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Criswold

A NARRATIVE
OF THE
GRISWOLD FAMILY

From THOMAS GRISWOLD, *Esq.^{re}*
of Weathersfield and Guilford

1695

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RUTH LEE GRISWOLD



RUTLAND, VT.
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CONTENTS

Foreword	7
Chapter	
I. The Griswold Family in England	9
II. The Michael Griswold Family of Connecticut to 1800.	13
III. The Lee Family	35
IV. To Edward Griswold Through the Bartletts	51
V. Life of Polly and Joel Griswold	68
VI. Henry Bartlett Griswold	83
VII. The Williams-Kelsey-Mather Families	95
VIII. The Wilcox-Lane-Redfield-Alden Families	107
IX. Eugenia M. Griswold	118
X. Where We Have Dwelt	139
XI. My Maternal Ancestry	141
XII. The Ancestry of Samuel Ames Griswold—My Husband	164
Afterword	179

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Facing Page</i>
The Michael Griswold House, Weathersfield	13
The Capt. Samuel Lee House—Samuel Lee's "Home Lot"	35
The Noah Bartlett Homestead at Podunk	63
The Old Fireplace in the Kitchen at Podunk	65
The Bartlett House at East River Bridge	67
Joel Griswold II	69
Polly Bartlett	71
Miss Mary Griswold	73
The Joel Griswold Homestead—Aunt Mary on Her Doorstep	75
The Joel Griswold House	77
Henry Bartlett Griswold	85
Polly Elizabeth Wilcox	95
Sally M. Wilcox	105
Sela Wilcox, House Clinton	107
Hamilton Scranton's Home Near Neck Bridge, Madison .	123
Sachem's Head Hotel—Near Guilford, Conn.	127
Invitation to Union Ball	131
Eugenia Maria Griswold, 1868	133
Emelyn Maria Griswold, 1868	135
Where We Have Dwelt	139
Mettie M. Griswold	143
The Jonathan Griswold House, Middletown Springs, Vt. —The Gamaliel Waldo House, Middletown Springs, Vt. .	157
Samuel Griswold-Susannah Elizabeth Pratt	165
The Squire Timothy Starkey House at Essex.	167
The Selah Griswold House, Old Bokum Road, Saybrook .	169
Daniel Griswold-Fannie Babcock	171
The Daniel Griswold House, Centerbrook	173
Samuel Griswold's Letter to Mr. Elias Pratt asking for his daughter's hand in marriage	175
Elizabeth Bull, wife of Asahel Pratt	177
The Old Stone House, The Home of Rev. Whitfield at Guil- ford	179

TO THE MEMORY OF
My Ancestors
WHOSE PAST HAS EVER BEEN AN INSPIRATION
AND TO
My Husband
WHO HAS BEEN AN EVER PRESENT HELP
IN PREPARING THESE PAGES

FOREWORD

It has been my desire for some time to collect under one cover the records, anecdotes and register of the Griswold Family in order that the multitudinous tales told to us in our childhood by our Grandfather should not be entrusted to his descendants by word of mouth, and that the records which have been so carefully studied and copied should be placed under the same cover with the stories, thus proving beyond question their authenticity.

To all those who have in any way contributed material, I am deeply indebted for their co-operation, as well as to all my dear family who have helped to make this book.

RUTH LEE GRISWOLD.

Sept. 1930.

Photographs by	Lillian E. Dudley Henry S. Davis David M. Griswold Jared B. Standish The Shore Line Times Pub. Co. The Town of Guilford
Coat of Arms	Edith H. Rowe
Chart Forms	Frank Farnsworth Starr

CHAPTER I

THE GRISWOLD FAMILY IN ENGLAND

The history of the Griswold family in this country finds its source, as does that of most of the old families of New England, in Old England, and a brief sketch of the Griswold family in England from its earliest record, to the settlement of this country will afford a back-ground for the generations that have carried on the name in this new land.

“The English Griswolds were an ancient county family established at Solihull, Warwickshire England, prior to 1400: The name being generally written as Greswold but without doubt the “e” in the first syllable had the Latin sound as “i” short for it was often written Griswold or Gryswold and sometimes with a final “e.” The family had a pedigree and were entitled to a coat of Arms, viz: Arg. a fesse gu. betw. two greyhounds current Sa.

They were descended from a John Griswold who came from Kenilworth about the middle of the 14th century, married and settled in Solihull, later acquiring Langdon Hall; and by Burke, the family is called Griswold of Kenilworth and Solihull.

The same authority goes on to say, “The family was of local distinction; they held county offices, were summoned by the Sheriff with the other gentlemen of the county to be present at the proclamation of Acts of Parliament and sworn to defend them. They sought and obtained wives from the local families, and an alliance with their daughters was considered honorable . . . They were not of the nobility, but belonged to the middle class landed gentry, that devout, patient, and, above all, valiant race, which has contributed so much to make England for centuries the foremost of nations.”

The Family of Griswold descended from Humphrey Griswold of Greet, Lord of the Manor, are mentioned in English history as an honorable family in the sixteenth century. The Griswold family came into possession of the Malvern Estates about 1600 and have continued to be in possession of them thru all the changes of English law for over three hundred years. “It is a stately manor house in the style of Inigo Jones, set in the midst

of a large park surrounded by a moat; and over the stone gateway is carved the family crest."

The English records show the Malvern Estate and Coat of Arms in 1659 belonging to Humphrey Griswold of Malvern Hall, who died in 1671. His brother, Rev. Henry Griswold, who succeeded him, died about 1720. His eldest son Humphrey succeeded to the title and held it until his death in 1772, leaving it to his brother Henry. When he died he left an only daughter, Anne. The title then passed to Rev. Matthew Griswold, Justice of the Peace for the County of Warwick. When he died in 1778 he left a daughter, Mary Griswold of Malvern Hall, who married David Lewis, Esq. They left no male heirs but three daughters; Magdalene married the fourth Earl of Dysart; Anne Maria married the fifth Earl of Dysart; and Eliza died unmarried. But the father of these girls—David Lewis Esq., had by a second marriage a son Henry Griswold Lewis of Malvern Hall, who inherited the Malvern estate and Arms of Griswold. He married Charlotte Bridgeman, daughter of Lord Bradford, who died without issue.

The estate then passed to Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Meysey Griswold of the English Army, who held it until his death January 6th, 1833. The title then passed by a former marriage to his Uncle Henry Griswold of Malvern Hall, second son of the Rev. Henry Wigley M. A. of Pensham, Worcestershire County. About a month after the death of Col. Griswold, on February 8th, 1833, Henry Griswold assumed by sign manual the surname and arms of Griswold instead of his family name of Wigley. His descendants were still in possession of Malvern Hall when Stephen M. Griswold prepared his record of the Griswold family in 1872, from which source I gathered some of the foregoing material.

The Connecticut Griswolds are descended from the brothers Edward and Matthew who came to Windsor in 1639, and from Michael, possibly another brother, who came to Wethersfield.

There has been no positive proof offered of the relationship of these three, but the Rev. F. W. Chapman, whose extensive research in Griswold Genealogy was never published, is quoted as having written, "I have documentary evidence that he was a

brother of Edward and Matthew; also of Francis, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., and died without male heirs."

In this same connection Mr. B. Howell Griswold of Baltimore supplied the following note from papers of the late Rev. F. W. Chapman whose "genealogical labors will long preserve his name in memory." He said: "Michael Griswold of Wethersfield was undoubtedly a brother of Edward Griswold of Windsor and of Matthew of Lyme. He afterward removed to Killingworth and was one of the founders of that town. Isaac, a son of Michael, also settled at Killingworth and in a conveyance of land speaks of his Uncle Edward of the same place." To this Mr. B. H. Griswold adds, "I have not located the conveyance of land referred to in Mr. Chapman's statement. His son stated when I bought his father's manuscript that some important papers had been abstracted by a borrower and the copy may have been one of the missing papers." This statement seems to have been made in good faith.

Said Frank Farnsworth Starr on this subject ". . . Of the early Griswold family, Edward of Windsor, 1639-40, Matthew of Windsor and Saybrook 1639-40, Michael of Wethersfield 1640, Francis Grissell, Greshold or Gresshould of Cambridge and Charlestown 1639, it is claimed that Edward and Matthew were brothers but whether proof is positive I do not know. Michael is also claimed as brother and of Francis I am not informed. Savage gives these different spellings of the name—Grissell, Grisill, Grisold, Gresold, Greshould, Griswold.

Mrs. E. E. Salisbury wrote in 1889 to Judge Adams—"In regard to Michael Griswold, Mr. Salisbury and I have for years been searching for the ancestry of Edward and Matthew, sons of George of Kenilworth (Co. Warwick, Eng.). The early records there are destroyed and the English family is extinct. Matthew owned a house and land which he left in the occupation of his brother Thomas. The education of the brothers and their high public and private status in the country give evidence that they belonged to the gentry of England but we can trace their pedigree no further."

Stiles in his history of Ancient Wethersfield quotes these two opinions and favors the latter.

The Griswold Family is described as "Men tall of stature, strong of limb and stout of heart, men of affairs who brought to the new land a capacity for government and statesmanship."

"And the rest of the acts which they did and their might and how they warred and overcame, are they not written in the book of the Chronicles of Ancient Windsor?" In his Ancient Wethersfield he speaks of them as "A family that has furnished many mariners but more soldiers." The Arms of Griswold are described as:

Arg. a Fess, Gu. between
two grey hounds courant sa;
within bordine or as a
difference.

These heraldic terms are defined as follows:

Argent—silver, in color white
Abbreviation Arg.

Fess. A figure formed by 2
horizontal lines drawn across
the shield. It is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the
field in width and it is always
placed in the center.

Gules—Red—abbreviated Gu.

The crest is a Greyhound, passant proper.

The motto—"Fortiter et celeriter" (Strongly and quickly).

REFERENCES TO CHAPTER I

- Ancestry and Arms of Griswold, Stephen M. Griswold
Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry
Banks' Baronage
Robson's Herald
Griswolds of Windsor—Mrs. Julia Wells Griswold Smith
History of the Griswold Family in Connecticut, Salisbury



THE MICHAEL GRISWOLD HOUSE, WETHERSFIELD
Attributed to Michael Griswold II. The Ell is part of the original house built by his father Michael Griswold I.

CHAPTER II

THE MICHAEL GRISWOLD FAMILY OF CONN. TO 1800

All this leads us to Michael Griswold who settled in Wethersfield and owned land there as early as 1640. He was the only "freeman" of that name in Wethersfield in 1659.

His cattle ear-mark is recorded: and he paid a fence tax in 1647.

He was constable, assessor and appraiser of lands.

He was a mason by trade, a yeoman in civil rank.

His house in Black Lane is still—part of it—in existence. His son Michael probably built the present house tho some attribute it to his later years.

He was born in England and was probably a young man when he came to this new land of adventure; also probably marrying after his arrival. His wife's name was Ann—the family name still being either utterly lacking or one of doubt.

When he died on Sept. 26, 1684 the inventory of his estate was taken by Samuel Talcott, Samuel Butler and Timothy Hide. He left an estate of £ 628-01-00 giving to his wife Ann the life use of his home lot, then to go to his son Michael. To his oldest son Thomas he gave the house where Thomas then lived, with the barn and 1½ acres of land; with other pieces of land also. To his son Isaac he left half of the homestead bought of Luke Hitchcock, together with other lands. To his third son Jacob among other lands sixteen acres at "Two-Stone Brook" now Griswoldville, which was land given him by the Town in 1674, which with other land bought by Jacob has remained in the Griswold family to this day. This will probably drawn by Gershom Bulkely is recorded in Vol V p. 205 Hartford Probate Court Records, and his wife Ann was appointed by him as Executrix. In the event of her death before his he appointed "My oldest surviving son to be executor." A codicil was dated Sept. 22, 1684, Witness—John Buttolph, Eleazer Kimberly, Proven

Dec. 18, 1684. The children of Michael Griswold and Ann, his wife, were:

Thomas, born Oct. 22, 1646
 Hester, born May 8, 1648
 Mary, born Jan. 28, 1650
 Michael, born Feb. 14, 1652; died in childhood
 Abigail, born June 8, 1655
 Isaac, born "about the last of Sept." (30th Sept) 1658
 Jacob, born April 15, 1660
 Sarah, born "last of Sept" (30th Sept.) 1662
 Michael, born March 7, 1666-7

It was during the period of the witchcraft craze that a Katheran Harrison accused of witchcraft wrote a petition to the court setting forth her sufferings. It is not perhaps surprising, but it is surely interesting to note that in her sense of wrong she should tell Michael Griswold that he "would hang her tho by so doing he damned a thousand souls; and as for his own soul it was damned long ago." For this Michael brought two suits for slander, and Katheran was adjudged to pay him 25 pounds and costs in one case and 15 pounds and costs in another. It is thru his oldest son Thomas, born 1646 in Wethersfield, that we are descended. It was the son of this Thomas also named Thomas who moved to Guilford in 1795 and settled in Nut Plains. He was the great, great, grandfather of Joel Griswold II, my great grandfather.

This first Thomas Griswold (224)* b. Oct. 22, 1646, married on Nov. 28, 1672 Mary the daughter of Henry Howard.

Thomas was a surveyor of highways 1675, constable 1690. His wife who died Oct. 29, 1718 ac. 71 yrs. was the daughter of Henry Howard (Hayward) mentioned by Savage as of Hartford but later of Wethersfield where he married Sarah Stone, Sept. 28, 1648 (possibly a sister of Rev. Samuel Stone), and where all his children were born. Their son Thomas (112) came to Guilford in 1695 as the Village Blacksmith. He was born Jan. 11, 1674 and died Oct. 19, 1729. On May 9, 1697 he married Sarah Bradley, b. Oct. 17, 1676, the daughter of Stephen Bradley of Madison and his wife Hannah Smith. He was the son of Stephen

*Numbers in parenthesis after proper names denote numbers on charts.

Bradley born in Bingly, Yorkshire, England, who came to New Haven, Conn. in 1639 with his wife Elizabeth and his son Nathan. Stephen was born in 1642 and in 1658 he and his brother Nathan came to Guilford—Stephen Bradley's house on Crooked Lane stood at the foot of State St. on the south east corner. The brothers later moved to East Guilford, now Madison, Stephen settling in "Neck Plain."

He was prominent in town and state affairs being one of a committee chosen at a town meeting Jan. 5, 1686 "to treat with an Indian Nausup or any other Indian or Indians laying claim to some part of our Towne part, and bargain with them for land." These men with others were chosen to search town records, draw up the town patent and choose the twelve patentees at a meeting held Nov. 4, 1685.

"Left." Stephen Bradley was also one of the two messengers sent to Boston for a minister when Rev. Thomas Ruggles was chosen—June 22, 1694.

He was made Ensign of Dragoons for New Haven County April 1690, during the "War of William and Mary."

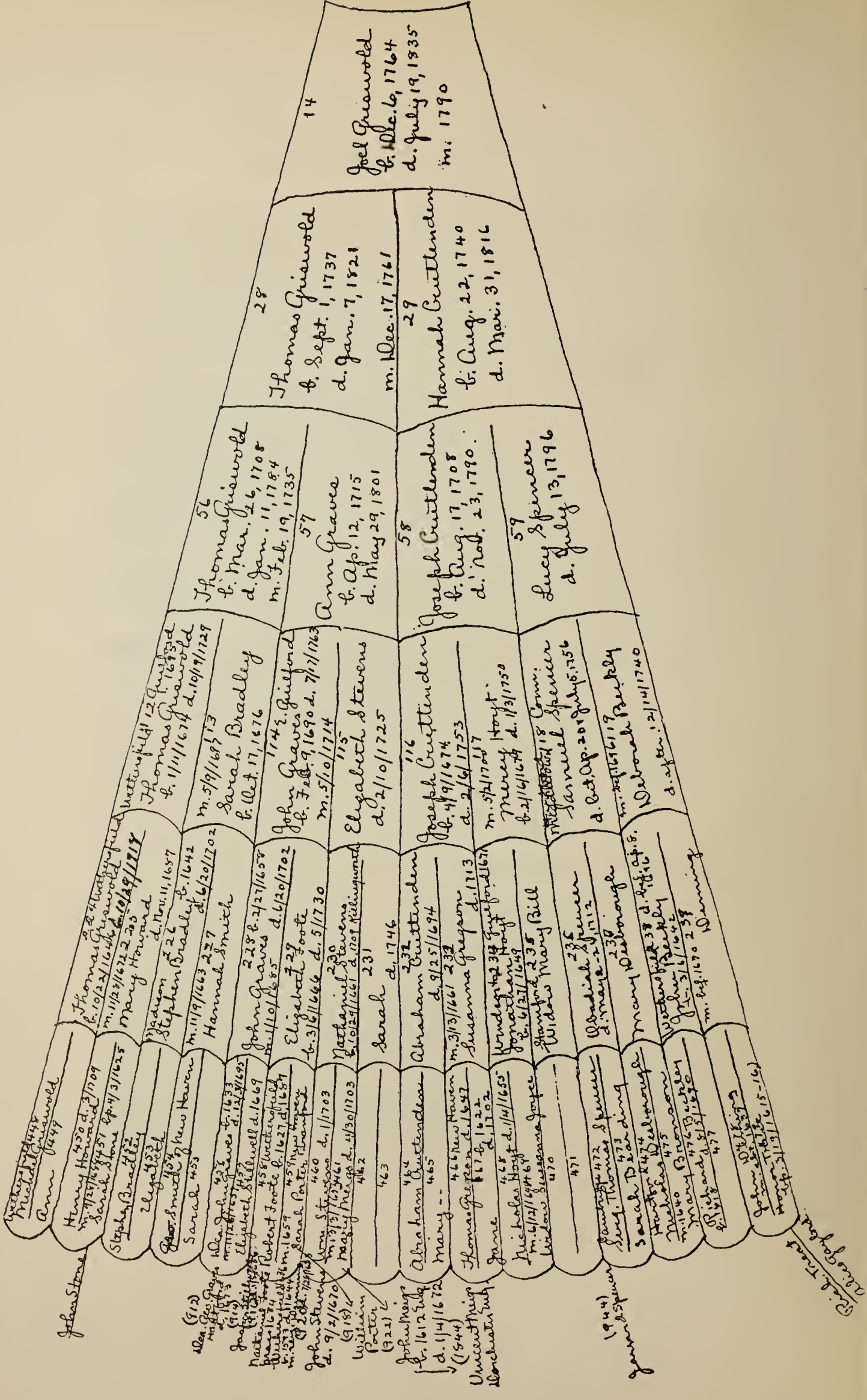
He was also Deputy to the General Legislature:

1st and 2nd Sessions	1692
1st and 2nd Sessions	1693
1st and 2nd Sessions	1694
2nd Session	1696

He had been made *Captain* Stephen Bradley when he served in the:

2nd Session	1698
1st and 2nd Sessions	1700
1st and 2nd Sessions	1701

His first wife, Hannah Smith, whom he married in 1663 was the daughter of George (454) and Sarah (455) Smith of New Haven, born 1644; baptised Dec. 14, 1646. Their daughter Sarah (113) b. Oct. 17, 1676, was the wife of Thomas (112) Griswold the Village Blacksmith. Stephen Bradley (226) married secondly Mrs. Mary Leete, widow of Wm. Leete, Jr., and died June 20, 1701.



Hannah Smith, his first wife, was the daughter of one of New Haven's original settlers, George Smith (454) who came with Davenport and Eaton in 1639. His first tax list shows him to have had "one in his family, 50 lbs., 5 acres in neck, 3 acres in meadow and 12 acres in second division."

The union of Thomas Griswold II (112) and Sarah Bradley gives us the next Thomas in line of descent. Thomas Griswold (56) b. March 26, 1708, d. Jan. 11, 1784, m. Feb. 19, 1735 Ann Graves (57) (b. April 12, 1715, d. May 29, 1801). She was the daughter of John E. Graves (114) of Guilford whose mother was Elizabeth Foote (229) and the daughter of Robert Foote (458). It was thru this connection that Joel Griswold (7) was sixth cousin to Henry Ward Beecher. This same Ann Graves was the great granddaughter of Elizabeth Stillwell Graves (457) whose father was Jasper Stillwell, one of the early settlers of Guilford and for many years Town Clerk, and distinguished as being one of four men who owned stone houses. His was located north of the Henry Whitfield house where Mrs. Scott Bryan's house now stands.

Her mother Elizabeth Stevens (115) was the daughter of Nathaniel Stevens (230) a commissioned lieutenant in Queen Anne's War. His father, William Stephens, was born in England 1630 and married March 3, 1653, Mary Meigs daughter of John Meigs and Thomasine Fry, mentioned more fully in another chapter. John Meigs' father Vincent Meigs was from the Manor of Bradford Peverell, County Dorset, England, and of Guilford, Conn. Upon the death of Mary Meigs, William Stephens married Sarah, widow of David Carpenter of New London who died April 30, 1703.

John Stephens, the father of the foregoing, was a member of Parliament. Previous to his coming to America his house at Lypiatt Park was besieged and captured by the Royalist Party and sometime later his father was made prisoner of State by the extremists of the opposite faction. He is descended from a long line (sixteen generations) of ancestors starting with Airard Fitz Stephen a Norman Nobleman who was given command of the ship "Mora" by William the Conqueror. This ship "Mora" was given to William by the Duchess and eventual Queen Ma-

tilda of Flanders for his personal use in the fleet which conveyed the Norman forces to England for the battle of Hastings in 1066.

Airard Fitz Stephen's son Thomas commanded the "White Ship" which was the finest in the Norman Navy. It struck a rock while carrying Prince William and was destroyed. Thomas lost his hold upon a floating spar when he learned that Prince William had been drowned and he was lost also, about 1120. The line comes down next to Ralph Fitz Stephens then to his son Fitz Ralph Fitz Stephens who was a Crusader probably in the Third Crusade under Richard Coeur de Leon in 1190. Six generations follow and we come to John Stephens (notice that the Fitz has been dropped from the name—two generations before). He was a Baron by Feudal Tenure, member of Parliament during the Reign of Richard II, Mayor of Bristol in 1403 in the reign of Henry II.

His son Thomas was in the French Wars of Henry V, a member of Parliament in 1442 at the accession to the throne of Henry VI. He was also a member in 1430 at the time of the capture of Joan of Arc as well as for the years 1400, 1423, 1427, 1432, 1442.

His son, John Stephens, fought in the Wars of the Roses and was a member of Parliament for Bristol in the reign of Henry VIII.

Thomas was Barrister at law, Official of the Court of King James I and appointed Attorney General to Prince Henry and Prince Charles, successively Princes of Wales the latter having become Charles I.

His son Edward, who studied at Oxford and Middle Temple, married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Crewe, Knight of Northamptonshire, who was Speaker of the House of Commons.

Thomas Stephens is buried in Stroud Church where there is a mural memorial to him. He was the father of the American settler.

Thomas Griswold IV (28) was the son of Thomas Griswold (56) and Ann Graves (57). He was born in Nut Plains (Guilford) Sept. 1, 1737, where the family first settled when the first of that name came to Guilford in 1695 as a blacksmith. The family homestead is no longer standing but was located not far from the

Claude Griswold house which was built by one of his direct descendants and has remained in that family ever since. He was a private in Capt. Daniel Hand's Company, in Col. Talcott's Regiment in 1776. He married on December 17, 1761 Hannah Cruttenden (29) the direct descendant and great great granddaughter of Abraham Crittenden (464) who is of especial interest because of his prominence in the earliest period of the town's settlement. Abraham Crittenden came to Guilford from Cranebreak or Cranbrook, England in 1639 on the ship St. John together with Henry Whitfield and a large number of others and was the 18th signer of that Plantation Covenant drawn up on Shipboard June 1, 1639, which pledged its signers to settle together in one place. He was made a freeman May 19, 1651. His home lot was on the east side of River St., just south of where the old corner store used to stand. His name also appears on the records as treasurer for the Plantation during the years 1657-1660.

As the intervening marriages of Abraham Cruttenden's son and grandson are rich in colonial history, I am going to run hastily down the line before resuming the subject of Hannah Cruttenden. Abraham Cruttenden's son Abraham (232) married on May 13, 1661, Susanna Gregson (233). She was the daughter of Thomas Gregson or Grigson of New Haven who came to Boston from London June 26, 1637 with Gov. Eaton and John Davenport. He was a prominent man in the early settlement of the colony, holding several important offices. He was assistant to the Colony's first treasurer and first commissioner for the Union with the other New England Colonies.

He was a merchant and lived on the east side of the harbor. The ship upon which he sailed Jan. 1646 with "Lamberton and divers other godly persons" for London was never heard from afterward. He left a widow Jane who died June 4, 1702, and one son and eight daughters, of whom Susanna was one.

Susanna (233) Gregson and Abraham (232) Cruttenden had a son Joseph (116) born April 9, 1674, who married May 2, 1700, Mercy Hoyt born Feb. 16, 1678/9. She was the daughter of Jonathan Hoyt and his wife, the widow Mary Bell of Stamford. They came from Windsor to Guilford Dec. 9, 1671 and were

granted liberty to dwell there for the winter. Upon his good behavior he was able to then obtain a certificate according to law. He was admitted planter April 2, 1674 and later became one of the first proprietors of East Guilford where his descendants still reside.

Jonathan Hoyt, born June 7, 1649, was the son of Nicholas Hoyt of Windsor who married in 1646 Susanna Joyce, a widow. Of all their four children, Jonathan and David alone survived, Samuel dying in young manhood and David died April 10, 1653 and as the records show, so did his father and mother also. The three deaths in one day are a most unusual circumstance.

Mercy Hoyt's (117) and Joseph Cruttenden's son Joseph (58) born Aug. 17, 1708, married Lucy Spencer, the daughter of Samuel Spencer (118) of Middletown, Conn., and his wife Deborah Beckley. Samuel Spencer's birth or baptism if recorded I have not found. He was elected one of the haywards 1709, 1711, 1712 for the North Meadow. By his father's (Obadiah Spencer) will he inherited half of the homestead "in the neck." He sold this to his son Nathaniel July 3, 1728, when he was planning to move to Middletown where he had bought 83½ acres of land on the east side of the Connecticut River near middle Haddam on May 2, 1727 for £120.

He was still living in Hartford on April 23, 1730 when there is recorded another purchase of 101 acres of land in Middletown.

He moved there soon after, and became at once interested in affairs of the settlement. He was elected grand juror at a town meeting Dec. 20, 1731, admitted to full communion in the Congregational Church of the East Society (now Portland) Nov. 18, 1733, elected one of the society's committee next month, and the next year.

He was one of the fourteen who organized, Sept. 24, 1740, the Haddam Neck Congregational Church where his wife Deborah Beckley Spencer was admitted to full communion Dec. 14, 1740. He died between April 20th and July 5, 1756.

His father Obadiah (5) Spencer, was admitted freeman by the General Court of Conn. May 20, 1658 and was elected fence viewer 1687, 1693, 1694. His home site in Oct. 1667 was on the north side of Little River, Hartford. He married—date unknown,

Mary Desbrough of Hartford, the daughter of Nicholas Desbrough (474). This Nicholas Desbrough was a cabinet maker by trade and is reputed to have made the beautiful carved chests which antedated by a few years the Hadley Chest which has come into fame in the Antique world in the past few years. One of these Desbrough chests is in the Wallace Nutting collection in Hartford and an article in the February, 1930, number of the *Antiquarian* describes Nicholas Desbrough's work. As he is my ancestor through three lines (474) (410) (378), I am very proud to be the owner of one of these chests reputed to be of his workmanship.

His name is spelled variously: Desbro, Desbrough, Desborow, Desbrow. He was a proprietor of Hartford 1639 "by courtesie of the town"—served in the Pequot War for which he received a 50 acre grant May 11, 1671. He was chimney viewer 1647, 1655, 1663, 1669, Surveyor of highways 1665; freed from training March 6, 1672-3 at the age of 60 years.

His home lot was located on the East side of the road to the Cow Pasture (North Main St.) not far from the present tunnel. He married 1640, Mary Brunson. He married (2) after 1669 Elizabeth, widow of Thwaite Strickland. Cotton Mather tells of "molestations" in Desborough's house in 1683 by invisible hands.

He died in 1683 and left an estate which was inventoried Aug. 31, at £81.15. His daughter Mary married Obadiah Spencer—our present subject. Another daughter, Phebe, baptised Dec. 20, 1646 married John Kelsey of Hartford who removed to Killingworth and comes later in this chronicle.

Returning to Obadiah Spencer, who died in 1712, between the 2nd and 26th of May, he was the son of Sergeant Thomas Spencer, took the freeman's oath May 14, 1634 and was a resident of Cambridge as early as 1633.

In Vol. I of the Proprietor's Records of Cambridge, Mass. 1635 it is recorded—"We whose names are under subscribed being chosen by the freemen of New Town do according to the order of the court enter houses and lands of the inhabitants thereof in this book appointed for that purpose."

"1635 Thomas Spencer—in the town one house with a garden plot and back side about one rood. John Haynes Esq. on South

East; Long St., Southwest; Creek Lane, Northwest; Spring Street, North East."

He was in Hartford 1637 and at a particular Court held March 7, 1649-50 was appointed one of the Sergeants of Hartford. Other offices held by him were Chimney Viewer, 1650, Constable 1657, Surveyor of Highways 1672. He is thot to have served in the Pequot War 1637 because he owned a piece of land in Soldier's Field, and none but soldiers of that War received grants of this land. May 1671 he was granted 60 acres of land for his good services by the General Court of Conn. Of his first marriage nothing is known. He married secondly Sept. 11, 1645 Sarah Bearding, the daughter of Nathaniel Bearding, of Hartford. His death occurred Sept. 11, 1687. His father Jared, Gerret, Garade or Garrett as it was variously spelled was probably from the Parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate London, or of London. He was in Cambridge 1634, freeman in Lynn March 9, 1637 and had grant of the ferry at Lynn; removed to Haddam before 1660 and was propounded for freeman of Conn. 1672. He was an ensign of the Militia; Representative 1674 and 5. His wife's name was Hannah — family name unrecorded.

Returning to Samuel Spencer's (18) wife Deborah Beckley, for a moment, she was the daughter of John Beckley, who was made a freeman in Wethersfield May 13, 1669, and married probably before 1670 a daughter of John and Honor Treat Deming, who was living in 1701 when the final settlement of his estate was made. He died previous to April 8, 1696. He had inherited from his father 100 acres with the house built for him on the land. His father, Serg. Richard Beckley, was the first settler in Beckley Quarter, Wethersfield. According to tradition he was born in Hampshire, England 1618. He was first heard of in America in New Haven Feb. 5, 1639 where his name appears on a commission and quite frequently until 1659 on the New Haven Town and Church Records and on Land Records later still. He was on a list of men to be governed by Theophilus "Aaton" July 1, 1644. He joined with other men at various times in trying to obtain a neck of land now in East Haven and this land was finally granted Dec. 3, 1651. He sold his share to Thomas Harrison in 1662. He sat in the men's second seat at

church in 1646 and again on Feb. 11, 1655-6 and his wife "Sister" or "Goodwife" Beckley was in the women's second seat but not on the seating list of Feb. 20, 1661-2.

He was Sergeant of the Artillery Co. for the year 1648, was voted "inhabitation" by the Town Feb. 22, 1660, voted in Wethersfield 1662, served on Jury from Wethersfield March 2nd and June 15, 1664, June 16th and Sept. 7, 1665, Sept. 6, 1666, March 2, 1670-1 and on a list of Wethersfield freemen nominated May 13th and elected Oct., 1669. He bought 300 acres of land lying on both sides of the Mattabeset River from Tarramuggas an Indian Chief "whereon were his house and barns" and the General Court confirmed his possession Oct. 8, 1668.

On Dec. 24, 1669 he made a complaint to the Particular Court at Hartford that one Sunday two Indians entered his house during his absence and pilfered it. The court gave him an order for £ 3-13-6 for the loss which he suffered. Of his marriage, only little is known. He left a widow, Frances—possibly his second wife. He died Aug. 5, 1690 leaving his widow and six children well provided for. The will drawn May 15, 1689 was exhibited to and approved by the Probate Court September 4, 1690. The estate was inventoried £ 383-05-00 but was not fully distributed until Nov. 19, 1701 after the death of his son Nathaniel.

His son John, from whom we are descended, married a daughter of John Deming and Honor Treat—both he and his wife deserve special mention. John Deming was one of the chief settlers of Wethersfield, was there in 1635, representative several times from 1649-61 and is named in the Charter. His wife, Honor Treat, baptised Mar. 19, 1615-16, the daughter of Mr. Richard⁵ (Robert⁴ Richard³ William² John¹) Treat who was baptised Aug. 28, 1584 in Pitminster Church, England, under the name of Trott. He was a man of high social rank and influence. He married in England under the name of Trett, April 27, 1615, Alice, daughter of Hugh Gaylord of Pitminster, England, born 1694? Their children were all born in England under the name of Trott and Tratt. There are no Massachusetts records of the family tho they probably, Stiles says, came to New England after 1637 and may have settled at Watertown. He is mentioned

first as a juror in Connecticut June, 1643 and Grand Juror in Sept., 1643—chosen Deputy from 1644 to 1657-8 being elected annually; elected magistrate or assistant eight times 1657-8 to 1665, served on committee from Wethersfield to receive money for maintenance of scholars at Cambridge 1664, also to lay out lands granted by the Town in the same year, selectman 1660 besides other positions of trust. When King Charles II granted the colony a charter he was named in that document as one of the Patentees and was a member of Gov. Winthrop's Council 1633 and 4. He was an extensive land owner and his estate was inventoried in 1669-70 at £ 69-10-08.

In the ancient church of the hamlet of South Trundle, Parish of Trull, Pitminster, Co. Somerset, England, a memorial brass has been erected with the following inscription:

“In memory of Richard Treat alias Trott, Baptised in this Church Aug. 28, 1584, who emigrated to New England with his family in 1637 and was created one of the Patentees of the Charter of the Colony of Connecticut by King Charles II in 1662. His son, Robert Treat, was baptised Feb. 25th, 1624 and was Deputy Governor and Governor of the Colony for 30 years.

“This Brass was erected in 1902 by their descendant John Harvey Treat of America.”

This is all far from where we started to speak of Thomas (28) Griswold IV and Hannah Cruttenden (29) but the foregoing gives a very substantial ancestral backing to Hannah Cruttenden and to her son Joel I (14) born Dec. 6, 1764. He was married in 1790 to Lucy Lee. His son Joel II was my great grandfather and for the sake of convenience I am going to treat the History of our family from my grandfather's father's generation back and then from him forward in order to fix definitely in the mind the leading family names which, as will appear, signify the most important separate family connections; i. e., the Lee Line, Judson Line and Bartlett Line, not to mention the Griswold line just covered. The accompanying charts will clarify my purpose.

Joel I when he was married went to live in the house on State Street built for him and his wife Lucy Lee in 1793 by his father-

in-law, Capt. Samuel Lee, where his granddaughter Mary Griswold has lived all her life, she having passed her 94th birthday on Jan. 2, 1930. A year later Captain Lee built another house above the one for his daughter Lucy, for himself when he sold his house on the corner. This latter house in later years became the home of my Grandfather, Henry Bartlett Griswold (3) and has continued (to the present time) to be the beloved dwelling place of his descendants.

A diary written by Thomas Griswold V, who does not come into this history directly, throws many interesting lights on the history and customs of that day and has been loaned me by his great granddaughter, Miss Ida Griswold, and I have chosen excerpts from this that are very readable indeed. He speaks of his grandfather's funeral, of building his own house, and of helping in the building of others, Joel Griswold (I) among them, of the making of most of the materials that go into house construction from the hewing of the timbers to the making of the bricks for the chimney. And the making of carts and furniture was among the least of his accomplishments.

1784

- Tues. Jan. 13 Attended Grandfather Griswolds funeral who died 11th. day of Jan. 1784 (Thomas Griswold III) (56)
- Thurs. 22 Jan went to Miles Griswolds lot cutting saw mill logs
- Friday 23 Wet & thawy set out to go to Miles Griswolds lot. It rains and i went to Joseph Bartlets stayed all night
- Mar 17 Something cloudy and in afternoon snow som I forenoon about home in afternoon went To Joseph Bartlets and from their a wild cat hunting (Joseph Bartlett No. 24)
- Nov. Mon 15 Clear Was at Making Salt
- Tues. 16 " Was Makeing Salt
- Wed 17 " " " "
- Nov. 20 Clear in forenoon was digging our hearth stones at the pond—in aftenoon about home mending the barn.
- Nov. 29 Clear went to the pond after heart stones in forenoon in afternoon went to Samuel Evarts wedding.
- Wed
- Dec 1 Clear went to Nathaniel Fowler with a harth stone.
- Thurs
- Dec 2 Cloudy and rains Some Was thanksgiving Day. Stayed at home.

1785

- Jan 8 Something cloudy. Was cutting wood in Timothy Bartletts lot.
- Jan 27 1785 Cloudy and cold went a fox hunting Down in the ox pasture.
- March Tues. 15 Something cloudy. Was at work at home at making a cart.
- April Wednes. 20 Flying clouds and blustering cold. fast Day went to meting.
- May 2 Clear. Was at training
- May 6 Cloudy windy was a boating with Abraham Dudley and left th boat in Broadel bay. (Broad Bill Bay)
- May
- Thurs 19 Clear was planting for Abraham Chittenden
- Frid. 20 Clear. Was making Stone fence at the pond
- Thurs.
- (June) 10 Something cloudy. Was a looking Cattle part of the day and exchanged with Priest Ely (Henry Ely (Priest Ely) pastor in what is now N. Killingworth 1782 to Feb 1801 succeeded Wm Seward).
- (June) Mund. 27 Cloudy.
Went a sailing
- Tues 28 Clear was a boating
- Thurs 30 Clear. Was a moing
- July
- Sat 2 Clear was about home a haying.

1790

- Jan
- Thurs 15 Snows. Went to the iron works after a crobar and to Richard Bristols to get of the rag wheel Iron.
- Wed. 20 Clear. Was dressing flax
- Jan
- Satr. 23 Clear. Went a Clamming.
- April 1790
- Frid. 26 Wet weather. Went to the Sawmill in the morning helped make Some boxes and put in the rest of the Day about home.
- April 12 Clear. Was at work at the iron works for Christopher Spencer.
- April
- Sat 15 Dry weather. Was at Lees Lot a fencing.

Wedn 5 Cloudy and like for rain. Went to the Sawmill and drewd
in some logs in forenoon in afternoon was helping S. Lee mend
wh (Timothy Lee-Brother to Capt. Samuel Lee—30)

Thurs 24 Clow and rains part of the Day at home in forenoon in
afternoon was at Drawing Lees Barn.

1790 Oct. 13 Something cloudy
Went to ordination N. B.

Nov 11 Clear and blustering cold

Thurs Thanksgiving Day went to meting.

Nov.

Wed 24 Something Cloudy was at home in forenoon in afternoon
attended Grandfather Cruttendens funeral. (Joseph Crut-
tenden (58))

1790

Wed Dec 8 Clear and cold was butchering hogs in forenoon at Joels
and Mr Johnson went to town in afternoon ("Joels"—Joel I
(14) Bro. to Thomas who wrote this diary)

Thurs 9 Very cold was butchering hogs at home

1791

April

Fred 15 Clear. Begun to dig seller about aleven oclock (Claude
Griswold House—Nut Plains)

Satr. 16 Clear was digging Seller Reuben Parmele helped me.

Mund 18 Clear was digging Seller D Naughty was digging for Joel
(Joel Griswold (14)—Aunt Mary's house)

Wed 20 Clear was getting Stone for Seller.

Thurs 21 Clear Stoning Seller Joel Nathan Johnson was stoneing it.

Frid 22 Cloudy in forenoon went after have to Mr. Robbensons
barn in afternoon was cartin Stone for Seller

Satr. 23 Something Cloudy was Stoneing Seller.

Mund 25 Clear was digging feller and carting Stone

Tues 26 Clear high winds was diging Seller in forenoon in afternoon
went to the pond to get out some rafters

Wed 27 Cloudy went to the pond and finished plowing and then
got two load of stone D Naughty was diging Selar for Joel

Thurs 28 Clear and high wind was stoneing seller with Mr. Johnson.

1791

May

Mund 9 Clear was under pinning Seller with Mr. Johnson

Wed 11 Clear Was framing had John and Ebber Parmele

- Thurs 12 Clear D^o had John and Eber Parmele Timmothy and Bela Cruttenden
- Mund 16 Clear was framing had John and Father to help
- Tue 17 D^o D^o had T and B Cruttenden John and E Parmele Nat Fowler
- Wed 18 Clear in forenoon was frameing had T and B Cruttenden John and E Parmele in afternoon raised
- Thurs 19 Clear went to pond in forenoon and put up some . . . and helped get a load of wood in P. M. at home getting out timber for JG (Joel Griswold)
- Satr 21 Clear was framing JG
- Mund 23 Clear was at work at JG went to town towards night
- Thurs 26 hot weather was dressing clabbor
- Fri 27 D^o Was sawing Shingle Timber
- Weds
- June 1 Wet weather was getting out Shingles Joseph Cruttenden and Abraham Evarts helped me.
- Frid 3 Clear Shaved some Shingles and jointed Some Went to town towards night.
- Sat 4 Rains in forenoon was dressing clabbors in forenoon in afternoon putting up some rafters to JG in afternoon (Joel Griswold)
- June
- Tues 27 Was at work at the house in forenoon in afternoon was framing for M. Griswold
- Sat 11 Was at work at the house Mr Downs and Mr Lee there.
- Frid 17 Thunder showers in afternoon was Shingleing N. Bartlett helped me. (Noah Bartlett (12))
- Thurs 23 Cloudy weather. Was at work at the house finished Shingleing
- July
- Frid 22 Was at work at the house
- August
- Wed 31 Clear was making cyder in forenoon In afternoon went to Doct Pynchons had a tooth drawn
- Sept.
- Mun. 12 Rains in morning was Sawing Jist and plank at the Saw Mill.
- Tues 20 Was getting Stone to my house for the dedwork
- Frid 23 Clowdy Begun the dedwork of my Chimney Mr Nathan Johnson helps us.

Sun 25 Something wet. Attended Merum Bartlets funeral

Thurs 29 Clear Attended the funeral of Jarod Stone

1791

October

Satr. 7 Clear went to the pond and got some logs for mantle trees
and then was carting hay.

Tues 17 Clowdy and very cold went to East Guilford after apples
for Grandmother

Satr 21 Clear was getting stone and clay

Mund 23 Clear was at work at the chimney had Daniel Benton
helped me Mr. Johnson.

Wed 25 Was at work at the Chimney Reuben Hotchkiss helped
me for Eben Hotchkiss had Mr Johnson

Satr 28 Do Do Do finished the chimney

Mund 30 Do was shingleing round the chimney at my house.

November

Wed 2 Went to ordanation to East Gui.

Satr 12 Was helping Miles Griswold set out trees.

Sund 13 Clear Stayed at home was at Cruttendens Coal pit at
night and Friday night

Th 17 Was at *buckfiring* in forenoon in afternoon was diging hath
stone (meaning brick firing)

Thur 24 Thanksgiving Day went to meting

Wed 30 Clear was fitting harth stones in forenoon in afternoon went
to the oil mill after some oil Davis helped me.

1791

Dec.

Thurs. Clowdy was laying harth at my house

Tues 13 Something clowdy was at work at my house in forenoon
in afternoon Town meting.

Wed. Went to hungary hill to cut Stove timber

Satr 31 Moved into my new house

1792

Tues

Jan 3 Clar was makeing a sled tung went to town towards night

Jan

Wed 20 Was shewing a sled

Tues 24 Was sledding wood from Capt Lees lot

Mund 30 Was dressing of flax Capt Lee

Jan

Mund 6 Went to Town Meting

Wed 15 Went to Seder Swamp to get out Seder

Frid 17 Was about home JGTS was at our house (JG Joel Griswold 14) (TS Timothy Seward)

Mar

Wed 4 Was a cow

Tues 20 Was helping Noah B get out timber (Noah Bartlett 12)

Wed 28 Was Hellping Noah B git timber

Sat 31 Was getting timber for N. H. Wharf

April

Mund 2 Was gitting Wharf timber

Wed 4 Was at work about home cut down aple tree

Thurs 5 Went to hungary hill to cart a load of staves it rains and i came home went to town in afternoon

Frid 6 Carried a load of staves to Jonathan Fowler from hungary hill

Satr 7 Was mending the Sawmill

Sund 8 Went Meting

Mund 9 Was about home in forenoon in afternoon attended the Funeral of Miles halls Wife.

