706, and reached Boston 1 August after a two months' voyage. In response to Joseph's appeal for assistance to Gov. Dudley he was allowed twenty pounds "over and above what they had in fitting them out."

A month after the return, his house was attacked for the third time. All were armed with guns and saved themselves. Hannah shot one of the Indians, killing him, and the rest fled.

In 1738 Hannah petitioned the General Court for a grant of land in consideration of her former sufferings among the Indians and "present low circumstances." That honorable body granted her 250 acres of land in Methuen. Her success in this appeal stimulated Joseph Neff, a son of Mary Neff, to make a similar request. He petitioned for a grant of land in consideration of his mother's services in assisting Hannah Dustin in killing "divers Indians," in being "kept prisoner for a considerable time and in suffering great hardship in returning home." He was granted 200 acres of land (page 20). Accompanying Neff's petition was the following deposition of Hannah Bradley, which proves that she was taken prisoner at the same time as Hannah Dustin, and traveled with her as far as Pennacook, and that Hannah Dustin and Mary Neff had killed the "divers Indians."

"The deposition of the Widow Hannah Bradley of Haverhill of full age who testifieth and saith that about forty years past the said Hannah together with the widow Mary Neff were taken prisoners by the Indians and carried together into captivity, & above penny cook the deponent was by the Indians forced to travel farther than the rest of the Captives, and the next night but one there came to us one Squaw who said that Hannah Dustin and the aforesaid Mary Neff assisted in killing the Indians of her wigwam except herself and a boy, herself escaping very narrowly, shewing to myself and others seven wounds as she said with a Hatchet on her head which wounds were given her when the rest were killed, and further saith not.

her
Hannah (+) Bradley
mark

The above deposition was sworn to before Joshua Bayley of Haverhill June 28, 1739.

Children of Joseph³ Bradley and Hannah Heath, born in Haverhill:

- i. MEHITABLE⁴ BRADLEY, b. 25 Nov., 1691; d. 23 Jan., 1691/2.
- ii. JOSEPH BRADLEY, b. 9 Mar., 1692/3; d. 15 Mar., 1696/7, killed by Indians.

- iii. MARTHA BRADLEY, b. 3 Sept., 1695; d. 15 Mar., 1696/7, killed by Indians.
 - iv. MARTHA BRADLEY, b. 7 Nov., 1699; living in 1734; m. Haverhill 10 Dec., 1719, Capt. James Mitchell, b. 1695; d. 19 Dec., 1745. 9 children.
 - v. SARAH BRADLEY, b. 26 Jan., 1701/2; d. 8 Feb., 1704, killed by Indians.
 - vi. CHILD BRADLEY, b. in captivity 1704; killed by Indians 1704.
 - vii. JOSEPH BRADLEY, b. 13 Feb., 1706/7; d. 1 Oct., 1749; value of estate £ 349. 2. 3; m. (1) Haverhill 31 July, 1735, Hannah Marsh, d. 24 Jan., 1747/8, 4 children; m. (2) 20 Sep., 1748, Sarah French of Newbury, 1 child. She m. (2) 11 June, 1751, John Marble (Samuel and Rebecca³ Williams) and d. 26 Apr., 1809, aged 97 years (page 31).
 - viii. DANIEL BRADLEY, b. 18 Mar., 1708; d. 22 July 1784; m. 26 Feb., 1729/30 Elizabeth Ayer (Samuel and Elizabeth Tuttle), d. 26 Apr., 1785. He was a Captain, yeoman and cordwainer and had a grist mill. Will proved 7 Sep., 1784. Value of estate £ 837. 2. 6. 15 children.
 - ix. NEHEMIAH BRADLEY, b. 25 Dec., 1711; d. 1775; m. Haverhill 1 Sep., 1736, Lydia Emerson. Will proved 30 May, 1775; value of estate £ 798. 0. 8. 15 children.
 - x. SAMUEL BRADLEY, bap. 23 May, 1714.
 - xi. WILLIAM BRADLEY, b. 6 July, 1717; d. Haverhill 26 Feb., 1780; m. Haverhill 23 Sep., 1741, Mehitable Emerson (Jonathan and Hannah Day), niece of Hannah Dustin, b. 30 Jan., 1722/3; d. July, 1811. He resided in the old Bradley house in Haverhill, later occupied by Rev. Charles Wingate, his great grandson. Value of estate £ 1684. 11. 4. 12 children.
- III. MARTHA³ BRADLEY, b. Haverhill 1667; m. Amesbury 5 Jan., 1686/7 Ephraim² Gile (Samuel¹ and Judith Davis), b. Haverhill 21 Mar. 1661/2. Samuel Gile emigrated in 1636; was one of the first settlers at Newbury, Mass. In 1640 was one of twelve with Rev. John Ward and John¹ Williams who settled Pentucket (Haverhill); was made freeman there in 1642, was one of thirty-two landholders in 1645. Ephraim Gile and Martha, his wife, were on the list of church members in Haverhill before 1700. In 1711 he was "one of the soldiers supplied with snow-shoes for emergency in case of attack by the Indians." His name occurs repeatedly in Haverhill records. He helped cut the first way to Cheshire and was made an inhabitant of Chester, N. H., in 1720, where he owned property.
- Children born in Haverhill.
- i. MARY⁴ GILE, b. 11 Feb., 1687; m. 15 Jan., 1705/6, Thomas³ Clough (Thomas², John¹). 2 children.

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- ii. HANNAH GILE, b. 11 Aug., 1690; m. Jonathan³ Clough (John,² John¹) of Haverhill. 3 children.
 - iii. MEHITABLE GILE, b. 1 Dec., 1692; m. 29 Dec., 1715, Nathaniel Johnson of Hv. 3 children.
 - iv. SARAH GILE, b. 20 Jan., 1694/5; m. 3. Mar., 1717, Samuel Davis.
 - v. DANIEL GILE, b. 10 Dec., 1697; d. Plaistow abt. 1797; m. before 1726 Joanna Heath. A farmer. 13 children.
 - vi. JUDITH GILE, b. 3 May, 1700; m. Henry Green of Killingly, Conn. 1 child.
 - vii. SAMUEL GILE, b. 13 Feb., 1702/3; d. Haverhill 1 Dec., 1775; m. Sarah Emerson (Benjamin and Sarah Philbrick), b. 1708; d. 10 Sep., 1804. 11 children.
 - viii. EPHRAIM GILE, b. 15 Aug., 1705. He bought 200 acres of land in Killingly, Conn., and in 1729 he bought 20 acres of his father in Chester. On 28 Jan., 1730, he signed the Church Covenant at Haverhill and bought a pew.
 - ix. EBENEZER GILE, b. 11 Sep., 1708; d. Hopkinton, N. H., abt. 1775. He moved to Hampstead 1740, member of church there 1752 (admitted from Haverhill), moved to Henneker 1765 and then to Hopkinton. He was a Revolutionary soldier and active in town affairs; was a large speculator in lands, and in deeds was called a "trader"; m. 6 June, 1731, Lydia Johnson (Thomas and Ruth Bradley), b. Haverhill 23 Aug., 1707; d. Enfield 1781. Her parents were killed in massacre of 29 Aug., 1708, and she narrowly escaped the tomahawk. She is mentioned in the will of her great grandfather, Stephen Dow. 9 children.
- IV. MARY BRADLEY, b. 1 Mar. 1669/70; d. 14 Mar., 1669/70.
- V. MARY³ BRADLEY, b. Haverhill, 16 Apr., 1671; d. bet. 1713 and 1731; m. Haverhill (1) by Major Pike 23 Jan., 1690/1 Bartholomew³ Heath (John,² Bartholomew¹), b. 3 Sep., 1667; killed 4 Aug., 1704. She m. (2) bef. 1706 James³ Heath (Josiah,² Bartholomew¹), b. 25 Mar., 1684. He m. (2) bef. 1731 Widow Dinah Muel (or Muget). Bartholomew¹, yeoman, came with his brother William on the "Lion" in 1632 to Salisbury, N. H., and then to Newbury, Mass.; was one of the 32 landholders of Haverhill in 1645; made freeman 1646; built a house on the Comin' 1650. Bartholomew³ was killed in the Indian massacre of 4 Aug., 1704.
- Children born in Haverhill, five by each marriage:
- i. ELIZABETH⁴ HEATH, b. 20 Nov., 1691; m. perhaps 8 Dec., 1714 James Ordway.
 - ii. MARTHA HEATH, b. May, 1694.
 - iii. HANNAH HEATH, b. 9 Mar., 1696/7.
 - iv. NEHEMIAH HEATH, b. 8 June, 1699.
 - v. RICHARD HEATH, b. 27 Dec., 1701.

- vi. DAVID HEATH, b. 14 Apr., 1706.
 - vii. NATHANIEL HEATH, b. 12 Jan., 1707/8.
 - viii. JUDITH HEATH, b. 25 Aug., 1709.
 - ix. JAMES HEATH, b. 28 Mar., 1711.
 - x. MARY HEATH, b. 30 Mar., 1713.
- VI. SARAH³ BRADLEY, b. Haverhill, 19 Aug., 1673; d. Kingston, N. H. 17 July, 1738; m. 3 Dec., 1697, James² Bean (John¹), b. Exeter N. H., 17 Dec., 1672; d. 6 Jan., 1753. John¹ Bean was on the first list of inhabitants of Exeter, 1660; was on committee to define boundary between Exeter and Hampton 1671; John and James Bean served in the war against the Indians 1695. James² m. (1) — — —; m. (3) 2 Nov., 1738, Mrs. Mary (Prescott) Coleman Crosby. He was a member of the Kingston Church when Rev. Mr. Ward Clark took charge, viz.: 29 Sep., 1725, and Sarah, his wife, was admitted 6 Feb., 1726. The town of Exeter granted to him 30 acres of land 21 Feb., 1698, and he became an extensive landowner in Kingston.
- Extract from Kingston Church Records: "1738 July 17 in the morning died Sarah, wife of James Bean etatis 61. She had been an infirm woman for a long time; when I visited her a few days before she seemed in a very Christian frame & by wt I could judge we have comfortable hope of good estate." Probably 61 meant 65.
- Children born in Kingston, most of them on Kingston Church list:
- i. BENJAMIN⁴ BEAN, b. 15 May, 1699; d. 1738 (drowned in Exeter River); m. 5 Aug., 1725, Mehitabel Mayo of Eastham (Nathaniel and Mary Brown), b. abt. 1705. 8 children. She m. (2) Jeremiah³ Bean (John²).
 - ii. MARGARET BEAN, b. 16 Apr., 1702.
 - iii. JOSEPH BEAN, b. 17 Oct., 1704; d. 17 Jan., 1767; m. 16 Mar., 1724/5 Hannah Davis, d. 1788. 10 children.
 - iv. JEREMIAH BEAN, b. 9 Apr., 1707; d. Deerfield 1796; m. 13 Nov., 1729, Sarah Blake of Hampton (Philemon and Sarah Dearborn), b. 24 Feb., 1707. 9 children.
 - v. SAMUEL BEAN, b. 11 Jan, 1710/1; d. Hopkinton, June, 1800; m. 8 Sep., 1731, Mary Buzzell (William and Juda Dennis), b. 19 Mar., 1714; d. 8 Aug., 1811. 11 children.
 - vi. CATHERINE BEAN, b. 2 Aug., 1714; m. 22 Jan., 1740/1 Simmons Buswell (Samuel and Jane Simmons). 7 children.
 - vii. RACHEL BEAN, ? m. 18 Mar., 1743, David Peaslee. 11 children.
- VII. HANNAH³ BRADLEY, b. Haverhill 28 May, 1677; m. Haverhill 1697 Joseph³ Heath (Joseph² and Martha Dow), b. 23 Mar., 1672,

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(cousin of Hannah, Bartholomew and James who married her brother and sister). Joseph² Heath was massacred by the Indians 1 Dec., 1672. Hannah Heath, wife of Joseph, was on the list of church members in Haverhill before 1700.

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. SAMUEL⁴ HEATH, b. 8 Sep., 1698; m. 1725 Elizabeth Emerson. 8 children.
 - ii. MARY HEATH, b. 8 Nov., 1700. A Mary Heath m. 9 Jan., 1717/8, James Guile. 6 children.
 - iii. MARTHA HEATH, b. 21 Mar., 1702/3. A Martha Heath m. bef. 1742 Daniel Roberts. 6 children.
 - iv. PHEBE HEATH, b. 25 June, 1705; m. 28 Nov., 1728, Richard⁴ Dow (Stephen³, Stephen², Thomas¹), b. 15 Feb., 1705/6; d. 1786. 8 children.
 - v. JOSEPH HEATH, b. 24 Sep., 1707; res. Plaistow, N. H.; m. 14 Apr., 1732, Ann Emery (Jonathan), b. 7 Apr., 1711. 12 children.
 - vi. MEHETABEL HEATH, b. 20 May, 1710. A Meh. Heath m. 3. Feb., 1732/3, Samuel Worthin. 5 children.
 - vii. PRISCILLA HEATH, b. 15 Dec., 1712.
 - viii. RUTH HEATH, b. 18 Oct., 1715; m. Joseph Stevens. 3 children.
 - ix. HANNAH HEATH, b. 18 Oct., 1718.
- VIII. ISAAC³ BRADLEY, b. Haverhill 25 Feb., 1680; m. Haverhill, 6 May, 1706, Elizabeth Clement (John³ and Elizabeth Ayer), b. Haverhill 9 Apr., 1694; d. 1740 or later. Robert¹ Clement came to Haverhill in 1642. He was the first deputy of the town to the General Court and continued to hold the office until 1654; was also Associate Judge and County Commissioner; was a man of rare integrity and superior talent. He served in King Philip's War under Lieut. Benjamin Swett in 1676. He and John² were landowners in Haverhill in 1643.

When Isaac³ Bradley was but fifteen years of age, on 4 Sep., 1695, he and a young friend, Joseph Whittaker, aged eleven, were "surprised and made prisoners" by the Indians, near Mr. Joseph Bradley's house (Isaac's brother). After six months' captivity, the boys made a marvelous escape, wandering for eight days "through the trackless wood, from Winnepeseaukee Pond to Fort Sako, without any guide but sun and stars, or rather a kind and wonderful Providence."

Isaac's father had assisted in building the first rude meeting house in Haverhill in 1648; he, himself assisted in building the second, after much discussion, in 1699, on the little Common, and his son Isaac helped build the third in the same parish in 1766. He conveyed his house, barn and land to his son Isaac in 1740.

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. LYDIA⁴ BRADLEY, b. 31 May, 1707; bap. 24 Aug., 1707; m. 3 Sep., 1728, John Heath, Jr. 5 children.
 - ii. JOHN BRADLEY, b. 10 Apr., 1709; m. (1) Haverhill 9 Jan., 1734, Sarah Eatton; d. Plaistow, N. H., Feb., 1759. 8 children. m. (2) 20 July, 1759, Susanna Bradley of Exeter, N. H. 2 children.
 - iii. MEHITABLE BRADLEY, b. 10 Dec., 1711; m. 3 Dec., 1735, Jeremiah Dresser.
 - iv. RUTH BRADLEY, b. 26 May, 1713.
 - v. ABIGAIL BRADLEY, b. 20 May, 1714.
 - vi. ELIZABETH BRADLEY, b. 17 Jan., 1716/7; m. 12 Oct., 1738, Robert Calif or Calf of Chester, N. H.; d. 23 May, 1764.
 - vii. ISAAC BRADLEY, b. 10 Jan., 1718/9; d. 15 Jan., 1802; m. (1) 10 Nov., 1741, Lydia Kimball (Benjamin⁴ and Mary Emerson), b. 20 Oct., 1724; d. 23 May, 1762, 10 children; m. (2) 23 Nov., 1762, Rachel (Farnham) Ayer (widow of Samuel), b. 1726, d. 1805, 2 children. He aided in building the third meeting house just north of the old one on the Common. in 1766.
Isaac⁴ Bradley "sustained a state of almost helpless infirmity for thirty years with patience and unrepining submission. Near his death he gave his children and grandchildren his affectionate blessing and pious counsels like the patriarch of old. He died full of the hopes of that religion of which he had been a professor through a long life."
 - viii. NATHANIEL BRADLEY, b. 10 Feb., 1720; d. 4 Oct., 1737.
 - ix. MOSES BRADLEY, b. 18 Jan., 1723/4; d. 29 Mar., 1724.
 - x. MERRIAM BRADLEY, b. 18 Jan., 1724; d. 3 Apr., 1724.
- IX. ABRAHAM³ BRADLEY, b. Haverhill, 14 Mar. 1683/4; m. Haverhill 18 Oct., 1705, Elizabeth Philbrick (Thomas³, James², Thomas¹), b. Hampton, N. H., 17 Oct., 1686. He was one of those appointed to keep snow-shoes and mogginsons to be ready in case of Indian attacks. He removed from Haverhill to Pennacook (Concord, N. H.) by 1729. There is repeated mention of him in the early days of Concord. He was on a committee 31 Mar., 1731, "to amend and repair the necessary roads in Pennacook and also to build a bridge over the Sookook River as soon as may be at the cost of the settlers." In 1732 he is called "Mr." In that year he was appointed with two others, attorney for the Proprietors of Pennacook. He was selectman in 1733/4. He, with his son Samuel, was on one of the ten garrisons with which Concord was fortified in 1746. He had a farm in the northern part of Concord which has become one of the finest in the Merrimac Valley. The house he built is not standing, but a fine old gambrel-roofed mansion, built by his son, was occupied (1882) by his descendants. He is said to have been a man of

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sound judgment and one of the most enterprising of the inhabitants. He had a negro servant, Pompey, for whom he paid thirty bushels of corn, whom he gave to his son John in his will. His will is dated 8 July, 1764.

Children born in Haverhill:

- i. MEHITABLE⁴ BRADLEY, b. 13 July, 1706; d. 13 Aug., 1706.
- ii. ABIGAIL BRADLEY, b. 5 July, 1707; d. 21 Apr., 1789; m. as 2nd wife 29 Dec., 1726, Benjamin² Richards (John¹), b. 24 Apr., 1701; d. 15 Dec., 1796. He made the first settlement at Atkinson, N. H., in 1727. 8 children.
- iii. JEREMIAH BRADLEY, b. 28 Sep., 1709; m. (1) — Fitzgerald; m. (2) Betty Keyes. 5 children.
- iv. TIMOTHY BRADLEY, b. 16 June, 1711; m. Abiah Stevens. 11 children.
- *v. JONATHAN BRADLEY, b. 11 July, 1713; killed 11 Aug., 1746, in Indian massacre at Pennacook (now Concord), N. H.; m. 2 Nov., 1738, Susanna Folsom (John³), b. 10 May, 1718. 4 children.
- vi. APPHIA BRADLEY, b. 6 Nov., 1715; m. 20 Aug., 1732, Stephen Farrington of Concord, N. H.
- vii. ABIAH BRADLEY, b. —; m. 29 May, 1739, Philip⁴ Eastman (Ebenezer³, Philip², Roger¹), b. 13 Nov., 1713; d. Concord 1 Sep., 1804. Roger¹ settled in Salisbury 1640. Philip² was taken captive by the Indians in 1676. His house and buildings were burned in 1698. Ebenezer³ was a first settler in Pennacook. His was the first ox-team that set out from Haverhill for Pennacook with a barrel of molasses, and he was the first to remove his family to Pennacook in 1727. He was a Captain of Infantry 1711. 3 children.
- viii. MARTHA BRADLEY, bap. 17 Jan., 1719/20; unm.
- *ix. SAMUEL BRADLEY, bap. 24 Sep., 1721; killed 11 Aug., 1746, in Indian massacre at Pennacook. m. Mary Folsom (John³), b. 1719; d. 10 Aug., 1817. 2 children. She m. (2) Richard Calfe of Chester.
- x. MEHITABLE BRADLEY, bap. 26 July, 1724; m. 3 Jan., 1743, Lieut. Amos⁴ Eastman (Jonathan,³ Thomas,² Roger¹), b. 3 Aug., 1719; d. 6 Mar., 1808, aged 88. He was taken captive by the Indians while hunting with Gen. Stark on Baker River, Rumford, but escaped. 6 children.
- xi. ELIZABETH BRADLEY, bap. 7 May, 1727; m. 1738 Josiah Folsom (John³, John², John¹), b. 24 July, 1725, brother of Susanna and Mary who married Jonathan and Samuel Bradley, Elizabeth's brothers.

*In 1837 Richard Bradley, grandson of Samuel⁴, erected a monument near Concord in memory of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley, Obadiah Peters, John Bean and John Lufkin who were massacred there 11 Aug., 1746. Of the 75 pounds appropriated as a tribute of honor to the participants in the memorable affair, the widows of Jonathan and Samuel Bradley received each £ 11.5. Appropriation was made for funeral expenses including five coffins and "drink for the peopel."

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen., VI, 203, XII, 297, LXII, 184; Essex Antiquarian, IV, 139; Essex Institute, V, 43; Savage, I, 233; Haverhill (Chase), 155, 198, 203, 210, 308, 623; Haverhill (Corliss), 21, 29; Haverhill (Mirick), 19, 26, 126, 131, 137 (page 17 note); Newbury (Coffin), 292; Canterbury, N. H. (Lyford), 34; Deerfield, Mass., I, 332; Kingston Church Rec., 72; Concord, N. H. (Bouton), 140, 145, 160, 163, 167, 193, 373, 574, 634, 635, 637; Salem, N. H. (Gilbert), 48; Sutton, N. H., 725; Old Fam. Salisbury & Amesbury, 97, 201, 360, 884; Mass. Pioneers (Pope), 64, 264; New England People (Titcomb), 257, 60, 61, 64, 57, 9; Mass. Military Archives, LXX, 399, LXXI, 236; Chester, N. H., 50; Haverhill Town Rec., II, 32, 64, 67; Haverhill Vital Rec.; John Bean Association Proceedings (1898), 90, 91; (1899), 133; Heath Family; Gile Family; Bradleys of Essex County (Peters).

4. JOSEPH² WILLIAMS (*John*¹) was born in Haverhill, Mass., 18 Apr., 1647, and died in Norwich, Conn., 1719/20. He took the Colonial oath at Haverhill 28 Nov., 1677. His father conveyed to him property in Haverhill thus recorded 14 July, 1673:

"To my sonne Joseph Williams my now dwelling house, out housing, house lott, oarcheard and hopp yards, y^t are upon y^e s^d lott, together with eight comonages wch I have in ye s^d towne of Haverhill, and also y^t pcell of ox comon land wch was lay^d out to me beyond the fishing river towards the saw mill, and also my Duck meadow wch is bounded at y^e south end wth two oakes and at y^e north end wth a swamp."

This is evidently the same property which the father had willed to him in 1670.

Many years later "Joseph Williams of Norwich sold property in Haverhill inherited from his father."

After the birth of his youngest child in 1683 his name is found no more in the records of Haverhill. The next trace of him is gathered from the archives of Norwich, Conn. Here he settled on Poquetannock Cove, Brewster's Neck, on the extreme boundary line of the southern limits of old Norwich, east of the Thames, just within what was comprehended in the original Indian grant of the "nine miles square tract."

This "tract" was given by Uncas, Chief of the Mohegans, to the 35 "Proprietors" of Norwich, in return for relief rendered by Lt. Leffingwell against the Narragansetts. To quote from Wm. Lester, Jr.'s, *Sketch of the Town of Norwich, Conn.*, 1833:

"According to popular opinion, the town of Norwich, and parts of the adjacent towns, was originally obtained of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, in consideration of certain valuable services rendered Uncas by two English gentlemen from Saybrook, by supplying his men with provisions while besieged in a fort. But from the best testimony now to be obtained from some of our oldest inhabitants, descendants of the first settlers, and from the deed of conveyance from Uncas in 1659 to Thomas Leffingwell and thirteen others, the country, as the deed expresses it, nine miles square, but in fact nearly twelve, embracing the town of Norwich, part of Preston, Griswold, Lisbon, Franklin and Bozrah, was conveyed in consideration of sundry articles of clothing, spoons, etc., amounting to the sum of sixty pounds."

Other names given to parts of the town in early days and later were Bean Hill (Westville), Yantic, Long Society, East Society, Poquetannock, Ledyard, Newent, West Farms, Sprague and Chelsea (the Landing) or the City, in many cases parts corresponding with or overlapping others. The point of land at the mouth

of Poquetannock Cove is called "Brewster's Neck" even to the present day. It was used by Jonathan² Brewster as a trading post for traffic with the Indians (page 68). This Jonathan Brewster was son of the famous Elder of the Mayflower voyagers. With others of those early colonists he had embarked in trading with the Indians along the Sound and the Connecticut River in sloops and shallops. Thus, nine or ten years before the settlement of Norwich, he had established himself in the neighborhood, and the land (some six or seven hundred acres) was given to him by Uncas, the Indian chieftain, as an inducement to trade there. Benjamin Brewster, his son, succeeded him in this trade, and when Joseph² Williams came from Haverhill, Mass., they had business transactions together.

We have no present means of determining the exact date of Joseph's removal to Connecticut, but it was about 1697, for on 19 Nov., 1697, mention is found on the town records of the conveyance to him of fifty acres of land on Poquetannock Brook, by Josiah Gaylord of Poquetannock.

Although we have no direct knowledge of the motives or reasons that induced the exodus from Haverhill to the neighborhood of Long Island Sound, we are acquainted with circumstances enough to answer our query satisfactorily as to why he took the step. About this time a fellow townsman of his, one Gurdon Saltonstall, who afterwards became governor of the State of Connecticut, had accepted a call to minister to a flock in New London. Many others of his townspeople had emigrated thitherward; some of his wife's relatives were also located there, and possibly from that source he learned that the land was much more productive near the banks of the Thames than on those of the Merrimac. Another incentive to removal from Haverhill at this particular juncture was a political one. Governor Andros, who had just been put at the head of affairs in the Bay Colony, began by imposing fines and exacting from the freemen their hard-earned money. Connecticut was out of his province, and there one was able to escape such annoyances. Last, but by no means least, was the fact that Haverhill was a frontier settlement, which was constantly menaced by the Indians. Since the close of King Philip's War in 1676, the country of southern New England had been enjoying peace and security, while the borderland of New Hampshire, now that the French and Indian war was rife, was ever and anon a scene of

desolation. No town suffered more than Haverhill from these depredations and many of Joseph² Williams' immediate relatives lost their lives in the Indian massacres. It is not to be wondered at that the dwellers in that vicinity should have desired to move to a more peaceful location. In 1694 a law was passed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony that every settler who deserted a town for fear of the Indians should forfeit all his rights therein. Evidently the towns on the frontier were already losing their population.

We know the names of some of those who were associated with him in his new home. Benjamin Brewster has already been mentioned, and Josiah Gaylord, who, as stated, sold the first parcel of land we find on record. The latter's name is on the Roll of 1702, though he came to the place from Windsor in 1675. He is thought to have been the son of William Gaylord of that settlement, and also the stepson of John Elderkin. This Elderkin was a valuable man among those early pioneers. He was a carpenter and house builder, besides being a millwright, and he turned his hand to boat building and to bridge construction. He rebuilt the first meeting-house in town, and received in part compensation a tract of land at "Poquetannock's Cove's mouth." Owen Williams, through whose land the roadway had recently been opened to this point from near the Shetucket Ferry, lived in close proximity, and another neighbor was Joseph Ayer (son of his sister Sarah), who removed here from Ipswich, Mass., about the same time or soon after, and whose farm was within the bounds of this "Norwich East Society," as the district was occasionally called. Still another individual who was conspicuous in that locality was Robert Allyn. He came from Salem, Mass., to New London in 1651, and Allyn's Point now retains the name of the original proprietor. He is included in the list of the first settlers of Norwich. His daughter Sarah wedded a George Geer, which name is afterwards associated with the Williams family. Another neighbor was Josiah, son of the renowned Miles Standish, who settled close by. It was his son Samuel who in 1706 was licensed as a tanner there.

Every newcomer who succeeded in being publicly accepted obtained a grant of land comprising a building lot, pasture ground, and woodland sufficient for a family. So, in 1702, we learn that a vote was taken at a town meeting of Norwich, putting certain names on the Roll as an addition to its inhabitants, and in the number Joseph² Williams was entered as "a wholeshare man

respecting lands." In 1703 he was a member of the first Congregational Church of Norwich. The Norwich town records mention many real-estate transactions of Joseph² Williams, which show that he was a man in prosperous circumstances and that his business interests were in partnership with his son John. He as well as his son received lands in return for contributions to the meeting-house. A roll of landed proprietors is given in 1718, which mentions him; and the record of a deed bearing date of March, 1719, is in his name. In 1720, the year of his wife's death, he is referred to as deceased. He left but one son to carry down the Williams name.

Joseph² Williams married in Haverhill, 18 Nov., 1674, Mary Fuller (Samuel and Jane Lathrop), baptized in Barnstable, Mass., 16 June, 1644, and died in Norwich, Conn., 11 Nov., 1720.

Samuel Fuller came at the age of twelve on the "Mayflower" with his father, Edward, one of the signers of the "Compact." Both of his parents died in Plymouth during the first hard winter, and he was left to the care of his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, who in 1633 made him executor of his will. In the division of land in 1624 three shares were apportioned to the young Samuel. In 1634 he was made freeman of the Colony. Removed to Scituate in 1635, he joined the church there "with approval on all sides" and built the fifteenth house. He was one of the "Purchasers" and served frequently as constable and juryman. He removed to Barnstable in 1641. He was "retiring in disposition, eminently pious, an honest man, a good neighbor and a Christian gentleman." In his will, dated 29 Oct., 1683, are the following bequests:

"Item: I give unto my Daughter Mary Williams four pounds in Money and two Cowes." "Item: I give and bequeathe unto my four Daughters hannah Bonham, Mary Williams, Elizabeth Tayler and Sarah Crowe all my household Stuffle to be equally divided between them."

His personal estate was appraised at £116.5.9. "the lands and housings not prized."

Jane Lathrop came to this country in 1634 on the "Griffin" with her father Rev. John Lathrop, who was a clergyman in Kent, England. Having espoused the cause of the Independents, he was taken prisoner under Archbishop Laud, in 1632. After two years he was liberated on condition of his emigrating to America. Here he lived fifty years, first in Scituate, then in Barnstable, where he

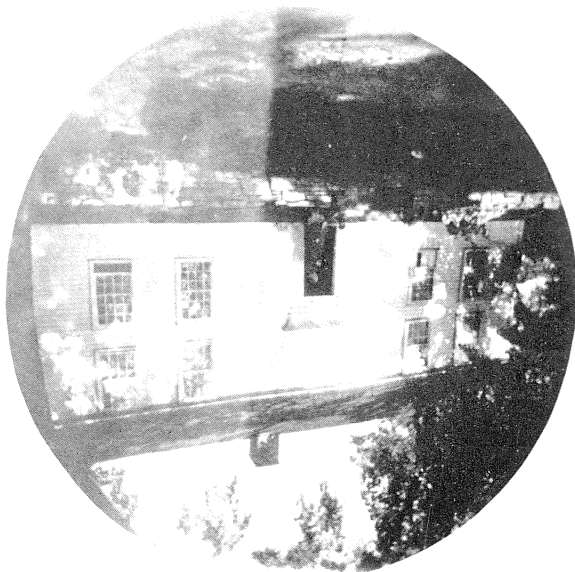
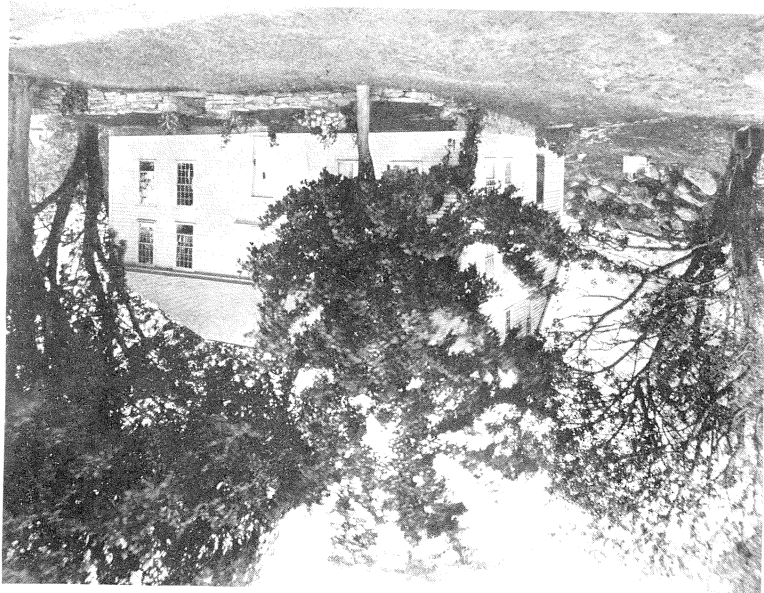
died 8 Nov., 1653. During his long pastorate in Barnstable it was said, "such was his influence over the people that the power of the civil magistrate was not needed to restrain crime. No pastor was ever more beloved."

Children of Joseph² Williams and Mary Fuller born in Haverhill:

- I. SARAH³, b. 17 Nov., 1675.
- II. MARY, b. 29 Nov., 1677.
8. III. JOHN, b. 17 Feb., 1679/80; d. 11 Jan., 1741/2; m. Mary Knowlton.
- IV. HANNAH, b. 30 Sep., 1683.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 203, LXII, 185, XII, 298, IX, 283; Essex Antiquarian, IV, 140; Lathrop Fam., 37; Fuller Gen., 33; Hamlin Fam. (Andrews), 235; Old Fam. Salisbury & Amesbury, 360; Norwich, Conn. (Caulkins), 252; Norwich Town Rec.; Norwich Vital Rec., 62; Brewster Gen. (Jones), 13; Haverhill Vital Rec.; Haverhill Town Rec.; Ancestry Lawrence Williams; Illinois Society Mayflower Descendants; Savage, II, 218, IV, 564; Signers of Mayflower Compact, II, 20; American Ancestry, XI, 127.

Two views of house of John^s Williams,
Poquetannock, Conn., built in 1723



8. JOHN³ WILLIAMS (*Joseph*², *John*¹) was born in Haverhill, Mass., 17 Feb., 1679/80, and died in Poquetannock, Conn., 11 Jan., 1741/2. Of his early life we are profoundly ignorant and the earliest reference to him that we have is in a deed, made by the same Josiah Gaylord as before, on 2 Dec., 1702, to transfer 15 acres of land. This demonstrates that he moved to Norwich, as would be natural, not much later than his father, and agrees with the tradition attributed to a grandson of his, which gives that year as the date of his coming, when he was just at his majority. Subsequently to this, in conjunction with his father, and also by himself alone, he is purchaser of a number of tracts in the vicinity totaling several hundred acres. The list of those from whom he purchased is interesting: Joseph and James Elderkin, Benjamin, Samuel and Jabez Fitch, Jonathan and Joseph Brewster, Daniel Leffingwell, Matthew Coye, Samuel Rockwell, William Spicer, Caleb Bushnell and Josiah Gaylord. He also was granted several tracts of land in consideration of money paid for the building of the meeting-house. There is ample testimony to his prominence among his fellow townsmen through the two score years of his after life. In early days, when Poquetannock was wholly within the limits of Norwich, he was one of its selectmen from 1721 to 1728 and later, an office of no trivial responsibility and honor.

