



Cynthia Adaline Gordon (Oakley) (1842-1926)

Cynthia was the youngest of seven children of Alexander Gordon, Sr. (1798-1875) and Cynthia Howard Godfrey (1802-1859) whose brother Captain Alexander "Aleck" Gordon (1838-1863) died in the Civil War. The following 47 pages are images of her original supporting narrative, written in 1902, for her 1909 admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). She went on to be regent of one of the Wisconsin DAR Chapters. She and husband, Franklin Waterman "Frank" Oakley (Major in Civil War, lost an arm at Rappahannock Station) did not have children but her genealogical work provided the basis for several descendants of her family to join the DAR and SAR.

NOTE: The first eleven pages are un-numbered and with pages 12-47 numbered 2-37 but are in the sequence on file in the original document copied at DAR Constitutional Hall in Washington DC by David Crow in the 1980s.

Having been politely, but decidedly, informed by our respected Regent, that all who enter here must show cause for being here, by recalling from the dim misty past some long since defunct Ancestor, to bear testimony to their fitness for membership in this distinguished body, I will do the best I can, however reluctant I may feel, to obey the mandate. First of all, let me say that but for our Regent I possibly never should have been here at all, and quite likely never have known that I had any Ancestors, which would seem to me, now that I have made their acquaintance and find them on the whole a decent sort of people, a calamity; for this I certainly owe her a debt of gratitude.

This search for unknown Ancestors is a very hazardous and not knowing what may come forth. Having lost both my parents rather early in life, and before it became fashionable to have Ancestors, or to talk about them if you had, I cannot recall ever hearing the subject discussed in our family. Grandparents I had none at all, so far as my own memory goes, save one for-bear, and that was my Grandmother Godfrey, and although I can still recall her pleasant chubby face and white cap, I remember but one incident in our mutual lives--that of sitting at her feet one day long and patiently, while she combed and braided my hair into a very tight pig-tail in the back, then ironing out my hair ribbon on the stove pipe she added insult to injury by moistening the tips of her fingers in her mouth and smoothing back the unruly locks on my forehead-, an act for which I never forgave, and which as you see I

remember in malice to this day, to my disgrace, for I know Grandmother Godfrey was one of the noblest and best of women. I must have been a very young child when this incident occurred, for it was at my birthplace in Crono, Maine, and my father moved to Wisconsin with his family before my fourth year. I think the memory of this event has all my life made me very cautious in my treatment of children, for they never forget a kindness or an injury.

Well, when invited to become a member of the D. A. R., this old Grandmother was the only Ancestor I could recall, and I felt very sure she never fought in the American Revolution although she may have come off conqueror in many a domestic battle. Upon investigation however, I found there really were others, and those of the opposite sex, who did good and valiant service for their country.

Just here I beg leave to diverge a little from the subject in question while I relate something in regard to my dear father, who was for many years during his residence in Maine Captain of a Militia Company, but never saw active service as it was in time of peace. He brought with him, however, to his Western home his Captain's uniform and epaulrttes; these latter were very gorgeous ponderous affairs, covered with gilt and trimmed with bullion fringe, the admiration and delight of my brother Aleck and myself, and a never ending source of amusement they were to us. Many were the funny stories my father told us of his military experiences, of the General Musters and gingerbread drills, and then sometimes placing us in line, each with a stick for a gun, and standing in front of us with a very military bearing he would drill

his little soldiers, calling out "heels together"; and what a time we would have getting those four heels straight, then "heads up, eyes front, right foot, left foot, forward march", and off we would go proud as peacocks-- my father seeming to enjoy the fun quite as much as we. This led to our playing soldier in good earnest. As I write I can see before me the little squad: My brother with the ponderous epaulettes hooked into the collar of his little jacket dangling down over his diminutive shoulders, his toy sword by his side, and the air of a Brigadier General at least, while I being only a girl could not expect to be an officer, so fell in line with a stick for a gun as high private, very proud indeed to be the tail of so grand a kite. Then with right foot, left foot, forward march, off we would go through the house or yard, apparently bringing consternation to the inhabitants, for they looked dreadfully scared when we appeared. Ah! Those were halcyon days, and little did we dream in our childish innocence that one day the little boy soldier would be a real soldier, and on the altar of his country lay down his precious life, or that the little girl soldier would one day be the wife of a real soldier who would give years of his life and his strong right arm in defense of his country; so mercifully does an overruling Providence veil the future from his children. Pardon this digression, and I will resume the subject of my genealogy.

Having climbed to the top of my Ancestral tree, and taken a survey of all its branches, The Richmonds, the Reeds, the Godfreys, Walkers, Rankins, Deanes, and Rogers, all more or less distinguished, in order to decide by whose reflected light I would

choose to shine, my mind turns more favorably and lovingly toward Major Richard Godfrey than any other, first because he was an honorable and distinguished soldier and gentleman, but I suspect the chief attraction to be in the name of Godfrey, which was the family name of my Mother, and one that has come down to us for many generations.

Richard Godfrey, the first or earliest of this race, to whom I can trace genealogically, settled in Taunton, Mass., where he had lands. He was there and possessing real estate at that place as early as 1652. He had three sons and three daughters. I claim descent from his eldest son, Richard Godfrey, Jr., who was born in Taunton March 23rd, 1711. Married Theodora Dean of the same city. He died in 1792 at the age of 82. The Godfrey family was one of the most distinguished families in Bristol County, numbering among its members Judges, Clergymen, Physicians and several Officers of the continental Army, as also others well known in the politics of Bristol County. Major Godfrey Jr., rendered distinguished services for his country as Capt. in Col. Ruggles' Regiment in 1755, and afterwards as Major in Col. Doty's Regiment in 1758, these expeditions being in the French and Indian Wars. Later on in life he was Selectman and Member of Taunton Committee of Safety in 1775 & '76.

Major Godfrey had a large family of thirteen children, and the names are so characteristic of the times I will give them: Richard, John, Joseph, Ezra, Job, Seth, Ard, Koz, Theodora, Prudence and Bathsheba. The seventh son Ard was my great-grandfather.

Ard is a complete bible name. He was the son of Bela-Numbers 26-40 Gen 46-21. This peculiar name of Ard has stuck to our family

ever since, but is about to become extinct, the last Ard Godfrey, an uncle, having died some years ago in Minneapolis. The last one bearing the name today is my brother John Ard Gordon, of Omaha, Nebraska.

In the preamble of Major Godfrey's will he states: "being bound unto his Majesty's service (George 2nd) and not knowing whether it may please God to spare my life to return home, I therefore bequeath", &c., but I am only interested in the following paragraph, wherein he alludes to my grandfather: "I give to my son Seth Godfrey and to my son Ard Godfrey and to their heirs and assigns forever all my land at Three Mile River so-called, to be equally divided between them for quantity and for quality, and each of them to join to the road that leadeth to Pole Plain so-called and also to join to the said river, so that each will have an equal benefit thereof. Witness my hand &c., Richard Godfrey."

There has been handed down to us a journal kept by Major Godfrey's son who was a soldier in the expedition. He delivered the book to Major Godfrey September 24th 1755. I will read a few extracts from this diary as they may be interest, having been written a century and a half ago.

"A Journal of the March of Capt. Richard Godfrey's Company.

June ye 6 Day Met and Mustered upon taunton Common.

June ye Eighteenth Met Again took out Snapsacks &c.

June ye 19: at twelve a Clock Marched from Taunton And went on Board at Bartley, at four a Clock Saled for Newport arrived their at nine in the Evening.

June ye 20. Saled from Newport at Six a clock and two

minutes.

June ye 25 Entered Through Hell Gates Five Minutes Before Twelve a clock And arrived at the City of New York Five Minutes Before one a'clock and ankered.