Thurs. 2 Fast Day went to meting in afternoon

Frid 13 Was getting Wharf timber

Satr 14 Went to little meadow trimed aple trees for Spencer part of the Day

Satr 21 Was Sawing at mill Stars turn.

Wed 25 Was Sawing at mill E Benton turn

May

Frid 5 Was opening and dunging holes for planting at home

Satr 6 Was chaining ground for planting

Tues 9 Was rafting timber down the river

Tues 16 Was at home had a lame Wrist

Tues 22 Was helping Jonathan Bishop get Some timber for Belfry

Thurs 24 Was at work for Ambrose Chittenden getting timber at little meadow

Frid 25 Was at work at high ways

Mund 28 Was at work at milk room.

June

Tues 5 Was framming for Gen'l Ward.

Mund 11 Was carting timber for Ambrose Chittenden

Thurs 21 Was making a cart for N. Eliot

Frid 22 Do

Satr 23 Do

July

Wed 4 Was unwell with a lame nee.

Mund 30 Finished pulling flax at Elon Lees in forenoon in afternoon was pulling at home.

August

Fri 3 Was taking up flax at Elon Lees

Satr 4 Was takeing up flax and whipping at home.

Mund 13 Was moing at Mulbry

Satr 12 Was raking hay at Mulbry

Sept

Mund 3 Was decon Burgeses meadow at Eaft Creek

Satr 8 Helped get me a load of wood in forenoon in afternoon made a sled to go under a cart

Wed 19 Was Spreading flax in forenoon in afternoon was drefing flax

Tues 25 Was Digging a well Eber Parmele helped

Mund Oct 1 was at training

Thurs 4 Was at training genl training

Frid 12 Went oystering

Thurs 18 Went to dig well for Joel it rains and i came home drefed flax

Frid 17 was diging wal for Joel

Satr 20 was diging and stoning well for Joel

Mund 22 Went to little meadow and got a load of wood and got a well pole in forenoon in afternoon went to Cohabit Mill

Tues 23 Went oystering for Daniel Benton

Wed 24 Was helping Joel finish his wel then went to town 2 Shillings

Frid 26 Was helping T and B Cruttenden mend fence at rafe hill

Mund 29 was helping Timothy Cruttenden make a bed Stead

Tues 3 went to lanching at East Guilford Come home and made a wal curb

Wed 31 Went to little meadow and mended fome fence and cut a load of wood for lime cill at Lees Stubble.

November

Thirds 1 Was digging Seller for Joel (Joel Griswold 14) (Aunt Mary's House)

Frid 2 Wet was laying chamber flore

- Satr 3 Was diging Seller for Joel
 Tues 6 Carried a load of wood to George Cleveland
 Satr 17 Went Hubbards lot after Some Chestnut log in forenoon for
 Stable flore in afternoon was helping Joel dig Stone
 Tues. 13 Was Stoneing Seller for Joel (Aunt Mary's House)
 Third 15 Was laying horfe Stable flore in forenoon in afternoon went
 to town.
 Satr. 17 Was Stoning feller for Joel
 Mund 17 Butchered the cow in forenoon in afternoon went to Lees
 Stubble after a load of lime cill wood
 Mund 26 Was helping Capt Bifhop butchered hogs
 Wed 28 Was makeing a hen roft
 Thirsd 29 Thanksgiving Day
 Satr
 December 1 Was Setting up a lime Kill in forenoon in afternoon
 helping Reuben hotchkiss get Staves at the pond
 Mund 3 got Some logs to the mill for Sled in forenoon in afternoon
 cartting dung
 Thurs 6 Was ditching in the plain
 Mund 10 Was helping Joel cut Sawmill logs
 Tues 11 townmeting went to town
 Wed 12 Was at work at iron works for Mark Spincer
 Frid 14 Was butchering hogs
 Tues 18 Was helping Joel cut logs at H lot part of Day 2 Shillings
 Wed 19 Was bordding the barn
 Satr 22 Was at work about home made Sheep hovil
 Wed 26 Was Sawing for Joel at Sawmill
 Thirids 27 Was hewing timber for Joel at N H.
 Mund 31 Was helping Joel get timber at Noah hotchkiss

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THE CAPT. SAMUEL LEE HOUSE



SAMUEL LEE'S "HOME LOT"

CHAPTER III

THE LEE FAMILY

No more fascinating stories of fiction can be told than those of fact which have been oft repeated by the descendants of Lucy Lee (15) who married Joel Griswold I (14) in 1790 and whose family history in spots reads like the most thrilling fiction and unfolds most interesting connections with historical personages both of this New World and the Old.

Lucy Lee (15) was born July 8, 1770, married in 1790 to Joel Griswold and died March 24, 1854. She was the daughter of Captain Samuel Lee (30) and Agnes Dickenson (31). To them were born three children:

Clarissa Griswold, born Jan. 7, 1791; died Dec. 18, 1881

Joel Griswold, 11 (2), born Feb. 27, 1796; died Aug. 29, 1879

Lucy A. Griswold, born Sept. 19, 1808; died Dec. 22, 1816

It is interesting to note in this connection that Clarissa married November 22, 1810, Abraham Fowler Scranton of Madison and that in later years her granddaughter Eugenia Maria Scranton became the second wife of her brother Joel's grandson, Henry Bartlett Griswold (3), thus merging her ancestry two generations back with that of her husband's.

Lucy's hands in later years were always busily occupied in piecing bedquilts, two of which I am the proud possessor of—these having been given me by her granddaughter, my Great-Aunt Mary. During the latter years of her life she spent her summers with her son Joel and his family and her winters with her daughter Clarissa Scranton in Madison where she died in 1854.

Captain Samuel Lee (30) whose activities during the Revolutionary War, together with those of his wife, Agnes Dickenson (15), have come down to us directly by word of mouth from this great grandmother to Grandpa and from him to us, was a man of some education and held in high esteem, as evidenced by the active part which was given him in the town's affairs. Samuel Lee, until he was 20, fished and hunted. He was Lieutenant and later Captain of the Coast Guard which was formed to protect

the town from the English during the Revolution and the following stories will show with what success he discharged the duties which his office entailed. The town records show also that he represented the town in the General Court for the following years:—

- 1779—First Session
- 1784—First Session
- 1785—First and Second Sessions
- 1786—Second Session
- 1792—First Session
- 1799—First and Second Sessions
- 1800—Second Session

The torn and yellowed leaves of a notebook found among his papers by Great-Aunt Mary and given to me in 1924 disclose notes evidently taken by him at the General Court in 1779.

There is recorded a bill for rum supplied to the soldiers and not paid for; a bill to appoint William Lechard to have charge of prisoners with power to exchange, which was passed. A motion was also recorded that the Governor should find out "ye holl Continental Debt, and then our part as a stait, and individuals, there part also," etc. Among other notes is the list of Guilford for the year 1779 which is my reason for thinking this to be the date of the whole paper, the entries being for the month of May. He was a very religious man and liked to write at length on religious topics, one of which related to the Restoration of the Jews, and left many papers of this sort, some of which I have.

Priest Baldwin told Grandpa that he remembered Capt. Lee saying, "Reading any other book than the Bible to get the truth is like drinking a pail of water to get a drop of whiskey at the bottom."

The paper granting power to seize one whaleboat belonging to one Richard Terry, although without his name written in, was addressed to him on the back and very evidently refers to the boat which he did seize, the story of which is further on in this history. As his wife Agnes Dickenson shares his dangers and his duties with him, his experiences can not be mentioned without including hers.

Samuel Lee's activities in the Revolution were confined to home defense and in this particular duty he was one of the chief men. When Long Island fell into the hands of the British in 1776 he was one of a committee of five who transported patriots from Long Island to Connecticut in the sloop Polly which was chartered for this purpose. Five trips across the Sound were necessary in order to bring the refugees to Guilford with their families, household goods and domestic animals.

When in 1777 the town voted to set up salt works a committee of three, of which Samuel Lee was one, was appointed to buy kettles, etc.

During the year 1780 the Connecticut coast was patrolled by whaleboats and on May 1st of the same year Samuel Lee enlisted a company of 29 men to act as a coast guard, with him as their lieutenant and his brother Levi as sergeant. Lieut. Lee's home was the center of patriotic activities and lead brought there and melted into bullets was stored with powder for future use. The house was filled with confiscated goods, laces, silks, thread and buttons strung and hung behind the four-posted bed in the "west Bedroom." Beneath a willow tree near the brook on the west side of the house an alarm gun was placed and this was to be used with given signals to alarm the back country if the British should attack along the shore. When they did land at Leete's Island in 1781 there was no man in Crooked Lane to fire the gun and it was Agnes Dickenson, who, to quote her own words "went out and blazed away" with the victorious result that the British were repulsed.

At another time when Samuel Lee was not at home the Tories came to raid the house for confiscated goods, but Agnes seeing their approach, thrust laces, silks and thread and buttons into a huge kettle, clapped the cover on and hung the kettle on the old crane in the kitchen fireplace. The Tories thought it was a dinner cooking and went, none the richer, none the wiser, for their raid.

When Samuel Lee was obliged to be away over night, as he was when attending the General Court in Hartford, he left his brother Levi in charge of the home, to be assisted at night by a neighbor, Jared Bishop. But one evening when Levi was out

for a short time there came a knock at the door. Agnes listening on the inside heard whispers and was suspicious of Tory visitors.

"Who's there?" she asked.

"A friend," was the reply.

"Yes, friends of King George and the traitors," was her reply and she refused to admit them. While they battered down the door she locked her three little girls, Rebecca, Lucy and Ruth whose ages were 13, 9 and 6 respectively, in the bedroom and when the Tories found their way into her house attempted to recognize them by the light of her candle held high above her head. But the Tories blew it out and three times she lighted it from the fireplace, after their repeated attempts to throw the room in darkness. As they advanced toward the bedroom door she told them that her children were in there and that no one should enter that room save over her dead body. Dashed a little by this bravery, the Tories hesitated and while they deliberated Levi Lee returned. Thrusting a gun into his hand Agnes commanded, "Shoot, Levi, you cannot hurt us." Levi did shoot, the Tories fled, and Levi's bullets followed them across North Street as fast as Agnes could load the gun for him. In the morning the snow where they had passed was red with blood and it was later learned that a doctor was called to North Guilford that day to attend a man with "rheumatism in his elbow."

Lieut. Lee's life was also sought when upon another occasion he answered a rap at his back door one evening to be struck at by a cutlass. But he closed the door so quickly that the cutlass left a gash on the door panel which remained there to be seen by his great grandchildren.

Much of the ammunition was stored in the attic and one warm summer's day when the attic window was open the barn was struck by lightning and sparks were flying dangerously near that open attic window, beneath which stood an uncovered keg half full of gunpowder. It was Agnes Lee who rushed upstairs, across the attic, and shut the window, thus averting a terrible catastrophe. She admitted afterward that she did not expect to come down those stairs alive.

On December 25, 1781, Guilford voted to detect, suppress and stop the illicit traffic which was being carried on by the Tories

with the British ships. Lieut. Lee was placed in charge of this business. Tory boats loaded with provisions were accustomed to slip down East or West River under cover of the darkness and return laden with contraband goods given in exchange for provisions. Upon one such occasion Lieut. Lee was appraised of a whaleboat coming up West River and taking a few men with him went to the bank of the river and ordered the boat to come ashore. The refusal was made by a voice which he recognized as that of a neighbor. With an oath Lieut. Lee repeated his command. Upon which the man on the whaleboat threatened to report Lieut. Lee to the General Court for swearing, which was forbidden by that assembly. Whereupon Samuel repeated his oath and his order and added "come ashore or I'll put a bullet through you." There was no more trouble, the boat landed, the cargo was confiscated and stored in the Lee home, and the boat was placed in the yard with a chain through it which ran into the cellar where it was fastened.

When the eldest daughter, Rebecca, was married to Timothy Seward a few years later her wedding gown was made of a piece of the confiscated silk and after the wedding ceremony, when she mounted the pillion behind her husband to go on horseback to her new home, it was discovered that her gown was in tatters, snipped by the revengeful scissors of one of the Tory guests. And as they neared their home at East Creek, they found ropes stretched across the road to trip the horses.

It was Samuel Lee who was associated with General Ward in entertaining Lafayette when he visited Guilford, and, as the story goes, tasted his first dish of succotash.

Lieut. Lee's commission as Captain, signed by Governor Trumbull, was granted him toward the close of the Revolutionary War. This commission is in the possession of the heirs of the late Captain Charles Griswold. His porcelain snuff box went to his great granddaughter Miss Annette Fowler of Chicago.

It was Grandpa who told us these tales and who heard them from Agnes Lee herself, for he remembered her well and described her as a little woman, "neat as wax" with kerchief around her neck, sitting erect in her straight backed chair as she knitted and told these stories.

Samuel (30) who was the third of that name was born October 12, 1742 and married on November 7, 1764 Agnes Dickenson (31) born March 11, 1745. They went to live in the house built by Samuel's father approximately 1750, known to us as the John Starr house. It was here that these stirring scenes were enacted.

Samuel had a brother, Timothy Lee, who served in the Revolutionary War, and I have in my possession, the pension paper granted to him by the War Department, signed by Lew Cass, Secretary of War, granting him forty dollars a year during his life.

Timothy Lee lived with his daughter in a house which stood near the location of the present Lewis Wilcox house, north of the one which was built by his father for Samuel and Agnes. This was his father's home also and had been originally the home of William Seward, Captain of the Guard, who came to Guilford about 1654. It first stood on the ground where York Street joins State Street, and it is said that the old well still exists in the gutter. It was purchased by Samuel Lee (60) for one yearling steer and moved to its second location. Joel Griswold (14) moved the house a second time to the rear of his own house, in the vicinity of his barn, and it remained there until it was torn down in 1880. It was then the oldest house in town with the exception of the Old Stone House.

Another son, Levi, never married and later moved to Homer, N. Y.

Upon the death of his daughter, Timothy made his home, until his death, at the age of 91, with Joel II (7) who took care of all the old people of the family. Joel II (7) used the old house as a granary, workshop and stable and upstairs was a loom where Joel I (14) who was a weaver taught Joel II's wife Polly (8) how to weave rag carpets.

Going back to Captain Samuel Lee's grandfather Samuel Lee I (120), we find that he married Abigail Bishop (121), the granddaughter of John Bishop (484), whose name was one of the foremost in the settlement of Guilford.

He, as did Abraham Cruttenden, aforementioned, came over in the ship St. John under the leadership of the Reverend Henry Whitfield and was the second signer of the Plantation Covenant.

He was one of the original grantees with Mr. Whitfield and others in the deed from the Sachem Squaw Shaumpishuh, and also in the deed from Uncas for the land upon which Guilford was settled. He was also one of the four men intrusted with civil power for the administration of justice, and the preservation of the peace, prior to the formation of the church. When the church was formed in 1643 the purchasers from the Indians resigned the deed to it, and these four men also declared their power had ceased by the existence of the church which was thenceforth in full control of the town's affairs. Later when Mr. Disborough was appointed as the first Magistrate for Guilford among his assistants, chosen by the freemen of the town, was John Bishop.

His house lot consisted of 7 acres with one acre added since, on front. It was located next south of the home-lot of Thomas Jones and extended to the corner where the Thomas Landon house now stands, at the south-east corner of Guilford Green.

Abigail Bishop's (121) mother was Susannah Goldham (243), the daughter of Henry Goldham (486) an early settler whose house stood on the west side of the Guilford Green in the rear of the present site of Douden's Drug Store.

His home lot contained two and one half acres bounded north by land of Thomas French and south by land of George Bartlett.

Susannah, John Bishop's widow, deeded this place to her son, Daniel Bishop, who traded with Rev. Thomas Ruggles for a home lot in Fair Street.

Samuel Lee 2nd (60), father of Captain Samuel Lee (30) married Ruth Morse (61). She was the daughter of Deacon Seth Morse (122) of Guilford and his wife Hannah Faulkner (123). Deacon Seth Morse was the son of Ezra Morse (244) of Dedham, Mass., 1639, son of John (488) and a great mill holder. His father John also of Dedham was a tailor and the eldest son of Samuel Morse (976) born in England in 1611. He was made a freeman May 13, 1640, and may have come to this country before his father. Ruth Morse's mother, Hannah Faulkner (63) was the daughter of Patrick Falconer or Faulkner (246) who was an Irishman. He came to New Haven about 1680 and married in 1689 Hannah Jones (247) whose father was Governor of New

Haven. Patrick Falconer (246) later removed to Newark, N. J., which was settled by men from Guilford and Branford, and lived there until his death. He was the associate of the best people of his day, and was highly respected and "pious, honorable and affectionate." William Jones (494) his father-in-law and the Governor of New Haven, came there from Westminster, England, and was the son of Col. John Jones (988) who in 1648 signed the death warrant for Charles I and whose wife Catherine Cromwell (989) was the sister of Oliver Cromwell. Governor Jones, Deputy Governor to Governor William Leete of Guilford married Hannah Eaton (495) daughter of Theophilus Eaton (990) also from Westminster and Governor of New Haven Colony from 1639 to his death. He was born in Oxfordshire and died in New Haven January 17, 1657. He was the son of a clergyman, whose wife was a daughter of Bishop Molton.

We shall have to pause a moment at the name of Theophilus Eaton (606). It appears many times in the early history of the colony. It was he who financed the sailing of the *Hector* which brought Rev. John Davenport and his followers to America. Dissatisfied with the Massachusetts Colony as a permanent settlement because of religious dissension and because they chose Commerce rather than Agriculture as their future means of livelihood, Theophilus Eaton and a small party of men came down to Quinnipiac and looked it over as a prospective site for the new colony.

To Theophilus Eaton who was a man of vast experience, and a practical business man, was given the task of selecting the territory. The following spring John Davenport and his little company, estimated at perhaps four hundred souls settled at Quinnipiac, New Haven. They made a landing at the junction of Water and Meadow streets which was then the water line. Under a large oak tree where George and Church Sts. intersect they held a day of prayer a few days after landing.

The site of the new colony was then chosen. North of west creek lay an open even plain which they selected for their home lots. George Street, one-half mile long, was the base-line of a square also one half-mile long, divided by two parallel streets running east and west, and two parallel streets running north

and south. This was divided into nine equal squares, the center one to be used as a market place. This is now the New Haven Green. The other remaining squares were assigned to the settlers for house lots.

The Quarters were known by the name of their principal occupants. The north-east Quarter was called Governor Eaton's Quarter. The South Center was assigned to Thomas Gregson.

The treaty with the Indians was made by Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. In 1643 Theophilus Eaton was made Governor of the Colony and Thomas Gregson (466), Deputy Governor under the Articles of Confederation for the United Colonies of New England. This was for defense against the Indians. As the first Governor of the Colony he was so chosen yearly until his death.

Theophilus Eaton was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Stratford, England, in 1591. He chose a business career in preference to the ministry and was at London, and at one time was made agent of a company of merchants doing business with the countries bordering on the Baltic Sea.

His clear ideas, impartial exercise of his magistratial duties and his honor and great public spirit exerted a great influence over the colony which soon became a leader, especially in education, and has remained so to this day.

Edward Lees (240) or Lay, as Savage puts it, came to Guilford in 1675. In 1706 he owned land in the vicinity of West River and moved there about 1710 after he had transferred to his son Samuel (120) his other property. He also owned 2 lots in the Co-habitation land (now North Guilford). His list in 1716 was 95-12-6. He was supposed to be a brother of John Lee of East Guilford but no proof has been forth-coming of his connection with the Saybrook Lees or any other Lee family.

He was one of the smaller planters of Guilford. He married at Saybrook, No. 7, 1676 Elizabeth Wright (241), the daughter of Benjamin Wright (482), from Bolton and Swale in the North of England. The Guilford town records show that Benjamin Wright (482) took the oath of fidelity May 9, 1649. In September of that same year the authorities granted him permission to put up a tan mill and to take water "yt issueth from ye waste

gate provided it hurt not ye town mill." His name appears in 1650 as a planter, but he was not a freeman. Probably because he was not a Church member. It appears later on as freeman at Kenilworth in 1659.

His house was nearly opposite "the Pierce Jones place" on the old Clinton & Westbrook Road. While living in Guilford he had trouble with the authorities several times. He was not criminally disposed but knew his rights and was determined to maintain them. His death occurred March 9, 1677. He left eight children, Benjamin, James, Joseph, John, Jonathan, Jane, Elizabeth and Anna.

According to the following deeds the dwelling places of the Lee family were probably these:

Edward Lees—Elizabeth Wright, lived in the Wright house deeded to Elizabeth from her father. The Wright property according to an old map, was land now owned by Elbert Potter and extended from that corner north without a break.

Samuel Lees—Abigail Bishop, lived in the Wright house which Edward Lees surrendered by deed to Samuel after Elizabeth's death. Edward Lee married again and raised another family. Samuel Lee—Ruth Morse, lived in the Seward house, moved on to their land until they built the house now standing on the corner, which was about 1750. They then moved into the new house and

Samuel Lee 3rd—Agnes Dickinson, made their home there until 1794 when the house was sold to William Starr and Samuel Lee built a new house in 1795 at the upper end of Crooked Lane—the late dwelling place of the writer of this Chronicle. Benjamin Wright moved to Killingworth where he died in 1677.

It is interesting to note that there is an S on the Lee name for two generations.

The Wright lands to Elizabeth and Edward Lees conferred by General Court at Hartford, October 1665:

One acre home lot north by Tolman, east by highway, south by Guttridge and west by William Stone, property formerly belonging to Henry Kingsnorth.

Deed May 15, 1718, Vol. 2, p. 138. Edward Lees to Samuel I, son of Elizabeth and Edward Lees, her portion of the estate of

her father, Benjamin Wright, where my son Samuel now dwelleth, the buildings, stones, fruit trees, and timber, etc. Also one large Bible and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an iron crowbar.

There is a deed of acceptance by Samuel of the property, Edward being a tenant for life on said land, as the husband had life lease, "surrendered same to me with buildings and movable goods."

To Samuel Lee 1727.—

Ye olde house worth £1 10 sh. 45 acres of land at home worth £442 10 sh. dwelling house and barn £29.

To Widow Abigail also 15 acres at home bounded south by highway, north by Samuel Lee's land, west by Joseph and Joshua Dudley's land. The "olde house" mentioned had belonged to William Seward, who came to Guilford in 1654 and married Grace Norton whose father probably built the house on its home lot north of York Street. It was moved to the Lee property some time between 1713-1727.

Distribution to Samuel II, 34 acres at home bounded south by Widow Abigail, east by highway and common, north by Abigail's land west by highway and Joseph Dudley.

1713 deed Abraham Bradley sold to James Hooker 2 acres, 20 rods of tenable land at Crooked Lane, the house lot of Joseph Seward now in possession of Abraham Bradley.

(Joseph, son of William Seward)

Samuel (2) married Ruth Morse and they were the parents of Samuel (3).

Distribution of estate March 21, 1791:

To son Samuel, west half of dwelling, Levi east half of dwelling, Timothy, place above, Ruth had $\frac{1}{3}$ of Samuel's half of house and barn also the upper plough lot adjoining Timothy's house lot.

1792 October 31, Ruth Lee and Son Samuel deeded "to our loving granddaughter and daughter (Lucy) now wife of Joel Griswold, 40 rods of land valued at 5 lbs. at southeast corner of our two acre lot of equal width at each end, bounded north and west by our own land, south by Timothy Lee's home lot, east by highway.

(This is the deed to Aunt Mary's home lot.)

March 8, 1810 deed from Samuel Lee to my daughter, widow Ruth Benton, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre north east corner of my home lot valued at \$57.00, bounded south and west by my own land, North and east by highway in part and in part by Timothy Lee's land.

Abner Benton died in 1804.

May 24, 1794 Ruth Morse Lee and her sons Samuel and Levi later of Homer, New York, sold to William Starr "3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of home lot where we now dwell, bounded east and south by highway, west by Elezar Evarts and north by Timothy Lee with dwelling in which we now dwell."

Vol. 15, p. 38, May 24, 1794. Deed Ruth Lee and Levi Lee to Captain Samuel Lee for £131 10 sh. two tracts of land one at a place commonly called Crooked Lane containing by estimation 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres bounded easterly by the highway, northerly on Timothy Lee's and Samuel Lee's land, westerly on Charles Collins, William Lee and Samuel Scranton, southerly by Elezar Evarts, Timothy and Samuel Lee. The other tract being salt marsh lying at a place commonly called Caffinge's Island, containing 56 rods bounded southerly by Samuel Lee, east by West River, north by Ruth Lee's land and west by a great Creek and also "our right to the barn."

This deed refers to the land upon which our house was built and was bought on the same day on which they sold the corner house to William Starr.

So far we have traced the Lee family and its connections and it is now left us to follow up the forebears of Agnes Dickinson and see where this brave woman came by her great courage, for the Dickensons were brave men and fighters and their early history is most interesting. The following derivation of the Dickenson name is, that a Sweedish chieftain named DeCaen and pronounced Hong, was captured many centuries ago by the King of Sweden and married the King's daughter. Their son was called DeCaens son. He came to England with William the Conqueror in 1008 and as a reward for bravery was given an estate in England after the conquest. His son was called Hugh DeHenson which later was changed to Dickinson.

The next record is the marriage of Simon Dickenson to Catherine Dudley who was a direct descendant of Edward III. A

descendant of this union named Nathaniel Dickenson came to Massachusetts in 1629 and sometime later three of his sons settled in Connecticut and these are the American ancestors of the present Dickenson family.

A Nathan Dickenson is buried in Gilead, another by the name of Jesse lies in Marlborough, while the bodies of Azariah Dickenson and his son Stephen were laid to rest in Haddam.

Nathaniel Dickenson (476) the old settler "was born in England at Ely, Cambridge, in 1600." He was the son of William and Sarah Stacey Dickenson of the same place. He married in January 1630 at E. Bergholst, Co. Suffolk, England, Anna (497), the widow of William Gull. Not long after this they came to America and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. In 1635 or 6 they came to Wethersfield, Connecticut, with their three sons—John, born 1630, Joseph (248) born 1632, Thomas born 1634. Other children born in Wethersfield were Hannah in 1636, Samuel in July 1638, Obadiah in 1639, Nehemiah 1641, who was the father of Jonathan Dickenson, Nathaniel 1643, Hezekiah February 28, 1645, Azariah October 4, 1648, and Francis 1650.

Nathaniel lost four of these sons in King Philip's War. He was a prominent citizen, served on Jury Oct. 14, 1642, appointed Town Clerk Dec. 1, 1645 and the earliest town vote recorded in the oldest Wethersfield Records which have been preserved is in his handwriting. He was one of a committee of three October 1654 appointed by the Court to confer with the Constables of the three River Towns about "pressing men for the expedition into the Ninigret country" in the Narragansett War. He was one of the delegates chosen to lay out the new settlement at Hadley. He and his sons Nathaniel and John were present at the town meeting Oct. 1660 when rules and regulations for the new settlement were adopted.

He was the first Town Clerk of Hadley, Town Assessor, Magistrate, member of the Hampshire Troop under Captain Pynchon when it was formed. He was connected with the founding and was one of the trustees of Hopkins Academy. When Mayor Pyncheon bought the Hadley tract, Nathaniel Dickenson and Nathaniel Ward as representatives of the planters signed the

final settlement Oct. 29, 1663. Stiles says of him "In both communities, Wethersfield and Hadley, he was justly esteemed as an upright, intelligent, active and capable citizen, bearing well his share in the labors, privations and dangers, incident to a frontier life, worn out at last by these, especially those incurred in the defense of Hadley and the Indian War of 1675-6 and depressed by the loss of his three sons in that strife, he died June 16, 1676, a noble example of Puritan Godliness and manly loyalty to duty."

Joseph Dickenson (248) married at Hadley 1665, Phoebe Bracey, daughter of Phoebe Berbridge and Mr. John Bracey, who was a deacon in the Hadley Church and who was in Wethersfield as early as April 26, 1661, when a deed is recorded of the sale of land to his mother, Phoebe Bracey Martin, she having married Samuel Martin for her second husband. She was the daughter of William Bisley or Bigsby of London. Joseph Dickenson was born in 1632 in England. He was a freeman of Connecticut in 1657. He removed to Northampton where he lived from 1664-1674 when he went to Northfield, Massachusetts, and was with Capt. Beers, killed in battle by the Indians at Northfield, September 4, 1675, in King Philip's War. This entitles his descendants to join the Sons of Colonial Wars. The children of Joseph and Phebe Dickenson were:

Samuel, born May 24, 1666

Joseph, born April 27, 1668

Nathaniel, born May 20, 1670

John, born May 2, 1672

Azariah (124), born May 15, 1674

Azariah, the youngest, moved from Deerfield to Haddam, Connecticut, in 1704 and was the grandfather of Agnes Dickenson Lee.

Azariah Dickenson (124) married Hannah Spencer, daughter of Timothy Spencer of Haddam, Connecticut. Both he and his wife, whose name is unknown, died in Haddam about 1704. He was the son of Sergeant Jared Spencer (500) of Newton, Cambridge, Lynn and Haddam, mentioned more fully in Chapter II. Azariah (62) born June 5, 1709, married Hepsibah Walkly who was born January 19, 1709. She was the daughter of Rich-

ard Walkly (126) of Haddam and his wife Agnes (127)—whom he married April 11, 1704, and who died Sept. 10, 1719. He died January 23, 1756, in his 79th year. In his will, dated 1753, he mentions his daughter Hepsibah, wife of Azariah Dickinson (Haddam Probate Records).

REFERENCES TO CHAPTER III

Dickenson Genealogy
Stiles Ancient Wethersfield
Early New Haven—Sarah Day Woodward
Scranton Genealogy
Family Records
Fifty Puritan Ancestors—Elizabeth Todd Nash

CHAPTER IV

TO EDWARD GRISWOLD THROUGH THE BARTLETTS.

Joel Griswold II (7) married on January 5, 1820, Polly Bartlett (6) and as I traced the ancestry of Joel, so it will be my work in this chapter to set down what is known of Polly's family and their connections.

It is interesting to note that Polly's father, Noah Bartlett (12) had as his great, great grandfather Abraham Cruttenden thru three branches of his family. Noah's mother was a direct descendant by Abraham's (400) son Abraham (200), her name being Sarah Cruttenden (25);—his grandmother on the Bartlett side being another direct descendant thru Abraham's (392) son Isaac (196), her name being Mindwell Cruttenden; (49); and the first Bartlett recorded married Abraham's (386) daughter Mary (193), thus making Captain Joseph Bartlett (48) second cousin to his wife Mindwell Cruttenden (49), and his son Joseph (24) third cousin to *his* wife Sarah (25). This inter-marriage between families was a common occurrence in those days when travel was difficult and intimate communication with the outside world very limited, and it is significant of this very fact that Abraham Cruttenden's name appears four times in the ninth generation on the ancestral chart, being numbers (386), 392, 400, 464.

George Bartlett (192) who was a man of some education had his home lot on the southwest corner of Guilford Green near the Hotel Halleck now known as Hotel Guilford. He was one of the original planters of Guilford and his name appears on the first list May 22, 1648 as freeman. He and his son Daniel were early settlers of Cohabit (North Guilford). When the First Congregational Church was organized he was made Deacon June 1665. He was made Deputy Gov. 1661 and held this office until the union with Conn. 1664, being then re-elected for two years till January 30, 1666, at which time the County of New Haven was organized. He held many town offices, being Town Clerk from 1662-1668 and in 1651 June 9 he was "chosen to succeed Brother Jones in the Marshall's place when Providence shall remove him."

When the United Colonies proposed an expedition against the Dutch in 1654 New Haven's quota was 133 men, seventeen of which Guilford was to furnish, and Sergeant George Bartlett was given command of them. He was made Lieutenant of the Train Band July 6, 1668 under Captain William Seward. There is no proof but it has been said that George Bartlett was a brother of John of Windsor.

His son Abraham Bartlett (96) born Feb. 19, 1667 m. June 11, 1693 Mary Warner (97) b. April 1664, the daughter of Andrew Warner (194) of Middletown and his wife Rebecca Fletcher (195), who were married Oct. 10, 1653. She died at Hartford either June or January 25, 1715 aged 75 or 76. Rebecca Fletcher (195) was the daughter of John Fletcher (390) of Milford.

Andrew Warner (194) the 2nd (her husband) was the son of Andrew Warner (388) and at the time of his marriage resided at Hartford. His name is on the list of troopers from Hartford under Major John Mason March 11, 1657-8. Later he settled at Middletown in the district "commonly called Wongum." He was there as early as 1666 and died there Feb. 20, 1681. His estate was inventoried at 329-05-03. His father Andrew Warner (388) was descended from the Warners of Essex Co., England. His grandfather, John Warner, lived in Great Waltham or "Much Waltham" as it is frequently spoken of in wills.

In his will he mentions his wife Margaret and nine children. His son John who was father of Andrew settled at Hatfield Broad Oak in 1609 which is ten miles from Great Waltham. He died in 1614-15 and in his will calls himself Yeoman. His wife was the daughter of John Purchas. Their son Andrew (388) who was the first settler in the new land was mentioned in the Newtowne records January 7, 1632-3. On November 4, 1633 there is recorded to him one "acker" of land in award of "Lots for Cowyards." He was appointed one of a committee of five Feb. 3, 1632 to survey the town lands and record them. Again April, 1634 he was one of a committee of four chosen for the same purpose. He was made a freeman of the Mass. Bay Colony 1634 May 14. Nov. 23, 1635 he was one of nine "chossen to order bussines of the whole Towne for the year following and until new bee chossen in their rooms wech nyne are to have the power of the whole Towne as those formerly chossen had."

He sold his land Dec. 20, 1636 to Captain George Cook and removed to Hartford soon after. Here also he was a prominent citizen and was one of a committee of ten Jan. 11, 1640 to survey and divide lands on the east side of the "Great River."

He was surveyor of Highways again January 1639, 1640 and 1647.

He was on a committee appointed Feb. 8, 1640-1 to prevent differences which arose between the plantations from cattle trespassing.

Feb. 18, 1640-1 he was one of a committee to make equable division of lands on both sides of the "Great River."

He removed to Farmington but returned to Hartford about 1649-50 and served on a Coroner's Jury there Dec. 2, 1652.

Before his removal to Hadley he married Esther or Hester Wakeman Seldon (389) baptized June 5, 1617 who died in Hadley 1693. She was the daughter of Francis Wakeman of Bewdley Worscestershire, England and his wife Anne Goode. Her first husband Thomas Seldon died 1655. Andrew Warner died at Hadley, the record reading "Andrew Warner died jenary 1684."

Abraham Bartlett (96) died Feb. 20, 1731 and his wife, Mary Warner, (97) died May 25, 1738. Their son Joseph (48) born Oct. 24, 1669, married June 19, 1726 Mindwell Cruttenden (49) born Oct. 24, 1706, the daughter of Dea. Samuel Cruttenden (98) and Mindwell Meigs (99). Dea. Samuel was the son of Isaac (196) and grandson of Abraham (393) (also Number (464) on the chart and spoken of in Chap. I). And his wife Mindwell Meigs (99) was a sister of Concurrence Meigs (75) who married Capt. Henry Crane (74) and the Meigs family are dealt with in the Chapter on the Williams family.

Capt. Joseph Bartlett (48) and his wife (49) joined the church at Durham by a letter from Guilford May 11, 1759, but returned to Guilford where he was chosen deacon of the Fourth Church July 28, 1768. The Fourth Church split from the First about 1730 over the settlement of the son of the pastor, Thomas Ruggles, Jr. The church stood where Nelson Griswold's store is. It was discontinued before 1800 and torn down between 1810-20. Mindwell Meigs was the daughter of Deacon John Meigs of

East Guilford (Madison) and the family came here originally from England, the first of the name being Vincent Meigs of Dorchester, England, who died in East Guilford in 1650.

Noah Bartlett (12), the descendant of the foregoing, was born August 27, 1766, and married on June 23, 1796 Sally Judson. She was the daughter of Amos Judson, merchant tailor of Bethlehem, Conn., who died in the south, and of his wife Abigail Wilcox of Killingworth.

Amos Judson was the son of Joseph Judson of Stamford and Sarah Dunning of Norwalk, who were married by the Rev. William Gaylord of Wilton on October 5th, 1740. Sarah Dunning was the daughter of Sergeant Benjamin Dunning of Newton. Joseph Judson was a descendant of William and Grace Judson, who came from Yorkshire England to America with their family in 1634 and settled at Concord, Mass. Four years later they removed to Hartford and to Stratford in the spring of 1639.

William's son Joseph was 19 years old when he came with his father to Stratford. He married Oct. 24, 1644, Sarah, the daughter of John Porter of Windsor, who came from England to Windsor in 1639 with his wife and nine (9) children. It is assumed that they came in the Ship Susan & Ellen with Joseph Loomis whose wife was a sister of the wife of John Porter.

In the Parish Register of Messing, County Essex, England, there is recorded the marriage "1620 Oct. 18, John Porter of Felsted and Anna White of Messing." The Parish Register also gives her baptism "July 13, 1600, daughter Robert White by wife Bridget (daughter of William Allgar of Shalford Co., Essex)". She was, it is thought, the sister of Mary White who married Joseph Loomis also contained in these records in another chapter.

Joseph Judson before mentioned known as Lieut. Joseph Judson, was a very important man in the town of Stratford. He was made a freeman 1658, elected Deputy 1657 and for nearly 30 years was one of the foremost men of the town in town work and town offices. He was made Lieutenant of the Train Band of Stratford in June, 1672 and in 1676 was engaged in the Narragansett War. He was also one of the most active and well known business men in Stratford and surrounding towns. In

May of the year 1673 a petition was presented by the townsmen of the General Court to confirm the boundaries of their plantation and for the adjudication of a claim of Lieut. Joseph Judson to a large tract of land said to be within the bounds of Stratford. This tract of land which was known as Mohegan Hills comprised about 5000 acres lying between two branches of the Farmill River, including the Walnut Hill District of Huntington and two other districts, and extending in Monroe nearly to the place known as East Village, averaged to be about two miles wide and five miles long. It was land purchased by Lieut. Joseph Judson from the Indians in 1661, twelve years before the petition was presented. How the claim was settled is not known. Lieut. Joseph Judson removed from Stratford to Woodbury, and was prominent there and a deputy to the General Assembly for a number of years and a Commissioner of the town, but when he died he was buried in Stratford.

His son, Capt. James, married Rebecca Welles, daughter of Thomas Welles of Hartford. Thomas Welles was reputed to be the "largest and tallest man of his time in Hartford, with strong mind and sterling honorable character." A record exists substantiating this fact which reads "Grave of Thomas Welles, 7 feet." He was Quarter Master under Major John Mason at Hartford March 11, 1658; Deputy and Magistrate May 15, 1662 and Feb. 22, 1663. He was the fourth son of Gov. Thomas Welles of Connecticut, to whom the following interesting reference is found in the English calendar of Colonial State papers—"Thomas Welles and Elizabeth, his wife recusant (i. e. non conformists) in Rothwell Northamptonshire." The word recusant signified the refusal to subscribe to the oath of Conformity to the established Church of England.

Thomas Welles was chosen Magistrate of the Colony of Connecticut in 1637 and held office every year until his death. He was Deputy Gov. in 1654 and Governor of the Connecticut Colony 1655; Deputy Gov. again in 1656 and 1657, and Governor in 1658, then Deputy Gov. in 1659. His very illustrious ancestry is traced back to Robert De Welles of Rayne Hall, Essex, England, and thence to France to the year 794 A. D. The origin of the De Welles "family of Lincolnshire Barons by summons to Parli-

ament" was through the Vaux Family of France, one of the most illustrious families known to History. It is traced back to 794 from which year members of the family held highest rank personally and by royal intermarriages. The family was founded in England after the Norman Conquest by Harold de Vaux (a near connection of William the Conqueror) through his youngest son Robert. The name appears variously as Vaux, Baux, Bayeux or de Vallibus and is derived from the district in Normandy where the family originated. Rebecca Welles, who was a descendant of this illustrious family married Capt. James Judson and had a son Joseph who married Hannah Hawley whose father Joseph came from Parish Derbyshire England. It was their grandson Amos Judson born June 27, 1749, who married Abigail Wilcox of Killingworth.

Upon their marriage Abigail and Amos moved to Bethlehem. Their children were Rebecca who died in infancy, Sarah who was Noah Bartlett's wife, Abigail, Julia Ann and Amelia. Amos Judson died in the South where he was in business with a partner, who at his death mishandled the settlement of his estate, thus depriving his widow Abigail of property which she knew her husband owned. But she being neither able to read nor write was obliged to depend wholly upon this business partner for the settlement of her husband's affairs.

The wedding vest of Amos Judson who was married in 1772 is in my possession and is an heirloom of great beauty, being made of ivory satin heavily embroidered with rosebuds and beads. Unfortunately it is not in its original style, having been cut over while in the Williams-Wilcox family.

Amos Judson's widow, Abigail Wilcox, married for her second husband a Jonathan Williams of Clinton, Conn., who was my great, great grandfather on the Wilcox side of the family through Grandpa's marriage to Polly Elizabeth Wilcox (his first wife).

This Abigail Wilcox (27) was the daughter of Daniell Willcocks (54) and Hannah Buell (55). Because the Wilcox name heads another Chapter further on I am going to pass over the Willcox-Lane families on the chart in this connection and take them up in Chapter VII.

But Abigail's (27) mother, Hannah Buell (55) was a descendant

of that Samuel Buell (220) who married Deborah Griswold (221), thus linking us with another line of the Griswold family and giving us Edward Griswold as one of our ancestors.

Hannah Buell (55) born Dec. 7, 1711 was the daughter of Benjamin Buell (110) and Hannah Hutchinson (111). Benjamin Buell (110) was the son of Samuel Buell (220) and Deborah Griswold (221). Samuel (220) was born Sept. 2, 1641 and is really not so important to us as his wife and father. He married Nov. 30, 1662, Deborah (221) daughter of Edward Griswold (442) and called sometimes "the mother of all the Buells in Connecticut."

William Buell (168), his father (168) was a Welchman who came to Mass. with his mother "Goode Buell" (337) from Wales. Goode Buell (337) died in Windsor Dec. 3, 1639 where William's (168) name appears in the first land division. He came to Windsor in 1636 from Plymouth Colony where he had been indicted as a Baptist with nine others though the matter had gone no further. He was a man of high social position and character and a man of property. He was a carpenter by trade and his home lot was on Silver St., Windsor, the southwest corner lot north of Hollow Fall bordered by the highway on the west side. He died in Windsor Nov. 16, 1680, and his widow (Mary Mills (169) whom he married in 1640) died Sept. 1, 1684. His children were

Samuel (84) born Sept. 2, 1641, married Nov. 30, 1662 Deborah,
daughter of Edward Griswold

Mary, born Sept. 3, 1642, died 1725, married Feb. 23, 1660 —
Niles

Peter, born Aug. 19, 1644

Hannah, born Jan. 8, 1646

Hepsibah, born Dec. 11, 1647

Sarah, born March 21, 1653

Abigail, born Feb. 12, 1656

The early settlement of the Connecticut colonies, tho' it was hazardous, did not bring the actual danger that faced the inhabitants of the Mass. settlements. Because there is no incident in this chronicle of such a tragic nature, it is interesting as a matter of comparison to follow the fortunes of William Buell's daughter, Hepsibah, Samuel's sister. She married first Jan. 12, 1672-3 Lieut. Thomas³ (Thomas² Hugh¹) Wells (born Jan. 1652) a soldier for Hadley in the Fall Fight. He was a very prominent first settler of Deerfield and his death in 1691 was mentioned by Col. Pynchon as "a sad form of God in this juncture of affairs." Hepsibah Buell Welles was injured in the Indian attack on Hatfield in 1673. Years later she married Daniel Belding Feb. 17, 1699 and a few years after, Feb. 29, 1704, fell into the hands of the Indians again and was killed by them on the march into Canada. In pathetic contrast to this tragic life is the record for Sept. 30, 1673 when she was "presented" at the Court of Conn. for wearing silk—perhaps her wedding silk—and was fined again May 29, 1676 £10 for the same offence.

