











# TOWNSEND--TOWNSHEND

## 1066-1909

The History, Genealogy and Alliances  
of  
The English and American House of Townsend

COMPILED BY

James C. Townsend, 1865; Hon. Martin I. Townsend,  
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By

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“Raynham Hall.”

COUNTY NORFOLK, ENGLAND.  
THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

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## A FOREWORD

The present compiler desiring to preserve under one cover the valuable matter that has been previously written on the Townsend-Townshend family of England and America, and to bring their history up to the present date, embodied this statement in the circular letter sent out in April, 1908, under impression that the responses hoped for from individual members would enable her to accomplish this task within a given space of four months.

Locating the Townsends, however, throughout the length and breadth of the land proved a difficult task, in which presumably many have not been reached, but, when located, the apathy exhibited in general, was a painful disappointment.

The number of letters written by the compiler in an effort to secure data, and which were largely without return, would scarce be credited, and she feels that one year of continued and arduous labor in this field has not yielded an adequate result in these pages; so it is that history is repeating itself, and in same case with the compiler of "Memorial of The Townsend Brothers" and of "The Townshend Family of Lynn in Old and New England," consideration has to be asked for incomplete records, as no instigation or persuasion has proved adequate to acquire the desired data: therefore, with the feeling of having overstepped the time limit, the book must regretfully be published without it.

As it frequently happens that a public does not take interest in a subject until a finished product lies before them, the compiler thinks it well to state, should this volume meet with the approval of a sufficient number of members of the family who have not previously subscribed, and are desirous of having the records of their particular branch included, if they will so communicate with her, she will issue a second edition of this volume within the year, together with any additions or revisions suggested by present subscribers. This volume can only be obtained from the compiler.

The data of the comparatively small number who have enrolled themselves, has already reached the dimensions of a moderate sized volume.

As the previous matter has not been illustrated, the compiler feels it will be of interest to introduce some types of Townsends, and has placed as many of these as can be conveniently inserted, the English Townshends being of especial interest historically, together with letters and notes that may be of interest.

Some matter not directly connected with the genealogy, has been most reluctantly cut from Mr. Charles Hervey Townshend's compilation, and original deeds in possession of the writer, of historical interest to descendants of "The Three Brothers," have had to be omitted, as they enlarged the manuscript to considerably over the limit allowed by the publisher in his estimate, and there are no further funds at hand with which to controvert the argument.

The present compiler has not attempted to alter or bring to one formal genealogical style, the original work herein contained. She desires to direct special attention to the two letters—one from Mrs. Dorinda E. Hyatt, to Mrs. Andrew J. Kinch, dated Sept., 1876, and the second from Andrew E. Townsend to Rev. Israel Leander Townsend, which were brought to her notice by the daughter of Rev. Dr. Townsend, Mrs. Walter Montague Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y., through which she had hoped to establish that elusive missing link between the English and American Townsends, but after an exhaustive and profitless search on both sides the Atlantic for the book referred to, she can only publish the letters as they have come to her, resigning the clue therein contained to a future search. Before closing, she desires to recognize the kind interest taken in her efforts by Mrs. Charles Hervey Townshend of New Haven, Mrs. Walter Montague Wilson, Hon. Robert Townsend of Oyster Bay, Mr. Malcolm Townsend of N. Y. C., and Hon. Townsend D. Cock of Oyster Bay, L. I.

MARGARET TOWNSEND,

(*Mme. Giovanni Tagliapietra.*)

343 West 34th Street,  
New York City.







CAPTAIN CHARLES HERVEY TOWNSHEND.  
New Haven, Conn.

## PREFACE

Through the kindness of John Ward Deane, A.M., the able editor of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, a genealogy of the Townshend family, compiled by the writer, was published in Vol. XXIX (January, 1875) and before the type was taken down a few pamphlets were struck off for distribution, with a most gratifying result, they having opened a wide field of search and investigation.

As frequent inquiries have been made for this "reprint" (now exhausted), a revised and considerably augmented second edition was printed by request, and this, the third edition, prepared for the press with a double motive; to preserve material collected; and to support evidence from papers still extant, which agree with data taken from original wills, letters and recorded documents, deposited in the British and American Archives. These materials, with the fragmentary evidence collected by others and put together here, have thrown much light on some of the early settlers of this country by the name of Townsend, and support a well-founded tradition which was handed down to the present generation by a great grand-son of Thomas Townsend or Townshend, who settled at Lynn, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1637-8, and who knew many that had lived contemporaneously with him, as could now be proved, had not the early records of Lynn been destroyed or lost.

The object, therefore, of this compilation is to save in abridged form the materials for future use and reference in preparing a more complete volume; and as several persons who are interested in this work have asked for extra copies, and that notification be sent to others, the author has given those who he thought might be interested an opportunity to subscribe.

The writer takes this opportunity to thank for valuable assistance, his kinsman, the chief representative of the family, The Most Honorable Sir John Villiers Stuart Townshend, Bart. and 5th Marquis Townshend, of Raynham, Norfolk, and of Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire, England. He would also feel that he had been very remiss did he not mention the kind encouragement rendered by his Lordship's deceased mother, the late Dowager Marchioness Townshend, whose untiring efforts to assist his investigation among the British records prepared, and made easier for him, his path of research.

To T. C. C. Smith, Esq., of the Literary Department, Somerset House, London, for his very courteous attention, and to Charles Woodhouse, Esq., Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, also to G. R. Harman, Esq., Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Norwich, Norfolk, England, the writer is indebted for similar favors; to my old friend, the Hon. Alex. Hamilton, Jr., President of the Astor Library, N. Y.; and to J. Hammond Trumbull, LL.D., of Hartford, Conn.; and last but not least, Professors VanName and Dex-

ter of Yale College, and Horace Day, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Education, of New Haven, Conn.

Desiring to make a thorough investigation, the writer availed himself of the services of the late Col. Chester, D.C.L., etc., etc., who commenced to make an *exhaustive research* in the British Archives with a view to substantiate with positive evidence a tradition which has been so satisfactorily proved by numerous facts and circumstances. But just as he had reached a point that justified his giving a written opinion (as his letter shows), he was taken ill and died suddenly, May 26, 1882. In connection with this letter it seems proper to mention that in his last conversation with me while lying on his death bed, he said: "I am satisfied your traditional account is correct because I find it supported by many facts and circumstances—everything seems to point in the same direction, and if spared I still hope to find more to substantiate it." At another conversation he said, "if Thomas, the son of Henry Townsend of Geddings, had remained in England, I ought to have found some trace of him. I have no doubt, as your tradition states, he went to New England." If he did not, what became of this Thomas Townsend?

124 SOUTHWARK PARK ROAD, LONDON,  
S. E. ENGLAND, March 10, 1882.

*My dear Capt. Townshend:*

I duly received your letters and the Genealogical Chart sent in your last of the 23d Feb. This I am especially glad to have, and I should have been spared a good deal of labour if you could have sent it before.

I have been giving all the time I possibly could to your case, but have been much interrupted, and am not certain that I shall have done all I wish to by the time you reach here, but will endeavor to do so.

Of course the main point is the direct affiliation of your emigrant ancestor, and so far my impression is that it will have to be accepted on the strength of circumstantial rather than positive evidence. I am afraid that no record exists that will positively prove it. I cannot, of course, say what may yet be the results of my *exhaustive researches*, but, even if not decisive, I am sure that you will regard with some value the expression of my opinion concerning your own theory. I have no objection now to say that, so far as my investigations have gone, *I see no reason to doubt its reasonableness and probable accuracy*. I want to substantiate it if I can, and do not yet despair of doing so.

I am not certain that this letter will reach New Haven before you sail for Europe, and therefore reserve all details until I see you.

Believe me, sincerely yours,

JOS. L. CHESTER.





# INTRODUCTION

The Massachusetts Probate and other Records at Boston, Salem and Lynn, give evidence of relationship between the families of Thomas Townsin, Townesende, Townshend, or Townshend, of Lynn (for in each way was this name spelled), and the families of John Newgate of Boston, and Robert Mansell, or Mansfield, of Lynn. This Mr. Newgate, an important citizen of Boston, representative and often selectman, was descended from the families of that name, who in early times held estates at Holkham and neighboring parishes in the County Norfolk, England, a branch of which we find later residing at Horningsheath, near Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk. He seems to have followed the occupation of a feltmaker, and had lived for many years previous to his emigration to New England, in the parish of St. Olives in Southwalk, London Bridge, but after 1627, his name and family disappear from the parish register, and about 1630 we find among the Suffolk Fines, London, that a certain John Newgate buys and records Oct. 6th, 1631, of Peter Beck and Anne his wife, an estate in the parish of Tymworth, which estate is recorded sold Feb. 3d, 1639, to Jane Bacon, widow by a John Newgate alias Newdigate, and Anne his wife, whom we have no doubt are the same as the New England settlers whose children and relations often spell their name Newdigate, as will be hereafter shown.

This John Newgate, in his *last* will, dated Boston, May 8th, 1665, and proved Oct. 26th, following, gives a legacy of "£10 to my brother-in-law, Thomas Townsin, of Lyn, to be paid him within three years after my decease," and in codicil of same will, dated Sept. 11th, 1665, he shows more than ordinary interest in his brother-in-law, as follows: "Further, my will is that Thomas Townsin, of Lyn, have his legacy above mentioned, within one year after my decease, and a bequest to the free schools of Boston, for the same amount, he makes void."

This Thomas Townesend had sons, Thomas,<sup>1</sup> Samuel,<sup>2</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> and Andrew.<sup>4</sup> He also may have had (by a first wife),<sup>5</sup> Robert of Ports-

mouth, 1665, when he signed as one of the supporters of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; and daughter Liddia who married Lawrence Copeland, of Lynn, "Ye 12 10 mo. 1651," also, Elizabeth, married to Samuel Mariam, Dec. 22d, 1669, and also (perhaps) Mary, a member of Samuel Gardner's family, 1661. The records prove that he gave his property to his children when they became of marriage estate, and by deed, dated Jan. 1st, 1674, he gave to "youngest son Andrew, two acres of his town lot of eight acres in Lynn, situated on the south side the Mill street, lying westerly of the town highway that leadeth through the said field; the said highway being the easterly bounds, and the remainder of the homestead after the death of the said Thomas Townesend, and Mary his now wife; provided, the said Andrew, then unmarried, would continue to live with them and manager their property, they being disabled in a measure, through age, to carry on their affairs." This Andrew Townesend died of camp fever, Dec. 10th, 1692; his mother, his wife, and two of their children all dying of the same sickness, within a few days of each other, and the court appointed for administrators on his estate, their loving *Uncle*, Samuel Townesend, of Winnesmet, and Samuel Johnson of Lynn; and for guardians of his children, their uncle Samuel, aforesaid, for Abigail and David the eldest and youngest, and for the others, viz: Thomas, Elizabeth, Andrew and Daniel, "their loving kinsman," Deacon Daniel Mansfield, who was son of Andrew (the town recorder), and grandson of Robert Mansfield, aforesaid. As we find frequently and for many generations since the settlement of Lynn, the christian name Andrew in the Townsends and Mansfield families, it is quite probable that the name came from the latter to the Townsends. Blomfield, Norfolk, Vol. X, p. 423-4, mentions the Manor of Hayneford, near Norwich, with advowson of the church and other church lands and property in the same county, granted Oct. 21st, 1545, to Andrew Mansfield, Esq., of the city of Norwich; also, same date, p. 438, lands in

1 The supposed eldest son married Mary, daughter of Samuel Davis.

2 His son Samuel married Abigail, another daughter of Samuel Davis, and he leased one of Gov. Bellingham's farms at Winnesmet or Chelsea, which continued in his family for more than 50 years. He also owned property in Boston (North end), and Charlestown and Rumney Marsh.

3 His son John, by Mary, his now (1669) wife, married Sarah, daughter of John Pearson, of Lynn, his near neighbor, who was formerly of Norwich, Norfolk, Eng. This John Townsends married secondly, Mabeth, daughter of Nicholas Brown, and sister of Elizabeth, wife of Hannanah Parker, of Redding, who had for second wife Mary Barsham, and she married 2d, Deacon John Bright, of Watertown, son of Henry Bright, Jr., whose family lived on the now (1882) site of the Angle Inn at Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, and where he was born and baptized, as per

St. James' Parish Register, Dec. 29th, 1602, and emigrated to New England in 1630.

4 The youngest son, Andrew, by Mary ("my now wife, 1674"), married Abigail, daughter of John Collins, of Linn.

5 Thomas Townsends, Sr., in deeds of gift to sons John and Andrew, mentions Mary, his *now wife*, they the father and mother of aforesaid, and as Thomas and Samuel are not mentioned as sons by wife Mary, it is supposed that he had a first wife by whom he had children born in England, and perhaps in New England, where she *may have died*, and the above Robert, Liddia, Mary and Elizabeth, perhaps her children. Tradition says, money was left this family, also Thomas Townsends was a relation of the 1st Lord Townsends. Now, we find by will of Sir Roger Townsends the Puritan Baronet, of Raynham, dated Jan. 1st, 1637, a mention of £400 to children of a Thomas Townsends. His 2d son, Horatio, in 1661, was created Baron Linn.

Newtown; also, same date, p. 383-4, in Stanhowe (Calthorpe Manor), lands belonging to Thetford Priory, and in Vol. VII, p. 380, same date, this Andrew Mansfield had a grant of the Canons, Marshes, &c., in Marsham, and the same year, 1545, had license to alien it to Elizabeth Spelman, and her heirs. This Elizabeth Spelman was probably a sister of the famous Antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, who was the first Treasurer of the "Council of the New England Company," and by marriage, connected to the Townsend and Mansfield families. Andrew Mansfield, Esq., aforesaid, by will, dated at Norwich, Norfolk, Feb. 20th, 1553, leaves legacies to the church of St. Mary's Coslany within the city of Norwich, appoints wife Jane (a sister of John Eyre, Esq.,) Executrix, and she in her will, dated April 24th, 1587, gave bequest to Thomas Hayes, of silver spoons; orders her body to be buried in the church of Haynesford, Norfolk, in "the North Chancel next the place my husband Andrew Mansfield hath burial," mentions the house she now dwells in at Haynesford, gives money to the poor of Haynesford, and 20s. to the Parish of St. Mary's Coslany, aforesaid, makes numerous bequests, gives her property to grand-child, William LeGryce, and her niece, Alice LeGryce, the wife of said William LeGryce; mentions niece Spelman, nephew George Everton, Elizabeth Baypool, wife of John Baypool and especial good friend, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Kt., Supervisor of her will, she gives £10. Appoints her grand-child, William LeGryce, and nephew, George Everton, Executors of her last will and testament. This Andrew and Jane (Eyre) Mansfield, had an only daughter, Susan, who married Charles LeGryce, of Brodish, Norfolk, and they were the parents of the aforesaid William LeGryce, whose mother, Susan (Mansfield) LeGryce, was buried at Brodish, in 1564, and the said Charles, in 1572. The Manor of Aslacton, Norfolk, Blomfield tells us, was bought by Charles LeGryce in 1561, and was granted after his death to Andrew Mansfield, of Norwich, a gentleman who was probably a near relative of the first Andrew Mansfield, and may have been father, uncle, or brother of the first Lynn settler of that name. There was a Charles Grice, of Brantree, Mass., whose will in Boston Probate Court, is dated Nov. 9th, 1661, in which he mentions son David and children of his brother John and William Grice, son-in-law William Owen, of New England, the others all living in Old England, and he may have been of this family.

The first Andrew Mansfield, probably had other church lands granted him through his brother-in-law's (John Eyre) interest, and may have descended from Andrew, one of the sons of Sir Philip Mansell, or Mansfield, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and received the estates of his uncle, Sir Henry Harley, and the Manor of Oxmeath, in County Glamorgan, in South Wales.

Besides this Andrew Mansfield, of Haynesford and Norwich, we find in the will of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stifkey, County Norfolk, in the State

Papers, Domestic—Addenda—pp. 541-4, No. 61, dated June 4th, 1614, frequent mention of Sir Robert Mansell (or, as he signs his name, Mansfield), Kt., Vice Admiral, etc., who was married to Jane, sister to Sir Nathaniel, whose daughter Anne married Sir John Townsend, of Raynham, Kt., killed in a duel, and father of Sir Roger Townsend, 1st Bart. He (Sir Robert Mansfield) was noted for his great skill and bravery and knowledge of marine affairs. He had a grant to make saltpetre and glass; was knighted at the taking of Cadiz, Spain, in 1598, and died without issue, probably at his house in Greenwich, soon after 1640. He was living, however, as a paper on file in the State Paper Office, London, proves, bearing his seal and arms, and dated April 30th, 1639. This Sir Robert was largely interested in the North and South Virginia Company, and was one of the council of the New England Company, and at their meeting at the Earl of Carlisle's Chambers in White Hall, April 25th, 1635, when they resigned the charter of New England (the Gorges Patent), saying that they have found by long experience that their endeavors to advance the Plantation of New England has been attended with great trouble and charge; have had trouble with the Virginia Company and parties who had lands granted them in Massachusetts Bay, and they have thought fit to publish their reasons to posterity for resigning the patent, etc. At this meeting was the President, the Lord Gorges, the Vice-President, Capt. Mason, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earls of Arundell, Surry, Southampton, Lindsey, Carlisle, Sterling, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Kenelem Digby and others; also, Sir Henry Spelman, the Secretary of the Company. At the time Mount Desert Island was captured from the French by Capt. Samuel Argall, in 1634, it was granted to Sir Robert Mansfield, and called Mount Mansfield. He also was allotted a part of New England or North Virginia, as an old map now extant shows. Sir Robert's brother-in-law, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, married 2d wife, Dorothy, widow of Wm. Smith, of Winston, Norfolk, whose son, Sir Owen Smith, had Thomas, also of Winston, who died Jan. 6th, 1639, and his sister Mary, aunt of said Thomas, married Anthony Drury, of Besthorpe and Intwood, Norfolk, son of Anthony and Bridget (Spelman) Drury, and the father of Elizabeth Drury, wife of Wm. Newgate, who resided at Intwood, where died Anne (Calthorpe) Townshend, "late ye wife of Henry Townshend, Esquire, of Bracon Ash," and she was buried, according to the *Intwood Register*, Oct. 4th, 1629. She was eldest daughter of Bartram Calthorpe, Councillor of the Middle Temple, London, who was buried in Autringham Church, Norfolk. This Anne was co-heir to her sister Mary, wife of Edward D'Oyley, of Newton Trowse, Norfolk (2d brother of Edmund D'Oyley, of Shottesham), Dorothy, wife of Thomas Goodwyn, of Stoneham, Suffolk, whose daughter Dorothy married Edward Rockwood, son of Nicholas, of Euston, Suffolk. Margeret married Richard and Audrey married Lyonell, Goodrick (cousins), of County

Lincoln. Sir Thomas Gresham owned Intwood, and his daughter Anne was wife of aforesaid Sir Nathaniel Bacon, and as before mentioned, grandfather of Sir Roger Townsend, Bart., of Raynham, Norfolk, a noted Puritan, who with his mother-in-law, the Lady Vere, were firm friends of the Rev. John Davenport, of the New Haven Colony, as his letters abundantly prove, and of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn in the Massachusetts Colony; the latter having served as domestic Chaplain to the Bacon and Townsend families, and in compliment to these families and other settlers who were from the County Norfolk, England, who had chosen for their pastor the Rev. Samuel Whiting, this town's name was changed from the Indian one, Saugus, to Lynn, Nov. 25th, 1637, O. S.

Having shown on the paternal side Thomas Townsend's connection with several parties interested in the early settlement of New England, a brief notice of the maternal side may interest. His mother was Margaret Forthe, the first wife of Henry Townsend, and a daughter of Robert Forthe, LL.D., "Deane of the Arches," and a near cousin of Gov. Winthrop's first wife, Mary Forthe. This Margaret had an only brother, Thomas Forthe, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, who after his father's death in 1596 commenced to sell his estates at Lambeth, Streatham and Croydon, County Surrey; and about the same time we find a Thomas Forthe (who may have been the same) buying estates at Southberg and Hingham, Norfolk, next estates occupied by Thomas Southwell, a brother-in-law to aforesaid Robert Forthe, and supervisor of his will, he having married for his third wife Mary, a sister of the said Thomas Southwell, the then widow of William Drury, LL.D., a cousin of Anthony Drury, of Intwood, Norfolk. This Thomas Forthe is called by Blomfield, yeoman, and may not be the same as called of the Middle Temple, Esquire, and in 1603, Edward Brown, Rector of Southberg, return 96 communicants, and that Thomas Forthe is patron. This Thomas Forthe died at Southberg, Aug. 22d, 1630, and his son Thomas is called by an inquisition, taken at Norwich, Oct. 22d, 1630, and a second, taken April 22d, 1634, next heir. We find by Robert Forthe's, LL.D., will and inquisition that he held lands and tenements in Surrey, Kent, London, Essex and Layham, County Suffolk, "where his grandfather once did dwell," that he mentions six acres of land in East Ham and other property held of the Arch Bishop, of Canterbury. The last mentioned Thomas Forthe was buried at Southberg, June 7th, 1655; appoints his wife Elizabeth, executrix, and Robert Long, of Remystone, County Norfolk, Esq., supervisor, of his will. In his father's will, John Sutton (probably clerk of Woodrising), his brother-in-law, is made supervisor, and the witnesses are Anthony Cooper and John Barrett.

These last three names appear afterwards in a list of settlers to New England, who came over in 1638 with the Rev. Robert Peck from Old Hingham, next parish to Southberg, Norfolk, and settled at New Hingham, on the south shore

of Boston Bay. Another interesting fact in connection with Thomas Townsend, is the petition of Jane, wife of Joseph Armitage, of Lynn, asking to keep an ordinary or Inn (to the General Court in session, Oct. 7th, 1643, and voted granted Oct. 26th, following). It is drawn up in the hand writing of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, and with thirty-four other signatures, bears Thomas Townsend's autograph. It is the Court or Norman style of the day, and proves that he was used to the pen. In this petition he writes his surname Townsend; but in a previous one at Salem Court, "ye 30th 10th mo., 1641," the name is spelt Townshend; and again a Deposition in the Essex County Court Files, Vol. XIII, p. 62, dated ye 12th 10th mo., 1661, Thomas Townshend's age is called about 60. From these and his well-drawn deeds of gift to his children it would seem that he was a man of good education for the times, and liberal in his views, and being a younger son he might have been educated for the church, and the quiet life he led after coming to New England would seem to make him a fit person to accept the position of Rector of a parish. These facts and his deposition wherein his name is mentioned, which nearly agree with the Bracon Ash register, gives great strength to the traditional account. Another strong link in the chain of evidence is the will of John Newgate of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, "Maulster," whose family were from Horningsheath and Ickworth, next parishes to Nowton, where lived William Payne, Gentleman, sometimes Lord of this Manor, who was Executor of Henry Townshend's, of Geddung, will. This John Newgate in his will, dated at Bury St. Edmunds, Oct. 12th, 1642, and proved in the Archdeaconal Court of Sudbury, Oct. 5th, 1649, by his wife Sarah, his Executrix, then the wife of Thomas Frost, gives the use of his property in the Long Bracklands, in the parish of St. James, to Sarah his wife, for life; then to brother Joseph Newgate, and then to his "brother John Newgate, now resident in the parts beyond the seas called New England, and his heirs forever." This John Newgate of New England, as has been shown, was brother-in-law to Thomas Townshend of Lynn, and uncle to Thomas and Samuel Townsend of Rumney Marsh, where Newgate was granted 150 acres, and subsequently bought Governor Winthrop's grant of 150 acres, and other lands adjoining, increasing his estate here to about 500 acres, which his grandson Nathaniel Newdigate, sold to Colonel Samuel Shrimpton of Boston, whose cousin Epaphrus Shrimpton of New England, married Rebecca (perhaps Forth), mentioned in will of Mary (perhaps Forth), widow of Joseph Marshall of London. Her will (Fox 121), dated 15th June, 1716. His will (Fagg 54), proved 17th March, 1715, and called cousin, also mentions uncles John, Thomas and Dannett Forth. This Dannett Forth had a daughter Mary, wife of Francis St. John, son of Cromwell, chief justice, Sir Oliver St. John, and so connected with the Rev. Samuel Whiting's wife Elizabeth (his aunt), and the ancestor of the Duke of Manchester.

It is interesting to note that it was usual for respectable families in England, at this period, to use the alias, and such was the case with this branch of the Newgate family, for instance: the before-mentioned family in Fines, of Suffolk. The pedigree of Edmund Newgate alias Newdigate, of Holkham and Wighton, County Norfolk, recorded at College of Arms, London, in visitation of Norfolk for 1664, containing four generations, and signed Edm. Newgate als. Newdigate, and certified to, Aug. 1st, 1876, by George Harrison, "Windsor Herald," and Edward Bellases, "Blue Mantle." The will of Nathaniel Newgate alias Newdigate, son of John Newgate, of Boston, Mass., who died at Greenwich, near London, and was buried, according to the register of St. Olive's Parish, London Bridge, September 14th, 1668, and proved by his widow, then the wife of John Johnson, November 24th, 1679. The pedigrees of Newdigate, of Denton and Holt, Norfolk, drawn from original wills by the Rev. William Grigson, of Norwich, who ends his valuable report on the Newgates, saying: "I have seen it stated that this family of Newdigate were at one time called Newgate."—W. G. Now after carefully collecting and examining the evidence collected in Old and New England of the Newgates alias Newdigate, we have good reason to suppose that this before-mentioned John Newgate alias Newdigate, of Tymworth, was the feltmaker of Southwark, and that after years of prosperity he had about 1630 retired to the neighborhood of his birth, where he might enjoy quietly with his family the result of his efforts and industry; but his near neighbor, Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook, County Suffolk, Kt., then one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and a friend of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, may have persuaded him to assist its colonization by removing there with his family.

The Horningsleath and Hessett Parish Registers record several generations of the Newgate and Hoo families. Philip Newgate, father of John of Boston, was married Dec. 13th, 1578, at Hessett, the next parish to Rougham and Rushbrook, Suffolk to Joan Hoo, a dau. of Gualther (Walter) Hoo or Howe of Rougham Hall, of which he held the copyhold; also Freeholds in

Hessett, Beighton and adjoining parishes from his ancestors, as his will dated July 21st, 1587, proves. This Philip Newgate had a brother Robert Newgate, who married at Horningsheath, Elizabeth Buckenham or Bokenham, Feb. 21, 1581, and she was probably of the same family as Edmund Buckenham, sheriff of Suffolk in 1605, who by marriage with Barbara, a daughter of John Wiseman, Esq., of Great Thornham, was brother-in-law by marriage of her sister Mary, to Philip Forth, an uncle of Mary Forth, first wife of Governor Winthrop. Aforesaid Edmund Buckenham had son Sir Henry Buckenham, who was by wife Dorothy, eldest daughter of Guilford Walsingham, had a daughter Timothea, who married a Mr. Gardner of Essex, and a son John Buckenham, whose son Wiseman Buckenham, married Grace, second sister to Sir Symon D'Ewes, Bart. The before-mentioned Robert Newgate had with other issue, William Newgate, baptized at Horningsheath, April 14th, 1603, and who was probably the uncle's son mentioned in will of John Newgate of Boston, as married to his wife's sister, and then (1665) living in London, and to whom he leaves a legacy in amount equal to Thomas Townsend, his other brother-in-law of Lynn, £10. This William Newgate has been sometimes called the same who married Bridget, daughter of Anthony Drury of Intwood, Norfolk. But the one who married at Intwood was probably William, son of Edmund Newgate, alias Newdigate, of the family of Wighton and Holkham. It is however interesting to note that the Drury family of Beesthorpe and Intwood were near relations of the Drurys of Rougham, Suffolk, and from whom probably Walter Hoo held the copyhold of Rougham Hall, and they were also related to the Pepys family of Norfolk. Jerome (Fermor) Pepyes of South Creek, Norfolk, having by wife Frances, daughter of John Drury of Rougham, Suffolk, a son Fermor Pepys, who resided at Toftstrees, next Raynham, the seat of the Townshend family, and his nephew, Edward Pepyes of Broomsthorpe, Norfolk, and Middle Temple, London, married Elizabeth, co-heir of John Walpole, and she in her will, proved at Norwich, June 28, 1666, leaves with other legacies, a bequest to Cousin Newgate, who may have been of the Horningsheath family.

# THE TOWNSHEND FAMILY

The Townsend or Townshend families of England and America are of mixed Saxon and Norman origin and of great antiquity in the County Norfolk, England.

Walter Atte Townshende, son of Sir Lodovic de Townshende, a Norman nobleman whom Collins in his Peerage of England puts at the head of this family, flourished soon after the Conquest. This Lodovic it seems married Elizabeth de Hauteville, sole heiress of the manors of Raynham; daughter of Sir Thomas de Hauteville, of the famous family of de Hauteville or Havile, which family at this time appears to have been a most important one. They were of Norman extraction, and settling in the County of Norfolk became possessed of a considerable property said to have been granted them by William the Conqueror, a portion of which by this marriage came to the Townsend family.

We find the name in ancient deeds written thus: Ad-Finem-Ville. Ad-Exitum-Ville, Add-Caput-Ville. William Ad-Exitum-Ville, that is Townsend or Tunneshende, held considerable lands of the prior of Norwich's lordship in Taverham, Norfolk, in the reign of King John, A. D. 1200. In the reign of Henry III, A. D. 1217-72, lived Thomas Atte-Tunneshende, of West Herling; and in 1292 lived William Atte-Tuneshende. In 1304, John, son of Thomas Atte Tunneshende, died, leaving Alice his widow and William his son, who was married in 1306. This family was possessed of valuable estates, and their seal was a chevron between three escalop shells, the arms of the family to this day.

There were several of the name living in Norfolk about the beginning of the 14th century, and from them no doubt the various families of the name sprang. Anno Domini 1319, Richard Atte-Townshende of Fincham, conveyed lands, etc., with the services of divers men, to Adam de Fincham, and in the church of St. Martyn's, Fincham, on the pavement near the lowest south window, lies a gravestone, to which was once fixed a brass plate with a long Latin inscription memorative to Thomas Townsend, a probable descendant of this family, and which is now preserved in the church chest, but much broken.

In 1371, Peter Atte-Townsend was presented with the living of Great Winchingham by the king and nominated by the bishop. There was a William Atte-Townsend whose son Thomas settled his estates in Thropland and Barsham in Norfolk, on his son John, by deed dated July 11, 1377. This John was living at Snoring Magna, A. D. 1396, and afterwards settled at Raynham.

Roger de Townshende, who by wife Cathrine, daughter of John Atherton, of the County Sussex, was father of Sir Thomas de Townshend, whose wife was Agnes, daughter of William

Payne, gentleman. This Sir Thomas was buried in the choir of White Friars' Church in Fleet street, London, April 1, 1421, and his son and heir Roger was wedded to Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Giggis, of Rollesby, in County Norfolk, and had issue John Townsend, son and heir, who married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Lunsford of Rumford, in County Essex; his will is dated February 16, 1466. He orders his "body to be buried in the middle of the church of St. Mary's, Raynham, before the image of the crucifix of our Lord, and appoints one secular priest to celebrate, for his soul and that of his wife, for the space of 20 years." By this match the Townsend family have right to bear the arms of Lunsford, Barrington, Belhouse, Marcy Manderville, Earl of Essex, &c. By the said Joan Lunsford, this John Townsend had one son Roger, and four daughters.

Roger Townsend, Esq., son and heir, was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and elected a governor and lent reader 1461. In 1468 was trustee in purchasing the Lordship at Wichingham, St. Mary's. In 1472 was member of Parliament of Calme, in Wiltshire; and in 1476 he purchased the remainder of the Lordship of Havile, Raynham, so that the whole estate was then in the family. In 1477 he was called to the degree of sergeant-at-law; in 1480, summoned to be an assistant to the house of Lords in Parliament; and in 1485 was made king's sergeant-at-law, and the year following was appointed a justice of the common pleas. King Henry VII renewed his patent, and knighted him in his chamber at Worcester, on Whitsunday before the coronation. Sir Roger dates his will Aug. 14, 1492, and orders his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Katherine's, in the church of St. Mary's, Raynham, if he fortunes to decease there; but if in London, in the church of White Friars in Fleet street, before the crucifix. He leaves legacies to his daughters, and mentions son Thomas; makes Eleanor, his wife, sole executrix and guardian to his eldest son Roger, on whom he entails his property. His will was proved 1493, and wife Eleanor survived him, and in her will dated Nov. 9, 1499, she orders her body to be buried by the high altar in the chancel of the church of St. Mary's, Raynham, and a new tomb to be made for her husband, and her bones, upon which tomb to be graven a sepulchre for Easter-day, if a chapel be not made at her decease, and if a chapel be made then she would be buried with her husband there. She appoints Sir Robert Clere, Kt., her executor, and her will was proved Oct. 8, 1500.

Sir Roger had issue by wife Eleanor, viz: Roger, eldest son, heir; Thomas; Anne, wife of Sir Philip Cressner of Attleborough, Norfolk,



Esq.; Anne, wife of Humphrey Castell of Revingham, Norfolk, Esq.; Thomasim, wife of Thomas Woodhouse, of Kimberly, Norfolk, Esq.; . . . wife of Sir William Clopton of Kentwell, Suffolk, Kt.

Roger Townshend, eldest son of the Judge, was bred to the law, and among other gentlemen of worth and dignity of the County Norfolk, was appointed a commissioner by act of Parliament for raising the sum of £163,000 by a poll-tax in 1513, for defraying the expense of taking Terooven and Tournay. In 1518 he covenanted to serve the king with ten men-at-arms; was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 1511, 1518, 1525, and one of the masters of the courts of request in 1529, serving also the same year as one of the King's Council with the Bishop of Lincoln. On Jan. 2, 1539, he attended the Duke of Norfolk at the marriage reception of King Henry VIII, and was knighted 1545, on the return of the king from Boulogne, and on the death of that monarch was commissioned to take care of the peace of the County Norfolk. He was a gentleman of great honor and worth, both at home and at court, and was one of the king's privy council. His wife was Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William de Brewse who was from a very ancient family which held by descent a great estate, and brought with it high honors, she being connected by birth with many of the ancient nobility. In his will, which bears date July 31, 1551, he calls himself son and heir of Sir Roger Townshend, deceased, and orders his body to be buried in the church of East Raynham by Amy, his wife, if he fortune to depart within the shire of Norfolk; leaves bequests to his sons and daughters, and makes his great-grandson Roger (then a minor), son of Richard, lately deceased, son of his son John, also deceased, his heir apparent when he attains the age of 27 years. Appoints his sons George and Thomas his executors, and his will was proven May 10, 1552, and he was buried in the church of St. Mary's, Raynham. As both these Sir Roger Townshends left wills, in which all their children are mentioned, it is evident that Collins and Blomfield have made an error in calling them the same person.

Sir Roger had issue by wife Anne de Brewse, viz: John, eldest son, of Raynham, Norfolk and Brampton, Suffolk, Esq.; Sir Robert, 2d son, of Ludlow, Kt., Chief Justice of Chester; George, 3d son, of Derham Abbey, Esq., who married a daughter of Sir John Thurston, Sheriff of London, 1516; Roger, 4th son, Parson of Creek and Snoring, Norfolk, died A. D. 1537-8, will dated Oct. 8, 1536; Thomas, 5th son, of Testerton, Norfolk, Esq.; Giles, 6th son, will dated Nov. 15, 1552, proved Mar. 4, 1554. Susan married Sir Edmund Windham, Kt.; Kathrine married Sir Henry Beddingfield, Kt.

Which John Townshend, Esq., aforesaid, was seated at Brampton, in Com. Norf., and having married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Hayden, of Baconsthorp, in the same county, Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Henry VIII, had issue two daughters and four sons: Richard,

eldest son; Henry; John Townshend, of Helloughton, in Com. Norf., Esq., who by wife Cecilia, daughter of ——— Peirce (who was buried at Helloughton, Nov. 9, 1589), left an only daughter and heir, Amy; and George, fourth son. His daughters were, Catharine, married to Francis Colvil, of Marshland, in Com. Norf., Esq.; and Anne, the wife of Thomas Croffites, of Felmingham, in the same county, Esq. He was succeeded by Richard, his eldest son.

Which Richard Townshend, Esq., resided also at Brampton, and died in the fifth year of King Edward VI, 1551, as appears by his will, bearing date of the 20th of July the same year, (and the probate thereof Feb. 12th, 1544) at which time he was dangerously ill, and appoints Thomas Townshend, Esq., his uncle, sole executor. He married Catharine, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Humphrey Brown, of Ridley, in Cheshire, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, who was afterwards espoused to Sir William Roper, Knight, ancestor to the Ropers of Welhall; but by her first husband had issue a son named Roger, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Thomas Godsalue, of Buckenham, in Com. Norf., Esq., who deceased on August 2d, in 30 Elizabeth, leaving by her Roger Godsalue, of Buckenham, his son and heir, at that time twenty years of age.

Roger Townshend, Esq., son and also heir to his great-grandfather Sir Roger, aforesaid, and ancestor to the present Marquis Townshend. The Earl, Sydney, the Viscount Raynham and the late Lord Bayning, was afterwards a celebrated commander, and brought his own ships into the service of his country during the time of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, and showing such undaunted spirit and bravery, was knighted at sea, on board the "Ark Royal," the 26th of July of the same year, by the Lord High Admiral Charles Howard, with the Lord Howard, the Lord Sheffield, John Hawkins and Martyn Frobisher; and as his name is mentioned before the two last, his command was, no doubt, a most important one. On the tapestry hanging on the walls of the House of Lords, was embroidered, Lord Howard and his captains, one of which, was this Sir Roger. He resided at Raynham, and became famed for his prudence, valor, and other accomplishments. He enlarged his estates by divers purchases of manorlands, etc., in the County Middlesex, Norfolk and Essex, as appears by several authorities. He lived but two years afterwards, departing this life in the flower of his age, at a seat he had purchased of Thomas Sutton, Esq., at Newington, County Middlesex, June 30, 1590, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripple-gate, London. His lady was Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope, of Shelford, in County Norfolk, ancestor to the present Earl of Chesterfield and Stanhope, by whom he had two sons, John and Robert Townshend, who lived a widow till about seven years after his decease, when she was married to Henry Berkley—Lord Berkley, viz. on the 10th of March, 1597, and, surviving her second husband, died Jan. 3, 1617-18.

Robert Townshend, youngest son of Sir Roger, was knighted at the Charter House by King James I, on May 11, 1603; and took to wife Anne, daughter of William Lord Spencer, but died without issue, having been elected for Castle Rising and Orford, to all parliaments from 42 Elizabeth to the last parliament of King James I.

John Townshend, Esq., the eldest son, was elected to parliament for Castle Rising, in Norfolk, in 35 Elizabeth; and four years after, when the Earl of Essex had concerted the invading of the Spanish dominions, in the year 1596, he followed the example of his father, going in person in the service of his country, in that expedition; and for his signal valour in entering the town of Cales, was knighted by the general.

After his return, he was the same year elected to parliament one of the Knights for the county of Norfolk; and in the 35th of Elizabeth for the borough of Castle Rising, in the same county; also in the 43d of Elizabeth for the borough of Orford, in Suffolk; and was a leading member in the first parliament called by King James; being appointed, among others of the principal members, to consider of the grievances of the nation; and in a committee for a conference with the lords, concerning wardships; as also in other special affairs, as the journals of the house of commons show. During the sitting of this parliament he had the misfortune of falling into a quarrel with Sir Matthew Brown, of Beachworth Castle, in Surrey, which ended in a duel fought between them on horseback on Hounslow heath, wherein they were both mortally wounded, Sir Matthew dying on the spot, and Sir John Townshend soon after, on August 2, 1603, in the first year of King James I. He was possessed of a very great estate, as appears by two inquisitions taken after his death, at Thetford, one on the 8th of June, and one on the last of November the same year, wherein it was found that Roger, his son and heir, was eight years of age, and that he died possessed in the county of Norfolk of the manors of Reynham, and Sherbornes in West Reynham, the manor and castle of Rudham, with the rectory, the lordship of Holloughton, the scite of the priory of Coxford, the manors of Ingaldesthorpe, Scales, Barwick, Haviles, Repton, Halles Payne and Morehouse, Scales, Horsham, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of the church, Buckenham in Barwick, Eatshall and Stanhoe, Sherburnes in Stanhoe, Stinton Hall, Sibard, Pandles, and Barnier, with other lands and tenements. He married Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stifkey in Norfolk, Knight of the Bath, (second son by the first wife of Lord Keeper Bacon, and elder brother of the half-blood of the famous Lord Verulam). By her he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to John Spelman, Esq.; and a second son, Stanhope Townshend, who went a volunteer in the service of the States of Holland against the Spaniards; and being wounded in a duel in the Low Countries, it occasioned his death, though he lived to come into England, dying at London unmarried, Nov. 6, 1620.

Roger Townshend, his eldest son, was created a Baronet by King James I, by letters patent bearing date April 16, 1617, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and the ninety-eight in order of creation. He rendered himself so conspicuous, and was so well esteemed in his country, that in the third year of King Charles I, anno 1627, he was unanimously elected one of the knights in parliament for the county of Norfolk; was sheriff of that county in the fifth year of King Charles I, and served in all other offices suiting his degree. He resided for the most part of his life in the country, an eminent example of all christian virtues; and is mentioned with honour by Sir Henry Spelman, who says "Coxford abbey, after the Dissolution, came to the duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded 2d June, 1572, 14 Eliz. The queen then granted it to Edward earl of Oxon, who wasted all his patrimony. Sir Roger Townshend then bought it, who had issue sir John Townshend and sir Robert Townshend. Sir Robert died without issue: sir John has issue sir Roger the baronet, and Stanhope and Ann, married to John Spelman; he falling into a quarrel with sir Matthew Brown of Betchworth castle, in Surrey, each of them slew other in a duel, 1 Jac. Stanhope Townshend wounded mortally by . . . . . in a duel in the Low-Countries, came into England, and died at London. Sir Roger, the baronet, intending to build a goodly house at Rainham, and to fetch stone for the same from Coxford abbey, by advice of sir Nathaniel Bacon, his grandfather, began to demolish the church there, which till then was standing: and beginning with the steeple, the first stone (as it is said) in the fall brake a man's leg, which somewhat amazed them; yet contemning such advertisement, they proceeded in the work, and overthrowing the steeple, it fell upon a house by, and breaking it down, slew in it one Mr. Seller, that lay lame in it of a broken leg, gotten at foot-ball, others having saved themselves by fright and flight. Sir Roger having digged the cellaring of his new house, and raised the walls with some of the abbey stone breast-high, the wall reft from the corner stones, though it was clear above ground; which being reported to me by my servant, Richard Tedcastle, I viewed them with mine own eyes, and found it so. Sir Roger, utterly dismayed with these occurrents, gave over his begun foundation; and digging a new wholly out of the ground, about twenty yards more forward toward the north, hath there finished a stately house, using none of the abbey stone about it, but employed the same in building a parsonage-house for the minister of that town, and about the walls of the churchyard, &c. Himself also shewed me that as his first foundation reft in sunder, so the new bridge, which he had made of the same stone at the foot of the hill, which ascendeth to his house, settled down with a belly as if it would fall. But if there be any offences or ominous consequences depending upon such possessions, he hath very nobly and piously endeavored to expiate it; for he hath given back to the church three or four appropriations."

Other writers of those times; being universally esteemed for his piety and charity, having nobly endowed several churches with impropriations, to the yearly value of some hundred pounds. He built from the ground a stately house at Raynham, now the mansion seat of the family, and departed this life on January 1st, 1636, aged forty-one years, and was buried in the church of East Raynham. He took to wife Mary, second daughter and co-heir of the famous Horatio Vere, Lord Vere of Tilbury, by whom he had two sons and five daughters; and she surviving him, was afterwards married to Mildmay Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, by whom she was mother of Vere Fane, Earl of Westmoreland. Her sons by Sir Roger Townshend were, Sir Roger, and Sir Horatio; and her daughters, who were married after their father's decease, were Mary, wedded to Thomas Lord Crewe, of Steen, in Com. Northamp.; Jane to John Windham, Esq.; Anne to William Cartwright, of Ayno, in Com. Northamp., Esq.; Elizabeth, who died after her father's decease, unmarried; and Vere, wedded to Sir Ralph Hare, of Stow Hall, in Com. Norf., Bart.

Sir Roger Townshend, Bart., baptized at Stifkey, County Norfolk, born December 21, 1628, was in ward to the King, and dying in his minority, was succeeded by his brother Sir Horatio Townshend, 2d, Bart. Created Baron Lynn, April 20, 1661.

Sir Horatio Townshend, first Viscount Townshend, was baptized at Stifkey, County Norfolk, December 16, 1630, and under age during the civil war begun in 1641; but when he became possessed of the estate of his ancestors, which was one of the best of the County of Norfolk (as the inquisition taken after the death of his father shows) he was soon distinguished for his eminent abilities, and courted by all those who had the interest of their country at heart; and the part he acted during those times of confusion was a principal means of the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy. Lord Clarendon says of him, "that he was a gentleman of the greatest interest and credit in that large County of Norfolk, and was able to bring in a good body; that he had been under age till long after the end of the war, and so liable to no reproach or jealousy, yet of very worthy principles, and of a noble fortune, which he engaged very frankly to borrow money, and laid it out to provide arms and ammunition; and all the King's friends in those parts were ready to obey him, and the Lord Willoughby, of Parham (whom he had brought over to his side), in whatsoever they undertook." And he says, their design in the year 1659 for surprising of Lynn, a maritime town of great importance in respect of its situation, was the best digested, and the most likely to succeed in restoring of the King, of any that had been formed. He took to heart the oppression of his country, and had the courage, with the Lord Richardson and Sir John Hobart, to bring an address from the County of Norfolk, which, on Jan. 28, 1659, he presented to the members then sitting, "wherein they demanded the secluded members to be

admitted, or a free Parliament chosen." This forwarded the arrival of Gen. Monk, and most counties in England followed the example, and delivered addresses to the same purpose. During the time of his being in the Council of State, he contracted a friendship with the Lord Fairfax, who was general of the army; and being intrusted by the King with his affairs, he delivered that Lord a letter from His Majesty, and brought him into the King's interest; which, as Lord Clarendon writes, greatly facilitated Gen. Monk's advance into England, and his reception into the City of York. When the Long Parliament was dissolved, and another called to be holden at Westminster, April 29, 1660, this Sir Horatio and the Lord Richardson were elected knights for the County of Norfolk; and he was nominated by the House of Commons, with six lords (sons of peers) of their body, and five other commoners, to attend the King at the Hague, "to desire His Majesty to make a speedy return to his Parliament, and take the government of the kingdom into his hands." He was the first named of the commoners, and arriving at the Hague, they had their audiences of the King, May 16th, 1660; and Sir Horatio came over with his Majesty, who had a full sense of his great services; and in consideration thereof, advanced him to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the title of Baron Townshend, of Lynn Regis, April 20, 1661; and August 19th following, constituted him Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and City and County of Norwich. Also further advanced him to the title of Viscount Townshend, of Raynham, in County Norfolk, on December 11, 1682, 34 Car. II. He departed this life in December, 1687, having married two wives.

His first Lady was Mary, daughter and sole heir to Edward Lewkenor, Esq., son and heir of Sir Edward Lewkenor, of Denham in Sussex, Kt., who deceasing without issue anno 1673, his Lordship married Mary, daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe, of Twickenham, in the County of Middlesex, Bart., by whom he had three sons;

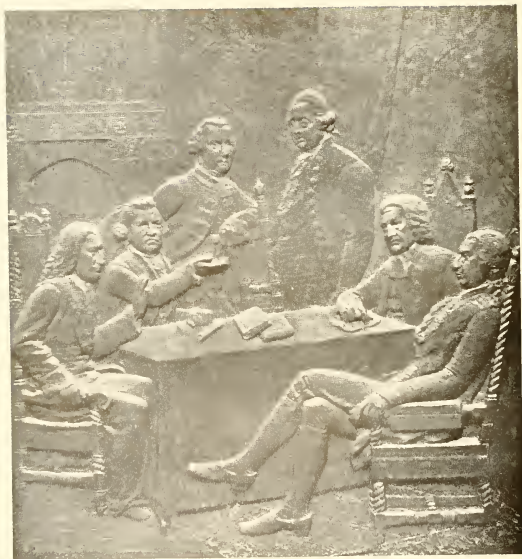
First, Charles, his successor.

Second, Roger, who was one of the knights of the shire for the County of Norfolk, in the first Parliament of Great Britain, and one of the burgesses for Yarmouth, in that county, in the second Parliament, but died on May 22d, 1709, unmarried, and was buried at Raynham.

Third, Horatio, who was member of Parliament for Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and afterwards for Heytesbury, in Wiltshire; also one of the commissions of the Excise; he died October 24, 1751, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and lies buried under an altar tomb near the northeast corner of Nelson's burial ground, behind the Foundling Hospital, as does also his wife, Alice, daughter of . . . Starkey, Esq., who died November 22, 1747, aged fifty-four; by whom he had issue Horatio, who died unmarried April 22, 1747; Mary, who died August 12, 1730, aged nine years and six months; Alice, who died Nov. 7, 1726, aged five months, and Letitia, their only surviving child, who was married July 24, 1749, to Brown-







EARL OF BUTE.  
CHARLES TOWNSHEND,  
*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*  
WILLIAM PITT.

LORD NORTH.  
ARCHBISHOP MARKHAM.  
GEORGE III.

*THE KING AND HIS MINISTERS.*

low, the late Earl of Exeter, but died in April, 1756, without issue.

Charles, second Lord Viscount Townshend, took his seat in the House of Peers, December 3, 1697; and June 24, 1702, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of Norwich. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners that treated of the union between the two kingdoms; and on Nov. 16, 1707, was appointed captain of the yeomen of her Majesty's guard; and was sworn of the privy council to her Majesty the 20th of May following. In 1709 his Lordship, and the Duke of Marlborough, were appointed plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace with those of France. "The choice," says Burnet, "was well made; for as Lord Townshend had great parts, had improved them by traveling, and was by much the most shining person of all our young nobility, and had on many occasions distinguished himself very eminently; so he was a man of great integrity, and of good principles in all respects, free from all vice, and of an engaging conversation." Arriving at Gertruydenburgh, they had several conferences with the French ministers about a general peace; and preliminaries were signed by the plenipotentiaries of the allies, the Duke of Marlborough and his Lordship, May 28, 1709; and Monsieur de Torcy went with them to France; but the French monarch refused to ratify them. His Lordship continued at the Hague as her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary. In 1710, the French made fresh overtures for a peace, delivered by them at Gertruydenburgh, April 8th; but according to their usual delusive artful management, it appeared only to protract time; and the conferences ending July 25, N. S., the States General was so exasperated at their shuffling, that they came to vigorous resolutions to push on the war, which are set forth in the *Annals of Queen Anne, year the ninth, page 22, and seq.* On the change of the ministry that year, his Lordship not coming into the measures of the court, desired to be recalled; and thereupon it was published in our Gazette, March 7, 1710, "that the Lord Viscount Townshend, her Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, having desired leave to return home, her Majesty had appointed the Lord Raby to succeed him." And on June 13th following, he was removed from his post of captain of the yeomen of her Majesty's guard. His Lordship concurred in all measures for the securing of the Protestant succession; and on the demise of the Queen, he was, by King George I. according to the power invested in him by Act of Parliament, nominated one of the lords justices of Great Britain, till he arrived from Hanover. And in pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, signified to the lords justices, he was, on September 17th, 1714, sworn principal secretary of state, and took his place at the board accordingly. Three days after his Majesty arriving, he was received with great marks of his favour.

At this period Coxe gives the following character of him. "Charles Viscount Townshend, who

now took the lead in the administration, had taken his seat in the house of peers in 1696; and being of a Tory family, attached himself so strongly to that party, that he signed the protest respecting the impeachment of the Whig Lords. But his zeal for the Tories soon abated, and even took a contrary direction, to which the representations and conduct of his friend Walpole greatly contributed. He then attached himself to Somers, and acted so cordially with the Whigs, that when William formed a new administration, principally composed of that party, a rumour was confidentially circulated that he was appointed privy-seal. In 1706, he was nominated one of the commissioners for settling the union with Scotland; in 1707, captain of the yeomen of the Queen's guard; and in 1709 accompanied the Duke of Marlborough to Gertruydenberg, as joint plenipotentiary, to open a negotiation for peace with France; he was deputed in the same year ambassador extraordinary to the States General, and concluded with them the Barrier Treaty. Soon after the change of the Whig administration, he resigned his embassy, was removed from his post of captain of the yeomen, and censured by the Tory House of Commons for having signed that treaty. During the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, on account of his youth, he acted only a subordinate part, and was not considered as one of the great leaders of the Whig interest; but towards the close of that reign, his services and decisive conduct raised his consequence; and he gained great accession of character with his party, on being prosecuted at while lying on his death bed, he said: "I am the same time with the Duke of Marlborough.

"Though actually of slow parts, he had acquired from long experience the talent that rendered him an able man of business, which was the sole object of his ambition; he was rough in manners, impatient of contradiction, of a sanguine disposition, impetuous and overbearing; though inelegant in language, and often perplexed in argument, yet he spoke sensibly, and often with a thorough knowledge of his subject. He was generous, highly disinterested, of unblemished integrity, and unsullied honor; initiated in diplomatic transactions during the congress at Gertruydenberg and the Hague, he cherished too great an attachment to negotiation, and fond of visionary schemes, was too apt to propose bold and decisive measures, which the more temperate and pacific disposition of Walpole was continually employed in counteracting.

"During the two months which immediately preceded the Queen's death, and the interval which ensued between that event and the arrival of the King, he seems to have secured and governed Bothmar, and the other Hanoverian agents in England; to have supplanted Sunderland and Halifax, and to have obtained the entire confidence of the King, of which he had previously acquired a very distinguished share, by his great reputation for integrity and talents, by the recommendation of Pensionary Heinsius, Slingelandt, and other leading men of the Dutch Republic,

and by his uniform adherence to the cause of the Protestant succession.

"An early and intimate connection had been formed between Townshend and Walpole; they were distantly related, neighbors in the same county, and educated at the same school; they joined the same party, acted under the same leaders, underwent the same persecutions, and co-operated in the same opposition. The marriage which Townshend had contracted with Dorothy Walpole in 1713, drew closer the bonds of amity, and added an union of blood to the connections of party. Walpole had performed too many essential services to the Hanover family, and was too able a speaker in the House of Commons, not to occupy a distinguished situation at the accession of George the First, and his connection with Townshend facilitated his promotion."

On December 12, 1716, the seals of secretary of state were taken from him, and Jan. 23, 1716-17, he was prevailed on to accept the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland; but declined going over to that kingdom, and was dismissed on the 19th of April following. On June 11, 1720, he was constituted president of the council, and the same year was one of the lords justices in his Majesty's absence.

On February 10, 1720-21, he was again made principal secretary of state, and the 26th of May, 1723, on his Majesty's going abroad, one of the lords justices of Great Britain; and embarking with the King, in his passage through Osnaburgh was very graciously received by the Duke of York. The deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland served to remove all obstacles to the power of Townshend and Walpole, who now became the great leaders of the Whigs, and being strictly united both in blood and interest, concentrated in themselves the favor of the crown and the confidence of their party. On July 9th, 1724, being elected a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, he was installed at Windsor on the 28th of the same month. On June 1, 1725, he was likewise one of the lords justices, and waited on his Majesty that year at Hanover; from whence he returned to Rye with the King, after a very dangerous passage, in stormy weather. In 1727, he was again one of the lords justices, and waited on the King, who arrived at Helvoetsluis the 6th of June, and departed this life the 11th following, at Osnaburgh: thereupon his Lordship returned, and waited on King George II, on the 10th of June. On July 24th ensuing, he delivered the seals of his office of secretary of state to his Majesty, when he was pleased to deliver them to him again; after which, on September 5th, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, and City and County of Norwich. In 1729, he also attended the King to Hanover. And on May 15, 1730, resigned the post of secretary of state, of which our Gazette makes this mention: "Whitehall, May 16th. The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend having received his Majesty's permission, resigned the seals of secretary of state on Friday last."

"The treaty of Seville," says Coxé, "was the concluding act of Townshend's administration; it

was signed on the 9th of November, 1729, and on the 16th of May he retired in disgust from the office of secretary of state. His resignation was owing to a disagreement with his brother-in-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long subsisted. It had been occasionally compromised by the interference of common friends, but finally broke into a rupture, which rendered the continuance of both in office incompatible. The causes of this misunderstanding were various, and originated from the difference of their tempers, from disagreement on subjects of domestic and foreign politics, from political and private jealousy. Townshend was frank, impetuous, and overbearing; long accustomed to dictate in the cabinet, and fond of recommending violent measures. Walpole was mild, insinuating, pliant and good-tempered; desirous of conciliating by lenient methods, but prepared to employ vigor, when vigor was necessary.

"The rough and impetuous manners of Townshend began to alienate the King, and disgust the Queen. All the members of the cabinet were no less dissatisfied with him. Newcastle in particular was anxious to remove a minister who absolutely directed all foreign affairs, and who rendered him a mere cypher. He wished to procure the appointment of Lord Harrington, who already owed his peerage to him, and who, he flattered himself, would act in subservience to his dictates.

"To these public causes of misunderstanding, derived from a desire of pre-eminence, a private motive was unfortunately added. The family of Townshend had long been the most conspicuous, and accustomed to take the lead as the only one then distinguished by a peerage in the County of Norfolk; the Walpoles were subordinate both in estate and consequence; and Houghton was far inferior in splendor to Raynham. But circumstances were much altered. Sir Robert Walpole was at the head of the treasury; a peerage had been conferred on his son; the increase of his paternal domains, the building of a magnificent seat, the acquisition of a superb collection of paintings, a sumptuous style of living, and affable manners, drew to Houghton a conflux of company; and eclipsed the more sober and less splendid establishment of Raynham.

"Walpole had long been considered as the first minister in all business relating to the internal affairs; he was the principal butt of opposition; for the name of Townshend scarcely once occurs in the "Craftsman," and the other political papers against government, while that of Walpole is seen in almost every page.

"His influence over the Queen had on the accession of George II prevented the removal of Townshend. He managed the House of Commons and was supported by a far greater number of friends than his brother minister could boast, who had little parliamentary interest and still less personal credit. Walpole felt in all these circumstances his superior consequence; he was conscious that he should be supported by the Queen, and was unwilling to continue to act in a subordinate situation; while Townshend, who had

long been used to dictate, would not bear any opposition to his sentiments, or any resistance to his views. He considered his brother minister as one who had first enlisted himself under his banners, and who ought to continue to act with the same implicit obedience to his commands, hence a struggle for power ensued."

"Townshend retired with the most unsullied character for integrity, honor and disinterestedness, and gave several striking proofs that he could command the natural warmth of his temper, and rise superior to the malignant influence of party spirit and disappointed ambition. He passed the evening of his days in the pursuit of rural occupations and agricultural experiments; his improvements ameliorated the state of husbandry; his hospitality endeared to his neighbors, and the dignity of his character ensured respect. Apprehensive of being tempted again to enter into those scenes of active life which he had resolved totally to abandon, he never re-visited the capital but died at Raynham in 1738, aged sixty-four."

His lordship married, first, Elizabeth, only issue of Thomas Lord Pelham, father of his Grace Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir William Jones, Kt., attorney general to King Charles II. Her ladyship, who was heir to her mother, died on May 11, 1711, leaving issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Charles, first Earl Cornwallis; and four sons:

First, Charles, the third Viscount Townshend.

Second, Thomas, father of the late Viscount Sydney, for whom see that title.

Third, William, father of Lord Bayning, for whom see that title.

Fourth, Roger, youngest son, was captain of a troop of horse in Gen. Wade's regiment; and on the death of his brother William, was chosen member of Parliament for Great Yarmouth aforesaid; also was chosen for the same place in the succeeding Parliament; and in 1747 served for Eye, in Suffolk. On July 9, 1743, he was appointed aid-de-camp to his Majesty, and was that year at the battle of Dettingen; and on the 5th of January, 1744-5, made governor of the forts and batteries of Yarmouth. On February 28, 1747-8, he was made receiver general and cashier of his Majesty's customs; he died Aug. 7, 1760, unmarried, and is buried at Chiselhurst, in Kent, where an handsome monument is erected to his memory. Born June 15, 1708; died Aug. 7, 1760.

His Lordship married, secondly, in July 1713, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Walpole, of Houghton, in Norfolk, Esq., and sister to Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, who left him a widower, March 29, 1726, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters:

First, the Honorable George Townshend, who took to a maritime life; in 1747, being commodore of a squadron of his Majesty's ships in the West Indies, he took a large fleet of French merchant ships; and on the fourth of February, 1755, was appointed rear admiral of the White, in his Majesty's navy; he died August 9, 1762, aged fifty-four.

Second, Augustus Townshend, who made several voyages to China, as chief supercargo and captain in the service of the East India Company; in which station he died in Batavia, unmarried, in 1746, having then the command of the Augusta.

Third, Horatio Townshend, who was in the late reign appointed a commissioner for victualing the royal navy, and continued in that office by the present king until his death, which happened at Lisbon (whither he had gone for the recovery of his health) in February, 1764, and unmarried.

Fourth, Edward Townshend, prebend of Westminster, deputy clerk of the closet to his Majesty, and Dean of Norwich, who died on Jan. 27, 1765; in 1747 he married Mary, daughter of brigadier general Price, by whom he left issue one son, Edward in holy orders, who married March 23, 1785, Louisa, daughter of the late Sir William Milner, Bart., and five daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Henrietta, who died unmarried; Charlotte, married on May 12, 1773, at Lambeth Chapel, to John Norris, of Whitton in Norfolk, Esq.; and Lucy, who died unmarried.

Of his Lordship's two daughters, Dorothy, married in 1743 to Dr. Spencer Cowper, late Dean of Durham, only brother of William, Earl Cowper, and died 1799 without issue; and Mary, wedded to the late Honorable Lieutenant General Edward Cornwallis, member of Parliament for the City of Westminster; Governor of Gibraltar, and brother to Charles, late Earl Cornwallis, and died without issue, Dec. 29, 1776.

Charles, third Lord Viscount Townshend, born July 11, 1700, was, in his father's lifetime, summoned to the house of peers, by the style and title of Baron Lynne, of Lynne Regis, in the County of Norfolk, May 24, 1723, in 9 George I, and took his place according to his grandfather's patent of creation. Also on the same day his Majesty was pleased to appoint him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber. And on June 15, 1730, his Majesty appointed his lordship Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, and of the city of Norwich and county thereof at the desire of his father, the Lord Viscount Townshend, who resigned to him. And also on the same day granted to his lordship the office of master or treasurer of his Majesty's jewels; which, on succeeding his father in his honors and estate, he resigned in 1738, as he had the places of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, in January, 1739-40. His Lordship erected and endowed at Raynham a charity school for clothing and educating thirty boys and twenty girls; the latter to be brought up in spinning. His Lordship departed this life on May 12, 1764, in his return from Bath, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. In May, 1723, his Lordship married Audrey, daughter and sole heir of Edward Harrison, of Balls, in the County of Hertford, Esq., formerly Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and by her ladyship had issue, a daughter, Audrey, married to Robert Orme, Esq., who died February, 1781, at Hartford, and five sons.

First, George, the late Marquis.

Second, Charles, seated at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, celebrated for his brilliant talents, by which he distinguished himself in a most eminent degree, both in the senate and cabinet. He was chosen member for the town of Yarmouth, in the Parliament which sat for the dispatch of business in November 12, 1747, and May 1, 1754, and was returned for the borough of Harwich, in Essex, to the Parliament which convened on March 3, 1761. He was, in conjunction with his brother, a sedulous promoter of the laws for establishing a national militia, even when the court seemed rather averse to that measure. In June, 1749, he was constituted one of the commissioners of trade and the plantations; in June, 1751, was appointed one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, as he was also at a new nomination in 1754. In 1756 he was declared treasurer of his Majesty's chamber, by which his seat in Parliament being vacated, he was soon after chosen for the Borough of Saltash, in Cornwall, and about the same time was sworn of the privy council. At the accession of his present Majesty he was continued at the council board, and, in his office as treasurer of the chambers, which on March 24, 1761, he quitted, on being appointed secretary at war. He resigned this office in February, 1763; and was on March 1st following, appointed first lord of trade and the plantations; on June 8, 1765, he was constituted paymaster-general of all his majesty's land forces; and on August 2, 1766, was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the lords of the treasury, in which high post he continued to his death, which happened on September 4, 1767, being then forty-two years of age.

"Charles Townshend," says Adolphus, "from whose splendid abilities government was expected to receive a new impulse, and whose talents were employed in an attempt to rescue the administration from the feebleness of fluctuating councils, was celebrated for that pointed and finished wit, which rendered him the delight and ornament of Parliament, and the charm of private society. In his speeches he brought together, in a short compass, all that was necessary to establish, to illustrate, and to decorate that side of the question which he supported. He stated his matter skillfully and powerfully; his style of argument was neither trite and vulgar, nor subtle and abstruse. He excelled in a most luminous explanation and display of his subject. His defects arose from his lively talents and exquisite penetration; he readily perceived and decried the errors of his coadjutors, and from the versatility of his political conduct acquired the nick-name of "the Weathercock." He sat in Parliament twenty years, and successively filled the places of lord of trade, and of the admiralty, secretary at war, paymaster of the forces, and chancellor of the exchequer, in which offices he executed business with such accuracy and dispatch as demonstrated that genius and industry are not incompatible. He was carried off in the meridian of life, at the

age of forty-two, at a time when it might be hoped his lively talents were matured by experience, and the irregular sallies of his versatile temper subjected to the restraints of judgment.

But it is impossible to refrain from giving some of those passages of splendid eloquence, from one of Burke's celebrated speeches, in which this statesman's memory has been embalmed, and from which indeed all other characters of him have been borrowed. This great orator in his speech on American taxation, after speaking of Lord Chatham, goes on thus:

"Even then, Sir, before this splendid orb was entirely set, and while the western horizon was in a blaze with his descending glory, on the opposite quarter of the heavens, arose another luminary, and for his hour, became lord of the ascendant.

"This light too is passed, and set forever. You understand, to be sure, that I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the reproducer of this fatal scheme (of American taxation); whom I cannot even now remember without some degree of sensibility. In truth, Sir, he was the delight and ornament of this house, and the charm of every private society which he honored with his presence. Perhaps there never arose in this country, nor in any country, a man of a more pointed and finished wit; and (where his passions were not concerned) of a more refined, exquisite, and penetrating judgment. If he had not so great a stock, as some have had who flourished formerly, of knowledge long treasured up, he knew better by far, than any man I ever was acquainted with, how to bring together, within a short time, all that was necessary to establish, to illustrate, and to decorate that side of the question he supported. He stated his matter skillfully and powerfully; he particularly excelled in a most luminous explanation, and display of his subject. His style of argument was neither trite and vulgar, nor subtle and abstruse. He hit the house just between wind and water. And not being troubled with too anxious a zeal for any matter in question, he was never more tedious, or more earnest, than the preconceived opinions and present temper of his hearers required; to whom he was always in perfect unison. He conformed exactly to the temper of the house; and he seemed to guide, because he was always sure to follow it. There are many young members in the house (such of late has been the rapid succession of public men) who never saw that prodigy, Charles Townshend, nor of course knew what a ferment he was able to excite in every thing, by the violent ebullition of his mixed virtues and failings, for failings he had undoubtedly; many of us remember them: we are this day considering the effect of them. But he had no failings which were not owing to a noble cause; to an ardent, generous, perhaps an immoderate passion for fame; a passion which is the instinct of all great souls. He worshiped that goddess wheresoever she appeared; but he paid his particular devotions to her in her favorite habitations, in her chosen temple, the House of Commons.



"That fear of displeasing those who ought most to be pleased, betrayed him sometimes into the other extreme. He had voted, and, in the year 1765, had been an advocate for the stamp act. He therefore attended at the private meeting, in which the resolutions moved by a Right Honorable Gentleman were settled; resolutions leading to the repeal: and he would have spoken for it too, if an illness (not as was then given out a political, but to my knowledge a very real illness), had not prevented it.

"The very next session, as the fashion of this world passeth away, the repeal began to be in as bad an odor in this house, as the stamp act had been in the session before. To conform to the temper which began to prevail, and to prevail mostly amongst those most in power, he declared, very early in the winter, that a revenue must be had out of America. Instantly he was tied down to his engagements by some, who had no objection to such experiments, when made at the cost of persons for whom they had no particular regard. The whole body of courtiers drove him onward. They always talked as if the King stood in a sort of humiliated state, until something of the kind should be done.

"Here this extraordinary man, then chancellor of the exchequer, found himself in great straits: to please universally was the object of his life; but to tax and to please, no more than to love and to be wise, is not given to men. However, he attempted it.

"He was truly the child of the house. He never thought, did, or said anything but with a view to you. He every day adapted himself to your disposition; and adjusted himself before it as at a looking-glass.

"He had observed (indeed it could not escape him) that several persons, infinitely his inferiors in all respects, had formerly rendered themselves considerable in this house by one method alone.

"The fortune of such men was a temptation too great to be resisted by one to whom a single whiff of incense withheld, gave much greater pain, than he received delight in the clouds of it, which daily rose about him from the prodigal superstition of innumerable admirers. He was a candidate for contradictory honors; and his great aim was to make those agree in admiration of him who never agreed in anything else."

On August 15, 1755, he married Lady Caroline, eldest daughter and co-heir of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, widow of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of Francis, Duke of Buccleugh; by which lady (who was created *Baroness of Greenwich*, December 22, 1766, with limitation of that honor to her sons, by the said Charles Townshend, Esq.), he left issue two sons, Thomas Charles, born June 22, 1758, who was found dead in his marquee at Cox Heath camp, Oct. 29, 1782; he was captain in the forty-fifth regiment; and William John, born March 29, 1761, who also died unmarried before his mother; also one daughter, Anne, born June 29, 1756, married March 22, 1779, Richard Wilson, Esq., by whom

she has issue. Lady Greenwich died in 1794, when the title became extinct.

Edward, third son, died of the small-pox, June 29, 1731, unmarried; ———, the fourth son, died young.

Roger, the fifth and youngest son, entered young into the army, and at length attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of foot, in which station he was unfortunately killed by a cannon shot at Ticonderoga, in North America, July 25, 1759, being then in the twenty-eighth year of his age, and unmarried. His melancholy fate was universally lamented, and, together with his character, is elegantly and justly described in the following inscription, on a monument which has since been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey:

This monument was erected by a disconsolate parent, the Lady Viscountess Townshend,

To the memory of her fifth son,

The Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Roger Townshend, who was killed by a cannon ball on the 25th of

July, 1759, in the 28th year of his age,

As he was reconnoitering the French lines at Ticonderoga, in North America.

From the parent, the brother, and the friend,

His social and amiable manners,

His enterprising bravery,

And the integrity of his heart,

May claim the tribute of affliction.

Yet, stranger! weep not;

For though premature his death,

His life was glorious;

Enrolling him with the names of those immortal

Statesmen and Commanders

Whose wisdom and intrepidity,

In the course of this comprehensive and successful war,

Have extended the commerce,

Enlarged the dominion,

And upheld the majesty of these kingdoms,

Beyond the idea of any former age.

George, the fourth Viscount and first Marquis, was born on February 27, 1723-4, and had his Majesty King George I as one of his sponsors. He was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the County of Norfolk, in the Parliament which met on August 3, 1747; being then colonel of a company in the foot guards, and aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland, both of which he resigned in 1750. He served under George II, at the battle of Dettingen; he served also in the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, and Lafeldt; also at the memorable siege of Quebec, which town surrendered into his hands as commander-in-chief, after the fatal death of Wolfe. He continued to represent his native county, till his accession to the peerage, on the death of his noble father, on March 12, 1764; two years before which he was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and on October 17, 1772, his Lordship was appointed master-general of the ordnance, from which he was removed in 1782, and again appointed 1783, and again removed in December following. On August 12, 1767, his

Lordship kissed his Majesty's hand at St. James's, on his being appointed lord lieutenant and general governor of the Kingdom of Ireland; and embarking at Holyhead, on October 13th, arrived at Dublin the next day, and was immediately sworn into that high and important trust. The first year of his presiding in that kingdom will be ever memorable in the history thereof, as productive of a bill for septennial parliaments.

On October 27, 1787, he was created Marquis Townshend.

His Lordship was colonel of the Queen's regiment of dragoon guards, field marshal of his Majesty's forces, and one of his Majesty's most honorable privy council; governor of Jersey, lord lieutenant, vice-admiral, Custos Rotulorum of Norfolk; high steward of Tamworth, Yarmouth, and Norwich, &c. He died September 14, 1807, at. 84.

In December, 1751, he married, first Lady Charlotte Compton, only surviving issue of James, Earl of Northampton, by Elizabeth Shirley, Baroness de Ferrars, by which Lady, who was in her own right Baroness de Ferrars, Bouchier, Lovaine, Bassett, and Compton, he had issue four sons.

First, George, born April 18, 1753, second Marquis.

Second, Lord John, born Jan. 19, 1757; who in 1780 was elected member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge; made a lord of admiralty in 1782, and again in 1783; on both which occasions vacating his seat he was re-elected. In 1788 he was elected for the city of Westminster; and from 1793 to the present time, for Knaresborough, in Yorkshire. In February, 1806, he was appointed joint paymaster of the army, and a lord of trade and plantations, from which he was removed in the spring of the following year. He married, April 10, 1787, Georgina Anne Poyntz, daughter of William Poyntz, Esq., of Midgham, in Berkshire, who had been before the wife of Everard Fawkener, Esq.; which marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament. By her he had issue, first, Audrey Harriet, born February 1, 1788; second, Elizabeth Frances, born August 2, 1789; third, Isabella Georgina, born February 1, 1791; fourth, Jane, born September 28, 1792; fifth, Charles Fox, born June 28, 1795; sixth, Anne, born Aug. 31, 1798; seventh, John, born March 28, 1799 (fourth Marquis his son, present Marquis, 1881); eighth, Caroline, died young.

Third, Lord Frederick Patrick, born December 30, 1767, in holy orders.

Fourth, Lord Charles Patrick Thomas, born at Leixlip in Ireland, January 6, 1768. He was elected member of Parliament for Yarmouth, 1796, and died immediately afterwards, May 27th of that year.

Also four daughters, Charlotte, Caroline, Frances, who all died young, and Elizabeth, born in August, 1766, married on May 7, 1790, lieutenant-general William Loftus, colonel of the twenty-fourth regiment of dragoons, and governor of Dunbarton Castle, and has issue.

Her Ladyship departing this life at Leixlip Castle, in County Kildare, on September 14, 1770,

her remains were brought over to England, and interred on October 1st, among his Lordship's ancestors at Raynham. She was succeeded in the Barony of De Ferrars by her eldest son.

On May 19, 1773, his Lordship was married to his second Lady, Anne, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart., member of Parliament for Ballynakill, in the Kingdom of Ireland; and by her had the following issue.

Lady Anne, born February 1, 1775, married October 26, 1795, Harrington Hudson, Esq.

Lady Charlotte, born March 19, 1776, married August 9, 1797, George William Frederick, present Duke of Leeds.

Lady Honoria Maria, born July 6th, 1777.

Lord William, born September 5, 1778; a midshipman on board the *Boyne*, died in the West Indies, 1794.

Lady Henrietta, born April 20, 1782.

Lord James Nugent Bernardo, born September 11, 1785. A captain in the navy.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son George, Earl of Leicester, who thus became second Marquis Townshend.

His Lordship on his mother's decease, succeeded to the titles of Lord De Ferrars (of Chartley), Lord Bouchier, Lovaine, Bassett, and Compton, being at that time seventeen years of age. Soon after his coming of age, having demanded his writ of summons to the house of peers, as Baron de Ferrars, of *Chartley*, he took his seat in that house in April, 1774, being placed on the Baron's bench, according to the precedence of that ancient Barony, between the Lord Audley and the Lord Dacre.