June ye 27 At 7:12 a Clock Saled from Newk for albany.

June ye 28, Sailing up to albany Their came a smart squal of wind with Rain and we came to anker where the clouds Broke upon the Mountains (at six a clock) which are Called the Blew Mountains.

July ye 8: At 11 o'clock 30 Men of Capt. Godfrey's fet out for a Scout with Many of other Companies 110 in all Marched up the River 16 Miles Lodged all night.

July ye 9 Traveled till Nine o'clock set Down Eat and Drink'd then Marched up said River till we come to Salatogue Where the fort was burnt Many of ye Men got Weary and Returned Back 30: or more the Rest Marched up the River 1: mile and waded through to the East side one of the poilets Shot Down a Stear and he was all Eat By the Soldiers.

July ye 13: Set up our tents at Colonel Scilers: After th that a Sermon preached by ye Chaplen: from Pfalm 144. 10.

July: 14: Bay Regiments Mustered and passed Revue Before Sheirly And Johson."

Note: "Fiske's American Revolution" speaks of General Shirley being Commander-in-Chief of all the American forces at this time. Previous to this he had been Governor of Massachusetts for fifteen years.

"July ye 27 Mr. Williams preached from Numbers 31: ye 6 first Verses.

Upon the 15; or 16 of July John Lawrence was taken with a great fever to Go Home so was of and on till the 20 Day then he went of from us (in the Morning Not Bidding us fairwell) Down to Col. Ruggles to Git off, Confessing he thought their was not a nother Such Coward in the Company So He Gat Liberty to go home with promising to wear a wooded Sword and we saw him no more.

Auguft ye 1:1755. We took up our Tents and Marched up the River again at Eleven o Clock and within a mile Came to Very Bad falls Where we had to Draw up Every Battooe over a ladder for four Rods and Gat five Miles that Day By sun Down and Pitched our tents on the East Side of the River.

Auguft ye 2: We lay at the foot of Very Bad falls So that Day was employed in unloading Drawing the Battooes over the falls, and carting the provision in waggons that day we got But Half a mile. Some Moved their tents But we moved Not Ours.

Auguft:ye:14: Jeneral Jonfon Arrived at the fort. The Same Day Colonel Titcomb's Regiment Got up to this New fort and the Remainder of Colonel Williams Regiment and the Remainder of Conecticut forces Gat up the fame Day.

August ye 24: Sum Men that went to Clear Roads killed 103 Rattle Snakes.

Auguft ye 31; Being ye Sabbath their Grew Difcontentment Very Much in Col. Ruggles Rigement By Reafon of Being Shortened for Bred and Not having No Rum for 5 Days, and When it Came the Soldiers Could Not have their Back allowance, Wherefor it Grue So Warm that Sept: ye 1: Early in the morning 31: Men of one Compang Swong their Packs Marched to the Colonels tent asked for their Allowance

being answered by Ruggles he that Led the Band Said Clubb your fire locks and so Marched of openly. Soon after they were Sent after By a considerable Number. After this the Regiments were called to Arms and Colonel Ruggles Made a Speech to his Regiment. And the Brought Back those that fled By a little afternoon all were Examined and Cleared But Five 2, Sergt 2 Corpls 1 Soldr.

Now when the Battle Began on ye 8 Sept 1755 these 5 Prisoners set at Liberty and the Sergt that led of the Men was killed in Action.

Sept. ye. 1: There went out some Nattoes in the Lake for Discovery, and when they came in at Night they said they Discovered an Army Within a few Miles, then a Double Guard was set and all upon our watch and at Eleven o Clock one of the Sebtrys fired a gun and Cryed Indians. Whereupon all arofs to arms Immediately Expecting to Ingage in a few Minutes But it Proved a false alarm and Blew Over.

Sabbath Day September ye 7: Their Went out a Scout of Moholks to se off they Could not Discover an Enemy Coming upon them and they Returned at Evening and said they Discovered a Great Number of Battoes and an Army of French and Indians Making Towards our Camp. All were Called to Arms and Charged to Be upon their Watch for their own safty.

Well On ye 8 Sept. Early in the Morning Hearing the Wagons were Befet By ye Enemy They Sent Men out of Every Rigement Near a Thousand in all, and Marched about 3 or 4 miles towards Fort Lymon and they were attackt By Two or three Thousand French and Indians, and about Eleven o clock The Battle was wormly Given

on Booth sides and Many were slain on Booth sides at ye first But the French Being More that Dubble in Number Our men were obliged to retreat Towards the Camp, ~~never~~ the Lefts our men fit Bravely on the Retreat and thus we heard the Guns Continually going off till our men had gat into the Camp, then they stayed at home had Placed themfelves Behind old trees that they Had fallen all around the camp and ye French and indiens Follwoed thofe that Retreated Very Furiously within gun shot of thofe that Lay behind the Logs Whopeing and Shouting as if they had made fure of all. Then thofe that Lay Behind the Logs Gave them a Brisk Volley and the Artillery Played Very Smart and Did Good Execution, fo they were imediately Stopped from Coming in upon our Camp. But they fought Bold and Brave till after four Oclock. Never was their a Minuts fpace Between the Suns But for the Moft Part Roared of like whole Volows. And then the french Retired and our Men perfued fome ways from the Camp and Drove their Foes and Stript the slain, and when the French had Gat to the Place where ye Battle Began; 200: Men from fort limon Came on them Very furiously and Cut them Down faft and made them flee and took there powder from them and come in London to the Camp with Packs as Much as they Could Bring in the Evening with Shouting for the Victory and ye Spoil. And wee took The French General and Brought him into our Camp wounded. Gave him good Quarter, Dreifed his wounds. Besides that they took Twenty-four Captives, after ye Battle was over ye A. D. Camp Came in and offered him felf Prifoner. Now The officers that went of Coll. Ruggles Rigt. Were Capt. Gilbert, Capt. Kyes, Capt Godfrey, Capt. Roblfon, Livt. Williams, Lievt Nixfon, Lievt. Stebbins, Ensign Tisdell, Ensign Brintnol, Ensign Rice. And their fell of thofe officers

Capt. Gilbert, Capt. Kyes, Lievt. Williams, Ensign Tisdal, Ensign Brintnol. These feel Where the Battle Began.

Little if anything more of general interest appears in this ancient journal or diary, as the writer records the fact that Capt. Richard Godfrey was promoted to the office of Major, and that he delivered to Major CG the book, Sept. 24th 1755.

Madison, Wisconsin, November 12, 1902.

Respectfully.

WALKER FAMILY.

I, "Widow" Walker of Rehoboth, Mass., was one of the first purchasers and proprietors of Rehoboth, and one of the company who settled there. Her name is on the list of those who, in 1643, gave in the value of their estates, for a pro rata division of the lands. Hers was \$50. When and from whence she came to New England and where she died, are not known. She was the mother of James and Philip Walker and of Sarah who married John Tisdall.

II. James Walker, was born in England about 1619 or '20, but in what place is not known. He first appears in Taunton in 1643. He was propounded to take up his freedom June 6, 1649, and admitted freeman June 4, 1650. He married (1) Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of Elizabeth (Parker) and William Phillips, and (2) Sarah Rew, widow of Edward Rew, one of the ancient settlers of proprietors of Taunton. James and his wife Elizabeth are buried in the Walker graveyard on the bank of the Taunton river in the South part of the town.

He was chosen deputy of Taunton, Oct. 1659. In 1671 he, a member of the council, was sent to King Philip to require his presence at a council on Sep. 13, and in 1675-6, was on the committee to distribute land to the soldiers in Philip's war.

He was constable in 1652; surveyor, 1672; one of the "select men", 1666, 7, 8, 9, and 80, ---8 Years.