In 1735 there was a petition to the General Assembly of the State that the Supreme Court in March and the Superior Court in November, for the County of New London, might be held in Norwich thereafter, and the petition was granted. Of the committee on the part of the town three men are named, of whom John Williams is the first. Two years after, in 1737, a bridge over the Shetucket was demanded to connect the "Landing" (Chelsea or Norwich City) with the East Society (Preston), whereupon a public subscription was taken up to defray the cost, and again he appears conspicuous as the highest contributor on the list, the full number of names being eighty-three. His interest in military affairs is shown in the two commissions he obtained from the State Assembly, in 1721 as Lieutenant, and in 1735 as Captain, in the 5th Company of the Eastern Society of Norwich, by which titles he is always referred to in town records and deeds thereafter. These were not as empty and complimentary as they too frequently have been in later days, and were the highest grades known to the colonists in times of peace. He was active not only in local affairs and

in the school of the soldier, but socially, religiously, and as a public-spirited citizen.

He was influential as few others have been, in reaching out for new fields in the opening up of trade, and in the bringing of fresh business to the port of Norwich, which was just beginning at that early epoch to give promise of its subsequent importance. He engaged in the business of building ships and trading in them to foreign parts. We read of vessels as early as 1715, venturing in the trade with the Barbadoes, and, although we do not know the names of the merchants connected with the enterprise, we may be assured that John^s Williams was not behind in supporting it. We know that he owned two warehouses at the "Landing," besides a wharf. He developed the possibilities of the water-power at Poquetannock, where we learn of his having a sawmill, a gristmill and a fulling-mill. There was abundance of sheep in the neighborhood yielding wool in great plenty; and a fulling-mill, which, without doubt, included the entire manufacture of cloth as it was understood at that time, was a crying necessity.

The mill seat was bought 7 May, 1720, and the adjoining farm 26 Oct., 1723. Upon purchasing the latter he erected the dwelling house, which is still standing (1925) and has been an object of veneration for succeeding generations. It is situated at the bend of the road just before one enters the village of Poquetannock from the present city of Norwich, which is distant perhaps five miles by the river route. The house is on an eminence overlooking the spot where formerly stood the mill, and whence is had a fine view towards the west, of the waters of the cove. These waters were famous then and for years after for a very fine variety of oysters.

The house is a large frame structure of Colonial type. The main floor is built upon three different levels, one parlor being higher than the other, and the dining-room (the old kitchen) which opens into both, higher than either, necessitating a very high step into it from one of the front rooms. The latter is wainscoted to the ceiling and has a three-cornered cupboard built in. Half a dozen of the old soup-plates from China that graced its shelves in the olden time are now in the possession of a Williams of the ninth generation. One of its renowned features was the fire-place faced with quaint Dutch tiles illustrating Scripture texts. This gave the house a reputation for miles around, and it is part of the testimony

going to show it to have been the property of a man of wealth. Those tiles were imported from Holland at no little cost. Philip Doddridge, the eminent English divine, who was born in the year 1702, tells of his pious mother's teaching him his earliest lessons of Bible story from the pictures seen on just such old Dutch tiles in his infant home. Such a remembrance helps to prove that they were a prevalent mode of house ornamentation in England in that era, which the colonists in a measure imitated, and it is not at all unlikely that some children of lesser fame may have lisped their first impressions of Scripture characters from the blue tinted sketches on those tiles at Poquetannock.

The house was owned and occupied by Williams descendants for five or six generations when it was sold in 1856 to Erastus Hewitt. He, after nearly fifty years of occupancy sold it in 1904 to Henry Hart, the present owner. The old mill was burned a short time before.

John³ Williams must certainly have been a man of charitable impulses. The records of 1711 and again of 1715 make mention of his contributions to the building of the meeting-house in Norwich for which there was granted a piece of land in requital; and he is credited with having made a gift of the land at "Long Society," which includes the church site and the graveyard adjoining, where are buried the remains of its benefactor together with those of his wife and others of his family.

Great inconvenience had been experienced by the people dwelling in the East Society, particularly those in the extreme southeastern outskirts of the ecclesiastical district where Poquetannock was situated, in attending divine worship some seven or eight miles distant; for every individual was not only compelled to pay church rates, but was also expected to attend service regularly. After petitioning ineffectually in the matter for a period extending through upwards of a score of years, the privilege was grudgingly given to those devout citizens to erect a new and distinct parish, on which they bestowed the name of "Long Society" because of the narrow width of its territorial limitations. The place for this house of worship was some three and a half miles due north of Poquetannock village, on the road hence to the Shetucket Ferry, by which the Sabbath journeyings must have been shorn of fully half their former length. The services were begun in 1726 under the pastorate of the Rev. Jabez Wight, of Dedham, Mass., a graduate of

Harvard College, who continued there until he died, in 1782, aged 82, and since then no other preacher has been settled in his place, even the building having been suffered to go to decay. Many years ago a new frame structure was built in its stead as a mission Sunday School under the auspices of the Congregationalist Society. This was used later as a town hall.

Jabez Wight's gravestone in the Long Society burial-ground bears the inscription

"Zion may in his fall bemoan
A Beauty and a pillar gone."

An obituary notice says of him: "Fond of retirement from the bustling world, he was apparently never so happy as when traveling the road of an unnoticed humility."

That John³ Williams was a man of mark and one of the most prosperous in the colonies for his day and generation is a matter of record. In the diary of Joshua Hempstead, of New London, a most faithful record of current affairs, excelling the daily newspapers of the 18th century, is found this entry: "Jan. 12. 1741/2, Capt. John Williams died at Poquetannock, of pleurisy after seven days illness. He was a good Commonwealth's man, traded much by sea and land with good success for many years, and acquired wholly by his own industry a great estate. He was a very just dealer aged about 60 years."

His total estate was estimated at £21,727. Among the personal effects were five negroes valued at £600. Very few fortunes in the early days of the eighteenth century, particularly in the United Colonies, approached anything like this figure. The will provides for his son Joseph not yet of age, the only child surviving (and the only one to carry down the Williams name), his two sons-in-law, and his widow Mary, who was made executrix.

The old burial ground at "Long Society" has had no interment for many years. Names familiar in local history are found there on the old stones. The ground is uneven and somewhat rocky, and in the northwest quarter, back of the meeting-house, far away from the noise and dust of the country road, are a number of slate head stones, that were imported from Wales, especially interesting to the descendants of John³ Williams. This cluster of graves of himself, his wife, and his children, lies on the declivity of a little hill, at whose foot babbles a narrow brook, and no others are beyond or below them.

Inscriptions on gravestones:

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of Capt
John Williams
who died Jan^y 11th
1741. Aged 61 years
10 months & 22 da^s.

Here Lyes y^e Body
of
Mary Williams
wife to
Capt John Williams
who dyed March 9. 1749
in the 67th year of her age

John³ Williams married in Norwich, 26 June, 1706/7, Mary Knowlton (Thomas³ and Hannah Green) born in Ipswich, Mass., 29 Mar., 1681, died in Poquetannock, Conn., 9 Mar., 1749. William¹ and William² Knowlton came from Kent, England, in 1632. The family seat was at Knowlton Manor, six miles from Canterbury. In America they lived first in Nova Scotia, then in Hingham, Mass., and settled finally before 1641 in Ipswich. Thomas³ removed to Norwich, Conn., in 1698, where he owned land between the Shetucket and Quinnebaug Rivers. He was living in Norwich in 1715 but died in Ipswich 28 Feb., 1717. "Mary Knowlton, daughter of Thomas, was a member of the Norwich church in 1709."

Mary Knowlton, in her will dated 11 Oct., 1742, probated 10 Apr., 1749, bequeathed to her two sons-in-law, Nathaniel Giddings and James Geer, £2.10.00 each, to her three granddaughters, Sarah and Mary Giddings and Zipporah Geer, £100 each, and the residue of her estate was left "to my beloved son Joseph." She made benevolent use of her wealth, among other things endowing the chapel at "Long Society" which she and her husband had built.

There is extant an Elegy written on her death by her pastor Jabez Wight. It is printed on a large sheet with heavy black lines and ornamentation. The verses are ranged in four columns of sixteen each, sixty-four in all. It is called:

The dying Mother's Advice and Farewell
To her Children and Friends

Represented in the Form of an Elegy on the lamented death of Mrs. *Mary Williams* (formerly wife of Capt. *John Williams*, Merchant, late of Norwich, Deceased) who with Composure of Mind and full Assurance of Faith triumphantly departed this Life, *March 9th, 1748/9* in the Sixty Seventh Year of her Age.

After some Scripture texts comes the Elegy, consisting first of several verses on the approach of death, then the Mother's farewell

to each of her household in turn, and finally the lamentation.
Some of the verses follow:

Boast not thy Pow'r, thou dreaded Ghost,
Thy Terrors I defy;
Thou art no King, my King is Christ,
A Victim thou dost lie.

.

Come, come around my dying Bed
My Children dear, my Friends;
Let not your hearts for me be sad,
But for your Selves and Sins.

And first of all to thee I turn,
Joseph, a fruitful bough,
Tow'rd thee my yerning Bowels move,
Son of my Womb and Vows.

.

Go on in Pray'r, in Faith and Love,
And keep thy Heaven in View;
'Twill not be long ere thou arrive
To God! Farewell to you.

But next to thee, my Daughter dear,
Yoke Fellow to my Son;
Eunice by Name, to thee I turn,
Thy Carriage mild I own.

.

Your All you freely have receiv'd,
To God all freely give;
This is a Pleasure, not a Grief,
Since lib'rally we live.

God will reward thee manifold,
For all thy Charities;
And in the eternal World unfold
To thee unbounded Joys!

.

Now to my God and Father I
You and your All resign;
Blessed by God! I freely die,
Farewell my Grand-Children.

.

Adieu to all Things here on Earth,
My Work is done below;
And now I wait thy Chariot Wheels,
My Jesus I must go.

.

Mary is dead, a Mother dear,
Grand-Mother, more a Saint,
A tried Friend, a Neighbor near,
The Poor's Relief in Want.

She liv'd below'd, bemoan'd she dy'd,
Tears drop'd from ev'ry Eye;
Like as the Sea the Breach is wide,
Wide as the broader Sky!

So reign dear Soul with Christ above
Till we come up to thee,
And all the Saints in Heaven unite
Thro' one Eternity.

Amen.

When a Puritan died his friends brought forth as tributes of grief and respect, rhymed elegies, anagrams, epitaphs, and acrostics.

A writer in the *New England Courant* of 12 Nov., 1722, says: "Of all the different species of poetry now in use I find the Funeral Elegy to be the most universally admired and used in New England. There is scarcely one country house in fifty which has not its walls garnished with half a score of this sort of poem." Mrs. Alice M. Earle says of this custom: "The publication of mourning broadsides and pamphlets, black-bordered and dismal, was a large duty of the Colonial press."

Children of John³ Williams and Mary Knowlton, born in Poque-tannock:

- i. MARY⁴, b. 17 Feb., 1714; d. Norwich, 29 Apr., 1733; m. Norwich, 11 June, 1728, Capt. Nathaniel⁴ Giddings (Nathaniel³, James², George¹), b. Ipswich, 1705; d. Norwich, 1768. He m. (2) abt. 1734 Martha Corning (Joseph). George¹ Giddings, family and three servants came in the ship "Planter" in 1635, bringing letter of recommendation from the rector of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, his former home, to Ipswich (Agawam). Nathaniel³ removed to Norwich, Conn., between 1714 and 1722, and in 1736 divided his property between his two sons to take effect at his death. He m. 1702/3, Sarah Goodhue. Nathaniel⁴ was a leading man in Norwich; appointed Captain in 5th Company or Train Band Oct., 1746. He built the Giddings Bridge across the Shetucket about a mile from the mouth of the river in 1757. Will dated 14 Aug., 1770. Inventory 5 Mar., 1771. Estate £470.06.09.

Children born in Norwich:

- i. SARAH⁵ GIDDINGS, b. 7 Mar., 1729; d. 17 Sep., 1778; m. 25 May, 1749, Col. Nathan⁵ Gallup (Benadam⁴, Benadam³, John², John¹) of Groton, Conn., b. Stonington, Conn., 1727; d. 19 Jan., 1799. John¹ came from Dorset, England, in the "Mary and John," 1630, to Dorchester, and then to Boston where he was member of

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

1st Church, Old South. John² came in the "Griffin" 1633. They were prominent in the Indian War. Nathan⁵ was a brave soldier of the Revolution, rising to the rank of Colonel. He m. (2) — Babcock.

Children:

- i. SARAH⁶ GALLUP, b. 29 Dec., 1751; m. 13 Jan., 1774, Silas⁵ Gallup (Nathaniel⁴, Nathaniel³, John², John¹ and Mrs. Hannah (Gore) Burrows), b. 9 Mar., 1749.
2. NATHAN GALLUP, b. 14 Nov., 1754; d. 16 Sep., 1778; unm.
3. EBENEZER GALLUP, b. 8 Feb., 1757; unm.
4. MARY GALLUP, b. 31 Jan., 1759; d. Knox, N. Y., Jan., 1843; m. Stonington, 1778, Henry Denison (Daniel and Esther Wheeler). 8 children.
5. JACOB GALLUP, b. 26 July, 1761; d. 1798; m. 11 Jan., 1784, Rebecca Morgan (Capt. William and Temperance Avery). 7 children. (She m. (2) 7 Dec., 1800, Ephraim Allyn).
6. CHRISTOPHER GALLUP, b. 22 June, 1764; d. 30 July, 1849; m. 13 Apr., 1790, Mrs. Martha (Stanton) Prentice (Capt. Phineas and Elizabeth) (widow of Thomas); b. 17 June, 1766; d. 12 Feb., 1818. 6 children.
7. GIDEON GALLUP, b. 17 Aug., 1768.
8. LOIS GALLUP, b. 17 Aug., 1768; d. 19 Mar., 1841; m. 1787 Capt. Jacob Morgan. 6 children. He m. (2) Jane Reed of Venice, N. Y.
9. LUDOWICK GALLUP, b. 23 Jan., 1773; m. 8 Feb., 1799, Margaret Phelps of Litchfield, Conn. 12 children.
- ii. MARY GIDDINGS, b. 28 Nov., 1730; m. Rev. Jacob Johnson of Groton and Wallingford; missionary to Mohawk Indians; pastor Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1772-1797.
Children: 1. JACOB⁶ JOHNSON. 2. JEHOIDA⁶ JOHNSON. 3. SARAH⁶ JOHNSON.

II. BENJAMIN, b. 4 July, 1715; d. 15 July, 1732.

III. JOSEPH, b. 22 Jan., 1718; d. 27 May, 1719.

IV. ZIPPORAH, b. 28 July, 1720; d. Groton, Conn., 24 Mar., 1739; m. 24 Mar., 1737, Capt. James³ Geer (Robert² and Martha Tyler), b. 7 Dec., 1713; d. 1755. George¹ Geer came from Devonshire, England, as a lad in 1651 to Groton, Conn. James³ m. (2) 27 Nov., 1739, Sarah Chesebro'. Sarah m. (2) Ebenezer Billings and m. (3) Capt. John Denison.

Child born in Groton:

- i. ZIPPORAH⁵ GEER, b. 18 Mar., 1739; d. 1762; unm. Will dated 3 May, 1762, probated 17 Aug., 1762, inventory 26 Mar., 1763; will mentions Uncle Joseph Williams and leaves to Aunt Eunice Williams and Cousins Mary (Giddings) Johnson and Sarah (Giddings) Gallup "each of them a mourning suit of Taffetas and each a ring"

and "to my Cousin Zipporah Williams (later married to Timothy Phelps) that estate y^t came to me by my grandfather and grandmother Williams" also "the remainder of my estate." She left to two brothers and three sisters (by her father's second marriage) the land inherited from her father.

9. v. JOSEPH⁴, b. 23 Apr., 1723; d. 19 Jan., 1776; m. (1) Hannah Lathrop, m. (2) Eunice Wheeler.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., LXII, 186; Williams Fam. (Stephen W.), 321; Norwich, Conn. (Caulkins), 252, 273, 305, 349, 448; Old Houses of Norwich (Perkins), 169; Norwich Vital Rec., 62; Norwich Town Rec.; Hamlin Fam., 236; Knowlton Fam.; Knowlton Fam., Appendix 12; Giddings Family; Geer Family; Gallup Family; Family papers; Ancestry Lawrence Williams; New London (Caulkins), 350; American Ancestry, XI, 127.

9. JOSEPH⁴ WILLIAMS (*John*³, *Joseph*², *John*¹) was born in Poquetannock, Conn., 23 Apr., 1723, and died in Brattleboro, Vermont, 19 Jan., 1776. He and his father belonged to the same military company, the Fifth in the Eastern Society. In May, 1746, he was made Ensign, in May, 1754, Lieutenant, and in October, 1758, Captain. He became a wealthy merchant in Norwich and his name occurs in numerous land transfers there. One of the earlier records is curious and worth quoting entire:

"May 12, 1746. To Joseph Williams, son of Capt. John Williams, for £1600 bills of Public Credit, of ye old tenour, one certain messuage or farme, situate in the Southeast Society in Norwich, with dwelling house, one barn, one blacksmith shoop, one herdinge and fencing thereon, containing 155 Acres more or less."

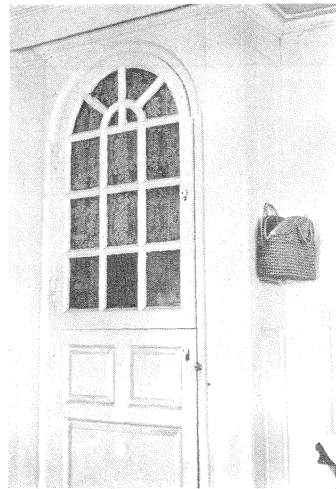
A later Norwich town record informs us that on Oct. 3, 1771, Joseph Williams of Norwich for £932 lawful money conveyed to Jonathan Brewster, his son-in-law, a certain tract or parcel of land "lying and being in Norwich, with house, barn and grist mill, containing 160 Acres, beginning at Poquetannock brook or river."

Soon after this he surrendered his other interests in Norwich and removed into the Hampshire Grants, later the State of Vermont. A number of Norwich citizens emigrated northward and settled towns in Vermont and New Hampshire. (Norwich, Vermont, owes its name to fond memories of the Connecticut town by its founders, as does also its namesake in Massachusetts.) This region was only just emerging from an unbroken wilderness, and to the ordinary incidents and disagreeable features of frontier settlement was added the uncertainty of the tenure of land. New York claimed it as part of her territory and the Granite State on the east did the same. Joseph located in the township of Brattleboro, not far from the Connecticut River. Besides his wife, he probably took with him his six younger children, the youngest being not over four years of age. Out of a family of seventeen children only three sons carried down the Williams name: John settled in Wethersfield, Vermont; Joseph in Norwich, Conn.; and William Wheeler in the Western Reserve, where now lies the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

The great struggle for independence on the part of the Colonies had begun, and it was to continue until five of the sons of Joseph⁴ Williams had taken part in it, John, Frederick, Joseph, Benjamin and Isaac; Frederick and Benjamin at the cost of their lives.



Interior, Poquetannock house, built by John³ Williams



Corner cupboards, Poquetannock house

The father did not live long in his new home, dying 19 Jan., 1776. His gravestone is to be seen today in the old cemetery on the top of the hill north of Centerville where stood the first meeting-house of Brattleboro.

Inscription on tombstone:

Here lyes the Body of
Capt Joseph Williams
formerly an eminent Mer-
chant in the town of Nor-
wich in the State of Connecticut
he departed this life the
19th day of January 1776
in the 53^d year of
his Age

He was remarkable for his piety
and as a professor of Jesus Christ.

Joseph⁴ Williams married first in Norwich, 4 Mar., 1742, Hannah Lathrop (Col. Simon and Martha Lathrop), born in Norwich 1722, died there 28 Sep., 1744.

He married second in Stonington, Conn., 20 Feb., 1746, Eunice Wheeler (William³ and Hannah Gallup), born in Stonington 3 July, 1727, died in Poquetannock 18 Oct., 1804, buried there in the Brewster Burial Ground.

Simon and Martha Lathrop were both descended from Rev. John Lathrop of Barnstable, Mass., who, after two years' imprisonment in England for his religious convictions, was allowed to emigrate to America in 1644 (page 45).

Thomas¹ Wheeler came from England to Lynn in 1635, to Stonington in 1667, where he was one of the "immortal nine" who organized the first Congregational Church. Isaac² was Commissioner and Deputy for Stonington and served in the Colonial War.

John⁵ Gallup came on the "Mary and John" in 1630. He, his son John and grandson Benadam (Hannah's father) took a prominent part in the early history of the country, as mariners and fighters in the Indian and Colonial Wars.

Eunice Wheeler, after her husband's death, remained in Brattleboro for a time, a son and daughter having married there. On the list of members of the Congregational Church there in 1778 is the name of "Widow Williams."

"Six women accorded the honor of having their names entered on the first census enumeration of Brattleboro' in 1790 were all widows and were given as 'Widow Williams,' &c."

Eunice returned to Norwich and lived with her son, Gen. Joseph, in his house on Washington Street, until his death, when she went to Poquetannock and passed the remainder of her days with her daughter, Mary Brewster, in the old Williams homestead (page 68).

Children of Joseph⁴ Williams, born in Poquetannock:

By first marriage:

- I. JOHN⁵, b. 5 Mar., 1743; d. 27 Mar., 1745.
 - II. HANNAH, b. 25 Sep., 1744; d. Providence, R. I.; m. — Truman of Providence, where she lived after her marriage. When her uncle Rufus Lathrop, her mother's brother, died in 1805, he left a portion of his estate to her.
- Child: i. JOHN⁶ TRUMAN. All trace of him is lost.

By second marriage:

10. III. JOHN, b. 7 Feb., 1747; d. 9 Apr., 1813; m. Abigail Phelps.
- IV. WILLIAM WHEELER, b. 25 June, 1748; d. 17 Nov., 1750; buried in Long Society Burying Ground.
- V. FREDERICK, b. 11 Dec., 1749; d. New York City, 10 Sep., 1776, unm. He enlisted in the Continental Army from Preston, holding the rank of Sergeant in the Company of his brother-in-law, Jonathan Brewster in Regiment of Col. Jedidiah Huntington, under whom it saw service in Boston during the Bunker Hill campaign. It was transferred to New York via New London where it took boats through the Sound and was not long afterwards drawn into the battle at Long Island, 27 Aug., 1776. Here Frederick received a wound from which he died 10 Sep., only a few days before the evacuation of New York by our forces. His remains were deposited in a soldier's grave in St. Paul's churchyard which at that time extended all the way from Broadway to the river. The city's busy streets have long since been cut through this part of the cemetery.
11. VI. MARY, b. 26 Sep., 1751; d. 1812; m. Jonathan Brewster.
12. VII. JOSEPH, b. 14 Mar., 1753; d. 23 Oct., 1800; m. Abigail Coit.
- VIII. EUNICE, b. 7 Dec., 1754; d. Norwich, 20 Apr., 1838, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Erastus Huntington (Sarah Williams), and was buried in the Chelsea Cemetery. m. (1) 8 Aug., 1773, Silas Fitch (Elisha), b. 7 July, 1752. Lived in Salisbury, Conn. m. (2) Jonathan Randall.

Children by first marriage:

- i. ELISHA WHEELER⁶ FITCH, b. 13 Nov., 1774. d. —.
- ii. J. W. FITCH, b. 15 June, 1778. In the *Vermont Historical Magazine* is printed a letter from him dated "Antigua, Mar. 30, 1802," to

Jabez Fitch of Hyde Park, Vt. (married to Hannah Perkins [Jabez]). He addresses him as "Dear Uncle" and mentions the recent death of his "uncle Joseph Williams a little over a year ago" and remarks that it is his intention to return to Norfolk, Va. d.—.

- 13. IX. ZIPPORAH, b. 23 Sep., 1756; d. 13 Oct., 1823; m. Timothy Phelps.
- 14. X. BENJAMIN, b. 15 Dec., 1758; d. Sep., 1781; unm.
- 15. XI. WILLIAM WHEELER, b. 25 Apr., 1760; d. 5 Sep., 1831; m. Ruth Granger.
- 16. XII. ISAAC, b. 24 Aug., 1761; d. 21 Dec., 1845; unm.
 - XIII. CHARLOTTE, b. 30 Apr., 1763; d. y.
 - XIV. ALEXANDER, b. 25 Aug., 1764; d. y.
 - XV. LUCY, b. 23 May, 1766; d. y.
- 17. XVI. JERAHMEEL, b. 12 May, 1767; d. 15 June, 1840; unm.
 - XVII. MARTHA, b. 11 Dec., 1769; d. 10 Oct., 1815; unm. Buried in Chelsea cemetery.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., LXII, 186; Norwich Vital Rec., 62, 218; Norwich Town Rec.; Hamlin Fam., 236; Stonington, Conn. (Wheeler), 639; Conn. Colonial Rec.; Annals of Brattleboro', Vt., 179, 50; Williams Fam. (Stephen W.), 322; Ancestry Lawrence Williams; American Ancestry, XI, 126.

10. JOHN⁵ WILLIAMS (*Joseph*⁴, *John*³, *Joseph*², *John*¹) was born in Poque-tannock, Conn., 7 Feb., 1747, and died in Wethersfield, Vt., 9 Apr., 1813.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, he enlisted in the ranks of the Continental Army, joining the company of his brother-in-law, Captain Jonathan Brewster, and receiving his discharge with many others at the close of 1775. Upon his father's death in Vermont in January, 1776, he hastened to Brattleboro to join his mother and her little family, and continued for a time to live there on the farm at Marlboro thus left empty handed. A few years later, however, he settled permanently on a place near Wethersfield, one mile north of the present town of Perkinsville, on the west shore of Black River, a small stream in Windsor County, a tributary to the Connecticut. Here in the wilderness he built a log hut for his first home, until he had time to erect a two-story frame house. The place was well chosen with attractive surroundings, and the long rows of trees which he set out the whole length of his farm have grown to immense size and line the present road on both sides, the branches meeting overhead. In military life he rose to the rank of captain and doubtless had his share in the border troubles, that affected his adopted state in its early days.

John Williams of Wethersfield deeded a parcel of land on the Connecticut River above West River in 1780, which indicates where Capt. Joseph Williams lived in Brattleboro and shows this John Williams to have lived in Wethersfield at that time.

He married in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1776, Abigail Phelps (Charles and Dorothy Root) born in Brattleboro 13 Aug., 1751, died in Wethersfield, Vt., 13 Sep., 1835 (sister of Timothy Phelps, who married John's sister Zipporah).

Children, first three born in Marlboro, others in Wethersfield, Vt.

- I. EUNICE⁶, b. 3 Jan., 1777; d. 18 Sep., 1856; m. 1799, Avery Dennison. Res. Shipton, Canada(?).

Children:

- i. SIMEON⁷ DENNISON.
- ii. WILLIAMS DENNISON.
- iii. MALVINA DENNISON.
- iv. MARIAH DENNISON, m. Serina Graves of Stoughton, Wis.

- II. ANSTISS, b. 16 Jan., 1779; d. 20 Jan., 1859; m. 10 Nov., 1814, Capt. John M. Marsh.

Child:

- i. CHARLES P.⁷ MARSH, b. 1816; d. 1893; m. ———. Child: John⁸ Marsh, d. Chicago, 1896.

III. JOHN PHELPS, b. 27 Apr., 1781; d. 1 Mar., 1830; m. 1805, Rachel Dodge. He was a lawyer.

Child:

- i. ABIGAIL⁷, b. ———; m. Albert Onion. Children: 1. Abigail⁸ Onion, m. ——— Heald. 2. John Onion, d. unm.

IV. DOROTHY, b. 23 Dec., 1783; d. 31 July, 1828; m. 8 Feb., 1808, George Potwin, b. Wethersfield, Vt., 20 Jan., 1786; d. 11 Apr., 1833.

Children:

- i. AURORA HATCH⁷ POTWIN, b. Wethersfield, Vt., 27 Feb., 1809; d. Jefferson Park, Ill., 18 Dec., 1873; m. (1) Wethersfield, 14 Nov., 1828, Oliver Gallop Sweetser, b. Vt. 1 Apr., 1803; d. Libertyville, Ill., 22 Mar., 1845. She m. (2) John Dymond.

Children by first marriage:

1. SUSAN PAGE⁸ SWEETSER, b. Wethersfield, Vt., 26 Sep., 1829; d. Des Plaines, Ill., 8 July, 1892; m. 2 Mar., 1848, Squires C. Brown.
2. THOMAS EMERSON SWEETSER, b. Wethersfield, Vt., 19 Sep., 1831; d. Wethersfield, Vt., 6 Feb., 1834.
3. HENRIETTA SWEETSER, b. Woodstock, Vt., 26 May, 1834; m. 19 Feb., 1854, Hiram H. Knight.
4. IMOGENE SWEETSER, b. Woodstock, Vt., 30 May, 1836; m. 3 Jan., 1856, Abner Price.
5. HUGH HENRY SWEETSER, b. Burlington, Vt., 12 Jan., 1839; d. Chicago 24 Apr., 1888; m. Katharine ——— Potwin.
6. HOLMES SWEETSER, b. Burlington, Vt., 15 July, 1842; d. Chicago, Feb., 1874; m. Mary ———.
7. MARY JANE SWEETSER, b. Libertyville, Ill., 16 Aug., 1844; d. 22 Dec., 1844.
- ii. HENRY WOLCOTT POTWIN, b. 13 June, 1811; d. 21 Nov, 1849; m. Chicago, Imogene ———, b. 1816; d. Chicago, 14 Mar., 1850. Child: Katherine⁸ Potwin, m. H. H. Sweetser (above).
- iii. ASHEL STEELE POTWIN, b. 26 Jan., 1813; d. 25 Mar., 1813.
- iv. WILLIAM WHEELER POTWIN, b. 11 Oct., 1814; d. 17 Mar., 1815.
- v. JOHN STOUGHTON POTWIN, b. 1 June, 1816; d. 5 July, 1816.
- vi. JOSEPH ROOT W. POTWIN, b. 15 May, 1818; d. 2 Dec., 1882.
- vii. DOROTHY WILLIAMS POTWIN, b. 26 Apr., 1820; d. 14 Sep., 1820.
- viii. MARY ANN POTWIN, b. 17 Sep., 1822; d. 8 May, 1893; m. Davis C. Steele, b. Jan., 1811; d. Libertyville, Ill., 28 Nov., 1855.

Children:

1. GEORGIANNA⁸ STEELE, b. 11 Feb., 1843; d. 1 Apr., 1907; m. Waukegan, Ill., 17 June, 1864, Charles Fox, d. 12 Dec., 1892.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

2. JOSEPH HENRY STEELE, b. 5 July, 1845; d. Ludington, Mich.,
m. Chicago, Ill., Harriet Dupee.
 3. MARGARET ELLEN STEELE, b. 15 Aug., 1848; m. Waukegan,
Ill., 21 Sep. 1869, Robert John Douglas. 4 children.
 - ix. JANE GRAY POTWIN, b. 25 May, 1824; d. 27 Nov., 1824.
 - x. GEORGE SEYMOUR POTWIN, b. 30 Nov., 1826; d. California; m.
Hattie Penniman.
Children:
 1. MINNIE^s POTWIN.
 2. KATE POTWIN.
 3. CLARA POTWIN.
 4. HATTIE POTWIN.
18. v. JOSEPH ROOT, b. 15 June, 1788; d. 8 Jan., 1864; m. Polly Sherwin.
vi. WILLIAM WHEELER, b. 17 July, 1790; d. 1813; unm.
- Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen., LXII, 187; Norwich Vital Rec., 218; Williams Fam.
(Stephen), 322; Phelps Gen. (O. S. Phelps); letters Hoyt H. Wheeler, Mrs. C. Edwin
Jones, Mrs. Robert J. Douglas.

18. JOSEPH ROOT⁶ WILLIAMS (*John⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Wethersfield, Vt., 15 June, 1788, and died in Fulton, Wis., 8 Jan., 1864.

He married in Wethersfield 19 Oct., 1813, Polly Sherwin (John and Lucretia Smith), born 1 Oct., 1790, died in Wethersfield 22 Dec., 1862. He was a farmer.

Children born in Wethersfield, Vt.:

- I. DAU.⁷, b. 20 May, 1814; d. y.
- II. LUCRETIA SMITH, b. 3 Aug., 1815; d. Wethersfield, 28 Feb., 1843; m. Wethersfield, 9 Jan., 1835, Robert W. French, d. Schoolcraft, Mich., 13 Aug., 1839. 2 children d. y.
- III. SON, b. 9 Dec., 1816; d. y.
- IV. MARY ABIGAIL, b. 18 Dec., 1818; d. Springfield, Vt., 16 Apr., 1863; m. Wethersfield, 21 May, 1840, Isaac Gregory Davis (William and Phebe Sanders), b. Baltimore, Vt., 10 Mar., 1812; d. Springfield, Vt., 9 Sep., 1892.

Children born in Springfield:

- i. HENRY CLAY⁸ DAVIS, b. 23 Nov., 1843; m. Rockport, Mass., 25 Dec., 1874, Emily P. Choate (Addison and Lydia Clifford), b. Rockport, 16 Feb., 1859. Res., Rockport.
 - ii. HERBERT WILLIAMS DAVIS, b. 18 Dec., 1845; m. St. Louis, Mo., 31 Dec., 1872, Sarah C. Schureman, b. Newark, N. J., 2 Oct., 1843. Res., Lincoln, Neb. Child: Herbert Williams⁹ Davis, Jr., b. St. Louis, 29 June, 1877; m. 18 May, 1904, Fay Chilcott, b. Tekamah, Neb., 22 Sep., 1881.
 - iii. EDWARD NOBLE DAVIS, b. 28 Feb., 1852; d. Springfield, Vt., 17 Nov., 1882; m. 16 June, 1873, Hattie E. Wetherbee (Enoch), d. 20 July, 1878. No children.
 - iv. IRA JOHN DAVIS, b. 24 Dec., 1860; d. Springfield, 16 Dec., 1862.
- V. ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, b. 2 July, 1820; m. 6 Apr., 1841, Thomas Russell Nichols (Seth and Sallie Kidder), b. Wethersfield, 9 Apr., 1811; d. 17 Sep., 1872. Res., Perkinsville, Wethersfield, Vt.