On December 24, 1777, his Lordship was married to Charlotte, second sister and co-heir to Roger Mainwaring Ellerker, of Risby, in the East Riding of the County of York, Esq., and daughter of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, Esq., of the same place, which Eaton Ellerker, Esq., was paternally descended from a collateral line of the very ancient family of the Mainwarings, of Over Peover in the County Palatine of Chester, and assumed the name and arms of the ancient family of Ellerker of Risby, by act of Parliament, pursuant to the will of his kinsman, Ellerker Bradshaw, of Risby, Esq., by which lady his Lordship has had issue three sons and several daughters.

First, George Ferrars Townshend, styled *Earl of Leicester*, born in Wimpole street, Marylebone, Middlesex, December 13, 1778, married May 12, 1807, Miss Gardner, daughter of W. D. Gardner, Esq.

Second, Thomas Compton Townshend, born in Wimpole street, aforesaid, March 29, 1780, died January 7, 1787.

Third, Lord Vere Charles, an ensign in the third regiment of foot-guards.

Fourth, Lady Charlotte Barbara, born at Pendley House, in the parish of Aldbury, in Hertfordshire, June 26, 1781; married, April, 1805, Capt. Cecil Bishopp, of the first foot-guards, eldest son of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart., and died October 3, 1807.

Fifth, Lady Harriet Ann, born in Upper Brook





JOHN TOWNSHEND

Admiral in the Royal Navy and M. P. for Tamworth; 4th Marquis Townshend of Raynham, County Norfolk, England.

ELIZABETH JANE STUART.

Grand grand-daughter of the Earl of Bute; 4th Marchioness Townshend of Raynham, County Norfolk, England.

LADY AUDREY-JANE CHARLOTTE.

Daughter 4th Marquis Townshend; married first a son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; second, General Sir Redvers Buller, nephew of the Duke of Norfolk.

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER.

Nephew of the Duke of Norfolk.



street, Grosvenor square, London, May 23, 1782.

Sixth, Lady Elizabeth Margaret, born August 26, 1784.

Seventh, Lady Arabella, born April 2, 1787.

His Lordship on April 6, 1782, was appointed captain of the honorable band of gentlemen pensioners to his Majesty, and on the 24th of the same month sworn a member of his Majesty's most honorable privy council; but resigned his command of the band of gentlemen pensioners on April 6, 1783, to which he was re-appointed on December 31st, following, and which he held till December, 1790; was elected president of the Society of Antiquaries on April 23, 1784; and on May 18th following, was advanced to the Earldom of Leicester, in consideration of his being descended from the heirs female of both the Saxon and Norman Earls of that county. In 1794 he was appointed joint post master general, which he held till 1798; and in 1799 was constituted lord steward of the household, which he retained till 1802.

The Marquis died July 27, 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George Ferrars, 3d Marquis, born Dec. 13, 1778; who married May 12, 1807, Sarah, daughter of the late William Dunn Gardner, Esq., but by her had no issue. He died Dec. 31, 1855, and was succeeded in the marquise by his cousin, John Townshend, Esq., an admiral in the Royal Navy and member of Parliament for Tamworth, (of whom presently) but the earldom of Leicester became extinct, and the baronies of Ferrars, of Chartley, and of Compton, fell into abeyance between the present Marmion-Edward Ferrars, Esq., of Baddesley Clinton, County Warwick, and Lady Elizabeth-Margaret Boulbee.

His Lordship John, fourth Marquis, was born March 28, 1798, and succeeded his cousin George-Ferrars, third Marquis, Dec. 31, 1855, and died Sept. 10, 1863, at Raynham, aged 66. In politics the noble Marquis was a Whig of a decided stamp, and he was a warm supporter of Polish independence. He was for many years a colleague of Sir Robert Peel. He married Aug. 18, 1825, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rear Admiral Lord George Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute and grandson of the Earl of Bute, Premier of George III. This truly noble lady was endowed with many rare accomplishments well befitting one of her high rank and station; highly educated, courtly, agreeable and entertaining, of a kindly disposition and pleasing manners, always showing natural interest for those around her she won for herself the love and admiration of all, whether the lowly tenant on the estates or royalty that found it a privilege to be her guest. Her ladyship departed this life at her late residence, Queen Anne street, Cavendish square, London, Jan. 27, 1877. Issue:

- i. Lady Anne Maria, b. Dec. 6, 1826; m. Feb. 9, 1854, Capt. A. N. Sherson, R. N.
- ii. JOHN VILLIERS STUART, present and fifth Marquis, of whom presently.

iii. James Dudley Bromlow Stuart, R. N., b. Dec. 14, 1832; d. Aug. 11, 1846.

iv. Lady Elizabeth Clementina, b. July 26, 1834; m. July 15, 1856, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M. P., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall.

v. George Harrison Stuart, b. Feb. 3, 1838; d. April 13, 1840.

Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte, b. Nov. 10, 1844; m. first Sept. 18, 1873, Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard, (son of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire) of Castle Rising, County Norfolk, and had issue two sons and one daughter.

The eldest son died in India.

After the death of her first husband, Lady Audrey m. second General, the Right Honorable Sir Redvers Buller, one of England's most distinguished soldiers. General Buller was born at Crediton in 1839, being of distinguished family. His father was a member of Parliament for North Devon and his mother was a niece of the twelfth Duke of Norfolk. General Buller entered the Army as ensign in the King's Own Rifles, and upon his death, Tuesday, June 2, 1908, the press of the civilized world published eulogies over this hero, the New York Herald stating, "By the death of Sir Redvers Buller, England loses one of her soldiers who for nearly half a century has been a conspicuous figure for bravery, iron nerve, and military skill."

His Lordship's father, Lord John Townshend, second son of the first Marquis, had also,

2. Lord George-Osborne, in holy orders; b. Nov. 13, 1801; d. Sept. 7, 1876; educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge (B.A., Fellow of his college, 1827, M.A., 1826); married in 1839, Jessie Victoria, second daughter of Vice-Admiral John MacKellar, and has issue,

1. Charles Thornton, b. Jan. 29, 1840; m. July 2, 1859, Louise, eldest daughter of the late John Graham, and has issue

1. Charles-Vere Ferrar, b. Feb. 1861;  
2. George Augustus, b. Nov. 1, 1865.

2. George-Ferrars, b. 1854.

3. Augusta-Mary, b. 1845; m. Aug. 16, 1865, George Brooks Meares, Esq., Capt. 7th Fusiliers, of Dol-Llys Hall, Montgomeryshire.

1. Earnest, b. March 4, 1858;

2. Henry, b. Aug. 18, 1859.

1. Lady Audrey-Harriet, b. Feb. 1, 1788; married Oct. 1826 to the Rev. Robert Ridsdale, M.A., prebendary of Chichester; d. May 21, 1876.

2. Lady Elizabeth-Frances, b. Aug. 2, 1789; d. April 10, 1862; m. Oct. 20, 1813, to Admiral Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., R. N., C. B., gentleman usher of the black rod. He died Feb. 8, 1877, at his official residence, the Palace of Westminster. He was born May 24, 1788. He entered the Navy as far back as May, 1808, his patron being Earl Spencer, then first Lord of the Admiralty, on board the Ville de Paris, 110, the flagship of Earl St. Vincent and Admiral Hon. Sir William Cornwallis. He served under Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth and other dis-

tinguished Naval commanders of that period, and saw some severe service, particularly off the coast of Egypt in 1809, when he served in the boats under Lieutenant Taillour against some French vessels defended by strong batteries in the Bay of Rosas. Afterwards he was appointed to command the *Cephalus*, sloop, 18 guns, in which vessel he contributed to the destruction of ten armed feluccas on the beach near Cetraro, in the Gulf of Policastro. He was subsequently actively employed on the Italian coast, and had some severe fighting with the enemy, until he obtained his post rank in July, 1812, during which period he rendered many important services. He returned to England with despatches from Lord William Bentinck. He subsequently was appointed to the *Bonne Citoyenne* and *Euryalus*, in which vessel he escorted his Excellency Sir W. R. Hamilton, the British Ambassador to Naples. In May, 1826, he was appointed to the command of the *Herald* yacht to attend the late Duke of Devonshire on his Extraordinary Embassy to Russia. For some time, as Captain Clifford, he was employed in attendance on the Lord High Admiral William IV, and in 1828 took out his friend Lord William Bentinck as Governor-General to India. That was his last service afloat, as he had not been actively employed since 1831. For a short time Sir Augustus sat in Parliament as representative for Bandon-bridge in 1818, for Dungarvan in 1820, and again for Bandon-bridge in 1831. In July, 1832, he was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the room of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, to which he was nominated by the late Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, an office which he has held ever since. The late Sir Augustus was created a Baronet in 1838. He married Oct. 20, 1813, Lady Elizabeth Frances Townshend, sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend, and by her, who died April 10, 1862, he leaves surviving issue his successor, Admiral Sir W. J. Cavendish Clifford, C. B.; Col. Robert Cavendish Spencer Clifford, late of the Grenadier Guards, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod; Mr. Charles Clifford, formerly private secretary to Viscount Palmerston, M. P., for Newport, Isle of Wight; and two unmarried daughters. The late Sir Augustus, during his services as Usher of the Black Rod, has occasionally discharged the duties of Lord Great Chamberlain during the absence of the late Lord Willoughby from England. He was the senior flag officer on the Retired List, his commission as Captain dating from July 28, 1812; Rear-Admiral, March 23, 1848; Vice-Admiral, September 27, 1855; and Admiral, November 7, 1860.<sup>1</sup>

3. Lady Jane, married Nov. 6, 1824, John Hildyard, Esq., barrister at law, who died Feb. 13, 1855. Her ladyship died at Hampton Court, 1879. Frederick-Patrick, in holy orders; born Dec. 30, 1767, died Jan. 18, 1836.

4. Isabella Georgina, b. Feb. 1, 1791; d. Sept. 17, 1811. Charles Fox, b. June 28, 1795; d. April 2, 1817. Anne, b. Aug. 31, 1796; d. July 30, 1822.

John-Villiers-Stuart Townshend, Marquis and Viscount Townshend, of Raynham, County Nor-

folk, Baron Townshend of Lynn, and a baronet, b. April 10, 1831, succeeded Sept. 10, 1863. Married Oct. 17, 1865, the Lady Anne-Elizabeth-Clementina Duff, eldest daughter of the Earle of Fife and has issue.

Lord John James Dudley-Stuart, Viscount Raynham, b. Oct. 17, 1866. Heir apparent.

Lady Agnes Townshend.

John James Dudley Stuart Townshend bears the hereditary titles of baronet, bestowed in 1617; baron, bestowed in 1661; Viscount, bestowed in 1682 and Oct. 27, 1797. George, the fourth Viscount, at whose birth King George I acted as one of his sponsors, was created (first) Marquis Townshend. John James Dudley Stuart is the sixth Marquis of the name and third in point of preference in the role of Marquises in the English peerage.

He succeeded his father, and in August, 1905, married Gladys, daughter of Thomas Sutherst.

Should Lord Townshend die without issue, the heir apparent to the Marquisate is his cousin Charles Townshend, who is married to ———, a lady of great wealth.

At the coronation of King Edward VII, Marquis Townshend wore black velvet clothes, the cloak, crimson velvet bordered with ermine.

*Edgar Townshend*, of the Shropshire branch, a lineal descendant of Sir Robert, 2d son, of Ludlow, Kt., Chief Justice of Chester.

Mr. Townshend's great-grandfather, grandfather and father were all in the Excise, his father reaching the post of "Chief Inspector of Excise at Somerset House," but the slowness of ascent determined him to place his sons in trade.

His eldest brother a retired shipbuilder, he is an Iron Merchant and his youngest brother a professor of music. He is married, has issue, and lives at "Avoca" Mulgrave Road, Sutton, Surrey, England.

[From the *Lynn Advertiser*, and *Norfolk & Cambridgeshire Herald*, September 27, 1873.]

## THE MARRIAGE OF LADY AUDREY TOWNSHEND

AT RAYNHAM HALL.

In the account of this auspicious event which appeared in our last publication, and which was copied from a contemporary journal, there were several inaccuracies. We therefore insert the following corrected report, with which we have been specially supplied:—

The morning of Thursday, the 18th inst., was ushered in at Raynham by merry peals upon the church bells, it being the day appointed for the nuptials of Lady Audrey Townshend, (youngest daughter of the late Marquis Townshend and the Dowager Marchioness, and sister to the present Marquis), with the Hon. Greville Theophilus Howard, second son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. The hour of 11.30 was appointed for the interesting ceremony, but long before that time every seat in the church was filled (except





JOHN VILLIERS STUART.

Fifth Marquis and Viscount Townshend of Raynham, County Norfolk, of Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire, and Baron Townshend of Lynn, England.

LADY ANNE-ELIZABETH CLEMENTINE DUFF.

Eldest daughter of the Earl of Fife and 5th Marchioness Townshend of Raynham, County Norfolk, England.

LORD JOHN JAMES DUDLEY STUART.

Sixth Marquis and Viscount Townshend of Raynham, County Norfolk, of Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire, and Baron Townshend of Lynn, England.



the space reserved for the wedding party and the guests at the hall), and every available "coigne of vantage was occupied by expectant sightseers. Shortly before the appointed time the bridegroom entered the church, accompanied by his best man, W. H. Willatt, Esq. The bridesmaids soon after entered, and their entrance attracted much attention. They were eight in number, as follows:—The Lady Victoria Howard, the Hon. Marquitta Milles, Miss Ogilvy (cousin of the bridegroom), the Misses Lily, Audrey and Evelyn St. Aubyn (nieces of the bride), Miss Stuart (cousin of the bride) and Miss Osborne. They were dressed in light blue silk, with garniture of Grenat velvet, with bonnets to match, and they had been presented by the bridegroom with beautiful silver bracelets and lockets, with the bride's and bridegroom's monogram upon them. But now every eye was turned to the north door, where the bride entered, leaning upon the arm of her cousin, the Marquis of Bute. She was elegantly attired in a magnificent white satin dress, with rich garniture and flounces of Brussels lace, and wearing a splendid Brussels lace veil, with wreath of orange flowers and myrtle. Her ornaments were diamond necklace and earrings, and gold and turquoise bracelets, the gift of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Attended by her bridesmaids, she advanced to the altar, where the bridegroom awaited, and the marriage ceremony was at once commenced by the Rev. Mr. McKnight, chaplain to the Earl of Suffolk, assisted by the Rev. R. Phayre, rector of the parish. The service being concluded, the bride and bridegroom led the way down the church, the path through the churchyard being strewn with flowers by the children of the village school. Amongst the guests staying at the hall and who were present at the ceremony were: the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, the Earl and Countess of Suffolk, the Lady Victoria Howard, Sir John and Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, Admiral Clifford, Sir John Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley Smith, the Misses Ogilvy, Mr. and Miss Osborne, the Rev. Mr. McKnight, Mr. Willatts, Mr. Willington, Mr. J. W. Stuart, &c. The wedding breakfast, which was of the most *recherché* description, was served in the Marble Hall, and amongst the gentry of the neighbourhood invited to the wedding we observed the Hon. and Rev. Kenelm Digby, Sir W. and Lady Jones, Lord Hastings, the Rev. G. Mrs. Miss Audrey and Miss Cecil Riddale, Sir W. Ffolkes, Mr. Somerville Gurney, Mr. I. and Mrs. Everitt, Mr. and Mrs. Franks, Mr. R. N. Hamond, the Hon. Mrs. Phayre, the Misses Troubridge, Major and Mrs. Hollway, Mr. Coldham, the Rev. J. G. Handford, the Rev. W. Barlow, the Rev. E. W. Mrs. and Miss Dowell, Rev. E. H. Mrs. and Miss Morton, Rev. A. and Miss Noel, Miss Hoste, Rev. M. A. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Elwes, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Hoare, the Rev. H. and Mrs. Jones, the Rev. A. J. Mrs. and Miss Johnson, and many others. One was reminded of those scenes which are the delight of painters. Along the spacious wood bordered walk, adorned with garlanded

masts, the visitors had assembled in picturesque groups, while further on, upon the lawn, were the West Norfolk pack hounds with the huntsman, and whips in their scarlet jackets, that attended out of compliment to the bride, who has followed them many a time across the country. All the tenants on the estates had the honour of being invited to breakfast, which was served in the outer court, and the principal tradesmen of Fakenham and Raynham had luncheon in the Audit-room. The total number who were feasted was upwards of 300. The church was tastefully decorated, and two pretty triumphal arches had been erected across the road leading to the village, and from the Marble hall door to the church gate numerous flags, banners and Venetian masts had been erected. A large number of the members of the "Raynham Provident Benefit Society," wearing their club bows and wedding favours, and having their beautiful silk banner, presented to the club by the Dowager Marchioness, were ranged on each side of the churchyard walk, and their appearance formed a pleasing feature in the day's proceedings. They were afterwards supplied with refreshments in their club-room.

After breakfast, the newly-wedded pair drove away from the Marble hall door to Castle Rising in a carriage drawn by four grey horses, the bride wearing a dark blue velvet dress with polonaise richly trimmed with fringe and lace, and bonnet to match. A numerous company, with the members of the club, were formed near the gate, and greeted them with the heartiest cheering as they drove off. The bride has much endeared herself to all classes on the estate, especially to her poorer neighbours, by whom she will be much missed. The presents of the bride were very numerous and costly, including a handsome bracelet from their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, a silver salver from the tenantry, a silver eggstand from the commercial inhabitants of Fakenham, silver inkstand from the cottagers of East, West and South Raynham and Helhoughton, silver cruet stand from the gardeners and gamekeepers on the estate, handsome cut glass flower stand and candlesticks from the carpenters, &c.

On the previous Thursday, the carpenters, bricklayers, gamekeepers and labourers employed on the estate, with their wives, to the number of 74, were invited to a substantial dinner of roast beef, mutton, plum-pudding, &c., with ale *ad libitum*, which was served in the Audit-room, and to which they did ample justice. The health of the Marquis Townsbend, The Dowager Marchioness Townshend and the Lady Audrey Townshend was received with immense cheering. The school children were also invited on the same day to tea. After spending the afternoon in various sports on the bowling green, at five o'clock they sat down to the good things provided for them. Having enjoyed these to their hearts' content, they again returned to their sports, and as it became dark two balloons were successfully sent off to the delight of old and young. Each child on leaving received a bun, sweets, nuts, &c.,



and then departed to their homes with grateful feelings for their liberal entertainment. The aged and infirm were supplied with tea, sugar and wine at their own homes. The wedding presents were displayed in the library, and everyone had the privilege of seeing them.

As the history of the chief branch of this family has been written several times within the past century, we did not continue it further, in a previous edition, than Sir Roger Townshend, who was knighted for meritorious services during the several engagements with the Spanish Armada in 1588, but since then much valuable family history has been extracted from the records, and as frequent requests have been made to continue the English family down to the present day, the compiler, after consultation with the Marquis Townshend and others, has decided to do so in this edition, and as the different modes of spelling the name have been noticed, it will be proper to again make mention of it here. The first part, *Atte*, seems to have been dropped during the 14th century, and from this time down to the dawn of Puritanism as many as twelve different ways of spelling the name have been found. Thus: Townsend, Tounneyshende, Townshende, Townshende, etc. About A. D. 1500, we learn it became fashionable to cut down still more; so Townshende was abridged by dropping the *e* in the first, and the *h* and *e* in the last syllables, which abridged form seems at this time to have been generally adopted by the different branches of the family; but soon after the year 1580, the chief family at Raynham, finding that this mode gave a wrong signification to their name, as they were the land-holders, *stadt* or *town*-holders of that section of the country, they again used the *h* in the last syllable, considering it more correct.

Burke says, in his "*Landed Gentry*," that previous to the ennobling "of the Norfolk family, we find the name as frequently spelt without the *h* as with, and according to Blomfield, the orthography of the old Townshend Monuments at Ryndham is similar. Spelling, however, in those days, was not considered a matter of much importance, and it seems not improbable that Townshend is the most correct, "*hend*" being derived from *hand* (Saxon "*henden*"), or the Latin root *hendere*, only used in composition, *to take, to hold, to occupy*."

Having enlarged on the orthography of this ancient family name, we turn our attention to the line of Robert Townshend, 2nd son of Sir Roger, by wife Anne de Brewse, who married Alice, daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Poppy, Esq., of Twyford, County Norfolk. This Robert, in his father's will, is called Sir Robert Townshend, Kt., and he bequeaths him his "*Cheyne of Gold*." Sir Robert was of the Society of Lincoln's Inn in the early part of the reign of King Henry VIII, becoming as eminent as his ancestor in the study of Law, and with his father attended the Duke of Norfolk at the reception of Lady Anne, daughter of John, Duke of Cleves, who married King Henry VIII, Jan. 1, 1539. He was afterward made king's Sergeant-at-law, 1541,

and knighted by Henry VIII, at Hampton Court, on Trinity Sunday, 1545, and the same year made Lord Chief Justice of Chester, in which post he was continued by both King Edward VI and Queen Mary. He deceased on Feb. 8, 1555-6, possessed of the manor and rectory of Twyford and Gayst, an advowson of the vicarages of the churches, the Manors of Swanton, Foxley, and Southwell in Norfolk, and the priory and house of St. Augustine in Ludlow, Salop. Sir Robert was buried in the high chancel of Ludlow church, in an altar tomb, which is a remarkable example of an early and very rich classic monument of the time. On the top of it, cut in marble, are the full-length recumbent figures of himself dressed in full armor, and his lady in the costume of her day, while figures of his children surround the base of the tomb. Over the monument, built in the solid masonry of the chancel, is a beautiful Gothic arch, and the family crest, a buck trippant, crowns the whole fabric, which is decorated with escalop shells and other insignia of the family; above the monument on the walls are the Townsend arms, quartered with the de Hanteville, de Brewse, Gifford, Lunsford, Schardlow, Carbonnel, Curson, Poppy and others; and beneath the beautiful Gothic window, of stained glass, is this inscription: "*Memento Mori Respice Finem*," A. D. 1581, and around the coping of the top of the tomb: "*Here lyeth the body of Sir Robert Townshende, Knight, Chief Justice of the Council in the Marches of Wales & Chester and Dame Alice, his wife, daughter and one of the heirs of Robert Poppy, Esq., who had between them 12 children, 6 sons, and 6 daughters lawfully begotten*." On the paneling of the monument are the names of his children, but time has obliterated most of them. The names, however, of Thomas, Robert, Isaac and Henry are still visible. This Sir Robert Townshend died at Salop, Feb. 8, 1556, and from an inquisition taken at Norwich, Norfolk, Apr. 26, 1555, and at Salop, 11th of Aug. following, Thomas Townsend of Bracon-Ash, Norfolk, Esq., was found to be his heir, who was at that time "22 years of age and more," and was seized of the Manors of Sutton, Swanton and Folsham, in Folsham, with Foxley Manor in Twyford, which came to him, by Alice his mother, daughter and heir of Robert Poppy, Esq.

Sir Robert Tounshend had by the Lady Alice:

- i. Thomas, b. . . bur. at Bracon-Ash, Norfolk, June 12, 1591.
- ii. Robert, b. . . bur. at Ludlow Salop, Aug. 28, 1614, mar. Anne Machell, Apr. 30, 1571, at St. Mary's, Aldermar, London.
- iii. Isaac, b. . . bur. He living April, 1552, under 18, perhaps from him Sir Isaac T., Com'r for R. N., will proved June 3, 1721, and his nephew, Adm'l Isaac T., Gov. Greenwich Hos'pt.
- iv. Sir Henry, b. . . bur. at Conde Salop, Dec. . . 1621, "reckoned himself aged 84." By first wife, daughter of

Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London, he had with other issue, Hayward T., Member Parliament, and Mary T., wife of Sir Philip Cromwell, uncle of the "Protector," OLIVER CROMWELL. By 2d wife, Dorothy Heveningham, he had Henry T., son and heir, who, by 1st wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Acton, Kt., and 2d wife, Dorothy, who was buried at Elmley Lovett, County Worcester, July 15, 1635, and daughter of Henry Bright, was the ancestor of the Townshends of Worcestershire.

- v. Thomasine, b. . . . mar. 1st, to William Curson, of Beckhall, Norfolk, and secondly, to William Rugee, of Felmingham, Esq.
- vi. Anne, b. . . . Raffe Dutton, Esq.
- vii. . . . b. . . . Richard Smythe, Esq.
- viii. Bridget, b. . . . Henry Acton, 3d son of Robert.
- ix. Grace, b. . . . Ambrose Gilbert.
- x. Alice, b. . . . Humphrey Archer, of Umberslade, County Warwick. He died, Oct. 24, 4 Queen Elizabeth (A. D. 1562). She died, Nov. 28, 5 King James I (A. D. 1607). She having married, secondly, Edward Coles, Esq.

Thomas Townsend, Esq., eldest son of Sir Robert, in 1558 presented the advowson of the church of Twyford, and in 1568, he passed his Manor to Rowland Hayward. He was married at Beckenham, Kent, June 27, 1558, to his first wife, the Lady Elizabeth Styles, daughter of George Periente, Gentleman, of Digswell, County Hertford [who died at Lavenham, County Suffolk, will proved A. D. 1532. He was brother to Sir John Periente, and descended from John Periente, of Digswell, Esq., and wife Joan, daughter of Thomas Mansfeld,<sup>1</sup> "a man of great name under King Henry IV, who married Matilda de Etton, of noble race in County York" (Harl. MS. 6147, fol. 50-51), and widow of Sir Humphrey Styles, of Langley, Sheriff of Kent, 1543, and one of the Esquires of King Henry VIII. He was afterwards Lord of the Manors of Hethill, Pennes, Standfield Hall, Carlton Curson, Carlton Peveral, and held interest in other manors, and the advowson of the church of Bracon-Ash. He acknowledged the receipt of the Herring Pyes of the Sheriff of Norwich, Sept. 4, 1576, and the year following Hethill-Green was divided between him and the city. On Aug. 16, 1578, he and his lady entertained Queen Elizabeth at Bracon-Ash Hall, where she dined while on her progress through Norfolk to Norwich, and had it not been for this family's Popish proclivities he would probably have been knighted, as Her Majesty conferred that honor on several of his neighbors. By this lady he had several children, but all died young except Henry, who was baptized at Bracon-

Ash "ye last of May, 1568." The lady Elizabeth Styles was buried June 30, 1580.

They had:

- i. Roger, bapt. July 5, 1563; bur. Jan. 22, 1573.
- ii. Thomas, bapt. Sept. 25, 1566; bur. Jan. 2, 1566-7, O. S.
- iii. Henry, bapt. "ye last of May, 1568," son and heir.

Thomas Townsend married for second wife, 1581-2, Anne, daughter of Henry D'Oyly, Esq., of Pond-Hall, Hadleigh, County Suffolk, and of Shottisham, Norwich, County Norfolk. By this lady, who was many years his junior, he had several children, and all died young except Alice, baptized May 12, 1583, and Mary, baptized Nov. 17, 1586, living unmarried in 1624. In 1585 his father-in-law, Henry D'Oyly, levied a fine of Pond-Hall, Suffolk, and Shottisham, Norfolk, and all others of his estate to him in trust, for the benefit of his D'Oyly children. He is often spoken of in connection with his own and the D'Oyly estates, and seems to have been quite a man of business, leading the life of a country esquire.

His daughter Alice married Ambrose Clyve, Esq., of Styche, in Shropshire, and by him was progenitrix of the Lord Clyve and the Earl Powis. He died at Bracon-Ash, and was buried June 12, 1591, and by a special livery, dated Westminster, Nov. 25, of the same year, Henry Townsend, Esq., at that time 23 years of age, was proved his son and heir. After the decease of Thomas Townsend, his wife Anne D'Oyly married a Mr. Wilmott, of Staffordshire. She survived him also, and wedded, thirdly, in or before 1597, Sir Robert Needham, of Shenton, County Salop, Kt., who in 1625 was created Viscount Kilmorey in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Henry Townsend, Esq., son of the aforesaid Thomas by first wife, Elizabeth Periente (Lady Styles), who had sister Katherine, married, first, to Sir Humphrey Drewell, of County Hunts, Kt., second, to John Bacon, of Hessel and Troston, County Suffolk, Esq., whose son, Capt. Robert Bacon, married Lady Cordelia, daughter of John Gyll or Gill, and widow of Sir Thomas Harris, Kt. John Bacon died Jan. 3, 1566, and she (Katherine) married, third, John Spring, of County Norfolk. Also a sister, Mary Periente, second wife of William Clopton, son of John Clopton, and grandson of Sir William Clopton, of Kentwell and long Melford, County Suffolk, by his first wife, Joan, daughter of William Marrow, of London, who had sons George, Thomas and *Townsend Clopton*. Thomas Clopton, son and heir of the aforesaid William Clopton, by wife Mary Waldegrave, had Sir William Clopton, who by wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, was father of Anne Clopton, sole heir to the knightly family of Clopton, of Kentwell Hall, County Suffolk, and wife of Sir Symond D'Ewes, Bart. This (Mary Periente) married, second, George Barnardiston, of Northill, County Bedford, Esq., and had issue Robert Barnardiston, son and heir.

<sup>1</sup>The Mansfield family of Mansfield-End, Lynn, Mass., kinsmen and next neighbors of Thomas Townsend, may have descended from him.

The aforesaid Sir William Clopton, by second wife, Thomasine, eldest daughter of Thomas Knevets, was father of Richard Clopton, of Grotton, County Suffolk, whose son, William Clopton, by wife Margery, daughter of Edmund Waldegrave, was the father of William Clopton, who married Alice, the daughter of Edmund D'Oyly, brother of Anne D'Oyly, second wife of Thomas Townsend, Esq., father of the said Henry Townsend, who, by first wife, Margaret Forthe, daughter of Robert Forthe, was cousin of Mary Forthe, first wife of John Winthrop, Esq., Governor of New England, who married for his second wife Thomasine Clopton, sister of the aforesaid William Clopton, of Grotton.

Henry Townsend, "Gentleman," and Margaret Forthe, "Gentlewoman," were married at St. John Zacharies, London, by Rev. Ambrose Golden, minister, Nov. 5, 1590; and the said Margaret was buried at Bracon-Ash, June 23, 1596.

They had:

- i. Robert, bapt. June 8, 1591 (old style).
- ii. Arthur, bapt. Nov. 16, 1593, who died young.
- iii. Thomas, bapt. Jan. 8, 1594-5.
- iv. Elizabeth.

By his second wife, Anne, daughter and one of the heirs of Berthram Calthorpe, Counselor of the Middle Temple, London, and of Antringham and Ormsby, County Norfolk, he had, it is supposed, no issue, as his will, which is quite lengthy, speaks of none by her, and it gives an outline history of the past twenty-five years of his life, a portion of which he appears to have spent at Gedding near Edwardston and Grotton, County Suffolk. Family tradition informs us, and we have sufficient evidence from this will and otherwise to prove, that the estates of Henry Townsend were encumbered before the death of his father, and he sold Bracon-Ash to Sir Edmund Riche in 1590. In this will, dated Sept. 10, 1624, and proved Norwich, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1625, he appoints his well-beloved William Payne, of Nowton, County Suffolk, Gentleman, his executor, and leaves his now wife Anne an annual annuity of £40 lawful money towards her maintenance during her life.

To son Robert £400, to be paid him by sums of £100 a year; to his *other* son, Thomas, £300, to be paid him in sums of £50 a year; and to his daughter Elizabeth £300, to be paid in sums of £50 a year. He leaves numerous bequests to others, and the residue of all his goods, chattels, ready money, and debts of whatever kind and nature they be, he wholly and freely gives to his executor towards his charges, and for bringing his body decently to the earth. This Henry Townsend or Townshend, for we find his name spelled in both ways, was buried at Gedding, County Suffolk, Aug. 22, 1625, and the original copy of his will was delivered to his executor, Aug. 5, 1626.

His third son, Thomas, was born at Bracon-Ash, and after the sale of the Norfolk estates he resided at Gedding, County Suffolk, until his majority, when he moved to the neighborhood

of London, where his uncle, Thomas Forthe, Esq. (of the Middle Temple, London, Jan. 10, 1590), resided, who was son and heir of Robert Forthe, D.C.L., LL.D., deceased, whose funeral was solemnized at St. Gregory's church, near St. Paul's, with heraldic ceremonies, Oct. 13, 1595, he having died the 3d of the same, seized of landed estates in Suffolk, Essex, Kent and London, also the Manors of Levehurst in Lambert and of Palmer alias Tylehurst in Croyden, both near Southwark, County Surry. Tradition and family records inform us that Mr. Thomas Townsend came from London and settled at Lynn, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, about 1637-8; and as John Winthrop, his connection, was governor of this colony, it is probable that his puritanical relations aided him to select a home in New England, whence many of his kinsmen and neighbors had emigrated a few years before. His wife was Mary, probably a sister of Anne,<sup>1</sup> wife of John Newgate or Newdigate, a merchant and selectman of Boston, who had resided in Southwark, near London Bridge, and who in his will, dated May 8, 1665, calls him *brother-in-law*, and leaves him a legacy of £10, to be paid him within one year after his decease.

1. Thomas Townsend was granted 60 acres of land with Lord Brook and others by the town of Lynn, in 1638, and he bought other lands near the iron-works and at Rumney Marsh, Chelsea. He is called in the records husbandman, which occupation many settlers of good families chose, and not being trades-people, the most consistent with their landed interests. His town-house and lot of 7 acres was on the south side of the Mill street near the Common, and on the present N. E. and S. E. corners of Franklin and Mill (now Boston) street, and he gives son Andrew the southerly corner lot of two acres, provided he would take care of the affairs of himself and wife for life; and after their decease, he (Andrew) to have all remaining property. He also gave bequest of £10 to son Thomas and £5 to son Samuel. His son John he had given in 1660, for marriage portion, a farm of 60 acres, next Mr. Nicholas Wylly, (formerly of Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk,) which he had purchased of Edward Hutchison that was formerly in the tenure of Mr. Edmund Needham of Lynn. This town plot, one of the best sites in Lynn and not far from the Rev. Samuel Whiting's residence (across the now Common), was next the Mansfield property, and was sold by his grandson Thomas, son of Andrew, to his kinsman, Daniel Mansfield, of Lynn, July 25, 1702.

He was made a freeman March 14, 1639, calls himself husbandman in his well-drawn deeds of gift to his children, and from his serving the public on more than one occasion seemed to have been an important citizen, and from papers bearing his name, and his beautiful autograph, now to

<sup>1</sup> Her will witnessed at Boston, Aug. 6, 1676, by Penelope Bellingham and Anne Manning, and proved April 8, 1679, by Mrs. Penelope Bellingham and Anne Gerrish, late Manning, and sealed with Gov. Bellingham's arms.

be seen in the Secretary of State's office in Boston, we have sufficient evidence of his ability. He did not agree with the Salem and Lynn Puritans in their extreme measures, and with the Rev. Samuel Whitney was opposed to persecution. Was a liberal and in favor of his neighbor Armitage keeping an inn. He died in Lynn, Dec. 22, 1677, aged 83, and his wife Mary died at the house of her son Andrew, Feb. 28, 1692.

They had:—

1. i. Thomas, born about 1637.
2. ii. Samuel, b. in Lynn about 1638.
3. iii. John, b. in Lynn about 1640.
4. iv. Andrew, b. in Lynn about 1642.
5. v. Elizabeth, b. ; m. Samuel Mariam of Lynn, Dec. 22, 1669. Probably other children.

Essex Ins. Col. [Perhaps the following were children of Thomas Townsend]. Lydia Townsend married Lawrence Copeland, 9th, 10th mo. 1651, died Jan. 8, 1688. He died Dec. 30, 1699, was born in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. She was in 1650 a member of Mr. Ruck's family, next neighbor of Thomas Townsend.

Essex Ins. Col., Vol. III, p. 235. Mary Townsend of family of Samuel Gardiner, deceased, 1661. Robert Townsend of Portsmouth, in Deposition taken 1668, aged 32.

Essex Ins. Col., Vol. VIII, p. 127. Salem 20th Quarter Court, "ye 30th, 1st mo., 1641." Thomas Townshend as juryman appears on the record.

2. Thomas (*Thomas*), born in England and came with his father to Lynn, where he lived and afterwards settled at Rumney Marsh, where he leased a farm of Thomas Mateson, who may have been connected with a family of that name living at Boxted, County Suffolk, England, of which Margaret Mateson married Walter Clopton, and John Mateson married Anne Clopton. These Cloptons had sister Bridget who married John Sampson, of Sampson Hall, Kersey, County Suffolk, whose son Robert came over to New England in the ship *Arabella* with Gov. Winthrop, and is called by him cousin on account of his 2d wife, Thomasine Clopton. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Davis, was member of 2d church, Boston, Oct. 30, 1681, and freeman, 1683. He is left a legacy by his father, in deed of gift to his brother Andrew, Mar. 24, 1674-5, and his will was proved July 1, 1700; leaves wife his property, but if she marries again it goes to his children. Appoints his wife executrix.

They had:—

1. i. Joseph, b. 23 10th mo., 1665.
2. ii. Thomas, b. Dec. 10, 1667.
3. iii. Susannah, b. Nov. 5, 1672.
4. iv. Joshua, twins, b. Nov. 21, 1674.
5. v. Caleb,
6. vi. Nathan, b. July 5, 1677.
7. vii. Priscilla, b. Sept. 20, 1679.
8. viii. Elisha, b. Sept. 9, 1680; d. Oct. 1, 1693.
9. ix. Benjamin, b. Jan. 10, 1682.
10. x. Hezekiah, b. April 12, 1685.
11. xi. Timothy, b. Apr. 25, 1688.
12. xii. Josiah, b. May 8, 1690; d. Sept. 28, 1695.
13. xiii. Thomas, b. Oct., 1692.

3. Samuel (*Thomas*), born in Lynn, and settled at Winnisemet, or Chelsea, Mass., where he held several important offices and where he leased a farm of Gov. Richard Bellingham, who was connected by marriage with the Goodrick families of Counties York, Lincoln and Suffolk; as is proved by letters to the Governor still extant in the Mass. Archives from his nephew and nieces, the children of Col. William Goodrick, of Kilby, (Skidby) County York. In these letters, dated York, 1662, and London, 1688-9, they mention much distress caused by the Cromwellian wars, and "the fatal destruction of London by a most wonderful and dreadful fire." We also find enrolled at London, Oct. 10, 1634, sale of property, &c., for £200 in Swinthrop and Froddingham, County Lincoln, by Richard Bellingham, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife; they then of Bromby, in the same county, to William Goodrick, Esq., of Skidby, County York. This William Goodrick was no doubt the same as the Governor, brother-in-law and cousin of Lyonell and Richard Goodrick, who are called of County Lincoln, and brother-in-law of Henry Townsend, Esq., of Bracon-Ash, Norfolk, and Gedding, Suffolk. The last mentioned Richard Goodrick and Margeret his wife, sold 1602 to George Townsend, of Nارفord and Cramworth, County Norfolk, Esq., and cousin of Henry Townsend aforesaid, the Manor of Waddingworth, County Lincoln.

Samuel Townsend followed the vocation of a husbandman, and from MSS. of the family letters and the records we know that he was a respectable and prosperous man; he was made freeman in 1683, having joined the 2nd Church, Boston, Sept. 18, 1681. By wife Abigail, daughter of Samuel Davis, who leaves her a legacy, he has several children. He was Administrator for son Jeremiah's estate, Nov. 19, 1690, also of the estate of his brother Andrew Townsend of Lynn, which was inventoried March 10, 1692-3, and was appointed guardian for his children, Abigail and David. He was constable and town surveyor, and is mentioned by Sewell in his diary, June 22, 1688, as being of a party which went with Mr. Nathaniel Newdigate (grandson of John) to Hogg Island, regarding an agreement about marsh lands there. He lived and died at Winnisemet, and from the inventory of the estate

1 The Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, inform us that Gov. Bellingham, soon after his arrival, Feb. 27, 1634, bought of Mr. Samuel Maverick and John Blackleach the Manor of Winnisemet. They having received it probably under the Gorges' Patent, some years before, and when Rumney Marsh was allotted his title was recognized, but not recorded until 1640. This tract of land seems to have been divided into farms after the English manner of dividing estates, and the Governor's will, dated Nov. 25, 1672, mentions two farms at Winnisemet, occupied by John Thomas Townsend, of Lynn, (the latter son of John Thomas Townsend, of Lynn), the rents of which he gave toward the relief of four daughters of Col. William Goodrick, as long as they had urgent need. Again in Records of Mass. Col., Vol. VI., p. 142, dated June 1, 1677. The Court in answer to the motion of Mrs. Penelope [Pelham] Bellingham, widow of the late Hon. Gov. Bellingham, Esq., orders her to have the use for life of the farm now leased by Samuel Townsend at Winnisemet, she to keep the house and fences in repair.

proved at Boston, Jan. 9, 1705, and settled by the heirs, July 22, 1708, he seems to have had his efforts repaid with gain, as his ownership of property in Rumney Marsh, Charlestown and Boston proves.

Want of space prevents a further recital of the Bellingham, Goodrick and Townsend connection; *tradition having its strong support from numerous facts and circumstances, already and hereafter to be shown, makes firm the belief that the intimacy of these families, both in Old and New England, was due to other ties than those of friendship and fastens more firmly the traditional cord.*

Mr. Townsend died at Winnisemet, and in the old burying-ground at Rumney Marsh (now Revere) is to be seen his grave-stone, bearing date Dec. 21, 1704, aged about 66. His wife, Abigail Townsend, was buried in the Copp Hill Cemetery, Boston, and her stone there records her death, Jan. 2d, 1728-9, aged 87 years and eight months.

They had, probably, the following issue, and as the records were imperfectly kept, we print verbatim the first two entries:

Samuel, son of Samuel Towne . . . . and Abigail his wife, b. July 12, 1661; m. 1st, Elizabeth . . . . Mar. 15, 1693; d. Nov. 20, 1699; m. 2d, Elizabeth . . . . Apr. 7, 1701. He d. Nov. 18, 1723, aged 61.

Abigail, dau. of Samuel Towne . . . . and Abigail his wife, b. Sept. 3, 1662.

Jeremiah, son of Samuel Townsend and Abigail his wife, b. . . . 1664, and d. Sept. 6, 1690.

David, son of Samuel Townsend and Abigail his wife, b. . . . Sept. 29, 1666.

iv. Jonathan, b. Sept. 10, 1668; d. Apr. 11, 1717-8; m. Elizabeth Waltham, dau. of Samuel, son of Rev. William Waltham, of Marble Head, Mar. 22, 1695; d. Mar. 30, 1749, aged 83. Their eldest son, Rev. Jonathan Townsend, of Needham, a grad. of Harv. Coll. He married Mary, daughter of Capt. Gregory Sugars, principal commander of the Naval forces which went against Quebec in 1690. She died at Needham, Sept. 10, 1765, aged 75. He succeeded John, son of Rev. John Wilson, of 1st Church, Boston, as clergyman at Needham, and d. 1762, and was father of the Rev. Jonathan Townsend, of Medfield, Mass.

v. Anne, b. Jan. 30, 1672; prob. bur. at Copp Hill Cemetery, Nov. 11, 1717, aged 45.

vi. Solomon, b. Aug. 1, 1676; d. 17—; m. 1st wife, Elizabeth Jarvis, June 20, 1698; m. 2d wife, Esther Sugars, dau. of Capt. Gregory Sugars, of Boston.

vii. Elias, b. Mar. 2, 1678; d. Nov. 1738; m. Rebecca, dau. of Samuel Frothingham, d. about 1738.

viii. Isaac, b. May 20, 1682; d. Jan. 12, 1718; m. Anne Ranger, July 6, 1703; d. Nov. 8, 1726, aged 50.

ix. Abraham, twin brother of Isaac, b. May 20, 1682; d. May 20, 1746; m. Mary Eustice, Nov. 30, 1708. She was b. May 4, 1682; d. Jan. 28, 1718.

They had:—

i. Abraham, d. at 3.

ii. Nathan, b. 1711.

iii. Joseph.

iv. Isaac.

v. Mary, b. 1715.

vi. Abraham, b. 1717. He removed to Biddeford, Maine, m. 2d, Dec. 8, 1720, Judith Edgecombe, dau. Robert and Rachel Edgecombe. Settled at Saco, Maine; d. at Hollis, Maine, 1746. She d. Dec. 3, 1773.

They had:—

i. Thomas, b. Oct. 29, 1722.

ii. Samuel, b. Feb. 14, 1725.

iii. James, b. July 31, 1730.

There is some trace of Thomas, but little record of Samuel and James, the records of the Probate Court in Portland, Me., having been destroyed by fire.

James Townsend, b. bwt. 1760-1770, it is concluded was son of James of Biddeford, who in all probability moved into Cumberland County, so left no trace in Biddeford or York County. He m. Abigail or Nabby Pittee, dau. of James Pittee, of North Yarmouth, 1794, and lived in Freeport, Maine.

They had:—

i. Sarah, b. Sep. 20, 1795.

ii. Phoebe, b. April 25, 1797.

iii. Charles, b. Oct. 27, 1799; d. 1827.

iv. Benjamin.

v. Eliza.

vi. Hannah.

vii. Jane.

Charles, m. Rachel Whitmore, of Bowdoinham, b. 1801, d. 1896, in 1821.

They had:—

I. Stephen Whitmore, b. 1822; m. ——— Brann.

They had:—

i. Rachel, deceased.

ii. Loella.

iii. Cora, deceased.

iv. Nellie, m. Chas. Case.

v. Caroline, m. Charles Hanson. They had: Margaret.

vi. Hattie.

II. True Whitmore, b. July 10, 1824; m. Susan L. Colby, of Bangor, Maine; b. 1838; d. 1895.

They had:—

i. Ellery Channing, twins, d. young.  
Edward Payson.

ii. Tennie Colby, b. May 30, 1866; m. William H. Temple. They had: Walter Parker, Ethel Florence, Bertha Alice, Edward Townsend.

iii. Edward Sands, b. Dec. 12, 1869, Chelsea, Mass. A.B. Harvard, 1892; LL.B., 1895; m. Georgia D. Sanborn, Feb. 17, 1897, at Somerville, Mass.

They had:—

i. Charles Edward Sanborn, b. May 7, 1898.



EDWARD SMITH TOWNSEND  
*From New York*

BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,  
 New York City.

FRANK G. CURTIS,  
 Jamestown, N. Y.





- ii. Newell Colby, b. Jan. 27, 1902.
- iii. Clara Gary, b. Feb. 22, 1905.
- iv. Edith Hellen, b. Nov. 25, 1907.
- v. Mabel Edith (Chelsea), b. Jan. 28, 1872; A.B. Radcliffe College, 1894; unmarried.

III. James, b. 1826; m. Louisa Witham.

They had:—

- i. Charles.
- ii. William.
- iii. Maria.
- iv. John.
- v. Walter.
- vi. Sarah, twins.  
Elmer,
- vii. Caroline.

\* 4. John<sup>2</sup> (Thomas<sup>1</sup>), born in Lynn, and settled in Reading, Mass.; freeman May 8, 1678. His father gave him a farm of 60 acres in the town of Lynn, Nov. 23, 1668, and he bought with his brother-in-law, Hananiah Parker, son of Thomas Parker, of Lynn, lands in Reading, of Edward Taylor and Elizabeth his wife, June 1, 1675.

He was by occupation a wheelwright and lived to be a very aged man; his will, dated June 15, 1722-3, styles him of "Lynn in the County of Essex, in this, his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, Yeoman. Being by God's providence grown into old age, and weak in body, though of *perfect mind and memory*."

His wills, dated Jan. 15, 1722-3, mentions having given his real estate to his sons; books and other household goods to be equally divided among his children. He died at Lynn, Dec. 4, 1726, and his will was proved at Salem, Dec. 30, 1726. Son Daniel, executor. He married at Lynn, March 27, 1668, Sarah, daughter of John Pearson, who was from Norwich, County Norfolk, England, and who was near neighbor to his father, on Boston street, Lynn; she died, July 9, 1689.

They had:—

- i. George, prob. his son, m. Rebecca Cowdry, Dec. 7, 1688. He may have m. 2d, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Crane.
- ii. Sarah, b. Sept. 4, 1673; m. Stephen Weston.
- iii. John, b. Mar. 17, 1675; d. Jan. 1757.
- iv. Mary, b. Sept. 2, 1677; d. July 6, 1717.
- v. Hannah, b. Feb. 11, 1680.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 9, 1682; m. Jonathan Nichols Apr. 11, 1753.
- vii. Noah, b. Aug. 30, 1686; d. Dec. 15, 1713.
- viii. Ebenezer, b. July 3, 1686.

Second wife, Mehitabel, daughter of Nicholas Brown, whose other daughter, Elizabeth, married Hananiah Parker, and he, for second wife, married Mary Barsham, widow of Deacon John, son of Henry Bright, of Watertown, Mass., and formerly of Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, England, married, April 23, 1690.

"This Henry Bright's sister, Mary, married William Forth, of Nayland, County Suffolk, and their son, Dr. William Forth of London, was executor for his aunt Elizabeth (Forth) Dells'

will, [widow late of Bowes, County Middlesex, Eng.] The 'Brights of Suffolk, Eng.,' p. 281, mentions an acquittance, Suffolk Records Mass., Vol. III, p. 170, dated Boston, July 20, 1659, and witnessed by three principal men of Boston, Edward Ting, Thomas Buttolph and Nathaniel Newgate; for Henry Bright of New England, the brother of aforesaid, for £200. These Forths were near cousins to Mary Forth, first wife of Gov. Winthrop and to Margaret Forth, the mother of Thomas Townsend, aforesaid. William Forth, L.L.D., and his brother Dannett Forth, woolen-draper, were appointed overseers of will of Edward Park, of London, proved Jan. 29, 1650. In a letter to Gov. Winthrop he is called cousin, and Henry Bright of Watertown, Mass., uncle, who is made attorney for his son, Henry Park, 1655. (Mass. Hist. Soc. Col., Vol. VII, p. 385-8, series IV.) Of this Forth family were John, Thomas, Robert and Roger Forth, all brothers of Dr. William Forth, L.L.D., and Dannett Forth, draper, and sheriff of London, whose daughter, Mary, married Francis St. John, brother of Catherine St. John, nephew and niece of Rev. Samuel Whitings, of Lynn, wife Elizabeth. There was, also, of this family, Henry Forth, Esq., Alderman of London, who married Albinia 'ye posthumous daughter of Sir Henry Vane, of Raby, 'County York (the Martyr), and Gov. of New England.'"

Henry Bright's will, dated Aug. 28, 1733. She died July, 1735, and her will was proved July 14, 1735,—giving a few articles of clothing to Hananiah Aborne and her property to son Daniel, whom she appoints executor. This Daniel had son Daniel killed at Lexington, April 19, 1775. He was born at Lynn, December 26, 1738, and a Deacon of the Church at Lynfield when the War of the Revolution broke out, and on receipt of the news of a detachment of regulars marching on Concord to destroy army stores, he marched with a company of minute-men and arrived at the scene of action about daylight on the day of the battle. Lewis' Hist. of Lynn, Mass., says: Timothy Monroe, of Lynn, one of the wounded, testified "that he was standing behind a house with Daniel Townsend, firing on the British troops as they were coming down the road on their retreat toward Boston. Townsend had just fired, and exclaimed, 'There's another red-coat down,' when Monroe, looking around, saw to his astonishment that they were completely hemmed in by the flank guard of the British army, who were coming down through the field behind them. They immediately ran into the house and sought for the cellar, but no cellar was there. All this time, which was indeed but a moment, the balls were pouring through the back window, making havoc of the glass. Townsend leaped through the end window, carrying the sash and all with him, and instantly fell dead. Monroe followed him and escaped."

After the regulars had passed, Mr. Townsend's remains, which had seven bullets through the body, were carried by his townsmen to Lynfield, and lay the next night in the Bancroft House, where the blood stains remain on the old oaken



floor to this day. He left a wife and five children. The *Essex Gazette* of May 2, 1775, in a brief obituary, speaks of him as having been "a constant and ready friend to the poor and afflicted, a good adviser in cases of difficulty, a mild, sincere and able reprove. In short," it adds, "he was a friend to his country, a blessing to society, an ornament to the church of which he was an officer." He was buried at Lynfield, April 2, 1775, where his monument now stands, with the following inscription:

Lie, valiant Townsend, in the peaceful shades;  
we trust

Immortal honors mingle with thy dust.  
What though thy body struggled in its gore,  
So did thy Saviour's body long before;  
And as he raised his own by power divine  
So the same power shall also quicken thine,  
And in eternal glory mayst thou shine.

John Townsend died at Lynn, Dec. 14, 1726-7. They had:

- ix. Thomas, b. Oct. 7, 1692; d. June 1, 1716.
- x. Mehitable, b. Apr. 28, 1695; d. Sept. 1695.
- xi. Martha, b. Aug. 14, 1697; d. May 27, 1729.
- xii. Daniel, b. Apr. 1, 1700; d. Oct. 10, 1761; m. Lydia Sawyer, Oct. 18, 1726.

5. Andrew<sup>2</sup> (Thomas<sup>1</sup>), born in Lynn; made freeman April 18, 1691. His father gave him in deed of gift dated June 1st, 1674, two acres of land, part of his own lot, south side the Mill street, near the commons in Lynn; and the rest of his estate after the death of himself and wife Mary (the mother of aforesaid), provided he would live with them and carry on their affairs during life. He was a soldier in Captain Gardner's company and was wounded in the great battle fought with the Narragansett Indians, in Rhode Island, Dec. 19, 1675. He married, July 18, 1678, Abigail, daughter of John Collins of Lynn. They both died of camp fever, he on the 10th of Feb., 1692, she on the 22d of Feb. following; and the inventory of his estate was made by appraisers chosen by his brothers, March 3, 1692; and his brother Samuel Townsend of Chelsea, and Samuel Johnson of Lynn, were appointed Administrators to his estate, which was settled May 1, 1694; and as guardians for his children, their uncle Samuel Townsend was appointed for Abigail and David, and kinsman Daniel Mansfield of Lynn, for Thomas, Elizabeth, Andrew and Daniel.

They had:—

- i. Thomas, b. June 11, 1679; d.
- ii. Abigail, b. Jan. 23, 1680; d. Feb. 22, 1692.
- iii. Elizabeth, b. May 21, 1683; d.
- iv. Mary, b. July 7, 1685; d. Dec. 10, 1685.
- v. Andrew, b. July 7, 1685; d. Dec. 1688.
- vi. Daniel, b. Dec., 1688; mar., had children, settled in Charleston, S. C.
- vii. David, b. April 6, 1691; mar. Mabel Shippie.

Samuel Johnson, one of the Adms. of Andrew Townsend estate, married, June 22, 1664, Mary, sister of Abigail, daughter of John Collins of

Lynn. Mr. Shippie Townsend's son David was a pupil of Maj. Gen. Warren [who was killed at Bunker's Hill]; and was during the Revolutionary War a surgeon in the American Army and member of the Society of Cincinnati, and his son, Maj. David S. Townsend, lost a leg at the battle of Chryslers-Field, Canada, in the war of 1812-14.

Dr. Solomon Davis Townsend, a distinguished physician of Boston, who was much interested in the history of his family, informed the writer that William Townsend of Boston, 1634, and Thomas Townsend, of Lynn, 1637-8, if related at all, must have been very distant relatives, as no relationship was claimed by his (the Lynn) family with the Boston family. He, by wife Elizabeth, a daughter of Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the United States, had Maj. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. A., now [1881] stationed at Washington, D. C.

6. Isaac (Samuel<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>), born in Chelsea and settled in Boston. He bought, April 20, 1716, lands on Winter street, of Henry Bridgman, joining to Colonel Penn Townsend's on north-west and north-east. He was killed at a fire in Boston, Jan. 16, 1717-18, aged 37. He witnessed Gov. Bellingham's will. Married July 7, 1703, Anne, daughter of Captain Edmund Ranger, who, after her husband's death, sells the property on Winter street to John Clark, Esq., of Boston, Oct. 10, 1719, for £88. Her sister Prudence (Ranger) married Mr. Ezekiel Clisby, and in her will proved Mar. 27, 1732, she divides her estate between her "two kinswomen, Prudence Ranger, daughter of my brother John Ranger, and Anne Townsend, daughter of my sister Anne Townsend, deceased." Mrs. Townsend died at Boston, Nov. 8, 1726, aged 50.

They had:—

- i. Isaac, b. March 25, 1704; d. Apr. 26, 1785, in Boston.
- ii. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 2, 1705; d. Sept. 28, 1768, in Boston.
- 7 iii. Jeremiah, b. Nov. 12, 1711; d. Jan. 6, 1802, in New Haven.
- iv. Anne, b. June 27, 1714; d. June 2, 1744, in Boston; m. David Bell, Aug. 28, 1735; d. Jan. 2, 1744-5.
- v. Ebenezer, b. June 25, 1716; d. Dec. 3, 1775, in New Haven; m. Elizabeth Larmann, Nov. 23, 1738; d. Aug. 30, 1774.

7. Jeremiah (Isaac<sup>3</sup> Samuel<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>), born in Boston, Mass. Baptized in Old South Church, Nov. 18, 1711. Moved with his family and brother Ebenezer to New Haven, Conn., where they settled May 20, 1739. He bought lands the year before (Mar. 10, 1738) of Mindwell Jones, in the Governor's Quarters, for £16; also buys, Dec. 10, 1739, of Ebenezer Mix, one-half of house and lot, one acre more or less, on the north-west corner of the Green or Market Place. He again buys, Apr. 6, 1742, the other half for \$260. Also house and land of Elizabeth Perkins. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of John Kneeland or Cleland, of Boston, Mass., member of Old South Church, April 16, 1722; married April 16, 1734, by the Rev. Thomas Prince. She died July

30, 1744, aged 33. Married, 2d wife, Rebecca Parkman, widow of Captain Coit of Boston (who was lost on a voyage from the West Indies), Oct. 9, 1746. She died in New Haven, Jan. 15, 1788, aged 69.

Mr. Townsend left to his descendants and younger contemporaries [many known to the writer] a record of his family, together with a tradition which has been proved correct by evidence collected from English and Colonial Records, and supported by numerous facts and circumstances. His change of residence to New Haven was through the suggestion of his friend Mr. William Greenough, a ship-wright of New Haven, who was from Boston and connected with the Stoddard, Chauncey and Shrimpton families, of Noddle Island (now East Boston). Mr. Townsend died at New Haven Jan. 6, 1803, and was buried in the old church-yard in the rear of the first church on the Green next his two wives, and the foundation of the west wall of the present edifice was laid across their graves, and their monuments are now preserved in the Crypt lately renovated through the public spirit and meritorious efforts of Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, Jr., Esq., a member of the society's committee.

They had:

- i. Jeremiah, b. in Boston, Jan. 20, 1734-5; d. Sept. 24, 1794, in New Haven; m. Abigail Woodbridge; d. May 20, 1768, aged 31.
- ii. Isaac, b. in Boston, July 18, 1735; d. Nov. 28, 1736, in New Haven.
8. iii. Isaac, b. in Boston, Oct. 13, 1737; d. June, 1818, in New Haven; m. Elizabeth Hitchcock.
- iv. John, b. in Boston, July 22, 1739; d. Nov. 30, 1739, in New Haven.
- v. Samuel, b. Oct. 14, 1740; d. Aug. 29, 1795, in East Haven; m. Sarah Treadway; d. Feb. 7, 1801, aged 64.
- vi. Hannah, b. Nov. 29, 1742; d. May 31, 1773, in New Haven.

His children by second wife, Rebecca (Parkman) Coit, were:

- vii. Nathaniel, b. Oct. 10, 1747; d. 1818, in Norwich, Conn.; m. Hannah Hughes; d. 1802, aged 42.
- viii. John, b. Aug. 1, 1749; d. Feb. 1833, in New Haven, Conn.; m. Martha Beardsley; d. Nov. 7, 1797, aged 45.
- ix. Rebecca, b. Dec. 14, 1751; d. 1800.
- x. William, b. Dec. 7, 1753; d. —.
- xi. Timothy, b. Nov. 10, 1755; d. Feb. 15, 1832; m. Hannah Alling.
8. Isaac (*Jeremiah<sup>1</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>*), born in Boston, came a child to New Haven with his parents. Commenced business in New Haven, but moved to Stratford, Conn., about 1763, where he owned property and most of his children were born. About 1783 he removed to New Haven, where he lived the remainder of his life. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Butler) Hitchcock, of Springfield, Mass., and cousin of Maj. Gen. David Wooster, killed near Ridgefield, Conn., May 2,

1777, in battle with the British forces under Gov. Tryon, while on their return from Danbury. Her sister, Abigail, widow of John Brown, married Capt. Ezekiel Hayes, great-grandfather of Ruthcroft Burchard Hayes, ex-President of the United States. She was born at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 5, 1741; died Nov. 9, 1792.

They had:—

- i. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 1, 1762; d. Jan. 15, 1852, unmarried.
9. ii. Isaac, b. Feb. 4, 1765; d. Nov. 5, 1841; m. Rhoda Atwater.
- iii. Kneeland, b. March 20, 1757; d. May 15, 1844; m. Sarah Thompson.
- iv. Jacob, b. April 10, 1760; d. May 7, 1852; m. first wife, Betsey Clark; second wife, Eunice Atwater.
- v. Abigail, b. Sept. 4, 1771; d. May 30, 1814, unmarried.
- vi. Mary, b. Jan. 29, 1774; d. Dec. 26, 1788, unmarried.
- vii. Sarah, b. 1776; died May 1, 1844; married Joel Atwater.
- viii. Anne, b. May 20, 1779; died Nov. 18, 1861, unmarried.
- ix. William, b. May 12, 1781; d. July 28, 1849; m. Maria Lampson.

Elmer Townsend (son of William), b. March 2, 1807, d. April 13, 1871, at Boston, Mass., where he went when about 19 years of age. He started as a clerk in a wholesale leather store and advanced rapidly to the point where he bought the business and conducted it in his own name. He invented many valuable machines that are used in shoe manufactory. He married Wealthy Ann Beecher, of New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21, 1833. Issue, Elizabeth and Elizabeth Mary, who died young, Henry Elmer, b. Dec. 20, 1841; d. July 11, 1891; Helen Cordelia, b. July 9, 1849, and Benjamin Beecher, b. Dec. 4, 1848.

Henry Elmer, married Emilie W. Kaupé, April 11, 1867. She was born in Crefeld, Prussia, d. April, 1906. Issue, Robert Elmer, b. Feb. 7, 1868; Fritz Edward, b. Aug. 15, 1899; d. 1898, and Lilian Henrietta, b. June 17, 1873.

Helen Cordelia, married Theodore Frelinghuysen Breck April 18, 1872. Dr. Breck was born in Vienna, N. Y., July 29, 1844. His family emigrated to America in 1635, he being a descendant in the eighth generation of Edward Breck, of Lancaster, Eng. His great great grandfather was graduated from Harvard College in 1742, and became a physician of prominence. His father, Dr. Wm. G. Breck, a practicing physician in Springfield, Mass., for forty years, is recalled as a masterly man with a natural talent for his profession. Theo. F. d. at his home, "Round Hill," Springfield, Mass., June 25, 1904. Issue, Helen Townsend, b. March 19, 1873, and William Gilman, b. June 12, 1875. Helen Townsend m. John C. Howard, of Chicago. Issue, Helen. William Gilman, m. Edith Woods, of Springfield, Mass.

Benjamin Beecher, married Sophie Anna Kaupé, of Crefeld Prussia. Issue, Nelson K., m. Marie K., of N. Y. C. Issue, Welthean May, b. 1901.

Robert Elmer, son of Henry Elmer, residing in Boston, m. Josephine Weildon, Ap. 1891. Issue, Robert Elmer, Jr., b. Dec. 11, 1892.

Lillian Henrietta, dau. Henry Elmer, m. Frederick Elmer Snow, of Boston, Mass., April 11, 1896. Issue, twins, died at birth, 1896; William Townsend, b. Sep. 19, 1897; Kitchell, b. June 29, 1899, and C—, b. 1905.

9. Isaac<sup>6</sup> (Isaac<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah,<sup>4</sup> Isaac<sup>3</sup> Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>), born in Stratford, Conn. In the year 1781, when but 16 years of age, he joined a Connecticut regiment under the command of Col. Meigs, and served until the close of the war of the Revolution. He commenced business as a merchant in New Haven, 1788-89, and was largely interested in mercantile pursuits by land and sea, having branch houses in Charleston and Cheraw, S. C., and an Agency in New York and London, where his brother Kneeland Townsend for many years resided. Was interested in landed estate in Virginia, Vermont, Connecticut and Ohio. In the latter State he was joint owner with his brothers of the town of Townsend, Huron County. During the last war with England he was, with his son Isaac Henry (late professor of law in Yale College), taken prisoner by one of the enemy's armed vessels cruising in Long Island Sound, while on the passage to New Haven from New York on board the packet sloop "Susan," Oct. 9, 1814. They were taken to Plum Island and detained on board H. B. Majesty's ship "Pomone," Captain Carteret, until ransomed.

Mr. Townsend retired from active business soon after the war on an ample fortune, and his business was successfully carried on by his sons. He married Rhoda, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Basset) Atwater, April 11, 1795. She was born in Hamden, Conn., May 13, 1766, and died in New Haven, April 10, 1840, aged 74 years.

They had:—

10. i. William Kneeland, b. June 3, 1796; d. Sept. 23, 1849.
- ii. Elizabeth Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1798; m. Isaac Beers, Nov. 26, 1821.
- iii. Isaac Atwater, b. Dec. 2, 1799; d. June, 1803.
- iv. Charles Henry, b. April 26, 1801; d. June 11, 1847.
- v. Isaac Henry, b. April 25, 1803; d. June 11, 1847.
- vi. Jane Marie, b. May 1, 1805; d. Dec. 15, 1814.
- vii. George Atwater, b. Oct. 28, 1807; m. first wife, Juliet Sanford; second wife, Mildred Parker.
- viii. Emily Augusta, b. Sept. 28, 1810; m. David Sanford, of Newtown, Conn., Oct. 5, 1831; d. Feb. 6, 1875.
10. William Kneeland<sup>7</sup> (Isaac<sup>6</sup> Isaac<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah,<sup>4</sup> Isaac<sup>3</sup> Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>), born in New Haven, educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, and commenced life a merchant. He was Director of the New Haven Bank, President of several Corporations and Associations, a Lieutenant of the 2d Company of Governor's Horse Guards of the State of Connecticut, a Justice of

the Peace and Representative for the town of East Haven to the Connecticut State Assembly. About 1830, on account of ill health, he retired from business and made his residence at "Bay-ridge," Raynham, then within the limits of the town of East Haven, but by an Act of the Connecticut Legislature annexed in 1881 to New Haven. This property he had bought of his father and uncle some time before, and it was a part of the original grant by the New Haven Colony to William Tuttle, the maternal ancestor of his wife, Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Hervey and Nancy (Bradley) Mulford, whom he married Dec. 3, 1820, and was born in New Haven, Nov. 26, 1798. This lady's lineage has been traced back to many of the first settlers of the New England colonies, among them Captain Lyon Gardiner, the first Patentee and Lord of the Manor of Gardiner's Island, who came over as engineer in the employ of the Earl of Warwick, and "en route" stopped at Boston, where he laid out the fortification on Fort Hill, and the season following located and built Saybrook Fort, which he so valiantly defended against the Pequot Indians, and where his daughter Mary was born, who married Jeremiah Conklin, from whom descended Mrs. Townsend's father. Hervey Mulford, Esq., a graduate of Yale College, class 1794, and a merchant; eldest son of Barnabas Mulford, Jr.<sup>5</sup> (Barnabas,<sup>4</sup> Thomas,<sup>3</sup> Thomas,<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>), born at Branford, Conn., Feb. 13, 1745; married November 10, 1771, Mehitable, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Punchard) Gorham, fifth in descent from Capt. John Gorham, who married 1643, Desire, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilly) Howland (and perhaps grand-daughter of Gov. Carver), Pilgrims of the "Mayflower," 1620. This Capt. Gorham, an early settler of Barnstable from the Plymouth Colony, died on service at Swansey of fever contracted in the King Philip Indian War, Feb. 5, 1676. His son Jabez, born at Barnstable Aug. 3, 1656, married Hannah . . . . . and was wounded in the same war, and for this family's efforts the Plymouth Court granted the heirs of Capt. John Gorham, in recognition of their service, too acres of the tract called Papasquash Neck, now Bristol, R. I. Isaac, a son of Jabez, born Feb. 1, 1689. His first wife, Mary . . . . . He moved to New Haven, where he bought lands in 1719, and married his second wife, Hannah Miles, by whom with other children they had son Timothy aforesaid. Both Mr. and Mrs. Townsend died at "Raynham." Mr. T. Sept. 23, 1849, and Mrs. T. Jan. 3, 1881, aged 82, and the next day after Mrs. Townsend's death, in the New Haven "Journal and Courier," appeared the following notice of Mrs. Townsend's useful and well-spent life, and three days afterwards an account of her funeral ceremonies. These in memoriam the writer prints for preservation, prompted only by love and affection for those whose memories he holds dear.

#### PASSED AWAY.

"Eliza A., widow of the late William Kneeland Townsend, died at the family residence at Rayn-

ham, New Haven, yesterday afternoon at half-past four. The deceased was 82 years of age the 26th of last November. She had been in her wonted health until about a day or two before her death. The cause of her death was owing apparently to sudden failure of the vital powers. She had lived to see her children grow up to fill honored and prominent places and to see her grandchildren likewise rising to places of honor. She had been active for one of her years, and retained to a high degree her cheerfulness, quick discernment and active powers of mind generally. She was the eldest daughter of the late Hervey and Nancy (Bradley) Mulford. The husband of the deceased was for years a highly esteemed merchant of New Haven, and on account of declining health he retired to the beautiful and picturesque property now the residence of the family, devoting his whole attention to agriculture as a science, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at the early age of 53, Sept. 23, 1849, after a brief illness. He was a devoted Christian gentleman, and his virtues and valuable public services were finely commemorated in a beautiful *in memoriam* tribute by the Rev. Burdett Hart. Of Mrs. Townsend it may truly be said that she was a lady of refinement and education, and that she lived esteemed, honored, beloved and admired by all who knew her, bearing her part equally perfect as a Christian and a gentlewoman. She was equally beloved by all, of whatever station; in the homes of the poor and the mansions of the rich she received equal homage. She was one of the ornaments of society in her youth and a most lovable companion in age. Though highly accomplished she was a domestic wife, the fondest of mothers, an indulgent mistress, a most sincere and disinterested friend, and kindly, generous and charitable towards all; and the next day after the funeral the same paper adds:

"The funeral of the late Mrs. William Kneeland Townsend took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, from the residence of the family at Raynham, New Haven. The grounds, so beautiful at all seasons of the year, wore a drear aspect with their thick burden of snow, ice-encased and dripping branches of the trees, and with a misty rain falling; and outward the water view presented an ice-bound harbor and sullen waves of the Sound in the distance. Notwithstanding nature wore this somewhat inclement aspect, the beautiful residence was thronged with mourning friends, many of whom had left homes of elegance and every comfort to pay their last tribute to the memory of the sleeper, whose long life had become invested with a radiance from her rare union of accomplishments, a most endearing nature and whose lovely character and Christian virtues shone more and more brightly as life wore on apace, leaving a store of precious memories to three generations of descendants. Officiating at the funeral were the Rev. Burdett Hart, of the First Congregational Church, Fair Haven, who delivered a rarely beautiful discourse in *memorial* at the death of Mr. Townsend, the

beloved husband of the deceased; and Rev. Dr. Bacon, the honored divine, who was the pastor of the deceased for many years. A finished and elegant tribute was given by the Rev. Mr. Hart, in which he referred to the beautiful Christian character of the deceased lady, and to the husband who died years before, honored, esteemed and lamented at the old home, where the closing years of his life were spent. The separation was now over, and both had left a precious message to their children and children's children and friends, in the dying words, 'Live for Christ.' Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, who spoke of the consolations of Christ as the true balm for the stricken heart; and the joy and serenity which Christ's blessing gave to the believing soul. Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, Senior, Esq., was in charge of the funeral ceremonies, and the pall bearers were six of the sons of the deceased. The death of Mrs. Townsend is the third in the family that has occurred in the old homestead in a period of 75 years."

They had:—

11. i. William Isaac, b. Nov. 28, 1822.
12. ii. James Mulford, b. Jan. 20, 1825.
- iii. George Henry, b. in New Haven, Dec. 28, 1826; m. Oct. 22, 1862, Mary Gertrude, dau. of James and Margaret (Snedecker) Bucklew, of Jamesburg, N. J., where she was born Nov. 12, 1838. He still resides on Townsend Ave., New Haven, Conn.
- iv. Frederick Atwater, b. in New Haven, Mar. 23, 1820; m. Jane, dau. of the late Roger Sherman Prescott, Esq., of New Haven, Conn.
- v. Robert Raikes, b. in East Haven, Dec. 22, 1831; d. June 30, 1857; m. March 21, 1853, Almira N., dau. of Hezekiah and Nancy (Landfair) Tuttle, of Fair Haven, Conn., where she was b. Oct. 17, 1833.
13. vi. Charles Hervey, b. Nov. 16, 1833.
- vii. Timothy Beers, b. Nov. 21, 1835.
14. viii. Edward Howard, b. April 8, 1840.
- ix. Eliza Mulford, b. Dec. 3, 1842, in East Haven; m. Oct. 13, 1863, Charles Augustus Lindsley, of New York.
11. William Isaac<sup>8</sup> (*William K. Isaac<sup>6</sup> Isaac<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah<sup>4</sup> Isaac<sup>3</sup> Samuel<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>*), born in New Haven; married April 22, 1850, Elizabeth B., daughter of Col. Mason A. and Elizabeth (Bradley) Durand, of New Haven, where she was born April 7, 1828.

They had:—

- i. Elizabeth Durand, b. Feb. 11, 1851; d. May 27, 1857.
12. James Mulford<sup>8</sup> (*William K. Isaac<sup>6</sup> Isaac<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah<sup>4</sup> Isaac<sup>3</sup> Samuel<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>*), born in New Haven; married Sept. 1, 1847, Maria Theresa, daughter of Epaphras and Sarah (Hall) Clark, of Middletown, Conn., where she was born, Oct. 10, 1828.

They had:—

- i. William Kneeland<sup>9</sup> (*James, M.<sup>8</sup> William K. Isaac<sup>6</sup> Isaac<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah<sup>4</sup> Isaac<sup>3</sup> Samuel<sup>2</sup>*)

Thomas<sup>1</sup>), Attorney and Counselor at Law, New Haven, Conn.; born June 12, 1848; was graduated from Yale College (academic department), 1871, with high honors. He then took an extended tour to Europe, and, on his return, entered the Yale Law School, 1872, taking both the Jewell and Civil Law composition prizes, and graduated, 1874, second in his class, with degree of LL.B. On his return from a second European trip he began the practice of law in New Haven and entered the "graduate course" of the Law School in 1876, taking the degree of M.L. in 1878, and of D.C.L. in 1880. In 1870-80, he was a member of the Court of Common Council, New Haven, and in 1880 was elected Alderman from the First Ward for the term of two years. In 1881 Doctor Townsend published a law book entitled: "The New Connecticut Civil Officer," and in June, 1881, he was appointed Professor of Pleading in Yale College. He married, July 1, 1874, Mary Leavenworth, eldest daughter of Winston J. and Mary (Leavenworth) Trowbridge, of New Haven, Conn. She was born in Barbadoes, West Indies, May 6, 1851, where her father was American Consul and a resident merchant and partner of the house of Henry Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven, Conn.

They had:—

Winston Trowbridge, b. June 10, 1878.

Mary Leavenworth, b. Dec. 6, 1879.

James Mulford, Jr., Attorney and Counselor at Law, New York City; born Aug. 26, 1852, graduated at the Hopkins Grammar School in 1869, and after traveling through Europe, entered Yale College in 1870 and graduated in 1874 with an oration, and was chosen one of the Commencement speakers. He took, besides other honors, both the Junior and Senior "Townsend prizes," was one of the editors of the "College Courant," ranked first in his class in English Composition and received the DeForest prize (gold medal), then the highest collegiate honor at Yale, being "awarded to that scholar of the Senior class who shall write and pronounce an English oration in the best manner." On completion of his duties at Yale he again visited Europe, and on his return studied law in the office of Chittenden & Hubbard, and at same time was a member of Columbia Law School in New York, from which he graduated in 1876, and in the same year became a member of the firm of Chittenden & Hubbard, and upon the retirement of Mr. Hubbard became a member of the new firm of Chittenden, Townsend & Chittenden. Mr. Townsend was married Nov. 15, 1882, in Lexington, Va., to Miss Harriet Campbell, daughter of Professor John Campbell, LL.D., Professor of Geology and Chemistry in Washington and Lee University of Lexington.