The history of her children, equally tragic, made of her life one long memory of horrors from which death must have been a welcome release.

Mary born Nov. 2, 1673 was tomahawked in the attack of 1673, recovered and was killed in 1704

Daniel born about 1675

Sarah born Jan. 27, 1676 killed by the Indians June 6, 1693

Thomas born about 1678

John (Lieut) killed while on a scouting expedition in Canada
1709

Eleazer—sailor—died Middletown 1723

David born 1685

Hepsibah born 1686 tomahawked 1693 but recovered and married John Dickinson of Hatfield

The Buell Families are mentioned frequently in "Rotuli Hundredorum" (Rolls of the Hundred) of England as holding manors and public offices in many counties of England.

The Buells came from the English family de Berille who were connected in various ways with the courts of Kings, particularly of England in the reigns of Henry III, Edward I, Edward II, Edward III from 1270 to 1375.

William de Berille witnessed a charter granted by the King in 1270 to protect the Crusaders.

During the reign of Edward III Walter de Burle was sent as "Professor of the Sacred Page" with a petition to the Pope for the canonization of Thomas, late Count of Lancaster.

The Rev. Thomas de Beucle was restored as Chancellor of Ireland, May 25, 1368, from which position he had been deposed in 1364.

John de Buelle in 1373 was given a commission by Edward III to be commander of Calais And a second commission Nov. 20, 1374 'to John de Burle, Capt. of the King, City of Calais of Supreme Jurisdiction Civil and Criminal and an injunction on all officers and subjects of the King to obey and support him in the exercise of his office.'

The name is spelled in England variously Bewelle, Berill, Berrille and Berile; in New England Buel, Buell and Bewelle.

Perhaps no other name has more interest for us in this chapter than that of Edward Griswold the father of Deborah Griswold Buell.

The Griswold families in America are descended from Matthew Griswold who settled at Saybrook 1639-40, Edward Griswold, who settled at Windsor 1639-40 and Michael Griswold whom we know settled at Wethersfield.

Michael we have already given ample space in Chapter II, together with the early English history of the Family in Chapter I. It is particularly interesting to me and rather of a strange coincidence that thru Michael (448) in a straight line of descent for 10 generations I came by my name; that thru my great grandfather Griswold's marriage to Polly Bartlett I am also the 10th descendant of Edward Griswold (442); and thru my father's mother I am the 9th descendant of Edward Griswold thru his daughter Deborah (22); that thru my mother's grandmother I am also descended from Edward thru Francis Griswold; and that by my marriage Sept. 7, 1927 to Samuel Ames Griswold I am connected again with Michael Griswold in the ninth generation of his descendants thru Thomas' Jacob.

Edward Griswold (442) came from Warwickshire England with his wife Margaret and five children. Six more children were

born to them in Windsor. Francis settled at Norwich and is my mother's ancestor. Sarah and Mary married two brothers Samuel and Lieut. Timothy Phelps, sons of Mr. William Phelps and the families have inter-married ever since. Deborah (221) married Samuel Buell (220) of Killingworth just mentioned. She was a fine appearing young woman and a strong character.

Edward and his brother Matthew came to America "about the year 1639" and settled at Windsor. An affidavit sworn to by him May 5, 1684 reads as follows:

"The testimony of Edward Griswold, aged about 77 years, is that about the year 1639 Mr. William Whiteing (deceased) was undertaker for a shipp in England, in which shipp I came to New England . . . and at that time many passengers came "over," severall of which settled at Windsor, and a gennerall expectation there was at that time as appeared by discourse, of many more passengers to come and some of note . . . by which meanes land at Windsor, near the towne and redy for improvment was at a high price . . . But afterward, people that were expected out of England not coming in such numbers as was looked for, and some returning to England, and others removing to the seaside, the lands at Windsor fell very much in price."

From this testimony it is to be calculated that Edward Griswold was born about 1607.

Another document of value which was found among the papers of Rev. F. W. Chapman gives the only information regarding the parentage of Matthew and Edward. It is worded as follows:

"The testimony of Capt. George Griswold aged about 72 years, and the testimony of Mr. John Griswold aged about 69 years, they both being sons of George Griswold, the deponents being both of Windsor in the county of Hartford and Colony of Connecticut in New England is as follows: viz: that our Grandfather's name was Edward Griswold and it was formerly and has ever since been always accepted and reputed that our said Grandfather's father's name was George Griswold and the said George Griswold out Great Grandfather had three sons, the eldest named Edward, the second named Matthew and the third or youngest son named Thomas; and the said Edward the eldest son and the said Matthew the second son came into New England from Killingsworth in Warwickshire in England; and in all our discourses amongst the families of said Griswolds in New England, together with other elderly observing gentlemen, they are and have ever been so accepted and reputed

to be, without contradiction or gainsaying, according to the best of our remembrance.

"And the Deponents further add and say that the above named Edward Griswold's eldest son has always been called and reputed to be Francis Griswold, without any contradiction or gainsaying as aforesaid that we know of.

"Windsor in Hartford County in Connecticut, New England, personally appeared, on the 19th day of January, Anno Dom. 1737-8 Capt. George Griswold and John Griswold, the above named Deponents, and made solemn Oath, in due form of law, to the truth of the above written testimony, before me,

Henry Allan
Justice of Peace."

Edward Griswold settled at Windsor where he held a prominent position in the town's affairs where he was representative to the General Assembly 1658-61 and Deputy to the General Court 1662. In 1663 he deeded his land to his sons and removed to Killingsworth which settlement he is believed to have given the name of his old home in Warwickshire. In 1667 he is enrolled as "Mr. Edw. Grissell" a Deputy, and as "Mr. Edward Griswold," a 'Commissioner' for Kenilworth."

A grant of 200 acres of land was made to him in 1674 and in 1682 it was laid out "at the north end of Lyme bounds."

He was Deputy "for Killingworth" in 1678 his name being spelled this time "Mr. Edward Griswold." This same year he was nominated for election as Assistant, and as Commissioner and represented Killingworth in every Court from 1678 to 1689. He was repeatedly made Commissioner and 1678 was on the committee for establishing a Latin school at New London. He was the first Deacon of the Killingworth Church.

His first wife, Margaret, who came with him from England died in 1670 and is buried in the little old cemetery known as The Indian River Cemetery, Clinton. A rude shaft of fieldstone marks her grave with just the initials M. G. and the date 1670 roughly cut upon it. It is the oldest stone standing in the cemetery to-day.

They had four children born in England who came with them to America and three sons and three daughters born in Windsor:

Francis, b. 1629; d. Norwich Oct. 1671

George, born 1633 at Kenilworth, Eng.; d. Sept. 3, 1704



THE NOAH BARTLETT HOMESTEAD AT PODUNK

John, b. 1635; d. 1642
 Sarah, born 1630 at Kenilworth, Eng.
 Ann, born June 19, 1642
 Mary, bapt. Oct. 13, 1644
 Deborah, bapt. June 28, 1646; d. Feb. 7, 1719.
 Joseph, born Mar. 12, 1647 (48); d. Nov. 14, 1716
 Samuel, bapt. Nov. 18, 1649; d. July 6, 1672
 John, bapt. Aug. 1, 1652; d. Aug. 7, 1716

Edward married after Margaret's death in 1672 or 73 the widow of James Bemis of New London.

The existing records of Kenilworth give the following baptisms of Edward Griswold's children:

Sarah, 1631
 George, 1633
 Sarah, 1635
 Liddia, 1637

which would lead us to think that a first Sarah must have died and that he also lost Liddia before coming to New England.

An early map of Killingworth shows Edward Griswold's home to have been located where now stands the stone house on the north side of the Boston Post Road as you come into Clinton from the west side of the town. The great-great-great granddaughter of Edward and Margaret Griswold, Sally Judson (daughter of Abigail Wilcox and Amos Judson) (born Nov. 27, 1775) married June 23, 1796 Noah Bartlett. To them the following children were born:

Joseph, born July 24, 1797; died January 5, 1864
 Sally, born November 20, 1799; died July 21, 1866
 Polly, born November 20, 1801; died November 14, 1876

Joseph Bartlett married Mary Ann Cruttenden and their daughter Sarah married George Weld of East River.

Sally Bartlett married Horace Munger also of East River, after removing to "New York State" where one daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Gibney and another, Mary, married Jasper Keeney for her first husband and Walter Tibbets for her second.

Polly Bartlett married Joel Griswold II, both of whom I shall speak in the next chapter.

The Bartlett home was in Podunk, an outlying section of Guilford, comprising but a few houses long distances apart. The Bartlett house was located on a knoll facing the west and overlooking to the east and north a plain of several acres, a very beautiful location. It is supposed that the house was built by Noah Bartlett's father, Joseph Bartlett in 1756 and he and his wife Sarah lived there from the time of their marriage which was also 1756, Dec. 30, until his death in 1812.

Besides the care of the farm they carried on a potash and perlash industry which involved the hiring of a number of men. The site of this industry was on the plain at the rear of the house. This business waned when Joseph died and was spoken of in Grandpa's day as of long ago.

The house was originally similar to other houses in the neighborhood and was quite a little better than ordinary. There were fireplaces and mantles, corner cupboards and wainscoating and panelling in the downstairs rooms. The old Dutch oven in the kitchen was still visible when the accompanying picture was taken but the ravages of time and the lust of antique hunters had relieved the old house of all that could be detached from its walls. At the time of this picture cattle had trampled thru the floors and stabled in the cellar. It seemed a travesty that such a venerable home should degenerate to worse than a barn and the salvaging hands that have come to perpetuate the heart of this old home deserve a real tribute. Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt of New York City—Mrs. Orcutt's father "Adirondack Murray" having owned the place at one time—bought the property a short time ago and have built around the old shell a beautiful home that has reinstated this house in its former respectability.

Noah and Sally Bartlett lived there until their removal to East River which according to Sally's diary was Oct. 20, 1801. They were famous for their hospitality and many gatherings from the neighboring town found a hearty welcome and enjoyed a merry time.

The diary written by Sally Judson Bartlett which in later years belonged to the late Mr. George Munger of East River, reveals rarely intimate bits of the family doings, besides recording dates of births and deaths, Grandpa's birth being among them.



THE OLD FIREPLACE IN THE KITCHEN AT PODUNK

I prized it so highly for its information as well as for its quaint spelling and handwriting that I traced it, but for convenience here will merely copy some of the entries of interest to our branch of the family, preserving still the spelling, though the handwriting must be sacrificed.

Polly was married January 5 day 1820.

February the 14 day Polly moved.

October the 10 day Hittan was taken sick.

November the 16 day Polly had a daughter born 1820 (Lucy Ann)

November the 20 day Gilbert Cruttenden died 1820.

1821 farther Williams died in May the 3 day

A very severe gale of wind the 3 day of September 1821

Daniel Willcox died the last day of August 1826

December the 9 day Polly had a daughter born 1822 (Clarissa Judson 1)

the 9 day of April Miss Blatchley died and Joseph sold his horse that day 1823

Hittan Come to Live with me the 14 day of August 1821

She went home the 12 day of December

I was 20 year old when I was married I was Married in June the 23 day I was born in the year 1775 Noah was born in the year 1766 he was 29 when he was Married Joseph was born in July 29 day in the year 1797 Sally was born in November the 20 day in the year 1799 Polly was born in November the 20 day in the year 1801 October the 20 day we moved down to East river 1814 Mister Bartlett was 48 that year I was 39 the next month Joseph was 17 Last July Sally was 15 in November Polly was 31 that year that we moved down to East river.

My brother and Sister Griswold moved in February 21 day 1815 he was 403 the day before he moved Abigail 307 in September 1816

Captain Ives moved his family the 17 day of February to our house he stayed with us about a fortnight the first day of March they moved to Miss Evarts house. April the 16 day Amos moved from Podunk and Joseph Come here at night Jason moved the same day

Jasons be gone to keep mother for us

first day of May Joseph went in to the store with Captain Ives and then a few days he went and helped his farther a bout planting.

December 26 day Mother Bartlett moved from Jason Seward down to Amos Bartlett

Amos kept mother 15 weeks before he moved a way half of the time was for us. Jason kept her 36 weeks for us

Sallys Childrens names hennery and Elisabeth hennery 1819 was born Elisabeth 1821 was born Lucy an was born 1821 Clarissa was born 1822 hennery was born 1824 (Grandpa) Clarissa born November 1827

I was Married in June the 23 day i was 20 year old that year I was born 1775

Noah was born in the year 1766 he was 29 when he was married

Joseph was born in July 25 day in the year 1797

Sally was born in November 20 day in the year 1799

Polly was born in November 20 day 1801

farther Bartlett died in July 23 day he was Aty five years in the year 1812

Mother Bartlett died in December the 13 day in the year 1818 She was Aty thre year old

November 25 day Polly head a Son born 1824 (Grandpa)

December 17 the reverent Jon Eliot at East Guilford died 1824

March the 22 day Mother taken with the num polsy june the 3 day She died 1826 aged 73

September the 2 day Clarissa Griswold died Aged 3 years and 8 months in the year 1826

the 10 day thay begun to work at the vesell

march the 15 day Joseph was married 1827

december 1827 the 30 day there wase one hundred and 2 taken into the Church in Madisone and nineteen Baptised

Clarissa Griswold born in November 1828 (Aunt Clara)

Saray Juson born the 02 day Joseph daufter in the year 1828

June 4 day the Corner Stone was Laid 1829 to the knew meting hows in Guilford (North Church)

September 18 day horris Munger Come hear after Sally and Elisabeth 1829 october the 8 day Sally went a way to the Genesee.

I took this oute of my farthers Bibel August year 18 day 1773 Amos Judson Married to Abigail Willcox of Killingworth moved to Bethlem october the 6 day 1773 Rebecker born April 18 day 1774 Sarah born Nov 27 day 1775 Rebecker died August 4 day 1776 Abigail born September 16 day 1777 Julane born July 20 day 1780 Amela born September 1 day 1783

we moved down to East River october the 27 day

June 30 polly head a Sone Born 1839 (Uncle Edward)

A page of expense accounts reveals the following interesting items;

1 pare of Shews five and 9 pence

2 days brading triming for hur bunnet

1 day Soing on hur frock

4 yards of bumbesit one and thre hapney

2 Combs Ateen cnts



THE BARTLETT HOME AT EAST RIVER BRIDGE

This diary discloses the date of their removal to East River when Polly was thirteen years old, in October 1814. This house stood on the west bank of East River close beside the road on the north side and in later years was the Weld homestead, Sarah Bartlett having married a Weld but it has long since passed out of the family. At some period of Sally's girlhood (possibly after her father's death) she lived with an aunt known to Aunt Mary only as "Aunt Chittenden" in Madison, who contracted small pox—presumably from bedding which washed up on shore thrown over board from a vessel upon which a sailor had died of this dread disease. Aunt Chittenden also died and the doctor advised Sally to eat nothing for three weeks but bread and molasses. Whether this prevented her from having smallpox cannot be known but she did not have it nor did she ever eat molasses again though she lived to be ninety-one. She made her home in her later years with her daughter Polly and occupied the north front room of Aunt Mary's house. Her last years were made painful by a cancer which caused her death January 25, 1866. The old family physician Dr. Talcott said that if she had been younger he would have operated for the removal of the cancer, and later on he wished that he had for she showed such remarkable vitality that she might have been cured.

REFERENCES TO CHAPTER IV

- Smith's History of Guilford
 Steiner's History of Guilford
 Fifty Puritan Ancestors—Elizabeth Todd Nash
 Stiles Ancient Windsor
 Stiles Ancient Wethersfield
 Dr. Alvan Talcott's Gen. Records
 Public Records of Colony of Connecticut, J. Hammond Trumbull
 Monograph of Griswold Family—Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.
 Savage's Genealogical Dictionary
 The Tuttle Family
 History of Stratford—Orcutt
 History of the Welles Family—Albert Welles
 Miss Helen Judson

CHAPTER V

LIFE OF POLLY AND JOEL GRISWOLD

As this history has been developed backward from Joel Griswold as a pivot, and as all future family history to date is hinged upon him and swings forward, I shall dwell at length upon the life of Polly and Joel and that of their entire household.

They were married on the fifth day of January 1820 and presumably stayed in East River until February 14, when according to Sally Bartlett's diary, they moved—which refers, I suppose, to their making their home in the south side of Joel's father's house where they lived until their deaths. Joel's father and mother lived in the north side though they were feeble and depended a great deal upon Polly's and Joel's care, which was always given them most willingly.

There were nine children born of this union though the second child Clarissa died in infancy. They were

Lucy Ann, born November 16, 1820
Clarissa Judson, born December 9, 1822; died Sept. 2, 1826
Henry Bartlett, born November 25, 1824
Clarissa Judson 2nd, born November 10, 1827
Thomas, born March 10, 1832
Mary } born January 2, 1836
Joel III }
Edward, born June 30, 1839
Charles, born July 26, 1841

Of Joel Griswold the man, a word ought to be said here, for he was a man of high intelligence and great business sagacity, kindly in his dealings with his fellow men and charitable toward the homeless and the dependent. Before his marriage he taught school for a number of terms tho' he was also a farmer and devoted his energies to the latter all his life. One judges of his high integrity from the fact that he was frequently chosen Guardian of orphaned children in the town and made administrator of over fifty estates. Tho' he owned and worked a large farm for this section of the country, he always found time for an active part in town affairs, and was selectman for a great many years, besides filling other local offices. He was a Whig in politics



JOEL GRISWOLD II

and later became a Republican. He won the commission of Captain of the Town Militia, by which title he was always known. When Lafayette passed through Guilford on his way to Providence, Joel Griswold was one of the men who went out to meet him and escort him through the town.

During the Civil War he was a most ardent upholder of the union and but for his advanced age would have taken an active part in its defense. He therefore had to be content in giving three of his sons for his country's service, all of whom were spared to return to him at the close of the war.

Joel was always looking out for the old people in his family, and cared for in their last years Timothy Lee, his grandmother's brother of whom I spoke in another chapter, his own father, and mother, and his wife's mother, Sally Bartlett.

Of the home life of this couple much has come down to us through Grandpa and Aunt Mary. Their hospitality was renowned and Thanksgiving was usually the occasion of a large family reunion.

Aunt Mary remembers that the last such party had forty of the family present. At such times she says that her Mother began baking a week beforehand in the big old-fashioned brick oven which was unusually large and would hold at one time the enormous chicken pie containing five large hens in a pan made especially for it, and several puddings made in large milkpans. Pies made several days ahead were piled in tiers on the pantry shelf, mince pies, pumpkin pies, tart pies and apple puffs. Besides all these good things a roast turkey or goose and a baked spare-rib graced their bounteous board when Thanksgiving Day arrived.

Polly was famous for her "doughnuts" and would bustle out of the room at the arrival of some favored caller and in less time than it takes to tell it the tantalizing odor of frying doughnuts would only precede by a few moments the advent into the room of a plate piled high with those delicious cakes. A few intimate recollections of their daily life reveal Grandpa learning at four years old to milk a cow and at an unbelievably early age, when his father entrusted him with this duty, he has told us that his Grandfather would steal out the north window to the barn where

he would help little Henry, for he thought the labor too great for his small hands. Grandpa was unusually large for his age and strong, thus bringing upon himself much work far beyond his years. Another glimpse shows in later years when the younger boys were in their teens and Charles came home one night to find rats galore in the grainery in a huge feed box. Running and jumping on the cover of the box to hold it down he called for help and the family dog Carlo being found, they shut him in the room and opened the box and the dog killed the rats as they ran out—twenty-four in all—and he got everyone.

Other pets the family had, and old Rover another dog, was loved for his loyalty to the household. He was the guardian of the family property and the story goes that missing him one night they searched for him the next morning and found him guarding a vest discarded and forgotten by one of the family who had been working at Little Meadow the day before.

Joel was inspector of all the railroad ties between here and New London and did most of his traveling on this business with a black horse known to all the family as "Old Dick." Aunt Mary says he was a very intelligent horse and a great pet, and that it was hard work to keep him out of the kitchen if the door was open and that he frequently stuck his head in to open windows. He was killed by a pair of young cattle ahead of which he was hitched. The cattle ran, and in trying to brace himself and stop them they tripped and threw him. Aunt Mary says they all cried when he died.

When Aunt Mary was quite young they kept sheep at Little Meadow but this was discontinued in later years.

After Charles was born Polly was ill for nine years and during that time lost her voice, a faint whisper being all she could accomplish. She usually wrote what she wanted to say or used a chart which had an alphabet upon which she spelled out the words she wished to speak.

A number of account books kept by Joel during the years 1830-1845 reveal some interesting economic data and not a little history:

			1924
1817	Quarter of beef	\$4.00	\$32.00
1819	100 lbs. beef	1.75	18.00



POLLY BARTLETT

		1924
1819	3½ lbs. pork	.25 .70
1819	Quart of rum	.22 10.00
1822	Quart of brandy	.38 15.00
1822	1 Gallon Molasses	.44 .95
1822	3 fowl	.42 3.75
1823	12 bushel potatoes	2.00 21.00
1823	Quart of gin	.20 8.00
1824	1 bushel of Oats	.30 .75
1825	1 " " Corn	.25 1.00
1825	1 pig	1.00 6.00
1825	12½ lbs. "veil"	.56 3.75
1826	1 doz. eggs (April)	.10 .35
1826	1 days work	.46 5.00
1826	2½ lbs. butter	.42 1.60
1827	3 dys work digging potatoes	1.75 12.00
1827	3½ lbs. Mutton	.14 1.05
1827	1 bu. Yellow turnips	.30 2.40
1827	Barrel of Cider	.83 20.00
1827	13½ lbs. Rye flour	.34 .54
1827	6¼ lbs. beef	.28 2.20
1830	1 days work	.92 5.00
1830	3 hours work	.30 1.50
1836	1 days work with oxen	.90
1835	1 lamb 51 lbs.	1.78 15.00
1824	1 turkey	.45 .50 lb.
	5 lbs. codfish	.12½ 1.75
	Pasturing 2 oxen 6 weeks	.64
1832	Ringling the school bell	.17
1830	To use of falls to hoist bell into North Church Steeple	.50

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Charles, Edward and Joel III volunteered and Charles and Joel were enlisted in the 15th Connecticut Volunteers, Co. E., while Edward was in the First Connecticut Light Battery. These were stirring times for this household as well as for thousands of others.

All the rest of the children were married and away from home except Aunt Mary who devoted her time wholly to war interests, helping her father with the farm work—work entirely foreign to her hands but done nevertheless willingly in place of her brothers who were fighting for her country. Every day she went down to the post office, then located at the northeast corner of the Green in a building used in my memory by George Walters as a feed

store and now long since removed. She eagerly sought letters from the boys and the daily newspaper was brought home and with the family assembled about her Aunt Mary read aloud both letters and newspaper, so that all might hear the news at once, so impatient was each and everyone for some word from those so dear to them.

Joel's wife Margaret stayed with the family while Joel was in the war and her death before the close of the war marked a sad home-coming for Joel, who at the time was ill in the hospital in Washington where Grandpa hurried to get his release that he might see his wife before she died. . . But it was a difficult matter to obtain a leave of absence and except for Grandpa's dogged persistence officials said it would never have been granted. And Joel did not get home until after the funeral.

A box sent to the boys in the 15th Conn. Volunteers by the families whose sons had gone was packed at Joel's and Polly's. Everybody contributed; there were vegetables and food of all kinds. Aunt Mary describes it as an "Enormous box" and warms with enthusiasm as she lives over again the excitement of getting it ready. Alas! It was three weeks on the road and when it arrived everything was spoiled except a bushel box of cookies baked by Polly. Charles wrote that at least for a short time the boys gathered around and enjoyed her cookies.

When the Battery came home at the close of the war Joel could not refrain from going down to meet them, though it was earlier than they were expected. And his impatience was rewarded, for sure enough they arrived ahead of time and Joel piling his wagon full of soldier boys brought them up to his house. A weight was lifted from the hearts of this patriotic household that their sons had acquitted themselves well, served their country, saved the Union and been spared to reap the rewards of their labors.

Edward came home as Sergeant and Charles as Sergeant in the 15th Conn. was transferred and made Captain of Co. B., 29th Conn. V. I., a colored regiment, which toward the close of the war went to Texas. Before leaving for there Charles obtained a furlough, came home and married Mary Griswold—the wedding being held in the Third Church—and took his bride with him.



MISS MARY GRISWOLD

Aunt Mary has kept all the letters which the brothers wrote and it is her intention to distribute them sometime to their respective descendants.

Edward's release when he was mustered out October 26, 1864, stated that he had taken active part in eighteen engagements. Among the battles and sieges in which Charles participated were Fredericksburg under General Burnside, the siege of Richmond—his regiment being the first to enter the city after its surrender. As I shall record the marriages of this family later on I will not dwell upon them here.

Joel II and Polly celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on January 5, 1870 and it was a Golden Wedding long remembered by all the guests present. Besides the original invited guests at that other wedding ceremony fifty years before there were over seventy-five friends and relatives who braved the intensely cold wintry weather to be present. Aunt Mary does not remember what was served for refreshments except that a bounteous supper was laid on a long table that extended the length of the room—the old kitchen then running the width of the house. The older people were seated at the table and the younger ones sat or stood about the room. One wonders what they had to eat and wishes that the question had been asked and answered before too many years had passed to crowd out the memory of details.

Grandma remembered the feast to have been on the order of a family picnic, consisting of rolls, cold meats, pickles, jellies, cakes, pies and coffee, tea and chocolate. The wedding cake was brought from New Haven by Joel's II eldest son (Grandpa) and was made by a professional for the occasion. The assembled guests presented Joel II with a gold headed cane as a token of their love and esteem. This passed into the hands of his youngest son upon Joel's II death instead of going to the oldest son, which is usually customary.

Polly and Joel II passed six more happy years together after their golden wedding and then their path divided for a distance, Polly dying in 1876 and Joel II following three years later.

The deaths of Aunt Mary's mother and father so close together left her very much alone, as they had been her chief care—she

being the only one of the large family left at home. The house and land remained her home after their death and her ninety-four years have been spent there.

Aunt Mary is indeed an institution endeared to a multitude of nephews and nieces, grand-nephews and grand-nieces, great grand-nephews, and great grand-nieces to the number of 96, who love her for her quiet jollity and her all encircling friendliness. Indeed she is Aunt Mary to countless numbers of friends who may not claim the blood relationship but who through her friendship still may call her Aunt.*

What good times her nephews and nieces and even the next generation can recall when they were privileged to spend the day or night with Aunt Mary, or "stay for tea" with her. The hospitality which was so generous in her parents' day has continued through her own and has been one of the chief characteristics of her home.

After great grandfather Griswold's death the house was arranged for two families and Aunt Mary retained the south part, renting the other side. Originally the stairs went up at the south end of the kitchen against the bedroom wall, but before Joel died they were changed to the center of the long kitchen and a partition run through the room, thus making two rooms where there had been one.

The following tribute was paid him by Henry Pynchon Robinson in his "Guilford Portraits:"

Captain Joel Griswold

February 27, 1796—August 29, 1879

He stood engirt with might like fortress strong;
To meet with resource nature, right or wrong
So doubtful in the earth the fate of seed,
One might too often find himself in need.

Four score seasons round, his chances braved
And prudent held, what from the earth he saved:
When utter failing crops sometimes besieged
He bided round his time and earth obliged
To pay up shortages and past arrears
And then with new assessments, taxed the years.

*Since the above lines were written Aunt Mary has passed to her reward. She died December 24, 1930, within a week of her 95th birthday.



THE JOEL GRISWOLD HOMESTEAD
Aunt Mary on Her Doorstep

He humanized the landscape, spread serene
That painter would delight to make a scene,
And hang upon the wall: when war arrived
He sent an army and the State survived.

Sturdy in form and stout as Saxon thane
His probity much straightened Crooked Lane.
There far around his grassy acres ran,
Meadows, brooks, walnut grove, where rock began.

Would he had waited for the years awhile!
To see Dame Fortune on life's evening, smile;
Daughters and sons to higher honors grow,
When he had joined this company below:
Hear his own voice transformed to woman's tone,
Most soulful songster that our vales have known.

As when the sun's last reddening rays at eve
Adorn the sky and coming gloom relieve,
On him, these full reflecting merits shine
And to his dust our grateful hearts incline.

The records of the children of Polly and Joel II Griswold and their descendants follow carried out so far as it has been possible to bring them up to date.

1. LUCY A. GRISWOLD }
Daniel L. Davis, d. Oct. 23, 1896 } m. Sept. 28, 1842

Their children:

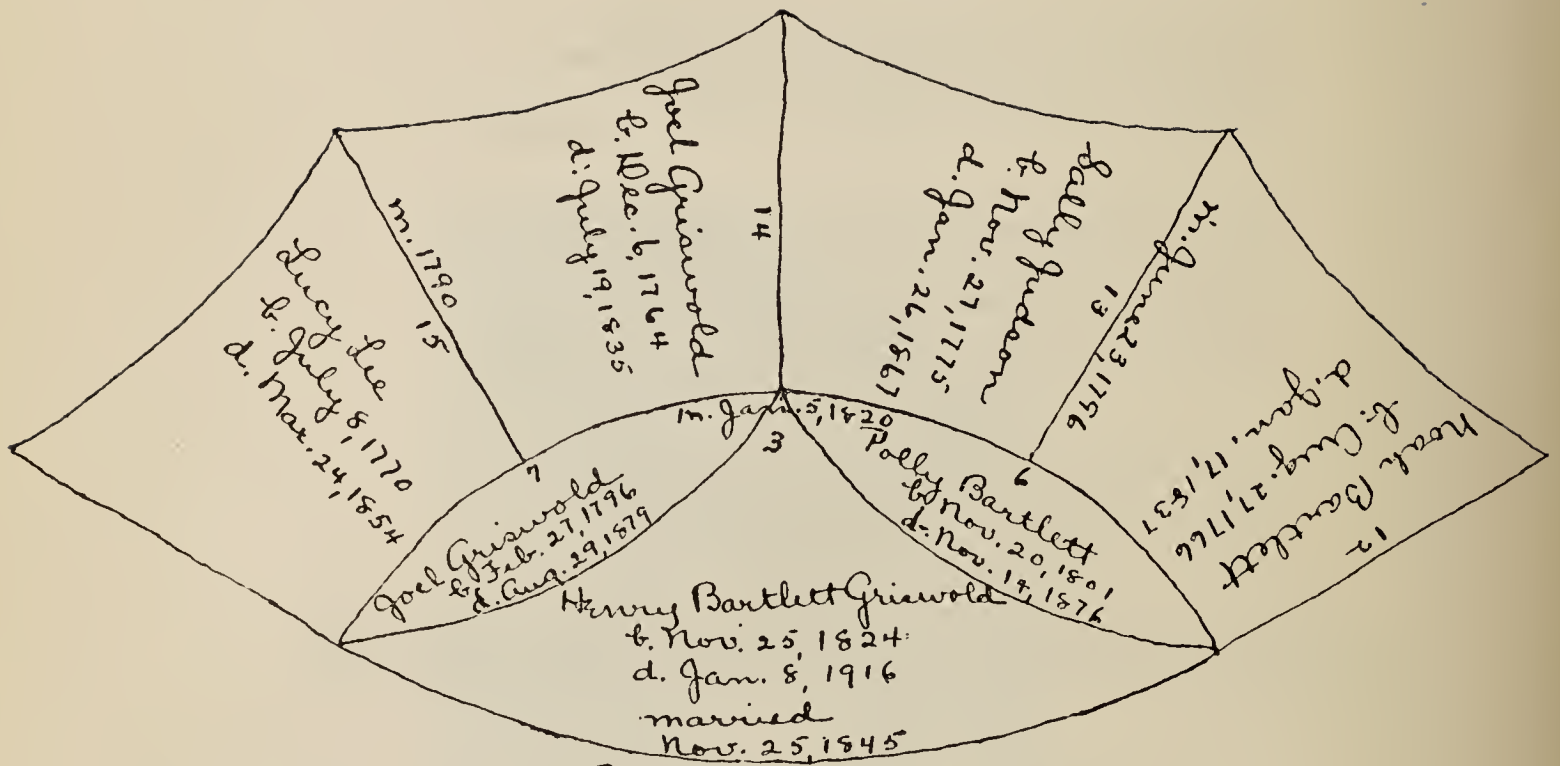
2. Theodore Lay Davis, b. May 25, 1846.
2'. Richard Griswold Davis, born July 27, 1850.
Theodore Lay Davis }
Mary Benton } married Oct. 28, 1868

Their children:

3. Wilbur Russell Davis, born Nov. 2, 1873; died May 30, 1921.
Bertie Davis, born Feb. 22, 1877; died July 24, 1877.
Lewie Davis, born Mar. 24, 1879; died Aug. 21, 1879.
Wilbur Russell Davis }
Amy Campbell Vanderbilt } married Mar. 16, 1897.

Their children:

- Walter B., born Jan. 2, 1898.
Harold C., born June 28, 1899; died Aug. 15, 1918.



Polly Elizabeth Wilcox
 b. Oct. 21, 1825
 d. Aug. 19, 1866

Henry Wilcox Griswold b. Feb. 21, 1850
 married Feb. 25, 1879

Mettie Maria Morrison b. Jan. 19, 1851 d. Apr. 19, 1889

Ruth Lee Griswold b. May 5, 1889



THE JOEL GRISWOLD HOUSE

(Member of Co. F of 102nd Regiment, A. E. F. in France—wounded in France and died Aug. 15, 1918—buried in Arlington Heights in Maryland.)

Wilbur V., born June, 1907; died Apr. 22, 1924.

Theodore Lay Davis }
Mrs. Nellie A. Sullivan Hoxie } married 2nd, June 30, 1917.

2'. Richard Davis }
died Dec. 19, 1929 } married Dec. 19, 1877.
Minnie R. Hemingway }

Their children:

Harvey H. Davis, born Jan. 28, 1881.

Louie Lay Davis }
Jessie Lee Davis } born May 3, 1886.

Hrvey H. Davis }
Annis Clark } married Oct. 30, 1904.
born Jan. 28, 1881 }

Their children:

Clarice Davis, born Nov. 8, 1909.

Barbara Davis, born June 25, 1915.

Louie Lay Davis }
Bessie Dyer Crosby, b. Aug. 14, 1889 } m. Apr. 3, 1912

Their children:

Nancy Betty Davis, born July 13, 1915.

1. HENRY B. GRISWOLD }
Polly Elizabeth Wilcox, d. Aug. 19, 1866 } m. Nov. 25, 1845

Their children:

2. Emelyn Maria Griswold, born Sept. 26, 1847.

2'. Henry Wilcox Griswold, born Feb. 21, 1850.

2. Emelyn M. Griswold }
James A. Dudley, b. Aug. 21, 1840; } m. Oct. 13, 1870
d. Apr. 17, 1897 }

Their children:

3. Lillian Eugenia Dudley, born Oct. 21, 1871.

Harry Chittenden Dudley, born July 31, 1878.

Ernest Griswold Dudley, born Aug. 25, 1880.

Alice Griswold Dudley, born June 22, 1883.

Laura Eliot Dudley, born Feb. 14, 1886.

3. Harry Chittenden Dudley }
Marjorie Congdon } married Dec. 31, 1917.

Their children:

- 4. James Chittenden Dudley, born May 11, 1921.
- 4. David Congdon Dudley
- 3'. Ernest Griswold Dudley } married July 7, 1909.
Helen Lewis
- 3''. Alice G. Dudley } married Sept. 8, 1908.
Robert F. Soper

Their children:

- 4. Dorothy Dudley Soper, born July 27, 1910.
- 4'. Dudley Griswold Soper, born June 28, 1913.
- 3'''. Laura Eliot Dudley } married June 28, 1912.
3. William Sterns Shelley

Their children:

- 4. Barbara Lee Shelley, born July 12, 1914.
- 4'. Elizabeth Russell Shelley, born April 14, 1919.
- 2. Henry Wilcox Griswold
Mettie Maria Morrison, b. Jan. 19, 1851; } m. Feb. 25, 1879
d. Apr. 19, 1896.

Their child:

- 3. Ruth Lee Griswold, born May 5, 1889.

- 1. HENRY B. GRISWOLD }
d. Jan. 8, 1915 } married Oct. 17, 1867.
Eugenia Maria Scranton }
died Sept. 29, 1927 }

Their children:

- Willie Hamilton Griswold, born Oct. 1872; d. —.
- Herbert Hamilton Griswold, born Jan. 2, 1876; died May 6, 1882.

- 1. CLARISSA GRISWOLD }
Henry N. Davis, d. Aug. 17, 1874 } m. Mar. 10, 1847

Their children:

- 2. Rosa A. Davis, born June 8, 1849.
- 2'. Charles H. Davis, born May 17, 1851.
- 2''. Carrie G. Davis, born June 13, 1864.
- 2. Rosa A. Davis } married Apr. 18, 1870.
Lorraine Thrall }

Their children:

3. William H., born Sept. 26, 1873.

3'. Clara Amelia, born Aug. 20, 1876.

3''. Walter Isaac, born Dec. 17, 1887.

3. William H. Thrall }
Olive Fryer } married Dec. 15, 1898.

Their child:

4. Florence Rosalind, born Jan. 27, 1902.

3'. Clara N. Thrall }
Benj. Rimpau } married June 26, 1896.

Their children:

4. Edward Lorraine, born Nov. 26, 1898.

4'. Theodosia Annette, born Aug. 10, 1905.

3''. Walter Thrall } married —.

Their child:

4. Lorraine.

2'. Charles H. Davis }
Nellie Simpson, b. Mar. 25, 1854; } m. Mar. 16, 1875.
d. Oct. 5, 1919. }

Their children:

3. Henry Davis, born Oct. 5, 1876.

3'. Robert Nelson Davis, born Oct. 27, 1879.

3''. Pauline Elizabeth Davis, born Jan. 3, 1893.

3. Henry Davis }
Sarah Spencer, b. Dec. 17, 1878. } m. Oct. 19, 1907.

3'. Robert N. Davis }
Harriet Butler } married Apr. 15, 1903.

Their child:

Robert Nelson Davis, Jr., born Nov. 9, 1911.

3''. Pauline Davis }
Herbert Rolf, b. Mar. 24, 1890. } m. June 11, 1913.

Their children:

4. Kenneth, born Oct. 22, 1918.

4'. Donald Coe, born Sept. 29, 1922.

2'. Carrie Davis }
Nelson Hall } married —;

Their children:

- 3'. Harold.
 3''. Hazel, died ——.
 3. Harold Hall } married ——.
 Cleo H. }

Their children:

- Hazel Hall, born Feb. 22, 1916.
 Alvin Hall, born June 5, 1917.
 2'. Carrie Davis Hall } married ——.
 Charles McKinley }

Their child:

- Carl McKinley, born Apr. 22, 1902.
 4. Edward Lorraine Rimpau }
 born Nov. 26, 1898. } married Nov. 14,
 Helen Burnterger } 1923.
 born Jan. 21, 1901. }

Their children:

- Edward Lorraine Rimpau, Jr., born June 8, 1927.
 Theodore Burnterger Rimpau, born Jan. 21, 1926.

1. THOMAS GRISWOLD } married May 13, 1857
 Sophia Bishop }

Their children:

2. Merritt C., born Feb. 23, 1859.
 2'. Allen B., born Nov. 1, 1862.
 2''. Harry F., born Aug. 9, 1871.
 2'''. Mary B., born Sept. 17, 1873.
 2. Merritt C. Griswold } married Mar. 8, 1883.
 Jennie Combs }
 2' Allen B. Griswold } m. Aug. 27, 1884.
 Emma Wedmore, b. Oct. 8, 1863. }

Their child:

3. Ernest Wedmore, born Mar. 20, 1890.
 2''. Harry F. Griswold } m. Sept. 26, 1898.
 Mary A. Hoadley, b. Dec. 5, 1871. }
 2'''. Mary B. Griswold } married Dec. 15, 1897.
 Henry Milton Bullard }

Their children:

- 3. Esther Griswold, born July 14, 1902.
- 3'. Henry Milton, Jr., born Sept. 7, 1904.
- 3''. Winston Merritt, born Apr. 4, 1910.
- 3''' . Norman Bishop, born Dec. 27, 1912.
- 3. Esther Griswold Bullard
Locke Litton Mackenzie, b. Sept. 19, 1900. } m. June 27, 1925.

Their child:

John, born Mar. 27, 1927.

- 1. JOEL GRISWOLD, III.
Margaret Casey, d. Mar. 5, 1863 } m. June 11, 1862
- 1. JOEL GRISWOLD, III., d. Jan. 24, 1892 } m. 2nd, Jan. 19, 1870
Carrie S. Walter

Their child:

Wallace J., born June 23, 1875; died Aug. 20, 1875.

- 1. EDWARD GRISWOLD, d. Apr. 13, 1910 } m. May 12, 1868
Anna Parmelee Dudley, d. Nov. 24, 1899

Their children:

- 2. Elizabeth H., born Feb. 23, 1869.
- 2'. Edward P., born July 6, 1870.
- 2''. Nelson H., born Jan. 12, 1872.
- 2. Elizabeth H. Griswold } married July 9, 1895.
Arthur E. Clark

Their children:

- 3. Marjory Griswold, born May 14, 1896.
- 3'. Edward Fletcher, born May 31, 1897.
- 3''. Huber Aaron, born Oct. 18, 1903.
- 3. Marjory Clark } married Oct. 6, 1920.
Arthur Rudolph Aronson
- 3'. Edward Clark } married March 16, 1922.
Edith Gleason
- 3'. Huber Aaron Clark.
- 2'. Edward Parmelee Griswold } married Sept. 17, 1903.
Jennie I. Mansfield

Their child:

- 3'. Edward Parmelee, Jr., born Mar. 28, 1905.
 2''. Nelson Hotchkiss Griswold } married Oct. 17, 1905.
 Jessie Bronson

1. CHARLES GRISWOLD, d. Nov. 6, 1921 }
 Mary E. Griswold } m. Feb. 18, 1864

Their children:

2. Annie L. Griswold, born Oct. 4, 1865.
 2'. Alfred R. Griswold, born June 17, 1868.
 2. Annie L. Griswold, d. Aug. 1, 1903 } m. May. 16, 1889.
 Rev. Edmund March Vittum }
 2'. Alfred R. Griswold } married Jan. 26, 1893.
 Maud Dunkelbarger }

Their children:

3. Paul, born Apr. 29, 1894.
 3'. Charles, born Oct. 22, 1897.
 3''. Elizabeth, born Sept. 1, 1907.
 3. Paul Griswold } married Sept. 27, 1919, in London.
 Lily Perrin }

Their children:

- Paul Malvern, Jr., b. May 16, 1921.
 Edith Jane, born June 21, 1926.
 3'. Charles Griswold } married Oct. 4, 1919.
 Marjorie Bristol }

Their child:

- Rita Elizabeth, born July 22, 1923.

REFERENCES TO CHAPTER V

Miss Mary Griswold
 Family Records

CHAPTER VI

HENRY BARTLETT GRISWOLD

Great, great grandmother Bartlett has made this entry in her diary :

“henery was born 1824.”

And so he was on November 25, the third child and the first son of Polly and Joel Griswold, a large baby, a big little boy and a bigger man as his 290 pounds will testify.

When he was a year old he weighed 30 pounds and when he was four years old he milked the cows and was not much older than that when his father assigned him this regular duty.

Until his twenty-first birthday he worked for his father, assuming the biggest share of the work because of his strength and physical superiority.