Children born in Wethersfield:

- i. GEORGE WILLIAMS⁸ NICHOLS, b. 15 Mar., 1843; d. Ft. Monroe, Va., in Civil War, 21 Apr., 1863; unkm.
- ii. SARAH KIDDER NICHOLS, b. 24 May, 1845; m. 21 Mar., 1866, Eben S. Haskell (William and — Shedd), b. Wethersfield, Nov., 1844. Children: 1. George Eben⁹ Haskell, b. 12 Jan., 1867; d. 2 Mar., 1871. 2. Frederick William⁹ Haskell, b. 12 July, 1870; m. Holyoke, Mass., 16 Oct., 1895, Lillian A. Winn (George H. and Esther Newcomb), b. Salem, Mass., 27 Mar., 1865. Res., Lebanon, N. H. 3. Herbert Henry⁹ Haskell, b. 18 Feb., 1875; d. unkm.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

- iii. FREDERICK HUNTINGTON NICHOLS, b. 3 Feb., 1850; m. Woodstock, Vt., 5 Oct., 1875, Minerva Paine (Moses and Sarah Reed), b. 5 Apr., 1841. Res., Perkinsville, Vt. Child: Grace E.⁹ Nichols, b. 6 Feb., 1880; m. Wethersfield, 3 June, 1903, John M. Hicks.
 - iv. CHARLES HENRY NICHOLS, b. 11 Aug., 1857; m. (1) 10 Dec., 1882, Annie Putnam, d. 25 Dec., 1883; m. (2) 23 Dec., 1884, Ida L. Stearns. Children: 1. Frank Collins⁹ Nichols, b. Nov., 1888; d. 26 Sep., 1896. 2. Floyd Stearns⁹ Nichols, b. 9 Nov., 1894.
 - v. FRANK RUSSELL NICHOLS, b. 28 Sep., 1863; m. (1) 25 Feb., 1886, Orpha M. Parker, d. 15 July, 1888; m. (2) 13 Jan., 1892, Emma Finley. Child: Orpha Parker⁹ Nichols, b. 14 July, 1888.
- VI. CATHERINE PHELPS, b. 5 Apr., 1822; d. Oregon, Wis., 16 Dec., 1867; m. Wethersfield, 12 Apr., 1843, John Brewster Prentis (Joseph and Betsy Avery Brewster), b. Hampton, Conn., 5 July, 1821; d. Charles City, Iowa, 6 Apr., 1903, while on a visit to his daughter. Lived in Massachusetts until 1841, then Oregon, Wis. Was in Nebraska 1867 until 1890, when he removed to Vermillion, S. D. He m. (2) Mrs. Harriet Scholtz. Children, first born in Rutland, Wis., others Oregon, Wis.:
- i. HELEN ELIZA⁸ PRENTIS, b. 18 Oct., 1844; m. 20 Oct., 1864, Cyrenus M. Postle (Cyrenus and Olive Sherwin), b. Friendship, N. Y., 20 Oct., 1841. Res., Charles City, Ia.
 - ii. CHARLES EDWIN PRENTIS, b. 30 Sep., 1847; m. Vermillion, S. D., 7 Nov., 1872, Mary Frances Stanley (Roswell Jones and Sarah Jane Yeomans), b. Mt. Morris, N. Y., 31 Jan., 1852. Children born in Vermillion, S. D.:
 - 1. CHARLES STANLEY⁹ PRENTIS, b. 7 Dec., 1873; d. Vermillion, 19 July, 1880.
 - 2. KATHRYN BELL PRENTIS, b. 25 Aug., 1877; m. 8 June, 1904.
 - iii. MARY LUCINDA PRENTIS, b. 4 Jan., 1850; d. Boone, Neb., 31 Mar., 1895; m. Oregon, Wis., 18 Mar., 1869, Orison M. Postle (Cyrenus and Olive Sherwin), b. Friendship, N. Y., 20 Aug., 1835. Res., Etna, Minn., 1870-1883; Boone, Neb., since. Children, first five born Etna, Minn., the others, Boone, Neb.:
 - 1. LUCINDA D.⁹ POSTLE, b. 11 July, 1870.
 - 2. RUTH AMELIA POSTLE, b. 19 July, 1872; d. 2 Mar., 1888.
 - 3. KATE ELIZA POSTLE, b. 3 Sep., 1874; m. 21 Feb., 1900, Henry Wright Porter. 2 children.
 - 4. CHARLES PRENTIS POSTLE, b. 17 Sep., 1876.
 - 5. MARY HELEN POSTLE, b. 11 May, 1880.
 - 6. FREDERICK CYRENUS POSTLE, b. 10 Nov., 1883.
 - 7. JOHN WILLIAM POSTLE, b. 2 Oct., 1887.
 - 8. FRANCES MILDRED POSTLE, b. 27 Oct., 1889.
 - 9. LOUISA BERNICE POSTLE, b. 6 Dec., 1892.
 - v. KATE WILLIAMS PRENTIS, b. 12 Dec., 1852; d. Oregon, Wis., 27 Nov., 1855.

- v. ELIZA BREWSTER PRENTIS, b. 9 July, 1860; d. Spencer, Iowa, 12 Apr., 1882; m. Charles City, Iowa, 9 Sep., 1880, Charles E. Leach (Charles J. and Sarah Adams Wood), b. Holyoke, Mass., 6 July, 1852.

Child born Spencer, Iowa:

- i. HENRY POSTLE⁹ LEACH, b. 29 Mar., 1882. Lived with his aunt, Helen Postle, in Charles City, Iowa.

19. VII. WILLIAM WHEELER, b. 22 Feb., 1824; d. 2 June, 1899; m. Helen Isadore Sanders.

- VIII. LUCINDA WHEELOCK, b. 11 Dec., 1825; d. Fulton, Wis., 18 Dec., 1898; m. Wethersfield, 8 May, 1850, Lucius Hubbard Page (Benjamin and Huldah Cheeney), b. Baltimore, Vt., 14 Oct., 1815; d. Fulton, Wis., 19 Dec., 1898.

Children born in Fulton, Wis.

- i. ALICE LUCINDA⁸ PAGE, b. 29 Jan., 1853; m. Fulton, 20 Dec., 1877, Arthur A. Miller.

Children:

- i. ALBERT ARTHUR⁹ MILLER, b. Waukesha, Wis., 22 Jan., 1879; d. Crookston, Minn., 16 May, 1891.
2. LUCIUS SAMUEL MILLER, b. Waukesha, 31 Oct., 1880.
3. ANNIE MILLER, b. Waukesha, Wis., 30 June, 1882; m. Henry Marsh.
4. HAROLD PAGE MILLER, b. Crookston, Minn., 14 Sep., 1889.
- ii. CARRIE HELEN PAGE, b. 24 Mar., 1857; d. Fulton, Wis., 1 Sep., 1860.
- iii. LUCIA KATE PAGE, b. 12 Nov., 1861; m. Fulton, Wis., 4 Jan., 1898, David Franklin Sayre, Jr. Lives Edgerton, Wis.

Children, born Fulton, Wis.:

- i. BAXTER PAGE⁹ SAYRE, b. 20 Aug., 1899.
2. KITCHELL PHELPS SAYRE, b. 5 Mar., 1902.
- iv. CHARLES FREMONT PAGE, b. 12 Sep., 1863; m. (1) Janesville, Wis., 11 Jan., 1893, Hattie L. Culver; m. (2) White Plains, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1904, Mary Evangeline Slosson.

Children:

- i. CHARLES CULVER⁹ PAGE, b. Crookston, Minn., 29 July, 1894; m. Ellen —.
2. JEANNETTE PAGE, b. McIntosh, Minn., 1 July, 1896; m. Emmet Fuller Wright.

- IX. MARTHA BREWSTER, b. 4 Oct., 1827; d. Springfield, Vt., 2 Dec., 1875; m. Wethersfield, 9 Aug., 1854, Frederick Crain, b. Springfield, Vt., 1825; d. there 1871. Quartermaster in 3rd Vermont Reg. in Civil War.

Children born in Springfield, Vt.:

- i. HELEN LOUISA⁸ CRAIN, b. —1855; d. Edgerton, Wis., 1882; unm.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

- ii. MARY ELIZABETH CRAIN, b. —1857; m. Chicago, Ill., 1892, John A. Downey, b. Baltimore, 1855.
Child:
 - 1. HELEN MARTHA⁹ DOWNEY, b. Chicago, —1898.
- iii. FREDERICK WILLIAMS CRAIN, b. —1859; m. Edith Harrington. No children.
- iv. HENRY E. CRAIN, b. —1863; m. Cheyenne, Wyo., 1892, Jennie Walker.
- v. SUSAN ELLEN CRAIN, b. —1867; d. Walpole, N. H., 1880.
- vi. DOROTHY P. CRAIN, b. —1869; m. Edgerton, Wis., 1892, O. J. Barnes.
Children born Grand Forks, N. D.:
 - 1. MARTHA ELIZA⁹ BARNES, b. —1894.
 - 2. HARRISON CRAIN BARNES, b. —1897.
 - 3. DOROTHY PHELPS BARNES, b. —1900.
 - 4. FREDERICK P. BARNES, b. —.
- x. HELEN PORTER, b. 11 July, 1830; d. Boston, Mass., 9 Dec., 1859; m. Wethersfield, Vt., 5 Feb., 1857, Thomas Dana, Jr. No children.
- 20. xi. JOHN PHELPS, b. 4 Sep., 1832; d. 11 Jan., 1907; m. (1) Mary Mosely, m. (2) Emma Jacobs, m. (3) Margaret Durand.
- 19. WILLIAM WHEELER⁷ WILLIAMS (*Joseph Root⁶, John⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Wethersfield, Vt., 22 Feb., 1824, and died in Edgerton, Wis., 2 June, 1889. He resided in Vermont until 1851, California until 1856, Vermont again until 1871 and thereafter in Wisconsin.
He married in Windsor, Vt., 22 Jan., 1861, Helen Isadore Sanders (Dr. Eli and Elizabeth Hatch) born in Hanover, N. Y., 9 Sep., 1840.
Children, first born in Wethersfield, Vt., others in Edgerton, Wis.
 - I. MARY ELIZABETH⁸, b. 2 Mar., 1864; d. Mankato, Minn., 24 Mar., 1892; m. Edgerton, Wis., 24 Nov., 1886, Ralph Burdick. 2 children d. y.
 - II. JOHN FRANKLIN, b. 9 Nov., 1872; m. (1) Edgerton, 19 June, 1895, Lizzie Reynolds, d. 24 July, 1921; m. (2) Rockford, Ill., 4 Oct., 1922, Effie W. Lord.
Children born in Edgerton:
 - i. EDWARD CLAYTON⁹, b. 3 May, 1896; d. Yermo, Cal., 23 Mar., 1920.
 - ii. ROLLAND FRANKLIN, b. 11 Oct., 1897.
 - III. WILLIAM WHEELER, JR., b. 26 Aug., 1878; d. Hollywood, California, 3 Oct., 1919; m. Baltimore, Md., 14 Oct., 1902, Jessie Isadore Croft of Janesville, Wis. Res., Van Nuys, Cal.
Children born in Baltimore, Md.:

- i. MARYLAND CROFT⁹, b. 22 July, 1903; d. Hollywood, Cal., 13 Mar., 1922.
- ii. ERNESTINE BAUGH, b. 6 May, 1906.
- IV. GRACE CATHERINE, b. 8 Oct., 1882; d. 18 Mar., 1883.
- V. BESSIE HELEN, b. 2 July, 1884; m. 11 July, 1906, John Gilland Showalter. Res., Van Nuys, California.
Children:
 - i. MARY HELEN⁹ SHOWALTER, b. 12 Oct., 1907.
 - ii. ELIZABETH JUNE SHOWALTER, b. 21 June, 1909.
 - iii. VIRGINIA CAROL SHOWALTER, b. 11 Feb., 1914; d. 11 Jan., 1918.
- 20. JOHN PHELPS⁷ WILLIAMS (*Joseph Root⁶, John⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Wethersfield, Vt., 4 Sep., 1832, and died in Chicago, Ill., 11 Jan., 1907. Resided Chicago.
He married (1) 21 Dec., 1856, Mary J. Mosely, died 8 Apr., 1870.
He married (2) Mrs. Emma Jacobs. He married (3) 8 Apr., 1885, Margaret Durand.
Children by first wife:
 - I. IDA GRACE⁸, b. Oregon, Wisconsin, 19 Jan., 1858; m. (1) 6 Apr., 1880, Dr. James A. Lord, d. 1 Dec., 1901. She m. (2) 27 Apr., 1907, Thomas J. Brooks.
Child:
 - i. CARL W.⁹ LORD, b. 30 Apr., 1884; m. Grace Spaulding. Lives St. Augustine, Fla. 5 children.
 - II. MARY HELEN, b. Madison, Wis., 2 Apr., 1870; m. 21 Jan., 1896, Oliver C. Kemp. Lives Hollywood, California.
Child:
 - i. ARTHUR JAMES⁹ KEMP, b. 21 May, 1899.

Ref.: Letters Fred H. Nichols, Mrs. C. M. Postle, Mrs. A. A. Miller, Mrs. D. F. Sayre, Jr., Hoyt H. Wheeler, Fred G. Field, John Franklin Williams, Mrs. J. G. Showalter, Mrs. O. C. Kemp.

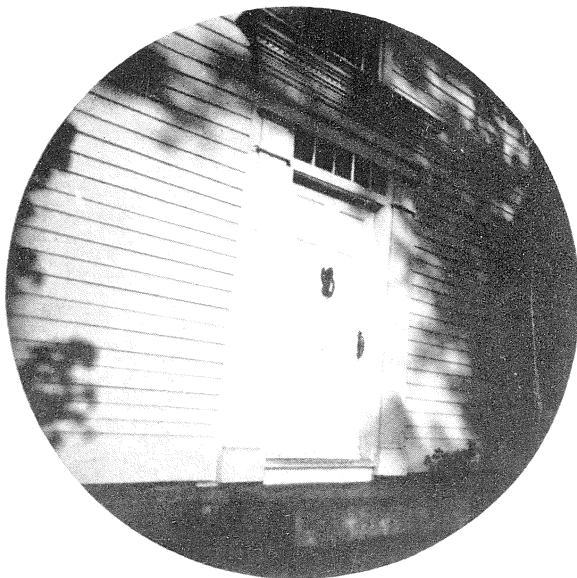
11. MARY⁵ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Poquetannock, 26 Sep., 1751, and died there in 1812.

She married about 1771, Jonathan⁶ Brewster (*Joseph⁵*) sixth in descent from Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower," born in Poquetannock 13 Sep., 1735, and died there 2 Mar., 1805. Jonathan² Brewster was an early comer to this region, having previously filled many important positions in Duxbury and New London. He established a trading post with the Indians on Poquetannock Cove, settling on land still called "Brewster's Neck." The deed of land, comprising some six or seven hundred acres, was given him by Uncas, the Mohegan Sachem, nine or ten years before the settlement of the town of Norwich. For many generations his descendants lived and died here and were buried in the Brewster Burying Ground. In 1855 a plain shaft of granite was erected to the memory of himself, of whom it says "History speaks of his Acts," and of his wife Lucretia Oldham of Darby, England, whom it calls "A noble specimen of an Enlightened Heroic Christian Gentlewoman."

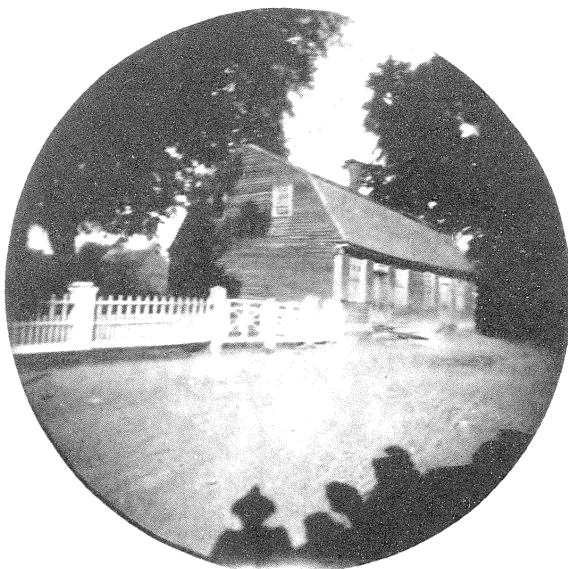
Jonathan⁶ enlisted from here (Preston) in 1775 as 1st Lieutenant in Colonel Jedidiah Huntington's Regiment; was promoted Captain 5 Sep., 1775; discharged 10 Sep., 1775, and re-entered the service in 1776. He was at Boston and later at the Battle of Long Island, where he was taken prisoner. He was a man of means and represented the town of Preston in the State Legislature in 1792 at the same time his brother-in-law, Colonel Williams, was there. Upon the removal of his wife's father, Joseph⁴ Williams, to Vermont, the old Williams Homestead at Poquetannock (built in 1723) fell into the hands of Jonathan Brewster and it was not until 1856 that it passed out of the possession of one of his grandchildren (page 49). In 1800, after the death of his wife's brother, Gen. Joseph Williams, her mother and sister Patty (Martha) removed from the Norwich home on Washington Street and came to live in this old homestead, the mother dying here in 1804. The brothers, Isaac⁶ and Jerry⁶, in their later years also made this their home, Isaac dying in 1846 and Jerry in 1840. They are buried in the Brewster Burying Ground hard by, one on each side of their mother (page 154).

Children of Mary⁵ Williams and Jonathan⁶ Brewster:

- I. JOSEPH WILLIAMS⁶ BREWSTER, d. Preston, 21 Feb., 1843; m. Feb., 1802, Fanny Billings (Benjamin and ——— Miner), b. Preston; d. there Dec., 1856. They lived at Preston. He was a sea cap-



Old front door of Poquetannock house



Village store and post-office at Poquetannock, where Joseph^d Williams had his first business experience

tain and had command of the "Prosperity," one of his Uncle Joseph Williams' merchant fleet when, in Sep., 1798, she was seized by a French privateer, condemned before a Prize Court at Basseterre and confiscated with cargo (page 92).

Children recorded at Preston:

- i. ANGELINE⁷ BREWSTER, b. 7 Apr., 1803; d. Norwich, 25 Feb., 1866; m. Dr. Thomas Woodward Gay (Jedidiah and Dorothy) of Stonington, Conn.; d. Preston, 8 June, 1843. 2 children.
 - ii. CORNELIA BREWSTER, b. 31 Nov., 1807; d. y.
 - iii. ULYSSES BILLINGS BREWSTER, b. 10 Mar., 1809; d. Newark, N. J., 14 Feb., 1864; m. 14 Feb., 1837, Sophronia Lee Gillette (Harvey and Sophronia Lee), b. Westfield, Mass., 9 Aug., 1818; d. Newark, 2. Mar., 1870. He was engaged in a large wholesale print (calico) business in New York for many years. 7 children.
 - iv. MARY WILLIAMS BREWSTER, b. 1 Sep., 1813; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 June, 1885; m. Poquetannock, abt. 1832, Asa Leonidas Latham (Cyrus), b. Preston Apr., 1811; d. New York, 3 May, 1857. Resided Brooklyn. 4 children.
- II. ISAAC BREWSTER, m. (1) Maria Cobb of New York. Child, Edwin Brewster, d. æ. 9 yrs. m. (2) Catherine Bassett of New Haven.
- III. JONATHAN BREWSTER, b. 1777; d. Jan., 1856, unm.
- IV. EUNICE BREWSTER, m. John Brown, who was lost at sea. No children.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen., LXII, 187; Norwich Vital Rec., 218; Brewster Gen. (Jones); Conn. Colonial Rec., VIII, 3.

12. JOSEPH⁵ WILLIAMS (*Joseph*⁴, *John*³, *Joseph*², *John*¹) was born in the old homestead at Poquetannock, Conn., 14 Mar., 1753, and died in his own home on Washington Street, Norwich, 23 Oct., 1800.

Very little is known of his early days, where he was educated or when he first entered mercantile life. That he served an apprenticeship, as was customary in that day, is evident and it is thought that his earlier experience was had in the little village store near his birthplace occupied as the country store and post-office*. As soon as the struggle for independence in the Colonies began, however, we have definite knowledge of his movements, in documents of his own handwriting and also in historical records. He was just twenty-two years of age.

The troubles precipitating the Revolutionary War had been brewing for a considerable time, when the first shot was fired, and Connecticut was no more taken by surprise than was Massachusetts. A convention of delegates from the two counties, New London and Windham, met in Norwich 8 September, 1774, and adopted resolutions protesting against the recent acts of the English Parliament; and in the following month the selectmen were directed to provide powder, balls and flint. Four months later, in January, 1775, the entire militia was ordered to muster and drill once a week. The fight on the Common at Lexington (19th April) was the anticipated crisis for which these preparations had been made. By preconcerted arrangement, an "alarm" was immediately spread in every direction, which by 11th May had reached as far as Charleston, S. C. Joseph Williams was a private in Capt. Samuel Sprague's (Chelsea) Co., which marched on the alarm of 19 April, 1775; discharged 16th May.

Throughout New England the intelligence was carried by "horse express" from town to town. By Thursday, 20th April, the news was circulating over eastern Connecticut, reaching Governor Trumbull in Lebanon shortly after the noon hour. Prepared to a certain extent for such an alarm, quite a number of able-bodied men in the State made an impetuous march, as the records of the time say, "for the relief of Boston." Putnam at Pomfret left his plow in the furrow, delaying not a single moment. This movement of the men of brawn and sinew was not an official action by the colony, but of citizens offering their services under militia organiza-

*This store at Poquetannock was torn down some seventeen years ago by Charles Lucas, who built a house on that site.

tions. In some instances the companies, or "train-bands" as they were called, collected and marched off under their officers without further orders; in other cases the colonels took the lead and proposed to march to the scene of danger.

Norwich was by no means behind in the enthusiasm and patriotism of her citizens upon the receipt of the thrilling tidings from Lexington. In addition to the organization already existing, a new company under the captaincy of John McCall was formed, and among the names of those who joined its ranks is that of Joseph Williams. Inasmuch as these recruits are credited, most of them, with but one day's service, it is evident that they were at once dismissed after being sworn in, and bidden to await further orders. The officers acted for a longer period, Israel Putnam, for instance, being in the same list for ten days' service, and Colonel Jedidiah Huntington for twenty-three. Two only of the Connecticut regiments were sent to the field at once. The 3rd Company of the 3rd Regiment (of which Putnam was made Colonel), mainly from Norwich, enlisted 8th May and received its discharge 15th December following.

There was an impression at the outset that military operations would cease at the approach of winter, and, as in many another war, the enlistments at the beginning were for too short a period. The Congress had to bestir itself to raise the army anew. After operations had been continuing for some months the fever of excitement naturally abated in a measure, and both Government and people settled down to the struggle in a business-like way. The new levies, as might have been anticipated, were inefficient to withstand for any length of time the regulars of the British army, though when behind breastworks at Bunker Hill they taught the Red-coats to highly respect their valor. Trumbull, the painter, who was aide to Washington, says (after that battle) of the American rank and file: "The entire army, if it deserved the name, was but an assemblage of brave, enthusiastic, undisciplined country lads, the officers in general quite as ignorant of military life as the troops."

Into such a camp as this about the first of January came Joseph⁵ Williams. In a thorough military organization he would have been a sutler, but in the condition of affairs in and around Boston, his duties were more than we comprehend by the term, equivalent to that of commissary and perhaps quartermaster. The commissary

department was sadly deficient; there were no uniforms, no small arms, no cannon. In the appeal sent forth by Massachusetts it is stated: "We shall be glad that our brethren who come to our aid may be supplied with military stores and provisions, as we have none of either more than is absolutely necessary for ourselves." There is still in good preservation an account book kept in £. s. p. by young Williams at this period, a single-entry ledger, charging the divers heads of messes with supplies consumed by the men for which they stood responsible. Agreeably to the custom of the times, these supplies consisted very largely of creature comforts in the way of rum, toddy, flip, etc. The curious feature of this book is that it shows Williams not with a Connecticut Regiment as we should be led to expect, but with the 16th Regiment of the Massachusetts Line, as the State organizations were designated after they became parts of the regular Continental Army. Of this body Paul Dudley Sargent was Colonel, ——— Jackson, Lieutenant Colonel, and Jonathan W. Austin, Major, soldiers who, as the record shows, did good service for the patriotic cause. After the winter wore away and the spring had arrived, an event long to be remembered by those who were there must have been that long continued cannonading which resulted at length in the evacuation of Boston by the British, and likewise the subsequent departure of the Continental Army after them, with Washington at its head. Five regiments, of which Colonel Sargent's was one, remained behind under the command of General Artemas Ward for the protection of Boston, going later however to re-enforce the main body at New York. It was during this period that the entries in the account book were made. Prior to the war Joseph⁵ Williams was a clerk in the employ of Capt. William Coit, whose daughter he afterwards married, but at the outbreak of the conflict the two were in partnership. Such was their relationship in the camp before Boston and after the army moved to New York. William Coit was prominent in civic and military affairs. He was extensively engaged as a shipping and importing merchant. For many years he carried on trade with the West Indies and, though a tremendous risk was involved during the war, there never was a time when imports were more essential to the Colonies. Men who could meet the necessities of the hour in this regard were held in as high esteem as those who provisioned the soldiers in the field. But the latter office he also performed, furnishing supplies for the army at

Boston and New York in 1776 through his partner, Joseph Williams.

Two letters to Captain Coit from his young partner are extant. One from camp near Boston is as follows:

Cambridge 19th March 1776.

Sir,

Before this comes to hand you will likely hear that our heroic army has ent^d the town of Boston with triumph. Last Sunday morning after frightening the Enemy away in a most masterly manner, which is much to the honour of Gen. Washington, as I dare say history can^t Produce an Instance of the kind, not only driving the british troops from such a strong garrison, but without the Loss of men, on the Conquerors side. The fleet now lies in the harbour below the Castle, and 'tis suppos^d to sail the first wind for where we know not.

I have not yet been in Boston as the Gen. dont allow any to go in yet but what has had the Smallpox, as he is fearfull they have Left the infection there, in order to spread it in our Army; but the Gen. is very carefull, he picks out those that have had it, to go in upon duty and to clean up the barracks, etc. By what I can Learn they have car^d off the most valuable goods, and destroy^d a great many that belong^d to those that had come out before. * * * there is a great number of tories left * * * five Regim^{ts} march^d yesterday from here for the Southw^d—they are to go to Norwich and there stay till further orders. C^o Sargents Reg^t has Counter ord^a not to march yet, but they will Likely go soon somewhere. C^o Douglass Reg^t has mov^d to Roxbury * * *.

I am with much Esteem y^r hum^l Serv^t Jos Williams

The other letter, from New York, is interesting as exhibiting a feature of the business life of the day and the perfect coolness with which trade was carried on in the midst of the most imminent peril. It was written on the blank leaf of an account book, twelve days subsequent to the Battle of Long Island, in which men of this regiment had participated. It was written from the camp, at what is now the upper part of the metropolis, somewhere in the neighborhood of the present East 100th Street, in full view of the enemy's operations at Hell Gate, and close enough to be within range of their guns. An inconvenient place truly to be penning an epistle, but there is a refreshing bravery in its tone and as much cool intrepidity as any heart could evince. Two days after this was written, his brother Frederick died of wounds received in this battle.

New York 7 A. M. from the City.

8 Sep. 1776.

Dear Sir:

Ever since I wrote you by Mr. Walden we have been in confusion. The enemy opened two batteries opposite to our fort at Hell Gate last Saturday evening and began cannonading and bombarding early on Sunday morning.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

They fired several shot into the house where we kept our store. We thought it prudent to move a little back which was done but have not got clear of their shot, they are flying about us continually. We have about £140 in value on hand besides money that I have purchased since I came here with what was on hand before.

The enemy are now landing on the Island between Hell Gate and the main, and 'tis supposed they mean to make a push for Kingsbridge and cut us off, but I believe they cannot do it as we are prepared for them at Kingsbridge, but I make no doubt we shall soon have an engagement.

We have sent what money we have to West Chester by Dr. Haman's boy. I have sent about £150. It will not do to move our stores till the regiment is obliged to go as they cannot do without some necessaries here. I shall send Isaac out today.

If we are taken or killed you can send for the money I have sent out. I would not have this stop your sending the goods I wrote for as far as it will do to come by water.

From your humble servant

Jos. Williams.

P.S. Commandant Sargent tells me he has just rec'd intelligence that our Congress has appt. a committee to wait on Lord Howe.*

We find trace of Colonel Sargent's Regiment immediately afterwards in the battle of Harlem Heights and at White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. In October, 1776, it was posted at Dobb's Ferry. How far Joseph Williams followed the Continental troops is not known, but before very long he had joined the Connecticut armament at New London, on the Thames River. The Colonies were not only ready to fight their adversary on the field, but were determined to worry him on his favorite element and to waylay and overhaul his transports on their approach to the coast. A number of armed vessels were fitted out for this purpose by private parties in New London and into that port many prizes were brought and their cargoes disposed of. To such an extent were the Colonies successful that in 1776 there is a record of 342 British vessels falling into their hands, and in 1777, 467 more. It was at this time that Joseph Williams ventured, in one of these armed vessels owned by William Coit and himself, upon that voyage to the West Indies, mentioned thus by Lossing in his history:

"The vessel was pursued by a British armed ship; an action ensued in which the American vessel was the winner."

There were in those days many Tories who sailed on Long Island Sound, making large profits by delivering food and provisions to

*The Conference of this Committee with Lord Howe was held Sept. 11, 1776, at the home of Col. Billop on Staten Island.



General Joseph^d Williams
1798



Captain William Coit^h Williams
1813

the British in New York and vicinity and smuggling imported goods to citizens along the shore. This traffic was carried on to such an extent as to perplex business of a legitimate kind, and in 1782 the merchants of Norwich formed an "Association against Illicit Trade" of which William Coit and Joseph Williams were members.

Very soon Joseph Williams began to conduct affairs on his own account. His copied correspondence, still preserved, of letters signed in his own individual name begins in the summer of 1778.* The sagacity and dignity of the contents betray no suspicion of a man merely five and twenty. The writer is an astute man of business, merchandising to the West India Islands, to Dutch Guiana, and elsewhere. He built two large warehouses in Norwich, near the end of the "wharf bridge," in addition to a wharf extending from the south side of said bridge into the Thames where that river nominally begins. The sign on the warehouse read "European and West India Goods by Wholesale and Retail." The business became large for those days and consisted of the purchase of horses, mules, cattle, and provisions, and every conceivable article that was suitable for shipment to foreign parts. In this trade he was employed for upwards of twenty years. His merchant fleet of twenty vessels (his brothers Jerahmeel and Isaac serving as captains, and later his son William Coit Williams), went to Europe and the far East, as well as to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to the Spanish Main.

He was also engaged in shipbuilding. His shipyard was on the river bank under what is now known as Laurel Hill, and there he built many a sloop and schooner for his own use and also for sale, which was a source of much profit to him. Among the bottoms launched there may be mentioned the ships "Josephus" and "Criterion," which were kept in constant service year in and year out with no intermission. When the "Criterion" was an old ship, comparatively, in 1798, she ventured on the first whaling voyage yet made from Norwich, and came home with a full cargo of oil, then sailed for Spain with most of the oil, where she took on a quantity of brandy, together with a certain sum of specie, and proceeded thence to Batavia on the Island of Java. The brandy

* Extract from letter of T. D. W. written while perusing this correspondence: "I have read enough to increase my admiration of our ancestor as a clear headed man of business and great force of intellect. The letters cover a variety of subjects from discussion of the militia laws and raising of hemp to speculations in lard and pork and the loss of his vessels."

found a market there by which, with the specie added, a return-cargo of 430,000 lbs. of coffee was obtained, which, when brought home safely and sold at 23 cts., amounted to \$98,900.00. Previously the same ship had made a voyage to London. In 1796, Joseph Williams was also the owner of the ships "Katy" and "Speculator," engaged in the West India traffic, taking on in the latter, on one occasion, some sixty horses. During the six years before that, he had shipped scores of horses and mules to Demerara and other points. He furthermore owned a large interest in the sloop "Oneco," as well as in the ship "Miantonomo," which were sent on an expedition after seal. The latter ship had the ill-fortune to be captured by the Spaniards with a valuable catch of sealskins aboard and when by treaty with Spain the United States bought Florida in 1819, that little transaction was recalled, the value of the cargo deducted from the amount paid and handed over to the representative of the Williams family instead (page 102).

It may be well to enumerate others of his merchant fleet. There were the schooners "Ariel," "Virgin," "Friendship," "Nabby," "Fair Lady;" also a three-master called a snow (a snow had two of the masts rigged like a mainmast, and a third one abaft the main, carrying a tri-sail) and dubbed the "Federal," because all the fittings from keel to mainmast were of native production, a matter of such unusual occurrence at the time as to call special attention to the boat. Then there were the "Robinson Crusoe," the "Negociator" and the "Prosperity," sloops which were never idle and always giving good account of themselves; and the brigs "Hope," "Ranger," "Polly," "Recovery" and "Enterpriser."

In August, 1789, when the Federal Constitution had just been put in full operation, the earliest noteworthy entry at the Custom House of New London under General Jedidiah Huntington, is that of this "Enterpriser"—Captain, Jerry Williams (a brother of Joseph)—with 690 tubs of salt. On her return trip, also in 1789, Captain Isaac Williams (another brother) in command, this brig took to Demerara provisions, brick, lumber, 20 horses, 20 swine, 150 geese, 100 turkeys, etc. Again in the same year, this same vessel arrived from the Essiquibo, Dutch Guiana, with a cargo that paid a duty of \$3241.00, the highest in the Custom House until 1796.

Of the brig "Ranger" a letter to a correspondent in 1784 says: "The brig is an English built vessel, a prize taken in war. I believe

she is about four years old and appears to be very well built. She must have been intended for some particular use in England; she dont answer our purpose here as our principal trade is to the West India Islands to carry stock on deck." One-half of this brig was owned by Lathrop and Coit and Christopher Leffingwell, the other half by Joseph Williams, and she was sold before the end of the year to parties abroad. This sale of shipping was one of the sources of profitable venture. We find a letter written by Joseph Williams in 1786 to Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution and the most prominent shipping merchant in the country: "I desired to enquire whether it would be agreeable to you to freight a ship for France, as I then had two ships which I somewhat expected from the West Indies."

At this period commerce offered large opportunities for making money with rapidity, but a fortune so made involved excessive risks, against which it could not be adequately insured, and at the same time it entailed the engagement of numerous co-partners and agents among whom the profits had to be largely divided.

To exemplify the chances taken in the attempt to do business with foreign stations, it is well to mention the transactions with "Lathrop and Luke." After being employed for some years as a sea captain, Elisha Lathrop was appointed agent for Joseph Williams in Demerara. He appears finally to have entered into association there with Mr. John Luke. Captain Lathrop died of fever in September, 1790, while Mr. Luke was away on a visit to his Connecticut home and only a clerk was left to manage affairs. The estate of the deceased proved insolvent, and the outcome of matters for Joseph Williams was that he was a heavy loser, being interested to the extent of one-half in all the trade that had been carried on, both of buying and selling, for a series of years.

The period immediately succeeding the War of the Revolution was one of gloom and despondency. The wounds had been too deep to heal quickly, the losses sustained could not be instantaneously retrieved. We had no credit abroad, there was no confidence at home. Discussion and strife were undermining our laws, or the power to enforce them. We get throughout his correspondence continual glimpses of the state of financial affairs, of the depreciation of the Continental money and of the difficulties it gave rise to in obtaining a circulating medium. On July 7, 1779, he writes: "I imagine the whole cost of the vessel, cargo, repairs,

guns, first month's wages, etc., will amount to \$9000.00, a very great sound but little substance, as ten hogsheads of common sugar will buy the whole;" and on May 15, 1781: "I have supplied Captain Elderkin with Continental dollars, which I received here at 72 for 1;" and again on January 7, 1783: "All that we received for the 'Young Cromwell' prize left in your care is \$120,000.00 Continental dollars, and that had entirely lost its value before it came to hand."

Joseph Williams, however, could not refrain from feeling the hopeful sentiment that was in the heart of everyone at this juncture, that a practical Constitution, meeting the needs of the Nation, would be the outcome of the Convention of 1787. In evidence of this, he writes: "We expect that the Convention of Delegates from the different States which lately sat at Philadelphia in order to form a new Constitution and a form of government with some head, will have a good effect, and put our States upon an honorable footing," and again: "It is generally thought it will be universally complied with. You will see by their making choice of such excellent men that it will be approved of."

Let us now turn to his other interests. For some years he was selectman of Norwich and served one year as alderman, declining re-election because of pressure of other business. In 1792 he was made a director of the Union Bank of Norwich and New London, the first bank in the county. He was one of the founders, in 1794, and for years one of the directors, of the Mutual Insurance Company of Norwich, the oldest company in the State. In 1796 he procured the charter of the New Norwich Bank, remaining one of its directors until his death.

He also represented Norwich in the State Legislature for seven successive sessions, from 1791 to 1797.

Soon after his marriage he built a residence on Washington Street, still in fair preservation. Here all but the eldest of his children were born. The road was then along the river bank and the grounds extended down to it, giving place for a fine, spacious lawn.

