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HISTORICAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

FIRST CHURCH IN HARTFORD.

1633—1885.

Bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth.

Isaiah xliii, 6.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHURCH.

1885.

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CHARLES T. WELLES, } Committee
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PREFACE.

This Historical Catalogue of the Members of the First Church of Christ in Hartford, may be regarded as the concluding portion of the attempt of this Church fitly to commemorate the events of its origin and subsequent history. Two previous portions of this endeavor are already in possession of its members, and to some extent, of the public, in the form of memorial volumes. The first of these volumes, entitled *Commemorative Exercises of the First Church of Christ in Hartford, at its Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary*, October 11 and 12, 1883, gives, as its title indicates, the proceedings at the celebration of the quarter-millennial anniversary of the earliest definitely ascertainable date in this Church's history.

The second of these volumes, a *History of the First Church in Hartford*, by its Pastor, published in May, 1884, gathers up in fuller detail the incidents of the founding of the Church, the biographies of its Pastors, and the events of its long and diversified experience.

To these two volumes it has now been deemed best to add a third, giving, as far as can well be done from extant documents, a list of its members; to which are appended also certain catalogues of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, which are of interest to enquirers into the history of families connected with the earlier life of this Church.

But this endeavor to present a roll of this Church's Membership is inevitably fated to only partial success because of the great and melancholy imperfection of its Records. Few New England churches of kindred distinction and antiquity have so poor documentary monuments as this one. The entire body of

church-memorials, commonly preserved by a church as its "Records," from its organization to the year 1685, have disappeared. No contemporary document in present possession of the Church gives a single name or fact of its life previous to the date above written.

From 1685, at the accession to pastoral service of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, its sixth minister, to the death of Rev. Edward Dorr in 1772, a record is preserved of such ministerial actions as the reception of members to the Church, the baptism of children, and a few marriages, and entries of death or burial. Occasionally a Church action like the choice of a Deacon or the discipline of a member is also recorded. But from the death of Mr. Dorr in 1772, down through the entire ministry of Dr. Nathan Strong to the accession of Rev. Joel Hawes in 1818, occurs another blank; with the important exception that the names of members living in 1807, at the time of the first occupation of the new "Brick Meeting-House," and those added thereafter in Dr. Strong's ministry, have with more or less accuracy been preserved, though not in a contemporaneous register. Of this entire period, from 1772 to 1818, not a Church document remains. The parallel records of the Society alone survive to give occasional intimations of what the Church was or did. From the ordination of Rev. Joel Hawes to the present time, the records of the First Church in Hartford have been preserved with the degree of carefulness ordinary, perhaps in our churches, among which entire accuracy is, certainly, seldom, if ever to be found.

In this state of affairs an effort to give anything like a complete list of this Church's members is seen at once to be impossible. Any attempt to indicate who were members previous to 1685, or between 1772 and 1807, has to be based on documents of a collateral, and in some instances of a merely secular, character. But so often are the Pastor and the officers of this Church appealed to for information concerning persons presumed to have been members of the Church; and so dilapidated and worn is the solitary little volume which covers the period from 1685 to 1772, that it has seemed wise for the Church to put into type all it could tell, on adequate documentary grounds, of its own membership.

In doing this it has appeared best to confine this record to such

lists of names as for one reason or another had been authentically preserved, if not always by the Church itself, yet in connection with the planting of the Colony and the life of the Church.

A considerable number of names of persons known to have been members at different periods in the recordless period, could indeed be gathered by the antiquarian investigator from family genealogies and the archives of other churches. Such for example are undoubtedly Susanna —, wife of Mr. Hooker, the first Pastor; and Agnes —, wife of Governor John Webster; and Susanna —, wife of Treasurer Whiting; and Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Teacher Stone, dismissed to this Church from Boston, July 25, 1641; and Rev. Samuel Stone, jr., son of Teacher Stone, by a former wife; and Mrs. George Fenwick, popularly known as "Lady Fenwick" of Saybrook, uniting with this Church as the nearest place of communion, and others of either sex, both of the first generation and of their posterity.

But the gathering together of any considerable number of names by this kind of antiquarian enquiry not only involves so much labor, but must result after all in so imperfect success, that the adoption of the course taken in these pages appeared the only reasonably practicable one.

Much effort has been made to justify the statements concerning the death or removal of members, especially of the present century. Respecting these the record even in later days was found to be very imperfect. In the endeavor to make it as accurate as possible, family histories have been interrogated, monumental inscriptions inspected, and very many letters written and received. But after all efforts there are doubtless not omissions only, but mistakes. These will be easiest forgiven by those who know most of the difficulty of any undertaking like the present, and who will consider the special difficulties of memorials so imperfect as those here dealt with.

In spite of whatever attempt, it must remain true of the membership of the Hartford First Church, as Sir Thomas Browne said of the race generally, that many "must be content to be as though they had not been; to be found in the register of God, not in the record of man."

With these explanations this little volume is commended to the present membership of the Church and to their successors, as affording the best attainable knowledge of that cloud of witnesses, who, having been numbered of this earthly fellowship, do now rest from their labors.

G. L. W.

July, 1885.

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HISTORICAL NOTES.

This Church was originally gathered in Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass. The earliest ascertainable date in its corporate history is that of the induction into office of its first Pastor and Teacher, Rev. Thomas Hooker and Rev. Samuel Stone, Oct. 11, 1633. There is a considerable probability, however, that the gathering of the Church after the Congregational way had occurred several months and perhaps nearly a year previous. The Church was to a large extent composed of persons who had known one another and Mr. Hooker while he was occupying the position of Puritan Lecturer at St. Mary's Church, Chelmsford, England; with others from Braintree and places in the same County of Essex.

Arriving in this country at different periods in 1631 and 1633, they established themselves at Newtown, and requested Mr. Hooker to come over into New England and take charge of them. This he did, accompanied by a number of personal associates; and on arriving at Boston, September 4, 1633, immediately joined his waiting people at Newtown, where, as he met them, he said: "Now I live if ye stand fast in the Lord."

This Church had thus in its gathering, after the Congregational order in America, something more than a moral continuity of being, derived from the previous religious association of its members under the same pastoral care in England.

Mr. Hooker, the Pastor, was born at Marfield, in Leicester County, it is believed on July 7, 1586. He was a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and awhile rector of Esher, in Surrey; but in 1629 was preaching in the Parish Church at Chelmsford, where he was silenced for non-conformity and obliged to fly to Holland.

Mr. Stone was born at Hertford, in Hertfordshire, in July, 1602. He was educated at Emmanuel College, and was occupying a Puritan Lectureship at Towcester when he was invited to join Mr. Hooker in the New England enterprise.

It is believed that Mr. William Goodwin was ordained Ruling Elder of the Church at the time of its organization, and that then, or in immediate proximity of time, Mr. Andrew Warner and others, whose names are uncertain, were chosen Deacons.

On the 31st of May, 1636, the Church, with its Pastor and Teacher, set out on its removal to Hartford, arriving at this place sometime in the second week in June. Here the Church was permanently planted, and here the ordinances of the Gospel have been regularly administered from that time to the present.

This Church was at first the one religious center for the entire district of territory now included in the city and township of Hartford and the townships of East Hartford and West Hartford.

In 1659-60, and as the result of protracted internal dissensions which enlisted from time to time the attention and intervention of almost all the churches of New England, and which mainly concerned the course of conduct of the Teacher, Mr. Stone, in infringing, as it was thought, on the rights of the brotherhood, a considerable secession from the Church took place; the departing members removing to Hadley, Mass., and founding the church in that place.

At a little later period, February 22, 1670 (O. S. February 12, 1669), Mr. Whiting, the then senior minister of the Church, withdrew from it, accompanied by thirty-one members, and organized the Second Church in this city. The dissension which occasioned this rupture was concerning the question of Half-way Covenant Baptism and the authority of Synods.

The Church in East Hartford was set off from this Church and received a separate organization in May, 1702; and that in West Hartford in February, 1713.

On the 23d of September, 1824, ninety-seven members received dismission from this Church, and were, with others, organized as the North Church.

On the 10th of January, 1832, eighteen members of this Church,

having received dismission, were organized, with others, as the Free Church, now the Fourth Church.

On the 14th of October, 1852, thirty-six members of this Church, and shortly afterwards eleven more, were dismissed to unite with others in forming the Pearl Street Church.

On the 5th of March, 1865, forty members of this Church, and subsequently eleven more, were dismissed to unite with others in forming the Asylum Hill Church.

The first church edifice occupied by this Church for more than temporary uses was probably begun in 1638, and may not have been finished till 1641. It stood on the spot known as Meeting-House-Yard, not far from the present United States Court House and Post Office. This first edifice was succeeded by another, dedicated December 30, 1739, in the days of Rev. Daniel Wadsworth. It stood on the site of the present First Church building, though with its side upon the street.

The present edifice was dedicated December 3, 1808, in the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Strong.

This Church was at its institution, and is now, Congregational in its government. It acknowledges the obligations and responsibilities of the Communion of Churches, and is in special fellowship with the Congregational Churches of New England, commonly known as "Orthodox."

NOTES ON THE ARTICLES OF FAITH AND CHURCH COVENANT.

It is more than doubtful whether this Church at its organization had any formal written Creed. Such Articles of Faith were rare in New England history at that period, though not absolutely unknown. It is probable that in accordance with general usage there was no other Confession of Faith than that involved in some accepted Church Covenant. Nor is there any evidence of the subsequent adoption for its own use of any Articles of Faith in distinction from some brief expressions of belief in the various forms of Covenant employed, till nearly the end of the first quarter of this century.

The unfortunate disappearance of all Church records for the first fifty-two years of its history makes it impossible to say positively what was the precise formula of the Covenant which was originally adopted or in use during that period. But there is a very considerable probability that it was the document adopted by the seceders from this Church in 1670, at their organization of the Second Church in Hartford, as a result of the baptismal and synodical controversy, in the days of Rev. Messrs. Whiting and Haynes.

Those seceding members declare in their statement of principles on their organization as a new church, their intention of reverting to the Congregational way "formerly settled, professed, and practiced under the guidance of the first leaders of this Church of Hartford." This, in their view, required a restatement of Congregational principles. But there is no evidence that they supposed it involved the framing of a new covenant. On the contrary, if the covenant of the founders of that Church to whose first ways they professed their intention to adhere were

still known, as it is impossible to doubt, the most natural thing would be to hold to it. The suggestion therefore seems a more than likely one that the first Covenant of the old Church may be preserved thus to us through the new.

It is therefore here given—under the limits of certitude thus indicated—as the first Covenant formula appertaining to this Church's history:

"Since it hath pleased God, in his infinite mercy, to manifest himself willing to take unworthy sinners near unto himself, even into covenant relation to and interest in him, to become a God to them and avouch them to be his people, and accordingly to command and encourage them to give up themselves and their children also unto him: We do therefore this day, in the presence of God, his holy angels, and this assembly, avouch the Lord Jehovah, the true and living God, even God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, to be our God, and give up ourselves and ours also unto him, to be his subjects and servants, promising through grace and strength in Christ (without whom we can do nothing), to walk in professed subjection to him as our only Lord and Lawgiver, yielding universal obedience to his blessed will, according to what discoveries he hath made or hereafter shall make, of the same to us; in special, that we will seek him in all his holy ordinances according to the rules of the gospel, submitting to his government in this particular Church, and walking together therein with all brotherly love and mutual watchfulness, to the building up of one another in faith and love unto his praise; all which we promise to perform, the Lord helping us through his grace in Jesus Christ."

The next formula of a Covenant nature and one which appears on this Church's records, was designed distinctly for the admission of Half-way Covenant* members, and was drawn by the hand of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, its sixth minister.

The Half-way Covenant system had been in operation in this Church for many years previously, and had been administered by Mr. Woodbridge from the commencement of his ministry in 1685.

What distinction in Covenant formula he had been accustomed to make between the two classes of members admitted to the Church by him it is impossible to say. But in 1696, eleven years

* See for explanation of the Half-way Covenant system and its origin the brief essay on "Covenant and Full-Communion Membership," on page xix of this volume.

after his ordination, and on the occasion of the admission within a few weeks of one hundred and ninety-four members to the Half-way Covenant membership, Mr. Woodbridge apparently felt called on to write a covenant formula to which he required assent, and inscribed on the record-book kept by him. That Covenant is as follows:

"We do solemnly in y^r presence of God and this Congregation avouch God in Jesus Christ to be our God one God in three persons y^r Father y^r Son & y^r Holy Ghost & y^r we are by nature child^r of wrath & y^r our hope of Mercy with God is only thro' y^r righteousness of Jesus Christ apprehended by faith & we do freely give up ourselves to y^r Lord to walke in communion with him in y^r ordinances appointed in his holy word & to yield obedience to all his comands & submit to his governm^t & whereas to y^r great dishon^r of God, Scandall of Religion & hazard of y^r damnation of Souls, y^r Sins of drunkenness & fornication are Prevailing amongst us we do Solemly engage before God this day thro his grace faithfully and conscientiously to strive against those Evills and y^r temptations that May lead thereto."

What variation from this formula Mr. Woodbridge employed in the reception of full-communication members cannot be affirmed.

On the accession of Mr. Wadsworth to the pastorate in 1733, he wrote in the same volume which Mr. Woodbridge had begun, two slightly different formulas, designating one of them as "the Covenant which I Take the assent of persons unto that are admitted to Communion," and the other for those "Owning the Covenant."

The Half-way Covenant formula is as follows:

"You do solemnly in the presence of God and before this Congregation avouch god in Christ, to be your god, one god in 3 persons, father, son and holy ghost and professing that you believe the Holy Scriptures to be y^r Word of god you promise thro y^r assistance of divine grace to make them the rule of your life, and acknowledging yourself by nature a Child of wrath, your hope of mercy with god is only thro y^r righteousness of Christ apprehended by faith, you do also give up yourself (and yours) to the Lord, promising to Submitt unto the rule and government of Christ in his Church."

The only variation for this formula in the case of full-communication members was the insertion into it of the promise "carefully to observe and attend upon y^r Ordinances and Institutions of the gospel." These formulas continued in use through the pastorate

of Rev. Edward Dorr, and probably well on into Dr. Nathan Strong's.

At a late period of Dr. Strong's pastorate, however, and probably after the revival influences in the last part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the present century had diminished, and perhaps in this Church terminated, the Half-way Covenant practice, a formula was employed in the admission of members which reads thus:

"A Confession of Faith and Church Covenant received in the First Church of Christ in Hartford:

"You do now solemnly, in the presence of God and these witnesses, receive God in Christ to be your God, one God in three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. You believe the Scriptures to be the Word of God, and promise, by Divine grace, to make them the rule of your life and conversation. You own yourself to be by nature the child of wrath, and declare that your only hope of mercy is through the merits and mercy of Jesus Christ, whom you publicly profess to take for your Lord and Saviour, your Prophet, Priest, and King; and you now give yourself up to Him to be ruled, governed, and eternally saved. You promise by Divine grace regularly to attend on all the ordinances of the Gospel (as God may give you light and opportunity), and to submit to the rule and government of Christ in this Church."

Up to this period it seems to be probable that the symbols for covenanting in the Church were not (unless the first one of all be an exception) formally adopted by the Church, but were written and modified by successive pastors according to the necessities of the time or their own judgments. The absence of all tokens of Church action, and the phraseology especially of Mr. Wadsworth in writing his new formula on his accession to the pastorate would seem to make this view of the case about inevitable.

Soon after the induction into office of Rev. Joel Hawes, he stigmatized the above formula in use in Dr. Strong's day as a "Covenant and Confession of Faith contained in just ten Arminian lines." And in 1822, under his leadership, the Church voted to adopt a body of Articles of Faith, and a Covenant, which, with some small verbal alterations, have continued in use ever since.

ARTICLES OF FAITH.

ARTICLE I.

We, as a Church, believe that Jehovah, the true and eternal God, who made, supports, and governs the world, is perfect in natural and moral excellence, and that he exists in three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, who possess the same nature, and are equal in every divine perfection.

ARTICLE II.

We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were written by holy men, as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and are the infallible rule of doctrine and duty.

ARTICLE III.

We believe that God has made all things for himself; that known unto Him are all His works from the beginning, and that He governs all things according to the counsel of His own will.

ARTICLE IV.

We believe that in consequence of the apostasy of Adam, sin and misery have been introduced into the world, and that all men, unless renewed by the Holy Spirit, are destitute of holiness, and under the curse of the divine law.

ARTICLE V.

We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ assumed the nature of man, and by His mediation and death on the cross, made atonement for the sins of the world.

ARTICLE VI.

We believe that men *may* accept of the offers of salvation freely made to them in the Gospel; but that no one *will* do this except he be drawn by the Father.

ARTICLE VII.

We believe that those who are finally saved will owe their salvation to the mere sovereign mercy of God in Christ Jesus, through repentance and faith in Him, and not to any works of righteousness which they have done.

ARTICLE VIII.

We believe that a conscientious discharge of the various duties which we owe to God, to our fellow-men, and to ourselves, as enjoined in the Gospel, is not only constantly binding on every Christian, but affords to himself and to the world the only decisive evidence of his interest in the Redeemer.

ARTICLE IX.

We believe that any number of Christians, duly organized, constitute a church of Christ, the special ordinances of which are Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

ARTICLE X.

We believe that there will be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust; that all men must hereafter appear before the judgment-seat of Christ, to receive a just and final retribution, according to the deeds done in the body; and that the wicked will be sent away into everlasting punishment, and the righteous received into life eternal.

COVENANT.

In the presence of God and this assembly you do now seriously, deliberately, and forever give up yourselves, in faith and love and holy obedience, to God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; accepting the Lord Jehovah to be your God; Jesus Christ to be your Prophet, Priest, and King; and the Holy Ghost to be your Sanctifier, Comforter, and Guide. Although humbly acknowledging your weakness and guilt, and your liability to error and sin, still you do sincerely desire, and by the aids of divine grace do promise, to receive in love the pure doctrines of the Gospel, to walk in the statutes and ordinances of the Lord, blameless, and to do honor to your high and holy vocation by a life of piety towards God and benevolence towards your fellow-men.

In humble reliance on the grace of God, you thus promise and engage.

In consequence of these your professions and promises, we do cordially receive you as members of this Church; we welcome you to fellowship and communion with us in the blessings of the Gospel, and engage on our part, according to the opportunity and ability given us, to treat you with Christian affection, to watch over you with tenderness, and to offer our prayers to the great Head of the Church, that you may be enabled to fulfill the solemn covenant which you have now made. The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make His face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto you. The Lord lift up His countenance upon you, and give you peace.

And now unto Him who is able to keep you from falling and to present you faultless before the throne of His glory with exceeding great joy,—to the only wise God, our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and forever.
AMEN.

COVENANT AND FULL-COMMUNION MEMBERSHIP.

The division of church-members on the records of this Church, as of old New England churches generally, into two classes—Covenant and Full-Communion members, makes an explanation of the now obsolete distinction desirable to modern readers.

The original view of church-membership held by the New England fathers involved the possession of experimental piety in each member. As John Cotton said:

"We receive none as Members into the Church but such as may be Conclieved to be recieved of God into Fellowship with Christ the head of the Church."

At the same time, however, the founders of these churches held to the extension of the Abrahamic Covenant to the Christian Church, and to a qualified church-membership made by Infant Baptism. This membership was not, indeed, complete, and could not "orderly" be "continued and confirmed" without some personal act of faith in after years.

But many of these children having such inchoate membership grew up to manhood and womanhood without that further experience deemed requisite to complete and justify their full recognition as in "Fellowship with Christ." They did not come to the Lord's Supper, and had only the visible connection with the Church which their infantile baptism gave them.

When, therefore, such persons married and had children, and desired them to be baptized, what was to be done? Was their connection with the Church by infant baptism substantial enough in itself, and in lack of supposed fitness for the communion table, to justify the baptism of their children?

To consider this question a Ministerial Assembly of Massachusetts and Connecticut pastors met in Boston in June, 1657, and arrived at the conclusion:

"It is the duty of those children [who confederate in their parents] when grown up to years of discretion though not yet fit for the *Lord's Supper*, to own the Covenant they made with their parents by entering thereto in their own persons. And in case they understand the *Grounds of Religion* and are not scandalous, and solemnly own the *Covenant* in their own persons, wherein they give up both themselves and children to the Lord, and desire baptism for them, we (with due reverence for any godly learned that may dissent) see not sufficient cause to deny baptism to their children."

This opinion of the Ministerial Assembly was shortly after ratified by the Synod of Massachusetts churches met in Boston in 1662. Its language on this point is as follows:

"Church-members who were admitted in minority, understanding the doctrine of faith; and publickly professing their assent thereto: not scandalous in life, and solemnly owning the Covenant before the Church, wherein they give up themselves and children to the Lord, and subject themselves to the government of Christ in the Church, their children are to be baptized."

Thus ratified by ministerial and synodical authority the practice spread and shortly became almost universal, of the adoption by the churches of two forms of Covenant—one admitting members to Full-Communion-privileges, the other to the privilege of Baptism for their children, but not to the Lord's Supper. The Church became thus a practically divided body: a part being regarded as experimental Christians and communing at the Lord's table; the rest, Half-way Covenant members, making no profession of experimental grace, but so far possessing a churchly character as to transmit the right of baptism to their offspring.

CATALOGUE.

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THE
MEMORIAL HISTORY
OF
HARTFORD COUNTY
CONNECTICUT
1633-1884

EDITED
By J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL LL.D.
PRESIDENT OF THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.

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COUNTY TOWN AND CITY

PROJECTED BY CLARENCE F. JEWETT

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CHAPTER III.

SECTION I.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

BY THE REV. INCREASE N. TARBOX, D.D.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF STATE AND CHURCH.—THE FIRST CONSTITUTION: THE FUNDAMENTALS OF JANUARY, 1639.

WHEN the emigrants from the Massachusetts Bay found themselves, in the summer of 1636, here in the valley of the Connecticut, they were under a governmental arrangement provided for them by the General Court of Massachusetts. At the session of March 3, 1635-6, "A Comission [was] graunted to seuerall P^rsons to governe the People att Coñecticott for the Space of a Yeare nowe nexte comeing, an Exemplificaõn whereof ensueth":—

"Whereas, vpon some reason & grounds, there are to remoue from this o^r Coñonwealth & body of the Mattachusetts in America dyv's of o^r lovcing friends, neighb's, freemen & members of Newe Towne, Dorchest', Waterton, & other places, whoe are resolved to transplant themselves & their estates vnto the Ryver of Coñecticott, there to reside & inhabite, & to that end dyv^{rs} are there already, & dyv^{rs} others shortly to goe, wee, in this present Court assembled, on the behalfe of o^r said memb^rs, & John Winthrop, Jun^r, Esq^r, Gouvern^r, appoynted by certaine noble personages & men of qualitie interessed in the said ryv^r, w^{ch} are yet in England, on their behalfe, have had a serious consideraõn there[on], & thinke it meete that where there are a people to sitt down & cohabite, there will followe, vpon occaõn, some cause of difference, as also dyvers misdeamean^{rs}, w^{ch} will require a speedy redress; & in regard of the distance of place, this state and gouern^{mt} cannot take notice of the same as to apply timely remedy, or to dispencc equall iustice to them & their affaires, as may be desired; & in regard the said noble p^rsonages and men of qualitie haue something ingaged themselves & their estates in the planting of the said ryver, & by vertue of a patent, doe require iurisdiction of the said place & people, & neither the mindes of the said p^rsonages (they being writ vnto) are as yet knowen, nor any manner of gouern^{mt} is yet agreed on, & there being a necessitie, as aforesaid, that some present gouern^{mt} may be obserued, therefore thinke meete, & soe order, that Roger Ludlowe, Esq^r, Will^m Pinchon, Esq^r, John Steele, Will^m Swaine, Henry Smyth, Will^m Phelps, Will^m Westwood, & Andrew Ward, or the great^r pte of them, shall haue full power & aucthoritie to hear & determine in a iudiciall way, by witnesses vpon oathe examine, w^{ch}[in] the said plantaõn, all those differences w^{ch} may arise betweene partie & partie, as also, vpon misdeamean^r, to infliecte corporall punishm^t or imprisonm^t, to fine & levy the same if occaõn soe require, to make & decree such orders, for the present, that may be for the peaceable & quiett ordering the affaires of the

CHAPTER VI.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

BY SHERMAN W. ADAMS.

