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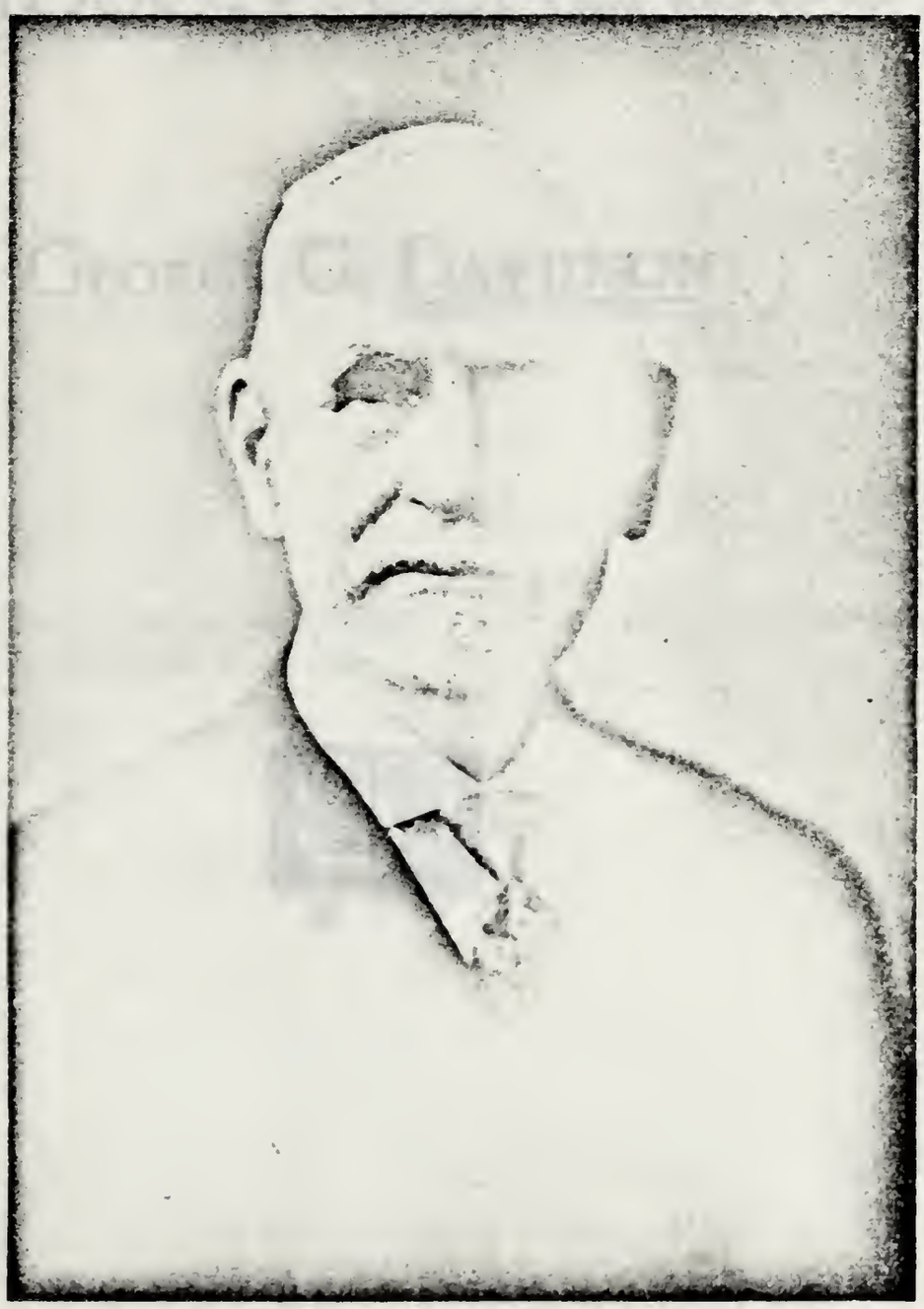

George Graham Davidson

DAVIDSON GENEALOGY

by

GEORGE G. DAVIDSON

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"Every Scottishman has a pedigree. It is a national prerogative as inalienable as his pride and his poverty."