He was elected deputy to the Plymouth Court, 16 Years, viz.: 1654, 7, 8, 9, 80, 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 70, 1, 6, 7, 9.

He was a member of the Com. (composed of 10 of the leading citizens in the Colony.) to take the Treasurer's account in 1664, 7, 8, and 70.

He was a Member and Chairman of the Town "Councell of Warr", 1667, 75 & '. These councils were elected in time of war, and the most efficient men of the town were appointed, as in Plymouth, the Gov. Capt. Bradford, in Rehoboth, Capt. Willett. He was also one of the "Councell of Warr" for Plymouth Colony, in 1658, 61, 71, 81, and associated with its most energetic and sagacious men. In 1681, the Council consisted of Capt. Nathaniel Thomas, Capt. Josiah Standish, Capt. Jonathan Sparrow, Lieut. Joseph Laythorpe, Lieut. Eph'm Morton, Lieut. John Thacher, Ensign Mark Eames, Cornet Rob't Studson, Sec'y Nath'l Morton, Mr. James Walker.

From the records now given, we conceive of him as a man of more than ordinary intelligence, judicious in council, energetic in action, steadfast in integrity sagacious, public-spirited, benevolent and alive to the secular and religious prosperity of the Colony. Surpassed by none of the town in his contributions for the ministry, and in the number and continuance of civil trusts, he needed no heraldic distinctions, he transmitted none. Worthy of remembrance and honor by those of his name and lineage, yet he is an honor to them, only as they strive to emulate his usefulness, and reproduce his virtues and his piety.

III. James Walker, b. 1645-6, D. June 22, 1718 Aged 72 Years. He married Bathsheba Brooks, Dau. of Gilbert of Rehoboth. "He was constable in Taunton in 1689, and admitted to freedom in 1689. He had 50 acres

of land laid out for him, near Wm. Hack's line. The lot began at So. Purchase line, and run North, 2 points.
(ProP. Rec.)

In 1697 there was graunt to him of "50 acres on the west syde of Three Mile river, below the brook that runs into it, below John Hodges' lot".

He lived at the Weir, in Taunton, where Col. Israel Dean, late of T. lived, and where the road from the Weir, to Dighton, leaves the river and turns west, towards the Presbrey brook.

It is conjectured, that the following graunt refers to this James, because the father would have been calld Mr. James Walker.

"Libertie is granted by the Court, vnto James Walker, of Taunton, to keep at ordinary att Taunton, and for that end, that hee be prouided of all necessaries for that purpose, and that he keep good order in his house, that, soe no damage acrew vnto any respecting the pmises". 1679, Plym. Col. Rec. vol. 6. 15th page.

(From memorials of the Walkers of the old Plymouth Colony. By J. B. R. Walker. Northampton, 1861, pp. 15, 17, 21.)

Reed Family.

The name of the ancestor of the Reed family, of Topsham and Harpswell, has not been ascertained, but the family is of Irish decent. Three brothers, David, John and William, settled in Topsham about 1731.

David Reed M. Anna Rogers (the sister of John who was the father of Hugh). He lived on what is known as the Willis Sprague farm. He was licensed May 26, 1761 by the Court of Sessions, as in an inholder, and also in 1762, '63, '64, '66, '67 and in 1771, as a retailer, and again as an inholder in 1772, '73 and '74. He was a lieutenant, under Capt. Actor Patten, at the Penobscot expedition, and was captain in 1783. He was one of the committee of Correspondance and Safety in 1776, '81, and '83. He was removed to the Penobscot about 1790, and was one of the earliest settlers of Stillwater. He is said to have built the first mills there. Ch. were Deina, B. July 12, 1760; Mary, b. July 8, 1762; Margaret b. Aug. 20, 1769; Anna, b. July 22, 1766; David, b. Mch. 7, 1769.

(From History of Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell, Me. By G. A. & H. W. Wheeler. Boston, 1878. pp. 849-850.)

RANKIN FAMILY.

In the History of Londonderry, New Hampshire, it is stated that in 1722 (probably two years earlier) Hugh Rankin arrived at Londonderry with his family, from the country of Antrim in Ireland. He had nine daughters "distinguished for their personal appearance, and for their accomplishments". The youngest died young, but all the rest married. One, Joan, married November 17, 1721, in Londonderry, John Crombie, who came over about 1720. The date of this marriage shows that Rankin came over before 1722.

Another daughter married James Cochrane. "The eighth married a Mr. Rogers, who removed into the state of Maine, where their descendants still live".

Deane Family.

1. Walter, was born, according to Rev. S. Deane, in "Chard, Eng. between 1615 and 1620. If he was 21 one years old, as is probable, when he took the free-man's oath, he could not have been born later than 1617. Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D. D. has ascertained that he married a daughter of Richard Strong, ~~afterwards a Northamptonian~~, of Taunton, England, who came to New England with her brother Elder John Strong, afterwards of Northampton, in the Mary and John. We were before aware that Walter Deane and John Strong were brothers-in-law, as the former in two different deeds, dated 1691, calls the latter his "brother". His wife in 1693, was named Eleanor. She joins with him in making a conveyance, August 20th of that year, which is the latest date at which we can learn that either was living. Mr Deane was a tanner by trade.

Walter Deane was a Deputy to the Plymouth Court, 1640,... and selectman of Taunton, 1679 to 1686, inclusive. He was a prominent man in Town Affairs. When the Cape towns invited the inhabitants to come to them with their movable property for protection during Philip's War, Mr. Deane was one of the persons appointed to decline the invitation, and return thanks for their kindness.

2. Ezra, b. Oct. 14, 1680, was twice married. His wife Abigail survived. He was a physician, and resided in Taunton. His family was remarkable for its longevity. The following is an extract from a communication published in the Columbian Reporter, a newspaper

printed in Taunton, 1825. We know not the name of the writer. "Dr. Ezra Dean's children were: 1. Ezra, died at the age of 89 years; 2. Theodoar, 100; 3. Abijah, (Abigail?) 95; 4. Bethiah, 96; 5. Nehemiah, 90; 6. James, 90; 7. Seth, 88; 8. Solomon, 61; 9. Elkanah, 87; 10. William, now (1825) living, aged 94; 11. George 86; 12. Elisha 83; 13. Nathaniel, 25; 14. Esther, now (1825) living, aged 92; 15. Prudence, 80; 16. Stephen, 51; untied ages, 1307. Theodora Dean lived to see her children to the fifth generation, and was the mother of the late Dr. Job Godfrey, of Taunton, who was eminent in his profession for more than half a century.

(From Brief Memoirs of John and Walter Deane.

By William R. Deane. Boston, 1849. pp. 11-12, 15)

ROGERS FAMILY.

I. George Rogers.

According to the statements upon their respective gravestones in Dromore burying-ground in Phippsburg, George Rogers (1) died in Georgetown, near Phippsburg, October 30, 1743, ages eighty-one years; and Isabella his wife, died December 5, 1743, aged sixty-five years; this fixes 1662 and 1678 as the years of their births. The date of their marriage is not known; and while it is probable that her maiden name was Isabella McCobb, it is not certain; her children were cousins of James McCobb, but the maiden name of his mother is not known, and she

Tradition, supported by much evidence from other sources, has it that George Rogers (1) came to America with his whole family from Londonderry, or its immediate vicinity, in Ireland. They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians.

II. George and Isabella Rogers had the following children all born before they came to this country; of course there may have been others, who died young.

2. William, b. about 1702.
3. George, b. about 1704.
4. Patrick, b. about 1706.
5. Frances, b. about 1708.
6. Margaret, b. about 1710.
7. Beatrice, b. about 1717.

