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ANCESTRY

OF

SIMEON BREED WILLIAMS,

AND OF HIS WIFE

CORNELIA JOHNSTON WILLIAMS,

COMPILED BY

CORNELIA BARTOW WILLIAMS.

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James B. Williams

SIMEON BREED WILLIAMS.

SIMEON BREED WILLIAMS, son of William Coit Williams and Nancy Breed, was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 3, 1815. He left his home in 1831 at the early age of sixteen to join an uncle in Pittsburg. It took him ten days to make this journey, going by stage to Essex Ferry on the Connecticut river; by steamboat to New York and to South Amboy, N. J.; thence by stage to Bordentown, N. J.; by steamboat to Philadelphia, Pa., and to Baltimore, Md.; thence by stage across the state of Pennsylvania and over the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburg. He remained there until about 1840, for four years employed in the dry-goods business of his uncle, George Breed, and later in the commission house of Atwood & Jones. During this time he went on a collecting tour by steamboat down the Ohio river, and up the Mississippi, Illinois and Wabash; traveling by stage and on horseback throughout the interior of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. In 1844 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he

was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business. There he married, June 29, 1848, Cornelia Johnston (daughter of William Sage Johnston, of that city, and Clarina Bartow, of Westchester, N. Y.), and they had six children: (1) Clarina Johnston (married June 17, 1873, Moses Lewis Scudder, and had four sons, Marvyn, Harold, Philip Johnston, and Lawrence Williams), (2) Mary Breed, (3) Anna Perkins, (4) Cornelia Bartow, (5) Lillie, and (6) Lawrence, president of the Oliver Typewriter Company (married Sept. 20, 1883, Adele Holbrook Wheeler, and had four children, Cornelia, Dorothy, Lawrence, Jr., and Wheeler).

In 1865 Mr. Williams removed with his family to Chicago (making his home in the suburb of Lake Forest), and for many years occupied himself with real estate transactions. In 1887 he sold his residence in the country and moved into the city. He was very fond of travel, and besides being familiar with his own country (including Alaska) had visited Mexico and made several trips to Europe. It was while he was abroad in 1902 that he died, Sept. 3d, in his eighty-eighth year, in Berlin, Germany. Mr. Williams reached a ripe old age. His reverend and beautiful face and fine physique made him a striking personality, and his intelligence and mental alertness and widespread interest in the work of the world, were unusual in a man of his years. He was a true friend in his interest and generosity, ever

ready with the helping hand in encouragement and aid; and his uniformly kind and courteous manner marked him a true gentleman of the Old School. As he grew venerable, he retained not only the physical, but the intellectual, vigor of a far younger man. His noble life, well rounded out in years and good example, could not fail to leave its impress on those about him.

Although so early removed from the home of his boyhood, Mr. Williams was always loyal to Norwich and made frequent pilgrimages there as to a shrine that he loved. He took a vital interest in the place of his birth and the numerous friends and relatives there. His ancestry includes many of the pioneers and settlers, not only of Norwich, but of all New London county and of many Massachusetts towns as well, as will be seen by referring to the chart shown herewith.

WILLIAMS.—ANCESTRY OF SIMEON BREED WILLIAMS. (I) John Williams, born about 1600, emigrated in 1633 (probably) from Newbury, England; settled first at Newbury, Mass., on the Merrimac river; was one of the petitioners in 1640 (with Rev. John Ward and others) to found a new town, Haverhill; was admitted freeman there in 1642; and in 1667, received his share of the town lands, as one of the original proprietors of Haverhill.

(II) Joseph Williams (1647-1720)—took the Colonial oath in Haverhill, Mass., in 1677; removed

to Norwich, Conn., and settled on Poquetannock creek, Brewster's Neck. His name is included in the list of Norwich citizens, in 1702, as a "whole-share man, respecting lands."

(III) Capt. John Williams (1680-1742) removed with his father from Haverhill, Mass., to Norwich, Conn.; was one of three Norwich citizens appointed in 1734 to present a petition to the General Assembly with reference to holding the Supreme Court in Norwich, as well as New London; was commissioned by General Assembly at Hartford as lieutenant in 1721; and captain in 1735.