13. CHARLES HERVEY<sup>8</sup> (William K.<sup>7</sup> Isaac,<sup>6</sup> Isaac,<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah,<sup>4</sup> Isaac,<sup>3</sup> Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>), born at "Raynham," East Haven, married April 26, 1871, Mary Ann, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Prescott) Hotchkiss of New Haven, where she was born Dec. 5, 1839.

They had:—

i. Henry Hotchkiss Townsend, born in New Haven Sept. 30, 1874.

ii. Raynham Townsend, born in New Haven July 10, 1878.

A Yale graduate; after serving as house physician in Roosevelt Hospital, N. Y. C., married Juliet Stanton Adece, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Adece, in St. Peters Episcopal Church, Westchester Village, June 4, 1908. Dr. Townsend is now a practicing physician in New Haven.

14. EDWARD HOWARD<sup>8</sup> (William K.<sup>7</sup> Isaac,<sup>6</sup> Isaac,<sup>5</sup> Jeremiah,<sup>4</sup> Isaac,<sup>3</sup> Samuel,<sup>2</sup> Thomas<sup>1</sup>), born at "Raynham," East Haven, married April 28, 1869, Alice Eliza, dau. of Caleb S. and Mary (Foster) Maltby, of New Haven, Conn. She was b. April 4, 1843, in Triadelphia, Va.

They had:—

i. Maud, b. in New Haven June 21, 1871; died July 25, 1871.

DESCENDANTS OF JEREMIAH TOWNSEND (7) (ISAAC, SAMUEL, THOMAS), CONTINUED FROM P. 58 "THE TOWNSHEND FAMILY," AND N. E. REGISTER, VOL. XXIX, JAN., 1875.

Jeremiah Townsend (7) removed to New Haven, Conn., arriving May 20, 1730. He was m. in Boston, Mass., by the Rev. Thomas Prince, Apr. 16, 1734, to Hannah Kneeland, who d. July 30, 1744, (2) Oct. 9, 1746, Rebecca (Parkman) Coit, who d. Jan. 15, 1785.

Jeremiah Townsend, eldest s. of Jeremiah (7), b. Boston, Mass., Jan. 20, 1734-5 (p. 58) d. in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 24, 1794. Inv. Mar. 1795, £336. 7. 3.—Jeremiah Atwater and Robt<sup>t</sup> Townsend, apprs., s. Jeremiah adm<sup>r</sup>., wid. refusing. Sarah, a minor child chose bro. Jeremiah guard. m. by Rev. Mr. Whittlesey, Nov. 20, 1761, Abigail, dau. of Hon. Timothy and Abigail (Day) Woodbridge b. Stockbridge, Mass., Ap. 2, 1737, d. New Haven, May 20, 1768.

i. Jeremiah, b. June 27, 1762. Y. C. 1779: engaged in the shipping business with his f.-in-law, Jeremiah Atwater. He d. in N. H. of yellow fever, July 22, 1805. Adm. of his est. given to Wm. S. Hotchkiss and Thos. Townsend July 29, 1805; bond \$40,000; Anna, H. Denison, Lydia, James A., Chas. W., Nancy and Wm. B. named as heirs. He m. June 4, 1784, Anna, dau. of Jeremiah, and Anna (Mix) Atwater, b. Sept. 28, 1764; d. Aug. 10, 1852, a. 88.

1. Juliana, b. Oct. 15, 1785; d. Dec. 17, 1824; m. Henry Denison, pres. New Haven Bank—i.

1. Henry. 2. Charles. 3. Abel.

2. Anna b. Sept. 20, 1788; d. Ap. 11, 1810.

3. William Buck, b. Ap. 6, 1790; d. May 18, 1867; res. in N. Y. C., and was Editor of the N. Y. Evening Express; m. at Raynham, E. H., Susan T. Bills, and had besides 3 daus.

1. Kneeland S., b. at Raynham, E. H., Sept. 7, 1818; merch. N. Y. C.; residence on Staten Island, N. Y.

2. Henry Denison, b. Dec. 25, 1825; lawyer, colonel, N. Y. C.

3. William B., b. Dec. 4, 1829.

1. Susan m. G. S. Scofield, Agt. Am. S. S. Union, N. Y.

2. Julia m. Nathaniel Marsh, Pres. N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co.

3. Mary Townsend m. George B. Ripley, Banker, N. Y.

4. Jeremiah, b. Ap. 7, 1793; d. Sept. 5, 1795.

5. Catharine, b. Nov. 3, 1796; d. June 24, 1803.

6. Lydia, b. June 30, 1798; d. June 23, 1821.

7. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 29, 1800; d. Oct. 16, 1845;

m. Mary C. Mix—rem. to Mo. 1. James T. 2. Louisa R.

8. Catharine W., b. June 30, 1803; m. Francis T. Jarman: had son F. Townsend Jarman, merchant of New Haven, Conn.

ii. Woodbridge, b. Nov. 21, 1762; d. 1762; d. s. p. Feb. 20, 1793; m. Catharine — who d. a abt. 20 yrs.; (2) Sally Gorham—She m. (2) Isaac Beers.

iii. Abigail, b. June 29, 1764; d. Sept. 10, Sm.

iv. Abigail, b. June 24, d. Dec., 1767.

v. Thomas, d. s. i. at Nassau, New Providence, W. I., m. —

vi. Sally.

vii. James, d. in N. H. Ap. 1, 1870; m. — Cook, (2) Hulda Smith—i. by 2 m.

1. Emily. 2. Virginia: an Authoress. 3. Mary.

Samuel, b. Oct. 14, 1740, d. Aug. 29, 1795, in East Haven. m. Sarah Treadway, who d. Feb. 7, 1801, aged 64. Will proved Mar. 16, 1801. Gave all property to nephew Jered Andrewes and wife Dorothy.

Hannah Townsend (p. 58), 6th child of Jeremiah (7), b. Nov. 9, 1742, d. May 31, 1873, at New Haven.

Children by 2d wife Rebecca (Parkham) Coit. Nathaniel Townsend, b. Oct. 10, 1747 (p. 58), s. of Jeremiah (7) m. Hannah, dau. of John and Zipporah (Hartshorn) Hughes, Sept. 7, 1744, d. in Norwich, Conn., 1802, a. 52. She d. Jan. 23, 1799, a. 74. They had

1. Fanny, b. Nov. 7, 1776; d. Mar. 29, 1836, unm.

2. John Hughes, b. Sept. 1, 1778; d. Oct. 4, 1858, unm.

3. Charles, b. Norwich, Conn., Jan. 22, 1786; d. Sept. 14, 1847; m. by Rev. John Chester, D.D., at Albany, June 5, 1819, Jane Corning of Hartford, Conn. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Niagara Co., N. Y., Apr. 1814, and was Pres. of the Buffalo Savings Bank at the time of his death. They had

i. Anna M., b. Ap. 23, 1820, m. Alfred Parish Stone of Columbus, O., May 11, 1841. He d. Aug. 3, 1865. i.

ii. George C., b. Sept. 25, 1821; d. Jan. 31, 1852; m. Louisa Matthews, Aug. 30, 1843. He d. Columbus, O., Jan. 30, 1852. They had

1. Charles, b. July 1, 1844, merch't, 116 John St., N. Y. C.; res. Elizabeth, N. J.; m. thr. Sept. 29, 1868, Mary Mulligan. 1. Louisa B. Jan. 31, 1870—2. Harriet b. Ap. 1, 1874.

2. Louis, b. Clarence, N. Y., June 23, 1847; m. at Elizabeth, N. J., June 8, 1869, Carrie W. McKinley. He is in the Gents' Furnishing

business, N. Y. C.; res. Elizabeth, N. J. 1. Willie b. Ap. 8, 1870.

3. Edward W., b. Springville, N. Y., July 24, 1850; d. Nov. 29, 1854.

4. George, b. Columbus, O., Jan. 3, 1852.

iii. Jane C., b. Nov. 30, 1823, m. Guilford Reed Wilson of Burlington, Pa., Mar. 31, 1846. He d. Feb. 18, 1877. i.

iv. Mary W., b. Ap. 5, 1826, m. Andrew Jackson Rich, Aug. 12, 1846. He d. in N. Y. Dec. 15, 1870, Pres. of Bank of Attica, Buffalo, N. Y. i.

v. Charles, b. Ap. 12, 1831, Y. C. 1856, m. Martha S. Rich at Buffalo, June, 1856, d. Sept. 1, 1877, at Haslach, Germany. They have: Charles, b. July 15, 1857; Harriet, b. June 12, 1859; Edward Corning, b. June 10, 1860; Cora, b. Jan. 10, 1867.

vi. Frances H., b. July 25, 1835, m. Charles Russell at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1856. He d. Apr. 16, 1869. They had: Fanny Townsend, b. Jan. 7, 1857; Pierre Adolph, b. May 3, 1859; Charles Wilson, b. May 13, 1863.

4. Hannah, b. Mar. 5, 1780; d. Mar. 12, 1835; m. at Buffalo, N. Y., George Coit, Esq., Apr. 4, 1815. She d. Mar. 1835. He d. May 9, 1866.

i. Sarah Frances, h. 1816.

ii. Charles Townsend, b. 1819—iii. Geo., b. 1821.

iv. John Townsend, b. 1824—v. Francis Edward, b. 1826.

vi. Nath'l Townsend, b. 1829—vii. Eliza Ripley, b. 1832.

viii. William Benjamin, b. 1835.

5. Rebecca Parkman, b. Aug. 19, 1800; d. Buffalo, 1870, unm.

John Townsend, born Aug. 1, 1740, son of Jeremiah (7), died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6, 1833. He was a West India merchant, and a charter member of the 2d Company Governors Foot Guards, and at the Lexington Alarm in 1775 he marched to Boston with his company, under the command of Captain Benedict Arnold. Jan. 23, 1780, m. Martha Beardsley of Stratford, Conn., b. Sept. 22, 1753, and d. in New Haven, Nov. 7, 1797. She was the first person buried in the city cemetery on Grove St., Nov. 9, 1797.

They had

15 i. James Webster, b. July 20, 1782; d. Dec. 21, 1824.

ii. Frances, b. July 12, 1785; d. May 15, 1845.

iii. Rebecca, b. Nov. 24, 1788; d. July 23, 1869.

iv. Lucius Beardsley, b. Sept. 9, 1793; d. Apr. 5, 1794.

James Webster (15), born in New Haven, was a mariner. June 20, 1807, he married Rachel Mansfield, daughter of James Kiersted Mansfield of New Haven. She was born March 14, 1787, and died Feb. 26, 1855. They had



- i. Lucius Beardsley, b. Apr. 16, 1808; d. in N. H. Mar. 19, 1882.
- 16 ii. John, b. July 10, 1812; d. Mar. 16, 1867.
- iii. Mary Frances, b. June 20, 1820; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1899.
- 16 John Townsend 7 (James W. 6, John 5, Jeremiah 4, Isaac 3, Samuel 2, Thomas 1), Merchant and Captain of Militia. He married Feb. 5, 1837, Rebecca, daughter of Sidney Hull of New Haven. She was born Feb. 24, 1815, and died Mar. 6, 1849.
- They had
  - i. Amelia Hull, b. Nov. 4, 1837, m. Sep. 5, 1861, Elnathan Dwight Street of East Haven, Conn. They had Clara Rebecca, b. June 5, 1862.
  - ii. John Webster, b. Feb. 21, 1841. Hardware merchant in New Haven (The Bronson & Townsend Co.). Married June 6, 1871, Ella Talcott Hull, who died Mar. 10, 1872; (2) Oct. 2, 1878, married Mary Hickey, born April 4, 1849, died May 14, 1898.
- They had: Mary Ella, b. June 15, 1880.
- iii. Jeremiah, b. Apr. 28, 1843. During the Civil War he was Captain in the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers. Married July 5, 1881, Ida Vanda Huke. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1900.
- iv. Charles Knevals, b. July 10, 1847. John (16) married (2) May 15, 1854, Harriet Esther Sears, daughter of Elisha Sears of Middletown, Conn. She was born April 15, 1830; died June 15, 1891.
- They had
  - v. Harriet Rebecca, b. Oct. 31, 1855.
  - vii. Mary Mansfield, b. July 22, 1857, d. Mar. 17, 1859.
  - vii. Emily Allison, b. Sept. 30, 1860; graduated at Vassar College with honors 1884.
  - viii. Joseph Hendley, b. Jan. 18, 1862. Yale College, Class 1885. Physician and Secretary Conn. State Board of Health, New Haven. Married Apr. 28, 1896, Bertha, daughter of General E. D. S. Goodyear of North Haven, Conn., who was born Aug. 4, 1865.
- Charles Knevals (iv), son of John Townsend, Fruit Grower, Gold Run, Placer County, Cal., married in 1873 Emily Schofield of Leoni, Mich.
- They had
  - i. John Schofield, b. Oct. 1874; d. Feb. 4, 1875.
  - ii. John Webster, b. Feb. 15, 1876.
  - iii. Mary Elizabeth, b. Dec. 21, 1878.
  - iv. Emily Alvira, b. Dec. 26, 1883.
  - v. Martha Amelia, b. Oct. 13, 1888.
  - vi. Charles Herbert, b. Mar. 13, 1893.
- Rebecca Townsend, b. Dec. 14, 1751 (p. 58), dau. of Jer. Townsend (7); d. Jan. 28, 1800, a. 49, m. Abel Bucl.
- William Townsend (58), s. of Jer. Townsend (7), rem. Colchester, Ct.
- Timothy Townsend, s. of Jer. Townsend (7), m. Hannah Alling—i.
  - i. Patty, b. Jan. 18, 1781; d. Feb. 12, 1835, a. 55, m. Timothy Fowler, of N. H., 9 chil.; of whom:
    2. Caroline A. Fowler, d. Oct. 23, 1874; m. Jan. 25, 1837, Hon. James Edward English; b. Mar. 13, 1812 (bro. of Henry, who m. Grace), Gov. of Conn. 2 terms—U. S. Senator.
  1. Henry Fowler English, b. June 5, 1851; other issue dec.
  1. Grace Fowler m. Sept. 16, 1839, Henry, s. of James and Nancy Griswold English, b. Sept. 4, 1816; d. July 5, 1847—i.
  1. Benjamin Rice English, b. Feb. 26, 1842. Pres. Board of Selectmen New Haven; ex-Pres. Board of Fire Commissioners; m. May 17, 1866, Theresa Henrietta Farren—i.
  1. James Edward, b. Sept. 17, 1868—2. Benjamin Farren, June 25, 1873—3. Grace Louisa, b. Sept. 5, 1877.
  3. Charles Fowler, d. 1883. Many years City Eng. of N. H.
  - ii. Nancy, b. 1783; d. May 19, 1824.
  - iii. Timothy Parkman, b. 1785; d. April 5, 1825, unm.
  - iv. Charles, b. Feb. 26, 1795; m. 1821, Rhoda A. Thomas, of Mass.; rem. to Maine; merchant; she d. Nov. 10, 1835.
  1. Charles Thomas, b. Feb. 6, 1829; drowned in East River April 14, 1834.
  2. Betty P., b. Oct. 29, 1826.
  3. Emeline, b. Feb. 3, 1828; d. Feb. 8, 1854.
  4. George R., b. July 18, 1831, unm.
  5. Mary A., b. June 27, 1833.
  6. Rhoda A., b. Oct. 17, 1835.
  - v. Alling, b. Mar. 13, 1797; d. N. H., May 20th, 1866; m. 1829, widow Phebe Pratt. (2) 1841, Susan Blackman.
  1. Julia Ann, b. Mar. 16, 1835.
  2. Frederick Augustus, b. May 1, 1845; d. July 28, Sm.
  3. George Pratt, b. Dec. 21, 1846.
  4. Alonzo Augustus, b. Dec. 23, 1846; merchant; m. Nov. 19, 1868, Emma Benton, of New Haven. Mr. Townsend, who is a staunch Republican, was elected a member of the Board of Common Council of New Haven for the 9th ward in 1882; and in 1883 an Alderman for the same ward for the term of 2 years. Mr. T. is a Deacon of the Dwight Place Church, and has held other important offices of trust.
  1. Herbert Benton, b. Oct. 8, 1877—2. Mabel Cornelia, b. May 15, 1879—3. Roger Alling, b. Sept. 2, 1882.
  5. Edward, b. Sept. 28, 1849.
  6. Emily Maria, b. April 11, 1855.
  - vi. William, b. June 16, 1799; m. Mar. 12, 1826, Maria Miles McNeil; b. 1797; d. April 20, 1831—(2.) Mar. 11, 1832, in Trinity Church, N. H., Rebecca Trowbridge, b. Nov. 8, 1798; d. in N. H. Mr. Townsend is a gentleman of marked ability and has held many important offices of trust. Is Senior Warden of Christ Church, New Haven.
  1. William Miles, b. Jan. 12, 1827; d. June, 1830.
  2. Susan Maria, b. June 31, 1829; m. Jan. 24, 1842, Albert Mix died at Macon, Georgia, Mar. 26, 1882.
  1. Albert Townsend, b. Sept. 14, 1854.
  2. William Miles, b. Macon, Georgia, Dec. 28, 1858.

3. Harry Crosswell, b. Macon, Jan. 11, 1861. Charles, Mary, Maria, Anne, John, of whom in 1881 Harry, Anne and John survive.

3. William Miles, b. April 1, 1831; m. Macon, April 22, 1857. Martha Anne Bond, dau. of Elijah Bond, Esq., merchant and president of the Manufacturer's Bank of Macon, Georgia. During the war for southern rights and recognition he served with the Confederate Army, entering the service in Dec., 1861, as Junior 1st Lieut. of the Napier Battery of Light Artillery, General W. H. T. Walker's Brigade, from which he was transferred to the Engineer Corps of General Joseph Johnston, where he remained until the surrender of that brilliant chieftain. Mr. Townsend writes the compiler: "The house in which I was born was formerly the barn of Benedict Arnold, who achieved distinction as a soldier and notoriety as a traitor in the Revolution episode with England. Here is a concatenation as it were of "Good Friday," "All Fool's Day," "Benedict Arnold," and a "Townshend." He m. (2) Ellen Amelia, only surviving daughter of Dr. Thomas Dutton of Milford, Conn., b. July 11th, 1842. i. by 1st m.

1. Grace Wylie, b. Macon, Ga., Jan. 21, 1861.

i. by 2d m.:

2. Ellen Dutton, of New Haven, June 18, 1870.

3. Isabel Dutton, of New Haven, Mar. 21, 1872.

4. Alice Rebecca Dutton, b., N. H., Feb. 21, 1882.

4. Henry Alonzo, d. Mar. 1, 1841.

5. Charles Timothy, b. Oct. 17, 1833; m. Oct. 24, 1855, Elizabeth Augusta Ford, who d. April 17, 1861, a. 27—(2.) Adela Josephene Barnes, May 20th, 1863.

1. Charles Edwin, b. July 1, 1866.

6. James Edwin, b. Dec. 10, 1835; d. Oct. 18, 1853.

7. Emily Rebecca, b. Oct. 20, 1837; d. Feb. 5, 1844.

Kneeland, s. of Isaac Townsend (8), p. 59; b. in Stratford, Conn.; m. Dec. 12, 1789, Susanna Thompson, who d. at Milan, O., April 6, 1842; a 74 s. i.

Jacob, s. of Isaac Townsend (8), p. 59, b. Stratford, Conn., April 10, 1769; sometime in shipping bus. in New Haven, firm of Gillet & Townsend. Mr. Townsend about the year 1804 freighted a vessel at New Haven with a complete outfit for a country store and sailed for Mattamasket, North Carolina. He also took several ship carpenters and there cut timber and built the ship "Keziah," which, when completed, he loaded with lumber, naval stores and re-embarked the goods from the store unsold, and sailed for the West Indies, where the cargo and goods were exchanged in part for a return cargo which he sold in New Haven at a good profit. He was a large owner in the Derby Fishing Co., and on account of losses by the Milan Decree and Embargo, settled his Connecticut business and removed to Lewiston, Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1808, and in

company with Hon. Alvin Bronson, afterwards the first mayor of Oswego, and Capt. Sheldon Thompson, who had commanded the ship "Keziah" (Townsend, Bronson & Co.), engaged in transportation and trading on the lakes.

Mr. Townsend was part owner of the schooner Erie, the first vessel that passed through the Welland canal. Two of his vessels, "Gov. Tompkins," and the "Fair American," were in Com. Chauncey's Fleet in the war of 1812 and at the close of the war were bought of the U. S. Gov. by Mr. Townsend's firm and resumed the transportation business. He bought a fine estate of 300 acres on the heights above Lewiston, on which a battery was erected (Fort Gray) and a regiment of riflemen quartered in war of 1812-14. At burning of Lewiston, his store, before mentioned, was destroyed. In 1848 he removed to Buffalo, and d. there at the house of his son-in-law J. C. Evans, Esq., May 7, 1852, a. 83 yrs. He m. July 1798, Betsy, dau. of Sheldon Clark, of Derby, Conn. (2.) Feb., 1806, Eunice, dau. of Eldad Atwater, of N. H.; b. Oct. 30, 1781; d. Buffalo, Aug. 2, 1848.

1. Kneeland, b. Derby, Conn., April 16, 1800; d. Lewiston; m. at L., July 1, 1821, Caroline, dau. of Hon. Gideon Frisbie; b. Johnstown, N. Y., May 15, 1804; d. at Milan, O., 1873, i. at L. While living Mr. T. compiled for the writer more than 50 pages of reminiscences of New Haven and its environs.

1. Kneeland, b. May 14, 1823; m. ——— and had:

1. Arthur K., b. Sept. 5, 1857—2. Harriet M., b. June 14, 1859.

2. Elizabeth F., b. Aug. 7, 1827; d. Newark, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1840.

3. Jacob B., b. June 20, 1824; d. on Lake Erie, Nov. 7, 1844; bu. Sandusky, O.

4. Harriet, b. Sept. 25, 1828; d. Milan, O., Jan. 6, 1847.

5. William C., b. Mar. 31, 1830; d. Aug. 5, 1831.

6. Susan P., b. Sept. 6, 1832; d. Mar. 30, 1848.

7. William R., b. Gaines, N. Y., April 15, 1833; d. Victor, N. Y., Aug. 1834.

8. Mary Anne, b. V. Aug. 7, 1834; d. M. Feb. 28, 1851; m. George Wood.

1. Caddie, b. Sept. 5, 1857.

9. Dorothea, b. V. Oct. 27, 1835; d. M. July 28, 1850.

10. Sarah, b. Newark, N. Y., June 28, 1844; d. Feb. 7, 1845.

ii. Sheldon Clark, b. N. H., Jan. 18, 1802; m. at Niagara Falls, Mar. 14, 1824, Rachel, dau. of Samuel and Mary Tompkins, of Niagara, N. Y.; b. Westchester Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1803—res. Lewiston. To this gentleman now (1884) living, the compiler is indebted for many historical and genealogical facts and his genealogy of this branch of the family. Mr. Townsend's well-spent life has been devoted to the noblest works of man, having held many offices of trust, notwithstanding his business relations. He has for many years officiated as a "Local Preacher" in the Methodist



Episcopal Church, a class of men much appreciated in Frontier settlements.

1. Samuel, b. Jan. 14, 1825; m. Feb. 13, 1850, Susan, dau. of Thomas and Fanny Pool; b. L. Dec. 3, 1828. i.

1. Fanny, b. Feb. 15, 1851; 2. Kate E., b. May 13, 1853.

3. George, b. Oct. 15, 1855; d. Mar. 10, 1857.

4. James S., b. Feb. 10, 1859—5. Charles E., b. Mar. 5, 1863; d. Jan. 29, 1864—6. William C., b. Oct. 2, 1866.

2. Charles A., b. Aug. 7, 1828; enlisted Co. F. 21 Reg. Ind. Vols.; was disabled and discharged at Baltimore, Md.; returned home and d. s. i. July 9, 1862; m. Caroline Dutton of Cambria, N. Y.

3. Anna, b. Ap. 27, 1832; d. May 28, 1836.

4. Jane A., b. Ap. 29, 1834; m. William B. Cook of Cambria.

1. Mary E. 2. Sheldon N. 3. Sarah R.

4. Laura V.

iii. Charles A., d. inf., bur. at Carlisle, N. Y., on journey to Buffalo, where his father settled.

iv. Lydia Ann, b. Lewiston, 1815. Now living, 1884.

v. Jane A., b. July 19, 1814; m. Aug. 25th, 1834, James C. Evans, Esq., merchant and founder of the Evans Line of steamboats plying on the Lakes. She d. at Lewiston, Ap. 29, 1870, a. 56.

1. Edwin Townsend, b. Oct. 11, 1837. A leading merchant and banker of Buffalo, N. Y., and largely interested in Lake Commerce.

2. George Atwater, b. May 22, 1842; d. Mar. 19, 1844.

3. Mary Jane, b. Mar. 16, 1845.

4. Ella Kate, b. Ap. 26, 1851.

vi. Mary, m. William Hotchkiss, of L.; b. Clinton, Oneida Co., 1809—moved to Lewiston 1815—became wealthy. He was a man of great public spirit; d. of apoplexy Mar., 1875. Had 1, Eugene; 2, Charles Townsend; 3, Lander W.; 4, Seth C., 5, George A.

vii. Eunice Atwater, d. Buffalo, Aug. 2, 1848. Sarah Townsend, b. Jan. 23, 1776, dau. of Isaac Townsend (8), p. 59; d. May 1, 1844; m. Joel Atwater; b. Nov. 1, 1769.

i. Frederick Isaac Atwater, d. unm.

ii. William Townsend Atwater, d. unm.

iii. Harriet Maria Atwater, d. y.

iv. Harriet Maria Atwater—5. Eliza Ann.

v. Grace Ann Atwater, m. Abraham Muddock, and residence Columbus, Miss.

vi. Elizabeth Ann Atwater, m. Geo. M. Blakeslee, Esq., of North Haven, Conn.

William Townsend, b. May 12, 1781, youngest son of Isaac Townsend (8), p. 59, merch. in New Haven with his brothers I. K. & Jacob Townsend. He rem. abt. 1815 to Sandusky, O., and became one of the first merchants of the place. He was largely interested in transportation on the Great Lakes; one of the first to introduce steam between Buffalo and Sandusky. Had valuable stores and warehouses and wharves at the latter place, and a branch house at Milan,

Ohio. He d. July 27, 1849; m. Aug. 28, 1824, Maria Lampson, b. Burlington, Vt., Mar. 18, 1801;

i. Mary Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1825; m. Aug. 7, 1844, Pitt Cook, Esq., firm of Jay Cook & Co., bankers, who negotiated a loan of \$300,000,000 for the U. S. Government, and who built the northern Pacific R. R.

ii. Emily Augusta, b. Feb. 16, 1827; m. Oct. 20, 1846, G. W. Pritchard of N. Y. C.

iii. Sarah Maria, b. Aug. 17, 1829; d.

iv. Sarah Maria, b. Aug. 15, 1832; d. Aug. 1, 1849.

v. Susan Jane, b. Nov. 20, 1835; m. Aug. 18, 1858, Charles B. Wright.

vi. Julia Ann, b. May 30, 1837; m. Thomas A. Jacobs.

vii. William Kneeland Dell, b. Jan. 3, 1840.

viii. Louisa Eugenia, b. July 13, 1845.

Elizabeth Mary Townsend, b. Feb. 18, 1798 (p. 60 —Jeremiah, Isaac, Isaac); m. Nov. 26, 1821, Isaac Beers.

i. Jane Townsend Beers.

ii. John Phelps Beers, druggist, New Haven, Conn.; m. Miss Sanford of Newtown, Conn. i.

1. Charles, m. and has fam.

iii. Charles Ives Beers, of Chicago, Ill., 1884, merchant and capitalist.

iv. Wm. Isaac Beers.

v. Jane Maria Beers, m. Wm. Evans of Buffalo, merchant and manufacturer.

vi. Emma Eliza Beers.

Isaac Atwater and Charles, chil. of Isaac Townsend (9), p. 60; d. June 30, 1803, and bur. side by side in the same grave.

Isaac Henry, Prof. Yale College, see p. 59-60. Jane Maria.

Geo. Atwater, s. of Isaac Townsend (9) (p. 60), m. (1) Juliet Sanford; (2) June 24th, 1853, Mildred Parker, had i. He was many years a leading Dry Goods merchant (Hook and Townsend) of New York, President Continental Bank, N. Y.

i. Geo. Parker, who m. Mar. 1st, 1873, Mary Josephine Caffrey. Ch: Mildred Agnes, Paul Donald, Maud Josephine.

ii. Mildred.

iii. Emily.

Emily Augusta, dau. of Isaac Townsend (9) (p. 60), m. the Hon. David Sanford of Sandy Hook, Newtown, Conn., extensively engaged in manufactures, and had

i. John Townsend Sanford. He is the General Traffic manager of the Chicago and Rock Island R. R. He m. Harriet Mills, of Sandusky, O.

ii. William Sanford m. and has i.

iii. George Sanford d. y.

iv. Paul Sanford.

v. Jane Sanford, m. Rev. Mr. Moore, and has a son.

vi. Grace Sanford d. y.

DESCENDANTS OF EBENEZER  
TOWNSEND.

Ebenezer Townsend, b. Boston, Mass., June 25, 1716; (p. 57 Isaac, Samuel, Thomas,) with brother Jeremiah removed to New Haven, Conn., May 20, 1730. He was a builder and built the old court or colony house on the New Haven Green. He d. Dec. 30, 1775. Son Ebenezer admr., bond £300 and was authorized to sell the real estate in 1777. He m. Boston, Sept. 19, 1738, Elizabeth Larmon, b. Sept. 6, 1718; d. in N. H. Aug. 30, 1784. 7 chil. b. in N. H.

- i. Ebenezer, b. Sept. 2; d. Sept. 23, 1739.
- ii. Sarah, b. Nov. 14, 1740; d. Sept. 22, 1802.
16. iii. Ebenezer, b. July 27, 1742.
- iv. Solomon, b. Oct. 3, 1744; d. in N. H.;
- m. — and had
1. Elijah, rem to Phil.
- v. Betsey, b. Oct. 2, 1746; d. s. p., 1820; m. — Capering; rem. to N. Y. State.
17. vi. Robert, b. Aug. 14, 1748.
- vii. Jeremiah, b. Sept. 29, 1751; d. Aug. 14, 1752.

- viii. Elias, b. May 25, 1754; rem. to Maine.
- ix. Hezekiah, b. Mar. 9, 1755.
- x. Anna, b. June 24, 1756; d. 1837; m. Daniel Goffe Phipps, merchant of New Haven, Conn.
- xi. Abigail, b. Nov. 5, 1758; m. — Goodwin; rem. to Poughkeepsie.
- xii. Julia, b. Apr. 6, 1760.

Ebenezer Townsend,<sup>16</sup> b. July 27, 1742; d. N. H., July 21, 1824; will dated Nov. 30, 1812, names wf. Thankful Sophia—dau. Sarah Howe, wf. of Hezekiah—s. Elihu—dau. Grace, wf. of Nathan Starr, and such chil. of s. Ebenezer as may be living at my death. S.-in-law Howe and son Elihu, exec'rs, but being found insolvent, commissioners were appointed to administer the est.; James and Isaac Townsend, creditors. A pew in the North Church appears in the inv., valued at \$200.

He m. Mar. 18, 1768, Eunice, dau. of Caleb and Mehitabel (Mix) Atwater b. Sept. 10, 1736; d. July 25, 1784. (She was wid. of Phineas Cook, by whom she had a dau. Eunice, who m. June 14, 1780, Capt. Stephen Dummer, and had Phineas Cook Dummer. Sarah Atwater, sis. of Eunice m. Samuel Street, and was mother of Titus Street of N. H.)

He m. (2) Nov. 20, 1785, Thankful Sophia, dau. of Ebenezer and Thankful (Nichols) Barnard of Hartford, bap. at house of Nathan Starr, Mar. 24, 1751. She was wid. of Rev. Allyn Mather of N. H., by whom she had Allyn, a lawyer, and afterwards a ship builder, and Sophia. Her bro. Timothy Barnard was father of Hon. Daniel Dewey Barnard, LL.D., U. S. Minister to Prussia, 1849-53. She d. in N. H., Aug. 19, 1828.

Mr. Townsend was known at one time as the Great Merchant of New Haven, his ships making voyages to China and London from New Haven.

- i. Sally, b. May 25, 1769; d. Dec. 20, 1772.
- ii. Son, b. Jan. 15; d. Jan. 17, 1771.
- iii. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 24, 1773; he was a merchant, banker and ship owner; he d. in Ill.

Nov. 29, 1853. See his voyage in ship Neptune, Capt. Daniel Green, to the South Seas and home to New Haven, via Sandwich Islands and China. He m. abt. 1803 Clarissa Mix, who d. in N. H., 1812.

1. Emily, d. 1863; m. 1830 Edward L., s. of Elihu Mix, sea capt., b. 1802; d. 1880.

1. Edward Townsend Mix, b. in New Haven, Conn., 1835, architect of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and possesses the log of the Neptune, the first American ship that circumnavigated the globe while on a trading and sealing voyage, and owned by his great grandfather and Isaac and Kneeland Townsend, his cousins, and her Captain, Daniel Green; (the log was kept by his grandfather Ebenezer Townsend.) He m. Mary, dau. of John Hayes, a 2d cousin of President Hayes.

2. Clara Mix. 3. Fannie Mix. 4. Emily Mix, m. James Baldwin. 5. Anne Mix.

2. Maria, d. unkm.
3. Edward, d. y.

iv. Sally, b. Oct. 16, 1776; d. Cleveland, O., May 29, 1841; m. Oct., 1801, Hezekiah, s. of Hezekiah and Hannah (Beers) Howe. He was a posthumous child b. 1775; d. May, 1838. He was for 50 years a bookseller in N. H. Brig. Gen'l of Conn Militia, and during the war of 1812-14 was military commandant of N. H. i.

1. Ebenezer, b. Sept., 1802; d. Jan. 26, 1819.
2. Clarissa, b. 1803; d. 1873; m. Sept. 20, 1825, Alfred, s. of Gen'l Nathaniel and Catharine (Wadsworth) Terry, b. 1802, Y. C. 1821; d. in N. H. 1860—His sis. Catharine Terry was the 2d wife of Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon.

1. Clara Howe Terry, b. Sept., 1826.
2. Alfred Howe Terry, b. Nov. 10, 1827; grad. Yale Law School; Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.; unkm. He commanded the land forces at the capture of Fort Fisher.

3. Harriet Wadsworth Terry, b. Feb. 2, 1829; many years a teacher in N. H., and for seven years Lady Principal of Vassar Female College; unkm.

4. Adrian Terry, b. Sept. 12, 1831; was on Staff of Gen. A. H. Terry in the war, with the rank of Col.

5. Jeremiah Wadsworth Terry, b. May 25, 1833; M.D., was surgeon in 22d Conn. Vols.

6. Robert Goldsborough Terry, b. Sept. 27, 1837. 7. Eliza Howe Terry, b. Jan. 29, 1840. 8. Frances Terry, b. Jan. 10, 1843. 9. Frederick Terry, b. Ap. 15, 1845. 10. Jane Russell Terry, b. Dec. 4, 1846.

3. Jane Howe, b. Dec. 14, 1807; m. May 30, 1837, Moses Kelly, b. Groveland, N. Y., 1809; d. Cleveland, O., 1870; lawyer.

1. Frank Howe. 2. Jane Eliza. 3. Margaret Sterling. 4. Geo. Daniel. 5. Mary Sarah. 6. Clara Howe.

4. Francis Howe, b. Jan. 8, 1811; d. in Chicago, Ill., Aug., 1850. Educated at West Point Mil. Acad. Sometime Secretary of the Chicago and Galena R. R. Co.; m. 1841, Rove Victore Bailey, of mixed French and Indian extraction. 4.

1. Rose Bailey Howe, b. 1842; educ. at Cath. Con. near Terre Haute, Ind. Author of *A Visit to the Miraculous Lady of Lourdes*, and a much valued contributor to the catholic press, for which she earned the title of "defender of the faith." She d. unm.

2. Frank Howe, d. y. 3. Eleanor Howe, d. y. 4. Frances Howe (dau.), author of *Louisa Lalcau*, and contributor to catholic publications; unm.

5. Ann Howe, b. May 14, 1813; unm.

6. Henry Howe, b. Oct. 11, 1816; author of sixteen books, among which are several State Historical collections. See Alibone's, also Drake's Biog. Dict. He m. Sept. 8, 1847, Frances A., dau. of Uri and Charlotte (Stow) Tuttle, b. N. H., Jan. 28, 1821—i.

1. Frances Charlotte Howe. 2. Clara Howe. 3. Frank Henry Townsend Howe. 4. Charles Tuttle Howe.

7. Eliza Howe, b. Sept. 29, 1819; d. May 8, 1837.

v. Caleb Atwater, b. Ap. 27, 1779; d. s. i. Ap. 24, 1858, in N. H. m. June, 1801, Nancy Barney, who d. July 7, 1865, a. 84. He was a man of marked ability, and commanded the ship "Clarissa," an East Indian merchantman; also other vessels in the European and West India service. His statements to Jacob Townsend of the condition of the Derby Fishing Company, accompanied with a scheme to revive it, show a marked ingenuity.

vi. Elihu, b. Dec. 6, 1786; d. in N. Y. C., 1853. Firm of Nevins and Townsend, stock brokers. He was one of the founders and first directors of the N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co., of the N. Y. and New Hav. R. R. Co., and a director of the New Jersey Central R. R. Co. He m. Eliza Nevins of Norwich, Conn.

1. Russell.

2. Eliza, m. Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., of N. Y. C.

3. Mary, m. Charles Davis (2) Dr. Mayo, U. S. N.

4. Frederick.

5. George.

vii. Grace, b. Aug. 28, 1789; d. Aug. 16, 1855; m. June 25, 1810, Nathan, s. of Nathan and Polly (Pomeroy) Starr, b. Middletown, Conn., Feb. 20, 1784; d. thr. Aug. 31, 1852. He was a sword manufacturer.

1. Mary Elizabeth, b. Ap. 14; d. Aug. 13, 1811.

2. Elihu William Nathan, b. Aug. 10, 1812; many years town clerk of Mid., and during the war Ad. Gen'l of Conn. Mil.; m. Harriet Wetmore Bush; several chil. See *Starr Book*.

3. Mary Elizabeth, b. Jan. 21, 1815; m. Dr. Brewer.

4. Ebenezer Townsend, b. Aug. 18, 1816; m. Almira, dau. of Chas. and Almira Strong Bapcock, b. Hrtf., Conn., Sept. 24, 1824; d. N. Y., Oct. 17, 1872.

1. Mary Townsend Starr, l. May 19, 1845; d. N. Y. C., Jan. 4, 1848.

2. Almira Starr, b. N. Y., Dec. 19, 1849.

5. Henry, b. June 28, 1818; d. Oct. 2, 1819.

6. Emily Helen, b. June 5, 1820; m. Samuel Ward.

7. Grace Ann, b. Mar. 20; d. Oct. 3, 1822.

8. Grace Anna, b. Aug. 16, 1823; m. Chas. Dyer (2) James Peck.

9. Henry Ward, b. May 30, 1826.

10. Frederick Barnard, b. July 2, 1829.

11. Edward Pomeroy, b. July 19, 1832; d. Oct. 12, 1835.

1. Robert Townsend (17), b. Aug. 14, 1748; d. N. H., Nov. 19, 1806; merch't; m. July 19, 1771, Hannah, dau. of John White, who d. Sept. 20, 1803. The following lines, taken from his monument in the Grove street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., bespeak his sterling character:

"This spot contains the Ashes of the just  
Who sought no honor and betrayed no trust,  
This truth he proved in every path he trod,  
An honest man the noblest work of God."

18 i. Amos, b. June 5, 1773.

ii. Polly, b. May 16, 1775; d. in Meadville, Pa., Jan. 1, 1855; m. Amos Benedict and had

1. Willis. 2. Mary Ann. 3. Jennette C.

4. Charles. 5. Amos T. 6. Frederick. 7. Robert T. 8. Wm. T. 9. Emily. 10. Elizabeth.

19 iii. Larmon, b. July 19, 1777.

iv. Betsey, b. June 6, 1779; d. July 6, 1828; unm.

v. Eli, b. June 10, 1782; m. June 10, 1804, Abigail, dau. of Stephen and Margaret Hall Trowbridge, b. Feb. 15, 1783; d. May 19, 1853.

1. Mary Ann, b. Dec. 12, 1805; d. Jan. 17, 1835; m. April 25, 1824, Nathan Peck of N. H., b. Feb. 6, 1802. Pres. Merchants Bank. He was run over by horse and wagon while crossing the street near his residence and d. about a week after, Jan. 26, 1882. Inv. \$301,000. He was for many years interested in foreign commerce and railroads and manufactories.

1. Julia Caroline, b. Feb. 26, 1825; d. Mar. 7, 1847.

2. Robert, b. June 24, 1826; Y. C. 1847; merchant; banker; treasurer New Haven Colony Historical Society.

3. Mariette, b. Aug. 16, 1828; d. at Palatka, Fla., Mar. 13, 1854.

4. Margaret Townsend, b. Mar. 23, 1831; m. June 15, 1858, Robert Stone, M.D., of N. Y. 4 chil. 1. Louisa M. 2. Margaret. 3. Robert Cameron. 4. Amy Sigourney.

5. Ellen Waldron, b. Feb. 16, 1833; d. Feb. 23, 1835.

2. Margaret Hall, b. April 12, 1807.

3. Grace, b. Mar. 6, 1809; m. Sept. 7, 1805, James Whitney Carrington, b. May 6, 1809. 4. chil., of whom: Grace Elizabeth, Adella Trowbridge, Edith Bissel.

1. James Morrison, b. July 22, 1836; m. Aug. 1, 1860, Adelia Ellen Case, res. Astoria, N. Y. 3 chil.

vi. Hannah, b. Mar. 5, 1784; d. Mar. 1873; m. Feb. 1, 1807, Asa Bradley of N. H., merch., b. E. Hav., July 19, 1781; d. Aug. 1, 1859.

1. Robert Townsend, b. Mar. 22, 1808; d. July 23, 1809.
2. Elizabeth Ann, b. Feb. 17, 1810.
3. Mary White, b. Dec. 26, 1811.
4. Sarah S., b. June 9, 1814; d. Sept. 10, 1875.
5. William T., b. June 16, 1816; d. 1880; m. Apr. 10, 1839, Mary Ann Canfield.
1. Helen Townsend, b. Ap. 23, 1842.
2. Willis Benedict, b. Dec. 10, 1847.
4. Edward Sterling, b. Aug. 21, 1856.
6. Sarah, b. July 15, 1818.
7. Charles, b. June 20, 1820; d. Aug. Son.
8. Augustus M., b. Dec. 23, 1821; d. June 7, 1822.
9. Henry, b. Sept. 4, 1823; d. June 15, 1859.
- vii. Robert, b. May 8, 1786; merch't; d. May 19, 1814; m. Sally Ford of N. H., b. Sep. 29, 1784; d. Ap., 1858.
1. Julia A., b. Ap., 1809; m. Lucius K. Dow, druggist, Ap., 1830.
1. Julia T., b. Mar. 5, 1831.
2. Virgil M., b. Ap. 14, 1833.
2. Caroline, b. May, 1810; d. 1813.
3. Robert, b. 1812; d. 1835.
- viii. Nancy, b. Ap. 29, 1788; d. Dundee, N. Y.; m. Augustus Maltby.
1. Theodore.
2. Augustus.
3. George W., b. Sept. 11, 1821, m. Sarah A. Bogart, May 14, 1846. A much respected merchant of N. H. Mem. Board of Common Council, New Haven, and had
1. Theodore Augustus, b. Mar. 19, 1847, m. Emma D. Clark, Apr. 8, 1882, issue Grace Sarah, Edith Rebecca.
2. Emily Williams, b. Nov. 8, 1848, m. Chas. E. Alling, Oct. 22, 1873, issue Charles Edward, Mary Eleanor, Percy Williams, Roger Ellsworth.
3. Eleanor Augusta, b. May 12, 1850, m. Henry H. Benedict, Apr. 16, 1872, issue Henry Hobart, Paul Maltby, Helen Margaret.
4. George Ellsworth, b. Feb. 9, 1852, m. Georgiana Morehouse, May, 1882, issue Maud Evelyn, May Violet.
5. Charles Townsend, b. Sept. 8, 1858.
- ix. William, b. Ap. 19, 1790; d. Oct. 28, 1865; m. Harriet Ford of N. H., b. June 14, 1789; d. Ap. 1871.
1. Harriet Ford, b. Jan. 3, 1815; d. June 7, 1835.
2. Caroline, b. Feb. 3, 1817.
3. Eliza White, b. Mar. 19, 1819.
4. William H., b. Feb. 16, 1822; d. Sept. 18, 1851.
5. George Ezra, b. June 20, 1825.
6. Mary Louisa, b. Mar. 25, 1828; d. Aug. 25, 1851.
- x. Willis, b. Feb. 9, 1792; d. Oct. 22, 1795. Amos Townsend (18), b. June 5, 1773; at age of 12 went as cabin boy; was a ship master for abt. 30 yrs., trading to the East and West Indies. He d. in N. H., Nov. 21, 1855; m. Oct. 15, 1795, Sally, dau. of Hezekiah Howe, b. Feb. 22, 1773; d. Feb. 22, 1826. She was sister of Gen'l Heze-

kiah Howe, who m. Sally Townsend, cousin of Amos. Captain Townsend commanded the ship "Frances Anne," of 250 tons burthen, which, with her consort, the "Clarissa," of about the same tonnage, made a long but profitable pepper voyage to the Straits of Malacca. It seems that, encouraged by the splendid results of the sealing and trading voyage which was closed up about the year 1800, Ebenezer Townsend, Jr., fitted out these ships. The "Clarissa," a new ship, was named after his wife, and commanded by his brother Caleb Atwater Townsend, and the "Frances Anne," an old vessel, commanded by his cousin Capt. Amos Townsend. The "Clarissa" sailed in May, and being coppered, made a quick passage out to Polo Penang, where she loaded and called at the Prince of Wales Island to meet her consort, the "Frances Ann," with orders, but after awaiting her arrival for a month, gave her up as lost, and sailed for home. The "Frances Ann" sailed in June, and not being coppered and experiencing light winds and calms, was compelled to go out of her way "to water," and arrived at the Prince of Wales Island after a passage of 237 days, and 30 days after the "Clarissa" had sailed. She at once proceeded to Polo Penang, where Captain Townsend purchased block tin for ballast to the value of \$4,000, and then negotiating bills on his owners and loaded the ship to her full capacity with pepper in bulk, and took his departure for home, after six weeks detention. She was six months on the passage to New Haven, including a short stay at the Cape of Good Hope, and came in via Sandy Hook, through the Sound without stopping. One morning about Oct. 1st, 1802, a ship appeared in the "offing" at New Haven (something like the Phantom Ship) and continued her course up the harbor to her anchorage, when her owners recognized her as the "Frances Ann," which they had given up as lost. The pepper was landed at Green's Wharf, and the adventures of the two ships yielded the owners a profit of about \$30,000.

- i. Elias Stillwell, b. July 10, 1796; d. Oct. 24, 1820, unm. He was a banker.
- ii. Amos, b. July 3, 1708—Cashier New Haven Bank for 50 years, and never absent on account of ill health a day. m. May 4, 1847, Melissa Hyde Huntington of Becket, Mass., b. March 13, 1807; of this gentleman's extraordinary ability as an accountant and financier too much cannot be said to his credit.
1. Sarah Melissa, b. May 5, 1849; d. Dec. 9, 1861. Mr. Townsend adopted an orphan, Albert Donaldson Townsend, m. Mar. 15, 1854; Y. C. 1875; of Norwich, Conn.
- iii. Infant s., b. July 13, 1800; d. next day.
- iv. Sally, b. Sept. 30, 1801; d. Ap. 30, 1805.
- v. Hannah M., b. Dec. 1, 1803; d. Aug. 14, 1873.
- vi. Robert, b. Mar. 12, 1806; d. Ap. 12, 1807.
- vii. Julia Ann, b. Feb. 15, 1808; d. June 3, 1809.
- viii. Emmeline, b. Mar. 11, 1810.
- ix. Eliza Collis, b. Feb. 3, 1812; m. Sept. 10, 1834, Abijah, s. of Abijah and Polly (Bassett)

Bradley of Derby, Conn., merch't; b. Sept. 19, 1806; d. Dec. 16, 1868.

1. Helen Darling, b. June 9, 1835.

2. Frank Howe, b. Sept. 20, 1838; Y. C. 1863; Prof. of Geology in Univ. of Tenn. Killed Mar. 27, 1879, by caving of a gold mine in Nacoochee, Ga. Author of several valuable scientific papers, among which is a geological map of the U. S., pub. 1876. Prof. Dana of Yale College said that his death was a great loss to geological science. At one time he became much interested in genealogy, and left among his papers a series of note books containing a collection of genealogical notes of the Bradley family. He m. July 15, 1867, Sarah M. Bolles, b. Aug. 6, 1836; had besides, several chil. who d. y.

1. Anna Penfield, b. Aug. 23, 1868.

3. Arthur, b. July, d. Aug. 1841.

x. Sarah, b. Mar. 20, 1815.

Larmon Townsend (19), b. July 19, 1777; d. Middlebury, Conn., May 11, 1858, merchant; m. Hannah Gunn, b. Nov. 3, 1770; d. Nov. 22, 1801—(1.) 1803. Submit Clarissa Byington, b. Dec. 12, 1785; d. N. H. June 23, 1868.

i. Willis, b. Nov. 29, 1796; d. Oct. 26, 1801.

ii. Susan, b. Mar. 11, 1798; d. Oct. 21, 1801.

iii. Sally, b. Jan. 9, 1800; d. Oct. 21, 1801.

iv. Larmon Gunn, b. Nov. 8, 1801; rem. to Geneva, N. Y., farmer, miller and trader; d. July 23, 1870; m. Julia Bronson.

1. Larmon Bronson.

2. Julia Ann; m. Orlando Hurd.

3. Samuel Henry, d. Oct. 30, 1860.

4. Mary Louisa, b. June 13, 1831; m. Augustus Moore, i.

1. Nellie Louisa—2. Julia Ann.

v. Charles, b. July 7, 1804; d. Dec. 30, 1861; Nov. 28, 1826, Lucy Peck, b. Nov. 27, 1808; d. Dec. 2, 1860.

1. George Larmon, b. Dec. 1, 1827; d. June 5, 1868; m. May 26, 1856, Emma R. Hurlburt of Waterbury, Conn.

1. Lucy T. Hurlburt, d. Dec. 25, 1857.

2. Ellen Roberts, b. Feb. 25, 1859.

3. Emma Cook, b. May 1, 1861.

2. Sarah Cornelia, b. Aug. 23, 1829; m. Oct. 22, 1851, Edward L. Bronson, of Waterbury.

1. Julia Maria, b. Sept. 14, 1852.

2. Charles Bronson, b. and d. May, 1856.

3. Cornelia L., b. Aug. 13, 1831; m. June 27, 1854, Joel W. Scott.

1. Charles, b. Oct. 26, 1856—2. Robert Ernest, b. Oct. 13, 1857. 3. Lucy Gertrude, b. July, 1861.

4. John Henry, b. Feb. 28, 1833; m. May 12, 1864, Isabella Wilson.

1. Clara Elizabeth, b. May 4, 1865—2.

Margaret Wilson, b. May 28, 1867—3. William, b. Feb. 21, 1869—4. Lucy, b. and d. 1871—5. Charles, b. 1873.

5. Susan, b. Aug. 22, 1835; d. Jan. 23, 1851.

6. Charles, b. May 24, 1838; d. Aug. 12, 1855.

7. Helen Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1839; d. Aug. 9, 1864.

8. Caroline Eliza, b. Oct. 12, 1842; d. May 2, 1871; m. May 27, 1866, Willard F. Pardee of N. H.

1. Edward Townsend, b. May 28, 1869—

2. Charles Bradley, b. Feb. 14, 1871.

9. Eleanor Clarissa, b. Ap. 12, 1845.

10. Julia Peck, b. Feb. 10, 1848; m. Sept. 13, 1871, Walter B. Law.

1. Grace Easton, b. July 6, 1872.

vi. Henry, b. Ap. 23, 1805. Epis. clergyman in Wallingford, Conn.; m. Emma Abbott. (2.) Mary Walter.

1. Jane Bennett; m. William Bullard.

2. Mary Walter; m. Luther Wood.

vii. Robert, b. Ap. 25, 1807; d. Jan. 23, 1808.

viii. Robert, b. Oct. 26, 1808; banker; d. Oct. 3, 1856; m. Elizabeth B. Harrison, who d. Feb., 1857.

1. Grace; m. Rev. Edward Furbish.

ix. Clarissa A., b. Dec. 10, 1810; m. Sept., 1836, Joseph Downs, of N. H.

1. Josephine, b. Aug. 23, 1837; m. Sept. 10, 1861, William W., s. of Col. Gardner Morse, b. Nov. 24, 1837.

2. Louisa Townsend, b. Sept. 21, 1840; m. David Corey.

3. Henry Larmon, b. Sept. 20, 1842; assist. surgeon U. S. N., res. New Orleans, La.

4. Joseph Willis, b. Dec. 22, 1847; res. N. H.; bookkeeper.

x. Hannah Louisa, b. Sept. 7, 1812; d. Aug. 16, 1821.

xi. Thomas, b. May 9, 1814; d. Jan. 3, 1855; m. Amanda Maria Bronson.

1. Maria Louisa, b. July 11, 1838.

2. Jeanette Bronson, b. June 16, 1840.

3. William Bronson, b. Sept. 6, 1842; m. Dec. 23, 1863, Sarah Cornelia Bronson.

1. Jennette Louisa, b. June 20, 1865.

Colonial history mentions several of the names who emigrated from England to American colonies in the 17th century, and as many of their descendants now claim the Norfolk family as the "parent stem," the compiler cannot close this attempt to record his own family without making mention of them. The pioneers of these several families were:—Richard<sup>1</sup> of James-city, Virginia, 1620; William<sup>2</sup> of Boston, Mass., 1634; Martin<sup>3</sup> of Watertown, Mass., 1644; John Henry and Richard<sup>4</sup> (brothers), of New England and New York, 1640-50; Richard<sup>5</sup> of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1665; Richard<sup>6</sup> of Philadelphia, 1682; Joseph<sup>7</sup> of Philadelphia, 1712. [Several families of the same name have settled in this country since the year 1700.]

The exact relationship these Townshends bore to each other has not yet been determined, but enough has been discovered by late researches in England to suggest that they were of the same family. A thorough search will perhaps connect all the American pioneers with the chief family of Raynham, Norfolkshire.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps from County Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> Not a brother of Thomas of Lynn.

<sup>3</sup> Not a near relative of Thomas Townsend of Lynn.

- 4 Perhaps 2d or 3d Cousin of Tho. Townsend of Linn.  
 5 May have been the son of Tho. Townsend of Linn.  
 6 Prob. from Co's Berkshire or Gloucester.  
 7 Nephew of Richard.

The compiler has here made notice of the three brothers, John, Henry and Richard Townsend, of New England and New York, on account of a strong tradition that they were near cousins of Thomas Townsend of Lynn, which tradition has numerous supports, which can only be proved by investigating the English records. It is a most interesting fact that living representatives of the English and American families of this name have been taken for the same persons in foreign cities, and had Dr. Chester of London lived (the learned American Genealogist who died in June last), there is little doubt that he would have in his "exhaustive search" found the link which connects these families to the chief branch of Raynham, County Norfolk.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE DESCENDANTS OF MARTIN TOWNSEND, OF WATERTOWN, MASS., BY MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, OF TROY, N. Y.

This branch of the Townsend family are presumed to be descendants of William Townsend of Hinton-in-the-Hedges, a small parish of the County of Northampton, England, and of Martin Brown of the same place.

These two men must have been born as early as 1550. Walter Townsend, son of William, m. Catherine Brown, dau. Martin, at Hinton, in 1592.

They had: Richard, William, Martin, Peter, and John baptized 1611. Martin, b. 1596, d. 1675, m., first, Katherine ———, by whom he had several children before 1629. After her death, he m., second, Julian ———.

They had: Martin, who d. in infancy, Mary, Ann, William, John, Sarah, and Nathaniel.

At this time the revolt in England from both Church and State commenced, and the Church records became totally unreliable, but from credible sources it was learned that Martin Townsend and his wife Julian had another son b. 1644, d. 1697, named Martin (2), who emigrated to

Nathaniel, b. 1760.

(By 2):

America and first settled in Watertown, Mass., where in 1669 he m. Abigail Train; eventually becoming the head of his branch of the Townsend family in America. They had:

Martin, b. 1671, d. in infancy.

Abigail, b. 1673, d. 1714.

Martin (2), b. 1679.

Jonathan, b. 1687, d. 1764. Moved to Hebron, Conn., m. ———. They had:

David, b. 1725, d. 1833.

Martin,

Amasa,

Jesse,

Richard,

Timothy,

Anna and another dau., name unknown.

David lived and d. in Hebron, Conn., m. (1) Sarah Loomis, 1751. (2) m. Elizabeth Fowler, 1761. They had (by 1):

David,

Jonathan, b. 1762.

Jesse, b. 1776.

Elizabeth, b. 1772.

John, b. 1785, d. 1874, m. ———. They had: James H., who resides at Columbia, Conn., adjoining Hebron.

John Rogers, b. Mar. 25, 1813, at Athens, O., d. June 25, 1847. Grad. from Athens State University. M. ———. They had:

Charles Henry, b. Sept., 1845, at Athens, O., who, after serving in the Civil War, came East and m. Rhoda Sophronia Taft, b. Feb., 1855 (dau. Thomas Jefferson Taft), at Ashford, Conn. They had:

Charles Frederick, b. in Mass. Feb. 11, 1873. Grad. from Lehigh University. South Bethlehem, Pa., 1895. M. Florence Ellis Snow, June 1, 1907. Mr. Townsend is a prominent young architect of the firm of Foote & Townsend, at New Haven, Conn.

COMPILED FROM MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE  
 HON. HENRY C. TOWNSEND, OF PHILADELPHIA,  
 PA., AND RICHARD HALLET TOWNSEND,  
 ESQ., OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Richard Townsend, of Cirencester, County Gloucester, England, had two sons, Richard and William.

1. Richard, who was born in England, perhaps at Pangborne or Bucklebury, County Berks, 1644-5. He joined the Society of Friends, 3 mo. 0 d. 1672; settled in London, 3 mo. 0 d. 1676; married Anne Hutchins, 3 mo. 25 d. 1677.

They had: Sarah, who m. James Bartlett.

They had: Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from New Hampshire.

He came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in the ship "Welcome," and sailed from "the Downs" off Deal, England, and arrived at New-castle on the Delaware, Oct. 24, 1682. This Richard Townsend was a carpenter and millwright and erected the first flour and saw mill in Pennsylvania. Barber's Hist. of Penn., page 303, says: "About a mile and a half North-east of Chester on the left bank of Chester Creek and a short distance from the mill of Richard Flowerdews, there still exists a cottage built principally of brick, by Richard Townsend for the accommodation of his family while he was erecting this the first mill in the province. They had:

1. Hannah, born in England, 8 mo. 30 day 1680; m. Isaac Cook.

2. James, born on board the "Welcome," in Delaware river (no date), 1682.

3. Joseph, born 5 mo. 16 day, 1687.

He died Jan. 28, 1732, at the house of his nephew, Joseph Townsend, at East Bradford, and was interred at Philadelphia. His widow Ann died Jan. 13, 1733.



2. William, remained in County Berks, England, and married Mary, and had (at least) one (perhaps other) sons. His eldest son, Joseph, was born in Berkshire County, England, in 1684. In 1710 he (Joseph Townsend) married Martha Wooderson, who was born in 1683. He was also a member of the Society of Friends, and with his wife and sister Joan also emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1712 and resided at Philadelphia and Old Chester, and finally settled near Westchester, Pa., in 1725, where he owned, also at East Bradford, several hundred acres of land, and at whose house his uncle Richard Townsend died. They had:

John, b. 1716, who m. Joanna England.

They had:

William, b. 1748, m. Grace Loller, sister Col. Robert Loller, founder of the Loller Academy at Hatboro, Mont. Co. William Townsend was a delegate from Phila. Co. to the convention which framed the first Constitution of Penn., Sep. 28, 1776. He joined the Continental Army under Washington and served in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Germantown; was paymaster of the militia in Phila. Co., and a member of the Assembly in 1778-1779.

They had:

John W., b. Mar., 1789, d. Mar. 2, 1874, m. Sybilla Price.

They had:

Henry C., b. Feb. 22, 1822, d. May 24, 1890, m., 1847, Georgiana Lawrence Talman, dau. James Townsend Talman and Mary Watson Lawrence of Flushing, L. I.

They had:

Fanny, E. Price, Franklin, Harrison, Lawrence and Bertha.

Henry C. Townsend was educated at Friends Westtown Boarding School, Chester Co., and at Belmar's Academy, West Chester, Pa. He entered Yale College in 1839, and was admitted to the Phila. Bar, 1884, and until his death was successfully engaged in the chosen branches of his profession. Among the prominent corporations for which he was counsel, is the Penn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., whose charters he prepared in 1847, and for which he was counsel nearly fifty years. He served as Mangr. and Director of many charitable and business corporations, including the Grandom Institution, the Preston Retreat, and Phila. Home for Incurables, and as trustee of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.

Lawrence, b. Aug. 13, 1860, Phila., Pa., m., 1886, his second cousin, Natalie Hannan, dau. Ludovic Hannan and Sarah Redwood Price (dau. Dr. William Price of Cinn., O., and Hanna Redwood Fisher of Phila. was b. in Paris, France, 1866.

They had:

Yvonne, Lawrence Jr., and Reginald Nivens Fisher.

Lawrence Townsend acquired his education at the Mantua Academy near Phila., and at the Un. of Penn., being a member of the class of 1881, but owing to ill health resigned in to

visit Europe, where he resided for a year, returning to become part owner of a cattle ranch in Colorado. After his marriage he spent several years in Europe studying foreign languages and international law. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as First Sec'y to the U. S. Emb'y at Vienna, Austria, frequently acting as Charge d'Affaires, until 1897, when he was promoted to fill the post of Envoy Extra'y and Minister Plen'y from the U. S. to Portugal, where he remained during the important period of the war between the U. S. of Am. and Spain. For services thus rendered, he was promoted in 1899 to be En. Extra'y and Minister Plen'y to Belgium, at Brussels, which position he resigned in 1905 to return to the U. S. and with his family reside in Washington, D. C.

Joseph Brevitt Townsend, a lineal descendant of Joseph Townsend, who married Martha Wooderson—married first, Mary Price. Issue: James Price and Eleanor Holliday, both deceased. Second, he married Adeline Eliza Barton. Issue: Joseph B., Jr., John Barton and Charles Cooper.

Joseph B., Jr., married in 1885 Elizabeth Palmer Bispham. Issue: Joseph B., 3d., Mary Bispham, Katherine Adeline, Eleanor, Palmer, William Henry Palmer and Charles Cooper, Jr.

John Barton, married Elizabeth Williams. Issue: Marjorie Barton, Caspar Wister Barton and Anne Barton.

Charles Cooper, is unmarried and lives in the old house, "Greystone," at Overbrook.

The family own part of the original tract patented by the proprietaries to Joseph Townsend 1st.

John W. Townsend, a cousin residing at Bryn Mawr, Mont. Co., Pa., possesses among his family deeds, one bearing a wax impression of a seal, the exact duplicate of the Crest used by the Marquis Townshend—date of deed, 1744.

(From these gentlemen, uncle and nephew, descended the Townsends of Pennsylvania.)

THE TESTIMONY OF RICHARD TOWNSEND,<sup>1</sup> SHOWING THE HAND OF GOD TO HIM AND OTHERS FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA TO THIS DAY. [About 1727.]

WHEREAS, King Charles II. in the year 1681 was pleased to grant this Province to Wm. Penn and his heirs forever, which Act seemed to be an act of Providence to many religious good people, and the Proprietor, Wm. Penn, being one of the people called Quakers, and in good esteem among them and others, many were inclined to embark along with him for the settlement of this place.

To this end, in the year 1682, several ships being provided, I found a concern on my mind to embark with them with my wife and child; and about the end of the sixth month, having settled my affairs in London where I dwelt, I went on board the ship "Welcome," Robert Greenaway,

<sup>1</sup> This Richard Townsend embarked Sept. 1, 1682, in the Downs, off Deal, in England, on board the ship "Welcome," of 300 tons burthen, Capt. Robert Greenaway.—See Hazard's Annals of Penn., page 593.



"RAYNHAM," OVERBROOK, PENN.  
The Seat of Joseph Brevitt Townsend, Jr.





Commander, in company with my worthy friend, Wm. Penn,<sup>2</sup> whose good conversation was very advantageous to our company. His singular care was manifested in contributing to the necessities of many who were sick of the Small Pox then on board, out of which company about thirty died. After a prosperous passage of about two months, having had in that time many good meetings on board, we arrived here.

At our arrival we found it a wilderness, the chief inhabitants were Indians and a few Swedes who received us in a friendly manner, and though there was a great number of us, the hand of Providence was seen in a particular manner; in that provisions were found for us by the Swedes and Indians at very reasonable prices as well as brought from divers other parts that were inhabited before. Our first concern was to keep up and maintain our religious worship, and in order thereto we had several meetings in the houses of the inhabitants; and one boarded meeting-house was set up where the City was, to be near Delaware, and as we had nothing but love and good-will in our hearts one to another, we had very comfortable meetings from time to time, and after our meetings were over we assisted each other in building little houses for our shelter.

After a little time I set up a mill on Chester Creek, which I *brought ready framed from London*, which served for grinding the corn and sawing of boards, and was of great use to us. Besides, I with Joshua Tittery, made a net and caught great quantities of fish which supplied ourselves and many others; so that notwithstanding it was though near three thousand people came in the first year, we were so providentially provided for that we could buy a deer for about two shillings, and a large turkey for about one shilling, and Indian corn for about two shillings and sixpence per bushell. And as our worthy Proprietor treated the Indians with extraordinary humanity they became very civil and loving to us and brought into us abundance of provisions. As in other countries the Indians were exasperated by hard treatment which hath been the foundation of much bloodshed, so the contrary treatment here has produced their love and affection.

About a year after our arrival there came in about twenty families from high and low Germany, of religious good people, who settled about six miles from Philadelphia and called the place Germantown. The country continually increasing, people began to spread themselves further back. Also, a place called North Wales was settled by many of the Ancient Britons, an honest inclined people, although they had not then made a profession of the truth as held by us, yet in a little time a large conviction was made among them and divers meeting houses were built.

About the time Germantown was laid out I settled on my tract which I had purchased of the Proprietor in England about a mile from his Corn on him instead of a horse. Being now

settled about six or seven miles from Philadelphia, where lived the principal body of friends, together with the chief place for provisions. As before mentioned, flesh meat was very scarce with me for some time, of which I found a want, thence, where I set up a house and a corn mill, which was very useful to the country for several miles round. But there not being plenty of horses, people generally brought their corn on their backs many miles. I remember one man who had a Bull so gentle that he used to bring I remember I was supplied by a particular instance of Providence in the following manner:

As I was mowing in my meadow a young deer came and looked on me. I continued mowing and the deer in the same attention, upon which I laid down my scythe and went towards him. Upon which he ran off a small distance. I went to my work again and the Deer continued looking on so that several times I left my work to go towards him, but he still kept himself at a distance. At last I was going towards him and he looking on me did not mind his steps, but ran against a tree and stunned himself so much that he fell. Upon which I ran forward and getting on him held him by the legs. After a great struggle in which I had all most tired him out and rendered him lifeless, I threw him on my shoulders, holding him fast by the legs and with some difficulty from his fresh struggling, carried him home about a quarter of a mile to my house, where by the assistance of a neighbor who happened to be there, he was killed; for me, he proved very serviceable to my family. I could relate several other Acts of Providence of this kind but omit them for brevity.

As people began to spread and improve their lands the country became more fruitful, so that those that came after us were plentifully supplied, and with what we abounded we began a small trade. And as Philadelphia increased vessels were built and many employed. Both country and trade have been wonderfully increased to this day, so that from a wilderness the Lord by his good hand of Providence hath made it a fruitful field. On which to look back and observe all the steps would exceed my present purpose. Yet being now in the eighty-fourth (84) year of my age and having been in this country near forty-six (46) years, and my memory pretty clear concerning the rise and fall of the Province, I can do no less than return praise to the Almighty when I look back and consider his bountiful hand not only in temporal but in the great increase of our meetings wherein he hath many times manifested his great loving kindness in reaching to and convincing many persons of the principals of truth, and those that were already convinced and continued faithful were not only blessed with plenty of the fruits of the earth but also with the dew of heaven.

I am engaged in my spirit to supplicate the continuance thereof to the present rising generation, that as God hath blessed their parents the same blessing may remain on their offspring to the end of time. That it may be so is the hearty

<sup>2</sup> Wm. Penn died at Ruscombe, County Berkshire, July 30, 1712.

desire and prayer of their loving friend & ancient friend,  
RICHARD TOWNSEND.

RICHARD TOWNSHEND, COUNCILLOR OF VIRGINIA.

Among the early settlers of Virginia we find the name of Richard Townshend, who arrived at James City in the ship *Abigail*, early in the year 1620, aged then 19, and from another list of those living in Virginia ye 16th February, 1623, his name again appears, and at the muster taken at James City, ye 24th Jan. 1624, Richard Townshend is mentioned as a resident there. From a brief note in Secretary Winderbank's office for the King's Confirmation for Councillors of Virginia, it appears that Robert Evelyn, Captain Christopher Wormsley, Richard Townshend, and John Sysbye were the persons named for the King's approval, and to be sworn forthwith of the Council, and Evelyn to enjoy the farm granted to him by the King's Letters on his first embarkation for America. This Richard Townshend was living in 1649, and we find as early as 1720 a family seated at Snow-hill, Eastern Shore of Maryland, and perhaps descended from him.

COMPILED FROM MATERIAL ABSTRACTED FROM EARLY COLONIAL RECORDS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

William Townsend, of Boston, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, the Records inform us, came early in the year 1634 to New England in the employ of Mr. Nicholas Wyllys, who was formerly of Bury St. Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk. He was admitted to the church the 3rd of August following with Governor Bellingham and his first wife, Elizabeth [Backhouse], also Mr. John Newgate.

He married soon after his arrival Hannah, sister of the ruling Elder, Mr. James Penn, and was made a Freeman, May 25th, 1636. Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, "says she was maid servant to our brother James Everill, and joined the church March 15th, 1635. "This simplicity of character was exhibited in the Puritan household, and the style of servant did not imply inferior condition so much as obligation to learn. William Townsend's possessions, according to the Boston town records, within the limits of the town was one house and garden, bounded with Edmund Jacklin north, Jane Parker south, the street east, and Daniel Maud west. It was situated on Marlborough, now Washington Street, near the junction of Summer and Winter streets." He was also granted "*The Eighth of the Eleventh Month called January, 1637.*" eight acres bounded to the southeast with William Wilsons, on the north-west with a swamp, by Mr. John Coggershall's Wigwams and William Dyneley."

He was subject to the indignity of being disarmed in November, 1637, with a majority of the church people, for adhering to the views of Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, and called a dangerous heretic.

His children were Eliezar, baptised June 12,

QUERY.—The Bolling, Stith, Dade and Hoo families of Virginia, having used Townshend as a Christian name, are probably his descendant.—See Correspondence of Hon. Robert B. Bolling, of Petersburg, Va.

1635; Patience, baptised May 28, 1637; Hannah, born 4th baptised 11th April, 1641; Peter, baptised October 30, 1642; Mary, baptised November 24, 1644; James, baptised January 15, 1647; Penn baptised December 20, 1651; John, September 3, 1653, died next year, and Mary, who died November 29, 1658.

He was born in 1601, according to his deposition taken at Boston, Sept. 17, 1668, and as he calls his age then 67, and he may have descended from a family which we find for more than a century previous seated at Great Livermore, County Suffolk, and from fragmentary evidence which we have not had time to investigate, we suppose this family originally came from the Co. Norfolk. He died before Dec. —, 1689, and his widow died before Feb. 6, 1700, when administration *de bonis* on *non est* of her husband was given to son Penn. They were both buried in King's Chapel churchyard, Boston, and their remains afterwards were deposited in the beautiful Townsend Tomb<sup>1</sup> (still standing) built by their grandson James Townsend, Esq., on the site of their former graves, and next to Gov. Winthrop's. On this fine altar tomb, built in 1716, is engraved the Townsend Arms. "Azure a Chevron Ermine, between three Escallop Shells, Argent and Crest, a Buck Trippant, Sable."

Mr. Townsend's sons, Peter and James, left issue. His son Col. Penn Townsend, an important citizen of Boston, died without male issue, and his excellence is shown in a sermon preached the next Sabbath after his death by the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, M.A., Pastor of the Old Church in Boston. He departed this life, Aug. 21, 1727, in the 76th year of his age and was interred in the Granary Burying Ground in his own tomb on Tremont street, next the fence which is marked by a slab bearing his name, &c.

COMPILED FROM MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE  
HON. MARTIN INGHAM TOWNSEND, OF TROY,  
N. Y.

Martyn Townsend, of Watertown, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, was born about 1644, as papers still extant bearing his names as a witness, dated April 7th, 1691, when he calls his age 47, and died a few days after (see also Savage's Genealogical Dictionary). He is called Planter, died at Burkly, County Carolina, and his goods, etc., were shipped from Charleston, July 9, 1798, in the "Mary" for Rhode Island, Peter Lawrence, master, and his administrators are directed to recover his estate of Mr. Robert Fenwick, to be found at Mr. Jacklin's near ye drawbridge in Boston. His dwelling house and several acres of land in Watertown,—north by William Perry; east by ———; south by Henry Bright, senr.; west by highway. He had other lands, 80 acres of which his son Martin sold his right to Joshua Kendall, and mentioned as belonging to my honored father, Martin Townsend, late of Carolina. He may have belonged to a family of that name which, according to gleanings by the Rev. G. D. Atwood, Rector of the Parish of Hinton, in the Hedges, County

Northampton, England, we find resided there for several generations, and the name Martyn frequently occurring. From a letter of the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, ex-Member of Congress for Troy, N. Y., we make the following extract:

\* \* \* "In respect to my ancestors. I read more out of it than the text. Martin of Hinton was born in 1596. Martin of Watertown, Mass., was born in 1644. Martin of Watertown lost an infant son Martin. Martin of Watertown named a second son Martin. I infer that Martin of Hinton did. But the records of baptisms don't show that Martin of Hinton had any son Martin baptized in 1664. True. But from his first marriage up to 1639, he had all the children baptized which any man reasonably could, and from that day no Townsend was baptized there until 1672; yet he lived and died in that parish and when, in 1672, he made his will, he left property to the children of his daughter "Keziah," who does not appear in the baptismal lists. I inferred that after 1639 baptisms and marriages by Church Priests were almost unknown. Rev. Mr. Atwood confirms my conclusions. A daughter of *Sir Roger Townsend, of East Rainham*, married a Crewe, Baron Stean, the great proprietor of Hinton, and died in 1658, when old Martin was still alive. A tablet in Stean Church, two miles from Hinton, commemorates him. Another daughter was married to a Cartwright, a large Proprietor in Aynho, the adjoining parish on the southwest. She died between 1660 and 1670, and a tablet commemorates her memory in Aynho Church. I have many reasons to believe that the Townsends there, i. e.,

Sutton hundred, Southwest corner of Northamptonshire, were all of one stock (I wish I could have a week in Sutton). Sulgrave, the cradle of the Washingtons, was about eight to ten miles east of Hinton, in the adjoining hundred of Wardon. You say a branch of "your family" settled in Carolina. Have you any information to that effect to which you can refer me? I knew Martin of Watertown died there. I knew that at the Probate Court in 1698 it was alleged that his son Martin, the eldest, had expectations in Carolina. Primogeniture prevailed in that State. I have tried hard to find a thread to follow in Carolina, but have failed. Martin died in Berkeley County, i. e., over south of Charleston."