Quoting from the *Norwich Bulletin* of July 22, 1908: "The fifteen room frame dwelling house, No. 23 Washington Street, built in 1780, in the days when lower Washington Street was the 'toney' part of the town, stands today as solid and unshaken as if it were only in the first of its 128 years. Its hand hewed rafters of cedar, in which is wood enough to build four houses of present

day construction, and the hand wrought iron nails, driven through and clinched, are evidence that they built houses to stay in our grandfathers' times. In almost every room is a big wide fireplace. On the chimney has been painted the date 1780 so that it stands out prominently and attracts the attention of the passersby." After the General's death the house was sold to Witter Kinney, in whose family it remained for several generations and was bought from the Kinney estate by William H. Allen in 1892. For twenty years it was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Moore. The latter's great-great-grandfather, named Williams, was the contractor who erected the house for Joseph Williams.

The latter at that time bought some 300 acres extending along the Shetucket River for almost a mile, comprising the present precinct known as Greenville. Much of the timber suited to ship-building was cut for that purpose and used in his own shipyard. Six years later the land yielded one of the finest crops of wheat ever grown in the vicinity of Norwich. At the reaping twelve men were hired and given twelve new sickles, received expressly from New York. This farm was sold in 1795 to Joseph and Benjamin Reynolds for \$6000.00, and that in specie, brought in a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags from Rhode Island. It was not until 1829 that the Shetucket Water Power Company changed the natural features of the place. Through the length of this wheat field now runs the principal street of Greenville, and the song of the reaper has given place to the hum of busy machinery.

In the eighteenth century there was hardly a Norwich household which did not own one or more slaves. Joseph Williams had several. Slavery was not entirely abolished until 1848. The following is in the Norwich Vital Records:

I the subscriber have in my family and Possession one Negro Girl named Jude the daughter of Philis born June 16th 1786.

Joseph Williams

Entered March 30th 1792

Per Benjamin Huntington
Town Clerk

Joseph Williams was witness 14 Mar., 1774, to a bill of sale (still preserved) of "a certain Negro Man, Named Pharaoh as a slave for life in consideration of forty Pounds" to Capt. William Coit (whose daughter he afterwards married).

Joseph Williams was a useful citizen, always engaged in some undertaking for the public benefit. One of his successful projects

was the dredging of the channel of the Thames River for the first five miles of its course, in order to accommodate vessels of larger draft. To send heavy cargoes to sea from up the river, it had always been necessary to put a portion of the load aboard at New London. The project of obviating this gave rise to a good deal of thought and controversy, many considering the proposed dredging impracticable. Quietly, at their own individual expense, three public-spirited men, Joseph Howland, Thomas Coit and Joseph Williams, engaged a certain Captain Stephen Culver, who had been for years master of a sailing packet between Norwich and New York, and he with their assistance contrived a simple device, styled a "mud machine," the motive power of which was two horses. It brought to the surface the mud, which was carted off to a convenient dumping ground, and the channel was sufficiently deepened. Again, recognizing the necessity for a first-class tavern for the convenience of travelers, he became one of the few subscribers in 1797 to the stock of a new hotel called the Chelsea, afterwards known as the Merchants' Hotel, of which Newcomb Kinney, one of the proprietors, was for many years the popular landlord. The hotel continued its existence for some ninety years.

In the same public spirit, he was instrumental in furthering the promotion of a Turnpike Company, which should construct new roads leading to and from the "Landing" east, west and north, a decided anomaly in those days. The conventional practice was resorted to. The General Assembly of the State granted a lottery, and the proceeds established the Mohegan Turnpike, without stockholders. A toll-gate provided means for its continuous support. It derived its name from the fact that for some three miles it passed through the reservation of the Mohegan Indians. This turnpike has always had the credit of being the first in the United States, and in its projection Joseph Williams was the originator and indefatigable champion, not only in opening the road but in obtaining the charter in the Legislature. In a like spirit, he became a stockholder in the Windham, Hartford and Providence turnpikes, as also the toll-road, as it was known, from Woodstock to Norwich Landing, which the State of Connecticut after his death laid out in an almost direct line. We must appreciate the fact that turnpikes, common as they afterwards became, were a novelty in that day. First came the Indian trail through the woods, then the more



House of Joseph⁵ Williams, 23 Washington Street, Norwich, Conn.,
built in 1780



House of Joseph⁶ Williams, 170 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.,
built before 1800

beaten track, traversed mostly with the horse and pack-saddle, then the loosely made road that might allow an ox-team and cart to pass, and finally the more finished toll-road supposed to be kept in good repair by those using it, to which the name of turnpike was given.

(Outside of towns wheeled vehicles were out of place and in crossing streams of any size they had to be lashed in two canoes and patiently ferried over, allowing the horses to swim, for bridges were few and far between before the beginning of the nineteenth century.) Another scheme favored by Joseph Williams was the raising above tide-level the roadbed on the wharf-bridge so subject to overflow, which it has taken successive generations since to fully accomplish.

In November, 1793, occurred a great fire in Norwich, or Chelsea, as that portion of the city was then called, and among the buildings destroyed was the church in which the Williams family worshiped, standing on the south side of Main Street, where the Mansfield Building was afterwards built. Strange as such proceedings now seem to us, lotteries were used for religious as well as secular concerns and without question. (Joseph Williams writes to Jonathan Trumbull in February of this same year: "One more favor to ask is to procure a number of lottery tickets for the improvement of the Federal City and send on to me, as a number of our friends are desirous of being concerned.") Colonel Williams, as he was now known, a member of the State Legislature, had no difficulty in having his petition granted to allow the Church Society to hold a lottery and raise thereby £850 to rebuild the burnt edifice. He was appointed manager of the lottery and among some tickets owned by a Mr. Shaw of New London and himself, two drew the prizes, \$493.00, which both gentlemen gave over to the Society to be applied to the rebuilding. In addition to this he made a liberal contribution on his own account. He was one of the building committee jointly with Mr. Lynde McCurdy, a faithful friend and equally hearty supporter of the welfare of the Society. Mr. Joseph Howland (afterwards of New York and the founder of the house of Howland and Aspinwall) and other worthies were also of this committee. There is now a paper in the possession of the Second Congregational Church which guarantees the salary of the pastor during this period of rebuilding and at the head of

the subscription list is the name of Colonel Williams. The welfare of his church was always near his heart and he was a member of its committee for years, strenuous in the support of the Gospel and its authorized preachers. (During a long vacancy in the pastorate 1778-1786, filled by temporary supplies, it was voted Dec., 1782, "to pay the bill of Joseph Williams for boarding Messrs. Hide, Ellis, Chase and other preachers." A Norwich newspaper, a little later than this time remarks: "At the collection for the support of missionaries made in Chelsea last Sunday, Major Joseph Williams liberally contributed the sum of ten dollars." The special notice taken of this donation shows that giving for the support of missions was but just beginning to be considered a duty.)

The new edifice was dedicated December 24, 1795, Thanksgiving Day, by Rev. Walter King, the pastor. The lot on which the old building had stood was exchanged for one on an upper street, since known as Church Street, being the same occupied by the present stone structure. This last was opened January, 1846, and took the place of the building of 1795, which was badly damaged by fire and sold to contractors, who moved it to the north side of the wharf-bridge, where it stood for many years within view of the railroad station. The present building is now used as the "Community House" of the United Congregational Church, formed in 1919 by union of the Second Congregational and Broadway Churches and now worshiping in the Broadway Church building. He was deeply interested in having good singing in the choir, often willing with gifts of money to hire teachers of experience from abroad, who could instruct the young and others musically gifted. Nothing delighted him more than to hear the singing of a good old church tune. Anecdotes have been told of his sitting summer evenings upon the porch over the front door of his Washington Street home, when he would play the flute, his neighbors coming to hear him.

He was also keen to the necessity for good schools and good teachers and accordingly he became one of the twenty-five who built what was known as the Proprietors' School. His elder children had been in charge of the Rev. Mr. Woodruff, afterwards a pastor at Stonington, who was patronized by some of the leading citizens. After his boys were more advanced in years, he sent Joseph to Dr. Dwight's Academy in Greenfield Hill, William Coit to Boston and Benjamin to Lebanon.

It was while he was in the Legislature that the question came up as to the disposition of Connecticut's great legacy of land in the vast northwestern territory. The title of different States to this domain was mixed and indefinite. As between Virginia and Connecticut no settlement was reached until they both relinquished to the Government their several claims. In Connecticut's case it was stipulated that she was "excepting and reserving about three millions of acres lying south of Lake Erie," a tract to the westward (hence arose the name of "Western Reserve"), that agreed very nearly with the north and south lines of the State. In 1792 a half million acres over and above this Reservation and on its western frontier had been bestowed on those citizens of the State who had "suffered by incursions of the enemy during the late war"; and because it was the particular intention to requite such as had suffered in the burning of New London, Danbury, etc., this tract took the name of "Fire Lands." In 1795, the Legislature accepted the offer of a Company (incorporated by it for this purpose) called the Connecticut Land Company, which was to pay the Legislature \$1,200,000.00 for this "Western Reserve." There were about 320 of the best and wealthiest citizens of the State involved in this venture.

An original document exists in Gen. Williams' handwriting telling of the discussion in the Legislature concerning the disposition of the proceeds of this sale. One proposition was to apply it to the salaries of the preachers of the State, thus obviating the necessity of raising salaries by taxes as was the custom. "I am sorry to say that public worship has become unfashionable in this State and I believe it is owing to the people having an aversion to paying taxes to support it." After much debate the proposition is said to have emanated from Joseph Williams to devote the proceeds to the formation of a fund for the maintenance of schools, which should be a perpetual endowment for the better education of the youth of the State. It was a wise measure that has been of unparalleled benefit and that has received unqualified praise. The fund has now increased to millions of dollars, the interest of which enables the Commonwealth of Connecticut to sustain an educational system whose model has been copied by others. Colonel Williams' proportion of this purchase was some 30,000 acres, or one-eightieth part of it. So of the \$1,200,000.00 paid, his share was \$15,000.00, a large sum at the time to put in such a venture.

It was payable by bond in five years, which matured 1 September, 1800,* interest accruing annually. Deeds were made by the company to the individual proprietors, the lands having been divided into towns five miles square. The distribution was made by lot as to the location of the lands to the various shareholders** and Joseph Williams considered himself fortunate that he was able thus to draw a township in the first range, adjoining the Pennsylvania line, the fifth town from Lake Erie. To this was given the name of Williamsfield. There was also a small parcel of ten acres comprising as many city lots on the site of the present city of Cleveland, possibly now of more value than all the other tracts put together, but this seems to have been a circumstance not worth mentioning.

Besides this Ohio venture, he became owner of a tract in what was known then as the Genesee Country, or the Phelps and Gorham purchase in western New York.† Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham bought the tract (consisting of upwards of six million acres) on speculation soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. Both were Massachusetts men of means, Gorham soon to become the Vice-President of the Federal Convention that formed our National Constitution. Public attention had been given to these lands by the expedition made by General Washington and some of his officers from the camp at Newburgh (now Cleveland) while the army was waiting for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace after Yorktown. Washington's visit had to do with the gift

*During his last illness he sent by his eldest son a proposition to the School Fund Committee, which was in session at the time at Hartford, with a view of arranging for the taking up of his bond, etc. The Committee heard the proposition but adjourned without completing any arrangement, and in this state of the case, death intervened, 23rd October. Some years later the administrators of his estate petitioned for authority to sell the whole property, which had become part of the State of Ohio, and was scattered through five of the counties. The Ohio laws required that the lands should be appraised by freeholders and should be sold in each county at auction, at not less in any case than half the appraisal. The appraisal averaged in this instance about 67 cents per acre and the sale as a consequence of being in large quantities was made to the State of Connecticut at only 34 cents.

**Letter of 27 October, 1797, says: "The Proprietors here (Norwich) are Daniel Lathrop Coit, Joseph Howland, Joseph Perkins, Joseph Coit, Uriel Tracy, Samuel Huntington, Erastus Huntington, Christopher Leffingwell and Joseph Williams."

†Phelps and Gorham had this tract surveyed in 1791 by one Ezekiel Scudder, who with his son Marvin settled soon after in Canandaigua. Scudder had resided recently in Albany but came originally from Huntington, Long Island.

of these lands in the center of the State, which New York proposed as payment for the services of her soldiers. The great west was very near to the heart of Joseph Williams and had been ever since his brother, William Wheeler Williams, had become a stockholder in the Ohio Company. One of the men who purchased early from Phelps and Gorham was Gideon Granger, a fellow deputy with Colonel Williams in the Connecticut Legislature, and hailing from Suffield in that State, where Oliver Phelps was concerned in business. Granger's cousin Ruth married William Wheeler Williams (brother of Joseph) who was easily influenced to buy a choice section of this purchase. He, however, concluded later to transfer this parcel to Joseph and go with the great caravan that was settling the Western Reserve. Doubtless the value of the Genesee lands lay in the fact that they were located in and around the mighty falls of the Genesee River, where some day in the future the splendid water power would be of avail, but this advantage was too far in the future to raise the price above that of ordinary farming lands. On this plot of ground now rise the walls of buildings in the best part of the city of Rochester, and the land in Ohio which was selected in preference has become the suburbs of the city of Cleveland.

Another venture of which we find no trace in his papers and correspondence, though it appears among the assets of the administration of his estate, was 960 acres in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, purchased of Eber Backus of Bean Hill, Norwich. Considering the fact that this county is in the heart of the anthracite coal regions, the principal town of which is Wilkesbarre, it is easy to believe that the property would be an extremely valuable possession today. But let us look at what may be denominated the romantic aspect of this case. When the Stuart kings gave charters or patents to the colonists, they were in total ignorance of the geography of this country, and deeded their lands to the westward, indefinitely. Thus Connecticut owned land in Ohio, that agreed with her northern and southern boundary lines, and under similar title did she lay claim to the central area of Pennsylvania, to which she sent out colonists in provincial days. This locality has since become known, by both song and story, for the atrocious massacre of 1778, and also by Campbell's poem of the lovely Vale of Wyoming. The settlers were in large measure New

London County men, some prominent ones, such as Colonel John Durkee of Bean Hill. We may here have a hint of how Eber Backus, also of Bean Hill, became possessed of the property.*

After the Revolution application was made to the Continental Congress to settle the dispute as between the claims of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, the latter insisting on a right of jurisdiction over Wyoming, into which settlers belonging to her people were rushing. Accordingly a Commission was appointed to meet at Trenton, N. J., late in the year 1782. Joseph Williams is said to have been one of the appointees of his State to this convention.

We come now to his military record. It seems highly probable that his initial acceptance of office in a militia company was in September, 1781, upon the approach of Benedict Arnold to New London, when the traitor burned that place, and the whole surrounding country was flying to arms. Throughout the Revolution there was kept up a constant body of home guards, as we would call them now, but styled then the "Alarm List," and of one of these companies, his father-in-law, William Coit, was captain. The reader has already been apprized of the experience of Joseph Williams in the Army before Boston and New York and later in the Connecticut armament at New London. Now ranking as Ensign, he is in the service of the Home Guard. We have possession of the commission given by Governor Jonathan Trumbull after he had advanced a step, by which he is made a Lieutenant of the 9th Company of the 20th Regiment. It bears date of 15 October, 1783, just as the war was drawing to a close. There is also preserved the roster of the same Company, three years later in 1786, when he had become Captain. He soon is found advancing through the grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, 1793 (appointed by Gov. Samuel Huntington, commission preserved), and Colonel, and finally to that of Brigadier General, commanding the 3rd Brigade. This last appointment was made 28 May, 1796, by the General Assembly, Oliver Wolcott, Governor, as is testified by the commission transmitted to us. His old Regiment (the 20th) was part of this Brigade, Zachariah Huntington, Lieutenant Colonel Com-

*The little general store at Bean Hill which for over a century controlled much of the local business of the region round about, was owned by Joseph Williams in co-partnership with Simeon Breed, uncle of Nancy Breed, who married William Coit Williams No. 22. Simeon Breed also acted in a clerical capacity for Joseph Williams at the Landing, and no small proportion of the correspondence noted in these pages is in his handwriting.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Esquire.*

Captain General and Comandante en Chief in and over the STATE of CALIFORNIA in A.M.R.H.
To Joseph Williams, Esq. CRESIDA

To Joseph Williams, Esq. Governor of the State of New York.

WILLIAM. You are appointed by the General Assembly of said State to be *Brigadier General* of the *Third Brigade* of *Militia* in and about, having special Trust and confidence, in your Fidelity, Courage, Care and good Conduct, I do by virtue of the Laws of this State, constitute and appoint you to be *Brigadier General* of said *Brigade*. You are therefore to take said *Brigade* into your Care and Charge as their *Brigadier General*, and carefully and diligently to discharge that Care and Trust; in ordering and exercising them both Officers and Soldiers in Arms according to the Statute and Discipline of War, keeping them in good Order and Government and commanding them to obey you accordingly, and you are to conduct and lead forth the said *Brigade* — or such part of them as you shall from Time to Time receive Orders from me or from the Governor of this State, for the same to engage in, march, pursue and destroy by force of Arms and by all fitting Ways and Means, all the Enemies of this State, with the full and free Trust hereof in a hostile Manner, to attempt or enterprise the Invasion, Entrance or any part of this State; and you are to observe and obey such Orders and Instructions as I or the Governor of this State shall give you, and when your superior Officers pursuant to the Trust hereby given you shall so direct.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office in the County of Hartford, State of Conn. this 28th Day of May
A. D. 1901.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. M. L. H. H. H.

Oliver Wolcott

mandant, besides four others of Light Infantry, a Regiment of Cavalry and a "matross" Company (a train of Artillery). With the same zeal that he took hold of everything else, we find him looking after the interests of his new charge. In January, 1785, he writes to his correspondent in Holland: "Purchase me muskets and bayonets of handy construction, for exercising; not so long and heavy as the King's arms, and as low in price as they can be made to look well."* On being put in command of a company his desire was to have it dressed in uniform, which had not been attempted before, and he had the pleasure of soon seeing it in rifle frocks and white trousers. Upon becoming Lieutenant Colonel he procured a set of musical instruments at his individual expense and had the new brass band make its first appearance at the Grand Review of his (20th) Regiment 11 Sep., 1793. This was probably the first regimental review on the Little Plain and gave it the name of the Parade. It was the greatest event to which the town of Norwich had been treated, and an immense concourse of spectators drawn from all quarters for miles around, came to see and hear it. The shouts and cheers that greeted him and the music of the band were such as those old hills had never before heard. His administration put new life into the organization in discipline and esprit de corps. He was alive to every detail involved in the improvement and development of the militia and during all the sessions of his long membership in the Legislature, he was continually one of the Military Committee. So thoroughly had he mastered the subject that when this Committee in October, 1792, made report, its suggestions were acknowledged by the framing of an entirely new set of military regulations, inclusive of a new code of laws. And with such hearty approval was it received that for many years thereafter it suffered no material modification.

We read of his holding other reviews in 1794 and in October of 1796, probably on the same Chelsea Parade or Little Plain. However he had no intention of being a holiday soldier. On the first thought of war, he ordered out his brigade, and presented to them an address, which is still preserved.

*It is interesting to note that the old supremacy of Amsterdam as the monied emporium of Europe, which she had enjoyed since the middle ages, but now held in London, had not in 1785 entirely vanished. General Williams exchanged his cargoes to Demerara, etc., frequently for drafts on Holland, having a banking-house in Amsterdam with which he kept a balance, and on this he made continual drafts to settle for the purchases on the Continent.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

Brigade Orders 3rd Brigade Connecticut Militia

The Brigadier General directs the Officers Commanding Regiments of Infantry to order an Inspection of the Several Companies under their Command agreeable to their former Instructions, on the first Monday of September Next, and to facilitate the Inspection of the bore of the Guns on the days of Inspection, pursuant to the Laws of this State passed in May Last, the Captain of Each Company will take the dimensions of the bore of Each Gun, & make Entry in that Column of the blank returns designed for Guns, what part of a pound the ball is Necessary for Each Musket. It is presumed Every return will be So Completed before it be made to the Brigade Inspector on The Day of Battallion Inspection.

The Brigadier deems it Necessary to remind the Troops of his Brigade, that by Act of Congress of October 1792, all muskets for Arming the Militia from and after five years next after passing the same were required to be of bore sufficient for balls the 18th part of a pound. To this Act it is Necessary that a Strict regard be paid previous to the day of Inspection. And he Likewise deems it Necessary to remind the Officers that by Act of This State past October 1793, Each Rank and Grade of Officer shall furnish themselves with the rules of discipline approved and Established by Congress in their resolution of the 29th March 1779.

The General Recommends it to the Officers and Soldiers in the Brigade, to wear their Uniform on Sundays and other public days with an American Cockade in their Hatts, as a Mark of their readiness to Support the Constitution of the United States.

Officers Commanding Regiments will order the Regiment under their Several Command to meet for the purpose of being Inspected by the Brigade Inspector, on the following days, viz the 3d Regiment of Cavalry Commanded by Colo. Elisha Edgerton on Thursday September 6th at 9 OClock A M at the parade Near the Court House in Norwich. The 20th Regiment of Infantry Commanded by Colo. Zachariah Huntington on Tuesday the 18th day of September on their usual Parade in Norwich, the 30th Regiment Commanded by Colo. Elias S. Palmer on Wednesday the 19th day of September on the parade Near Mr. Avery's Tavern in Stonington, The Third Regiment Commanded by Lt. Colo. Greene on Friday September the 20th on the parade on Winthrop's Neck in New London, the 33d Regiment Commanded by Lt. Colo. Lee on Monday the 24th September, on the parade Near Mr. John Peck's in Lyme. The 8th Regiment Commanded by Lt. Colo. David Boardman on Wednesday the 26th day of September on the parade Near Mr. Amos Avery's in Preston, Each, at 8 Oclock A M.

To Complet the Inspection of the Troops at an Early hour on the day of Inspection the Officers Commanding Regiments are required to Enjoin punctuality in the time of Repairing to the place of parade as the Brigadier Expects that the Inspection by Battallion may be Completed in time for the Regiment to be formd and Reviewd & Likewise practice in Regimental Exercise & Manuvers so very essential at this time.

The Brigadier Recomend without delay an attention through the Brigade to a Law of the Last Session of the State Legislature relative to such Soldiers in the Militia who shall produce Certificates from two of the Civil authority of

their Inability to furnish themselves with Arms. The excellent provision of this Law for the poor Soldiers at once solicits the Commanders of Companies to be assiduous in finding the fitt Subjects of its application, and the Selectmen of the Respective Towns to be prompt in Complying with the duty it enjoins on them. The Exertions making in the Brigade to Comply with the Late recommendation of the Captain General of the State in General Orders to appear in a blew Cloath Uniform is highly gratifying to the Brigadier General, while he admires the active ambition of the troops to furnish themselves with a dress so comfortable, Soldier Like and durable he cannot forbear to acknowledge the Liberality of some gentlemen in several parts of the Brigade whose Patriotism has Contributed to aid this Laudable purpose he wishes to see this Sentiment Increase. The rich & opulent of both sexes will recollect that it is the arm of the Soldier which in times of trial defends the fortunes they enjoy. There are Necessarily those private soldiers in each Company perhaps a few whose exegencies will scarcely at their own Expence permit them a Cloath Uniform, but should each Captain within the Limits of the Company he Commands Circulate a Subscription, few indeed are those Exempts who would hazard the sure badge of Antefederalism which marks a withholding hand in so good a cause.

Under the present threatening aspect of our National relations, while foreign force & domestic discontent seem in some measure united to bring into hazard all that we hold dear while the acquirements of Commercial Industry are rent from us with Insolence by more than one powerfull Nation in Europe, and our decent Complaints of Injury answered by one with ostentatious Contempt, the Brigadier flatters himself that his fellow Soldiers will not forget that the Eye of the Nation and Government is fixd on the Militia as a firm protection against Rebellion at home and an inviolable bulwark to foreign Enemies.

Let an honest pride warm the heart of every soldier in the 3d Brigade when he reflects that it was the vital blood of our brethren in Arms which seal'd the Covenant of American Independence, a blessing too great to be Peaceably relinquished, too rich to be barterd for a Song. Let the Brigade by its Promptitude to take the Field its soldierly Ambition, its Republican Love of Order and Government, which Characterizes our happy State, Evince that they will not be hewers of wood for one Nation nor wait at the wells of another, that although the Tranquil Life of the Citizen is dear to them when duty demands they will Cheerfully exchange it for the Toils of war, and while Union is the watchword overlook all Secondary Causes of Complaint & Pledge themselves to the great Commander of Hosts, that those to whom he hath given Freedom and Independance shall Never want Spirit for their defence.

Given under my hand at Norwich this

28th day of August 1798

Joseph Williams Brig^r Gen.

There was every indication that hostilities with France would speedily begin; there was already a state of war upon the ocean. France was insulting our flag and plundering our vessels wherever found. Along our extensive coasts and among the Windward Islands her privateers were committing all manner of depredations

under letters of marque issued by the Directory. It was pretended that by the Treaty of 1778, by which that nation assisted us to become independent of the mother country (England), we were bounden to help in any war the French might make upon the English; that now that they were at war, we were obligated to assist in driving the ships of their enemy from the ocean. Our Government insisted on its privileges of remaining absolutely neutral. Under these circumstances, in no sense satisfactory to the French Republic, that country proposed to regard us as in league with her enemy, and so refused to make any distinction between our flag and England's. Not a day passed without tidings of fresh outrage, some vessel captured and sold as a prize. The merchants with one voice and the people at large were demanding reprisal, wherefore in July, 1798, the Congress took the preliminary steps preparatory to the actual declaration of war. We had had no regular army since the War of the Revolution, be it remembered, so that the Nation was wholly dependent upon the State Militia organizations. Troops were ordered into the field, equipments were specified for delivery, and every manner of preparation made as if hostilities were about to break out and in fact some naval engagements did actually take place. Even Washington was reluctantly recalled from his retreat at Mt. Vernon, and given supreme direction of affairs, while Alexander Hamilton was made the ranking General and Commander-in-Chief. This being the state of affairs, General Williams was also summoned to Philadelphia, the capital of the Nation, there to meet with a great conclave of military men, Colonels and Generals of the Revolutionary War. In the streets were to be heard the strains of a new National air, which had taken the popular ear by storm. The brass bands were playing it, and it was given every night in the theaters, where it was received with tremendous applause. The particular words of the song, "Hail, ye Heroes, heaven-born band, who fought and bled in Freedom's cause," were certain of a warm response as soon as a uniform was espied. "Hail, Columbia" touched the National heart at this crisis. It was during this visit to Philadelphia that General Williams had painted the ivory miniature treasured today, in the possession of his great-great-grandson Lawrence Williams, Jr.

After his return to Norwich, clouds darkened the horizon not only of the Nation but also of his own private affairs. Although his ship "Centurion" came back safely from Java and Spain after

one of the most successful trips ever known, his losses of other vessels on the ocean became more and more serious and from this time onward the decline of business is more and more apparent. Entries cease by degrees both in his account books and in his correspondence and the waning business transactions seem to be solely with Europe. Ship after ship was reported taken by the French, while some were wrecked, losing cargo, or hull, or both.

From 1793 until the Peace of Amiens, 1802 (during the war between France and England), every shipowner of Norwich had some tale of woe brought to his counting-house. President Timothy Dwight of Yale College (than whom no better authority can be cited) remarks of Norwich in his *Travels in New York and New England*: "No town has experienced greater losses in proportion to capital, from French spoliations." That Gen. Williams was a heavy sufferer the following examples will testify.

The "Esther and Eliza" was the first of his vessels captured, homeward-bound in April, 1797, for New London from Tobago. (The bulk of the Norwich commerce was with the West Indies and the Spanish Main.) A French corsair, Michael Sebor, espied her, chased her with his vessel "La Oudelle," more likely "L'Hiron-delle" (the Swallow), ran her upon the rocks, piloted her into Curaçao, where she was condemned as a prize and bought in by a David Moffet of New Castle, Delaware. In compliance with the Act of our Congress looking to the payment of the Spoliations, the claim for the loss of the "Esther and Eliza" has been estimated on vessel and cargo at \$17,000.00.

The next disaster in date, of which the record is preserved, is that of the brig "Hope," Horace Clark, Captain, which was captured early in November, 1797, while making for Surinam, Dutch Guiana, on an outward voyage. Although a neutral bark, steering for a friendly port, the captors declared the vessel a legitimate prize. The name of the French cruiser was "Le Midi" (Midday, as the papers in English put it), in charge of a Captain Bideau, who drove the "Hope" into Point-à-Pitre on the French Island of Guadeloupe, where hull and cargo were condemned. By the documents in existence it would seem that the General's brother, Jerahmeel, was fortuitously on hand at this juncture, and when the auctioneer knocked the prize down to the highest bidder, he stepped forward and bid it in for the lump sum of \$560.00, including charges. He was allowed to proceed with the vessel un-

molested to Surinam. The cargo of the "Hope" on this voyage was owned, so it is asserted, by John Caldwell of Hartford, with whom the General had occasional business relations, the latter being owner of the vessel merely. According to the statements published as to the findings of the Court of Claims the Caldwell heirs have an allowance of \$19,000.00 for their loss.

In the ensuing spring, on the 19th of April, 1798, came the seizure of the brig "Speculator," Henry Deshon, Master, bound for New London from the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew. The "Speculator" with its cargo was captured on the high seas by the French armed cruiser "Les Halles Dedans" (the Home Market) and taken into Grande Baie, or Phillipsburg, the capital of the Dutch, or southern side of St. Martin's, then a French possession, and upon trial had at Basseterre, Guadeloupe, before the nearest Prize Court within that jurisdiction, was, on the 27th of April, 1798, condemned and confiscated. In addition to the preserved family papers, this case is verified by documents found by our Government in its official search among neglected notarial records in the Island of St. Martin's in 1885. The amount of the loss sustained has been computed at \$18,000.00.

In September, 1798, there followed the capture of the sloop "Prosperity," a boat that had had an honorable record of service for her owner through eight or nine long years, and yet of but ninety tons burthen, her favorite voyage being to the Essiquibo, Dutch Guiana. At this time, on her way to St. Vincent (a British island called the most beautiful of the West Indies), in command of the General's nephew, Joseph Brewster (his sister Mary's son), she was overtaken by the French armed privateer the "Quatorze Juillet" (14th July) and ordered to put her bow into Basseterre. Then upon trial before a Prize Court the sloop was condemned and confiscated with its cargo of horses and general merchandise. The amount suffered in the matter of this spoliation is placed at \$15,500.00 and the claim has its verification in papers found in a search instituted by our Government in 1885 in the office of the clerk of the "Tribunal of First Instance" at Basseterre.

The cases cited above exhibit unquestionably a direct loss of some \$70,000.00. How much more was incurred we have no adequate means of ascertaining, there being no documentary evidence to bring forth. That there were other casualties at this period is sufficiently manifest and demonstrable, as the particulars of the

capture of the "Fair Lady," the wreck of the schooner "Friendship," and the plundering of the "Grand Sachem" go to show.

Early in 1800 the "Fair Lady," Capt. Jerahmeel Williams, was seized by a French rover called "L'Italie Conquise," a prize crew was put aboard and she was ordered into a French port where she was condemned as a Prize before a tribunal. Of this mishap Gen. Williams writes 20th February, 1800, "You have doubtless heard of the capture of the 'Fair Lady' after losing my horses at sea, which I mention with much regret * * * I was only a freighter on the vessel * * * I agreed with the owners to freight the deck with horses. I was informed the vessel was at New London ready for the stock. I sent forty-six horses and they just filled the deck. I did not own the vessel."

The year previous, 1799, on April 30th, the schooner "Friendship," Capt. Jerahmeel Williams, in which Gen. Williams was part owner with two others, on its way home from the Island of Martinique, struck a reef of rocks in the Bahama Channel and was totally wrecked. The crew and a small part of the cargo were rescued by some English wreckers and taken to New Providence, hard by (page 156).

Of the "Grand Sachem" we read in the *Norwich Courier* of October, 1800: "Last Thursday (16th) arrived here the sloop 'Grand Sachem,' Capt. Jerahmeel Williams, from Demerara. On the 16th ult., lat. 25, long. 64, she was boarded by the French privateer 'La Liberté,' of six guns, from Porto Rico, which, after plundering her of cash, small stores, etc., and putting on board five American and eleven English prisoners, made full sail and left her. On the 17th in lat. 27 she fell in with the 'San Pareil,' an English man-of-war of 80 guns, which impressed into the naval service, all the prisoners, English and American alike, except one who had a protection. Capt. Williams went on board the 'San Pareil,' where he was treated with the greatest civility." Returning to his own deck he was allowed to proceed homeward.

It is unnecessary to go into details of the negotiations with the French Republic, by which the United States Government undertook to indemnify its private citizens for the losses which they had sustained by reason of the French spoliations.

An Article of the Constitution declares that private property shall not be taken for the public uses without just compensation. France had been released from her indebtedness "for a valuable

consideration," so Madison acknowledged in 1804 when Secretary of State, while such legal authorities as Chief Justice Marshall, Rufus Choate, Caleb Cushing, Daniel Webster and numerous other worthies of the first class have sustained the claimants in their demand for satisfaction at the hands of our Government.

Hence it is that our own Government was the debtor to whom the claimants had a right to look for reimbursement. The losses of General Williams exemplify the justice of the "Claims" that for many years filled the records at Washington. For a century these "Spoliation Claims" were a subject of debate, scarcely a session of the Congress passing without some resolution being offered in their behalf.

A Congressional report accompanying the passage of the Act of 1884, sending the Case to the Court of Claims, showed a list of claims already on file with the Department of State (which hitherto had been their custodian) of 2200 cases amounting to \$7,290,000.00 face value. In 1872 Charles Sumner, in an argument favoring their payment, estimated the claims to aggregate some \$12,000,000.00, while in 1799, when the Spoliations had barely ceased, France was asked for a round \$20,000,000.00, and even that sum was averred to be short of the actual losses. According to President Cleveland, the Court of Claims rated the value of cases that had been put into its hands at about \$25,000,000.00, not all having been adjudicated. In March, 1891, an Appropriation bill was passed to the amount of \$1,304,000.00, which liquidated some 600 claims. This payment was the first of its kind in the history of these French Spoliation Claims, and established before the law their rights, the actual acknowledgment by this Government of their validity.

The claims of Gen. Williams were presented by his son Joseph⁶ in 1839, recorded with many others 4 Jan., 1840. The latter died, the last of his generation, in 1865, at the age of eighty-six years, twenty-five years before the *first* payment of claims, and the General's losses were never recovered.

As a whole the year 1799 closed in terrible disaster and Gen. Williams, as we have seen, was but one of the many victims of the cruelty and misfortunes of war. The Revolution in France was having the effect indirectly of driving every semblance of coin out of the United States and cash was one of the scarcest things obtainable in this country. Notes that had been given were falling due, and it was utterly impossible to get funds with which to meet

them, and the making and giving of new notes next to impossible, for such security as was ordinarily offered was involved in his ruin at sea. Anxiety over his immense losses on the ocean and (owing to the financial conditions of the times) the impossibility of getting funds to meet his pressing obligations at home, caused his health to give way and he succumbed to a low fever that ended in his death on 23 October, 1800.