GENERAL VIEW.—THE COURTS.—JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

FOR the trial of causes, civil and criminal, courts are almost as old as governments. And the Bench, a term which is significant of the magistrate or judicial officer who occupies it, must, of course, be as ancient as the court. This is not so, however, with the Bar. For there have been periods when there were suitors at law without attorneys, and culprits without counsel; in other words, when there was no Bar, in the figurative sense of the word as here used. But neither those who sat upon the Bench nor those who practised at its Bar have always been trained to the legal profession. Hence, we must notice persons who were not lawyers, nor bred to the law, but who fall within the class indicated by the title which heads this article.

The members of the first court which existed in this colony, established in March, 1635-1636, were eight in number; namely, Roger Ludlow, William Pynchon, John Steele, William Swayne, Henry Smith, William Phelps, William Westwood, and Andrew Ward. Of these, only five participated in the first recorded session of the court, that of April 26, 1636, at Hartford. These gentlemen had been commissioned by the General Court of Massachusetts "to govern the people at Connecticut for the space of a year next coming." They were in effect invested with exclusive legislative, judicial, and executive power; including "military discipline, defensive war," and "to make and decree such orders, for the present, that may be for the peaceable and quiet ordering the affairs of the said plantation," etc. They ruled the plantations during their term of office; and when, in the following year, the plantations became townships, the latter chose the "committees" which represented the towns in the General Court, and formed the lower section of that body. The court was aided by a jury.

Prior to January, 1639, when the fundamental articles of government of the colony were formed, Thomas Welles, John Haynes, John Plumb, Matthew Mitchell, and Samuel Smith had been added to the list of members of the upper section, called magistrates, which had powers over life, liberty, and property, such as no body of officers since their day has been intrusted with. And of all these men who exercised the double function of makers and expounders of the law, it is not certain that one had been trained to the legal profession, though probably Ludlow had been. He it was, who, in 1646-1650, prepared that body

Part II. — Hartford, Town and City.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION I.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

BY SHERMAN W. ADAMS.

THE FIRST ARRIVALS. — LAND TITLES AND DIVISIONS. — THE NAME OF HARTFORD, ETC.

AN account of the earliest English settlers of Hartford is included in Dr. Tarbox's paper, "The Exodus and the First Comers" (pp. 29-36), and in Miss Talcott's notices of the Original Proprietors (pp. 227-276), in this volume; but we may add here a few lines stating general facts. On the 9th of June, 1634, as we are told in Winthrop's "History of New England," "six of Newtown went in the Blessing (being bound to the Dutch plantation), to discover Connecticut River, intending to remove their town thither." So that in 1634 there was a present intention of the Newtown people to migrate to the place afterward planted by them, now Hartford.

A few people from Newtown (afterward called Cambridge), reached Suckiang early in 1635; and in November about sixty are said to have arrived. The very earliest of these immigrants formed the company thereafter known as "Adventurers;" and to them belonged the section known in our records as Venturers' Field. The tract contained about thirty-five acres, and is situate on the west side of the present Albany Avenue, being now traversed by Garden Street. The Adventurers were about twelve in number, and their names, so far as known, were as follows:—

John Barnard, Richard Goodman, Stephen Hart, Matthew Marvin, James Olmsted, William Pantry, Thomas Scott, Thomas Stanley, John Steele, John Talcott, Richard Webb, William Westwood.

Mr. Talcott is generally supposed not to have reached Hartford until 1636; but the records strongly indicate that, either in person or by representation, he was here as an Adventurer. But some of the earliest comers of 1636 may have been included in that class.

More Newtown people arrived in the early spring of 1636; and in June of the same year came the Rev. Thomas Hooker, with about a hundred people, including women and children. The Rev. Samuel Stone was of this party. About this time a deed of cession was obtained from Sunckquasson, "Sachem of Suckiange." In it, as is supposed (for the original deed was lost), was a reservation permitting the Indians to occupy a section in the South meadows, near the Dutchmen's land;

substantially the same reservation that the Dutch had previously agreed to allow to "the Sequeen." The tract conveyed was known as *Suckiaug* (sometimes spelled *Sicaogg*, and by the Dutch, *Sickajoeck*); a name which Dr. J. H. Trumbull interprets, "black (or dark-colored) earth." It was bounded northerly by the present Windsor; southerly, by Wethersfield; the River, east; and the "Wilderness," six miles distant, west. The grantees were the Rev. Samuel Stone and Mr. William Goodwin, "in the behalfe of the Proprietors." Sunckquasson (or Sequassen) was a son of Sequin¹ (or Sequeen, or "the Sequeen," as he was variously called), and a Sachem under Miantunnomoh, the head of the Narragansetts. He subsequently — when is not known — extended the western bounds "so far as his country went;" which was to the domain of "Pethus, the Sachem, or gentleman, of Tunxis." This latter grant was "to the honoured John Haynes, Esq., and other the first magistrates of this place." Most of those facts are recited in the confirmatory deed of Masseckup, and others, in July, 1670.

The grant of 1636 was not made to the town, nor to the plantation; but to the grantees named, and their associates, the "Proprietors." Those gentlemen paid for the tract by a special rate or tax, and thereafter they, and their heirs and assigns, constituted the body called the Proprietors. Until 1640 those Proprietors who dwelt north of Little River held their meetings separately from the meetings of those on the south side; then the town, by vote, refused to sanction such separate meetings. There was a "North Side" and a "South Side" book of records; and afterward a general book, showing when, and to whom, allotments of lands were made, and what commons were established. These books are (probably irrecoverably) lost. The original Proprietors were ninety-seven in number. The disposal of the "common and undivided," or "ungiven" lands was generally the subject of Proprietors' meetings; but special grants, and some general votes as to the rule for allotting, conditions of holding lands, etc., were made in town-meetings. This was not objected to, for the "legal inhabitants," who alone could vote in town-meetings, were, practically, identical with those people who were entitled to vote in Proprietors' meetings. And so the General Court, in 1639, enacted that the three river towns might "dispose of their ungranted lands." An early vote of Hartford, passed in 1639 or earlier, made it a condition of the title to lands held in severalty that the owner thereof forfeited them if he removed within four years. If a "house-lot" was granted, it must be built upon within twelve months; if the owner sold it, the first offer of sale must be made to the town. In some cases special grants were made "by courtesy," or for good reason, to "admitted inhabitants," who were not Proprietors, and hence had no legal claim to have land set out to them.

The Hartford settlers, who at first considered themselves a part of the old Newtown, were, for a time, like the other River plantations, under the commission for government granted in Massachusetts, March 3, 1636. In September, 1635, William Westwood was appointed constable for all the plantations. In April, 1636, Samuel Wakeman was, by the General Court of Connecticut, appointed constable for Hartford.

On the 21st of February, 1636-7, Newtown was given the name of

¹ This Sequin is not to be confounded with Sowheag, Sachem of Pyquang and Mattabesett, who was sometimes called Sequin.

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"Hartford Towne."¹ Although the plantation had sometimes been called a "town," even by the Massachusetts government, its existence as a township must be said to date only from the termination of the commission-government, in 1637. The first townsmen (selectmen) of Hartford, of whom there is any record, were: John Talcott, Samuel Wakeman, and William Wadsworth (?) in 1638.

The name Hartford was borrowed from the township of *Hertford*, on the river Lea, in Hertfordshire, England. There the name is pronounced *Hartford*, or, more commonly, *Harford*. Bede, who died A. D. 735, sometimes wrote the name *Herudford*, which has been explained as meaning Red Ford; but the common Anglo-Saxon equivalent for red was *reád*. Sir Henry Chauncey, in 1700, says that the Britons called the place *Durocobriva*; which, he says, meant Red Ford. Other writers have claimed that in the Anglo-Saxon *heort*, or *heorot*, a hart, is to be found the origin of the first half of the name. Since the year 1571 the arms of the borough have been, *argent*, a hart, *couchant*, in a ford; both proper. This emblem of a stag fording a stream may not, however, have indicated a belief that the name was due to a similar idea. Finally, in the latest edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the writer of the article entitled "Hertford" is of the opinion that the name is a corruption of *Hereford*, which meant an army ford.

SEAL OF HERTFORD, ENGLAND.²

Why Hartford (or, as they sometimes wrote it, Hertford) was the name selected by our ancestors is probably due to the fact that it was the birthplace of the Rev. Samuel Stone, who was the first grantee named in the Indian deed of 1636. Among the first acts of the Proprietors (if indeed the Adventurers did not anticipate them) was, naturally, the setting apart of a square for the meeting-house, and with it, perhaps, a place of burial for the dead. The former was a tract embracing not only the present City Hall square, but a space whereof the south line was nearly as far south as the present Grove Street; the north line being nearly coincident with the present Kinsley Street. In the northeast corner stood the "house of correction," erected in 1640; the size whereof was twenty-four feet by eighteen. Near the north centre were a few graves. The meeting-house stood near the east centre of the square, and near it was a "little house," which in 1639 was sold by the town. A new meeting-house was erected here

¹ See page 37, *et seq.*

² This is the seal now in use in the borough town of Hertford, and the arms it bears are older than the grant by Queen Elizabeth above-mentioned. They were certainly used under the charter granted by Mary, in 1554, and are probably of much higher antiquity. The Hart is *standing* (not *couchant*) in the Ford, and bears between his attires a cross-passion: and the name of the town is spelled "Hart Forda." Turner, in his History of Hertford (p. 73, note) mentioning the grant by the charter of Elizabeth, adds: "But as this clause left it optional with the corporation to adopt the new coat of arms or to continue their more ancient one, they preferred the latter which they have continued to use until the present day." John Worden, in 1598, wrote, in his "Speculum Britannia," a "Chorographical Description of *Hartfordshire*:" and in Bowen's Geography, published so late as 1747, the county is described as "*Hartfordshire*" and its "chief town is Hartford." — Ed.

the same year, the old one being given to Mr. Hooker, who removed it to his residence on the north side of the present Arch Street. In the southeast corner a public market was established in 1643.

The Palisado must have stood on the north bank of Little River, a few rods west of Main Street bridge. It was built before the town doings were recorded, and hence no record of its construction exists.

A bridge across Little River was built by the town in 1638, probably somewhat west of the present Main Street bridge. If made as ordered, it was "twelve feete wide betweene y^e rayles, wth turned ballesters on y^e top." This must have been the structure referred to by Winthrop, in his "History of New England," wherein he says, under date of Dec. 10, 1646, there was such a sudden "thaw in the spring (the snow lying very deep), and much rain withal, that it bare down the bridge at Hartford." It was rebuilt in 1647 or 1648; for the "Great Bridge cross the riverett by the mill" is mentioned in the town records of 1649. In 1651 the alterations of this structure were so great that the General Court excused Hartford men from "training" on October 6th and 7th, in order that they might assist in "raising of the worke prepared for the supporte of the Great bridge."

The "School" is first mentioned in a town vote of Dec. 6, 1642, when thirty pounds per year, "forever," was "scatled upon the Scoole of the towne." It was the usage to set school-houses in the highway, and thus the location was not a matter of record. There was such a building in 1644; and in it were stored "2 great gunns & carriages & other things belonging to y^m;" all town property.

The earliest houses fronted as follows: On both sides of Main Street, from the south bank of Little River to Morgan Street; on the east side of Main, from Morgan to High Street; on the south sides of Sheldon and Elm streets; on the south side of the *old* line of Buckingham Street; on the west side of Lafayette Street; on the west side of Trumbull Street; on the west side of Front Street; and on the north side of Arch Street. There were some scattering houses on other streets. The first habitations were mere cellars, and were sometimes so called in deeds of conveyance. The cellars were lined with logs set perpendicularly, rising four or five feet above ground, and well banked up outside. The roofs were log-covered and thatched, or overlaid with turf and the boughs of trees.

The Little meadow, lying between Front Street and the River, was very early divided up (but not fenced), to provide mowing-lots for the householders. Here, and in the present East Hartford meadows, lots were parcelled out before 1640. Some of the South meadow, around the Dutchmen's land, and the Indians' land, was parcelled in a similar manner; likewise a part of the North meadow. Within the latter was the "Soldiers' field;" a tract of twenty-eight acres, the lots wherein mostly contained one rood each. These had been distributed to Hartford soldiers of the Pequot war of 1637, before the commencement of any records now in existence.

Large sections of "upland" were laid out prior to 1640, the West field, probably, being the earliest. It was a region now traversed by Ann and High streets. Lots in these "fields," as well as in the meadows, were generally granted singly, and not in a general allotment. When an allotment was made, whether by dividing up a

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field, a "stated common," or from the "common and undivided lands" (wilderness), there was a drawing by lot, or numbers; the sharers being usually original Proprietors, or their heirs or assigns. A field contained one, or (more usually) two, "tiers;" and each tier was divided into "lots." Sometimes allotments were made to the "legal inhabitants," the Proprietors assenting to the arrangement. It was probably by allotment that Pine field (between Asylum and Albany avenues) was divided in severalty. So with Bridge field (west of Wood's River); Great Swamp (between Wethersfield road and the ridge of Rocky Hill); South field (southwest of the Ox pasture); Rocky Hill, and the sections west of it. Certainly the great West Division (now West Hartford), being a tier of lots each one and a half miles long, — the tier extending from Windsor to Wethersfield, and being bounded west by Farmington, — was divided by allotment to Proprietors in 1673. And on the east side of the river an allotment was made to Proprietors in June, 1666, of the whole tract between the present Main Street of East Hartford and the original east line of Hartford. It had been ordered laid out as early as Feb. 11, 1640-1. It made but one tier, stretching from "Potuncke river to Pewter Pot river;" that is, from Windsor to Wethersfield; and the lots were each about three miles long.

Stated commons, though belonging to the Proprietors, were cared for and controlled by the town. The latter appointed herders and "cow-keepers" for the cattle depastured therein, and shepherds for the sheep. The swine, of which great numbers were raised, were turned loose in the wilderness. The Old Ox pasture, the Ox pasture, and the Cow pasture were laid out before 1640. Their positions are shown on Porter's map of Hartford in 1640, a reduced copy of which is given in the next section. Other commons, as the Little Ox pasture, Middle Ox pasture, etc., appear to have been divided up in severalty prior to 1640. The largest one of all was established in Proprietors' meeting, in January, 1672-3. It lay between the West Division and the Prospect Hill range; extending from Windsor on the north to Wethersfield on the south. It was a common of pasturage and of shack; and from its importance it took the name of The Commons. The southern part of this vast tract is largely uncultivated, and is still called the Common.

Sunckquasson being dead (he was still living in 1657), and his deed of Hartford having been lost, his "successors," on the 5th of July, 1670, made a confirmatory deed of the land west of the river to "Mr. Samuel Willys, Captain John Talleott, Mr. James Richards, and Mr. John Allyn, in behalfe of themselves and the rest of the *inhabitants* of the towne of Hartford who are *stated proprietors in the undivided lands*."

In January, 1686, the General Court, seemingly to head off any sequestration of colonial lands by Sir Edmond Andros, donated such territory as was not included in any township to certain of the towns. To Hartford and Windsor were given the lands "on the north of Woodbury and Matatock [Waterbury], and on the west of Farmington and Simsbury, to the Massachusetts line north, and to run west to Housatunnuck River . . . to make a plantation or villages thereon." It was not till 1707 that Hartford considered the cession valid or important enough to warrant the expense of a survey of this tract. Litchfield

was laid out in 1717, and Hartford and Windsor disposed of their interest in it to settlers. In 1723 the General Assembly began to take measures to recover possession of these "Western Lands." A contest between it on the one hand, and Hartford and Windsor on the other, was carried on until 1726, when a compromise was effected, whereby the colony received the territory comprising the present townships of Canaan, North Canaan, Norfolk, Cornwall, Goshen, Warren, and about two thirds of Kent; while Hartford and Windsor received that now comprising Litchfield, Colebrook, Hartland, Winchester, Barkhamsted, Torrington, New Hartford, and Harwinton. In 1729 the colony issued a patent for one-half of this tract to Hartford, and for the other half to Windsor. In 1732 Hartford and Windsor made a partition of their joint property; Hartford taking Hartland, Winchester, New Hartford, and the east half of Harwinton; and Windsor taking the residue. The Proprietors (and not the towns) of Hartford and Windsor became the possessors of the great tracts of land, mostly wild, which had been thus divided.

Lands in Hartford, like those in England, were held subject to the "paramount title" of the Crown of England. In the colonial charter this title was recognized, as also in the patents granted by the colony to the several towns in 1685 and subsequently. Thus the title was feudal; that is, dependent upon fealty to the Crown. The tenure was not a *base* one, but, as expressly stated, was by "free and common socage," and not by "Knight's service." The change from a feudal to the allodial system was practically effected when we became independent of Great Britain; but it was not until 1793 that the allodial character was declared by statute.

The number of freemen in Hartford in 1669 was 118; whereof 51 were north of the Little River, and 67 south. The freeman of that day was not like the freeman of to-day. He would be called an elector now. There were at the same time 126 freemen in Windsor, and 58 in Wethersfield. In 1676, the number of "persons" (that is, males above the age of sixteen years) in Hartford was 241; Windsor and Wethersfield had 204 and 141 respectively.

NOTE. — The writer has made much use of private memoranda loaned to him by the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull. Other authorities consulted are: The town and land Records of Hartford; Trumbull's Col. Records of Conn.; Col. Records of Mass. Bay; Winthrop's Hist. of New England; Bradford's Hist. of Plymouth People; O'Callaghan's and Brodhead's Translations of Dutch Documents; *Porter's Hist. Notices of Conn.*; Stuart's Hartford in the Olden Time; Goodwin's East Hartford, etc.

S. W. Adams

the prison, July 11, 1654; chimney-viewer, 1656. Hinman says he was the first that kept the new jail, and he continued the prison-keeper for many years; living in 1687, aged 75. — Ch. : i. Daniel, bapt. in Hartford, Jan. 24, 1646-7. ii. Joseph; m. Mary, dau. of Edward Elmer, ab. 1678; living in Hartford in 1696, afterward in Windsor and Wethersfield, and in Glastonbury in 1729.

JOHN GENNINGS (GINNINGS) was a proprietor "by courtesie of the town," and his home-lot, in 1639, was on the brow of the hill now Asylum Hill, abutting on the highway on the west, on the west field on the east, on Richard Lord's land on the north, and on Nathaniel Bearding's land on the south. He probably d. not long after 1640.¹ — Ch. : i. Nicholas, came in the "Francis," from Ipswich, 1634, aged 22; he also was a proprietor at Hartford, "by courtesie of the town," in 1639, and his home-lot was on the east side of the road to the Cow Pasture; the town voted, Jan. 13, 1639-40, "that Nicholas Genings shall be sent vnto to come vnto the Towne in a certeine tyme lymited and to take up his habitacon heer, or else his lotts to returne vnto the Townes handes, paying him for the worth of the labour done vpon it." Oct. 28, 1640, his house-lot "and y^t in the Pyne field" were given to Thomas Parker; but he was here shortly after, and owned a house-lot, which he bought of William Adams, of Farmington, "abutting on the highway leading from Thomas Stanton's to the Pound hill," on the east. He m. Mary Bedford. He appears to have left Hartford sometime between 1650 and 1660. Matthew Beckwith bought three parcels of land of him in 1650, apparently all he owned. Oct. 16, 1673, administration was granted to John Ginnings on the estate of his father, Nicholas Ginnings, "sometime of Saybrook." ii. Joshua (prob. a son of John) bought land of Thomas Allcock (Olcott), being the western portion of Olcott's home-lot; and he owned also another parcel of land with tenement, part of which he received from the town, and part of which he bought of Olcott, "abutting on the meeting-house lott on the east, on a highway on the south, and on Thomas Olcott's land on the west and north." He m. Dec. 23, 1647, Mary Williams; removed to Fairfield ab. 1656; d. there, 1676.

WILLIAM GIBBONS was Mr. Wyllys's steward, and came to Hartford in 1636, with twenty men, to build a house and prepare a garden for his employer. He was an original proprietor of Hartford, and in the distribution of 1639 received a home-lot on the east side of the highway now Governor St., south of Charter Oak St. Chosen juror, 1643; townsman, 1643, 1652; constable, 1647; surveyor of highways, 1648. He d. in 1655; will dated Feb. 28, 1654-5; inv. Dec. 2, 1655, £1499. 14. 5. He mentions his wife, Ursula; daus. Mary and Sarah; brothers, Richard, Jonathan or John, and Thomas G. in England; sister Hidgeoke, brother Hidgeoke, and their son, John; gave land at Pennywise "towards y^e maintenance of a Lattin schoole at Hartford"; 40 p. to the Artillery in Hartford. — Ch. : i. William, b. ab. 1639 (aged ab. 54, March, 1693); not named in his father's will. ii. Mary. iii. Sarah, b. Aug. 17, 1645; m. (1) Hon. James Richards, of Hartford (q. v.); (2) as his second or third wife, Humphrey Davie, Esq., of Boston, son of Sir John Davie, Bart., of Cressly, Co. Devon; (3) May 30, 1706, Col. Jonathan Tyng, of Dunstable, Mass.; d. Feb. 8, 1714. One of her daughters, Jerusha Richards, was the wife of Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall; and another, Elizabeth Richards, m. John Davie, Harvard Coll., 1681; he settled in Pequonnock, now Groton, in 1693; in 1707 he received the news of his accession to the Baronetcy, and went to England to take possession of his inheritance, Creedy, near Exeter, Co. Devon. Elizabeth, Lady Davie, d. at Creedy, 1713; Sir John d. 1727.

¹ Savage says that John Jennings removed from Hartford to Southampton, in 1641, where he was in 1664.

Swamp;" he removed from Hartford to Saybrook, and from there, about 1660, to Norwich. He served in King Philip's War as surgeon, and was the first physician at Norwich; he m. Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Marvin, and widow of Thomas Gregory, of Norwalk; d. Aug. 2, 1686, s. p. His widow d. in 1689.

CAPT. RICHARD OLNSTED, came with his uncle James in the "Lion;" one of the original proprietors of Hartford; his home-lot in 1639 was on the west side of Main St., about where the Centre Ch. now stands, and the buildings north of it. This lot was taken by the town, Jan. 11, 1640-1, for the burying place, and Olmsted received instead an acre and a half of ground "lying at the north meadow gate," and part of the lot of John Skinner, which adjoined his on the west, and the town agreed to remove his house on to Skinner's lot, Skinner having another portion given him. He served in the Pequot War, and was in the Sasco fight; constable, 1647; fence-viewer, 1650. One of the signers of the agreement for planting Norwalk, June 19, 1650; he removed in 1651, and was the leading man there; was authorized "to exercise the soldiers," May, 1653; Lieut., 1659; muster-master for Fairfield Co., 1673; deputy, May, 1653, and many times after, until May, 1671; was one of the petitioners, in 1672, for a new plantation "neare the back side of Norwalk." Aged about 76, Sept., 1683, according to his testimony in the Trumbull Papers, vol. xxii. p. 142. He d. about 1684; will signed Sept. 5.

WILLIAM PANTRY (PEYNTRE), Cambridge, 1634; came to New England in the same ship with Sam'l Greenhill, Timo. Stanley, Simon Willard, etc.; a lot was granted to him in Newtown, Aug. 4, 1634; freed from training, Nov. 7, 1634; freeman, Mass., March 4, 1635; removed next year to Hartford, where he was one of the wealthiest of the original proprietors. His home-lot in 1639 was on the street now Front St., James Olmsted's lot being on the south, and Thomas Scott's on the north; townsman, 1641, 1645; constable, 1649; he d. Nov., 1649; inv., Nov. 29, £1,011. 10. (debts, £160). William's wife, Margaret, survived him, and in her will, dated Sept. 12, 1651, she mentions dau. Mary Bryan, sister Brunson, and "two children of Richard Brunson, that he had by my sister, viz., John and Abigail Brunson;" son John Pantry. — Ch.: i. Mary, m. before Nov. 29, 1649, Richard Bryan, of Milford. ii. John; freeman, 1650; m. Hannah, dau. of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, of New Haven; d. in 1653; will dated Sept. 1; inv. Nov. 25, £1,242. 1. His widow m. (2) June 23, 1654, Thomas Welles, son of Gov. Welles; d. Aug. 9, 1683, æ. 50. By her first marriage to John Pantry she had one son, John, bapt. March 17, 1649-50; and two daughters, Hannah, d. unm., and Mary, m. Nathaniel Mix. John m. Abigail, dau. of Thomas Mix, of New Haven; he was one of the richest men in Hartford, left to his children and grandchildren a large estate, including a pasture of 25 acres, on the east side of Front St. He d. April 4, 1736, æ. 86, very feeble, his estate having been placed under the care of a conservator. His only son, John, d. in 1713, and was the last of the name, but the blood was transmitted through female lines in the Goodman, Goodwin, Jones, and Whitman families, and descendants bore the name, John Pantry Goodwin, John Pantry Jones, John Pantry Whitman, into the present century.