III. William Rogers (1) (George 2) was born in Ireland about 1702; he married Dinah Rankin daughter of Hugh Rankin of Londonderry, New Hampshire, born about 1710: she died February 15, 1749, aged thirty-nine years

he married in 1750 (published March 30, 1750), Ruth Gray. He died February 23, 1763, aged sixty-one, according to the inscription on his grave-stone in Dromore burying-ground, leaving his wife surviving.

Children, the first four born probably in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and the others in Georgetown.

8. George, b. in 1729.
9. Thomas, b. in 1731.
10. Jenny, b. June 25, 1733.
11. Hugh, b. in 1736.
12. Margaret, b. Feb'y 9, 1738.
13. Ann, b. May 6, 1741.
14. William, b. Oct. 11, 1743.
15. John, b. June 20, 1746.
By his second wife.
16. Robert, b. Apl. 10, 1752.

The will of William "Rodgers" of Georgetown, husbandman, dated March 15, 1760, proved May 11, 1763, states that he lived "on the eastern side of Waney gants marshes", and mentions wife Ruth, sons George, Thomas, Hugh, ("who has been the staff of my old age"), William, John and Robert; and daughters, Jean Kendal, Margaret Rodgers and Ann Reed; speaks of a plan of lands in the hands of "Brother McCobb"; and makes his wife and sons George and Hugh Executors; witnesses John Parker, James McCobb and George Rodgers. Ruth declined to serve as executrix. Lincoln Co. Prob. Records, p. 8.

1. Thomas Rogers came over in the Mayflower with his sons Joseph and John. He died early in the winter of 1621, of hardships in the new colony.

His birthplace, occupation and ancestry are unknown but he appears to have been "of the Leyden congregation". He was probable thirty or more as he has a son well grown in 1620. He was the 18th signer of the Mayflower compact.

2. John Rogers was born in England. He lived in Plymouth as early as 1638, and settled later in Duxbury. He was Representative in 1657. He married, April 16, 1638, Ann Churchman (probably a dau. of Hugh of Lynn) whom he survived. He died in 1692.

Children:

John, b. in 1640.
Abigail, born in 1642. m. John Richmond.
Anna.
Elizabeth.

In his will he gives to his daughter Abigail Richmond "that twenty shillings a year which is my due for four score acres of land which I sold to my two grandsons Joseph Richmond and Edward Richmond."

RICHMOND FAMILY.

1. Roaldus Musard de Richmond, one of the most powerful leaders who accompanied William the Conqueror into England.

2. Hasculfus Musard de Richmond held in Demesne Keddington and Chilworth, Oxfordshire, Stainbury Gloucestershire and other lordships at the time of the general survey.

3. Roaldus de Richmond, "Le Ennase", second Constable of Richmond Castle under Alan III, Earl of Richmond, seized of lands in Skeeby and Croft by the gift of King Henry, who likewise gave him the manor of Pickhall, etc., which he gave in marriage with his daughter to Jolanus de Neville. He was Lord of Burton, Aldborough and most of his uncle Emsart's lands (the first constable of Richmond) by grant of King Stephen. He founded an Abbey on his Manor of Easby in honor of St. Agatha, 1152, where he was buried. He married Graciana buried at St. Agatha's.

4. Sir Alan, fil Roald de Richmond, third Constable of Richmond Castle. In the first year of the reign of Richard I (1189), he owed the King two hundred marks for the custody of Richmond Castle; in the fourth year of the reign of Richard I (1193), he paid ten marks and owed one hundred and ninety; in the third year of the reign of Richard I, he was surity for Walter de Lasceles.

In the second year of the reign of John (1201, he gave the King three hundred marks and three palfreys to be Constable of Richmond Castle, to hold the same to himself and his heirs, of the king and his heirs, by good and lawful services. In the ninth year of the reign of John (1208) he gave the King two hundred marks and four palfreys to have the Castle of Richmond, of which he had been disseised, and to have the King's letters patent granting him military jurisdiction which the castle of Richmond ought to possess.

5. Sir Roald, fil Alan de Richmond, Knight, fourth Constable of Richmond Castle, to whom King John in 1208, gave the lands of William de Rollas, including the manors of Caldewell, Croft, Kipling, etc., with one mill and lands in Skeby which belonged to Harsculph fil Harsculph, who died with the king's enemies in Brittany, 1204. In the twenty-first year of the reign of Henry III (1237), he was summoned to answer the king by what right he held those manors, when he produced the letters patent of King Hohn, by which the same was garnted to him and his heirs forever. He entailed the manors of Burton Aldeburgh and Croft upon his son Roald, in the latter part of the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry III. (1240).

6. Alan, fil Roald Richmond de Croft, to whom his brother gave the manor of Burton, the third part of which, Sarra, who was the wife of Goscelyn Deyville, claimed as dower, in the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry III (1249); claimed lands in Roppele, Clareworth, Wurthington and Newland, County of Lincoln, in right of his wife, in the forty-third year of the reign

of Henry III (1259); was plaintiff in a plea of trespass, in the first year of the reign of Edward I (1272). He married Mathilda, dau. and co-heir of Peter de Goldington and consanguinea and co-heir of Simon de Roppele, Lord of Roppele, Co. Lincoln, living in the 28th year of Edward I. (1300).

7. Sir Roald, fil Alan Richmond de Croft to whom his uncle Roald fil Roald gave the manors of Caldwekk and Croft. He was defendant in a plea of dower in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Henry III. (1250) against whom Roald fil Roald de Richmond claimed the manor of Caldwell, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Henry III (1251); died in the forty-sixth year of the reign of Henry III (1262).

In Gale's "Honores de Richmond", this Sir Roald is said to have been the son of Sir Roaldus de Richmond, fifth constable, brother to Alan fil Roald de Croft.

He married Isabella, dau. and heir of Robert fil Osanna de Langthwayt by Isabella his wife.

8. Eudo de Richmond had possession in Stayn-wriggis, County of York, as appears by "reg. Honores de Richmond".

9. Elyas de Richmond was living during the time of Edward III, 1327-1377.

10. Elyas de Richmond was living during the time of Edward III and Richard II, 1327-1399.

Richard de Richmond (brother of Elyas de Richmond). Upon Richard and Elizabeth, his wife,

William de Burgh entailed the manor of Burgh, near Catterick, County York, in the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward III (1350). Richard and Elizabeth de Richmond have free warren in Burgh, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Edward III, 1360. He married Elizabeth, dau. of William de Burgh, Lord of Burgh.

11. Thomas de Richmond was living in the time of Richard II, Henry IV and Henry V. (See Inquisition post mortem, etc.)

12. William de Richmond assumed the name of Webb upon his marriage, about 1430, and quartered the Webb arms. He was mentioned as of Yorkshire in Herald's "Visitation of Gloucester", 1682-1683, p. 195. He lived at Draycott, Wilts. He married Alice, dau. and heiress of Thomas Webb of Draycott, Wilts, by Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Nicholas, by Jane, dau. of Nicholas St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, Wilts.

13. William Richmond alias Webb of Stewkley Grange, Bucks County. He married Joan, dau. of John Ewen of Draycott, who survived her husband. Arms sable, a fesse between two fleurs de lis, or, a crescent for diff.