(IV) Capt. Joseph Williams (1723-1776) was a wealthy merchant in Norwich, Conn.; was commissioned by the General Court at Hartford as ensign in 1746; lieutenant in 1754; and captain in 1758. In 1774, he removed to the township of Brattleboro, on the Hampshire Grants, thus being one of the pioneer settlers of Vermont. Five of his sons served in the war of the Revolution.

(V) Gen. Joseph Williams (1753-1800) was with the Connecticut troops at New York in 1776, and later engaged in fitting out armed vessels from Norwich and New London. In one of these he made a voyage to the West Indies, had action with a British cruiser, came off winner and became a popular hero. After the peace he took an active part in organizing the Connecticut militia, and became major, colonel and brigadier general (the highest rank in

the State). He was an influential member of the Connecticut Legislature (1791-1798) and was interested in the settlement of the Western Reserve in Ohio; was incorporator and director of the Norwich and New London Union Bank in 1792; also of the Norwich Bank, organized in 1796. His industry and enterprise were untiring. His vessels traded with the West Indies and with Europe. He was a friend and correspondent of Gen. Washington, Gen. Putnam and Gov. Trumbull; and was buried with military honors.

(VI) Capt. William Coit Williams (1781-1818), drowned at sea March 9, 1818, was a ship owner and master, and as such visited many parts of the world. Many of his letters are in the possession of his family, and are of great interest. He married Nancy Breed, daughter of Shubael Breed (V).

(I) Edward Fuller and (II) Samuel Fuller (1608-1683) came in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Edward and his wife Ann died the first winter (1621) and (II) Samuel, then a lad of twelve years, was left to the care of his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller (who proved to be one of the most valuable members of that primitive community and memorable as being the first physician who came to New England). The Colony recognized (II) Samuel's claims upon it, for in the division of land, in 1624, three shares were apportioned to him. In 1634 he was made freeman

of the colony. In 1635 he removed from Plymouth to Scituate, where he married Jane, daughter of Rev. John Lothrop. He was constable in 1641, and his name occurs frequently as jurymen and on committees; and he was one of the thirty-eight "purchasers." He was the only one of the "Mayflower" passengers who settled in Barnstable, whither he removed from Scituate in 1641-1644.

(II) Rev. John Lothrop (1584-1653) was the pioneer and founder of the Lothrop family in America. He had an eventful career; was graduated at Cambridge; removed to Edgerton, Kent County, where he was curate of the parish. In 1623 he espoused the cause of the Independents and was called to the First Independent Church in Southwark, London (to succeed Henry Jacob), and was there eight years. In 1632 he was taken prisoner under Archbishop Laud. Forty-five members of his church were also apprehended for unlawful meetings. He was confined in the old Clink Prison in Newgate, and in the Gate House, and lingered there for months. He was brought before Laud, with others of his congregation, in 1634. The prisoner petitioned for his release, under promise to go into foreign exile. This was granted him and his congregation, and upon their release they sailed for Boston, Mass., where they arrived in September, 1634. He settled first at Scituate; later removed with most of

his congregation to Barnstable. During the fourteen years he was pastor there, such was his influence over the people that the power of the civil magistrate was not needed to restrain crime. His daughter Jane, born in England, became the wife of (II) Samuel Fuller, of the "Mayflower."

(III) Samuel Lathrop (1622-1701) came to America with his father and was at Boston, Scituate and Barnstable. In 1648 he removed to New London, Conn. (then Pequot), with John Winthrop, Jr., and party, and at once became an important citizen. He was assigned to places of responsibility and honor, in conjunction with John Winthrop, Jr., Lieut. Thomas Minor, Lieut. James Avery and Jonathan Brewster. In 1668 he removed to Norwich, where he was chosen constable in 1673-1682, and townsman in 1685—dignified local offices in those days.