In the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, P. C. C., we find the will of Walter Townesend, of Hinton, Co. Northampton, dated Feb. 6, 1630. In which is mentioned his sons William, Richard, Martyn, Peter and John, besides several daughters. It is possible that the Martin Townsend, son of Walter, may have been he who settled at Watertown, which can only be proved by diligent search in the English records.

This Martin Townsend, of Watertown, married April 16, 1668, Abigail, daughter of John Train, and had Abigail, born Sept. 18, 1669, Martin, Hannah, born Oct., 1673, died at two years, John, born May 26, 1679, died at four years, Jonathan, born April, 1688, died at three months, Jonathan again, and his wife, died Jan. 16, 1691, and he married, Aug. 30, 1693, Esther Perry, of Woburn, but no more children are known.

## ADDENDA

### ROUGHAM NORFOLK CHARTERS.

As allusion to the origin of the name Townsend or Townshend has been made, it was intended to Charters drawn in the 11th and 12th centuries, in which the name Ad-Caput-Ville, Atte-Townes-end or Atte-Townes-head, (and, as sometimes written) Ad-Exitum-Ville, more full yappears, but time will not admit, and it must be deferred for another edition.

The learned Augustus Jessopp, D.D., late of King Edward VI. School, Norwich, Norfolk, England (thanks to his research), informs us that as early as 1292 there lived at Rucham (Rougham), Norfolk, in a house "of some pretention, for it had outbuildings attached, and a croft or enclosed paddock behind, and it abutted on the King's Highway leading from Rougham to Raynham," a certain Walter, son of Richard, son of Thomas Ad-Caput-Ville. Dr. Jessopp says, "they got to be called by various names according to the taste of themselves or their neighbors. Sometimes a Walter or a Roger or John is called de-Hauteville, sometimes de-Haville, sometimes ad-Caput Ville, sometimes Atte-Townsend." These charters are very interesting and surely locate this family, and shows its existence then. Antiquarians also agree that the "Noble Norman, Lodovic," must be moved down two centuries at least (Collins and Burke on the contrary notwithstanding), when a real Sir Lodovic and his son Sir Walter de Townsend had existence.

As family tradition has frequently been alluded to in this work, it having prompted a search which has brought back material to the writer and formed for him a basis for this compilation that on investigation has found firm support from numerous facts and circumstances, he has decided before closing to repeat it here, prefacing with the saying of a learned writer on this subject:

"The history of all nations and people in their origin depends upon their authority of memorial tradition when other circumstances give the strength of probability to the traditional account."

#### TRADITION.

Mr. Thomas Townesend or Townshend came from London in 1637 or 1638, and settled at Lynn in the Massachusetts Government, where many of his relations and connections had settled, and who were from the Eastern Counties and the neighborhood of London. These colonists came over on account of their religion, many of them being obliged to flee from their native land under assumed names, therefore leaving no record of their departure. He was related to the first Lord Townsend, who was created by Charles II. Baron Lynn in 1661; also, to an Arch-Bishop and a Lord Mayor of London. He was also a relative of Gov. Winthrop. Money and other property were said to have been left him. After he had been over some years a relation wrote him if he would return to England he should have a church living. Who this relative was tradition is silent. This family in Elizabeth's reign were Catholic recusants.





MARGARET TOWNSEND.  
(Madame Giovanni Tagliapietra.)  
New York City.

## PREFACE

IN the winter of 1863 & 4, our attention was called to some old deeds and papers in our possession, by a question, casually started, about some long dead and gone Townsends. The items of family history which we gathered from them excited our interest and curiosity, and we went to the Town Records, to follow up the clue thus obtained. At first, the old-fashioned writing (very handsome, however, of its kind) was a trial to eyes and patience, but a little practice enabled us to decipher it very readily. And we found it interesting and exciting work to follow up the different branches of the family, frequently coming, most unexpectedly, upon some hitherto unknown member, and again, after long search, finding the proper niche for one who had seemed entirely unconnected with the rest. We think there are not more than two, mentioned in the Town Records, whom we have not been able to place, and they do not appear until the middle of the last century. Apart from the pleasure arising from the solution of difficulties in the family history, we found the search among the Records, to our surprise, most entertaining, from the glimpses which the old deeds, wills, and minutes of Town Meetings give of the habits and characters of the people. The names soon ceased to be mere names to us, and became the representatives of men as diversified in their characters, and as distinct to our apprehension, as our contemporaries, and far more interesting. It was possible, too, having once obtained a starting-point, to ascertain with certainty the homes of nearly all the early settlers in the village. We thought that a few facts relating to their customs, polity, and residences, might not be uninteresting; so that, as an introduction to the Memorial, we have noted down a few of the most salient points of the Records.

We are much indebted to John Remsen, Town-Clerk, for the facilities he has afforded us in

searching the Records, and to Edward Willets, by whose kindness we were allowed to examine the Records of the Westbury Monthly Meeting, of which he is the Secretary. Beside these, and the papers belonging to our branch of the family, we have, by the courtesy of our connections, had access to many interesting documents. We have extracted freely from all these sources, as being more interesting than any paraphrase that we could give, modernizing the spelling for the convenience of our readers, as well as our own, but in other respects adhering strictly to the originals. The wills are particularly characteristic and amusing. There are none on the Records later than 1700.

It will be observed, that we have not brought the genealogy down to the same generation in all the branches. We had not the necessary information, and could only obtain it by a tedious inquiry and correspondence, without a compensating advantage; as our object is not to make a catalogue of the living, but to preserve and perpetuate the memory of the dead. Where any of the branches are imperfect, as far as traced, it is because we either knew not from whence to supply the omissions, or received no answer to our applications. Perhaps if we had been able to search the County Records as thoroughly as we have those of the Town, we might have filled up some of the blanks. We do not hope that our sketch will have any interest except for those who love old things simply for their antiquity, without regard to their intrinsic value; and, even to them, it cannot be so interesting as to us, who have become gradually and thoroughly acquainted with the subject; and probably we shall often fail to make the connecting thread (so plain to us) apparent to our readers. Still, we hope the result will not be entirely without interest to the members of the family, and the inhabitants of the village.

OYSTER BAY, *March 8, 1864.*



## A MEMORIAL

## OF JOHN, HENRY, AND RICHARD TOWNSEND, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

"ANNO DOMINI sixteen hundred and fifty-three. This writing witnesseth, that Assiapum, *alias* Mohanes, have sold unto Peter Wright, Samuel Mayo, and William Leverich, their heirs, administrators, and assigns, all his land lying and situate upon Oyster Bay, and bounded by Oyster River to the east side, Papaquatunk River on the west side, with all woods, rivers, meadows, uplands, ponds, and all other appurtenances lying between the bounds aforesaid, with all the Islands lying to the seaward, excepting one Island, commonly called Hog Island, and bounded near the southward by a point of trees, called Cantague. In consideration of which bargain sold, he is to receive, as full satisfaction, six Indian coats, six kettles, six fathom of wampum, six hoes, five hatchets, three pair of stockings, thirty awl-blades, or muxes, twenty knives, three shirts, and as much Peague as will amount to four pounds sterling. In witness thereof he set his mark in presence of us,

"WILLIAM WASHBOURNE,

"ANTHONY WRIGHT,

"ROBERT WILLIAMS.

ASSIAPUM, or  
MOHANES X mark.

"The within-named Samuel Mayo, Peter Wright, and William Leverich, do accept as joint partners with ourselves, in the lands purchased of Assiapum, and particularly mentioned in the writing made, and subscribed by himself and other Indians, respectively interested, in names of such Indians absent, acted by himself, and them all. Witness our hands,

"WILLIAM LEVERICH,  
"SAMUEL MAYO,

"Joint purchasers with us,—

"WILLIAM WASHBOURNE, THOS. ARMITAGE,  
"DANIEL WHITEHEAD, ANTHONY WRIGHT,  
"ROBERT WILLIAMS, JOHN WASHBOURNE."

With this deed begins the history of Oyster Bay. The following curious accounts of the first settlement—found, the first, among the papers of William M. Hewlett, an autograph, the last in the Town Record—show how the payment to the Indians was made:

"Oyster Bay, 20th of December, 1683. I, Nicholas Simkins, now an inhabitant of Musketocove, aged fifty-six, or thereabouts, do declare that I, being at the first settlement of Oyster Bay, which was in the year 1653. Peter Wright, William Leverich, and Samuel Mayo, they being the three first purchasers, as by the grand deed from the

Indian Sachem, and they being mentioned in the deed as purchasers, condescended to the others, to make a settlement of the said purchase, and for

did accept of William Washbourne, and his son John Washbourne, Thomas Armitage, Daniel Whitehead, Robert Williams, and Richard Holbrook, as equal purchasers with them, and forthwith indorsed the same upon the back side of the bill of sale; that being done and agreed upon, they immediately proceeded to the laying out allotments; but first they laid out all the highways in the Town, by joint consent. Secondly, beginning at the Mill River, from, and so eastward to the harbor side, they laid out upward of twenty lots, granting equal privileges to every lot; and next year, Will Smith and old John Titus, with several others, were accepted of as inhabitants, and had their allotments laid out to them, by Peter Wright, by the consent of the purchasers. But so it happened, that the purchase-money being not paid, the Indians began to be very unruly and dissatisfied; whereupon the purchasers with the rest of the inhabitants then settled, desired William Smith and John Titus to prepay for the goods, to pay the Indians, which they did, to Mr. Briant, of Milford, and paid it in beef, and I killed the cattle and paid the debt; and when we came to levy the rate for the purchase, it came to eighteen shillings and ten pence. And, to my knowledge, Samuel Mayo was at two Town Meetings, at the first settlement of the place, and was always forward in joining and granting of allotments to each one that was free to settle amongst them, as far forth as any of the rest of the purchasers, or people settled; and this I can give upon oath, and much more, if thereunto called or required, as witness my hand. Richard Holbrook was the first man, as a purchaser, that got up his house, in Oyster Bay. To which I subscribe my hand.

"NICHOLAS SIMKINS."

"I, Samuel Titus, of Huntington, aged forty-nine, or thereabouts, doth witness and declare, that about thirty years since, at the first settlement of Oyster Bay, being then with my father, under his command, Mr. Leverich, and the rest of the first purchasers, living in said Town, who admitted freely of my father and two of my brothers as inhabitants and townsmen amongst them, who paid before his death his purchase-money, with the rest of the purchasers; and I well remember, my father had an ox, and one cow, which was killed and sent over to Milford, to Mr. Briant, excepting one quarter, to procure the goods to pay the Indians for the Town pur-

chase, which, I suppose, should have been paid before, but was not, whereupon the Indians began to be very surly, until they had their pay paid them, as aforesaid. And further, I well remember, that Mr. Samuel Mayo was here at Oyster Bay, several times after this payment and settlement of the Town, and never made any objection against any of their proceedings, in the settlement thereof; and further, I remember, that the said purchasers of the Town did condescend to each other, to have no more in the propriety thereof, but to be equal alike, which was, every purchaser a home lot containing six acres, and others, that were to be taken in as townsmen, to have but five-acre lots; and that I never, all the time we lived in the town, did hear or understand, that said Mayo desired any more for his part among the rest of the Town, at the time, than the lot which was laid out unto him, lying on the north side of Anthony Wright's home lot, which I was informed by several of the Town at the time, he did intend to come speedily, and settle upon it; and further, I well remember, that after the Indians had their pay, now quiet and well contented, and then the inhabitants, with the purchasers, now agreed, and was to give Mr. Leverich fifteen pounds per year, as minister among them. This above written is the truth; and would have been present before the arbitrators at Oyster Bay, to have declared the same, but was prevented by reason of my hay, at the south, lieth upon

as witness my hand, in Oyster Bay, 24th day of October, 1684.

"SAMUEL TITUS."

"This sworn before me, this 24th day of October, 1684.

"THOMAS TOWNSEND."

The boundaries of the Indian deed are indefinite, and controversies very soon arose about the western line,—the Indians claiming the right to the lands on Matinecock, and at Susco's wigwam (so called from Susconamon, by whom the greater part of the subsequent Indian deeds are given), now Wolver Hollow and Cedar Swamp, the whites maintaining Hempstead Harbor to be the western boundary. Papaquatunk River is never mentioned except in this deed, and the terms of the grant made it evident that the Indians were right in claiming Beaver Swamp and Shoo Brook as the western line. For once, they maintained their rights, and sold land at all these places. Matinecock included Buckram, which was not so called on the Records, until after 1730. Buckram lot had been mentioned before, but that was a small parcel of land, not a district. In 1785, the Indian title was extinguished by the New Purchase, extending to what is now the western boundary of the Town. There was also some difference of opinion as to the intentions of the Indians in selling, and the Rev. Mr. Leverich, who had then left here, gives his understanding of the matter, as follows. The views of the Indians on the subject are not recorded.

"Protest of Wm. Leverich, Old Purchase, March 22d, 1663. Whereas, I understand that

there is some controversy about a sale of lands, Mayo, Peter Wright, and William Leverich, for made by Assiapum, or Mohanes, made to Samuel want of sound formalities usual in English deeds; and being desired what I understood about the points, I do therefore testify, that the intention of the said Assiapum was to convey, not only his right, but the right of his heirs and Extrs., which, though not expressed, is easily understood. 1st, For the Indians, so far as I can understand, have never made any sales for lives, but of custom—which is their law—passed the right of their heirs present, with their own, unless they made any express exceptions; 2d, and there is enough in the writing to prove this to have been his intention, in the words, interlined, Heirs and Executors, and which, if it may help such are on difference to a better intelligence, I shall be glad. If otherwise, I shall be sorry that such as profess themselves Christians, shall teach heathens less honestly, under pretence of teaching them more law.

WILLIAM LEVERICH."

These misunderstandings seem to have occasioned no hostile feelings between the whites and the Indians. Except on the sale of lands, the latter are only alluded to on the Records in the following entry:

"Dec. 13th, 1660. It is ordered, that no person or persons whatsoever shall, doubly or individually, sell wine or strong liquor to the Indians, upon the forfeiture of five shillings for the first default, and ten shillings for the second, and the third time, to forfeit his right of meadow to the Town."

Beside the difficulties with the Indians about the western boundary, there were controversies with the Town of Huntington on the east, and Robert Williams on the south. We copy the following remonstrance to the people of Huntington, from the Record:

"Oyster Bay, this 3d day of the 7th month, 1663. Neighbors: we are informed, by one of your townsmen, that some of your townsmen have mowed some of our meadows at the south. If it be a mistake, we shall not regard it; but if appointed by you, we desire to know your grounds, for we desire to be at peace with you, and to have our rights also, which we judge is your right desire also; and therefore, if you see cause to appoint a man, or more, and let him, or them, have your deeds, that fully show your title to the said land, then shall we do the like; but we request you, to send us a line or two, that we may know your minds, and appoint the time and place, and we will meet you, and end the difference if we can: but if you refuse our proposition herein to you, then we do by this, request you, to forbear mowing our meadow, which begins at the River Passasqueung, our east bounds. For peace and quietness, we have done this, knowing that the best title must carry it, and that cannot be known, but they must be compared, and we hope that is the readiest way, for any that desire peace.

"In behalf of the Town, a true copy of what was sent by me.

"HENRY TOWNSEND"

To settle this line, Thomas Townsend, Nathaniel Coles, and John Weeks were appointed by Oyster Bay, and Thomas Powell and Abiel Titus, by Huntington; and on the 7th of August, 1684, they run the line of division. Several attempts were made to settle the difficulty with Williams, and, as appears from the following order, there was a settlement made; but long afterwards, the affair seems to have given a great deal of trouble, and there are allusions to a suit between the Town and Williams's widow and heirs. This order is interesting, as it gives evidence of the industrious habits of the people.

"Oyster Bay, June 13th, 1684. At a Town Meeting then ordered, that every freeholder of this Town, or that possesses any lands within this Town purchase, are to attend at the Town House, on Monday next, being the 5th day of July ensuing, at sunrise, at furthest, in the morning, in order to run the line or bound between this Town's lands, and Robert Williams's lands; and that person interested in the Town, that shall prove defective herein, shall forfeit five shillings, to them that run the same, according to this order, and to be taken forthwith, by distress, by the Constable. Provided that those that cannot go, do cut brush in the town, where they shall be appointed, by those persons appointed for that purpose, this year."

The line between Oyster Bay and Hempstead was also the subject of negotiation, and was finally adjusted by Henry and Thomas Townsend, on the part of Oyster Bay; although late in the ensuing century there was still some disagreement between the towns, respecting their boundaries.

It is not possible to discover from the Records, with any precision, the regulations which governed the management and distribution of the common property. There are abundant evidences, not only that their practice varied, but that their theory was very vague and ill-defined, and variously understood and construed. From the deposition of Samuel Titus, already cited, and many other indications, we believe that the first intention (departed from especially in relation to the meadows, very soon) was, that there should be no private property but the home lots, the first of which were, as he says, six acres, but were not, as he says, five acres to all subsequent purchasers, few, after the first allotments, being so large, and several, we know, were only half an acre. This indefiniteness in their scheme of division led to many difficulties. The heirs of Peter Wright, Mayo, and Leverich, claimed rights which the Town disputed, and it was in an arbitration between the Town and Mayo's representatives, that these depositions were taken, to prove that Mayo had never claimed more than a townsman's right. Finally, the Town settled with the heirs of Peter Wright and Mayo, by giving them a large tract of land on the south side of the Town. Many years afterwards, in 1720, Nicholas Lang and others brought suit against the Town, for rights in the Old Purchase, under the titles of William

Leverich and Robert Williams, but this time it was decided in favor of the Town.

But though their theory was vague, and their practice variable, there are some matters of fact, which we have gleaned, that may be very interesting. Every home lot was entitled to certain privileges, such as shares in the *common meadows*, pastures, and woodlands. These privileges were not inseparable from the lot, as, at a sale, they were sometimes reserved by the seller, and sometimes divided into half-rights. Being a landowner did not necessarily constitute a freeholder. The Town frequently, for particular reasons, gave home lots to persons having no rights, upon condition of building, within a year and a day (several such gifts were forfeited). These lots, varying in size, carried with them privileges, more or less extensive, at the option of the donors, and many who obtained lots in this way, or by purchase, were accepted, at different times, as "equal townsmen," whether by purchase or favor does not appear. The freeholders claimed the right to prevent the transfer of property to strangers, without their consent.

"Dec. 13th, 1660. It is this day ordered and agreed, by the inhabitants of the Town, that no person whatsoever shall sell any land, lying or being within the bound of Oyster Bay, unto any, until the Town, or a major part of the Town, do admit first, of the said purchaser, for an inhabitant."

They asserted this right, on several occasions, but never, that we can discover, successfully. John Richbill, the only large landholder in the early days of the settlement, though it does not appear how he became so, sold his interest, to Latamore Sampson; the Town entered a protest upon record, but, notwithstanding, Sampson retained the property, and transmitted it to others.

Hog Island was, in the original deed, reserved by the Indians, but very soon passed into the possession of the settlers (when or how, we have not found recorded),\* and was, with Pine Island, among their most valuable property. They planted a part of it, occasionally, so much as to prevent the use of it as a common pasture, and there are several engagements, with different persons, to live there, and take care of the crops. But its principal value consisted in its grazing lands and meadows. Indeed, for a great many years, the natural produce of the meadows, fresh and salt, seems to have been their principal resource.

It does not appear exactly what was meant by "common right." Pasture for a certain number of cattle, and the use of wood, were some of them. The number of animals which one person was allowed to graze is not mentioned, except in the case of Hog Island; at a meeting of the owners of that, the following resolution was passed, though afterwards they concluded to graze none that year, but plant.

\*Since writing this, we have found a deed, from which it appears that the Indians sold the island to Cornelius Van Raynen, Govert Lokermans, and Jacobus Buckner, who transferred it to the Town of Oyster Bay in 1665. The consideration is not stated.

"April 30th, 1686. At a meeting at the house of Henry Townsend, it was ordered and agreed upon unanimously, by the major part of the owners and proprietors of the said Island, that there shall be no more than six cows kept on the said Island to one share, which share is twenty-second part of said Island, and that shall be the whole stint and number of creatures that shall be kept there, with liberty, as hereafter expressed, that for every cow, that shall be diminished or abated of the aforesaid number, there may be put in the room thereof, either two swine, four sheep, or two yearlings of cow kind; and one horse, in the room of two cows; but goats are to be free for every owner, to keep what he pleases."

"In 1685, it is ordered, that after the 25th of the next December, no swine are to run on the common without a swine-herd, and no one was to be required to fence against them, and they were not to run in the streets, with or without a herd, and any one was (in case they do so) at liberty to kill them, or take what course he pleased, provided, the owners were first warned. In 1689, they were entirely prohibited on the common."

The salt hay had a value, beside its nutritious qualities. In the "Documentary History of New York," it is stated, that the natural pasture in Oyster Bay was thought to be injurious, indeed fatal to cattle, but that the deleterious effects were prevented by the use of salt hay. It is most probable that the disease was attributable to some other cause than the natural grass.

If, as we have supposed, it was the first intention to hold all but the home lots as common property, it was not very long acted upon. At first, shares of meadow were laid out to each. Then, from time to time, divisions of the other common lands were made; sometimes only to the freeholders, of whom we give below a list in 1677. Sometimes, land-owners, not freeholders, shared in the distribution. Sometimes, the land to be divided was designated and distributed by lot; but frequently, if not generally, when the shares are sold, the purchaser is authorized to take them, "where he shall see cause."

"A Town Meeting, held the 1st of May, 1677, there confirmed by name, every freeholder, which hath a free vote, for giving and granting of common rights, and not otherwise; and that, from henceforward, no grant of township, or common rights, shall be confirmed, or held legal grants, without every freeholder hath legal warning, that such a meeting is to be appointed, or that there are lands to be given out; and after legal warning given them, by the officer appointed, it shall be held legal, to all intents and purposes, all gifts or grants of common rights, to either man or men, given by the majority of freeholders, that doth appear at the time and place appointed; and it is further agreed that, for every town right that any freeholder doth possess, he shall have so many votes, in the giving and granting land and common rights, and not otherwise to be understood, but to grant and divide, as they shall see cause.

"Henry Townsend, 1. Joseph Dickinson, 1. Edmund Wright, 1. Anthony Wright, 1. Joseph Ludlum, 2. Samuel Weeks, 1. Nicholas Simkins, 1. John Jones, 1. Francis Weeks, 1½. William Frost, 1. John Rogers, 1. John Dickinson, 1. Wm. Buckler, 1. Nicholas Wright, 1. Job Wright, 1. Elizabeth Townsend, 2. John Townsend, 1. Josias Latting, 2. Nathaniel Coles, 1½. Richard Harcott, 1. Adam Wright, 1. Daniel Coles, 1. John Wright, 1. John Townsend, 1. Caleb Wright, 1. Isaac Doutty, 1. James Townsend, 1. John Weeks, 1. Samuel Andrews, 2. Matthias Harvey, Eyde. Samuel Furman, ½. Alice Crabb, 1. Henry Townsend, Jr., 1. Gideon Wright, 1. Richard Crabb, 1. George Dennis, 1. Thomas Townsend, 2. Joseph Weeks, 1. John Weeks, of Warwick, 1. Thomas Weeks, 1. Moses Furman, ½. James Weeks, 1. Latamore Sampson, *alias* Simon Cooper, 4."

None but these freeholders were eligible to office.

These divisions, giving every man numerous small, detached parcels of land (the divisions were sometimes as small as five acres, very seldom, if ever, more than thirty), originated a system of exchanges and frequent sales, which make the Records a complete family history for every owner; for the person who gives a deed seldom fails to tell how he came by the land, and what degree of relationship existed between him and the purchaser, as well as former owner. Every farm in the Old Purchase (except four hundred acres at Cove Neck Point, laid out to Simon Cooper, upon his right purchased of Sampson), and many of those in the New, were formed by this process of exchange and purchase.

The settlers had very little tillable land beside their home lots and the Planting Fields, which, being called in the oldest Records the "Old Planting Fields," were probably used by the Indians for that purpose. Indeed, more land than a man could cultivate with his own family, was of no present use; they had slaves, but they were too few to be taken into the account, and hired laborers there were none. Notwithstanding the scarcity of labor, however, they did not confine their attention to the mere necessities in their agriculture. As early as 1669, a place sold by Nicholas Simpkins is described as having upon it twenty-four apple-trees in bearing, and one pear-tree. In 1673, Thomas Townsend, in selling a place, reserves the apple, peach, and cherry trees; and in 1680, John Robins reserves not only apple-trees; but a nursery of apple and peach trees, at Matinacock. And, strange as it may appear, in those days of cheap land and dear labor, land-owners thought it worth while to lease more land. The following copy gives not only the terms of such a lease, but the prices of grain then current:

"This instrument of writing witnesseth, that I, Robert Godfree, of Littleworth, within the township of Oyster Bay, have let to farm, all my improved lands and meadows at Littleworth, unto Isaac Doughty and William Crooker, to them, their executors, or assigns, for the full term of

seven years, from the date hereof underwritten, to occupy, possess, and improve, as they see cause, without hindrance or molestation from me, or any from me, or under me, they paying and fulfilling to me, and my order, as followeth, viz.: they are to set one hundred apple-trees out into my said land, in order for an orchard, and fence it in with a three-rail fence, and keep the apple-trees well pruned. Secondly, they are to pay to me, or my heirs or assigns, three pounds yearly, during the full term of seven years, good merchantable wheat, at five shillings a bushel, or Indian corn, at two shillings, sixty pounds to the bushel, rye, at three shillings the bushel, and oats and peas, as it passes between neighbor and neighbor; the said grains so paid yearly, to be paid to me, or my order, before the 1st of March, at the house of Isaac Doughy; but it is to be understood, the one-half the rent is to be paid in good winter wheat, and the said apple-trees are to be planted out this ensuing spring, and what apple-trees more shall be set out upon my land by them, or fences made better at the expiration of the time, shall be allowed out of the rent, as honest men shall judge; or if they shall see cause to build a house or barn upon the said land, it shall be paid or allowed out of the rent, being valued as aforesaid. And to the true performance of this, our aforesaid agreement, we have interchangeably to each other, subscribed our hands, and set to our seals, in Oyster Bay, 16th day of October, 1682."

The value of land, for many years after the settlement, can only be determined by a comparison of the few cases in which the price and quantity are mentioned, with the prices of other things. In the older deeds the price is rarely mentioned, the quantity of land still more rarely, and when both are stated, the value frequently consisted, in a great measure, in the buildings and other improvements. There are a few instances, however, that will enable us to form some judgment in the matter. Thomas Townsend and Richard Harcut, appraisers of the property of Samuel Mayo, consisting of a home lot, and a share of meadow, containing two acres and a quarter, valued the whole at twenty-five pounds. The home lot was the place lately owned by Hamilton, containing six acres, one of the best in the village. This was in 1671, and about the same time, at the division of John Townsend's estate, a bed and furniture was valued at ten pounds, and two cows at the same. Not very long afterwards, Thomas Townsend bought the Fort Neck estate from the Indians (Dr. Peter S. Townsend says, nearly four miles square), for fifteen pounds, and Joseph Ludlum paid one hundred pounds for a homestead containing seventeen acres (Mrs. Miner's place), with the buildings and privileges belonging to it. Indeed, this homestead, with the privileges attached, bore about the same relative value to the Fort Neck property that a fine house on Fifth Avenue bears to a township in Oregon; and the home meadows, as they called those near the village, were held at a higher value than even

the home lots. The value which they set upon their movables, meaning household furniture, farming utensils, trade tools, and live-stock, is to our ideas very amusing; it is impossible to read without a smile the wills which we will insert, of the leading people, gravely dividing the most insignificant articles among their children. But the reason is obvious enough. All these things came from England with them, and could only be replaced from there at an enormous cost, compared with their intrinsic value. Such things were scarce everywhere in this country, but probably particularly so here, for every one of the early settlers had made other homes before this, some as many as four; and considering the difficulty of transportation, and the fact that many of them had been obliged to leave their first settlements hurriedly, on account of religious persecutions, it is easy to see that the stock of goods, as well as money, with which they emigrated, must have been sadly diminished. This high value continued to attach to movables (except cattle) for many years, of which we find an amusing instance as late as 1720. The arbitrators, in a dispute between Robert Coles and his stepson, Robert Shadbolt, after deciding the ownership of houses and lands, made the following award:

"Robert Shadbolt shall have the meanest of them two feather-beds, which was in the house where he now lives, which was his mother's, as also a bolster and two pillows, and a checkered coverlet, and one of the straw beds, and a set of blue curtains, and all his mother's wearing clothes that are in the house now, and the high candlesticks, and one of the looking-glasses, and all the window curtains in the house, and one iron pot, that was his mother's, being at Joseph Wolsey's."

This is one of the only two instances in which clothes are mentioned; they seem to have been plenty enough; curtains, especially bed-curtains, appear to have been considered necessities.

The wives and daughters generally got the movables. The father, having lands of which he could make no use himself, gave them to his sons as they grew up, and the older ones being thus provided for, the homestead usually fell to the youngest, and was sometimes given to him during the life of the parents, upon condition of his making a certain provision for them; but generally the wife had the homestead (occasionally only a part of it) during her life, or widowhood. It was a matter of course that she would marry again, unless advanced in years. In such a simple society, it was very easy for a man to start in life, and maintain a family as well as his neighbors, consequently they married young; and being, as in all new settlements, more numerous than women, they were quite ready to marry an attractive widow with a family of children, especially as, though we should not call either mother or children rich, they could bring their full proportion to the common stock. The only instances remembered of widows remaining unmarried, during the first fifty years of the settlement, were the two Elizabeths, widows of John



Townsend and John Dickinson, who had each of them nine children, several of them married when they became widows. Nor is it surprising that the most afflicted should be induced to accept a second husband, whose strong arm was needed to make her property and that of her children available to their support.

It does not appear to have been considered, that a wife had any right in her husband's real estate; for many years she rarely joins in a deed (we might almost say never), unless the property originally belonged to her. But in several cases where a man died intestate, the wife, with the consent and advice of her husband's nearest male relations, divided the estate among the children, retaining the use of a part, or the whole, during her life or widowhood. If the wife had no interest in her husband's real estate, it is very difficult to find out what right he had in hers. There is an illustration of the uncertainty that they felt themselves about the matter in the following deed:

"I, Alice Crabb, of Oyster Bay, do by these presents, assign and make over all my right, title, and interest, in this above-written deed, unto my son Adam Wright, and his heirs forever, only I do reserve to myself the use of the share of meadow, mentioned in this deed, during my life, and after my decease it is to redown to my son Adam, and his heirs, forever, as witness my hand, in Oyster Bay, this 26th day of June, 1675.

"It is to be understood that, although Richard Crabb be not mentioned in the above-written deed, yet, notwithstanding, he being considered head or chief, do by these presents confirm that his said wife, Alice Crabb, hath done by this assignment, only the said Richard Crabb reserves the above said *shear of meadow to his own disposal.*"

Fortunately, there were no lawyers to suggest a doubt about the title to that "shear of meadow."

The highest assessment, on a list made in 1683, is £220; the person so assessed was Mary Willets (widow of Richard), of Jericho, sister of the wife of Robert Williams. Through her father, and brother William, and Hope Washbourne, she became possessed of a large tract of land, being a part of that held by Williams. She was the ancestress of all the Willets in the town. Her son Richard left a memorandum of his birth, marriage, the birth of his daughter, and death of his wife, which the Clerk of the Meeting thought worthy of a place on the record, from which we shall copy it, for although "an oft-told tale," it has been seldom told with such brief, simple pathos.

"I was born on the 25th of tenth month, 1660, and I continued with my mother until I was 25 years of age; and in the year 1686, on the 25th day of the 1st month, I took Abigail Bowne to wife, and we continued together until the 25th of the 11th month following, and then she bare me a daughter, and she called her name Hannah; and we enjoyed each other, in great love, until

the 16th of the 4th month, 1689, and then the Lord took her to Himself, and left me, Richard Willets, a sorrowful man, with my motherless babe."

The only mention of a schoolmaster is in 1677, when "Thomas Webb, schoolmaster," was appointed Town-Clerk, with a salary of forty shillings. It is singular that many of those who could write, habitually made their mark. Some of these markers do occasionally write their names; others were surveyors, and must have been not only able to write, but in the habit of it. The writing and orthography of the oldest books of Record are unexceptionable (indeed, much of the writing is very handsome, but so different from that to which we are accustomed as to make it somewhat difficult to read), which is more than can be said for some entries several years later. The first physician in Oyster Bay was "Simon Cooper, chirurgeon;" his son Robert was also a chirurgeon. The assessment list, which we mentioned above (from the "Documentary History of New York"), had a note subjoined, stating that the inhabitants, being "sickly," had not sent in their lists. In a paper left by Squire George Townsend, of Norwich, he says that his grandfather and his brother died in what was called "the great sickness" (1697), and continued to be so called when he wrote, 1769. There is an entry on the Town Record that the Town Meeting, April 7th, 1747, was held at Wolver Hollow, "by reason of the small-pox distemper being in the town."

No clergyman of any denomination is alluded to, except in the deposition of Samuel Titus, already copied, and the following entry:

"At a Town Meeting, Feb. 19th, 1693. This day the Town met together, in order to a late Act of Assembly, for settling two ministers in the County, but nothing done about it, but made return that it was against their judgment, therefore could act nothing about it."

Among the most important officers of the Town, if not the most so, was that of Surveyor. Two were elected every year, but the same ones were re-elected many times. John Townsend, at Mill, held the office nineteen years, being elected in 1686, with Thomas Weeks, who served with him, until '95 or '96, when Rhode Island John Townsend took his place. Mill John died in 1705, and was succeeded by his nephew, the 3d Henry; he and Rhode Island John both dying in 1709, were replaced, after a short interval, by James Townsend, of Jericho, and George Townsend, of Oyster Bay, who continued to be elected for twenty years. The fee at first was sixpence per acre, but in 1686 was reduced to three. The inducement to hold the office was to obtain such a knowledge of all the land in the town as would enable them to purchase and exchange advantageously. But when the price of this work, or of anything else, is mentioned, it is not to be supposed that money was the medium of payment. That was very rarely the case; if "movables" were scarce, money was more so, and there are constant allusions to payments in prod-

uce, at stipulated prices. We will copy a specimen of these transactions.

In 1692, Henry Townsend sold several parcels of land, at the Planting Fields, to John Dowsbury, for sixty pounds of silver money, current in the colony, to be paid by annual instalments of five pounds, but "it is to be understood that these several payments, before expressed, are to be paid, the one half in money, the other half in goods, at money price." The following is the receipt for the first payment:

"Received, this last day of October, 1693. Then received of John Dowsbury, in this within-mentioned bill, one cow, one calf, and two years' old heifer, at the sum of five pounds, being in full of the first year's payment, according to the within-written obligation. I say received by me,

"HENRY TOWNSEND."

Even the half stipulated to be paid in money was not forthcoming. This scarcity of money, however, we know to have been general. As an illustration of it, we may mention that when William Bradford issued proposals for printing the Bible, in New York, in 1688, the price was to be twenty shillings, but the proposals contain a clause that the pay may be half silver, "or they who really have not money, goods at money price will satisfy." A people who had little or no money, or surplus produce, could buy little, and they were obliged to supply their wants among themselves as they best could. They had sheep, and of course raised flax, though it is not mentioned in the Records. Weavers and shoemakers were in abundance, so that they had no difficulty about clothing and house linen (though a single sheet is more than once mentioned in a will). Their chief trouble was the want of a competent blacksmith. They no doubt required an accomplished artist, who could keep their ironware of all kinds as good as new for twice its natural life, and then contrive something to answer the purpose out of the remains. The first one mentioned was John Thomson, whom the Town receives as blacksmith, and allots to him a home lot, which if he die in the Town is to belong to his heirs, but if he leaves is to return to the Town, they paying for his improvements. For a while things went on very smoothly, allotments were made here and there to John Thomson, and he was evidently in high favor. Suddenly there was a change; at a Town Meeting, in 1677, the Constable, Thomas Townsend, was ordered to "give notice to John Thomson to resine up the land, which the Town formerly gave him, for a breach of covenant, being then entertained as the Town smith, or to answer the Town's complaints the next session at Jamaica." This reads as though the land had been given for a breach of covenant, a blunder which would have been avoided had their Constable drafted the resolution, his style being remarkable for clearness. John did not "resine up" the land, but appointed two attorneys to maintain his right to it. The Constable was ordered to take possession; but finally the Town and the attorneys agreed that he should have liberty to sell his

house and lands to any that the town approves, "but not to come and live in it himself." The house was sold to Joseph Ludlum, and there the matter ended. Soon after that, Abraham Alling, or Alen, was accepted as smith. His lot, however, was granted upon the terms usual in such gifts, that is, to be built upon in a year and a day, or forfeited. He seems to have given entire satisfaction as long as he exercised his trade, which was not, however, many years; he took up land, and continued to add to it, until he owned the tract on the east side of Mill Neck, now divided into four farms, one of which (that at the Point, then called Cedar Point) still belongs to his descendants. There are other negotiations with blacksmiths, showing that for many years the settlement of one in the village was a public concern.

In 1661, the grant of the Mill Stream was made to Henry Townsend. Dr. Peter Townsend says that before he built the mill, the people were obliged to carry their grain across to Norwalk to be ground, and that he was invited here to build the mill by the Wrights and John Dickinson. This is tradition, but is no doubt true. The original grant and the property conveyed by it are now in the possession of George Townsend, great-great-great-grandson of Henry.

"Oyster Bay, September 16th, 1861. Be it known unto all men by these presents, that we, the Inhabiters of the Town of Oyster Bay, on Long Island, in America, whose names are under-written—we do by these presents, firmly covenant, and engage, unto Henry Townsend, now in the said town, upon condition the said Henry Townsend do build such a mill, as at Norwalk, on the Maine, or an English mill, on our stream, called by us, the Mill River, at the west end of our Town, then we do give and confirm such lands to him, his heirs, and assigns, forever, without molestation or condition, as, namely, all the mill lot, bounded with Henry Disbrow's lot on the east side; the salt meadow on the north end; Anthony Wright's meadow lot on the west; and the highway on the south; and the said Anthony Wright's lot is given also to the said Henry Townsend, that adjoin to the aforesaid mill lot on the east, and Latting's salt meadow on the north end, and a highway on the west side, two poles broad, between the said stream, and mill lot, and the highway on the south; and we give him also the salt meadow and upland, on the west side the mill stream, to a little stream of water, on the west side of it, and the sea is the north bounds; on the south a highway of six poles broad joining unto the Swamp. And we do hereby give unto Henry Townsend the said mill stream to build a mill or mills on it, as he shall see cause, and so to remain firm to him, his heirs, and assigns, so long as he or they do keep a mill on it, as aforesaid. But if the mill cease to be for half a year after it is built, and no preparation is made to repair the mill again, that then the Town may lawfully enter on the River again, as their own, and improve it as the Town shall see necessary. But if the said Henry Town-

send's heirs or assigns make preparation to repair the mill, so that it be finished for service, after a year's decay, that the said stream shall continue his or theirs, on condition a mill be kept up, or else the stream to return to the Town, as aforesaid; and therefore we give him by this full power to trench and dam, and to take what timber he hath need of for his use, and to have commoning for his cattle, and on our charges, we engage to trench and make a dam for the mill, as he shall give direction, when he calls to have it done. And we allow him the tenth part for grinding; but if, in process of time, the toll do so increase, that less may be sufficient to uphold the mill, so that the miller be not discouraged, he shall have less, as understanding men, in the case, chosen by him and us, shall judge. His toll dish to be made true, and to be struck in taking the toll, and we engage no other than what is before mentioned, shall be made join to the forementioned lands we have given to said Henry Townsend, and we are content, that the mill do app in a week to grind our corn, and that when the said Henry Townsend do fence in the above-said land, that such as have upland or meadow joining to the above said, shall join in fencing with him their half, according to English custom, and is to have it, all rates and taxes free, forever, and to enter in present possession on the stream and lands. And so, to the true, and due, and faithful performance, of all and every of the above-mentioned engagements and promises, we bind us, our heirs and assigns, to perform, unto the said Henry Townsend, his heirs and assigns, as witness our hand, the day and year above written, upon condition he build a mill as aforesaid, serviceable to the Town of Oyster Bay, in the condition the town now is in, as the Mill at Norwalk is serviceable to their town.

"Nicholas Simkins, Robert Furman, Benjamin Hubbard, Richard Latting, Anthony Wright, Francis Weeks, Henry Disbrow, Richard Harcut, John Richbill, Nicholas Wright, Matthew Bridgman, Town Clerk, John Finch, John Dickinson, Jonas Halstead, John Bates, John Townsend, Sen., John Townsend, Jr., Thomas Armitage."

Some part of the land given in this grant only came into Henry Townsend's possession (or that of his sons) by purchase. It is impossible to fix the western boundary now, but, as it was a stream of water, it could not have been much if any west of the canal.

The following entry, in relation to some dissatisfaction with the miller, is an illustration of the simplicity of the habits and ideas of the people. Dr. P. Townsend says that Richard Harcut was the miller at one time, and probably when the complaint was made:

"30th of 7th month, 1672. At a Town Meeting, ordered by reason of aspersions cast upon the miller, the Town have taken it into serious consideration, and have ordered, with the consent and agreement of Henry Townsend, owner of the mill, that if any person or persons do not

like their usage at the mill, they are to give notice of it to the miller, and attend himself, or his wife, if he have one, and see their corn ground, if they will, but if they will not attend the grinding, and do cast blemishes, notwithstanding, on the miller, they are at liberty to grind it another place, and the miller at his liberty, whether he will grind again for any such person or persons until him or them do tender such reasonable satisfaction, as may be adjudged just by the Town."

Henry Townsend also built a saw-mill, for the use of which the Town gave him the following grant of timber:

"24th of 9th month, 1673. A Town Meeting held, and granted by the Town, that Henry Townsend shall have, and hath liberty to make use of what timber he shall stand in need of for his saw-mill, within the bounds and limits of our Town, that is to be understood, Pine Island, or any other common lands, to make use of, either for building, or to sell in the town, or to sell out of the town, as he shall see cause: the said grant is to be understood to be to Henry Townsend and his heirs forever."

It does not appear from the Records where this will was. Henry Townsend, 2d, Robert, and two of the Birdsalls, put up a saw-mill at Mill Neck, in 1694. In 1678, a grant was made to Isaac Horner, of the mill privileges at Shoo Brook, for a fulling-mill, but he did not build it; and in 1684, it was given to John Dowsbury, who made extensive improvements (among the rest a brick house), not very much to his advantage, as upon his death the property was sold by the Sheriff, at the suit of Wm. Bradford, to Samuel Hayden, who again sold to Nicholas Lang, who at his death left a part of it to his son-in-law, William Moyles, who bought the rights of the other heirs. Moyles married the second time, Mary, widow of Ruemourn Townsend, to whose daughters, Mary Willis and Sarah Hewlett, he left one-third of his estate. Townsend Hewlett, the son of Sarah, bought from his mother and the other heirs, and left it to his son, the late Wm. M. Hewlett.

In 1668, a piece of upland at Ash Swamp was laid out to Nicholas Davis, with liberty to build a wharf into the sea, at what is now Ship Point (but not called by that name for some years afterwards). This grant was forfeited, and the foot of South street is called the Dock.

The "old brick-kill" is mentioned in 1672, which seems to have been in the Cove. In 1678, there was a brick-yard near the brook, east of South street, then called Anthony's Brook, and the lot on the north side of the street was called the "clay lot" for a great many years. In 1680, a brick-kiln is mentioned on Hog Island. The following will shows that, at the date of it, the testator was engaged in making brick:

"Oyster Bay, 23d of the 8th month, 1673. I, William Risbie, Sen., of Oyster Bay, being sick, but having my understanding, and do not know what the Lord will do with me, concerning life or death, am willing to settle matters, so that



none may suffer by me; and therefore I shall relate how matters stand, of what I owe, and is owing me; how my estate lieth, and in what, as followeth. I am indebted to Wm. Buckler, nine pounds; to Robert Coe, of Jamaica, I owe five pounds, and I do owe to George Dennis, forty-nine shillings, beside what my daughter Mary had, in broadcloth,—in all, it was three pounds nine shillings. I am indebted to James Brooking five pounds two; to John Gatts, ten shillings. I am something in debt to Joseph Carpenter, and Daniel Coles. To Nicholas Simkins, in brick, two pounds ten. To Samuel Weeks, twelve shillings. Here followeth an account of what is due me: From Thomas Townsend, ten shillings. Matthias Harvey owes me two pounds one shilling, and Joseph Ludlum owes me five shillings. Robert Bragall, at Hempstead, two pecks of wheat. Thomas Thomson owes me one bushel. James Townsend owes me five shillings; and to John Rogers, I owe one pound one shilling. Jonathan Rock Smith have a mare of mine in his hands, and one gray mare and colt, at Matinecock; and of cow-kind, I have one young cow, and white steer, at Thomas Townsend's; Samuel Weeks have a three-year old steer, and Elizabeth Townsend have another, of the same age; and I have one more three-year old steer at Matthias Harvey's, and another at James Cock's, and an ox and cow at the Widow Underhill's, and I have two fat cows at Richard Harcut's, and John Dickenson's; a cow at halves, and a steer I had of Adam Wright, and two three-year old heifers, at John Townsend's; and a cow I had of Nathaniel Coles, he is to have her again for work. My will is, that my debts are to be paid out of my estate, and the remainder I give to Richard Harcut, as witness my hand, except one cow, I give to my wife and daughter Sarah.

"WILLIAM X RISBIE.  
"The mark of.

"MEMORANDUM.—I, William Risbie, do owe to Widow Dennis, or her order, 13,500 bricks, upon Richard Harcut's account, and I, William Risbie, do own, that I have received full satisfaction for the aforesaid bricks, from Richard Harcut, as witness my hand, in the presence of

"NATHANIEL COLES, WILLIAM X RISBIE.  
"BENJ. HUBBARD. His mark."

In 1694, "liberty is granted to Thomas Youngs, to spin rope yarn, and make rope in the Hollow by his shop, on the common, not prejudicing any highway."

Although the people had little money, that did not deter merchants from trying their fortunes here. The first mentioned is John Richbill, who soon sold his large interest in the town, and disappeared. Next we have George Dennis, who, after a few very busy years, was obliged to assign his property for the benefit of his creditors. Then Pierre Breton, merchant, sells his good sloop, the True-Love, now lying, and lately built at Oyster Bay, to his son-in-law, Pierre Dugo, mariner. At the close of the seventeenth century, we have

a notable person, in the character of merchant, William Bradford, the first printer and publisher in New York; for several years before 1702 he is styled, in his deeds, merchant, of Oyster Bay; then, and after that, printer, of New York, though he appears to have carried on his publishing and printing while he lived here. Some of the old books of Records have an inscription to the effect that they were bought of William Bradford.

The following entries show how the few poor were provided for, and how cases of intemperance were dealt with, for although intemperance is not stated to be the cause of the incapacity mentioned, in the second extract, it no doubt was, as the will of the father, Robert Furman, shows that Moses labored under no natural incapacity.

"The 1st day of February, 1661. All we, whose names are here underwritten, do hereby engage ourselves that we will give freely, toward the maintenance of the Widow Draper, so much Indian corn for a year, beginning at the 1st day of February, 1661, to end the 1st day of February, 1662, provided we may be no more troubled with her, more than the rent of the house, and that there be some person appointed to receive it, and to look to it and her, so that it may not be wasted. So much corn as followeth:

"John Richbill, 3 bush.; Robert Furman, 2 bush.; John Townsend, Jr., 1 bush.; Nicholas Wright, 2 bush.; John Townsend, 2 bush.; Thomas Armitage, 2 bush.; Jones Halstead, 2 bush.; John Dickinson, 2 bush.; Francis Weeks, 2 bush.; Moses Furman, 1 bush.; Benj. Hubbard, 2 bush.; Henry Townsend, 1 bush.; John Bates, 1 bush.; Samuel Andrews, 3 bush."

It will be observed that Moses Furman, who, in the following paper, acknowledges his incapacity to sell five shillings' worth, was one of the contributors.

"This writing testifieth that I, Moses Furman, of Oyster Bay, upon divers considerations, finding myself not capable to deal with any man, or trade for the good of myself and family, being of a weak capacity, I do by these presents, constitute and appoint the officers of the Town of Oyster Bay, as now, and for the time to come, as overseers of my whole estate, for the use and maintenance of my wife and children as their own; and I do further engage and promise not to make sale of, to the value of five shillings, at any time, without the consent of one or all the officers, that now are, or hereafter shall be, as witness my hand, in presence of us.

"SAML. ANDREWS, MOSES FURMAN."  
"CALEB WRIGHT.

After making this assignment of his property, Furman left, and the Town officers made arrangements with a man to take his property in charge, and provide for the wife, and fulfil his obligations to his mother, under his father's will; and they also resolved to put out the children to be brought up, as they said the mother was not capable. Before they completed their design,

Furman returned, and then left again, which he repeated to their great annoyance.

There are frequent instances of differences being settled by arbitration, boundaries being the principal cause of dispute, which is no more than might be expected, considering the extreme vagueness with which the boundaries of the land granted by the town are described, of which the mill grant is a striking instance, though it is not known that it occasioned any dispute.

It is surprising how few allusions are made in the Records to boats, or ship-building, or to navigation in any way. We should think a boat as well worth mention in a will as many articles they bequeath; but they are never mentioned. Ship Point is so called early in the eighteenth century, perhaps a few years before that. It is probable that, even then, there was a considerable trade here. By the middle of the century, we know that the business was very important. Samuel Townsend was actively engaged in the English and West India trade, building and owning several ships of different kinds. William and Benjamin Hawxhurst, too, operated largely, owning fulling and grist mills at Cold Spring, and a store (probably one at Cold Spring, and one at Oyster Bay), for which they imported goods from England. Their business was probably more extensive than the field warranted, for they failed and removed to New York. Samuel Townsend continued his business prosperously until the Revolution, and through that period, notwithstanding many difficulties and obstructions. After that, the trade of the place was transferred to New York.

There is not the slightest allusion made in the Record to the French War. The only person whom we know to have gone from the town was Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, son of the Rev. Benjamin Woolsey, who entered the army as Colonel, and died during the war. He was buried at Dosoris, his residence, which, after his death, was sold to John Butler, from whom it descended to his daughter, the wife of Nathaniel Coles. James Townsend, of Duck Pond, was the executor of Benjamin, the brother of Colonel Woolsey, and among other letters left in his hands, were some from Colonel Woolsey, written during the war. The most of them were given by J. C. Townsend, to a descendant of Benjamin, but we have found three more, two of them relating to the disastrous attack on Ticonderoga, and the other, probably, written during his last sickness. We shall insert them, as interesting in themselves, and possessing a peculiar interest for the people of this Town, as coming from a townsman.

*"July 5th, 1758.*

*"ON BOARD THE FLEET ON LAKE GEORGE.*

"DEAR BROTHER:—The fate of Ticonderoga will doubtless be determined before this reaches you, as we are now embarked, with fourteen thousand troops, all eager for victory, and willing to expose themselves, in order to obtain it. You will doubtless be uneasy to hear from us after this, as it is most likely many of our fates will be

unalterably fixed. But I have a strong impression, that I shall survive the day of battle, and not because I desire to hide myself, but hope you may hear something honorable, whether I stand or fall. And as no man can tell the event, lest it should be my lot to be found among the slain, I shall now recommend to your kindness my wife and children, family, and estate, to be treated with the utmost tenderness, and disposed of, agreeable to a will, in Mr. Lloyd's hands, which, I make no doubt, you will execute, with all the integrity, care, and prudence, you are master of, together with James and Joseph Lloyd. But notwithstanding this hint, I hope soon to send you the agreeable news of the French fortresses, at the Narrows, and Crown Point, being subjected to our arms. Then we shall be willing to march and carry fire and sword into Canada, and return by the way of St. Lawrence. But be that as it will. Give my best regards to all friends and acquaintances. My duty to my mother. Love to your wife and family. I would have wrote to all my friends if time was my own, but nothing is to be seen here but one continued round of hurry; so am forced to conclude, and am your most affectionate brother,

*"M. TAYLOR WOOLSEY."*

*"SCHENECTADY, 26th July, 1758.*

"DEAR BROTHER:—I wrote you in high spirits, at the time of embarkation for Ticonderoga, when it seemed that Providence was lavish of smiles upon our enterprise, and we as foolish, in not making a proper use of the advantages put into our hands; for which neglect, the devil take somebody! I also wrote you again on our return, or rather flight, giving some account of our having most sadly Be——st the voyage, and suffered greatly, especially in the person of Lord Howe, whose conduct and prudence, I make no doubt, would have saved the lives of many brave fellows, who were set as targets to be fired at by the enemy, without being allowed to return the fire; and had they returned it, would have been to but little purpose, as the enemy had a breastwork of wood and earth which quite covered them. In this action we lost about eighteen hundred killed and wounded, amongst whom were a great many officers of worth. The only one among the provincials that you know, was your intended brother, Lieutenant Smith, whose wound proved mortal, notwithstanding the best endeavors of all the surgeons. He died the day after we were ordered to march to this place, and is much lamented by all his acquaintance with us, as he was esteemed an active, good officer. Major Woodhull has taken care of all his effects, which you'll be good enough to inform his father of, and tell him I bear a part in his affliction. We are now under marching orders, and are going to the Oneida Carrying Place, as 'tis said, to build a fort for some General Webb to destroy hereafter. 'Tis Colonel Delancey's opinion, as soon as this is completed, we are to be discharged, and, as our number will be about four thousand, suppose we may do it in two

months. We have great desertions lately, and some deaths, but not of your acquaintance. We have one hundred and thirty sick, but most likely to do well. Give my best regards to all friends. My duty to mother. Love to my wife, and yours, with the little ones. I am in haste. Your loving brother,

"M. TAYLOR WOOLSEY.

"To BENJ. WOOLSEY."

"SCHENECTADY, 24th Aug., 1758.

"DEAR BROTHER:—Your favor, per the old post-boy, came safe to hand, at the Great Carrying Place, with the agreeable accounts of health and welfare of my friends on Long Island. Though at the time of receiving your letter, I was myself very ill of a fever and flux, which occasioned my being sent to this place, which is one hundred miles from the regiment. Two days before I left the army, there was a detachment from the several regiments of two thousand men, officers included, with seventy batteaux and seventy whaleboats, under the command of Colonel Bradstreet, who are gone down the Wood Creek, into the Oneida Lake, to surprise, take, and destroy Cadroque, a fort on the lake, where the French keep their shipping and craft of all kinds. There are one thousand of the New York regiments gone on this expedition. Colonel Clinton, Colonel Corse, and Major Woodhull are the field-officers from one regiment, and all the soldiers from Long Island that were well are gone. As they have not been in action, we are in hopes of hearing some agreeable accounts from them soon. We have sundry times lately had certain accounts that Louisburg is taken, but soon turns out false. Last Saturday evening, on my arrival here, found the town illuminated, but whether true or false, can't yet determine. Have nothing to add, but duty, love, and good wishes to you all, and am your loving brother,

"M. TAYLOR WOOLSEY.

"I have so far recovered my health, that I hope to join the army in ten days or a fortnight.

"M. T."

Major Woodhull, mentioned in these letters, was afterwards General Woodhull, who, after the battle of Long Island, was taken prisoner by the British, and died of wounds received after his surrender.

### THE TOWN SPOT,

Or Plot, as it is sometimes called, extended from the foot of Mill Hill to Cove Hill, and as far south as the head of South street, which was the only one beside the Main street for some little time. In the old deeds, and even as late as 1748, South street is called the Main street, and was, no doubt, so considered. The one leading from Edward Weeks's to Pine Hollow was soon opened, and then that between Edward Weeks's and B. T. Underhill's. Quogue Lane was not opened for a good many years, and was at first called Oyster Lane. There was a road from the

Main street to the water farther west, but the formation of the Pond and dam, and the subsequent changes in them (the Pond was originally much smaller, and the dam at the east end farther south), make it impossible to determine localities in that immediate neighborhood with precision. East of that there is no difficulty, except in a few cases.

The most western building in the Town Spot, for some years, was the mill, which stood very near what is now the southeast corner of George Townsend's yard. The house now there was, in 1720, called Esther Townsend's new dwelling-house, and was probably built by her (the widow of Mill John). The one which was on the Hill, northeast of the present house, was probably built by Henry Townsend, Sen., in 1683. For a great many years after the mill was built, the bolting was done by hand, by the owners of the grain. Henry Townsend 2d sold to Wm. Bradford twenty-five acres, just south of his house, on the Hill (including the graveyard, which he reserved, being one acre). Here Bradford erected a bolting-house; Henry 3d repurchased the whole in 1703. It is not known when or by whom the second mill, which stood near the present flood-gate, was built, but probably by Jotham, son of Mill John. The mill now standing was built near the close of the last century, by James Townsend, of Duck Pond, and his son William.

East of the mill-dam, on the south side of the street, the first house belonged to Richard Harcut, and the next was built by John Washbourne, and sold to James Halsted, who very soon sold to Richard Harcut, and he (Harcut), moving to the other end of the town, gave one or both of these places to his son Daniel. East of this was Mark Meggs's place. He very soon disappears from the Records. Across the street was a place belonging to Richard Latting, which he sold to Samuel Andrews. At the bottom of the deed is a memorandum that Latting owed four days' work on the dam, and no more; from which we gather that the lots were assessed for labor on the dam, and the obligation transferred with the property.

Next, east of this, Henry Townsend bought, or built; and next to him, on what is now the corner of Quogue Lane, Henry Disbrow built, and, in 1661, sold to John Dickenson, who in the same year sold to James Cock (or Coke, as it is sometimes spelled), of Setauket. In 1669, Henry Townsend bought and gave it to his son John; and in 1683, having six acres laid out to him upon the Hill, he built there, and gave the one in which he lived to his son Henry. John and Henry then exchanged houses, and their descendants exchanged, until it is difficult to know or remember to whom they belong. They sold it off, too, by degrees, until, a few years after the death of Jotham, in about 1756, the whole, from Quogue Lane to the mill-stream, belonged to Benjamin Hawkhurst, as well as a quarter of an acre on the south side of the road. It was bought again by the son of Jotham.

East of Quogue Lane, John Dickenson lived on a lot bought from John Hinkman, in 1658, the

second deed from a white man on the Records. It is as follows:

*"To all Christian people, to whom this shall or may come, greeting: Be it known unto all men, that I, John Hinkman, late of Oyster Bay, have sold, and by these presents do alienate, bargain, and sell, and have sold, unto John Dickenson, of Oyster Bay, aforesaid, all and singular all that parcel of land which I exchanged with Peter Wright, with all and singular all the fencing, meadows, and uplands that is or shall hereunto belong, with all the appurtenances or privileges whatsoever, to him, his heirs, or assigns, forever; for and in consideration hereof, John Dickenson hath paid unto the said John Hinkman, in broadcloth, at eighteen shillings a yard, the full and just sum of three pounds sterling, and twenty shillings paid in liquor to the Town of Oyster Bay, by the hand of John Dickenson. Also, a quart of sack and half a pint of liquor to Peter Wright, for the exchange. In witness hereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this day of Feb., in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty-nine.* JOHN HINKMAN."

This place was bequeathed by John Dickenson to his widow Elizabeth, who left it to her youngest son, Jobus, by the will we copy below. It passed from him to Joseph, who married Rose, daughter of Henry Townsend, whose grandsons, Townsend and Henry, sold it to Daniel Parish, in 1756.

"In the name of God, amen. I, Elizabeth Dickinson, widow, of Oyster Bay, in Queen's Co., on Long Island, and in the Colony of New York, being somewhat weakly and sick, but in perfect memory and understanding, praised be God, I now make my last will and testament, as followeth: Imp. I bequeath my body to the earth, and my soul to God that gave it. Imp. I give to my son Jobus my house and lot, with the orchard and meadow adjoining it, meaning all that I now possess adjoining with my house and home lot, in Oyster Bay aforesaid, with a half a share of meadow on the West Neck, at the south of Oyster Bay aforesaid, during his natural life; also, I give to him, the said Jobus, one bed, and a bolster, a pillow, and coverlet, and blanket, with one sheet; and at my son Jobus his decease, all this that I have given him I do give to my eldest son Joseph, him and his heirs forever.

"Imp. I give to my son Samuel, five shares of land, at the plains, more than that which I have already given him, and this to be his full portion.

"Imp. I give to my son James, two-thirds, or two rights of three, of my land in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, on the west side of Nicholas Wright's land, in the Old Purchase, going to Lusum, as the Records of Oyster Bay sheweth how it is bounded and laid out, with half a share of meadow on the West Neck, at Oyster Bay south, five acres of land at the plains; and my right of commonage belonging to my home lot I give to my three sons, Samuel,

Jobus, James, equally between them. Also, I give to my son James, one bed, a bolster, a pillow, a coverlet, a blanket, and one sheet. Imp. I give to my daughter Hannah, my bed I lie on, with the bolsters, and two pillows, a coverlet, two blankets, a pair of sheets, with the curtains and vallons belonging to it, with one chest, two pillow covers.

"Imp. I give all my cart, and plough gear, and tacklings, with the cart and plough and that which belongs to it, to my son James. Imp. I give to my grandson, Robert Harcut, two sheep. All the residue of my estate I give to my youngest daughters, Mehetable, Cheshire, and Hannah, both of household goods and with all that I am possessed of, after my debts are paid and other charges necessary are paid out of it. Lastly, I do make my son Joseph my full and whole executor, to dispose of my estate according to this my last will and testament above written. And also I do make John Townsend at the mill, with my son Joseph, to be overseers of this my last will, which I declare to be my last will and testament, as witness my hand and seal, this 10th Sept., 1691. ELIZABETH DICKINSON."

Gideon, the son of Peter Wright, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Townsend 1st, and settled on the place now belonging to Edward Weeks. His son Anthony sold it to Justice John Townsend, from whom it descended to his son Penn, who built the house now upon it. We give the will of Gideon Wright below; it is a good specimen of the manner in which the people generally left their property:

"In the name of God, I, Gideon Wright, being weak of body, but of sound and perfect memory, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following: First, I bequeath my body to the earth and my soul into the hands of God that gave it. Itt. I give to my eldest son, Peter Wright, all my right of that homestead belonging to me, which was of late in the possession of my mother, Alice Crabb, lately deceased, formerly belonging to my father Peter Wright. Itt. I give all the rest of my land to be equally divided among my other four sons, until they are made equal to my son Peter, and what remains over their being made equal to my son Peter to be divided equally among my five sons, Peter to have his choice of the said five divisions, which land above mentioned I give to my sons and their heirs forever; and it is my will, that none of my sons alienate or dispose of any of my lands given to them from their brethren, and that their brethren shall have the refusal, and if their brethren can or will buy the said land so for sale, that then it shall not be sold off unto any other; and it is my will, that if any sons die without issue, that then his or their part of land shall go to be equally divided among the surviving brethren. Itt. I give the one half of my movables to my three daughters, and the other half to my wife, for her to dispose of as she thinks fit; only I give to my son Peter my bald-

face mare, and he shall give the first colt that she brings to his brother Gideon, and I also give to my son Peter, one two-year-old heifer, and to my sons Anthony and Gideon, to each of them, a calf; and it is my will, that my wife shall have and possess this place and homestead in which I live, with what outlands she shall stand in need of during her widowhood as aforesaid. Itt. It is my will, that if one or more of my daughters happen to die before they come to age, that their portion shall return to the surviving sister or sisters. To which, as a testimony that it is my last will and testament, I set my hand and seal, this 14th day of May, 1685.  
GIDEON WRIGHT."

Notwithstanding the eight children, the homestead was forfeited.

Peter Wright's homestead was next to John Dickinson's. He may be called the founder of Oyster Bay. He was the only one of the original three purchasers who settled here; and of those whom they admitted as partners, not one continued longer than ten years, excepting his brother Anthony, who had no children; but Peter and his brother Nicholas left large families, and for many years they were, in point of ability, influence, and fortune, among the leading men of the town. Peter's homestead included Mrs. Wright's and Mrs. De Kay's places. The part belonging to Mrs. Wright was sold by Anthony, grandson of Peter, to William, grandson of Nicholas, to whose descendants it still belongs. The other part, we believe, was sold by Anthony to Henry Townsend 3d, from whose son Absalom it descended to his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Storrs, by whom it was sold not very many years since. On this part Peter's house stood. Opposite to Peter Wright's, from the corner half way down to South street, was the homestead of Nicholas Wright. He gave the east part of it to his son Caleb, who lived there until his father's death, when he inherited the whole. It has remained in the family until a few years since, when the heirs of the late Caleb Wright sold it. The house had been many years ago abandoned by the family for one built across the street on Peter's place. In 1720, William, son of the 1st Caleb, gave to the Baptist Society forty feet square, on which the church then stood, being a part of the present lot. The trustees were Robert Feeke and Joseph Weeks. The place now owned by B. T. Underhill was given by Nicholas Wright to his son John, who married Mary, daughter of Henry Townsend. From him it descended to his daughter Rose, who left it to her son, Wright Coles; when or to whom it passed from his heirs, does not appear on the Records. There is every reason to believe that a part of the house now there was built by John Wright.

Next south, Josias Latting, son-in-law of Nicholas Wright, had a lot laid out to him, and built upon it. South of him, Edmond, son of Nicholas, son-in-law of Peter Wright, lived. Josias Latting sold to William Buckler (or Butler; it is

spelled both ways in one deed), whose son Richard sold to the heirs of Edmond Wright. From Edmond Wright 2d, both places united passed to his son-in-law, John Townsend, from whom it descended to his son Ephraim, whose heirs sold to James Prior, who sold to Jacob Colwell, from whose heirs it was bought by its present owner, J. C. Townsend. In the old deeds (not the very oldest, however) possession is said to be given by turf and twig, which we supposed to be a mere figure of speech, until we found the following entry in relation to the sale by Latting:

"Josias Latting did give Wm. Buckler possession of the house and land that he sold him in Oyster Bay, by turf and twig, according to law, in presence of the Constable and Overseers of Oyster Bay and several neighbors, the 22d of April, 1676."

Nicholas Wright left a handsome estate, which he divided among his three sons, but made no disposition in his will of his personal estate, or mention of his daughters. To supply this omission we find the following settlement:

"Whereas, our father and mother, Nicholas and Ann Wright, deceased, and left a considerable estate amongst us, their children, underwritten; and for a true settlement of said estate, and prevention of further contests and troubles that may arise thereby, we do jointly and unanimously agree, and freely condescend to each other, that our father's will for the division and stating of his lands upon his sons, according to his will, shall stand good to them, and their heirs forever; and, forasmuch as there was no certain order in the said will, or at the death of our mother, for the division of the movable estate, as left by our deceased father and mother, we do unanimously agree, that all the said movable estate shall be for the sisters' portions, to be divided as they shall order or agree, excepting only all the neat-cattle, one great kettle, and all the iron-work belonging to the cart and plough, and our deceased father's clothes, to be divided among his three sons; and in consideration, by agreement, that our brother, Caleb Wright, is to have all the neat-cattle, as above said, excepting only two heifers, one in the possession of John, the other in the possession of Edmond, for which they, with their brother Caleb, are equally to pay all their deceased father's and mother's debts, and acquit and discharge their sisters from any trouble or demand that may arise thereby, and their heirs forever; and Caleb Wright doth engage, in consideration of the cattle, as above mentioned, to pay to his four sisters, their husbands', or their order, ten pounds current, merchant pay, according to pork, at threepence per pound, at or before the first day of November, next ensuing the date underwritten. And the movables that are to be divided amongst our sisters, is the swine, horseflesh, brass, pewter, tin, iron, wooden ware, woollen, linen, silver, gold, earthenware, or what else be to the said estate whatsoever only what is above excepted; and to the true performance of this our agreement, we



have interchangeably subscribed our hands to each other, in Oyster Bay, June 4th, 1683.

"CALEB WRIGHT, JOSIAS LATTING,  
"JOHN WRIGHT, NATHANIEL COLES,  
"EDMUND WRIGHT, ROBERT COLES.

In presence of us,

"RICHARD HARCUT, *Constable.*  
"THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Recorder.*  
"JOHN WEEKS, *Overseer."*

Returning to the Main street, we find, next east to Peter Wright, the homestead of his brother Anthony, extending to South street. He had no children, and, from his recorded gifts, must have been a warm-hearted, generous man. He died September 9th, 1680, and left his whole property to his sister-in-law Alice, the widow of Peter, then the wife of Richard Crabb. She gave this homestead to her youngest daughter, Lydia, the wife of Isaac Horner, in 1684, reserving "six rods square, at the northeast corner, as already agreed upon, for a burying-place, and forty feet square, at the southeast corner, where the meeting-house now stands." There is no tradition that this spot was ever used as a graveyard, though, for at least fifty years, it was called the Quaker Burying-Ground. In 1706, William Willis, of Hempstead, Henry Cock, and John Prior, received a deed for it from Isaac Horner, in which he says that it was deeded to him, Samuel Andrews, and Simon Cooper, by Alice Crabb, in 1682. From Dr. P. Townsend's Note-Book, it appears that the Records of the meeting in New York, mention the "usual meeting-house of Anthonie Wright;" and as the meetings had been held at his house, it is probable that he either left the land to them, or directed Alice Crabb to give it, if he did not build the house himself. In the Records of the Westbury meeting, we find the trustees are directed, in 1709, to see about leasing the meeting-house ground and burying-ground, in Oyster Bay: so that the meeting-house had then disappeared. They were to reserve liberty for Friends to bury there. In 1720, they exchanged the forty feet square, on the corner, with Jacob Wright, for another piece, adjoining the burying-ground, forming the present lot. This was leased, in 1736, to Freelope Underhill, for twenty years. In 1749, Jacob Seaman and Nathaniel Townsend were directed to buy shingles for the meeting-house at Oyster Bay, which marks the date of the present edifice. While the lot was leased a house was built upon it, which was sold, to be removed when the term expired. There was no regular service in this meeting-house (which was very much injured during the occupation of the place by the British) until the latter part of the century, when meetings were held here and at Jericho; the latter effort resulted in the establishment of a meeting, and the building of a house; here they were, after a while, discontinued. For the rest of this home lot of Anthony Wright's (six acres), so few conveyances are on the Records, that it is not possible to trace it clearly.

North of this was the lot which was laid out to Samuel Mayo; he did not settle there, and Anthony Wright gave it to Job, his brother Peter's son, in 1677. Job built the house which now stands upon it. It was sold by his son Anthony to Rose, widow of Justice John Townsend, who sold it to her son-in-law, George Townsend, in 1712, who, in the same year, sold it to Abraham Underhill, whose son gave it to his sister Sarah, who, with her husband, James Dickinson, sold it to Jacob Townsend, who, we believe (the description is not entirely clear), sold it to Silas Weeks, when it disappears for a long time, and is then mentioned as in the possession of Joshua Hammond. In all the deeds, the "dubble house" is a very conspicuous feature.

North of this was the lot laid out to John Thomson, the blacksmith; when he left, it was sold to Joseph Ludlam. North of this again, was a lot laid out to George Dennis; when he failed, it was sold by his assignee, Thomas Townsend, to Edward White, of Setauket, in 1682. White afterwards bought Joseph Ludlam's lot, and the place is still the residence of his descendants.

Coming back to the Main street again, on the south side, from Nicholas Wright's to South street, lay the lot of the Rev. William Leverich; his son Eliezer sold it, in 1658, to Nicholas Simkins, the son-in-law of Francis Weeks. This deed is the first, from a white man, on the Records. Simkins sold it to Alice Crabb, and removed to Musketocove in 1668, when this place had on it twenty-four apple-trees in bearing, and one pear-tree. Alice Crabb gave it to her son, Adam Wright, who moved to Cedar Swamp, and sold to Nathaniel Coles, Sen., who, in 1691, gave it to his son Nathaniel, then lately married to Rose, daughter of John Wright. From him it descended to his son, Wright Coles, who (or his heirs) sold to Samuel Townsend, whose heirs sold to Dr. Seely, from whom it passed to the present owners.

South of this, the homestead was owned by Benjamin Hubbard, who built the houses formerly belonging to the Chadeaynes. In 1669 he sold to Josias Latting, who not many years after removing to Matinecock, where he had bought land of the Indians, sold it to Edmond Wright. From his son Edmond, it descended to his son-in-law, John Townsend, who sold to Absalom Townsend, from whom it was bought by William Butler, who sold it, or at least the south part of it, to Tristram Dodge, who gave it to his daughters. This place, at that time, extended through to the back street, as the one running by B. T. Underhill's was called. Upon this back street, somewhere, probably on the property of Edmond Wright (as his daughter, the wife of John Townsend, was a leading member), was the New-Light Meeting-House. It was taken down by the British, and set up in another place. The next house in South street was built by Richard Holbrook, the first erected in the town, and sold by him to Jonas Halstead. Holbrook removed to Connecticut. His will is so quaint, and shows

so much of the simplicity of their manners and ideas, that we shall copy it, though he was a resident of the town but a short time.

"This is the last will and testament of Richard Holbrook, of Milford, in the Colony of Connecticut, March 29th, 1670.

"I, Richard Holbrook, being in perfect memory, though weak in body, do here make my last will and testament, as followeth. Item. I give unto my son, Abel Holbrook, my loom, and all the tackling belonging to it, and he shall work with them for his mother, and maintain them, and these shall be his when he is married. Item. My will is, that my son, Abel Holbrook, shall live with his mother, and be obedient unto her, and work for her, until he is married, and at the day of his marriage, he shall receive the loom, with all the gears. Item. I give unto my son Abel, above mentioned, my gray mare. Item. I give unto my son, Israel Holbrook, my yearling mare colt. Item. I give unto my son, Peletiah Holbrook, the first colt that either of these two mares has, and they shall bring it up for him. Item. I give unto my three daughters which are unmarried, Mary Holbrook, Hannah Holbrook, and Patience Holbrook, those of them which marry while their mother lives: Item. My will is, that their mother shall endeavor to give them ten pounds a piece, so soon as she can, after the day of their marriage; but if they live with her until the day of her death: Item. My will is, that after their mother is dead, the household goods and cattle shall be equally divided between these my three daughters, above mentioned, Mary Holbrook, Hannah Holbrook, and Patience Holbrook.

"Item. My will is, that if my beloved wife, Agnes Holbrook, should marry again, then that estate is then, in household goods and cattle, shall then be equally divided between her and her daughters, above mentioned, Mary Holbrook, Hannah Holbrook, and Patience Holbrook. Item. My will is, that the day of my beloved wife's decease, or marrying again, which of them shall first happen, my house and land shall then be equally divided between my three sons, above mentioned, Abel Holbrook, Israel Holbrook, Pelatiah Holbrook.

"Item. My will is, that if any of these my three sons, above mentioned, Abel Holbrook, Israel Holbrook, and Pelatiah Holbrook, doth prove perverse or disobedient unto their mother's lawful commands, or will not live with her, then they shall have no right unto my house and land, above mentioned; then those of them that are obedient shall have it. Item. Unto my son, John Holbrook, I give one shilling. I give unto my son, Daniel Holbrook, one shilling. Item. I give unto my daughter Abigail one shilling, she having received her portion already. Item. My will is, that my beloved wife, Agnes Holbrook, shall be my whole and sole executrix. In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand, and seal.

"RICHARD HOLBROOK."