14. William Richmond alias Webb, of Stewkley, Bucks County, and Over-Wroughton, Wilts, had \$22 per annum, in land of the County of Wilts, 1565. In Aubrey's Wills, p. 368, it is stated that "There was a grant of Church land (in Wroughton) by the Crown to William Richmond alias Webb, in the thirty-second year of the reign of Henry VIII (1541)". The Webb family had

lands in Rudlow, Sherston and Magna; and in the twenty-second year of the reign of Elizabeth, a grant of land in Bishoptown or Bushton was made to William Webb. In Aubrey's Wills, p. 153 says: "The Baskett family disappeared about 1576, when they sold their estate at Lydiard-Millicent to William Richmond alias Webb. After one hundred and thirty-eight years, the Webbs sold it in 1714 to Sir John Askew". Regarding Stewkley Grange Jone's "Index" contains the following note: "De manibus Reginae amovendis de Manerio de Stewkeley Grange, et alias, in Comitatus Bucks et Wilts ac William Webb. Arm. Liberandis. Michaelis Recorda, 8. Eliz. Rotulo 110 (1566)". He bought lands in Chiseldon and Over-Wroughton, Wilts, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Henry VIII (1545) of Sir Edward Baynton. He married Dorothy, dau. of John Lymings of Notts County,. First wife. Second wife was Marjory, dau. of John Choke, Esq of Shalborne, Wilts.

15. Edmond Richmond alias Webb, Esq. of Denvord (Durnford), Wilts, was living in 1575. (Book G. 3, 107 Herald's College.) He had four sons and three daughters, all unmarried in 1575. His death is not recorded at Durnford. He was probably ancestor of the Richmond-Webbs of Lydiard-Millicent, Wilts. He married Mary, dau. of Robert Weare, alias Brown, of Marlborough.

16. Henry Richmond alias Webb. His second son was living, unmarried, in 1575 (G. 3, 107 Herald's Office.) He lived at Christian-Malford, Wilts; was married four times and had twenty-five children, according to a letter written by Oliffe Richmond of Ashton-

keynes, (1679-1757) to Rev. Silvester Richmond of Walton.

17. John Richmond, eldest son; was an officer of distinction during the civil wars.

(From Richmond Family, 1549-1896. By Joshua B. Richmond, Bost. 1897. pp. ix to xiv.)

1. John Richmond, the emigrant, was born in 1594; he came to America from Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire England. He probably left England about 1635, and was one of the purchasers of Taunton in 1637. Undoubtedly he was married before he came to this country, but neither the name of his wife, the date of their marriage nor the date of her death has been found. He was away from Taunton much of his life,--- through the records he is known to have been at Newport and other places,--- but he returned to Taunton and died there March 20th, 1664, aged seventy.

Children:

John, born, about 1627.
Edward, born about 1632.
Sarah, born about 1638.
Mary, born about 1639.

He was one of the Commissioners for Newport, of the Court of Commissioners, held at Portsmouth in 1656. He owned six shares in the original purchase of Taunton in 1637. John Richmond was one of the older men of the settlement of Taunton. His name does not appear in the list of males (able to bear arms) in 1643; he was in Rhode Island in 1655, and it is probable that he was there at that time or in England. He took the oath of fidelity in Taunton before 1640. The family were large land owners in the easterly part of the town,

and gave to a village in that section the name of Richmondtown, which it still bears.

2. John Richmond (John 1) was born about 1627 before his father came to this country. He married Abigail Rogers, daughter of John Rogers of Duxbury, born in 1641. He died October 7, 1715, aged eighty-eight, and she, August 1, 1727, aged sixty-six. Both are buried in Taunton Mass.

Children:

Mary, born June 2, 1654 in Bridgewater.
 John, b. June 6, 1656, in Bridgewater.
 Thomas, b. February 2, 1659, in Newport R. I.
 Susanna, b. Nov. 4, 1661, in Bridgewater.
 Joseph, b. Dec. 8, 1663, in Taunton.
 Edward, b. Feb. 8, 1665, in Taunton.
 Samuel, b. Sept. 23, 1668, in Taunton.
 Sarah, b. Feb. 26, 1671 in Taunton.
 John, b. Dec. 5, 1673, in Taunton.
 Abigail, b. Feb. 26, 1679, in Newport R. I.
 Ebenezer, b. May 12, 1676, in Newport R. I.

There is no specific authority for the statement that he had a wife before Abigail Rogers; but the inscription upon her grave-stone makes her age eighty-six at her death, August 1, 1727; that would fix her birth at 1641; so she would have been only thirteen years when Mary was born. Deeds of the land of John Rogers show that Joseph Richmond was the son of Abigail. It is probable that John Richmond had a previous wife, who died in 1662, and that he married Abigail Rogers early in 1663.

John Richmond and James Walker were appointed to buy land of Indians, 1672. He was of Town Council February 29, 1675-6, also in 1690. There is a deed of John Richmond conveying to his son John for \$400, his house-lot and dwelling house, "where he now dwells", and

various lots of land. On September 28, 1671, Wm. Brenton, Jas? Walker, Wm. Harvey, Walter Deane and John Richmond bought land from Philip and his head men; the tract included Taunton, of which the purchasers were already in possession. October 1, 1672, there was another sale to the same parties.

He was Constable, member of the Town Council Commissioner and Surveyor. His residence at "Neck of Land" was about three-quarters of a mile from the "Green" or Center. He and his wife are buried there.

He was a distributor in March, 1677, of \$10, being Taunton's Apportionment of \$363. 3s. "Irish Charity" sent from Dublin, Ireland, in 1676, "to distressed sufferers" by King Philip's War, and apportioned among the people of forty-seven towns. John Richmond was a member of every important committee in Taunton for the purchase, division and settlement of land and other matters of public interest. He was interested in several extensive purchases of land from the Indians in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

(From Richmond Family, 1594-1896. By
Joshua B. Richmond. Bost. 1897. pp. 1-4.)

IV. Ann Rogers (William 2. George 1) was born in Georgetown, May 6, 1741; she married in 1759 (published June 2, 1959) David Reed.

Children, born in Topsham.

Deina Reed, b. July 2, 1760.
Mary Reed, B. July 8, 1762.
Margaret Reed, b. Aug. 20, 1764.
Anna Reed, b. July 22, 1766.
David Reed, b. Mar. 7, 1769.

(From Rogers Family of Georgetown, (Maine).

By J. H. Drummond, pp. 1-2, 4 5-6, 18.)

THE GODFREY FAMILY.

Richard Godfrey, the first or earliest of this race, to whom I can trace Genealogically, appears to have settled near the Old Forge, in Taunton, now Raynham, where he had lands. He was there and possessing real estate at that place as early as 1652, as the Leonards, in locating the Forge, mentioned that the premises were bounded by land of Richard Godfrey.

John Turney, probably from Braintree, was clerk of the iron-works, or forge, and his daughter became the wife of Richard Godfrey, and the mother of that branch of the Godfrey family herein noticed. Richard Godfrey died in 1691, leaving a will in which his sons John and Richard were appointed executors of his estate. Richard Godfrey, Jr., and wife Mary Richmond, were the progenitors of the Taunton branch of the family. John Godfrey, brother of Richard Jr., went to the Narraganset country, probably Rhode Island, and tradition says there had sons and daughters.

Robert Godfrey, brother of Richard Jr., and John, married, but we know not whom. They had one child, a daughter, named Mary, born April 5, 1686, and of him I learn nothing more.

The three daughters of Richard Godfrey, Sr., were Jane, who married in 1670, John Cobb; Alice who married Peter Holbrook; and Susanna, who married, July 19 1682, Edward Kettle.

Of the children of Richard Godfrey, Jr., and wife Mary Richmond, we learn that Alice, born Aug. 20, 1680, married a Gushee, and became the mother of the family of that name in Raynham, and probably the ancestors of that worthy man, Abraham Gushee, who was born in Raynham, graduated at Brown University in 1798, ordained in Dighton, Sept. 23, 1803, and continued in the ministry in that place about fifty-three years, and during that long period "ne'er changed or wished to change his place".