(V) Capt. Ebenezer Lathrop (1703-1781) was a man of note both in civil and military affairs. He was commissioned as ensign in 1740; lieutenant in 1742; and captain in 1745. He was captain of militia (Col. Latimer's Regiment) at Saratoga in 1777. His daughter (VI) Sarah married (V) Capt. William Coit, and his daughter (VI) Anna married Jabez Perkins, 3d.

✕ (I) Thomas Wheeler (1602-1686) emigrated to this country in 1635, settling first at Lynn, Mass., was made freeman there in 1642; removed to Ston-

ington, Conn., in 1667, was made freeman there in 1669; chosen commissioner by the General Court in 1669; and deputy for Stonington in 1673.

× (III) William Wheeler (1681-1747) was the first white child born in Stonington.

(I) Robert Parke (1585-1665) emigrated from Preston, England, in 1630; returned to England the same year, carrying an order from the governor of Massachusetts to his son John in England to pay money, probably the first bill of exchange drawn in America. On his return to America Robert Parke settled with his son Thomas in Wethersfield, Conn.; was admitted freeman there in 1640; was deputy to the General Court in 1641, 1642; and juror 1641-1643. He removed to Pequot (now New London) in 1649. He finally settled at Mystic, in Stonington. He and his son Thomas served in the Colonial wars.

× (II) Capt. John Gallop came to America in 1630; settled in Boston, Mass., and became a large landowner there. He was a skillful mariner. He obtained a colonial and later a national reputation by a successful encounter with the Indian murderers of John Oldham. This has been called the first naval battle on the Atlantic coast, and was the beginning of the great Pequot war.

(III) Capt. John Gallup, 2d, (1615-1676), emigrated to this country in 1633; in 1640 he went to

Taunton (then a part of Plymouth Colony); in 1651 to New London, Conn.; and in 1654 to Stonington, settling upon a grant of land given him by New London in 1653, in recognition of the distinguished services of himself and father during the Pequot war. He represented the town at the General Court in 1665 and 1667. In King Philip's war he was in the fearful "Swamp Fight" (Dec. 19, 1675) at Narragansett, and fell with five other captains in that memorable battle.

(III) Rev. Joseph Coit (1673-1750) was the first native of New London, Conn., to receive a collegiate education; was graduated at Harvard in 1697, and admitted to a Master's Degree at the first Commencement of Yale College in 1701. He preached in Norwich in 1698; and was settled pastor in Plainfield, 1705-1748.

(IV) Col. Samuel Coit (1708-1792) removed from Plainfield to Griswold (Preston), where he spent a long and honored life. In 1758 he had command of a regiment (raised in the neighborhood of Norwich) that wintered at Fort Edward. He represented Preston in the General Assembly in 1761, 1765, 1769, 1771, 1772, 1775; sat as Judge on the Bench of the County Court, and of a Maritime Court in the time of the Revolution; in 1774 was moderator of the Town meeting on the Boston Port Bill, and one of the Preston Committee on Correspon-

dence. He was excused from active service in the Revolution because of his age, but owing to his military experience he was attached to the reserves under Saltonstall with the rank of colonel.

(V) Capt. William Coit (1735-1821) was a shipmaster and merchant in Norwich. He served in the Revolutionary war, was commissioned as lieutenant in April, 1780, and captain in July of the same year. His daughter (VI) Abigail married (V) General Joseph Williams.

(I) Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell (1622-1714) appeared in Saybrook, Conn., in 1637. In 1645 he gave relief to Uncas, the Mohegan Sachem, when closely besieged by the Narragansetts. For this service Uncas gave him a deed to the township of Norwich. He removed to Norwich in 1659, was sergeant until 1672, ensign until 1676, and lieutenant thereafter. He was one of the local judges of the Court of Commission, and was representative in the Connecticut General Court fifty-three sessions (1662-1700). He was in King Philip's war in 1676, and was one of Queen Anne's Royal Commissioners in 1704. His great-granddaughter (IV) Lydia, married (V) Capt. Ebenezer Lathrop.