WILLIAM PARKER, an original proprietor of Hartford, 1636; his home-lot in 1639 was on the west side of the "road from Seth Grant's to Centinel Hill," now Trumbull St. He removed to Saybrook, probably within ten years; was deputy, 1672; his wife, Margery, d. Dec. 6, 1680. He d. Dec. 21, 1686.

DEACON PAUL PECK, b. about 1622 (depos. on will of Widow Barding). A proprietor "by courtesy of the town" in 1639; his home-lot was on "the road from George Steel's to the Great Swamp." He was surveyor of highways, 1658, 1665; townsman, 1661, 1668; chimney-viewer, 1667; deacon of the

First Ch., April, 1691. He d. Dec. 23, 1695, a. 87; inv. £536. 5.; named wife Martha in his will. Ch.: i. Paul, b. 1639; m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Baysey; lived in the West Division; d. 1725. ii. Martha, b. 1641; m. June 8, 1665, John Cornwell, of Middletown; d. March 1, 1708-9. iii. Elizabeth, b. 1643; m. — Howe, of Wallingford. iv. John, b. Dec. 22, 1645; Hartford, West Division; m. and had children. v. Samuel, b. 1647; lived in the West Division; m. Elizabeth —; d. Jan. 10, 1696. vi. Joseph, bapt. Dec. 22, 1650; m. Ruth —; settled in Windsor, where he d. June 26, 1698. vii. Sarah, b. 1653; m. Thomas Clark, of Hartford. viii. Hannah, b. 1656; m. May 12, 1680, John Shepherd, of Hartford. ix. Mary, b. 1662; m. John Andrews, of Hartford; d. 1752. x. Another dau., m. Joseph Benton, of Hartford. xi. Another dau., m. — Beach, of Wallingford.

JOHN PIERCE was a landholder in 1639 "by courtesy of the town." His home-lot was on the east side of the road to the Cow Pasture, but it was given to Robert Wade, before Feb. 1639-40. He evidently did not remain long in Hartford, but where he settled is unknown. It is thought that he may have served in the Pequot War, as he owned a lot in the Soldier's Field, which he sold to Richard Goodman. Dec. 1642, "It was agreed by the town that William Clarke shall have John Pearce's allotment."

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Hartford, 1639, one of the inhabitants to whom land was granted "by courtesy of the town." He served in the Pequot War; townsman, 1650; surveyor of highways, 1653; chimney-viewer, 1643. He d. in 1655; inv. Dec. 4, 1655, £314. 4. 6. His widow and executrix, Ann Phillips, d. at Hadley, 1669; inv. Nov. 13. She left a legacy to her brother, which was received by him, in 1671, as "Samuel Young, of Staplehurst, Co. Kent, husbandman." She also left legacies to her brother, John Rogers, in England, to Mr. John Hooker, living in Old England, £10, if he come to live in New England, to Mr. Samuel Hooker, £10, and to his sister, wife of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield (all children of Rev. Thos. Hooker), £10.

THOMAS PORTER was not one of the original proprietors of Hartford, but a lot was granted to him conditionally, in Jan. 1639-40, and his name appears on W. S. Porter's map of Hartford, 1640, when his lot was on what is now Albany Ave. He m. Nov. 20, 1644, Sarah, dau. of Stephen Hart; removed to Farmington, where he and his wife joined the church, July 19, 1653; d. 1697.

STEPHEN POST, Cambridge, 1634; removed, 1636, to Hartford, where he was an original proprietor; his home-lot in the distribution of 1639 was on the south side of "the road from George Steel's to the South Meadow;" he sold this lot to Thomas Gridley, ab. 1649, and removed to Saybrook; he was constable, 1642; d. in Saybrook, Aug. 16, 1659; inv. £442. 3. 6.

JOHN PRATT, an original proprietor of Hartford; his home-lot in 1639 was on the west side of Main St., and he purchased a lot belonging to Gov. Haynes, adjoining his own, so that his possessions extended from what is now the north corner of Asylum St. to the Melodeon building, and Pratt St. received its name because it was opened through land belonging to his descendants; townsman, 1654. He d. 1655; will, dated Oct. 20, 1654, names wife Elizabeth, and sons John and Daniel; inv. July 15, 1655, £515. 2. 6. — Ch.: i. John, m. Hannah, dau. of James Boosy, of Wethersfield; freeman, 1657; constable, 1670; he had a second wife, Hepzibah, who m. (2) John Sadd, of Hartford. His will is dated April 9, 1687; d. Nov. 23, 1687; names wife, sons Joseph and Jonathan, and 5 dau'rs. ii. Daniel, Hartford; freeman, 1656-7; m. and had 8 children; will, dated April 19, 1690, names 7 dau'rs and son Daniel. He was buried April 24, 1691.

WILLIAM PRATT, an original proprietor and settler, supposed to have been brother of John; his home-lot in 1639 was on the east side of the road to the Cow

Main St.). He was a weaver; served in the Pequot War; removed, May, 1654, to Northampton, where he was one of the founders of the church; he d. there, July 17, 1694, at a great age.

WILLIAM RUSCOE (*RESKOE, RESCUE*), Cambridge, came in the "Increase," April, 1635, aged 51, with wife Rebecca, aged 40, ch. Sarah (9), Marie (7), Samuel (6), and William (1), bringing a certificate from the parish minister of Billerica, Co. Essex; his wife died early, perhaps on the voyage, and he m. (2) in Feb. or March, 1635-6, Hester Musse or Must, widow, of Cambridge. He was appointed to "make a pound" at Newtown, April 23, 1636. An original proprietor at Hartford; his home-lot in 1639 was on the west side of the road from Seth Grant's to Sentinel Hill. Chosen surveyor of highways, 1641; employed by the General Court to keep the house of correction at a salary of £10 per year, Feb., 1649-50. May 1, 1667, by a writing he "past over" to Nathaniel Ruscoe, and his son, all his lands in Hartford that were undisposed of. Before that date, March 27, 1665, Will. Ruscoe's home-lot is mentioned on the Norwalk records, so he prob. removed there. — Ch.: i. Nathaniel (q. v.). ii. Sarah, b. ab. 1626; m. (1) Dec. 10, 1646, Henry Cole, who removed to Middletown; (2) Nov. 1679, ——— Bull, of Saybrook; d. Jan., 1688. iii. Mary, b. ab. 1628; m. Aug. 19, 1647, Hugh Wells, of Wethersfield. iv. Samuel, b. ab. 1629; d. young. v. William, b. 1634. vi. John; m. Jan. 2, 1650-51, Rebecca, sister of Nathaniel Beebe, of Stonington; signed the agreement for planting Norwalk, June 19, 1650; freeman there, 1669; had an estate of £250 in 1687. vii. Samuel, b. in H. March 12, 1648-9.

NATHANIEL RUSCOE, an original proprietor in 1639-40; his home-lot was apparently the lot he bought of Josua Ginnings, on the highway, now Trumbull St.; m. Nov. 11, 1645, Johanna Corlet; signed the agreement for planting Norwalk, June 19, 1650, but no lot there was assigned to him, and he did not go; chosen chimney-viewer in H. 1652; surveyor of highways, 1661; townsman, 1665, 1669; d. at Haddam, 1673 (while away from home); inv. Aug. 18, £304; he names his wife Joanna, and son Nathaniel, kinswoman, Mary Browne, and gives to Benjamin or Benoni Newton, a young heifer and a sucking pig. — Ch.: i. Nathaniel, of Southampton, L. I., in 1698.

JOHN SABLE (*SAVELL, SABLES*), a proprietor "by courtesie of the town;" his home-lot in 1639 was west of what is now Lafayette St. The use of half his home-lot, and planting lot, was granted to Thomas Bliss, Dec., 1642. He was made freeman May, 1658, and prob. before that date had settled in some other place.

THOMAS SCOTT, embarked about "the last of April," 1634, in the "Elizabeth," of (and at) Ipswich, a. 40, with wife Elizabeth (40), ch., Elizabeth (a. 9), Abigail (a. 7), Thomas (a. 6); with him were Thomas Kilbourne, Robert Day, etc. He was admitted freeman, Mass., March 4, 1634-5. Removed to Hartford with the first settlers, and was an original proprietor; his home-lot in 1639 was on the road from the Meeting House to the Landing, now State St., and also extended some distance on Front St. Hinman says that in 1635-6 he kept a bridge over brick-hill brook, at five shillings per annum. He was one of those appointed by the General Court, Jan. 16, 1639, "to view those parts by 'Vnxis Sepus' (Farmington), which may be suitable for a plantation." He d. Nov. 6, 1643, by accident, "John Ewe by misadventure was the cause," and he was sentenced to pay £10 to the widow, and £5 to the county. Inv. £174. 12. 4. His widow, Ann, m. Nov. 7, 1644, Thomas Ford, of Windsor, and d. at Northampton, May 5, 1675. — Ch.: i. Elizabeth, b. about 1625; m. Feb. 6, 1648, Dea. John Loomis, of Windsor; d. May 7, 1696. ii. Abigail, b. about 1627. iii. Thomas, b. about 1628; settled at Stamford; m. at Ipswich, Mass., Margaret, dau. of William Hubbard; d. 1657. iv. **Mary, m. Nov. 7, 1644, Robert Potter, of Farmington.** v. Sarah, m. Dec. 15, 1645, John Stanley (q. v.), of Farmington; d. June 26, 1661.

now Trumbull St. ; juror, 1639 ; m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Loomis, of Windsor ; d. in 1650, and his widow m. (2) Nov. 13, 1651, Owen Tudor, of Windsor. — Ch. : i. Mary, b. 1637 ; m. Robert Reeve, of Hartford. ii. Ann, b. 1639 ; m. John Colt. iii. John, b. 1641 ; m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Easton ; d. in Hartford, Sept. 15, 1690. John Talcott, in his will, Aug. 12, 1659, mentions his kinsman, John Skinner, as "living in his service," and as John Talcott's mother was Anne, dau. of William Skinner, it is probable that John Skinner, Sr., came from Braintree, Co. Essex. iv. Joseph, b. 1643 ; m. April 5, 1666, Mary Filley, of Windsor ; settled in Windsor. v. Richard, b. 1646 ; m. and lived in Hartford, but his descendants removed to Colchester.

ARTHUR SMITH, an original proprietor ; his home-lot in 1639 was on the highway now Elm St. ; fence-viewer, 1639 ; constable, 1642. He was allowed, Feb. 16, 1639-40, to have half of Thomas Alcock's lot, which had been forfeited. Appointed with Thomas Woodford to attend upon the townsmen, and to do any special services required by them, Feb. 1639-40. He d. 1655 ; inv. Nov. 29, £380. 2. 6. His widow, Margaret, m. (2) Sergt. Joseph Nash, of Hartford ; (3) Stephen Hart ; d. in Farmington, March 1, 1693. — Ch. : i. John, b. ab. 1643. ii. Mary, b. Feb., 1644-5. iii. Hannah, b. 1649. iv. Arthur, bapt. April 20, 1651 ; m. Sarah, dau. of Thomas Newell, of Farmington ; d. in Hartford about 1712. v. Elizabeth, b. ab. 1653 ; m. Thomas Thomson, of Farmington. Hinman says (p. 73) that Arthur Smith was a soldier in the bloody battle with the Pequots at Mystic Fort ; in 1637, where he was severely wounded, and was rescued from the flames of the fort by his brother soldiers.

GILES SMITH, an inhabitant who received land "by the courtesie of the town ;" his home-lot in 1639 was on Main St., on the corner of what is now Charter Oak St., a small lot cut off from the square occupied by George Wyllys. He sold 20 acres to Thomas Hosmer, March 6, 1642 ; Philip Davis bought his land and tenement. He was one of the earliest settlers at New London, but removed from there to Fairfield, where he was in 1651 ; d. there, 1669 ; he left a second wife, Eunice, not the mother of his children, who had been widow of Jonathan Porter, of Huntington, L. I.

SERGEANT THOMAS SPENCER, Cambridge ; freeman, May 14, 1634 ; removed in 1637 to Hartford, where he was one of the original proprietors ; his home-lot in 1639 was on the east side of Main St., near what is now the junction of Main and Windsor Sts. ; he served in the Pequot War ; chimney-viewer, 1650 ; constable, north side, 1658 ; surveyor of highways, 1672 ; he was sergeant of the trainband in 1650, and received in 1671 a grant of 60 acres, "for his good service in the country." He m. (1) — ; (2) Sept. 11, 1645, Sarah, only child of Nathaniel Bearding, of Hartford. He d. Sept. 11, 1687. — Ch. of 1st wife : i. Obadiab, Hartford ; freeman, 1658 ; m. Mary, dau. of Nicholas Diaborough ; d. 1712. ii. Thomas ; freeman, 1658 ; m. Esther, dau. of William Andrews, of Hartford ; removed to Suffield. iii. Samuel. Ch. of 2d wife : iv. Gerard, Hartford ; m. Dec. 22, 1680, Hannah, dau. of John Pratt, Jr., of Hartford ; d. 1712. v. Sarah, m. Thomas Huxley, of Suffield ; d. Oct. 24, 1712. vi. Elizabeth, bapt. March 26, 1648 ; m. Samuel Andrews, of Hartford. vii. Hannah, b. April 15, 1653. viii. Mary, b. May 18, 1655. ix. Martha, b. March 19, 1657-8 ; m. — Benton.

WILLIAM SPENCER, Cambridge, 1631, brother of Thomas ; freeman, Mass., March 4, 1632-3 ; deputy for Newtown, May, 1632 ; May, 1634 ; March, 1634-5 ; March, 1635-6 ; Sept., 1636 ; May, 1637 ; Sept., 1637 ; March, 1637-8 ; chosen Lieut. for Newtown, March, 1636-7 ; one of the founders of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., and had other evidences of the public favor bestowed on him. Removed to Hartford, 1639, where his home-lot was about where the Union depot now stands. He was deputy in August and September, 1639, and appointed with Wyllys and Webster to revise the

laws of the colony; townsman, 1640; d. in 1640, leaving a widow, Agnes, whom he m. about 1633, who became afterward the wife of William Edwards; inv. £291. 12. 2. He appoints "my cousin Matthew Allyn, my brother John Pratt," and John Talcott to be overseers of this estate. Will dated March 4, 1640, presented May 4. — Ch.: i. Elizabeth, m. (1) William Wellman, of Gloucester, New London, and Killingworth. (2) May 23, 1672, Jacob Joy, of Killingworth. ii. Sarah, b. 1636; m. about 1657, John Case, of Windsor, afterward of Simsbury; d. Nov. 3, 1691. iii. Samuel, b. about 1639; m. Sarah, prob. dau. of John Meakins. (John M. names dau. Sarah Spencer in his will, Nov. 22, 1702.) He d. about 1716, in Hartford.

THOMAS STANLEY, probably came to New England with his brothers, John and Timothy; freeman, Mass., March 4, 1634-5; settled in Lynn; deputy, Sept. 2, 1635; constable in 1636, in which year he probably removed to Hartford; he was an original proprietor, and his home-lot in 1639 was on Main St., just north of the Little River, extending to the present Centre Church; he was constable, 1644, 1648, 1653. Removed to Hadley in 1659; townsman there, 1659; d. in Hadley, buried Jan. 31, 1663. His widow, Benet, m. (2) Gregory Wolterton, of Hartford; d. in Hartford, Jan., 1664-5. — Ch.: i. Mary, m. John Porter, Jr., of Windsor; d. Sept. 13, 1688. ii. Sarah, m. John Wadsworth, of Farmington. iii. Nathaniel, b. 1638, removed to Hadley with his father; was townsman there, 1665, returned to Hartford, 1669; m. June 2, 1659, Sarah, dau. of James Boosey, of Wethersfield; chosen townsman in Hartford, Feb. 16, 1665-6; again, Dec., 1676, 1680, 1685, and May 21, 1688; constable, Feb., 1672-3; ensign of the trainband; deputy, 1678-1679; Assistant, 1690-1712; judge of County Court, and Court of Probate, 1698-1702; on Council of Safety, 1689, 1707, 1708; on Committee of War for Hartford Co.; a man of much wealth and influence. He d. Nov. 14, 1712. His dau. Mary m. (1) Nathaniel Hooker, son of the Rev. Samuel H.; (2) John Austin, a wealthy merchant; and his son, Nathaniel Stanley, was a man of wealth, energy, and distinction; Assistant, 1725-1749, and Treasurer of the colony from 1749 until his death in 1755. His youngest son, William, who d. in 1786, left the greater portion of his large estate to the Second Church. iv. Hannah, m. about 1659, Samuel Porter, of Hadley; d. Dec. 18, 1708.

JOHN STANLEY, brother of Thomas and Timothy, "died in the way to New England," prob. in April or May, 1634, leaving three children, the youngest of whom d. before March 3, 1634-5; when Thomas Stanley agreed to bring up the son, John, and provide for him, and Timothy took the daughter, Ruth; John, adopted son of Thomas, b. Jan., 1624; m. (1) Dec. 5, 1645, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Scott, of Hartford; she d. June 26, 1661. He settled in Farmington; m. (2) April 20, 1663, Sarah, dau. of John Fletcher, of Milford. He was deputy, 1659-1696, and fought in the Indian War, 1676; d. Dec. 19, 1706.

TIMOTHY STANLEY, b. March, 1603, came to New England in May, 1634, in the same ship with William Pantry, Sam'l Greenhill, Simon Willard, etc.; his wife, Elizabeth, and son, Timothy, came with him, and perhaps one or two older children. Settled in Cambridge; freeman, March 4, 1634-5. Removed to Hartford in 1636; an original proprietor; his home lot in 1639 was on the west side of Front St., near the road to the landing, the second lot north of the present State St.; juror, 1641; townsman, 1643; he d. April, 1648, a. 45; inv. £332. 18. 10. His widow, Elizabeth, m., in 1661, Andrew Bacon, who removed to Hadley. She returned to Hartford after his death in 1669, and lived with her son, Caleb; d. in Hartford, Feb. 23, 1679, a. about 76. — Ch.: i. Timothy, b. Jan. 1633; d. young. ii. Elizabeth, m. Mark Sension (St. John), of Norwalk. iii. Abigail, m. Samuel Cowles, of Farmington. iv. Caleb, b. March, 1642; lived on his father's homestead; m. (1) ab. 1665,

Hannah, dau. of **John Cowles**; she d. Feb., 1690, and he m. (2) Sarah, widow of Zechariah Long, of Charlestown; she d. Aug. 30, 1698; m. (3) 1699, Lydia Wilson, who survived him; constable, 1667, 1675; townsman, 1671, 1678, 1682, 1687, 1690; deputy, five or six times; Assistant, 1691-1700; in 1694, a Commissioner to Albany, with Col. Allyn, on negotiations with the Indians; in 1689, Capt. Caleb Stanley, Mr. Ciprian Niccolls, Ensign Nathaniel Stanley, Capt. John Stanley, and Mr. James Treat were appointed a Council of Safety with the Governor and Assistants. He d. May 5, 1718. His son, Caleb, was "Mr. Secretary Stanley;" and also "the first regular surveyor with a compass that resided in any town upon the Connecticut." v. Lois, b. Aug. 23, 1645; m. Dea. Thomas Porter, of Farmington. vi. Isaac, b. March 10, 1647-8; settled in Hadley; m. Mary —; d. (s. p.) Sept. 23, 1671. Ruth Stanley, Timothy's adopted dau', m. Dec. 5, 1645, Isaac Moore, of Hartford, Norwalk, and Farmington; d. in Farmington, May 26, 1691.

THOMAS STANTON came from Virginia, whither in 1635 he had gone from London, a. 20; an original proprietor of Hartford; his home-lot, in 1639, was on the north bank of the Little River, about where the Jewell Belting Works now are. He served in the Pequot War; in 1638 he was appointed by the General Court a public officer, or county marshal, to attend the Court upon all occasions, either general or particular, and also meetings of the magistrates to interpret between them and the Indians, with a salary of £10 per annum. In 1646 he was absent and his place was filled by Jonathan Gilbert; but in 1648 he was reappointed to attend the Court, or magistrates in any of the three towns, Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, as an interpreter, and to have £5 yearly. He was a merchant, made trading voyages to Virginia, and, in 1649, the General Court granted him liberty to build a trading-house at Pawcatuck; appointed Commissioner at Mystic and Pawcatuck, Oct. 13, 1664. He removed to Stonington, perhaps, 1658; he was deputy, from Stonington, 1666; d. 1678. He m., about 1637, Ann, dau. of Thomas Lord, of Hartford, who d. 1688.

✓ **DEACON EDWARD STEBBINS (STEBBIN)**, Cambridge, 1633; freeman, Mass., May 14, 1634; on Committee to consider Endicott's "defacing the colors," May, 1635; an original proprietor of Hartford; his home-lot in 1639 extended from the Meeting-House Square to the street now Front St. He was constable, 1638; deputy various times from 1639 to 1656; leather sealer, 1659. His will is dated Aug. 24, 1663; inv. Aug. 19, 1668, £669. 2. His widow Mrs. Frances Stebbin's will is dated May 20, 1670, and Nov. 12 1673; inv. Dec. 23, 1673; both wills name "son, Mr. John Chester, now living in or near London." — Ch. : i. daughter; m. John Chester in England. ii. Mary, m. April 29, 1648, Walter Gaylord, of Windsor; d. June 29, 1657. iii. Elizabeth, m. (1) Robert Wilson, of Farmington, who died in 1656; (2) 1658, Thomas Cadwell (g. v.), of Hartford. iv. Lydia; m. Deacon John Wilson, of Hartford.

— **JOHN STEELE**, Cambridge, 1632; freeman, May 14, 1634; deputy, March, 1634; May, 1635; Sept., 1635; "appointed with Ludlow, Pynchon, and others to administer government over the great Exodus to Conn." He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, and his home-lot in 1639 was on Main St., just north of the present Athenaeum. He was Secretary of the Colony, 1636-1639; deputy many times from 1639 to 1657; was town clerk of Hartford until he removed to Farmington in 1645, where he was also town clerk. He m. (1) Rachel, who d. 1653; (2) Nov. 25, 1655, Mercy, widow of Richard Seymour, of Norwalk. He d. in Farmington, Nov. 25, 1665; will dated Jan. 30, 1663-4; inv. £182; mentions his wife, Mercy. Samuel Steele, son of John, requests his "much esteemed kinsman, Mr. John Wadsworth, of Farmington, and Capt. Sam: Talcott of Wethersfield," to be the overseers of his will, June 10, 1685.

GEORGE STEELE, brother of John; Cambridge, 1632-3; freeman, Mass., May 14, 1634; an original proprietor of Hartford; his home-lot, in 1639, was on the west side of what is now Washington St., extending from the present Capitol Avenue to Park St. He served in the Pequot War; was chosen surveyor of highways, 1641, 1651; townaman, 1644. He d. in 1664, "very aged;" inv. £131. 6. 10. His will names his brother, John. — Ch. : i. Elizabeth; m. Thomas Watts, May 1, 1645; d. Feb. 25, 1684-5. ii. James, Hartford; b. about 1623 ("aged about 58," June, 1681); m. (1) Ann Bishop, dau. of John, of Guilford; townsman, 1655, 1660, 1664; fought against the Pequots in 1657-8; appointed commissary in the King Philip War, 1675, and allowed £50 per annum for his services; he was also employed to lay out the bounds of several towns. His wife d. in 1676, and he m. (2) Bethia, widow of Samuel Stocking, and dau. of John Hopkins. She d. before Nov. 1695; he d. 1712. iii. Richard; d. 1639 (s. p.). iv. Martha; m. John Hannison, or Henderson, of H.

GEORGE STOCKING, Cambridge; freeman, Mass., May 6, 1635; an original proprietor of Hartford; his home-lot in 1639 was on the south side of "the road from George Steel's to the South Meadow," and adjoining George Steele's lot on the west. He was surveyor of highways, 1654, 1662; chimney-viewer, 1659; freed from watching, etc., May, 1660; d. May 25, 1683, "at great age." His wife was Anna. — Ch. : i. Lydia, m. John Richards, of Hartford, son of Thomas. ii. Sarah, m. Samuel Oleott, of Hartford, son of Thomas. iii. Hannah, m. Andrew Benton, of Hartford. iv. Samuel, m. May 27, 1652, Bethia, dau. of John Hopkins, of Hartford; removed to Middletown about 1655; deputy, 1665, 1669, 1674; dea. in Middletown; d. Dec., 1683; his widow m. James Steele, of Hartford.