(*Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott.*)

INTRODUCTION

I was induced to compile this record of my family from the fact that I am the only one of my father's children who has taken any interest in the subject, and who is sufficiently familiar with the facts to undertake it.

In my father's lifetime I made particular efforts to learn from him all the facts he could communicate on the subject, and having a fairly good memory I believe I have forgotten few of them.

In addition to this I opened a correspondence with relatives of our family in Australia, the West Indies, Canada and Scotland, and from them learned many facts in regard to events happening since my father left Scotland in 1818. On application to the General Register House in Edinburgh, where all the old parish records of marriages and baptisms are kept, I was enabled to get some absolutely reliable data to aid me.

My family were plain, honest, Scotch people, and though none of them acquired wealth or official position until comparatively recent years, they had what was better still, the respect of the people among whom they lived. The facts contained in this family record have been gathered by me from time to time since my boyhood to the present date.

GEORGE G. DAVIDSON.

January 1st, 1925.

DAVIDSON GENEALOGY

1. JOHN[1] DAVIDSON, my great, great grandfather, the first of our family of whom I have any knowledge, was born in the latter half of the seventeenth century, probably about 1690-5, and resided in the parish of Avoch, Ross-shire, Scotland. The family, as the name shows, was Highland, the Davidsons being one of the branches of the great Clan Chattan or confederacy of clans, the principal branches of which are the Mackintoshes, Macphersons, Macqueens, Davidsons, Macbeans, Shaws, Farquharsons, and others.

The claim to the chieftainship of the Clan Chattan has been a matter of dispute for several hundred years between the families of Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and Macpherson of Cluny Macpherson.

Whom John Davidson married and whether he had more than one son I have been unable to ascertain. My father always supposed that there was but one son, as he never heard his grandfather speak of having any brothers or sisters.

The only son of whom I have any knowledge was my great grandfather.

+2. Roderick[2] Davidson, born at Avoch, in Ross-shire in 1723.

2. RODERICK[2] DAVIDSON, was born in the Parish of Avoch, Ross-shire, Scotland, in 1723. Avoch is not far from the City of Inverness, where most of his life was passed. In the year 1745, when twenty-two years of age, he joined in the last rebellion in favor of the exiled Royal Family of Stuart, having been induced to do so by the gentleman on whose estate he was at that time residing, and was present at the battles of Preston Pans, Falkirk, and Culloden Moor, and had also taken part in the daring march of Prince Charles Edward Stuart to Derby in England. At the Battle of Culloden Moor, fought April 16th, 1746, and which shattered all the hopes of the

Stuart family, he remained on the field until the gentleman under whom he was serving was killed, when he joined in the general flight from the field of battle.