(I) Lieut. Thomas Tracy (1610-1685) came from Gloucestershire, England, emigrating to New-England in 1636; was first at Salem, Mass.; then

at Wethersfield, Conn., Saybrook, and finally settled at Norwich, where he officiated on all important committees, and as surveyor, moderator and townsman. He was chosen twenty-seven times as deputy to the General Court (1662-1684). In 1666 he was chosen as ensign of the train-band (the first one organized in Norwich); in 1673 became lieutenant of the New London County Dragoons, Capt. James Avery's company, and was quartermaster of Dragoons in King Philip's War in 1675. In 1678 he was appointed on the Commission of the Peace and as Justice.

(II) Dr. Solomon Tracy (1651-1732) was one of six sons who were all active and leading men in the early history of Norwich. He was a physician and filled the offices of townsman and constable; was frequently elected representative to the General Assembly, serving in 1711 as clerk of the House, and in 1717 as speaker. In 1698 he was chosen ensign of the train-band and in 1701 was appointed lieutenant.

(I) Walter Palmer (1585-1661) emigrated in 1628; went first to Salem, Mass., and was one of the founders of Charlestown, building the first dwelling-house there. With William Cheeseborough and others he removed to Plymouth Colony and founded Rehoboth, where he was elected as first representative to the General Court at Plymouth. With his

son-in-law, Lieut. Thomas Minor, he joined William Cheeseborough and Thomas Stanton in their new settlement at Stonington, Conn., and his name is on the monument erected there in memory of these four early settlers.

(I) Allen Bread (1601-1692) came to this country with Gov. Winthrop and party in 1630, and was one of the founders of Lynn, Mass., and one of the original grantees of Southampton, L. I., 1640.

(IV) Gershom Breed (1715-1777) removed from Stonington to Norwich about 1750; was a shipping merchant and importer, and in 1774 captain of militia. He was the great-great-grandfather of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale College.

(III) Capt. George Denison (1620-1694) emigrated to New England with his father in 1631, settling first in Roxbury, Mass. In 1643 he returned to England, where he won distinction, serving under Cromwell in the army of the Parliament. He came back to Roxbury in 1645; removed to the Pequot settlement (now New London) in 1651; and in 1654 settled in Stonington on land still owned by some of his descendants. He was a frequent representative at the General Court at Hartford (1671-1694) and for forty years a trusted military leader against the Indians and was the most distinguished

soldier of Connecticut in her early settlement (excepting only Major John Mason).

(I) Rev. John McLaren (1667-1734) was an eminent minister of Tolbooth Church, St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. His son (II) Patrick emigrated to America and was a merchant in Middletown, Conn. He married (V) Dorothy Otis.

(IV) Judge Joseph Otis (1665-1754), born in Scituate, Mass., was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth Colony (1703-1714) and deputy to the General Court in 1710, 1713. He removed to New London, North Parish (now Montville), Conn., in 1721, where he was much in public employment; moderator of town meetings and on parish and church committees almost yearly. His daughter (V) Dorothy married Patrick McLaren, son of (I) Rev. John McLaren.

(I) William Thomas (1574-1651) was one of the merchant adventurers (1620-1627) and one of the founders of New Plymouth Colony; was deputy from Barnstable in 1641 and from Marshfield in 1646; was chosen Assistant in 1642-1651, and one of the Council of War in 1642.

(II) Capt. Nathaniel Thomas (1606-1674) emigrated with his father; was deputy for Marshfield

in 1642; ensign in 1640; lieutenant in 1643; and captain in 1644.

(III) Judge Nathaniel Thomas (1643-1718) was a member of the town council in Marshfield, Mass., in 1675; lieutenant in King Philip's War in 1675; deputy for Marshfield eight times (1672-1692); on Council of War, 1681-1685; captain of militia, 1681; associate for Plymouth, 1685 and 1690; clerk of the County Court of 1639; Judge of Probate for Plymouth county, 1702, 1707; Judge of Court of Common Pleas, 1692-1712; and Justice of the Superior Court, 1712-1718.