JOHN STONE, an original proprietor, had an allotment of lands, but conveyed it to Samuel Stone by gift before 1640. Lechford speaks of him as "Mr. John Stone, of Hartford," Sept. 16, 1639; removed to Guilford, where he was one of the signers of the original compact in 1639. Lands were recorded to John Marsh, Feb. 1639-40; "part whereof did belong to John Stone and were by him given to Sam'l Stone, and so by the said Sam'l Stone unto John Marsh, of Hartford, and now belongeth to him and his heirs." His home-lot was on the west side of Front St.

REV. SAMUEL STONE, son of John Stone, a freeholder of that place, was b. in Hartford, Co. Herts (usually at that time sounded Hartford); bapt. July 30, 1602, in the church of All Saints; entered at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, 1620; A.B., 1623; A.M., 1627. Recent discoveries show that a Samuel Stone, probably this one, was curate at Stisted, Co. Essex, near Chelmsford, from June 13, 1627 to Sept. 13, 1630. He came to New England with Cotton, Hooker, and other men of note, in the "Griffin," arriving at Boston, Sept. 4, 1633; chosen Teacher of the church at Cambridge, Oct. 11, 1633; freeman, Mass., May 14, 1634; removed to Hartford in 1636, where he was an original proprietor, and in 1639 his home-lot was on the north bank of the Little River, between those of Rev. Thomas Hooker and Elder William Goodwin. He served as chaplain to the troops under Capt. Mason in the Pequot War, 1637. His wife d. 1640, before Nov. 2 or 3, when Mr. Hooker mentions her death in a letter to Rev. T. Shepard, saying that she "smoked out her days in the darkness of melancholy." He m. (2) before July, 1641, Elizabeth Allen, of Boston. After Mr. Hooker's decease he was the sole pastor of the First Church until his death, July 20, 1663. Inv. £563. 1. His widow m. (2) George Gardner, of Salem, afterward of Hartford, and d. in 1681. — Ch. : i. John (son of the 1st wife) graduated, Harvard College, 1653; "he had no Commencement part when his class took their second degree, having perhaps previously gone to England, where he received the degree of M.A. from the University of Cambridge." After the Restoration a "Mr. John Stone" was silenced at

1647, Elizabeth, dau. of John Curtis, of Stratford; deputy, 1656; assistant, 1658-9; d. ab. 1660. ii. Thomas, Hartford; m. 23 June, 1654, Hannah, widow of John Pantry, and dau. of William Tuttle, of New Haven; he was quartermaster under Major John Mason, 1658; deputy, 1663; assistant, 1668; killed in 1668 by a fall from a cherry-tree. iii. Samuel, Wethersfield; freeman, 1657; deputy, 1657-1662, and 1675; m. 1659, (1) Elizabeth, dau. of John Hollister, of Wethersfield; (2) Hannah, dau. of George Lambertson, of New Haven; d. July 15, 1675. He was the ancestor of the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. iv. Mary, d. before her father. v. Ann, m. (1) April 14, 1646, Thomas Thomson, of Hartford, afterward of Farmington; (2) Anthony Hawkins, of Farmington, as his 2d wife; d. 1680. vi. Sarah, b. 1631; m. Feb., 1653, Capt. John Chester, of Wethersfield; d. Dec. 16, 1698.

WILLIAM WESTLEY, Hartford, 1638-39; one of those inhabitants to whom land was granted "by the courtesy of the town;" his home-lot in 1639 was on the west side of the road from George Steed's to the Great Swamps. He was freed from watching, etc., April, 1646; d. before 1650, when "widow Weder land" is mentioned in Distr. 480. A wid-w Westley was assisted by the church in Hadley, because she had been of their party before leaving Hartford. Anna Westley sold to John Bigelow her home-lot; deed recorded May 30, 1669. Widow Watts bought of Ann Westley land on the east side of the river, Jan. 7, 1664.

WILLIAM WESTWOOD, b. about 1606; a power of attorney from his daughter, Mrs. Cook, and her husband (1707), describes him as "formerly dwelling in the country of Essex, in the kingdom of England, Husbandman alias Yeoman." He came to New England in the "Francis" from Ipswich; embarked the last of April, 1634 (a. 28), with wife, Bridget (a. 32). Settled in Cambridge; freeman, Mass., March 4, 1634-5; sworn "constable of the plantations at Connecticut," Sept 3, 1635; one of the committee for ordering affairs at Conn., March, 1635-6; at the first court, April 26, 1636, and in every one following, until March, 1637. He was an original proprietor of Hartford, and his home-lot in 1639 was on the west side of the "road from Little River to North Meadow," now Front St. He was chosen townsman, 1640, 1647, 1653; deputy, 1642-1649; again in 1651 and 1652, and Oct. 1656. He signed the agreement to remove to Hadley, where he held a prominent place among the first settlers, and was one of the first townsmen chosen; he d. in Hadley, April 9, 1669, a. about 63. His widow, Bridget, d. May 12, 1676, a. about 74.

WILLIAM WHEAT came in the ship "Lion" which sailed from London, June 22, 1632; arrived at Boston, Sept. 16. Settled in Cambridge; freeman, March 4, 1633; townsman there, Feb., 1635. He sold the greater part of his land in Cambridge before June, 1636, and prob. removed to Hartford with Hoker's company. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, and his home-lot in 1639 was on the east side of the highway now Governor St., and was about ten rods south of the Little River. He was chosen townsman, 1642, 1646, 1651, and 1656; he was also frequently a juror. His name is fifth on the list of signers of the agreement to remove to Hadley, and he was one of the first townsmen chosen there, 1650, and again 1662, 1663, and 1665; he and his wife returned to H., were received to 2d Ch., Hartford, from Hadley, April 9, 1671; obtained Ruling Elder, March, 1677. He d. Jan. 1683-4. His wife's name was and she d. before him. — Ch.: i. Mary, m. Jan. 29, 1646, Jonathan Gilbert, of Hartford; d. in 1650. ii. Nathaniel, b. about 1629; one of the original proprietors of Middletown; deputy from 1661 to 1710, and held other public offices; m. (1) Elizabeth —; d. Aug. 27, 1714, a. ab. 82; his 2d wife was Martha, widow of Hugh Mould, and dau. of John Coit, of New London. iii. John, of Hartford and Hatfield; m. Sarah, dau. of Thomas Bunce, of Hartford; d. in Hatfield, Sept. 15, 1665. iv. Lieut.

Daniel, b. 1634; settled in Hatfield; m. Nov. 1, 1661, Sarah, dau. of John Crow, of Hartford and Hadley; d. July 27, 1713. ~~y. Sarah, m.~~ (1) Stephen Taylor, of Hatfield, who was buried Sept. 8, 1665; (2) Oct. 15, 1666, ~~Barnabas Hinsdale~~, of Hatfield and Deerfield; killed at Bloody Brook, Sept. 18, 1675; (3) Feb., 1679, Walter Hickson, of Hatfield. She d. Aug. 10, 1702. vi. Ensign Jacob, b. in Hartford, Oct. 8, 1645; settled in Hartford; freeman, 1668; surveyor of highways, 1670; townsman, 1682, 1687, 1691, 1696; m. before 1683, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Bunce, of Hartford; died in 1701. "This holy man, having faithfully served the Lord in his place, and that also with good success through grace (He was a good man and God was with him), fell asleep in Christ, and went to receive his reward, Jan., 1683-4."¹

SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, Cambridge, 1635; an original proprietor at Hartford, where his home-lot before 1639 was on Main St., on what is now the south corner of Pearl and Main Sts.; but he had sold part of it to Richard Lord, before Feb., 1639-40, and part to John Skinner. He served in the Pequot War, 1637, and received a grant of land for his services, in 1671; he removed to New Haven, where he was admitted freeman, and a member of the General Court, Aug. 6, 1642; m. May, 1676, Sarah, widow of John Gilbert, dau. of Thomas Gregson; d. Sept. 1690.

MAJOR WILLIAM WHITING was an original proprietor of Hartford; his home-lot in 1639 was on the east side of the street now Governor St. In 1633 "the Bristol men had sold their interest in Piscataqua to the Lords Say and Brooke, George Wyllys, and William Whiting, who continued Thomas Wiggin their agent." Mr. Whiting retained his interest in Piscataqua until his death, and was one of the most efficient promoters of the trade and commerce of Hartford. He was also engaged in a patent for lands at Swampscott with Lords Say and Brook. He was one of the Committee who for the first time sat with the Court of Magistrates in 1637; freeman, Feb., 1640; Treasurer of the Colony from 1641 until 1647; chosen magistrate 1642, and continued in office until his death in 1647. In 1638 he was allowed to trade with the Indians; and he was appointed with Major Mason and others to erect fortifications in 1642, and the same year he was appointed with Mason to collect tribute of the Indians on Long Island and on the Main. He was a merchant of wealth, and had dealings with Virginia and Piscataqua; had a trading-house at the Delaware River, and also at Westfield. He begins his will, dated March 20, 1643, by stating that he intends "a voyage presently unto sea;"² the last addition to his will was made July 24, 1647, and he probably d. soon after, leaving widow Susanna, who m. in 1650 Samuel Fitch, of Hartford, and (3), Alexander Bryan, of Milford; she d. at Middletown, July 8, 1673. Amount of Whiting's inv. £2854. — Ch.: i. William, went to England, was a merchant in London, and d. there in 1699. In 1686 the Assembly of Connecticut appointed him their "agent to present their petition (in reference to the Charter) to the King." ii. John, b. 1635; grad. Harvard Coll., 1653; m. about 1654, Sybil, dau. of Deacon Edward Collins, of Cambridge, joined the church in Cambridge, and lived there, and in Salem, where he rendered ministerial assistance to Rev. Edward Norris. In 1660 he removed to Hartford, and was ordained pastor of the First Church, as colleague with Rev. Samuel Stone; after Stone's death, in 1664, Rev. Joseph Haynes was settled as his colleague, and after many controversies Whiting withdrew with his followers,



THE WHITING ARMS.

¹ Old Ch. record, quoted in the Rev. Dr. Parker's Historical Discourse, 1870, p. 34.

² Several of his letters written in 1637, now in the State Archives, are sealed with his arms as above given. These arms are a variation of those of the family of Whiting of Boston, in Lincolnshire. — See *Heraldic Jour.* i. 160.

- freeman, 1657; constable, 1660; townsman, 1663, 1667, 1675, 1679, 1684; d. Dec. 29, 1690; his widow d. Jan. 8, 1691.
- MR. JONATHAN GILBERT, b. 1618; brother of John; m. Jan. 29, 1645-6, Mary, dau. of Elder John White; his wife d. ab. 1650, and he m. (2) Mary, dau. of Hugh Wells; townsman, 1658, 1664, 1670, 1674, 1678; deputy, collector of customs, and Marshal of the Colony; d. Dec. 10, 1682, a. 64; his widow d. July 3, 1700; they had 11 ch.
- PETER GRANT, 1677, Wethersfield lane; d. 1681; leaving widow, Mary.
- NATHANIEL GREENSMITH, 1655; he and his wife were both executed for witchcraft at H.; his execution took place Jan. 25, 1662-3; hers in 1662; as a part of his effects were claimed by Hannah and Sarah Elson, it is prob. that he m. the widow of ~~John~~ Elson, of Wethersfield, whose 2d husband, Gervase Mudge, d. 1652; inv. £181. 18. 5.
- HENRY GRIMMES, or GRAHAM, 1661, Wethersfield lane; chimney-viewer, 1661; freeman, 1669; d. 1684; inv. £745; his widow, Mary, d. 1685; had 8 ch.
- HENRY HAYWARD, or HOWARD, 1663; b. ab. 1623; came from Wethersfield; maltster; m. Sept. 28, 1648, Sarah Stone, in H.; will proved April 4, 1709; inv. £531. 14. 6.; had 7 ch.
- ARTHUR HENBURY, 1691; b. ab. 1646; had been of Simsbury; m. (1) May 5, 1670, Lydia, dau. of Luke Hill, of S.; (2) ab. 1689, widow Martha Bement; buried in H., Aug. 1, 1697; had 5 ch. His widow m. John Shepherd, sen'.
- JOHN HENDERSON or HANNISON; m. Martha, dau. of George Steele; d. 1688.
- BENJAMIN HERBERT, or HARBERT, 1644; m. Aug. 22, 1644, Christian Nethercott; chimney-viewer, 1652, 1656, 1660; his wife's will dated Sept. 10, 1670, leaves property to her kinsmen, Abel and John Nethercoat, "living in old England, near Banbury;" he m. (2) Jane —; living in 1685; one ch.
- THOMAS HILL, 1685; from Middletown; d. 1704, leaving w. Mary and 6 ch.
- BARNABAS HINSDALE**, 1693, Rocky Hill; b. Feb. 20, 1668; son of Barnabas Hinsdale, of Deerfield; m. Nov. 9, 1693, Martha Smith, dau. of Joseph, of H., d. "in the great sickness," Jan. 25, 1725; his widow d. 1738; had 9 ch.
- ISAAC HINSDALE, brother of Barnabas, b. Sept. 15, 1673; settled in West Hartford, 1697; m. Jan. 6, 1715, Lydia Loomis; d. 1739; had 4 ch.
- SAMUEL KECHERELL, 1644; house-lot on the highway on the bank of the Little River, bounded east by the "Burying plat"; he died prob. bef. 1656, and his widow sold her dwelling-house to Ozias Goodwin; one ch.
- SAMUEL KELLOGG, son of Lieut. Joseph, rem. to H. from Hadley, where he was b. Sept. 28, 1662; m. Sarah, dau. of John Merrills, of H., Sept. 22, 1687.
- JOHN KELLY, 1655, south side; freeman, 1658; m. (1) Grace, dau. of Samuel Wakeman, of H.; (2) Bethiah —; d. bef. Feb., 1663-4; inv. £14. 11. 9.
- THOMAS KING, 1688; b. in Northampton, son of John and Sarah (Holton) King; m. (1) Nov. 17, 1683, Abigail, dau. of Jedediah Strong; she d. 1689, and he m. (2) 1690, Mary, dau. of Robert Webster, of H., who d. Sept. 27, 1706; (3) —; he d. Dec. 26, 1711; his widow d. Jan. 2, 1711-12; had 5 ch.
- GEORGE KNIGHT, 1674; lived "up Neck;" d. bef. May 13, 1698; inv. £257. Widow Sarah, and several dau'.
- THOMAS LONG, 1665; m. (1) Sarah, dau. of John and Sarah (Wadsworth) Wilcox; rem. to Windsor, east side of the river, bef. 1694; divorced, and m. (2) Sarah, dau. of Edward Elmer; d. Nov. 8, 1711.
- JOEL MARSHALL, 1682; will proved Jan., 1721; had 5 ch.
- THOMAS MARSHALL, 1668, Wethersfield lane; will proved Dec. 30, 1692; had 7 ch.
- JOHN MASON, 1678; b. ab. 1652; m. Hannah (dau. of Daniel Arnold ?); d. Feb. 19, 1697-8; inv. £245. 11.; had 8 ch.
- JOHN MERRILLS, 1657; tanner; son of Abraham Merrills, of Newtown; adopted by Gregory Wolterton; freeman, 1658; chimney-viewer, 1664, 1673; townsman, 1684, 1694, 1700; m. Sarah, dau. of John Watson, of Hartford; rem. to the West Division; d. July 18, 1712; had 10 ch.

*Merrills
of
Newtown
Mass.*

- Dec^d," and land near Rocky Hill divided with him by his "brother, John Grave;" he m. (2) Sarah, dau. of Joseph Easton, Sr.; d. 1711.
- SERGEANT JOHN SHEPARD**, 1670; son of Edward, of Cambridge; cooper; house-lot on highway now Lafayette St.; m. (1) Oct. 1, 1649, Rebecca, dau. of Samuel Greenhill, of H.; (2) Susannah, widow of William Goodwin, of H.; (3) Sept. 8, 1698, Martha, widow of Arthur Henbury; d. June 12, 1707; 11 ch.
- JOSEPH SMITH**, 1655; m. April 20, 1656, Lydia, dau. of Rev. Ephraim Huit, of Windsor; died, 1689-90; had 14 ch.
- GERARD SPECK**, 1665; m. Mary, dau. of John Purkas, before 1663; chimney-viewer, 1671; an agreement made between him and Thomas Burr, Feb. 22, 1685-6, provides that Burr will maintain Speck with all the "necessaries comely and convenient for such an aged person," and Speck agrees, for these conditions, and for the love he bears to Burr and his wife, to give them all his estate, house, barn, and home-lot.
- THOMAS THORNTON**, 1677; house-lot on the highway now Elm St.; he had lived at Milford; there m. 1674, Hannah, dau. of Nathaniel Farrand; chimney-viewer, 1680; in 1699 he owned the house and land which formerly belonged to "my Brother" Marshal George Grave; d. Sept. 22, 1703; had one ch.
- THOMAS TOMLINSON**, 1665; house-lot on the Neck; d. March 27, 1685; his widow Elizabeth m. (2) John Long, bef. Oct. 23, 1685; they had 7 ch.
- JOHN TURNER**, 1675; m. Susanna, dau. of John Merrill.
- BEVIL WATERS**,¹ 1661, Wethersfield lane; b. ab. 1648; apprenticed to Thomas Watts, carpenter, 1661-67; freeman, 1669; townsman, 1682; m. (1) unkn.; (2) Dec. 13, 1722, Sarah, widow of Joseph Mygatt, dau. of Robert Webster; d. Feb. 14, 1729-30; had 3 ch.
- CALEB WATSON**, 1674; b. at Roxbury, 1641; son of John; gr. H. C. 1661; taught school at Hadley, 1665-1667; m. Dec. 15, 1665, Mary, dau. of George Hyde, of Boston; taught school in Hartford, 1674-1705; d. 1725-6 (s. p.).
- JOHN WATSON**, 1644; juror, 1644; surveyor of highways, 1647; d. 1650; inv. June 4, £126. 1. 6. His widow, Margaret, d. 1683; they had 3 ch.
- MR. ELIZER WAY**, 1666; freeman, 1669; surveyor of highways, 1671; d. July 12, 1687; inv. Aug. 9, £867. 3. 11; his widow, Mary, d. 1701; had 4 ch.
- THOMAS WHAPLES**, 1653; d. ab. Dec. 10, 1671, leaving a widow and 7 ch.
- SAMUEL WHEELER**, 1687; m. Sarah, dau. of Peter Grant, of Hartford; d. June 29, 1712; inv. £46. 4; had 7 ch.
- GILES WHITING**, 1644; freed from training, Jan. 3, 1643-4; d. 1656; by a nuncupative will left all his estate to his "brother William Leawes" (Lewis).
- NATHANIEL WILLETT**, 1642; m. (1) Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Wakeman; (2) Hannah, dau. of Jeremy Adams, of H.; (3) Ellinor, widow of Jasper Clements, and Nathaniel Browne, of Middletown; constable, 1645, 1659; townsman, 1654, 1666, 1670, 1675, 1678, 1682; d. Jan. 4, 1698; had 4 ch.
- WILLIAM WILLIAMS**, 1645; cooper; b. ab. 1625; m. Nov. 20, 1647, Jane Westover; d. Dec. 17, 1689; his widow d. Dec. 25, 1689; they had 9 ch.
- JOHN WILSON**, 1675; b. ab. 1650; son of Robert, of Farmington; freeman, 1675; house-lot on the highway now Front St., part of that of his gr.-f. Deacon Edward Stebbin; m. Lydia, dau. of John Cole, of H.; chosen Deacon of the South Church, 1688; townsman, 1690; d. 1698; inv. March 1; had 3 ch.
- PHINEAS WILSON**, 1675, a wealthy merchant from Dublin; m. (1) Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Sandford; (2) Elizabeth, dau. of John Crow, widow of William Warren, of Hartford; d. 1692; inv. £2204; his widow d. July 10, 1727- aged 87.

Mary K. Talcott.

¹ "Bevil Waters, alias Walters," in a deed dated Nov. 14, 1661.

THE
MEMORIAL HISTORY
OF
HARTFORD COUNTY
CONNECTICUT

1633-1884

EDITED

By J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II

TOWN HISTORIES

PROJECTED BY CLARENCE F. JEWETT

BOSTON

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1886

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great age in their materials and workmanship. The houses in the eastern and central part of the town were framed, built with the massive timbers of that age. Log houses were built on Fall Mountain, and it is said that when the heavy doors were open during the day the women used to pin up blankets across the doorway, that it might not be entirely open to the bears and the Indians. It was still not an uncommon event for the more isolated families to see bears prowling about near their houses; and so late as 1750 a huge bear was killed near her father's house by Abigail Peck, a sturdy girl of fourteen, who had been left at home from meeting by her parents.

The Indians, who had found these woods a fruitful hunting-ground for many generations, were greatly enraged at the white men, who had driven away their game and were levelling the forest; and the settlers whose houses were remote from neighbors were in constant fear of injury from the savages. Gideon Ives, of Middletown, was on a hunting-tour on Fall Mountain at one time with a Mr. Gaylord, when they discovered an Indian trying to shoot them. They separated, and the Indian, following Mr. Gaylord, was shot by Mr. Ives. The two men buried his body, not daring even to keep the valuable weapons which he wore. The locality was named from this Indian, and is still called Morgan's Swamp. Early in the history of the town a Mr. Scott, who had begun to clear a piece of land on Fall Mountain, intending to move hither from Farmington, was seized by a party of Indians and horribly tortured. His screams were heard a long way; but the Indians were so many that no one dared to go to the rescue, and a considerable number of the settlers, fearing an attack from the infuriated Indians, hid themselves all day in the bushes near the river.

These early families were all Congregationalists. Every Sunday a little procession went through the woods eight miles to the old church at Farmington. A few families had two-horse carts, in which all rode together; but more often the father rode on horseback and the mother behind him on a pillion, while the young people walked, taking great care not to break the Sabbath by any undue levity.

In 1742 the hamlet had become so numerous that the people felt able to maintain preaching for themselves during a part of the year; and in October of that year a memorial was presented to the General Assembly reciting the distance from the place where "publick Worship of God is sett up," and asking the "Liberty of hiring an Authordox and suitably quallified person to preach y^e Gospel" for six months of each year. This petition was granted, and the desired permission was given. The first meeting of the inhabitants was held Nov. 8, 1742, to organize, and take necessary action in compliance with the Assembly's resolution. This meeting voted to have preaching, so long as the Court had given them liberty, and to hold the meetings at John Brown's house. Edward Gaylord, Nehemiah Manross, and Ebenezer Hamblin were elected the society's committee.