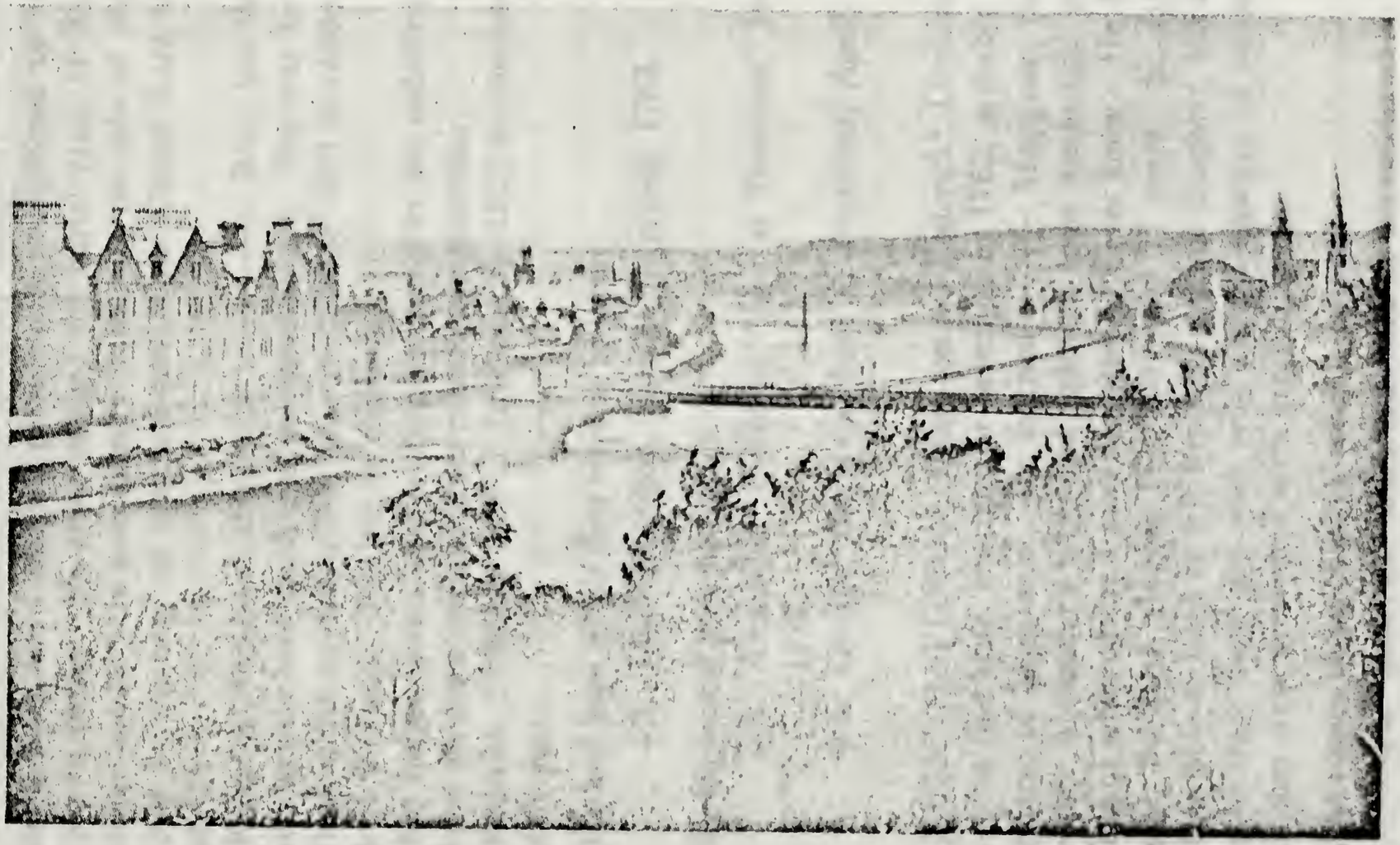
Where he was residing at this time I have never been able to learn, but a few years later he was living on the estate of Colonel Duff of Muirtown, in the Parish of Inverness, about a mile from the town of that name. He resided on the Home Farm of Muirtown, acting as a sort of manager of the Muirtown estate.

He continued in that capacity for many years, gaining the confidence and esteem of that family, which he never forfeited during his long life. Two or three generations of that family in many ways and on many occasions showed their appreciation of his integrity and unblemished character.

After leaving the Muirtown estate he rented a farm on the Little Green of Inverness, on the west side of the River Ness, in the immediate vicinity of the Town of Inverness. Part of this farm he rented from the Duff of Muirtown family and the other part from the family of Grant of Bught. Most of this farm by the rapid growth of the town is now covered by fine buildings, among which are the buildings of the Northern Counties Collegiate School, and the magnificent Scottish Episcopal Cathedral of Saint Andrew, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Moray Ross and Caithness. He filled for some forty or fifty years the office of elder of the Established Presbyterian Church at Inverness, and held for almost the same length of time a lease of his farm.