(III) Capt. Jabez Perkins, 1st (1677-1742), was admitted an inhabitant of Norwich in 1701; and in 1721 was commissioned by the General Court as captain.

(V) Jabez Perkins, 3d (1728-1795), was captain's clerk on the State man-of-war in 1778; contractor and dispenser of public stores; Gov. Trumbull's "right hand man" during the whole Revolutionary war and one of the perpetual "Council of Safety." His daughter (VI) Lydia married (V) Shubael Breed.

(III) Major Thomas Leonard (1641-1713) emigrated with his father (II) James from Wales in 1643, and became a distinguished person in Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies. He was ap-

pointed by the General Court as ensign in Taunton, in 1665; captain in 1690; major in 1709; Judge of the Quarter Sessions, 1685-1713; Associate for Bristol County, in 1685 and 1690; Justice of the Peace; Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1702-1715; and deputy for eight sessions.

(I) Robert Hicks (1580-1648) came in the "Fortune" in 1621, his wife and children in the "Ann" in 1623.

(II) Capt. Henry Hodges (1652-1717) was a leading man in the early settlement of Taunton, Mass.; was deputy to General Court for five years; selectman twenty-eight years; was commissioned as ensign in 1690, and as captain in 1703.

(I) Thomas Bliss (1580-1650) was a wealthy landowner of Belstone Parish, Devonshire, England; espoused the Puritan and Parliamentary side in the civil and religious troubles of the reign of Charles I, and suffered imprisonment and loss of property on account of his opinions. His two sons emigrated to America in 1635.

(I) Francis Bushnell (—1646) was one of the early settlers of Guilford, Conn., and signed the Plantation Covenant.

(I) Mathew Marvyn (1600-1678-80) was an original settler and proprietor in Hartford, Conn., and one of the pioneers at Norwalk.

(I) Simon Huntington (1610-1633) was a noted Puritan in Norwich, England, who for the sake of unmolested worship emigrated to America in 1633.

(II) Simon Huntington (1629-1706) came with his parents from England in 1633, joined the colonists in 1660, who settled in Norwich, Conn., and stood among the first both in church and state of that important settlement.

(I) John Clarke (—1673) was an early settler at Cambridge, Mass.; was made freeman there in 1632; removed to Hartford, Conn., about 1636; fought against the Pequot Indians in 1637; was juror in 1641; was deputy to nearly every session of the General Court at Hartford, first from Hartford and afterward from Saybrook (1641-1665); was one of the patentees of the Royal Charter in 1662; removed to Milford in 1665 and represented that town for some years, and was ruling elder in the church there in 1672. He was one of the most influential settlers in the Colony.

(V) CORNELIA JOHNSTON, the wife of Simeon Breed Williams, was also of Connecticut and Massachusetts lineage. We give herewith her ancestry.

(II) Thomas Johnston, Jr. (1708-1767), a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, Mass., was an escutcheon-maker, engraver, and artist of much repute; also one of the earliest New England organ builders. He is buried in King's Chapel burying-ground. He married (IV) Bathsheba Thwing.

(III) Major Samuel Johnston (1756-1794), of Boston, Mass., and Middletown, Conn., was adjutant, 3d Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade (commanded by his father-in-law, Col. Comfort Sage), in 1776; adjutant and brigadier major, Col. Sherburne's regiment, 1777-1779. He married (V) Sarah Sage.

(IV) William Sage Johnston (1791-1869), born at Middletown, Conn., commenced his business career in New London, and removed in 1817 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had a long and honorable career. In 1865, he moved with the family of his daughter (V. Cornelia Johnston Williams) to Chicago and Lake Forest, Ill. He married Clarina Bartow, of Westchester, New York.

(I) Benjamin Thwing (1619-1672) emigrated from London in 1635; was admitted townsman

Boston, Mass., 1642; and was proprietor in Watertown and Concord.

(IV) Batlisheba Thwing married (II) Thomas Johnston, Jr.

(I) David Sage (1639-1703) emigrated from Wales in 1652, and was one of the early pioneers at Middletown, Connecticut.