All Norwich was thrown into mourning by the event, for it was realized that the whole city had sustained an irreparable loss in the death of this honored, upright citizen and noble patriot. A military funeral was held in his honor, and the regiments for which he had done so much followed him to the grave, where a volley of farewell shots was fired. He was in the prime of life at the time of his death, being only forty-seven years of age. His grave is to be seen in the Chelsea Cemetery beside that of his wife, guarded by a white marble headstone, simply inscribed:

Gen. Joseph Williams
who died Oct. 23rd 1800
aged 47 years

That of his wife is inscribed:

Mrs. Abigail Williams
relict of Gen Joseph Williams
& eldest daughter of Mr. William Coit
died May 4 1819
aged 59 years

Long, long, alas, she was by pain oppressed,
Yet patient as a lamb about to die,
Meek resignation shed the balm of rest
And hope beamed brightly from the opening sky.

Joseph⁵ Williams married in Norwich, 30 May, 1778, Abigail Coit (Capt. William⁵ and Sarah Lathrop), born in Norwich 26 Jan., 1760, died there 4 May, 1819.

William Coit was in the fifth generation of his family in America. John¹ and Joseph² came from Glamorganshire, Wales, about 1630. They and their descendants were prominent in many walks of life, business, civil, religious and military. William⁵ was a shipping and importing merchant in Norwich, carrying on trade with the West Indies. During the Revolution he furnished supplies for the army at Boston and New York through his partner Joseph⁵ Williams, afterwards his son-in-law. He also fitted out armed vessels in Norwich and New London. He was one of the "Association against

Illicit Trade" in 1782. His commission 1 July, 1780, still exists as Captain of 8th Company, Alarm List, 20th Connecticut Regiment.

Sarah Lathrop was descended from the Rev. John Lathrop who fled from England in 1634 because of religious persecution (page 45). His son Samuel removed in 1668 to Norwich, where the family has always been prominent. Ebenezer, the father of Sarah, was a man of note. He received commissions as Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain. His will shows him to have been a man of large possessions. His dwelling-house, which his father had bought in 1695, stood on the old Crane lot, southeast corner of Town and North Washington Streets. This property was owned in more recent years by Ebenezer Carew.

Children of Joseph⁶ Williams and Abigail Coit, born in Norwich:

21. I. JOSEPH⁶, b. 29 Mar., 1779; d. 28 Nov., 1865; m. Mrs. Rebecca Coit.
22. II. WILLIAM COIT, b. 25 Mar., 1781; d. 9 Mar., 1818; m. Nancy Breed.
23. III. BENJAMIN, b. 23 Mar., 1783; d. Nov., 1821; m. Elizabeth Bolles.
24. IV. SARAH, b. 14 May, 1785; d. 11 July, 1875; m. Erastus Huntington.
- V. ABIGAIL, b. 24 July, 1787; d. 17 July, 1863; m. Norwich, 8 Oct., 1811, Russell Hubbard (Thomas and Mary Hallam), b. Norwich, 7 Feb., 1785; d. 7 June, 1857. In 1805 he succeeded his father as publisher of *The Chelsea Courier*, changing the title to *The Norwich Courier* and continued the paper until 1822, when he sold out to Robinson and Dunham. He afterwards engaged with his brother Amos in the manufacture of paper for twenty years. They had two mills and the first paper-making machine used in Norwich. He was one of the projectors of the Free Academy, contributing \$11,000.00 towards its establishment, and was the first President of the Board, 1854, holding the office until his death. His grandfather, Russell Hubbard, was a shipping merchant of New London and removed to Norwich during the Revolutionary War.

Children born in Norwich:

- i. MARY HALLAM⁷ HUBBARD, b. July, 1814; d. Boston, 3 June, 1894; m. (1) Henry Bull of New York; m. (2) Aaron D. Webber of Boston. Children by first marriage, born Norwich: 1. Helen Russell⁸ Bull, m. Andrew Sigourney Webster. 2. Juliet⁸ Hubbard Bull, b. 1838; d. 30 Sep., 1878; m. 1859, Henry Vail Edmund; d. Aug., 1894. He m. (2) Bessie C. Roberts.
- ii. JULIET HUBBARD, b. 1816; d. 2 Apr. 1865; m. Norwich, 1837, Charles Spalding. No children.

- VI. EUNICE, b. 8 Aug., 1789; d. 19 July, 1848; unm.
- VII. LYDIA, b. 6 Sep., 1791; d. Norwich, 22 Feb., 1860; m. Norwich, 14 Feb., 1827 (by Rev. Joseph Strong), Dr. Wm. P. Eaton (who m. (1) her sister Eliza), d. 5 Jan., 1869. Child, Eliza, b. 2 Aug., 1831; d. y.
- 25. VIII. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, b. 31 Mar., 1794; d. 16 June, 1831; m. Sally Maria Leflingwell.
- 26. ix. EDWIN, b. 25 Sep., 1797; d. 21 Oct., 1854; m. Grace Caroline Clarke.
- x. ELIZA, b. 13 July, 1800; d. Plainfield, Conn., 16 Aug., 1825; m. by Rev. Alfred Mitchell 18 May, 1824, Dr. Wm. P. Eaton. Child Eliza, b. July, 1825; d. Aug., 1825. He m. (2) Lydia, sister of his first wife.

Eliza had an intensely religious nature. Her religion was her life. She was especially interested in the Sabbath School from her sixteenth year and was called a "female pioneer in that valuable enterprise when it was a novelty in this country."

Her diary, beginning when she was but thirteen years old and continuing until after her marriage in 1824, consists principally of lamentations over spiritual shortcomings and longings after a higher life, but it also throws numerous side lights on the family history during that period. At one time she writes: "Some part of last week I was quite industrious, read daily in the Scriptures and almost every day in Newton's letters, Fox's Poland, Geography and one column of the Dictionary; am resolved, if my life be spared, to get through with all these this year and to endeavour to store my mind with useful knowledge." Her brothers sent her to New Haven to school for the summer of 1817. While there she writes: "another week has rolled away with increased Velocity."

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., II, 406, LXII, 188; Williams Fam. (Stephen W.) 322; Coit Fam. (Chapman), 124; Hamlin Fam. (Wheeler), 236; Norwich, Conn. (Caulkins), 476, 508, 253, 536, 533, 547, 553, 590, 633, 640, 646, 648, 649, 650; Old Houses of Norwich (Perkins), 128, 129; Conn. Colonial Records, IX, 195, X, 253, XI, 210, VI, 235, VIII, 3; Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Rev. XVII, 457; Field Book of the Rev. (Lossing), II, 40; Norwich Vital Rec., 218, 453, 534, 541, 558; Ancestry Lawrence Williams; Account Books; Family papers; Conn. Military Almanac, 123, 136; American Ancestry, XI, 126; Breed Fam., No. 191.

21. JOSEPH⁶ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Norwich 29 Mar., 1779, and died there 28 Nov., 1865. He was christened in the Long Society meeting-house of which his great-grandfather John³ Williams had been chief founder, having also given the ground for the church site and graveyard adjoining. The christening robe on this occasion was of calico of great sprawling figures of variegated hue, a stuff imported through Dutch channels, probably from India, the native land of calico, a rare and expensive material at that time; for be it remembered it was the middle year of the Revolutionary War, and the Americans would not use anything of British manufacture. This robe is still preserved.

The lad received part of his education at Greenfield Hill in the seminary conducted by the celebrated Dr. Timothy Dwight, his father's friend (page 129) who took him into his own family to live. Soon after entering Yale College he was again privileged to be under Dr. Dwight as the latter became President of the institution at that time. He took high honors during his college course and was valedictorian of his class in 1798. At the time of his decease he was the only surviving member of his class. After graduation he studied law, which he practiced from 1801-1833. In August, 1800, he went at the request of his father to visit President John Adams in behalf of his Uncle Isaac Williams. This errand was successful (page 153). Joseph was Representative in the State Legislature four sessions during the war, 1812-1815; justice of the peace 39 years; alderman 22 years; cashier of the Merchants' Bank 7 years; treasurer of New London County 24 years, organizer and official of the Norwich Saving Society 35 years (resigning from the presidency at the age of eighty); secretary and treasurer of the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. 36 years. At the annual meeting of the Company in 1855, as a testimony to his fidelity, the sum of \$500.00 was voted to him, over and above his salary. He was administrator of several large estates.

One office in which he took pride was that of Overseer of the Mohegan Tribe of Indians. Appointed in 1827, he resigned in 1834. Reports of this work are preserved in the museum of the Peck Library at Norwich, with list of the contributors to the Indian church at Fort Hill, also a statement of Joseph Williams regarding the Indian work written in 1860, when 81 years of age. A Norwich newspaper calling attention to a new undertaking of his



Joseph⁶ Williams
1779-1865



Christening robe of Joseph⁶ Williams, 1779

says: "We do not wish to be understood as endorsing his character or fitness for the business. We should as soon think of endorsing George Washington as a patriot."

The colonial house on Broadway, where he died and in which he lived over sixty years, he bought six years after it was built, before 1800, by Capt. Freeman, one of his father's sea captains. The price paid was about \$1,500.00.

Here he brought his widowed mother and her five younger children to reside. The house was constantly occupied by his family until all had died. In 1894 it was torn down and replaced by a modern apartment building.

Joseph⁶ Williams married in Norwich 19 Feb., 1815, Mrs. Rebecca Coit (John Coit and Mehitable Tyler) (widow of Daniel Tyler Coit), born in Preston, 7 Feb., 1783, and died in Norwich, 17 June, 1841. She had the same ancestry as her husband, being a second cousin. Her son by her first marriage, Daniel Tyler Coit, became a celebrated physician. At his death in 1880, among other bequests, he left \$100,000.00 to Yale College, his Alma Mater, and an annuity of \$1,000.00 each to his two half-sisters.

Children of Joseph⁶ Williams and Rebecca Coit, born and died in Norwich, all baptized by Rev. Alfred Mitchell, father of Donald G. Mitchell (Ike Marvel):

- I. JOSEPH⁷, b. 7 Dec., 1815; d. 4 Mar., 1816.
- II. REBECCA, b. 11 Apr., 1817; d. 27 Dec., 1893; unmarried.
- III. ABBY, b. 14 Sep., 1818; d. 4 Jan., 1888; unmarried.
- IV. JOHN COIT, b. 14 Aug., 1820; d. 19 Apr., 1824.
- V. JOHN COIT, b. 4 Apr., 1825; d. 28 Mar., 1833.

22. WILLIAM COIT⁶ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Norwich, 25 Mar., 1781, and died at sea, 9 Mar., 1818. He was the first child of his parents to begin life in the then newly completed house on Washington Street. It was a custom handed down from the earliest Puritan days to name after his father the first-born son, and the second one after the mother's father, so in this instance the child received the name of William Coit. When quite young he attended for two years, with his brother Joseph, the Norwich Academy, then conducted by Newcomb Kinney, a man of excellent repute. At the age of ten he entered the Plainfield Academy, some fifteen miles north of Norwich. Later he was sent to a French school at Mystic, near Boston. A letter from his father is preserved making inquiries concerning the school and saying his son has "some knowledge of the language." His school-days were followed by an apprenticeship in the business of his father, who, wishing to fit him for a mercantile career, gave him duties inside the counting-room and specimens of his beautiful handwriting are to be seen in the letter-books now extant.

In 1799, his father with several other capitalists organized "the Norwich Sealing Company," an enterprise proposing to go into southern seas to catch seals. Its devised plan was to have a schooner go out in advance with provisions and enough men to slaughter a sufficiency of animals; then the ensuing season to let another larger vessel follow, which should take on the skins already captured and transport them to China, where they could be bartered for a cargo of valuables salable in the home market. In furtherance of such a scheme the "Oneco," Captain Howe of Stonington in command, was started off first, and on the secondary ship, the "Miantonomo," Captain Swain, Master, General Williams sent his son William as clerk, or super-cargo. The good ship cast loose from her moorings at the mouth of the Thames River, 5 September, 1800, only a few days previous to General Williams' serious attack of illness, from which he never recovered and which in a few weeks carried him to the grave. The "Miantonomo," after a long, long voyage, landed amid the ice-floes of the Antarctic, at the Island of South Georgia (800 miles to the eastward of the southern extremity of the American Continent) comprising a territory about one-third the size of the State of Connecticut. Here were taken aboard the ship, 60,000 sealskins of fine quality which had been awaiting their coming. Continuing the voyage they

struck the nearest point off Terra del Fuego, called Staten Island, one of the rocky Magellan Archipelago, where they took on some more skins; then rounding Cape Horn the keel cut the waves of the mighty Pacific Ocean, and by 7 April, 1801, the party found itself at the Island of Santa Maria, in Arauco Bay, southern Chili, there taking on wood and water. After a month's sojourn, the "Miantonomo" proceeded to Concepcion, thirty miles farther up the coast, at which place plentiful provisions were bought at lower rates than at home, and the inhabitants are said to have extended to them agreeable treatment. We learn that just before setting sail from Concepcion the intelligence reached William of his father's death, which naturally filled him with inexpressible sorrow. The winter was now upon them, so here the ship remained seven weeks, after which it touched again at Santa Maria for a new supply of fuel not obtainable at many points along that treeless coast. There they fell in with a British privateer on a cruise from the Cape of Good Hope. Spain at that period was in league with France, who was at war with England. In distress for provisions the Britisher secured by threats some of the American's supply. It was with ill grace that this accommodation was given, as the Americans had little they could afford to part with, and they also knew that they could not provide an enemy without the disapproval and suspicion of the natives ashore. As soon as the Britisher departed the "Miantonomo" spread her sails for Mas-a-fiera, the westernmost of the San Fernandez Islands, nearly 150 leagues off the coast, where was discharged their lot of skins, upwards of 45,000 from the main vessel and 19,000 from the little schooner. As will be seen later this was a very lucky circumstance, whereby at least 17,000 skins eventually got to China. The "Miantonomo" then returned to Concepcion, but upon attempting a landing Captain Swain and his boat's crew were seized and without any preliminaries thrown into a dungeon, while the rest of the party, including William, were put under guard on their own craft. This condition of affairs continued for five long weeks under no form of trial whatsoever; the authorities would not even condescend so much as to inform them what were the charges preferred. At length it appeared that the British privateer that they had so grudgingly provisioned in Arauco Bay had later on attacked a Spanish caravel sailing those waters and taken her a prize, said prize belonging to a man of no little prominence and influence

along that coast. Someone had to pay for it, so the Americans, who spoke the same language as the British sailors, were held responsible, though it would have been impossible to prove that they had even seen the Spanish boat. The son-in-law of the owner, being deputy-governor, was induced to act rigorously, detaining the Americans five full months, with the final result that the "Miantonomo" was confiscated and every man belonging to her compelled to find his way back to his native land as best he could. A protest or claim was eventually sent to the Madrid authorities, but no relief was accorded until 1819, when our Government purchased Florida from Spain, at which time the sum in demand was deducted and refunded for its loss to the Norwich Sealing Company. In their sore dilemma Captain Swain and William and one other turned their faces toward Lima, the capital of the province, to seek redress, but their efforts were futile, for they got not even a hearing and had besides the further contumely of having their passports withheld for an inexcusably long time, whereby they found it difficult to get away at all. "I am sick," wrote William in despair, "of this uncivilized and debauched place. Every American is taken without the least pretence whatsoever, his ship robbed and people thrown into their filthy prisons. They call us all Jews." It appears that these unfortunates were detained in Lima until the end of July; thence wending their way northwards hundreds of miles to Panama, they traversed the Isthmus and secured passage to Ireland. It took 101 days for the trip from Lima to Ireland; there remaining 20 days, the voyage home consumed 32 days more. William sailed from Cork in January, arriving in New York 18 March, 1803, and reached Norwich once again after an absence of three and a half years.

He soon resolved to take up life anew and hastened to New York City in search of employment. In these efforts he had a tried friend and wise counselor in his mother's brother, Levi Coit, a resident of New York, who retained through life his confidence and later became his banker and in a measure his business partner. William's sister Sarah (later Mrs. Erastus Huntington) was for many years a member of Mr. Coit's household and Benjamin, his younger brother, was also in business in the city. The renewal of hostilities after the short Peace of Amiens revived the prospects of trade on this side the water (especially the marine), whereupon quite early in September, 1803, William was again on the ocean

and by 13th October, wrote a letter from Barbadoes telling of his voyage, during which the vessel had been boarded by a French privateer, whose men appropriated some of their casks of fresh water and some articles, a personal speculation on William's part. What vicissitudes the mariner of those days encountered! He could put no trust in man, neither could he in the waves or the winds, and the last were his sole reliance for propulsion. No sooner were the wayfarers rid of the pirates than the breezes failed them and for six days they were becalmed off port; and when they finally arrived in Barbadoes they found the market glutted by the quantities of American produce and merchandise brought all at the same time to this small place; and the prices realized were actually lower than the articles could be bought for at home. From Barbadoes they sailed to Martinique, which for a period of eight years had been held by England, but since the late Treaty of Peace had been ceded back to France, its former possessor. Thence they sailed to New York. A touching incident of this voyage was the sale of a few fowl belonging to his little brother Dwight, then a boy between nine and ten years of age. Very likely it was the child's first transaction, which William undertook on his behalf, the chickens being sold to the Commander of the Port in Martinique.

But these rough experiences did not deter William from embarking on other similar enterprises and most of his short life from now on was spent upon the sea. We find him first on vessels belonging in whole or in part to his father, who was, as we have already seen, a large shipowner, but soon in command of his own vessels, carrying American produce and merchandise to foreign ports and bringing back needed supplies to his own country. It must be remembered that the shipmasters of New England in the first days of our merchant marine were men of a very high standing, of a grade superior to those of all other nationalities following the sea. Early in the ensuing spring, 1804, William was to be seen in Philadelphia fitting out a 300-ton ship named the "George" for a trip to Liverpool and back, lading her with salt provisions, bark, pig-iron and cotton. Although only twenty-three years of age, he acted with unwonted energy, as if the whole enterprise were devolving upon him alone. The "George" dropped down the Delaware and was out to sea before the end of March, reaching Liverpool just at the time of Napoleon's anticipated invasion of England,

which of course was alive with preparations to resist it, all of which must have had its effect upon the commercial side of the voyage. Howbeit only three and a half months elapsed before the vessel was back in America, and William at work as before. His close application was such that he had absented himself from the neighborhood of his boat on no one occasion for more than three hours. At the same time he retained the good opinion of those he wished to control, for he wrote that four of the crew at least had sworn to stay by him; in fact on arrival in port they declined to be paid off in full as that would have ended their engagement; and in this practical way they gave testimony to the humane treatment they had received from Captain Rockwell, as well as at his hands. He sailed on another voyage on the "George" this same year, and again in 1805, the last voyage being just as the victory of Trafalgar was being celebrated in England. William had now become master of the ship (he was only mate before) and he wrote complaining of a sorry crew; besides this, on the last homeward run he was tried beyond measure by a slothful and negligent mate whom he had detected sleeping at his post, owing to which he had not dared to leave deck, day or night, nor had he had off his clothes more than twice all the way over. Wherefore, thankful that the voyage had been a short one, it was a relief indeed to be on shore once more.

At the end of December, 1805, a season of the year always filled with anxiety for the mariner, a great storm arose along the coast and even in New York harbor (where the "George" was) many a vessel was put in jeopardy; but, happily, through William's exertions, his ship rode through it in safety, he being engaged from daylight until dark in securing her. When this was done he assisted on a brig owned by his uncle, Levi Coit, and while performing such good offices he so injured one of his legs as to produce serious lameness for a while. On the next voyage from New York, the "George" had seven passengers, an item encouraging to our captain, considering that the cabin was a perquisite of his; the entire receipts to New Orleans, whither they were now bound, being his; but from that port to Europe he was to have one-half only, and out of this he was required to provide the cabin table. His recognized compensation was 5 per cent primage on the general cargo in addition to \$30.00 per month for services. On his provisioning of the table a side light may be thrown by the fact that this run to

New Orleans consumed 65 days (part of which they were becalmed), the seven passengers each paying \$80.00. (In 1802 as much as \$200.00 was paid for a passage from Cadiz to New York.) In his letters of the time, which are extremely interesting reading, we learn of the tribulations and difficulties which were encountered in the slow approach to the famous Crescent City, over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, where the ship drew too much water by six inches; their finally getting over by virtue of hard labor and sail, poling occasionally up stream and making fast to trees along the banks, accompanied by swarms of sandflies and mosquitoes. The writer had a prolonged sojourn in the city, with which he professed to be well pleased, sleeping nights on shipboard and spending his evenings at Mr. Phillips's house (probably partner of Levi Coit, whose offices in New York were on the corner of Washington and Carlisle Streets). New Orleans in 1803 had a population of 8,000. It was 100 miles from the city by the water route to the mouth of the river. It is worthy of observation how soon the culture of cotton was stimulated in a marked degree by the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. In thirteen years thereafter cargoes of the staple were wanted to supply a demand already existing in England. The difficulty William had in securing a full load of cotton was great, but through the aid of Mr. Phillips, half-owner of the ship, a cargo including some supplemental hides was obtained and the "George" slipped her cable, dropped down the Father of Waters, stood out to the Gulf and spread her canvas for the port of Nantes in France. But the good ship never gained her destination, never in sooth got into the mid-Atlantic even. In some storm she may have become a helpless wreck upon a rock or reef besetting the pathway of commerce in those treacherous seas. No details of her loss have been given but Captain Williams arrived in New York on a brig from New Providence (one of the Bahama Islands off the Florida coast) reporting having "met with a series of misfortunes."

Nothing daunted by this rude experience, after but three months' relaxation in his Connecticut home, the adventurer was hazarding once more the tempestuous ocean. The Ides of March, 1807, had come when an improvement was marked, as the news from Europe was of a cheering character. There were intimations that a Treaty of Commerce had been concluded between our country and Great Britain, and as a consequence the demand for vessels and cargoes

took an upward turn. Levi Coit purchased a brig of 200 tons, styled the "Hope" (a name of fair omen), and in her our indomitable shipmaster embarked for Portugal. After a quick passage of twenty-eight days' duration the "Hope" dropped anchor in the harbor of Lisbon. The run was one succession of storms, however, only one out of the many days being what could be called a dry one. (He reached Europe at the time of Friedland, just before the treaty on the raft at Tilsit, and in a few short weeks after the return of the victorious French army, the Emperor of France turned a portion of its columns upon poor Portugal and drove the royal house of Braganza to take refuge in Brazil.) Our traveler describes Lisbon as a city of no little elegance, having buildings mainly of white stone, some of them five and six stories high. On the return of the "Hope" we lose track of her Commander for several months, yet we are in no wise in the dark for a reason. During this period the rigor and effect of Napoleon's so-called "Berlin" and "Milan Decrees" became fully felt, supplemented as they were by the retaliatory measures of England, the notorious "Orders in Council." The Decrees interdicted all commerce with Great Britain and by declaring the Islands in a state of siege they excluded all British manufactures from ports of the continent. Should a boat be caught looking in at an English roadstead the French Decree confiscated her, and if attempting to enter ports on the mainland, she would be found by one of King George's cruisers, the Orders subjecting her to a like restraint. As if these prohibitive manifestoes were not sufficient to suppress altogether nautical enterprise, there happened at this juncture the affair of the frigate "Chesapeake," the outrage of a British sloop of heavier gun-power cannonading one of our Navy, ostensibly for the purpose of seizing certain deserting seamen asserted to be on board. For a time at least it looked as if we were on the very verge of war. Following this was the Act of December, 1807, familiarly known as Jefferson's Embargo,* whereby all reciprocal commerce with the maritime world was put under ban. This measure met with ill support along the seaboard; every nautical interest was stifled by it and the discontent grew among the tethered shipowners of New England and elsewhere,

*The Embargo Act prohibited American vessels from sailing to any port in Europe, or any vessel from there coming into our harbors. It was repealed 15 March, 1809, being substituted by what is known as the Non-intercourse Act, which applied the embargo to England and France only, and this was in force until 1812.

who practically had to go out of business. Not until the following summer, July, 1808, did Skipper Williams sally forth again upon the water on the "Hope," and then merely for a tour of the West Indies, consuming about six months.

The next spring came the news of the Proclamation of Madison of 18 April, 1809 (he had been inaugurated President the previous month), to the effect that the Orders in Council were about to be withdrawn, as an envoy from England was on his way to this country to conclude negotiations for a renewal of maritime intercourse. Although this proved a fiasco, the promised convention with the London Cabinet coming to naught, with no mitigation in the Berlin and Milan Decrees, the marine in every port of entry on this side of the water started into new life and shipping rose in value. This led to the purchase by Captain Williams of a vessel of 295 tons named the "Four Sisters," but freights were still dormant. The Congress was in no mood to abrogate the Act of Non-intercourse and a second proclamation from the White House acknowledged the collapse of the anticipated overtures. Yet in spite of such considerations the newly bought ship was put to sea covertly and after a tedious passage (made part of the way within sight of the French coast) reached the English Channel and tied up about the first of September, 1809, at the wharves of Hull. There was good excuse for not steering to Lisbon on this occasion, for the British forces held the peninsula and Wellington was winning his laurels on Portuguese soil, while every haven on the continent was under blockade. It was scarcely prudent to sail directly home from England, so about the middle of October Captain Williams steered his bark from Hull for the coast of Florida, then possessed by Spain, and after buffeting the waves for sixty-four days he reached Amelia Island (now Fernandina). Amelia Island lies just south of the extreme southern border of Georgia at the mouth of the River St. Mary's, down which cotton was brought to the seaboard, so it is easy to understand why vessels should be going there and why, particularly at this crisis, there should have been carried on a species of contraband trade between such an insignificant place and the ports of the old world. The approach to the harbor, itself a very good one, is described as wretched and dangerous, yet as many as 150 sailing vessels were there at that time. The habitations on shore were "meaner than any Indian's wigwam," so shelter was given on shipboard to John Coit, a second

cousin, who carried on trade in cotton at the town of St. Mary's, 9 miles up the river. Here Captain Williams had the misfortune to lose upwards of 110 tons of coal, that had been put on board while in the Humber, because at that time it had been the intention to get in a cargo for Gothenborg, Sweden. Now in careening his ship in order to inspect her bottom and the caulking, the load was taken out of the hold and dumped on the muddy shore, where it soon sank out of sight.

Upon securing enough cotton, with little delay, the "Four Sisters" started once again for the Straits of Dover, but on the voyage a Frenchman espied her and compassed her spoliation, but "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley," as in this instance, and before many hours both prize and privateer were captured by an English frigate, which took them both into Fowey on the coast of Cornwall. Here the dauntless seafarer was delayed two months, perforce, awaiting salvage, and in this he appears to be the loser to the extent of his bill of repairs, which the underwriters refused to allow him, a policy having been taken out at the Lloyd's before leaving Hull for the westward voyage. His bill for repairs at Fowey was considerable, his letter asserts, as prior to being captured the ship had encountered the worst weather of all his experience, whereby the long boat was lost, the caboose or kitchen went overboard, in short, the decks were swept clean of everything and as the insurance policy was not general enough the loss fell on Captain Williams. Following this he took his ship around to London, where he abode for the next two months, until the end of the summer of 1810. There is nothing to tell us how he enjoyed himself in the great city, sauntering through the Strand, Cheapside or Picadilly; how Westminster and St. Paul's impressed him, or whether he viewed the British Museum with interest. While the whole empire was distracted by the drumbeats of war there was no decrease in the attractions of the Capital. Nevertheless, the "Four Sisters" soon dropped down the English Thames with a load of wheat, which she transported directly to Lisbon. After this, we find her early in the ensuing January sailing into New York harbor with a hold full of salt. In another six months the good ship's masts are bending to the breezes of the vasty deep, bound for the same Portuguese port, entering the Tagus as the year was closing, after experiencing continuous storms. (The Act of Non-intercourse, which succeeded Jefferson's Embargo, permitted

a ship to ply at its owner's risk between this country and the continent, or to Florida or to any colonial dependency other than British, but in so doing there was no protection from our own flag.)

This year Portugal was the scene of Wellington's most stirring military operations, which may explain why the serious attempt of Captain Williams to sell his vessel there did not succeed. This last passage, he wrote his brother, had completely weaned him from the sea and he was anxious to forsake that manner of life; but not being able to dispose of the craft, he made for the port of New York, laden with salt, being only thirty-four days en route; and that cargo discharged, in due course of time he obtained a return cargo of rye, which, without delay, he took into Lisbon, where he reappeared early in June. The salt which he always brought back in bound freight was procured at St. Ubes (Setubal), a little place on the coast but a few leagues south on the Tagus, where he now touched en route for New York. After several days out on her homeward voyage with everything going well, a man at the lookout descried an object in the distance, which, on nearer approach, proved to be a frigate, the red color at her gaff denoting her nationality. It soon became evident that the "Four Sisters" was being chased; that the warship was bearing down upon her; the shout "ahoy" was heard, followed by a shot across her bows and a peremptory command to surrender. Utterly ignorant of the declaration of war (19 June, 1812), the news of which as yet had no more than reached the ears of Europe, the American skipper was thunder-struck, but there was no help. His captors appropriated \$1,000.00 of his cash besides relieving him of his books, charts, quadrant, etc. Fortunately just before leaving Portugal he had remitted home the greater portion of his freight money secured by the last voyage, the vessel entrusted therewith arriving safely in Newport. Considering that no insurance against capture was likely, the value of the vessel must have been a total loss; and that was stated some months previously to have been about \$8,000.00. The British frigate took her into Halifax, whither other prizes flying the "Stars and Stripes" had been taken to the number of fifty or sixty. According to a daily paper at the time, Captain Williams and chief mate of the "Four Sisters" from Lisbon to New York were brought to port on 14 August, 1812, by the English packet "Cateret" from Falmouth fourteen days from Halifax. He reported that

there were in the latter place "between three and four hundred prisoners of American citizenship who were being treated with consideration." This capture is found recorded in Boston papers before it was noticed in New York, hence it is likely that Captain Williams was detained in Halifax some time awaiting a packet that would take him home. The "Four Sisters" left Lisbon on the 7th of June, and the Congress declared war on the 19th June, 1812.

Until the cloud of war blew over, Captain Williams remained on land some two or three years, residing in the town of his birth, Norwich, surrounded by interested friends and neighbors. During that time he married and settled on property which he had already purchased, with a house and barn, on Cliff Street. Never were more welcome tidings than the announcement of the Treaty of Peace, which reached Norwich in February, 1815. This signified that the ocean was again free for marine trade, and without delay Captain Williams proceeded to Boston, bought there a craft of 198 tons and with all due haste sailed first for Charleston, S. C., and later for the West Indies. What shipwreck he suffered, or what gale or hurricane he encountered we know not; all that we can gather from his letters is that on the 4th April thereafter, the courageous man was taking passage on the "Mechanic" for Turk's Island in hopes of collecting insurance money. Before another winter and as resolute as ever he bought a new and larger ship of 260 tons register called the "Support" and within two or three months she anchored in Charleston harbor, whence she sailed for Europe. Since he had been last on that side of the ocean, five years before, what mighty events had happened! The Imperial Dictator who had held the nations at his beck, was in banishment on an island, and now in place of military operations, on every hand had succeeded a real and permanent peace. This time he went to France, landing at Havre in April, 1817. No American ships were welcome in England at that time; their country had too recently shown the falsity of England's boast that she alone was mistress of the seas. In nearly every engagement of the late war, the Yankees had worsted her. For this very reason the American was lionized in France. Besides this, trade was dull and great distress prevailed in England; rioting was present and in Birmingham alone as many as 10,000 operatives were out of employment. In the course of a month or two the "Support" was pointed home-

ward and before midsummer she was safe in New York once more. After a few months on shore early in the fall Capt. Williams embarked again on his final voyage; this time for the familiar coast of Portugal. Although passing so many years upon it, the sea had few charms for this man; whatever love of adventure had captivated his boyish fancy, in subsequent life he was longing ever for the time to come when he could settle down tranquilly to the enjoyment of the comforts of home amid those pleasures of society and family life from which by his calling he had been deprived. It was his intention on this very voyage to sell his vessel and abandon henceforth his seafaring life altogether. He reached Lisbon about the first of January, 1818, and in pursuance of his plan he made disposition of the "Support" and bought a few commodities that he wished to ship to this country. Having transacted this business and being anxious to return home, he took passage on the packet "Niagara" sailing for Norfolk, Virginia. On the voyage home he was lost at sea March 9, when not yet thirty-seven years of age. Thus abruptly closed a life full of promise.

His beautifully penned letters inlaid and bound in two volumes are much treasured by his grandchildren. Written from all the foreign ports which he visited they give minute details of his experiences, and breathe a delicacy of feeling and a deep affection for all of the family circle. We read through them his character and understand the esteem in which he was held by his friends. The story of his short life is replete with interest. This intrepid mariner evinces a nobleness of nature, which in face of untold hardship and calamity, of shipwreck oft and perils abundant, takes up its appointed task, braving the dangers of the deep again and yet again, with indomitable perseverance, untiring energy and never flagging zeal. Strange fatality is it that, having through the years marvelously escaped death while in command of his own vessels, he should lose his life in a storm at sea when returning as a passenger to his native shores. His miniature on ivory by Elkanah Tisdale in possession of his great-grandson Wheeler Williams portrays a noble countenance expressive of refinement, intelligence, gentleness and strength.

William Coit⁶ Williams married in Norwich 30 Dec., 1813, Nancy Breed (Shubael and Lydia Perkins) born in Norwich, 6 Sep., 1788, died there 18 Mar., 1880.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

Allen¹ Breed came over from England with John Winthrop's party on the "Arbella" in 1630. They remained first at Lynn, then Stonington. Gershom, in the fourth generation, removed to Norwich about 1750. He was a shipping merchant and importer. He, his son and grandsons pursued the business at the same store on Water Street for more than a hundred years. His house, built in 1758, on the corner of Washington, Church and Main Streets is probably the most ancient now remaining in Chelsea (Norwich City). He was a leading patriot of the town, was made Captain of Militia, 4th Company in Norwich, May, 1774.

Shubael⁶ was graduated from Yale College in 1778 (where three of his brothers were also educated). He was a member of the "Association against Illicit Trade" in 1782 (page 75); cashier of the Norwich Marine Insurance Co.; collector of U. S. revenue during the administration of John Adams, 1797-1801, and otherwise prominent in civil affairs. He was a promoter of the "Proprietors' School," and the records from 1795 to 1800 are in his handwriting. His numerous letters are wonderful specimens of penmanship and literary ability and reveal customs of family and college life during the stirring times of the Revolution.

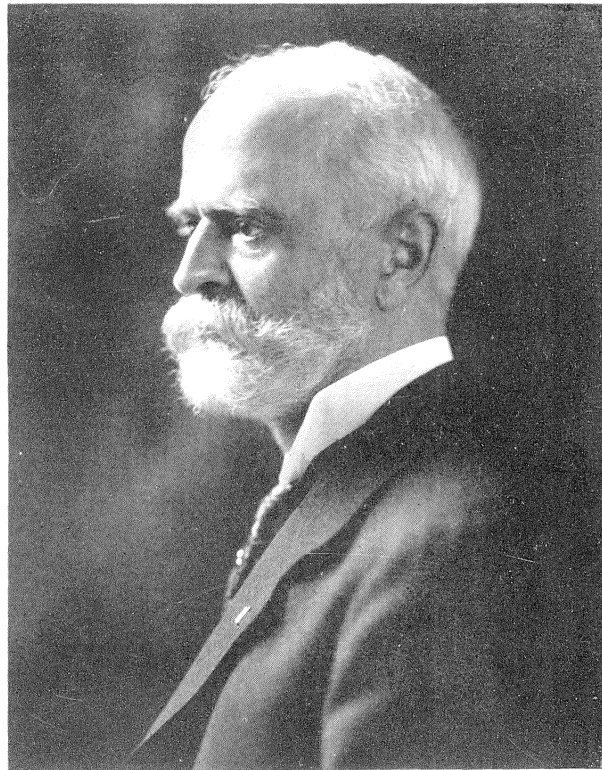
John¹ Perkins came from Gloucestershire, England, during the winter of 1630/1 in the ship "Lyon" in company with the Rev. Roger Williams, the famous divine. After two years in Boston the family lived in Ipswich. Jabez³ in 1695 removed to Norwich and for three generations a Jabez was a valuable citizen, filling offices of civil or military importance. Jabez⁵ built a home on the lot where the Wauregan Hotel now stands, and here his daughter Lydia was born.