As a young man he began the smoking habit but used to tell in after years how one night on his long horseback ride to Clinton to the district called Nod where he was courting one Polly Wilcox, he thought what a silly habit it was and one that could accrue no real benefit to him; whereupon he threw away the cigar which he was then smoking and stopped the habit then and there. It was upon his return from one of these trips to Nod that he saw the meteoric shower of 1844 (?) and described it as being so great that it looked like a snow-storm.

On his twenty-first birthday his father presented him with a pair of boots and ten dollars and with this endowment he set out to face the world. On the same day he married Polly Elizabeth Wilcox, daughter of Selah Wilcox and Sally Maria Williams of Clinton.

As Polly's mother was a widow with the farm to be managed, the newly married couple took up their abode with Grandma Wilcox and Grandpa became the man of the family and worked the farm for about five years. It was here that both their children were born :

Emelyn Maria on September 26, 1847 and
Henry Wilcox on February 21, 1850.

In 1848 Grandpa bought of his father the house in Guilford to which he removed about 1854, though Grandma Wilcox did not come to live there until about 1857.

In his own words which follow Grandpa tells of his early activities in the lumbering business:

"I commenced lumbering with my father winters from the time I was sixteen until I was married at twenty-one years of age and went to Clinton—remained for nearly five years, then came back to Guilford to live and bought wood and timber on forty acres and began carting wood into town with one horse, making two trips a day all winter. The next fall I hired a man to cut wood, bought a pair of oxen, an oxcart and used it with the horse ahead (an old time custom) and commenced a business of furnishing timber to fill bills."

At the time of the Civil War it was the selectman's place to look up men suitable for draft and as Grandpa was one of them he was obliged to perform this unpleasant duty. The quota for Guilford was thirty-five and the names of all the eligibles were put in a bag and the thirty five drawn out. Many of those drawn hired substitutes, paying as high as \$1600 in one case.

In the sixties Grandpa was appointed by the town with Robert Hunt and Edward Leete to buy a town poorhouse which, until recently, was doing duty as such on the corner of Meadow and Water Streets.

At the close of the war he was nominated by the Republican Caucus for Representative to the State Legislature, but refused and asked the Caucus to make the nomination unanimous for General Edwin Merwin Lee, who in after years always gave Grandpa credit for "sending him to the Legislature."

At one time Grandpa went in for onions and bought and sold in six weeks time 12,000 bushels, shipping them to Boston and New Haven.

It was in the summer of '65 that he furnished the timber for the yacht Vesta—being given sixty days. This yacht took part in the first Oceanic race and won the prize. He also got out a vessel frame in the lot back of the house "sawing plank for her fifty-seven feet long in the sawpit" (where the barn now stands).



HENRY BARTLETT GRISWOLD

In the year 1859 he furnished one hundred elms, some of which are still standing in Good Years Grove at Sachem's Head.

His wife Polly, died August 19, 1866 and Grandma Wilcox took charge of the home until his marriage on October 17, 1867 to Eugenia Maria Scranton, who at once became a mother to his children and in later years a mother to his children's children.

An article published at the time of his death and written by his niece Mary Hoadley Griswold, gives such a concise account of his life that I am using excerpts from it:

"The distinction of having furnished the lumber for the Ellis Island pier, the original Brooklyn Bridge flooring, the foundation of the former New Haven depot, the piling for the Connecticut River bridge, the timber for the famous old Lorrillard Yacht Vesta, and of having been at the Chicago Convention which nominated Garfield for the President could be claimed by him . . .

He was reared in the homestead two doors south of the present home. This was the home also of his grandparents, Joel and Lucy Lee Griswold and by their hearth sat the great grandmother Agnes Dickenson, widow of Captain Samuel Lee, who told her great grandson many thrilling stories of her own experiences in the Revolution. These recollections he was able to hand down to his own great grandchildren, thus forming the connecting link between seven generations.

In 1850 he returned to Guilford. The New Haven and New London Railroad, the present Shore Line Division, was then being built and Mr. Griswold contracted to furnish all the piling, telegraph poles and timber for the Connecticut River docks. When the first train ran over the road July 1, 1852, Mr. Griswold was baggage master at Guilford depot, holding the position that summer. The first president of the Railroad was Fred R. Griffing of Guilford, whose custom it was to take a daily run to the Connecticut River in his private car, the same being a hand car propelled by Henry B. Griswold and Henry Clark.

Continuing in the timber business, Mr. Griswold began furnishing vessel frames and piling and planking for docks. Sixty vessel loads of lumber and timber were shipped from Guilford by him.

He furnished the timber for the first wooden dock at Faulkner's Island Light Station: the lumber for the pier on Ellis Island, N. Y. where immigrants landed; took the contract for white oak for the first flooring of the Brooklyn Bridge, furnished the foundation for the present railroad of New Haven and the piling for the Connecticut River Bridge.

After the Civil War Cornelius Bushnell of "Monitor" fame asked Mr. Griswold to accompany him to New York State to look over a 3400 acre tract of timber land and introduced him to Mr. Durant, thus opening up to him the larger field of activity in the Adirondacks and the middle west. Going to the Adirondacks to reopen an old survey at a time before Adirondack Murray had penetrated the forest land, whose area equals the combined areas of Connecticut and Massachusetts when but few white men were there and Indian guides were necessities, Mr. Griswold spent six summers and one winter there. Dr. Durant postponed Adirondack work to build the Union Pacific Railroad and when the railroad was completed, Mr. Griswold was invited to accompany the president, Oakes Ames, the contractor, Dr. Durant, and others, over the road to the Pacific Coast in a private car, but was prevented by press of business which he ever after regretted.

When the Adirondack Railroad was finally built Mr. Griswold was in charge of the Construction Camp, two hundred and eighty-six men being on the payroll, which averaged \$15,000 per month—in those days a large amount. Mr. Griswold refused the positions of superintendent of the timber interests of the Canadian Pacific and the road master of a Salt Lake City Railroad. He furnished most of the timber used in the construction of the Valley Railroad. A contract for timber for the largest sailing vessel in the world in the early 70's sent Mr. Griswold to Indiana in search of timber which could not be found in the East. The forests of Indiana captured his attention. The tide of emigration traveling westward had leaped across Indiana timber to reach the prairies of Illinois already ripe for the plough. Here were original trees of size and dimension.

Mr. Griswold formed the Griswold Lumber Company which operated in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana and established a wide

reputation for promptness and reliability. It had contracts with the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads for timber; furnished Chicago with building lumber and Grand Rapids with furniture lumber. A leading lumber publication said that the Griswold Lumber Company cut and handled more lumber in a year than any firm in the state of Michigan.

In 1858 he was one of the group of Guilford men who planned and carried forward the first Guilford Fair, an established institution ever since.

In early life Mr. Griswold saw the shower of falling stars which was thought to presage the end of the world. He remembered attending meeting in the old meeting house on Guilford Green, the use of which was discontinued after 1830. He helped his father about 1836 to level the graves on Guilford Green which had been used as the village cemetery for two centuries. In his later years he witnessed the blowing out of Hell Gate at the west end of Long Island Sound when five hundred tons of explosives were used. He also saw the Pot Rock explosion in New York Harbor. He attended the unveiling of the Fitz-Green Halleck monument in Central Park, N. Y., when the largest crowd he had ever seen was present and the President of the United States was in attendance.

The vigor of Mr. Griswold's mind and memory to the last was remarkable. During his career as a Captain of Industry eight thousand men had been in his employ, yet he could recall every detail of the transactions of his business life, even to the number of feet and inches involved in an order for lumber. His conversation of the past and present was a delight to those privileged to hear him."

The following stories and recollections were told from time to time by Grandpa to his granddaughter, Lillian E. Dudley, who wrote them down in his own words and has carefully treasured them. Many of the early stories Grandpa heard from his grandmother (Lucy Lee) who was ninety at the time:

Grandmother Lee used to have the north front room at Aunt Mary's. "I remember her white cap and white handkerchief. She was such a neat looking woman, not very large. I remember the morning she died. They called Aunt Ruth Benton, who was up-

stairs, when she died. I don't remember her funeral but I remember her sitting in the room in a rocking chair."

"Capt. Joel Parmelee took a pair of cattle down West River and out to the British. He was a Tory and father of Carleton Parmelee."

"Capt. Lee's house was the headquarters for making cartridges and bullets. The women made them. Mary heard her father say that Capt. Lee rode to the Legislature on horseback. He had started one day and had promised a few pennies to Joel, who was a boy. Joel ran after him and stopped him to get his pennies. "Well, I'm glad you've come," said Capt. Samuel, "for my pocket-book ain't here." He had forgotten it and would have gone to Hartford without it. He was very absent-minded."

"Uncle Tim Seward (who married Rebekka Lee) had a barouche. A neighbor wanted to ride. She was afraid it would break down and said "She set just as easy as she could and bore her weight on her feet."

"Grandma Griswold's great grandfather on her mother's side was shut up in the horrible "Prison Ship" like "The Black Hole of Calcutta." He was kept in New York Harbor and horribly treated. He was taken prisoner by the British and shut up there. The ship finally sank."

"Uncle Tim Seward went hunting one day. He saw some pigeons on a limb. He fired at the limb and hit it endwise and split it thru. It caught the pigeon's toes in the crack. He cut the limb off and it dropped into a stream. He went in after it and when he came out he had a bushel of trout in his pants. They were so heavy a suspender button burst and flew off and killed a partridge."

"Uncle Tim used to bring corn into the parlor to husk it."

"Once he had a leather collar made for a horse. The leather was soft and stretched. He went to the woods and fastened one end of the collar to a log to draw it home. "Come! Come!" he said to the horse. "Let's go home." So the horse started home and when he got there the collar had stretched so that the log hadn't moved and was where he left it in the woods. He unharnessed the horse and tied the collar to a horse-post. It rained in the night, the leather shrunk and when he got up next morning there was the log beside the horse-post."

"There was a round pond between the barn and the house. Cold weather came suddenly one year. One morning he went by the pond and heard the frogs peeping. He fed the stock and when he came back the pond was frozen over, and he slid across and scraped off two bushel's of frog's heads which were frozen in, it had frozen so quick."

"Tim Seward was over eighty when he died."

"Agar Wildman came along while I (Grandpa) was working with my father. Agar was an odd genius. Tom Bishop was sick; Agar

said: "Did you know he is dead?" "No," said my father. "Well, I saw him last night and he said he was as poor as he could be and live and this morning he said he was poorer so he must be dead."

"Lew Fowler's grandfather had a son Elisha Fowler, who was a slow man—always behind time and never amounted to anything. He (the grandfather) got to talking with my father about his son. "Don't know as I can blame him. If I remember right, he was born on a Saturday late in the afternoon."

"Lewis Evarts' father was Uncle Natty. He was shingling his house when the staging broke and he rolled down the sloping roof into the garden. (This was in Nut Plains where John Bristol lives.) He picked himself up, looked around and said: "What I arter here?"

"Priest Baldwin lived where Uncle Edward lived. He used to go up to a little congregation in North Madison. He married Aunt Ann and Uncle Loper Davis."

"When I first remember, the woods came to the white lilac tree, then woods to the mulberry tree, then west to rock and to the other rock. Solid woods, cedars and such like. They belonged to Abram Chittenden. The barn-way was where the white lilacs are."

"Dr. Fowler (who lived in our house) had a pair of black horses. I turned them out to pasture for him and he used to bring me Brazil nuts for getting the horses."

"My grandfather Griswold and I went up in the lot (Bullard woods). He set traps for me and the next morning I went up and found a rabbit. My! I felt big! I was six or seven years old at the time. Father bought the lot of Abram Chittenden." "The old road came round, struck in by the Bullards', then down through the garden spot to the big oak and down over the rocks to the corner of our hen-yard and the wild rose bushes (back of summer house) and then to the white lilacs."

"The Nutplains women used to walk down to Church. We built a stone wall to get rid of the stones. Later, after I was married, father straightened the wall and found lots of pairs of old stockings where they had changed and left the old ones."

"The new road went down Great Hill and was changed about 70 or 75 years ago. These notes were written about 1906, which would make the date about 1830."

A song in an old hymn book which Grandpa used to sing, as he repeated it to Lillian:

"Oh Sun, thou source of bread and cheese to man!
Bright as a new tin pan"

Grandmother Bartlett gave this hymn book to Grandpa but Aunt Clara Davis later had it.

Still another song in the old hymnal runs:

“The Pilgrim Fathers, where are they?
 The waves that brought them O'er
 Roll in the bay
 As they rolled that day
 When the Mayflower moored below.
 The sea around was black with storm
 And white the shore with snow
 They landed powder, shot and ball
 This was the sine quinon
 Which made the heathen run
 As Joshua did in Canaan.”

“Levi Lee (Samuel's brother) had a wonderful arm to throw. He could stand in front of the Starr house and throw over the Mill Rocks into the Mill Pond.” Grandpa also could throw. He once stood beside the horse sheds and threw a stone over the vane to the North Church.

“Toll was paid on the Turnpike.” “Uncle Natty Evarts” once came to see great grandfather Griswold. He knocked and when great grandfather Griswold came to the door said: “I don't like your way. I don't like your way. If you want me to come in say so.”

“Stoves were new then. Natty saw one and said anxiously, “Won't the stove break down?”

“Lindley Benton of Sachem's Head would not let the Abolitionists into the North Church.”

“When I went down to Washington after Joel after his wife died, it was the dirtiest city I ever saw—pigs and cows were roaming about in the streets. Joel's health was broken down at the time of the battle of Fredericksburg, when Hooker was drunk and made such a blunder. One of the southern men told me when I went over to have a look at the place that if the entire northern army had been there they could have cut them all down. It was a pen and the battle was the most foolish blunder of the war.

After the battle the Northern troops who were left retreated across the bridge to the other side of the river, after which the bridge was destroyed. Joel told me that he and a chum were the last ones to cross before it was destroyed. Well, during that battle Joel was on duty at a hospital and in the confusion he was not relieved for three days and nights—it was forgotten. The strain was terrible and rations were not issued to them, so food was scarce. He said they would have starved had it not been for some cows near by which they milked. That broke Joel's health down and he fell sick and was in a hospital a mile or two out of Washington when his wife died, and I went down after him. I got into Washington about

ten o'clock Sunday morning and went straight out to the hospital. I shall never forget how it looked as I went in the door—the long room with the rows of cots and as I looked down it I saw Joel standing beside his cot and looking toward the door, as though he were expecting somebody. You see he had already had a telegram saying his wife was dead. The man in charge of the place was a Jew—old Moses his name was—and he could just as well as not have given Joel permission to go but he was a gruff old fellow. I remember he said after I had talked to him, "Humph! We'd all like to get a furlough if we could." I saw I couldn't do anything there so that night I slept in an empty cot beside Joel—they might have taken a smallpox patient out of it for all I know—and next day I went back to Washington to try and get Joel away. I made up my mind that if by Wednesday morning I had not succeeded I would see Lincoln. Well, I finally saw the Provost Marshall, General McKay, and on Tuesday afternoon got what I wanted. I remember he said as he signed the papers, "Young man, if you hadn't been so persistent your brother wouldn't have got his furlough." Then I got Joel and we went to a restaurant called the New England Eating House and got something to eat and then went to the station, but when we got there we found that they wouldn't let Joel—sick as he was—go in the regular passenger cars, but he must ride in the box cars which were provided for the soldiers. They had boards along the sides for seats. Well, I was so mad I said I wished the Rebs had burned Washington. That rule was made because there were so many soldiers going and coming and some had been disorderly and disturbed people. When we got to Havre-de-Gras they let us ride in the regular cars. And so I took Joel home, but he didn't get there in time for his wife's funeral—she was buried on Monday."

"While I was in Washington I saw Mrs. Lincoln. I was up at the White House and she passed through the room. Her sympathies were with the South and she had a brother in the Rebel Army."

"Did you know that the Southerners sent their families North for Safety? There were some in Guilford. Down at the Amos Seward house a large flag used to hang out over the sidewalk and one Southern lady, who was in town, wouldn't walk under it but always went out into the street so as to go around it."

"When the first troops went through Guilford it was on Sunday and we all turned out and went down to the station to see them go thru. It was a dreadful thing to the people here though to run the trains on Sunday. I did a great deal during the war—helped the soldiers, had much town work, etc., and some of it wasn't very pleasant. In the early days of the war there were many copper heads."

"When greenbacks were first issued a good many people didn't believe they'd be worth much. Down in Leete's Island Rufus Leete

—a Democrat and one of the soundest men this town ever knew—refused to take them in payment for cattle sold.”

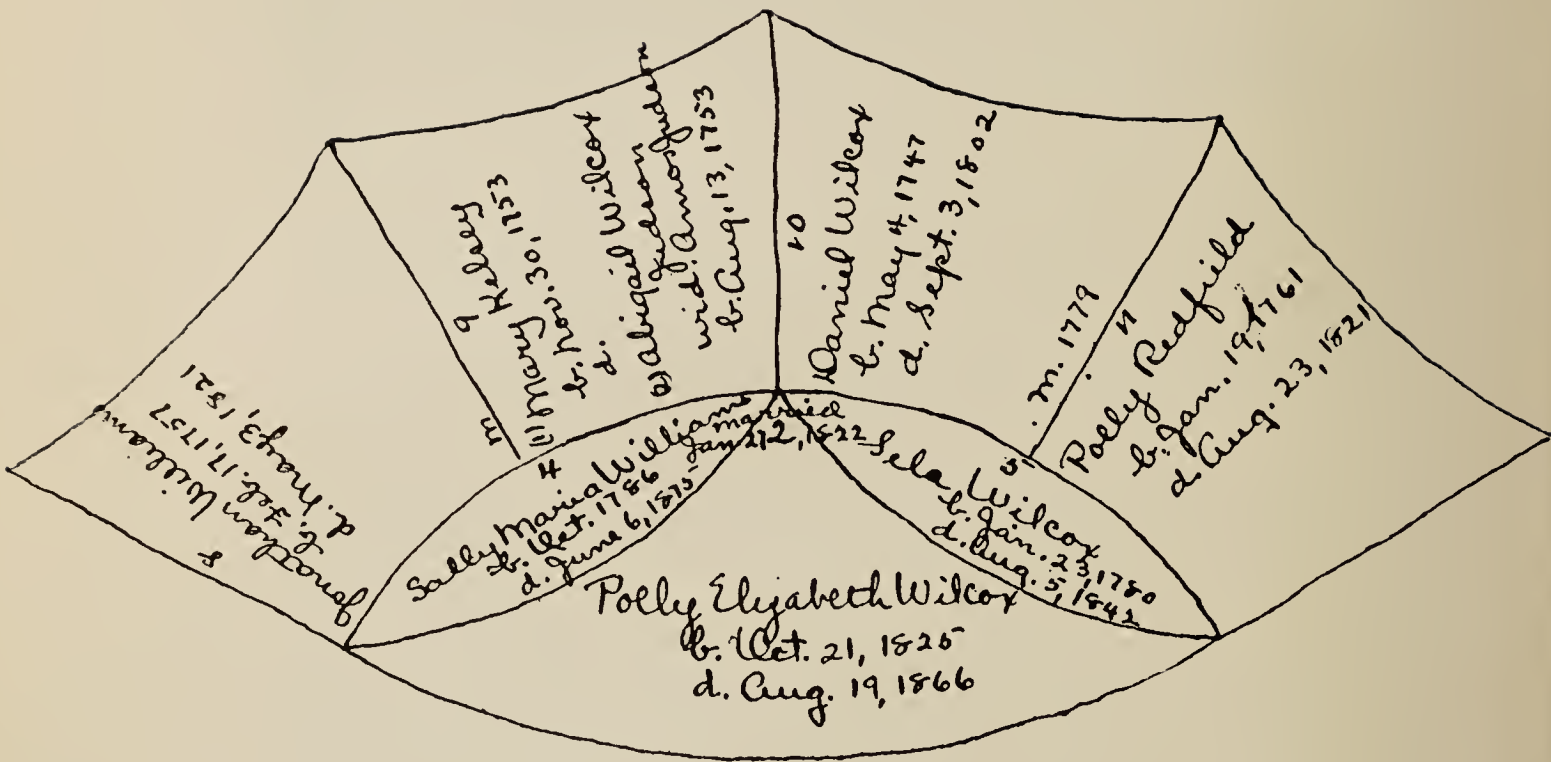
In 1891 Grandpa moved his lumber camp to Ober, Indiana, and it was here that both he and Grandma were so critically ill with grip the first year of its appearance. They were taken sick in December and were so desperately ill that my father finally brought Dr. Shumway down from Chicago with a Jewish nurse. In March they were both able to be moved and taken to Chicago to recuperate. It was as a result of this illness that Grandma developed the heart weakness that made her an invalid until her death, Sept. 29, 1927. They stayed with us in Chicago until June when they returned to Guilford where Grandpa settled down to enjoy the last years of his life. He continued his lumbering in a small way for a number of years but his lameness finally made it necessary to give up any strenuous activity and as he grew older he finally devoted his time mostly to his farm. In 1896 my mother died and my father brought me east where my grandparents made a home for me. Our home was broken up and our furniture shipped to Guilford and from that time on Grandpa and Grandma lived for their grandchildren. I came to them in 1896 and in 1898 Lillian came during a long period of ill health and when in 1904 Aunt Emelyn died and her home was broken up, Laura and Alice also made their home here until they married.

On his eighty-seventh birthday the family surprised him during the evening—forty of his nephews and nieces coming to congratulate him. There was a short program of music and readings, and then they presented him with several goldpieces and refreshments were served. Many more came than we expected but as some of them said, “Everybody hasn’t got an Uncle Henry like ours.”

Following a family gathering on Christmas Day in 1915, Grandpa was taken seriously ill with grip and from the first was considered in a critical condition. After two weeks’ illness he died on Jan. 8, 1916, in his ninety-second year. Grandma was also critically ill with the same disease, as was Lillian and Aunt Emma, so that out of our household only my father was able to go to the funeral, as I could not leave Grandma.

The funeral was held in the North Church and the large attendance signified in what great esteem he was held. Though he had figured little in the town's affairs after his return to Guilford in 1892, his opinion was respected and solicited on all subjects, for he was a man of great forcefulness of character and of sound judgment even to the last—his mental capacity not being in the slightest way impaired by his great age.

A personality so strong and so fine that even to this day his presence and his characteristic manners of speech are as alive in the loving memory of his family as though he had been with us yesterday.





POLLY ELIZABETH WILCOX

CHAPTER VII

THE WILLIAMS-KELSEY-MATHER FAMILIES.

Polly Elizabeth Wilcox (2), the first wife of Henry Bartlett Griswold (3), was born in Clinton at Nod October 21, 1825.

Practically nothing has come down to us of her girlhood and only vague snatches of memory give us much of a picture of her as a woman. All who remember her, however, describe her as quiet, pleasant and always thoughtful of others and not very strong. Great Aunt Mary speaks of being more fond of her than her own sisters and remembers going to her wedding which took place Nov. 25, 1845, when she (Aunt Mary) was but nine years old. She rode over to Clinton in the bottom of the wagon with her father and her twin brother Joel. It was terribly cold and in trying to keep covered up with the blanket she pulled her hair all down, much to her dismay upon her arrival, for she was anxious to look her best.

In later years when Aunt Mary was a young girl she used to visit Polly in Clinton and at one such time, when the railroad was being built, the "boss" was boarding at the house. He was a nice man and a gentleman but Irish, and when introduced to Aunt Mary, remarked, "Oh! What a pity that I am an Irishman." Aunt Mary tells this to-day with much amusement.

The children of this union were both born in Clinton:

Emelyn Maria, born September 26, 1847.

Henry Wilcox, born February 21, 1850.

In the fifties when Grandpa moved his family to Guilford and took up his abode in the same house we now call home, Polly and Aunt Mary were very friendly and visited back and forth a great deal. They had a path down across the lots between the two houses and a "postoffice" in the stone wall which then separated the two family plots, and Polly used to go to meet Aunt Mary when she saw her coming, and would usually walk home with her. She was especially fond of Grandpa's family, as she had no brothers and sisters of her own.

Polly's death, which came rather suddenly on August 17, 1861, left a bereaved husband and two young children with

Grandma Wilcox (4) at the helm until Grandpa's second marriage somewhat more than a year later. Grandma Wilcox has come down to us much more vividly because of her rather remarkable personality which seems to have been a mixture of extreme sympathy and love and solicitousness tinged with a sparkling contrast of curiosity, wit and humor.

Her father and mother were Jonathan (8) and Mary (9) (Kelsey) Williams and for his second wife Mr. Williams married Abigail Willcoks Judson (27), the widow of Amos Judson (26), whose daughter Sally (13) married Noah Bartlett (12), who was Grandpa's grandfather.

Jonathan Williams (8) born Feb. 17, 1757 was the son of John Williams (16), and Sebe (Sibell) Rathbon (17) of Lyme. Of him I have been able to learn practically nothing. His wife was a descendant of Richard Rathbone (544), who was the first Rathbone in America. Born about 1574 he married Marian Whipple (545) a sister of Capt. Whipple, who mentions her in his will, probated at Ipswich Essex Co., Mass., Jan. 28, 1618.

Their eldest son was the Rev. William Rathbone who preached in Vermont in 1630. Tho' they had four sons only John (272) born about 1610 and married about 1633 left children. His son John (136), born about 1634 married Margaret Dodge (137), daughter of Trustarum (Tristram) Dodge (274).

John Rathbone (136) was one of a party of 17 who met on Aug. 17, 1660 at the home of John Alcock, M. D., in Roxbury to consider the purchase of Block Island. His name was one of those presented to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1664 by Capt. James Sands and Joseph Kent in behalf of Block Island for admission as freeman. He represented Block Island in the Rhode Island General Assembly for the year 1683. July 16th he was one of the signers of that petition to the King regarding a writ of quo warranto which acknowledged full and free submission and resignation of the powers granted in the charter asking to be discharged from all lines and contributions which the Assembly would impose on them in sending an agent to England. The signers of this petition were opposed to this writ. He served in Rhode Island in 1668 on the Jury.

Jonathan Williams b. Feb. 17, 1757 d. May 3, 1821	8				156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163	
John Williams b. July 26, 1717 m. Dec. 17, 1755	16	Thomas Williams d. Sept. 17, 1722 m. Sept. 25, 1704 Exp. Anne Hayden b. May 15, 1679	Sturton & Killingworth Augustine Williams 65 Hannah 66 Nathaniel Hayden b. 2/2/1643 d. 4/20/1706 m. 1/17/1679 Sarah Pamunty d. May 19, 1717	William 13 Hayden 133 d. 1664 134 John Pamunty d. Jan. 1687 m. 1. Rebecca 33. 9/2 9/1651 " 2. Anne Pease d. 3/30/1658 " 3. Hannah 2/3/1659	128 129 130 131	164 165 166 167 John Pickett family d. 1659 1. Hannah 269 2. Elizabeth Bradbury 270 271
Sela Rathbone (Sweat) b. Nov 24, 1727	17	Capt. Thomas Rathbone b. Jan. 29, 1695 m. Oct. 27, 1715	Thomas Rathbone b. 1657 m. 4/21/1685 Mary Dickens 68 69	John Rathbone b. 1634 Margaret Dodge 137	135 136 137	John Rathbone b. 21-1678 Richard Rathbone m. 1623 273 Trusted in Wodge 275
Lydia Mott b. Mar 15, 1697	35	Lydia Mott b. Mar 15, 1697	Nathaniel Mott b. 12/28/1657 m. 1/29/1662 Hephzibah Winslow 70 71	Nathaniel Mott 140 Sittate Hannah Shorter 141 142	276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287	

John Rathbone has this interesting anecdote recorded of him: When the French were pillaging Block Island in July 1689 they made inquiries of the people as to who amongst them were likely to have money. The fact that John Rathbone's name was given them signifies that he must have been in comfortable circumstances. The French captured him as they thought and demanded his money. He insisted that he had none besides a trifling sum which he had on his person. In order to force him to admit that he had more and to compel him to give it up to them they tied him and whipped him barbarously. It so happened that the man they had seized was the son of the man they were seeking and that while he submitted to this "terrible scourging" to shield his father, John Rathbone made his escape with his treasure.

His son Thomas (68), born 1657 at Block Island married April 21, 1685, Mary (69), the daughter of Nathaniel Dickens (138) of Providence, (freeman 1655) and his wife the widow Joan Tyler (139). The widow Joan Tyler is mentioned as having had a share in the division of lots in 1638 in the section called Tockwotton. The daughter of this couple, Mary Dickens (69) was the mother of Capt. Thomas Rathbone (34) born Jan. 29, 1695. He married Oct. 27, 1715, Lydia Mott (35), of Block Island. She was born March 18, 1697, the daughter of Nathaniel Mott (70), (born Dec. 28, 1657, married Nov. 29, 1662) and Hepsibah Winslow (71). Nathaniel Mott (70) was the son of Nathaniel Mott (140), of Scituate 1643 and later of Braintree who married in 1656 Hannah Shooter (141), probably the widow of Peter Shooter of Braintree who died July 15, 1655.

It was the daughter of Nathaniel Mott (70) and Hepsibah Winslow (71) who married Capt. Thomas Rathbone (34) and was the mother of Sibell Rathbone (17) who married John Williams (16) Dec. 17, 1755.

Of John Williams (16), born July 26, 1717, I have found that his father was Thomas Williams (32), born —; died Sept. 17, 1722, married Sept. 28, 1704, Experience Hayden (33), of whom I will speak in a moment. Thomas Williams (32) was presumably the son of Augustine Williams (64) and his wife Hannah (65), who came from Stonington to Killingworth.

Experience Hayden (33), born May 15, 1679, was the daughter of Nathaniel Hayden (66), born Feb. 2, 1643; married Jan. 17, 1677/8 to Sarah Parmerly (67), and died April 20, 1706. He was the son of William Hayden (132), the settler, first of Dorchester who probably came in the Mary and John 1630. He soon removed from Dorchester to Hartford where he served in the Pequot War 1637 under Capt. Mason whose life he saved at the Pequot Fight 1637. For this service he was granted a lot on Soldiers Field at Hartford to which after his death the Court added fifty acres more for his heirs. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford. His home lot, 1637, was on the road to the Neck. This he sold Feb. 9, 1642-3 and bought at about the same time lands in Windsor "towards Pine Meadow." The birth of his son Daniel Sept. 2, 1640 in Windsor fixes approximately the date of his coming to Windsor. As a memorial to William Hayden there was set on his son's 245th birthday Sept. 2, 1885 a large flint boulder to mark the site of Wm. Hayden's first dwelling (13 rods southeast of boulder and three rods east of street) with the following inscription: "Memorial Stone, William Hayden born in England, Dorchester, Mass. 1630—Hartford with the first settlers Windsor 1640, settled here 1645—removed to Homoscoett with first settlers, died there Sept. 27, 1669. Dedicated Sept. 21, 1885." In 1664 he removed from Windsor to Fairfield and from there to Homoscoett (Killingworth) in 1665. He was one of three to petition to organize a church and his name is third on the roll of members and was one of the first troop of Horse in the Colony 1657/8. He was a deputy in Killingworth 1667. His first wife died in Windsor in 1655 and he married 2nd the widow of William Wilcockson of Stratford in Fairfield. This is interesting because she comes into this history as the mother of our Wilcox Line later on.

The Hayden name goes back nearly eight hundred years to a Thomas de Hayden of England born about 1185 and follows in a direct line down thru the centuries with sixteen generations of recorded names to Gideon Hayden (264) the father of William who succeeded to the Cadhay and Ebford Estates in the Parish of Harpford, Devonshire. He had seven sons and five daughters and owned the ship Dove of Lynnston in 1629 which was com-

manded by his son Gideon. The son John Hayden commanded the "Phoenix" of Dartmouth in 1628. The family arms which were granted before 1315 were: Argent three bars gemells azure on a chief gules a barrulet dancette o. Crest: the white lion vulning the black bull.

Nathaniel Hayden's (66) wife who was Sarah Parmerly (67) was the daughter of John Parmerly (134) and his first wife Rebecca (135) who died Sept. 29, 1651. John Parmerly (134) was born in England the son of John (268) and Hannah (269) Parmerly who settled at Guilford 1639 and was the fifteenth signer of the Plantation Covenant. His home lot consisting of about an acre and a quarter was located where the First Congregational Church now stands. There is an interesting reference in Steiner's History of Guilford to a suit brought by him in New Haven in 1649 against John Meigs in which John Parmerly testified "that he bought a pair of russet shoes from him the soles of which ripped from the uppers after seven days wearing." His name appears on the freeman's list for 1648 and 1650. He died in New Haven Nov. 8, 1659 leaving numerous descendants in Guilford to bear his name.

Going back again to Jonathan Williams (8) whose male line we have been tracing, he married (1) at North Killingworth on Oct. 15, 1778 Mary Kelsey (9) born Nov. 1, 1753; (2) Abigail Wilcox Judson (27) born August 13, 1753 widow of Amos Judson (26) whose daughter Sally, (13) married Noah Bartlett (12).

Mary Kelsey (9) was the daughter of Solomon Kelsey (18) (John John William) born June 17, 1714 at Killingworth, the fifth son and tenth child of John Kelsey (36) and his first wife Phebe Crane (37). Solomon Kelsey (17) who married Mary Mather, died about June 1784 at Killingworth, intestate and his estate was not settled until after the death of his widow in 1784. The heirs then living are named, including Jonathan and Mary Williams, dated July 9, 1784. Mary Mather (19) who survived him married Solomon Kelsey (18) Nov. 26, 1736.

After his death she is thought to have married secondly as his second wife Jehiel Kelsey April 10, 1756. Mary Mather (19) born Nov. 14, 1715 was the daughter of Samuel Mather (38) son of Richard (76) Timothy (152) Rev. Richard (304) Thomas

(608), John (1216) of Lyme. Her father Samuel Mather (38) was born Jan. 2, 1683-4; married Jan. 1712 Deborah Champion (39) born Sept. 14, 1664 daughter of Thomas Champion (78) and Hannah Brockway (79) of Lyme and granddaughter of Henry Champion (156) and Wolston Brockway (158) both of Saybrook. Samuel (38) was the son of Richard Mather (76) born Dec. 20, 1653 in Dorchester, Mass.; married July 1, 1680, Catherine Wise (77) and removed to Connecticut shortly after and died Aug. 17, 1668. He was the son of Timothy (152) born in Liverpool England in 1628. He married (1) January 14, 1684 Catherine (153) daughter of Major General Humphrey Allerton (306). His second wife whom he married March 20, 1678 or 79 was Elizabeth daughter of Anniel Weeks. He was called "Mather Farmer" because he was the only son of the Rev. Richard (304) the emigrant who did not become a minister. His brothers, Samuel and Nathaniel, returned to Europe, and became noted preachers. Eleazer was the first minister in Northampton, Mass., and the Rev. Increase Mather settled in Boston. Cotton Mather his son was therefore first cousin to Richard Mather (76). Timothy's (152) death Jan. 14, 1684, resulted from a fall which he had in his barn. The Rev. Richard Mather (304) of Lowton Winwick Parish of Toxteth Park England was born in 1596 and died in Dorchester April 22, 1669. He married (1) Catherine (305) daughter of Edmund Holt (610) of Bury England Sept. 29, 1624 who died 1655. He was one of three men who published the "Bay Psalm" the first printed book in America in 1640. Stiles says of him in his History of Ancient Windsor "His voice was loud and big and uttered with a deliberate vehemency which procured into his ministry an awful and very taking majesty." He was the son of Thomas and the grandson of John Mather of Lowton Winwick Parish, Lancashire, England.

Solomon Kelsey's (8) father John Kelsey (36) was the son of John Kelsey (72) and Hannah Desborough (73) born Oct. 20, 1671 at Killingworth where he lived all his life and where he is buried. He married first Phebe Crane (37) born Dec. 24, 1672 at Guilford. She was the daughter of Capt. Henry Crane (74) from Co. Suffolk England and his wife Concurrence Meigs (75) John (150) Vincent (300). Capt. Henry Crane (74) born about

1635 removed to Killingworth from Guilford soon after 1658. In Guilford he lived on the east side of the town near the Killingworth line. In Killingworth his lot number was 21. He was a well educated man and was voted schoolmaster in Killingworth at eleven shillings a week and became one of the leading men of the town. He was one of several appointed by the General Court Oct. 8, 1685 to distribute the estate of Benj. Wright (482) and his wife Jane.

The Assembly appointed Lieut. Crane Capt. of the Train Band Oct., 1704. In 1706 at a town meeting he was appointed one of a committee of five "to report action regarding the further continuance of the Collegiate School now Yale College in the town." He signed his name "Henerie." His second wife whom he married Dec. 26, 1709 was Deborah Champion widow of Henry Champion of Lyme. He died April 22, 1711. His son Serg. Theophilus Crane (92) appears later on in this chronicle. Phebe Crane Kelsey (37) died at Hartford Oct. 26, 1778. Concurrence Meigs (75) Capt. Henry Crane's (74) wife was the granddaughter of Vincent Meigs (300) who came to New England 1639 and settled first in Mass., perhaps at Weymouth, went from there to Hartford, then to New Haven 1644 and moved to Guilford in 1647, thence to Hammonasset (East Guilford) in 1653 where he died Dec., 1658. His was the first burial in East Guilford. He was born in Devonshire England about 1583 and married in 1608 — Churchill (301). His two sons John (150) and Mark came to New England with him. John Meigs (150) who was the father of Concurrence (75) was at Weymouth 1639, Hartford, New Haven 1644. He was the second owner of "Cutlers Corner" in New Haven, fronting on Church Street 139 ft. and 235 ft. on Chapel. The deeds show that it was owned by Wm. Jeans from 1639-1648 by allotment, and by John Meigs, by purchase, from 1648-1658. He took the oath of fidelity and was admitted freeman in New Haven 1644. He was a tanner by trade and well to do, and was a literary man as well, having been mentioned in early records as having a library. He held a great many offices, was one of the twelve patenties of the Guilford Charter where his name appears four times—Rep. at Hartford 1647, Constable May 14, 1663. The most interesting thing

that he did was undoubtedly the incident recorded about him when "on the night of May 12, 1661, John Meigs of Guilford" rode on horseback to New Haven and notified Reverend John Davenport that the King's Agents were even then on their way to New Haven from Guilford to seize Whalley and Goffe, the Regicides, who were hiding at Mr. Davenport's. He undoubtedly saved their lives and is also reputed to have carried food to them in their "hiding place." He married in 1632 Tamazin Fry in Weymouth, England.

John Kelsey (36) married second at Killingworth, Feb. 18, 1729-30, Mrs. Esther (Edwards) Bristol. His father John Kelsey (72) was the son of William (144) the settler. He was born about 1636 probably at Cambridge, Mass. They removed to Hartford soon after he was born and he lived there being one of the original proprietors of Killingworth in 1664. He married in 1668, at Hartford, Hannah Desborough (73), the daughter of Nicholas Desborough (146) and Mary (Bronson) Desborough (147) before mentioned in Chapter III.

William Kelsey (144) the settler was born in England about 1600, where he married probably about 1625-1628 Bethia Hopkins (145) born about 1605-1610 in England. As there is no mention in the records of William Kelsey's wife it is not known whether she was the mother of all his children. But the Kelsey genealogy states that Bethia (145) may have died around 1636 and he may have married a second time which would make his second wife the mother of the four younger children and possibly of John.

Miss Sally Maria Williams (4) daughter of Jonathan Williams, who was born October 1786 was a school teacher. On January 27, 1822 she married Selah Wilcox (5) of Clinton and to them two daughters were born.

1. Sally Maria born June 8, 1823 but died February 9, 1838 at the age of fifteen, and
2. Polly Elizabeth, born October 21, 1825; who married Henry Bartlett Griswold, November 25, 1845; died August 19, 1866.

Selah Wilcox (5) died August 5, 1842 and it was for this reason



Sally M. Wilcox.

that Grandpa, when he married the daughter Polly three years later, stayed on the farm and helped Grandma Wilcox to run it.

When later he and Polly moved to Guilford Grandma Wilcox sold the farm and came to make her home with her daughter.

A number of letters which "Grandma Wilcox" wrote to her granddaughter Emelyn after her marriage are still in existence and are the property of her great granddaughter, Lillian E. Dudley. They reveal rarely tender thoughts and show a side of her character which has not come down to us in anecdotes about her.

In one letter at a time when she was separated from her grandchildren and felt the loss of her daughter Polly, she writes:

"I tell you, Emelyn, there is an aching void the world can never fill, I am feeling so anxious for you in your feeble state of health and still as anxious for Henry in his feeble state. I feel myself to be that old tree that stands in yonder plain with all her branches dead but two, and those are you and Henry. But I hope those two branches will be propped up and hold green for years." In these letters she speaks of Lillian—then a baby—as "little innocent lamb" "dear little Dumpy" "dear little Babe."

She had her droll side also and when Aunt Emma in later years fell downstairs with a tray of dishes in her hand she rushed to the stairs and asked "Did you break any dishes?" She used to tell Lillian Bible stories and in relating the story of Herod she remarked of him "a sly old cuss."

Her pet expression was "Lord-a-massy" and she used it on each and every occasion where an exclamation was necessary.

When in her eighties she received a call from old Deacon Jason Seward and they sat at the north dining-room window (then the kitchen) and sang hymns with their cracked old voices, she said "she could sing most as well as she ever could only her wind gave out."

When Lillian as a tiny girl sat in her little rocking chair back of Grandma Wilcox's chair and with the scissors snipped great patches of fur off the white cat, Grandma Wilcox scolded her and told her she was a "naughty girl and ought to be turned up and spanked on her little bottom."

She died at the home of her granddaughter Emelyn on June 6, 1875 at the age of eighty-eight years and eight months. So

interesting and sprightly was her personality that it has lived through all the subsequent years in the memory of her grandchildren and her name is on the lips of her great grandchildren with almost as much familiarity as though they had also come into intimate touch with her.

Four pieces of her handiwork have come down to the four great granddaughters—quilts pieced by her own hands in various interesting designs, and these quilts are highly prized because she pieced them.

She is buried in the picturesque old cemetery in Clinton on a hillside overlooking the river she loved so well, which flowed near her old home, and it is our custom to pay tribute to her memory once a year and visit her grave on Decoration Day. The old tombstone which marks her grave bears this fitting inscription:

“Let her own works praise her.”

REFERENCES TO CHAPTER VII

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- Connecticut Genealogy
- History of Guilford—Steiner
- Kelsey Genealogy
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- Mather Genealogy



SELA WILCOX HOUSE, CLINTON

CHAPTER VIII

THE WILCOX-LANE-REDFIELD-ALDEN FAMILIES

Sela Wilcox (5) who was the husband of Sally Maria Williams (4) the subject of the last chapter had some very interesting family connections.

This chapter falls naturally into four divisions, dealing first with the main Wilcoxson line and then with the Lane, Redfield and Alden connections.

Sela Wilcox (5) was the son of Daniel Wilcox (10) born May 4, 1747; died Sept. 3, 1802 who married, 1779, Polly Redfield (11) of whom I will speak later. Daniel (10) was the son of Daniel Wilcox (20) born Dec. 1, 1702 and married April 1, 1731, to Hannah Buell (21) to whom I have referred previously.

Daniel Wilcox (20) was the great grandson of that William Wilcoxson (160) of Stratford and his wife Margaret (161) who, with their son John, then aged 2 yrs., came on the ship "Planter" from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, and landed May 26, 1635/6, probably at Concord, Mass. They went from there to Stratford. When they came to Stratford William was 34 and his wife was 24. They raised a large family (9 children) and their son Joseph (80) is our next subject. He was born 1638 and settled in Killingworth. A deed from Margaret Wilcockson and her son Joseph to William Wilcoxson, another son, Feb. 8, 1698/9 is as follows—William Wilcox hath by consent of his mother and brother Joseph and ordered by them to be recorded 8 acres of upland lying against Wm. Palmer, also 3 acres of meadow lying at Nod between Capt. Allen's and Wm. Palmers. Also 4 acres and one quarter of upland by the frog pond lying against Nod Meadow also 12 acres of land up Hammonasset River which was formerly Thomas Shalers. All which land as they stand bounded in his father's record, Feb. 8, 1698/9. (Pages 120-121 Vol. I Killingworth Records.) The house in which my father was born was located in the district of Nod, Clinton, and is probably on land given to Joseph at the time of distribution.