(IV) Gen. Comfort Sage (1731-1799) was a merchant and man of influence in Middletown; was appointed quartermaster of troop of horse in the 6th Regiment, Connecticut Militia, in 1757; lieutenant in 1761; captain in 1763. On news of the battle of Lexington, he marched his troops to Boston; in May, 1775, was appointed lieutenant colonel in Col. James Wadsworth's 23d Regiment, Connecticut Militia, was member of General Assembly in May, 1776, and at that session appointed lieutenant colonel of the regiment, "now to be raised and stationed at New London;" was appointed in June, 1776, colonel of the 3d Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade (Maj. Samuel Johnston, his future son-in-law, was his adjutant); colonel of the 23d regiment, October, 1776; and brigadier general of the 2d brigade in 1784. He was a member of the General Assembly (with few exceptions), from 1776 to 1786. He married (IV) Sarah Hamlin, and their daughter, (V) Sarah Sage, married (III) Major Samuel Johnston.

(I) Dr. Comfort Starr (— - 1660) emigrated from Kent County, England, in 1635; settled first in New Town (Cambridge), later in Duxbury, and finally in Boston. He was a physician of much repute. His great-granddaughter (IV) Hannah, married (II) John Sage.

(II) Capt. Joseph Weld (1595-1646) emigrated about 1635 and settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he was admitted freeman in 1636, chosen deputy to General Court six times (1636-1644); was captain Roxbury Military Company. His name stands third on the original roll of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of which he was ensign and then captain. His daughter (III) Marah married (III) Comfort Starr.

(I) Thomas Coleman (1598-1674) emigrated in 1634-35; was a prominent man in Wethersfield, Conn.; settled there in 1636; was juror frequently (1639-48); deputy to General Court in 1650-51-52-53-56 and repeatedly thereafter; removed with Rev. John Russell and others to Hadley, Massachusetts.

(I) John Porter (— - 1648) emigrated to Windsor, Conn., in 1639; was appointed constable, 1639, 1640; juror, 1640; grand juror, 1643; deputy to General Court, 1646, 1647.

(II) Thomas Wright (1610-1670) came from England with John Winthrop in 1630; was first at Watertown, Mass.; was one of the Massachusetts Court of Assistants before the Colonial government was established at Boston; removed to Wethersfield, Conn., about 1639; recorded as man of influence and high standing; was deputy to General Court of Connecticut in 1643; selectman, 1658; constable, 1668-69; on State jury at Hartford, 1668-69; and was prominent in church controversy which led to the removal to Hadley, Massachusetts.

(I) Jonas Weed (— -1676) came from England with Winthrop in 1630, went to Watertown, Mass., in 1631; and settled in Stamford, Conn., 1640; later in Fairfield.

(I) Giles Hamlin (1622-1689) settled in Middletown, Conn., as early as 1654; was a Puritan and justly styled one of the pillars of the Colony. He was occasionally commissioner of the United Colonies; representative for Middletown nearly every year from 1666 to 1684; and was assistant from 1685 to 1689.

(II) John Hamlin (1658-1732-33) was commissioner, or justice of the peace, for Middletown, 1691-1693; appointed town clerk in 1696; deputy to the General Assembly seven sessions, 1690-1693; assistant at eighty-one sessions, 1694-1729; member of the council of the governor at fifty-nine sessions,

1702-1727; judge of the court of Hartford County, 1716; and judge of the Superior court, 1716-1721.

(III) Col. Jabez Hamlin (1709-1791) was a lawyer, magistrate and soldier, and mayor of the city of Middletown from its incorporation. During the Revolution he was a member of the Council of Safety.

(IV) Sarah Hamlin married (IV) Gen. Comfort Sage.

(I) John Crow (1606-1686) came to America in 1634, went through the wilderness with Rev. Thomas Hooker in 1636, and settled Hartford, Conn. He was a wealthy man, of much influence, associated in business with his father-in-law, Elder William Goodwin, and was one of the founders and settlers of Hadley, Mass., in 1659. His daughter (II) Esther (or Hester) Crow, married (I) Giles Hamlin.