Lydia, in her long life of ninety-four years, 11 Oct., 1767, to 15 Apr., 1861, from the American Revolution to the Civil War, had many interesting experiences, of which her descendants may derive the benefit in the carefully preserved letters, diaries, recipe book, valentines, samplers, as well as precious bits of silver and furniture.

Nancy Breed was brought up in a literary atmosphere and was a worthy pupil of her parents. Excepting thirteen years when she was in New Haven with her second husband, Deacon Nathan Whiting, all her life was spent in Norwich, with frequent journeys to visit relatives. She returned, a widow, to her parents' home and the three generations lived together until her mother's death, and then



Simeon Breed⁷ Williams
1900



Lawrence⁸ Williams
1918

she and her daughter continued for nineteen years longer to reside in their home on Church Street, dying only two days apart. They were buried side by side at the same moment. It was said of the mother, "She was a mother in Israel, having lived an exemplary Christian life for more than three quarters of a century and being at the time of her decease the eldest member of the Second Congregational Church, where she set a worthy example until she was ninety-one years of age, by her punctual attendance on divine worship"; and of the daughter, "She was endeared to her many friends, not more on account of the many lovely qualities which marked her as one of the most estimable of women, than of her self-sacrificing devotion for many years to her grandmother and mother."

Children of William Coit⁶ Williams and Nancy Breed born in Norwich:

27. I. SIMEON BREED⁷, b. 3 Feb., 1815; d. 3 Sep., 1902; m. Cornelia Johnston.
 - II. MARY BREED, b. 1 Apr., 1816; d. 16 Mar., 1880.
27. SIMEON BREED⁷ WILLIAMS (*William Coit*,⁶ *Joseph*,⁵ *Joseph*,⁴ *John*,³ *Joseph*,² *John*¹) was born in Norwich, Conn., 3 Feb., 1815; died in Berlin, Germany, 3 Sept., 1902, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, 17 Sept., 1902. He received the name of his mother's uncle, Simeon Breed, who had saved his father from drowning when a child. After his father's death (when he was but three years of age and his mother took her two children to her father's home) he received parental care and instruction from his grandfather until he was sixteen. During that time he attended a school held in the basement of Christ Church (Episcopal), across the street from the home, and also the "Proprietors' School," of which both of his grandfathers were "Proprietors." Later he was sent to Bacon's Academy at Colchester, there living in the family of Rev. Salmon Cone, whose wife was his grandfather's sister. He left Norwich in 1831 at the early age of sixteen to join an uncle in Pittsburgh. It took him ten days to make this journey; going by stage to Essex Ferry on the Connecticut River; by steamboat to New York and to South Amboy, N. J.; thence by stage to Bordentown, N. J.; by steamboat to Philadelphia, Pa., and to Baltimore, Md.; thence by stage for three long days and nights across the state of Pennsylvania and over the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburgh.

With the exception of a year spent in New York, employed by his uncle, Edwin Williams, the publisher of the *New York Annual Register* and the *Statesman's Manual*, he remained in Pittsburgh until about 1840, for four years employed in the dry-goods business of his uncle, George Breed, and later in the commission house of Atwood and Jones. During this time, he went on a collecting tour by steamboat down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi, Illinois, and Wabash, traveling by stage and on horseback throughout the interior of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Then for three or four years he was engaged in business for himself. In 1844 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where after a few years as bookkeeper in the employ of J. D. and C. Jones, dry-goods merchants, he entered the manufacturing business on his own account.

Here he was a member of the School Board and of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and took a great interest in the life of the place. In 1875 he originated the idea of erecting the Johnston Building on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets on property owned by his wife and her sisters—the first fine, modern office building in the city, which set the pace for others to follow. It served its purpose for forty-five years, when it was torn down in 1920, and the Gibson Hotel now occupies its site. Cincinnati was his home for twenty-one years, until 1865, when he removed with his family to Lake Forest, a suburb of Chicago, in which city he occupied himself for many years with real-estate transactions. In 1887 he sold his residence in the country and moved into the city. He was a man of public spirit and his voice was frequently raised through the press, to elevate the moral tone of the community and to better conditions. These letters cover a variety of subjects; banks, currency, public safety, good government, redress of wrongs, exposure of frauds, and more particularly the advocacy of all sorts of civic improvements, widening of streets, extension of railway facilities, reduction of railway fares, building of bridges, enlarging of harbors, and erecting of fountains and better classes of buildings. His private letters also show much literary ability and are highly prized for style as well as beautiful penmanship. His many printed letters to his children and grandchildren are exquisite specimens of his skill in that line. He had a talent for drawing, delighted in painting and sculpture, was very fond of music, and found constant pleasure in his books.

Although so early removed from the home of his boyhood, he was always loyal to Norwich and made frequent pilgrimages there as to a shrine that he loved. He took a vital interest in the place of his birth and the numerous relatives there. It was because of his desire for a record of the lives of his ancestors that this book was undertaken. He was very fond of travel, and besides being familiar with his own country, had visited Mexico and made several trips to Europe. It was while he was abroad in 1902 that he died in Berlin in his eighty-eighth year.

His reverend and beautiful face and fine physique made him a striking personality, and his intelligence and mental alertness and widespread interest in the work of the world were unusual in a man of his years. He was a true friend in his interest and generosity, ever ready with the helping hand in encouragement and aid, and his uniformly kind and courteous manner marked him a true gentleman of the Old School. He had always a kindly word for those less fortunate and made many friends by the influence of his gentle spirit. The sight of his beautiful snowy head and benign countenance was a benediction. His noble life, well rounded out in years and good example, could not fail to leave its impress on those about him.

Simeon Breed⁷ Williams married in Cincinnati, Ohio, 29 June, 1848, Cornelia Johnston (William Sage and Clarina Bartow) born in Cincinnati, 21 Nov., 1821, died at Lake George, N. Y., 22 Aug., 1882, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Thomas¹ Johnston was born in Boston (not known whether in England or America) in 1708 and died in Boston, Mass., 8 May, 1767, and was buried in King's Chapel Burying Ground. He owned the house, in which he resided many years, in Brattle Square, opposite the tower of the Brattle Street Church, of which he was a member. He was a japanner, engraver, and heraldic painter, and also the pioneer organ builder in New England. He built the first in 1754 for St. Peter's Church, Salem, and the second in 1758 for Christ Church, Boston, the "Old North Church." A memorial tablet to Thomas Johnston has been placed in the latter church.

He engraved book-plates, clock faces, psalm tunes, battles and landscapes. He was admitted to the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" in 1721.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

His son Samuel² held military positions in the Continental Army; was Major from Aug., 1778, to May, 1779. As a master-mariner he sailed ships to the West Indies. He was drowned at sea on a return passage.

William Sage³ Johnston went from Middletown, Conn., to Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1818 and engaged in mercantile operations. He was one of the chief managers of the City Water Works. He traveled through the western part of the country and foresaw its future possibilities. He was distinguished for his high sense of honor, fidelity in meeting engagements and method in all his transactions. He was well known socially and his charities were widespread. His brother, Rev. Samuel³ Johnston, followed him to Cincinnati and became the minister of Christ Church, and organized St. Paul's Church in 1828, where he served as rector until his death in 1833, caused by caring for his congregation in an epidemic of cholera.

Clarina Bartow's earliest ancestor of whom we know was Gen. Bertaut, who escaped from Brittany in France on account of religious persecution, and settled in Devonshire, England, in 1572. His descendant John, in the fifth generation, was the first to come to this country in 1702. He was a minister of the Church of England and was sent by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" to Westchester, N. Y., where he labored most successfully until his death, 1726. His son Basil⁶ was schoolmaster of the Parish of Westchester for nineteen years. Basil left property in New York to his son Punderson, father of Clarina.

Clarina's grandfather on her mother's side, John Bartow, her father's cousin, lived at Pelham in the old manor-house of his grandfather, Thomas Pell.

Clarina Bartow received her education at the Moravian Seminary in Bethlehem, Pa. Her manuscript Geography, History and Catechism of that time have been handed down to succeeding generations. She took a prominent part in social and religious work, was the organizer of the "Female Benevolent Society" of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, and preserved the minutes of its meetings from 1828 to 1833. At her death it was said that society was deprived of one of its choicest members. One, writing in after years of the old times, says of her and her sister, Mrs. Wiggins: "Of those I then knew, I most distinctly recollect the two sisters

who, in person and character, and in benevolent work, were the most lovely I knew in a long life of seventy-five years."

Cornelia Johnston, the oldest child of the family, became at her mother's death the beloved companion of her father and at his urgent request, after her first year of married life, she and her husband returned to her father's home. Thereafter they always lived together, her father accompanying them when the family moved in 1865 to Lake Forest, Ill. In both of her homes she was the center of a large circle of relatives and friends. She was a leader in benevolent and philanthropic work and entered fully into the social and religious life of the place. Her hospitality knew no bounds and all were welcome at her home and board.

She was always the capable house-mother, from the time she assumed responsibility over her younger brothers and sisters until she had a grown family of her own. Her industry was untiring and never an idle moment did she know; hands were ever busy plying the needle or the pen, and books were a constant enjoyment.

She had a strong personality, great executive ability and practical common sense. Her kindness, sincerity, generosity, and thoughtfulness of others were very marked. Hers was a quietly helpful, earnest, and true nature, never for one moment forgetting others' comfort, or failing to help others' lives. Even during the latter years of her life, when a constant sufferer, she never lost her interest in others, but in heroic unselfishness planned for their happiness.

Her life was full of good works and kind words and its influence will ever remain with those who knew her.

Children of Simeon Breed⁷ Williams and Cornelia Johnston, all but one born in Cincinnati, Ohio:

28. I. CLARINA JOHNSTON⁸, b. 14 Aug., 1849; d. 24 July, 1904; m. Moses Lewis Scudder.
- II. MARY BREED, b. 22 Feb., 1851; d. Cincinnati, O., 7 Mar., 1856.
- III. ANNA PERKINS, b. Norwich, Conn., 7 July, 1852; unm.
- IV. CORNELIA BARTOW, b. 20 May, 1854; d. Pasadena, Cal., 26 Apr., 1921, unm.
- V. LILLIE, b. 24 Jan., 1857; d. 17 Feb., 1857.
29. VI. LAWRENCE, b. 23 Oct., 1859; d. 16 July, 1920; m. Adèle H. Wheeler.

28. CLARINA JOHNSTON⁸ WILLIAMS (*Simeon Breed⁷, William Coit⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Cincinnati, O., 14 Aug., 1849, and died in New York City, 24 July, 1904, and was buried in Huntington, L. I.

She married in Lake Forest, Ill., 17 June, 1873, (ceremony performed by Rev. Moses Lewis Scudder), Moses Lewis Scudder, Jr. (Rev. Moses Lewis and Sarah Ann Pratt), born in Charlestown, Mass., 3 Feb., 1843; died in Huntington, L. I., 29 Oct., 1917, buried there. Thomas Scudder emigrated from England in 1636 and settled in Salem, Mass. Three of his sons moved before the end of the seventeenth century to Huntington, Long Island, and their descendants have been prominent citizens there to the present day. The descendants of his son Thomas have occupied the old homestead at Huntington Harbor for five generations. M. L. Scudder, Jr., was a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1863; banker and editor in Waterbury, Conn., moved to Chicago in 1870, and in 1894 to New York. He founded the Investors' Agency in 1885.

Children:

- I. MARVYN⁹ SCUDDER, b. Lake Forest, Ill., 20 May, 1875; Yale University, A.B., 1899; entered business with his father in New York in 1904; accountant and statistician; President Investors' Agency, Inc. Res. New York City and Huntington, L. I. He m. in New York City, 2 Jan, 1908, Marion Chappell (Henry Whitehill and Mary Rand), b. Chicago, 26 Nov., 1885.
Child:
 - i. BARBARA¹⁰ SCUDDER, b. New York City, 11 Feb., 1910.
- II. HAROLD SCUDDER, b. Lake Forest, Ill., 9 Feb., 1877; d. Huntington, L. I., 4 Sep., 1913.
- III. PHILIP JOHNSTON SCUDDER, b. Chicago, 31 Oct., 1884; d. 27 Aug., 1918. Yale University, A.B., 1906. He was ten years in the 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., in which he served for five months on the Mexican border at Ft. McAllen, Texas, 1916 and 1917; three months in the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., 1917, where he was commissioned First Lieutenant, U. S. R. C.; at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., Sept., 1917, to Apr. 6, 1918, when he went overseas as second in command of Co. "E," 307th Infantry, 77th Division (the first of the draft to be sent); served in France in the Great War until he was killed in action near Fismes, 27th August, 1918. He is buried with 3,500 other



Clarina Johnston^s (Williams) Scudder
1886

American officers and soldiers in the cemetery at Seringes-et-Nesle, near Fère-en-Tardenois. His diary, the record of his army life and experiences during more than four months in France, was received by his brother in America a year after his death.

- IV. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS SCUDDER, b. Chicago, 17 May, 1887; Yale University, Ph.B., 1908; C. P. A.; entered accounting business with his father and brothers; in 1918 commissioned Captain of Air Service in Army and appointed Chief of Accounts Dept.; senior member of accounting firm of Lawrence Scudder & Co. Res. Lake Forest, Ill., and Huntington, L. I. He m. in Merion, Pa., 1 Feb., 1913, Alice Wilson (William J. and Mary Ball), b. Merion, Pa., 29 Sept., 1891.

Children, born New York City:

- i. CLARINA WILLIAMS¹⁰ SCUDDER, b. 6 Apr., 1921.
 ii. MARY STEWART SCUDDER, b. 8 July, 1922.

III *Philip Johnston Scudder II b. 1928*

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

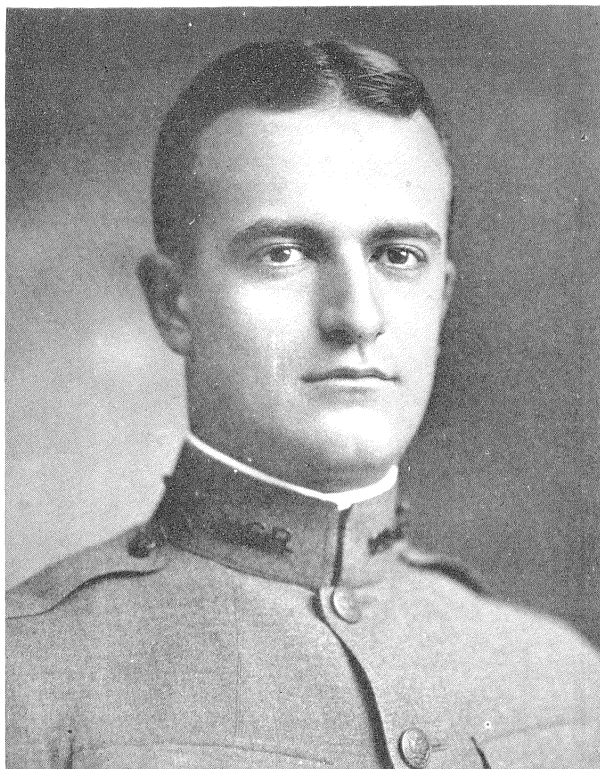
29. LAWRENCE⁸ WILLIAMS (*Simeon Breed*⁷, *William Coit*⁶, *Joseph*⁵, *Joseph*⁴, *John*³, *Joseph*², *John*¹) was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Oct., 1859, and died in Lake Forest, 16 July, 1920, and was buried there.

He lived in Cincinnati until 1865, in Lake Forest until 1882, and after that in Chicago. He was educated at Lake Forest Academy, Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated from Yale University Ph.B., in 1882. He then engaged in the real estate business. In 1896 he was made secretary and treasurer of the Oliver Typewriter Company, becoming its president in 1900, which office he held continuously until his death. To his business ability was due the phenomenal success of the organization which from small beginnings in 1896 grew to be one of the largest industries in its line, represented in all parts of the world.

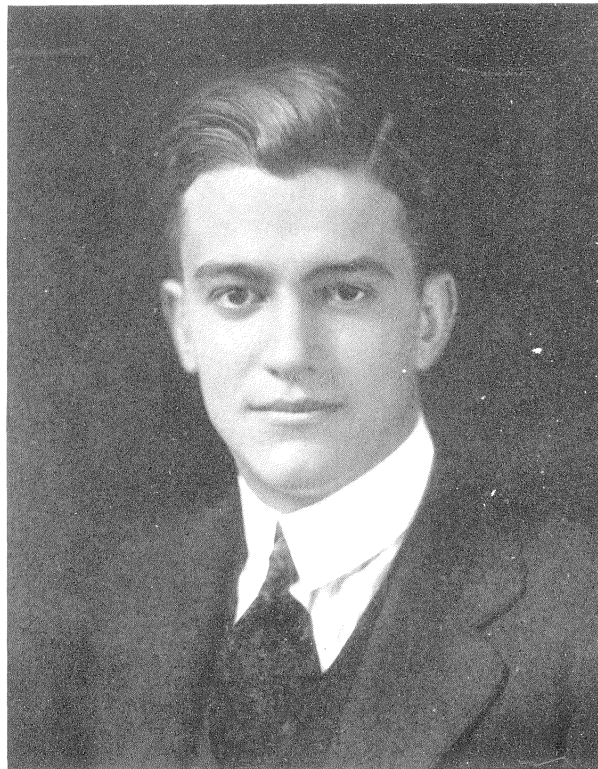
He married in New York City, 20 Sep., 1883, Adèle Holbrook Wheeler (Nathan and Mary Holbrook), born in Chicago, 24 May, 1863. Ceremony performed by Rev. Arthur Mitchell.

Children born in Chicago:

30. I. CORNELIA⁹, b. 20 July, 1884; m. 17 Nov., 1908, George A. Ranney.
 II. DOROTHY, b. 12 Jan., 1887.
 III. LAWRENCE, JR., b. 15 May, 1896; educated at Chicago Latin School, Phillips Exeter Academy, Yale University, Ph.B., 1917. Entered service of the U. S., 16 May, 1917, as cadet 1st Training Camp, Presidio, San Francisco; appointed 2nd Lt. F. A., 15 Aug., 1917; served at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, with 91st Div.; appointed 1st Lt.; went over seas with Advance School Detachment, sailing New York, 28 June, 1918; served in France in Meuse-Argonne action and in other sectors as operation officer of the 62nd F. A. Brigade and as aide-de-camp to Brigade Commander; discharged from service at Camp Sherman, O., Apr., 1919. Banker: resides Chicago.
 IV. WHEELER, b. 3 Nov., 1897; educated Chicago Latin School, Phillips Exeter Academy, Yale University, Ph.B., as of 1918, in 1919; School of Architecture, Harvard University, M. Archt., 1922; Atelier Coutan, École des Beaux Arts, Paris. Served in the Balloon Corps during the World War, reporting as cadet at Fort Omaha, Mar., 1918; commissioned 2nd Lt. and rated observer at Arcadia, California, Sep., 1918, doing duty as flight instructor until transferred to the reserve, Jan., 1919. Sculptor. He m. in Paris, France, 3 Oct., 1924, Mrs. Sylvia Phyllis (Cawston) Gough (George of Cawston, Norfolk, England, and Mary Booth Horworth), b. London, England, 1 Apr., 1894.



Lawrence⁹ Williams, Jr.
1917



Wheeler⁹ Williams
1917

30. CORNELIA⁹ WILLIAMS (*Lawrence*⁸, *Simeon Breed*⁷, *William Coit*⁶, *Joseph*⁵, *Joseph*⁴, *John*³, *Joseph*², *John*¹) was born in Chicago, 20 July, 1884.

She married in Chicago, 17 Nov., 1908, George Alfred Ranney (Henry Collings and Lucy Ann Butler), b. Chicago, 13 July, 1874. Henry C. Ranney came from Exeter, England, in 1850, to Cleveland, O., where he remained ten years, thence removing to Chicago, living there some fifty years, after which he made his home in California, dying there in 1920. George, after ten years' banking experience, entered the service of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company (later International Harvester Company); was secretary 1913-1916, secretary and treasurer 1916-1922, and since then has been vice president and treasurer.

Children born in Chicago:

- I. DOROTHY WILLIAMS¹⁰ RANNEY, b. 25 Jan., 1910.
- II. GEORGE ALFRED RANNEY, JR., b. 30 May, 1912.
- III. CORNELIA WILLIAMS RANNEY, b. 26 Mar., 1917.

23. BENJAMIN⁶ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Norwich, Conn., 23 Mar., 1783, and died in Washington County, Miss., Nov., 1821. He was given the name of that Uncle Benjamin whose melancholy death some eighteen months previously as one of the martyrs of the prison-ship "Jersey" had awakened such horror in every American heart. At fourteen or fifteen years of age Benjamin was sent to school at Lebanon, a town of fair repute in an educational way. Some thirteen miles north of Norwich, it has an historic interest as the home of Jonathan Trumbull, the famous War Governor of the Revolution, and as the place where the Council of Safety held most of its meetings; and also as the abode of the son and grandson of Gov. Trumbull and of Gov. William A. Buckingham.

In his eighteenth year, on the death of his father, Benjamin started for New York City to seek his fortune. In that metropolis, engaged in the foreign commission trade were two of his mother's brothers, Elisha and Levi Coit, and with his uncle and cousin, "E. & W. Coit," (father and son), he secured his first position. At that time, Broadway had barely yet been invaded by trade, and indeed was not paved above Chambers Street, beyond the Park. The City Hall Building, when commenced in 1803, was considered on the edge of the town. State Street, fronting the Battery Green, was the most fashionable residence quarter, and Levi Coit lived close by on Greenwich Street, at No. 33, where the North River came up to the rear of his house; in fact all the good dwellings along there were built on piles. Benjamin writes that he always found the latch-string out at Uncle Levi's; his sister Sally was one of the household and it was a very pleasant circle. Benjamin makes frequent mention of his sister in his letters, sending messages to the family and presents to the younger children.

After some years his personal fortunes enabled him to set up in business with David Phipps under the firm name of "Phipps and Williams," dealing in ship stores. His letters, still existent, written during his life in New York, abound in allusions to current events, perhaps the most interesting being the description of the obsequies of Alexander Hamilton, the idol of the great Federal party and to whom the highest honors were paid, after being killed in a duel with Aaron Burr 11 July, 1804.

Another event of supreme importance was the trial trip up the Hudson River of Robert Fulton's steamboat, the "Claremont," in

September, 1807. That, at the time, the affair was considered something of more than ordinary moment, is attested by the story told of Col. George L. Perkins of Norwich (then less than twenty years old) how he walked all the way to New York to the end that he might be a passenger aboard the craft.

All foreign business being interfered with by the "Embargo Act," Benjamin returned to Norwich for a few years and accepted the offer of his wife's brother, Ralph Bolles, to go into a hotel enterprise with him at New London. This, being on the stage route between New York and Boston, was a convenient stopping place for passengers; also sailing vessels departed thence for points along the Sound and Coast. But in 1817 he was in Newark, N. J., interested in the shoe business with another of his wife's brothers, Nathan Bolles. Ere long he removed to New Orleans to open there a branch store to sell footgear manufactured in the northern house. (Years and years afterwards, when George, his son, had grown to manhood and was wandering through the purlieus of the Crescent City, he discovered among rubbish of a scrap heap the old board sign of "Bolles and Williams.") At no point in the country was there greater activity or more promise for the future, and prospects seemed very bright.

In order to get a market for his goods he found it advantageous to travel up and down the navigable rivers of Louisiana and Mississippi, reaching in this way many of the remote plantations. Steamboats had been running on these waters for eight or more years and new routes were being opened every day. Upwards of twelve hundred and eighty arrivals of such boats are noted at New Orleans in 1821. In November of that year, in one of the expeditions above alluded to, journeying along that pestilential region, where miasms load the very air one breathes, Benjamin Williams fell ill with yellow fever and died, far away from home and friends, in Washington County, Miss., some six hundred miles by water above the Crescent City.

He married in New York City, 22 Sep., 1806, Elizabeth Bolles (Isaiah) of New London, born 23 Feb., 1785, died in Newark, 6 Oct., 1867.

Children:

- I. ABBY ELIZABETH⁷, b. New York City, 4 Jan., 1808; d. Newark, N. J., 8 Dec., 1881; m. Lewis M. Crane, b. Newark, 8 Nov., 1805; d. Newark, 29 Mar., 1876.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

Children:

- i. HARRIET CLEARMAN⁸ CRANE, b. Newark, N. J., 14 May, 1835; m. 26 Oct., 1859, Robert Gardiner Coit (William and Cecilia Gardiner), b. Norwich, Conn., 21 Mar., 1826; d. 6 Apr., 1872. Children b. Norwich: 1. Lizzie Miller⁹ Coit, b. 19 Jan., 1864; d. 30 Nov., 1873. 2. William W.⁹ Coit, b. 18 Oct., 1865; m. 1 Nov., 1892, Mary Holloway. 3. Roberta G.⁹ Coit, b. 7 June, 1871. 4. Robert G.⁹ Coit, b. 4 Jan., 1873; m. 19 Feb., 1896, Mary Ellet.
 - ii. ALANSON SUMNER CRANE, b. New York, 15 Nov., 1842; m. Rahway, N. J., 27 June, 1867, Anna Louisa Ryndens, b. New York, 27 Mar., 1847. Child: Lewis M.⁹ Crane, b. Newark, 29 June, 1868; m. 4 June, 1901, Louise Gertrude —.
- II. AARON BOLLES, b. New York, 27 Mar., 1809; d. Newark, 21 Nov., 1826, unm.
 - III. WILLIAM HENRY, b. New York, 4 Mar., 1810; d. Albany, N. Y., 2 Oct., 1868; unm.
 - IV. LOUISA M., b. New York, 4 Aug., 1811; d. Bergen, N. J., 6 Apr., 1878; m. William Green of Bergen.
- Children:
- i. JOSEPH M.⁸ GREEN. Res., Hudson City, N. J.
 - ii. SOPHIE M. GREEN, d. May, 1894.
- V. HARRIET W., b. Norwich, Conn., 20 Jan., 1814; d. Keytesville, Mo., 22 May, 1847; m. Newark, 16 Apr., 1833, Dr. James Albert Clearman, b. Fishkill, N. Y., 26 Nov. 1808; d. Charlton Co., N. C., 12 Feb., 1860.
- Children:
- i. DANIEL⁸ CLEARMAN, b. 11 Apr., 1836; d. 6 Nov., 1840.
 - ii. ABBY ELIZABETH CLEARMAN, b. 3 July, 1838; d. 7 Feb., 1841.
 - iii. MARY LOUISA CLEARMAN, b. 9 Aug., 1842; d. 10 July, 1845.
 - iv. JAMES LLOYD CLEARMAN, b. 31 Oct., 1844; d. 10 Aug., 1845.
 - v. ANNA ELIZA CLEARMAN, b. Keytesville, Mo., 18 July, 1846; m. Newark, N. J., 26 Dec., 1865, David Morgan, b. Newark, 15 Oct., 1842. Res., Meriden, Neb. Children: 1. Hattie May⁹ Morgan, b. 18 Sep., 1866. 2. Freddie Magill⁹ Morgan, b. 25 Aug., 1869; d. Newark, 20 Jan., 1873. 3. Susie Magill⁹ Morgan, b. 9 Dec., 1873; m. 9 July, 1890, G. L. Godfrey. 4. Daughter, b. 20 Mar., 1875; d. y.
31. VI. GEORGE WASHINGTON, b. 26 June, 1815; d. May, 1890; m. (1) Sarah Elizabeth Crane, m. (2) — —.
 32. VII. BENJAMIN COIT, b. 29 Jan., 1817; d. 26 Sep., 1880; m. Martha Stout.
 33. VIII. EDWIN, R. T., b. 7 Sep., 1818; m. Abby C. Taylor.

31. GEORGE WASHINGTON⁷ WILLIAMS (*Benjamin⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in New London, Conn., 26 June, 1815, and died in Ashland, N. H., May, 1890.

He married first Sarah Elizabeth Crane of Paterson, N. J., and second——.

Children by first marriage:

- I. SARAH ELIZABETH⁸, b. Mt. Vernon, O., 1844; m. Cincinnati, O., 1861, Rev. Theodore I. Holcombe, b. Naples, N. Y., 1832.

Children:

- i. HENRY HUNTINGTON⁹ HOLCOMBE, b. Cincinnati, O., Mar., 1862; d. Apr., 1862.
- ii. THEODORE HERBERT HOLCOMBE, b. Indianapolis, Ind., Apr., 1864; m. ——— Cushman.
- iii. JULIA HELEN HOLCOMBE, b. Evanston, Ill., Oct., 1866; m. West Point, N. Y., Edward S. Denton. Children: 1. Helen Holcombe¹⁰ Denton, b. Nov., 1899. 2. Isaac¹⁰ Denton, b. Jan., 1902; d. y.

II. GEORGIANNA, b. ———; m. Capt. McPheeters.

III. GEORGE, W., b. ———.

Child by second marriage:

IV. MAUD LEE, b. ———; m. ——— Robinson.

32. BENJAMIN COIT⁷ WILLIAMS (*Benjamin⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in New London, Conn., 29 Jan., 1817, and died in Newark, N. J., 26 Sep., 1880.

He married in Flemington, N. J., 1856, Martha Stout (Henry and Rebecca Ely) born 1830, died in Newark, N. J., Feb., 1902.

Children born in Newark:

- I. HATTIE⁸, b. 1858; d. Newark, 1860.
- II. HARRY C., b. 1860; m. Nova Scotia, 1895, Sarah Peck Leighton, b. 1875; d. West Medford, Mass., 20 May, 1904.

Children:

- i. SABRA DOROTHY⁹, b. 13 Aug., 1898.
- ii. IRVING DWIGHT, b. 19 Mar., 1901.

III. ANNIE, b. 1862; d. Newark, 1879.

IV. MATTIE COIT, b. 1864; m. Newark, 1886, John Delancy, Irvington, N. J.

33. EDWIN R. T.⁷ WILLIAMS (*Benjamin⁶, Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Newark, N. J., 7 Sep., 1818.

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He married in New York City, 27 Oct., 1847, Abby C. Taylor (Benjamin) born in New York City, 1822, died in Newark, N. J., 27 May, 1870. Res., Newark.

Children born in Newark, N. J.:

- I. RICHARD HENRY⁸, b. 2 July, 1848; d. Newark, 16 July, 1848.
- II. EDWIN TAYLOR, b. 1850; d. 14 Nov., 1874; m. 1 Mar., 1871, Emma Francisco. (She m. (2) ——— Lambert.)
Child:
i. EDWIN TAYLOR⁹ JR. b. ——— m. ——— 1 child.¹⁰
- III. ANN GERTRUDE, b. 9 Dec., 1853; m. Newark, 27 June, 1882, Eliphalet W. Smith. Children b. Newark: 1. FRANK WILLETT⁹ SMITH, b. 28 May, 1883. 2. EDWIN HOWE⁹ SMITH, b. 3 Mar., 1885; d. 23 July, 1892.
- IV. AUGUSTA SHEPPARD, b. 6 Feb., 1855; m. Newark, 23 Nov., 1878, Caleb L. Crockett. Children: 1. PIERRE⁹ CROCKETT, b. 2 June, 1879. 2. LAWRENCE⁹ CROCKETT, b. 8 Mar., 1884.
- V. MINNIE LOWRIE, b. 18 Jan., 1857; m. Newark, 20 Mar., 1883, John S. Scott. Children: 1. ABBY SCOTT, b. 20 Apr., 1884. 2. CHAUNCEY⁹ SCOTT, b. 6 Feb., 1889.
- VI. JAMES TAYLOR, b. ———; d. Newark, 14 July, 1882; unm.

Ref.: Letters Alanson Sumner Crane and others.

24. SARAH⁶ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Norwich, Conn., 14 May, 1785, and died there 10 July, 1875.

She married in Norwich, 13 Apr., 1815, Erastus⁶ Huntington (Simon and Zipporah Lothrop), born in Norwich, 7 Dec., 1769; died there 10 Feb., 1846. He m. (1) 20 Mar., 1800, Abigail Hyde, d. 1 July, 1811; 3 sons. Simon² Huntington came from Norwich, England, in 1633 and was one of the original 35 founders of Norwich, Conn., in 1660. The family was always prominent in church and state, occupying many and varied and responsible positions and especially active in the Revolutionary War. Erastus⁶ was a manufacturer of woolen stuffs. He had at Bean Hill, where he resided many years, a grist-mill, a fulling-mill and a carding machine.

Children born in Norwich, Conn.:

- I. ALBERT WILLIAMS⁷ HUNTINGTON, b. 2 Jan., 1816; d. Norwich, 28 Nov., 1879; m. Norwich, 28 June, 1876, Elizabeth Alexander, b. 18 July, 1835.
- II. HENRY DWIGHT HUNTINGTON, b. 1 July, 1817; d. Cincinnati, O., 28 Apr., 1884; m. (1) Cincinnati, 12 May, 1846, Sarah Hallam Johnston (Rev. Samuel and Margaretta Wilson), b. Cincinnati; d. there 24 Dec., 1871 (Rev. Samuel Johnston was organizer and first rector of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati); m. (2) Lake Forest, Ill., 22 July, 1873, Mrs. Augusta (Johnston) Shumway, b. Cincinnati, 27 Oct., 1827; d. Crested Butte, Colo., 29 Aug., 1884 (widow of Horatio Gates Shumway and daughter of William Sage Johnston, brother of Rev. Samuel Johnston).

Children by first marriage, born in Cincinnati:

- i. MARGARETTA⁸ HUNTINGTON, b. 5 Mar., 1847; d. 29 Mar., 1849.
- ii. EDWARD HALLAM HUNTINGTON, b. 12 July, 1849; d. Hinsdale, Ill., 13 Jan., 1924; m. 19 Feb., 1873, Mary Caldwell (William and Mary Corry). Children: 1. Henry Dwight⁹ Huntington, b. 29 Apr., 1874; d. 7 July, 1875. 2. Edward Hallam⁹ Huntington, b. 14 Nov., 1876; m. 15 May, 1901, Lula Irene Smith; 2 children. 3. William Caldwell⁹ Huntington, b. 27 Aug., 1878; m. 9 June, 1906, Harriet Kittie Earl; 3 children. 4. Agnes⁹ Huntington, b. 8 Feb., 1880; d. 5 Feb., 1910. 5. Eleanor⁹ Huntington, b. 2 July, 1883; d. 1906. 6. Douglas⁹ Huntington, b. 7 Sep., 1886; d. 1899. 7. Margaretta⁹ Huntington, b. 29 May, 1888.
- iii. FRANK HUNTINGTON, b. 4 Aug., 1851; m. Cincinnati, Sep., 1909, Mary Costello.
- iv. HENRY WILLIAMS HUNTINGTON, b. 1 Jan., 1855; d. 1864.

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- III. JOHN CALDWELL HUNTINGTON, b. 8 Feb., 1819; d. Cincinnati, 29 Oct., 1889; m. Cincinnati, 5 Sep., 1848, Mary Mitchell (Jethro), d. 16 Nov., 1905.