In 1661, Jonas Halstead sold the place to John Townsend, who died in 1668. His widow Elizabeth, in 1670, built the house, which was pulled down a few years ago, by Daniel Cock. Her son George inherited it from her, and, in 1742, his son Samuel sold it to John Youngs, reserving the burying-ground, six rods from east to west, four from north to south, to his family and relations, forever. Youngs sold to Absalom Townsend, who sold again to William Butler, from whom it was bought by Samuel Townsend, of the Jericho family; his heirs sold to Ephraim Townsend, from whose heirs it was bought by Daniel Cock, who sold to the Rev. Aaron Jackson, the present owner.

South of this, Thomas Armitage built. In 1663, he sold it to John Townsend, from whom it descended to his son Daniel. The three acres and three-quarters, forming the point, was also bought by John Townsend, and fell to his son James, who built upon it, but, removing to Cedar Swamp, sold it to David Underhill, from whom it was bought by Daniel Townsend, and, together with Daniel's homestead, descended to his son Robert, who exchanged the whole with Caleb Coles, for land at Duck Pond. At the head of South street, on the corner of Pine Hollow Road, Isaac Doughty had a homestead, which he sold to John Weeks. East of this was a house owned by David Underhill, which he sold to Samuel Maccoon.

On the east side of South street, on the corner, was the homestead of Joseph, son of Francis Weeks. He married a daughter of Henry Rudick, and when his father-in-law died, went to Matinecock, upon his wife's property, and gave this place to his son Henry, who sold to his brother John; which is its last appearance on the Records.

North of this was the home lot of John, son of Francis Weeks; he left it to his only son, Nathaniel, who dying without issue, it passed to his sisters, Phebe, wife of Richard Youngs, and Susannah, wife of Richard Townsend. The latter sold to her sister, who sold again to her nephew, John Townsend, from whom it was bought by George Weeks; which is the last we hear of it. Next to this was a vacant lot, belonging to John Townsend 2d, who sold it to John Rogers.

Then came the house of Samuel, son of Francis Weeks. He also married a daughter of Henry Rudick, and removed to Matinecock, but this place continued in his name, nor is there any transfer of it recorded.

Next, north, was the house and lot of John Underhill, Jr. (his father, Captain John Underhill, had a house in the Town Spot before he settled at Matinecock, which he sold to George Dennis, but there is nothing in the deed by which it can be identified). He sold it, in 1668, to Thomas Townsend. North of this was a half-lot and house, belonging to the wife of John Rogers. The last house belonged to John Townsend 2d, who, in 1668, sold to his brother Thomas, who, in 1673, exchanged the south half of the

lot, which he bought of Underhill with the house, for the half-lot of Mrs. Rogers, that lay between his two lots, reserving the use of the house until he finished a new one, which new one was that lately owned by Mrs. Summers. This house and double lot he gave to his son, Justice John Townsend, and bought again the house and lot he had sold to Mrs. Rogers, and the vacant lot sold by his brother to her husband, and gave them to his daughter Freelove, wife of Thomas Jones, who, in 1712, sold to George Townsend; after which there are no conveyances for either place.

North of Thomas Townsend's lot, the swamp, opposite to Nicholas Simkin's home lot, belonged to him, and was transferred with it two or three times. The north end of it belonged to Isaac Horner, who sold it to John Dowsbury, from whom it passed to John Newman, who had already bought from John Robinson, the original owner, the homestead east of the swamp, extending to the place now owned by Mrs. Miner. The brook running out of the swamp, and the bridge over it, were then (1680), and for many years after, called Anthony's Brook and Anthony's Bridge, after Anthony Wright. It is a pity that a name commemorative of one of the very first settlers, and a particularly estimable man, should have been dropped, to be replaced by nothing. John Newman was Town-Clerk for eleven years; the entries he made are a most honorable monument to his memory. He died in 1697, intestate, without heirs. In 1700, Edward White seems to have the property in charge. Nothing more is heard of it until 1733, when the Hon. Captain Charles Boyles petitions the Provincial authorities to be allowed to take up the land of John Newman, who, besides this place, owned quite a large estate in different parts of the town. This petition was granted, upon certain conditions. The honorable Captain probably lent his name and influence, for a consideration, to William Moyles, an Englishman, who lived here and knew the situation of the property; he sold this place, by power of attorney from Boyles, to Samuel Shaw, and bought, or by some means came into possession of, part of the property himself. Among the papers of William M. Hewlett was a receipt to Moyles, for papers and accounts from Thomas and Walter Buchanan, as agents for Boyles's heir, the Earl of Glasgow. A great stir was made, about thirty years ago, among the owners of this Newman property, by a report that Boyles's heirs were coming to claim it.

East of Newman's place was the homestead of Samuel Andrews, son-in-law of Peter Wright, consisting of seventeen acres. In 1683 he removed to New Jersey, and sold this place to Joseph Ludlam for £100. In 1694, Ludlam sold it to Mill John Townsend, and his daughter Zeruah, married to Dr. Matthew Parish, inherited it. From her it descended to her son John, who lived upon it to a very advanced age; after his death the house fell down, and his heirs sold it to Thomas Kilner, from whom it was bought by Ezra Miner, whose heirs now own it. In

1660, a highway was ordered to be opened east of Andrews's place; it was only carried a short distance, and some years afterward it was ordered to be opened through, to Nan's Hollow, "near the wolf-pit of Nathaniel Coles, Jr., and Daniel Townsend." There is another wolf-pit mentioned, in what is now Fleet's woods. A hollow beside the bars on the Swamp Road, south of Wm. T. McCoun's gate, was pointed out to J. C. Townsend by his father as a wolf-pit. There was a reward of ten shillings for killing a wolf, to be paid by the Town-Clerk, upon the presentation of the head or claws. The County also paid a bounty on their heads, and, when that was withdrawn, the Town offered twenty shillings. From the following notice, it would appear that a good many must have been killed.

"Aug. 1st, 1661. It is ordered by the Town, that every townsman shall bring in all their dues, for wolf-killing, against the next Town meeting, at Anthony Wright's. It being three shillings a man."

On the north side of the Main street, from South street to Ship Point Lane, there were no houses for a great many years. In 1677, a large part of it was set apart for a perpetual common, and as a site for a Town-House, which was to be twenty-four feet by twenty. It was in use in 1684, and probably before; but, for many years after, Town Meetings were frequently held at private houses. When and how this property came into the possession of the Episcopal Church, does not appear. The church was used as a Town-House, nearly, if not quite, up to the Revolution.

The first mention of Harry Wilson's house is in 1752; the lot had been sold in 1739, but there is nothing said of a house. In 1757, there was still a highway between the house and the churchyard. There was no house on the corner of the Main and South streets, as late as 1753. East of the churchyard, and adjoining it, Thomas Townsend, at a very early date, sold an acre to Morris Shadbolt, but there is no proof that it was built upon for many years.

In 1667, a half acre was laid out to Nathaniel Coles. He built very near, if not exactly, where the present Ship Point house stands. After his death, his son Barak sold it to his brother-in-law, Samuel Maccoun. East of this, and nearer to the point, John Richbill had a house, which he sold to Matthias Harvey. Robert Coles, son of Nathaniel, had a homestead on the Ship Point place, probably on the east corner of the Main street. On the south side of the Main street, east of Coon's Lane, was Richard Crabb's homestead; he left it to his step-daughter, Lydia Wright; she, with her husband, Isaac Horner, removing to New Jersey, sold it to Eliezer Darby, and he to John Rogers, from whom it was bought by Thomas Weeks, who already had a homestead adjoining it on the east. The next time it appears, the two together are sold by Edward White to Samuel Maccoun, in 1700; after which it is found no more on the Records. But it was the homestead of Augustine Weeks, by



whose son Refine it was sold to Walter Franklin, who sold it to Albert Albertson, the trustees of whose great-granddaughter sold it, not long since, to John and Joseph Wright. All the deeds for this place on the Town Records bound it on the east "by ye Town's burying-ground," and when the highway was ordered between Francis and Thomas Weeks (now Latten's and Irvin's) it was to go through the Town's burying-ground, which was reserved for that purpose forever. It is probable that few, if any, were buried there but those who owned the place, as almost every place had a graveyard on it.

East of this was the place of Francis Weeks, who gave it to his youngest son, Daniel, from whom it descended to his sons Solomon and Abraham, and was divided between them by their guardian, Henry Weeks. There are no traces of it after this. On the east of his homestead, Francis Weeks gave two acres to his son James, on which he built, and he received another acre from the Town, on the east. He gave it to his youngest son, Edmond, which is all we know about it.

The next place was laid out to Samuel Furman. It passed through the hands of many persons, whose names are now entirely unknown here; it then disappears. It is a part of Mrs. Irving's place.

Then came a place which was one of the first built upon, by Walter Salter, and was called Salter's Lot for a great many years. It contained six acres, and ran so far east as to take in William Tomlin's place. It was sold by Salter to Matthew Prior, and by him to Henry Townsend, Sen., who gave it, in 1673, to his daughter, Susannah Furman, who sold it many years afterwards to a man named Tillot, from whom there is no conveyance. It was bounded on the east by a road which ran along the west side of the swamp, and, turning to the west, came out in the road that was then called the highway to the plains.

On the east side of this road, was the homestead of Richard Harcourt, who left it to his son Benjamin, in a will which we annex. In this and other cases of ridiculously small legacies, neither the poverty of the testator nor his indifference to the legatee is to be inferred; it is simply their way of testifying their remembrance of a child whose portion has already been paid.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Richard Harcourt, of Oyster Bay, in Queen's County, somewhat sick of body, but perfect and whole in memory and understanding, praised be God for it! do now make my last will and testament, as followeth: *Imprimis*. I bequeath my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my body to be buried, with Christian burial, at the discretion of my executrix. Itt. I give and bequeath unto my oldest son, Daniel Harcourt, my lot of upland, lying on the West Neck, at the south of Oyster Bay, aforesaid; meaning my southernmost lot of the first south division of the said neck, containing about six acres, be it more or less;

the bounds, limits, and numbers of the lot, is plainly demonstrated in the record thereof. And also I do give the said Daniel the one-half of my lot, or share of meadow, lying on West Neck aforesaid; this I give to my son Daniel, beside what I formerly gave him, for his portion, before he was married, of which the Records of Oyster Bay plainly sheweth; and the lands I have now given to my son Daniel, shall be, and remain to him and his heirs forever. Itt. I give to my wife Miriam, the use of three acres of land in my new field, of three acres in my old field, and one-half of my pasture lot, at home, and one-third part of my dwelling-house and orchard, during her life; but if she marries again, she shall no longer have any right nor claim to any of this that I have given her, but to leave it to him or them, as I shall hereafter dispose of it. I also do give my said wife the one-third part of all my movable estate, both without doors and within, of household stuff, cattle, under what denomination soever it goeth, and for her to dispose of as she see cause. My will is, that my wife shall have the use of my dwelling-house, but if she see cause to live by herself, then she shall have the brick house to live in during her widowhood, any words before written to the contrary notwithstanding; and she shall have her choice of the feather beds, and one other bed, and her choice of the pots. Itt. I give to my grandson, Daniel Ketchum, twenty acres of land, to be taken in the common of the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, to him and to his heirs forever.

"Itt. I give to my son Benjamin, all my land and commonage, and meadow, and Plain lands, which I have on Oyster Bay, and bounds that I have not disposed of, and the lands and house-room I have given to my wife, to be his after the expiration of her life or widowhood, to him my said son Benjamin, during his life, and after his decease, to the heirs of his body forever—always provided, that my wife must have liberty during her widowhood, to mow grass on my meadow, or plain lands, during her widowhood. Itt. I do give to all my seven living daughters all my movable estate, which I have not given already to my wife, to be equally divided between them; only my wife, if she see cause, to have the white mare, but to go as part of her thirds. Itt. I make my trusty and well-beloved friends, John Townsend, at Mill, Thomas Willets, and John Newman, overseers to this my will, to be helpful to my executrix, and to divide my estate between my wife and children, as I have now given it, according to the best of their understanding, that is to say, when all debts, and funeral and other charges, are discharged. Itt. I make my loving wife my sole executrix of this my will, and all my estate, and to pay all my debts, and funeral and other charges, out of my movable estate, and this I declare to be my last will and testament, to stand, revoking all other wills formerly made. Witness my hand and seal, this 25th day of April, Anno Dei 1666.

"RICHARD HARCURT.

"May 2d, 1696.—It having pleased God to keep and preserve me in my perfect memory and understanding, I do now, in addition to my within written will, and to stand for my will, is that my son Benjamin shall have my cart and plough, with the instruments that belong to it, and my oxen and chain, and one axe for the use of him and my wife, as long as she is a widow. Also I do give to Hannah Townsend, the daughter of my daughter Susannah, deceased, one coverlet, meaning that which my wife hath lent her, and to my said daughter Susannah's son James, and to her other son and two daughters, I give between them, five shillings. This I declare to be an addition to my within written will and testament. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, to the confirmation of my within written will, and this to be one entire will, the day and year first above written.

"RICHARD HARCURT."

The fear of his wife marrying again, that evidently haunts him, taken in connection with the fact that she was a widow with several children when he married her, twenty years before, shows what perilous times those were for widows. Benjamin Harcourt and his son sold the place, with every thing within doors and without, to Micajah Townsend, who sold it to Joseph Simson, from whom there is no conveyance for it. The next place, on the corner, was the homestead of Dr. Robert Cooper, son of Simon. After his death, it belonged to his wife Marcy, with a piece on the north side of the road, called Marcy Cooper's garden, as well as the place now belonging to the heirs of Dr. De Kay. The homestead she left to her grandsons, Samuel and Daniel, sons of Samuel Townsend. Daniel died young, and Samuel, in the latter part of his life, exchanged it with his nephew Joseph, for a place at Yellow Coats. Joseph's descendants still occupy the homestead. The De Kay place she sold to Jonas Green, in 1720, when there was no house upon it; he probably built the house, and, in 1745, sold it to Jacob Weeks, whose great-grandchildren sold it to Dr. De Kay. The land on the north side of the road, now belonging to James Townsend's heirs, belonged to Richard Harcourt (except the southeast corner, Marcy Cooper's gar-

den), and was sold with the Harcourt place, on the other side of the road, except a half acre on the southwest, on which there was a house, which Richard Harcourt gave to his son-in-law, Thomas Youngs, who gave it to Thomas Wood, in payment for building him a house; he sold it to William Bradford; after that the owners are innumerable, until finally Esther Townsend sold it back to the Harcourts, the half-acre grown to an acre, and it disappears.

West of the road to the water was the homestead of Simon Cooper, surgeon; he owned as far west as the Ship Point place; his house was the one which Daniel Parish lived in. There are no conveyances for this part of the place recorded. The western part, now belonging to the Albertson place, was sold to Edward White by Simon Cooper; at his death, it fell to his son Robert, who must have built the house on the hill. It next appears in the possession of his sister, Mary White, who gave it to Robert, Edward, and Harvey, sons of her sister, Abigail Colwell. After the death of Edward Colwell, who lived there, Augustine Weeks gave the southwest corner, ten rods from east to west, eight from north to south, to his son Refine, who built the house now there, and sold it, with the property on the other side of the road, to Walter Franklin, and he to Albert Albertson, whose great-granddaughter now owns it.

Within the memory of middle-aged people, there were several houses still standing, which were built by the first settlers. Those in which Daniel and John Parish lived, built by Simon Cooper and Samuel Andrews, at a very early period; the one on the hill, opposite the Episcopal Church, built by John Robinson, before 1680; that lately belonging to Hamilton, built about 1677, by Job Wright; the one formerly owned by the Chadeaynes, built probably by Benjamin Hubbard, before 1669; that on the place owned by Rev. Mr. Jackson, built by the widow Elizabeth Townsend, 1670; the Summers house, built by Thomas Townsend, 1673; the one south of that, formerly belonging to the Weeks family, and a part of that belonging to B. T. Underhill, which was built by John Wright, were all of this class: those built by Job Wright and Thomas Townsend and John Wright, are all that remain.

## TOWNSEND GENEALOGY

## CHAPTER I.

## JOHN, HENRY, AND RICHARD TOWNSEND.

THESE brothers came from Norwich, County of Norfolk, England. The time of their emigration cannot be precisely fixed. It was, however, several years before 1645, as in that year Governor Kieft gave a patent for the Town of Flushing to John Townsend and others; and from a petition of his widow to Governor Andros, we learn that he had previously taken up land near New York, and "peaceably enjoyed the same divers years," but alarms from the Indians, and other difficulties which she does not specify, induced him to leave his improvements, and commence the settlement of Flushing, where he was joined by Henry. The Townsends were Friends, and were soon at variance with the Dutch authorities; the differences between them, however, seem to have had their origin quite as much in politics as religion; for John Townsend is named by Governor Stuyvesant among the principal persons of Flushing "who resist the Dutch mode of choosing Sheriff, pretending against the adopted course in the Fatherland, and who refuse to contribute their share to the maintenance of Christian, pious, reformed ministers." He, with the others named, was summoned to appear, 23d of January, 1648, before the Director-General, Governor, and Council, at Fort Amsterdam. If they decline, they are to be apprehended and prosecuted by the Attorney-General. Thompson, in his History of Long Island, says that on account of these difficulties with the Government, the Townsends left Flushing and went to Warwick, R. I., where they were, all three, members of the Provincial Assembly, beside holding municipal offices. In 1656, they determined once more to attempt a settlement on Long Island, and in that year obtained, with others, the patent of Jamaica, then called Rensselaer. Very soon, however, the old religious difficulties beset them. Henry seems to have made himself particularly obnoxious, although, as already shown, John neither concealed nor compromised his opinions. In 1657, Henry was sentenced to pay £8 Flanders, or to leave the Province in six weeks, for having "called together conventicles." The people of Flushing held a meeting and addressed a remonstrance to the Governor, written by the Town-Clerk, and signed, among others, by Tobias Feake, Sheriff, and Noble and Farrineton, two of the magistrates, and presented by the Sheriff. He, the Clerk, and magistrates were arrested, and John Townsend also, upon a charge of having induced the magis-

trates to sign, and he was ordered to find bail in £12, to appear when summoned. Henry was brought before the Council, January 15th, 1658, and condemned to pay £100 Flanders, and to remain arrested until it be paid. We are not told how this was settled; but he was in Oyster Bay during this year, as his signature as witness to an Indian deed proves. In January, 1661, two of the magistrates furnished the names of twelve persons, including John and Henry Townsend and their wives, "who countenanced the Quakers." Henry was again imprisoned, but there is no indication that John was molested. This account of the Townsends, before they came to Oyster Bay, is taken entirely from Thompson's History of Long Island. He probably received it from Dr. Peter Townsend, whose Note-Book shows conclusively the reason why Henry was so much more involved in these difficulties than John, who was also a Friend, attended "conventicles," and "countenanced Quakers," but Henry went from door to door, urging people to attend their meetings, which gave great umbrage, especially as regarded young people and children.

From the date of the Mill grant, September 16, 1661, the history of the brothers and their descendants has been taken from the Town Records, and from family papers, and for that we are responsible. Where we have only inferences and conjectures to give, we offer them as such.

## CHAPTER II.

## JOHN TOWNSEND

SETTLED in Oyster Bay, between the middle of January and the 16th of September, 1661. As he was lying in Jamaica at the first date, and his name being upon the Mill grant, he must have been admitted as a Townsman in Oyster Bay before the last. There is an entry upon the Records, that he bought his house in South street in February, 1661, but the deed, in the possession of J. C. Townsend, is dated October. It is as follows:

"Oyster Bay, this 5th day of the 10th month, 1661. Be it known unto all by these presents, that I, Jonas Halstead, of Oyster Bay, on Long Island, in America, do hereby acknowledge that I have sold and delivered all my right, title, and interest of all the housing and land that is here named, as follows:—Richard Holbrook's house or houses, built by him or me, and house lot, and two shares of meadow on the north side of the Town, and a share of meadow at Matinecock,



"LITTLE RAYNHAM."

The Old Seat of Solomon Townsend, Oyster Bay, Long Island.



and one right of meadow at the south, and twenty shares of the Great Plains, that is on the east side of the footpath, near the wood edge, and also all the rights, appurtenances, and privileges that do fall to, or any way belong to the aforesaid house lot, within the Town bounds. I say, I have sold and delivered it all in quiet possession, for full satisfaction already received, unto John Townsend, of the said Town and place, and do also hereby engage to make good the sale of the aforesaid house and lands, against any person or persons that may any wise lay claim thereto; and I do hereby further acknowledge that I have fully sold all the said houses and lands from me, my heirs and assigns, unto him, his heirs and assigns forever, to enjoy without molestation by me, or any from me, as witness my hand, this day and year first above written.

"JONAS HALSTEAD."

John Townsend must have been quite advanced in years when he settled in Oyster Bay; having led a most active and laborious life since his emigration, he had made three different homes in the wilderness, if not four, before he found a final resting-place. His widow, in the petition to Governor Andros, above mentioned, says:

"Your Honor's petitioner's husband, many years last past, was seized of a certain parcel of land, containing eight acres by estimation, lying and being at the Fresh Water (Collect), New York, then called New Amsterdam, where your Honor's petitioner's husband did build, and make large improvements, and peaceably enjoyed the same divers years in the time of great calamity, being daily alarmed by the Indians, and other difficulties attending upon your Honor's petitioner's husband, and afterwards got no better reward than such discouragements as caused your Honor's petitioner's husband to leave his good improvements. However, your Honor's petitioner is well contented at present, hoping her husband and others, by their adventures, and running through many fiery trials of affliction, has been in some measure instrumental to bring a chaos into goodly fields, buildings, and gardens; and instead of your Honor's petitioner's husband reaping the fruits of their labors, but on the contrary, was forced to hew a small fortune out of the thick wood, with his own hands, for himself, wife, and children."

Her object in this petition was to reclaim the eight acres taken up by her husband; but as it had been thirty years since he left it, never having had any title but possession, it is not surprising that her petition was not granted. Perhaps she might have fared better if it had been written in the clear, condensed style of her son Thomas, instead of the clumsy, involved, tedious, and inelegant document elaborated by George Cooke. As we have seen, after leaving his home, he, with others, settled Flushing in 1645, and Jamaica in 1656. At his age, and after such toils and privations as he had undergone, it is not surprising that he should have retired from all public concerns, and have left the burden of

organizing and managing the new settlement to younger men, especially as he had two sons of an age to take his place. The office of Overseer is the only one he is known to have held here. In 1663, he bought from Thomas Armitage the homestead next south of his own, and his name frequently appears on the Records as a purchaser of property. His wife was Elizabeth Montgomery. He died in 1668, and was buried on his own place, probably the first person laid in the graveyard on Fort Hill.

As he died intestate, his widow, according to a custom prevailing here, divided his estate, with the advice and consent of her older sons, and her husband's brothers. We give this document below. The solicitude which she shows for the comfort and welfare of "the lad," as she calls her two younger sons, is very touching.

"These presents declare unto whom it may any wise concern, that I, Elizabeth Townsend, widow of the late deceased John Townsend, in Oyster Bay, in the north riding, on Long Island, because my said husband deceased without a will, I herein, with the advice of my husband's two brothers, Henry and Richard Townsend, and with the advice and consent of my two eldest sons, John and Thomas Townsend, all of Oyster Bay, above said, have together parted my said husband's estate amongst his six younger children, for their portions, instead of a will, by which will, each of the children, namely, James, Rose, Anne, Sarah, George, and Daniel may know what shall be, and what to claim for their portion of their father's estate, and this to stand firm and unalterable by me, or any through, or by me, but to remain for a settlement of peace between me and my children, which is as followeth. Imp. 1st. Unto my son James, I give for his portion out of the estate, in present possession, in lands, beside cattle and horses he have in hand already, first, three acres of land and three-quarters, lying on the south side of that was old Armitage's lot, in Oyster Bay, lying or adjoining to the highway on the eastward and western sides, with commoning and common privileges to it, of wood, land, timber, as other such lots have; and he is to have the land upon part of his common right, that his father did improve, on the east side of Matinecock Creek, joining on the south of his uncle Henry's land, and two shares of meadow lying on the west side of the Creek, or Beaver Swamp, and one share of meadow on the east of the said Creek; and he is to have the land his father fenced and improved on the west side of the Mill River Swamp, with the share of the swamp joining to the east side of it; and he is to have six acres of Plains, and a quarter of a share of meadow at the south, and so much of the south side of the swamp at the rear of my house as proves to be mine, of which swamp Josias Latting hath a part. To my daughters I do engage to give to each of them thirty pounds apiece, for their portion, and to my eldest daughter Elizabeth, although not above mentioned, yet she is to have, with what she

hath already received, thirty pounds, all at such pay as passes between man and man, after the rate of Indian corn at three shillings a bushel, and wheat at five. 2d. To the said Elizabeth, or her husband, Gideon Wright, towards her portion, I give, with what her father had before given her already, first, two cows, ten pounds; a young horse, five pounds; a bed and furniture, ten pounds; two sheep, one pound; one kettle, one pound; in all twenty-seven pounds; and Gideon, her husband, is to have three pounds more; and that will be thirty pounds in all. 3d. To my daughter Rose I give half a share of meadow at the south, with two cows and two calves she hath already received, and commoning in Oyster Bay, with twenty-six acres of land, and three pounds in Richard Townsend's hands, and a yearling mare colt, it all being called by us at thirty pounds. 4th. To my two youngest daughters, Anne and Sarah, their portions are to be thirty pounds apiece, out of the stock or in lands, as they may desire, if their mother decease before their portions are paid; but if they be disposed of in marriage while I remain a widow, I have liberty to pay to each of them their portion in cattle or land, as I see they have most need and I able to do it, or part one, part of the other. 5th. It is my will, and I do fully agree that my two youngest sons, George and Daniel, shall have these two homesteads I now possess, with the privileges belonging to them, after my decease, but they are to be mine and for my use, to possess and enjoy for my use and comfort, during my life, and at my decease to be theirs as above said, with privileges as follows: to each party is nominated his particular interest. 6thly. To my son George I give for his portion as above said, being the eldest, the house and house lot that I now possess, and orchard which then shall be on it, and two shares of meadow that lie in the Town of Oyster Bay, which was bought with the lot, and six acres of Plains, with commoning and common privileges, in the First Purchase of the Town. 7th. To my youngest son, Daniel, above mentioned, after my decease above said, is to have the other lot, or that part of land lying between his brother James's lot and his brother George's lot. It was bought of old Armitage. I say, he is to have it, with the privileges belonging to it; namely, two shares of meadow lying on the north side of the town, which was bought with the lot of the said Thomas Armitage, and six acres of Plains, and twelve acres of land and common privileges. And I do by this will and appoint, that if I decease before these my two youngest sons be of age, that two of their eldest brothers take them and bring them up, and to have the use of the boys' land and what other goods and chattels fall to them. The goods and chattels are to be priced when they receive it, and delivered back to the said boys the same price of value again, when they go from their brothers, whether they be of age or not; for I do appoint my brother, Henry Townsend, their uncle, to have the oversight of them if he outlive me, and to remove

one or both to the rest of their brothers or sisters, with the lands and estates to make use of toward the bringing up of the said lads; but when they go away to have their whole principal returned to or with them, but not to remove them without their complaint to him on good grounds, for the said removal, of hard usage. And I do by this will and appoint that, at my decease, unalterable by me, or any through or by me, all my estate undisposed of, as goods, household stuff, and cattle, are all to be equally divided amongst all my living children; and I further order and appoint that, if any one or more of my said sons or daughters die under age, undisposed of in marriage, the deceased's lands and estates are all to be divided equally amongst all my living sons and daughters; but it is still to be understood that whoever have the bringing up of the two young lads, and the use of their estate towards their maintenance, their lands and houses is with fences to be delivered up in good repair as when they received it, and the property of lands and houses, and orchard, is not to be altered to or from either of the said lads, although the property of other goods or chattels may be altered upon just and honest terms. And further, it is agreed that my eldest son, John, is to have such land at Hog Island, at my decease, or at south, if I leave any undisposed of, to my youngest daughters, Anne and Sarah, above said. But a lot on Hog Island, of the third division, number ten, my husband gave my son Thomas. Unto all the promises and engagements above mentioned, I do hereby engage to perform, under my hand and seal, the twenty-third year of the reign of Charles the Second, King of England, and the tenth day of the fifth month, 1671. Before signing was entered in the fifth and eighth lines I now as witness my hand and seal,

"ELIZABETH TOWNSEND.

"In the presence of us,

"MOSES FURMAN,

"BENJAMIN HUBBARD.

"I do own my brother Richard did consent to the substance of which is above mentioned, and with my advice also, as witness my hand.

"HENRY TOWNSEND,

"And we consent to the above said.

"JOHN TOWNSEND, JAMES TOWNSEND.

"THOMAS TOWNSEND, GIDEON WRIGHT."

Richard Townsend must have died after this settlement was agreed upon, but before its execution.

The thirty pounds allotted to each of the daughters seems, to our ideas, a very small fortune, while the Fort Neck estate, given by Thomas Townsend to his daughter Freelope, we regard as a munificent portion; but we must remember that thirty pounds would have bought two such estates. John's daughters, however, received nearer one hundred pounds than thirty, for Rose sold her land for thirty pounds, the cattle and money allotted to her were worth at least twenty, and her dividend, at her mother's



death, must have been very considerable; for the widow Townsend appears very often on the Records, buying land and receiving allotments, and was evidently a woman of great energy and ability. So that, no doubt, her daughters were among the greatest fortunes of their day, as it was not expected that any girls should share equally with their brothers.

Rose married John Wicks, or Weeks, of Warwick, Rhode Island, the brother of Richard Townsend's second wife. After his death she married Samuel Hayden. Nothing is known of her family. Of Anne and Sarah, nothing whatever is known.

### CHAPTER III.

#### JOHN, SON OF JOHN 1ST.

DURING his father's life, John 2d lived in South street, on the east side, north of the Summers house. In 1698 the name of his wife was Phebe, but there is reason to believe that his first wife, the mother of his children, was Susannah, daughter of Richard Harcourt, or, properly, Harcourt. Shortly after his father's death, in 1668, he sold his house to his brother Thomas, and bought land of Robert Williams, at Lusum (now Jericho), of which he must have been one of the first six settlers. After living at Lusum some time, he removed to West Neck, where, as well as at Unkaway Neck, he made many purchases of land. It is probable that he returned to Lusum before his death, the date of which is not known; but he was still living in 1715, when he was not less than eighty years old. He is called, on the Records, John Townsend, Senior.—Issue, Solomon, James, Thomas, Nathaniel, and probably three daughters. Of the daughters nothing is known, unless it be that the name of one of them was Hannah, Nathaniel died young. Of Thomas we only know that he was born at Lusum, in 1680, and that his uncle Thomas gave him land in 1685. He no doubt died young.

SOLOMON, SON OF JOHN 2D, OF JERICHO, removed to Rhode Island with his family in 1707. He received from his father the homestead, at Jericho, which his son Job, the only one of his children known, sold to Nathaniel Townsend. This homestead we believe to be the place afterwards owned by Elias Hicks, but the house was on the east side of the road. Dr. Peter Townsend mentions Solomon and Christopher Townsend, of Rhode Island, who were in Oyster Bay during his grandfather's life, and claimed relationship with him. The Record of the meeting also mentions Christopher visiting friends. They were probably grandsons of this Solomon.

JAMES, SON OF JOHN 2D, OF JERICHO, is the ancestor of those known in the family as Jericho Townsends. He married Audrey, daughter of Colonel Job Almy, of Rhode Island. The date of his marriage is not known, but his oldest son was born in 1692. Of his wife, nothing but her very pretty name is known; but Susannah Almy,

her sister, was the author of some verses (preserved by Dr. P. Townsend), from which we shall give an extract, as their date gives them an interest besides that which they possess for her sister's descendants.

#### "A CONTENTED MIND.

"If thy estate be took from thee,  
And thou art brought to poverty,  
By crosses or afflictions strong—  
Murmur nor grieve at aay wrong.  
It's God that hatb a band o'er all,  
To raise thee up, or let thee fall.  
Perhaps the Lord will try to find  
If thou hast a contented mind.

"If thou art rich, then be content;  
Forget not thou from whom 'twas sent;  
If God hatb given thee treasure's store,  
Think thou art steward for the poor.  
One day be sure thou must appear.  
To give account what thou didst here.  
And then these lines you true shall find—  
No wealth like a contented mind.

"If honor or preferment great  
Shall raise thee up on Justice's seat;  
Or if by place or dignity,  
A judge of causes thou mayest be—  
Think Heaven's court of justice high  
Will on thine actions cast an eye.  
This mighty Judge, be sure, can find  
The secrets of your heart and mind.

"If thou God's laws do break, be sure,  
Or by oppression wrong the poor,  
Or let the mighty hear the sway,  
To turn the poor man's cause away—  
He that doth this, be sure, shall find  
Afflictions, with a troubled mind.

"If, otherwise, thou chance to be  
A judge of right and equity,  
And wilt the poor man's cause defend  
As well as his who means doth spend,  
And right the poor and fatherless,  
Likewise the widow in distress—  
Reward from heaven be sure shall find;  
On earth, a sweet, contented mind."

James was the Deputy Surveyor-General of the Province, and after the death of Justice John Townsend and the 3d Henry, he and his cousin George, of Oyster Bay, were elected Town Surveyors. His was the first appointment to the office of a person not a resident of the village of Oyster Bay, and was made in 1710 or '11. He continued to be re-elected until his death. He was appointed, with George Townsend, to conduct the defence of the Town in a suit brought by Nicholas Lang and others, to recover a large part of the original Purchase, under the title of William Leverich. Dr. Peter Townsend says that the family tradition represents him as a man of strong mind and amiable temper. He was certainly a prominent and influential man in the town, and must, from the number of surveys he made, have been very active. He died between 1729 and 1733. We think he lived upon the place now belonging to Samuel Underhill, at Jericho, and was buried there.—Issue, Mary, Deborah, Jacob, Nathaniel.

MARY married ——— Jackson.—Issue, Thomas, Charles, Almy.



ALMY married Richard, son of Job Hubbs. Nothing more is known of her family.—*From Dr. Townsend's Notes.*

DEBORAH married Abraham Seaman.—Issue, James, Phebe.

PHEBE married ——— Casey, and lived in New York. There was another daughter, name not known, married to Captain Robinson.—*From Dr. Townsend's Notes.*

JACOB was born 1692, and married Phebe, daughter of Captain John Seaman, of Jerusalem. Dr. P. Townsend says his aunts described him as a tall man, grave to despondency. He lived at the place now owned by William Jackson, at Jericho. The old house stood very near the turnpike. He died December 30, 1742, and was buried in the family burying-ground, on the place of Samuel Underhill, where his tombstone still stands. His wife died of the small-pox, after a long and painful illness, April 14, 1774, aged seventy-five.—Issue, Samuel, Jacob, Benjamin, James, Almy. The last died young, unmarried.

SAMUEL was born in 1717, and married Sarah, daughter of Wm. Stoddard, then of Oyster Bay, but formerly of Rhode Island. In 1740, he bought the house now occupied by his grandson, Solomon Townsend, in Oyster Bay, known as "Raynham." It was subsequently occupied by his son Solomon, who married Anne, daughter of Peter Townsend, later by Solomon, son of Solomon, who married Helene, daughter of Dr. Charles Townsend, of Albany, and at the present day is in possession of their children. During the Revolution, the officers commanding the Queens Rangers were quartered here, who scratched their names on the panes of the window glasses, together with those of Audrey, Sarah and Phebe, the daughters of Samuel Townsend, then young ladies. Major Andre spent the last week before he started for West Point at the old house. The clock that stood in the Townsend house at Sterling, Orange Co., and which was a marriage present from old Peter to his daughter Anne, was brought to "Raynham" on her wedding day, and three of the links of "The Great Chain" built by her father and stretched across the Hudson River to keep the British from passing up, are still to be seen lying at the old garden gateway. His widow, in 1813, sold six hundred acres of the estate to the Lorillards, which is now known as Tuxedo. He was actively engaged in the English and West India trade, which he successfully prosecuted until the Revolution, when, beside the unavoidable obstructions to business occasioned by the war, he being a Whig, was subjected to many annoyances and interruptions from the British after they obtained possession of the place. Before that time he was a member of the Provincial Congress, and at the close of the war resumed his seat, and continued in public life until his death. He was a State Senator, and a member of the first Council of Appointment under the Constitution, in 1789. Before the Revolution, he had been for thirty years a Justice of the Peace. He died November 24th, 1790, and was buried in the graveyard south side of Fort

Hill. His wife died April 10th, 1800. We find the following description of him in Dr. P. Townsend's Note-Book. "A fine old gentleman, of regular features, straight nose, a large blue eye, high forehead. A snuff-colored or gray suit, with silver knee and shoe buckles, a white stock of cambric lawn gathered in five plaits, fastened behind with a paste buckle, showing no collar, narrow ruffles at the shirt-bosom, gold-headed cane and cocked hat. A certain Solomon Seaman, uncle to Samuel, used to say he hated to see Sam and Sarah Townsend come into meeting, they looked so tall and proud. He was a member of meeting by birthright, his parents being strict Friends, and his wife, though baptized in the Episcopal Church, preferred the Friends. The preachers, when in Oyster Bay, made his house their home."—Issue, Solomon, Samuel, Robert, William, David, Audrey, Sarah, Phebe.

Solomon was born in 1746. In his twentieth year his father put him in command of a brig. When the Revolution broke out he was in command of the ship Glasgow, belonging to Walter Buchanan. In consequence of the interruption to trade she was left in London. Captain Townsend went to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Franklin, who gave him the following certificate when he sailed for America:

"PASSY, NEAR PARIS, June 28th, 1778.

"I certify, to all whom it may concern, that Captain Solomon Townsend, mariner, hath this day appeared voluntarily before me and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, according to the Resolution of Congress, thereby acknowledging himself a subject of the United States. B. FRANKLIN."

The original is in the possession of his son, Solomon Townsend. He landed in Boston, and being unable to come to his father's, crossed the country to Chester, Orange County, to the residence of Peter Townsend, son of the 4th Henry. After an absence of seven years, Captain Townsend, by appointment, met some of his family on Shelter Island. Returning to Chester, he married Anne, daughter of Peter Townsend, bought property adjoining his father-in-law, and established extensive iron-works, but he resided in New York, where he did a large business in iron. He also established a manufactory of bar-iron on Peconic River, Suffolk County. He, in common with others, suffered severely from the commercial derangements in the early part of the century, but he continued his manufacturing operations until his death. He frequently represented New York in the State Legislature, and was a member at the time of his death, which occurred March 27, 1811. His wife died April 26, 1823.—Issue, Hannah, Anne, Mary, Phebe, Samuel, Jacob, Peter, Solomon.

Hannah married Isaiah Townsend, and died November 1, 1854. (See Isaiah Townsend, Chap. X.)

Anne married Effingham Lawrence, and died October 11, 1845. (See Effingham Lawrence, Chap. X.)

Mary married Edward Holland Nicoll, of New York, and died April 5, 1849.—Issue, Henry, Solomon. Henry married Anne, daughter of Phebe Townsend and James Thorne. Solomon married Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Benjamin Nicoll, of Shelter Island.—Issue, De Lancey, Benjamin, Annie, Charlotte, Edward H., and Mary T.

De Lancey, born in 1854, grad. from Princeton College, 1874, later graduated from Columbia Law School, entering the law office of late Clarkson W. Potter, brother of late Bishop Potter, and that of Julien T. Davies. Mr. Nicoll rose rapidly in his profession and is recognized as one of New York's distinguished lawyers. In 1890, he was elected to the office of Dist. Atty. of N. Y. C. He has also taken great interest in the local politics, as well as taking the stump (Democratic) in several presidential campaigns. In 1890, Mr. Nicoll married Maud Churchill.—Issue, De Lancey and Josephine. Benjamin, a merchant of N. Y. C., married Grace Lord.—Issue, Elise and Courtlandt. Annie married Wm. M. Hoes, a well-known lawyer of N. Y. C. Charlotte married, first, McKim Minton, second, Willoughby Weston. Edward Holland married Edith M. Travers.—Issue, Charlotte Van C., Nancy and Edward H., Jr. Mary T. married, first, James Brown Lord, second, Cornelius C. Cuyler of N. Y. C.—Issue, by first, James Couper Lord.

Phebe married James Thorne, of Albany.—Issue, Sarah, Anna, Robert, Mary, Edward, John, James, Martha.

Solomon was born at Oyster Bay, 1805, and died at the old house "Raynham," Oyster Bay, April 2d, 1880. When eighteen years of age he went to China as supercargo for the old Tea House of Edward H. Nicoll & Co. He subsequently became a member of the firm, and with his nephew Solomon T. Nicoll, continued for many years the firm of S. T. Nicoll & Co. This concern had their ships at sea and did the largest tea business with China at that time of any concern in this country. Mr. Townsend was a member of the Legislature for five years. He married Helene de Kay Townsend, daughter of Charles de Kay Townsend, of Albany, N. Y.—Issue, Solomon S., Charles de Kay, Robert, Maurice E., Edward N. and Maria Fonda. Solomon S. was a member of the State Legislature from Queen's County for five terms. Charles de Kay, a lawyer, was Surrogate of Queen's Co. for six years. He married Wilhelmina B. Harsell. Robert, a lawyer in N. Y. C., was Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Grover Cleveland, and for fifteen years was Asst. Dist. Atty. of N. Y. C. He married Edythe Earle. Maurice E., a merchant, unmarried. Edward Nicoll, supervisor of the Town of Hempstead and Editor of the "The Republican," a newspaper published on Long Island, married Meta Dow, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Issue, Anne, Edward N. Audrey, Farley and Henry M. Maria Fonda, unmarried, resided at "Raynham," Oyster Bay, together with her brothers Solomon and Maurice Edward. She was a woman of high order of character, and took pleasure in conducting the home from which

for so many generations hospitality and loving cheer had been bountifully extended. Always public spirited in any matter concerning the improvement of Oyster Bay. She died at "Raynham," March 7th, 1909, sincerely mourned by the community.

Anna married Henry, son of Mary Townsend and Edward H. Nicoll. Robert married Sallie Richardson. Mary married Dr. Arthur Jackson, Middletown, Conn.—Issue, Arthur, Edward, and Lottie. Edward died unmarried, May 23, 1863.

Samuel died unmarried, February 6, 1834.

Jacob died unmarried, July 25, 1830.

Peter was educated as a physician, and published several medical works. Beside his professional labors, he was the most indefatigable collector of family history, tradition, and anecdote. His manuscripts are monuments of the zeal and industry with which he pursued his work of love. It will be observed that we make frequent use of these manuscripts. He died March 26, 1849.

Martha married Elbert Floyd-Jones.

Samuel, son of Samuel, married Esther, daughter of Penn Townsend. He died in Wilmington, N. C.—Issue, Penn, who died in infancy.

Robert, son of Samuel, died unmarried, March 7, 1838.

William, son of Samuel, died unmarried. He was drowned.

David, son of Samuel, died unmarried, May 17, 1785.

Audrey, daughter of Samuel, married Captain James Farley, and died without children, November 28, 1829.

Sarah, daughter of Samuel, died unmarried, December 19, 1842. This lady and her sisters are remembered with respect and affection by those who were in their day the young people of the family, who always found them, notwithstanding their advanced age and Mrs. Farley's blindness, most cheerful, agreeable companions.

Phebe, daughter of Samuel, married Dr. Ebenezer Seely, and died without children, October 12, 1841.

All these children of Samuel, except Samuel and William, are buried on Fort Hill.

Jacob, son of Jacob, of Jericho, was born in 1730. He settled in Oyster Bay, in the house next to his brother Samuel, and married Mercy Butler. He afterwards removed to New York, where he was extensively and successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died December 31, 1773, and was buried in the family burying-ground at Jericho.—Issue, Jacob, Almy, Hannah, Martha. Jacob died unmarried in the West Indies.

Almy married Thomas Buchanan.—Issue, Jean, Almy, Margaret, Martha, Eliza, George, Hannah, Fanny.—Jean died unmarried (1848) in her eighty-second year.

Almy married Peter P. Golet. Margaret married Robert R. Golet. Martha married Thomas Hicks. Eliza married Samuel Gifford, and died (1855) in her eighty-second year. George died unmarried. Hannah died unmarried. Fanny

married Thomas Pearsall, and died (1863) in her eighty-fifth year.

*Hannah* married Major Joseph Green, and went to Ireland.

*Martha* married I. Pasha, Tortola, W. I.

**BENJAMIN**, son of Jacob, of Jericho, was born 1723. He married Betty, daughter of George Frost, an heiress. She is described as a wee wee woman. They lived for some time on her property at Buckram, which included the mill now belonging to Silas Cocke. In 1760, they sold to Zebulon Frost, and removed to Jericho, where, upon the place which was his grandfather's, now owned by Samuel Underhill, he built a house, the first of two stories, front and rear, erected in this part of the country. Samuel Underhill told us he had heard of a wagon-full of people going up from Oyster Bay to look at the "high house." He died September 18, 1789, and was buried on his own place, in the family burying-ground.—*Issue*, Frost, James, Elizabeth, Benjamin, George, Nancy, Phebe.

*Frost* died unmarried, July 18, 1770, aged twenty-one. *James* died at sea, unmarried, February 13, 1790, aged thirty-nine years.

*Elizabeth* married Henry Mitchel, of New York, and was a woman of very superior character. She left no children.

*Benjamin* married Martha Powell.—*Issue*, Betsey, Mary, Jacob P., Nancy, Benjamin, Jr.

*George* married Elizabeth Bowne.—*Issue*, Walter, James. *Walter* married Harriet Jones, and died January 23, 1854. *James* married Charlotte Robinson.

*Nancy* married Abraham Franklin.

*Phebe* married Samuel Talman.—*Issue*, James T., George, Frances, Sarah, Anne, William. *James Townsend* married Mary Watson Lawrence.—*Issue*, Emily, who married William Henry Davis, March 3d, 1825.—*Issue*, Townsend (see Dr. Anthony Davis of Henry 2d., Chap. X.), and Mary Talman. *Mary Talman* married George Howell Dunbar, June 18, 1872.—*Issue*, Anna Lawrence, born Feb. 23, 1875, Ethel Effingham, born Aug. 30, 1876, and Davis Townsend, born July 14th, 1882. *Anna Lawrence* married Seymour P. White, May 10th, 1898.—*Issue*, Marian, born June 27th, 1899, and Emily, born Feb. 16, 1901. *Ethel Effingham* married John Herkimer Graves, March 30, 1901.—*Issue*, John Dunbar, born Jan. 9, 1902, and Davis Dunbar, born Aug. 29, 1903. *George* died unmarried. *Frances* married George W. Russell. *Sarah* married Gabriel Wisner. *Anne* married Henry Coit. *William* died unmarried.

**JAMES**, son of Jacob, of Jericho, was born December 17, 1720. He studied medicine with Dr. Bard, one of the most eminent physicians in New York. His uncle, Nathaniel Townsend, had married the widow of Samuel Hicks, and to her daughter Mary he became very much attached; the letter in which he offered himself to her has been preserved, and we think his descendants will thank us for the perusal of it.

TO MARY HICKS.

"**MOST AMIABLE MAID:** It is a long time since I first conceived an extraordinary esteem of your person and virtues, and, since I have been more particularly acquainted with you, am convinced that my opinion is founded on a firm and solid basis. Esteem it not flattery, when I tell you that, in my opinion, you excel most of your sex. When I reflect on the sweetness of your temper, the harmony of your language, the courteousness of your behavior, with the graceful deportment of your person, adorned with an unaffected and charming modesty, my heart is filled with love; and if a breast void of dissimulation, with a passion founded on the strictest principles of virtue and honor, could plead me a return of your affection, I should not much doubt of obtaining it. Though perhaps you cannot grant me that, I am sensible the sweetness of your disposition will not allow you to be guilty of so much ingratitude as to hate any one for loving you, so that I may hope that by continuing my endeavors to convince you of the greatness and sincerity of my passion, I may at last cause you to commiserate my condition and bless me with your love, the attaining of which is my chief aim in presenting you with these. Pray pardon my boldness in addressing you after this manner, and believe me to be your sincere admirer and humble servant,

"JAMES TOWNSEND.

"21st of March, 1755."

The answer of the lady is not extant, but it was favorable, and in 1756, when he was at the Bay of Honduras—on what errand does not appear—he addressed the following charming love-letter to her:

TO MARY HICKS.

"I could not, my dear Molly, without being guilty of the highest degree of ingratitude, omit this opportunity of writing to one who had so great an esteem for me as to think me worthy of the first place in her affection, and who expressed so great and tender a concern for my welfare as you did when I last saw you. I had a short and pleasant voyage to this place, and am now in a good state of health, as my sincerest wish is these may find you. I am sorry to tell you that I do not expect to see you before next summer, my affairs here being likely to detain me longer than I expected when I left Long Island. I beg, my dear Molly, that you will not impute my continuing here to a coldness or alienation in my affection, for I can truly assure you that my love is no ways impaired by absence, and that I have as great an opinion of and esteem for your person and virtues, and my affection is so firmly centred on you that it is impossible for time or absence to remove or diminish it. What gives me the greatest uneasiness is that I am obliged to be so long absent from you, and no probability of hearing from you while I am here. Excuse

me, my dear Molly, for reminding you of the fidelity that we have mutually promised each other. Although I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of your love, I must acknowledge to you that when I consider of your merit and my absence, I cannot keep the thought of a rival out of my breast, and notwithstanding I imagine your love is as truly fixed as mine, yet the threats and entreaties of friends, and such as say they are and are not, I am sensible with some (though I hope I may exclude you out of the number) would induce them to pursue measures contrary to their inclination. Allow me, dear Molly, to mention to you a couple of lines that I have met with somewhere in the course of my reading, and to recommend them to you; they are these:

"Let no dire threat, or kind entreaties move  
To give thy person where thou canst not love."

"May the Protector of virgin innocence be with you. With the greatest sincerity and warmth of affection, I most tenderly salute you, and am, my dear Molly, immutably yours,"

"JAS. TOWNSEND.

"My best respects to your uncle and aunt, to Polly Willets, and all inquirers in general."

"JAS. TOWNSEND.

"BAY OF HONDURAS, 14th of March, 1756."

His fears of a rival, if indeed they were any thing more than the rhetorical flourish of a lover, proved unfounded, and they were married, April 2, 1757, and settled upon his father's homestead at Jericho, where he practised medicine. He was a member of the Provincial Congress before the British took possession of the Town, and was elected a member of the first Federal Congress, in 1789, but he died before the session opened. The circumstances of his death, and that of four of his seven children, within a few days of each other, make one of the saddest records we ever read. The seven were, Mary, Patty, James, Phebe, Almy, Samuel, Margaret. In 1787, Samuel, a lad of seventeen, went to New York, into the counting-house of Moses Rogers. In 1788, Almy married Townsend Underhill, a merchant in New York. In 1789, Phebe married John Townsend, also a merchant in New York. These three absent members kept up a lively correspondence with their family at Jericho, especially with Mary, the oldest sister. A great many of these letters are in the possession of Miss Mary Townsend, the daughter of Margaret. They are very interesting in themselves, showing great warmth of family affection, and written in a very easy, agreeable style; but when read with the knowledge of the melancholy fate that was so soon to befall this united, happy young family, they are extremely touching. A few of them we will insert. The first is from Phebe to Almy, then living in New York. It was written December 9, 1788. She was married early in 1798, and was now making her preparations. It may be edifying to the brides of the present generation to know something of the preparations made by their great-grandmothers for the important event, and, to add to

the interest on this occasion, we will state the fact that the bride was a beauty.

TO MRS. ALMY UNDERHILL.

"JERICHO, Dec. 9th, 1788.

"DEAR SISTER:—To convince you how happy I am to hear from you, I sit down to thank you for your favor (which I received on Sunday) of a pretty late date. I thought quite hard that you could not answer my letter, though I read yours to Mary with pleasure, if you would not write to me. Oh, Almy, you do not know how much I want to see you, though I cannot wish you to come now, lest you would not come in a few weeks hence, when I am to promise to remain in one mind forever. I could wish my dear sister and brothers to be present when the solemn ceremony is performed; however, if you had rather come now than wait a few weeks longer, I can't insist upon it.

"I send enclosed four pounds, with which I shall be much obliged to you to get me silk for a bonnet. White satin I have seen, from Tenbrook's, which was twelve shillings a yard, that I think good enough; but don't think it is so white as I could wish. You can look at it. Perhaps I was mistaken in the whiteness of it; the width is the same of yours, and yours took three-quarters, I remember. Ribbon to put on behind, and lining for the fore-part and crown; you will know better how much to get than I can tell now. I should be glad you would get me such a muslin handkerchief as the finest one that I got for you. I likewise wish you would get me muslin and gauze for caps, a half a yard, and a half a nail of book-muslin of the width of this string. I would not wish it narrower, as that is the width of two crowns, and narrower would not suit. Silk gauze I should prefer; get a yard and a half, if you please, and five or six yards of ribbon to trim them. I am sorry to trouble you for these things, but hope you will not make it a fatigue, as I am not in a hurry. Brother James will be in town (he now talks) at Christmas or before. I should be glad if you could get them to send by him. I believe I have done all my business, so will conclude with my most respectful compliments to Townsend and Samma (her brother Samuel), and believe me, your affectionate sister,

"PHEBE TOWNSEND.

"This goes by Hubbs, whom I shall expect you to write by.

"Monday morning.

"I shall be glad you would get me camlet for a cloak. I like the color of yours. You can inquire how much it will take, and ferret to bind the cape, and baize for lining. P. T."

The next letter is from Mary to Almy, written about two months after the birth of Almy's child, the first in the family, generally a sufficiently important event; but these sisters were more than ordinarily pleased with the little stranger, and from this time their letters show how large a space he occupied in the family circle.

TO MRS. ALMY UNDERHILL.

"27th May, 1789.

"The sun has just tipped the tops of the trees with gold, and I am seated to write to my sister without any thing particular to say. It is a luxurious morning, though a little chilly; all nature looks smiling, and the birds seem to enjoy it as much as any part of the creation. I think the Sentimental Traveller might have as joyous a riot of the affections, travelling this season of the year, as he could paint to himself in the vintage in France. We can't boast of many flowers but the narcissus. We have them this year, though they are small. I am not botanist enough to account for it. I think Armstrong ascribes their blasting to the east winds; we had very cold winds from the east at the time the buds were shooting, so I can't agree with him. I rather think it is leaving the earth untouched. Another year shall try it.

"Yours by post I have received, the bit of velvet also, which I thank you for. You said you wrote in a hurry. I suppose, by the shortness of your letter, you did. I have written to know how that dear babe is several times, but can't get any particular account relative to him. He is a good child, all agree, but whether he has ever smiled I can't find out. I asked George, but he could not tell. He says he has grown considerably. I wish to know your intention with regard to sending those things talked of to bleach. Captain Farley is down, and will have things to bring up in the boat. If you would send them on board with his, I dare say he will take care to bring them ashore; we can get them any time from there.

"I have heard there is considerable small-pox in town. I hope you will be particularly careful of the babe. Is the measles done in town? I hear it is now in Jericho. The whooping-cough is not far from us. John has had a chance to catch it. Should they get both, it would be bad indeed. Aunt A.'s wheel is buzzing, and I must join, so conclude with love to Townsend,

"Your affectionate sister, M. T."

This Mary, the oldest of the family, seems not only to have relieved her mother of the care of the household, but to have assisted in every possible way the two young housekeepers in town. There is no letter in which there is not some allusion to matters which she had in hand for them, and her letters prove her to have had an excellent head to contrive, as well as a skilful hand to execute, all the arrangements for household comforts and necessities. The next letter is from her to Patty, written while on a visit to Phebe and Almy, in November, 1789.

TO MISS PATTY TOWNSEND.

"Nov. 20th, LITTLE DOCK STREET.

"DEAR SISTER:—Several of my last letters I wrote in such a hurry, that I could not mention particulars; now have time, but am troubled with the toothache, which will prevent my being as particular as I intended. When I last wrote I

was at Brooklyn, where I stayed till Tuesday afternoon. Since I returned to town have been with sisters; only yester afternoon Almy and I went to John Coles's. Almy's girl has been very ill with the pleurisy. She is much better, and I am in hopes she will be able to do her work in a few days.

"I expected, when I wrote, to have been home the last of this week, but Townsend is about buying Leonard Lawrence's place at Flushing, or, rather, bartering away a house in town, which will detain us longer than we wished. He goes up to Flushing at Christmas, then Leonard is to come to town and draw writings, if they do not repent of their bargain, on Townsend going up; after which, Townsend assures me, nothing shall prevent his going immediately to Jericho. Townsend thinks he is likely to make a very good bargain, and Almy says Leonard is equally pleased. It is clever when people can be pleased all around. John and Phebe will not go up till the latter end of next month, neither do I think Sammy will. He does not choose to go till after the holidays, and I wish him to be up when Phebe is, as there will be fewer of them to be attended to and make a noise about the house. Sammy and Muirson are a good match in many respects; they are both wild for skating. Muirson wanted Sammy to go with him a few evenings ago, on the Collect. I said so much that it prevented them. I told them I would engage that none but children ventured, then Muirson says, 'Sammy, I hope it will blow as cold as ever was,' and the next night they would go. I suppose this weather will suit them.

"Yesterday, Townsend, Almy, and I received an invitation to dine to-day at Abraham Franklin's, which we intend to accept. I have drunk tea twice there, and have had invitations to dine before, but could not accept them. I have not visited very much since I have been in town, at least for the time that I have been here. I keep busy with one thing or other, and shall not have much to show that I have done. Phebe's curtains are almost done; should have finished them yesterday, but fell short of binding. I helped Almy cut her curtains yesterday, and shall help her make them while I am here. What is the reason James don't come down? does his work keep him home? Townsend tells Almy if they go up before James makes his visit, it will look as if they did not want to see him.

"I was in hopes of hearing particularly from home. I received Peggy's letter, with the turnips. She was very short in writing. I suppose want of time prevented. If you have an opportunity, do write all the news. If the bear-skin is done let me know how it looks, and how much you have. I have a notion entered me (you know I am full of notions) that if there is cloth, and what is clever, to make Sammy a coat. The reason I want to know now is, that I may get buttons and trimmings. How are the waistcoats? I suppose they are wove, if not dressed.

"Phebe desired me, when I wrote, I would ask you to give her a little two candle-wick; she has got tallow and wants to make candles before she goes to the country. Almy will be very glad of



some,—a little will serve both. Townsend and Almy join in love. This I expect will go by Whitehouse, who is in town, and, I hear, going up to-morrow.

"Your affectionate

M. T."

Muirson, mentioned in this letter, was the son of Benjamin Wolsey, and a ward of James Townsend, of Duck Pond, about the age of Sammy. The following letter is from Mary, probably the last she ever wrote, announcing her mother's illness. It is not known that her disease was the same with which her husband and children died, but most probably it was, as it occurred at the same time, and appears to have been of a very peculiar and uncommon character.

TO MRS. PHEBE TOWNSEND.

"DEAR SISTER:—In compliance with yours, that I received on Sunday, I embrace the first opportunity to inform you how our mother is, and has been, since I last wrote. She was as she had been for some time, and continued so till Friday evening, when she complained of being a little chilly, and we proposed her going to bed, but she rather declined, and sat till we found her faint; we led her to the bed; she was very sick at her stomach a little while, and then had the severest ague I ever saw a person have. We sat till her ague seemed going off, and she seemed quite drowsy, and then went to bed. We had not been long in bed before she was taken with a violent pain in one knee, and then in her breast and head. She lost her strength immediately, so that she could not turn herself without help. The next day she was easier, and when she lay perfectly still, was almost clear of pain, but complained of such weariness that, when awake, she often wanted to be turned, and then the pain returned violently in her breast. She was very drowsy all the next day,—a very high fever, which continued till last night about one o'clock. I found she began to perspire, and the middle of the forenoon she perspired very much; she was much relieved by it. We then put on dry linen, but she still perspires, and appears much better. She has slept but little since Saturday, and not any to-day. I am in hopes she will rest better to-night. I am much encouraged,—perhaps too much so. Papa has a very bad cold, but has been this day to Oyster Bay, where he saw Tommy Cock, who told him you were well last evening. Aunt Almy has been, and still is, very poorly, with a bad cold; she has had both her ears gathered, and has been very deaf. This day she can hear much better.

"I have endeavored to be particular, knowing you would be anxious. I shall write again the next opportunity, and hope I can give you a more satisfactory account. The basket and things came safe, for which I return thanks, and should send the basket by E. P., but expect he will go loaded. Betsey goes to Bay Side, in a wagon, and I intend to get her to take it that way, as it can go with little trouble to anybody. If mother should get better, and the weather good, we think

to have your curtains washed, and send them the same way, that is, by Betsey, to the Bay Side, to go down with Samuel Talman's family. My love to Almy, and tell her this letter is designed for her, although addressed to you, and that I received hers on Sunday morning. Am as ever,

"Your affectionate

M. T.

"To brothers I send love, also, and hope it will be acceptable.

"*Morning of the 28th.*—I did not seal my letter last night, as I wished to see how mother was this morn. She continues better, but slept very little. Our neighbor, John Carpenter, died yesterday. M. T."

This letter is not dated, but was written the 27th and 28th of April, 1790. Two or three days after, alarming intelligence was sent of the illness of other members of the family, and the sisters and their husbands went up to Jericho. The husbands returned to New York on Monday, the 3d of May. Samuel went up on the 4th. The following letter from John Townsend, written on the 5th, shows that their principal anxiety was then for the father.

TO MRS. PHEBE TOWNSEND.

"New York, May 5th, 1790.

"DEAR PHEBE:—I have heard, by Carr Hubbs, that our father is very ill, and by his representation, I fear worse than when I left Jericho. You may imagine my concern, and what I feel on the occasion. Why did you not write me by the above conveyance, as you know how anxious I am? Let not an opportunity escape you now, my dear, in writing. Let me know how the rest are. I am told by Hubbs they are better. My apprehensions, therefore, rest on our father, whose illness appears to be alarming.

"Our cousin Jacob Seaman's family are better, and the rest of my friends here are well, I believe. Fail not to write me by the first conveyance, and believe me,

"Ever yours,

JOHN TOWNSEND."

This letter was written on Wednesday, the 5th; on the evening of Friday, the 7th, Mary died; on Wednesday, the 12th, Samuel died, and Almy the same evening, and Phebe the night of Friday, the 14th. The father lingered until Monday, the 24th, when he died, and a servant-woman some time in the interval. The cause of this fearful mortality is unknown, but as it was confined entirely to that house, it must have been local. As might be supposed, the survivors of the family were completely stunned, and we have been told that the neighbors attended to all their farming operations, the only son remaining being entirely incapable of exertion. In a letter from Townsend Underhill to Mrs. Smith, of Smithtown, half-sister of Mrs. Townsend, written in July, he speaks of Mrs. Townsend as then slowly recovering. After the death of Dr. Townsend, Patty, eldest of the two surviving daughters, married Edmund Willis. James, the only son,

went to New York. Margaret married William Townsend, of Oyster Bay. Her mother came to live with her, the farm was sold, and the name of Townsend was extinct at Jericho, where it was one of the first six European names known. It died out in a most melancholy manner; but of all who have borne it, none did it greater honor than Dr. James Townsend. His wife died in Oyster Bay, July 2d, 1796, and was buried with her husband and children, at Jericho.—Issue, Mary, Patty, James, Phebe, Almy, Samuel, Margaret.

Mary was born November 16th, 1759, and died May 7th, 1790, unmarried.

Patty was born December 26th, 1761, married Edmund Willis, an active member of Friends' Meeting, and died, without children, January 22d, 1810.

James was born October 16th, 1763. After the death of his father he went to New York, where he was a successful merchant, highly respected for his strong mind and sterling integrity. He married Bathsie Ketcham, and, retiring from business, settled at Newark, where he died, in 1831; his wife, in 1737.—Issue, Nathaniel, James, Mary. The first two died young.

Phebe was born September 6th, 1765, and married John, son of James Townsend, of Duck Pond, a merchant in New York, and died May 14th, 1790.

Almy was born April 18th, 1768, married Townsend Underhill, merchant in New York, and died May 12th, 1790.—Issue, Benjamin. (See *Townsend Underhill*, Chap. XVII.)

Samuel was born March 20th, 1770, and died May 12th, 1790, unmarried.

Margaret was born February 6th, 1772, married William, son of James Townsend, of Duck Pond, and died October 11th, 1818, and was buried at Duck Pond, leaving her children a strong consolation in the recollection of her many virtues, which render her memory sacred even beyond that of most mothers. (See *William Townsend, of James*, Chap. VII.)

NATHANIEL, son of James 1st, of Jericho, was born February 25th, 1698. He bought of his cousin, Job Townsend, of Rhode Island, the homestead given to Solomon, father of Job, by his father John. It is believed to be the place afterwards owned by Elias Hicks. It is not known who his first wife was. In 1739 he married Martha, widow of Samuel Hicks, whose maiden name was Doughty. She had two children by her first husband: Samuel, who died unmarried in 1759, and Mary, who married Dr. James Townsend. Of Nathaniel we know nothing, except that he was an active member of Friends' Meeting, as their Record shows. He died May 22d, 1754; his wife, July 19th, 1759.—Issue by the first wife, Jacob, Stephen, John; by the second, Martha, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Almy.

Jacob was born May 3d, 1725, and died in Jamaica, W. I., March, 1745.

John was born November 6th, 1729; died at Guadeloupe, W. I., February 25th, 1763.

In connection with these two deaths in the

West Indies, we will state that there is a family tradition that *some* Townsend, at *some* time, died in the West Indies, leaving an immense estate, the proceeds of which, with accumulated interest, amounting to eight millions (it is not stated whether sterling or not), are in the English Exchequer, awaiting a claimant. A person connected with the family, who was not long since in England, reports that *it is still waiting*. Now if some sanguine, adventurous Townsend follows up the hint we have given, and secures that eight millions, we think we shall be entitled to at least one million.

STEPHEN was born July 18th, 1727, and married Deborah Smith. He inherited the homestead, but sold it and left Jericho; we think he went to Flushing. His son Nathaniel lived in Glen Cove, where his son Walter now lives.

MARTHA was born July 2d, 1741: she married Charles Jeffrey Smith, of Smithtown, who was engaged with Solomon Townsend in the manufacture of bar-iron, at Peconic River. She left no children.

NATHANIEL was born October 5th, 1743, and married Martha Cornell, 1769. He lived in Brooklyn.—Issue, William, Jacob.

ELIZABETH was born July 20th, 1749. She married ——— Cornell, and died 1767.

ALMY was born April 19th, 1746. She lived with her half-sister, wife of Dr. James Townsend. When his family was broken up, she took up her residence with his son-in-law, John Townsend, in whose family she resided several years. She then came to Oyster Bay, to her niece Margaret, with whom she died, very suddenly, August 9th, 1811. Of all these families, the existing correspondence shows her to have been a highly valued member. To all the daughters, in each family, she left legacies. She was buried at Jericho—the last of the family laid there.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THOMAS, SON OF JOHN 1ST.

THIS second son of John seems to have resembled his father in his untiring energy and activity, which, with a remarkable faculty for conciliating all around him, joined to a very superior mind and education, made him a most important person in the new settlement. He must have been over twenty-one when the family came to Oyster Bay, but he does not appear much upon the Records for a few years. After that, there was no public matter in which he did not take an active and leading part, besides being very much consulted and employed by his neighbors about their private affairs. For many years, there is scarcely a page in the Records upon which his name does not appear; and there can be no doubt that, if placed in a wider sphere of action, he would have achieved celebrity. In the settlement of the boundaries with Huntington, Hempstead, and Robert Williams, in the purchase of

lands from the Indians, and procuring of patents from the Governors, the services of "our trusty and well-beloved friend, Thomas Townsend," were indispensable. There was no office of any consequence in the town which he did not hold, several at one time, and never without one, from his first appearance until he left Oyster Bay. He was Captain of militia, Constable, Surveyor, Recorder, and Justice. The idea of an important person holding some of these offices is ludicrous to us, but it was far from being so with that generation; they were all honorable posts, in their eyes. His Majesty's Justices of the Peace were always men of the highest position and consideration. The office of Surveyor was especially important. That the persons who held it should be men of ability in their profession, and of integrity, was absolutely necessary. Otherwise, in a new settlement, where the divisions were so numerous and small, their whole system would have been thrown into chaos. There are indications that the Town-Clerks—at least Thomas and his son—acted in that capacity not merely as Recorders, but as lawyers. And the Constable, in his official capacity, waits upon the Governor on various important matters. Thomas Townsend was not less popular with the Indians than with the whites. Besides selling him very large tracts, they gave land to his sons and to his daughters,—an unparalleled instance. The few of his writings extant, are remarkable for perspicuity and condensation. The name of his first wife, the mother of his children, is unknown. Dr. P. Townsend says the second was Mary, daughter of Colonel Job Almy, of Rhode Island, and a sister of Audrey, wife of James 1st, of Jericho. About 1673, he built the house lately owned by Mrs. Summers. In 1686, he removed to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he held the office of Sheriff. He returned to Oyster Bay in 1697, but remained a very short time, and went to Tiberton, Bristol County, Boston Colony. At the death of his son, in 1709, he came back to Oyster Bay, and was immediately elected Recorder, the office being left vacant by John's death. The last time he appears upon the Records is in 1712, when he could not have been less than seventy-five, probably more. There is reason to think he returned to Rhode Island and died there.—Issue, Temperance, Sylvanus, Freelove, Sarah, John. The first died in infancy. John Harvey Townsend, of Oswego Co., N. Y., traces back to Sylvanus Townsend, son of Thomas, of John 1st, of Oyster Bay. No further record of Sylvanus is found in the "Memorial," but he is supposed to have left L. I., and gone to North Salem about 1740. James Harvey married Julia Chase.—Issue, Gertrude S., Irving, Upson and Clinton Paul. Gertrude S. married Russell Brooks Taylor, and resides at Washington, D. C.—Issue, Kenneth, Chase, Irving Paul and Ruth Rockwell. Irving Upson married Hattie L. Whittaker and resides at Boston, Mass.—Issue, Irving Upson, Jr., James Harvey and Clarissa Lucretia. Clinton Paul married Claire A. Blake and resides at Washington, D. C.—Issue, Clinton Blake.

## FREELove, DAUGHTER OF THOMAS,

Was born on the 29th of December, 1674, and married Thomas Jones, of Rhode Island. Her father gave her a very large tract of land, at Fort Neck, still owned by her descendants, the Floyd Jones family. Major Jones built the "old brick house" upon this property. Thompson says, about 1696 Freelove also received, among other property from her father, a house and two lots, in Oyster Bay, which Major Jones sold, in 1712, to George Townscnd. Major Jones died in 1713, and was buried at Fort Neck. Freelove married again to Major Timothy Bagley, by whom she had no children. She died July, 1726.—Issue, David, Thomas, William, Margaret, Sarah, Elizabeth, Freelove. Thomas died unmarried—he was drowned. Margaret married Ezekiel Smith, Sarah married Gerardus Clowes, Elizabeth married Jeremiah Mitchell, and Freelove married Thomas Smith.

DAVID was born 1699, married Anne, daughter of Colonel William Wileet. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the colony. He died October 11, 1775. He inherited the estate, which he left to his son Thomas for life, with remainder to his daughter Arabella, in case of failure of issue to Thomas. In the Revolution, Thomas, remaining loyal, was attainted, and his property confiscated, and Arabella, wife of Richard Floyd, succeeded to it. Her son, David Richard Floyd, added the name of Jones to his own, and his descendants still retain the property and the double name.

WILLIAM was born April 25th, 1708. He married Phebe, daughter of Colonel John Jackson.—Issue, David, Samuel, William, Thomas, Gilbert. John, Walter, Richard, Hallet, Freelove, Elizabeth, Margaret, Phebe, Sarah. Freelove married Benjamin Birdsall, Elizabeth married Jacob Conkling, Margaret married Townsend Hewlett (see *Townsend Hewlett*, Chap. VI.), Phebe married Benjamin Rowland, and Sarah married John Willis.

SAMUEL was one of the most distinguished lawyers that New York has produced, and he was an active patriot during the Revolution. He married Cornelia, daughter of Elbert Herring, of New York, and died November 21, 1819.—Issue, Samuel, also an eminent lawyer, William, Elbert, Thomas, and David S.

JOHN married Hannah, daughter of Sarah Townsend and John Hewlett.—Issue, William, John H., Walter, Joshua, and Charles.

## SARAH, DAUGHTER OF THOMAS,

Was born June 10, 1670, and married Abraham, son of Captain John Underhill. They lived at Wolver Hollow, then called Susco's Wigwam. In 1712 they bought the house lately owned by Hamilton, but do not appear to have lived in it. He died in 1713. She survived him several years, and was an active, intelligent woman in the management of her property, which appears to have been very considerable. Of her family nothing is known but that she had a son William,



who lived at Huntington in 1717, and a daughter Sarah, who married James Dickinson.

JOHN, SON OF THOMAS, was born August 28, 1672. The tradition is, that he was a very handsome man. He was married in Rhode Island, April 28, 1692, to Rebekah Almy, and moved to Oyster Bay, where his father gave him his house, having first offered him the Fort Neck property, which John declined, saying, "Does father want me to go out of the world?" He immediately took the place in the community which his father had held. He was Surveyor, Recorder, Supervisor, and Justice, all at the same time. For his services in settling the allotments in the New Purchase, the owners presented him with a tract of land. His wife died February 24, 1703; and he married Rose, daughter of Mary Townsend and John Wright, and widow of Nathaniel Coles, Jr. He died November 6, 1709, of the small-pox, and was buried on Fort Hill. Thompson says that at the time of his death he was a member of the Provincial Assembly. He is called in the Records "Rhode Island John" and "Justice John."—Issue, by the first wife, Thomas, Philena, and John; by the second, Penn and Rose. The children of the first wife were sent to Rhode Island, to Rose, sister of Thomas, and wife of Samuel Hayden, to whom John gives a deed of land to pay their expenses. Of Philena nothing further is known. Thomas and John returned to Oyster Bay, but nothing more is known of them, except that Thomas removed to the Oblong, Duchess County.

ROSE married Zebulon, son of Rose Townsend and Joseph Dickinson.—Issue, Townsend, Henry. (See *Zebulon Dickinson*, Chap. XIII.)

PENN was born November 11, 1706. It is not often that any superior ability is transmitted to a son, but it is a very remarkable case in which it descends to the son, grandson, and great-grandson. John Townsend 1st was a leading man in the settlement of Flushing and Jamaica. His son Thomas may, with propriety, be called *the* leading man of Oyster Bay. His only son, John, succeeded to his influence and popularity, and years after they had passed away, John's son Penn occupied much the same position. In his day all the particulars of business, public and private, were not entered upon the Records, as in the time of his grandfather; beside that the settlement had received its form, and business settled into a routine, so that he does not stand out upon the Records so prominently as those who shaped and moulded the young community; but we find him holding the same offices, and tradition assigns him the same position in the public esteem, and adds that he inherited his father's beauty as well as his ability and popularity. He was married January 15, 1730, to Esther, daughter of Zeruiah Townsend and Doctor Matthew Parish. He died December 20, 1756, and his wife, January 2, 1792. They were buried on B. T. Underhill's place, his mother's homestead.—Issue, Rose, Freelove, Penn, Judith, Esther, and Deborah. The first three died in infancy.