(II) Rev. Nathaniel Collins (1641-1684) graduated from Harvard College in 1660, and was ordained in 1668; was the first pastor of the church at Middletown, and was a famous minister in his days. His daughter (III) Mary Collins, married (II) John Hamlin.

(I) Elder William Goodwin (1598-1673-74) emigrated from London, England, in 1632; was one

of the Braintree Company; was admitted freeman in Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass., in 1632; removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636; and with Rev. Mr. Hooker's Company settled the town of Hadley, Mass., in 1659; subsequently removed to Farmington, Conn., where he died. He was one of the pioneers, proprietors and settlers of Hartford, Conn., and one of the large landholders there. His daughter (II) Elizabeth married John Crow.

(I) Major William Whiting (— -1647) emigrated from England and settled in Hartford, Conn.; was admitted freeman in 1640; made treasurer of the Colony, 1641-1647; assistant, 1642-1647; magistrate, 1642-1647. He was appointed major and commander-in-chief in 1647. His daughter

(II) Mary Whiting married (II) Rev. Nathaniel Collins.

(II) Richard Christophers (1662-1726) was one of the most prominent citizens of New London, Conn.; was assistant of the Colony of Connecticut (1703-1723), judge of the county court, judge of the Probate court and justice of the peace in 1700.

(III) Christopher Christophers (1683-1728), was graduated from Yale College, 1702; was assistant of the Colony (1723-1729), judge of the County court and judge of the Probate court in New London. He married (IV) Sarah Prout, and his

daughter, (V) Mary, married (III) Col. Jabez Hamlin.

(II) Capt. Timothy Prout (1620-1702) was an early inhabitant of Boston, Mass.; master of the "Increase" in 1657; surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1682; captain of the forts and artillery, 1683; representative, 1685-1692; selectman 1684-1690.

(III) Capt. John Prout (1649-1719) was a sea captain and mariner of Plymouth in 1669, and proprietor in New Haven, Conn., in 1685.

(I) Elder William Brewster (1566-1644) was the first prominent layman who refused to conform to the Church of England; was the chief of those taken prisoner at Boston, England; and suffered greatest loss. He went to Holland in 1607-08 with William Bradford and others for the free enjoyment of worship; was ruling elder of the church at Leyden; was one of the oldest and principal passengers on the "Mayflower," which came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620; and became one of the founders of the religious and civil government of this country.

(II) Jonathan Brewster (1593-1659), came to Plymouth, Mass., in the "Fortune" in 1621; removed to Duxbury, 1630; was deputy there; removed to New London, Conn., about 1649; and

lived in that part which was afterward Norwich; was deputy 1650, 1655-1658.

(III) Elizabeth Brewster married Peter Bradley, of New London.

(I) Gen. Bertaut was a French Protestant who removed from Brittany, France, to England in 1572, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

(V) Rev. John Bartow (1673-1726-27) was born in 1673 at Crediton, England; graduated from Christ Chapel, Cambridge, in 1692; entered the ministry, and became curate, then vicar of Pampisford, Cambridgeshire. In 1702, he came to America to the Province of New York and settled at Westchester, where he was the founder of St. Peter's Church, his parish including Eastchester, Yonkers and Manor of Pelham. He also performed missionary duty at Hempstead and Jamaica, on Long Island, and at Shrewsbury, Amboy and Freehold in New Jersey. He married (II) Helina Reid.

(I) John Reid (1655-—) was sent to America by the proprietaires of New Jersey as a surveyor, sailing from Leith, Scotland in 1693; settled at Freehold; was member of the Assembly, and in 1702 appointed surveyor general of New Jersey.

(I) John Punderson (-1681) emigrated in 1637

with Rev. John Davenport, Theophilus Eaton and others, who were among the first settlers in New Haven, Conn., in 1638. He was one of the "seven pillars" of the First Church there.