The name was originally Wilcoxson but the last syllable was generally dropped about the middle of the 18th Century. Joseph

Wilcoxson (80) married Anna (81)—family name unrecorded. Their son Nathaniel (40) born Aug. 29, 1608; married Hannah Lane (41) Nov. 21, 1695 the daughter of Robert Lane (82) and Sarah Picket (83). She was born Dec. 26, 1668. Her father, Robert (82) Lane, was born in England and is thot to have been from Derbyshire. He was a generation younger than the settlers of Windsor, Hartford, New Haven, and Guilford. In fact, he was one of the young freeman at the settlement of Norwalk, Stratford and New London. He is mentioned in the Stratford Records as cowkeeper, fence viewer and burier. In 1686 he was deputy to the Court of Election at Hartford. He went to Killingworth 1695 where he lived until his death and was active in town and church affairs. He married Dec. 19, 1665, Sarah Pickett (83) baptised Nov. 1648 at Salem, the daughter of John (166) and Margaret (167) Pickett, who were at Salem 1648 and at Stratford 1660. John Pickett was deputy to the Colonial Assembly 1673-5. He died at Stratford April 11, 1684 and his wife, Margaret (167) Oct. 6, 1683. Both he and his son-in-law were "men of character and capacity, honored in their time and most worthy ancestors of American freeman." Hannah Buell (21) who married Daniel Wilcox (20) April 1, 1731, was the daughter of Benj. Buell (42) and Hannah Hutchinson (43). Her mother was daughter of John (86) of Lebanon, Ct. and granddaughter of Ralph Hutchinson (172) the Settler, in Boston 1655, and Northampton 1660.

The Buells and the Edward Griswold line have already been thoroly covered in Chapter IV. This whole section of the chart has been duplicated as Polly Bartlett, my great grandmother, was the great granddaughter of Daniel Wilcox (54) and Hannah Buell (55) thru their daughter Abigail (27). Selah Wilcox (5) was the grandson of this same Daniel Wilcox (20) and Hannah Buell (21) thru their son Daniel (10).

We have almost completed the family chart—having now arrived at the last or eighth pie-shaped section. You will please notice that No. 11 on the chart is Polly Redfield, wife of Daniel Wilcox (10) and mother of Selah (5). Here again are a number of duplications. Her mother was Margaret Crane, daughter of Nathaniel (46) granddaughter of Serg. Theophilus (92) and

great granddaughter of Capt Henry Crane (64); her grandmother, Eunice Kelsey, once again taking us back into the Lane, Pickett Kelsey, Hayden, Desbrow, Parmelee and Meigs families all of whom have been discussed at length in previous chapters.

The Redfield family come into this history for the first time.

Polly Redfield (11) daughter of Daniel Redfield (22) and Margaret Crane (23) granddaughter of Daniel Redfield (44) and Elizabeth Graves (45) was also the great granddaughter of Theophilus Redfield (88) born 1682 and married Dec. 24, 1706 to Priscilla Greenel.

Theophilus (88) was the eldest son of James Redfin (176) or Redfield and was a joiner by trade. His gravestone is in the cemetery one and one-half miles south of Chestnut Hill, Clinton. He was known as Serg. Redfield and as he had thirteen children he no doubt needed the title to marshal his family.

His father, James Redfin (176) married Elizabeth How (177) the daughter of Jeremy How (354) who was son of Edward How (708) a first settler of Lynn, Mass. James Redfin (176) was bound to Hugh Roberts of New London for five years "to learn the art and trade of tanning."

His father, William Redfin (352) came to the new world before 1637. As early as 1639 he owned a house and 4 acres of land on the south side of the Charles River, six miles from Boston.

In class, he belonged to the yeomanry; he was a man of moderate means and a "master of some mechanical handicraft." He came to the Conn. Colony and settled at New London. The name gradually changed from Redfin. to Redfield but whether the change was a corruption or voluntary is not known.

Theophilus Redfield (88) before mentioned married Priscilla Greenel (89) Dec. 24, 1706. She was seventeen years old at the time of her marriage and the daughter of Daniel (178) and Lydia (179) Greenel who three years before had settled in Westbrook. Daniel Greenel (178) had come from Seaconnet, Rhode Island, and was the son of Daniel Greenel (356) of the same place and probably the grandson of Matthew Greenel (712) of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. It is a tradition of the family that they are of Huguenot origin and took refuge in England after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Daniel Greenel's (178) wife was Lydia Pabodie (179) and this name unfolds to us the greatest romance of American history.

Her mother was Elizabeth Alden (359) daughter of John (718) and Priscilla (719) whose love story is too well known to repeat it here.

We know from Bradford's Journal that John Alden (718) was a passenger on the Mayflower, joining the Pilgrims at Southampton where he was hired as a cooper.

One of his descendants, the Rev. John Alden, says of him: "He was a stern adherent of justice and morality, unswerving from the straight line of duty as he understood it, yet, at the same time modest, and unassuming in all his ways, showing tenderness and mercy to the weak, and forgiveness to the penitent."

He undoubtedly met and became attached to Priscilla Mullins on the long voyage across the ocean. In the period of great sickness and death which befell the little band of pilgrims he was probably one of a very few persons not afflicted and his sympathies must have been very deeply aroused for Priscilla when she lost father, mother and brother and was left so alone in a strange land.

Another friendship formed on that long voyage was that between him and Capt. Miles Standish. Whether the legend so prettily worded by Longfellow in the poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish" is to be fully believed is doubtful tho quite likely some story regarding these three might have come down to posterity to form a basis for the poem.

It is said that John Alden "Was the most comely youth of the Mayflower Co." and that he was well educated and possessed charming manners.

Because of his friendship with Miles Standish he was assigned to his household when the division into families was made.

He married Priscilla in the Spring of 1621 but where they lived is not known. Probably the first five of their children were born in Plymouth. Of the eleven born to them only eight are recorded.

An interesting incident is that regarding his share in one "Raghorn," one of four heifers which came in the "Jacob."

The first cattle were brought to the Colony in 1624 in the "Charity" and were owned "in common" till 1627. Then thru increase and further importing the colony was divided into twelve groups of thirteen people each, to each of which groups was allotted the use of one animal for ten years, to be returned at the end of that time with one-half its increase.

In this allotment, John Alden and his wife and two children, John and Elizabeth, together with John Howland's family of four, and five single men were made co-sharers in the heifer "Raghorn." It was about this time that a number of the settlers wished to extend their territory and settle Mattabeeset, the Indian name for the territory comprised in Duxbury, Marshfield, Pembroke, Hanson and the Bridgewater.

Six of the twenty signers of the Mayflower Compact who survived that first dreadful winter removed with their families to Duxbury. These were Elder Brewster, Capt. Miles Standish, John Alden, John Howland, Francis Eaton and Peter Brown.

For several years, however, they returned to Plymouth in the winter time in order to protect each other, and so as to be better able to worship God.

When another allotment of land was made in the first part of 1628, John Alden was given land which may be part of the farm whereon stands the little house in which he and Priscilla died, which was built by his son Jonathan and is the fourth oldest house in New England. His first house was just a mere cottage put up in the summer of 1627 preceding the allotment the following January, and a marble slab with the date 1627 marks the site of this first house.

He was appointed in 1633 Assistant to the Governor, which position he held practically for the rest of his life, serving Edward Winslow, Bradford, Prince, Josiah Winslow, and Thomas Hinckley, all of whom he survived except Thomas Hinckley.

He held the rank of first assistant from 1666 until he died and was frequently called Deputy Governor, acting often times in the capacity of Governor when that official was absent.

He served the town of Duxbury as Deputy to the Colonial Council from 1640 to 1650. He was in the first militia company with his two sons at the outbreak of the Pequot War, in 1637.

When a Council of War was appointed it included among others, Winslow, Prince, Standish, and John Alden.

He served many times as arbitrator; was a surveyor of lands both for the government of the colony and for individuals, and, on several important matters was authorized to act as agent or attorney for the colony.

It has been written of him that "He was possessed of a sound judgment and of talents which, tho not brilliant, were by no means ordinary."

All who have written of him speak of his "industry, integrity and exemplary piety." "A worthy and useful man of great humility and eminent for sanctity of life, decided, ardent, resolute and perseverant, indifferent to danger, stern, austere and unyielding, and of incorruptible integrity."

He was a strong supporter of the Church and opposed to anything of a heretic nature and he shared in making the life of the Quakers in the Plymouth Colony intolerable.

When he died in Duxbury, Sept. 12, 1686, at the age of 87 years, he was the last of the "Pilgrim Fathers and the last of the "Mayflower" Company, with the exception of Mary Allerton who died in 1669, aged 90. As he had been the youngest signer of the Mayflower Compact, so he lived to be the last of those who had signed. His interest in the general good was so unselfish that he often times was the loser financially so that at his death he left but a small estate. He owned considerable property earlier in life but in later life divided it among his children.

It has been thot that Priscilla out-lived him and yet the last mention of her was in 1680 at the time of Gov. Josiah Winslow's funeral when among those attending is recorded "the venerable John Alden with Priscilla upon his arm."

A very tangible link between John Alden and the present time is the Cape Cod Canal, the first project of which was suggested and the route traced by a company of which John Alden was one.

Of his eleven children but eight are recorded—

John, born about 1622 or 1623.

Joseph, born, 1624.

(359) Elizabeth, born 1625; married William Pabodie.

Jonathan, born about 1627.

Sarah

Ruth

Mary

David

Elizabeth Alden (359) John's and Priscilla's oldest daughter married Dec. 26, 1644, William Pabodie (358) of Duxbury, son of John Pabodie (716). William Pabodie was a man of property and influence. He was Town Clerk for a period of 18 years and deputy to the General Court a number of times. He also acted as attorney for the town and for individuals. They lived, while in Duxbury, near Brewster and Standish, east of Eagle Creek. Thirteen children were born to them, all in Duxbury, and ten of them married there.

They removed about 1684 to Little Compton, Rhode Island, which was at that time a part of Plymouth Colony.

Their daughter, Lydia (179), born Oct. 3, 1667, married Daniel Greenel (178) already mentioned, and was the mother of Priscilla Greenel (89) who married Theophilus Redfield (88).

Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie (359) died at Little Compton, May 31, 1717. In the old burying ground where she lies buried is a granite monument bearing this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of
Elizabeth Pabodie
who died May ye 31st, 1717
and in the ninety-fourth year of her age."

The Boston News Letter for June 17, 1717 says:

"Little Compton, 31 May: This morning died here, Mrs. Elizabeth Paybody, late wife of Mr. William Paybody, in the ninety-third year of her age.

She was a daughter of John Alden Esq. and Priscilla, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Mullins. This John Alden and Priscilla Mullins were married in Plymouth, New England, where their daughter Elizabeth was born. She was exemplary virtuous and pious and her memory is blessed. She has left a numerous posterity. Her granddaughter Bradford is a grandmother. Elizabeth Alden is said to have been the first white woman born in New England."

The Alden Coat of Arms—(Duxbury)

Red Scroll—denotes courage.

Ermine—denotes purity.

Crescent—emblem of one of three orders of Knighthood.

Lion—emblem of strength.

Crown—emblem of victory.

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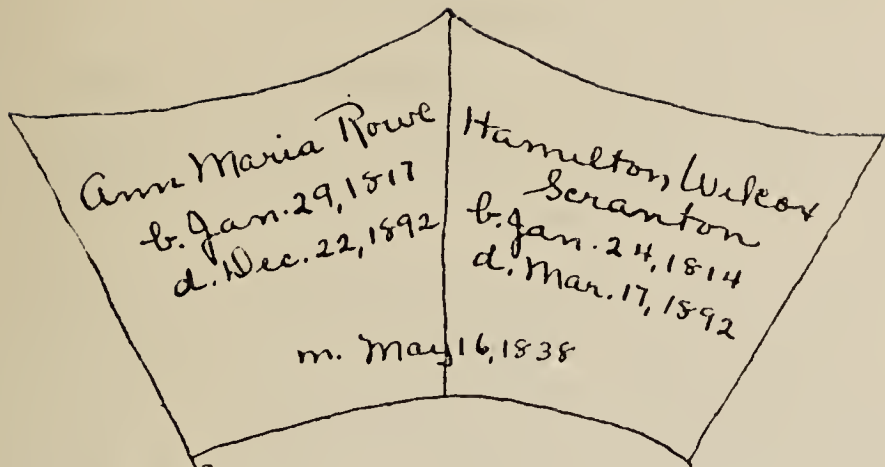
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* Eugenia Maria b. Feb. 11, 1840

Emily Augusta b. Jan. 25, 1841

Charles Hamilton b. Sept. 27, 1847

d. Sept. 3, 1879

Eugenia Maria Scranton

Henry Bartlett Griswold } m. Oct. 17, 1867

Their children

William Hamilton b. Oct. 13, 1872

d. Oct. 14, 1872

Herbert Hamilton b. Jan. 2, 1876

d. May 6, 1882

CHAPTER IX

EUGENIA M. GRISWOLD.

Eugenia Maria Scranton was born on February 11th, 1840, the daughter of Hamilton Scranton and Ann Maria Rowe—a direct descendant in the eighth generation from John Scranton, one of the early “Covenanters” who came from England and settled in Guilford.

A cousin of her grandfather, Seldon Scranton, opened up the first coal mine in Pennsylvania and the city of Scranton was named for him. Another cousin was Cornelius Scranton Bushnell of Monitor fame, who helped save the Union in the Civil War. Still another cousin, Col. Edwin L. Drake, sunk the first oil well in Pennsylvania. Though he spent a fortune in doing it, he did not live to reap much benefit, but his wife who died recently has received a yearly pension.

Her father's brother, John Hart Scranton, who was a merchant in New Haven at the time of the “Gold Rush,” was one of the “49ers” as they were called. He sold out his business, had the frame of a store made in New Haven, chartered a vessel, loaded it with lumber, flour and non-perishable foodstuffs, also men's woolen shirts, socks, boots and gloves, and went around the Horn, stopping at Sacramento where he put up the first frame building. He saw C. P. Huntington and D. Q. Mills come in with shovels and they became the moneyed men of the east as a result of this adventure. He (John Hart Scranton) edited the first newspaper out there, carried the first mail up to Olympia, Washington Territory, making the run by steamer from San Francisco, trading with the Indians on the way and was called by them the “Fire Man” because he ran the steamer. He made and lost several fortunes, giving aid and financial help to hundreds and never seeking a return.

He was the forty-fourth victim of the poisoning at the National Hotel at the time when it is supposed that an attempt was made to poison Buchanan, though it could never be proved. Although he lived several years after the poisoning episode, his death was considered the outcome of it. Upon his departure for the coast,

The Greys, whose Captain he was, marched with him to the train and met him upon his return; and while out there he sent them \$1000 in gold for new uniforms.

On her father's side she also traces her ancestry in the Griswold line through her grandmother Clarissa Griswold Scranton, who was sister of the first Joel Griswold and a direct descendant of Michael.

On her mother's side the line goes back to a Breton noble who came over with William the Conqueror to England in 1008, and whose name was Roland de Rohart. His son held three landships in capita in Devonshire in 1088. His son Roland married Lady Alicia de Dodbrocke. He acquired, through her, additional estates in Devon, and the family have remained there to this day. The branch at Stawerton is extinct, but the other branch at Samerton near Favestock still flourishes.

A direct descendant, Matthew Rowe, came to America and joined the New Haven Colony in 1644, and she (Eugenia Maria Scranton) is a direct descendant nine generations later.

The Andrews genealogy, which was in the possession of the family, was loaned and lost so it is impossible to go into details, though it is known that the Andrews name appeared during the early days of settlement. Dr. Andrews, the beloved pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, Guilford, was also of the same line.

Grandma's early childhood was spent in Fair Haven, Connecticut, on Quinnipiac Avenue where her father had built his home. But when she was about four years old her uncle wanted her father to return to Madison, so he sold his house to the grandparents of the wife of Charles Livermore, the winner of the Bok Peace Prize.

Grandma just remembers playing with her little sister around the stonework of this house which was built on a terraced side-hill. She also remembers Henry A. Chittenden, the great Second Adventist, coming to see her father and trying to convert him to his belief that the world was coming to an end the next year. While they were at the tea table she put both elbows upon the table, and when her mother reproved her, said, "I wanted to show Mr. Chittenden my new elbows." The elbows to her sleeves had been patched with new material, much brighter than the

faded dress and she thought it was something to be proud of. She was too young to remember their serious conversation, but her father told her in later years that Mr. Chittenden proved in every way he could think of that the end of the world was near, but dropping into general conversation, he forgot himself and asked her father why he did not do something that would make him better off in later years, to which her father replied:

“If the world ends next year, why should anyone do anything unnecessary?” much to Mr. Chittenden’s chagrin. Mr. Chittenden also said he had made his will and her father again replied, “There will be no one to use your money if the world comes to an end.”

When she was about four years old they all went over to spend Thanksgiving with her grandfather Rowe. At breakfast they had always had oyster fritters so she was all prepared for them and found instead that they had hash. When they offered her some she said politely, “No, I thank you.” Her mother said, “Why, Jennie, I thought you liked hash,” and Jennie said, “I do, but I have enough at home and when I go visiting I expect something else.”

When dinner time came it was the custom to serve the turkey and roast meats first and then bring on the chicken pie, and when the pie came in poor little Grandma burst out crying because she had eaten so much turkey that she had no room for chicken pie.

At another time her grandmother Rowe went to get her a piece of pumpkin pie and found to her surprise that it was mouldy. When she told her little granddaughter, that young lady replied politely, “Oh, but I am very fond of mould.”

At the time that her brother Charles was born they took her over to her grandmother’s to stay. When they came to get her and told her about her little new brother she said, “I wish Charles was dead” because she didn’t want to go home.

When they moved to Madison they lived in the little old stone house which has remained in the family until a few years ago, when, upon the death of Miss Lucy Scranton, a cousin, it was sold to Miss Frances Carlin. It stands opposite the little unused schoolhouse near Neck Bridge.

That summer she commenced going to school at the age of



HAMILTON SCRANTON'S HOME NEAR NECK BRIDGE, MADISON

four. When she was six years old there was a multiplication test, and although there were pupils ranging up to eighteen and nineteen years of age, as there were in those days of ungraded schools, she "seated" them all one by one, and after many more questions asked and answered correctly, was finally told to be seated herself.

At the end of another term they had a spelling match with spectators as before and she remembers so well one pupil after another going to their seats. Finally she was left standing alone, her little heart thumping and they gave her other words until some said, "It is no use, she will not miss one," so she sat down.

The parents of some of the children were provoked because she was always at the head of the class. In those days every Monday the head one had to go to the foot but Tuesday would find her at the head again and some accused the teacher of favoritism and one woman said, "there was deviltry in it." So some of them set a day to come to visit the school not letting the teacher know. Poor Grandma *missed* on the second round on the word *dubious*, much to the teacher's dismay, who said afterwards it was the only word she ever missed. Judging by the expressions on the visitor's faces they were overjoyed, evidently saying to themselves, "There! I told you so!" But the very next round she was at the top again and there she remained all the time that she was in the Madison school.

While she was in Madison she went to New Haven to visit cousins of her own age and while there went to their school with them. She was called up with the first to "spell out" her words and when her turn came she pronounced them right without spelling. The teacher remarked, "Well, you belong in a higher class." In that she read so easily that he smiled and said, "I guess you had better be in the next," so she was and read as well as she does now. Before school was out she had recited in "Arithmetic," "Geography" and "Things Familiar" to the teacher's amazement and her own enjoyment and pride.

While Mr. Scranton was building a new house they boarded with Grandma's Aunt Harriet Dowd and she started going to the district school, but she was so much ahead of all the other pupils that after that she went to private schools and there had

to often recite alone as she was ahead of the other classes. She remembers that she got all the prizes that were ever given out. One time when she received the prize, before it was given out, the children looked at the teacher's record book during her absence at noon hour. They exclaimed when they examined it, "What does this mean? Jennie Scranton hasn't a single mark down." She was surprised and said, "Perhaps she keeps it somewhere else, but I think it is wrong to look at her book." When school was closed that day, one pupil more venturesome than the others said, "Miss Parmelee, why didn't you mark Jennie Scranton? We can't find any marks." To which the teacher replied, "What's the use, she is ahead in everything and it would make no difference." But Grandma says she always felt as if it was not quite fair to the other pupils. She went from one school to another until at the age of thirteen she had mastered Algebra and was studying Geometry in which she soon out-distanced the class and had to recite alone as she did in most of her studies.

In the early part of 1856 she went to Washington, during Buchanan's administration, with her favorite uncle, John Hart Scranton, who also took his brother Joseph. They spent several days there and Grandma had her hair dressed by a hair-dresser for the first time to attend a "levee" at the White House.

On their way home they stopped in Philadelphia at the Continental Hotel and again in New York, where her uncle bought her a beautiful white velvet hat trimmed with white satin ribbon with diamond-shaped velvet drops upon it and a "Piccolomini" coat. She had her hair dressed again while in New York.

In the meantime, as the cry was "Westward, ho!" her father with several others planned to go to Western Iowa to take up new land and start in the spring of 1856 for Council Bluffs, which they did, so that in the fall of '56 she went to Wilbraham, Mass., to the then famous "Wilbraham Academy" for boys and girls. (This school now prepares boys only for Wesleyan College.) She had expected at the close of the school year to go to her Grandfather's home and then go West to meet her family. To her surprise when she alighted from the bus at her Grandfather's her family were all there.

They, upon their arrival in Iowa, found conditions far from what they had been represented to be and feeling that they had been misled, started for home again as soon as their freight arrived, which they shipped back without even unloading.

Aunt Emma tells the story of their journey to Iowa in April of the year 1856. They left New Haven by train at seven o'clock on a Tuesday morning, in a private car, secured for their company, and arrived at Iowa City at eleven o'clock Saturday night. There went with them a carload of horses and wagons which were several days late in arriving. Then they set out to cross the state by wagon to Olmstead, a town named for the man who influenced their party to go, and long since given some other name. They were obliged while crossing the state to stop at log houses at night, often finding undesirable accommodations. In one place the food was so dirty they could not eat it, and Mr. Olmstead asked for an egg for his young son, remarking that dirt could not get into the egg. When the egg was opened it was bad.

Often their noonday meal was provided by her father shooting prairie chickens which her mother cooked by the roadside.

They were obliged to ford all the streams, the water often coming up even with the wagon bottom. At the Des Moines River they found a floating bridge.

When they arrived in Olmstead they found conditions had been misrepresented and they had to stay in Mr. Olmstead's house, which was built entirely of black walnut, as the banks of the Boyer River, near which the town was located, were lined with black walnut trees.

Aunt Emma, though only fifteen at the time, opened the first school in Woodbine, the adjoining town. There were about fifteen children, some as old as she and one older who didn't know her letters, and they were all barefooted.

She had a chair to sit in but the children sat on rough planks—the first plank cut from a log and the smooth side uppermost. She boarded in Dr. Coles' family and went up a ladder to a straw mattress spread on the floor in a room partitioned merely by curtains. She was very homesick and resigned after a week's teaching.

Conditions were so unpromising that many of the party returned at once, but the Scranton family waited until their freight, which had been sent by boat, had come and then they set out for home. They returned by way of Council Bluffs, taking the steamer down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis and then by train to Springfield, Ill., stopping at Mt. Pulaski, Ill., to visit cousins (John Gillette and Horace Rowe), and they returned to Fair Haven the early part of the summer.

Mr. Scranton's house in Fair Haven had been left in charge of an agent to be sold, but fortunately had not been, so getting the key and going in they were all home once more, though they had to wait some time for their freight.

The following year Grandma kept a little private school (though she was only eighteen) in the "front chamber" of their house.

In 1859 Mr. Scranton was with his brother H. L. Scranton, who kept the Sachem's Head Hotel and they moved to Sachem's Head.

In the fall of 1860 Grandma went to Washington again and was there that memorable winter of 1860-61, remarkable for the agitation over the Missouri Compromise, with Peace Conventions being held behind closed doors, and with the secession of South Carolina.

Her invitation to Lincoln's Inaugural Ball is still preserved by her granddaughter Lillian E. Dudley to whom she gave it many years ago. She remained in Washington until the firing on Fort Sumpter when all Northerners left for home, then returned to Sachem's Head where the family remained until the Hotel burned in 1865. They then returned to Fair Haven to her grandparent's home, they both having died.

The stories of Washington life and Sachem Head Memories were published in the local weekly paper, and follow:

HOTEL RECOLLECTIONS

ORIGINAL HOSTELRY AT SACHEM'S HEAD IS RECALLED

It is, this week, the privilege of the *Shore Line Times* to place before its readers rare memories of the original Sachem's Head



SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL NEAR GUILFORD, CONN.

Hotel, retained and written down by Mrs. Henry B. Griswold of State Street:

"I was very much interested in an article appearing in the Sunday Register Feb. 24, written from recollections of Edward F. Bishop, concerning the old Sachem's Head Hotel, which burned in 1865; and in the picture which accompanied the article.

"As I am at least twelve years older than Mr. Bishop and was at Sachem's Head the last seven years of the hotel's existence, I cannot refrain from supplementing this article with my own recollections.

"I have before me a circular belonging to Miss Mary Griswold, announcing the sale of the hotel in 1859 to H. L. Scranton, the proprietor of the then famous Tontine of New Haven, and my father's brother. The circular announced that the hotel would be repainted, remodeled and refurnished, and would continue for the present under the superintendency of Samuel Fowler who had been its popular manager for the past ten years. The circular also contains a picture of both hotels, the one of the Sachem's Head Hotel, being an earlier picture than the one which Mr. Bishop owns and which he courteously loaned to accompany this article. There is an amusing 'N. B.' at the close of the circular stating that 'mosquitoes are never seen at the 'Head'!"

"Mr. Scranton added another section to the original building at its east end and the entire lower floor of this section was comprised of the new dining-room which seated over four hundred guests, and of an immense parlor used also as a ball room, in which I remember, there was a sprung floor, laid without nails. This latter room was frequently used on Sunday mornings for devotional services which were conducted by any minister who chanced to be a guest.

"He also built barns for the accommodation of horses and carriages brought by guests, for in those days this was a customary proceeding, and there were many fine horses there every summer driven by liveried coachmen.

"Bath houses were erected for 'surf bathing,' as it was then called, at Bloody Cove; and on the west side near the property then owned by the Roberts family, bath houses were arranged so there was hot water for the convenience of the guests.

"Mr. Scranton also added green houses and a grapery from which I recall that he picked one bunch of grapes, weighing twenty-seven pounds, which filled a bushel basket, and which he exhibited in New Haven.

"The grounds in front of the hotel were laid out by a landscape gardner in small flower gardens and beautiful shrubs and young trees, thus adding much to the attractiveness of the hotel and making in later years what has become known as Goodyear's Grove.

“He also bought the John Benton farm and house and kept several men to raise products for the hotel table. My father acted in this capacity and made daily trips to New Haven from there for supplies. It was for this reason that he moved his family to Sachem’s Head, and we lived in the Benton house (now occupied by Eliot Benton) for seven years with the exception of two winters and one summer spent at the hotel itself, where consequently I became intimately connected with the hotel life..

“My uncle arranged with the New London, Stonington and Providence Railroad for a new station to be called ‘the Sachem’s Head Station’ at a distance of one mile from the hotel, and excursion tickets were supplied the guests between the two hotels at half price. Mr. Scranton ran a bus to and from the station, driven by Warren Lowe, a mulatto, highly respected, whom I presume many remember.

“He also built a new dock, making water connection with the New York and Providence steamers which stopped there for the convenience of its guests, for Sachem’s Head at this time was called by some the Newport of Connecticut.

“One of the up-to-date features of the hotel was its telegraph service with the Tontine in New Haven—in those days a real luxury in communication. In this connection I remember that during a thunderstorm, lightning destroyed fourteen of the telegraph poles, and entering the office on the wires, cut a gold ring from the operator’s finger without any further injury to operator or hotel. My son remembers going down there with his father, the late Henry B. Griswold, who furnished new poles to replace those destroyed, and seeing at that time Stephen A. Douglaś, Lincoln’s opponent in the presidential race of 1860, promenading the hotel piazza with his wife.

“I remember the names and faces of many distinguished guests; the Astors, Vanderbilts, and Harrimans from New York; the Hinton, Downers, Hayes and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas of Washington, the Pomeroy of Pittsfield and Emersons of Boston, besides many well known wealthy people from all over the country, though few Southerners were there after 1859 on account of the slavery agitation and the resultant war. I recall particularly a family of thirty from New York by the name of Thorne, Grandmother Thorne, as they called her, paying all the bills for her children and their respective partners and the grandchildren, also a pet dog belonging to them that sat in a high chair at the table with the family with a napkin around his neck, for which they paid full price as a guest. Mrs. Thorne’s bills amounted to several hundred dollars a week.

“The dining room presented an innovation, in that small tables were set for four although there were a few long tables of an earlier

fashion. An orchestra of several pieces furnished music during dinner and for dances in the evening.

"The hotel having been destroyed by fire, very little remains of its later splendor, though my sister has one silver spoon with the Sachem's Head Hotel inscription which was picked up on the ground after the fire. But at the time my uncle bought it he sold the old furnishings to make room for the new and Miss Mary Griswold has still in her possession five chairs left from many which her father bought at that sale.

"The spoon already mentioned, these chairs, the circular mentioned at the beginning of this article, and Mr. Bishop's picture of the hotel as it looked in 1864, are all that remain so far as I know of that once famous hostelry."

Mrs. Henry B. Griswold.

(Copied from the March 6, 1924, issue of the *Shore Line Times*.)

OTHERS RECALL LINCOLN

MRS. H. B. GRISWOLD WAS IN WASHINGTON IN SIXTIES

The recollections of Abraham Lincoln, as given by Rev. George W. Banks of Springfield, Mass., to the *Daily Republican* of that city and copied by the *Shore Line Times* last week, aroused much interest.

Along the same line are memories of personal acquaintance with the martyred President possessed by Mrs. Henry B. Griswold of State Street and published for the first time in 52 years in the *Shore Line Times* of Feb. 6, 1913. By special request we reprint these interesting reminiscences.

Mrs. Griswold, who was then Miss Scranton of New Haven, spent the winter of 1860-61 in Washington, D. C., as the guest of her uncle, John Hart Scranton, at the National Hotel. The Scranton family was of Madison, Conn., but John Hart Scranton had become a prominent business man in the development of the Pacific coast, and his large business interests brought him in close touch with the men in charge of the affairs of the nation. He numbered among his personal friends some of the foremost men in Washington. Under these conditions, unusual social opportunities were open to his niece, who returned with him to Washington after one of his brief visits with relatives in Madison and New Haven. Nor was the young lady altogether a stranger in the nation's Capital city, having visited there four years earlier.

In its day the National Hotel in Washington was famous as the winter home of many of the influential persons of that time. There, in that stirring winter of 1860-61, were Senator John J. Crittenden, General Gates, Owen Lovejoy, the Abolitionist, Anson Burlingame,

the first minister to China, Mrs. Myra Gaines, who was conducting her own case in her celebrated law suit, in which she claimed the ownership of nearly all the ground occupied by the city of New Orleans, a law suit that lasted thirty years and was finally closed by a compromise, the government paying Mrs. Gaines an enormous sum after she had established her heirship. J. W. Simonton of the New York Times and Z. K. Pangborn, another member of the press, were also among the scores of famous people whom Mrs. Griswold met daily during her stay of four months in the National Hotel. Many receptions were held there each week. Mr. Scranton, who frequently entertained at the National Hotel, gave a cotillion reception in honor of his niece, at which time the favors for the forty young ladies who attended were a pair of kid gloves to each. For this event the poet, Owen Lovejoy, wrote a poem, the original copy of which the guest of honor has yet in her possession.

Most people have learned the events of the Civil War from the pages of text books on history, but Mrs. Griswold was in the midst of history in the making during those first months of the great struggle. Terrible realities to the people in Washington were the secession of South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860, the following of other states, the agitation over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the secret meeting of the Peace Congress. It was feared that Lincoln would never reach Washington alive as it was believed there was a plot to blow up the train at Baltimore. When it was learned that Lincoln, with his wife and two young sons, was safely domiciled at Willard's Hotel, having arrived unexpectedly ahead of the anticipated time a wave of relief swept over the city.

A delightful hour was passed with the Lincoln family by Mr. Scranton and his niece at the Willard Hotel before the inauguration of Lincoln, an hour which Mrs. Griswold remembers as a great privilege and pleasure. Mr. Scranton, who was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, uniquely introduced his niece to Mr. Lincoln, as "a black Connecticut Republican" to which the President-elect responded, "That is the kind to be trusted."

While shaking hands with the President-elect, Mrs. Griswold, who was then Miss Scranton, remarked:

"I hope you have brought peace with you to Washington."

Taking the young lady's hand in the firm grasp of his own strong hand, Lincoln's deeply lined face became thoughtful and with a prayerful expression in his eyes he said slowly, after a second:

"Miss Scranton, I have brought a peaceable disposition to Washington but cannot tell how far that will go."

Miss Scranton had not asked the question of her own volition, but at the special entreaty of the aged senator, John J. Crittenden, who, having learned of the intended call, begged her with tears



The honor of Miss Stanton's company
 is requested at the Union. Bull on. Monday evening
 March 4th at Washington, D.C.

HON. J. S. BLACK, Sect' of State	HON. J. A. DIX, Sect' Treas'	HON. E. M. STANTON, Att' Gen'	HON. HORATIO KING, P. M. Gen'
Hon. W. H. Seward	Hon. S. A. Douglas	Hon. W. Seward	Hon. A. S. Bingham
S. C. Adams	D. Clark	J. C. Calhoun	P. King
H. M. Rice	J. C. Tim Eysa	Ed. W. Merrill	W. P. Mangum
A. J. Hamilton	Green Adams	J. E. Baughman	G. B. Johnson
R. G. McKim	John Coville	H. W. Bates	E. B. French
J. F. Poinsett	C. H. Rice	M. F. Conant	J. A. Gadsden
T. D. Elliot	C. R. Tamm	R. E. Prouton	F. A. Morris
Geo. Briggs	E. B. Washburne	W. B. Macfar	G. A. Gray
J. Thompson	S. R. Curtis	J. A. Campbell	J. R. Woodruff
Hon. W. E. Miller	Hon. W. S. Johnson	Hon. J. C. Davis	P. H. Fenner
Genl. Scott	Genl. H. H. Critt	Genl. S. Cooper	Hon. W. G. Whately
Commodore Mason	Capt. F. Buchanan	Capt. L. M. Powell	Genl. J. S. Saunders
W. W. Veatch	Major Edward Everett	Major J. M. Smith	Genl. W. Woodruff
Major Richards	Genl. Schmitt	Major J. M. Smith	Major H. C. Cary
D. D. Field	F. Middle	Major J. M. Smith	J. A. Dix
W. C. Aves	Wm. C. Hall	Major J. M. Smith	J. H. Davis
J. M. S. Williams	E. Caswell	Major J. M. Smith	Wm. Thomas
Thomas Newcom	Amos Wood	Major J. M. Smith	John H. Phipps
W. H. Conner	J. A. Arnold	Major J. M. Smith	Wm. B. Smith
J. W. McMillan	John W. Craig	Major J. M. Smith	C. J. Washburn
W. G. Spearman	W. G. Spearman	Major J. M. Smith	J. B. Johnson
W. D. Ballou	Genl. P. P. Smith	Major J. M. Smith	J. S. Johnson
John F. Carr	Joseph P. Smith	Major J. M. Smith	John H. Phipps
J. C. Wallcut	H. C. Pratt	Major J. M. Smith	John H. Phipps

streaming down his face, to do him the great favor of asking the question as if unpremeditated and to note well Lincoln's reply. The senator awaited her return and, upon being informed of Lincoln's words, exclaimed,

"Lincoln is a good man. All we can do is to trust him."

During this memorable call Lincoln told several of his humorous stories, discussing the merits of Charlotte Cushman, the famous actress who was then playing "Meg Merrilies" at Ford's Theater, and whom all present had seen the previous night in the same theater, in which four years later, Lincoln lost his life. Mr. Lincoln also recounted little tricks of his sons, Willie and Tad, while Tad sat in Mr. Scranton's lap, listening and holding the watch which his little hand had managed to extricate from that gentleman's pocket, and which he was loathe to give up when the guests were departing.

Speaking of her impression of President Lincoln as she remembers him, Mrs. Griswold said:

"We were fascinated by his easy, fluent speech and our hearts were so won that we forgot his uncouth figure and remembered only his sincere, tender expressions and the peace and good will that emanated from the steady glance of his eyes. Upon our leaving he gave me his picture and wrote his autograph while we waited."

Mrs. Griswold vividly recollects the excitement in Washington before and on Inauguration day; the request that ladies should keep within doors; the rushing up and down Pennsylvania Avenue of General Winfield Scott and his flying artillery; the placing of experienced marksmen on the roofs of the tallest buildings at intervals along the route from the Capitol to the White House ready to fire should there be any disturbance in the crowd; the watching of the grand procession through the closed blinds of the hotel; the murmur of relief and joy when the day ended and Abraham Lincoln had peacefully been inaugurated President of the United States.

Then came the Inauguration ball with all its splendor and magnificence. Mrs. Griswold yet retains her invitation card, although collectors of Lincoln mementoes have offered a good price for it. It is about eight inches square, has the American eagle at the top and, in large type, the words, "Lincoln's Inauguration Ball." Then follows the usual wording, "The pleasure of Miss Scranton's company is requested," etc. Three columns of names of senators and representatives close the invitation. Mrs. Griswold did not attend the ball as many ladies considered it unsafe in that troubled time, to appear at the White House.

An anecdote of President Lincoln's first levee in the White House came to Mrs. Griswold's recollection and she laughingly said:

"I must also recount the greatest of all privileges connected with my acquaintance with President Lincoln. In the carriage going

from the National Hotel to the White House to attend the first levee, as they called receptions then, were the Mexican minister, Senor Otero, his wife, Madame Otero, my uncle, John Hart Scranton and myself. Madame Otero remarked in her lively fashion,

"How I would like a kiss from President Lincoln!"

"I seconded the remark and my uncle replied, "Why not?"

No more was said and the subject passed from mind. We proceeded in line through the Blue room to pay our respects to our new President. To our great surprise my uncle whispered in the ear of President Lincoln. We could only surmise what he said but President Lincoln laughingly responded.

"Certainly, with pleasure!"

Bending his tall figure, President Lincoln gave Madame Otero and myself each a kiss, amid the hand-clapping and cheering of all in the room. For several days Madame Otero and myself were the objects of the envy of our many friends."

As the winter days waned the war shadow deepened. More states seceded. War, and the fear that it could not be averted, was the only topic of conversation in Washington. Events were awaited with bated breath. Then came April 12, and with it the news of the firing on Fort Sumpter. Hurriedly the Northern families at the National Hotel packed their trunks and departed from Washington, uncertain of being permitted to pass through Baltimore. Saturday night saw the arrival in New York City of a crowd of Northern women and children with hearts full of indignation at the precipitation of the Civil War."

Mary Hoadley Griswold.

(Copied from the Feb. 28, 1924, issue of the *Shore Line Times*.)

On October 17, 1867, Eugenia Maria Scranton was married to Henry Bartlett Griswold of Guilford. In her own words: "the, or one of the best men that ever lived, who had a daughter seven years younger than myself and a son just ten years younger. I took them to my heart at once as he hoped I would, but when the daughter rushed out to the carriage as I left it and warmly embraced me, calling me the dear name of Mother, and saying she was glad to have me come, and the son warmly welcomed me in his boyish way, I felt as though I should be very happy."

They said of Grandma when she came here that she was the handsomest bride that had ever entered the North Church. Grandma Wilcox, who was also there, soon became very fond of Grandma and loved and respected her until her death, and trusted her so much that in her last sickness she would take no medicine from any hands but hers.



EUGENIA MARIA GRISWOLD
1868

She spent a very happy winter in her new home. The following winter they closed the house and went to New Haven where Grandpa and my father opened an office opposite the "old depot" on Chapel Street.

The next fall, October 13, 1870, Emelyn was married to James A. Dudley and they made their home with her family. Lillian was born October 21, 1871, and Emelyn was in such poor health that Grandma had the entire care of the baby for five years, so that she grew up calling her "Mamma Griswold" and continued to do so until I came and began calling her Grandma.

Emelyn and James lived with the family until they removed to the Water Street house in the spring of 1875, where they spent the remainder of their married life. Grandma Wilcox died down there in June of the same year and in the fall my father went to Kalamazoo.

James A. Dudley was terribly gored by a bull in the spring of 1897, from which injuries he died April 17, 1897. The following tribute paid to him by Henry Pynchon Robinson in his "Guilford Portraits" portrays the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him:

JAMES AMBROSE DUDLEY

August 21, 1840—April 17, 1897

A steadfast, open, honest man to view
 To his ideal and own clear conscience, true.
 He stood among our ranking men, select,
 Whose silent, thinking force we must respect.
 And set before our eyes his manly aim,
 With reputation excellent and name;
 Who forward to new virtues led the day
 And kept the old for pattern of the way.
 His merits he would neither urge nor hide
 And yet in highest office did preside.
 Could indicate the tendencies of right
 With judgment excellent and terms polite
 In spirit brave, efficient and heroic,
 If less so still, had lived today less Stoic,
 Nor had the Stoic's hardness; gentle mood
 Without showed kindest mind within and stood
 To let the ample birthright in him shine,
 Full worthy of devout, ancestral line;
 Till fateful doom above him did impend
 And hiding there its hazard brought the end.

On January 2, 1876, Grandma gave birth to a son, Herbert Hamilton.

Grandpa had been cutting timber at Portchester, then went "west" and began lumbering. In the fall of 1877 Grandma joined him at Alamo, Michigan, and spent the winter with him. The next year was spent in Detroit and they returned to Guilford in 1880. Grandma's parents moved to Guilford to run the house and farm and this arrangement was continued until Mr. Scranton's death in 1893.

In 1878 when Grandpa was in Alamo, Aunt Mary wrote him that a nephew, Merritt Griswold, had been very ill and she thought a change would benefit him and wondered if a place could be found for him. Grandpa wrote back, "Send him right out." He remained with the Griswold Lumber Company for many years and married the daughter of the President of the Middleville, Michigan, Bank, Jennie Coombs, the first woman cashier of any bank in the United States. He became a very successful business man and in later years told Grandpa he owed it all to him for he taught him all he knew about the lumber business.

Grandpa and my father continued their lumbering in Michigan and Indiana and Grandma spent part of the time there after "Bertie's death," which occurred May 6, 1882.

When "Bertie," as he was always called, was but two months old he was very ill with double pneumonia and barely lived. In November of that year his right elbow began to pain him and Dr. Bacon, New Haven's leading physician, was called. He diagnosed it as an abscess of the joint and treated it all winter. In the spring (1877) he performed an operation, taking out the diseased joint and a portion of the bone of the lower arm, thus shortening the arm a little. The arm was put in a cast and as it healed it formed a ligamentous joint.

In the fall Grandma and the baby went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where they boarded and met Mettie M. Morrison, who afterward married Henry W. Griswold. In the winter in order to be nearer her husband, they went to Alamo, where Grandpa cut some of his "big logs." The schools were closed so the children could see them pass, logs so huge that they had to be drawn by a large number of oxen.



EMELYN MARIA GRISWOLD
1868

The next spring Grandma returned to the East and in the fall Bertie was suddenly taken with convulsions, the poor little fellow having thirty-one in all. The treatment given him for these convulsions was to place him in a tub of hot water and pour cold water on his head to keep it from affecting his brain. At the end of eight hours when they took him out of the hot water, Dr. Bacon told Grandma not to trouble to dress him as he could not live long and that if he did he wouldn't know anything. But to their surprise about two hours later he opened his eyes and said, "Please Mamma, milk, please water," which she gave him and then dressed him and sent for the doctor. She says that she shall never forget the expression on his face when he came. He simply said, "That child has been raised from the dead." The doctor said he had never known of such a case for after such terrible convulsions, which left his entire left side paralyzed, it did not injure his brain, which had always been remarkable for a child of his age.