Children born in Cincinnati:

- i. ELIZABETH MITCHELL⁸ HUNTINGTON, b. 5 July, 1849; d. Dec., 1918; m. Cincinnati, 14 June, 1881, Col. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., d. 20 July, 1906.
- ii. DWIGHT WILLIAMS HUNTINGTON, b. 9 Aug., 1851; m. 9 Apr., 1890, Mary Josephine Shade, d. 23 Mar., 1916. Children: 1. Josephine⁹ Huntington, b. 27 Apr., 1891. 2. John Caldwell⁹ Huntington, b. 7 July, 1894, m. ———. 3. Dwight Williams⁹ Huntington, b. 17 June, 1896; m. ———. 4. Clara Louise⁹ Huntington, b. 29 June, 1901.
- iii. KATE TALLMAN HUNTINGTON, b. 5 Nov., 1853; d. Nov., 1866.
- iv. MITCHELL HUNTINGTON, b. 2 May, 1856; d. 20 May, 1864.
- v. MARY HUNTINGTON, b. 10 May, 1865; d. 17 May, 1865.
- vi. GRACE HUNTINGTON, b. 10 May, 1865; m. 18 Nov., 1891, George Buckland. Children: 1. Mary Huntington⁹ Buckland, b. 21 Mar., 1896. 2. Charlotte Boughton⁹ Buckland, b. 27 Apr., 1905.
- vii. FREDERICK G. HUNTINGTON, b. 17 Aug., 1871; m. 17 Apr., 1905, Frances Shuford. Children: 1. Frances⁹ Huntington, b. 14 Aug. 1907. 2. Helen Chatfield⁹ Huntington, b. 4 Aug., 1909.

- IV. WILLIAM COIT HUNTINGTON, b. 8 Sep., 1821; d. Asheville, N. C., 10 Apr., 1904; m. (1) 2 Sep., 1851, Mary Elizabeth Johnston (Rev. Samuel and Margaretta Wilson), sister of his brother Henry's wife; d. 26 Jan., 1857; m. (2) 13 Oct., 1862, Mary Henderson Lindsley, d. 14 Jan., 1863; m. (3) 17 Sep., 1874, Sarah Louise Monroe, d. Apr., 1912.

Children by first marriage, born in Cincinnati:

- i. SAMUEL JOHNSTON⁸ HUNTINGTON, b. 20 July, 1852; d. New York City, 24 Feb., 1891; m. 17 Apr., 1884, Miriam Louise Hawes. Children: 1. Edith⁹ Huntington, b. 8. Mar., 1885. 2. Clark⁹ Huntington, b. 10 Dec., 1886. 3. Helen⁹ Huntington, b. 19 Sep., 1889; m. 22 Feb., 1915, Arthur G. Whyte; 2 children.
- ii. SARAH WILLIAMS HUNTINGTON, b. 2 Aug., 1854; unm.
- iii. MARY ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, b. 17 Jan., 1857; d. Sep., 1860.

Children by third marriage:

- iv. LE BARON MONROE HUNTINGTON, b. 1 July, 1875; m. 26 Jan., 1913, Daisy Rivington.
- v. ALBERT TRACY HUNTINGTON, b. 8 Mar., 1878; m. 24 May, 1914, Mrs. Gertrude (Westfall) Childs.
- v. FREDERICK GILBERT HUNTINGTON, b. 18 Aug., 1826; d. Cincinnati, 24 Apr., 1905; m. 31 May, 1859, Mary Louise Fletcher

(Lowell), b. Cincinnati, 20 Feb., 1839; d. Cincinnati, 2 Oct., 1897.
Children born in Cincinnati:

- i. MARY⁸ HUNTINGTON, b. Apr., 1862; d. y.
- ii. HELEN HUNTINGTON, b. 24 Oct., 1864; m. 9 Apr., 1889, Albert Hayden Chatfield. Children: 1. Frederick Huntington⁹ Chatfield, b. 2 Apr., 1890. 2. William Hayden⁹ Chatfield, b. 26 Jan., 1893; m. 14 Oct., 1916, Elizabeth Wolcott Henry. Children: Henry Houston¹⁰ Chatfield, b. 7 Sep., 1917; Frederick Huntington¹⁰ Chatfield, b. 14 Mar., 1920; Helen Huntington¹⁰ Chatfield, b. 10 Mar., 1924. 3. Albert Hayden⁹ Chatfield, b. 10 Jan., 1900; m. 19 Jan., 1924, Marian Wallace.
- iii. FLETCHER HUNTINGTON, b. 29 Nov., 1868; d. Apr., 1916.
- VI. HORACE HUNTINGTON, b. 2 Aug., 1828; d. Saratoga, N. Y., 17 July, 1903, unm.

These six Huntington brothers went to Cincinnati, Ohio, early in life and carried on a wholesale business in crockery and glassware. There for many years they were honored and respected citizens, prominent in church and social life. Three of them lived out their lives in the city of their adoption, four marrying into prominent Cincinnati families. Albert returned in 1867 to Norwich.

25. TIMOTHY DWIGHT⁶ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Norwich, 31 Mar., 1794, and died in New Haven, 16 June, 1831.

He was the namesake of an old and valued friend of the family, the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., then beyond doubt the most popular man in all New England. Ever since the Revolutionary days, when he served in the army as chaplain, writing soul-stirring songs which animated many a soldier's heart with patriotic ardor, Dr. Dwight had been in the public eye, and as time wore on he was still held as the most gifted of men. President Dwight took a kindly interest in the lad who, when but fifteen years of age, was offered a position in the hardware house of the Doctor's oldest son, Timothy Dwight, Jr., in New Haven. Here he was made a member of the Dwight household.

At the age of twenty-one he was taken into partnership. This continued for ten years, during which time many journeys to and from Charleston, S. C., occurred. In that city was a branch store in charge of James Dwight, son of Timothy Dwight, first, and later, father of Timothy Dwight, second president of that name of Yale College. In 1826 he entered as partner the firm of Rogers,

Williams and Taylor in New York, which had the credit of being for more than fifty years, the heaviest importing house in its line in the city, going out of business finally in 1830.

The most conspicuous feature of Dwight Williams' character was his profound piety. He was a true exemplification of the term "lay preacher." The Sabbath School lay near his heart. He originated the plan of a National Sunday School Union for the improvement of these schools. He visited New York with this end in view in 1823. Unsuccessful here, he went to Philadelphia the next year to lay his plan before the Sunday School Union of that city. The proposition was cheerfully adopted. At that time, as noticed in the *Sunday School Teachers' Magazine* for July, 1824, the first officers of the American Sunday School Union were chosen and Mr. Williams was appointed one of the Vice-Presidents. "Thus was created a gigantic machine, which operates on the minds of the rising generation from Maine to Louisiana. Thousands of children will have reason to bless God that this benevolent Association was formed."

Timothy Dwight Williams married in New Haven, 19 Nov., 1823, Sally Maria Leffingwell (William, Christopher) born 1783, died 31 Jan., 1866. No children.

She bequeathed most of her property to the minister of her church. Her father was born in Norwich, of one of the oldest families there. He was in business in New York 1793-1809, and then retired to New Haven, where he was reputed to be the wealthiest resident.

26. EDWIN⁶ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Norwich, Conn., 25 Sep., 1797, and died in New York City 21 Oct., 1854.

When his father, General Williams, died in 1800, Edwin, the youngest of the five sons, was three years of age. His widowed mother with the other small children found shelter beneath the roof of her father, Captain William Coit, remaining there until 1807, when her oldest son, Joseph, established in the law, purchased the house on Broadway and made a home there for the family. Here Edwin passed the next eight years. His was a happy boyhood, although denied many of the advantages of wealth and modern instruction.

He was a forward child, with a natural aptitude for acquiring

the "three R's" taught in the rudimentary "Dame School" and later in the Kinney School, on the hill overlooking the First Congregational Church.

At the age of seventeen he went to New York and took position with a dry-goods commission house. After six years he formed a partnership with Jedidiah Huntington, nephew of the General of the same name. His part of the business was to travel and solicit trade. He thus for four years had much experience in traveling over the country, visiting almost every State then in the Union and undergoing all the hardships that such a life entailed in those early days. In 1826 he wisely decided to follow his natural bent and set himself earnestly to devote himself to literary pursuits.

He was elected Recording Secretary of the American Institute at its organization in 1828, which office he resigned after ten years' service. He began the publication of his earliest literary venture, *The New York Annual Register*, in 1830 and it appeared every April until 1845. It was "deemed by adequate judges worthy to occupy a place among the best statistical works on the United States, and is frequently quoted as a book of authority both in this country and in Europe."

In 1838 came out the first volume of *The Statesman's Manual*, a history of the several Presidential Administrations, condensing material that was obtainable in no other single publication, a field which had been sadly neglected up to that time. This was added to in the following years until 1854—the year of his death—making four large volumes. He published many other statistical works and also wrote regularly for several New York papers.

When Prince Louis Napoleon (afterwards Emperor Napoleon III), was in this country in 1837, Edwin Williams was selected to conduct him about New York and show him our institutions and manufactures.

Benson J. Lossing, in his *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, describes at length his sight-seeing excursion in Norwich, under the guidance of his friend Edwin Williams, in 1849. He also quotes a letter from Gen. Williams written during the Revolutionary War, which a daughter, Mrs. Russell Hubbard, permitted him to copy.

The following is an extract from an obituary notice in a New York newspaper at the time of his death:

"Edwin Williams wrote chiefly on historical and statistical subjects. On these and cognate branches, such as politics and geog-

raphy his information was accurate and vast. He knew the history of every public man in the country, from Washington's time to the present day; and in the course of an evening, without books of reference or other assistance, could pen a sketch of almost any individual who happened to be brought prominently before the public. His political knowledge was so extensive that he carried in his mind the details and in many instances the figures of almost every election that has marked a change of parties. These acquirements so valuable and so rare caused him to be sought out by everyone who needed political information concerning the country. On one occasion the French Government sent orders to their representative here, to procure for them certain facts and figures illustrative of the working of our system. Application was at once made to Mr. Williams and the voluminous work he furnished gave ample satisfaction in Paris.

"His merits were recognized by his countrymen and he was for many years Secretary of the American Institute and an active working member of the Historical, Geographical and Statistical Societies and Mechanics' Institute.

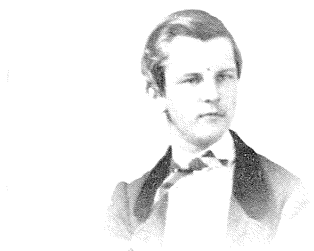
"As a writer he paid more attention to matter than to form. In point of accuracy and detail he has never been excelled. As a man his good qualities of heart and kindly disposition endeared him to all. Leaders of all parties spoke well of him and though his own political affinities were clearly marked, his opponents never regarded him in an unfriendly light. Neither in his writing nor his conversation was ever a spark of malice or ill feeling to be found. Where he could, he spoke well; where praise was impossible, he was silent.

"He was beloved by his intimate friends and esteemed by all who knew him."

Edwin⁶ Williams married in Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., 23 Aug., 1834, Rev. Mr. Switz officiating, Grace Caroline Clarke, died 30 Sep., 1847, descendant of Daniel Clarke, Governor's Assistant, 1649.

Children born in New York City:

- I. AUGUSTA⁷, b. 23 Dec., 1836; d. Morris, N. Y., 14 July, 1858; unm.
- II. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, b. 4 July, 1839; d. Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 May, 1906; unm. Res. Brooklyn. He had a remarkable memory and inherited from his father a love of statistics and fondness for writing. He devoted much time to genealogical research. Encouraged by his cousin, Simeon B. Williams, he wrote the lives



Timothy Dwight⁷ Williams
1839-1906



Augusta⁷ Williams
1836-1858



Sarah Elizabeth⁸ (Williams) Holcombe
about 1862



Georgianna⁸ (Williams) McPheeters
about 1862

of their Williams ancestors, gathering material from old family correspondence, manuscript records and Town Books. His monographs have been edited to come within the scope of this volume and of the *Ancestry of Lawrence Williams*, compiled in 1915 by Cornelia B. Williams.

13. ZIPPORAH⁵ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Norwich, Conn., 23 Sep., 1756, and died in the family mansion in Marlboro', Vt., 13 Oct., 1823.

She married in Vermont, 6 Jan., 1775/6, Timothy Phelps (Charles and Dorothy Root) born in Marlboro', Vt., 25 Jan., 1747, died there 3 July, 1817 (brother of Abigail, who married Zipporah's brother, John Williams).

William Phelps came from England in 1630 to Dorchester, Mass., removing in 1635 to Windsor on the Connecticut River. His son, Nathaniel, was one of the first settlers of Northampton, where the family continued to reside. Charles, in the fifth generation, was graduated from Harvard in 1836; studied law and settled first in Hadley, Mass. He was among the first to enter the wilds of Vermont. About 1765, obtaining grants of land in the Province of New Hampshire ("Hampshire Grants," later the State of Vermont), he disposed of his property in Hadley, advanced the proportion to his older children and removed with his wife and younger children into the wilderness, leaving every civilized comfort and convenience behind them. There, in the township of Marlboro', at the foot of the Green Mountains they made for themselves a new home, being joined by other settlers from Massachusetts and Connecticut. Charles Phelps was a man of enterprise, learning, and talent and a lawyer of much eloquence. For many years he held and executed the Commission of Justice of the Common Pleas for the County of Hampshire under George II and few country gentlemen were more distinguished. His first wife, Dorothy Root, was a lady of spirit and character. His second wife he married after a romantic courtship of one day, she being thirty and he sixty years old. He was imprisoned for a few months during the War of the "Hampshire Grants," the penalty for siding with New York against Vermont.

Timothy Phelps was a man of great energy of character and steadfastness of opinions. He served in the Revolutionary War, was agent of Minute Men. He and his father sustained the authority of New York against Vermont in the boundary question. Both held high offices under the New York Government. Timothy was High Sheriff, Adjutant and Inspector General. The conflict brought on the War of the "Hampshire Grants." Timothy was taken prisoner and his property confiscated. After his liberation he swore

allegiance to Vermont and his property was restored, largely on account of his loyalty during the Revolutionary War and service then rendered.

Zipporah Williams was a brave and fearless woman. She faced the men who came to seize her husband with spirit undaunted, defying them and following them up with a large kitchen fire shovel. They left with apologies; but later Timothy was captured. After her husband had been five months in prison, Zipporah, six weeks after the birth of her daughter Eunice, set out on horseback with the babe in her arms, accompanied only by a young brother, Jerahmeel, a lad of sixteen, to scale those almost impassable mountains to Bennington. On July 4th she reached her goal and her plea for the release of her husband was successful.

The houses of Timothy and his father stood on a table land nearly level, in the midst of a clearing of about 200 acres. An easy descent led to two small rivers or brooks, both picturesque and striking but quite different in character. On one side the land rose gracefully by gently inclined planes through three steppes or level plateaus of about eighty rods each in width to that on which the houses were erected. These plateaus were covered, enriched and adorned by as many natural plantations or orchards of the "divine sugar maples," containing in the whole more than three thousand magnificent trees, standing at regular distances like an orchard, their wide-spreading limbs covered with a rich foliage, interlacing at the top, more than forty feet from the ground, which ground was carpeted, as it were, with a rich sward over the whole.

Children of Zipporah⁵ Williams and Timothy Phelps, born in Marlboro', Vt.

- I. JOHN⁶ PHELPS, b. 18 Nov., 1777; d. Ellicott's Mills, Md., 14 Apr., 1849. He was a distinguished member of the bar in Vermont and a member of the Senate in that State. After 1835 he removed to Baltimore, Md. He wrote a history of the Phelps family, from a typewritten copy of which the above is mostly quoted. He m. (1) 17 Nov., 1803, Lucy Lovell (Oliver), b. Rockingham, Vt.; d. Guilford, Vt., 9 Nov., 1830; m. (2) 17 Aug., 1831, Mrs. Almira (Hart) Lincoln (Samuel Hart), widow of Simeon Lincoln of Hartford, Conn. She was a noted educator, and sister of Mrs. Emma (Hart) Willard of the famous Female Seminary of Troy, N. Y.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

Children, first three born in Marlboro', others in Guilford, Vt.
By first marriage:

- i. HELEN MARIE⁷ PHELPS, b. 11 Apr., 1805; d. Salem, Ala., 16 June, 1862; unm.
- ii. STELLA PHELPS, b. 13 Sep., 1806; d. Pleasant Ridge, Ala., 31 July, 1876; m. Camden, S. C., 1841, Henry P. Hatfield.
- iii. VICTOR PHELPS, b. 4 May, 1812; d. 17 Feb., 1813.
- iv. JOHN WOLCOTT PHELPS, b. 13 Nov., 1813; d. Guilford, 1 Feb., 1885; m. 30 Apr., 1883, Mrs. Anna Bardwell (Mattoon) Davis (Thomas Bardwell), widow of Lambert Allen Davis, b. 15 Aug., 1851.
He was a graduate of West Point, an officer in the Seminole, Mexican and Civil Wars; Vice Pres. of the Vermont Historical Society; President of Vermont Teachers' Society; candidate of the American party for President in 1880 and a writer of considerable note.
- v. EUNICE PHELPS, b. 7 Aug., 1815; d. 12 Dec., 1858; m. 1 Dec., 1839, Hon. John Hickman (John and Sarah Jeffries). Member of Congress from Westchester, Pa.
- vi. LUCY PHELPS, b. 24 Dec., 1816; d. Georgetown, D. C., 28 July, 1833.
- vii. ELIZABETH HUNTINGDON PHELPS, b. 7 Dec., 1818; d. 21 Jan., 1841; m. 11 July, 1839, Fayette B. Tower. No children.
- viii. REGINA ANN PHELPS, b. 19 Jan., 1822; d. 30 Mar., 1847; m. 7 Sep., 1843, Fayette B. Tower. (He m. (1) Elizabeth, sister of Regina Ann.)
- ix. CAROLINE PHELPS, b. 22 Sep., 1824; d. 8 Jan., 1825.

By second marriage:

- x. CHARLES EDWARD PHELPS, b. 1 May, 1833; m. 9 Dec., 1868, Martha E. Woodman.
He was General of Volunteers in Civil War; member of Congress; successful lawyer in Baltimore; Judge of U. S. Circuit Court.
 - xi. ALMIRA LINCOLN PHELPS, b. 31 Jan., 1835; unm.
- II. CHARLES PHELPS, b. 13 Sep., 1781; d. Cincinnati, O., 19 Nov., 1854; m. Guilford, Vt., 21 July, 1814, Eliza Houghton (James), b. Guilford, Vt., 20 Nov., 1793; d. West Townshend, Vt., 18 July, 1872. He was a judge of ability of Windham Co., Vt. Res., West Townshend, Vt.
- Children born West Townshend, Vt.:
- i. CHARLES⁷ PHELPS, b. 13 Aug., 1815; d. Brattleboro', Vt., 29 Apr., 1885.
 - ii. JAMES H. PHELPS, b. 16 Sep., 1817; d. Suffield, Conn., 16 Sep., 1893; m. Jamaica, Vt., 7 Nov., 1844, Sophia A. Robbins.
 - iii. ELIZA PHELPS, b. 20 June, 1819; d. Chicago, Ill., 18 Aug., 1884; m. West Townshend, 8 Oct., 1840, Thomas Cook, Jr.; settled in Chicago.

- iv. FANNY PHELPS, b. 28 Mar., 1823; d. Cincinnati, O., 2 June, 1851; m. West Townshend, 29 Aug., 1841, Alphonso Taft (Peter and Sylvia Howard). He m. (2) Louise Maria Torrey. 3 children, among them William Howard Taft, who became President of the U. S. and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
 - v. MARY ANSTISS PHELPS, b. 25 Jan., 1826; d. 20 Dec., 1830.
 - vi. LUCY JANE PHELPS, b. 14 Jan., 1828; m. West Townshend, 27 July, 1845, John Phelps Atwater.
- III. EUNICE PHELPS, b. 8 May, 1783; d. 14 Oct., 1811; unm.
- IV. ANSTISS PHELPS, b. 11 Sep., 1788; d. Townshend, 25 May, 1850; m. 19 Mar., 1819, John Fessenden, b. Townshend, Vt., 27 Aug., 1791.
- Children born Townshend:
- i. EMILY ANSTISS⁷ FESSENDEN, b. 12 Jan., 1822.
 - ii. HARRIETT FESSENDEN, b. 11 July, 1824; d. 30 June, 1842; unm.
 - iii. STELLA FESSENDEN, b. 27 Sep., 1826.
- v. TIMOTHY PHELPS, b. 6 June, 1792; d. of yellow fever, on a steamboat near Natchez, 22 Sep., 1822. A lawyer.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen., LXII, 187; Phelps Fam.; Annals of Brattleboro', Vt. (1922), (Mary R. Cabot), 50, 121, 142, 797; Norwich Vital Rec., 219; Rockingham, Vt., 702; Letter Mrs. A. R. Pierce; John⁶ Phelps Family History.

14. BENJAMIN⁵ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Poquetannock, 15 Dec., 1758, and died in New York City, Sep. 1781, unmarried.

When the War of Independence broke out, he was living in the family home at Poquetannock, and although scarcely more than sixteen years of age, we find that with his brothers he enlisted in the company of which his brother-in-law Jonathan Brewster was captain. When at the close of the year (1775) his term of first enlistment expired, he renewed his service for the period of the war, and he must therefore have been on hand with his regiment (Col. Jedidiah Huntington's) at the Battle of Long Island and subsequently. At length (we are unable to say when) he suffered capture by the British, at whose hands he experienced the most inhuman treatment.

It would be beyond ordinary powers of description to picture those hideous dens of misery and filth, called prisons, in which the favorites of King George detained the captives that fell into their keeping. Such as were confined in the neighborhood of New York, which was the principal rendezvous, were crowded either into various buildings or into the more intolerable "prison-ships." These were rotting old hulks, out of which every nautical appliance had been removed, such as mast, rudder, etc., and the holes boarded up to the exclusion of ventilation and light. The most famous of these was the "Old Jersey," formerly a sixty-four-gun ship, anchored in the Wallabout, at a point very near the present United States Navy Yard. Into the narrow limits of this old vessel were at the same time frequently crowded more than one thousand prisoners. There the poor wretches once entering, like the souls in Dante's poem, left hope behind. Despair reigned supreme, and the horrors of the place were simply indescribable; unwholesome and insufficient food, foul air and filth and vermin, the heat of summer most suffocating, with no segregation of those that were well from those that were sick, some with fever, dysentery and smallpox, all huddled together in one gruesome charnel-house. The number dying day by day was far from small, and their vacant places merely made room for fresh arrivals. When night came the living, the dying and the dead were shut up together, as at sunset each day the ruffianly keepers compelled all to go below deck, doing so with horrid imprecations, saying "Down, Rebels, down." In the morning the cry was equally brutal, for their blunted ears heard aloft:

"Rebels, turn out your dead." The corpses were sewed up in their blankets, taken to the shore and buried in shallow graves in the salted sand. It has been estimated that between 11,000 and 12,000 dead were taken from the "infamous Jersey" prison-ship alone. Within her hideous wooden walls in September, 1781, died Benjamin Williams, one of the martyrs of the war.

As late as 1808, the bones of these hero-dead were to be seen strewn all along the shores of the Wallabout, but at that time they were gathered together and placed in thirteen mammoth coffins and deposited in a common vault, erected by the Tammany Society of New York, just outside the Navy Yard. Here the bones of the prisoners remained until 1873, when they were removed to "the Martyrs' Tomb," in Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn. (This was the site of Fort Putnam in Revolutionary days, the name being changed to Fort Greene, during the War of 1812.) The tomb is said to contain the remains of 11,000 patriots. Over the entrance to the tomb is a tablet commemorating "the American seamen, soldiers and citizens, who perished in the prison-ships of the British, in the Wallabout, during the Revolution." In more recent years a memorial monument, 145 feet in height, including a bronze urn 20 feet high, was erected by the architects, McKim, Mead and White, the entire cost being defrayed by contributions from the United States Government, the New York State and City Governments, and the Prison-ship Martyrs Association. The corner stone of the original vault erected in 1808 is built into this monument.

In April, 1782, Benjamin Williams' brother Joseph was appointed administrator of his estate and gave bond in the sum of 500 pounds.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., LXII, 187; Norwich Vital Rec., 219; Williams Gen. Fam., 323.

15. WILLIAM WHEELER⁵ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Poquetannock, Conn., 25 Apr., 1760, and died in Newburgh, Ohio, 5 Sep., 1831. He and his wife are buried in Harvard Grove Cemetery.

At an early age he removed from the Poquetannock home to Suffield, Conn., on the Connecticut River, near the Massachusetts line. Subsequently he removed with his family to Canandaigua, some thirty miles south of the present city of Rochester. Oliver Phelps had also been in business in Suffield, and it is probable that acquaintances thus formed had much to do with the procurement on the part of William Wheeler Williams of a tract in the "Phelps and Gorham" purchase at the falls of the Genesee River. This property was soon transferred to his brother Joseph (page 85) and land in Ohio taken instead, part of the latter being a farm near the Pennsylvania line in the township called Williamsfield, but it is not known that he ever resided there for any considerable time. When the emigration to the Western Reserve began, Wheeler, as he was called, determined to go there, so in the spring of 1798, at the head of a party of settlers which he was taking from Connecticut, he arrived in what is now Cleveland. The general route taken in those days was through the center of the State of New York to Canandaigua, and thence to Buffalo, where there was a tavern. From this point the journey was made by water.

"Of the many New England families who came to Cleveland in that early day there were none that could claim better birth and breeding than that of William Wheeler Williams from Norwich, Conn. His parents were Joseph and Eunice (Wheeler) Williams, both descended from Puritan ancestors who settled first in Massachusetts about 1630. He brought his wife and five little children with him, the eldest only twelve years of age, the youngest but two."

The site of the future city at the mouth of the Cuyahoga was by no means alluring, being far too liable to chills and fever, and accordingly the more enterprising took up a position six or seven miles to the southward, where the air was more salubrious, which they named Newburgh. This is now within the corporate limits of Cleveland. Here was a good water power, of which Wheeler and Major Wyatt, who came to Cleveland at the same time, took advantage, building at the falls a gristmill in 1799 and a sawmill in 1800, the first in the region. There was a fall of water of some



Mary Breed^r Williams
1816-1880

forty or fifty feet, and the flow was through a hollow log upon an under-shot wheel, which generated sufficient power for the limited wants of those primitive days, and the mill proved a genuine blessing to that pioneer community. Its completion was celebrated in an appropriate manner. All the neighborhood round about was asked to be present, some ten families in number. "During the following winter our citizens enjoyed the luxury of bolted flour made in their own mills from wheat raised by themselves." The grindstones lying in the Public Square in front of the Old Stone Church were the first ones used in the gristmill of W. W. W., erected in 1799. "The logs for Judge Kingsbury's frame house were hauled to Williams' sawmill at Newburgh in the winter of 1799/80."

An early history of Cleveland speaks of Wheeler as "a busy and energetic citizen of whom we shall hear much." In different accounts he is referred to as W. W. W., Wheeler W., William W. and William Wheeler. He became a prominent figure among the settlers, filling various offices. In 1802, when the inhabitants organized their government, he was chosen one of three Trustees, also one of two Overseers of the Poor. In 1805 Cleveland was made a port of entry. The same year he was Judge of election (military). In 1806 he was one of the patrons of the first school teacher, to whose school he sent four children. The teacher's salary was \$10 per month. John Harmon of Ravenna in 1806 wrote of "spending some ten days in the family of W. W. W. in that part called Newburgh," and of a "large nursery of small apple trees on Mr. W.'s place." In 1812 W. W. W. and three sons were living on what is now Woodland Hills Avenue.

There are in the possession of some of his descendants valuable souvenirs of his brother, Gen. Joseph Williams of Revolutionary fame. They are gold buttons bearing his initials, which were cut from a military coat he wore, and an elegant snuff-box that had been presented to him from admiring friends. The Williams family Bible, brought from Norwich, Conn., is also preserved and held by a great-granddaughter.

William Wheeler⁵ Williams married in Suffield, Conn., about 1785, Ruth Granger (Zadoc and Martha Cooley), born 1764. She became blind, but developed acute hearing, was small, alert and very intelligent.

Launcelot¹ Granger was in Ipswich in 1648.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

Col. Zadoc⁴ Granger served in the Revolutionary War. He was interested in mills, mines and fisheries. He lived on a farm on the bank of the Connecticut River, where he built a house in 1780 where his father, Robert³, had built before him. Gideon Granger, Postmaster General, was a cousin.

Children of William Wheeler⁵ Williams and Ruth Granger born in Suffield, Conn.:

34. I. FREDERICK GRANGER⁶, b. 28 Oct., 1787; d. 2 Oct., 1842; m. Rebecca Swain.
35. II. WILLIAM WHEELER, JR., b. 29 June, 1790; d. 19 Dec., 1852; m. (1) Lavinia Dibble, m. (2) Nancy Sherman.
- III. JOSEPH, b. 1792? He was a private in the first company of militia (Capt. Murray) formed in Cleveland in War of 1812. Buried in Harvard Grove Cemetery.
- IV. MARTHA, b. 1794; d. 1867; m. 1816, Elijah Peet, b. Vermont, 1793; died 1845. He was a good, Christian man, greatly respected in any locality in which he lived. They belonged to the little band of Cleveland Methodists, when struggling for funds to employ a minister at least twice a month. Mr. Peet supplied fuel for warming the room in which the society met, and every Sunday morning he and his wife would drive in early from Newburgh, eight miles, to Cleveland, over nearly impassable roads, in order to have a fire built and Sunday School comfortable at nine o'clock. Methodist ministers coming for Conference learned that the surest road to personal comfort led straight to the Peet home, ever open for their entertainment, and the small struggling church leaned hard upon Elijah Peet's leadership and counsel. Later, about 1830, they moved into Cleveland and lived at 36 Bank Street. He was town marshal in 1835, and in 1845 issued the second directory of the city, considered at the time quite complete. Mrs. Martha Williams Peet is remembered in her later years as an attractive elderly lady, quiet, devoted to her husband and family, loved and admired in her circle of friends and relatives. Her descendants are prominent in Cleveland's commercial, professional and social circles of today.

Children:

- i. MINERVA⁷ PEET, b. 1818; m. Jacob Lowman. Child: John⁸ Lowman, physician and surgeon; died some years ago.
- ii. MARY PEET, m. Hamilton Hough, of Otis and Hough, bankers and brokers.
- iii. MARTHA PEET, m. John Outwaite.

- iv. RUTH PEET, m. William Rose.
 - v. MARCIA PEET, m. Rev. Ezra Jones.
 - vi. CAROLINE PEET, unm.
 - vii. ELIZA PEET, m. Henry Harwood.
- v. MARY, b. 8 Nov., 1797; d. Lyons, Wis., 17 Mar., 1874; m. Amos Cahoon, b. Vermont, 7 Sep., 1789; d. Lyons, Wis., 27 Nov., 1861. A pioneer of Rockport, Ohio.
- Children born in Dover, O., except first two:
- i. MARTHA⁷ CAHOON, born Newburgh, 5 Sep., 1815; d. Cleveland, 3 July, 1885; m. 14 Aug., 1833, Henry Winsor. Child: Henrietta⁸ Winsor, m. ——— Wright.
 - ii. JOSEPH W. CAHOON, b. Rodyvale, Ohio, 16 Mar., 1817; d. near Newburgh, 1863; m. Cleveland, 19 Sep., 1842, Slatara Johnson.
 - iii. HIRAM F. CAHOON, b. 27 May, 1819; d. St. Paul, Minn., 15 Mar., 1897; m. Rochester, Wis., 14 Nov., 1842, Mary E. Louhoon.
 - iv. RUTH G. CAHOON, b. 30 Dec., 1820; d. Dover, O., 17 June, 1885; m. Dover, 2 Oct., 1841, Samuel P. Smith.
 - v. NANCY M. CAHOON, b. 7 Jan., 1823; d. Geneva, Wis., 8 Feb., 1896; m. Geneva, Wis., 20 Nov., 1844, Silvester C. Sandford.
 - vi. WILLIAM O. CAHOON, b. 15 Mar., 1825; m. 25 Dec., 1848, Geneva, Wis., Eliza Bruaseter.
 - vii. Mary M. Cahoon, b. 2 Feb., 1828; m. Geneva, Wis., 2 June, 1844, Zenus B. Burk.
 - viii. LYDIA B. CAHOON, b. 10 Apr., 1830; m. Lyons, Wis., 18 June, 1855, Oliver Palmer.
 - ix. JOEL B. CAHOON, b. 16 Oct., 1832; d. Dover, Ohio, 24 May, 1839.
 - x. AMOS F. CAHOON, b. 8 July, 1834; d. Geneva, Wis., 31 May, 1848.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., LXII, 189; Norwich Vital Rec., 218; Norwich, Conn. (Caulkins), 508; Williams Fam. (Stephen W.), 323; Granger Family; Cleveland (Whitlesey), 357, 405, 407; Cleveland (Kennedy), 63, 130, 154; Pioneer Families of Cleveland, 47, 126, 321, 322 (Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham); Cuyahoga County (Johnson), Mrs. M. E. Gardner.

34. FREDERICK GRANGER⁶ WILLIAMS (*William Wheeler⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Suffield, Conn., 28 Oct., 1787, and died in Quincy, Ill., 2 Oct., 1842. He was a physician; served four years as clerk in the civil organization of Warrensville (part of Cleveland). He joined the Mormons in Utah and was called by revelation to be a High Priest and a counselor to Joseph Smith, the Prophet.

He married Rebecca Swain (Isaac and Elizabeth) of Youngstown, N. Y., born in Loyalsock, Pa., 3 Aug., 1798, died in Smithfield, Utah, 25 Sep., 1861.

Children born in Warrensville, Ohio:

- i. LOVINA⁷, b. 20 Sep., 1816; d. Quincy, Ill., 29 Nov., 1847; m. Kirtland, O., Apr., 1835, Burr Riggs, b. New Haven, Conn., 17 Apr., 1810; d. 8 June, 1860.
Children born in Quincy, Ill.:
 - i. GEORGE W.⁸ RIGGS, d. y.
 - ii. ADELINE RIGGS, b. 9 Sep., 1842; m. 31 Oct., 1858, Dorsey Cope, b. Fayette Co., Pa., 20 Apr., 1833. Children born, 1-5, Quincy, Ill., 6, Arago, Neb., 7-8, Union Mills, Iowa, 9-10, White Water, Kan., 11, Millard, Kan. 1. SARAH L.⁹ COPE, b. 23 Aug., 1859; m. 30 Jan., 1884, Jonathan Jones. 2. CHARLES E.⁹ COPE, b. 19 June, 1861; m. 11 Nov., 1888, Eunice M. Porter. 3. GEORGE W.⁹ COPE, b. 13 Mar., 1863; d. 4 Sep., 1864. 4. WILLIE⁹ COPE, b. 28 Aug., 1864; d. y. 5. ROBERT B.⁹ COPE, b. 6 Oct., 1866; m. 30 July, 1890, Sally Carnman Kites. 6. HARRIE J.⁹ COPE, b. 28 Aug., 1869; d. 19 Sep., 1870. 7. ADELINE B.⁹ COPE, b. 13 Nov., 1871; m. 7 June, 1893, John W. Merkle. 8. LUCY M.⁹ COPE, b. 3 Oct., 1874; m. 3 May, 1893, William V. Marquis. 9. WALTER D.⁹ COPE, b. 31 July, 1877; m. 16 July, 1901, Blanche Ferris. 10. FRANK H.⁹ COPE, b. 17 Dec., 1879. 11. RUBY E.⁹ COPE, b. 1 Sep., 1881.
 - iii. LUCY RIGGS, b. 7 Aug., 1845; m. (1) 23 Apr., 1866, Charles Ames; d. 14 Aug., 1866; m. (2) 24 Nov., 1870, Wardell Bunting. Children, born in Quincy, Ill.: 1. CARRIE⁹ AMES, b. 8 Feb., 1867, m. Arthur Hyer. 2. HARRIE⁹ BUNTING, b. 12 Nov., 1872. 3. CORA A.⁹ BUNTING, b. 3 Aug., 1874.
 - ii. JOSEPH SWAIN, b. 1819; d. Missouri, 1838.
 - iii. LUCY ELIZA, b. 27 Sep., abt. 1721; m. Nathan Pinkham. 1 child.
36. iv. EZRA GRANGER, b. 17 Nov., 1823; d. 1 Aug., 1905; m. (1) H. E. Crombie, m. (2) E. J. Barney.
36. EZRA GRANGER⁷ WILLIAMS (*Frederick Granger⁶, William Wheeler⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Warrensville, Ohio,

17 Nov., 1823, and died in Ogden, Utah, 1 Aug., 1905. He was a physician in the Utah militia, appointed by Brigham Young in 1850, and surgeon under William H. Kimball in the Echo Canyon War. As a physician he had a large practice and was highly respected by all who knew him.