(IV) Rev. Ebenezer Punderson (1705-1764) graduated at Yale College in 1726; studied theology and became pastor in the North Parish in Groton, now the town of Ledyard (Poquetannock). In 1734 he avowed himself a conformist to the Church of England, and in April went to England for orders, returning the following October as "Itinerant Missionary of the Venerable Society for New England." He settled in his old parish at Poquetannock, officiating in Norwich, Hebron and other neighboring places (1738-1750). In 1753 he was transferred to Trinity parish, New Haven, having Guilford and Branford also under his care. In 1762 he became rector of the church at Rye, in the Province of New York. He married (V) Hannah Miner.

(II) Lieut. Thomas Minor (1608-1690) emigrated with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, settled first at Charlestown, Mass.; removed to Saybrook, Conn., in 1634, with John Winthrop, Jr., and his party, and with them formed the settlement of New London, where he took an active and important part; was elected townsman, and "Military Sergeant of the town of Pequot" in 1649; deputy to General Court

in 1650, 1651; removed in 1653 to Mystic (Quiambaug Cove, Stonington); in 1655 was appointed chief military officer of the train-band at Mystic; in 1665, captain in King Philip's war; in 1675, appointed with Capt. Avery and Capt. Denison to "raise forces and destroy the enemy"; in 1676 was an officer in the expedition against Carouchet (chief of the Narragansetts); was appointed on the court martial for New London county with Major Palmer, Capt. Avery and Capt. Mason; was deputy from Stonington in 1679, 1680, 1682, and on various important committees. He was one of the four early settlers of Stonington whose names are on the monument erected in their honor. He married (II) Grace Palmer, daughter of (I) Walter Palmer.

(III) Lieut. Ephraim Miner (1642 - —) was one of the early settlers at Stonington, Conn.; justice of the peace for New London county (1703-1711); deputy to General Court twelve times (1676-1724); ensign in 1699; lieutenant in 1714; and served in King Philip's war. He married (IV) Hannah Avery. (V) Hannah Miner married (IV) Rev. Ebenezer Punderson.

(II) Capt. James Avery (1620-1700) emigrated with his father (I) Christopher, about 1640; settled first at Gloucester, Mass.; removed to New London, Conn., in 1650; and to South Groton (Poquonnoc) in 1656. In 1660 he was chosen townsman and held

the office for more than twenty years; was commissioner to the county court at New London many years; twelve times deputy to the General Court at Hartford, 1658-1680; in the Commission of the Peace and assistant judge in the Prerogative court; ensign in 1662; lieutenant, 1665, and captain, 1673. He served throughout King Philip's war as captain of the New London County Dragoons; and commanded the Pequot allies at the Great Swamp fight at Narragansett, in 1675. His daughter (III) Hannah Avery married (III) Ephraim Miner.

(II) Rev. John Pell (1611-1685) was graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, England. In 1654 he was appointed by Oliver Cromwell ambassador to the Swiss Cantons; recalled in 1658; admitted to Holy Orders in 1661, and obtained from the Crown the rectory of Fobbing and Lavingdon, Essex; and became domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was an eminent mathematician; became professor of mathematics at Breda, in Holland, appointed thereto by his patron, William, Prince of Orange. He wrote and published several important books and corresponded with many distinguished men of his day.

(III) John Pell (1643-1702) emigrated from England to America in 1670, to take possession of the Manor of Pelham (Province of New York), which he inherited from his Uncle Thomas Pell,

first proprietor of said Manor; was appointed by James II in 1685 justice of the peace for Westchester county and judge of the court of Common Pleas 1688-1700; in 1687 was created Lord of the Manor of Pelham by Gov. Dougan; deputy at the first Legislative Assembly which met at New York in 1691, and so continued until 1695; was appointed captain of horse in 1684, and major in 1692; served in French and Indian wars, and on Committee of Defence for the Frontier, and as chairman of the Grand Committee. He married (II) Rachel Pinckney, daughter of (I) Philip Pinckney, who emigrated from Fairfield, England, and was one of the first ten proprietors or patentees of Eastchester, N. Y. (V) Bethsheba Pell married (V) Theophilus Bartow.