They did not try to teach him to do things but he learned without it. He would ask a person's name, then spell it out with his blocks of which he had several sets, so he could spell out nursery rhymes, though he could only use his shortened right arm, his left arm being paralyzed.

He had a face and expression of unusual beauty and in traveling back and forth with him from East to West, people on the train would come and speak to Grandma, saying, "I beg your pardon, but I never saw so angelic a child," or "he looks as if he had just come from heaven," or "he looks like an angel on earth," and some would cry as they talked with him, they were so moved by his spiritual beauty.

In the spring of 1877 Grandma took him out to Detroit, Mich., where Grandpa was lumbering, remaining a year. It was on their return to Guilford in 1880 that Grandma's parents broke up their home in New Haven and came to Guilford to run the farm and be of assistance to her, as she had so much care with Bertie.

He died in a convulsion on May 6, 1882, at the age of six years and five months.

Not long after his death Grandma met Dr. Bacon on the train

and he said, "Mrs. Griswold, you must be proud to have been the mother of such a beautiful child in every respect." He also said that his case was so very unusual that he had reported it to all the medical journals of this country and Europe. And although they repeatedly asked for a bill, he always replied, "Wait till I send in a bill." After Bertie's death he declared that they owed him nothing, as his case had been of great interest and study to him, as well as to many other physicians whom he had brought in to see him.

In the next ten years Grandma spent about two years in Springport, Mich., where Grandpa was lumbering, then back to Guilford where she spent most of her time helping Emelyn and her children—Aunt Emma taking her place when she was away.

Two years were spent in White Cloud where Grandpa was located and then she came East again and helped in multitudinous ways in the "Dudley family" which was as dear to her as though they were her own. Then back to Knox and Ober, Ind., where they cut a great deal of lumber.

When they were in White Cloud they had a store where they supplied the workmen with flour, sugar, tea, coffee, pork, pickles, groceries of all kinds, also woolen shirts, socks and flannels. Grandma was the clerk and kept all the accounts, also the lumbering accounts. The foreman came in at night and gave her the men's time, number of feet sawed, kind of lumber and size, so when lumber was ordered she could tell at once what they had on hand. She really kept accounts for all the workmen, who traded out their wages at the store, so that at the end of the month they had but a few dollars coming to them. All they seemed to care for was plenty to eat, with no thought for the future. Once Grandpa remonstrated with a bright young couple and told them they ought to be saving against the future, to which they replied that if they couldn't take care of themselves, the town would take care of them.

While there, a little child a few days old died, and the parents were so superstitious they did not dare to touch the body, so Grandpa went down and brought it up to Grandma and Mr. Hoover, one of their best men, and a college man, made a coffin for it and Grandma covered it with material she had on hand.

They laid out the child and collected vines and flowers with which they decorated the coffin, for the neighbors all had flowers and parlor organs even if their beds were bunks built against the wall. One of the workmen, who claimed to be a Methodist Elder, officiated, and a sleigh load of neighbors went several miles in a driving snowstorm to the cemetery.

In 1890 the Griswold Lumber Company went to Knox and Ober, Ind., and Grandma kept the books as usual. They could not find a comfortable place to board so bought a small two-story house, one large room, a small kitchen, and one room upstairs. While there they witnessed a prairie fire which threatened to destroy all their possessions. Tall trees blazing at the top and the burning leaves dropping everywhere endangered the whole camp. The workmen took off their woolen shirts, dipped them in water and thrashed the ground to keep the fire from spreading. The fire came so near the house that they took old carpets from the house and drenched them in water and kept them on the roofs. Grandma packed all their trunks and the company's papers and stowed them in a vegetable cellar deep under ground. The women all rushed to Grandma crying and praying but Grandma was perfectly calm, for she realized that there was nothing more to be done. Fortunately, by the supreme efforts of the workmen and the shifting of the wind, the fire changed its direction and the danger was over. The next morning my father sent down an order for new shirts for the men and a sum of money to reward them for their valiant efforts.

While in White Cloud another nephew, Alfred R. Griswold, was in the company's employ and went to Ober with them, where he was "Depot Master" in the station which the Griswold Lumber Company built. He remained with them until their sickness brought them East again, and he married in Ober, Maud Dunkelbarger, whose kind ministrations to them during their illness will never be forgotten.

Upon their return to Guilford they took up life once more in the old home and so it has continued with many changes to the present time, though they both have passed to their reward.

Both of Grandma's parents died in 1892; in 1896 my mother died and my father and I came to Guilford. A year later Uncle

James Dudley died, and in 1898 Lillian, his oldest daughter, came to make her home with her grandparents during a long period of ill health. Aunt Emelyn died in 1904, her home was broken up and Alice and Laura came into the home also. The boys were away at school. In 1916 Grandpa died. In 1927 Grandma died and I was married.

Grandma's life was one long unbroken record of service and love and sacrifice. Always putting others before herself, never considering herself, often at the expense of her health; she did for others as long as she lived. The deftness of her hands equalled the deftness of her brain, and the record of her sewing is almost incredible. She began by piecing a bedquilt when she was six years old; was making dresses when she was eleven, made all her school dresses, and the gowns she wore the winter in Washington, her own trousseau when she was married, as well as Emelyn's trousseau later on.

She made all Lillian's baby clothes and all the other baby clothes in the Dudley family, as well as her own. And in later years dresses for me and for all the family, as well as countless small pieces of sewing, and outfits for dolls for all her granddaughters and one great granddaughter, Dorothy Dudley Soper. The creations of her needle were always the wonder and admiration of all who saw them for their exquisite workmanship and daintiness.

Grandma's superlative mind and the deftness of her hands were no less admirable than the traits of her character, and her remarkable disposition.

A woman of sterling qualities and saintly disposition, she was withal an unusually strong character without that inaneness that is apt to go hand in hand with passivity.

The spiritual quality of her life within, shone through the beauty of her face testifying to the life of love and service and devotion which had been hers.

REFERENCES TO CHAPTER IX

- Scranton Genealogy
- East Haven Register
- Edith H. Rowe
- Jacobus, Families of Ancient New Haven
- Savage's Genealogical Dictionary
- Connecticut Genealogies



WHERE WE HAVE DWELT

CHAPTER X

“WHERE WE HAVE DWELT”

When Samuel Lee sold his house on the corner to William Starr in 1794 another deed was drawn on the same day—the date being May 24. Copied from the records, Vol. 15, p. 38, it reads:

Ruth Lee and Levi Lee to Captain Samuel Lee for £131 10 sh. two tracts of land, one at a place commonly called Crooked Lane containing by estimation twelve and one half acres bounded easterly on the highway, northerly on Timothy Lee's and Samuel Lees land, westerly on Charles Collins, William Lee and Samuel Scranton, southerly by Eleazer Evarts, Timothy and Samuel Lee. The other tract being salt marsh lying at a place commonly called Caffinge's Island containing 56 rods; Bounded southerly by Samuel Lee, east by West River, north by Ruth Lee's land and west by a great creek, and also our right to the barn.

This deed refers to the land upon which our house was built, probably that same year.

The house in type was very similar to Aunt Mary's house with the exception that there were two windows on each side of the front door.

The sloping roof made the rooms upstairs low “under the eaves” just as Aunt Mary's is now.

For years the house was not painted and stood close beside the road which then ran up over our present lawn. Some purple lilacs long since gone grew close to the house on the south side and a stone wall separated the home lot of Samuel Lee from that of his son-in-law Joel Griswold.

When Samuel Lee died in 1819 he left the following provision in his will:

To Ruth Benton, widow of Abner Benton, movables \$37.04. Also to Ruth Benton in real estate the dwelling house \$300. also 2½ acres and 17 rods of land in home lot bounded north by Timothy Lee, east on highway, south on Joel Griswold, west by land set to Lucy \$133.00.

The next transfer occurs when a deed was drawn up April 16, 1839, Vol. 32, p. 195:

Ruth Benton to Joel Griswold for \$666 a tract of land lying in said Guilford containing 3 acres with buildings thereon standing bounded

north and south by said Joel Griswold's lands, east by highway and said Joel Griswold's land and west by Lucy Griswold's land.

The next transfer is recorded in Vol. 32, p. 320—October 31, 1848:

Joel Griswold to Henry B. Griswold for \$1000 one certain tract of land in said Guilford at the head of State St., bounded north, west and south by my own land, east by said street, containing 3 acres with dwelling house thereon.

When this sale took place Joel Griswold made several changes in the house. He raised the roof up and made a two-story house of it. He also had front stairs built and this work was done by I. Stowe Spencer, the founder of the I. S. Spencer Foundry now run by his grandsons.

Grandpa came to live here about 1855 and in 1860 he added an ell to the south side at the west end and built a porch across the front and around the side, as it now stands to-day.

In about 1863, a building was drawn up to the back of the house and used as a sort of workshop. After Grandma came here they fixed it so it could be used as a summer kitchen. But it was not drawn up and connected with the house till after 1882. Then it was used for an all-year-round kitchen and the old kitchen was converted into the dining-room as it is now, and the former dining-room was made into the library. At the same time a narrow porch was added to the south side of this building. In 1900, the kitchen was moved back and an addition added between it and the dining-room, making a large bedroom on the ground floor, two on the second floor and a bathroom and clothes closet. In place of the old porch a broader one was built and so it stands to-day. No further change has been made except a bay window and dormer window to the bedroom over the living room.

The house has undergone such a radical remodeling in the course of its hundred and thirty-six years, that it bears not the slightest resemblance to its original style, but the additions and porches have all been in good proportion and unobjectionable type, so that the final effect is that of a comfortable and beautiful house representing no set style of architecture.

CHAPTER XI

MY MATERNAL ANCESTRY

Morrison—Waldo—Dimmock—Griswold—Tracy

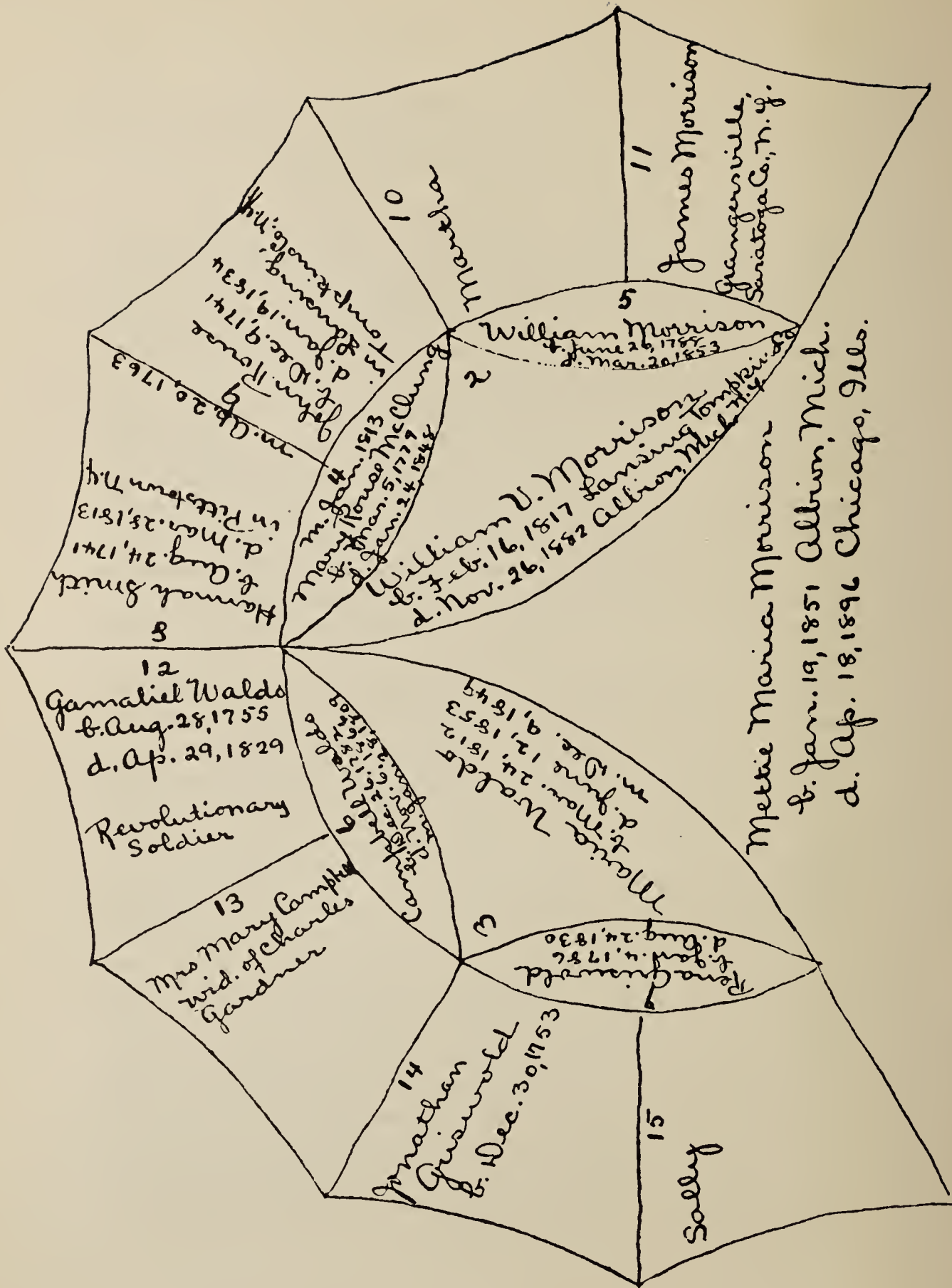
The foregoing pages are devoted to my paternal ancestors and they have filled a good many chapters.

Before closing this chronicle it seems fitting that this chapter should have to do with my parents and my mother's family however briefly they figure in this work.

My father's birth was recorded in Chapter VII. He was born Feb. 21, 1850, the son of Henry Bartlett Griswold and his first wife, Polly Elizabeth Wilcox, and given the name of Henry Wilcox Griswold. His early childhood was spent in Clinton where he was born at the district called Nod. Here he lived for the first six years of his life until his father returned with his family to his home town and settled in Guilford, just above his father in the house which was built by Captain Samuel Lee, a great grandfather.

He was educated at the Guilford Institute at the time when that institution stood very high and had many out-of-town students. His early business career was closely linked with his father's lumber business and continued so until several years after his marriage in 1879 to Mettie Maria Morrison of Albion, Mich. In 1882, he was one of the incorporators of the Western Refrigerating Company of Chicago and was Secretary and Manager for 14 years, and continued in the Cold Storage business the rest of his active years as one of the ablest men in this field.

My mother, who was "born and raised" in Albion, Mich., was graduated from Albion College, in the class of 1875 and was Valedictorian of her class in spite of the prejudice expressed against a woman having this honor conferred upon her. In recognition of her unusual artistic talent she was offered the "Chair of Painting" after her graduation. She was an artist and one of the pioneers in china painting and taught it. She was a very gifted person, being accomplished in many lines, and her death which came unexpectedly April 19, 1896, left a bereaved husband and little daughter and a desolate home.



Mettie Maria Morrison
 b. Jan. 19, 1851 Albion, Mich.
 d. Ap. 18, 1896 Chicago, Ills.



METTIE M. GRISWOLD

My Grandfather, William V. Morrison (2), was born Feb. 16, 1817, in Lansing, Tompkins Co., New York. He pushed westward and settled in Albion, Mich., where he died Nov. 26, 1882.

His family Bible gives practically all the information which I can find in regard to his family. Added to this are two letters which I have found written to my mother in 1895, less than a year before she died, by a cousin, James T. Morrison, of Ithaca, N. Y. To quote part of these two letters, he says:

“As I understand it, my great-grandfather came from Scotland and located at a place called Grangersville in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and my grandfather was born there as well as all of my father’s brothers and Aunt Rachel, who was the only daughter of the family. I also think that they were all millers till your grandfather came west to Tompkins Co., excepting your grandfather, and he was a mason by trade. I do not think any portion of the original Morrison family ever lived elsewhere than in Saratoga Co., and at Grangersville, till they did come to Tompkins. I visited Grangersville in 1847, and Uncle Lansing lived there at that time and I heard a great deal about the history of the family then, but as fifty years have passed since the time mentioned I have forgotten much that was related to me.”

In another letter he says:

“I have no possible means of getting information concerning my grandfather and your great-grandfather James Morrison, as there are none of the Morrisons now living that I know of older than myself. I have often heard my father say that his father was a soldier of the Revolution, but he died before I was born, and I think before Aunt Mary was born, or your father also, but I may be mistaken in that particular. He died, I know, in Saratoga Co., and I do not think he was ever in the town of Lansing, as your Grandfather, Uncle John of Geneva, Uncle Jefferson of Grand Rapids, Uncle Lansing, who died in Iowa and my father James all came west as it was then called to Tompkins County after their father’s death.

“Uncle William was Captain in the War of 1812, and Uncle John was a private in the same war, and was taken over the river St. Lawrence prisoner, and held till the close of the war. If there was any possible means by which I could give you the evidence

of Grandfather's service in the Revolution it would afford me great pleasure to do so. I do know that in my boyhood, and in the early history of the Morrison family, that it was a fact as well understood at that time as any other fact connected with our family. I would be willing to do this, if desired: to make an affidavit that according to my best knowledge and belief gained by the understood tradition of the unwritten history of the family that your great-grandfather, James Morrison, was a soldier of the Revolution."

Added to this, but without any proof whatever of its being my great, great, grandfather, is a James Morrison mentioned in "New York in the Revolution" by James R. Roberts, as Ensign (p. 131) in the Albany County Militia. A James Morrison is also mentioned in the Charlotte County Militia, also p. 193, Ulster County Second Regiment, also p. 239, Charlotte County, mentions James Morrison and a James Morrison, Jr.

From the above letters and from the Morrison Family Bible, the records show that James Morrison had a wife Martha and that these are probably their children:

1. William Morrison, War of 1812, born June 26, 1788; died Mar. 20, 1853
2. John Morrison of Geneva, N. Y., War of 1812
3. Jefferson Morrison, Grand Rapids, Mich.
4. Lansing Morrison, died in Iowa
5. James Morrison (father of James who wrote the letter)
6. Rachel Morrison

It would appear then, that my ancestor, James Morrison, (11) came to America from Scotland and the line can therefore be traced no further back at present. He died in Saratoga Co., was a possible Revolutionary soldier and left six children to perpetuate his race which is all we can glean from the material at hand.

To this is added the entries in the Morrison Family Bible, which are as follows:

Marriages:

- John Rouse and Hannah Smith, Apr. 20, 1763
- James McClung and Mary Rouse, Nov. 15, 1795
- William Morrison and Mary Rouse McClung, Jan., 1813
- Campbell Waldo and Rena Griswold, Jan. 28, 1809
- William V. Morrison and Victorine Waldo, Jan. 8, 1840

William V. Morrison and Maria Waldo, Dec. 9, 1849
 William V. Morrison and Melissa Waldo, Mar. 28, 1856
 Louise V. Morrison to Henry Chamberlain, Oct. 15, 1862
 Rena Morrison to Edward P. Baker, Sept. 4, 1867
 Mettie M. Morrison to Henry W. Griswold, at St. Mark's
 Church, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25, 1879

Births	Deaths
John Rouse, born Dec. 9, 1741	died Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1834
Hannah Smith Rouse, born Aug. 24, 1741	died Pittstown, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1813
James McClung, born Oct. 16, 1769	died Lansing, N. Y., June 26, 1808
Mary Rouse, daughter of John and Hannah Rouse, born Mar. 5, 1779	died Jan. 24, 1848
William Morrison, son of James and Martha Morrison, born June 26, 1788	died Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., Mar. 20, 1853

The following were the sons of James and Mary McClung:

Charles V. McClung, born June 27, 1797; died Ithaca, N. Y.,
Nov. 6, 1819
 Sidney B. McClung, born Apr. 8, 1799; died Unionville, Ohio,
May 22, 1829
 Alonzo McClung, born July 26, 1802; died in Springport,
Mich., Aug. 25, 1841

Children of William and Mary Morrison:

Alpheus R. Morrison, born Feb. 13, 1815; died Pavina, Jackson
Co., Mich., Mar. 10, 1842
 William V. Morrison, born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y.,
Feb. 16, 1817; died Albion, Mich., Nov. 26, 1882
 Mary R. Morrison, born Sept. 10, 1819; died Chicago, Ill.,
May 18, 1892
 Campbell Waldo, born Dec. 26, 1782; died Albion, Mich.,
Nov. 6, 1866
 Rena Griswold Waldo, born Jan. 4, 1786; died in Troopsville,
N. Y., Aug. 24, 1830

Children of Campbell and Rena Waldo:

Maria Waldo (Morrison), born Mar. 24, 1812; died in Albion,
Mich., June 12, 1853
 Melissa Waldo (Morrison), born Apr. 3, 1818
 Victorine Waldo (Morrison), born Aug. 9, 1821; died in Albion,
Mich., Apr. 1, 1848
 Campbell G. Waldo, born Apr. 13, 1830

Children of William V. and Victoria Morrison:

- Louise V. Morrison, born Albion, Mich., Mar. 8, 1841
- Rena Morrison, born Albion, Mich., July 30, 1842
- Armand Morrison, born Albion, Mich., Feb. 14, 1848

Children of William V. and Maria Morrison:

- Mettie M. Morrison, born Albion, Mich., Jan. 19, 1851
- Waldo Morrison, born June 1, 1853; died Dec. 22, 1859

Child of William V. and Melissa Morrison:

- Charles F. Morrison, born in Albion, Apr. 4, 1857; died at
—, Ill., 1883

These records condensed give four generations of Morrisons in America:

1. JAMES MORRISON married Martha ——. Came from Scotland to Grangersville, N. Y. Said by his grandson to have been a Revolutionary Soldier. Died in Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Children:

2. William Morrison, born Grangersville, N. Y., June 26, 1788. Married January, 1813 Mary Rouse, born Mar. 5, 1779, daughter of John Rouse and Hannah Smith and widow of James McClung. Wm. died Mar. 20, 1853. Was a Capt. in the War of 1812
3. John Morrison of Geneva, N. Y., War of 1812, taken prisoner and held till close of War
4. Jefferson Morrison, Grand Rapids, Mich.
5. Lansing Morrison, died in Iowa (lived in Grangersville, N. Y.)
6. James Morrison (Ithaca?)
7. Rachel Morrison
2. William Morrison, born Grangersville, Tompkins Co., N. Y. June 26, 1788; married Jan. 1813, Mary Rouse born Mar. 5, 1779, daughter of John Rouse and Hannah Smith and widow of James McClung. He was a Captain in the War of 1812 and died at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., Mar. 20, 1853. His wife died at Springport, Jackson Co., Mich., Jan. 24, 1848.

Children:

8. Alpheus R. Morrison, born Feb. 13, 1815; died Pavina, Jackson Co., Mich., Mar. 10, 1842
9. William V. Morrison, born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Feb. 16, 1817; died Albion, Mich., Nov. 26, 1882
10. Mary R. Morrison, born Sept. 10, 1819; died Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1892

9. William V. Morrison, born Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1817; died Albion, Mich., Nov. 26, 1882. Married three sisters, daughters of Campbell Waldo and Rena Griswold of Middletown Springs, Vt., and later of Albion, Mich. He married (1) June 8, 1840, Victorine Waldo, born Aug. 9, 1821; died Albion, Mich., Apr. 1, 1848; married (2) Dec. 9, 1849 Maria Waldo, born Mar. 24, 1812; died in Albion, Mich., June 12, 1853; married (3) Mar. 28, 1856, Melissa Waldo born Apr. 3, 1818, died — — —

Children by (1) wife Victorine:

11. Louise V. Morrison, born Albion, Mich., Mar. 8, 1841; married Oct. 15, 1862 Henry Chamberlain. Lived and died in Brimfield, Ill., had 5 children; died — —
12. Rena Morrison, born Albion, Mich., July 30, 1842; married Sept. 4, 1867 Edward P. Baker. Lived in Chicago, Ill., and Paris, France. Died at Chicago. Had 2 children.
13. Armand Morrison, born Oct. 16, 1844; died Aug. 3, 1845.

Children by (2) wife Maria:

14. Mettie Maria Morrison, born Albion, Mich., Jan. 19, 1851; married at St. Mark's Church, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25, 1879, to Henry W. Griswold. Died April 19, 1896, at Chicago, Ill. Had one daughter.
15. Waldo Morrison, born June 1, 1853; died Dec. 22, 1859.

Child by (3) wife Melissa:

16. Charles F. Morrison, born in Albion, Mich., Apr. 4, 1857 died at — —, Ill., 1883.
11. Louise V. Morrison, born Albion, Mich., Mar. 8, 1841; married Oct. 15, 1862 Henry Chamberlain, born July 24, 1841. Lived and died at Brimfield, Ill.

Their children: All born in Brimfield, Ill.

17. Rena E. Chamberlain, born Aug. 22, 1863
18. William M. Chamberlain, born Mar. 24, 1867
19. Mary L. Chamberlain, born Aug. 2, 1872; died May 1st, 1877 in Brimfield, Ill.
20. Mettie L. Chamberlain, born Sept. 8, 1877
21. Henry N. Chamberlain, born June 15, 1881
12. Rena Morrison, born Albion, Mich., July 30, 1842; married Sept. 4, 1867 Edward P. Baker. Lived in Chicago, Ill., and Paris, France. Died at Chicago.

Children:

- 22. Louise Belle Baker, born Dec. 28, 1872 in Jackson, Mich.
- 23. Edith Lee Baker, born June 23, 1879 in Chicago, Ill.
- 14. Mettie Maria Morrison, born Albion, Mich. Jan. 19, 1851; married at St. Mark's Church, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25, 1879, Henry W. Griswold, born Feb. 21, 1850, at Clinton, Conn. Died at Chicago, Apr. 19, 1896.

Child:

- 24. Ruth Lee Griswold, born May 5, 1889 at Chicago, Ill., married at Guilford, Conn. Sept. 7, 1927, Samuel Ames Griswold of Branford, Conn., born Mar. 17, 1867, son of Samuel Griswold and Susannah Pratt Griswold of Essex, Conn.

As the Morrison family, which is numerous in Scotland and America, seem to have sprung from the same common source, I am using the following direct quotation from a little book entitled "Morrison"—Manger, Hughes and Manger, N. Y., 1923:

"According to tradition they are of the royal blood of Norway. The family are numerous in Scotland and the name has been a fixed surname there and in the adjacent Island of Lewis for more than 1000 years. It is an old name in the Counties of Lincoln, Hertfordshire and Lancaster, England, where persons of that name were knighted and received coats of arms several centuries ago. The family has spread but are most numerous in England, Scotland, Ireland and America.

It appears evident, however, that all of the name spring from the same stock and have a common origin. The family originated undoubtedly, on the Island of Lewis off the west coast of Scotland and its founder was probably of Norwegian extent."

A "Description of the Lewis by John Morrison, Indweller There" written between 1678-88 says:

"The first and most ancient inhabitants of this countrie were three men of three different races, viz: Mores the son of Kennanus whom the Irish historians call Makurich whom they make to be a son of one of the kings of Norway. Some of whose posteritie remains in this land today . . . All the Morrisons in Scotland may challenge their descent from this man."

Mr. Robert Morrison of Northwood, N. H., a former mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., received this advice from an aged relative in Scotland, early in the eighteenth century:

"Maintain the honor and integrity of your family, for the Morrisons came from the best blood of Scotland; they are descended from the royal family."

"Michigan Biographies" 1888 gives the following resume of my grandfather's life:

"William V. Morrison born at Lansing, N. Y. Feb. 15, 1817. Ancestors on both sides fought in the Revolutionary War. Brought up on a farm he became a clerk and bookkeeper. Removed 1837 to Michigan with his parents who settled on a large farm in Jackson County. He engaged in farming and teaching and removed to Albion, 1844 where he became interested in Milling and carried on that business until 1871. In 1850 he was a member of the State Constitution Convention. In politics he was a Democrat. For nearly forty years he was a Justice in Albion".

His mother, Mary Rouse, I have not yet traced further than an allusion that she was descended from John Rouse who married the daughter of Edward Doty.

Of William V. Morrison's three wives it is interesting to note that they were sisters. Apparently each one taking the place of a dear departed sister and wife. Their father was Campbell Waldo, born Dec. 26, 1782, at Middletown Springs, Vt., married Jan. 28, 1809, by Rev. Sylvanus Haynes to Rena Griswold also of Middletown Springs, born Jan. 4, 1786; and died Aug. 24, 1830. He was a physician and is said to have lived at Auburn, N. Y., until he removed to Sheridan, Mich. about 1838. Deeds refer to Trenton and Mentz, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He married Secondly, Anne ——.

"Michigan Biographies" also gives a comprehensive sketch of his life which follows:

"Campbell Waldo, Senator 1848-9 from Calhoun, Eaton, Branch and Kalamazoo Counties, was born at Middletown, Vt., Dec. 25, 1786 and brought up on a farm. He became a physician and practised many years in Cayuga Co., N. Y. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1825. In 1833 he became a merchant at Port Byron, N. Y. In 1837 he settled at Albion, Mich. He built mills at various points and was one of the leading men of Albion. He died at Albion Nov. 6, 1876 at the great age of 98 years. He

was a man of fine personal appearance, courteous and affable in his manners, a good physician and a Christian."

Campbell Waldo (6) was the son of Gamaliel Waldo (12) who came to Middletown Springs, Vt., as early as 1782 from Pawlet, finding his way by marked trees. He had lived at Pownal during the Revolutionary War and while Ticonderoga was held by the Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen he was employed to carry provisions to the garrison at Ticonderoga, a duty which history relates was more perilous probably than the battlefield. He used oxen to perform this duty and upon one occasion it is related that he put the oxen into a boat on the Vermont side of the lake to take across to the fort but on the trip across the lake they jumped overboard and swam back to the Vermont shore.

He took the freeman's Oath at Ira, Vt., Oct. 31, 1779, and married there Mrs. Mary (Campbell) Gardner, widow of Charles Gardner, who was born about 1749. She died at Middletown Springs, Nov. 28, 1839, in her 90th year and is buried in the old cemetery there beside her husband, gravestones marking their graves. He died Apr. 29, 1829, and was born Aug. 28/29, 1755. He was a "resolute fearless man, a good neighbor, a faithful member of the Baptist Church and one of its founders. He served on a committee to divide the town into school Districts. He was made Ensign in Capt. Thomas Boon's Co., 14 Regiment, N. Y. Militia of Hoosick and Schaghticooke. His father was John Waldo (24), born Oct. 18, 1728, at Windham, Conn. He was the son of Edward Waldo (48) and Thankful Dimmock(49). After 1762 he moved to N. Y. and settled in Albany Co., but died near Bridgeport, Harrison Co., Va. (now West Va.) Aug. 23, 1814. He married perhaps at Windham, Mar. 14, 1750/1, Jemima Abbot (25), born Mar. 23, 1729; who died also near Bridgeport, Va., and is buried there. "A plain slab marks her resting place."

Edward Waldo (48), father of the preceding was the son of John (96) and Rebecca (Adams) (97) Waldo and was born Apr. 23, 1684, at Dunstable, Mass. He died Aug. 3, 1767, at Windham, aged about 84. Weaver's Manuscript, now in the possession of the Conn. Historical Society, says he was educated in the

Boston Schools and taught school in Windham for a number of years. He lived in the part of Windham now known as Scotland and was an extensive farmer. The house which he built about 1714 in Windham near the county line is still standing and I understand is still occupied by his descendants. He was a Deacon of the First Society and became a strong supporter of the Separatist Movement in 1746 and he and his family became members of the Separatist Church the same year. But in 1763 Deacon Edward Waldo "made confession for unlawful separation and was restored to his former standing. He represented Windham in the General Assembly Oct., 1722, Oct., 1725 and Oct., 1730. He was a lieutenant in rank and in 1745 was on the jury that tried and convicted Elizabeth Shaw for murder. Hers was the first public execution in Windham Co. He married 1st at Windham, Thankful, daughter of Deacon Shubail Dimmock of Mansfield, Conn., referred to later on. He married 2nd, Mary Paine of Eastham, Mass. Edward Waldo and his wife Thankful are buried in the Palmerton Cemetery Scotland, Conn., and grave-stones mark their resting-place.

Deacon Edward's father was John Waldo (96) son of Cornelius (192) and Hannah (Cogswell) (193) Waldo. He was probably born at Ipswich where his father first settled. He died April 14, 1700, at Windham, Conn. He married Rebecca Adams (97) in 1676, who was the daughter of Capt. Samuel Adams and Rebecca Graves.

He was a soldier in King Philip's War and served under Capt. Thomas Wheeler in the Quaboag Fight Aug. 2, 1675 where he was wounded "not so dangerously as the rest," according to Capt. Wheeler's "Narrative."

The Company finally reached Brookfield after a difficult march of 10 miles and fortified one of the largest houses, where the townspeople took refuge. The Indians besieged them there till the morning of April 5th, when reinforcements arrived who forced the Indians to withdraw. John Waldo for this service was credited with £4, Nov. 30, 1675. For service at Groton Garrison under Wheeler he was later Feb. 29, 1675-6 credited £10.12.10. His military service ended here except as he acted as a mounted guard against the Indians in town employment. He resided

first at Ipswich, then Chelmsford, from there to Dunstable and later about 1684 to Boston. About 1697 he sold his property in Chelmsford and Nov. 29, 1697, he bought of John Broughton of Windsor the grist mill and mill works and moved there where he died about a year later.

Cornelius Waldo, the founder of the Waldo family in America, was born about 1624, probably in England and died Jan. 3, 1700/1, at Chelmsford, Mass. The only clue to his parentage is a reference made to his mother living in Burwick and to an Uncle John and brother Thomas, by his brother-in-law, John Cogswell.

His first abode was at Ipswich where he married Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell of Ipswich, who was born in 1624 at Westbury Leigh, Co. Wilts, England. She came to America with her parents in the ship "Angel of Gabriel," which sailed from Bristol, May 23, 1635, and was wrecked on the shore of Pemaquid, Me., in the terrible gale of Aug. 15th, at which time several of the passengers and crew lost their lives. They escaped with their lives and were washed ashore, drenched and minus their valuables which totaled about £5000. A tent which they had brought with them drifted in from the wreck and they pitched it on the beach and existed with what things they could salvage from the wreck. John Cogswell left his family thus situated and went to Boston where he hired Capt. Gallup who commanded a small barque to transport his family from Pemaquid to Ipswich. Hannah Cogswell's parents were natives of Westbury Leigh, England, where her father was a well-to-do woolen manufacturer. He was the third original settler of that part of Ipswich now called Essex and was prominent in town and church affairs. His wife Elizabeth was the daughter of Rev. Wm. Thompson, Vicar of Westbury Parish, by his 1st wife, Phyllis. Hannah Cogswell Waldo died Dec. 25, 1704, aged 80 years and was buried in the Phipps St. Burying Ground at Charlestown, Mass.

Returning to Thankful Dimmock, the wife of Dea. Edward Waldo, she was the daughter of Dea. Shubail and Joanna (Bursley) Dimmock. Shubail Dimmock lived at Yarmouth, Mass., in 1669, and was Representative from Barnstable 1685, 1686,

Edward Griswold m. 1630 Margaret 450 Thomas Tracy 451	Lieut. 224 Francis Griswold b. 1629 d. 10/16/21 Mary Tracy 225	Capt. 112 Samuel Griswold b. 9/16/1665 d. 12/21/1748 m. 12/10/1685 Swannah Huntington 113 b. 8/16/68 d. 3/6/1721	Samuel Griswold b. Feb. 6, 1693 or Sept. 9, 1693 m. Ap. 2, 1719 57	Elisha Griswold b. May 6, 1722 d. June 8, 1796 28 m. Nov 5, 1748 Swannah Merrill
Simon Huntington 453 Margaret Baret Wm Rockwell 455 456 457	Christ 236 m. 10/17/65 Huntington 227 Ruth Rockwell 228 Caleb Abell m. July 1669 229 Margaret Post d. 1683 Thomas Sluman m. Dec. 1665 231 Sarah Bliss 462 463	Samuel Abell b. Oct. 1672 m. Nov. 3, 1696 114 Elizabeth Sluman b. July 23, 1677 115	Samuel Griswold b. Feb. 6, 1693 or Sept. 9, 1693 m. Ap. 2, 1719 57	Elisha Griswold b. May 6, 1722 d. June 8, 1796 28 m. Nov 5, 1748 Swannah Merrill
John Post 458 459 460 461	Thomas Sluman m. Dec. 1665 231 Sarah Bliss 462 463	Samuel Abell b. Oct. 1672 m. Nov. 3, 1696 114 Elizabeth Sluman b. July 23, 1677 115	Samuel Griswold b. Feb. 6, 1693 or Sept. 9, 1693 m. Ap. 2, 1719 57	Elisha Griswold b. May 6, 1722 d. June 8, 1796 28 m. Nov 5, 1748 Swannah Merrill
Thomas Sluman 462 463 Elijah	Thomas Sluman m. Dec. 1665 231 Sarah Bliss 462 463	Samuel Abell b. Oct. 1672 m. Nov. 3, 1696 114 Elizabeth Sluman b. July 23, 1677 115	Samuel Griswold b. Feb. 6, 1693 or Sept. 9, 1693 m. Ap. 2, 1719 57	Elisha Griswold b. May 6, 1722 d. June 8, 1796 28 m. Nov 5, 1748 Swannah Merrill

Jonathan Griswold
 b. Dec. 30, 1753

1689, and Ensign in a Military Co. He moved to Mansfield, Conn., 1693, where he died Oct. 29, 1732 aged 90 years and 1 month, and his wife Joanna died May 8, 1727 aged 84. Their gravestones are at Mansfield.

Deacon Shubail was the son of Elder Thomas Dimmock, an important man in Barnstable, Mass., where he lived from 1640 till his death 1658/9. He was Representative at Plymouth 1640, 1641, 1642, 1648, 1649 and 1650. In 1642 he was one of a Council of War and the same year was elected lieutenant in the militia. Jemima Abbot born Mar. 23, 1729, and who married John Waldo Mar. 14, 1750/1, was the daughter of Capt. John Abbott and Elizabeth Phipps. Elizabeth Phipps, born Sept. 10, 1701, was the great granddaughter of Lieut. Gov. Thomas Danforth.

Once again the Griswold line appears in my ancestry, this time my maternal great grandmother being the Rena Griswold (7) of Middletown Springs, Vt., who married Campbell Waldo, Jan. 28, 1809.

I have seldom been so thrilled as when three years ago I visited her birthplace and saw the beauty of the landscape upon which my pioneer grandparents also gazed. A town of most unusual beauty surrounded by mountains and built upon the hills which drop below into sudden deep ravines which look like fairyland to the tourist from other and more prosaic lands. Here we visited the house that Gamaliel Waldo built, that is fast going to ruin, and we drove down to the spot where Jonathan Griswold first built his log cabin beside a stream and later erected the little house which stands to-day on the crest of a hill overlooking the ravine beyond. Both Jonathan and his brother David settled in Middletown Springs and both were Revolutionary soldiers. Rena's brother Jonathan was killed on a "training day" in June, 1816, when the discharge of a musket heavily loaded with a blank cartridge blew off his head accidentally. The stone which marks his grave in the little cemetery nearby tells of this tragedy.

Jonathan (14) born Dec. 30, 1753, was the son of Elisha Griswold (28), born May 6, 1722; died June 8, 1796, and his wife Susannah Merrill (29) whom he married Nov. 8, 1748. He was the son of Samuel (56) and Elizabeth (Abell) (57) Griswold of

Norwich. Elizabeth Abell was daughter of Samuel Abell (114) and Elizabeth Sluman (115) of Norwich and granddaughter of Caleb Abell (228) who was one of the early settlers of Norwich, and a prominent man. He was Constable 1684, townsman in 1689 and "often afterwards"; appointed tavern keeper 1694; enrolled "among the dignitaries" with his military title "Sargent Calib Abel" in 1702.

Samuel Griswold (56) who married Elizabeth Abell (57) was the son of Capt. Samuel Griswold (112) and Susannah Huntington (113). His mother was the daughter of Christopher Huntington (226) who settled first in Saybrook. There is a record of him engaged in trade at Saybrook in 1649, when he had written for consignments of cloth and shot, to his Uncle Baret in England. He was one of 5 who seized in 1651 a Dutch Vessel that was carrying on an illegal coast trade with the Indians. When they removed to Norwich only one daughter survived to accompany them and she was named after her mother, who was Ruth Rockwell (227), daughter of Wm. Rockwell (454) of Windsor. Francis Griswold (224), born 1629 in England was the son of Edward (448) and Margaret (449) Griswold, one of the pioneer Griswold settlers already covered in another chapter. He was the father of Capt. Samuel Griswold, whose mother was Mary Tracy, daughter of Thomas Tracy.

Lieut. Francis Griswold, the Norwich Proprietor, was born about 1632. He was a capable, enterprising man, taking active part in the plantations affairs and served as representative to the General Court for eleven sessions October, 1664, 1668 and May 1671. He was elected Lieut. of the Train Band in 1665. Thru his wife, Mary Tracy (225), I am able to bring this chapter to a successful close. The Tracy line goes back authentically to King Alfred the Great and in "The Works of King Alfred the Great," London, 1858, pp. 6-11, may be found the ancestry of King Alfred, which appeared in the London Chronicle in connection with the death of Ethelwolf in the year 855 which traces Ethelwolf back to Adam. It would be a difficult and arduous task to prove the authenticity of this earliest record and I am submitting it only upon the authority from which I got it.



THE JONATHAN GRISWOLD HOUSE
Middletown Springs, Vermont



THE GAMALIEL WALDO HOUSE
Middletown Springs, Vermont

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Adam | 16. Heremud | 31. Geivis |
| 2. Seth | 17. Scoldwa | 32. Esla |
| 3. Enos | 18. Beaw | 33. Elesa |
| 4. Cainan | 19. Taetwa | 34. Cerdic |
| 5. Maleel | 20. Geat | 35. Cynrie |
| 6. Ialred | 21. Godwulf | 36. Ceanlin |
| 7. Enoch | 22. Fin | 37. Cutevin |
| 8. Mathusalem | 23. Frithnwulf | 38. Culha |
| 9. Lamech | 24. Frealeaf | 39. Cenrid |
| 10. Noe | 25. Frithowald | 40. Cenrid |
| 11. Sceaf | 26. Woden | 41. Ingild |
| 12. Beaw | 27. Balldaeg | 42. Eoppa |
| 13. Hwala | 28. Broud | 43. Effa |
| 14. Tathra | 29. Frithogar | 44. Edmund |
| 15. Itermon | 30. Wig | |
45. Ecgbreht. 1st King of All England reigned 800-838.
 46. Ethelwolf or Aethelwulf 839-854, his 4th son
 47. Alfred the Great 871-901—his 2nd son
 48. Edward the Elder 901-925—his 2nd son
 49. Edmund I 941-946—his second son
 50. Edgar 951-975—his 1st son by 2nd wife
 51. Ethelred 978-1015, his youngest daughter, Princess
 52. Goda married 1st Walter de Maigne (de Medantine de Mantese, etc.), a Norman Nobleman
 53. Rudolph de Maigne, Earl of Hereford
 54. Harold de Maigne, Lord of Sudeley & Toddington
 55. John de Maigne, Lord Sudeley married Grace de Traci, daughter of Henri de Traci, feudal Lord of Barnstaple and granddaughter of LeSire de Traci, a Norman Baron, who went to England with William the Conqueror and was in battle of Hastings 1066. His name is in the roll of Battle Abbey.
 56. Sir William de Traci, son of aforementioned John de Maigne and Grace de Traci who assumed his mother's name of Traci; High Sheriff 1269 Knight 1289.
 57. Sir William de Traci, High Sheriff 1319
 58. Sir Henry de Tracy
 59. Sir Henry de Tracy

60. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff 1359 to 1362
61. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff 1363-8-70 Knight of the Shire 32-37-40 and 43 of Edward III
62. Henry Tracy, Esquire
63. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff 1379
64. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff 1416, married Alice de la Spine
65. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff 1442-3
66. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff died ante 21 Henry VII High Sheriff 1513 married Margery Pauncefort 1449.
67. Sir Henry Tracy High Sheriff married Alice Baldington
68. Sir William Tracy, Knight married Margaret Throckmorton
69. Sir William Tracy married Agnes Digby
70. Sir Henry Tracy married Elizabeth Bridges, Will proved Sept., 1557
71. Sir John Tracy, Knight married Anne Throckmorton Knighted 1574
72. Gov. William Tracy of Hayles Abbey married Mary Conway. He qualifies for Societies of Americans of Royal Descent and Colonial Governors. Immigrated to Virginia in 1620.
73. Lt. Thomas Tracy of Mass. & Conn., married 3 times. Children all by 1st wife whose name is unknown.
74. Mary Tracy married Francis Griswold, born 1629 in England and son of Edward Griswold of Windsor and Killingworth.
75. Capt. Samuel Griswold, born Sept. 16, 1665; died Dec. 2, 1740; married Dec. 10, 1685, Susannah, daughter of Christopher Huntington.
76. Samuel Griswold, born Feb. 6, 1693, or Sept 9, 1693; married Apr. 2, 1719, Elizabeth, born Feb. 11, 1697/8, daughter of Samuel Abell and Elizabeth Sluman.
77. Elisha Griswold born May 6, 1722; died June 8, 1796; married Nov. 8, 1748, Susannah Merrill
78. Jonathan Griswold of Middletown Springs, Vt., born Dec. 30, 1753; married Sally ——
79. Rena Griswold born Jan. 4, 1786; died Aug. 24, 1830; married Jan. 28, 1809, Campbell Waldo

80. Maria Waldo born Mar. 24, 1812; died June 12, 1853; married Dec. 9, 1849, William V. Morrison born in Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Feb. 16, 1817, and died in Albion, Mich., Nov. 26, 1882.
81. Mettie Maria Morrison born Jan. 19, 1851, Albion, Mich., died Apr. 19, 1896, Chicago, Ill., married Feb. 25, 1879, Henry Wilcox Griswold born Clinton, Conn., Feb. 21, 1850
82. Ruth Lee Griswold born May 5, 1889 Chicago, Ill.; married Sept. 7, 1927 Samuel Ames Griswold.