JUDITH was born September 8, 1753. This lady's history would make no bad theme for a novelist. It is certainly well calculated to "point a moral," if not "to adorn a tale." She was married August, 1767, to John, son of Jotham Townsend, she being not quite seventeen, he not less than forty-four. She was a handsome woman, of very attractive manners, which, with her elegant taste in dress, made her the oracle of the young ladies in Oyster Bay. The mill property was left to her husband by his father, to revert to Freelove Wilmot (his niece) if he died without heirs, and they had no children. He was a Justice, and one of the most active loyalists at the time of the Revolution. He went to England some time during the war, probably on public business. He had made himself so odious to the patriots, that, after the war, he feared not only the confiscation of his property, which he made over to his mother-in-law, but for his personal safety, and lived in concealment in New York. It was this circumstance, probably, which suggested to Judith's active, scheming brain the idea of concealment until she had secured every thing possible to be removed from the property. She stripped the place of the wood, in which the value of a great part of it consisted. How long his death was kept secret is not known—probably for two or three years—nor have we been able to learn how it was discovered; but it is most likely that, having secured every thing but the land, she thought the time had come to claim that, under the deed to her mother. The heir, Freelove Wilmot, then the wife of James Townsend, of Duck Pond, brought suit to recover her rights, with Aaron Burr as counsel. It was defended upon a quibble. Mr. Bogart, counsel for Judith, told Chancellor McCoun, who studied with him, that she was the most remarkable woman he ever knew; that she had mastered the case completely, and was better acquainted with all the authorities bearing upon the points at issue than any of the lawyers. But it availed her nothing. Language could not be made more explicit than that of the will. Aaron Burr announced the decision in favor of his client in a letter now in the possession of her grandson, J. C. Townsend. In the course of the trial, Dr. Kissam, who attended John Townsend in his last illness, made the following deposition:—

"Benjamin Kissam, of the city of New York, physician, being duly sworn, depose and saith, that he knew John Townsend, formerly of Oyster Bay, several years before his death; that he appeared to him to be a man of plain understanding and sound mind; that, from an examination of his books, he finds that on the 1st day of December, 1785, that he was sent for to visit the said John Townsend, at the house of Peter R. Kissam, in the city of New York; that he accordingly visited him, and found him to be in a fever, which proved to be the eruptive fever of the small-pox; that the deponent consented to the removal of him to a more airy situation, which was done on the third day of the same month, to

the house of a Mr. Harvey, — street, in the said city; that the deponent attended him there and at his former lodgings, faithfully, until his death, which happened on the seventh day of the same month; that during his illness the deponent prescribed such medicines and remedies as appeared to be proper for his case; that Mrs. Deborah Kissam and Mrs. Rachel Wheeler (then Rachel Townsend) attended him during his illness, and that he appeared to be perfectly satisfied and content with his treatment; that the deponent informed the said John Townsend of his dangerous situation, and proposed to call in another physician, but that he declined it; that during his illness the deponent was desired by the relations attending him to keep his residence in New York a secret, as they had particular reasons for it, and requested him, after his removal, to charge his medicine and attendance to Mr. Heywood (by which name the deponent was informed he was known at Mr. Harvey's), and that the deponent made his charges and directed the medicine accordingly; that some months after the death of the said John Townsend, John Kissam, attended by another person, called on the deponent, and asked him several questions respecting the death of the said John Townsend; that the deponent, from a view of his books, told them the time when he was taken ill, when removed, and when he died; that, among other questions, he was asked if Mrs. Townsend, wife of the said John Townsend, was with him during his illness, to which the deponent answered in the affirmative,—but from a conversation since with Mrs. P. Kissam, and from a recollection of several circumstances, he is convinced that he was mistaken in the fact last above mentioned, as Mrs. Townsend was not in New York during her husband's illness or at the time of his death; that he supposes the mistake arose from having seen Mrs. Townsend with her husband a few days before his illness; that the said John Townsend, during the early part of his illness, was in full possession of his mind and understanding; that the deponent understood the said John Townsend had concealed himself voluntarily, a long time before his death, and that his concealment during his residence in the city of New York, immediately before and during his last illness, was also voluntary; that he does not recollect any thing that can induce him to believe that the said John Townsend was under any constraint from his wife, as to his concealment, as he always spoke of her in an affectionate manner; but that the deponent had an impression that the said John Townsend kept close to avoid certain laws that had been made, which he thought might affect him,—but he does not recollect from whom that impression comes.

"Sworn to, this 29th day of August, 1789.

"BENJ. KISSAM."

During the latter part of her life, Judith lived with her sister in Saratoga County, but came to Oyster Bay every summer to visit her numerous relations, and died here in the old homestead, in

South street, in 1841, and was buried at B. T. Underhill's. She retained to the last the fascinating manners of her youth. Perhaps if this unhappy woman had had an equally legitimate field for the exercise of her very superior ability, she might have succeeded to the honorable distinction hereditary in her branch of the family.

ESTHER, daughter of Penn, married, first, Samuel, son of Samuel Townsend; second, William Thorne; and third, — Lefferts,—Issue, by her first husband, Penn, who died in infancy; by the second, Hannah, Clara, and William Penn.

DEBORAH, daughter of Penn, was born January 6, 1756; she married Peter R. Kissam in 1779, and afterwards Charles Isles.—Issue, by her first husband, Catherine, Benjamin, Esther, and Samuel.

## CHAPTER V.

ELIZABETH, DAUGHTER OF JOHN 1ST,

MARRIED Gideon, son of Peter Wright. After his death, she married Gershom Lockwood, who came from Connecticut, and returned there after his marriage to her.—Issue, by her first husband, Peter, Anthony, Sylvanus, John, Gideon, Elizabeth, Hannah, and another daughter, whose name was probably Tabitha. Elizabeth married Isaiah Harrison. Her family removed from Oyster Bay, and nothing is known of them or of Hannah. Sylvanus had an only son, Charles, who lived at Jericho, we think.

ANTHONY married Mary Rhodes, daughter of the first Baptist clergyman in Oyster Bay, September 18, 1702. He was for several years a prominent person on the Record, and received, as heir of Peter Wright, a large tract of land, on the south of the Old Purchase. Nothing is known of his family, except the births of two children, Peter and Dinah.

JOHN does not appear upon the Records, but George Weeks lent us an antique memorandum-book which proved to have belonged to him. He bought it from William Bradford, 1699. Among other entries in it is the following: "I, John Wright, arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, to dwell, the 10th day of April, in ye year of our Lord 1707." And "John Wright and Abigail Barker was married by Samuel Cranston, Governor, ye 27th day of January, 1707." He appears to have been master of a vessel, and from his Note-Book and another book belonging to him, also lent us by George Weeks, was evidently a man of piety, intelligence, and education. His memorandum-book is bound in parchment, with a brass clasp, and is in perfect preservation. It is probable that he had no family, as there are entries of the birth of two of Anthony's children, but none of his own.

GIDEON was married July 5, 1702; it is not known to whom. He had a large property in the Mill River Hollow, which has remained in his family until a very short time ago.—Issue, John, Zebulon, Elijah. Of the first two we know noth-

ing. Elijah was born April 4, 1713, and married Anna ——. He lived upon the place lately owned by Walter Franklin.—Issue, Freelove, born April 22, 1743; Mary, December 3, 1744; Zebulon, December 30, 1747; and Gideon, September 30, 1751. Of the first three nothing more is known. GIDEON inherited the homestead and was married December 6, 1772, to Mary, daughter of Henry Dickenson and Ruth Townsend, who was born November 12, 1754. Henry Dickenson was the son of Rose (daughter of Justice John Townsend and Rose, daughter of Mary Townsend and John Wright) and Zebulon, son of Rose Townsend and Joseph Dickenson. Gideon died June 12, 1836, and his wife, May 6, 1842.—Issue, Freelove, Letitia, Susannah, Elizabeth, Mary.

*Freelove* was born September 12, 1773, and married George Cock. (See *George Cock*, son of John, Chap. VII.)

*Letitia* was born April 18, 1776, and was married January 13, 1795, to Walter Franklin, who was born June 15, 1773. She died September 2, 1842, and her husband, November 16, 1856.—Issue, Thomas; Sarah, married to Lawrence E. Embrie, July 9, 1821; Townsend U., married Elizabeth McCalla, October 10, 1834; Betsey, married George D. Townsend, April 18, 1832; Mary W., married Walter F. Townsend, 1857; Rebecca, married, first, Townsend Dickenson, August 12, 1830, and, second, John Gracey, October 9, 1850; Walter M., married Anne M. Mott; Susan, married William G. Merritt; and Gideon W., married Eliza Hegerman.

*Susannah* married Coe S. Downsing, Duchess County.

*Elizabeth* married Obadiah Jackson.

*Mary* married Daniel Cock, 1808. (See *Daniel*, son of John Cock, Chap. VII.)

## CHAPTER VI.

### JAMES, SON OF JOHN 1ST.

We find by the Records that James married Jane Ruddock, and Delivered ——. From Dr. Peter Townsend's Note-Book, we find that his first wife was a Wright, which accounts for several gifts of land made to him and his son James by Anthony and Job Wright, and Richard Crabb. She must have been a daughter of Peter Wright. To his second wife, Jane, daughter of Henry Ruddock, he was married October 16, 1677. His homestead was the place now owned by the family of T. W. Burtis. This he sold, and removed to Cedar Swamp, where he settled upon the place now belonging to Robert Seaman, who married Abigail Willis, the great-great-granddaughter of James. This lady is remarkably well versed in the history of her family. She told us that her father, Townsend Willis, built the house in which she lives. The old one stood north of the pond, in what is now a locust grove. After the death of her brother, Jacob Willis, the place was sold, and one of the owners, wishing to move the barn,

cut down a bank, and in so doing found the bone of a human leg standing upright. Inquiry being made, Mrs. John J. Hewlett, the oldest daughter of Townsend Willis, remembered to have been told by an old woman that there was an Indian burying-ground there. Wolver Hollow, or Susco's Wigwam, and Cedar Swamp were certainly the principal settlements of the Indians. James and his brother George owned a tract of land at Norwich, to which place they gave that name in honor of the town in England, from the neighborhood of which their father came. He was a Surveyor, and although not the Town Surveyor, was one of those appointed to lay out Unkaway and Latting's Necks. He was elected Overseer while he lived at Oyster Bay. After that he held no office. Oyster Bay being the centre of population, as well as the geographical centre, the Town Officers were for many years all residents of the village. We find from the paper left by Squire George Townsend, that he died 1697 or '98, in the great sickness. There is upon the Town Records an entry, dated November 19, 1608, a confirmation, from James, the eldest son, of the gifts made by his father in his will to his wife Delivered, and his sons Job, Thomas, Daniel, Ruddock, Joseph, Joshua. Afterwards we found frequent mention on the Records of a son of James, named Rumone or Rumorn, and were at a loss to account for his not being mentioned in his father's will, until it occurred to us that he might be a posthumous child. Mrs. Seaman confirmed our supposition, and said that his mother, comparing the bitterness of her grief to rue, called him Ruemourn. He was entirely unprovided for, but his brothers contributed to make up his share, especially two (probably James and Job) who had no families, and the homestead fell to him. Thomas and Joseph died young. Of Job we only know that he lived at Cedar Swamp. James moved to Norwich, not long after his father's death, and is called on the Records James Townsend, Jr., of Norwich. The settlement that he made with his brother Ruddock, in the division of his father's estate, shows him to have been an amiable, unselfish man. He was a Surveyor, and made many surveys with James Townsend, of Jericho. It is probable that he never married. Ruemourn, in his will, mentions his sister Deborah, but there is no other mention of her, and she might have been his mother's daughter by a second marriage. Ruddock married Abigail ——, and first lived at Norwich. He then built at Oak Neck, on the east side adjoining Pine Island, where he lived some time, and about 1714 or 1715 he removed to Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, after which we know nothing of him.

DANIEL, SON OF JAMES, OF CEDAR SWAMP, Married Freelove, daughter of Captain Samuel Dickenson, and died in 1724 or 1725.—Issue, John and Benjamin.

JOHN was born in 1712, and removed, in 1738, to East Chester, Westchester County, where he bought a farm. In 1739 he married Anne Ged-

ney. He was a Friend, but his wife being an Episcopalian, he was disowned by the Meeting. He continued a Friend in principle, but contributed to the building of the Episcopal Church in East Chester. He was a very large man, being full six feet two, with a form in proportion. He had a double row of teeth all around. He died in 1787, and was buried in the graveyard belonging to St. Paul's Church, East Chester.—Issue, Freelove, John, James; Elijah, Daniel, Mary, Margaret, Martha. John joined the American army in the Revolution, and afterward settled in Herkimer, in which County and Montgomery, we have been told, his descendants still reside. Copy of certificate of his service in the Revolution, from the War Dept., Washington, D. C.;

"It is shown by the records of this office that one John Townsend, rank not stated, served in Ludington's Regt. of N. Y. Militia, Revolutionary War, and that he received on Aug. 16th, 1777, £12 as bounty, and on June 14, 1786, £1 6s. 4d. as levy pay for service in that organization."

(Signed) T. C. AINSWORTH, Ajt. Gen.

James went on board an armed vessel, and was never heard of afterward.

Zephaniah Townsend, brother of Captain Elijah Townsend, like him became a revolutionary soldier whose war record will be found in the War Department, Washington, D. C. He married Sarah Wooden, sister of Henry Wooden, an English Army officer who came to America before the Revolution.—Issue, Marcus, Richard, Nathan, George, Emily Smith, Angelina, Betsey and Kate. Marcus married Mary Bemus.—Issue, Julianna, Roxanna, Elijah, Martha, Martin, Philetaus Edward, Mary and Sarah. Emily Smith married ——— Ferguson, of Geneva, N. Y. Angelina married Matthew Courtright, of Onondaga Hill, N. Y. Betsey married ——— North. Edward Philetus married Caroline Dodge.—Issue, George E., Electa, Adelaide, and Virginia A. George E., of Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., married ———.—Issue, Burt De Lett, Mrs. Charles H. Young, Mrs. Laura Stevens, Grover Curtis, Clara and Charles. Hon. Burt De Lett Townsend is now a practicing Attorney at Fargo, North Dakota, and is regarded as one of the most brilliant young lawyers of the day. At present he is special counsel of the U. S. Atty. Gen. Bonaparte, and one of two attorneys prosecuting Pacific slope railroads for \$40,000,000 in land fraud cases. Electa Adelaide married Alonzo Mead Curtis, now deceased. She died 1900.—Issue, Hemon D., residing in Los Gatos, Cal. Mrs. Clara B. Curtis, residing in San Francisco, Mrs. Jessie W. Scowden, residing in Frewsburg, N. Y., Fred. M., of Jamestown, N. Y., Don Allen, of Jamestown, N. Y., Frank G., of Jamestown, N. Y., and Caroline V., residing in Frewsburg, N. Y. Frank G., born Aug. 8, 1878, is a graduate of Jamestown High School and Cornell University. He was Asst. Dist. Atty. of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is now regarded as one of the brilliant practitioners of law in Jamestown, N. Y.

Virginia A., married Marcus De Lett Grover, of St. Paul, Minn. Issue: Myra E.

FREELOVE was born in 1740, in what was called the hard winter, when the Sound was frozen over at Throg's Point, so that wagons crossed. Her brothers were all good Whigs, but she continued loyal, and her daughter Jemima married Captain Fraser, an Irishman in the British army, with whom she went to Europe, but returned to this country, and died several years ago. Freelove married William Pinkney, a farmer of East Chester, and died in 1816 or 1817.

Records of the War Dept. show that: "One Elijah Townsend served as Captain of a Company bearing his name, in Col. M. Graham's Regt. N. Y. Militia, Revolutionary War. Issue: Maria, Timothy, Henry, Ricketson, Townsend E. Sands, Henry, Sybil Ann, and Maria. Townsend, located in Parma, Michigan, and represented his district in the Senate eleven times, commencing by framing the State Constitution. Timothy Henry, born at Clave Hollow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; married Elizabeth Utley in 1838. He died in Rome, Italy, May 23, 1842. Issue: Timothy Henry, who died young, and Mary Elizabeth. His widow married (second) Emory Matthews, Mary Elizabeth adopting the name of Mathews. Mary Elizabeth, born at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1841, married John Jay Hart at Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1850. He died Nov. 24, 1896. Issue: George Dwight, born Dec. 24, 1859, and married Julia Penfield Dec. 3, 1883. Issue: Ethel Penfield Hart, born Aug. 8, 1886; Josephine Howe, born Oct. 18, 1888; James Monroe, born Sept. 18, 1862, married Sophia Shepherd Ould, Oct. 20, 1886. She died June 29, 1905. Issue: John Jay, born July 25, 1887; Shepherd James, born June 15, 1888; Susan Clarine, born Feb. 10, 1891; Frederick Massey, born May 4, 1866, married Anna Lyman, June 7, 1893. Issue: Henry Lyman Hart, born July 1, 1897. Mary, born Sept. 12, 1869, married Smith Matt Bostick, June 11, 1890. Issue: Maner Hart, born July 29, 1891, and Richard Jay, born Feb. 9, 1895. They reside in Oswego, N. Y., Mrs. Bostick being a D. A. R.

ELIJAH was born the 8th of June, 1751, and, in 1773, married Mary Tredwell, who was born July 14, 1754. He removed to Dutchess County. Died April 3, 1824. His wife died April 8, 1813.—Issue, Sybil, Anna, Phebe, Tredwell, Martha, John, Hannah, Mary, Elijah, Samuel, James, Freelove, Moses.

Sybil was born May 26, 1774, married Daniel Gidley, and had six sons and two daughters. She died at Parma, Michigan, Jan. 16, 1843.

Anna was born July 1, 1776, married Stephen Dusenberry, and had five sons and six daughters. She died in Orange County, Sept. 10, 1852.

Phebe was born March 18, 1778, married Eliezer Taylor, and had two sons and three daughters. She died in Dutchess County, Feb. 7, 1834.

Tredwell was born Jan. 9, 1780, married Anna Durland, and had seven sons and two daughters. He died in Dutchess County, Aug. 21, 1863.

Martha was born Jan. 18, 1781, married John

Christy, and had two sons and two daughters. She died in Chautauque County, Jan. 25, 1842.

*John E.* was born April 5, 1782, married Margaret Macord, and had two sons and three daughters. He died in Duchess County, Oct. 4, 1836.

*Hannah* was born June 21, 1785, married John Mott, and had six sons and seven daughters. She died in Michigan, Dec. 24, 1845.

*Mary* was born Aug. 14, 1786, married Conrad Overison, and had three sons and two daughters. She died in Orange County, Jan. 11, 1859.

*Elijah* was born April 1, 1788, married Susan Morgan, by whom he had one son and one daughter. She died in 1825, and he married Rosannah Downing, granddaughter of Squire George Townsend, of Norwich (see *George of Richard*, Chap. VII.), and had four sons and one daughter. He died on the farm which his father first bought in Duchess County, June 17, 1860.

*Samuel* was born Aug. 1, 1790, married Eliza Vieli, and had two sons and two daughters. He died in Chautauque County, Dec. 6, 1839.

*James* was born Jan. 1, 1792, married Anna Shear, and had two sons and one daughter. He died in Orange County, April 30, 1836.

*Freelove* was born May 16, 1793, married Joseph Budd, and had one son and two daughters. She died in Michigan, May 21, 1840.

*Moses* was born Nov. 12, 1794, married Hannah Alley, and had one son and five daughters. He is still living (1864).

**DANIEL**, son of John 1st, of Westchester, was born in 1756, and married Rebecca, daughter of John Ward, of East Chester. They were said to be the handsomest couple in Westchester County. He died in 1799.—Issue, Cornelia, John, Clara, Jemima, Isaac, Elijah. The last died young, unmarried.

*Cornelia* was born in 1778, and married Samuel Baker, of Hyde Park, Duchess Co. She died in 1861.

*John* was born in 1779, and married Martha, daughter of Thomas Fowler, of East Chester. He was elected vestryman of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1806 or '7, and afterwards warden, and continued in that office until his death, a period of forty-three years. He was elected, in 1816, a member of Assembly, and then to the Senate. He was also a member of the last Council of Appointment that sat in this State, and was afterwards elected Sheriff. He died in 1849; his wife, in 1856.—Issue, Daniel W., James L., Edwin, Richard, Julia, Clarissa, Henrietta, Robert G., Mary R., Martha A., Hester E., Henrietta and Robert died young.

Daniel W. was married, in 1824, to Eureka M., daughter of John Conselyea, of Bushwick, L. I. From this gentleman we obtained all our information about this Westchester branch of the family.—Issue, John H., Thomas Jefferson, Ellen F., Emily F., Elijah F., Mary V., Daniel W., Henry R., Andrew E., Eureka M. John, Thomas J., and Elijah, died young.

James L. was married, in 1830, to Sarah, daughter of Christian Dederer, of East Chester.—Issue,

Sarah E., Martha J., Charles H., Daniel W., John, James H., William G., Mary E. Sarah, Martha, John, William, died young.

Edwin was married, in 1826, to Anne Eliza, daughter of John Graff, of New York.—Issue, John G., Edwin F., Caroline F., Catherine M., Mandeville, Anne E., Milton, Akerly, Chester, Hamilton. Caroline, Milton, Chester, died unmarried.

Richard was married, in 1825, to Anne J. Wignants, of Waterloo, New York.—Issue, Knox, Heber. Knox died young.

Julia was married, in 1835, to Henry Hull. Clarissa was married, in 1833, to James Barker, and died in 1849. Mary R. was married to Dr. Philo P. Greenley, in 1843. Hester E. married John Brown, 1850. Martha married William Hotaling, 1843.

Clara married William Adea, of New York.—Issue, Alva A. (deceased), George, Townsend.

Jemima was married, in 1804, to Charles Rodman. She died in 1845.—Issue, Rebecca.

Isaac married Priscilla, daughter of Richard Sands, and died December, 1853.—Issue, William E., Frances C. The last died young.

MARY, daughter of John 1st, of Westchester, married Gilbert Pinkney, of Westchester.

MARGARET, daughter of John 1st, of Westchester, married Saephen Sneden, of Westchester, 1763, and died in 1819.

MARTHA, daughter of John 1st, of Westchester, married Isaac Ward in 1773, and died in 1825.

BENJAMIN, son of Daniel, of Oyster Bay, settled at Scarsdale, Westchester County, and married Elizabeth ———, daughter of one of the Huguenots at New Rochelle.—Issue, Rudduck, who married ———.—Issue, Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel, Margaret. Benjamin married a daughter of Isaac Ward, of East Chester. Joseph lived on a farm near Bergen, N. J. He is now dead. Samuel lives on the homestead.

**JOSHUA, SON OF JAMES, OF CEDAR SWAMP,** Married Meribah, daughter of John Cock, of Matinecock, and bought a place, or rather several places, at Duck Pond, where he lived. His house stood a little southeast of the one now occupied by ——— Gruman. He left a handsome property to his only child, Noah. His widow married Micajah Townsend.

NOAH, son of Joshua, married Margaret Wright, and died in 1763, leaving an only child, Joshua, very young. By his will, if the child died in his minority, the property was to be divided between the daughters of his uncle, Rue-mourn Townsend, and his mother's brothers and sisters. His executors were William and Micajah Townsend, Benjamin Wolsey, and Jacob Carpenter. The book in which the receipts were entered for all disbursements on account of the estate, makes quite a curious collection of autographs. His widow married again very soon, first to Daniel Thorne, and after his death to John Jackson. When Joshua grew up he determined to go to sea. To make the best of a bad choice, his guardians placed him with Captain Farley,



who was bound for London. The last known of him, by Captain F., was, that in London he shipped on board a whaling vessel, and was impressed from it. From that time nothing was heard of him. His guardians endeavored to trace him, without effect. His father's family claimed the property, under the will, and as heirs-at-law; his mother, upon the ground that he had lived to the age of twenty-one, and then died intestate without heirs, claimed the personal property, and she brought suit to recover it. It was decided in favor of the heirs, as Joshua was nineteen when he disappeared, and there was no proof that he reached the age of twenty-one. The property remained in the hands of the executors twenty-six years. Jacob Carpenter was the only one surviving at the time the suit was brought. His answer is interesting, and we shall copy some parts of it.

*"To the Hon. Robert Livingston, Esq., Chancellor of the State of New York:*

"The answer of Jacob Carpenter, the surviving executor of the last will and testament of Noah Townsend, deceased, late of Oyster Bay, in Queen's County, on Nassau Island, in the late Colony, now State of New York, and James Townsend, one of the executors of the last wills and testaments of William Townsend and Benjamin Wolsey, two of the executors of the last will and testament of Noah Townsend, aforesaid, cited by subpoena, with others, to answer to the complaint of John Jackson, of South Hempstead, in the County of Queens, State of New York, and others named in the complaint. The orator, John Jackson, sets forth in his declaration, that he is administrator to the goods and chattels of Joshua Townsend, late of Oyster Bay, in the aforesaid County, who died intestate. To which we reply, that we know of no estate of Joshua Townsend's. The orator likewise sets forth that on the 12th day of February, 1760, Noah Townsend, then of Oyster Bay, did publish his last will and testament, in manner and form nearly as recited. This we acknowledge, and the probate of the said will is in our hands, under which authority we have acted; and further, that Joshua Townsend, son of Noah Townsend, named in said will, having manifested an inclination, in the early part of his life, for the seafaring business, undertook and made several voyages to and from different places, and having arrived at about the age of nineteen years, was in the year of our Lord 1776, in England, where he was pressed, or entered as a seaman on board a ship-of-war, in the service of the King of Great Britain, called the *Conquestadore*, a guard-ship at the Nore. James Farley, master of the ship, to whom Joshua was bound by indenture, sayeth, 'That about the middle of October, 1776, in London, Joshua left him and shipped on board of a schooner bound on a whaling voyage, commanded by Captain Helmes, of New York or Long Island, and about the latter end of said month, or beginning of November, he, the said Joshua, was impressed, on board the

said schooner, and sent on board the *Conquestadore*, a guard-ship lying at the Nore. Some days after, he thinks about three or four, he met Captain Helmes on 'Change, and he (Helmes) showed him a letter that he had received from Joshua, he thinks written on board the above-said guard-ship, concerning some clothes he had lying at Wapping. That is the last account we can give of Joshua Townsend.' The surviving executor, Jacob Carpenter, further to know what had become of him, wrote to Patience Wright, of London, a relative of Joshua, requesting her to give every information of him in her power, and in answer to which she informed him that, some time before the latter part of October, 1776, that the said Joshua Townsend did breakfast with her, on the morning of the day in which he was impressed, and that having information he was carried on board the *Conquestadore*, guard-ship at the Nore, she made every possible inquiry she could, respecting him; that likewise John Bourne, at her request, did go to the Navy Office, London, and with one of the clerks in said office, did examine carefully all the books necessary in order to find out the said Joshua Townsend, but could not find, in any of them, the name of Joshua Townsend, or the least trace of him. Patience Wright was also advised to advertise for him, and did, describing his person, and offering a reward for his discovery, but without effect. Further, that John Townsend, and his son-in-law, Mr. Compton, both of London, searched the said office, and could find no traces of him; which inquiry was made by these gentlemen at the request of a John Townsend, of Oyster Bay, who went to England during the late war, and who was desired to make the inquiry. Since the war, a certain James Whaling appeared, and said that he deserted from the *Torbay*, man-of-war, a seventy-gun ship, at Sandy Hook; that he was messmate to a certain Joshua Townsend, who was impressed, and brought on board of said ship off Cork; that he was on board of said ship in the action with the *De Grasse*, in April, 1782, and had then been on board nine months; that the ship was ordered, in the month of June, to Antigua to refit, when the said Joshua, with two others, deserted; and that he had often heard the said Joshua Townsend observe he had a mother living on Long Island, and considerable property there. This information induced the executors to request a certain Richard Lawrence, who was going to London, to search the books of said ship, to find something relative to the said Joshua; who says, in a letter to his wife, in which he requests her to inform the executors, that he had caused the books of said ship to be searched, from the year 1780 until she was paid off, but could find no such name there, and did not believe the said Joshua had ever been on board the said ship. Lawrence soon after died in London. All which letters and information are now in the hands of the executor. No certain knowledge of the death of Joshua Townsend, and that he died under age and without issue, coming to the knowledge of the surviving executor, prevented him from ful-

filling that part of the will of Noah Townsend which directs, in case the said Joshua should die under age, without issue, that his real estate should be sold and divided agreeable to the will; and that the real estate of the said Noah Townsend continued under the care of the surviving executor until the 25th day of May, 1789; and that John Hewlett, and Sarah his wife, and the representatives of Mary Willis, had often demanded the real estate, and that the executor was advised by counsel, learned in the law, that the said John Hewlett, and Sarah his wife, being one of the daughters of Ruemourn Townsend, the brother of Joshua, father of the testator, and the representatives of Mary Willis, who was the other daughter of the said Ruemourn Townsend, were the heirs-at-law in case of Joshua Townsend's death, without issue, and that he might safely deliver up the real property into their hands, which was accordingly done at the time above specified; and that the aforesaid John Hewlett, and Sarah his wife, and the representatives of Mary Willis and others, the representatives of Daniel, Hezekiah, and James Cock, and Hannah Prior, had often demanded of the executors and of James Townsend, the personal estate of the said Noah Townsend, with the rents, issues, and profits of the farm that was in their possession; and being further advised by counsel, learned in the law, that they might safely do the same, presuming, as aforesaid, that Joshua died under age, and without issue, agreeable to the will of Noah Townsend, and that on the 25th day of May, 1789, they proceeded to the same, with taking good and sufficient security and indemnification, and obliged themselves to distribute to each one his share to the other claimants, under the will of Noah Townsend, after deducting such part thereof as they (the executors) judged the share of the oratrix in the bill of complaints, as widow of Noah Townsend, on the lapse legacy, and likewise deducting, from the whole, what they judged a moderate compensation for taking charge of the estate. And as we are required by the bill of complaint to bring forward a statement of the personal estate of Noah Townsend in our hands, we insert the following: Amount of the inventory of the personal estate of Noah Townsend, £1,125, the further sum to be added of one hundred pounds, embezzled by the widow of Noah Townsend, supposed between the time of his death and the taking possession of the estate by the executors, and was never known to them until the time of settlement with the legates, but was then and there acknowledged to be part of the estate of the said Noah Townsend, and accounted for, to them, by John Jackson, the orator, in the bill of complaint."

After reciting receipts and disbursements, the answer goes on to say:

"As the accounts of the executors looked forward to a settlement with the heir, Joshua Townsend, only, without having regard to any accident that might arise from his death, the whole personal estate was blended in one account, and

was made chargeable, with the expenses of Joshua and every other contingency the estate was liable to; and as the greatest losses sustained by the property was in receiving paper money within the period stated (1775-6), the executors judged it reasonable, in ascertaining the part or share the oratrix was entitled to of the lapse legacy in the personal property, to have an eye to those losses, and how much of them had probably fallen on that part of the estate, compared with the rents of the farm at that time received; and in fixing a certain ratio, a given part of the whole, judged that the one-seventh part of the personal property in their hands was her proportion, which amounts to £352 8s. Amount of the whole personal property in James Townsend's hands, \$2,075 15s. 10d. From which deduct £150, lost by him during the late war. His situation was near the eastern part of Queens County, within about two miles of the Sound, and near the British outpost; and being obnoxious to their Government, his house was frequently filled with soldiers and refugees; his property was thereby very much exposed, and this money was taken, with a considerable sum of his own, sometime between the years 1778 and 1783, by persons unknown. Deduct, also, for twenty-five years service, for taking care of the estate, and for the extra trouble of William Townsend, executor to the estate, for twelve years, £147. In the hands of Jacob Carpenter, after deducting commission, £712. Total net personal estate, £2,491."

The answer further says, "that the executors had often invited the orator to bring forward his evidence, if any he had, that Joshua Townsend lived to the age of twenty-one years, and then died without issue and intestate, in order to know upon what ground he claimed the personal estate; which he ever neglected to do, neither have any such accounts ever come to the knowledge of the executors."

The estate finally divided among the heirs of Noah Townsend was ten or twelve thousand pounds.

**RUEMOURN, SON OF JAMES, OF CEDAR SWAMP,** Married Mary, daughter of Captain John Allen, of Great Neck, who was born the 11th of February, 1701. He died in 1740. His widow married William Moyses, and died May 31, 1769.—Issue, Mary, Sarah, Restore. The last was born the 5th day of May, 1738, and died young, and the daughters inherited the whole property, which, with the legacies they received from their mother, step-father, and cousin, Noah Townsend, gave them £3,000 each,—a very large fortune for a lady here in those days.

**MARY** was born December 5, 1729, and married William Willis, who was born May 23, 1721.—Issue, Ruth, Sarah, Abigail, Townsend, Mary, Esther. Sarah died unmarried, May 8, 1787.

**RUTH** was born September 7, 1751, and married Samuel Hewlett.—Issue, Louis, Phebe, William, Samuel. Louis married Hannah Hewlett. Phebe married Walter Jones. William married Martha Thorne. Samuel married Mary Hewlett.



ABIGAIL was born November 18, 1755, and married Richard Townsend, son of Squire George, of Norwich, in 1775.—Issue, Rosannah, born November 26, 1779, died unmarried.

TOWNSEND was born June 23, 1757, and was married March, 1783, to Hannah Bowne, who was born August 17, 1762.—Issue, Mary, Sarah, Townsend, Hannah, Abigail, Jacob, William. Hannah died unmarried.

Mary was born December 13, 1783. She married John J., son of Townsend Hewlett. We called to see this lady, and found her and her husband, aged eighty-one and eighty-two, living in the old house which was the residence of his grandfather, at East Woods, which, in its antique simplicity, is a most fitting home for this interesting couple, who have lived there sixty-three years. He retains, in a remarkable degree, the vivacity and vigor of youth. She is more feeble, but presents in her delicate features and complexion, silvery hair, and benevolent expression, which we never saw excelled, and the refined simplicity of her manners, an example of a lovely old age, that almost makes one wish for four score. She is one of the ladies to whom we have dedicated this Memorial of her family.

Sally married William Simonson.—Issue, Townsend, Margaret. Mary, William. Townsend married Mary Frost. Margaret married Charles Anderson. Mary married Henry Williams.

Townsend married Mary Coles.—Issue, Townsend, Ethelinda, Hannah, Esther. Townsend married Mary Jackson. Ethelinda married Timothy Jackson. Esther married Thomas Jackson. Hannah married ——— Whiston.

Abigail married, first, Samuel Jones; second, Robert Seaman.

Jacob married Phebe Hewlett.—Issue, Louis H., William H., Townsend, Hannah, Abigail. Hannah married Samuel M. Titus.

William married Letitia Downing.—Issue, Mary, Harriet, Isaac T., Robert. Mary married Charles Place. Harriet married Wells Sackett. Isaac T. married Anne Place. Robert died unmarried.

ESTHER married Walter Jones, and died 1801.—Issue, Mary, Jackson, Sarah, Phebe, Townsend. Phebe married ——— Hammett. Townsend married Mary Robbins.

SARAH, daughter of Ruemourn Townsend, was born March 18, 1736, and married, June 29, 1751, to John Hewlett, who was born February 17, 1731. They lived upon the place at East Woods now belonging to John J. Hewlett, their grandson, but afterwards removed to Flushing, where she died, September 9, 1808, and he, April 4, 1812.—Issue, Mary, Townsend, Hannah, Isaac, Divine, Elizabeth, John.

MARY was born May 11, 1756, and married Isaac Youngs, February, 1763. She died August 20, 1819.—Issue, Hewlett, Jacob, George, Isaac.

TOWNSEND was born June 7, 1758, and was married, February 1, 1779, to Margaret Jones, granddaughter of Freelove Townsend, who was born August 1, 1754. He lived upon the place lately occupied by his son, William H. Hewlett.

He died August 6, 1832. His wife died March 21, 1825.—Issue, William M., John J., Mary, Sarah.

William M. was born in 1780, and married Martha Coles. The family Bible, lent to us by his brother, is a remarkable example of his ingenuity and dexterity. It had been very much torn and defaced, and he has supplied the missing parts of the leaves with a neatness and perfection truly surprising, especially when it is considered that he had lost one arm by an accident in his mill. He had a curious and carefully preserved collection of old papers, which his son very obligingly lent us. He died in 1864.

John J. was born November 15, 1781, and married Mary, daughter of Townsend Willis. He lives upon his grandfather's homestead, at East Woods.

Mary married J. Allen, Manhasset.

Sarah married Walter Frost.

ISAAC was born March 28, 1760, married Rhoda Van Wyck, February 24, 1779. He died May 16, 1838; his wife, June 6, 1852.—Issue, Betsey, John, Mary, Sally, Abraham, Oliver, and Alfred. Betsey married William Jones; John V. married Mary Waters; Mary married Samuel Hewlett.

HANNAH was born February 4, 1762, and married, May 2, 1779, to John Jones, grandson of Freelove Townsend and Thomas Jones, who was born November 31, 1755. She died December 9, 1850, and her husband, August 29, 1819.—Issue, William, John H., Walter R., Joshua, Charles, Sally, Phebe, Elizabeth, and Mary. William married Betsey Hewlett; John H. married Loretta Hewlett; Charles married Eliza Gardiner; Phebe married Charles Hewlett; and Elizabeth married Jacob Hewlett.

DIVINE was born February 5, 1767, and married Annie Coles, May 25, 1786. He died October 23, 1846, and his wife, April 22, 1855.—Issue, Sally, Loretta, Amelia, Elizabeth, Hannah, Anne, Jacob, John D., and William. Sally married, first, John Hewlett; second, Judge Mitchell; Loretta married John H. Jones; Amelia married Thomas Coles; Elizabeth ("Hewlett"), born Oct. 22, 1792, married Henry Scudder 1818. Issue, Henry Joel Scudder, born Sept. 18, 1825, married June "21," 1853, Louisa Henrietta Davis, died 1886. Issue, Henry Townsend Scudder, born Sept. 7, 1854, Charles Davis, born Sept. 24, 1856, Edward Mansfield, born May 1, 1858, Mary English, born Sept. 21, 1859, and Elizabeth, born Feb. 26, 1861. Rev. Henry Townsend Scudder married Margaret Mott Weeks, daughter of Jacob Weeks and Henrietta W. Frost, June 5, 1880.—Issue, Edna Hewlett, born April 28, 1800, Henry Holloway, born Sept. 24, 1895, Dorothy, born March 31, 1899. Dr. Scudder is Rector of Christ Church, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Henry Joel Scudder married, April, 1866, Emma Willard.—Issue, Willard, born 1868, Louisa Henrietta, died in infancy, Heyward, born April, 1870, Emma Willard, born Feb. 27, 1871, Anne Hewlett, died in infancy, and Hewlett, born August 10, 1875; Hannah married Thomas Harrison; Anne married Edward Brier; Jacob married Elizabeth Jones; and John D. mar-

ried, first, Jane; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Hewlett Townsend 2d. (See *Hewlett*, Chap. XVII.)

ELIZABETH was born March 15, 1771, and married Samuel Jones, May 9, 1785, and died December 28, 1816.

JOHN was born December 3, 1775, and married Mary Hewlett, October 31, 1797. He died April 13, 1812, and his wife, July 18, 1848.—Issue, Charles, Samuel, Divine, Townsend, and Martha.

#### CHAPTER VII.

GEORGE, SON OF JOHN 1ST,

Was born after his father came to Oyster bay, in 1661. He inherited the homestead in South Street, and, with his brother James, owned a tract of land at Norwich, to which place they gave that name. He died in the winter of 1697, in "the great sickness," so called for more than seventy years afterwards. He was married, November 17, 1684, to Mary Hawhurst.—Issue, Sarah, George, Richard, and Samuel. Sarah married Thomas Weeks, which is all that is known of her.

GEORGE, son of George 1st, was born October 18, 1687, and was married, March 18, 1711, to Rosannah, daughter of Nathaniel Coles, Jr., and Rose, daughter of Mary Townsend and John Wright, who was born October 2, 1691. His marriage is almost the first mention of his name on the Records, but after that, for many years, he is very conspicuous. Soon after the death of Justice John Townsend, he was appointed Surveyor, with James, of Jericho, and filled that office many years, and was actively engaged in surveying during the whole of his long life. His compass, in perfect order, and his family Bible, containing many entries made by his hand, are in the possession of his great-great-grandson (J. C. Townsend). He succeeded Thomas Townsend as Recorder. In 1712 it was resolved, at a Town meeting, "That, in consideration of several services done by George Townsend for the proprietors of the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, the said proprietors, by a unanimous vote, granted unto the said George Townsend one whole Town right, equal with any one purchaser's right." He was then only twenty-five. He was appointed with James Townsend, of Jericho, to conduct the defence of the Town, in the suit brought by Nicholas Lang to recover a large part of the Old Purchase, under the title of William Leverich. He was not less active in his private business; the number of conveyances to and from him is surprising. His wife inherited a parcel of land at Duck Pond; he bought the rights of her two sisters, and parcels from other persons, thus beginning the formation of the Duck Pond Farm. In 1712 he bought a house in South street, south of the Summers house, where he lived nearly all the rest of his life. In 1754 he had removed to Duck Pond. He died May 11, 1762, and his wife, June 29, 1757. They were buried at B. T. Underhill's place, the homestead of her mother, where their massive brown headstones now stand.—Issue, Rosannah, William, George.

ROSANNAH was born March 14, 1712. She married Hezekiah Cock. Several of her children, if not all of them, were born at Oyster Bay. They afterwards lived at Matinecock, on the place now owned by her great-great-grandson, Townsend Cock.—Issue, Penn, John, Violetta, Dorothy, Sarah, and Gabriel. Violetta died unmarried.

PENN was born May 6, 1733, and was married, in 1772, to Elizabeth Weekes. He had two daughters, who died unmarried.

JOHN was born November 10, 1735, and was married, in 1764, to Freeloze Latting, who was descended by both father and mother from Henry Townsend 1st. He lived upon the homestead at Matinecock.—Issue, George, John, Daniel, Ambrose, Refine, Richard, Latting, Betty, Rosannah, Clarinda, Sarah, and Deborah. The last four died unmarried.

George married Freeloze, daughter of Gideon Wright.—Issue, Anne, Gideon, Elijah, Hezekiah.

John married Charity Frost. Betty married Daniel Frost.

Richard married Rebecca Underhill.—Issue, William.

Daniel married Mary, daughter of Gideon Wright.—Issue, William, Alfred, Maria, and Mary. All these except Alfred died young, unmarried. Alfred married Phebe Ann, daughter of Jackson S. Townsend and Jemima, daughter of Hewlett Townsend 1st.—Issue, Townsend D. This gentleman is most appropriately named, being descended in ten different ways from the three brothers Townsend. His mother is descended by both parents from Richard; his grandmother from John in two ways, from Richard in one, and from Henry in two; and his grandfather from John in one way, and Henry in two. He was a member of the N. Y. State Senate in 1872-3; member of Assembly, 1876-81-82. He married Jane Dealle, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Latting, of Lattingtown. They celebrated their golden wedding Oct. 20, 1908. Have an adopted daughter, Anne Grace Smock. Hon. Townsend D. Cock is President of the Oyster Bay Bank, L. I.

DOROTHY was born the 5th of June, 1742, and married James Cock.—Issue, James, Hannah, Sally, Benjamin.

Benjamin married Ellanah Frost.

SARAH was born February 14, 1750, and married Stephen Frost.—Issue, Sarah, Rosannah, Letitia, Mary, Eliza, William, Charles, and Jacob.

Sarah married Charles Latting. Rosannah married Charles Cock. Letitia married John Redman. Eliza married Charles Latting.

Charles married Anne Frost.—Issue, Valentine, who married Caroline Covert. Jacob married, first, Mary Stoddard; second, Margaret Morton. William married Sarah, daughter of James Townsend, of Duck Pond.—Issue, Julianna, Freeloze, William. William married Anna, daughter of Jacob Frost.—Issue, Louise, William, Julia, Charles, Anna, Sarah, Edward.

GABRIEL was born Dec. 15, 1753, and was married to Phebe Birdsall, 1779.





ADOLPH HERRMAN LOTHAIR GOSLING.

St. Davids and Philadelphia, Penn.

MRS. ADOLPH HERRMAN LOTHAIR GOSLING  
AND MISS GOSLING.

St. Davids and Philadelphia, Penn.

ELEANOR FRANCES CHARLOTTE GOSLING.

St. Davids and Philadelphia, Penn.

**WILLIAM**, son of George 2d, of Oyster Bay, was born Feb. 13, 1715, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Cock, of Martinecock, and lived in Oyster Bay until after the birth of his children, and then removed to Duck Pond. He seems, from the number of estates to which he was appointed executor, to have been held in high esteem by his neighbors. The estate of Noah Townsend was in his hands twelve years, and descended to his son. He was an active man, and added materially to the Duck Pond property. In the Revolution he was a warm Whig, and, in consequence, had his house filled with troops and refugees, to his great loss as well as annoyance. He died of the small-pox, May 5, 1777. His wife died November 30, 1794. He was buried at Duck Pond—the first person laid there.—Issue, James, Rosannah.

**JAMES** was born at Oyster Bay, April 26, 1742, and married Freclove Wilmot, granddaughter of Jotham Townsend, Feb. 4, 1762. He was a man of excellent business talents, and, like his father, was intrusted with the settlement of several estates: that of Noah Townsend descended to him and remained in his hands thirteen years. Benjamin Wolsey's also was a very long trust. He added largely to the Duck Pond farm, buying, among other land, the homestead of Noah Townsend, when that estate was settled. As he agreed with his father in politics, he shared with him the resentment of the British and loyalists, and its consequent annoyances. For many years he suffered severely with the gout, and died of it, Sept. 12, 1798. His wife died July 21, 1809.—Issue, Walter W., John, Elizabeth, William, Rosannah, Sarah, and Esther.

**Walter Wilmot** was born Dec. 18, 1762. He engaged in business as a flour merchant in New York, and married Charlotte Coles, May 19, 1785. The few who remember, speak of him with the warmest praise. He died Dec. 7, 1793, and was buried at Duck Pond.—Issue, Charlotte, James, John, Walter.

**Charlotte** was born at Duck Pond, March 31, 1786, married Charles Higbee, and died June, 1851.—Issue, Joseph, Milnor, Charles, Elizabeth, Charlotte, James, Theodotia, Annie, Fanny, Walter, Lavinia, Mary, Caroline, Henry, George. Joseph Milnor married Angelina Lloyd. Charles married Caroline Howell. Elizabeth married John Kilgour, and died April 6, 1863. Charlotte married E. S. Haines. Theodotia married Dr. Richard Eberle. Annie married Dr. Allen Goldsmith. Fanny married Mercer Beasley. Caroline married G. H. Coursen.

**James** was born at Duck Pond, Feb. 17, 1788, and died unmarried, 1816.

**John** was born at New York, Nov. 18, 1790. He settled in Mobile, where he married Maria J. Everett, in 1826.—Issue, Walter, Virginia, Amelia, Emma J. The first two died unmarried. Amelia married Rev. H. N. McTyiere. Emma married Penrose Vass.

**Walter Wilmot 2d**, born Jan. 29, 1794, and died April 2, 1860. Married Anne Helme, July 24, 1817.—Issue, Benjamin Coles, born 1818; Wisner

Helme, born 1820; Charlotte, born 1822; Joseph Sampson, born 1824; Dwight, born 1826; Charles Higbee, born 1829; Maria, born 1830; Anna Helme, born 1832; Walter Wilmot, born 1836; Cornelia, born 1839. Benjamin Coles married Susannah Bell Dunderdale, 1846; died 1891.—Issue, Forbes, born 1847, married Nan McIntyre, of Dutton, Canada, 1891; Charlotte, born 1849, married William H. Thomas, 1880; Wilmot, born 1854, married Agnes Hampton Thomas in 1881.—Issue, Susie, born 1884, married Albert E. Pierce in 1907.—Issue, Agnes, born 1908; Janet, born 1909. Wisner Helme married Emily Heyward Kyle, 1855. He died 1897. She died 1907.—Issue, Wisner R., born 1856, married, first, Marguerite Zwald in 1887; she died 1888. He married, second, Elizabeth Walker, 1890.—Issue, Walker Townsend, born 1894, and Wisner Robinson, born 1896. E. Helme, born 1858, unmarried; died 1866. Lewis Carroll, born 1860, unmarried; died 1883. F. Capron, born 1862; died 1863. Emily Wisner, born 1864, unmarried. William Mount, born 1866, unmarried. Otto A., born 1869; unmarried. Lucile, born 1871, died 1873. Estelle Louise, born 1874, married J. Smith, 1906. Charlotte married Adolph Gosling in 1853; died 1891.—Issue, Annie, who died. Carl Walter Adolph, born 1854; died 1896; married Kate Carrothers, of Mexico, 1887.—Issue, Charlotte, born 1888, and Kate, born 1896.

**ADOLPH HERMAN LOTHAIK (GOSLING)**, born in Liverpool, England, July 15, 1859, married Frances Taber Moses, born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 8, 1861.—Issue, Eleanor Frances Charlotte, born in St. Davids, Pa., Dec. 26, 1892.

Mr. Gosling is in business in Philadelphia, has his family residence at St. Davids, Pa., and is a prominent member of "The Union League Club," of Philadelphia.

On his paternal side he is descended from the ancient family of that name who settled in Osnabrueck Hanover, Germany, nearly five centuries back. Members of his family continue to live on the great estate, to visit whom, he makes frequent crossings. Mr. Gosling is admired for his genial nature, never failing courtesy and good fellowship, and with his charming wife and beautiful daughters they are universal social favorites.

**George Lewis Townsend**, born 1861, married Mary McCormick, of Texas.—Issue, Aline, born 1908. Charlotte Louise, born 1862, married Rudolph Schwartz.—Issue, Lisa, born 1895; Ida, born 1897, and Rudolph Erich, born 1898. Joseph Sampson, unmarried. Dwight married Emily Hodges 1854. He died 1899. She died 1905.—Issue, James Bliss, born 1855, married Eugenie Gibert 1886.—Issue, Mildred Audrey Almy, born 1888. Audinet, born 1890, died 1891. Reginald Wilmot, born 1890, and Noemi Doris, born 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are very prominent socially, both in America and Europe. He is the owner and publisher of "America's Art Journal." They reside in New York City. *Anne Helme*, born 1858, married Herbert Ashmore, 1882.—Issue, Henry Taber, born 1883, who married Eulalie Matthews, 1907. Ruth, born 1884; Dwight, born

1860, died 1861. *Mary Serena*, born 1868, unmarried. *Charles Higbee* married, first, *Mary Louise Mitchell*. He died 1898.—Issue, *Elizabeth Gertrude*, born 1859, died 1860. *Annie Wilmot*, born 1860, married *John Howard Scribner*, 1885.—Issue, *John Howard*, born 1885; *Herbert*, born 1887; *Dorothy*, born 1889; *Arthur Mead*, born 1891; *Margaret*, born 1893, died 1893; *Frances*, born 1900. *Caroline Louise*, born 1861, married *Randolph Rodman*, 1883.—Issue, *Randolph Selden*, born 1884, died 1886; *Louise*, born 1885; *Nannie*, born 1887; *Elizabeth Selden*, born 1889; *Caroline*, born 1891; *Elsie*, born 1893; *Agnes*, born 1898, died 1905; *Beverly Randolph*, born 1902, and *Virginia*, born 1905. *Charles Higbee* married, second, *Ellen L. P. Wyer*, 1866.—Issue, *Dr. Charles Wilmot*, born 1867, married *Emma Albertina Walser* in 1890. He died 1907.—Issue, *Agnes*, born 1891; *Louise*, born 1892; *Theodore Walser*, born 1893; *Maria Julia*, born 1895; *Emma Natalie*, born 1896, and *Wilmot Charles*, born 1898. *Dr. Theodore Irving*, born 1869, married *Katharine Burdick*, 1908. *Maria*, unmarried. *Annie Helme* married *Townsend Cox*, 1856. She died 1905.—Issue, *Wilmot*, born 1856, married *Maria D. Bleecker-Miller*, 1896. *Charlotte*, born 1858, married *Rev. J. Hardenbrook Townsend*, 1881.—Issue, *Lloyd Woolsey*, born 1882; *Dorothy*, born 1884; *James Farley*, born 1886; *George Houghton Wilmot*, born 1888, died 1891; *Charlotte*, 1891, and *John Hardenbrook, Jr.*, born 1893. *Townsend*, born —, married *Marcia V. Duryea*, 1893.—Issue, *Julia Eleanor*, born 1894, and *Marcia Duryea*, born 1897. *Theodore Irving*, born —, married *Jane Bailey Eckstein*, of Cincinnati, 1898; *Daniel Hargate*, born —, married *Frances Lawrason Buckner*, of Baltimore, 1903.—Issue, *Alice Lawrason*, born 1904, and *Daniel Townsend*, born 1906. *Walter Wilmot*, unmarried, died 1840. *Cornelia* married *Rev. Joseph F. Jowitt*, of Leeds, England, 1873. He died 1895.—Issue, *Georgianna Norton*, born 1874, married *Berkeley Tangier Smith*, 1894.—Issue, *Elizabeth C.*, born 1904. *Richard Anselm*, born 1875, died 1893. *Constance Mary*, born 1876. *Joseph Bertram*, born 1873, married *Ruth W. Atwood*, 1906.—Issue, *Joseph Bertram, Jr.*, born 1907. *Benjamin Townsend*, born 1880.

*John* was born March 17, 1765. He married *Phoebe*, daughter of *Dr. James Townsend*, of Jericho, Jan. 25, 1789. She died without children, May 14, 1790. He married *Rebecca Franklin*, Jan. 7, 1793. He was for many years a prominent merchant in New York, highly esteemed for ability and integrity. He died Sept. 18, 1824; his wife, May, 1822. They were buried in the graveyard belonging to Friends' Meeting-House in New York.—Issue, *Walter*, *Deborah*, *Julia*, *James W.*, *Phoebe*, *John*, *William*, *Charles*, *Louisa*.

*Walter* married *Mary Franklin*, *James W.* married *Margaret Townsend*, daughter of *William 2d.* of Oyster Bay, and died February, 1861. *Julia* died unmarried, March 13, 1842. *John* married, first, *Maria Maverick*; second, *Priscilla Whitney*. *William* married *Cornelia Maverick*,

and died August, 1847.—Issue, *Manton*, *Thomas*, *William*, *Charles*, *Cornelia*, *Mary*, *Emily*.

*Louisa* married *Frank Smith*.

*Elizabeth* was born May 5, 1767, and married *Nathaniel Coles*, of Doeris.—Issue, *Sarah*, *Phoebe*, *Fanny*, *Eliza*, *Nathaniel*, *Butler*, *Lavinia*, *Hannah*, *Charlotte*. *Nathaniel* died unmarried.

*Sarah* married, first, *James Nelson*; second, *Stephen Kingsland*.—Issue, *William*, *Horatio*, *Sarah*. *William* married *Maria Kelsey*.

*Phoebe* married *John N. Lloyd*.—Issue, *John*, *Angelina*, *Phoebe*, *Henry*. *Angelina* married *J. M. Higbee*. *Phoebe* married *Dr. Alexander Stevens*. *Henry* married — *Brandegree*.

*Fanny* married *Kirkbride Milnor*.—Issue, *Sarah*, *J. Kirkbride*, *Coles*, *J. Higbee*, *George*, *Fanny*, *Charles H.*, *J. N. Lloyd*. *Kirkbride* married *Elizabeth Ellis*. *J. N. Lloyd* married — *Semmes*.

*Eliza* married *John B. Coles*.—Issue, *Frederick*, *Margaret*, *John*, *Frank*. *Frederick* married, first, *Jane Maria Coles*; second, *Mary Adams*. *John* married *Harriet Codman*. *Frank* married *Fanny Pearsall*. *Margaret* married *Dr. Dewitt Tappan*.

*Butler* married *Julia Weeks*.—Issue, *Charles*, *Nathaniel*, *Edwin*, *Butler*, *Miriam*. *Charles* married, first, *Lucy Stone*; second, *Josephine Smith*. *Nathaniel* married *Maria Dickerson*. *Edwin* married *Sarah*, daughter of *Dr. Charles Townsend*, of Albany. *Butler* married *Mary*, daughter of *George Townsend*, of Oyster Bay.

*Lavinia* married *Thomas Pearsall*.—Issue, *Coles*, *Thomas*, *James*, *Fanny*. *James* married *Ella Frost*. *Fanny* married *Frank Coles*.

*Hannah* married *Daniel Cock*.—Issue, *Lavinia*, *Farley*, *Townsend*. *Farley* married *Maria McIntosh*. *Townsend* married *Annie*, daughter of *Walter W. Townsend*.

*Charlotte* married *George Kelsey*.—Issue, *Char-*

*lotte*. *William* was born Sept. 12, 1769, and married *Margaret*, daughter of *Dr. James Townsend*, of Jericho, Feb. 8, 1792, and settled at Oyster Bay. He was several times a member of the Legislature, and one of the principal movers in the establishment of the Academy at Oyster Bay. He held the office of trustee many years, and was very active in promoting the interests of the institution. He died Aug. 23, 1834; his wife, Oct. 11, 1818. They were buried at Duck Pond.—Issue, *James*, *William*, *Mary*, *Phoebe*, *Almy*, *James*, *George*, *Margaret*, *Frances*, *Samuel*, *Gertrude*. The first and last died in infancy.

*William* married *Fanny Seaman*, Feb. 12, 1817. He died Sept. 10, 1828; she, May 27, 1854.—Issue, *Billopp*, *Margaret*, *William*, *Matilda*, *Henry*. *Margaret* married *James W. Townsend*, who died Feb., 1861. *William* died unmarried. *Matilda* married *George W. Cock*.

*Mary*, by the death of her mother, was left, at the age of twenty, with the entire charge of a large family of children, a trust which she discharged with a degree of affection, prudence, and self-denial which only those intimately acquainted with the circumstances can appreciate. She re-

mained with her brother James, after the death of their father, until the marriage of her sister society, and with whom she still resides.

Phebe married Captain B. V. Hoffman, U. S. N., Nov. 29, 1817. He died Dec. 10, 1834.—Issue, Margaret, Gertrude, Mary. The last died in infancy. Gertrude married William C. Uhlhorn, who died, 1863.

Almy married William Winder Polk, of Somerset County, Maryland, November 29, 1817. He died on the morning, she in the evening, of February 13, 1856, in Frederick City, Maryland, where they were buried.—Issue, Winder, Mary, Margaret, Frank, Gertrude, James, Louisa. Mary married Victor Monroe, of Kentucky, who died 1855. Frank and Gertrude died in infancy. James died 1851. Louisa married J. Bannister Hall, of Baltimore.

James C. married Charlotte Aurelia, daughter of General William H. Winder, of Baltimore, November 14, 1846.

George married Elizabeth Covert, January 10, 1832. She died September 28, 1846.—Issue, Mary, George, Beekman. Mary married Butler Coles. George died unmarried, October 10, 1863.

Margaret married Dr. James C. Townsend, December 5, 1838.—Issue, Julia, James.

Frances married Jacob F. Covert, January 10, 1832. He died February 27, 1861.—Issue, Frances, William, Margaret, James, Aurelia. Frances and James died in infancy. William died April 29, 1853.

Samuel married Louisa Parish.—Issue, Fanny, William, Anna, Henrietta, Louisa, Samuel, Charlotte, Mabel. Charlotte died in infancy.

Rosannah was born April 1, 1775, and died unmarried, May 13, 1824.

Esther and Sarah, twins, were born November 12, 1778. Esther married Thomas Coles, and had one son, who died in infancy. She died April 2, 1854.

Sarah married William Frost, March, 1796, and died March, 1853. (See *William Frost*, son of Sarah, Chap. VII.)

ROSANNAH, daughter of William, of Duck Pond, was born in Oyster Bay, September 4, 1751, and married Daniel Cock, of Matinecock, December 20, 1768. They lived upon the homestead of his family at Matinecock, now owned by her grandson, William T. Cock. She died October, 1831.—Issue, Lizzie, James, Townsend, Deborah, William, Thomas, Phiany, Maria.

Lizzie was born December 7, 1769, and married Samuel Cock, of Buckram. She died April, 1859; he, August, 1855, aged ninety.—Issue, Loretta, Joshua, Clark, James, Deborah, Samuel, William, Rosannah, who died in infancy.

Loretta married Isaac Covert.—Issue, Jacob F. and Elizabeth. (See *George and Frances, of William Townsend, of Oyster Bay*, Chap. VII.) Joshua married Susan Cock.

Clark married Catharine Weeks.—Issue, Mary E. (see *Isaac Townsend*, Chap. XVII.) George W. (see *Matilda, of William 2d*, Chap. VII.)

James married Betsey Cock.—Issue, Anne, Susan, Sarah.

Deborah married Caleb Covert.—Issue, Caroline (see *Valentine Frost*, Chap. VII.), William.

Samuel married Fanny Cock.—Issue, Loretta, Benjamin, Augustus, Joshua.

William married Elizabeth Hicks.—Issue, Mary, Isaac. Mary died young, unmarried.

James was born January 12, 1772, and went into business in New York. He married Kate Akerly, and died of the yellow fever, 1794. His widow married the distinguished physician, Samuel Mitchell.

Townsend was born December 4, 1773, and married Margaret Farley, November 14, 1792. He is still living (March, 1864) at New Rochelle.—Issue, James, Daniel, Margaretta.

Daniel married Hannah, daughter of Elizabeth Townsend and Nathaniel Coles.—Issue, Lavinia, Farley, Townsend.

Margaretta died unmarried, November 28, 1860. Deborah was born February 5, 1776, and married George, son of Prior Townsend.—Issue, James, George.

James married, first, Anne Valentine.—Issue, Cornelia; second, Margaret Townsend.—Issue, Julia, James.

George married Annie Frost, and died without children.

William was born August 22, 1780, and married Abigail Somerindyke. He died without children, June, 1858.

Thomas was born June 12, 1783. He studied medicine and settled in New York, where he enjoyed a large practice, until frequent and severe attacks of the gout obliged him to retire, a few years ago. He married, first, Elizabeth Ferris.—Issue, Eliza, Ann Augusta, Emily, Thomas; second, Esther Seymour; and third, Margaretta Reilly.—Issue, Elizabeth, William.

Eliza married James Parsons. Ann Augusta married Edward Willis. Emily married Richard Bowne. Thomas married Ann Augusta Wood.

Phiany was born April 23, 1785, and married Charles Thorne.—Issue, Anne, Mary, Lavinia, Margaret.

Annie married Armand Le Chaize. Mary died unmarried. Lavinia married Dr. Edgar Voorhees.

Maria married Dr. Joseph Hunt.—Issue, William, Benjamin, Maria.

GEORGE, SON OF GEORGE 2D, OF OYSTER BAY, Was born November 13, 1720, and settled on the place now owned by his great-grandson, Dr. James C. Townsend. He married Mary Prior, and died January 20, 1761.—Issue, Prior, Hannah.

Prior was born on the 11th of December, 1749, and married Sarah Fecks. He was Judge of the County Court, and a warm Whig in the Revolution.—Issue, Jacob, Deborah, Hannah, George. The daughters died unmarried.

Jacob married Elizabeth, daughter of Hewlett Townsend 1st, and died without children.

George married Deborah, daughter of Rosannah Townsend and Daniel Cock. He was twice elected to the House of Representatives.—Issue, James, George.

James married, first, Anne Valentine.—Issue,



Cornelia, married to David F. Youngs; second, Margaret, daughter of William Townsend, of Oyster Bay.—Issue, Julia, James.

George married Annie Frost, and died without children.

HANNAH was born May 21, 1755, and married David Valentine.—Issue, Susan, Sarah, George, Ellwood, Charles. The daughters died unmarried.

Ellwood married Mary Post.—Issue, Caroline, Emily, Susan.

Charles married ——— Adee.—Issue, David.

Richard, son of George 1st, of Oyster Bay, was born in 1690, married Susannah Weeks, and settled at Norwich, on the place now belonging to William Vernon. He died March 30th, 1750, and was buried on Fort Hill, where his tombstone now stands.—Issue, John, George. John married Elizabeth Seaman, and settled at Mamaroneck, where he died June 6th, 1771.

GEORGE was born November 12th, 1713, and was married November 18th, 1743, to Rosannah Youngs, who was born June 15th, 1725. There are a few still living who remember him, and they confirm the traditionary description of him as a tall, large man, of strong, original mind, and great energy. He was an active Whig in the Revolution. He is always distinguished as Squire George Townsend. We have seen a very interesting letter written by him in 1769 (now in the possession of his grandson, John Townsend, of Poughkeepsie), containing many items of family history, in which he took great interest. He died, May 14th, 1802; his wife, December 12th, 1794.—Issue, Samuel, Temperance, Richard, Mary, John, George, Thomas, Phebe. Mary died unmarried, March 27th, 1804.

SAMUEL was born August 7th, 1744, and was married to Sarah Horton, September 10th, 1773. When the Revolution broke out he joined the American army, and was taken prisoner and confined in the Provost, New York, from whence he addressed the following letter to his wife. The original is preserved at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, which is now owned by Eli Hasbrouck, the nephew of his brother John's wife, and the grandson of Mercy Townsend, daughter of Samuel. (See *Samuel, of George 1st*, Chap. VII.)

"CATALOGUE 146.

"PROVOST, NEW YORK, August 2d, 1782.

"DEAR SARAH:—I have the satisfaction to inform you, by Colonel St. John, of Norwalk, who goes out to-morrow on parole, that I enjoy a good state of health, and am well supplied with the necessaries of life. Hope my friends in the country have not forgot me. I would not wish to entertain a thought but they will use their endeavors to procure my exchange, but must confess I am at a loss for the reason that that has not been done before this time. I have repeatedly been informed that there are a number of prisoners at West Point, Peekskill, and Poughkeepsie, for whom, possibly, I could have been exchanged before this time, if properly attended to. My

best respects to all friends, Captain Sackett and Messrs. Fish and Sackett in particular, and beg that they would, without delay, apply in my behalf to their Excellencies General Washington and Governor Clinton, which I have no doubt will have the desired effect. However, as the fortune of war brought me here, I hope you will make yourself as easy as possible under present difficulties, as I am determined patiently to wait the wished-for day when I may enjoy the happiness of being present with my family.

"Your most affectionate husband,

"SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

"To MRS. SARAH TOWNSEND, Bedford."

He died September 15th, 1792.—Issue, Sarah, George, Richard, William, James.

Sarah was born December 18th, 1779, and was married, June 16th, 1800, to Joseph Thorn, who was born June 3d, 1778. She died January 8th, 1827; her husband, December 22d, 1860.—Issue, Samuel T., Edgar, Sidmon, Mary A., Sarah H., Anne, Priscilla F. Samuel T. died in infancy. Edgar married, first, Jane Thurston, February 2d, 1825; and, secondly, Eliza Smith, November 18th, 1830. Sidmon married, first, Sarah E. Rowe; secondly, Mary A. Titus. Mary A. married Chauncey Knapp.

George was born January 9th, 1783, and died without children, April 8th, 1816.

Richard was born July 1st, 1785, and died February 20th, 1809, unmarried.

Samuel was born October 15th, 1787. He was called William until his father's death, when his name was changed to Samuel. He was married December 7th, 1809, to Phebe Adee, who was born April 3d, 1791. He died May 7th, 1826.—Issue, Sarah A., Edwin, Abigail, Richard H., Gilbert R., Samuel. Edwin married Mary A. Goss; Richard married Mary Anne Bowen; Samuel married Jane E. Drury.

James was born June 25th, 1791, and was married, April 4th, 1811, to Guilielma Adee, who was born April 12th, 1795.—Issue, Arthur H., William A., Arthur H. married Anne Loring, January 31st, 1831, and died December 22d, 1860. William A. married Catharine B. McCullough, July 31st, 1838.

TEMPERANCE was born September 12th, 1748, and married Elijah Cock, a merchant in New York. She died of the yellow fever, October 8th, 1794.—Issue, George, Sarah, John, Townsend. George and Sarah died young, unmarried. John was born June 30th, 1783, and died unmarried, 1863. Townsend was born December 13th, 1787, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Cock.—Issue, Mary, Isaac, William.

RICHARD was born June 26th, 1751. He married Abigail, daughter of Mary Townsend and William Willis (see *Mary, of Ruemourn*, Chap. VI.), in 1775. He died December 23d, 1813.—Issue, Rosannah; born December 26th, 1777; died unmarried.

JOHN was born September 8th, 1757, and was married, November 4th, 1779, to Sarah, daughter of Mercy Townsend and Daniel Birdsall (see

*Mercy, of Samuel, Chap. VII.*), who was born November 20th, 1759. He was in New York, August, 1776, being nineteen years old, was called out on the approach of the enemy, and was in the battle of Flatbush. Upon the retreat of the Americans, those so called out were disbanded on the heights, near what is now the corner of Grand street and East Broadway. He returned to Norwich, and built the house now owned by Jacob Hegeman, but soon moved to Patterson, Putnam County. At the time of his death he owned a farm near Poughkeepsie. He died August, 1847. His wife died about ten years before. They were buried in the graveyard belonging to Friends at Poughkeepsie.—Issue, Samuel, Daniel, John, Richard, Isaac, Susan. Richard and Isaac died unmarried.

*Samuel* was born September 18th, 1780, and was married, December 5th, 1805, to Betsey Irish. He is still living (1864) in Auburn.—Issue, William, John, Sarah, Eliza, Edward, Mary.

*Daniel* was born August 5th, 1784, and married Betsey Hornback. He died August 17th, 1825.—Issue, Hannah Maria, Henry, and Susan. The first two died unmarried. Susan married Hiram Fisher.

*John* was born December 25th, 1786, and was married, April 25th, 1815, to Maria, daughter of William Durell, a noted publisher in New York between 1800 and 1812.—Issue, Maria, Sarah, Eliza, Julia, Richard Henry Lee, Carnot, Alfred, and Walter. Maria married P. B. Connolly. Sarah married M. P. Dayton. Eliza married James M. Cromwell. Julia married James M. Valentine. Richard Henry Lee married Adeline Allen.

*GEORGE* was born June 28th, 1760, and was married, October 25th, 1798, to Phebe, daughter of Jacob Willets. He died November 10th, 1832.—Issue, Anne, Mary, and George.

*Anne* married Jesse Hendrickson. She died January 4th, 1860.—Issue, Daniel, Townsend, Mary, and Sarah. Sarah married John Vernon.

*Mary* married Obadiah Titus, of Dutchess County.—Issue, Edward, Phebe, Emily, George, Kate, Harriet, Hannah, and Helen. Emily married William Ketchum. Phebe married James Underhill. Kate married Benjamin Broas. Harriet married Andrew Provost. George married Susan Green.

*George* married Sarah Tracy, March 26th, 1846. He died January 1st, 1864, in Illinois.—Issue, Sarah and George.

*THOMAS* was born September 25th, 1763, and married Sarah Downing, September 20th, 1790. He died January 12th, 1839.—Issue, Mary, Temperance, Phebe, George, and John.

*Mary* was born October 20th, 1792, and married Griffin Green, September 23d, 1809. She died August 20th, 1852.—Issue, Sarah A., George T., Thomas T., John T., Temperance, Mary E., Caroline T., William, and Anna L. Sarah married Josiah F. Wetmore, and died February, 1863. James T. married Mary A. Kauffman. George married, first, Agnes Selcreg; and, second, Elizabeth Selcreg. Thomas T. married Catharine C.

*Graham. Temperance* died young. *Mary E.* married Charles H. Lyman. *William* died young. *Caroline* married James Gaunt, who died March 9th, 1859. *William* died young.

*Temperance* was born February 14th, 1796, and died unmarried, July 18th, 1841.

*Phebe* was born November 13th, 1798, and married Samuel Green, January 14th, 1819.—Issue, John H., Benjamin M., and Samuel. John H. married Phebe A. Downing. Samuel married Phebe A. Downing, a cousin of his brother's wife.

*George* was born September 7th, 1800, and married Betsey, daughter of Walter Franklin, April 18th, 1832. (See *Letitia, of Gideon Wright, Chap. V.*)

*John* was born March 11th, 1802, and married Jemima Knapp, January 2d, 1834.—Issue, Mary K., Georgiana E., Sarah F., Josephine, and Anna M. Mary died young.

*PHEBE* was born October 6th, 1769, and married Moses Downing.—Issue, Silas, Rosannah, James, Samuel, Henry, Mary A., Sally A., and Townsend. Silas married Mary Hyatt, March 22d, 1846.

*Rosannah* married Elijah Townsend (see *Elijah, of Elijah, Chap. VI.*). She died, 1862.

*James* married Maria Philips, October, 1827.—Issue, Phebe, Sarah, and Silas.

*Townsend* married Eliza Mitchell, September 5th, 1833.—Issue, Henry A., Phebe, Mitchell, and Mary.

#### SAMUEL, SON OF GEORGE 1st,

Was born 1692. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Robert Cooper, son of Simon Cooper, "Chirurgeon," the first physician in Oyster Bay. In 1742 he sold the homestead in South street, reserving the graveyard for the use of his family and relations forever. He then settled on the place now owned by the heirs of James Townsend (his great-grandson) at the steamboat dock. Dr. Cooper had lived on the south side of the street, and his widow left the place to her grandsons Samuel and Daniel, sons of Samuel Townsend. He owned a large tract at Yellow Coats, where his son Joseph settled. He died February 24th, 1747, and his wife, March 3d, 1751. They were buried on Fort Hill.—Issue, Samuel, Daniel, Phebe, Sarah, Mercy, and Joseph. Of Sarah we know nothing. Daniel was born May 12th, 1721; died unmarried, February 27th, 1751.

*SAMUEL* was born July 7th, 1717. His first wife was Elizabeth Colwell, who died January 31st, 1759. The second was Meribah Allen, who died November 7th, 1827, aged ninety-one years. He lived on the place at the steamboat wharf, but in the latter part of his life exchanged it with his nephew Joseph for the place at Yellow Coats, upon which his son Abraham now lives. He died June 22d, 1801.—Issue, Samuel, William, Elizabeth, George, Abraham, and Mary. Samuel, son of the first wife, died unmarried, October 8th, 1801.

*WILLIAM* was born February 11th, 1763, and

married Elizabeth Latting. He died February 13th, 1833.

ELIZABETH was born November 17th, 1765, and died unmarried, 1820.

GEORGE was born December 12th, 1768, and died unmarried, November 24th, 1853.

ABRAHAM was born April 16th, 1773. He married Sarah Sands, and is now (1864) an active man, in perfect possession of his mental faculties, and, except the partial loss of hearing, showing no signs of extreme age, and may be seen, even in very cold weather, actively employed in the open air.—Issue, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Isaac, and Rebecca.

PHEBE married Job Weeks.—Issue, Rachel and Phebe.

RACHEL married, first, Nicholas Wright; second, Albert Albertson.

PHEBE married Israel Townsend. (See *Israel, of John*, Chap. XI.)

MERCY was born November 30th, 1730, and married Daniel Birdsall.—Issue, Samuel, Daniel, William, Sarah, Hannah, Mary, and Cynthia.

SARAH was born November 20th, 1759, and was married, 1779, to John Townsend. (See *John, of George of Norwich*, Chap. VII.)

HANNAH was born June 22d, 1762, and married Isaac Hasbrouck, of Newburgh. Her son Eli now owns the house which was Washington's Head-quarters.

MERCY was born April 9th, 1769, and married Thomas Palmer.—Issue, Cynthia and Hannah.

CYNTHIA was born November 24th, 1771, and married John R. Philips, of Fishkill.

JOSEPH was born February 17th, 1728, and married, first, Hannah Youngs, who died in 1761; and secondly, Margaret Weeks, in 1763. He lived at Yellow Coats, on the place now belonging to Whitehead Van Wyck. He died in 1812, and was buried on Fort Hill.—Issue, by the first wife, Daniel, Sarah, and Joseph.

*Daniel Townsend*, born Oct. 5, 1753; died March 16, 1850; married Sarah Latten, born March 22, 1762; died Oct. 4, 1828.—Issue, Anna, born Aug. 29, 1787, died Oct. 11, 1793; Isaac, born Sept. 14, 1789, died Sept. 10, 1793; Hannah, born Aug. 16, 1794, died April 21, 1877; Anna, born July 29, 1796, died Jan. 1, 1880, and Rebecca, born July 11, 1798, died Jan. 18, 1884. Hannah married Jacob Polhemus. No issue. Anna, who married William Bragaw Jan. 6, 1820, had issue: Daniel Townsend, born April 23, 1822, died April 9, 1901; Eliza, born Feb. 27, 1824, died May 3, 1827; Richard, born July 10, 1826, died Feb. 17, 1894; Thomas Ludlam, born Dec. 28, 1828, died April 22, 1902; Wm. Edward, born Dec. 8, 1830; Sarah Townsend, born Aug. 15, 1833; Elias Townsend, born Jan. 8, 1836, and John Goldsmith, born June 22, 1838. Elias Townsend Bragaw, a prominent broker in N. Y. City, now retired and living on his place in New London, Conn., married Mary E. Snyder, of N. Y. C.—Issue, Griswold, born Aug. 23, 1865. Griswold married Ida W. Howard.—Issue, Griswold Le Roy, died in infancy; Chester Griswold, born June 2, 1869; Marion Howard, born Nov. 19, 1900, and Elias

Townsend, born June 17, 1904. Sarah Townsend Bragaw married Edward H. Townsend, of Auburn, N. Y. He was born Feb. 15, 1824, died Dec. 7, 1908.—Issue, Robert Nelson, born March 25, 1863. Frank Bragaw, born Jan. 30, 1868, married Belle Dillingham.—Issue, Ruth Bragaw, born Sept. 18, 1893.