I have heard my father describe him as being rather short in stature, deep chested, thick set and possessed of great physical strength. When past eighty years of age he would join in the Harvest Home festivities with all the zest of a young man. He was three times married, but of the name of his first wife, the date of their marriage and her death I have no information. His second wife was Ann Fraser (See Note 1), who was born at Stratherrick, Parish of Boleskine, Inverness-shire, in 1738. Stratherrick is in the Frasers country about twenty miles from the Town of Inverness. She died at the Little Green of Inverness, March 24th, 1808. Her tombstone in the Chapel Yard burying ground at Inverness, bears the following inscription:

> "THIS STONE IS PLACED HERE BY RODERICK DAVIDSON, FARMER IN INVERNESS, IN MEMORY OF HIS SPOUSE ANN FRASER, WHO DIED MARCH 24TH, 1808, AGED 70 YEARS."



Inverness, site of the home of Roderick Davidson
1723-1822

In addition to this there is another stone with the following inscription, "R. D. & A. F. 1773," which without doubt are intended for the initials of himself and wife and the year they acquired the right of burial there.

When in Inverness in 1896 with my daughter, we sought out the burial place and I had the grave stones straightened up and the plot put in repair. No stone marked the burial place of Roderick Davidson, but he was undoubtedly buried by the side of his wife. The plot is very near the entrance gate of the Chapel Yard burying ground.

Roderick Davidson's third wife was ——— Rose, but the date of her marriage and death are unknown to me. She was living in Inverness when my father left there in 1814 or 1815 to reside in the South of Scotland. She left no children.

My father always bore willing testimony to the unfailing kindness he at all times received from this step-grandmother.

Roderick Davidson died at Inverness in 1822 at the advanced age of 99 years.

He had issue by his first wife as follows:

+3. John[3] Davidson, born at Inverness, 1762.

By his second wife he had:

+4. Alexander[3] Davidson, born at Inverness, January, 1772.

+5. George[3] Davidson, born at Inverness, April, 1773.

3. JOHN[3] DAVIDSON, eldest son of Roderick[2] Davidson and ———, his first wife, was born at Inverness in 1762, probably at the Home farm of Muirtown. He married ——— Macqueen, sister of his brother Alexander's wife, and followed some mechanical occupation, but of what nature I have forgotten if I ever knew. He died at Glasgow, Scotland, August 14, 1839, aged 77 years. So far as I have been able to learn he left two sons and one daughter, but all my efforts to trace them met with only a small measure of success, although they were prosecuted with great diligence.

The names of his children were as follows:

+6. Roderick[4] Davidson, born at Inverness.

+7. William[4] Davidson, born at Inverness.

+8. Catharine[4] Davidson, born at Inverness.

4. ALEXANDER[3] DAVIDSON, my grandfather, eldest son of Roderick[2] Davidson by his second marriage, was born at Inverness in January, 1772. The exact day of the month is not known to me, and although I made every effort to obtain the record of his baptism from the General Register House at Edinburgh, I was unsuccessful. He followed the occupation of a joiner up to the date of his entering the army, which was in 1799, when he entered the Highland Regiment, known as the "Macleod Fencibles" (see Note 2). Fencible Regiments in the British Army bore the same relation to regular regiments that the volunteer regiments in our war of the Rebellion bore to regiments of the regular army; that is, they could be disbanded when the necessity that caused their enrollment ceased.

Shortly after the regiment was embodied, it was ordered to Ireland for duty, as that country was still in an unsettled condition, the result of the rebellion of 1798, but recently repressed. I have heard conflicting accounts of the rank my grandfather held in the army at the time of his death; my father always said that he held the rank of a lieutenant, but the newspaper accounts of his death speak of one of the victims of the accident without giving his name as a sergeant in the "Clan Alpine Fencibles." If this was intended to refer to my grandfather, as it undoubtedly did, it was certainly a mistake, at least so far as the name of the regiment was concerned, as there is not a doubt whatever that it was the "Macleod Fencibles" with which he was connected.