Richard, born March 1, 1681, married Dec. 15, 1709, Bathsheba Walker, and they were the parents of that distinguished man, Maj. Richard Godfrey, a Captain in Col. Ruggles's regiment in 1755, and afterwards Major in Col. Doty's regiment in 1758-- there expeditions being in the French and Indian Wars-- grand-parents of Dr. Job Godfrey of Taunton, and great-grand-parents to Dr. Jones Godfrey. (A diary of the marching and fighting of Capt. Godfrey's company may be seen in the work entitled, "Peirce Family of the Old Colony", page 109 to 114.)

John Godfrey, (son of Richard Jr., and wife Mary Richmond) was a leading and useful man in his time and of great service to those of his generation. He was commissioned a Captain in 1745, and a Justice of the Peace in or before 1744,. In this capacity of a Justice he joined many persons in marriage, and with a care and forethought at that time seldom equalled, kept a private record of the same in addition to returns that he also made to the proper authorities. Since

the destruction of the town records of Taunton by fire, (in 1838), these private records of John Godfrey, Esq., have come to be of very great value, and fill a place that nothing else is now left to occupy. He was father of that very distinguished man, Brig. Gen. George Godfrey, of Taunton, a soldier in the French and Indian war, and Brig. Gen. in the War of the Revolution, County Treasurer for Bristol Co., Justice, etc.

Abigail, a sister of John Godfrey, Jr., was born Nov. 5, 1684, and married Henry Hoskins, of Taunton, blacksmith. He was a son of William Hoskins, of Taunton a soldier in the Narraganset War, waged one hundred years before that of the Revolution. They were they grand-parents of Abial Peirce, a Captain in the French and Indian Wars, and Abail Peirce, Job Peirce, Henry Peirce and Jacob Hoskins, Captains in the patriot army of the "Revolution", and great-grand-parents to Levi Peirce, a Major, and Peter H. Peirec, a Captain, in

Coming down to the next generation, we find Dr. Job Godfrey, who, to use the language upon the monument to his memory was "A man of great worth, whose physical, intellectual and moral powers werw remarkably adapted to his sphere of action." "Fifty years of unexampled labor and success were testimonials to his excellence in the healing art, while his zeal to promote the general good was a proof of his benevolence His heart was alôve in all the relations of life. Honor, punctuality and justice marked his steps. The voice of pain and disease from the obscurest penury

reached his ear and commanded his skill. He was justly entitled to the distinguished appellation of the disinterested physician, a father to the poor."

His son, Dr. Jones Godfrey, was also justly celebrated as a physician. They were known in Taunton as "old Dr. and young Dr. Godfrey." Both men of rare value. Dr. Job died in 1813; he graduated at Brown University in 1793. The medical skill of these two physicians was doubtless in a good degree inherited from Dr. Ezra Dean, of Taunton, one of the first practitioners of that place. Dr. Dean was grandfather of Dr. Job Godfrey, being the father of Theodora Dean, the wife of Major Richard Godfrey, who were the parents of Dr. Job and grand-parents of Dr. Jones Godfrey. Besides these qualities of usefulness, handed down and died Jan. 14, 1813, aged 100 years and 14 days. She was nearly related to a family of Deans in which the eleven children lived more than one thousand years. Of this branch of the Godfrey family, therefore, might it in truth be said, in their right hand was length of years, and in the left "riches and Honor."

Job Godfrey, another son of Dr. Job, lived to an advanced age, and served in the office of "Proprietors' Clerk" more than sixty years; and to his gleanings I am indebted for some of the facts herein set forth. Hannah, a daughter of Dr. Job, in her will bequeathed one thousand dollars to the noble object of

suitable enclosing the burial place on the plain, so called in Taunton; which legacy was faithfully and peaceably appropriated by the executor, as Hannah left behind her no "mean relatives" to try to break the will-- a thing very common in those families where at death an effort is made to be better than they have been in life, and when of course the person is acting unnaturally, while their kindred, in trying to undo what is done, are acting in a manner perfectly natural.

George Godfrey, a son of John Godfrey, Esq., and wife Joanna Gooding, grandson of Richard Godfrey and wife Mary Richmond, and great-grandson of Richard March 19, 1721, and married May 9, 1744, Bethiah, second daughter and fifth child of Maj. Joseph Hodges, of Norton. The maiden name of her mother was Bathiah Williams, a daughter of Thomas Williams, and grand-daughter of Richard Williams, "the father of Taunton", who was a brother of the renowned apostle of religious liberty, Roger Williams the founder of Rhode Island. Richard Williams's wife was Francis Dighton, for whom the town of Dighton was named. Her sister, Catherine Dighton, was the wife of Gov. Thomas Dudley and mother of Gov. Joseph Dudley and Judge Paul Dudley. Richard Williams was also believed to have been by blood nearly related to Oliver Cromwell.

Maj. Joseph Hodges was Major of the Bristol Co. Regiment that participated in the glorious victory and remarkable achievement, the capture of the fortress at Louisburg, June 17, 1745, in which expedition Maj.

Hodges lost his life. His son Joseph Hodges, a Captain in the provincial army, was killed in battle in the French and Indian War, 1756.

Thus it is seen that the natural, legitimate and proper advantages of George Godfrey's "birth-right" were not in marriage bartered "for a mess of pottage". It was no wedding of a hawk to a buzzard, or allying the eagle with a carrion crow, but a union of hearts, hands and interests eminently "fit to be made": and the results of thus adhering to the laws of nature, reason and practical common sense, were seen and felt in the subsequent life and acts of the man who with such a "help-mate" became, as reasonably might have been expected that he would, one of the most able, useful, distinguished and honorable men in Taunton, and indeed in the County of Bristol. The late Gov. Morton remarked, that Brig.-Gen. George Godfrey probably did more law business in the latter part of the last century than any professional lawyer in Taunton. But Gen. Godfrey did ~~not~~ pretend to practice law.

He was a Justice of the Peace for the County and seems to have inherited from his father, John Godfrey, Esq., that practical and legal ability, the perfect method in business that makes every thing work like finished and properly adjusted machinery. As in the cases of his kinsmen, Drs. Job and Jones Godfrey, who without either being a seventh son, "were evidently born doctors-- so was George a most thorough business man. His practical mind caused him to make successful whatever he undertook, whether in a civil or military capa-

city; and the many bushels of old papers that he left at his decease, verify the statement that he did a great amount of labor in both. The historial of the present day very laboriously, and in fact imperfectly, in what pertains to Taunton in "ye olden tyme", unaided by that great, very important and almost indispensible authority now familiarly known as the "Brigadier Godfrey Papers". These with those of his father, before noticed, are frequently referred to, and supply in part the deficiency occasioned by the loss of the Town Records by fire.

"For a 2nd wife Capt. Abial Peirce married Theodora Robinson, the widow of Lieut. Josiah Robinson, of Raynham, and dau. of Maj. Richard Godfrey, of Taunton. Josiah Robinson was Lieut. of the company raised for and commanded by Richard Godfrey in the French and Indian War, and from being his subaltern, Josiah Robinson soon after became his son-in-law. After the death of Lieut. Josiah Robinson, Theodora, the widow, became the wife of Capt. Abial Peirce, of Middleboro'. The following is a correct copy of the Journal of the march of that company, kept by a son of Maj. Richard Godfrey, who was a soldier in the expedition.

A Journal of the March of Capt. R. Godfreys Co.

June ye 6 Day Met and Mustered upon taunton Common.

June ye eighteenth Met again took out Snapsacks etc.

June ye 19: at twelve a Clock Marched from Taunton And went on Board at Bartley, at for a Clock sailed for Newport arrived their at Nine in the Evening.

June ye 20. Saled from Newport at Six a Clock and two minutes.