At a meeting a month later they voted to hire Mr. Thomas Canfield to preach during the winter. This clergyman, the first to preach the gospel in this town, was born in 1720, graduated at Yale College in 1739, was settled at Roxbury in 1744, and died there in 1794. He preached here only one winter; the next fall (1743) the society

Hartford. The letter "S." denotes actual settlers, nearly all of whom had previously lived in Hartford:—

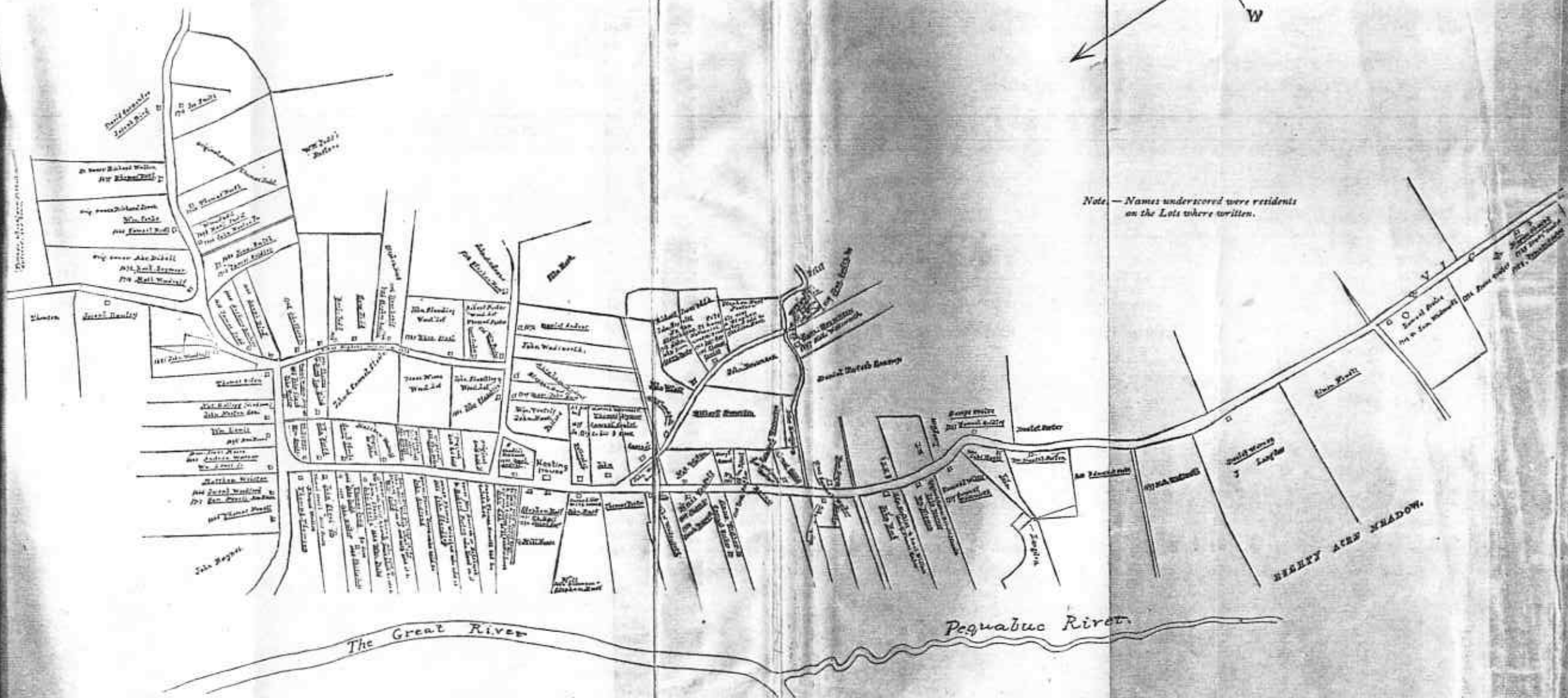
Mr. John Haynes, Esq.; Mr. Samuel Wyllys; Mr. Edward Hopkins; Mr. Thomas Welles; Mr. John Steele, S., died in 1664; Mr. John Talcott; Mr. John Webster; Elder William Goodwin, S., died in 1673; William Pantry; Thomas Scott; Deacon Andrew Warner, S., removed to Hatfield; John White; Stephen Hart, S., died in 1683; William Lewis, S., Register, died in 1690; the Rev. Roger Newton, S., removed to Milford; Thomas Webster; Matthew Webster, S.; Nicholas Mason; Thomas Barnes, S., died in 1688; John Pratt; Renold Marvin; Matthew Marvin; John Brownson, S., removed to Wethersfield, and died in 1680; Richard Brownson, S., died in 1687; George Orvice, S., died in 1764; Thomas Porter, S., died in 1697; Francis Brown; John Warner, S., died in 1679; Thomas Demon, S., removed to Long Island; John Cole, S., removed to Hadley; Deacon Thomas Judd, S., removed to Northampton; Thomas Upton, S., died in 1655; Deacon Isaac Moore, S.; John Lomes, S., removed to Windsor; William Hitchcock, or Hecock, S., soon died; John Wilcock; Nathaniel Watson.

The following purchased house-lots of the original owners, and became permanent settlers, the most of whom were also from Hartford:—

Robert Porter, died in 1689; John North, died in 1692; John Steele, Jr., died in 1653; Samuel Steele, removed to Wethersfield, and died in 1685; John Hart, burnt in 1666, with all his family except the oldest son, who was absent; Nathaniel Kellogg, soon died; Matthew Woodruff, soon died, or removed perhaps to Milford; Thomas Thomson, died in 1655; John Andrews, died in 1681; John Lee, died in 1690; William Adams, died in 1653; John Clark, died in 1712; Samuel Cowles, died in 1691; Moses Ventrus, died in 1697; William Ventrus, removed to Haddam; Robert Wilson, died in 1655; John Wiatt, removed to Haddam; John Standley, died in 1706; Joseph Kellogg; Deacon John Langdon, died in 1689; Thomas Hosmer, returned to Hartford; William Smith, died in 1669; Thomas Newell, died in 1689; David Carpenter, died in 1650.

The other early settlers were Thomas Hancox, in Kensington; John Root, died in 1684; Mr. Simon Wrotham, died in 1689; Edmund Scott, removed to Waterbury; Dr. Daniel Porter, died in 1690; Mr. John Wadsworth, died in 1689; Thomas Orton; James Bird, died in 1708; Joseph Bird, died in 1685; the Rev. Samuel Hooker, died in 1697; Mr. Anthony Howkins, died in 1673; Richard Jones, removed to Haddam; William Corbe, removed to Haddam; Joseph Woodford, died in 1701; Zach. Seymor, removed to Wethersfield; Richard Seymor, went to Great Swamp or Kensington with others in 1686; Thomas Bull, died in 1708; John Norton; Abraham Dibble, removed to Haddam; Richard Jones, removed to Haddam; Richard Weller; John Carrington, removed to Waterbury; Thomas Gridley, died in 1712; Samuel Gridley, died in 1696; Obadiah Richards, removed to Waterbury; Thomas Richardson, removed to Waterbury; John Scovill, removed to Haddam; John Welton, removed to Waterbury; John Rew, died in 1717; John Blackleach, merchant; Joseph Hawley, died in 1753.

The eighty-four proprietors consisted of such of the above as resided in the town in 1672, or their sons, together with three non-resident owners; namely, Mr. Newton, Mr. Haynes, and Mr. Wyllys. With but few exceptions, as has already been stated, the inhabitants were confined to the village. A few daring spirits, however, were attracted by the meadows on the Mattabesett, and about 1680 commenced a



MAP OF FARMINGTON.

IN MEMORY OF THE INDIAN RACE; ESPECIALLY
OF THE TUNXIS TRIBE, THE ANCIENT
TENANTS OF THESE GROUNDS.

The many human skeletons here discovered confirm the tradition that this spot was formerly an Indian burying-place. Tradition further declares it to be the ground on which a sanguinary battle was fought between the Tunxis and Stockbridge tribes. Some of their scattered remains have been re-interred beneath this stone.

The reverse side of the monument bears the following lines:—

"Chieftains of a vanished race,
In your ancient burial place,
By your fathers' ashes blest,
Now in peace securely rest.
Since on life you looked your last,
Changes o'er your land have passed;
Strangers came with iron sway,
And your tribes have passed away.
But your fate shall cherished be,
In the strangers' memory;
Virtue long her watch shall keep,
Where the red-men's ashes sleep."

The church was organized in 1652, or, as the record has it, "Upon the 13th of October Mr. Roger Newton, Stephen Hart, Thomas Judd, John Bronson, John Cole, ~~Thomas Thomson~~, and ~~Robert Porter~~ joined in Church Covenant in Farmington." Of this church Roger Newton was the first pastor. Stephen Hart had been a member of the original church of Thomas Hooker. It is added, "About one month after myself [John Steele,

the clerk], Mrs. Newton, the wife of Stephen Hart, the wife of Thomas Judd, the wife of John

Roger Newton

Cole, and the wife of Thomas Thomson." Mr. Newton was one of "those young scholars" mentioned by Cotton Mather, who came over from England with their friends and completed their education in this country. He married Mary, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, and probably completed his education under his instruction. He remained here till 1658, generally approved, when he removed by invitation to the more ancient and larger church at Milford, where he labored with acceptance till his death, in 1683. His widow became one of the eighty-four proprietors of the town, and inherited the farm of Governor Hopkins in Farmington.

In July, 1661, Mr. Samuel Hooker, son of Thomas Hooker, "the light of the western churches," was installed the pastor of this church,

Samuel Hooker. having received his degree at Harvard College in 1653. He continued to be its pastor until his death, Nov. 6, 1697, and was esteemed "an animated and pious divine." He was, according to the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Pitkin, "an excellent preacher, his composition good, his address pathetic, warm, and engaging," and as story relates, he informed a friend of his that he had three things to do with his sermons before he delivered them in public,—"to write them, commit them unto his memory, and get them into his heart."

SAR Lib.

Porter,

3418-89

THE
COLONIAL HISTORY
 OF
HARTFORD

GATHERED FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS

Illustrated

BY

REV. WILLIAM DELOSS LOVE, PH.D.



THOMAS HOOKER



PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

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CHAPTER VIII

PROPRIETORS OF HARTFORD

THE people of Connecticut have many good reasons to praise the worldly wisdom of their forefathers. They were men of human ambitions, and hence deeply interested in getting on in the world. It does not detract from a high estimate of their moral virtues and religious character if we admit that they were sagacious, enterprising and far-seeing men, who sought, and promptly accepted, a good chance in the line of colonization. Like all emigrants to New England, they wished to settle where they would soon see the reward of their labors, and leave to their children a goodly heritage. Among such a people, the quality and extent of their lands were important. Thomas Hooker himself was frank to say, in 1634, that his flock wanted more and better land. Their attention had been turned toward the raising of cattle. This was then considered a promising venture, especially where there were large river meadows. Our records furnish many indications that this pastoral purpose directed the agricultural labors of the river plantations for some years. They all had extensive hay and pasture lands. Thus a considerable portion of the territory now occupied by the city of Hartford was used in early years for grazing and kindred purposes.

The original "writing" in which Sequassen and his tribe conveyed the Suckiaug lands to Samuel Stone and William Goodwin in 1636, specified "all the land from Wethersfield bounds on the south, to Windsor bounds on the north, and the whole breadth from Connecticutt river on the east six large miles into the wilderness on the west." Our only authority for this statement is the confirmatory deed of 1670.¹ The grantees of the lost conveyance were, probably, the abovenamed and their associates, the "inhabitants"

of the plantation. This grant "was afterwards upon further consideration renewed and enlarged" by Sequassen, at the desire of Mr. Haynes and the other magistrates. It then conveyed to them Sequassen's land as far westward "as his country went." As this occurred "severall yeares" before 1640, it may have been a factor in the readjustment of the relations between the English and the Indians following the Pequot War. If so, it doubtless provided that Sequassen's people should occupy a part of the South Meadow lands. This document, also, had disappeared before 1670. The confirmatory deed refers to the "full mention" of this grant in the conveyance of Pethus, sachem of the Tunxis Indians, to the English about 1640. The latter deed was of Farmington lands. It reserved a tract for the natives. On July 5, 1670, the surviving Suckiaug Indians confirmed these earlier grants. In this document the terms of that time are used. The purchase of Stone and Goodwin is referred to as having been made "in the behalfe of the present proprietors." This was true, though these proprietors were, in 1636, the legal plantation inhabitants. The gantees of 1670 were "Mr. Samuel Wyllys, Capt. John Talcott, Mr. John Allyn and Mr. James Richards, in behalfe of the rest of the proprietors of the land belonging to the township of Hartford, their heires and assignes forever." Such was the title and extent of their lands on the west side of the river. The western boundary in this general description was six miles from the river, as measured along the northern and southern lines. It was about five miles from it at Hartford. When Farmington was incorporated in 1645, the latter distance was given, perhaps for this reason. This territory included the present town of West Hartford, except that portion west of the old mountain road at Foote's Corners. This was added from Farmington in several tracts, after having been included many years in the West Division Society. The northern and southern boundary lines were periodically matters of controversy for many years, but the alterations were unimportant except to adjoining landowners.

On the east side of the Connecticut River the Podunk and Hockanum Indians were the native owners of the land.

¹ *Hartford Land Records*, I: 5, 6; *Porter's Historical Notices*, No. I, pp. 4-7.

The English at once saw the advantages of possessing it. The Windsor Plantation bought a tract opposite its territory in 1636.¹ At an early date Wethersfield did the same. The purchase of the latter plantation extended eastward from the river three miles.² On February 21, 1636-7, the General Court fixed the east side boundaries between those plantations and Hartford. It seems probable therefore that sometime in 1636, the inhabitants of Hartford's plantations made a purchase from the native owners. Possibly this was delayed in completion, or a purchase was first made of the east side meadows, and afterwards the upland was secured. The former tract was one of the early divisions of the plantation. The bargain was certainly completed and the upland was secured before or in 1640.³ This conveyance also is lost, but references to the purchase are found in the records. The lands east of these "Three-mile Lots" had not been bought from the natives in 1672. Then the General Assembly, exercising jurisdiction under the charter, extended the bounds of Hartford eastward five miles. This tract was claimed by Joshua, sachem of the Niantic Indians, who died in 1676. A short time before his death he sold it to Major John Talcott, but no deed was executed. Upon the town's agreement to pay the stipulated sum to Joshua's executors, they deeded this tract, May 13, 1682, to Cyprian Nichols, Caleb Stanley and John Marsh, selectmen of Hartford.⁴ Thus the original town came to include the territory between Bolton on the east, and Farmington on the west, now divided into Manchester, East Hartford; Hartford and West Hartford. East Hartford was incorporated as a separate town in 1783. From it, Manchester was set off and incorporated in 1823. West Hartford was created a separate ecclesiastical society in 1711, and incorporated as a town in 1854.

It is essential to an understanding of the early history of Hartford, that a careful study be made of the formation of its body of proprietors. The usual practice, in the settlement of new regions, was for a number of associated individuals to buy a large tract of land, and divide it among

¹ Stiles's *Hist. of Windsor*, I: 127, 128.

² *Conn. Col. Rec.*, I: 7.

³ *Hartford Town Votes*, MS. Vol. II: 21, 22.

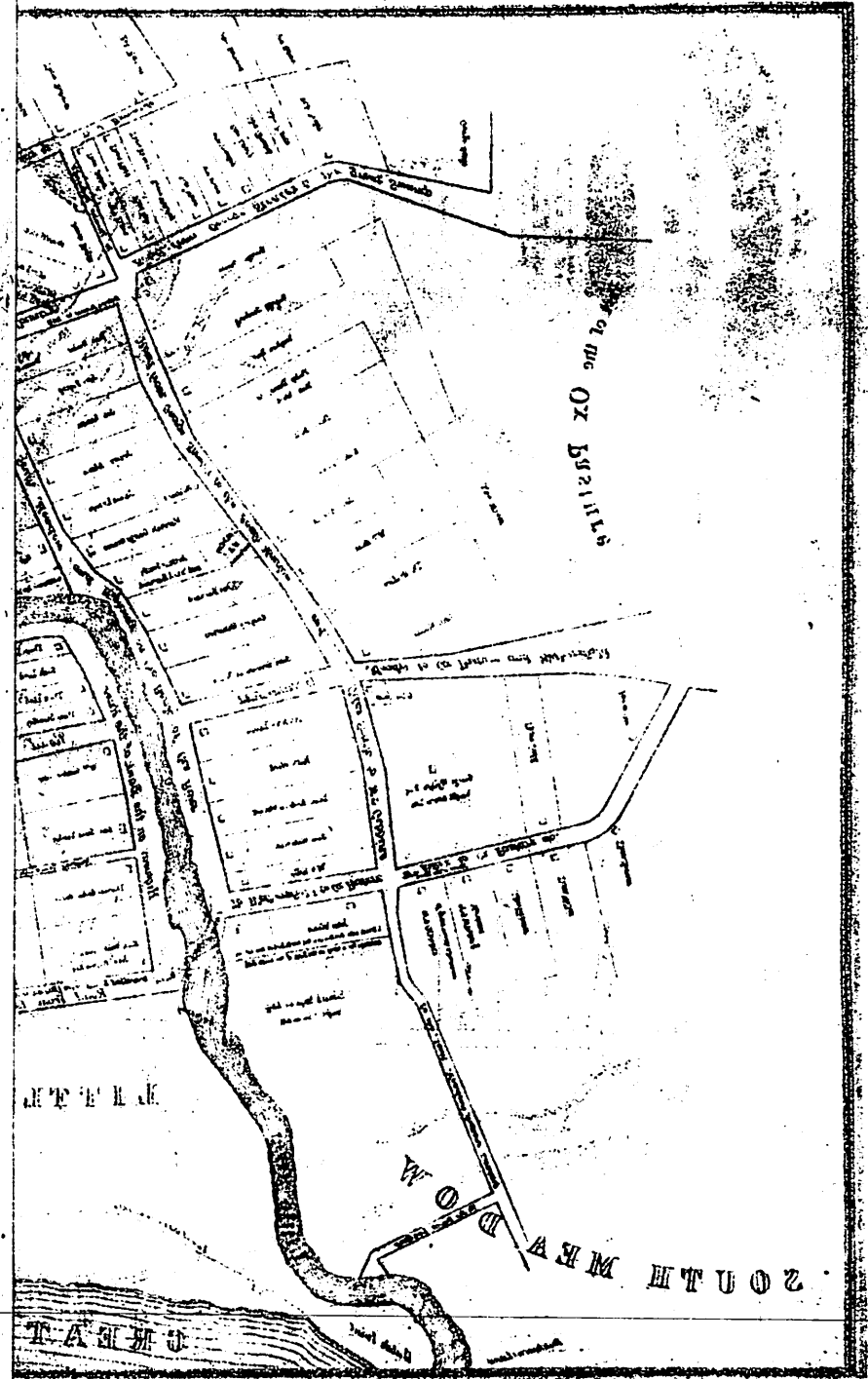
⁴ *Hartford Town Votes*, I: 196, 205; *Hartford Land Records*, I: 6, 7.

themselves on the basis of the amount each had contributed to the purchase money, or the initial expenses of the enterprise. Such persons were termed "proprietors." It has always been assumed that this was the case in the settlement of the river plantations, but the conclusion has never been consistent with extant records. The inference is natural that proprietorship is based upon sharing the cost of the coats, hatchets, hoes and knives, which the English usually paid the natives for their lands. It has also been thought that proprietorship implies a participation in the original establishment of a plantation. Some have attributed to it a prominence among the founders of the river settlements that was denied to others, who seem to have been of equal or superior worth. These inferences are sometimes justified. In their application to Hartford, however, and, so far as we know, to its associated plantations, they have resulted in error and confusion, both among historians and genealogists. The claim here made may be summarized in the statement that the establishment of Connecticut's colonial government involved such a transition from plantation to town estate, that it was necessary to revise the list of legal inhabitants, who had hitherto been, in fact, the original proprietors, and this was accomplished by the formation of the body of proprietors of 1639.

The common statement that has been made concerning many an honored ancestor in Hartford, is that he was "an original proprietor in 1639." What does that mean? Not necessarily that a man shared directly in the purchase of the town's lands from the Indians. It does not affirm that he was surely among the first settlers of the plantation. There is documentary evidence that some of the proprietors were not. Nor does it prove that his social standing was superior to that of some who received grants of land by the town's courtesy. It means that in 1639, when, for reasons herein stated, the body of proprietors was constituted to determine who had a right to share in undivided lands, the man named was found to have been a legal inhabitant, and to have borne, by taxation upon his lands or estate for a greater or less period, a share in the plantation's financial burdens. He had thus become, in business terms, a stock-

holder in the plantation and was entitled to a stock dividend of land. The legal inhabitant, as already stated, was the unit of the franchise. He was also the unit in early distributions of land. As the first conveyances from the Indians, where known, were to the "inhabitants" as grantees, or to their body called the "plantation," so the lands acquired were divided among such inhabitants. We do not read of any proprietors in name, because these legal inhabitants were the owners and grantors. Others than these received grants of land in Hartford, both before and after the formation of the body of proprietors. Such settlers, however, either because they had not been inhabitants for some reason, or because they had arrived too recently to participate in the plantations' burdens, did not secure the standing of proprietors. Hence they had by right no share in the undivided lands when the time arrived for their distribution. The grants such settlers received were by "the town's courtesy." The other river plantations made the same distinction. Such was the practice elsewhere. In 1664, when there were common lands to be distributed in Cambridge, two lists were ordered to be made, one of those who had a "just right," and another of those whose claim was "in a way of free gift."

Leaving for another chapter the consideration of their order of plantation divisions, the result of its application was that the proportions of the inhabitants varied greatly. Upon these lands, rates were assessed to defray all their charges. The cost of the land purchased from the Indians was comparatively a small matter. One planter might advance the sum, to be repaid later by the inhabitants. William Pynchon bought such land at Springfield, and was reimbursed by a rate assessed upon the lots granted to the settlers. There were other and larger initial expenses. In the river settlements their remoteness made these considerable. For their circumstances, the annual plantation and colony rates were high. On February 9, 1637-8, the General Court was forced to provide for the payment of a debt. It was for £620, the "charges of the late designs of warr." Of this amount £251 2s. were apportioned to Hartford, to be raised by a rate probably assessed upon the acreage



of each.¹ Collectors were appointed in all the plantations. Thus by their payment of successive rates, the inhabitants were making investments in a corporation that had considerable tracts of undivided land. At any particular time the taxes each had paid during the period of his residence would be the amount of his investment, and hence his rightful share in the divisions.

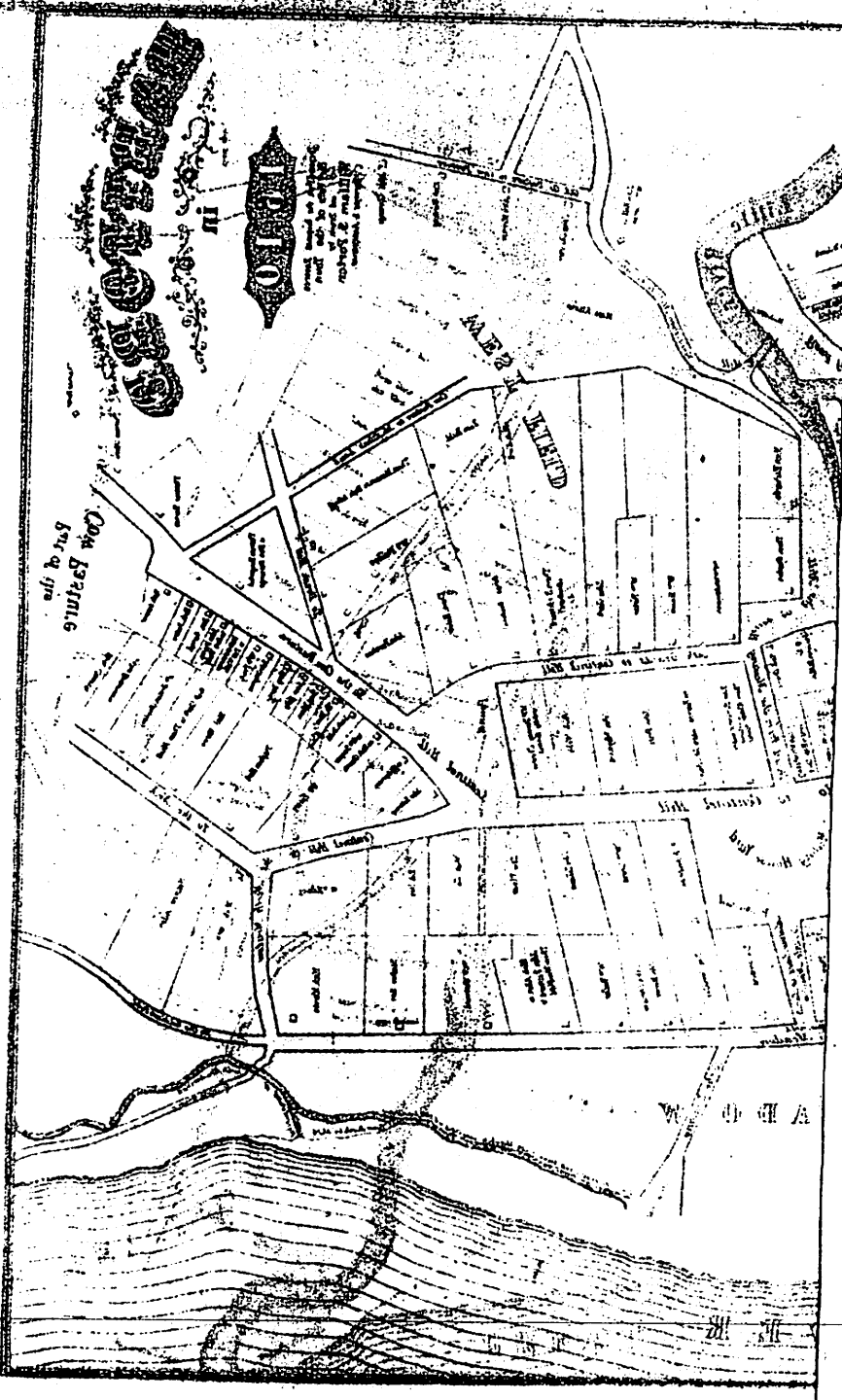
All grants of land in the plantation divisions of Hartford were conditional. This was an important factor in their scheme of development. The first order, recorded by William Spencer under the date 1635, provided that if a settler had a lot granted to him and removed within four years, the lot should return to the town, the former owner receiving the worth of his labor upon it. If any person desired to sell his lot or lots within that time, he was first to offer them to the town for the valuation of his improvements; or, upon the town's approval, to sell at such a valuation to another. House-lots that were not built upon within a year were forfeited to the town. Nor were such rules restricting early sales peculiar to Hartford. They were made in Cambridge, Springfield and other settlements. There is no doubt that these rules were enforced. Some lots did return to the town. The time of other grantees was extended.² The town made offers to pay for improvements on some lots, and purchasers of others were approved.³ Probably the lost plantation records contained evidence of such action. On January 14, 1639-40, the townsmen were ordered to examine all former bargains of land made by the inhabitants, and confirm or disannul the same. Planters as prominent as William Gibbons and Nathaniel Ward were fined for buying land in violation of the order, though their purchases were confirmed.⁴ Indeed, as hereafter shown, the land records prove that sales were comparatively few before the expiration of the four years, and immediately

¹ *Conn. Col. Rec.*, I: 12. After King Philip's war, the Colony rate was increased from one penny on the pound to eighteen pence. The Court then appointed a committee to "size" each class of lands. The valuation in Hartford was: Home lots at 40 s. per acre; improved uplands 25 s. per acre on the south side, 20 s. per acre on the north side; meadow, one half at 50 s., the other half at 40 s. per acre. — *Conn. Col. Rec.*, II: 297, 292.