SARAH married William McCoun.—Issue, Hannah, Phebe, William T., Daniel, Sydney, and Margery.

JOSEPH married Hannah Youngs.—Issue, James, Judith, Daniel, and Mary A.

James married Margaret Underhill.—Issue, James E., Joseph, Daniel, Marianna, and Susan.

Judith married James Fleet.—Issue, John, Joseph, Arnold. John married Mary Bates. Joseph married Susannah Underhill. Arnold married Maria Seaman.

Daniel married Sarah Titus.—Issue, John J., Edward, Hannah Marie. The last died young, unmarried. John J. married Catherine R. Bronson. Edward married Belinda Rockwell.

Mary A. married Daniel Underhill.—Issue, Susannah, Sarah, James, Judith, Joseph, Daniel, Mary, John, Albert, Hannah, Francis, and Abigail.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### DANIEL, SON OF JOHN IST,

Lived on the place which he inherited, south of the homestead, to which he added that of his brother James, the two making the place now belonging to the family of T. W. Burtis. He married Susannah, daughter of Samuel Furman, and died July 2d, 1702.—Issue, Robert and Daniel.

Of Daniel, the only mention we find is in a deed of gift, from Robert to him.

ROBERT married Judiah ———, and lived on the homestead until 1720, when he exchanged it with Caleb Coles for land at Duck Pond, where he went to live. His sons, Benjamin, Robert, Uriah, and Daniel, all removed to the Oblong, Dutchess County, excepting Uriah, where we lose sight of them. They sold the land at Duck Pond, given to them by their father, to Joshua Townsend, and it formed a part of the farm left by Noah to his son.

URIAH married ———.—Issue, Moses, who married Debora Pinkney.—Issue, Frederick Pinkney, who married Polly Campbell; Edmund, who married Caroline Schofield; Stephen, who married ——— Goule; Anna M., who married Jason Gillett; Elizabeth, who married ——— Cummings; Jane, who married Philo Galpin; Laura M., who married Warner Shuart; Susanna, who married ——— Forsyth. Frederick Pinkney and Polly Campbell had issue, Ranson and Nelson Townsend.

RANSON married Juliette Leland.—Issue, *Julietta Albina*, who married John B. Eldert, and resides at Detroit, Michigan. *Perry L.*, who married Edith Shanklin, and resides at Ann Arbor, Michigan. *Emory*, who married Annie L. Fair-

man.—Issue, Katherine Humphrey, Juliaette Le-land and Richard Emory.

NELSON married Mary Barker.—Issue, Frank (at present residing at Chicago, Ill.), Adaline and Emma.

Hon. Emory Townsend graduated as a lawyer from the University of Michigan, and resides with his family at Saginaw. He is regarded as one of the best esteemed and most representative men of the State of Michigan. He has served it as Senator, as well as in other public capacities, and in this connection, as well as in the practice of his profession, has received the highest testimonials endorsing his ability, integrity and energy from Hon. R. M. Montgomery, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Lansing; Hon. A. T. Bliss, Governor of Michigan; Hon. Horace M. Oren, Attorney-General of Michigan; Hon. Edwin A. Wilsey, Commissioner State Land Office, Michigan; Hon. Perry F. Powers, Auditor General, Lansing; Hon. Deles Fall, Superintendent Public Instruction, Lansing, and Hons. B. A. Snow and E. L. Beach, Circuit Judges of Saginaw.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, of Westchester, N. Y., descended from the grandson of Daniel, son of John 1st, of Oyster Bay, L. I., married —.—Issue, Joseph, who married Charlotte Purdy.—Issue, Thomas, Smith, James, Joseph, Elizabeth, Elmira and Charlotte.

Mr. Townsend resided in the City of New York, where he owned the property at Eighth Street and Astor Place, which he sold about 1840 and removed with his family to New Jersey, where he purchased a tract of land in Bergen County, what was then known as the "Village of English Neighborhood." This land extended from the Hudson back to the Hackensack River. On it he collected cattle he obtained throughout the country, from whence they were brought to New York City. He formed a partnership with Daniel Drew (who, in 1820, married Roxanna Mead, whose aunt was married to Gilbert Townsend), and together they established a ferry across the Hudson River for the transportation of the cattle, known as "Bull's Ferry," located opposite 100th Street, N. Y. C.

THOMAS married —.—Issue, Thomas, married Mary Ann Hollyer.—Issue, Frances Isabelle, Sarah Alice, Clinton Hollyer and Minnie Robinson. Sarah Alice married Harold Raymond Bayley, June 20, 1906, and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.—Issue, George Townsend, born May 22, 1907. Mr. Townsend is in business in New York City with James Beggs & Co., large manufacturers of machinery, and resides with his family at Athenia, N. J.

HENRY MEAD TOWNSEND (same descent as Joseph of Westchester), born April 12, 1856, at Fair View, Bergen County, N. J., married —.—Issue, Clarence, born Dec. 5, 1880, at East New Durham, N. J., married —.—Issue, Edward Harry, born July 19, 1908, at Stamford, N. Y.

JAMES TOWNSEND (same descent as Joseph of Westchester), married —.—Issue, Margaret, Samuel Bushnell, Elijah, killed in the

Civil War, Battle of Wilmington, and Heman Bangs.

Heman Bangs married Mary Gertrude Downs, —Issue, Eugene Morris, Edward, who died in infancy, James Henry, Elijah Frost, Charles, William, Edward, Heman and Jennie May.

James Henry married Ella America Helwick.—Issue, Ella, James Henry, Jr., and Heman Bangs. Ella married H. L. Marsh. James Henry, Jr., married Minnie Platt. Heman Bangs decided upon a year of travel before settling down with his parents at Danbury, Conn. He had been absent that length of time, and was within one day's journey of his home, where his parents were joyfully awaiting him, when he met a tragic death by being thrown under the railway cars.

Samuel Bushnell (of James), of Hartsdale, N. Y., married —.—Issue, Joseph, Benjamin, Alfred, Euphemie and George H., who is a practicing physician in Danbury, Conn. Euphemie married Dr. J. Alexander Wade, of Danbury, Conn.

## CHAPTER IX.

### HENRY 1ST

Must have settled in Oyster Bay before September 16th, 1661, as the Mill Grant bears that date, but he was not admitted as a townsman until the 4th of November.

Notwithstanding all he had suffered at Jamaica (then called Rusdorp), he seems to have entertained an affection for the place. In 1663, he gave a legacy, left by Richard Grassmore to his wife and children, to that Town, for the support of the poor, of which, Thompson says, that in his day the tax-payers were still enjoying the benefit. The following is a copy of this deed of gift:

"Rusdorp, the 25th day of third month, 1663, stylo novo. These presents declareth to all people and patrons whom it may concern, that I, Henry Townsend, of Oyster Bay, late of Rusdorp, in the province of New Netherlands, being approved of by the Court of Rusdorp, aforesaid, to be the lawful executor of Richard Grassmore, deceased, late inhabitant of the said Rusdorp; I say, approved of by the Court, being made by the last will and testament of the said Richard Grassmore, to be his lawful executor, as stated by the Court aforesaid, from the virtue, right, and power, I received in and by the will of the deceased, Richard Grassmore, aforesaid:

"I do fully and freely, by these presents, give and bequeath all my right, of all the housing and lands of the said Richard Grassmore, that he had in the above-said Town, with the meadows and accommodations, with all privileges and appurtenances belonging thereunto, that was his, or did in any way belong to him, with all the debts that was due from any inhabitant, in the jurisdiction of the New Netherlands; and also what is due from Captain Thomas Millett, merchant, for the house, his son bought of the deceased,

Richard Grassmore; and what is also due from John Barker, butcher or grazier, or any other, within the jurisdiction aforesaid. I say, I do give and bequeath, all my right, in money and lands, aforesaid, I say unto the poor, viz., poor widows and children, persons blind, or lame, or aged, that are unable to get their living, or any that shall suffer by fire, whose necessity shall call for relief, or any other of the like nature, within the said Town. And the Town, aforesaid, shall annually make choice of two men, which shall have the ordering and disposing of the said moneys, during their year, for the use aforesaid, and then to give an account to the Town, of their proceedings. Those two men, aforesaid, shall have liberty to make sale of the lot and accommodations, and also to collect the debts, and with the money, to buy mares or cows, which may be for a stock for the use of the poor, as aforesaid; and that these cattle or mares shall be put out, so that increase may arise, out of which, as aforesaid, the poor may be relieved; and the principal shall be reserved for a stock, for the use of the poor of the Town, aforesaid, forever. And whereas, the said Richard Grassmore did give the said land and moneys unto my wife and children, I do by these presents, to prevent the suffering wrong, give unto my wife and children, my house and orchard, with my house lot and half my accommodations, and half my meadow, in the Town of Rusdorp, and so by these presents, take off their rights, in the said lands and moneys. I say, I, the said Henry Townsend, do for myself, my heirs, executors, or assigns, fully and freely, make over, give, and bequeath, all my right, title, and interest in the said lands and moneys, unto the poor of the Town aforesaid, to enjoy and possess forever, as is before expressed. That this is my act and deed, I certify, by subscribing my hand, the day and date above written, namely the 25th of the third month, anno 1663, stylo novo.

"HENRY TOWNSEND."

Thompson says that, beside the real estate, this gift included £176 in money. When he settled in Oyster Bay, he bought or built a house on the Main street, one homestead being between that and Quogue Lane. He seems to have had occupation enough for two or three men. Beside the grist and saw mills he managed, he held the office of Town-Clerk, made many surveys, and was employed, with his nephew Thomas, in all public business, such as adjusting boundaries, procuring patents, and buying lands of the Indians. He assisted his sisters-in-law, the widows of John and Richard, in the settlement of their husbands' estates, and was executor and overseer (as they called persons appointed to assist an executrix) to several wills, and was one of those appointed by Captain John Underhill, to see that his children were not wronged, in case his widow married again. While thus active for the benefit, public and private, of his neighbors, he was not negligent of his own affairs. The conveyances to and from him are innumerable. He was endeavor-

ing to bring his property into a more compact form by sales and exchanges, and made, besides, gifts to all his children. In 1683, he had six acres laid out to him, on the hill, upon which he built, and gave his old homestead to Henry. In 1668, he gave the mill, or three-fourths of it, to his sons, Henry and John; the other quarter he gave to Rose, wife of Joseph Dickenson, who sold to her brothers, reserving one-fourth of the toll for himself and wife, during their lives. Henry sold his share to John. His son, Henry 3d, bought it again, but finally John's son, Jotham, bought it from Henry's sons, Henry and Absalom. Henry 1st gave land also to his three daughters. His was indeed a most active old age, and, it is pleasant to think, after all the storms and contentions of his youth, a peaceful one. He died between February 6th and March 30th, 1695, when he must have been a very old man. He was buried on Mill Hill, where a rough stone, marked H. T., shows his grave. His wife survived him. She was Anne, daughter of Robert Coles.—Issue, Henry, John, Rose, Susannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Robert. Elizabeth died unmarried, September 13th, 1680. Susannah married Aaron Furman, Jr. She had two sons, Aaron and Jacob, who moved to New Jersey and Westchester, and nothing more is known of them.

JOHN TOWNSEND, a Quaker, descended from Henry 1st, was master of a very fine school for boys on Long Island. He married ———— Issue, Daniel. Daniel married Susanna Hoogland, of New York City, had issue, Emma and Charles A. Townsend, who resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., for forty years. In 1853 he married Elizabeth Cornell Lovett, and had issue Alice and Emma Townsend, the latter deceased. Alice married Frederick A. Abercrombie Miller in 1852.—Issue, Edith, Alice de Peyster and Charles T. Abercrombie Miller.

## CHAPTER X.

### HENRY, SON OF HENRY 1ST,

According to Thompson, married Deborah, daughter of Captain John Underhill. He does not appear on the Records, except in the transfer of property. Nor is it known when he died, but it must have been before 1703.—Issue, Henry, Robert, and a daughter, who was married (Dr. P. Townsend says) to one of the Ludlams, of Hog Island.

HENRY 3d married Eliphal, daughter of his aunt, Mary Townsend, and John Wright. At the death of his uncle, Mill John, he was elected Surveyor. He appears to have been a young man of promise, prominent for his years, judicious and prudent in the management of his own affairs. He bought again several pieces of valuable property sold by his father. Had his life been prolonged, he would probably have been among the most prosperous and influential of his family. Thompson says, he died in 1709.—Issue, Henry and Absalom.

HENRY 4th married Elizabeth Titus, a beautiful



MRS. FOXHALL P. KEENE.  
(Mary B. Lawrence White.)  
"Stone House," Bay Side, L. I.

MRS. FRANK THOMAS WOODBURY.  
(Caroline Drake Townsend Fremont.)  
New York City and U. S. Army.

BRADLEY MARTIN.  
London, England.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND MARTIN.  
New York City.





Quakeress. He removed to Chester, Orange County.—Issue, Henry, Nicholas, Peter, Phebe, Elizabeth, Martha, and Absalom.

HENRY 5th was born in 1725, and married Anne Wright. He died March 28th, 1803. His wife died September 17th, 1825, aged 90 years.—Issue, Betsey, Henry, Zebulon, Noah, Phebe, and Charles.

Charles died unmarried, of yellow fever, on Staten Island, September 18th, 1799.

Betsey married, first, Lewis Carpenter.—Issue, Townsend, Thomas, and Henry. Second, Robert Little.—Issue, Phebe, Elizabeth, and Martha. Phebe married ——— Wright, and is one of the ladies to whom this Memorial is dedicated. Martha married Henry Titus.—Issue, two sons and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Joshua T. Cromwell. Her daughter Sarah married Charles H. Townsend, and is the person from whom we obtained the genealogy of this branch of the family.

HENRY 6th married Mary Bennett.—Issue, Isaiah, John, Mary A., Samuel, William, Peter A., Hannah, Charles, and Noah. Peter, Charles, and Noah, died unmarried.

Isaiah married Hannah, daughter of Solomon Townsend (see *Solomon, of Samuel*, Chap. III.). He and his brother John were for many years among the most prominent men in Albany, both as merchants and politicians.—Issue, Isaiah, Anna, Robert, Franklin, Howard, Frederick, and Mary. Isaiah married Harriet, daughter of his uncle Samuel Townsend. Anna married Henry Hull Martin, of Albany, N. Y.—Issue, Henry H., Bradley, born Dec. 18, 1841, Frederick Townsend, Howard Townsend and Alice. Bradley Martin married Cornelia Sherman.—Issue, Bradley, Jr., capitalist, born July 6th, 1873, grad. Christ Church, Oxford, Eng., B.A., 1894, and Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1897, married at Beverley Castle, Scotland, Nov. 2d, 1904, Helen Margaretten Phipps.—Issue, Henry Bradley, born March 27, 1906, director of several companies and member of many clubs; residing in N. Y. City; are prominent socially. Cornelia, daughter of Bradley Martin, married Earl Craven. The Earl and Countess Craven reside at Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, London, England. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, before their daughter's marriage, gave most notable entertainments in their N. Y. mansion, but now reside with Countess Craven in London. Mr. Martin recalls his great-uncle Dr. Peter Townsend, his grandmother's brother, who died in New York City at the old home in State Street on Battery. He says when he visited the old Townsend Mansion at Albany he used to play the piano for him, the favorite piece representing a great battle, through the power of music. He would also tell him "bloody stories." Frederick Townsend Martin and Howard Townsend are unmarried. The former, especially, is noted for the number and brilliancy of the entertainments of which he is host, on both sides of the Atlantic. He aims to bring the social, theatrical, and literary world agreeably together, and is interested as well in many charities. It gives him pleasure to

refer to his great-grandfather, Solomon Townsend, who lived in the State Street Mansion on Battery, N. Y. City, who was as well a great entertainer in the days of Alexander Hamilton. Alice, daughter of Henry and Anna (Townsend) Martin, married Julien Tappan Davies, born Sept. 25, 1845, N. Y. City, a graduate of many schools and of Columbia College, and Columbia College Law School; a man of attainments, a brilliant lawyer, trustee of business corporations, a member of many clubs, and of great social prominence, April 22d, 1869, Mrs. Davies deceased.—Issue, Julien Townsend married Marie R. de Garmendia, residing at W. Islip, L. I. Ethel married Archibald G. Thatcher, residing in New York City. Frederick Martin and Cornelia Sherman, residing with their father in New York City. Robert, Captain, in the U. S. Navy married Harriet Monroe. Franklin, Adjutant General S. N. Y., married Anna King. Howard, prominent physician, Albany, married Justina Van Rensselaer.—Issue, Howard Townsend, son of Dr. Howard Townsend, is a leading member of the New York bar. Frederick, Adjutant General S. N. Y., founded Camp Townsend at Peekskill, married Sarah Rathbone. Mary married General William H. Walker, of the Southern Army, who was killed at Atlanta, Ga.

John married Abby Spencer.—Issue, Theodore, John, Edward, Laura, Abby, Julia, and Mary A. Samuel married Mary, daughter of William Townsend, of Cornwall. (See *William, of Thomas*, Chap. XVII.)

Mary married Andrew Cock.

Hannah married Dr. Elisha Hedges.

Zebulon, of Henry 5th, married Anna Cock. He died October 4th, 1836; his wife, March 3d, 1851, aged 88 years.—Issue, Elizabeth, Mary, Phebe, Charles, and Henry.

Elizabeth was born May 25th, 1794, and married Daniel Cromwell.—Issue, Charles, Elizabeth, Henry, Edward and Daniel. Elizabeth married Thomas Woodward. Henry married Sarah Bowne. Edward married Martha Birdsall. Daniel died unmarried.

Mary was born June 7th, 1796, and married David Ford.—Issue, Elizabeth, Phebe, Margaret Harriet, Charles, John, Benjamin, William, Henry, David, and Townsend.

Phebe was born December 15th, 1797, and married Israel Green.—Issue, Anne, Charles, Townsend, William, Henry, Caroline, and Fanny. Townsend and Henry died unmarried.

Charles was born January 16th, 1800, and married Margaret Conklin. He died September 24th, 1839.—Issue, Sally A., Noah, William, and Harriet. All except Noah died young.

Henry was born May 9th, 1803, and married Harriet Conklin. He died September 29th, 1849.—Issue, Charles Henry, Margaret, Mary, and Edward. All died young but Charles H., who married Sarah Cromwell, daughter of Joshua Titus Cromwell and Elizabeth Little, December 28th, 1858.—Issue, Harriet Conklin, Willet R., who died in infancy, Elizabeth Little, Margaret Conklin, and Rosamond Burphalter. Harriet Conklin married William Mackintosh, of Buffalo, N. Y.,

April 23, 1885.—Issue, Walter Townsend, Cromwell, and Rosamond. *Margaret* married Philip Sydney Westcott, April 20th, 1905. Charles Henry Townsend died 1905 and his wife Sarah Cromwell in 1907. Mr. Townsend's grandfather, Zebulon Townsend, came to Highland Mills, N. Y., in 1804, purchasing the large farming lands and homestead on which Charles Hy. lived and died. He continued the cultivation of the lands; kept the mill going, which was built in 1736, until it burned in 1873. He was also postmaster at Highland Mills for many years. The four daughters who survive him are the last of his branch of the family, three of whom continue to live in the old homestead at Highland Mills.

*Noah*, of Henry 5th, married Letty Conklin. He left no children.

*Phoebe*, of Henry 5th, married William Jackson, of Philadelphia.—Issue, William and Isaac. The last is professor in Union College, Schenectady.

NICHOLAS married Philadelphia Doughty.—Issue, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Mary.

*Hannah* married Jacob Cock.

*Elizabeth* married James Hallock.

*Mary* married ——— Cock.

PETER married Hannah Hawxhurst. He was very successfully employed in the manufacture of iron, and made the chain that was stretched across the North River in the Revolution.—Issue, Anne, William, Peter, Isaac, and Sarah.

*Anne* married Solomon Townsend. (See *Solomon*, of *Samuel*, Chap. III.)

*William* married Elizabeth Franklin.

*Isaac* married Elizabeth Jackson.

*Sarah* married Dr. Anthony Davis.—Issue, *William Henry*, born January 1st, 1811, married Emily Talman, daughter of James Townsend Talman, of New York City, March 3d, 1825. He died May, 1874. They were cousins, descended from Townsends on both sides.—Issue, *Townsend Davis*, who became member of the firm of Smith Davis & Co., Marine & Fire Underwriters, of Buffalo, N. Y. He married Annie Carter Knowlton, and died September 30th, 1899.—Issue, Emily Knowlton, Henry Townsend, and William Henry. *Henry Townsend*, or, as known, H. Townsend Davis, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 8, 1867, grad. at Harvard College 1890, became a member of his father's firm, Smith-Davis & Co., in Buffalo, and later a member of the firm of E. F. Hutton & Co., Bankers, N. Y. C., also a member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. He married, January 9th, 1900, Henrietta Poole, daughter of Dr. Parker A. Poole. No issue. Mr. Davis has resigned from the firm of E. F. Hutton & Co., and resides at his place, "Tower Hall," Mahwah, N. J. He is a member of many clubs, and this winter is touring Cuba.

*Peter* married Alice Cornell.—Issue, William H., Peter, Isaac, Robert C., Elizabeth A., and George C. William married Sarah A. Austin. Peter married Caroline Parish. Isaac married Mary Austin. He was a very public-spirited man and did much towards gaining improvements for Blackwell's and Randall's islands.—Issue, Amy Cornell, Elizabeth Austen, Sarah Helen, Isaac

and Mary Alice. Amy Cornell, unmarried, resides in the family mansion, Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Elizabeth Austen married George H. Bend.—Issue, Amy and Beatrice. Amy married Cortlandt Field Bishop.—Issue, ———. They reside in N. Y. C. Mr. Bishop is one of America's foremost promoters of Aeronautics. He has served two terms as President of the "Aero Club of America," and has lately returned with his family from a sojourn in France to take the presidency a third time at the unanimous request of the members and directors, as his knowledge of aeronautic affairs here and abroad is extensive. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are very prominent socially. Sarah Helen married Buchanan Winthrop.—Issue, Henry Rogers and Marie. They reside in N. Y. City. *Henry Rogers*, born July 2d, 1876, is a member of the firm of Harris, Winthrop & Co., of New York City. He married Alice Babcock, daughter of Henry D. Babcock, October 3d, 1905.—Issue, Alice, born October 23d, 1908. They are very prominent socially. Mr. Winthrop is one of the founders and patrons of "The New Theatre," which is designed to raise the standard of Art in America. Isaac, Mary Alice, married Charles Adams Sackett, of Providence, R. I., and they reside and are very prominent socially at their place, "Miramir," New London, Conn.—Issue, Isaac Townsend, who died. Austen Townsend, who grad. at Yale College, 1907, and Audrey Townsend. It is told that Lafayette scratched lines on one of the window panes of the house of the late Edward Townsend, of Oyster Bay, "To Audrey's Eyes." Robert C. married Mary Whittemore. Elizabeth A. married John H. Austin.

PEBBE married Joseph Lawrence, in 1764.—Issue, Elizabeth, Henry, Phoebe, Richard, and Effingham.

*Elizabeth* married Silas Titus.

*Henry* married Harriet Van Wyck.

*Phoebe* married Obadiah Townsend. (See *Obadiah*, of *Thomas*, Chap. XVII.)

*Lydia* married Anthony Franklin.

*Richard* married Betsey Franklin.

*Effingham* married Anne, daughter of Solomon Townsend (see *Solomon*, of *Samuel*, Chap. III.).

—Issue, Townsend, Lydia, Henry, William, Effingham, Robert, Mary, Edward, Joseph, Cornelius, and Hannah. Townsend died unmarried. Lydia married, first, Edward N. Lawrence.—Issue, Frederick Newbold; second, Cornelius W. Lawrence, a prominent merchant, was Mayor of New York City 1834-1837, and upon his retirement from business, the merchants of N. Y. paid a glowing tribute through the press upon his fine personal qualities and public integrity, tendering a great banquet in his honor; signed—Saul Alley, G. G. Howland, Preserved Fish, Jacob Harvey, Robert B. Minturn, Henry Parish, D. F. Manice, William Leggett, Silas Brown, John Stewart, Jr., Nathaniel Weed, George Sharpe, H. Booraem, Renben Withers, Daniel Trimble, Jacob Kernochan, Edward Taylor, Isaac S. Hone, Amos Palmer, Prosper M. Wetmore, Committee on behalf Merchants and Citizens of New York City,



ISAAC TOWNSEND.  
New York City.



AUDREY TOWNSEND SACKETT.  
"Miramir."  
New London, Conn.



JAMES BLISS TOWNSEND.  
New York City.



October 2d, 1833. *Frederick Newbold Lawrence*, at one time President New York Stock Exchange, and now President of the Union Club, N. Y. C., resides in the old Lawrence Mansion, "Stone House," at Bay Side, L. I. He married Elizabeth Boyce.—Issue, *Lillie*, who married Major Chas. H. McKinstry, U. S. Army, stationed at San Francisco, Cal. *Mary*, who married, first, Frank Loomis White, of N. Y. C., second, Foxhall P. Keene, of N. Y. C.—Issue, by first marriage, Loomis Lawrence White, who married Julia J. Fanshawe, and resides at Red Bank, N. J. *Elizabeth* married J. Henry Alexandre, of N. Y. City.—Issue, Virginia Lawrence, Frederick Francis, and Mary Elizabeth. *Virginia* married Louis M. Howland.—Issue, Elizabeth Lawrence, Hortense and Nathalie Marie. Mrs. Howard deceased. Henry married Fanny Brashiere. *William* married, first, Caroline Lawrence, second Augusta Mickle.—Issue, Carrie, Andrew, Grace, Effingham and William. These married, but data cannot be obtained except of Grace, who married James Norton Winslow, of Winslow and Lanier, bankers, N. Y. C.—Issue, Lawrence Lanier. *Effingham* married Jane Osgood.—Issue, Annie, Janet, Effingham, Elizabeth and Helen. *Mary* married Andrew H. Mickle, at one time Mayor of New York City.—Issue, Annie and Janet. Janet married her cousin Effingham Lawrence.—Issue, Effingham, who married Dorothy J. Gookin. *Edward* married Hannah Mickle.—Issue, Julia, Effingham, Mary, and George.

*ELIZABETH* married John McCoun. They removed to Troy, where their sons were merchants of high standing.—Issue, Townsend, John, Samuel, William, Richard, Hannah, and Sally.

*Sally* married Elisha Tibbitts.

*MARTHA* married Daniel McCoun.—Issue, Annie, Elizabeth, Martha, Daniel, Peter, and Henry. *Elizabeth* married Daniel Jackson.

*ABSALOM* married Helen De Kay.—Issue, Henry Robert, Charles, Solomon, Absalom, Fanny, Christina, Sarah, Helena, Hannah, and Martha.

*Charles* married Maria Fonda.—Issue, John F., Helena, Maria, and Sarah. John F. married Catharine Douw. Helena married Solomon Townsend. (See *Solomon*, of *Solomon*, Chap. III.) Maria married Maurice Viele. Sarah married Edwin Coles. (See *Edwin*, of *Butler*, Chap. VII.)

*Solomon* married — Cannon.

*Helen* married Asa Gardiner.

*Hannah* married — Noyes.

*Martha* married Isaac Fonda.

*ABSALOM, SON OF HENRY 3D,*

Married Deborah Weeks. He lived upon the place belonging to Mrs. De Kay. His wife died the 10th of October, 1739; he, February 2d, 1795.—Issue, Mary, Philena, Anne and Deborah.

*MARY* was born June 10th, 1732, and married James Wooden, who was born May 17th, 1726. He died March 16th, 1805; she, November 27th, 1824.—Issue, Absalom, Isaac, Solomon, Judith, Elizabeth, James, and Townsend.

*Absalom* was born July 11th, 1753; died December 13th, 1841.

*Isaac* married Sarah Webb, and died December 3d, 1830.—Issue, Mary, who married Patrick Laurie.—Issue, Mary and William.

*Solomon*, born February 8th, 1760; died February 23d, 1842.

*Judith*, born March 12th, 1762, and married Arnold Fleet in 1780.—Issue, Daniel, James, and Deborah. Daniel married Rebecca Youngs. James married Judith Townsend. (See *Judith*, of *Joseph*, Chap. VII.) Deborah married John Wood.—Issue, William, Judith, John, Arnold, and James E.

*Elizabeth*, born June 12th, 1766; died September 20th, 1857.

*James*, born April 19th, 1770, and died October 28th, 1841.

*Townsend*, born October 12th, 1772, and died of the small-pox, February 15th, 1795.

*PHILENA* was born December 14th, 1734. She married, first, Richard Butler; and second, Thomas Alsop, in 1761.—Issue, by her first husband, John, William, and Deborah; by the second, Nannie and Richard. John and William died unmarried.

*Deborah* married Thomas Smith, and lived at Cove Neck, where her sons now reside.

*Nannie* married Joseph White.

*Richard* married Judith Parish.—Issue, Nancy, who married Joseph Storrs.

*ANNE* was born November 24th, 1736. She married Daniel Parish, and died without children, November 29th, 1783.

*ROBERT, SON OF HENRY 2D,*

Received from his father a part of the saw-mill at Mill Neck, and land near there, together with the house standing upon the bank east of the mill. He was a merchant, but not successful, and sold most, if not all, of his property there during his life. He was elected for many successive years to take charge of intestate estates. He had a son Henry, of whom we know only the name. Dr. P. Townsend says that about 1800 a descendant of his (he does not say in what generation), named Henry, kept a school in New York, whose son John was a midshipman, and died on the coast of Africa.

## CHAPTER XI.

*JOHN, SON OF HENRY 1ST.*

It is not known who his first wife was, except that her name was Johannah. She died October 6th, 1680. His second wife was Esther Smith. He seems to have had much of the tact and talent of the family, in those days, for public affairs. He was one of the Town Surveyors from 1686 until his death, a period of nineteen years. At almost every Town Meeting, John Townsend at Mill is called on to perform some service for the public. He died May 9th, 1705. His widow lived until 1749 certainly, probably longer. According to the traditions preserved by Dr. P. Townsend, and corroborated by the Town Records, she must have been a woman of remarkable energy and business

talent. Dr. Townsend says she fitted out a sloop for a trading voyage to Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., and started off with her son Micajah and her daughter Zeruiah. The cargo being principally cider, the sloop was nicknamed the Cider-Tub by the people of the village. The doctor does not tell us the result of the speculation, further than that Dr. Parish (who was, or had been, a surgeon in the Royal Navy) was of the party, and made himself so agreeable and useful that he captivated Zeruiah, who married him. He tells us, however, that Esther was a short, stout woman. John at Mill had issue, by his first wife, Hannah; by the second, Hetty, Sarah, Zeruiah, Jotham, Micajah, Jonadab, and John. Of Sarah we only know that she married Edmond Wright, and her son, Dr. Thomas Wright, died in the Provost, New York, during the Revolution. Hetty married — Harcourt, and is represented as a very pious woman. Of Jonadab we know nothing, except that he had a daughter Rachel, who married Solomon Wheeler.

HANNAH, DAUGHTER OF MILL JOHN, married Samson, son of Christopher Hawxhurst. Her father gave her a tract of land at Cedar Swamp, which he says in the deed he got from his father, who wished her to have it. This land her husband exchanged for a tract at Matinecock (now Buckram), where he probably had some before. He also bought mills at Glen Cove, and seems to have been a very active man, but probably not altogether prudent, as at his death some of his land had to be sold to pay his debts. Hannah survived him, but nothing more is known of her.—Issue, William, Joseph, Benjamin, Samson, and Daniel. We know of no descendants of Samson in the male line. Daniel moved away.

JOSEPH lived and died on a part of his father's place, which, with other large parts, belongs now to Samuel Cock. His son William lived in Mill River Hollow. Ephraim, son of William, lived at Westbury, where he died not long ago, highly respected. Allen, son of William, lives at Oyster Bay. He was for many years a justice of the peace, an office which he filled with ability and integrity.

WILLIAM and BENJAMIN, sons of Samson, were very extensively engaged in business at Oyster Bay and Cold Spring. They probably extended their operations too much, for they failed and moved to New York. William married Anne Pratt. His daughter Hannah married Peter Townsend (see *Peter, of Henry 4th*, Chap. X.). Sarah and Amy both married William Denning, of New York. One of Benjamin's daughters married Timothy Matlack, and another married Willet Hicks.

ZERUIAH, DAUGHTER OF MILL JOHN, married Dr. Matthew Parish. They lived on the place now belonging to Mrs. Miner, which she inherited.—Issue, Esther, Elizabeth, Daniel, John, and Townsend.

ESTHER was born March 11th, 1719, and married Penn Townsend. (See *Penn Townsend*, Chapter VI.)

ELIZABETH married, first, Richard Latting;

second, Augustine Weeks, in 1757.—Issue, by the first, Zeruiah, Sarah, Freelove, and Richard; by the second, Refine.

ZERUIAH married Captain James Farley, in 1770.—Issue, Elizabeth and Margaret.

Elizabeth was born July 26th, 1772, and married Zebulon Frost, November 14th, 1792.—Issue, Sarah, Anne, and James. Sarah married Hallet Thorne. Anne married Charles Frost. (See *Charles, of Sarah*, Chap. VII.) James married Eliza Tower.

Margaret was born March 1st, 1775, and married Townsend Cock, November 14th, 1792. (See *Townsend, of Rosannah and Daniel*, Chap. VII.) She died March 8th, 1848.

SARAH married Latting Carpenter.

FREELOVE married John Cock. (See *John, of Rosannah and Hezekiah*, Chap. VII.)

DANIEL married Anne, daughter of Absalom Townsend, and died without children, at a very advanced age.

JOHN died unmarried, also at a great age.

TOWNSEND married Freelove Dodge.—Issue, Isaac, Ambrose, Judith, Mary, Penn, and Jacob.

ISAAC married Annie Latting.—Issue, Townsend, Anne, Phebe, Sarah, and Richard.

AMBROSE married Deborah Wheeler.—Issue, Stephen, Isaac, Daniel, Sarah, Mary A., William, Ambrose, Eliza, and Henry.

JUDITH married Richard Alsop.—Issue, Nancy.

MARY married Silas Latting.—Issue, Zachariah, Eliza, and Judith.

PENN married Elizabeth Mapes.—Issue, Mary.

JACOB married Freelove Powell.—Issue, Daniel, James, Henry, Thomas, Nancy, and Martha.

REFINE married — Tobias.—Issue, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jacob, Ambrose, James, Ellwood, and Barclay.

#### JOTHAM, SON OF MILL JOHN,

Married, first, Martha, daughter of Rose Wright and Nathaniel Coles, Jr. She died very young, and he married Anne Kissam, who survived him many years. He bought from the heirs of the 3d Henry Townsend, the share of the mill which they owned, and got permission from the Town to close the road, which was father north, and open one upon the dam. He died about 1752.—Issue, by the first wife, Freelove and John.

JOHN married Judith, daughter of Penn Townsend, in 1767. He died December 7th, 1785. (See *Judith, of Penn*, Chap. IV.)

FREELOVE married the Rev. Walter Wilmot, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica. He was born at Southampton, Suffolk County, in 1709, and graduated at Yale, 1735. She died at Jamaica, February 25th, 1744, and was buried on Mill Hill, where her tombstone bears the following inscription:

"Here lies Mrs. Freelove Wilmot, Dec'd Feb. 25th, 1744. Aged 23 years.

"Behold my dearest part has left this world—  
All nature into ruins shall be hurl'd:  
Then will she rise, bright as ye morning star,  
And gain the skies with joy beyond compare."

Mr. Wilmot died at Jamaica, and was buried in the graveyard belonging to his church. The following epitaph was copied from his headstone:

"Here lies the Rev. Walter Wilmot, died Aug. 6th, 1744, aged 35 years.

"No more from sacred desk I preach,  
You'll hear my voice no more;  
Yet from the dead my dust will teach  
The same I taught before.

"Be ready for this dark abode,  
That when our bodies rise  
We'll meet with Joy the Son of God,  
Descending from the skies."

Thompson says he was a much-loved pastor.—Issue, Freelove, born February 25th, 1744; married James Townsend, of Duck Pond. (See *James, of William*, Chapter VII.) She died July 21st, 1809.

MICAJAH, SON OF MILL JOHN, was born 1699; he inherited the land at Cedar Swamp bought by Robert, son of Henry 1st, from the Indians, and settled upon it. April 23d, 1732, he married Elizabeth Platt, who died May 16th, 1750. December, 1760, he married Meribah, widow of Joshua Townsend, who died very soon after, and in December, 1763, he married Anne, widow of George Frost. He was a very decided Whig in the Revolution, as was his son Jotham. He died November 6th, 1781.—Issue, Platt, Epenetus, Jotham and Micah.

PLATT was born 1733, and married, April 26th, 1760, to Elizabeth Hubbard, who was born in 1743. He was a prominent physician in the city of New York. His wife died October 2d, 1776, and he married Betty Dickinson, October 15th, 1777.—Issue, by the first wife, Elizabeth, William, Isaac, and Mary; by the second, Frances and Platt.

PLATT was drowned in 1805.

FRANCES married Lancaster Lupton, and was remarkable for her literary attainments, and not less so for her feminine accomplishments.

EPENETUS was born 1742, and married Lucy Beach September 10th, 1760. He was an Episcopal clergyman. He with his whole family was lost from New York and Nova Scotia, in 1779.

JOTHAM was born September 18th, 1746, and was married August 12th, 1775, to Deborah Kirk, who was born November 11th, 1745. He inherited the place at Cedar Swamp, where he died October 12th, 1815. His wife died February 27th, 1811.—Issue, John K., Micajah, and Epenetus.

JOHN K. was born September 28th, 1777, and died November 3d, 1861.—Issue, Charles Wright and Epenetus. Charles Wright married Anne Pierce, and died September 4th, 1861. Epenetus married Angelina Bell.

MICAJAH was born November 17th, 1782. He succeeded to the homestead and married Hannah Tredwell, January 15th, 1817. He died October 1st, 1861.—Issue, Jotham (who died in infancy), Anne M., Mary T., Alexander, and John T. Anne M. married William C. Carpenter. Mary

T. married Daniel V. Smith. John T. married Elizabeth Monfort.

These two sons of Micajah are the only descendants of Henry Townsend, in the male line, now upon the Island. To Mrs. Townsend, their mother, we are indebted for the genealogy of her husband's family.

MICAH was born May 13th, 1749, and was married August 13th, 1778, to Mary Wells, who was born April 25th, 1760. He removed to Canada, and died April 28th, 1832.—Issue, Harriet M., Samuel W., Epenetus, Rebecca, Mary, Micajah, Elizabeth, and Sarah.

HARRIET M. was born August 7th, 1779, and died at Montreal, May 2d, 1848.

SAMUEL W. was born May 24th, 1780, and was married, March, 1802, to Pamela Lawrence, who was born May 17th, 1782.—Issue, Sophia A., died November, 1829; Erastus, died April, 1859; Mary A., Micajah, and Catharine L.

EPENETUS was born January 24th, 1783, and married Polly Stoughton, who was born December 16th, 1785. He died at Cincinnati, January, 1830. His wife died at Putnam, Ohio, July 14th, 1819.—Issue, Harriet M., Mandanu, and Mary M.

REBECCA G. was born November 21st, 1784, and died at Philipsburg, Canada East, December 3d, 1853.

MARY (Mrs. Taylor) was born October 6th, 1786, and died September 27th, 1839.

MICAJAH was born January 22d, 1789, and was married, March 19th, 1823, to Elizabeth Davidson, who was born February 18th, 1806. She died at Clarenceville, Canada East, April, 1834, and he married Sarah Kellogg, July 6th, 1836.—Issue, by the first wife, Morris M., Frances L., and Micajah; by the second, Heber, Hobart, Anne E., Helen, Frances M., and Harriet. Frances L. and Micajah died in childhood.

ELIZABETH (Mrs. Mills) was born February 26th, 1793, and died February 14th, 1841.

SARAH (Mrs. Hill) was born January 31st, 1800, and died November 25th, 1844.

JOHN, SON OF MILL JOHN, was born 1703, and married Sarah, daughter of Edmund Wright, in 1738. At the death of his father-in-law he bought the homestead, now belonging to J. C. Townsend. Like the greater part of his family, he was a good Whig. He died December 22d, 1786, and his wife, April 22d, 1780. They were buried in the graveyard southeast of the Baptist church, their headstones having been brought from England by their son Ephraim.—Issue, Ethelinda, Mary, Ephraim, and Israel.

ETHELINDA married the Rev. Peter Underhill in 1760, and died April 18th, 1803, aged 62.

MARY married Jarvis Crooker.

EPHRAIM was a captain in the merchant service, of high standing. He married Hannah Meade, in Connecticut, and settled on the homestead, where he built the house now standing thereon. He died February 13th, 1799, and was buried in the graveyard with his parents, where his daughter Sarah erected a stone to his memory.—Issue, Sarah, Deborah, John, Seth, and Ephraim.



SARAH lived many years with her friend and cousin, Mrs. John N. Lloyd, of Lloyd's Neck, where she died, and was interred in their vault.

DEBORAH married James Colwell, May 11th, 1807. Her husband was postmaster of the village of Oyster Bay more than fifty years.—Issue, Townsend, Sarah, William, and Deborah.

ISRAEL married Phebe, daughter of Phebe Townsend and Job Weeks (see *Phebe, of Samuel*, Chap. VII.), and removed to Armonk, North Castle, about 1775.—Issue, Walter, Susan, Jacob, Samuel, Isaiah, Dorinda, John, Israel, Phebe, and Job. Isaiah and Job died unmarried.

Israel Townsend, born 1742, died 1832. Phoebe Weeks, his wife, born 1752, died 1836.

WALTER married Jemima White. He was a distinguished classical scholar.—Issue, Juliana, Thyrsa, and Euphrosyne.

SUSAN married Samuel Sands.—Issue, Hebe, Absalom and Israel.

JACOB was born at Armonk, N. Y., February 18th, 1784, died at Danbury, Conn., February 23d, 1863. He married, first, Susannah Lounsbury, b. February 5th, 1786, died April 6th, 1812.—Issue, Louisa Susannah, b. January 27th, 1809, died February 17th, 1885. Second ———, at St. John, N. B., May 27th, 1815, Jane W. Berrien, born April 25th, 1786, died March 18th, 1820. Third at St. John, N. B., April 18, 1822, Mary Woodworth, born Halifax, N. S., November 30th, 1792, died Peoria, Ill., July 20th, 1872.—Issue, Lounsbury, who died in infancy, and Israel Leander, born St. John, N. B., August 9th, 1827. Israel Leander married, August 20th, 1850, in N. Y. City, Maria Theresa, daughter of George and Sarah Maria (Vincent) Eichell. She died at Washington, D. C., 1804.—Issue, Sarah Josephine, born Cherry Valley, N. Y., December 25th, 1851. Samuel Woodworth, born Danbury, Conn., July 3, 1855. Walter, born and died April 23d, 1850. Arthur Leander, born December 16th, 1861, died March 24th, 1862, and Maria Theresa, born Danbury, Conn., July 5th, 1863. Sarah Josephine married William Henry Whitehead, of Westchester, Pa., at Washington, D. C., August 9th, 1876.—Issue, Henry Townsend, born Bloomington, Ill., January 6th, 1879, Lucretia Fleming, born Bloomington, Ill., June 24th, 1883, and Josephine Woodworth, born Bloomington, Ill., November 30th, 1884, now reside in Golden, Colorado. Samuel Woodworth married Lelia McKnew, daughter of Captain Edwin McKnew, C. S. A., of the Mariland Line at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1906. Maria Theresa married Walter Montague Wilson, son of John Vanderipe and Emily Montague (Cantelo) Wilson, of Philadelphia, in Washington, D. C., June 30, 1886.—Issue, Irving Townsend, born Washington, D. C., March 25, 1888, died Albuquerque, N. Mex., July 21st, 1888, and Ethel Louise, born Brooklyn, N. Y., January 16th, 1890. The Rev. Israel Leander Townsend, S. T. D., a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was a man of great strength of character, who fought valiantly always for the right as he saw it, and generally conquered. He was the

son of Jacob Townsend, of New York, and was born in St. John, New Brunswick, 1827. He became a student in Columbia University, from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1847. In 1850 Dr. Townsend received the degree of A. M. at Columbia, and the same year was graduated from the General Theological Seminary; also receiving the degree of A. M. from Trinity College, and of S. T. D. from St. Stephens College. Dr. Townsend was called to various parishes through the United States, until 1874 to 1896 he was continuously in charge of the Church of the Incarnation in Washington, D. C. During his stay in Washington from 1875-1877, he was Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and in the Centennial year he was the first Episcopal Chaplain since their first one, Bishop White, one hundred years previous, and, like him, officiated in the House fully robed. Martin J. Townsend, of Albany, and Washington Townsend were Representatives at the time Dr. Townsend was Chaplain, and were his fast friends. It was said that Dr. Townsend made and unmade several Bishops by his determined championship or the reverse, and those most opposed to him in the heat of battle finished by being his staunch admirers. He was noted for his fine voice; his reverent utterances could fill the largest edifices with ease, as his fine sermons filled the hearts of his congregations. He was the oldest member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Upon retiring from active life in 1896, Dr. Townsend made his home with his youngest daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Montague Wilson, living in Brooklyn. Dr. Townsend was interred at Danbury, Conn., October, 1908.

SAMUEL married Rebecca Purdy.—Issue, Isaiah, Caroline, and Maria.

ISRAEL TOWNSEND, born 1791, died 1855, married Phoebe Sands, born 1794, died 1864.—Issue, Samuel Orlando, born 1821, died 1895, married Elizabeth H. Hunt, born 1828.—Issue, Edith, born 1850, married Rec. Henry Nicoll Wayne.—Issue, Henry Townsend, born 1874, Elizabeth Campbell, born 1876, Edith Donaldson, born 1880, and Glenn Hylton. *Henry Townsend Wayne* married Helen A. Child.—Issue, Henry Child, born 1905. *Elizabeth Campbell* married James E. Cooper.—Issue, James Wayne, born 1904. *Edith Donaldson* married Chauncey Porter Goss, Jr.—Issue, Crauncey Porter 3d, born 1903, and Richard Wayne, born 1905. Some members of Mrs. Edith Townsend Wayne's family reside in her old home at Armonk, N. Y., being the sixth generation to do so.

DORINDA married Samuel T. Wright.—Issue, Samuel and Phebe.

JOHN married Eliza P. Horton. He served in the War of 1812, and at the age of twenty-seven was appointed Judge of Westchester County, which office he held for eighteen years, when he removed to New York, where he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1846 to the State Senate. He died in 1863, aged 74.—Issue, Leander, Dorinda, Melissa, Caroline, John, and Josephine.





Issue.—Israel, Jerome, Job, Elizabeth S., and Samuel.

*Israel Jerome* married Mary Louisa Emmons, daughter of Isaac Emmons, N. Y. City, August 17th, 1854.—Issue, Herbert Israel, born at Armonk, N. Y., January 7th, 1856, and Mary Elizabeth, born at Austin, Minn., April 6th, 1873. Rev. Israel Jerome Townsend went West in 1844, being sent by the Domestic Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Clarkson, advanced to the Priesthood by Bishop Whipple; officiating where he was called; finally removing to Fairmont, where he and his wife both died, deeply regretted and highly thought of for their good work.

*Elizabeth Sands* married Andrew Jackson Kinch, of Armonk, town of North Castle, N. Y., January 6th, 1840.—Issue, ——. After losing her eldest son, she moved to Pleasantville, N. Y., where she passed the remaining years of her life and died February 12th, 1891.

*Herbert Israel* married Helen Locher, daughter of James and Helen (Hume) Locher, of White Haugh Davoit, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, at Fairmont, Minn., afterwards removing to Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Issue, Sarah Stuart, who married George Syme.—Issue, Helen Virginia, Israel Charles Herbert, Helen Marguerite, Mary Elizabeth, and Phebe Amelia.

*Mary Elizabeth*, sister of Herbert I. Townsend, married Bert Shepard, and resides in Chicago, Ill.

## CHAPTER XII.

### MARY, DAUGHTER OF HENRY 1ST,

MARRIED John, son of Nicholas Wright, who lived on the place now owned by B. T. Underhill.—Issue, Rose, Eliphal, and Mary.

ROSE, as well as Eliphal, is said to have been a celebrated beauty. She married, first, Nathaniel Coles, Jr. He died September 8th, 1795, and she married Justice John Townsend. She became a widow again, in 1799. This time she remained unmarried several years, but in 1734 signs herself Rose Birdsall, after which nothing is known of her. She must have had what was then a handsome fortune from her father, which she was quite competent to manage. Her writing is remarkably easy and handsome.—Issue, by her first husband, Rosannah, Freelove, Martha, and Wright; by the second, Penn and Rose. (See *Justice John*, Chap. IV.)

ROSANNAH was born October 2d, 1691, and married George Townsend. She died June 20th, 1757. (See *George, son of George 1st*, Chap. VII.)

FREELOVE married John Dickinson, and died within the year.

MARTHA was born May, 1701, and married Jotham Townsend. (See *Jotham, of Mill John*, Chap. XI.) The following inscription was taken from her headstone on Mill Hill:

"Here lyes the body of Mrs. Martha Townsend, wife of Mr. Jotham Townsend, who died July 23d, 1723, aged 22 years, 2 months, and 11 days."

WRIGHT was born September 20th, 1704. He married Sarah Birdsall, and died February 23d, 1765, and is buried at B. T. Underhill's. His wife died May 18th, 1799.—Issue, Nathaniel, Rhoda, and Freelove.

NATHANIEL married Hannah, daughter of John Butler, from whom they inherited a large estate at Dosoris, where they settled. He died January 7th, 1814, and she, January 17th, 1838.—Issue, John B., Nathaniel, Wright, Oliver, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Mary, and Freelove.

John B. married Elizabeth Underhill. (See *Elizabeth, of Letitia*, Chap. XVII.)—Issue, Eliza, Benjamin U., John B., William, Isaac, and Hannah.

Nathaniel married Elizabeth Townsend. (See *Elizabeth, of James*, Chap. VII.) He, in connection with John B., carried on the mills at Dosoris, and lived on the West Island.

Wright married Elizabeth Youngs.—Issue, Samuel, Elias, and Elizabeth.

Oliver married Margaret Underhill.—Issue, Oliver, Augustus, Edward, Alexander, Elizabeth, and Nathaniel.

Sarah married Robert Stoddard.—Issue, Mary, Hannah, Catharine, Martha, Betsey, and Sarah.

Elizabeth married Stephen Thorne.—Issue, Mary and Daniel.

Charlotte married Walter Townsend. (See *Walter, of James*, Chap. VII.)

Mary married Joshua Green.—Issue, Nathaniel and Rebecca.

Freelove married Jacob Latting.—Issue, Elizabeth and Augusta.

RHODA married, first, Tunis Wortman; second, ——— Smith. She died December 26th, 1800, aged sixty-one. She was buried at B. T. Underhill's.—Issue, by her first husband, Coles.

COLES married, first, Sally Van Wyck, and second, Elizabeth Latting.—Issue by the first wife, Sally, Horton, and Fanny; by the second, Coles and Rhoda. Coles died young. Sally married Maurice Suydam.—Issue, Joshua, Simonson, Fanny, and Anne. Horton married ——— Latting. There are none of his descendants left here, and the name is extinct. Fanny married Daniel Smith, of Hog Island.—Issue, Jacob, Thomas U., Daniel U., and Sarah E. Rhoda married Alsop White.—Issue, Coles, Joseph, Jacob, Mary, and Rhoda.

FREELOVE was born November 5th, 1731, and married Nathan Horton. He died November 2d, 1793. She died without children, 1820.

ELIPHAL, daughter of Mary Townsend and John Wright, married, first, Henry Townsend 3d, by whom she had two children, Henry and Absalom. Her husband died in 1799, and she married Daniel Wright, who only lived one year. Her third husband was John Morris, of New Jersey, by whom she had three children, Deborah, Justus, and John. Deborah married Johannus De Camp, near Morristown; and her daughter, name unknown, married a De Hart. Of Justus we know

nothing. John settled in Maryland, and married Mary Rownds. He had three children, of whom only one (James) left a family. James married Leah, daughter of William Winder, of Somerset County, Md.—Issue, William Winder and John B. William W., lately deceased, was a physician in Dover, Delaware. John B. is still living in Baltimore.

MARY, daughter of Mary Townsend and John Wright, married Richard, son of Josias Latting, and was, through her son Josias, the ancestress of all the Lattings in the Town. Her second husband was Jacob Furman, probably the son of her aunt (Susannah Townsend) and Aaron Furman, Jr. By him she had a daughter, Susannah, who married Thomas Morgan, which is all that is known of her.

## CHAPTER XIII.

ROSE, DAUGHTER OF HENRY 1ST,

MARRIED Captain Joseph Dickinson. Dr. P. Townsend says that during one of her father's imprisonments she, then a child nine years old, fed him through the bars of the window. She had, we believe, a son named James, who married Sarah, daughter of Sarah Townsend and Abraham Underhill. (See *Sarah, of Thomas*, Chap. IV.) She certainly had a son, or grandson, Zebulon, who married Rose, daughter of Justice John Townsend. (See *Justice John*, Chap. IV.)—Issue, Townsend and Henry. Of Townsend we know nothing. Henry was born January 13th, 1735, and was married June 30th, 1752, to Ruth, daughter of Silvanus Townsend. (See *Silvanus, of Richard*, Chap. XVII.)—Issue, Mary and Silvanus.

MARY was born March 12th, 1754. Her name was Rose, but she preferred Mary, and so changed it. She married Gideon Wright, December 6th, 1772, and died May 6th, 1842. (See *Gideon Wright*, Chap. V.)

SILVANUS was born November 19th, 1755; married Mary Miles.—Issue, Townsend, who married Rebecca Franklin, granddaughter of Gideon Wright, and died without children.

## CHAPTER XIV.

ROBERT, SON OF HENRY 1ST,

Was born June 3d, 1667. He was one of those named in the New Purchase, and, besides, bought lands from the Indians on his own account. His will, dated 1687, which we copy below, shows that he was about to leave home. He must have died soon afterwards, as his headstone on the Hill is dated 1687. The land at Cedar Swamp, bequeathed to his father by this will, is now owned by the heirs of the late Micajah Townsend, who are the great-great-grandchildren of Henry 1st. They have the Indian deed. The place has never been sold, except by the Indians, which can be said of very few places in the town.

"THE WILL OF ROBERT TOWNSEND.

"Know all men to whom these presents may come, or may any wise concern; know ye, that being upon a journey, not knowing how Providence may dispose of my , I being possessed of certain lands, by virtue of bills of sale made to me and assigned to me, do hereby by these presents, if it should so happen any otherwise than well in my return, that then my said land, with whatever I am possessed withal, shall return into the actual possession of my father, Henry Townsend, Sen., for him to dispose of according to his will and pleasure, as witness my hand and seal, this third day of October, 1687.

"ROBERT TOWNSEND.

"Sealed and delivered in presence of us,

"HENRY TOWNSEND, JR.,

"JOHN DOUBURY,

"JOB WRIGHT."

## CHAPTER XV.

RICHARD 1ST.

NOTHING is known of this youngest of the Townsend brothers until he appears at Jamaica, in 1656. The first time his name occurs on the Oyster Bay Records is in 1668, when he bought land at Lusum, of Robert Williams. It is only in connection with that, and other purchases and allotments, that he appears upon the Records. His first wife was a sister of Henry's wife, and a daughter of Robert Coles.—Issue, Dinah and Leah. The second was Elizabeth Weeks, of Warwick, R. I., John, Richard, Hannah, Deliverance and Mary, whose brother John married Rose, daughter of John 1st. The date of his death is not known, but the settlement of his estate, which we copy below, is dated early in 1671, and as his son Richard was then but twelve weeks old, he could not have been dead a great while.

"These presents declareth unto all whom it may any wise concern, that I, Elizabeth Townsend, widow of the late deceased Richard Townsend, of Lusum, near Oyster Bay, in the North Riding, on Long Island, with the advice and consent of my husband's brother, Henry Townsend, and John Townsend his cousin, of the above said place, do consent and agree to divide and part my estate as followeth, being made executors by the Governor's order, because no will was made by my husband. Therefore, it is ordered and agreed that I am to have my house I now possess and house lot, with all the land I now possess belonging to it, fenced and broken up and improved, and so much more westward joining to the rear of it to the sum of fifteen acres, with meadow at south and Plains, during my life; but the rest of the woodland my husband bought of Robert Williams is to be my son John Townsend's, when he comes to age, except six acres I reserve for a daughter, if I see cause. But after my decease my son Richard Townsend, now twelve weeks old, is to

have my house and house lot and one-half the house plot, with the orchard that now is, and so much land to the rear of it westward, to the sum of fifteen acres, being all of the first purchase of the land of Robert Williams; and at my decease, then my son John Townsend above said is to have all the lands remaining of the first and second purchases, except six acres I reserve for a daughter above said, and the other half of the house plot above excepted to build on, if he see cause; but it is to be understood that the said six acres is on the north side of the last purchase, and that all my husband's right of meadow and plains is to be divided between my sons John and Richard Townsend, for their own proper right and interest forever; but if either of them died under age, his living brother is to possess and enjoy the deceased's lands as his own proper right; but, if I see cause, ten acres of plains is to be my son John's, when he comes to age, to possess and enjoy as the other woodland above said. And to my above said husband's two oldest daughters, Dinah and Leah, I do give, and by this deliver in present possession, for their part of their father's estate, two young horses, three years old, apiece, and two two-year-old heifers, two cushions, two feather pillows, two coverlets, a white wrought petticoat, and bedding blankets—all to be divided between them two; and the twenty acres of land the Town of Oyster Bay did give their father, I do also give and confirm unto the said Dinah and Leah, for their own proper right and interest; but if they sell it, I desire that for my son or my brother John Weeks, or one of the above-mentioned persons, may have knowledge and refusal of it, giving so much as another will for it. And to my three youngest daughters, Hannah, Deliverance, and Mary, I give in present possession one three-year-old bay mare, that is, in consideration of a colt their grandfather Weeks gave them. But all the rest of bedding, goods and household stuff, with the rest of horses and cattle, are to remain in my hands for my use and comfort, toward the bringing up of my children; being but young and tender, do not know but it may be all spent in bringing them up, the estate being but small; therefore to engage to give portions to them—I mean to my own three youngest daughters, Hannah, Mary, and Deliverance—it is hard for me to promise and engage, less that I have may be spent in bringing them up. But I do by this promise and firmly agree, that if I marry, or go out of this jurisdiction in way of removal, to give an invoice of all movables, household stuff, goods, and chattels unto my husband's brother, Henry Townsend, and his cousin, John Townsend, who are chosen by me, being related to the children, and my brother John Weeks, if he comes to dwell here in this jurisdiction, for overseers; but if he come not here, then the said Henry Townsend and John Townsend may act as overseers between the children and myself. But if one or both of them die, then all, or some of them (I mean of my children under age that then are), shall have liberty to choose one or more, as needs shall require, provided they inhabit in

this jurisdiction, for their overseers. That then the said overseers that are then extants are to take the invoice, if they like it, or take another themselves, if they please; that I may then have my thirds out of all the movable goods and chattels, and the other two-thirds is to be divided amongst my three daughters, Hannah, Mary, and Deliverance, or to them that are then alive; and the overseers shall by this have power to do it if I marry again, or remove out of this jurisdiction above said, or if I decease it shall be the same, only then my one-third shall be theirs to whom I shall give it; but if I remain here during this my widowhood, I have liberty to give to my own three daughters above said, on marriage or otherwise, for their portion as I shall see cause, according to my ability. And to every of the above-mentioned promises and engagements, I firmly engage to perform. As witness my hand and seal, this eighth day of the 2d month, 1671.

"ELIZABETH TOWNSEND.

"In presence of us,

"JOSEPH NICHOLSON, "MARY WILLIS,  
"HENRY TOWNSEND, "JOHN TOWNSEND.

"And we, the above-mentioned Henry and John Townsend, do own and consent to the above said, and do stand as witnesses also."

The John Townsend here mentioned as the cousin of Richard was his nephew, John, Sen., of Lusum. There are many instances in which nephews are called cousins; indeed, we do not remember their being called anything else by that generation. Of Richard's daughters we know nothing.

## CHAPTER XVI.

JOHN, SON OF RICHARD,

MARRIED, first, Phebe, daughter of Robert Williams; and, secondly, Mercy ——. He removed to Cape May County, N. J., about 1698. His will, dated 1715, mentions his son-in-law, John Willis, and his sons, Richard and Robert. In 1757, Richard and John Townsend, of Cape May, appoint an attorney in Oyster Bay. This is all we could find in the Records; but through Daniel W. Townsend we learned that there were still Townsends in Cape May County, and one of them, Reuben Townsend, has furnished us with the following particulars. John Townsend settled near Townsend's Inlet, which was called after him. His great-grandson, Joshua Townsend, lives within three hundred yards of the spot upon which he first settled. Except a very small part, his property still remains in the possession of his descendants. He died in 1721. Besides Richard and Robert, he had by the first wife two children, Sylvanus and Sarah, who both died in 1711. Sarah must have been the wife of John Willis, but we know nothing of her family. Robert settled in North Carolina.

## TOWNSEND—TOWNSHEND

### RICHARD, SON OF JOHN,

Married Milicent Somers, of Somers Point, N. J., June 16th, 1704, and died May 30th, 1737.—Issue, Phebe, John, Hannah, Richard, Sylvanus, Isaac, Milicent, Samuel, Robert, Daniel, and Jacob. Phebe, Milicent, Robert, and Jacob died young.

JOHN married, first, Sarah Brandreth; and, secondly, Tabitha Young, in 1740. He died in 1785.—Issue, by the first wife, Amy, Milicent, David, and Rachel; by the second, Henry Y., Tabitha, John, Sarah, Judith, Hannah, Rachel, and Joshua. Amy, Milicent, the two Rachels, and Joshua died unmarried.

DAVID married, first, Elizabeth Brandreth; second, Hannah Smith.—Issue by the last, David, who married Anne Swain.—Issue, Tabitha, who married Dr. John L. Smith.—Issue, David and John. The last married Caroline, daughter of Joshua Townsend.

HENRY Y. married, first, Priscilla Ludlam; second, Edith Stiles, then the widow of — Swain.—Issue, by the first, Tabitha and Reuben; by the second, Joshua and Henry, and Priscilla.

REUBEN married Elizabeth Holmes.—Issue, Richard, who married Lydia Hand.—Issue, Richard H.

Descended from Jacob, of Cape May Townsends.

Richard Holmes Townsend 1st, of Cape May Court House, married Lydia Hand in 1815.—Issue, Richard Holmes.

RICHARD HOLMES 2d, born 1817. He removed to Philadelphia and married Mary Q. Van Syckel.—Issue, Richard Holmes, Charles H. Eugene, and Pauline. He died 1898.

RICHARD HOLMES 3d married Mary T. Scott, of Erie, Pa.—Issue, Mathilde. Their time was passed between Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and Europe, where their great wealth and the acknowledged beauty of their only child, allied to the social position of the Townsend family, afforded them distinct prestige in the world of fashion. Mr. Townsend was excessively fond of horses, and met his death while fox hunting in 1902.

CHARLES H. died in 1905.

DR. EUGENE, a practicing physician in Philadelphia, married —.—Issue, Mae, who married Henry H. Pease, and resides in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

PAULINE B. is unmarried, and resides in Philadelphia.

Joshua (twin with Henry, born July, 1786; both living 1864) married Sarah Schellinger.—Issue, Aaron, Mary, Reuben, William, Elizabeth, Caroline, and Jane. Mary married Uriah Hewitt. Caroline married John Smith. Reuben married Julia Leaming.—Issue, Pennington S., Julia A., Florence L., and Lucien P. All died young but Florence.

Henry married Sarah Townsend.—Issue, Thomas, Robert T., Charles, David, and Lewis. Charles married Tobiah Corson.—Issue, Jonathan.

Priscilla married Rem Corson.—Issue, Baker, Uriah, Edith, and Henry.

Tabitha married Eli Townsend.—Issue, James, Hannah, Eli, Priscilla.

Priscilla married Joshua Swain.—Issue, Joshua and Henry.

JOHN married Sarah.—Issue, Israel, Swain, Richard, Zebulon, and John.

Swain married Sarah Hand.

Richard married Hannah Welsey.—Issue, Charlotte, John, Sarah A., Lewis, Deborah, and Amos. Zebulon married Antha Corson.

John married —.—Issue, Smith and Israel.

SARAH married John Stiles.—Issue, John, who married Milicent Young.

JUDITH married Elijah Townsend.—Issue, Elijah, Judith, Enoch, Eli, and John.

HANNAH married Jocko Swain.—Issue, Joshua, who married Priscilla, daughter of Eli and Tabitha Townsend.

HANNAH, daughter of Richard, married Henry Stiles.—Issue, Edith, George, Roaner, Abigail, and Joshua.

EDITH married, first, — Swain; secondly, Henry Y. Townsend.

RICHARD, son of Richard, settled in Salem, N. J., and died in 1773.—Issue, Sarah, David, Catharine, Jacob, and Judith.

ISAAC, son of Richard, married Sarah Willets.—Issue, Mark and Isaac.

MARK married Elizabeth Clements.

ISAAC married Catina Albertson.—Issue, Samuel, Isaac, Jesse, Sarah, and Anna T.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### RICHARD, SON OF RICHARD.

AFTER the settlement of his father's estate, we could find no mention of the twelve-weeks-old Richard, except that in 1691 he sold land in Rhode Island to Thomas Townsend, and we had despaired of tracing him, when Chancellor McCoun lent us some papers belonging to John D. Townsend, of New York and Astoria, by which we found that in 1693 he was living in Hempstead, where he married the daughter of John Smith, whose wife was a daughter of Richard Gildersleeve, a magistrate and leading man in the early days of Hempstead. Among the papers is the following engagement with his father-in-law:

"This writing witnesseth, that I, Richard Townsend, of Hempstead, on Long Island, otherwise called the Island of Nassau, in Queen's County, in requital, or satisfaction, to my father-in-law, John Smith, for his kindness to me, both in land and meadow which he has been pleased to bestow on me, I do bind myself in the sum of forty pounds, current money of this province, to keep in his employ, and to carry on his business as heretofore I have done, as far as the Lord shall enable me; and if that hereafter I shall see cause to change my condition, yet I do hereby







JOHN RICHARD TOWNSEND.

First President N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.  
New York City.

MRS. JOHN RICHARD TOWNSEND.  
(Caroline Drake.)

New York City.

HON. JOHN DRAKE TOWNSEND.

New York City.

own and engage myself to be an assistant and helpful to the carrying on and managing my father's business with my own, during his and my mother's life, so far as I am able to do. In confirmation hereof I have set my hand and seal, this 18th day of November, in the year 1693.

"RICHARD TOWNSEND."

He was married twice, but the name of his second wife is not known. In 1717 we find, by the Town Record, that he bought a farm at Cedar Swamp. He died about 1739. It is very pleasant, after having so long lost sight of the fatherless infant, to find him prosperous, as these papers prove him to have been.—Issue, by the first wife, Richard; by the second, Mary, John, Timothy, and Silvanus.

RICHARD lived with John at Westbury, and died unmarried, December 20th, 1795.

MARY married ——— Jackson, and lived at Jerusalem. One of her sons was Obadiah.

JOHN, SON OF RICHARD 2D,

Was born in 1708. He married Phebe, daughter of Thomas Carman, and lived at Westbury. He died in 1797; his wife, November 12th, 1798.—Issue, Richard, Ruth, Thomas, Samuel, and Mary.

RICHARD was born August 14th, 1740. He married, first, Mary Titus, 1761; and second, Rosetta Seaman, 1770. He was a merchant at North Side.—Issue, by the first wife, Richard and Mary; by the second, Thomas Seaman, John Seaman, Jacob Seaman, William Seaman, and Jackson Seaman.

RICHARD was born June 1st, 1762, and married ——— Hewlett. He died October 13th, 1813.

MARY married Samuel, son of Ruth Townsend and Samuel Titus.

*Thomas Seaman Townsend* (of Richard 3d), born September 14th, 1771, died January 11th, 1834. A wealthy merchant of New York City, he married Margaret Nostrand, of Jamaica, L. I., February 25th, 1797.—Issue, John Richard and Rosetta. Mr. Townsend's funeral took place from his residence, No. 11 Dey St., N. Y. City. The following extract is from the diary of his son, John Richard Townsend: "Jan. 11, 1834, my father, Thomas S. Townsend, died. His remains were taken to St. George's Church, of which he had been a vestryman. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Drs. Melnor and Anthon. His pall bearers were Benjamin Strong, Stephen Van Wyck, Hubert Van Wagenen, George Suckley, Jonathan Lawrence, Sam'l Gilford, Jr., Seabury Tredwell and Anthony L. Underhill. The body was left in the Church over night, and next day taken to Jamaica, L. I., where it was met by relations and friends from different parts of the country. Services at the grave were performed by the Rev. William Johnson—the Rev. Messrs. Schoonmaker, of the Dutch Reformed, and Crane, of the Presbyterian Churches, attending. The bells of the Episcopal and Dutch Churches were both tolled."

*John Richard*, born June 22d, 1802, in N. Y. City, died February 13th, 1846. A man of very

superior attainments and of such distinct integrity that the name John R. Townsend was its own commendation. He was a graduate of Columbia College and of Columbia Law School, and became a distinguished lawyer at the N. Y. Bar. At his death, his funeral took place at his late residence, 7 Washington Place, N. Y. City. The remains were then taken to St. Thomas Church, and from there to Jamaica, L. I., for interment. Later being removed to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, where his widow had erected an imposing monument to him in the family plot. The N. Y. Bar and the numerous societies of which he was an officer, among them "The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," The New York Society Library, as well as the N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co., of which he was the first President, drew up resolutions of regret which were sent to his family, and moved to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days. Among Mr. Townsend's close associates were Stephen Allen, Gulian C. Verplanck, Gardner G. Howland, Albert R. Gallatin, Joseph Kernochan, Robert Ray, William B. Astor, Vice Chancellor McCoun, Henry Nicoll, Charles O'Connor, William Mitchell, Francis B. Cutting, Cornelius R. Disosway, Mr. De Peyster, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Gourlie. He married Caroline, daughter of John Drake, a wealthy merchant of N. Y. City, November 12th, 1828. At the time, her admirers spoke of her as "the prettiest girl in New York." Her direct ancestor, Samuel Drake, of Boston, removed from there in 1650 and became one of the ten original proprietors of Eastchester, N. Y. Benjamin, of Eastchester, 3d in descent from Samuel, died during the War of the Revolution at Washington's Camp, White Plains, N. Y., and John Drake, of Eastchester, 4th of Samuel, married, in 1794, Magdalen Guion, of New Rochelle, N. Y.—Issue —of John Richard Townsend and Caroline Drake —Thomas Seaman, Madeline, John Drake, Joseph Lawrence and Margaret.

*Thomas Seaman*, named for his paternal grandfather, born in N. Y. City, 1828. Of an affluent family, he spent his time in traveling, and became interested in literature. Returning to America from a trip to Ireland, he met Sarah, daughter of Robert Brett Schenck, descended from the Delanos on the maternal side, who he shortly after married. No issue. She died August 6th, 1904. He died November 24th, 1908. Mr. Townsend's chief work was "The Record of the Great Rebellion," which now belongs to Columbia College.

*Madeline* married Henry Beeckman, whose mother was one of the "beautiful Miss Livingstons," of N. Y. City. His nephew, R. Livingston Beeckman, married Eleanor N. Thomas, and his niece, Katherine L., married Louis L. Lorillard. Mr. Beeckman was a bank President and died in middle age. His wife died about 1902.—Issue, John, who died unmarried; Livingston, who died in childhood; and Gilbert Livingston, in the real estate business, died about 1903.

*John Drake*, born in N. Y. C., 1835, became better known in mature years as Hon. John D.

Townsend. He was intended by his father to succeed him in the legal profession, as he very early exhibited brains of unusual power, passing rapidly and with honors through several preparatory schools, and leaving Dr. Harris at White Plains, entered Columbia College before his fourteenth year. His father dying before his graduation, he immediately put into effect his great desire to follow the sea, visiting almost every quarter of the habitable globe. At twenty he was second officer of the historic "Flying Cloud," which made the record sailing trip from N. Y. round the Horn to San Francisco, in eighty-nine days. This visit to California made him what is recognized as one of the "Forty-niners." Upon attaining his majority he inherited a handsome fortune from his father, investing his entire capital in a mercantile house, which eventually failed, after his marriage to Eliza A. Delano Swan, of Boston, Mass., a "Mayflower" descendant.—Issue, Caroline Drake, Elizabeth Swan, Madeline and Margaret. After the business failure, Mr. Townsend, still a very young man, decided to follow his father's wish and study law, finally graduating in the Dane Law School of Harvard University. A Democrat, he represented Queen's County in the Legislature, and was the nominee for Dist. Atty.; his party also wishing to send him to the State Senate, but withdrew, as an ever-increasing practice was now claiming his time. Throughout his legal career of thirty years he became the lawyer—generally the defendant—in almost all the noted cases of the time; a tower of strength to his clients and a most formidable opponent. He was recognized as difficult to defeat, and acquired the sobriquet of "New York's fighting lawyer." He was selected by Democrats and Republicans as counsel for the first Committee on Crime; to investigate and report on every Department of New York City. His commanding intellect brought him respect and admiration as well as large remuneration, but money seemed the last consideration of his notable career. Although continuing in active practice, his health was failing, though not alarmingly. The end came suddenly at a large family dinner party, Christmas night, 1896, and before midnight the bulletin boards outside the newspaper offices throughout the city were announcing the fact that the great lawyer had passed away.

*Caroline Drake* married, first, Major Francis Preston Frémont, U. S. Army, the younger son of General John C. Frémont, known as "The Pathfinder," and Jessie Benton Frémont, daughter of U. S. Senator Thomas Benton.—Issue, two children who died at birth and Francis Townsend Benton Frémont. She married, second, Major Surgeon Frank Thomas Woodbury, of Philadelphia. They have been stationed in the Philippine Islands, and now at Fort Assiniboine, Mon. Mrs. Woodbury is the possessor of a beautiful soprano voice. *Elizabeth Swan* married, first, Lieut. John Reynolds Totten, U. S. A.—Issue, John D. who died at two years of age. She married Second Lieut. Francis J. A. Darr, U. S. Army, son of General Darr. Lieut. Darr resigned

from the Army, and they now reside at Gladstone, N. J.

*Margaret* is the author of plays, books, and articles, and also edited a posthumous book written by her father, Hon. John D. Townsend, brought out by the Chamber of Commerce of N. Y. City, called "New York In Bondage." April 27th, 1900, she married Giovanni Tagliapietra, member of a very old Venitian family; a graduate of the Technical School of San Giovanni Laterano, Venice, and graduate from the University of Padua as Naval architect. Circumstances decreed he should not practice this profession, and he became, instead, the world-renowned baritone in grand opera, singing with all the great prima donne of the day. A line from one of his criticisms in the United States, is an indication of all—"To speak in praise of this baritone is to gild refined gold. Tagliapietra is easily the first baritone in America; his triumphs are to be counted by the number of his appearances, and these have been made under nearly every sun."—Issue, one child, died at birth. They reside in the old Townsend home, in West Thirty-fourth Street, N. Y. City, made famous for years by the great weekly musicales, and gatherings of noted persons that Mrs. Townsend and her daughters delighted in giving.