June ye 23: Came to anker Against South hole upon Long Island about eleven a Clock, and about twelve a clock the gun of Elezer Ellis was Shot off and flew all to peaces But Not a Man hurt.

June ye 25 Entered Through Hell Gates Five Minutes Before Twelve a Clock And Arrived at the City of New York Five Minutes Before one a clock and ankered.

June ye 26 Lay att New York.

June ye 27 At 7: a clock Saled from York for albany.

28. June ye 28, Saileng up to albany Their came a smart squal of wind with Rain and we came to anker where the clouds Broke upon the Mountains (at six a colck) which are calbd the Blew Mountains.

June ye 29: Being Sabbath Day Lay against the Blue Mountains Near Eleven Stones Manner just Enter'd into Albany County.

June ye 30: Sailed again being within the County of Albany.

July ye 1: Lay at anker Most all Day within Nine English Mile of the City of Albany Just at Night Saled again for Albany.

Arrived at the city and cast out anker five Minutes before Twelve a clock in the Evening.

Lay on Bord till the 6 day of Juny Then went on Shore Half an hour after One a clock and Marched six Miles upon the west Side of the River till we Came to Philip Skilers and their Camped.

July ye 9, fome went down to town for stores and when they had Got a little way from town their came a shower of Rain. Asa Grant Having a Gun charged in the Battoo William Lion Seeing it was Like to Rain hard fired of Grant's Gun it flew over Board and was Lost.

July ye 8, At Eleven a clock 30 Men of Capt. Godfreys fet out for a Scout with Many of other Comapines llo in all Marched up the River 16 Miles Lodged all night.

July ye 9: Traveled till Nine a clock set down Eat and Drink'd then Marched up said River Till we come to Salatogue Where the Fort was burnt Many of ye Men got Weary and Returned Back 30: or More the Rest Marched up the River 1: mile and waded through to the Eaft side one

of the poilets Shot down a Stear and he was all Eat by the Soldiers.

July yr 10. Marched down the River the East side. ~~Game~~ to a Stay 2 Hours, Biled and Eat; then Marched Down till we cam to Hasock River, Waded through shifted out courfe Ane came to Hudfon's River. Night Came on, ye Bushes wet. Some were for camping in the woods But ye Bigger part for keeping forward. So we Marched till 9: or 10 O Clock at Night. Then found a Barn to Lodge in. But old percy of Capt. Gilburts Company was left in the Woods.

July ye 11. sd percy Came Early in the Morning at four in the morning we Marched Down ye River on ye East side till against where we lodged ye 1 Night. Made a stop kiled a pig and Eat Heartily; then Came down the River 'till we sat against where we camped, Came over the River and gat home just at Sun Down in prety Good Health.

July ye 13. Set up our Tents at Col. Scilers. After that a Sermon preached by ye Chaplen. from Pfalm 144. 10.

July 14. Bay Regiments Mustered and Passed Reveu Before Sheirly And Johnson.

July ye 15. The Gun of Asa Grant which was lost in the River was found and fetched out of the Water by Eleazer Ellis.

July 22. We marched up the River for Crown Point at four O Clock afternoon the Battooes Set out. Hinry Bragg Being Sick, they That Stayed behind to go by Land Had to Carry Him Back to Col. Skilers. Sothey set not out til the sun two hours high. But we all got up to place that Night Called the Half Moon, their Camped that Night Being 12 Miles from Albany City.

July 23. the fun two hours high. We marched ypp the

River again and Came to Badd Falls Called the Simloms with Much hard Labor gat up about 12. Came to a stop for an hour then Marched again till about two oclock Being about 21 miles from Albany and their set up out tents in a rye field and Stayed all Night.

July ye 24. at Eight oclock Set up the River again and gotto the place called Still Water/ being 28 miles from Albany City at four oclock afternoon and pitched our tents. on the East side of the River.

July ye 27. Mr. Williams preached from Numbers 31 ye 6 first Verses.

July ye 29. took up our tents and Marched again up the River about Sixteen Miles and Gat a little above Salatogue where the fort was burned and pitched our tent on the East Side of the River at 6 O Clock.

Upon the 15 or 16 of July John Lawrence was taken with a great fever to go home so was of and on till 20 Day then he went of from us (in the Morning not bidding a farwell) Down to Col. Ruggles to Got Off Confeffing he thought there was not a mother Such Coward in the Company So he Gat Liberty to go home with promising to weare a wooden sword and we saw him no more.

This perticular should have been two pages back.

August ye 1 1755. We took up our Tents and Marched up the River again at Eleven o'clock and within a Mile came to very Bad falls Where we had to Draw up every Battoe over a Ladder for Four Rods and Gat Five Miles that Day by Sun Down and pitched out tents on the East side of the River.

Auguſt ye 2. We lay at the Foot of Very Bad Falls So that Day was employed in unloading Drawing the Battoes over the Falls and Carting the provisions in waggons that Day we got but Half a mile. Some moved their Tents

But we moved not ours.

Auguft ye 3. Being the Sabbath we Marched Very Early Came not to any Very Bad falls. So all the Battoees in our Regiment Gat up to the carrying place and pitced there on the East side of the River But the Waggon's Gat not up so Many of Our men were obliged to Lie in the wood without any blanket although it was a Very Raine Night.

They Houfe there was ~~salld~~ Liddifes Truck Houfe one Regiment of Connetticut Rigement general Limon Gat up ye dame day and part of Col. Williams Rigement the same Day.

Auguft ye 7: Began to Build a Fort Near Where General Nicholson Built a fort when formerly they went on an expidition for Canady. Some Call it Liddifes Truch House. The Fort house was One Hundred foot one way 18 foot the other, And near half an acre Picketed in, and another Guard house 30: foot one way and 14: ye other this Done by ye 13: Day of August.

Auguft ye 14: Jeneral Jonfon Arrived at the fort: The Same Day Col. Titcomb's Regiment Got up to this New Fort and the Remainder of Col. Williams Regiment and the Remainder of Conecticut forces Gat up the same day.

Auguft ye 17: York forces Gat up to the Carrying Place On the Same Day being the Sabbath Just as the Chaplin was a going to Begin his exercise there was an a larm Made by Reason of a Old Squs saying there was Three Hunrder Indians Coming upon the Batooes that were coming up in the River, four hundred Men were sent Out to see if there was any thing in the noise and the Whole Battallion was Called to arms Rady for an in Gagement. But it proved a false alarm. Neverthefes it Put By the Public Worship.

August ye 16: Col. Gilbert Set out for England. This

Should have been Placed before the Last Particular.

August ye 18: One Stebbens of York Forces was Drowned in the River by going in a Swimming.

August ye 26: At four oclock afternoon Marched Four Regiments towards Lake Sacremant and gat five miled that Night and Camped. 1 Man hurt by a Fall of a tree. Feft Cook and Blackman and Uriah Morfe at ye fort.

August ye 27: Marched again Early in the morning But we got But about 5 miles that Day and Camped one man Shot that day and much wounded.

Ye 28: Marched Early and Cleared the Road and gat 10 miles that Day and Got to the Lake before Night being 20 Miles from the Fort.

August ye 31: Being the Sabbath there Grew Discontmentment Very Much in Col. Ruggles Regiment by reason of Being Shortened for Bread and not having No Rum for three days and when It came the soldiers could not have Their back Allowance wherefore it grew so wa^m that Sept. 1 Early in the Morning 31 Men of one Company Swong their packs, Marched to the Col.'S tent asked for their allowance, being Answered by Ruggles, he that letd the Band Sadd Clubb your fire locks and so Marched off Openly.