² *Hartford Town Votes*, I: 13, 29, 30.

³ *Ibid.*, I: 15, 36, 42.

⁴ *Ibid.*, I: 15.



after the restriction was removed, they became numerous. It is obvious, therefore, that more land than a settler could improve or use was a burden to him. Such tracts were unsalable property. The owner was compelled to pay taxes upon them, but they yielded no income. Planters of large means could afford to take such land, and hold it until it could be sold. Others were satisfied to have them do so, for thus the rich paid the burden of the taxes. By this plan, all speculation in lands was for the time excluded. The settler's chance of reward depended upon his enterprise and labor. Apparent inequalities were thus righted. Hence in all their plantation divisions of land, the inhabitants were, in a sense, distributing only opportunities for improvement according to each man's ability. The poor man who employed his talent was rewarded. Those settlers of the wealthier class, who invested their fortunes in the plantation during a period of Indian warfare, received that return which their loyalty merited.

If now these legal inhabitants of the plantation, as the stockholders in a corporation, upon entering into a new estate as an organized town in which new arrivals were to participate, were forced to provide for future divisions of their assets, they could only do so equitably by ascertaining the amount of each man's investment. This was not a difficult problem, and the result would most naturally be expressed in the number of acres to be allotted to each proprietor in every division. This was commonly called a "rule of division." The early settler, who had paid rates from the beginning, would thus have a larger share in the land. This was justly due him. Another settler who had come later might have the same share, because he had paid a larger tax during his residence. A place would be given to every inhabitant, whatever his estate, who had a proprietary right in the plantation. This explains the fact that we find among the proprietors of Hartford, and other original plantations, the names of arrivals in every year from 1635 to 1638. We have now to test this explanation of a long-standing mystery by the records.

The reader is reminded that the inhabitants of the plantations had in their Constitution, adopted January 14, 1638-9,

made over to the General Court the right to "dispose of lands vndisposed of." This was not a meaningless phrase. Grants were afterwards made by the Court to various persons, to whom titles can now be traced. On October 10, 1639, authority was given by the Court "to dispose of their owne lands vndisposed of." That act was certainly received by the inhabitants of Hartford as their warrant for subsequent divisions. In 1721, when a dispute arose concerning the ownership of land at Podunk, the town expressly appealed to the settlement of bounds there in 1636, and to this act of 1639, as the authority the inhabitants had for dividing the Three-mile Lots east of the Connecticut River. This was the tract east of the meadow lots. It is stated that it was divided "about the year 1640 . . . to and amongst the then Inhabitants" of the town.¹ The case in question seemed to threaten "dangerous consequences, to the weakening and destroying of all the titles of the proprietors" of the town and other towns in the Colony. This was one occasion for an act confirming titles in 1723.²

The months of the winter following the Court's action of 1639, were partly devoted in Hartford, and probably in other river towns, to the settlement of this issue of ownership. This was necessary in clearing the way for contemplated divisions of land. On January 7, 1639-40, all distributions by the inhabitants of the North-side or South-side plantations were made thereafter void. Obviously their former method of plantation divisions was to be supplanted by another, arising out of the whole body of legal inhabitants. They had always acted on the basis of an inhabitant's right of ownership. Such rights could not be set aside, giving to every new resident thereafter a share in the inhabitants' property. The Court did not intend any such action. Hence the question necessarily proposed for the town's consideration was this: Who are the inhabitants that have secured a right in undivided lands, and in what proportion shall they share?

At the annual town meeting, December 23, 1639, William Spencer, William Westwood, John Moody and Nathaniel

¹ *Hartford Town Votes*, MS. Vol. II: 21, 22.

² *Conn. Col. Rec.*, VI: 394-397.

Ward were chosen townsmen. This meeting probably adjourned to the 26th, when a vote was passed as follows: "Mr [Edward] Hopkins m^r [Thomas] wells m^r [John] Steele and m^r [John] Taylcot are desired to asist vs in exsameing the devsiions one either side the River & to rectify the same also to see whoe are Inhabetants to haue proporcons in all devesions & whoe not also to Inquier w^t ordrs stand in forse w^{ch} are of genrall Concernm^t w^{ch} are not recorded."¹ As this record was made in William Spencer's handwriting, and he was one of the townsmen, the intent of the vote was to add the above inhabitants, two from each side, to the four townsmen, thus constituting a committee of eight to ascertain who were the proprietors of Hartford. The examination of the divisions and accounts of each plantation, probably recorded in the North-side and South-side books, would have disclosed the names of those who had received proportions as inhabitants, and the amount they had paid in rates. These would have been the proprietors. Moreover, they would thus gather the names of those whose grants had been made by free gift. Apparently the committee reported at a meeting of the town, January 3, 1639-40, and their report was adopted as "the rule for division of lands."² The share of each was designated by a certain number of acres. With their honorary titles and usual spelling of names, these lists are as follows:

"The Names of such Inhabitants as haue Right in un-divided Lands.

John Haynes, Esq., 160; George Wyllys, Esq., 150; Mr. Edward Hopkins, 120; Mr. Mathew Allyn, 110; Mr. Thomas Welles, 100; Mr. John Webster, 96; Mr. William Whiting, 96; John Talcott, 90; Andrew Warner, 84; Mr. Thomas Hooker, 80; William Pantry, 80; William Westwood, 80; James Olmsted, 70; Thomas Hosmer, 60; Nathaniel Ward, 60; William Wadsworth, 52; John White, 50; John Steele, 48; Thomas Scott, 42; Mr. William Goodwin, 42; Thomas Stanley, 42; Mr. Samuel Stone, 40; Stephen Hart, 40; William Spencer, 40; John Moody, 40; William Lewis, 38; William Ruscoe, 32; Timothy Stanley, 32; Jonathan Ince, 30; Richard Webb, 30; William An-

¹ Hartford Town Votes, I: 10.

² Ibid., I: 21-24.

draws, 30; Samuel Wakeman, 30; Jeremy Adams, 30; Richard Lyman, 30; William Butler, 28; Thomas Lord, 28; Mathew Marvin, 28; Gregory Wolterton, 28; Andrew Bacon, 28; Richard Goodman, 26; Nathaniel Richards, 26; John Pratt, 26; Thomas Birchwood, 26; George Steele, 26; John Barnard, 24; James Ensign, 24; John Hopkins, 24; Stephen Post, 24; Edward Stebbins, 24; George Grave, 24; John Clarke, 22; William Gibbons, 20; John Crow, 20; Thomas Judd, 20; William Hills, 20; George Stocking, 20; Joseph Mygatt, 20; Nathaniel Ely, 18; Richard Lord, 18; William Hyde, 18; William Kelsey, 16; John Arnold, 16; William Blumfield, 16; Richard Butler, 16; Arthur Smith, 14; Robert Day, 14; John Maynard, 14; Seth Grant, 14; William Hayden, 14; Thomas Spencer, 14; Thomas Stanton, 14; John Baysey, 14; John Wilcox, 13; John Marsh, 12; William Parker, 12; Nicholas Clarke, 12; Thomas Bull, 12; John Higginson, 12; William Holton, 12; Edward Elmer, 12; Francis Andrews, 12; Richard Church, 12; James Cole, 10; Zachary Field, 10; John Skinner, 10; Joseph Easton, 10; Thomas Hale, 10; Richard Olmsted, 10; Samuel Hale, 8; Richard Risley, 8; Thomas Olcott, 8; Robert Bartlett, 8; Thomas Selden, 6; Thomas Root, 6; William Pratt, 6. — Total, 95.

The Names of such Inhabitants as were Granted Lots to have only at the towns courtesy, with liberty to fetch wood and keep swine or cows by proportion on the common.

Thomas Woodford, 6; Ralph Keeler, 6; Thomas Lord, Jun., 6; Thomas Barnes, 6; John Purchas, 6; William Phillips, 6; Nicholas Desborough, 6; Benjamin Burr, 6; Ozias Goodwin, 6; Daniel Garret, 6; John Hall, 6; John Morris, 6; Nathaniel Bearding, 6; John Sable, 6; Richard Watts, 6; William Westley, 6; John Holloway, 5; John Bidwell, 4; Nathaniel Kellogg, 4; Robert Wade, 4; Henry Wakeley, 4; Thomas Upson, 4; Widow Mary Betts, 4; John Bronson, 3; John Olmsted, 3; John Pierce, 3. — Total, 26."

The committee of eight were also authorized to rectify any errors or inequalities in previous divisions. Whether or not they did so is uncertain. There was evidently some dissatisfaction as to the proportions. Our interpretation of the records is that some were found to have more and others

Robert Porter removed to Farmington in 1640

less land than their investment warranted. Perhaps this is the meaning of a vote, not fully deciphered, that was apparently passed January 3, 1639-40, when the committee reported. At all events, on January 14th, the following action was taken: "Whearas their is some differentis in m[ens] Alotments some haveing moor then is according to their due proporcon Itis the[refore] orderd That m^r Hopkins m^r Wells [m^r] Webster m^r Steele m^r Taylcot [Andrew] Warner John Prat Tymothy [Sta]ndly John Clarke Joseph Mygate wth the [towns] men shall Exsamen the same and s[hall] haue power to Appoint Euery man [his] proporcon according as in ther Judg[ment] shalbe Just and Equall And A[ppoint] the places wheer such ffurther [divisions?] of land shallbee layde fforth as [also] Appoint w^{ch} off the Inhabetants [shall have] Equall Right to all vnvedid land w^{ch} are onely to take soe much as [they] shall in[rprove?] [faithf?] ully and. . ."¹ Presumably this committee of fourteen, having full power, reviewed the former lists. It is believed that they first considered the matter of propriety rights and the claims of those who had been put in the town's courtesy list. Their report is thought to be the lists that are found in the records without proportions.² The names of the ninety-five proprietors are the same, though arranged in another order. Fifteen names were added, however, to the earlier town's courtesy list. These, with their subsequent proportions, are as follows:

John Warner, 6; William Cornwall, 8; Richard Seymour, 6; Benjamin Munn, 8; John Gennings, 6; Paul Peck, 8; George Hubbard, 6; Thomas Bliss, 6; Thomas Bliss, Jun., 4; Edward Lay, 6; Thomas Gridley, 6; Giles Smith, 8; Thomas Richards, 8; Thomas Bunce, 13; William Watts, 4. — Total, 15.

This committee apparently decided not to alter the proportions already adopted, but to adjust any inequalities, in the distribution of East-side upland lots then in contemplation. This division was ordered January 11, 1640-41. On February 18th, it was decided to run a line east and west through this tract, distributing the land north of it to North-side men, and that south of it to South-side men,

¹ *Ibid.*, I: 14.

² *Ibid.*, I: 16-20.

excepting a few of the latter, who were to share with the former. North of the line, the grantees were to have one hundred and five acres for one hundred, and south of it, one hundred for one hundred. The same ten inhabitants, with the townsmen, were then authorized to prepare the lists and determine the proportions for this division.¹ We have these reasons, therefore, for assigning to this committee the third set of names recorded in the town votes, according to which proportions the East-side division of 1666 was actually made.² In this list, the names are arranged as North-side and South-side residents. Some proportions are greater than those in the rule of division, and others are less. These proportions were used only in the East-side upland division. The proprietors were the same as in the earlier list, excepting that John Cullick had acquired the right of Jonathan Ince, and a lot was sequestered to that of Clement Chaplin. Since the former list, however, seven others had secured a place in the town's courtesy list. Their names and proportions are as follows:

James Wakeley, 4; Samuel Gardner, 4; Thomas Blackley, 4; James Bridgman, 8; John Latimer, 4; ~~Thomas Porter~~, 4; Richard Billings, 6.

Thus the town perpetuated the acquired rights of the plantation inhabitants in the body of proprietors. If we interpret the records correctly, John Cullick secured by the payment of accumulated taxes the propriety of Jonathan Ince, who did not settle permanently in Hartford. It was given to him July 28, 1640, upon the same condition other lands were given, he "To paye all y^e Charges y^t is expseded vpon it y^e land: a Just account now given."³ John Crow, who received Bartholomew Greene's propriety at an early date, doubtless made the same payments. He assumed a proprietor's responsibilities and secured his privileges. Apparently the taxes had been charges made against a propriety. They must have been proportionate to an inhabitant's interest in lands or estate. A careful study of the land records shows that there was a general correspondence between the proportions in their rule of division in

¹ *Ibid.*, I: 39, 42, 46. ² *Ibid.*, I: 49-55; *Original Distribution*, pp. 492-494.

³ *Hartford Town Votes*, I: 33, 34.

1639, and the earlier grants that were made by the plantations. We see, moreover, in the later application of this rule, when they assessed a rate upon each man's propriety, to raise funds for the purchase or division of lands, the continuance of the same principle.

As already stated, the early Indian deeds of the West-side lands having disappeared, the ancient proprietors of Hartford secured a confirmation of this purchase in 1670. They then paid the surviving natives "near the value the land was esteemed at before the English came." At a proprietors' meeting, February 9, 1671-2, it was agreed to make a rate of ten pounds upon the proprietors of January 3, 1639, to pay for this purchase, the amount to be raised "upon every man according to his propriety." It was therefore their ancient rule that determined the proprietors' proportions in paying for this land in 1670, as stated in the records.¹ They voted in 1672 to divide a mile and one-half along the town's western bound. The remainder of this tract was to be a "common" forever. The above lots were laid out in November 1674. A committee of the proprietors was appointed in 1677 to distribute the overplus south of the Farmington road among such as had need of the land.

The same principle was applied in the division of the Five-mile tract east of the Connecticut River. This was distributed, however, among another class of owners. As already stated, it had been purchased from Joshua's executors in 1682, by the "inhabitants." This term had assumed its modern meaning under their town government. The money to pay for this tract was raised by a rate assessed upon the town's grand list of that year. The grantees were not the ancient proprietors, but the selectmen of the town. Hence it was divided among the "Inhabitants of the Town" according to what each had paid for the purchase, and the rate of 1682 was recorded as a rule of division. Three miles and one hundred rods next to Bolton, were distributed in 1731. The remainder was held in common until its division in 1753.²

¹ *Original Distribution*, pp. 549-552.

² *Hartford Town Votes*, I: 201, 202, 205, 252, 284, 309, 310; MS. Vol. II: 360 ff.; *Hartford Land Records*, I, first pages; V, last pages; VII: 476 ff.; *Mem. Hist. of Hartford County*, II: 244-246.

Such was the standing of the ancient proprietors and the proprietors — inhabitants, who made the year 1754 memorable in Hartford by a famous contest over their rights in the division of the West-side town common.¹ The former body was composed of the heirs and assigns of the original proprietors in 1639; the latter embraced the inhabitants, who held the powers and shared the responsibilities of town government in 1682-1685. One made a distribution according to the rule of division adopted in 1639, already used in 1671-1674; the other followed the rule established for the division of the Five-mile tract. The influential majority had allotments in either case. Shares varied, however, according as one owned a propriety or participated as a taxpayer. Some in each class were excluded by the rule of the other. Self-interest probably decided their party allegiance. The fundamental question was one of ownership. Their legal contest involved the interpretation of the town's patent. In the time of Sir Edmund Andros, the General Court, fearing that their rights were in danger, had required each town to take out a patent from the Governor and Company, the grantees under the Charter, and had divided among them the western lands.² Such a patent of the land within the town's bounds, was issued May 26, 1685, to Major John Talcott, Samuel Wyllys, Esq., Captain John Allyn, Mr. Richard Lord, Mr. John Haynes, Mr. Thomas Richards, Mr. Cyprian Nichols, Lieut. Joseph Wadsworth, Ensign Nathaniel Stanley, Mr. Stephen Hosmer, and the rest of the proprietors of the town, "sayd parcell of land hauing been by purchafs or otherwise Lawfully obteyned of the Indian Natiue proprietors."³ Each party considered itself the grantees under this patent. The act of 1723 concerning titles, was supposed to confirm their rights.⁴ In 1753, these bodies began their divisions of the

¹ Collections of Conn. Hist. Soc. — "Proprietors' Title to Lands," No. 283; and "Proprietors' Papers," No. 284; *County Court Records*, Vol. T, No. 209; *Superior Court Records*, Vol. XII (1754, 1755); *State Archives: Division of Common, Hartford; Proprietors' Votes, 1754-1786*, City Clerk's Office; "Hartford Proprietors" in *Boardman Collection*, State Library.

² *Mem. Hist. of Hartford County*, I: 76-78; Andrews's *The River Towns*, pp. 40, 41.

³ *Conn. Col. Rec.*, III: 177, 288; *Colony Record of Deeds*, III: 148, 149.

⁴ *Conn. Col. Rec.*, VI: 394-397.

common. Subsequent meetings increased the heat of their controversy. Then the matter was taken to the County Court, in the case of Samuel Flagg vs. John Ledyard and William Hooker for the possession of a twenty-acre lot, located on the "First Hill," south of Wadsworth's tavern. The plaintiff represented the claims of the ancient proprietors, having acquired the right of William Westwood. At the trial, in April 1754, he was defeated, but appealed to the Superior Court. There again, the verdict was first sustained. A review was granted, and, in June 1755, the matter received extended consideration. It was such a marshalling of historical evidence as had never before been known, and probably never since. They cited the purchase of 1636, and its confirmation in 1670; the act of the General Court October 10, 1639, authorizing town organization and the distribution of undivided lands; the list of ancient proprietors of 1639; their rule of division as used in 1671; the sequestration of the town common for the perpetual use of the inhabitants; the grant, purchase and division of the Five-mile tract; the town's patent in 1685, and their grants made in town meetings, confirmed by the act of 1723, when the proprietors' rights in the remaining undivided lands were recognized. The jury found that, if the law was such that the purchasers of the said land were vested with the fee thereof, as an estate of inheritance descendible to their heirs and assigns, the verdict should be for the ancient proprietors. The court decided that such was the law, and execution was granted, June 18, 1755, to recover the land with twenty shillings damages and costs of court. Other actions involving this question of ownership, met the same fate as this test case. The parties soon agreed to suspend further controversy, and it is said that the ancient proprietors' rights were purchased by the inhabitants, whose allotments prevailed. Thus after an exciting legal contest, when the shades of the forefathers walked abroad in our courts and legislative halls, and the facts of our early history were marshalled in grand review, the victorious heirs and assigns of the proprietors of 1639, with becoming dignity, made their bow to posterity and passed out of sight.

CHAPTER IX

PLANTATION DIVISIONS

THE loss occasioned by the disappearance of the North-side and South-side plantation books, can be repaired in part by the study of the land records. We cannot recover their early votes, the time when some settlers received their house-lots, the dates of various divisions, the special reasons for some grants and certain orders that would have solved perplexities in the town's history. There is no question, however, that the value of the lost books was depreciated in the town's estimation, by the fact that their essential data had been transferred to the town votes and land records. This led, indirectly, to their disappearance. The missing books are supposed to have contained some record of their plantation divisions. When the General Court, in 1639, required the register of each town to "record every man's house and land already granted and measured out to him," both in the town's book and with the Secretary of the Colony, it virtually ordered each inhabitant to make a return of his plantation allotments. These records are, therefore, a summary of earlier divisions. Unfortunately, some inhabitants delayed their returns. Meanwhile they had bought, sold or exchanged lots; and the ownership of abutting lots had changed. So the names of original grantees, or earlier owners, have in some instances been lost. The plotting of some tracts has been made difficult, if not impossible. Still the town's book of original distribution enables one, on the whole, to follow with reasonable confidence the development of Hartford during the four years of its plantation estate. In doing so, it may be definitely stated that the same general rules as to proportions that prevailed in Springfield and elsewhere were adopted. To each inhabitant, and to some who were not, there were given a house-lot and such a proportion of

LALIB

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GENEALOGY

CLARK
CHATELAIN
COMMEMORATIVE

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

HARTFORD COUNTY

CONNECTICUT,

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT AND REPRESENTATIVE
CITIZENS, AND OF MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLED FAMILIES.

Over R 974.61 H 3300

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icides in New Haven; m. Mary —. Had several children. [A Downes Genealogy is in preparation containing these in full.]

(II) Ebenezer Downes, fourth child of John and Mary, b. April 3, 1667, m. Nov. 28, 1694, Mary (dau. of John Umberfield (or Umphreyville). Ebenezer d. 1717, and was buried in West Haven.

(III) Seth¹ Downes, b. 1704, m. Mercy Sperry [see] June 8, 1727.

(IV) Seth² Downes, b. 1730, m. Sarah Wilmot [probably dau. of Benjamin Wilmot, in New Haven 1647.]

(V) David Downes, b. 1760, d. Dec. 17, 1838, lived at Buck's Hill, near Waterbury; m. Mary Chatterton [see]; children: John, 1783; Patty, 1785; Abraham, 1787; Polly, 1790; Sukey, 1793; Delia, 1795; Anson, 1797; Samuel, 1799; Anna, 1802. David Downes served in the war of the American Revolution, and received pension.

(VI) Ephraim Downes, b. Dec. 20, 1787, d. Dec. 8, 1860, m. Cloe Painter [see]. He was one of the early clockmakers of the country, beginning in 1811, sending his clocks to many States—south and west; retired from business 1842-43. He was representative to General Assembly from Bristol two or three terms; first selectman for several years; one of the founders of Trinity Church, Bristol; a prominent Freemason, and Jeffersonian Democrat. He is buried in the old burying-ground on Downes Street, near his homestead. Children: (1) Rosetta, b. 1812, d. 1822. (2) Franklin, b. June 12, 1824, d. Aug. 24, 1898. (3) George, b. March 6, 1826, d. Sept. 20, 1860, m. Henrietta Payne; no children.

(4) Robert Carleton, b. April 19, 1828, was a "forty-second." He resides at Sutter Creek, Cal., is a member of the Society of California Pioneers, also of Trinity Church, Bristol, Conn. He m. Gertrude Williams Oct. 7, 1856; children: Helen Eliza; Carleton Robert; Walter Ephraim (who is m. and has two children); and George Frederick. (5) Chloe Adeline, b. Feb. 16, 1830, d. June 11, 1891, m. George F. Perry; one child, Mary Adelaide. (6) Mary Adelaide, b. March 23, 1832, resides at the Downes homestead, Bristol; m. William Ives Morgan, a "forty-second;" children: Helen Adeline, who m. George F. Fessenden, and has one son, Robert; William Carleton, who m. Annie Lynch; Tentaraise, deceased; Katie Ives, deceased; and James Howard, who m. Irene Getman, and has one son, William. (7) Helen Eliza, b. Jan. 20, 1834, m. Horace Bishop, son Frederick; all deceased.