*Joseph Lawrence* married Emily H. Tailer, of N. Y. City. A man of most lovable nature. He was in the insurance business and died before middle age.—Issue, Anna T. and John R. *Anna T.* married, first, Edward Pearsall Field, who married Gertrude M. Baiter. She married, second, Eugene M. Cole, of N. Y. City.—Issue, Wilmot L. They reside in New York City. *John R.* named after his paternal grandfather—John Richard Townsend—a banker and broker, and a great lover of horses, having become a noted cross-country rider and four-in-hand driver, a member of many clubs and a social leader; married, first, Pauline Onativia, a beauty and an heiress.—Issue, Robert Tailer Townsend. He married, second, Virginia Orne, daughter of Benjamin Orne, January 16th, 1907, a handsome woman and an heiress. They reside in New York City.

*Margaret* married James R. Plum, of Troy, N. Y., in the leather business in N. Y. City, who rose rapidly to prominence, becoming one of New York's representative citizens. He is the Treasurer of the U. S. Leather Co., trustee of various banks and member of several clubs. She died in middle age.—Issue, George Willard, in the banking business in N. Y. C., unmarried. James R., who died in his twentieth year, and Caroline Townsend, named for her maternal grandmother. She married Daniel Nason, a man of prominent family and a noted lawyer.—Issue, James Rankin Plum and Mercy Plum. They reside in N. Y. C.

*Rosetta* was born October 3d, 1805, and married Joseph Lawrence, of Flushing, November 14th, 1823.—Issue, Margaret, Harriet, Henry Effingham, Caroline, Thomas, Catherine and Isabella.

*Margaret* married William T. Hicks. Harriet died unmarried.

*Henry Effingham* married Lydia G. Underhill,



JOHN RICHARD TOWNSEND  
New York City.



a descendant of Captain John Underhill, of Oyster Bay, and his great-great-grandson, Rev. Peter Underhill, the first pastor of the Baptist Church at Oyster Bay, who married Ethelena Townsend.—Issue, Edith, Margaret, Joseph, and Mary Trimble.

*Edith* married George Edgins Chisolm and resides at Morristown, N. J.—Issue, John Rogers, Henry Lawrence, Donald Muhlenberg and William Edgins.

*Margaret*, unmarried.

*Joseph* died.

*Mary Trimble* married Louis Francois Michel Tonetti, residing in N. Y.—Issue, Annette, Lydia, and Joseph.

CAROLINE (daughter of Rosetta Townsend Lawrence), born March 14th, 1832, died November 25th, 1898, married Rev. Howard Osgood, D.D., LL.D.—Issue, Ella, died in infancy; Bradish, died in infancy; Howard Lawrence, Carrie Townsend, Florence, Henry, William Hicks, died unmarried; Jennie, Alfred Townsend, and Helen. Howard Lawrence married Katherine Rochester Montgomery, and resides in Rochester.—Issue, Howard, born July 27th, 1889, and Marvey Montgomery, born June, 1891. Carrie Lawrence, born April 20th, 1858, married Henry Lawrence Bogert, residing in Flushing, L. I.—Issue, Carrie Lawrence, married Francis Gordon Brown, Jr.—Issue, Francis Gordon, 3d, Henry Lawrence, Jr., Mary Ludlow, Edward and Osgood, Florence, born September 8th, 1861, married Belden Seymour Day, residence, Morristown, N. J.—Issue, Charlotte Seymour, born 1894; Howard Osgood, born 1896; Edward Belden, born 1902; and Florence Belden, born 1904. Henry, born 1863, married Florence Pelletreau Lansing.—Issue, William Hicks, born 1889. Jeanne, born 1870, married Rev. Tileston Fracker Chambers, residence Saratoga, N. Y.—Issue, Helen Fracker, Caroline Lawrence, born 1899, and David Abbott, and Elizabeth Fracker, twins, born 1902. Alfred Townsend, M.D., born 1872, resides in New York. Helen, born 1875, married Cornelius Schuyler Davis, residence Rochester, N. Y.

*Thomas Townsend* died unmarried. *Catherine* married Rev. Charles Tyler Olmsted, D.D. D.C.L., Bishop of Central New York. Residence, Utica, N. Y.

*Isabella*, residing in New York.

JOHN S., son of Richard, was born April 3d, 1775, and died unmarried, January 26th, 1796.

THOMAS, son of John and grandson of Richard 2d, born 1732, married Mary Loines.—Issue, William, born Dec. 20, 1755. He moved to Cornwall, N. Y., where he married Elizabeth Doughty.—Issue, Thomas, born —, married Mercy Thorne.—Issue, James Thorne Townsend, born Oct. 4, 1813. Married Hannah Cromwell, March 31, 1840.—Issue, Mariana, Sarah Cromwell, Charles, Elizabeth, Julia, James, William, Edward Cromwell and Clara. Mariana, born March 7, 1841, married James Birdsall, June 16, 1859.—Issue, William, born May 8, 1860, married Margaretta Beller, Sept. 14, 1890.—Issue, Eleanor, Katherine and Charles Townsend, born April 24, 1864, died Aug. 1, 1864. Francis, born July 15,

1865, died Sept. 17, 1866. Helen, born March 25, 1871. Married Dr. Woolsey Hopkins, Oct. 8, 1891. Dr. Hopkins died Feb. 15, 1900.—Issue, Katherine Woolsey, Marion, Woolsey Rogers, Katherine Newbold, born April 29, 1873. Mr. James Birdsall, died March 14, 1873. Sarah Cromwell, born Jan. 13, 1847, died Aug. 5, 1848. Charles, born Feb. 20, 1850, died May 15, 1856. Elizabeth, born July 10, 1852, married Henry R. Gordon, July 12, 1876.—Issue, Collingwood, born May 31, 1877, married Abbie Heard Owen, Aug. 4, 1904.—Issue, George Henry, born June 30, 1905, and Donald Collingwood, born Nov. 16, 1908. Robert, born Feb. 22, 1879. Mabel, born Aug. 9, 1881. Douglas, born March 12, 1887, and Elizabeth, born April 10, 1894. Mrs. Henry R. Gordon and her family own and are now residing on part of the farm land in Cornwall, bought by Mrs. Gordon's great grandfather, William Townsend, in 1756. Julia, born Oct. 11, 1855, married William Herbert Baldwin, Jan. 13, 1881.—Issue, John Townsend, born March 7, 1882, died —; Herbert, born June 30, 1885; Marion, born Oct. —, 1886, died Nov. 21, 1897; James Cromwell, born Aug. 31, 1898, died May 3, 1904, and Julien, born July 11, 1901. James, born June 26, 1859, married Minnie Lipfield, May 3, 1882.—Issue, Edna Cromwell, born May 13, 1885; Bessie, born April 4, 1887; James Charles, born Nov. 14, 1888; Robert, born July 12, 1890; Thomas Cromwell, born Jan. 4, 1892; John, born Oct. 21, 1893; Katherine Birdsall, born May 31, 1896; Ralph, born Oct. 12, 1897, and William, born —. William, born Sept. 9, 1861, married Agnes Mitchell, July 6, 1895. Edward Cromwell, born Feb. 5, 1864. Clara, born Dec. 20, 1865.

JACOB S., son of Richard, was born June 26th, 1783. He married Mary Seaman, of Merrick, L. I.—Issue, Samuel Seaman Townsend, William, Treadwell, Richard, Maria Amelia Townsend, Rosetta M.

TREADWELL SEAMAN was the only son who married. His wife was Maria.—Issue, George W.

GEORGE W. removed to Paterson, N. J., where he engaged and prospered in the real estate business. He is most highly thought of by the citizens of Paterson, and one of the pillars of the church. In 1867 he married Sophia Augusta Sloan, of Bloomingdale, Passaic Co., N. J.—Issue, Annahelle, who married Gillispie.—Issue, Adelaide Townsend.

ROSETTA M., daughter of Jacob, married Hon. Stephen Taber, of Roslyn, L. I.—Issue, one daughter, who married Walter R. Willets, residing at "The Homestead," Roslyn, L. I.

MARIA AMELIA, daughter of Jacob, married Charles Post, of Glen Cove, L. I.—Issue, one daughter, who married William Valentine. She still resides at Glen Cove.

WILLIAM S., son of Richard, was born August 16th, 1788. He married Eliza Downing, of Westbury, and removed to Hillsboro, Illinois, where he died about 1854.

JACKSON S. was born August 5th, 1790. He married Phebe and Jennima, daughters of Hewlett



Townsend.—Issue, by the first wife, Timothy; by the second, John J. and Phebe A.

Timothy married Elizabeth Sexton.

Phebe A. married, first, Alfred Cock (see *Alfred*, of *Daniel*, Chap. VII.); second, Jacob S. Underhill.

RUTH married Samuel Titus.—Issue, Samuel and Stephen.

SAMUEL married, first, Mary, daughter of Richard Townsend (see *Richard*, of *John*, Chap. XVII.); and second, Mary, daughter of Samuel Townsend. (See *Samuel*, of *John*, Chap. XVII.)

STEPHEN married Betty Holmes.

THOMAS was born in 1732, and married Mary Loines, who was born February 21st, 1734.—Issue, William, Anne, Jervis, Pamela, John, Phebe, Obadiah, Sarah, and Mary.

WILLIAM was born December 20th, 1756, and married Elizabeth Doughty. He removed to Cornwall.—Issue, Mary, Elizabeth, and Thomas. Mary married Samuel Townsend. (See *Samuel*, son of *Henry* 6th, Chap. X.)

ANNE was born May 1st, 1759, and married Thomas Hanford, 1777. They removed to Nova Scotia.—Issue, Mary, Pamela, Anne, Rebecca, and Thomas.

JERVIS was born August 15th, 1761. JOHN was born August 13th, 1765. These two died unmarried.

PAMELA was born June 28th, 1763, and married Richard Underhill.—Issue, William, Jacob, Adonijah, Mary, Thomas, Phebe, James, Samuel, Catharine, Sarah, Alfred, and Rebecca.

PHEBE was born November 23d, 1767, and married Stephen Rushmore. This lady is one of the most remarkable persons whom we have ever known. She is now (March, 1864) in her ninety-seventh year, and sees and hears as well as most persons of seventy; employs herself in reading and sewing, making her own caps. It would be a great deal to say that she retains her mental powers perfectly, but that would convey a very inadequate idea of her without the addition of the fact that they were originally of a very superior order. We visited her to make inquiries about her family, and spent the day with her, and have rarely found so agreeable a companion. There is an archness, vivacity, and humor in her conversation perfectly charming. Her appearance does not in any way indicate her extreme age, her complexion being clear and fresh, and remarkably smooth. Extremely neat in her dress, she presents a most beautiful picture of old age. When she moves about, she takes the hand of some person to steady her. She is an Orthodox Friend, of deep piety, cheerfully waiting the coming of her Lord, and told us that every night she thought whether that would not be her last. She was, we are informed, a very active member of the Meeting, as we had inferred from the energy, decision, and ability which she now evinces. She has one hundred and twelve children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children, and she can tell the names of every one. Her husband died eleven years ago. They had lived together sixty-six

years. During his life they resided at Wheatley, on the beautiful place now occupied by her son Townsend Rushmore, who is almost as young for his years (seventy-one) as his mother. Since her husband's death she has lived with her daughter, the widow of Edmund Post, at Westbury, whose family united with the old lady to make our visit of inquiry a delightful recreation.—Issue, Isaac, Sarah, Townsend, Mary, Jane, Thomas, and Phebe.

Isaac married Lydia Post.—Issue, Stephen and Edmund.

Sarah married John Hicks.—Issue, Lydia, Isaac, Samuel, Stephen, Valentine, and John.

Townsend married Amy Willis.—Issue, Esther, Maria, Isaac, Phebe, Samuel, Mary, and William.

Mary married Edmund Post.—Issue, Henry, Robert, Lydia, Stephen, and Edmund.

Jane married Valentine Willis.—Issue, Letitia, Phebe, Mary, and Sarah.

Thomas married Jane Valentine.—Issue, Elizabeth and Stephen.

Phebe married Isaac Gifford.—Issue, William, Hannah, Robert, and Sarah.

OBADIAH was born June 7th, 1770, and married Phebe, daughter of Phebe Townsend and Joseph Lawrence.—(See *Phebe*, of *Henry* 4th, Chap. X.)—Issue, Mary, Joseph, Sally, Thomas, Effingham, and Lydia.

SALLY was born October 30th, 1772, and married William Burns.—Issue, Joseph.

MARY was born March 20th, 1776, and married Jacob Wood.

Effingham Townsend descended from Richard 3d, was the head of a great Auction House in New York City, the firm Townsend & Montant. He married ———.—Issue, Emily, Harriet, and Adelaide L.

Emily married, first, Samuel Irvin.—Issue, E. Townsend Irvin. Married, second, Dr. John Mc G. Woodbury, at one time Commissioner Street Cleaning Dpt., N. Y. City.

Harriet married ——— Spofford.—Issue, Adelaide T. Spofford.

Adelaide L. married William P. Douglas, of Douglaston Manor, L. I.—Issue, Miss E. S.

NOTE.—Though Effingham Townsend was a cousin of the present compiler's grandfather, late John R. Townsend, she does not recall his full data and that of his children, and having been unable to obtain it, inserts the foregoing, which is imperfect.—M. T. (T.)

SAMUEL, brother of Butte, married Elizabeth Smith, 1770. His daughter Mary married Samuel, son of his sister Ruth, and Samuel Titus.—Issue, Sarah, Silvanus, Moses, Silvanus S., Phebe, Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Ruth, Mary, Benjamin, and Hannah.

Benjamin married Mary Ann Bennet, June 26, 1828.—Issue, Benjamin Bennet, born April 15, 1827, and Samuel Titus, born April 20, 1830.

Samuel Titus married Antoinette Augusta Olmsted, April 20, 1852.—Issue, Mary Eliza, born Jan. 10, 1853; Nora Antoinette, born Dec. 8, 1856, and Sherman Bennet, born Sept. 25, 1864.

Sherman Bennet married Eugenia Frances

Tankersley, Nov. 23, 1892.—Issue, Antoinette Pearl, born Sept. 11, 1893, and Charles Wesley, born March 16, 1902.

*Mary Elizabeth* married Wm. Youle Frazee, Nov. 8, 1882.—Issue, Youle Townsend, born Oct. 14, 1883, and Harold Townsend, born July 1, 1889. Benjamin Townsend, the subject of the *Miniature*, was an old-time City merchant prominent in the business and political affairs of New York, where he resided in the early part of the last century. He was on the Committee to receive Lafayette upon the occasion of his last visit to New York, and represented the City at many public functions during that epoch. He was a member and pew holder of Saint Paul's, New York City, and was buried in the family lot of Saint George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, L. I., with which parish the family had been connected for several generations.

*Joseph*, son of Samuel, married Martha ———. —Issue, Sylvanus S.

*Sylvanus S.* married Sarah A. Frost, Dec. 5, 1841.—Issue, Mary Louise, born Oct. 31, 1842. She married William Roswell Woodward, March 5, 1867.—Issue, William Townsend, born April 17, 1868, who died the same month, and Edward Sylvanus, born March 22, 1871. He married Mabel Constance Richards, April 11, 1898.—Issue, Constance Louise, born June 11, 1902, and Audrey, born Jan. 13, 1905. Mrs. Wm. Roswell Woodward resides on her place "Raynham," Nyack-on-Hudson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sylvanus Woodward reside at Ardsley-on-Hudson.

*MARY* married Richard Hewlett.—Issue, Thomas, Richard, Joseph, Oliver, Sarah, Jane, Hannah, Phebe, Ruth, Charlotte, and Mary. Thomas died unmarried.

*RICHARD* married Hannah Hewlett, 1778.

*OLIVER* married ——— Titus.

*SARAH* married ——— Nostrand.

*JANE* married Samuel Cornell, 1777.

*HANNAH* married, first, ——— Watts; second, Peter Hendrickson.

*PHEBE* married Jacob Hicks.

*RUTH* married Richard Townsend.

*CHARLOTTE* married Thomas Leonard.

*MARY* married Stephen Hicks, 1777.

*TIMOTHY*, SON OF RICHARD 2D,

Was married to Sarah Hewlett, 1738.—Issue, Hewlett, Richard, Freelove, and Ruth. The daughters died unmarried.

*HEWLETT* married Annie Hewlett, of Merrick.—Issue, Timothy, Elizabeth, Hewlett, Ann, Richard, Mary, Sarah, Phebe, Jemima, Harriet, and George. The last died unmarried.

*TIMOTHY* married Abigail Mott.

*ELIZABETH* married Jacob Townsend. (See *Jacob*, of *Prior*, Chap. VII.)

*HEWLETT* married Ethelene Coles.—Issue, Sarah, Jane, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Freelove, Harriet, and Marie. Sarah married Daniel McCoun. Jane married John D. Hewlett. Charlotte married Philemon H. Frost. Elizabeth married John D. Hewlett. Freelove married Willet Weeks. Harriet married Thomas Albertson.

*ANNE* married Benjamin Coles.

*RICHARD* married Elizabeth Hewlett.—Issue, Stephen II., who married Jane Garvie.

*Stephen Hewlett Townsend* married Jean Watt Garvie, daughter of Dr. Thomas Garvie, who owned a large tract of land known as Garvie's Point, near Glen Cove Creek, 1835. He died Sept. 7, 1884, and his wife died 1899.—Issue, Elizabeth Helen, Thomas Garvie, George Hewlett, Mary Jean, William Henry, Louisa Hanford, John Moore, and Annie.

*Elizabeth Helen* married Benjamin Hewlett Seaman, of Merrick, L. I.—Issue, Jean Townsend, Hannah Hewlett, Louise Hanford, Mary Ann, and Sarah Elizabeth. Thomas Garvie died, unmarried, 1908.

*George Hewlett* married Frances, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Centre Island, and they reside at the old Townsend House at Glen Head, L. I.

*Mary Jean* married Valentine Downing, of Roslyn, L. I.; *William Henry* married Rose Bell Van Sicken; *Louisa Hanford* married Stephen Treadwell Carman, of Amityville, L. I.; *John Moore*, of Amityville, unmarried, and *Annie* married William B. Jenks, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Moore Townsend, son of Stephen Hewlett, of Glen Head, now residing in Amityville, L. I., contributes some interesting items from his branch of the family history.

Speaking of his father, says he was regarded as an energetic, aggressive man of affairs. Besides his large farm, cultivated in the approved methods of the day, he was largely interested in shipping, and had built on his own place at Glen Head as many as seven vessels of varying dimensions. He converted one of the houses on his place into a school room, and engaging teachers, had his eight children properly tutored under his own guidance.

Mr. Townsend calls attention to his own middle family name of Moore, often of such import in genealogical research—this one in especial connecting a very historical family with the Townsends.

Elizabeth Hewlett Townsend, grandmother of John M., was descended through her mother, Mary Ann Hewlett, from the Moore family, who was the sister of Right Rev. Richard Channing Moore, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia, who was a descendant of Sir John Moore, and so the name of Moore has been carried down through generations in the Townsend family.

The Cedar Swamp, now Glen Head Branch of the Townsend family, acquired large areas of land from the Indians; and it is believed that the original Indian deed is now in possession of the descendants of Jotham and Deborah Kirk Townsend. The holdings of the Townsend family in this vicinity of Long Island have been and still are very large. The boundaries of the same will have here to be omitted for lack of space.

In olden times, the Townsends, too, owned many slaves, their large tracts of land requiring many field hands to do the work.

The products of the farm lands were said to be Indian corn, rye, buckwheat, horses, horned cattle,

sheep, swine, and an annual crop of young niggers.

Upon the old Townsend homestead at Glen Head there were grown each year thousands of bushels of corn and many scores of swine.

Asked by a city visitor, "Whatever do you do with your immense store houses of corn?"

"Why, I feed it to the hogs," answered Squire Townsend.

"But whatever do you do with all those hogs?" pursued his visitor.

"I feed them to the niggers, of course."

The Cedar Swamp Townsends were noted for their well bred horses as well as for their magnificent oxen. It was Richard Townsend who bred and raised the largest ox at that time known to the New World. This splendid animal tipping the scales at over twenty-five hundred pounds was exhibited at various Fairs, and greatly astonished the farmers from different parts of the country.

MARY married Robert Underhill.—Issue, Anne E., who married George Underhill.

SARAH married Rowland P. Allen.

PEBEA married Jackson S. Townsend.—(See *Jackson, of Richard*, Chap. XVI.)—Issue, Timothy, who married Elizabeth Saxton.

JEMIMA married Jackson S. Townsend.—Issue, John I. and Phebe A., who married, first, Alfred Cock; second, Jacob Underhill.

HARRIET married Paris Mason.

RICHARD married, first, ——— Hewlett; second, ——— Underhill.—Issue, by the first wife, Hewlett and Isaac; by the second, a daughter who married Israel Horsfield.

ISAAC married Rebecca Schenck.

SILVANUS, SON OF RICHARD 2D,

Married Susannah Jackson and Letitia Hedges: it is not known which was the first wife. Letitia was probably the last, and the mother of his children.—Issue, Silvanus, Ruth, and Letitia.

SILVANUS married Theodosia Frost, December, 1764.—Issue, Benjamin, Melancthon, Jacob, Silvanus, and Letitia. The last two died unmarried.

JACOB removed to Port Jefferson, where his family now live.

BENJAMIN married Mary Hill.—Issue, James, William, Isaac, and Elizabeth. James married Priscilla Meade. William married Elizabeth McCoun. Isaac married Mary E. Cock. Elizabeth married Edwin Somarindyck.

RUTH married Henry Dickinson, June 30th, 1752. (See *Henry, of Zebulon*, Chap. XIII.)

LETITIA married Benjamin Underhill, in 1769.—Issue, Elizabeth and Townsend.

ELIZABETH married John B. Coles. (See *John, of Nathaniel*, Chap. XII.)

TOWNSEND married, first, Almy, daughter of Dr. James Townsend, of Jericho, who died May 12th, 1790; and second, Eliza Thompson.—Issue, by the first wife, Benjamin T.; by the second, Letitia, Louisa, Edwin W.

Benjamin married Eliza Weeks, January 12th, 1814.—Issue, Almy, Maria, James, Miriam, Eliza, and Townsend. James married Margaret Varnum. Townsend married Mary Gage.

Letitia married Robert R. Hunter.  
Louisa married Thomas Van Zandt.

## NOTE.

The following copy from the original paper of Esquire George Townsend, of Norwich, now in the possession of his grandson, John Townsend, of Poughkeepsie, must have been written late in the summer, or early in the fall, of 1769:

## TO CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

"I make bold to write to you, and am but a stranger, although I am apt to believe that we both sprung from one family—no longer agone than our great-grandfathers. And if what I have heard—that you have had some desire to know the genealogy of our, or, I might have said, your family, which is what I have heard by Samuel Townsend, a kinsman of yours here, at Oyster Bay, is what hath occasioned the boldness that I have taken, being myself desirous of a further knowledge in that than I have been able to learn as yet, there not having been many of our name hereabouts since my time, very inquisitive about the history of our ancestors. And as Justice Samuel Townsend was telling me, some time agone, that a relation of his, in Rhode Island, Christopher Townsend by name, an elderly man, was very desirous to know something more of the genealogy of the Townsends than he then did; and I now begin to be a man in years myself, and am willing to send this to Rhode Island, to Christopher Townsend, to get him to inform me more than I know already. I shall take it as a kindness of you, and shall be much obliged to you for it, after I have told you, by writing, that I have heard already from some of my old relations, by way of traditional account, and no other way. As early as the disturbance in England, in the time of King Charles the First, the first Townsend came into America, with a great number of others, on a religious account; and, as I have said before, those Townsends, our ancestors, came three brothers—John Townsend, Henry Townsend, and Richard Townsend. Henry Townsend, the youngest brother but one, came first, and being a handy craftsman, came to some parts of Long Island, as it was and is still called, being one of the first men in these parts that ever erected a grist-mill, and in the town of Oyster Bay in particular. And as he had been used to the seas, as I have been told, he went home again to England\* before he married, and then he came again. He married and settled in Oyster Bay, and after he was married, the youngest brother, Richard Townsend, came, a young man, and after some time, he married one of his brother Henry's wife's sisters—both Coles. And after some time came John Townsend, who was yours and my great-grandfather, who brought a wife and several children with them, and settled in this Town; and here he lived and died, I be-

\* Henry did not go back to England.

lieve, and left a large family, although there is not much mention made of his name on our Town Records for above one hundred years, for I find, as long ago as the year 1677, his oldest son, John Townsend, of Jericho, called senior, by reason of his brothers Henry and Richard had named each of them a son John, which I have heard mention made of by the name of Mill John, which was Henry's son, and Cape May John, which was Richard's offspring. And as for Jericho John, Senior, I suppose to be your grandfather, and he was the eldest son of John Townsend the 1st, and my grandfather was George Townsend, the youngest of the sons but one, although there was five sons and three daughters—the names I suppose you may know as well as I, which I don't know but by hearsay, they being dead before my time; but I am acquainted with all their offspring, the names of the five brothers, John and Thomas Townsend, as I suppose you might know, and James, George, and Daniel Townsend, and three daughters—Rose Weeks, afterward Hayden, and Mary Wright and Elizabeth Ludlam.\* But to return to their father, John Townsend the 1st. He came, an old man, into these parts, before the Town was purchased, and made large improvements, and was dead before the Town Charter or Patent was taken. But there is a great deal of mention made of Elizabeth Townsend, his widow; but what her maiden name was, or what country-woman, I don't know, but I have reason to believe that she was a Scotch or Irish, which I never could learn; but our great-grandfather, her husband, came out of the *County Norfolk*, in England, near Norwich, which occasioned my grandfather and his brother James to name this place Norwich, where both purchased and improved lands before they died. And they died in what was and is still called the great sickness, which was seventy-two or seventy-three years ago the last winter; and their father, John Townsend, had been dead a great many years, for my grandfather died in the house that his mother built after her husband died, and the date of that house, with the two first letters of her name,

Elizabeth built the house in the year 1670, and my grandfather was born in this Town, and his youngest brother, Daniel, and most of his brothers and sisters were born in this country. This is the sum and substance of that I have been able to learn. My grandmother, that is my mother's mother, hath been dead eleven or twelve

years, who was a woman of about ninety years old, who knew all the old settlers of this Town, such as our grandfathers and their brothers and sisters, but not their father and mother. I make bold to call you kinsman. If you know any thing more than all that I have rehearsed, I should be glad to be informed. As for any of their old writings, I never saw any except what is on the Town Records. My grandfather being one of the youngest, and your grandfather the oldest, it seems likely for him to have had some of his father's or mother's papers. And there was Thomas Townsend, a second son, who was a great writer in this Town while here; and he removed to Rhode Island, and died there; and it hath been supposed that he left a great many papers in Rhode Island, that his children nor grandchildren never recovered them back again, and as you are in those parts, you might perhaps have any manuscript or letter, if any had ever been preserved, of your great-grandfather and great-grandmother, coming into these American parts; and when our great-grandmother died, all her husband's and her own papers fell into the hands of her sons John and Thomas, for I never saw or heard of any, for my part, and have made a large enquiry. My father was but small when his father died, so that I don't expect to learn any thing further here, but shall still press my enquiry in so doing. If I should ever chance to come to Rhode Island, I should endeavor to find you out for a further acquaintance; but

myself almost fifty-six years old, never having been much abroad, but having lived at Norwich, the same place that I now do and have done ever since my remembrance, being the place that my grandfather and his brother James gave name to, as aforesaid. Notwithstanding the improbability of my coming to see you, I desire and beg the favor of your calling to see me, if you should perchance travel in these parts again. I think I have heard my brother John say that a Christopher Townsend, a Rhode Island man, had been at his house some few years ago, who lives at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County. I have spent the most part of this day in meditating on the discourse that Justice Samuel Townsend and I had, within a fortnight or three weeks ago, and in writing these lines, in order to have them ready to send by Robert Stoddard, Justice Townsend's wife's brother, whom I saw yesterday, as he told me he should return in about a week's time; and as I have not wrote so correct as I would have done had I had time, that I shall beg the favour of your receiving and accepting of the same under the most favourable construction."

\*Elizabeth married Gideon Wright. John had no daughter Mary.

## A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH TOWNSENDS

BY MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

Upon the conquest of England by the Normans in 1066, her lands were parcelled out by William amongst the military leaders by whose aid he had accomplished her subjugation. A very large estate in the northwesterly part of the county of Norfolk, in the neighborhood now called Raynham, (River Home,) became the property of one De Haville. In 1100, a gentleman by the name of Ludovicus (Louis), came from Normandy, in the train of Henry I., and having married the daughter and only child of De Haville, settled upon his wife's paternal acres, and adopted the family name of TOWNSEND. These lands passed, by inheritance, to TOWNSEND's children, and the family held them not only entire but largely augmented after the lapse of eight hundred years from the time they were granted to De Haville. The family led the life of country gentry, until the year 1483, when the head of the house was appointed a Baron of the Court of Common Pleas (*i. e.* Judge) by the badly celebrated Richard III. Upon the fall of Richard III. on Bosworth Field, in 1485, Henry VII., his successor, re-appointed Baron TOWNSEND to the same station, and he held the office until 1498. In 1588, when the Spanish Armada threatened to annihilate Protestantism and the power of Elizabeth at one blow, ROGER TOWNSEND, the owner of the estates, and whose principal residence was at Raynham, in Norfolkshire, rallied, with the other brave spirits in England, about the banner of the Queen. He was a celebrated sailor, and, like Drake and Hawkins, brought his own ships into the service of his sovereign. So gallant was his bearing that he was knighted at the close of the struggle by the British Admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham.\* A younger brother of this ROGER (JOHN TOWNSEND) accompanied the British Expedition to Cadiz the next year, and won the honor of knighthood for his gallant conduct there. He was a distinguished member of Parliament in Elizabeth's reign. He represented the county of Norfolk. The family were zealous Protestants from the dawn of the reformation, and gave their influence for Protestantism and for the parliament against Charles the First. One of the fam-

ily, RICHARD TOWNSEND, held the rank of Colonel under Cromwell, and commanded the army in Cornwall which besieged and captured the castle of Pendennis. When Cromwell made his celebrated campaign in Ireland, Colonel TOWNSEND accompanied him, and rendered such service in the cause as to induce Cromwell to bestow upon him a large estate in the county of Cork, which is held by his family at the present day. The principal seat of Col. TOWNSEND's descendants is Castle Townsend, a promontory on the coast of Cork projecting into the Irish sea. Col. TOWNSEND's descendants are very numerous in Ireland, and a full score of them may be found at the Irish bar, and another score in the offices of the Irish Episcopal church.† In the anarchy which ensued upon the death of Cromwell, HORATIO TOWNSEND, the head of the house and the proprietor of Raynham Hall, exerted himself very effectually to secure the restoration of Charles II. to the throne, and thus won for himself and family a distinguished position at the British Court. The head of the house was created a Baronet in 1617. Charles II. acknowledged the services of this HORATIO TOWNSEND by raising him to the Peerage in 1661 by the title of Baron TOWNSHEND of Lynn Regis, and in 1682 advanced him to the dignity of VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND of Raynham. Up to 1661 the family had borne the name of *Townsend*. The first Roger, created by Richard III. Baron of the Common Pleas, was called *Townsend*. His name stands for the sixteen years he was Judge, reported in the year books as "TOWNSEND." ROGER TOWNSEND, knighted for his gallant conduct in the struggle with the Spanish Armada, is immortalized as "ROGER TOWNSEND." So we have conclusive evidence that the family from 1483 to 1588 spelled their name without the aspirate. Col. RICHARD TOWNSEND, who carried the TOWNSEND blood into Ireland in 1639, and his descendants in that country, spell their name in the ancient mode. The TOWNSENDS of the United States emigrated from England about 1630 to 1635, thirty years before the spelling of their name had been disfigured by the fanciful title conferred upon an elder cousin. The American TOWNSENDS were emigrants from Norfolk.

\*In Cromwell's report to Lenthall, Speaker of Parliament, dated at Ross, county of Cork, November 14, 1649, he speaks in high terms of commendation of the conduct of Colonel TOWNSEND in the Parliamentary cause in the neighborhood of Baltimore. Castle Haven, etc., where the estates were subsequently granted him.

†See Froude's History of England, vol. 12, page 456. "Lord Henry Seymour came, too, and all the distinguished seamen, Hawkins, Drake, Frobenius, Palmer, Townsend, and numbers more whose names were only less illustrious."

shire, who, coming to Boston and Massachusetts Bay from 1630 to 1635, brought with them the zeal which had fired their kinsmen to noble deeds against Spain and Catholicism in the latter portion of the preceding century. Indeed, the first TOWNSENDS who emigrated to New England, held the most advanced sentiments of that day, and shared with Ann Hutchinson and Roger Williams the opinions which were supposed to endanger the peace of the colony. The TOWNSENDS who removed to Rhode Island and Long Island, were deemed unsafe citizens by the colony of Massachusetts Bay. It may be safely asserted that no English or American family have been more ready to aid the onward march of civilization. That branch of the family bearing the title of Viscount Sydney in 1783, characterizing the spirit of the race, adopted the motto, "*droit et avant*"—right and forward. The English family, since the American exodus, have played a highly conspicuous role upon the stage of English history. CHARLES TOWNSEND was a very prominent statesman in the reign of Queen Anne, and in the time of George First was Secretary of State and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His second wife was a sister of the celebrated statesman, Sir Robert Walpole, and he bore a prominent part in the political controversies in which that statesman figured. GEORGE TOWNSHEND attained high position in the British army. He fought at Dettingen and at Fontenoy, and upon the fall of General Wolfe upon the Plains of Abraham before Quebec, succeeded to the command of the British army, and received the surrender of that celebrated fortress. His brother, HORATIO, fell at Ticonderoga while acting as Adjutant-General under Lord Amherst in 1759. Another brother, the celebrated CHARLES TOWNSHEND, was one of the most distinguished statesmen and orators that

England has ever produced. He died young. He married Caroline, the daughter of the Duke of Argyle.\* In 1787 General TOWNSHEND, above named, was further honored by being created MARQUIS TOWNSHEND, in the county of Norfolk. There are, in the year 1870, three members of this family in the House of Peers: the MARQUIS TOWNSHEND, the VISCOUNT SYDNEY, and BARON BAYNING. The latter gentleman has now assumed the family name of Powlett, although he is a TOWNSHEND of the full blood. The VISCOUNT SYDNEY, following the uniform traditions of his family, is a liberal in politics, and under the Gladstone administration is Chamberlain of the Queen's household. The present Duke of Buccleuch is half TOWNSHEND, being a son of the daughter of the late VISCOUNT SYDNEY. The Duke of Leeds is the son of CHARLOTTE TOWNSHEND. The Baron Ventry in the peerage of Ireland, is also half TOWNSHEND of the old Cromwellian stock. The Bishop of Meath is also a TOWNSHEND, of the same stock, and of the full blood. Both the English and the Irish TOWNSENDS have always been conspicuous for their advantageous matrimonial alliances, for the preservation and improvement of their estates, and for their liberal and enlightened patriotism. In conclusion, it may be affirmed that the TOWNSEND family have borne a very prominent part in the history of the English race for the last four hundred years, and have shared in all the vicissitudes of that people in the British Islands, as well as in America, during the eight hundred years which have elapsed since the conquest of England by the Norman branch of our Scandinavian ancestors.

\*This is the CHARLES TOWNSEND, of whom Burke said, in the House of Commons: "He was the idol of this house, and the ornament of every social circle which he honored with his presence."



## THE UNDERHILL AND TOWNSEND FAMILIES

## A HISTORICAL SKETCH

BY HON. ISAAC TOWNSEND SMITH.

Delivered at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Underhill Society of America, held at Friends' Meeting House, East 20th Street, (Gramercy Park), Manhattan, N. Y. city, on Saturday, May 18th, 1901, being the 271st Anniversary of the arrival of Captain John Underhill in the ship "Mary & John," in Boston Harbor.

The bay of Massachusetts is a noble inlet of the sea. In heroic incident from an early period of our history it presents a brilliant and romantic chapter, unequalled in the annals of any other section of the Atlantic seaboard, and although a small part of the United States, it is a large and impressive factor in the history of the country. It was this magnificent expanse of water that gave the name of *Bay State* to Massachusetts.

Sheltered by the promontory of Cape Cod the first Pilgrim bark, the *Mayflower*, after a tempestuous voyage, found anchorage and shelter in a fair haven they called Provincetown, from whence, after repair to their shattered vessel, and exploring and examining the coast, they sailed across the bay, made a landing and settlement, which they called Plymouth.

On the northern side of the bay, at Cape Ann, stands a lighthouse, which, with another opposite at Cape Cod, like mighty gate-posts, Pillars of Hercules, are conspicuous beacons by day and guides by night to ships outward bound, or inward to ports within the bay.

Fringed along its shores since the advent of the *Mayflower*, there have risen cities and towns of more or less interest and importance. Of such is Salem, which became eminent as a literary center and for its commercial activity during many years of its early history; and Gloucester, long famous for its fisheries; and Marblehead, with its secure harbor, into which the frigate *Constitution* ran, when in the War of 1812 she was chased by the British fleet; and Hingham, which was noted in its early days for its manufacture of buckets and brooms; and Lynn, celebrated for its shoes—"Everybody in Lynn," it was said, "made shoes except the Minister," "he made boots," went one better. But if you saw those places to-day, with

their beautiful, costly residences, you would hardly suppose that "buckets and brooms" and "boots and shoes" had done it; and Newport and Swampscott, Nahant and Beverly, all have been engaged in commerce, and were also, with the other towns named, nurseries for seamen in the War of the Revolution and that of 1812.

And there, too, is Marshfield, memorable as the summer home in the lifetime, and now the resting place of the honored remains of Daniel Webster; and Plymouth, the settlement and home of the first company of one hundred Pilgrims, of whom one half died from their hardships and sufferings the first year, the most of them in one-fourth of that time, and when the ship went back in May, not one of the little band returned in her, they devotedly stood by each other. No man can read of the heroic devotion of this little band without supreme emotion. Rufus Choate, after visiting their burial-place, thus describes it:—

"It was on a bank somewhat elevated near and looking upon the waves, a symbol of what life had been to them, ascending inland and above the rock, symbol also of the 'Rock of Ages,' on which the dying had rested in the final hour; there were buried, the first Governor, and Rose, the wife of Miles Standish. 'You will go to them,' said Robinson, 'they cannot come to you.'"

And at the head of the bay is the City of Boston. The golden dome of the State House, the stately edifices, steeples, pinnacles, parks and Common, proclaim it to be the capital of the grand old Bay State, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, built on three hills, Beacon Hill, Fort Hill and Copp's Hill, where I was born on March the twelfth, 1813. Opposite north, across





ISAAC TOWNSEND SMITH

Hon. Senator, Mayors & Councils, 1860-1880.



Charles river, are Charlestown and the Navy Yard, and Bunker Hill with its monumental shaft pointing heavenward. The topography of the shore of the Bay is aptly described in the folklore of my boyhood days:

"Marblehead is a rocky place,  
Cape Cod is all sandy.  
Boston is a handsome place,  
Yankee doodle dandy."

Very different from this picture of comfort and wealth of to-day, was the aspect to the weather-beaten Pilgrims, as they entered the bay on that bleak December day in 1620. There was neither lighthouse, beacon nor buoy to mark the channel and indicate the course to steer it; it is a perilous undertaking even now, with a pilot and light ship, and one of their vessels, following the "Mayflower," was wrecked off Cape Cod. The vessel grounded on a sandy shoal, from which she could not be floated. The sand speedily washed about and over her. The passengers and crew, with cargo, were taken by boats to Provincetown, where the "Mayflower" had found shelter. This imprisoned ship, thus interred under the sand, hermetically sealed for about two hundred and fifty years, was, by the turn of the current of the ocean returning to its original channel released from its long confinement. She came up sound as a nut to the astonishment of the people of Provincetown. After some battling with the billows, they succeeded in securing the hull entire by taking it apart, and bringing it to land. This vessel, a relic of the past, excited great interest. It was taken to Boston, put together for exhibition and set upon the Common, where I saw it, went aboard, and walked the deck where the old pilgrims had walked, and sat in the cabin of a vessel that had been, so to say, a consort of the "Mayflower."

Among those who came to Boston in the Pilgrim ships with Governor Winthrop was Captain John Underhill, on April 7th, 1630, under an agreement to train the militia of this new settlement and make plans for public protection. Captain John Underhill was to this Colony what Miles Standish was to Plymouth. Boston gave Captain John Underhill a pension for his services against the Indians in 1643. He left Boston and came to New York under convictions of duty.

Winthrop brought grave charges against Roger Williams. This Underhill could not brook, and was so incensed that, with others, he remonstrated with the authorities, and with Vane, a Puritan of the Puritans, warmly supported Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and her brother-in-law, the pious John Wheelwright, who arrived in 1634 from Atford, near Boston, England. Public sentiment is now emphatically with Captain Underhill, Roger Williams and Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, in their views of freedom of thought and speech on matters pertaining to church and state affairs. Whittier writes of Captain Underhill:—

He coveted not his neighbor's lands,  
From the holding of bribes he shook his hands,  
And through the camp of the heathen ran,  
A wholesome fear of the valiant man.  
He cheered his heart as he rode along,  
With the sacred Scripture and holy song.

In my investigation of the genealogical record of the Underhill Family I find much to interest me.

Captain John Underhill, by his second wife, had five children, one of whom, a daughter Deborah, married Henry Townsend. My mother was a Townsend, by the branch of the family that settled in Massachusetts. All the American Townsends are allied, being descended from one stock, that of Admiral Roger Townsend, who went with his own ship into the fight against the Spanish Armada, and was knighted on board his ship for gallant and distinguished services.

I find the records still further interesting—that another daughter of Captain Underhill, Elizabeth, married Isaac Smith, of Hempstead, L. I., which brings my entire name, Isaac Townsend Smith, into this family record. My branch of Smiths, also from England, settled in New Hampshire, "an excellent place to be born," Mr. Webster, having been himself born there, said, "provided you leave it soon enough." My father left New Hampshire early in life, went to Boston, where he married Eliza Townsend. He became a prosperous merchant and left a good estate, and reared a family of six children, of whom I am the only survivor. I feel therefore, without studying up the pedigree further, that I am unmistakably in the Underhill Family, as a cousin certainly, although perhaps a distant one. I at one time invited a young Chinaman, a literary man, to dine with me; the following day he came promptly and brought with him another of his countrymen. They looked so much alike, with their almond shaped eyes, long black queues, yellow skin, and shoes shaped like a Chinese junk, that I said, "Your brother?" "No," said he; then I asked, "Your cousin?" "Yes, yes," he replied, with a merry twinkle of the eye, "sixty-seventh." Within a radius of sixty-seven, I may then venture to believe that I have a name and a place within the circle of the Underhill Family.

The Underhills are an old English family and were of standing and character long before heraldry was established in England. Heraldry was originated by Henry V. in 1419. But early as 1274 the name of William Underhill appears in a commission appointed by Henry III., and continued by Edward I., to inquire into the landed possessions of the kingdom. In 1500 we find Robert Winter conveying property in Huningham to John Underhill, on the river Trams, four miles from Kennelworth in Warwickshire. This John Underhill (son of Thomas) married Anne, daughter of Robert Winter, an heiress, whose son Edward was grandfather to John Underhill of America. He went to London and was made a gentleman pensioner.

During the reign of Elizabeth the Underhills were in great prosperity and employed in confidential offices; they became connected with some of the best families, and attained the honors of knighthood. Sir Edward Underhill was knighted in January, 1612. He was High Sheriff 1637-38.

Many literary productions have emanated from the Underhill Family. Wm. Underhill was Secretary and one of Queen Mary's Board of Gentlemen Pensioners, who were chosen from the flower of England's nobility and gentry, and during the whole of Elizabeth's reign to serve in its ranks was a distinction worthy the ambition of young men of the highest families and most brilliant prospects. And all the way down the pages of history I find that Underhills filled the offices of Barons, Bishops, Queen's Chaplains, Magistrates, Secretaries, and other positions of honor and confidence.

Sir John Underhill was the friend and companion of Lord Leicester, and he was sent from Holland by Lord Leicester to Queen Elizabeth with confidential communications, with which it was said a romance was connected.

#### THE TOWNSEND FAMILY.

The family of the Townsends being by inter-marriage connected with the Underhills, the historic position of the Townsend Family is of interest in that connection, and to make the history complete.

Upon the conquest of England by the Normans in 1066, the lands were parcelled out by William to the military leaders by whose help he was victorious. A very large estate on the northwesterly part of the county of Norfolk, in their neighborhood now called Raynham (River Home), became the possession of one de Haville. In 1100 a gentleman by the name of Ludocishs (Louis) came from Normandy in the train of Henry I., and having married the daughter and only child of de Haville, settled upon his wife's paternal acres and adopted the family name of Townsend. These lands passed by inheritance to Townsend's children, and the family held them not only entire but largely augmented after the lapse of eight hundred years from the time they were granted to de Haville.

In 1183 the head of the house was a Baron of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1588, when the Spanish Armada threatened to annihilate Protestantism and the power of Elizabeth at one blow, Roger Townsend, the owner of the estates, was a celebrated sailor, and with Drake and Hawkins brought his own ships into the service of his sovereign. He was knighted for his gallantry by the British Admiral Lord Howard.

In 1603 Robert Townsend was Knighted by King James I.

The Townsends have been one of the most distinguished families in English history, and have numbered in their ranks Secretaries of State, Lord Chief Justices, Members of Parliament the Realm, and have been distinguished in the

Army as Generals and Governors of forts; in the Navy, besides the first naval hero Roger Townsend of Armada fame, there have been Admirals of the White and Admirals of the Blue. George Townsend took to a maritime life and distinguished himself in several actions during the war with France, 1724. As Commodore of a squadron of His Majesty's ships in the West Indies, he took a large fleet of French merchant ships; in 1765 he was appointed Admiral of the White and in 1766 Admiral of the Blue.

Augustus Townsend made several voyages to China as Supercargo and Captain in the service of the East India Company, in which situation he died at Batavia in the Island of Java about 1766. In the like manner, as Supercargo of a ship in those far off seas I went into Batavia in 1835, and like my kinsman Augustus Townsend was taken sick of fever and went to the hospital, but more fortunate than my predecessor and cousin, I recovered sufficiently to be taken aboard my ship, then ready for sea, and on the voyage home regained my health.

John Townsend was elected to Parliament, and went with the Earl of Essex to the invasion of the Spanish possessions; in 1606 was knighted. He became a leading member of Parliament.

The next Sir Roger Townsend was created a Baronet by King James I., in 1617. In the third year of the reign of Charles I. he was elected one of the Knights of the County of Norfolk and Sheriff of the County. He built a grand stately mansion at Raynham, the family seat. He died in 1630, age 41.

Sir Horatio Townsend as soon as he was of age took part in public affairs, and attained great influence from his wisdom and sagacity. Lord Clarendon said that he used his noble wealth and credit in furnishing arms and ammunition for the King's service. Lord Willoughby and others of influence were drawn to his side, and King James II., in appreciation of his services, advanced him to the dignity of a Peer of the Realm by the title of Baron of Lynn in 1661, and shortly after constituted him Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norwich, and further advanced him to the title of Viscount Townsend of Raynham. On his death in 1687, his son, second Viscount Charles Townsend, took his seat in the House of Peers, December 3rd, 1697, and in 1702 was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of Norfolk; and in 1709 with the Duke of Marlboro was appointed plenipotentiary to treat for peace with France. In 1714 he was sworn as principal Secretary of State; in 1716 he resigned the Seal of Secretary of State, and in 1718 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which he declined. In 1720 he was appointed President of the Council, and the same year one of the Lord Justices, and again made principal Secretary of State, and in 1723 one of the Lord Justices of Great Britain, and in 1724 appointed Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and was installed at Windsor. He attended the King at ment, Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, and Peers of Hanover, and peace being settled in Europe, he retired to his family seat at Norfolk.

Charles Townshend\* married Caroline, sister of the Duke of Argyle. He was one of the most distinguished statesmen and orators England ever produced. Edmund Burke said of him—"He was the idol of the House of Commons and the ornament of every social circle which he honored with his presence." It was said that he could carry the house when Burke failed to move it.

In direct descent from this Charles Townshend and Caroline of Argyle his wife is the present Marquis Townshend, who is first cousin to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Fife, the daughter of King Edward VII.

The Marquisate of Townshend is one of the most ancient as well as the most distinguished in England.

The first marquise was that of Westminster, created about the year 1500. That of Lansdowne was the second, and that of Townshend the third, so that the present Peer takes precedence of all the others except the two mentioned.

In connection with our own history, it is a curious fact that the Charles Townshend who as Chancellor of the Exchequer advocated the passage of the stamp act and the tax on tea, was on my side the tory ancestor of my children, while on the side of their mother (Elizabeth Palmer Putnam) their great grandfather was the patriot Major Joseph Pierce Palmer who, as one of the leaders of the famous Boston Tea Party, threw the shipload of taxed tea overboard in Boston Harbor December 16, 1773. He was the son of Major General Palmer, President of the first Revolutionary Congress in Boston.

In the record of the Underhill Family we have seen that a connection with the Townsends was made by a daughter of Captain John Underhill marrying Henry Townsend. We now find in the records of the Long Island Townsends that Malcom Townsend married Emma Virginia Cox, a descendant of Samuel Cox who married Anne Underhill, making a double connection.

The Townsends in the United States emigrated from Norfolk, England, from 1630 to 1635. They brought with them the zeal that had inspired their kinsmen to noble deeds against Spain in the latter part of the preceding century. They held indeed the most advanced sentiments of that day and

sympathized with Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson and others, and were not in harmony with the persecuting spirits in the colony. Brooks Adams, in his *Emancipation of Massachusetts*, states that Roger Williams' controversy with the authorities was two-fold. He maintained that the land of the Indians should not be taken without purchase. The old Puritans held that the earth was the garden of the Lord, and peculiarly the heritage of the saints, that they were the saints, and wherever they saw land that was not fenced and waving with corn, they had a right to take it.

Roger Williams said, "Nay, no more than they had to go into a gentleman's park in England, and occupy a part of it." His views on church order were also obnoxious. He maintained that a Church should be composed of believers and that unconscious infants were not fit subjects. He was accordingly banished. In protest against religious persecution the Underhills and Townsends appear to have been in sympathy and stood together.

It is interesting to those holding liberal views to note the change of sentiment in Massachusetts as shown by the recent Legislature, which rescinded the obnoxious acts and passed another rehabilitating those who were banished. It is to the credit of the State to remove that stain upon its character, although futile to relieve the unfortunate victims of its persecution.

Are these memorial observances of distinguished family history of any interest and importance to the community at large? Certainly, very much so in the instruction and stimulus it gives to patriotic deeds. A community is made of individuals, and I need not say that the better the quality of the individual the more excellent and enduring are the institutions of the country.

These grand men are the foundation and framework on which the social and political fabric may securely rest. Coming down from generation to generation with a history of public virtue and private worth, a community may well feel favored to have with them such examples as guarantees of the stability of their institutions.

We find among the descendants of the Townsend family the name of Governor Alonzo B. Cornell of Ithaca, in the State of New York, a most valuable public spirited citizen—the son of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University.

\*The name is usually spelled in England Townshend, in the U. S. Townsend.

## BROKEN AND UNTRACED BRANCHES

CHARLES B. TOWNSEND, Lieut. U. S. Army. Philippine Scout, Manila, P. I. Date of rank, Dec. 18, 1907. Company 24. Ancestors, English.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, born in Wayne Co., N. Y., removed to and settled at Concord, Jackson Co., Michigan, in the early thirties, where he died in the sixties. Married a Miss Penny.—Issue, James Weeden, Harriet, Mary, Roxy and Abbey. Harriet married Roswell Webster. Mary married Thaddeus Wade. Abbey married Jesse L. Parmeter. Roxy died unmarried. James Weeden married Eunice Parmeter.—Issue, Viola, James, Isaac, Charles Elroy and Jesse Elton. Hon. Charles Elroy Townsend is the sole surviving member. He was born 1856. Attended Un. of Mich., a lawyer. A member of the Sixtieth U. S. Congress. Married Rena Padock. No issue. Resides in Jackson, Mich.

CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, a well-known Kentucky journalist, deceased. Married ——. Issue, John Wilson, born in Lexington, Ken., Nov., 1885. Entered Kentucky Un., 1902, four years. Courses in history and literature at Harvard Un., 1907. A successful biographer and essayist.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, family originally from N. Y. S., removed to Toronto, Ont. Married ——. Issue, T. G. Townsend, who married ——. Issue, J. C. Townsend, now residing in Detroit, Mich.

TOWNSEND, married A. H. de Haven, head of a banking firm in Wall Street, N. Y. C. Resides at Ocean Grove, N. J.

SAMUEL B. TOWNSEND, of Oyster Bay, L. I., married ——. Issue, William J. Townsend. Married ——. Issue, Mrs. Walter S. Waterbury, residing at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, and Mae E. Townsend, residing with her uncle, Edward H. Townsend, at Auburn, N. Y.

WILLIAM J. TOWNSEND, residing in Cleveland, Ohio.

ISAAC TOWNSEND, residing in Maine, had a brother Nathan who settled in Batavia, N. Y. Isaac married Clarissa Copeland. Issue, Copeland, born at Noridgewalk, Me. Married ——. Issue, Copeland, born at Oconomowac, Wis., Nov., 1850. Married ——. daughter of a southern army officer of distinction. He is a very prominent hotel man, at present managing "The Imperial," N. Y. C.

H. S. TOWNSEND, residing at Buffalo, N. Y.  
CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND, residing at Melrose Highlands, Mass.

HOWARD C. TOWNSEND, an active business man of Harrisburg, Pa. Married ——. Freeman.—Issue, one son in business in New York.

MRS. WM. A. TOWNSEND, St. Louis, Mo.  
HON. CHARLES F. TOWNSEND, Justice in Court of Special Sessions, Weedport, N. Y. Married ——. Issue, Fred Blair, a practicing attorney at Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN TOWNSEND, born 1770, in South Carolina, died 1860. Married ——. Issue, George W., born 1810, at South Carolina, died at Texas, 1883. Married ——. Issue, William Kelly, connected in business with the Trust Co. of Dallas, Texas.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, came to America from Herefordshire, England, about 1835, and settled in Ohio, where he was later joined by two of his brothers, John and Simon. A fourth brother, Richard, lived and died at Colford, England, leaving no issue. William Townsend married ——. Issue, seven sons, of whom three died. Living are, T. B., Isiah, Samuel and Francis. T. B. Townsend married ——. Issue, Orville N. and one daughter, married. T. B. Townsend's nephews are Grant Townsend, William, Harry and Frank V. Mr. Townsend is a heavy contractor and manufacturer of prominence at Zanesville, Ohio, where he and his family reside; and he is also the proprietor of Rockland Stock Farm, a large ranch in Marion Co., Kan.

JAMES TOWNSEND, came to America about 1805 from the north of Ireland, a widower with two children, George and Jane. He bought a farm at Fairfax, Va., where George grew up and became a school teacher. Jane died. James married, second, Nancy McIntosh. Issue, James, John, William, Colin, Alexander, Charles, Margaret, Angeline, Barbara, Elizabeth, Katherine and Adelaide. William married ——. Issue, A. B. and Nannie B., residing at Portland, Oregon.

ANTHONY TOWNSEND, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, of English parents, July, 1800. Married ——. Issue, fifteen children, one daughter marrying a Townsend of Lounsbury, Cape Breton; another daughter, Hattie A., married Chas. H. Webster, of Anthony, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Webster reside at Rochester, N. Y.

THEODORE F. TOWNSEND, is attached to the Weather Bureau Service, P. O. Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL JACKSON TOWNSEND, married Mary Hagerty. Issue—Wm. Thomas. He was prominent in the Revolutionary War from N. Y. S., and was first paymaster to a Co. in his State. He was at Fort Schuyler, and later in the battle of White Plains. At the close of the War was with Gen. Marion in South Carolina. He located in Georgia, removing in 1812 to Alabama. He was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Jackson at the battle of Horse Shoe Bend (Indiana).

WM. THOMAS, married Sarah Zimmermann. Issue—Kintchen Alford, who married Cornelia Howard. Issue—Tallulah, who married J. G. Moore, and resides in Birmingham, Alabama.

## ADDENDA

(By Courtesy of Mortimer Delano, Pursuivant-of-Arms (Extracts).)

1st. *The Inherited Right to Bear Coat-Armor in America.*

At the time the English began the settlement of America, there were two classes of people in England, from one of which came eventually the Puritans, from the other the Cavaliers.

The first made New England; the latter formed the Virginia Aristocracy.

Many of the settlers were gentlemen; both classes included descendants of the best families of their respective countries—men of high educational attainments representing the various learned professions.

Some were graduates of Cambridge or Oxford; others, younger sons seeking a new home, either as bachelors or family men.

A large proportion of the early settlers were not only entitled to bear coat-armour, but were punctilious in its use.

These are the families represented in the early history of heraldry in America.

The position assumed by this select few has stimulated research in genealogy and heraldry—the same right being continually established by other American families.

Intercourse was, as we all know, maintained with the old home and old friends, as well as the slow means of communication would permit.

What is said in this regard to New England may be applied to the plantations of Rhode Island, Virginia, the City of New Amsterdam, and its great outlying estates ruled over by the Patroons, the Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, and Carolina grants, and the Louisiana settlements, with the aristocratic French emigrées.

Out from this varied lot of European names and families came the American Nation.

One finds that the settlers who bore the coat-armour pertaining to their families, not one, probably, had the intention or desire to alienate the new lands from the protection of the crown.

They were loyal to the fatherland—over a century must pass before the break would begin. Why should they? Their old homes held many and dear relatives. Alone in a wild land their thoughts would naturally dwell on old ways and home customs, many of which they reestablished in the new land.

That the use of coat-armour was one of these imported old home customs becomes apparent to all who take the trouble to study the every-day history of Colonial times.

There was also constant influx of Europeans into the plantations and colonies, bringing the latest news and fashions, keeping alive the interest in European life and customs, and all this aided to continue the use of official and family coat-armour.

The French Huguenots added their ancestral armes to the growing role of American heraldry. Puritan and Cavalier both respected and looked to their fatherland.

Differing in religion, they both accepted the custom long established by usage of coat-armour, as seen in their seals, bookplates, stained glass windows and tombstones.

To them the coat-of-arms was the one mark of esteem which all in a family might use, showing thereby that inseparable bond of kinship.

They were animated by a pardonable pride to possess one thing, by right of lineal descent, which could not be taken away, stolen or used by another.

The fact is indisputable that the different families retained their surnames as used by them before the establishment of the Republic.

No thought was ever entertained of doing otherwise, and coat-armour, including the crest, is the direct personal attachment of a name.

Up to 1775 the United States was under the Crown, having royal governors for each colony. Thus, all official business, deeds, records and papers requiring seals were impressed with the governor's coat-of-arms, and in private matters with the armes of those interested.

Heraldry, though applied to coat-armour, is in truth a term for the work of the herald, and is much more than blazoning and marshalling armes.

The coat-of-arms is literally a dignified trade mark, in the genealogical sense, or badge of the name and family to which it pretends.

It is useful for the identification of persons and property, and is more to be relied on in research than the family names, which, by reason of variations in spelling in old records, etc., are difficult to follow, while the accuracy of a coat-of-arms can always be relied on.

It shows connection, descent and important marriages—being a guide to historians, genealogist and pedigree compilers.



It began seven hundred years ago as an aid to the identification of persons, and to-day exists exactly in the same sense.

The use of the heraldic bearings is not indicative of rank or title. It is, and always has been, the distinction of a house, whether commoners, gentles or nobles. In all countries is this true to-day, and in them, all men, if gentlemen as we understand the term, are entitled to this name distinction, for legal as well as social purposes.

Equally true is this of the helmet, crest, mantle or flourish and motto.

Supporters, particularly in England, are the part of the coat-of-arms whole, which belongs to those ennobled as a notice to that effect. But in this country there is no reason why they should not be used when inherited. There is absolutely no class or distinction in heraldic bearings, all coat-armor is complete, and finished, and equal, one shield to another; the arms of a king are no more, no less, and no better than those of the poorest commoner of the kingdom.

Men have made a distinction as royal, noble and commoner, but it is a purely personal attribute having no connection or relation with the usage of coat-armor.

Indeed, many English and Continental families are far older and of a purer blood than most of the ennobled and royal houses of Europe to-day.

In fact, abroad as in America, the true nobility of a country is the old families who seek no tinsel distinctions, but are content to be the backbone of the country. And these are the folk who bear coat-armor.

In the English roll of arms to-day, there are some sixty-six thousand blazonings. Of these, less than three thousand are in the peerage and baronetage, the others are the gentry or people of England.

In Europe the roll contains over one hundred thousand names, of which not over ten thousand are ennobled with titles.

"Race and birth is what we are by the will of God;

Rank and class is but the shell of artificial life."

Extracts from a letter written by Mrs. Dorinda E. Hyatt (daughter of John Townsend, N. Y. State Senator, son of Israel), to her cousin, Mrs. Andrew J. Kinch (daughter of Israel, son of Israel), dated September 22d, 1876.

" . . . You may have heard that we are spending the summer at Sea Cliff—two miles below Glen Cove on the Sound, a lovely place, and six miles from Oyster Bay.

Well, Effie and I took a wagon and drove—by the "town path" (as the road is called on the map) through the most beautiful farming country I ever saw—to Oyster Bay, a quaint old town. We stopped at the Hotel to make some inquiries and found that the Episcopal Church was built over the "old stone chapel" the first place of worship on Long Island built by some of our ancestors—so of course we expected to find them sleeping the last sleep in that sacred spot—but lo

and behold not one was to be found! So we turned with heavy hearts from the old church ground, wondering if we really had any ancestors, when we met an old gentleman, and I said meekly—"Do you know sir, are there any Townsends buried in this place?"

He laughed, and said there ought to be, as about every other house in the town was built or had been inhabited by a Townsend, "but I suppose you want to see the graves of the "Three Brothers?"

I said yes rather dubiously, for I was not sure but he was laughing at me. Then he said "I suppose you have heard of the 'old mill,' well go back about a mile by the bay and you will come to a bridge, cross it, and you will come to an old stone house, they still call it the 'New House,' built in 1671 by Elizabeth wife of the first John for her son, then turn to the right and there is the mill."

And sure enough, there was the mill, dilapidated—though still in use; then he had said, "go up the rise west, and you will come to the old homestead—and in a corner of the lawn you will find the graves."

It's a fine old place now occupied by Chancellor McCoun who married one of the Townsends—Joseph Townsend's daughter.

Imagine Effie's astonishment at finding the old Chancellor alive, whose portrait hangs in the Law Library and the City Hall in full judicial robes—he would not have been much more surprised to have found one of the "brothers" sitting there to receive him.

He was the last Chancellor in New York, and is a real gentleman of the old school; his son, a youth of about seventy, told us his father studied with Bogert, the great lawyer who defended Judith Townsend in her suit to recover her great grandfather's property, 18 acres in New York below the Collect Pond, (Canal Street now.) Aaron Burr was counsel for the state or people. She lost the case as she had no title—but no one had when they first settled there. He said that Bogert said she was the smartest woman he ever met, and mastered the case perfectly.

Well—to return. As we entered the place a lady was getting in her carriage, I said "I hope we are not intruding, but I hear there are some old graves here, will you allow me to look at them?"

She replied "No one but Townsends are buried here."

I said "They are the ones I want to see, they are my ancestors"—just then the lady called out "Father, here is a lady who says she is a Townsend," and she led out the old Chancellor, who is over ninety years old; they received us as though we had been expected guests, and kept us talking Townsend, for almost an hour before we could come away.

Miss McCoun—she is about sixty—told me she had received from England a book called "The Genealogy of the Families of Norfolk," England; she said they—the Townsends—had intermarried with almost all the old families of Eng-

land, (they must be as prolific as their cousins this side of the water) that the 'three brothers' were sons of Sir Thomas or Roger Townsend (a direct ancestor of the Marquis Townshend) who had five sons—the eldest, the heir of course, the next, in the Army or Navy, I forget which—the three younger came to America in 1600 and something. John the oldest was a Barrister, who married Elizabeth Montgomery or Montgomerie as it was spelled in the old times—who was a daughter of one of the old Colonial Governors, and who turned Quaker, so he gave up the law." That accounts for the Townsends being fined for "harboring Quakers." Oh, ye women! so to go back again—after we had received the Chancellor's hospitality—the young man who is a retired lawyer, took us to the graves, which are on a rise of ground in front of the house, or on one side, rather, (the lawn runs down to the river). They were almost covered by trees and underbrush or shrubbery, but—there they were—the "Three Brothers," we had to scrape the moss off one headstone to see the inscription, the stone was cut or hewn out of solid granite, so rough and strange—that one was Richard Townsend, the youngest—the inscription—"buried 10 m ye 1687"—we would not remove the time honored covering from the others, it seemed like sacrilege; no one has been buried there for years.

I stood and dreamed awhile, then stooped and gathered some leaves, (I will send you some), then we went to see the "great English Elms," which John 1st sent home to England for—they are almost or quite as large around as the "big walnut tree," but oh, so tall and majestic, (they are not at all like the Elms of New Haven)

They stand close by the old original site, though nothing remains but what might have been a celler; the Chancellor remembers when it fell down, it is on the lawn also—the present house or mansion stands on and is a part of the house John 1st or his wife built for their son Henry of whom we are direct descendants. Then Mr. McCoun took us to see the rock on which George Fox preached, it stands on the lawn also in a grove of trees—the same grove that some Townsend was fined 20 lbs. for allowing the Quakers to hold forth in, so says the History of Long Island. I brought a piece of the rock home also.

After thanking the McCouns for their kind reception, I asked them if they knew anything of the Weeks family of Oyster Bay?

Oh, said Miss McCoun, I suppose you are a descendant of that Phebe Weeks who was a great belle, and who married her cousin a Townsend, that I have heard my mother speak of. They moved across the Sound, over in the "wilderness," and she was not very happy."

I said I was from Westchester Co.

Yes, I can direct you to the house where she was born and married from—it is still in the Weeks family. We must drive she said, about two miles to the east end of the town, close by where now is the steamboat landing.

I said we have a friend Mr. Theodore Roose-

velt who has one of the Weeks places for the summer."

That is the very one she said, you'll know it by the high Greek or Corinthian columns in front (but I doubt if our grandmother ever saw those imposing looking columns as they have quite a modern effect) the grounds are very fine and command a fine view of the Bay.

There are lots of Townsends living round there, also. They say—"there is not a family in Oyster Bay, good or bad, that is not in some way connected with the Townsends."

Copy of a letter from Caroline Wilson (daughter of John Townsend, N. Y. State Senator, and sister of Mrs. Dorinda Hyatt) to Rev. Dr. Israel Leander Townsend, then residing in Washington, D. C.

WHITE PLAINS Aug. 26th, 1896

MY DEAR COUSIN

Since I received your last letter, you will observe by the date that I have moved to White Plains to be near as you will readily imagine, my dear Eloise, and you will be interested to hear I have strong hopes of having her with me on the first of October.

During my nomadic wanderings, this treasure I send you has been packed away, and having just excavated it, and if you have not already a copy, instantly thought how you would value it.

Our great grandmother was a remarkable woman, of high intellect and imbued with great piety. My father has told me how on her death bed, the house and grounds were filled with the neighbors and friends listening to her exhortations, and you will see how she loved her son, our grandfather.

You know our grandfather was born at No. 1 State Street opposite the Bowling Green, where they lived in the winter, and in the summer, at Oyster Bay. He was extravagant, I should say—kept his yellow panelled coach and never wore his black silk stockings after they were washed; was no business man (his descendants have inherited that) got rid of all valuable property in New Jersey and passed his old age in Oyster Bay.

Now if you have already a copy, there is no harm done—cousin Elizabeth I think had the original letter given her by our grandfather.

My mother and I took tea in the grand old house in State Street. Mrs. Isiah Townsend's daughter of Albany introduced me to Mrs. Lawrence Mickle to whom the house had descended through her mother Mary Townsend, a cousin of your father and mine. It is now a warehouse, a fortune in itself.

I am very fond of Genealogy, and should keep on to a tiresome length I fear had not my paper given out.

With much love

Your cousin

CAROLINE.

I intended describing the State Street mansion. We took tea in the immense hall with fire

places; a circular grand stair case up from the center, winding—a gallery running round at the top, on which the chambers opened.

The tea service was massive and had been brought from England. How everything passed from our branch, simply because grandfather would not remain in Oyster Bay—but as I understand it—it was grandmother,—the *Weeks temper!*"

NOTE.—The "treasure" referred to in the foregoing letter was the copy of a letter from Sarah Townsend to her son at North Castle. Her maiden name was Wright, and her mother's was Rhodes, daughter of Rhodes, youngest son of the Duke of Rhodes, who was banished from England for drinking a health to the Duke of Monmouth, pretender to the British throne.

The heading of the letter—

"Written from Oyster Bay, March ye 10 Day, 1769."

Copy of a letter addressed to Rev. Dr. Israel Leander Townsend, by Andrew, son of Daniel Townsend, whose great-grandfather, he says, was Sheriff for Westchester Co., and drove about in his coach, bearing the Townsend coat-of-arms on its panels.

Mr. Townsend still resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN E. D., June 14th, 1884.

Rev. Dr. Townsend

Dear Sir,

I wish to gain some information about the Townsend coat of arms—this part of the family having been trying to find some trace of it.

There were three brothers who came from England in 1630, and the oldest brother brought a coat of arms made from his father's in England.

Their father was Lord Townsend living on the Manchester Highway—this coat of arms was handed down from one generation to another, until my father came in possession of it.

We had it in 1849 but since then we can find no trace of it, but we have a history of the "Three Brothers" and their descendants, which has a coat of arms on the title page of the book.

Hearing that you have a coat of arms, would you please give me a description of it, to see if it is the same as ours.

Remaining yours truly

ANDREW TOWNSEND

407 North Second Street, Brooklyn E. D.

Extract from a letter of Captain Charles Hervey Townsend, of New Haven, to Hon. John D. Townsend, of New York, upon the occasion of forwarding to the latter views of Raynham Hall, which Captain Townsend had procured of Marquis Townshend, while in England.

"NEW HAVEN 3d. October 1874

DEAR SIR

I have just sent off sets of "Raynham" views.

. . . My wife has made me a present of a fine boy, weight 9 pounds, and we have named him after his maternal grandfather, Henry Hotchkiss, his surname Townshend out of a compliment to our noble cousins who have often requested me to add the h to my name.

I have just received most interesting letters from Lady Townshend and her daughter Lady Audrey Howard the wife of the son of the Earl of Suffolk.

Lady Audrey will probably be Countess of Suffolk and if her father in law's cousin should not leave an heir, she will be Dutchess of Norfolk.

. . . . She writes—"You will observe I have spelled your name from habit with an h which I dare say you will excuse me for, but I hope some day you will do the same."

The Dowager Marchioness writes, she "considers my effort to print a memorial of *our family*, most praiseworthy, and will send photographs of all of the family portraits she can." They seem much pleased with their American cousins.

My wife joins with kindest regards to all your family.

Yours in haste

CHARLES H. TOWNSEND.

Extract from a letter of Mrs. Charles Hervey Townsend, of 234 Church Street, New Haven, to Margaret Townsend Tagliapietra.

"NEW HAVEN Oct. 21st, 1907.

MY DEAR M<sup>ME</sup>. TAGLIAPIETRA:

I regret that I must begin my letter with apologies for not having answered your letter before.

I should only be too glad to aid you in the Townsend and Townshend family. I have never seen any interior views of Raynham Hall, and I doubt if there are any, in this country, at least.

My husband and myself were entertained there in 1873 by the Dowager Marchioness and Lady Audrey Townshend, now the wife of Sir Redvers Buller.

I remember the large State Hall containing the valuable family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The bed room and bed in which Queen Anne slept while visiting at the Hall. The magnificent tapestries with the coats of arms. I particularly remember the old carved oaken chest which Queen Anne left behind her; I think that was the custom in those days. Within a few years, I have read in some history, of her visit to Raynham Hall.

All I know about the present Marquis since his visit to us in 1902, is what I read in the papers at the time of his marriage. I knew him then, quite well; he was well educated and bright in many ways, his letters were always well written and well expressed; . . . . I think his mother is still living or I should have heard of her death.

I am quite well and living quietly with my son Henry, who is a lawyer. My son Raynham is

now first house surgeon in Roosevelt Hospital, N. Y. He completes his duties there in January, when I hope to have him back in New Haven to practice his profession.

I make rare visits to New York, but some time I hope to see you and your mother again. It would give me great pleasure to see you in New Haven. With kindest regards, I remain very sincerely,  
MARY H. TOWNSHEND.

Copy of note from John James Dudley Stuart Townshend, Bart. and 6th Marquis and Viscount Townshend of Raynham, County Norfolk, and of Tamworth Castle, Warwickshire, England, to Mrs. John D. Townsend and her daughters, Mdme. Townsend Tagliapietra, of New York City.

"HOLLAND HOUSE,

"New York City, May 5th, 1902

"The Marquis Townshend presents his compliments to Mrs. John D. Townsend and Mme. Tagliapietra and thanks them very much for the kind invitation just received, and deeply regrets having missed the invitation during his stay in Chicago.

"It will give him much pleasure if he may come on Wednesday the 7th to luncheon at 1.30 if that day and hour will be equally agreeable to Mrs. John D. Townsend and Mme. Tagliapietra.

"Lord Townshend is engaged during the rest of his time until Thursday when he goes to visit Captain and Mrs. Townshend at New Haven for a few days previous to his return to England."

From the N. Y. Herald, Thursday, May 8th, 1902.

"Mrs. John D. Townsend and her daughter, Mdme. Tagliapietra, entertained the Marquis Townshend at luncheon yesterday at their residence, No. 343 West 34th Street. Mr. Clarence L. Collins, Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, his host, Signor Tagliapietra and Mr. Arthur Burr were among the gentlemen to meet the Marquis Townshend, who is obliged to shorten his visit to America in the order to be in England in time for the Coronation."

A note to Mrs. John D. Townsend and Mme. Tagliapietra, from Lady Audrey Buller, in acknowledgment of sympathy extended on the death of her husband.

"DOWNES CREDITON, DEVONSHIRE, June 5, 1908.

"Lady Audrey Buller is greatly touched by the expression of sympathy from Mrs. John D. Townsend and Mme. Tagliapietra, and by their high appreciation of Sir Redvers."

EXTRACTS FROM MALCOLM TOWNSEND BOOK.  
TOWNSEND—TOWNSHEND.

"The Scallop or Escallops shell is an old and popular charge of honorable bearing, having been assumed by the Pilgrims on their return from the Holy Land; it was adopted as their badge in expeditions to and from the holy places, the shells being originally used as articles to dip water from streams, subsequently worn on their hats and hoods in worked or sketched reliefs, soon becoming a distinguishing mark. Pope Alexander the Fourth forbade the use of them to all except the pilgrims who were truly noble. The Escallops is the emblem of St. James of Compostella, which led to its being the sign of a pilgrim.

(Give me my scallop shell of quiet,  
My staff of faith to walk upon)"

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

FROM BURKE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HERALDRY.

"Townshend, (Raynham, Marquess Townshend). Az. a chev. erm. betw. three escallops ar.

*Crest.* A stag ppr. Supporters, Dexter a stag sa., Sinister a greyhound ar.

*Motto.* Haec generi incrementa fides.

\* \* \* \* \*  
REFERENCE TO RAYNHAM HALL, NORFOLK,  
ENGLAND.

The Hall is a stately edifice about one hundred feet square, built of red brick, by Sir Roger Townshend, Bart., in 1630, after plans of England's Court architect, Inigo Jones.

The "old Mansion" of the Townsends, built of Roman brick and surrounded by a moat, is still to be seen as a picturesque ruin in the Park near Raynham Lake.

\* \* \* \* \*

Raineham or Reineham, as it is wrote in the book of Domesday, takes its name from being seated near a running stream of water or river.

BLOOMFIELD'S NORFOLK.

*Arms.*

*Azure*; A chevron ermine, between three escallops argent. (On a blue shield, a chevron ermine between three silver escallops.)

In Burke's description of the arms, he includes the *Crest*.

*Crest.*

A Stag, passant; proper.

*Motto.*

Haec Generi Incrementa Fides (Faith gave these honors to our race; or Ennobled for our fidelity.)



















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