He married first in St. Louis, Mo., 15 Aug., 1847, Henrietta Elizabeth Crombie, born in Boston, Mass., 27 Sep., 1827, and married second in Salt Lake City, Utah, 19 Feb., 1857, Electa Jane Barney, born in Freeport, Ind., 22 Aug., 1840, died in Ogden, Utah, 25 Jan., 1883.

Children by first marriage, all but first and last three born in Salt Lake City, Utah:

- i. LUCY ELLEN⁸, b. Kanesville, Iowa, 30 Sep., 1848; m. 10 Oct., 1867, William Godfrey of North Ogden, b. Hartland, N. Y., 28 Dec., 1841.

Children, first five born in North Ogden, 6-9 in Park Valley, 10th in Ogden, Utah:

- i. WILLIAM EZRA⁹ GODFREY, b. 23 Apr., 1869; d. Elk Park, Mont., 8 Jan., 1891.
- ii. ELIZA GIRALDA GODFREY, b. 24 Sep., 1870; m. ———, Jared Rock of Morgan City.
Children: 1. EDGAR C.¹⁰ ROCK, b. Ogden, ———.
2. LUCY L.¹⁰ ROCK, b. Twin Groves, Idaho, 7 Jan., 1899; d. 1901.
3. EMANUEL H.¹⁰ ROCK, b. Salem, Idaho, 27 Feb., 1900; d. 1901.
4. VEDA J.¹⁰ ROCK, b. Salem, Idaho, June, 1901. 5. ELIZA G.¹⁰ ROCK, b. Island, Idaho, May, 1903. 6. JARED C.¹⁰ ROCK, b. Hibburd, Idaho, 23 Dec., 1905. 7. ZINA H.¹⁰ ROCK, b. Hibburd, Idaho, 30 May, 1907.
- iii. ELLEN AUGUSTA GODFREY, b. 11 June, 1872; m. Charles E. Webb.
Children: 1. NELLIE¹⁰ WEBB, b. Elko, Nevada, 3 Aug., 1900.
2. LEROY A.¹⁰ WEBB, b. Preston, Idaho, 7 Aug., 1906.
- iv. JOSEPH A. GODFREY, b. 6 Feb., 1874.
- v. MARY E. GODFREY, b. 16 June, 1875; m. (1) 19 July, 1891, Frederick E. White; m. (2) ———, John Tuttle. Child: MAVIS¹⁰ TUTTLE, b. Spokane, Washington, ———.
- vi. GEORGE H. GODFREY, b. 22 July, 1877; d. 10 Mar., 1883.
- vii. FREDERICK H. GODFREY, b. 7 Sep., 1879.
- viii. REUBEN E. GODFREY, b. 11 Oct., 1881; d. 27 Feb., 1883.
- ix. LUCY B. GODFREY, b. 27 July, 1884; m. 11 June, 1900, Robert Alma White; b. North Ogden, 8 Jan., 1881. Children born in Chester, Idaho: 1. PERCIVAL¹⁰ WHITE, b. 4 Nov., 1902. 2. VARIAN R.¹⁰ WHITE, b. 22 June, 1908.
- x. MINNIE V. GODFREY, b. 5 July, 1888; m. St. Anthony, Idaho, 27 Feb., 1906, Joseph Roylance. Children born in Pleasant View,

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

Utah: 1. FLOYD J.¹⁰ ROYLANCE, b. 7 Dec., 1907. 2. ELMA¹⁰ ROYLANCE, b. 8 Mar., 1910.

- II. MARY ELIZABETH⁸, b. 2 Feb., 1851; m. 15 Mar., 1869, Joseph Smith Gardner, b. Vernon, Iowa, 15 Mar., 1847; a farmer and gardener by trade. He was a drummer in Col. Chester Loveland's regiment of the Utah militia. Resident of North Ogden.

Children born: 1 N. Ogden, 2-4 Deweyville, 5 N. Ogden, 6-7 Deweyville, 8-10 Pleasant View, Utah:

- i. JOSEPH NATHANIEL⁹ GARDNER, b. 30 Jan., 1870; d. 28 Dec., 1886.
- ii. LUCINDA ELIZABETH GARDNER, b. 7 Jan., 1872; m. Ogden City, 12 Jan., 1890, Richard Robinson, b. Hindly, England, 8 May, 1868. Children born: 1 Pleasant View, 2 Liberty, Utah, others Grant, Idaho. 1. RICHARD A.¹⁰ ROBINSON, b. 21 Oct., 1890; d. Liberty, 24 Apr., 1891. 2. WILLIAM J.¹⁰ ROBINSON, b. 6 Mar., 1892. 3. ISAAC¹⁰ ROBINSON, b. 1 Dec., 1893. 4. MARGARET E.¹⁰ ROBINSON, b. 28 Dec., 1895. 5. ETHEL¹⁰ ROBINSON, b. 4 Mar., 1898. 6. ISABEL¹⁰ ROBINSON, b. 20 Jan., 1901. 7. WARREN S.¹⁰ ROBINSON, b. 10 Nov., 1903. 8. WALLACE E.¹⁰ ROBINSON, b. 12 Feb., 1908; d. 16 Jan., 1895.
- iii. HYRUM CHAUNCY GARDNER, b. 25 Mar., 1874; m. Mary Ellen Marshall, b. 26 June, 1877. Children born Liberty, Weber Co., Utah: 1. ELMER C.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 14 May, 1895. 2. KATIE L.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 4 Apr., 1897. 3. LARANCE R.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 5 Apr., 1899. 4. LIDA E.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 6 June, 1901. 5. CHRISTABELL¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 1 May, 1903. 6. AVRAY J.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 9 Nov., 1905. 7. ELLEN L.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 22 July, 1907. 8. ARTHUR W.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 7 Mar., 1910.
- iv. EMMA REBECCA GARDNER, b. 15 June, 1876; d. Pleasant View, 4 Dec., 1886.
- v. BENJAMIN EZRA GARDNER, b. 17 July, 1878; m. 14 Dec., 1898, Effie Jane Walker, b. Willard, Utah, 11 Apr., 1876. Children: 1. ADA M.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. Eden, Utah, 20 Jan., 1900. 2. LISLE E.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. Cumberland, Wyoming, 24 Feb., 1902. 3. LESLIE J.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. Lyman, Wyoming, 10 Sep., 1905. 4. EARL J.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. Eden, Utah, 9 Feb., 1909.
- vi. ELECTA HENRIETTA GARDNER, b. 4 Oct., 1880; m. Liberty, Utah, 27 Feb., 1900, Joseph Edward Southwick, b. Ogden City, 6 Dec., 1876. Children born in Liberty, Utah: 1. ANNIS H.¹⁰ SOUTHWICK, b. 22 Jan., 1901; d. Liberty, 4 July, 1908. 2. MARY S.¹⁰ SOUTHWICK, b. 25 Nov., 1902. 3. KATIE L.¹⁰ SOUTHWICK, b. 3 June, 1905. 4. RUBY R.¹⁰ SOUTHWICK, b. 18 Feb., 1908. 5. EDWARD J.¹⁰ SOUTHWICK, b. 6 July, 1910.
- vii. WILLIAM FREDERICK GARDNER, b. 4 Mar., 1883.
- viii. ISAAC MORONI GARDNER, b. 27 May, 1885; d. Pleasant View, Utah, 27 Mar., 1886.

- ix. FRANCIS ADNA GARDNER, b. 5 Sep., 1887; m. 9 Oct., 1907, Rose Precilla Randall, b. Harrisville, Utah, 19 June, 1888. Child born Grant, Idaho: 1. ELSIE E.¹⁰ GARDNER, b. 18 Nov., 1908.
- x. ANDREW GARDNER, b. 11 Nov., 1889.

III. FREDERICK GRANGER⁸, b. 28 Mar., 1853; m. (1) Amanda Burns, m. (2) 1 May, 1884, Hansena Kathena Hegsted, d. —; m. (3) 8 Apr., 1889, Nancy Abigail Clement.

Children by first marriage, born: 3-5, Pleasant View, Utah; 6-7, Fairview, Utah; 8, Diaz, Mexico; 9-13, Dublan, Mexico:

- i. AMANDA ELIZABETH⁹, b. Eden, Utah, 23 Feb., 1877; m. Dublan, Mex., 25 Dec., 1893, Heber Erastus Farr. Children born Dublan, Mex.: 1. LULA A.¹⁰ FARR, b. 29 Mar., 1895. 2. HEBER V.¹⁰ FARR, b. 20 Dec., 1896. 3. ERRON¹⁰ FARR, b. 13 Nov., 1897. 4. VERRITA¹⁰ FARR, b. 16 Apr., 1900. 5. TRESSA OLIVE¹⁰ FARR, b. 27 June, 1903. 6. RUDOLPH¹⁰ FARR, b. 14 July, 1904.
- ii. FREDERICK EZRA, b. Ashley, Utah, 11 Jan., 1879; d. 14 Nov., 1879.
- iii. SARAH JOSEPHINE, b. 1 Oct., 1880; m. Francis Gee Johnson.
- iv. FREDERICK ENOCH, b. 11 Nov., 1882; d. 8 June, 1883.
- v. ALONZO, b. 11 Apr., 1884; d. 15 May, 1886.
- vi. FLORA MAY, b. 20 Dec., 1886.
- vii. JOSEPH, b. 15 Oct., 1888.
- viii. KATHENA HAZEL, b. 21 Oct., 1890.
- ix. LEONARD B., b. 21 Nov., 1893.
- x. VERNAE, b. 2 Nov., 1895.
- xi. IVAN, b. 27 Mar., 1898.
- xii. CLYDE WINSLOW, b. 30 Sep., 1899.
- xiii. ROLLA, b. 7 May, 1901.

Children by third marriage, born Dublan, Mex., except xvi:

- xiv. LUIE BELL, b. 25 May, 1892; d. 12 May, 1893.
- xv. ORLAND CLEMENT, b. 21 June, 1894.
- xvi. DELTA LORETTA, b. Fairview, 27 Aug., 1896; d. 24 July, 1897.
- xvii. HENRIETTA, b. 29 July, 1898.
- xviii. ORRIN GRANGER, b. 4 Oct., 1900.
- xix. NAOMA, b. 28 May, 1903.

IV. EZRA HENRY GRANGER⁸, b. 16 Apr., 1855; m. 28 Dec., 1874, Sarah Ann Hickenlooper, b. 30 Sep., 1857.

Children, all but last born Pleasant View, Utah:

- i. JOHN EZRA⁹, b. 4 Oct., 1876; m. 22 Feb., 1905, Harriet Roda Miller, b. 29 Oct., 1882. Children: 1. SARAH MYRTLE¹⁰, b. Ogden, 3 Dec., 1905. 2. HILLARD JOHN¹⁰, b. 21 Apr., 1907. 3. HARRIET ELVIRA¹⁰, b. 23 July, 1909.
- ii. CHARLES ORSON, b. 14 Sep., 1878; m. Louise Bolt. 6 children.
- iii. FREDERICK DAVID, b. 28 May, 1880; m. May Farley. 1 child.
- iv. JOSEPH HENRY, b. 23 Mar., 1882; m. Gertrude Chandler.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

- v. ANNIE REBECCA, b. 19 Nov., 1883; a school teacher.
- vi. SARAH MELVINA, b. 5 July, 1887.
- vii. ELVIRA ELIZABETH, b. Ogden, Utah, 19 Sep., 1889.

- v. JOSEPH SWAIN, b. 10 Mar., 1858; d. 24 Oct., 1860, Smithfield, Utah.
- vi. JOHN ALBERT, b. 13 Apr., 1860; d. Ogden, 1870.
- vii. BRIGHAM YOUNG, b. Smithfield, Utah, 18 May, 1862; d. Smithfield, 22 Jan., 1863.
- viii. HEBER CHASE KIMBALL, b. Smithfield, Utah, 18 May, 1862; d. Smithfield, 18 Sep., 1863.
- ix. FRANCES MARIA, b. N. Ogden, Utah, 24 May, 1864; d. 1 Jan., 1890; m. Thomas Budge, Jr. (Thomas and Mary Collogan), b. Glasgow, Scotland, 29 July, 1858.

Children, first born N. Ogden, others Pleasant View:

- i. ANNIE MAY⁹ BUDGE, b. 7 May, 1882; m. 26 June, 1901, Mormon Cragon, b. 23 Jan., 1880. Children: 1. PAUL BUDGE¹⁰ CRAGON, b. Pleasant View, 3 Apr., 1902. 4 other children.
- ii. CORA A. BUDGE, b. 15 Mar., 1884; d. 23 June, 1886.
- iii. WILLIAM ARTHUR BUDGE, b. 5 Nov., 1885.
- iv. THOMAS FRANCIS BUDGE, b. May, 1888.
- v. LOUIS EDWARD BUDGE, b. 11 Dec., 1889.

Child of Ezra Granger⁷ Williams by second marriage:

- x. HYRUM ROYAL⁸, b. Salt Lake City, 2 Apr., 1858. A mechanic and dentist; m. (1) Lucy Adelphine Huffacre, b. 1860; d. 30 Aug., 1881; m. (2) 20 Sep., 1883, Margaret Warner, b. 1862; m. (3) Louisville, Idaho, 28 Aug., 1905, Elizabeth Kinghorne, b. 21 Mar., 1878.

Children, all but last born in Ogden, Utah:

By first marriage:

- i. ROYAL H.,⁹ b. 20 Jan., 1880; d. 22 Jan., 1880.

By second marriage:

- ii. LEONARD, b. 4 Aug., 1884. Was killed while coupling cars, Ogden, 6 Nov., 1907; m. Jan., 1905, Ellen Nelson. 1 child.¹⁰
- iii. CLAUD, b. 23 Sep., 1886; d. Ogden, 17 Nov., 1886.
- iv. EARL, b. 14 Sep., 1887; m. 19 June, 1907, May Browing. Child: Leonard W.,¹⁰ b. 2 Apr., 1909.
- v. MYRTLE ELECTA, b. 14 Nov., 1889; m. 26 Sep., 1908, Fred Hutchinson. Child: Arvel¹⁰ Hutchinson, b. 29 Mar., 1909.
- vi. PERCIVAL WARREN, b. 22 July, 1891.
- vii. IVA KIZIER, b. 28 Sep., 1896.

By third marriage:

- viii. PEARL EMMA, b. Bigby, Idaho, 2 Oct., 1907.

Ref.: Letters and manuscript, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Gardner (J. S.).

35. WILLIAM WHEELER⁶ WILLIAMS, JR. (*William Wheeler⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Suffield, Conn., 29 June, 1790, and died in Newburgh, O., 19 Dec., 1852. He was always designated as Captain.

He married in Cleveland, Ohio, (1) 25 Dec., 1814, Lavinia Dibble (Elisha and Mary Stone), born 1793, died 27 Mar., 1816, and married (2) in Cleveland, 27 Aug., 1817, Nancy Sherman (Ephraim and Remember Cook) born 7 June, 1795, died 7 Apr., 1849. Ephraim, descendant of Roger Sherman, came from New England in 1817. Nancy's sisters, Clarissa and Remember, lived with her until they married.

Children born in Newburgh, O., one only by first marriage:

- I. child⁷, b. 1816; d. 23 Mar., 1816.
- II. MARY, b. 10 Dec., 1818; d. Newburgh; m. Josiah Hale. Child: Emma⁸ Hale, b. —; m. Eugene Stryker. No children.
- III. EUNICE, b. 29 July, 1820; d. Chardon, O., 27 Oct., 1901; m. Newburgh, 26 Dec., 1842, Zenos Spencer Warren, b. Chardon, O., 26 Nov., 1819; d. Chardon, 16 Jan., 1882.

Children born in Chardon, O.:

- i. HENRY S.⁸ WARREN, b. 20 Nov., 1843; d. Chardon, 30 July, 1858.
- ii. FRANCIS WARREN, b. 8 Aug., 1849; d. Chardon, 17 July, 1903; m. (1) Cleveland, 6 Apr., 1870, Caroline V. Hendershot, d. Chardon, 12 Oct., 1888; m. (2) 8 Jan., 1893, Hattie Sawyer, d. 23 Jan., 1893; m. (3) 14 Apr., 1895, Mary Stone. Children born in Chardon, three by first marriage, fourth by third marriage. 1. ADELINE S.⁹ WARREN, b. 19 Aug., 1871; m. Chardon, 12 Jan., 1898, Alvord V. Roberts. 2. DELPHINE E.⁹ WARREN, b. 9 July, 1875; m. Cleveland, 28 Aug., 1895, Dana E. Latimer. 3. CAROLINE F.⁹ WARREN, b. 6 Aug., 1888. 4. SPENCER JAMES⁹ WARREN, b. 2 Feb., 1899.
- iii. WILLARD E. WARREN, b. 22 Nov., 1859; d. Chardon, 13 June, 1863.
- IV. FREDERICK, b. 4 June, 1822; killed at battle of Gettysburg, 5 Apr., 1864; unm.
37. V. JOSEPH, b. 7 May, 1824; d. 15 Nov., 1855; m. Eunice Bennett Cooper.
- VI. WILLIAM, b. 1 Aug., 1826; d. 16 Jan., 1851; a soldier.
- VII. EPHRAIM S., b. 23 Aug., 1829; d. 5 June, 1863; m. Mary Andrus, b. 1828; d. 27 Feb., 1874.
Child: GEORGE E.⁸ b. 1860. Res., Washington, D. C.
38. VIII. GEORGE, b. 1 Dec., 1832; d. 24 Feb., 1899; m. Mrs. Eunice Cooper Williams.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN WILLIAMS

IX. FRANCIS, b. 4 Oct., 1836; d. Vicksburg, 26 July, 1863, in Civil War, Co. G, 42nd Inf., Ohio Vol.

37. JOSEPH⁷ WILLIAMS (*William Wheeler⁶, Jr., William Wheeler⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Newburgh, O., 7 May, 1824, and died in Cleveland, 15 Nov., 1855.

He married Eunice Bennett Cooper.

Children born in Cleveland:

- I. CAROLINE⁸, b. 23 June, 1859; m. Thomas W. Davis.

Children born Cleveland:

- i. FRANK⁹ DAVIS, b. 2 Oct., 1876; m. E. J. Cannell.
- ii. RUSSELL DAVIS, b. 12 Apr., 1885.

- II. ANNA M., b. 24 Mar., 1861; d. Braddock, Pa., 19 June, 1896; m. Miney J. Hurley.

Children:

- i. JOSEPH⁹ HURLEY, b. 23 Apr., 1887.
- ii. ANNA HURLEY, b. 17 Dec., 1889.
- iii. FREDERICK HURLEY, b. 15 June, 1894.

38. GEORGE⁷ WILLIAMS (*William Wheeler⁶, Jr., William Wheeler⁵, Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Newburgh, O., 1 Dec., 1832, and died in Chardon, O., 24 Feb., 1899.

He married Mrs. Eunice B. Cooper Williams (widow of his brother Joseph), d. Cleveland, 2 Mar., 1890.

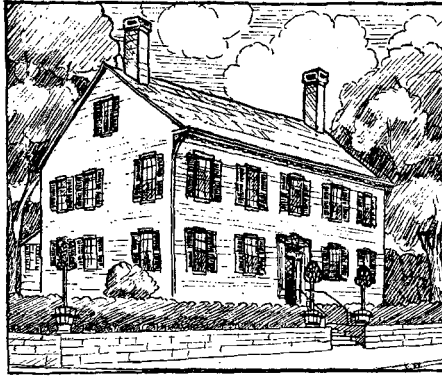
Child born in Cleveland:

- I. JESSIE⁸, b. 22 Mar., 1869; d. —; m. Frederick C. Emde.

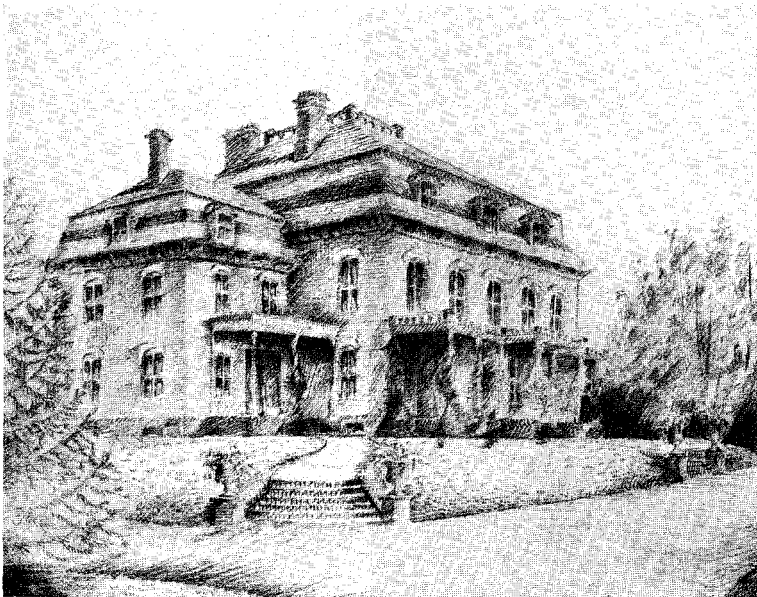
Children born in Cleveland:

- i. EUNICE S.⁹ EMDE, b. 25 Sep., 1888; m. Dr. Joseph C. Placak.
Children: 1. JOSEPH C.¹⁰ PLACAK, JR. 2. FREDERICK C.¹⁰ PLACAK.
3. ROBERT L.¹⁰ PLACAK. 4. JESSIE WILLIAMS¹⁰ PLACAK.
- ii. HELEN M. EMDE, b. 13 Oct., 1890; d. Cleveland, 1 July, 1897.
- iii. FREDERICK C. EMDE, JR., b. 14 Aug., 1896; m. Children: 1. FREDERICK C.¹⁰ EMDE, III. 2. JEAN E.¹⁰ EMDE.

Ref.: Letters Dana E. Latimer, Fred. G. Emde, Dr. J. C. Placak.



House, 52 Church Street, Norwich, Conn., where Mary Breed⁷ Williams spent the last twenty-four years of her life. Built about 1748.
From pen and ink drawing by Wm. H. Shields, Jr.



House of Simeon Breed⁷ Williams, Lake Forest, Ill., built in 1870.
From pencil drawing by his grandson, Marvyn Scudder, when fifteen years of age.

16. ISAAC⁵ WILLIAMS (*Joseph*⁴, *John*³, *Joseph*², *John*¹) was born in Poquetannock, 24 Aug., 1761, and died there 21 Dec., 1845, unmarried.

By reference to the published roll of those who at Preston (or Poquetannock) answered the alarm after the battle of Lexington, we learn that this mere boy, not yet fourteen years of age, was ready to shoulder his gun and go to the "relief of Boston." He enlisted, like his brothers, John, Frederick and Benjamin, in the Company of his brother-in-law, Jonathan Brewster, whose term of enlistment expired in 1775. In a letter from his brother Joseph, written the ensuing summer from the camp near New York, Isaac is referred to as a "bearer of despatches, letters and money through the enemy's lines to Norwich," showing the reliance that was placed on his coolness and intrepidity as well as good judgment. We find him next entering on a seafaring life but very soon he was seized by a British press-gang in search of recruits. They compelled the young man to do duty on one of their men-of-war. Few indeed at the present day can appreciate fully what this mere statement means; still it was the persistence in this sort of outrage through a series of years afterwards that brought on the War of 1812. In 1811 upwards of six thousand cases of alleged impressment of just such a nature were filed as complaints with our Department of State, and Castlereagh, on the floor of the English House of Commons, confessed to as many as thirty-five hundred. Great Britain claimed the right for any of her naval commanders to make up deficiencies of their crews by impressing into the service any seamen that were British born, and during the War of Independence, and for years after, American vessels were overhauled on the high seas or in ill-protected harbors, no exception being allowed. Men would be kidnaped in a village or little settlement or on the broad ocean and nothing would ever be heard of them again. The streets of a defenseless town were never safe from such press-gang captures at any time.

To Isaac Williams this hateful and compulsory detention on one of King George's warships was made still more exasperating by the consequences of an engagement with a French squadron, in which a cannon-ball took off his left leg. To sympathize fully with the sufferings he experienced, we have to bear in mind the barbarous surgery in vogue, and surmise how illy the wound was attended to, since men kidnaped by violence, as he was, seldom

met with kindness in misfortune. When release came, his resentment at the English was naturally very bitter.

Returned to Connecticut, and our Independence achieved, he repaired to Lucea, on the Island of Jamaica, acting as commission agent for a while, but soon went to sea again, this time as Master of some of his brother's ships. In 1789 he commanded the "Enterpriser" to Demerara with provisions (page 76). The French Revolution had no sooner broken out than he essayed the sailing of a vessel on his own account, but ere long the British captured that and condemned hull and cargo as a prize. Great Britain at the time was at war with France, and included American shipping with her enemy's because French vessels were given refuge in our ports. At that time we had no treaty with England. Isaac's loss in this extremity was terrible indeed and he soon found opportunity for retaliation. In company with many other fellow Americans, he sought citizenship in the French Republic, and received the appointment of Naval Lieutenant in her service, which he held for the next five years. Going to France, he was put in command of a vessel on the West India Station. While there he captured and made prize of vessels flying the red flag of England. Then came the period of the French Spoliations, and without doubt his duty to the country of his adoption was, according to instructions, to prey upon the shipping of his beloved Stars and Stripes. Upon this turn of events Isaac resigned his commission, unwilling to fire a shot against his native land, and decided to return home. His money was all spent, as we read in his letters of the time in supplying the wants of such of his fellow countrymen as were destitute and prisoners in the West India Islands. This incident alone shows the unselfish kindness of his heart, that went out towards others in distress, for whom his own sad experience had taught him to have commiseration.

On his arrival at home in Norwich he was arrested and thrown into prison, false tales having been printed in the Connecticut papers to the effect that he had been taking American prizes into Guadeloupe, thus infringing the United States Neutrality Laws as promulgated in the proclamation of President Washington. He was indicted by the Grand Jury before the Circuit Court of the U. S., then sitting at Hartford, 17th September, 1799, Chief Justice Ellsworth of the Supreme Court presiding. The case is one of the "causes célèbres" of our historical Judicature, involving as it does

the question of the right of a man to change his nationality; and certain it is, had the trial been held in these days the man would never have been found guilty. The offense of Isaac Williams was that of accepting a commission from the French Republic and of using that office to privateer upon the commerce of Great Britain in violation of our recent treaty therewith. Two indictments thus being found against him, he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and to a fine of \$2000.00. This term of imprisonment he served out but he was totally unable to pay the fine.* The mortification of all this was a terrible blow to his friends, who stood by him faithfully, and it undoubtedly had much to do with hastening the death of his brother, Gen. Joseph Williams, who, so long as strength remained, left no stone unturned to extricate him out of his difficulties. While the health of the General was giving way in the summer days of 1800, his oldest son, Joseph, repaired to Quincy, where President John Adams was taking a vacation, and presented a petition for the release of the prisoner and the remission of his fine. This appeal was effectual, as we see by the following letters:

To John Marshall, Secretary of State,
Dear Sir:

Quincy, 7 Aug., 1800.

I enclose to you a letter from Gov. Trumbull of Conn. a petition for a pardon from Isaac Williams in prison at Hartford for privateering under French colors. His petition is seconded by a number of very respectable people. I enclose many other papers relative to the subject, put into my hands yesterday by a young gentlemen from Norwich, his nephew (Joseph^e Williams). The man's generosity to American prisoners, his refusal to act, and resigning his commission when he was ordered to capture American vessels, his present poverty and great distress are arguments in favor of a pardon, and I own I feel somewhat inclined to grant it. But I will not venture on that measure without your advice and that of your colleagues. I pray you to take the opinions of the heads of Departments upon these papers and if they advise to a pardon you may send me one.

With high esteem, etc.

John Adams.

The Secretary of State, afterwards Chief Justice, in his reply to the above letter of President Adams, under date of August 16, 1800, says: "The petition of Isaac Williams with the accompanying documents was, in conformity with

*The prisons of Connecticut before the 19th century began, and for some time after, were a blot upon the fair fame of the State. In one place an old copper mine was used as a prison. Throughout the country at large imprisonment for debt was a common practice. Criminals of all grades were huddled together promiscuously. Sanitary regulations were unknown.

your directions, laid before the heads of Departments and by their unanimous opinion the fines are remitted. I have enclosed his pardon to the Marshal for the District of Connecticut.”*

Thus the man was set at liberty and his fine was remitted. But what a ruin had been wrought! Coming home from a gloomy prison to a stricken household to see a dearly beloved brother carried to the grave, destitute of means himself, a condemned man, yet with a mind conscious of rectitude, is it strange that his intellect gave way? Partially bereft of reason, the remainder of his days was passed at the old homestead at Poquetannock, where though harmless, he was barely able to take care of himself. Eventually, because of the loss of his leg, he secured a government pension, which he could obtain, having been a prisoner of war. He was the last survivor of his generation. His body rests in the old Brewster Burying Ground beside the graves of his mother and brother Jerahmeel.

Soon after his death a new history of the United States appeared, of which Richard Hildreth, a newspaper man, was author. This book devotes some space to the case of Isaac Williams and outrages all sense of truth and justice by representing him as a red-handed pirate of the high seas who had made himself rich by wrecking and robbing friend and foe alike, American and English. A more modern writer who has gone over the same ground, J. B. McMasters, has fallen into the same error. If they had but read over the newspapers of that day, they would have found no justification for such slanders, except in the false stories referred to, which were circulated before the news came of his having resigned his commission in the French navy.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., LXII, 187; Norwich Vital Rec.; Williams Fam., 323; Boston Chronicle, Oct. 3, 1799.

*For full statement of case see *Boston Chronicle* of 3rd Oct., 1799.

17. JERAHMEEL⁵ WILLIAMS (*Joseph⁴, John³, Joseph², John¹*) was born in Poquetannock, 12 May, 1767, and died there 15 June, 1840, unmarried.

"Jerry," as he was familiarly called, was of tender years at the time of the migration to Vermont. He was less than nine when his father died. We find him accompanying his sister Zipporah Phelps in a visit to the Governor during the war of the Hampshire Grants to make supplication for the release of her husband (page 135). In 1788, from letters extant, we find his brother Joseph sending him out to the Island of Granada on one of his vessels and directing him to sell horses there; at the same time a correspondent is advised to assist the young man in his business venture. Jerry must soon have been put in full command of diverse odd vessels, for in August, 1789, he was in charge of the "Enterpriser" when she arrived at New London with 690 tons of salt, making the earliest entry at that port after the Federal Constitution was in full operation (page 76). In the spring of the following year, 1790, he took out the sloop "Prosperity" with thirty-eight horses, etc. It would appear to have been the custom to send out these sea captains, or shipmasters, first in command of one vessel and then of another, and as soon as one voyage was over, their term of service with that particular craft was at an end and, generally speaking, they were ready to go to sea again for any proprietor who would hire them. Their pay was about \$2.00 per day, and beyond that they were ordinarily allowed a commission on the amount of sales produced in the venture, of which they largely had charge. In this capacity of supercargo the allowance of the captain was usually 5%. While this percentage was not infrequently in peril from capture or other misadventure on the high seas, the daily wages were continued until the return home, and any extraordinary expense was also allowed.

Jerry for quite a long period appears to have been his brother's trusted agent in Demerara in the collection of old unsettled accounts, selling merchandise sent to his care and sending back the vessels laden with rich cargoes of West India produce suitable for the home market.

But business was precarious and subject to great risks. The British acquired possession of Demerara in 1796, from the Dutch; the Peace of 1814 confirmed the theft. Jerry resumed his former career of sea captain. In the turbulent times of the period of the

French Spoliations he appears to have taken his full share. There is in admirable preservation an interesting document, a "procès verbal," in the French language, condemning as a prize the brig "Hope" captured by the privateering cruiser, "Le Midi." It bears date 30 Nov., 1797 (neuf de mois de frimaire l'an six de la République française) and emanates from Pointe-à-Pitre in the Island of Guadeloupe. With all the pomposity of legal phraseology of the Revolutionary era, it declares that after several public announcements accompanied by drumbeats during three separate days, offering the brig and cargo at general auction, and no one coming forward to give more than a nominal sum therefor, citizen Jerahmeel Williams appears and bids her in for \$560.00. We do not know how it happened that Jerry was on hand at the advantageous hour, for he was not in command of the brig at her capture (page 91).

In 1799 he was in command of the schooner "Friendship" on a business voyage to Martinique. Returning, he started under convoy of the two frigates of our Navy, the "United States" and "Constitution," which put into different ports where other American shipping was met, waiting to join the flotilla. Such were the shrewd precautionary measures pursued when the sea was swarming with inimical sails, and thus they passed directly under the lee of the French islands, the convoy escorting the entire fleet for upwards of a fortnight. But on the last day of April, coming through the Bahama Straits, the "Friendship" struck upon a reef of rocks known as the Green Key, and was totally destroyed (page 93). Before the "Friendship" left Martinique an insurance policy would appear to have been taken out there, for very soon Capt. Jerry was despatched on the schooner "Ariel" with a cargo of oxen, mules, etc., his instructions being to go to Martinique and collect the insurance. This money, it is believed, was secured, and Capt. Jerahmeel was on his way home with it on the sloop "Grand Sachem," of which he was in charge from Demerara, when he was overhauled and plundered 16 Sep., 1800, by "La Liberté," a French privateer, and the next day attacked by the "San Pareil," an English man-of-war, engaged in impressing men into the naval service. This done, they allowed Capt. Williams to proceed on his way (page 93).

Also in 1800, the "Fair Lady," commanded by Capt. Jerahmeel, was captured by the French rover "L'Italie Conquise," taken to

a French port and condemned as a prize. But the privateer, with Capt. Jerry aboard, was, in turn, captured by the sloop of war "Captain Tryon," fitted out by the State of Connecticut, and thus Capt. Jerry was freed and returned to Norwich (page 93).

We are not able to follow his after-career. His brother, the General, being dead, it is possible that he found employment with other shipowners. The lucrative nature of the business, however, had received its death-blow in the French Spoliations, and Norwich ceased thereafter to be heard of as a town having control of any foreign trade.

Jerahmeel passed his last years in the old homestead at Poque-tannock where he died, and was buried in the Brewster Burying Ground.

Ref.: N. E. Hist. Gen., LXII, 187; Norwich Vital Rec.; Williams Fam., 323; Procès Verbal, Pointe-à-Pitre.

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A cross after a woman's name denotes that she had descendants.