(VII) Franklin Downes, b. June 12, 1824, d. Aug. 24, 1898; buried in cemetery on Downes Street, Bristol. He followed the clock business of his father for a time, but later was a dealer in grain. He m. Emeline Upson [see] Nov. 4, 1844; children: Ed Augusta, who m. Dr. Charles R. Upson (Yale); Florence Emlyn, who m. Adrian J. Muzzy; Fannie Eliza, who m. Thomas F. Barbour, and had two children, Ruby (deceased) and Marguerite; Frank Abraham, who m. Mary Annetta Sprague; Mabel

Gertrude, who m. Reese McCloskey, and has a son, Downes.

(VIII) Florence Emlyn Downes, b. May 22, 1851, m. Adrian James Muzzy [see] May 22, 1873; children: Leslie Adrian (deceased); Floyd Downes (deceased); Adrienne Florence. Organizing regent of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, D. A. R., and a life member of the National Society; author and illustrator of D. A. R. Prize Biography of "Katherine Gaylord, Heroine," and other articles. Descended from a number of the first settlers of America, and has a long line of Old World ancestry.

(IX) Adrienne Florence Muzzy, b. April 19, 1885.

CLARK (Clarke, Clerk, Clerke), Downes line. The name was originally Clerk (pronounced with broad English a, as in Darby), and meant at first only an ecclesiastical teacher. Later it came to apply to all those employed in duties the discharge of which demanded a knowledge of reading and writing. (I) James Clark, first planter and original settler of New Haven, 1638, m. Widow Wakefield, Oct. 17, 1661, but she was his second wife, as he had a son Ebenezer 1651, and had family of four in 1643. He had a daughter Mary; and a son John (2), who later moved to Stratford. He signed the Original Agreement entered into by the first settlers of New Haven, and lived and died here. He is said to have been a son of Mate Clark, of the "Mayflower." (II) Mary Clark m. William Chatterton [see]. (III) Samuel Chatterton (1) m. (IV) Samuel Chatterton (2) m. Abigail ——. (V) Samuel Chatterton (3) m. Mary Smith [see]. (VI) Mary Chatterton m. David Downes [see]. (VII) Ephraim Downes m. Cloe Painter [see]. (VIII) Franklin Downes m. Emeline M. Upson [see]. (IX) Florence E. Downes m. Adrian J. Muzzy [see]. (X) Adrienne Florence Muzzy, b. 1885.

SPERRY. (I) Richard Sperry (1), b. in England; New Haven, 1649; m. Dennis ———; friend of the "Regicides" who signed Death Warrant of Charles I, after their arrival in New Haven. (II) Richard Sperry (2), b. Jan. 20, 1652, m., Dec. 16, 1680, Martha Mansfield (dau. of Joseph and Mary Mansfield, and granddau. of Richard and Gillian Mansfield). (III) Mercy Sperry, b. Jan. 9, 1702, m., June 8, 1727, Seth Downes, Sr. [see]. (IV) Seth Downes, Jr., m. Sarah Wilmot (probably descendant of Benjamin, of New Haven). (V) David Downes m. Mary Chatterton [see]. (VI) Ephraim Downes m. Cloe Painter [see]. (VII) Franklin Downes m. Emeline M. Upson [see]. (VIII) Florence E. Downes m. Adrian J. Muzzy [see]. (IX) Adrienne Florence Muzzy, b. 1885. [From G. S. Skilton; Conn. Records, etc.]

CHATTERTON. (I) William Chatterton was in New Haven as early as 1656; took Oath of Fidelity 1657; and is mentioned in 1685 as one of the proprietors. He m. Mary Clark about 1659-60, dau. of James Clark, original settler of New Haven, 1638, said to be son of Mate Thomas Clark, of the

"Mayflower." Children of William and Mary (Clark) Chatterton, b. at New Haven, Sarah, 1661; Hannah, 1663; Mercy, 1664; Mary, 1666; John, 1668; Samuel, 1671; perhaps others. (II) Samuel Chatterton (1), b. June 10, 1671, m. (III) Samuel Chatterton (2), b. Sept. 15, 1696, d. 1733, m. Abigail —. (IV) Samuel Chatterton (3), b. April 11, 1729, d. June 20, 1762, m. Mary Smith [see]. (V) Mary Chatterton, b. 1760, d. Oct. 29, 1829, buried at Buck's Hill, near Waterbury; m. David Downes [see]. (VI) Ephraim Downes m. Cloe Painter [see]. (VII) Franklin Downes m. Emeline M. Upson [see]. (VIII) Florence E. Downes m. Adrian J. Muzzy [see]. (IX) Adrienne Florence Muzzy, b. 1885. This Chatterton family has several coats of arms.

SMITH (Downes line). (I) George Smith, original settler of New Haven, in 1638, m. Sarah —. Children: Sarah; Martha, 1642; Hannah, 1644; Mercy, 1646; John, 1647; Elizabeth, 1649; Samuel, 1651; Ebenezer, 1653; Joseph, 1655; Nathan, 1656. (II) Joseph Smith (1), b. Aug. 14, 1655, m. May 6, 1680, Lydia Bristol (or Bristow), b. 1658. (She was dau. of Henry Bristol, original settler of New Haven, 1638, and his second wife, Lydia Brown. He had three children by his first wife; and by his second: Lydia², b. 1658; John, 1659; Mary, 1661; Hannah, 1663; Abigail, 1666.) (III) Joseph Smith (2), b. March 30, 1681, m. Annah Hale Oct. 30, 1702; she d. March 15, 1723-24. Joseph m. (second) Esther Peck Mix, widow. (IV) Israel Smith, b. Aug. 15, 1705, m. Hannah Gilbert Nov. 12, 1730. (V) Mary Smith m. Samuel Chatterton (3) [see]. (VI) Mary Chatterton m. David Downes [see]. (VII) Ephraim Downes m. Cloe Painter [see]. (VIII) Franklin Downes m. Emeline M. Upson [see]. (IX) Florence E. Downes m. Adrian J. Muzzy [see]. (X) Adrienne Florence Muzzy, b. 1885. [From New Haven Vital Statistics.]

PAINTER. (I) John Painter, b. 1720, d. July 27, 1796, buried at Plymouth Hill, Conn. Called "Mr." upon his tombstone. He m. Deborah Welcher (or Welshire) at what is now Meriden (then Wallingford), March 17, 1738. She d. March 26, 1794, and is buried beside her husband. Children: Lot, Eunice, Elizabeth 1757, Thomas Welcher 1760, John² 1763, and others. John Painter served in the French war, "in Col. Whiting's regiment." He taught school in Plymouth, Conn., for forty winters. (II) Thomas Welcher Painter, b. Sept. 25, 1760, d. March 27, 1817. He m. March 28, 1787, Lusina Dunbar, who was b. 1769 and d. July 4, 1854. Both are buried on Plymouth Hill, Conn. [Lusina Dunbar, dau. of John Dunbar, who m. Temperance Hall, of Wallingford, and had sixteen children, ten being daughters]. Children: Chester, b. 1787, m. four times; Sarah m. Silas Hoadley (veteran clock-maker); Lusina m. Butler Dunbar, ancestor of Bristol Dunbars; William m. Polly Barnes and settled in Ohio; Cloe (or Chloe) m. Ephraim Downes [see]; Edward; Laury, d. 1884, m. William Byington; Ed-

ward, b. 1803, m. Clorinda Palmer, and had Franklin (1833), Julia (1835), Edward (2) (1837), Margaret (1841), Cornelia (1842), Ida (1845), Robert (1847). Thomas Welcher Painter served as a boy in the American Revolution. (III) Cloe Painter, b. Jan. 16, 1796, d. Dec. 27, 1861, m. Ephraim Downes Feb. 7, 1822. Children [see Downes]. (IV) Franklin Downes m. Emeline M. Upson. (V) Florence E. Downes m. Adrian James Muzzy. (VI) Adrienne Florence Muzzy, b. 1885. [From Meriden and Plymouth Records.]

UPSON. (I) Thomas¹ Upson, England, in Hartford as early as 1638, with Hooker's company. Had home-lot on what is now Albany avenue in 1639. Removed early to Farmington (Tunxis), where he was original settler and proprietor. He m. Elizabeth Fuller July 23, 1646. He d. in Farmington July 19, 1665. Children: Thomas², Stephen, Mary, Hannah, and Elizabeth.

(II) Stephen Upson, b. 1650, d. 1735. On Dec. 29, 1682, he m. Mary Lee [see]. He left Farmington before his marriage, and became proprietor in Waterbury (Mattatuck) Dec. 19, 1679; was surveyor; school committeeman; grand juror; often townsman; on committee to settle Woodbury bounds; deputy to General Court three times; sergeant in 1715, and had seat with veterans in meeting-house in 1729. Children: Mary, 1683, m. Welton; Stephen, Jr., 1686; Elizabeth, 1689, m. Bronson; Thomas², 1692-93; Hannah, 1695, m. (first) Richards and (second) Bronson; Tabitha, 1698, m. Scoville; John, 1702; Thankful, 1706, m. Blakeslee.

(III) Thomas² Upson, b. March 1, 1692-93, d. Sept. 29, 1761. On Jan. 28, 1719, he m. Rachel Judd [see]. He was the second settler in Wolcott, Conn., John Alcock, ancestor of Louisa M. Alcott, being the first. He had the title of "Mr.," was clerk in 1732, and "lived and died respected and esteemed." Children: Thomas³, 1719; Mary and John, 1721; Josiah, 1724; Asa, 1728; Timothy, 1731; Amos, 1734; Samuel, 1737; Truman (or Freeman), 1739.

(IV) Samuel Upson, b. March 8, 1737, m. April 5, 1758, Ruth Cowles [see], d. Feb. 25, 1816. He settled in Wolcott, and was a very active and influential man in town affairs, being on several committees "respecting our Town Privileges," on petitions to the General Court, on Prudential Society, school and meeting-house committees; was moderator, surveyor, chorister; on committees to "Dignify the Meeting-house," and to "seat the Meeting-house by age;" to divide the town poor, and settle accounts with neighboring towns. He served in the war of the American Revolution, first as private, later as captain. Children: Mary, 1758; Archibald, 1761; Isaac, 1763; Obad, 1767; Harvey, 1769; Samuel and Ruth, 1772; Jerusha, 1775; Manly, 1777; Betsey, 1779.

(V) Harvey Upson, b. Nov. 11, 1769, d. Sept. 11, 1857. On Nov. 28, 1796, he m. Rachel Wheeler

CONNECTICUT ARCHIVES

.....

MILITIA

.....

FIRST SERIES, 1676-1787

.....

FIVE VOLUMES AND INDEX

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INDEX

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MI 1783

Hartford
Connecticut State Library
1909

MI 1783
Connecticut Militia Records Index, Series 1, 1676-1787

MI 1783

Note.

This volume of Connecticut Archives, War - Colonial-1675 and 1676, was prepared and rebound in May 1941, by the Emery Record Preserving Company, Taunton, Massachusetts, who have under the direction of the State Librarian, done much of the work, up to the present time, of the repairing and binding of our archives collections.

It has seemed best to divide this volume into two parts, as was done with other volumes when rebound. The original labels and bookplates have been affixed to the inside of the cover of Part I in order that the original identity of the volume, as cited in the past, may be made easy.

While the contents of this volume have been made easily accessible through the index, in three volumes, made by Miss Effie M. Prickett, covering the ten volumes in the series, it has seemed best to retain the original table of contents as made by Sylvester Judd, author of the History of Hadley, Massachusetts, who about 1845 arranged these legislative papers in the several series as now found. In return for this service, Mr. Judd was granted the privilege of making extracts for his proposed History of Hadley, Massachusetts. A large number of the "extracts" which he made were in the form of original papers which are now located in the Forbes Library, Northampton, Massachusetts, and known as "The Judd Collection."

Connecticut
State Library,
Hartford, Conn.
May 26, 1941.

James Brewster
James Brewster
State Librarian.

FNL Film 0003191

3402

CONNECTICUT ARCHIVES

MILITIA

SECOND SERIES, 1747-1788

SIXTEEN VOLUMES AND INDEX

INDEX IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME ONE, A - L

Hartford

Connecticut State Library

1925

1939

5116 Film 0013600 Connecticut Military Records Index, Series 2, 1747-1788

3-10-99

511
Film 0003660

Note.

This revised index of Connecticut archives, Militia, second series, covers three thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven documents, consisting of militia laws, official returns, committee reports, etc. They were moved from the old State House and placed in a store room in the attic of the State Capitol, where they remained as originally filed when received from the General Assembly for deposit in the Secretary's office, until 1907, when Mr. Godard rescued them from being included in paper stock. It was at this time that Superintendent of the Capitol William B. Sprague in his determination to clear the capitol included for discard many papers and books of permanent value.

As they are evidently of the same nature and practically a continuation of the Militia volumes in the State Library, arranged about 1848, by Sylvester Judd, they were transferred in 1907 to the custody of that department and arranged as a second series.

An index was made in 1909 which seemed adequate at that date but the increased need for all material likely to aid in locating the residence of revolutionary soldiers, made a revision desirable.

In this revision, the indexer has added the town to every name entry whenever possible, using the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, the U. S. Census of 1790 and the several town histories as authorities and checking the companies by regiment and number. Brackets indicate that the place is not mentioned on the original paper but has been determined from the above mentioned sources.

The indexing was done by Effie M. Prickett and the typing by Edith E. Colvin and was completed June 29, 1925.

Connecticut State Library,
Hartford, Conn.
June 29, 1925.

Geo. S. Godard
State Librarian.

CONNECTICUT ARCHIVES

MILITIA

THIRD SERIES, OCTOBER 1728 - MAY 1820

EIGHTEEN VOLUMES AND INDEX

INDEX IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME ONE, A - J

Hartford

Connecticut State Library

1929

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FNL Film 0003601. Connecticut Militia Records Index, Series 3, 1728-1820

3-10-94

Note.

This index covers a Third Series of the subject Militia, numbering three thousand and fifty-four documents. The documents found in the First Series were selected about 1845 from the files of the General Assembly by Sylvester Judd, author of the History of Hadley, Massachusetts and included documents up to the year 1790. The Second Series were moved from the old State House and placed in a store room in the attic of the State Capitol, where they remained as originally filed when received from the General Assembly for deposit in the Secretary's office, until 1807, when Mr. Godard rescued them from being included in paper stock. It was at this time that Superintendent of the Capitol William B. Sprague in his determination to clear the capitol included for discard many papers and books of permanent value. An index was made for the Second Series in 1909 and revised in 1925. The Third Series consists principally of documents from the year 1790 through 1820, transferred from the office of the Secretary of State, when our new State Library and Supreme Court Building was occupied. There are a few documents of the earlier period, omitted from the First Series by Mr. Judd, which have been included in the present series.

The several volumes of Militia, Third Series, have been arranged in eighteen volumes: I; Public Acts, 1741-1816; II; Public Acts, 1816-1820. Miscellaneous, i.e. Adjutant- and Quartermaster-general's departments, courts-martial, petitions for pensions and other private claims and petitions; III.-XVIII; Officers and formation of regiments, 1728-1820. The tables of contents not only furnish a convenient calendar of the legislation on militia for the period covered, but give a digest of the subject matter.

The index made by Jessie A. Parsons, under the supervision of Effie M. Prickett, has been in progress since January 1928. It is made on the dictionary plan of name, subject and town entries; under the name of an individual will be found all reference to such person, together with military title; under the town all military legislation affecting that town as a corporate body. The number of regiment and company to which an individual belonged has not been put in except in a few cases to distinguish between persons of the same or similar names. When the spelling of a surname appears in several forms, one is taken under which all the others are combined & references are made from the unused spellings. The spelling chosen is as far as possible the one most used or one for which an autograph is found. Full names of members of the General Assembly have been filled out from authentic rolls of the Senate and House in possession of the State Library. Frequent use has been made of the Deane Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, the United States Census of 1790 and Green's Connecticut Register.

The typing was done by Emily C. Rudolph and was completed September 26, 1929.

Connecticut State Library
Hartford, Conn.,
September 26, 1929

Geo. S. Godard
State Librarian,

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Robert Parker

4-8-89
6-24-89

PROPRIETORS' RECORDS

OF THE TOWN OF WATERBURY
CONNECTICUT

1677-1761

TRANSCRIBED AND EDITED BY
KATHARINE A. PRICHARD



PUBLISHED BY THE
MATTATUCK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1911

974.67 P9325

PREFACE

IN this its first printed book the Mattatuck Historical Society publishes certain ancient documents relating to the early history of the town of Waterbury,—originally known as Mattatuck. A brief reference to the early history will explain the origin of the documents and their relation to one another and thus place them in their proper historical setting.

In October, 1673, a petition signed by twenty-six inhabitants of Farmington was presented to the General Court at Hartford, asking permission to "make a small plantation" at "a place called by the Indians Matitacoocke." The General Court, having been advised by men whom they had sent to "view those lands" that the place was a suitable one at which to begin a new settlement, granted the petition and appointed a committee of five persons "to regulate and order the settling of a plantation at Matitack."

This committee, known afterwards as the "Committee for Mattatuck," or the "Grand Committee," had for its task as Doctor Henry Bronson describes it in his "History of Waterbury," "to make rules for the planters and prescribe the conditions of settlement," to act "as the temporary guardians and the fathers of the plantation, with all the power usually exercised by town authorities . . . in fact to found a town and organize it." In pursuance of this task the committee drew up certain "Articles of Association and Agree-

ment," constituting a basis of membership, that is of proprietorship, in the new settlement. The thirty-nine persons who signed these articles,—thirty-one of them on the 6th of June, 1674,—constituted the organization known as the "Proprietors of Mattatuck," and afterward "of Waterbury."

The original manuscript of the "Articles of Association and Agreement" was doubtless retained by the General Court, but a duplicate of it, in the handwriting of Major John Talcott, the chairman of the committee, is still extant. Having survived the vicissitudes of more than two centuries, it was carefully framed between sheets of glass, and is in possession of the Mattatuck Historical Society.

These Articles constitute, no doubt, the earliest remains of the doings of the Committee for Mattatuck, but are not included in this volume. They are given in Bronson's History, as taken from the copy in the handwriting of John Stanley found in Waterbury Land Records, Volume II. A comparison of this with the photographs of the duplicate, reproduced in one of Miss Sarah J. Prichard's chapters of "The Town and City of Waterbury," will show many inaccuracies in the copy, and the omission of one name.

The other surviving records of the doings of the committee—excepting the letter of April 5, 1682, which appears in the Appendix—constitute Part First of this volume.

At a meeting of the Proprietors in 1711—a quarter of a century after the Grand Committee had ceased to act—Mr. John Southmayd and Deacon Thomas Judd were instructed to "view some writings of the Grand Committee," with the understanding that such as were "of value" were "to be recorded, the remainder to be

obliterated," and eleven years later action was again taken with regard to these same or other similar "writings," namely, "that those papers that Deacon John Stanley shall present, setting forth the acts of the Grand Committee relating to the settling of the town, shall be recorded," unless recorded already, "and those that are not deemed needful shall be returned to Deacon Stanley."

What "writings" were "obliterated" we have no means of knowing, but the records which remain to us are evidently incomplete. We have the minutes of less than a dozen meetings between 1677 and 1682, containing such orders and regulations of the Committee in relation to the settlement at Mattatuck as their office of supervision involved, and in some instances confirming the previous action of the planters. We have also several letters of instruction and three lay-outs of land.

The Grand Committee was the centre and source of authority, but as the plantation became well established they sought to relieve themselves of their burden of responsibility. At a meeting held in February, 1680-81, they decided that "for the future the inhabitants of the place being orderly called and convented" shall have liberty to choose their civil officers "without any further order from the committee." In 1685, a majority of their number having died, the General Court authorized the two survivors to "continue their powers as Committee for Mattatuck, but we have here no record of their action later than 1683, except a grant of land in June, 1687, and a letter in September of the same year."

Their task may be considered as having ended when the incorporation of the town took place. An act of incorporation was applied for—"a patent for the con-

firmation of their lands unto the present proprietors"—in May, 1685, and was granted by the General Court a year later.

To these "proprietors" the Grand Committee, having purchased the Mattatuck lands from the Indians, had "assigned and made over all their right and title" in 1677, "the inhabitants having paid the purchase to our order," as the committee phrased it. In the "Articles of Association and Agreement," already referred to, there is set opposite the name of each subscriber the amount of his subscription, the smallest being limited to fifty pounds and the largest to one hundred, but the relation of these subscriptions to the actual ownership of the territory is nowhere distinctly indicated. "That there was a purchase of the township made by the planters in some form," Miss Prichard remarks in her fifteenth chapter in "The Town and City of Waterbury," "and quite distinct from the purchase from the aboriginal inhabitants is evident, but nothing definite or explanatory concerning it has been left on our records." She suggests that the arrangement was similar to that adopted in Massachusetts Bay, where "the proprietors became holden to the colony, through the committee appointed by it, for all the costs and charges incident to the settlement of the plantation." In each case the planter "secured lands according to his venture in the common stock," but in Massachusetts the original allotment was left to the governor, while in Mattatuck it was left to the Grand Committee.

The names of the men who became by the action of the "Committee for Mattatuck" the proprietors of a territory embracing a hundred and thirty-three square miles are spread upon the pages of Bronson's History,

and Miss Prichard in her twelfth chapter gives interesting facts concerning them, including personal characteristics.

But the fact that concerns us here is that these Proprietors kept a record of their proceedings which came to be known as the Proprietors' Book, and that a large part of the present volume (Part Second) is occupied with an accurate reproduction, a "verbatim et literatim" copy, of this Proprietors' Book, or at least of what remains of it.

In his History of Waterbury, Doctor Bronson refers to this Proprietors' Book as "an old, dingy manuscript, of foolscap size, which he had dug out of a mass of forgotten rubbish found in a private family." Describing it as it came into his hands he says: "The sheets are sewed through and through, in the middle, by a cord of unnecessary strength, and the whole is covered by coarse brown paper turned over at the edge, with a broad margin, and made fast with a thread. Many leaves are gone at the beginning and end, and those that are left are rent and broken, and exceedingly brittle when handled. Only fifty-four pages remain."

The late Frederick J. Kingsbury, LL.D.,—the first and only president of this Historical Society until the time of his death in 1910,—in a first draft which he had prepared of a preface for this volume, suggested that the "forgotten rubbish" of which Doctor Bronson speaks, "consisted of books and papers, left by his father, Judge Bennett Bronson, who was well known as a student of local history, and who undoubtedly had the manuscript in his possession while pursuing his researches. As Judge Bronson died in 1850, it was a piece of good fortune that this unique document did not completely disappear between that date and 1857,

when his son discovered it. Doctor Bronson made such use of it as he wished in writing his History of the town, and in 1862 deposited it for safe-keeping with the New Haven Colony Historical Society."

In 1890, while Miss Prichard was at work upon her volume of "The Town and City of Waterbury," through the courtesy of Doctor Bronson, this Proprietors' Book came into her hands, and consisted at that time of twenty-six leaves, one having been lost since 1857.

It was in 1890 also that the discovery was made among the papers of the late John Kingsbury, Esq. (who was the last "Proprietors' Clerk"), by his grandson, Frederick J. Kingsbury, of the Articles of Association and Agreement, the writings of the Grand Committee, the two Indian deeds which form the illustrations of this volume, an almost complete record of the tax-lists of the town from 1730 to 1783, warnings to depart the town, and hundreds of deeds, agreements, and other valuable and interesting documents. All these papers were turned over to Miss Prichard for her use in writing the early history of Waterbury, and are now the property of the Mattatuck Historical Society.

As the Proprietors' Book stands, it contains the minutes of nearly seventy meetings, only two before 1689, and the last in 1722. A photograph of the manuscript as it came to Miss Prichard, showing the ragged cover and one of the pages, is reproduced in "The Town and City of Waterbury" (Vol. I., p. 216).

It has been submitted to the Emory process and bound in parchment, together with the extant records of the Grand Committee.