The home of these Tracys for nearly five hundred years was at Toddington. Toddington Parish is in the lower part of Kiftsgate hundred, 7 miles e. of Tewksbury, 2 miles n.e. of Winchcomb and 13 miles north-east from Gloucester.

“Earl Randulfe held Todintun in the reign of King William the Conqueror, as did his son after him and was held of the manor of Sudeley.”

The manor of Toddington at the Domesday Survey was held by Herald who was the grandson of Goda Ethelred's youngest daughter. The house itself is a large massive edifice and the garden and part surrounding the manor house and church consist of about 150 acres.

In the History of Gloucestershire by Sir Robert Atkyns written in 1712, he says of the family:

“The family of the Tracys have been very anciently lords of this manor and is descended from the blood royal of the Saxon Kings of England.

“Ethelred, son of King Edgar, obtained the crown of England at 12 years of age in 979. His reign was remarkable for his long and bloody wars with the Danes and for the general massacre of them in the year 1002. He died in 1016 and left eight sons and four daughters.”

“Goda the youngest of King Ethelred's daughters was married to Walter de Maigne (or de Mantine or de Mantes or De Mantz, etc.) a nobleman in Normandy. Ralph (Rudolph, etc.) son of Goda and Walter de Maigne was Earl of Hereford. Harold, son of Ralph, was lord of Sudeley; and the Tracys do now give the same arms as this lord Sudeley gave, only with an escollup shell for difference. John, the son of Harold, married Grace, the daughter of

(Henry de) Traci, lord of Barnstaple in Devonshire. William Traci, second son of John lived in the reign of King Henry the Second, and took his mother's name Traci."

"He held lands of his brother Ralph de Sudeley by one Knight's fee and was of the same name (de Maigne) and is supposed by some to be one of the four knights who murdered Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Oliver Tracy, son of William, lived in the second year of King John and had issue Sir William Traci of Todington who lived in the time of Edward I and was granted in Warship of Laurence Fresham 1298. He was high-sheriff Gloucestershire 1319. John Archer, son of John of the ancient family of Archers in Warwickshire married Margaret daughter of this Sir William Tracy of Todington in the reign of Edward the Second."

Hayles Abbey which is part of the Toddington Estates was presented to Toddington in 1357. It was here that William Tracy lived after he was married, his father, Sir John Tracy, Knight, giving it to him, not "in fee" but as a residence and there he lived until he went to America, and there is where his children were born.

William Tracy, Esq., was one of the first of those of "gentle" birth to embark in the New World adventures and he invested heavily in promoting the settlement of Virginia. Early in 1620 he was granted a Captain's Commission for "a voyag intended to Virginia" and embarked for Virginia with the following members of his family given in his own words:

"I have in my Compani 4 maid saruants, 3 married wiues and 2 young children, *my wife and dauter and sun.*"

He became very seriously embarrassed financially as a result of his heavy investments in the Virginia Colony.

That the investors reposed great confidence in William Tracy is evidenced by the fact that he was made Governor of the Colony.

Lieutenant Thomas Tracy who was son of the above William had also some illustrious connections besides his ancestry, which are of interest because of their rank in the English gentry.

"His Grandparents: Sir John Tracy, Knight, Lord of Toddington and Hayles Abbey; Anna Throckmorton, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton.

"His Parents: William Tracy Esquire of Hayles Abbey; Councilor of State for Virginia and Governor of Berkeley Hundred; Anne

Conway, daughter of Sir John Conway and sister of Lord Viscount Conway.

"His Uncles: The Right Honourable John Tracy, First Baron of Rathcoole; Sir Thomas Tracy, Grand Usher to the Queen; the Right Honourable Edward Conway, First Lord Viscount of Conway Castle, "Lord President of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council"; Sir Edward Pray, Sir William Hobby.

"His First Cousins: The Right Honourable Robert Tracy, Second Baron of Rathcoole, M. P.; The Right Honourable Edward Conway, Second Baron of Conway Castle M. P.; Sir Thomas Conway, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; Frances Conway, married Sir William Pelham, Knight; Brilliana Conway, married Sir Robert Harley, Knight; Heligawarth Conway married Sir William Smith, Knight.

"His First Cousins—Once Removed: The Right Honourable, John Tracy, Third Baron of Rathcoole; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, First Lord Leigh, and had the Right Honourable William Tracy, Fourth Lord Viscount of Rathcoole and the Lord of Toddington and Hayles Abbey 1712; The Right Honourable Edward Conway, First Earl of Conway.

"He had no brothers; his only sister Joyce Tracy married in Virginia, Captain Nathaniel Powell "a man of culture who kept an account of the occurrences in the Colony which were freely used by Captain Smith in his history of Virginia."

Lieut. Thomas Tracy came to New England in April of the year 1636 from Tewksbury in Gloucestershire. His name was enrolled at Salem, Feb. 23, 1637, and the following description given:

"Thomas Tracy, ship-carpenter, received an inhabitant upon certificate of divers of Watertown, and is to have five acres of land."

He came to the Connecticut Colony about 1640 and settled at Wethersfield where he is supposed to have married the widow of Edward Mason in 1641. A few years later he removed to New London and thence to Norwich some twelve years later, when that town was settled.

He was a capable, executive man, "upright and discreet," and his associates placed much confidence in him as evidenced by the numerous offices which he held. He represented Norwich at twenty-seven sessions of the Legislature and in October, 1666 was chosen ensign of the first train-band organized in Norwich, and made lieutenant of the New London County Dragoons in August, 1673, when they were enlisted to fight against

the Dutch and Indians. He was appointed Commissioner or Justice of the Peace in 1678.

He was married three times and when he died November 7, 1685, his estate was appraised at £560, with about 5000 acres of land. With this sizable wordly inheritance did he endow his children together with his illustrious ancestry.

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CHAPTER XII

THE ANCESTRY OF SAMUEL AMES GRISWOLD MY HUSBAND

The first ten chapters of this narrative deal with my father's ancestors and I have devoted one chapter to those of my mother.

No less interesting is my husband's ancestry, which, as it is another line of descent from Michael Griswold, should be touched upon briefly in this chapter.

Of Michael Griswold, the pioneer settler, and his son Thomas, there is an account in Chapter Two. Let it suffice here to say that this Thomas whose son Thomas went to Guilford in 1695, as Blacksmith had another son Jacob (64), born Feb. 5, 1675/6, through whom Samuel Ames Griswold (1) proves his descent. Jacob Griswold (64) married Abigail Hand (65) born 1681, daughter of Stephen (130) and Rebecca Hand (131) of Guilford and granddaughter of John Hand (260) of Southampton, Long Island.

Jacob and Abigail (Hand) Griswold had thirteen children, the eldest of whom was Hezekiah (32) born Oct. 16, 1697. He married Mary Olmsted (33) born Sept. 18, 1701, daughter of Samuel (66) and Mary Rowley Olmsted (67) of East Haddam. That Hezekiah Griswold was a land-holder is evidenced by deeds showing that he owned land in Haddam, Cockaponsett District, in Guilford, and in Durham and in these deeds he is mentioned as of Durham, Haddam Quarter, Black Rock District. His wife, Mary Olmsted, was the great grand-daughter of Nicholas Olmsted (264), born and baptised at Fairsted, Eng., in 1612. who came to America with his father James Olmsted. Nicholas served in the Pequot War under Capt. John Mason and is mentioned by him in his account of the burning of the Indian Fort. "Lieut. Thomas Bull and *Nicholas Olmsted* beholding, came up and when it was thoroly kindled the Indians ran about as most dreadfully amazed"—from "Bodges Soldiers in King Philip's War."

Both Nicholas Olmsted and his brother Richard received grants of land for services in the Pequot War. He was appointed



SAMUEL GRISWOLD

SUSANNAH ELIZABETH PRATT

by the General Court together with Thomas Bull and Robert Webster as a committee to view and settle Mattatuck (Waterbury) and on April 6, 1674, made a favorable report. Thereupon the Court appointed Ensign Samuel Steele, Ensign John Wadsworth and Lieut. Nicholas Olmsted, a committee to regulate the settling of Mattatuck Plantation.

He was deputy in 1672 and in active service as Lieut. in King Philip's War; Surveyor of Highways 1646; Townsman for the North Side for 9 years between 1653 and 1683; Corporal in Hartford Troop of Horse 1658; Freeman and List & Rate Maker 1669; Deputy to General Court 1672, 1673; He was appointed Lieut. when on Aug. 14, 1673, the Colony raised 1673 troops (160 from Hartford Co.) in view of danger from the Dutch.

A month after King Philip's War began, (June 20, 1675) Lieut. Nicholas Olmsted was sent in command of troops to New London and Huntington on the occasion of Indian alarms. He was made Capt. of the Troop Aug. 26, 1675. In the will of Joshua Uncas, son of Uncas, Sachem of Monheag, Feb. 29, 1675, he bequeathed to Nicholas Olmsted and some fourteen other Englishmen "to be equally divided among them, into so many parts as there are persons," all that tract of land lying from the mountains in sight of Hartford, northward to a pond called Shemipipie, east to Willimaticke River south by said river west by Hartford bounds. The father of Capt. Nicholas Olmsted and the pioneer in this country was James Olmsted, son of James and Jane (Bristow) Olmsted of Great Lieghs, Essex Co., England.

After his marriage Oct. 26, 1605, to Joyce Cornish, he removed to Fairsted where all but the first of his children were baptised and where his wife and four of his children lie buried. He came to New England on the ship Lyon under Capt. Pierce with two of his sons, two nephews and one niece. They arrived in Boston Harbor on "the Lord's Day, Sept. 16, 1632" with 123 passengers. He settled first at Mt. Wollaston, now Quincy, thence to New Town, now Cambridge, where he had a house and lot which became the second piece of land acquired by Harvard College.

He was one of 12 men dispatched from the Braintree Colony in the summer of 1634 to examine lands on the Connecticut River then called the Fresh River. They were called adventurers and

were the earliest immigrants to Hartford. When a favorable report had been returned by them it was resolved to begin several settlements there and so October 15, 1635, about 60 men, women and children went by land towards Connecticut, with their cows, horses and swine. They arrived on the bank of the river at Hartford October 29, 1635 (Nov. 9 New Time). Winter came with great severity. Their vessel in which they had embarked their furniture and provisions had either been wrecked on the coast or was frozen in at the mouth of the river. Soon, with famine staring them in the face and to save their lives, the greater part of the company were obliged in the depth of winter to make their way thru the wilderness or around the coast by water to Massachusetts.

The suffering of the few that remained was extreme and the winter severe. They subsisted on what they could obtain from hunting and from the Indians, and upon acorns, malt and grain. The following spring, May 31, 1636, Thomas Hooker with his little flock of about 100 souls left New Town for the new settlement. James Olmsted's name is prominent in the list of Original Proprietors and early members, 1633-39, of the First Church at Hartford. Mary Olmsted's grandmother, Mary Lord (133), was the granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Lord, the first physician licensed to practise in Connecticut. His license was granted by the General Court, June 30, 1652, and the rates he would charge for visits in Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor and neighboring towns were fixed in the license—a salary of \$15 to be paid by the county. In Hartford his fee was fixed at 12 pence, which would be about a quarter of a dollar.

With such pioneer blood on the maternal side did Hezekiah Griswold endow his children. His son Daniel (16), who married Abigail (17), daughter of William Porter (34), had a son Selah (8), born Jan. 6, 1754; who married Apr. 29, 1780 Mary or Molly Starkey (9). The story has been handed down by word of mouth that young Selah Griswold was bound out to John Starkey (18) of Essex—an aristocratic gentleman of Tory blood, whose beautiful daughter fell in love with the boy Selah. Not being the lord but the hireling in this aristocratic household such a union was prohibited by Mr. Starkey, all be it Selah was as



THE SQUIRE TIMOTHY STARKEY HOUSE AT ESSEX

fine as he, and so it happened that a civil marriage was performed which at that time the church did not recognize. But when during the Revolutionary War Selah's efforts as a soldier were rewarded by the rank of Lieutenant, John Starkey's Tory blood had received a levelling influence which made him respect this son-in-law and be it to his credit said that he arranged and sponsored a church wedding for Lieut. Selah Griswold and his wife Molly, altho' they were then the parents of two children. Lieut. Selah Griswold built the house on the Old Bokum Road at Saybrook which is still standing and in which his life was spent. His son Daniel, who was born Mar. 15, 1780, at Essex, before the 2nd wedding in April, married Fanny Babcock (5) January 17, 1801.

Fanny Babcock was the daughter of Samuel (10) and Rachel (Conklin) (11) Babcock and a descendant of James Babcock (160) who first appeared in Portsmouth, R. I. 1642. By occupation he was a blacksmith.

The first settlement of Westerly, called by the Indians Misquamicut, was made by John Babcock (80), son of the above James, and Mary (80), only daughter of George Lawton, a merchant of Newport, R. I., on the east side of Pawcatuck River about two miles from its mouth, in the spring of 1658, reaching it in an open sailboat. The story goes that Mary's father opposed so persistently his daughter marrying a poor farmer boy that the young couple eloped. Secreting a sailboat where they could under cover of the night hide their provisions, they made ready for a journey which would take them beyond the opposition and criticism of family and friends. And so, late at night, having pledged constant love and fidelity to each other somewhat after the Quaker order, they started their great adventure. They coasted along the shore until they reached the point of land since known as Watch Hill and passing around it, discovered a bay called by the Indians "Little Narragansett" and a river emptying into it called Pawcatuck, or Big River. They came into a cove into which emptied a brook called Massatuxet. Up this stream they pushed their way and landed before dark for a night's lodging. Here they were discovered by some friendly Indians who took them into their wigwams and shared with them their



THE SELAH GRISWOLD HOUSE
Old Bokum Road, Saybrook

10 Samuel Babcock b. Sept 4, 1747 at Westerley d. Feb. 15, 1828	20 William Babcock b. Ap. 15, 1708 d. Jan. 15, 1752	30 John Babcock b. 1644 d. 1688/5	40 Capt. John Babcock b. 1669 d. Mar. 28, 1786	50 John Babcock b. 1644 d. 1688/5	60 James Babcock b. 1612 d. 6/12/1679	70 Sarah d. 1665	80 Thomas Hazard d. 1662
	21 Sarah Denison b. Jan. 6, 1710	41 Capt. John Babcock b. 1669 d. Mar. 28, 1786	51 Mary Stanton b. 1658 d. 4/11/1718	61 George Hazard b. 1632 d. 12/3/1672	71 Sarah d. 1665	81 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
	22 Mrs Mary Day Miner b. Sept 26, 1686	42 Samuel Denison b. 1655/6	52 William Champness d. 12/11/1713	62 Desire Howland	72 Sarah d. 1667	82 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
		43 Mrs Mary Day Miner b. Sept 26, 1686	53 Mary Babcock d. 1747	63 Capt. John Gorham b. 1651/62, 1725	73 James Babcock b. 1612 d. 6/12/1679	83 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
			54 George Denison b. 1653 d. Dec. 27, 1711	64 Robert Fay Jr b. Jan. 22, 1679	74 Sarah d. 1667	84 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
			55 Mary Gorham b. Jan. 20, 1659 d. Sept 24, 1725	65 Mary Stanton b. 1658	75 James Babcock b. 1612 d. 6/12/1679	85 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
			56 Robert Fay Jr b. Jan. 22, 1679	66 Sarah Fenner Tully	76 Sarah d. 1667	86 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
			57 Mary Stanton b. 1660	67 Thomas Stanton b. 1658 d. 4/11/1718	77 Sarah d. 1667	87 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				68 Robert Fay Jr b. Jan. 22, 1679	78 Sarah Fenner Tully	88 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				69 Sarah Fenner Tully	79 Sarah Fenner Tully	89 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				70 Thomas Stanton b. 1658 d. 4/11/1718	80 Sarah Fenner Tully	90 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				71 Sarah Fenner Tully	81 Sarah Fenner Tully	91 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				72 Thomas Stanton b. 1658 d. 4/11/1718	82 Sarah Fenner Tully	92 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				73 Sarah Fenner Tully	83 Sarah Fenner Tully	93 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				74 Thomas Stanton b. 1658 d. 4/11/1718	84 Sarah Fenner Tully	94 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				75 Sarah Fenner Tully	85 Sarah Fenner Tully	95 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				76 Thomas Stanton b. 1658 d. 4/11/1718	86 Sarah Fenner Tully	96 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				77 Sarah Fenner Tully	87 Sarah Fenner Tully	97 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				78 Thomas Stanton b. 1658 d. 4/11/1718	88 Sarah Fenner Tully	98 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				79 Sarah Fenner Tully	89 Sarah Fenner Tully	99 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	
				80 Thomas Stanton b. 1658 d. 4/11/1718	90 Sarah Fenner Tully	100 Thomas Hazard d. 1662	

coarse Indian fare. The Indians invited them to remain and settle there and gave them land and helped them build a block house. It was several years before Indians from the Narragansett country went to New Port to trade but when Mr. Lawton by questioning them became convinced that the white couple described by the Indians was his daughter and John Babcock, he set out to make sure. He found them well and happy with an addition of two to their family. When he was unable to persuade them to return with him to Newport he returned without them and persuaded a number of his friends to remove with him to the new settlement. Nine of John Babcock's ten children married and raised large families and thus the little settlement grew to be a flourishing one and when John Babcock died in 1658 he was the richest man in Westerly. His grandson, William (20), born Apr. 15, 1708, was married Aug. 11, 1730 by the Rev. Hezekiah Mather to Sarah Dennison (21), whose progenitors go back to the Mayflower. Her grandmother was Mercy or Mary Gorham (85), born Jan. 20, 1659, daughter of Capt. John Gorham (170) and Desire Howland (171), who was daughter of John Howland (342), one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact. John Howland, his wife, Elizabeth Tilly (343) and her parents, John and Elizabeth Tilly, were all passengers on that famous ship.

Sarah Dennison's mother was Mary Lay, (43) whose Grandfather, Robert Lay, (172) settled in that part of Saybrook now Westbrook. He married in Dec., 1647, Sarah Fenner, (173) widow of John Tully of whose estate the following interesting story is told.

"Herson John returned to England to claim property left by his father without the proper papers and was obliged to return to America in search of them, where he found the parchment cut in strips for lace making. Piecing together the pieces of parchment, he returned with them to England and claimed his property."

Sarah Dennison's great grandfather was Capt. George Dennison, (168) who upon the death of his wife, Bridget Thompson, returned to England on a visit and was pressed into service in the English wars where in an engagement in Ireland he was seriously wounded and nursed back to health in the home of Mr.



DANIEL GRISWOLD

FANNIE BABCOCK

John "Brodil" of Cork, a gentleman of wealth, whose only daughter, Ann Brodell, (169) became the ministering angel and subsequently married him and came to America with him. He was the first representative of Stonington in the General Assembly at Hartford. He was always engaged in civil and military affairs besides managing his 500 acre estate. His house in Stonington was surrounded by a stockade fort against the Indians and he also had a stone fort within the stockade. Both he and his wife, Ann Borodell were distinguished for their "magnificent personal appearance and for their force of mind and character." And this must indeed be true for an exquisite miniature of Ann Borodell which has come down to the present day and is still in the possession of Dennison descendants bears ample testimony to her great beauty. She was commonly called in Stonington "Lady Ann."

The Dennison family are descended from John Dennison living at Bishop's Stratford, Hertfordshire, England, in 1567, where the old Parish Register gives the early record of the family. The son William came to America with his family and "a good estate" and settled in Roxbury, Mass. He was a man of liberal education and reputed to be a General in the English Army.

Returning from this digression about the ancestors of Fanny Babcock to her husband Daniel Griswold, (4) he lived in the part of Saybrook now Centerbrook in a house which is still standing on the main street and which he built.

Daniel Griswold and Fanny Babcock had nine children, eight of whom lived to grow up. He was a man of means and to each of his sons when they were married he gave a home of their own and to his daughters a "setting out" which I understand amounted to the furnishings of their homes. He was a man given to expressing himself rather forcibly and was quite a contrast to his son Samuel who was a Deacon of the Church. The story is told that Samuel on one occasion spoke to his father about his profanity to which obvious reproof he replied, "You do a lot of praying and I do a lot of swearing, but we don't either one of us mean anything by it."

After Fanny Babcock's death in 1859, Daniel Griswold married a widow, Fanny Spencer of Washington, D. C., whose gracious-



THE DANIEL GRISWOLD HOUSE, CENTERBROOK

ness and charm endeared her to all his children and made his last years comfortable and happy. When he died Jan. 12, 1870, he left a large estate which was divided among his posterity.

His son Samuel, who was the father of Samuel Ames Griswold, was a school teacher and a farmer—a man of very high integrity, deeply religious and a Deacon of his Church. He married Oct. 18, 1849, Susannah Elizabeth Pratt, daughter of Elias and Abigail (Pratt) Pratt. She was not only a Pratt on both sides of her family, but her grandmother, Elizabeth Bull, was the granddaughter of Eunice Pratt, whose ancestry goes back to John Pratt, the Tailor; and her mother was Mercy Dotey, granddaughter of Edward Dotey, who came in the Mayflower and was one of the Compact Signers, and whose name is among those on the Compact Monument at Provincetown, Mass. Her mother's father, Asahel Pratt, was also a double Pratt; his mother Abigail Pratt, being descended from Lieut. Wm. Pratt's son, Capt. William. On her father's side she is descended from Lieut. William's son, Ensign John.

The Pratt grant in Saybrook was in that district now known as Essex and comprised many hundred acres. The house and land upon which it is standing has been in the possession of the Pratt family always and in the Pratt name until it came into the possession of my husband.

A part of the house first built in 1644 by Lieut. William Pratt is still in existence and is the back ell of the present house which was built by his son. Lieut. Wm. Pratt was a prominent man in the settlement of Saybrook, holding many offices and representing the town of Saybrook in the General Assembly twenty-three times from Oct. 11, 1666 to May 9, 1678, which was the year he died.

One line of his descendants, which are Susannah Elizabeth Pratt's paternal ancestors, were blacksmiths, and the site of the old blacksmith shop is still used for the same purpose by the eighth descendant, although he carries on his business in the third building which has stood on the same site.

Susannah Elizabeth Pratt's (3) father was Elias (6) born Feb. 1, 1801. He was the son of John Pratt (12), whose wife was Hester Kirtland (13), the daughter of Nathaniel Kirtland (26), and

St. John's River Feb 11 1841

1-11

Honored Sir

Having known your daughter Susan from youth and having had the last three years a particular acquaintance with her, do thereby, having secured her, most cordial consent, earnestly and humbly, ^{rejoice} yours & your wife's consent, that, when we may be put together, together with your advice will be used in the best of manners, with an indelible.

I have answer this request some of what you may think fit, I am your humble servant.

Yours for both Parties
S. Griswold

Samuel Griswold's letter to Mr Elias Pratt asking for his daughter's hand in marriage

Temperance Dotey (27), a great grand daughter of Edward Dotey (216) of the Mayflower before mentioned. John Pratt was the son of Asa Pratt (24) who married Abigail Dennison (25), thus bringing the Dennison family again into my husband's ancestry. She was the daughter of Daniel Dennison (50), whose father John, Jr. (100) married Ann Mason (101), daughter of Capt. John Mason (202), thus making a most illustrious ancestry for her descendants, for Capt. John Mason was the son of Major John Mason (404), the renowned Indian fighter whose generalship made famous the Great Swamp Fight in 1637, which destroyed the power of the Pequot Indians.

Major John Mason was born in England in 1600 and served in the English army as lieutenant under Sir Thomas Fairfax. His son, Capt. John (202), commanded a company in King Philips War and was mortally wounded in the Great Swamp Fight at Narragansett. He married Abigail Fitch (203), daughter of the Rev. James Fitch (406) of Norwich, who was one of its original Proprietors, and a grand daughter of the Rev. Henry Whitfield, who with his flock of followers came to Guilford in 1639. Mr. Whitfield's non-conformist views had made it necessary for him to leave England where such a ministry as his was obnoxious. He came from an old well-known English family, which had long been distinguished in the south of England both in Church and State and goes back eleven generations to William Whitfield of Whitfield Hall, Cumberland. His father had high hopes of the future distinction of his son and gave Henry a liberal education. He entered the Christian ministry in the Church of England in 1618, at the age of 21 and obtained the rich living in Ockly in Co. Surrey in the diocese of Winchester, where he continued for twenty years and Dr. Trumbull says of him, "He was one of the wealthiest clergyman that came into Connecticut. He had learning, friends and high position in life. His appearance is said to have been extremely dignified and prepossessing." "Mr. Whitfield's courteous manners, his attainments as a scholar, his eloquence as a preacher, the purity and gentleness of his everyday life made him eminent in an age distinguished for great and good men. His house in England was the resort and the asylum of the oppressed and the persecuted." When his non-

conformist doctrines obliged him to secede from his church he became a Congregationalist and an Independent. He gathered about him quite an assembly who adhered to his views, among them George Fenwick.

When he and his followers embarked on a ship for the New World they drew up on shipboard during the voyage a Covenant to keep their little Company unbroken and Henry Whitfield's name is the last on the list. They arrived at New Haven about July 10, 1639, where they were joyfully received by the settlement at Quinnipiac. They immediately began negotiations with the Indians for the purchase of part of the territory about Memuncatuck and the deed of purchase from the Sachem Squaw Shaumpishuh, which was drawn up by Mr. Whitfield in his own handwriting is still preserved in the Mass. Historical Society Library. The 2nd Indian Purchase was made Sept. 20, 1641, by Mr. Whitfield from Weekwash and included the 'neck' so-called lying beyond the Kuttawoo or East River. The 3rd purchase was on Dec. 17, 1641, when Mr. Whitfield, the Trustee, bought of Uncas, the Mohegan, all the land from East River or Kuttawoo to Tuxis comprising most of what is now included in the First Society of Madison.

Mr. Whitfield's house which was of stone and which is still standing and used as a State Museum was the finest in the plantation. It is said that the Indians assisted in carrying the stone on hand barrows. The house was fitted up with folding partitions and for one or two years was used for a meeting-house on the Sabbath until the first meeting house was erected.

After remaining for twelve years with his band of followers, he returned to England where he died in Sept. of the year 1657.

Cotton Mather says of his preaching "there was a marvelous majesty and sanctity in it."

With the great field of research open to genealogy seekers, it is hard to bring to a close the account of over a thousand souls whose life and love have endowed the present generation with its historic background but in closing I should like to quote from another whose feelings along this line ran parallel to mine, who said:

"It would be a pleasure for me to continue this narrative



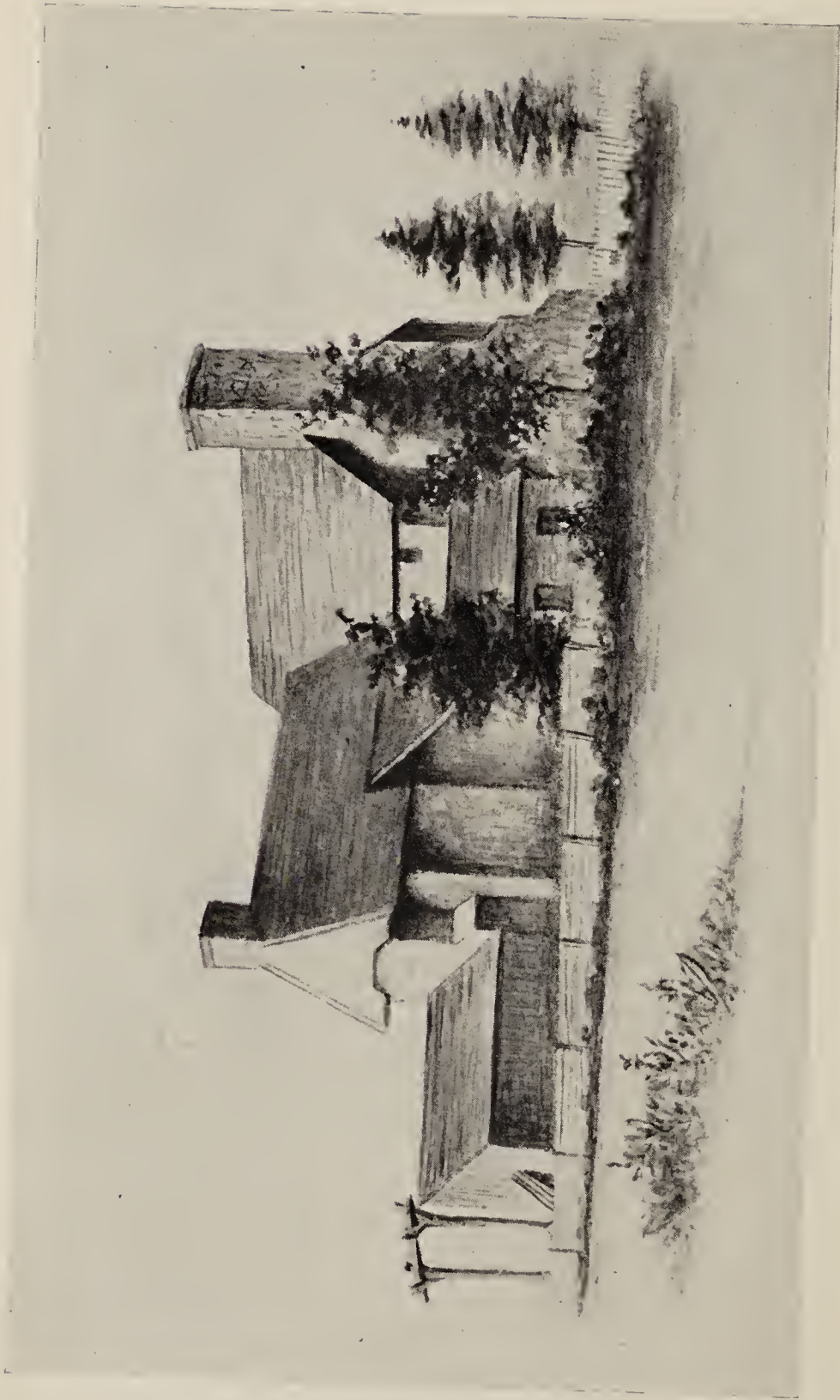
ELIZABETH BULL, wife of Asahel Pratt

indefinitely from the resources I have accumulated . . . in years of research, . . . records, as the Psalmist says of those things 'which we have heard and know and our forefathers have told us' . . . that generations to come might know them, even the children which should be born who should arise and declare them to their children!

"I inscribe these words to all those who are 'looking forward to posterity with a knowledge gained in looking backward to ancestry' with the admonition of the great Edmund Burke who once remarked: 'Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors do not deserve to be remembered by posterity.' "

REFERENCES FOR CHAPTER XII

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Lieut. Glenn E. Griswold



THE OLD STONE HOUSE
THE HOME OF REV. HENRY WHITFIELD AT GUILFORD

AFTERWORD

It has been my aim in the foregoing pages to portray faithfully the antecedents of my present generation. It has not been my purpose or my desire to give credit where credit was not due, or to extol the illustrious or the valiant. The reader sees for himself that the really great names and those sighted for valor are only too few and that the history in the main has dealt with an ordinary family of honorable standing, upright in their principles, law-abiding in their daily life, not hesitating to give themselves to their country when the need arose, and a family of as good an education as the average of the times in which they lived. In the perusing of the records and the histories which has been necessary there has been no act put on record which was detrimental to the reputation of the individual or the honor of the family name.

ONE LINE OF DESCENT FROM MICHAEL GRISWOLD THROUGH HIS SON THOMAS

MICHAEL GRISWOLD born about 1597; married Anne ——.

Children:

Thomas, born Oct. 22, 1646; married Nov. 28, 1672 Mary Howard, born 1649, daughter of Henry Howard and Sarah Stone.

Hester, born May 8, 1648; married Nathan Bradley.

Mary, born Jan. 28, 1650; married Obadiah Wilcox.

Michael, born Feb. 14, 1652; died ——.

Abigail, born June 8, 1655; married —— Lattin.

Isaac, born Sept. 30, 1658; married Elizabeth Bradley, daughter of Stephen Bradley of Guilford. She was born Dec. 31, 1671; and died Oct. 17, 1732.

Isaac, died June 13, 1727. Elizabeth married 2, Watson Wellman.

Jacob, born April 15, 1660; died July 22, 1737; married Dec. 10, 1685, Mary Francis, born Oct. 11/12, 1656, daughter Robert Francis and wife Joanne, 1st settler in "Two Stone" now Griswoldville.

Sarah, born Sept. 30, 1662; married Janna Hill, son of John Hill of Branford and Guilford, Conn.

Michael, born Mar. 7, 1667; married May 12, 1692, Elizabeth Burnham, daughter of William Burnham; married by John Allen's assistant, Ensign of So. Train Band in Wethersfield. He died July 24, 1742. She died Sept. 9, 1741.

THOMAS GRISWOLD born Oct. 22, 1646; married Nov. 28, 1672, Mary Howard born 1649, daughter of Henry Howard and Sarah Stone. She died Oct. 29, 1718.

Children:

Thomas, born Jan. 11, 1673/4; married May 9, 1697, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Bradley of Guilford and Hannah Smith of New Haven. Sarah, born 1642; died June 20, 1702. He died Oct. 19, 1729.

Jacob, born Feb. 5, 1675; married Nov. 30, 1696, Abigail Hand, born 1681, daughter of Stephen Hand of Guilford. She died April 18, 1747.

Isaac, born Aug. 20, 1678, *non compos.*

Michael, born Jan. 28, 1680/1; married Jan. 27, 1703/4, Mary, daughter of Sergt. Benjamin Gilbert. He died April 20, 1731.

Samuel, born Dec. 15, 1684; married Mar. 11, 1708, Mary Francis, born May 26, 1689, daughter of Sergt. John Francis by 2nd wife Mercy Chittenden. He died Sept., 1733. Lived in Black Rock Dist. Durham.

THOMAS GRISWOLD born Jan. 11, 1674; married May 9, 1697, Sarah Bradley born Oct. 17, 1676, daughter Stephen Bradley of Guilford and Hannah Smith. He died Oct. 19, 1729.

Children:

Mary, born Sept. 28, 1700; married Samuel Fitch.

Experience, born May 9, 1703; married Mar. 17, 1734/5, Nathaniel Post of Norwich.

Sarah, born Jan. 15, 1706; married Samuel Post, married by Rev. Thomas Ruggles.

Thomas, born Mar. 26, 1708; married Feb. 19, 1735, Ann Graves, born Apr. 12, 1715, daughter of John Graves and Elizabeth Stevens of E. Guilford. She died May 29, 1801. He died Jan. 11, 1784.

Submit, born Sept. 26, 1710.

Anna, born Apr. 4, 1713; married John Hall.

THOMAS GRISWOLD born Mar. 26, 1708; died Jan. 11, 1784; married Feb. 19, 1735, Ann Graves, born Apr. 12, 1715; died May 29, 1801, daughter of John Graves and Elizabeth Stevens of E. Guilford.

Children:

Miles, born Jan. 2, 1736; married June 14, 1758; Hannah Chittenden, born July 9, 1739; died June 23, 1766. He died Mar. 2, 1821.

Thomas, born Sept. 1, 1737; married Dec. 17, 1761, Hannah Cruttenden, born Aug. 22, 1740. She died Mar. 31, 1816. He died Jan. 7, 1821. She was daughter of Joseph Cruttenden & Lucy Spencer.

John, born June 17, 1741; married Apr. 13, 1765, Mary Burgis, born Dec. 7, 1744; died Aug. 7, 1801. He died May 16, 1777.

Ezra, born Dec. 10, 1753; married Dec. 25, 1777, Mehitable Cleveland. She died June 11, 1811. He died Mar. 14, 1815.

THOMAS GRISWOLD born Sept. 1, 1737; married Hannah Cruttenden, born Aug. 22, 1740; married Dec. 17, 1761. She died Mar. 31, 1816. He died Jan. 7, 1821. She was daughter of Joseph Cruttenden and Lucy Spencer.

Children:

Thomas, born Apr. 26, 1763; died Mar. 8, 1846; married Mindwell Cruttenden, Jan. 18, 1789. She was born Apr. 12, 1761; died Nov. 13, 18—. He married (2) Aug. 19, 1821, Widow Sophronia Bartlett, born Oct. 12, 1792; died Jan. 2, 1877.

Joel, born Dec. 1764; died July 19, 1835; married 1790, Lucy Lee, born July 8, 1770; died Mar. 24, 1854, daughter of Capt. Samuel Lee and Agnes Dickinson.

Hannah, born May 26, 1771; married John Hall; died Nov. 10, 1840.

Amos, born Jan. 1, 1780; married Rachel Bushnell, died Aug. 21, 1876.

JOEL GRISWOLD born Dec. 6, 1764; died July 19, 1835; married 1790 Lucy Lee, born July 8, 1770; died Mar. 24, 1854, daughter of Capt. Samuel Lee and Agnes Dickinson.

Children:

Joel, born Feb. 27, 1796; married Jan. 5, 1820, Polly Bartlett, born Nov. 20, 1801; died Nov. 14, 1876, daughter of Noah Bartlett and Sally Judson. He died Aug. 29, 1879.

Clarissa, born Jan. 7, 1791; married Abraham Fowler Scranton, son of Abraham Scranton and Lucy Stone. She died Dec. 18, 1881.

Lucy Ann, born Sept. 19, 1808; died Dec. 22, 1816.

JOEL GRISWOLD born Feb. 27, 1796; married Jan. 5, 1820, Polly Bartlett born Nov. 20, 1801; died Nov. 14, 1876, daughter of Noah Bartlett and Sally Judson.

Children:

Lucy Ann, born Nov. 16, 1820; married Sept. 28, 1842, Daniel Lay Davis. She died Oct. 23, 1896.

Clarissa Judson, born Dec. 9, 1822; died Sept. 2, 1826.

Henry Bartlett, born Nov. 25, 1824; married Nov. 25, 1845, Polly Elizabeth Wilcox, born Oct. 21, 1825; died Aug. 19, 1866; married (2) Eugenia Maria Scranton, born Feb. 11, 1840; died Sept. 29, 1927, daughter of Hamilton Wilcox Scranton and Anne Maria Rowe. He died Jan. 8, 1916.

Clarissa Judson 2nd, born Nov. 10, 1827; married Mar. 10, 1847, Henry N. Davis who died Aug. 17, 1874.

Thomas, born Mar. 10, 1832; married May 13, 1857, Sophia Bishop, born May 13, 1835; died July 3, 1914. He died Sept. 30, 1905.

{ Mary, born Jan. 2, 1836; died Dec. 24, 1930.

{ Joel III, born Jan. 2, 1836; married June 11, 1862, Margaret Casey. She died Mar. 5, 1863. He married (2) Jan. 19, 1870, Carrie S. Walter. He died Jan. 24, 1892.

Edward, born June 30, 1836; married May 12, 1868, Anna Parmelee, widow of Henry Dudley. She died Nov. 24, 1899.

Charles, born July 26, 1841; married Feb. 18, 1864, Mary E. Griswold.

HENRY BARTLETT GRISWOLD born Nov. 25, 1824; died Jan. 8, 1916; married Nov. 25, 1845, Polly Elizabeth Wilcox born Oct. 21, 1825; died Aug. 19, 1866. Married (2), Oct. 17, 1867, Eugenia Maria Scranton born Feb. 11, 1840; died Sept. 29, 1927.

Children: (By 1st Wife)

Emelyn Maria, born Sept. 26, 1847; married Oct. 13, 1870, James A. Dudley, born Aug. 21, 1840, died April 17, 1897. She died Dec. 31, 1904.

Henry Wilcox, born Feb. 21, 1850; married Feb. 25, 1875, Mettie Maria Morrison, born Jan. 19, 1851, daughter of William V. Morrison and Maria Waldo. She died Apr. 19, 1896.

Children: (By 2nd Wife)

Willie Hamilton, born Oct., 1872; died —.

Herbert Hamilton, born Jan. 2, 1876; died May 6, 1882.

HENRY WILCOX GRISWOLD born Feb. 21, 1850; married Feb. 25, 1875 Mettie Maria Morrison born Jan. 19, 1851, daughter of William V. Morrison and Maria Waldo of Albion Mich. She died Apr. 19, 1896 at Chicago, Ill.

Children:

Ruth Lee Griswold, born May 5, 1889; married Sept. 7, 1927, Samuel Ames Griswold, born Mar. 17, 1867.

ONE LINE OF DESCENT FROM MICHAEL THROUGH
(THOMAS) JACOB.

MICHAEL GRISWOLD born about 1597; married Anne —.

Children:

Thomas, born Oct. 22, 1646; married Nov. 28, 1672, Mary Howard, born 1649, daughter of Henry Howard and Sarah Stone.

Hester, born May 8, 1648; married Nathan Bradley.

Mary, born Jan. 28, 1650; married Obadiah Wilcox.

Michael, born Feb. 14, 1652; died —.

Abigail, born June 8, 1655; married — Lattin.

Isaac, born Sept. 30, 1658; married Elizabeth Bradley, daughter of Stephen Bradley of Guilford. She was born Dec. 31, 1671 and died Oct. 17, 1732. Isaac died June 13, 1727. Elizabeth married (2) Watson Wellman.

Jacob, born Apr. 15, 1660; died July 22, 1737; married Dec. 10, 1685, Mary Francis, born Oct. 11/12, 1656, daughter of Robert Francis and wife Joanna, 1st settler in "Two Stone" now Griswoldville.

Sarah, born Sept. 30, 1662; married Janna Hill, son of John Hill of Branford and Guilford, Conn.

Michael, born Mar. 7, 1667; married May 12, 1692, Elizabeth Burnham, daughter of William Burnham; married by John Allen's assistant, Ensign of South Train Band in Wethersfield. He died July 24, 1742. She died Sept. 9, 1741.