Soon after they were sent after By a considerable number. Aftee this the Regimentx were calld to Arms and Col. Ruggles made a speech to his Regiment. And they brought Bach those that Fled By a Littleafternoon all were Examined and Cleared But Five, 2 Sergt, a Corpls, 1 soldr.

Now when ye battle began on the 8th of Sept. 1755 there 5 Prisoners set at Liberty and the Sergt that Led of the Men

was killed in Action.

Sept. ye 2. Lieut. Fairbanks Benjamin Ray set out from Lake George for Albany City.

Sabbath day Sept ye 7: There went out a Scout of Mollocks to see if they could not discover an Enemy Coming upon them and they Returned at Evening and said They Discovered a Great number of Battooes and an Army of French and Indians Making towards our Camp. All were called to arms and charged to be upon their watch for their own Safty.

Well on ye 8 Sept: Early in the Morning hearing the Waggons were Beset by the Enemy They Sent men out of Every Regiment Near a Thousand in All and marched about three or Four miles toward Fort Lymon and then there were attacked by Two or Three Thousand French and Indians and About 11 oclock the battle was warmly Given on both Sides and Many were Slain on both sides at the first But the French being more than double in number Our men were obliged to retreat Towards the Camp Never the less our Men fought bravely on the Retreat and thus we heard the guns continually going off till our Men had got into the Camp then they that stayed at home had placed themselves Behind old trees that they had fallen all around the Camp and the French and Indians followed those that lay behind the Logs shouting as if they had made for All. Then those that lay behind the Logs gave them a Brisk Volley and played very smart and did good Execution so they were immediately stopped from coming in upon our Camp. But they fought bold and brave till after 4 oclock. Never was there a minutes space between the guns But for the most part roared off like wild volows. And then the French retired and our men pursued some ways from the

Camp and Drove the Foes and Stript the slain and when the French had Got to the Place where the battle began 200 Men from Fort Lymon Came on them very Furiously and Cut them down faft and made them flee and took their powder from them and com in Loden to the Camp with Packs as much as they could Bring in the Evening with Shouting for the Cictory and ye Spoil. And we Took the French General and Brought him into out Camp wounded. Gave him good quarter Drefsed his wounds. Besides that they took twenty-four Captives after the battle was Over A D: Camp Came in and Offer d himself prisoner. Now the officers that went of Coll. Ruggles Rigt were Capt. Gilbert Capt. Kyes, Capt. Godfrey, Capt. Robinson, Livt. Williams Lievt Nixon, Liet Stebbins, Ensign Tisdell, Ensign Brintnol Ensign Rice. And there fell of those officers Capt. Gilbert Capt. Keys, Lievt Williams Ensign Tisdell Ensign Brintnol, These fell where the Battle Began.

Little if anything more of general interest appears in this ancient Journal or diary, as the writer records the fact that Capt. Richard Godfrey was promoted to the office of Major and that he delivered to Major G? the book Sept. 24, 1755

Capt. Abial Peirce by 2nd wife Mrs. Theodora Robinson widow of Lieut Robinson and Dau. of Maj. Richard Godfrey had:

(171) Polly, b. aug. 6, 1784: m. 1st Capt. Turner King of Taunton: m. 2ns, Capt John Bennett, of North Rochester Mass., Dec. 21/ 1825. She d. July 26, 1857. Bennet was Captain of a company of militia cavalry raised in Middleboro' and Rochester."

Godfrey Family.

Letter from George A. Dary, Boston, Mass.

Richard (1) Godfree, Senior, settled in that part of Taunton, called Squawbetty, now Raynham, in 1652, and died about 1691. In 1675 he was owner of "on half the purchase rights that was Thomas Joans". He probably married:--

- 1st. Jones, dau. of Thomas Jones.
- 2nd. Jane, dau. of John Turner.
- 3rd. Mary, wid. of James Phillipps.

His children were:---

- 1. Richard, b. 1651: probably by first wife.
- 2. John, moved to Rhode Island.
- 2. Robert.
- 4. Susanna.

Richard (2) Godfrey, b. 1651: d. 1st Aug. 1725 aged 74 years. m. 1st. Jan. 1679, Mary, Dau. John Richmond of Taunton. (See Richmond Family History) His will was proved 1724-5.

Their children were;---

- 1. Alice, b. 20 Aug. 1679. m. Gushee.
- 2. Richard.
- 3. Abigail, b. 5 Nov. 1684; m. Henry Haskins.
- 4. Mary, b. May 1682; m. John Smith.
- 5. Joanna b. 30 July, 1686; m. Burt.
- 6. Sarah., b. 15 May, 1689; m. Peter Walker.
- 7. John, b. 31 Oct. 1691; (Father Gen. George Godfrey)

Richard (3) Godfrey, b. Taunton 1 Mar. 1682. d., 1753; m. 15 Dec. 1709, Bathsheba, dau. James Walker of Taunton.

(See History of Walker Family) He was selectman 1728 to 1740. Will proved 1753.

Their Children were:---

- Richard, b. 12 Nov. 1734; d. 24 Dec 1818; m. 14 Apr. 1757, Sarah, dau. Col Geo. Williams.
- 2. John.
- 3. Joseph.
- 4. Ezra.
- 5. Job. b. 1742; d. 1813.
- 6. Seth.
- 7. Ard.
- 8. Theodorah.
- 9. Koz.

10. Prudence.
11. Bathsheba.

These children are all mentioned in his will, but I am uncertain as to the order of their births. It is not unlikely that Ard, (5) Godfrey was the father of your Ard., b. 1777".

There was a bequest of land in the will of Major Richard Godfrey to his son Ard. and there should be a deed of the same on record, unless he died seized of the same. If such a deed can be found recorded it might show name of his wife or give other information. The Major's will was proved in 1792, and the words of the devise are:--- "Item, I give to my son Seth Godfrey and to my son Ard Godfrey and to their heirs and assigns forever all my land at three mile river so called to be equally divided between them for quantity and quality & and each of them to join to the said river so that each to have an equal benefit thereof".

Letter from Albert R. White. 2nd. Feb. 1902.

Ard was the son of Ard, who was the son of Major Richard Godfrey on the family tree that I found. The dates of birth of neither of the Ards was given.

.....

Tamerson Austin is supposed to have been born in Norton, Mass., but there as in Taunton, there is a very incomplete record and no mention of her is found. The Crossman record merely mentions her marriage with Benjamin and does not give the date. The Austin family seems to have been an obscure one while the Godfrey family was one of the most celebrated families in Bristol County, numbering among its members a Judge, one or two clergymen, two officers of the Continental army and others well known in the early politics of Bristol Co.

These facts that I have given are absolutely correct as far as they go as they were taken from the manuscript of the late Edgar Reed of this City who was a Godfrey and devoted much time to looking up his family.

Letter from Albert R. White. 2nd. of Taunton, Feb 6. 1902

The family record of the Crossman Family says that Temerson Austin was Born Mar. 2nd, 1761. She was married when very young to one Ard Godfrey and they had a son Ard. Her husband lived but a short time and she afterwards married Benjamin Crossman and he adopted this son of hers. The record also says that Benjamin Crossman died June 28, 1828, and his widow Tamerson Crossman died Nov. 2, 1846, and that they were buried in the old Glebe Burying Ground. I have had this verified by the inscriptions on the tombstones, in the old cemetery.

Godfrey, Ard? Taunton, Private Capt. Oliver Soper's co., Col. Timothy Walker's regiment; muster roll dated, Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 2, 1775; service 3 mo. 6 days; also company return dated Oct. 6, 1775; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury, Nov. 1, 1775; also Private Capt. Ichabods Leonard's co. Col. Thomas Carpenter's regt. service 1 mo. 15 days; company marched from Bristol County to Rhode Island in July 1778, for 6 weeks service.

Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War, v.