Mr. Kingsbury, in his memoranda for a preface,

refers to the "suggestions of a historic nature" to be found "in the leaves of this old record besides their written contents." He speaks of the paper as necessarily of English manufacture, mentions the noticeable variety in the inks that were used, and has a good deal to say about the chirography, some of which is "as clear and round and plain as the best handwriting of the present day," and "some in the scrawling hand of a man whose time was mostly spent in handling the hammer or the hoe, and whose spelling, even though he may have known better, was very apt to drop into the phonetic style." His added remark, that "some of it is phonetic to excess" may be verified by any one who glances at the following pages. One need not go further than the first page to discern the extraordinary variety and the apparent lawlessness of the orthography, and on page after page may be found instances that almost suggest inventive ingenuity on the part of these scribes of two centuries ago. We find prejudice spelled in at least ten different ways, the most notable occurring in the phrase, "pragadishing hy wais and fooremer grants." We find such combinations as "to met at twelf a klok," and "agarned till the seckond toused-day," and "spacticell pond," this last representing not an Indian name, but one of the Spectacle Ponds now included in Hamilton Park. We have also "gaufe" for gave, and "unannymus" and "to ragolat misstaks." But the chief struggle of the records seems to have been with the bachelors and their accommodations. Among the seven or eight different guises in which they appear, "bagelders" and "bachelors" are perhaps the most startling, although we have also "bagelders acomandation" and "bagilldors a coming dation." It will be seen also that striking

variations of the same word occur on the same page and sometimes in the same sentence, showing that no rule of uniformity had been established or apparently thought of.

The remainder of the volume calls for little prefatory comment. At a meeting of the Proprietors held on November 27, 1722, "it was agreed by vote that the several acts of the Proprietors from this time forward shall be entered in the Town Book."

The acts of the Proprietors as thus recorded have been carefully copied from the Town Book, and constitute Part Third of this volume. The volume contains therefore a full record of the proceedings of the Waterbury Proprietors so far as it is possible to obtain it. On December 10, 1764, a vote was passed to have the old record book, then in **Captain Thomas Porter's** possession, "examined to see if anything should be copied." For many years after that vote, no record of the doings of the Proprietors appears, and as certain lay-outs of land are mentioned between 1764 and 1802, which refer to a division of Proprietors' rights made at certain dates, and no record is to be found of such division, it is thought that a volume of records must have been lost. There are also in the town records various entries in which the laying out of highways and some other matters are treated as acts of the town, although they were in fact acts of the Proprietors. These entries are not reproduced in this volume.

Parts Fourth and Fifth seem to call for no comment. The brief Appendix contains two papers which had been mislaid at the time Part First was printed.

Mr. Kingsbury's comments on the handwriting of the Proprietors' Book convey but a faint idea of the difficulties involved in the decipherment of some por-

tions of the manuscript. The transcription of the text, some of it crowded and crabbed from the first, and blurred and stained and worn by age, has been achieved by the industry and expert skill of Miss Katharine A. Prichard, with the assistance of Mr. Benjamin F. Howland. The Index also is Miss Prichard's work.

Almost any one turning the leaves of this volume will find himself among the unused and obsolete place-names of an apparently unknown region. Yet we have here, although in disconnected passages and fragmentary form, the record of the development of one of the most remarkable and most conspicuous of New England towns. While the genealogist finds in these pages a storehouse of materials in the form of family names, the sociologist and the historian may well study here, in its minutest manifestations, the unfolding of that community life which has given New England its fame and honor. And others, no doubt, who are proud of Waterbury, will prize the book as a remnant of the past, a souvenir that cannot be duplicated.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

January 24, 1911.

and Layd upon Lands as formerly for the Two past years following the date hereof and the charges of makeing and mending of Highways by the same.

It is Granted that each proprietor as addition all to their former grants, shall each inhabitant have eight Acres p^r man, layd out to them in such places within their Town Bounds as the inhabitants shall agree, to be layd out by persons chosen by y^e inhabitants of the place.

And in referance to ye Act of the inhabitants of Mattatuck granting Samuel Hecox an addission of Land as by a copy of their records appeares, we the committee give o^{ur} consent and confirme the same to him.

In referance to what lands are granted by the inhabitants of Mattatuck, to John Hopkins the present miller, we do well approve off, and in case they shall see cause to ease the intayle of any part of the $\frac{1}{16}$ Allotment, we shall not object against it. Upon the petition of Serg^t Jn^o Stanly that he may be accommodated with four or five Acres of Meadow Land up the River although it be four or five miles off from the Town, in consideration of the meanness of his Allotments, wee the Committee do advise the inhabitants to a compliance thereunto.

The foregoeing conclusiones signed Feb'y 7th, 1682.

Pr us { JOHN TALCOTT } Committee for
 { JOHN WADSWORTH } Mattatuck
 { NICHOLMSTEAD }

At Farmington, Feb'y seaventh 1682 Edward Scott senio^r Did personally appeare, and did publickly, freely and fully declare that he did give and grant to his son Edward

Scott Jun^r that House set for a dwelling House on the Home Lott granted to his sayd son by mattatuck committee, and all his rights in those other Land granted by sayd Committee belonging to that Home Lott on which sayd House now stands, with all the charges and expences thereon, and what he hath disburst for sayd Lands in reference to the purchase thereof, to be and remaine, to his sayd son, to him and his Heires forever, without any further or future clayme, from him selfe or from any other by or under him.

wee the Committee
grant phillip Judd
the quiet possession
of that Land and
allotments at Matta-
tuck

the above said was fully signified
and declared befor us

JOHN TALCOTT } Asst.
JOHN WADSWORTH }

that was formerly his Broth Samuel Judds lands this
13th of June, 1687.

Pr us JOHN TALCOTT } Committee
 JOHN WADSWORTH }

we hose names ar here under wrighten do subscrib
to a faithfull submission and observation of the act
of the committee one the other sid of this lefe,
Feby th

6-1682

Subscribed this 4 June 83 Thomas hancox

Janiwari 10 83 THOMAS JUDD JUNER

May 26 = 84 ROBERT PORTER

June 13 = 87 PHILIP JUDD

order to Get yr Land Settled and recorded and as to Lands that have been Surveighed the owners of S^d Land Shall bare the Charge of S^d Committe them Selves and all Grants not Surveighed the Charge shall be paid by the proprietors which Committe Shall be ready wn Called by perticular persons or sent by the proprietors.

A true Record of the vote

Attes^d. John Southmayd Clerk.

Att the Same Meeting there were two of the Committe that were formerly Chosen to Lay out the North west Devision that objected Against Attending on that buisness Viz. Lif. Hickox and William Judd we did by vote appoint John Scovill Ju^r and Thomas Porter. In their place with the remainder of the Committe for that work.

A true Record of the Vote

Attes^d. John Southmayd Clerk.

The Meeting Adjurned till the 2^d tuesday In Aprill Next.

At A meeting of the proprietors of Waterbury Decem^r 16th 1723 where as there Is Sundry Lots Laid out formerly with In the Bounds of the Land Sequestred for A Devision at the North west part of our bounds tis Now Agreed upon that the Committy appointed to Lay out S^d Sequestred Land According as the Lott did Cast Each man Shall have full power to Measure those Lands formerly Laid out and by Agreement with the owners of S^d Lands bring them Into as Good A form as may be for the Advantage of the Lotts that are now to be Laid out. Not moving Any of S^d former Lotts from the place where they be

and s^d former Lotts are to have ordinary Measure. past by A full vote

A true Record of the vote

Attes^d. John Southmayd Clerk.

A List and order of of the Lott that was Agreed upon And Drawn for At A proprietors Meeting November. 26. 1723.

the Lott	the propriety
1 Thomas Brounson	40
2 Samuelli Scott	40
3 Thomas Clark	40
4 the 2 ^d Proprietors Lott	40
5 Abraham Anddruss Se ^r .	144
6 John Scovill. Ju ^r .	40
7 John Richards Se ^r .	144
8 Thomas Worner Se ^r .	180
9 Joseph Hikcox Ju ^r .	40
10 School Lott	270
11 <u>Samuelli Porter</u>	40
12 Isaac Brounson Ju ^r .	40
13 John Judd Ju ^r .	40
14 Obadiah Scott	40
15 Thomas Handcox	180
16 Joseph Brounson	40
17 Richard Welton	40
18 Benjamin Bernes Ju ^r .	40
19 John Brounson of Isaac	40
20 John Richason	40
21 John Southmayd	270
22 Thomas Anddruss	40
23 Samuelli Worner of Thomas	40
24 the 3 ^d proprietors Lott	40
25 John Worner Se ^r .	162

mitte appointed to Lay out the Village Lots and Make Return of the Certain boundaries and Weadth of Each Lott. Voted

Atrue Record of the Vote.

Test John Southmayd Clerk.

the Meeting of March 30th 1747 Continued

Att the Same meeting for A Committe were Appointed Cap' Timothy Hopkins. George Welton and Serg' Thomas Porter by Vote.

Atrue Record Test Jn^o Southmayd Clerk.

Att the Same Meeting It was by Vote Agreed and Concluded that the Committe to Lay out Highwayes In the Several Quarters of the Town Shall have no Farther Power to Give proprietors Land for Damage done by Highwayes running through perticular mens Land and do here by put A stop to It till the Proprietors Shall order Other Wise. voted

Atrue Record of the Vote

Test. Jn^o Southmayd Clerk.

Att the Same Meeting the Meeting adJourned by Vote to the first Tuseday in November Next.

Meet Acording to AdJournment the first Tuseday In November 1747 And but few of the proprietors Met and the Meeting adJourned to the Second Tuseday In January Next.

January the twelfth 1747/8 the proprietors Met According to AdJournment.

At the Same Meeting after Some Considerable Discourse About A Division In the undivided Land Voted that they would Have A Division In the undivided Land.

At the Same It was Agreed and Voted that they would have a division of one Quarter of an Acre on the pound In the undivided Land.

At the Same meeting It was Agreed and voated that A Lott drawn upon the Several Proprietors Shall regulate the Above sd Division.

At the Same meeting It was by vote Agreed that the order of the division Should be in the Following Manner and form that Is to Say. he that has the first Lot Shall have the first turn to Lay out his Land and the Second the Second and the third the third Turn and So Successively till they have all taken up their Lands as here After Shall be Agreed upon.

At the Same Meeting It was by Vote Agreed that the first Lott Drawn Shall Lay out his Lott on the Sixteenth day of Aprill Next If Apropper day for the Work and the 2^d on the Next proper day and So Successively till the Last day of may next. and then to begin Again on the first day of September following if A proper day and So to Go on In the Same order Successively till the Lot be finished. Excepting Saboths and all publick dayes and Such dayes when the Weather Is unsutable In the Judge ment of the Measurers applied to and he whose turn falls on one of the Excepted days Shall Improve the Next proper Day to take up his Land and he that neglects to take up his Lott on his proper day as above limited Shall loose his turn So as not to hinder any other man of his proper day.

At the Same Meeting It was Voted and Agreed that Every man In Laying out his Lott In his turne to Accomodate him Self. Shall have Liberty to Lay It in Severall peices by his own Land handsomely formed. and where men Dont lay It by their own Land

178 Waterbury Proprietors' Records

46	4 th Proprietors Lott	40
47	Abraham Anddruss Se'	144
48	John Judd Ju'	40
49	School Lott	270
50	5th Proprietors Lott	40
51	Thomas Anddrus	40
52	John Judd Se'	180
53	Ebenezer Richason	40
54	Jonathan Scott Ju'	40
55	John Richard Se'	144
56	John Barns	40
57	Timothy Hopkins	40
58	Thomas Welton	40
59	John Welton Se'	144
60	Thomas Handcox	40
61	Benjamin Richard	40
62	John Welton Ju'	40
63	George Scott Se'	40
64	Richard Porter	90
65	2 ^d proprietors Lott	40
66	John Southmayd	270
67	George Welton	40
68	David Scott	
69	Ebenezer brounson	40
70	Stephen Welton	40
71	150 ^h propriety	150
72	Obadiah Richards Se'	144
73	Phillip Judd	144
74	Thomas Judd William	180
75	John Worner Se'	162
76	6 th proprietors Lott	40
77	Thomas Richards	40
78	Jeremiah Peck	270
79	Joseph Gaylord Se'	144

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80	Ephraim Worner	40
81	first proprietors Lott	40
82	Thomas Judd Jones	180
83	Benjamin Barn Ju'	40
84	Stephen Hopkins	40
85	John Hickcox	40
86	Thomas Richason Ju'	40
87	William Hickcox	40
88	Thomas Hickcox	40
89	Abraham Anddruss Ju'	40
90	Daniel Porter Se'	171
91	John Newel	180
92	Samuel Stanly	40
93	George Scott Ju'	40
94	Thomas Upson	40
95	Daniel Worner	108
96	John Brounson of Isaac	40
97	John Richason	40
98	Thomas Barns	40
99	Joseph Hickcox Se'	108
100	Obadiah Richard Ju'	40

the Meeting Met According to Ad Journment the first Monday In February 1751 and Met according to AdJournment the MoDerator Appointed to Draw the Lott.

At the Same Meeting Lieu' John Scovill A Committe man to be with the Committe formerly Made viz. George Welton and Lieu' Thomas Porter to Cary out the boundaries of the Several Lots In the Village to the Several Highway as the proprietors of the Lots Shall Call them, and to Make Returns of their Certain bounds So that they May be Entred on Record and ascertained on Record.

at the Same Meeting Mesu^{rs} Cap^t Stephen Upson Thomas Barns Stephen Hopkins ware Chosen A Committee to adjust accounts with Cap^t Hikeox Lieu^t John Scovel Cap^t Thomas Porter. *(Daniel Porter line) (rather at Ashbel, Sr.)*

At the Same Meeting Mesu^{rs} John Judd Joseph Bronson & Stephen Upson Jun^r was Chosen to apprise the Common Land which Lies within m^r Stephen Hopkins farm and Make Return to Next meeting.

Voted to Adjorn this Meeting to y^e third Tuesday of Instant February at 9 of y^e Clock In y^e Morning—

The Meeting met according to adjournment on February 17: 1756

At y^e Same meeting voted that if y^e Town will by their vote pay one half of y^e Charg that y^e proprietors are at In y^e Cause between Harrington and this Town they will yet Continue their vote as to paying Land for highways other wise not the Town to have y^e benefit of the bill of Cost if any be obtained.

and for a Committee to Lay the above vote before ye Town m^r Sam^l Hikeox Thomas porter was Chosen

the Same meeting voted to Raise Rate of one farthing on y^e pound Lawfull money In Law of y^e half farthing Granted the Last meeting to be Collected by the first Day of may next or an Equilent in old tenor in Case y^e money be paid by that time.

with Respect to y^e above Sd Com-tee Chosen to apprise y^e Common Land which Lyes with in m^r Stephen Hopkins farm have Returned their Doings to this meeting In y^e following manner viz.

viz Waterbury February 17: A D 1756 we the Subscribers being appoynted a Committee to apprise the undivided Land at m^r Stephen Hopkins farm Do

Judg it to be worth Six Shillings Lawfull money per Acre

John Judd	} Com-tee
Joseph Bronson	
Stephen Upson jun ^r	

At y^e Same Meeting Lieu^t John Judd was Chosen proprietors Treasurer

at y^e Same meeting voted that no measurer Shall Lay out any Land that m^r hopkins hes Relinquished tiill further order

Voted to adjorn this meeting to y^e first Tuse Day of September next at ten In y^e morning.

a True Record of y^e above votes

Test Thomas Clark Clerk.

The proprietors Met according to adjournment on y^e first Tuesday of September 1756 the meeting being thin & no business appearing after y^e meet was opened. Voted to Adjorn this meeting to y^e first Tuesday of December Next at ten of y^e Clock In y^e fore Noon at y^e meeting hous

A True Record of y^e vots Test Thomas Clark Clerk.

The proprietors Met according to Adjornment on y^e firs Tuesday of December 1756

At y^e Same Meeting voted that y^e Land Lately In the ocupacy of John Southmayd Esq^r of Waterbury Decens^d Commonly Called y^e Little pasture. Shall be for y^e use of y^e Severael Schools In y^e Town of Waterbury to be Disposed of as as y^e other School Lands here to fore hath ben

At y^e Same meeting appoynted Deaⁿ Thomas Clark & Ashbel porter to adjust a Mistak made In m^r Stephen Hopkins farm In Respect of Land that was took In belonging to y^e proprietors

This is not our Ashbel Porter

voted to ajorn this meeting to y^e first Tuesday of March Next at 9 of y^e Clock fore noon

A True Record Test Tho: Clark Clerk

At A proprietors meeting Met according to adjornment on March 1th 1757

ye meeting not being full Did by vote adjorn this meeting to y^e 15 Day of this Instant at 9 of y^e Clock In y^e morning to Consider about Remeasuring our Lands & also of Disposing of y^e village Land.

A True Record of y^e vots Test Thomas Clark Clerk

At the meeting that met according to adjournment on y^e first Tuesday of February A D 1756 at y^e Same Meeting it was voted that y^e Survey and plan of m^r Stephen Hopkins Farm In y^e South East quarter of y^e bounds In waterbury taken & made by Tho: Clark measurer with y^e assistance of Cap^t Daniel Southmayd be alowd by this meeting and put upon Record and that he & his Heirs Shall for Ever possess and Enjoy all y^e Lands Lying within y^e S^d Generael plan which be fore this time Did belong to ye proprietors voted in the afirmative

a true Record Test Thomas Clark Clerk

At a Meeting of y^e proprietors Met according to adjornment March 15 1757 Whereas the proprietors voted In y^e year 1731 that John Stanly Jun his Right to a Bachelder Lot Should be Good this meeting agree that y^e Sd Jn^o Stanly Jun^r Shall be aded to the List of proprietors and have Right to Lay out his Divisions upon Sd Right from y^e year 1730 and In all future Divisions

At y^e Same Meeting Mesu^m George Nicholes Josiah Brounson & Thomas Clark were Chosen a Committee

to Remeasur Doc^t Benjamins Land In Case he Calls them to Do Sd work on his own Cost

Voted to adjorn the Meeting to y^e Last Tuesday of october Next at Nine of y^e Clock In y^e Morning A True Copsy of y^e Votes Test. Tho^s Clark Clerk

The meeting Met according to adjornment october 25.—1757 being a thin Meeting and no business proposed voted to Adjorn this meeting to y^e 3^d Tues Day of December next at 10 of y^e Clock In ye fore Noon

The Meeting Met according to Adjornment on y^e 3d Tuse Day of Decem^r 1757

At y^e Same meeting at y^e Request of Thomas Clark for A Committee to Search his Records on y^e account of his Land being Lap^t at malmalick Cap^t Sam^{ll} Hikcox & Cap^t Thomas porter was Chosen for Sd Committee with full power to Give order to y^e measurers to Lay out according as they Shall find

at y^e Same Meeting it was Voted that Cap^t William Judd Shall Lay out a Lot In y^e East Tear of Sixteen acres & half to John Stanly Jun^r Joyning to y^e Last Lot

At y^e Same Meeting Voted to adjorn this Meeting to y^e Next Tuesday at Eight of y^e Clock In y^e morning—

The proprietors Met according to Adjornment on Tuesday y^e 27 Day of Decem^r 1757 At ye Same Meeting there was Chosen a Committee to Adjust matters between y^e proprietors & m^r Stephen Hopkins Respecting a Quit Claim of his Land Lying above his Land which Lyes within his plan and to order Sd Quit Claim to be Recorded

extend north ward to y^e turnig of y^e River not pre-
gedising highwayes nor former grants

att a town meeting in waterbury decem 30: 1697:
y^e town by way of acchang gave Richard portor y^e
highway betweim his hous lot and y^e common fence
for a parsil of land at y^e east end of his hous lot to be
stacked out according as it was vewed by srg brunson
and abraham andrus senor y^e high way next sd andruss
to be left 3 Rods wid and y^e sd portor is not to hinder
them Coming to y^e spring if y^e sd loyn dont reach it
and sd portor is not to hinder men coming to mend
theyr com mon fence

viz att a meeting in waterbury of y^e town there was
12 granted to John scovell three acers of land at y^e
99 north east end of his bogey meadow Runing to
700 wood bury Roads

viz att a meeting of y^e town in waterbury ther was
12 granted to Ephriam worner five acers of land on y^e
99 north end of y^e Chesnut hill y^e butts on wood bury
700 path provided he live here four yeirs

att a meeting of y^e propriators in waterbury decem
22 1690 there was granted to Ephriam worner seven
or eyght acers of bogey meadow and upland abought
half a mile nor east at y^e wigwam swamp provided he
live here four yeer and build according to articles

october y^e 29=1707 layd out to obadiah Richord ju^r
deceased four acers and three Roods of upland at
Richards mountain butting every way on Common
land as part of his bachelder accomidations being under
improvement by plowing and three acers of bogey mea-
dow upon woster swamp brook Commonly called

obadiahs meadow butting south westerly on y^e up
land on a Rock and to extend northeasterly on each
sd y^e brook by Timothy stanly measurer

april 14th 1708 a true Record of what was given
under y^e measurers hand

See of Daniel

Test. Thos Judd Register

trans	att a town meeting in waterbury there was granted
Cribd	to edman scott four acers of land on y ^e west
feb	and south sid of his four acer lot up y ^e great brook
99	he not pregedising high ways nor Coming to y ^e
700	bogey meadows

at a town meeting in waterbury genuary 3-86 y^e
town granted edman scott jun^r four acers y^e north end
to begin at Chesnut hill path and to Run from hill
to hill

att a meeting of y^e propriators there granted to
abraham andruss jun^r and Edman scott the remainder
of y^e land att juds meadow betweim edman scotts
eight acer lot and y^e end of theyr meadow lots and
y^e land granted to smith for a barn plat

att a town meeting in waterbury decembr 30 1687
there was granted to Robard portor one acer and a
half of land at y^e norwest coner of his lot at y^e flagey
swamp so as to reach y^e spring

at y^e same meeting there was granted to obadiah
Richards one acer of land on y^e west end of his four
acer lot he not pregedising high ways

att a town meeting in mattatock decem 31: 1685 y^e
town granted obadiah Richards one acer of land at
bucks meadow at y^e south west coner of his own lot
to Run over y^e broock to take y^e leavell land on booth
sids y^e broock

take his devition in y^e same maner joyn to his bogey meadow to isaac brunson was granted his devition on y^e east sd y^e Race playn buting north on y^e high way to woodbury to spring south and to have too acers for one as others above said then and there by agreement.

John wellton and edman Scott juner was to have y^e meadow on y^e west sid y^e River containing by estimation 18 acers and too acers on y^e east sd y^e River north word from it at y^e north end y^e bounds for theyr devition: and y^e men following for to take up wostor swamp for theyr devitions Tho nuell Jn hopkins ben barns ben joanes Thomas Richason Joseph gaylard Samll hikcox edman scott senor which land is esteemed 46 acers to be devided according to theyr proportion:

and Robard porter thomas judd jun^r and Richard portor to have y^e Remainder of jereco meadow on y^e south sd Robard portors land Containing by estimation 4 acers and three Roods and seven acers at pine meadow and four acers adjoyning on y^e north sd or west of Ensign judds eyland to divid among them selves according to theyr devitions—and m^r frayser and smith judd obadiah Richards and daniell wornor to have y^e meadows up y^e west branch: Containing by estimation 29 acers to be devided as they agree

John Standly John worner john nuell john scovell and john Carrinton are to take up pople meadow and y^e plains neare y^e River on y^e west sd y^e River by it and a meadow a bove it and twich gras meadow and three Small meadows above it by estimation 30 acers and devid it among them selves according to theyr devitions of meadow and tho hancox and thomas hancox to have a part of a lot ment with them

philip judd and abraham andrus senor to have

y^e meadow on y^e west sd y^e River neare y^e north end of y^e bounds next john wellton Containing by eStimation 8 acers and a half and too acers and a half on y^e east sd of y^e River in a small meadow aganst y^e loer end of it by estimation eleven acers to devid it equally according to theyr devition with y^e ReSt

att y^e same meeting aprill 17) 1688: Ensign Judd was to have the meadow on y^e north of his eyland y^e playn on y^e east sd of y^e River aganst it and one acer up a playn above it on y^e north sid y^e River for his own lot and his part of hancox meadow lot by purchas too acers 3 Roods and eyght Rods and abraham andrus jun^r is to take his lot in y^e maner as daniell portor and thomas worner have theyrs to take it where he can find it with thos exseptions

april the 16 (1716 We hose names are Under riten By order of the Propriators have laid out The sequestred Land according To the act that Is to Say two mills East Bounded on a Chirsnet Tree marked with TS and WH With stons about it from Thence south two mills with Trees marked to the south east Corner which is a Chirs Net tree with a heap of stons about it with marks—TS—WH from thence West to rock with awhite oak—Marked with TS—WH and from the east boundaries two mills north with trees marked In the lien to the Corner awhite oake marked with—TS—WH and from thence west To the Comon fenc to a black oake tree east of the fence marked with—TS—WH—

Timothy Standly
William Hickox

april 23—1709 y^e measureing of y^e land in y^e field y^e number of acers each man fences for and y^e pro-

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