THOMAS GRISWOLD born Oct. 22, 1646; married Nov. 28, 1672, Mary Howard born 1649, daughter of Henry Howard and Sarah Stone. She died Oct. 29, 1718.

Children:

Thomas, born Jan. 11, 1673/4; married May 9, 1697, Sarah daughter of Stephen Bradley of Guilford and Hannah Smith of New Haven. Sarah, born 1642; died June 20, 1702. He died Oct. 19, 1729.

Jacob, born Feb. 5, 1675; married Nov. 30, 1696, Abigail Hand, b. 1681, daughter of Stephen Hand of Guilford. She died Apr. 18, 1747.

Isaac, born Aug. 20, 1678, non compos.

Michael, born Jan. 28, 1680/1; married Jan. 27, 1703/4, Mary, daughter of Sergt. Benjamin Gilbert. He died Apr. 20, 1731.

Samuel, born Dec. 15, 1684; married Mar. 11, 1708, Mary Francis, born May 26, 1689, daughter of Sergt. John Francis by 2nd wife, Mercy Chittenden. He died Sept. 1733. Lived in Black Rock District, Durham.

JACOB GRISWOLD born Feb. 5, 1676; married Nov. 30, 1696, Abigail Hand born 1681, daughter of Stephen Hand of Guilford. She died Apr. 18, 1747.

Children:

Hezekiah, born Oct. 16, 1697; married Mary Olmsted, born Sept. 18, 1701, daughter of Samuel Olmsted and Mary Rowley.

Joseph, born Aug. 21, 1698.

Lydia, born Feb. 11, 1699; died —.

Josiah, born Jan. 5, 1700.

Abigail, born Dec. 1, 1701; married Mar. 19, 1718, Thomas Francis of Newington. Married by David Goodrich, J. P.

Rachel, born Apr. 8, 1705; married Jonathan Emmons, Jan. 2, 1723.

Rebecca, born Sept. 25, 1708; married Nathaniel Churchill, born 1703 of Wethersfield.

Experience, born Mar. 11, 1709/10; baptised Mar. 12, 1709/10.

Irene, born Aug. 5, 1713; baptised Aug. 9, 1713; married William Andrus. She died Sept. 10, 1758.

Lydia, born Mar. 25, 1715/16; died —.

Lydia, born Mar. 17, 1716/17; married Aug. 17, 1738, Ephraim Willard; died Apr., 1770.

Janna, born Sept. 16, 1719; married Jan. 1, 1748, Martha Griswold.

Mindwell, born Feb. 19, 1723-24; married Abraham Catling at Harwinton, Sept. 15, 1742.

HEZEKIAH GRISWOLD born Oct. 16, 1697; married Mary Olmsted born Sept. 18, 1701, daughter of Samuel Olmsted and Mary Rowley.

Children:

Daniel, married Abigail Porter, daughter of Wm. Porter. He died Apr. 2, 1756. She died 1767.

Hezekiah.

Mary, baptised May 14, 1732, Durham.

Dorothy } baptised Mar. 30, 1735.
Deborah }

Dorothy married Dec. 4, 1766, Jacob Catlin II of Harwinton, Conn. Deborah married Jan. 17, 1758 at Haddam, William Barnes of New Fairfield.

Jonathan, baptised July 26, 1741; married Mar. 15, 1764, Elizabeth Weeks of Judea (now Washington, Conn.). He died Mar. 16, 1823.

DANIEL GRISWOLD married Abigail Porter, daughter of William Porter. He died Apr. 2, 1756. She died 1767.

Children:

Phebe, baptised Feb. 19, 1748 at Durham.

William, baptised May 20, 1750 at Durham; married Dec. 30, 1772 Sarah Griswold.

Mary, baptised Apr. 12, 1752 at Durham.

Selah, born Jan 6; baptised Nov. 17, 1754; married Apr. 29, 1780 at Saybrook, Mary Starkey, born 1737, daughter of John Starkey and Mary Ann Hayden. He died Jan. 6, 1835. She died Apr. 13, 1826.

Daniel, baptised Oct. 17, 1756 at Haddam.

SELAH GRISWOLD born Jan. 6, 1754, Lieut. married Apr. 29, 1780 Mary Starkey born 1737 daughter of John Starkey and Mary Ann Hayden. He died Jan. 6, 1835. She died Apr. 13, 1826.

Children:

Selah, born —; married Mary Rosanna Bull, born Aug. 25, 1788. She died 1871. He died 1876.

Daniel, born Mar. 15, 1780; married Jan. 17, 1801 Fanny Babcock born Apr. 11, 1789, daughter of Samuel Babcock and Rachel Conklin. He died Jan. 12, 1870. She died July 10, 1859.

Asahel Porter, born 1790; married Apr. 11, 1811, Sally Pratt, born Oct. 17, 1793, daughter of Joel and Sarah (Pratt) Pratt. She died Oct. 31, 1841. He married (2) Mar. 24, 1842, Eliza Ann Dean. He died Jan. 10, 1861.

Mary Anne, born 1801; died Aug. 21, 1823, unmarried.

DANIEL GRISWOLD born March 15, 1780; married Jan. 17, 1801 Fanny Babcock born Apr. 11, 1789, daughter of Samuel Babcock and Rachel Conklin. He died Jan. 12, 1870. She died July 10, 1859.

Children:

Stillborn, Oct. 8, 1801.

Fanny Maria, born Nov. 1, 1803; married Nov. 27, 1823, Robert Fordice Dennison. He died Sept. 17, 1833. She married (2) Mar. 16, 1840, Jonathan Bishop of Guilford. She died Apr. 1, 1865.

Alfred, born Nov. 28, 1805; married May 7, 1826 Mary Ives of Middletown, Conn., born 1809. She died May 20, 1843. He married (2) Nov. 30, 1843, Widow Mary Joslin Moore, born Apr. 6, 1808. She died Jan. 5, 1892. He died Aug. 13, 1891.

Cherilla, born Jan. 18, 1808; married Nov. 24, 1825, Giles Ogden Clark. She died June 2, 1829.

Daniel Williams, born Mar. 4, 1811. Married Mar. 25, 1832, Laura Tooker of Essex. She died Jan. 14, 1865. He married (2) Nov. 25, 1866 Amanda (Brown) Kinsman, widow of Jared Kinsman of Longmeadow, Mass. She died May 31, 1903. He died Oct. 13, 1898.

Edwin, born Mar. 12, 1813; married Oct. 26, 1837, Elizabeth A. Griswold, born Mar. 29, 1819, daughter of Asahel Porter Griswold. She died Feb. 25, 1903. He died Mar. 16, 1897.

Mary Snow, born Mar. 15, 1815; married Aug. 25, 1837, George Conklin. She died Oct. 13, 1904.

Rachel Conklin, born May 17, 1817; married Jan. 5, 1840, Albert Pratt, born Jan. 28, 1817. She died Dec. 31, 1858. He died Feb. 21, 1840. She married (2) Mar. 10, 1841, George Pratt, born Apr. 10, 1798; died Aug. 15, 1865.

Samuel, born Aug. 21, 1821; married Oct. 18, 1848, Susannah Elizabeth Pratt, born June 29, 1826, daughter of Elias and Abigail (Pratt) Pratt. He died Apr. 13, 1906. She died Feb. 26, 1898.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD born Aug. 21, 1821; married Oct. 18, 1848 Susannah Elizabeth Pratt born June 29, 1826, daughter of Elias and Abigail (Pratt) Pratt. She died Feb. 26, 1898. He died Apr. 13, 1906.

Children:

Frederick Pratt, M. D., born Mar. 3, 1850; married Oct. 30, 1878, Caroline Philetta Hull of Madison, born Mar. 17, 1853, daughter of William Seward Hull and Caroline Parmelee.

Daniel Porter, born Feb. 8, 1856; married Jan. 20, 1881, Emily Mariah Page of Westbrook, born Nov. 7, 1857, daughter of Dana D. and Eliza A. (Stokes) Page.

Samuel Ames, born Mar. 17, 1867; married Apr. 30, 1909, Marie Elizabeth (Pratt) Tyler. Married (2) Sept. 7, 1927, Ruth Lee Griswold of Guilford, Conn., born May 5, 1889.

SAMUEL AMES GRISWOLD born Mar. 17, 1867; married Apr. 30, 1909 Marie Elizabeth (Pratt) Tyler. Married (2) Sept. 7, 1927, Ruth Lee Griswold of Guilford, Conn., born May 5, 1889, daughter of Henry Wilcox Griswold and Mettie Maria Morrison.

ONE LINE OF DESCENT FROM EDWARD GRISWOLD
THROUGH HIS SON FRANCIS

1. Edward Griswold born 1607; married 1630 Margaret daughter of John and Rebecca Diamond, who died 1670, Aug. 30. He died 1691. Married (2) Widow Sarah Bemis, widow of James Bemis of New London.
 - Francis, born England, 1629; died Oct., 1671 at Norwich, Conn. Married Mary Tracy, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Tracy of Norwich.
 - Sarah, born England, 1630.
 - Lydia, born England, 1637.
 - Sarah, born —, 1638; married (1) Nov. 10, 1650, Samuel (Wm.) Phelps; married (2) July 21, 1670, Nathaniel (Humphrey) Pinney.
 - George, born 1632; married Mary Holcomb, born 1632, daughter of Thomas H. Holcomb. He died Sept. 3, 1704. She died Apr. 4, 1708.
 - John, born 1635; died 1642.
 - Anne, born June 19, 1642 in America.
 - Mary, born or baptised Oct. 13, 1644; married Lieut. Timothy (William) Phelps, Mar. 19, 1661.
 - Deborah, born 1646, June 28; married Nov. 13, 1662, Samuel (Wm.) Buell. She died Feb. 7, 1719. He was born Sept. 1641 and died July 11, 1720.
 - Joseph, born Mar. 12, 1647; married July 10/14, 1670, Mary Gaylord, daughter of Samuel Gaylord, granddaughter. He died Nov. 14, 1716.
 - Samuel, born or baptised Nov. 18, 1649; died July 6, 1672.
 - John, baptised Aug. 1, 1652; married Mary Bemis, born Nov. 18, 1672; died Oct. 27, 1679. Married (2) 1679, Bashua North, daughter of Thomas North and granddaughter Walter Price. He died Aug. 7, 1717.
2. Lieut. Francis Griswold born England, 1629; died Oct., 1671 at Norwich, Conn. Married Mary Tracy.
 - Sarah, born Mar. 26, 1653 at Saybrook; married June 29, 1671, Robert Chapman. She died Apr. 7, 1692. Had 9 children.
 - Joseph, born June 4, 1655; died June 30, 1655.
 - Mary, born at Saybrook, Aug. 26, 1656; married Jonathan Tracy, July 11, 1672. She died Sept. 18, 1723. Married (2) Eleazer Jewett, Sept. 3, 1717.

Hannah, born Dec. 11, 1658; married Mar. 7, 1677/8, Wm. Clark of Saybrook.

Deborah, born May, 1661; married Jonathan Crane Dec. 19, 1678 of Norwich.

Lydia, born June, 1663; died April, 1664.

Samuel, born Sept. 16, 1665; married (1) Susannah Huntington Dec. 10, 1685, daughter of Christopher Huntington. She was born 1668 and died Mar. 6, 1721. Married (2) Hannah Tracy. She died Feb. 25, 1752. He died Dec. 2, 1740.

Margaret, born Oct., 1668; married Thomas Buckingham Dec. 16, 1691.

Lydia, born Oct. 16, 1671; married Joseph Bartlett?

Capt. Samuel Griswold, Norwich, born Sept. 16, 1665; died Dec. 2, 1740. Married Dec. 10, 1685 Susannah Huntington, born Aug. 1668; died Mar. 6, 1721.

Francis, born Sept. 9, 1691; married Elizabeth Loomis. He died Apr. 10, 1760.

Samuel, born Feb. 6, or Sept. 9, 1693. Lived at West Farms, Baltic, Conn.; married Apr. 2, 1719, Elizabeth Abell, daughter of Samuel Abell, born Feb. 11, 1697/8.

Lydia, born May 26, 1696.

Hannah, born Windsor, Apr. 30, 1699. She married Ezekiel Askley, Nov. 5, 1724 at Westfield, Mass.

Sarah, born Jan. 10, 1701; married Dec. 19, 1721, Ebenezer Waterman, born Feb. 20, 1698/9, son of Thomas of Norwich.

John, born Dec. 16, 1703-8. Married Susanna. He died 1730.

Joseph, born Oct. 17, 1706. Venerable for age and piety. Deacon Cong. Church died 1796 in 90th year. Married Sarah Durku, Feb. 6, 1728. She died Oct. 11, 1744.

Daniel, born Apr. 25, 1709; died Dec. 22, 1724.

Samuel Griswold born Feb. 6, or Sept. 9, 1693. Married Apr. 2, 1719 Elizabeth Abell, born Feb. 11, 1697/8, daughter of Samuel Abell. His will probated Sept. 22, 1753 at Norwich; Lived at Franklin.

Samuel, born Apr. 21, 1721; died June, 1726.

Elisha, born May 6, 1722; died June 8, 1796; married Nov. 8, 1748, Susannah Merrill, died Apr. 26, 1769.

Ebenezer, born July 29, 1725; married Hannah Merrill, Nov. 7, 1748.

Samuel, born Apr. 7, 1728; married Feb. 15, 1759, Mary Abell. His will probated at Norwich, Dec. 4, 1796.

Simon, born Aug. 14, 1731; married Priscilla Morgan, Mar. 9, 1756.

Elizabeth, born May 19, 1734; married Alpheus Abell, Mar. 11, 1753.

Elisha Griswold born May 6, 1722; died June 8, 1796. Lived in Franklin. Married Nov. 8, 1748, Susannah Merrill, who died Apr. 26, 1769. Married (2) Lydia Burchard Dec. 13, 1772.

David, born Sept. 2, 1749; married Ruba Colegrove Dec. 15, 1786. He died Dec. 10, 1842, aged 93. She died Oct. 24, 1849, aged 85.

Mehitable, born June 14, 1751.

Jonathan, born Dec. 30, 1753; married Sally ——. Lived at Middletown Springs, Vt.

Sybil, born Apr. 24, 1757; married — Cardwell?

Abiah, born Oct. 23, 1758.

Betty, born Aug. 20, 1765.

Susannah, born Nov. 7, 1773; married Oct. 22, 1812, Vaniah Abell of Franklin, married by Rev. Levi Nelson of Lisbon. (Franklin Vital Records Vol. 1, p. 121.)

Jonathan Griswold born Dec. 30, 1753; Married Sally —, Middletown Springs, Vt.

Rena, born Jan. 4, 1786; married Cambell Waldo.

Susan, born Dec. 1, 1787.

Isaac, born July 12, 1792.

Jonathan, born Sept. 24, 1795.

Sally, born Jan. 17, 1798.

Horace, born Aug. 16, 1800.

Maria, born July 16, 1803.

Rena Griswold born Jan. 4, 1786; died in Troopsville, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1830. Married Campbell Waldo, born Dec. 26, 1782; died Albion, Mich., Nov. 6, 1866.

Maria Waldo, born Mar. 24, 1812; died Albion, Mich., June 12, 1853. Married Dec. 9, 1849, Wm. V. Morrison, born Lansing Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1817; died Albion Mich., Nov. 26, 1882.

Melissa Waldo, born Apr. 23, 1818. Married Wm. V. Morrison Mar. 28, 1856.

Victorine Waldo, born Aug. 9, 1821; died Albion, Mich., Apr. 1, 1848. Married Jan. 8, 1840, Wm. V. Morrison.

Campbell G. Waldo, born Apr. 13, 1830.

INDEX OF NAMES

- Abell, Alpheus** 190
Caleb 156
Elizabeth 155 156 158 189
Mary 190
Samuel 156 158 189
Vaniah 190
- Abbott, Capt. John** 155
Jemima 150 155
- Adams, Judge** 11
Rebecca 150 152
Samuel 152
- Alden, David** 115
- Alden, Elizabeth** 112 113 114
John 112 113 114 115
John Rev. 112 114
Jonathan 113 115
Joseph 114
Mary 115
Priscilla 112
Ruth 115
Sarah 115
- Allan, Henry J. P.** 62
- Allen, Capt.** 107
Ethan 150
- Allcock, John M. D.** 96
- Allerton, Maj. Gen. Humphrey** 102
Catherine 102
- Allgar, Bridget** 55
William 55
- Ames, Oak** 86
- Andrews, Dr.** 120
- Andrus, William** 185
- Archer, John** 160
- Aronson, Arthur R.** 81
- Atkley, Ezekiel** 189
- Atkins, Sir Robert** 159
- Babcock, Fanny** 168 172 186
James 168
Jane 168
John 168
Samuel 168 186
William 170
- Bacon, Dr.** 134 135
- Baker, Edward P.** 145 147
Louise Bell 148
Edith Lee, 148
- Baldwin, Priest** 89
- Baldington, Alice** 158
- Barnes, William** 185
- Bartlett, Abraham** 52 53
Amos 65
Daniel 51
- Bartlett cont'd**
George 41 51 52
John 52
Joseph 25 51 53 63 64 189
Merum 29
Noah 28 51 55 57 63 64 96 100 182
Polly 51 60 63 68 182
Sally 63 64 69
Sarah 64
Sophronia 181
Timothy 26
- Bearding, Nathaniel** 22
Sarah 22
- Beckley, Deborah** 20 22
Goodwife 23
John 22
Sgt. Richard 22
- Becket, Thomas** 160
- Beecher, Henry Ward** 17
- Belding, Daniel** 59
- Bell, Mary** 19
- Bemis, James** 63
Mary 188
Sarah 188
- Benton, Abner** 47 139
Daniel 29 31
E. 30
Elliott 128
John 128
Lindley 90
Mary 75
Ruth 87 139
- Berbridge, Phoebe** 49
- Beers, Capt.** 49
- Berille, William de** 60
- Bishop, Abigail** 40 41 45
- Bishop, Daniel** 41
Edward F. 127
Jared 37
John 40 41
Jonathan 30 186
Sophia 80 182
Susannah 41
Tom 88
- Bisley, William** 49
- Bristol, Mrs. Esther Edwards** 104
Jane 165
John 89
- Bristow, Jane** 165
- Bridgman, Charlotte** 10
- Bridges, Elizabeth** 158
- Bracey, Phoebe** 49
John 49

- Bradford**, Lord 10
Bradley, Abraham 46
 Elizabeth 15 179 183
 Nathan 15 179 183 185
 Sarah 14 17 180 184
 Stephen 14 15 179 180 183 184
Brewster, Elder 113
Bronson, Jessie 82
 Mary 21 104
Brockway, Hannah 102
 Wolston 102
Bronson, 104
Brown, Peter 113
Broughton, John 153
Brodil, Ann 172
Bryan, Mrs. Scott 17
Buckley, Gershom 13
Buckingham, Thomas 189
Buell, Abigail 58
 Benjamin 58 109
 Goode 58
 Hannah 57 58 107 109
 Hepsibah 58 59
 Mary 58
 Peter 58
 Samuel 58 188
 Sarah 58
 William 58 59
Buell, (Buelle) John de 60
Buell (Beuele) Rev. Thomas de 60
Buell, (Berille) William de 60
Buell, (Burle) John de 60
Buell, (Burle) Walter de 60
Bull, Elizabeth 174
 Lieut. Thomas 164 165
 Mary Rosanna 186
Bullard, Henry Milton 80
 Esther Griswold 81
 Henry Milton, Jr. 81
 Norman Bishop 81
 Winston Merritt 81
Burgis, Mary 181
Burges, Dea. 31
Burke, Edmund 177
Bursley, Joanna 153
Burnham, Elizabeth 180 184
 William 180 184
Burntgerger, Helen 80
Burchard, Lydia 190
Bushnell, Rachel 181 185
 Cornelius 86
 Cornelius Scranton 118
Butler, Harriet 79
 Samuel 13
Buttolph, John 13
Carlin, Frances 122
Carpenter, David 17
 Sarah 17
Cass, Lew 40
Casey, Margaret 81 182
Catling, Abraham 185
Catlin, Jacob 185
Chamberlain, Henry 145 147
 Henry N. 147
 Mettie L. 147
 Mary L. 147
 Rena E. 147
 William M. 147
Champion, Deborah 102 103
 Henry 102 103
 Thomas 102
Chapman, Rev. F. W. 10 11 61
 Robert 188
Chittenden, Ambrose 30
 Abraham 26
 Abram 89
 Hannah 181
 Henry A. 120
 Mercy 180 184
Churchill, Nathaniel 185
Clark, Annis 77
 Arthur E. 81
 Edward Fletcher 81
 Giles Ogden 186
 Henry 85
 Huber Aaron 81
 Majorie G. 81
 William 189
Cleveland, George 32
 Mehitable 181
Cogswell, Elizabeth (Thompson) 153
 Hannah 152
 John 153
Collins, Charles 47 139
Colgrove, Ruby 190
Congdon, Marjorie 77
Conklin, George 187
Conway, Anne 161
 Brilliana 161
 Edward 161
 Frances 161
 Heligawarth 161
 Sir John 161
 Mary 158
Cook, Capt. George 53
Coombs, Jennie 80 134
Cornish, Joyce 165
Crane, Capt. Henry 53 102 103 110
 John 103
 Jonathan 189
 Mark 103
 Margaret 109 110

- Crane** cont'd
 Nathaniel 109
 Phebe 100 102 103
 Theophilus 103 109
Crewe, Sir Thomas 18
Cromwell, Catherine 43
 Oliver 43
Crosby, Bessie Dyer 77
Cruttenden, Abraham 19 40 51 53
 Bela 28 31
 Gilbund 65
 Hannah 19 24 181
 Isaac 51 53
 Joseph 19 20 27 28 181
 Mary 51 63
 Mary Ann 63
 Mindwell 51 53 181
 Dea. Samuel 53
 Sarah 51 63
 Timothy 28 31
Cushman, Charlotte 131

Danforth, Gov. Thomas 155
Davenport, Rev. John 19 43 104
Davis, Barbara 77
 Bertie 75
 Carrie G. 78 79
 Charles H. 78 79
 Clarice 77
 Clara 89
 Daniel L. 75 182
 Harvey H. 77
 Harold C. 75
 Henry 79
 Henry N. 78 182
 Jessie Lee 77
 Lewie 75
 Louie Lay 77
 Loper 89
 Nancy Betty 77
 Pauline Elizabeth 79
 Richard Griswold 75 77
 Robert Nelson 79
 Robert Nelson, Jr. 79
 Rosa A. 78
 Theodore Lay 75, 77
 Walter B. 75
 Wilbur Russell 75
Dean, Eliza Ann 186
DeHenson, Hugh 47
Deming, John 22 23
 Honor 22 23
Dennison, Abigail 175
 Daniel 175
 Capt. George 170
 John 172
 John, Jr. 175

Dennison cont'd
 Robert Fordice 186
 Sarah 170
 William 172
Desbrough, Hannah 102 104
 Mary 21
 Nicholas 21 104
 Phebe 21
Dickens, Mary 98
 Nathaniel 98
Dickenson, Agnes 35 36 37 38 40 45
 47 85 181
 Azariah 48 49
 Francis 48
 Hannah 48
 Hezekiah 48
 Jesse 48
 John 48 49
 Jonathan 48
 Joseph 48 49
 Nathan 48
 Nathaniel 48 49
 Nehemiah 48
 Obadiah 48
 Phebe 49
 Samuel 48 49
 Simon 47
 Sarah Stacey 48
 Stephen 48
 Thomas 48
 William 48
Digby, Agnes 158
Dimmock, Joanna B. 153
 Thankful 150 153
 Shubael 153
 Elder Thomas 155
Dotey, Edward 149 174 175
 Mercy 174
 Temperance 175
Dodbrocke, Alicia de 120
Dodge, Margaret 96
 Tristram 96
Dowd, Harriet 123
Douglas, Stephen A. 128
 Mrs. Stephen A. 128
Drake, Col. Edwin L. 118
Dudley, Abraham 26 152 153
 Anna P. 81
 Alice G. 77 78
 Catherine 47
 David C. 78
 Ernest G. 77 78
 Harry C. 77
 Henry 182
 James 138
 James A. 77 133 183
 James C. 78

- Dudley** cont'd
 Joshua 46
 Laura E. 77 78
 Lillian E. 77 87 105 126 138
Dunning, Sgt. Benjamin 55
 Sarah 55
Dunkelbarger, Maud 82
Durant, Mr. 86
Durku, Sarah 189
- Eaton**, Francis 113
 Gov. 19
 Hannah 43
 Theophilus 22 43 44
Ely, Rev. Henry 26
Elliott, N. 31
 Rev. John 66
Emmons, Jonathan 184
Ethelred, Goda 159
Evart, Abraham 28
 Samuel 25
Evarts, Elezar 47 139
 Lewis 89
 Natty 89
- Fairfax**, Sir Thomas 175
 John 175
Faulkner, (Falconer) Hannah 41
 Patrick 41 43
Fenner, George 176
 Sarah 170
FitzStephen, Airard 17 18
 FitzRalph 18
 Ralph 18
 Thomas 18
Fitch, Abigail 175
 Rev. James 175
 Samuel 180
Fletcher, John 52
 Rebecca 52
Foote, Elizabeth 17
 Robert 17
Fowler, Annette 39
 Elisha 89
 Jonathan 30
 Lew 89
 Nathaniel 25
 Samuel 127
 Dr. 89
Francis, Sgt. John 180
 Joanna 179 183
 Mary 18 179 180 183 184
 Robert 179 183
 Thomas 184
French, Thomas 41
Fry, Tomasine 17 104
Fryer, Olive 79
- Gaines**, Myra 130
Gardner, Mrs. Campbell 150
 Charles 150
Gaylord, Alice 23
 Hugh 23
 Mary 188
 Samuel 188
Gibney, Thomas 63
Gillette, John 126
Gilbert, Sgt. Benjamin 180 184
 Mary 180 184
Gleason, Edith 81
Graves, Ann 17 18 180
 Elizabeth 17
 John E. 17 180
 Rebecca 152
Gregson, Susanna 19
 Thomas 19 44
Greenel, Daniel 110 112 115
 Lydia 110
 Priscilla 110 115
 Matthew 110
Goodrich, David J. P. 184
Goode, Ann 53
Goldham, Henry 41
 Susannah 41
Gorham, Capt. John 170
 Mary 170
Griffing, Fred R. 85
Griswold, in England;
 Anne 10
 Henry Rev. 10
 Henry 10
 Humphrey 9 10
 John 9
 Mary 10
 Matthew Rev. 10
Griswold, in America:
 Lumber Company 86 87 134 137
 Abigail 14 179 183 184
 Alfred 186
 Alfred R. 82 137
 Allen B. 80
 Amos 181
 Ann 14 63
 Anne 188
 Annie L. 82
 Anna 180
 Asahel Porter 186
 Benj. Howell 11
 Betty 190
 Clarissa 35 66 78 120 182
 Clarissa J. 68 182
 Cherilla 186
 Capt. Charles 39 73
 Charles 68 71 72 82 182
 Claude 19 27

Griswold cont'd

Daniel 166 168 172 185 186
 Daniel Porter 187
 Daniel W. 186
 David 155 190
 Deborah 58 60 61 63 185 188 189
 Dorothy 185
 Ebenezer 190
 Edward 10 11 58 60 61 62 63 68 71
 72 81 109 156 158 182 188
 Edward Parmalee 81
 Edward Parmalee, Jr. 81 82
 Edwin 187
 Edith Jane 82
 Elisha 155 158 190
 Elizabeth 82 190
 Elizabeth H. 81
 Elizabeth A. 187
 Emeline Maria 77 95 183
 Ernest Wedmore 80
 Experience 180 185
 Ezra 181
 Fanny Maria 186
 Frederick Pratt 187
 Francis 11 60 61 62 156 158 164
 188 189
 George 61 62 188
 Hannah 181 189
 Harry F. 80
 Henry Bartlett 25 35 68 77 78 83
 85 95 104 132 140 141 182
 Henry B. 128
 Mrs. Henry B. 127 129
 Henry Wilcox 77 78 95 134 145 147
 148 159 183
 Herbert Hamilton 78 183
 Hester 14 179 183
 Hezekiah 164 166 184 185
 Horace 190
 Ida 25
 Irene 185
 Isaac 11 14 179 180 183 184 190
 Jacob 13 14 164 179 180 183 184
 Janna 185
 Joel 14 17 24 25 27 28 30 31 35 40
 46 51 63 68 69 70 71 73 74 81 120
 139 140 181 182
 John 61 63 181 188
 Jonathan 155 158 185 190
 Joseph 63 184 188 189
 Josiah 184
 Liddia 63
 Lucy 140
 Lucy A. 35
 Lucy Ann 68 75 182
 Lydia 184 185 189

Griswold cont'd

Mary 14 63 68 72 74 127 179 180
 182 183 185 188
 Mary Anne 186
 Mary Hoadley 85 132
 Mary B. 80
 Mary E. 82
 Mary Snow 187
 Maria 190
 Margaret 60 62 63 72 156 189
 Martha 185
 Marjorie 82
 Matthew 10 11 61
 Merritt 134
 Merritt C. 80
 Michael 11 13 14 60 164 179 180
 183 184
 Miles 25 29 181
 Mindwell 185
 Nelson 53
 Nelson H. 81 82
 Paul 82
 Paul M. 82
 Phebe 185
 Polly 68 73
 Rachel 184
 Rachel C. 187
 Rebecca 185
 Rena 144 145 149 155 158 190 191
 Rita E. 82
 Ruth Lee 78 148 159 183 187
 Sally 190
 Samuel 63 148 155 156 158 174 180
 184 187 189 190
 Samuel Ames 60 148 159 164 174
 183 187 188
 Sarah 14 63 179 180 184 188 189
 Selah, 166 168 185 186
 Simon 190
 Stephen M. 10
 Submit 180
 Susan 190
 Susannah 190
 Sybil 190
 Thomas 13 14 17 18 24 25 61 68 80
 164 180 181 182 183 184
 Wallace J. 81
 William 185
 Willie H. 78 183

Hand, Abigail 164 180 184
 Capt. Daniel 19
 John 164
 Rebecca 164
 Stephen 164 180 184
Hall, Alvin 80
 Harold 80

- Hall** cont'd
 Hazel 80
 John 180 181
 Miles 30
 Nelson 79
Hamilton, Herbert 134
Harrison, Katheran 14
 Thomas 22
Hayden, Daniel 99
 Experience 98 99
 Gideon 99
 John 100
 Mary Ann 186
 Nathaniel 99 100
 Thomas de 99
 William 99
Harley, Sir Robert 161
Hawley, Hannah 57
 Joseph 57
Haynes, John 21
 Rev. Sylvanus 149
Heminway, Minnie R. 77
Hide, Timothy 13
Hill, John 184
Hinckley, Thomas 113
Hitchcock, Luke 13
Hoadley, Mary A. 80
Hobby, Sir William 161
Hooker, James 46
 Thomas 166
Holcomb, Mary 188
 Thomas H. 188
Holt, Catherine 102
 Edmund 102
 Samuel 20
Hopkins, Bethia 104
How, Edward 110
 Elizabeth 110
 Jeremy 110
Howard, Henry 14 179 180 183 184
 Mary 14 179 180 183 184
Howland, Desire 170
 John 113 170
Hoyt, David 20
 Jonathan 19 20
 Mercy 19
 Samuel 20
Hoxie, Nellie A. Sullivan 77
Hull, Caroline P. 187
 William S. 187
Hotchkiss, Eben 29
 Noah 32
 Reuben 29
Hunt, Robert 84
Huntington, C. P. 118
 Christopher 156 158 189
 Susannah 156 158 189
- Hutchinson**, Hannah 58 109
 John 109
 Ralph 109
Ives, Capt. 65
 Mary 186
Jeans, William 103
Jewitt, Eleazer 188
Johnson, Joel N. 27
 Nathan 28
Jones, Hannah 41
 Col. John 43
 William 43
Joyce, Susannah 20
Judson, Abigail 57 66
 Abigail W. 96 100
 Amelia 57 66
 Amos 55 57 63 66 96 100
 Clarissa 65
 Grace 55
 James 56
 Joseph 55 56 57 63
 Julia Ann 57 66
 Polly 63
 Rebecca 57 66
 Sally 55 63 100 182
 Sarah 57 66
 William 55
Kelsey, Eunice 110
 Jehiel 100 104
 John 21 100 102 104
 Mary 96 100
 Phebe C. 103
 Solomon 100 102
 William 104
Keeney, Jasper 63
 Mary 96
Kent, Joseph 96
Kimberly, Eleazer 13
Kingsnorth, Henry 45
Kinsman, Amanda Brown 186
 Jared 186
Kirtland, Hester 174
 Nathaniel 174
Lane, Hannah 109
 Robert 109
Landon, Thomas 41
Lawton, Mary 168
 George 168
Lay, Edward 44 45
 John 170
 Mary 170
 Robert 170
 Samuel 45 46 47

- Lechard, William** 36
Lee, Agnes 40
 Agnes D. 49
 Edward 44 45
 Elon 31
 Gen. Edwin 84
 John 44
 Levi 37 38 40 47 90 139
 Lucy 24 35 83 87 181
 Rebecca 39 88
 Ruth 139
 Ruth M. 47 139 181
 Samuel 25 27 35 37 40 41 45 46 47
 85 139 141 181
 Timothy 27 40 46 47 69 139
 William 47 139
Leete, Edward 84
 Mary 15
 Rufus 91
 William, Jr. 15
 Gov. William 43
Leigh, Elizabeth 161
 Thomas 161
Lewis, Anna Maria 10
 David 10
 Eliza 10
 Henry 10
 Helen 78
 Magdeline 10
Lincoln, Abraham 131
Livermore, Charles 120
Loomis, Elizabeth 189
 Joseph 55
Lord, Mary 166
 Dr. Thomas 166
Lowe, Warren 128

Mackenzie, Locke Litton 81
 John 81
McKinley, Charles 80
 Carl 80
Mansfield, Jennie I. 81
Martin, Phoebe B. 49
 Samuel 49
Maigne, John 159
 Harold 159
 Ralph 159
 Walter de. 159
McClung, Alonzo 145
 James 144 145 146
 Mary R. 144
 Sidney 145
Mason, Capt. 99
 Ann 175
 Edward 161
 John 52 56 164 175
 Maj. John 175

Mather, Cotton 21 102 176
 Eleazer 102
 Hezekiah 170
 Rev. Increase 102
 John 102
 Mary 100
 Nathaniel 102
 Rev. Richard 100 102
 Richard 100 102
 Samuel 100 102
 Thomas 100 102
 Timothy 100 102
Meigs, Concurrence 53 102 103
 John 17 53 102 103 104
 Mary 17
 Mindwell 53
 Vincent 17 55 102 103
Merrill, Hannah 190
 Susannah 155 158 189
Meysey, Edmund 10
Mills, Mary 58
 D. Q. 118
Molton, Bishop 43
Moore, Mary Joslin 186
Morgan, Priscilla 190
Morse, Ezra 41
 John 41
 Ruth 41 45 46 47
 Dea. Seth 41
 Samuel 41
Morrison, Alpheus R. 145 146
 Armand 146 147
 Charles F. 146 147
 James T. 143
 James 144
 Jefferson 143 144 146
 John 143 144 146 148
 Lansing 143 144 146
 Lewis 148
 Louise V. 145 146 147
 Mary R. 145 146
 Martha 144
 Mettie Maria 78 134 141 145 146
 147 148 159 183
 Rachel 143 144 146
 Rena 145 146 147
 Robert 149
 Waldo 146 147
 William 143 144 145 146
 William V. 143 144 145 149 159 183
Mott, Nathaniel 98
 Lydia 98
Mullins, Priscilla 112 115
 William 115
Munger, Elizabeth 63
 George 64
 Horace 63 66

- Munger** cons'd
 Mary 63
Murray, 'Adirondack' 64 86
- Nelson**, Rev. Levi 190
North, Bashua 188
 Thomas 188
 Walter P. 188
Norton, Grace 46
Nutting, Wallace 21
- Olmstead**, James 164 165 166
 Mary 164 184 185
 Jane B. 165
 Nicholas 164 165
 Richard 164
 Samuel 164 184 185
Otero, Senor 132
 Madam 132
- Pabodie**, John 115
 Lydia 112 115
 William 114 115
Page, Dana D. 187
 Emily Mariah 187
Paine, Mary 152
Palmer, William 107
Panghorn, Z. K. 130
Parmalee, Anna 182
 Caroline 187
 Carleton 88
 Eber 27 28 31
 Joel 88
 John 28
 Reuben 27
Parmaly, John 100
 Hannah 100
 Sarah 99 100
 Rebecca 100
Pauncefort, Margery 158
Pelham, Sir William 161
Perrin, Lily 82
Phelps, Samuel 61 183
 Timothy 61 188
 William 61
Phipps, Elizabeth 155
Picket, John 109
 Margaret 109
 Sarah 109
Pierce, Capt. 165
Pinney, Nathaniel 188
Porter, Abigail 166 185
 John 55
 Sarah 55
 William 166 185
Post, Nathaniel 180
 Samuel 180
- Powell**, Nathaniel 161
Potter, Elbert 45
Pray, Sir Edward
Pratt, Abigail 174 187
 Albert 187
 Asa 175
 Asahel 174
 Elizabeth 187
 Elias 174 187
 Eunice 174
 George 187
 Joel 186
 John (Ens.) 174
 John 174 175
 Sally 186
 Sarah 186
 Susannah 148
 Susannah E. 174 187
 Capt. William 174
 Lieut. William 174
Purches, John 52
Pychon, Capt. 48
- Randulfe**, Earl 159
Rathbon, John 96 98
 Richard 96
 Sybell 96 98
 Thomas 98
 Capt. Thomas 98
 Rev. William 96
Redfield, Daniel 110
 James 110
 Polly 107 109 110
 Theophilus 110 115
 William 110
Rimpau, Benjamin 79
 Edward L. 79 80
 Theodosia A. 79
 Theodore B. 80
Roberts, Hugh 110
 James R. 144
Robinson, Henry P. 74 133
Rockwell, Ruth 156
 William 156
Rohart, Roland de 120
Rolf, Donald C. 79
 Herbert 79
 Kenneth 79
Rowe, Anna Maria 118 182
 Horace 126
 Matthew 120
Rowley, Mary 164, 184, 185
Rouse, Hannah S. 145
 John 144 145 149
 Mary 144 145 146 149
Ruggles, Rev. Thomas 15 41
 Thomas, Jr. 53

- Sands**, Capt. James 96
Salisbury, Mrs. E. E. 11
Scranton, Abraham 182
 Abraham F. 35 182
 Clarissa G. 120
 Eugenia M. 35 78 118 120 132 182
 John 118
 John H. 118 132
 Jennie 124
 Lucy 122
 Samuel 47 139
 Selden 118
 Hamilton W. 118 182
Selden, Hester W. 53
 Thomas 53
Seward, Amos 91
 Jason 65 105
 Joseph 46
 Timothy 30 39 88
 William 25 40 46
 Capt. William 52
Shaler, Thomas 107
Shaw, Elizabeth 152
Shelley, Barbara L. 78
 Elizabeth R. 78
 William S. 78
Shooter, Hannah 98
 Peter 98
Shumway, Dr. 92
Simpson, Nellie 79
Simonton, J. W. 130
Soper, Dorothy 78 138
 Dudley 78
 Robert F. 78
Sluman, Elizabeth 156 158
Smith, Hannah 14 15 17 144 146 180
 184
 George 15 17
 Sarah 15
 Sir William 161
 Capt. 165
Spencer, Christopher 26
 Fanny 172
 Hannah 49
 Jared 22 49
 Lucy 20 181
 Mark 32
 Nathaniel 20
 Obediah 20 21
 Samuel 20 22
 Sarah 79
 Stillwell J. 17
 Stowe 140
 Timothy 49
 Sgt. Thomas 21
Starkey, John 166 168 186
 Mary 166 185 186
- Sharkey** cont'd
 Timothy 185
Starr, Frank F. 11
 John 40
 William 45 47 139
Standish, Capt. Miles 112 113
Steele, Ens. Samuel 165
Stephens, Edward 18
 Elizabeth 180
 John 18
Stevens, Elizabeth 17 180
 John 17 18
 Thomas 18
 William 17
Stone, Jared 29
 Lucy 182
 Rev. Samuel 14
 Sarah 14 179 180 183 184
 William 45
Strickland, Elizabeth 21
 Thivaite 21
- Talcott**, Col. 19
 Dr. 67
 Samuel 13
Terry, Richard 36
Thompson, Bridget 170
 Rev. William 153
Thrall, Lorraine 78 79
Throckmorton, Anne 158 160
 Margaret 158
 Sir Thomas 160
Tibbets, Walter 63
Tilly, Elizabeth 170
 John 170
Tracy, Henry, Esq. 158
 Sir Henry 158
 Henry de. 157 160
 Sir John 158 160 161
 Jonathan 188
 Joyce 161
 Mary 158
 Margaret 160
 Oliver 160
 Robert 161
 Sir Thomas 161
 Lieut. Thomas 158 160 161 188
 William 160
 Sir William 158 160
 Gov. William 158
Traci, Sir William 157 160
Treat, Honor 22 23
 John H. 24
 Richard 23
 Robert 24
Tooker, Laura 186
Trumbull, Gov. 39

- Tully, John** 170
Tyler, Marie E. (Pratt) 187

Uncas, Joshua 165

Vanderbilt, Amy Campbell 75
Vaux, Harold de. 57
Vittum, Edward M. 82

Wadesworth, Ens. John 165
Walter, Carrie S. 81 182
Walters, George 71
Walkley, Hepsibah 49
 Richard 49
Waldo, Campbell, 144 145 149 150
 155 158 191
 Campbell G. 145 191
 Cornelius 152 153
 Edward 150 152
 Gamaliel 150 155
 John 150 152
 Maria 145 159 183 191
 Melissa 145 191
 Rena G. 145
 Victorine 144 145 191
Ward, Gen. 39
 Nathaniel 49
Warner, Andrew 52 53
 John 52
 Mary 52 53
 Margaret 52
Waterman, Ebenezer 189
Webster, Robert 164
Wedmore, Emma 80
Weeks, Anniel 102
Weld, George 63
Welles, Daniel 59
 David 59
 Eleazer 59
 Hepsibah 59
 John 59
 Mary 59
 Rebecca 56 57
 Robert de. 56
 Thomas 56 59

Welles cont'd
 Lt. Thomas 59
Wellman, Watson 179 183
Wheeler, Capt. Thomas 152
White, Anna 55
 Mary 55
 Robert 55
Whiteing, William 61
Whitford, Rev. Henry 17 19 40 175
 176
Whipple, Marian 96
 Capt. 96
Wilcox, Abigail 55 57 63 66 109
 Daniel 57 65 107 109
 Lewis 40
 Polly E. 57 77 83 95 104 141 182
 Obediah 179 183
 Sally 96
 Sally Maria 104 107
 Selah 83 104 107
Wilcockson, Anna 109
 John 107
 Joseph 107 109
 Margaret 107
 Nathaniel 109
 William 99 107
Wildman, Agar 88
Wigley, Rev. Henry 10
Williams, Augustine 98
 Hannah 98
 John 96 98
 Jonathan 57 96 100 104
 Mary 96 100
 Sally Maria 83 104 107
 Thomas 98
Willard, Ephraim 185
Winslow, Edward 113
 Hepsibah 98
 Josiah 114
Winthrop, Gov. 24
Wise, Catherine 102
Wright, Benjamin 44 45 46 103
 Elizabeth 44 45
 Jane 103

FAMILY CHARTS

Joel Griswold 16
Lucy Lee 34
Bartlett 42
Judson 54
Henry Bartlett Griswold 76
Wilcox 94
Williams 97
Kelsey-Mather 101
Wilcox-Buell 108
Redfield-Crane 111
Scranton 119

Rowe-Andrews 121
Morrison 142
Waldo 151
Elisha Griswold 154
Tracy 157
Griswold-Pratt 163
Griswold-Porter-Starkey 167
Babcock 169
Pratt-Dennison-Kirtland 171
Pratt-Bull 173

3465