The "Clan Alpine Fencibles" were raised in Perthshire, whereas the "Macleod Fencibles" were raised in the North of Scotland, near my grandfather's home. Mr. John F. Davidson, my father's cousin, informed me that his rank was that of a sergeant, which it might have been when he first joined the regiment. My father never had any recollection of him, and but a slight one of his mother, more than that he recollected her as being very tall, although he was almost seven years of age at the time of her death. Up to the time of his entry into the army, my grandparents and their children had always resided with his parents at the Little Green of Inverness, and upon his being ordered for service in Ireland, his wife and children continued to reside there with them.

After he had remained stationed in Ireland for about two years he was granted a furlough and came home to visit his family, who had remained in Inverness.

Upon the expiration of his furlough his wife decided to ac-

company him to Ireland, and as the youngest child was an infant and too young to be left at Inverness, it was taken with them. I have heard my father say that it had been the intention of his parents to take all the family with them, but my father, having injured his foot badly, and his elder brother being on a visit to his maternal grandparents near Nairn, it was decided at the last moment to take only the youngest child.

Having reached Glasgow, they embarked on what was then called "a fly boat," a sort of craft used for carrying passengers up and down the River Clyde, and which was to carry them to Greenock, from which place they expected to take passage to Ireland. More than two-thirds of the distance to Greenock had been accomplished, when opposite a point on the River called the "Five Mile Stone," a sudden squall struck the boat, overturning it and drowning most of the passengers, among them my grandparents and their youngest child. (For an account of the accident see Note 3.)

The papers found upon the person of my grandfather showing that his name was Davidson, and that he was from Inverness, a person residing at Greenock or Gourock (at one of which places most of the victims of the accident were buried), happening to have a friend of the same name in Inverness, and supposing that they might be related, wrote him an account of the accident. This person, Mr. John Davidson, Jailor at Inverness, though not a relative, was a friend of the family, and at once handed the letter to my grandfather's younger brother, George, of the Royal Artillery, then home on a furlough, who thus received the first intelligence of the disaster. This was several weeks after the accident took place. My father well remembers the arrival of the letter, and the fact that it was on a Sunday morning.

My grandfather, who was very tall and athletic, married at Inverness, January 31, 1791, at the age of nineteen years, Margaret Macqueen, sister of his brother John's wife, at whose wedding he first met her. (See Note 4.) She was the daughter of Mr. John Macqueen, of the Black Mill and farm on the estate of the Earl of Cawdor, near the town of Nairn. They had the following children:

+9. Roderick[4] Davidson, born at the Little Green of Inverness in 1793.

+10. George[4] Davidson (my father), born at the Little Green of Inverness in 1795.

11. Ann[4] Davidson, baptized July 26, 1797, died in infancy.

12. Alexander[4] Davidson, born about 1799, drowned with his parents, November 17, 1801.

The date of the accident by which my grandparents lost their lives was November 17, 1801.

5. GEORGE[3] DAVIDSON, my grand uncle, second son of Roderick[2] Davidson and Ann Fraser, his second wife, was born at Inverness in April, 1773, and although but 16 years of age, such was his physical development that he was able to enter the Royal Artillery as a full grown man. His rank in that branch of the army in which he remained for more than twenty years, was that of Pay Sergeant, an assistant to the Paymaster of the corps. During his term of service he was stationed at Dover and Woolwich in England, and also in the Island of Malta, and was present with the expedition under the Earl of Cathcart which captured Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, in 1807. I have heard my father say that his uncle, having an opportunity of writing home by a vessel bound for Inverness, the account of the battle taken from his letter was published in the *Inverness Journal* by Mr. John Young, the editor and proprietor, before the official account was published in the *London Gazette.*

Retiring from the Royal Artillery with a pension, most of the rest of his life was passed at Glasgow and Inverness; at the latter place he filled for many years the position of Jailor of the Inverness County Prison.

He has been represented to me as a man of the strictest integrity, of great intelligence and universally respected by all who knew him. He possessed, though not in the same degree, the splendid physical development that characterized his brother Alexander. He was twice married and died at Inverness in November or December, 1856. His first wife, whose name, date of marriage and death are unknown to me, was a resident of Dover, in England, at which place he married her. His second wife was Janet Murray, who was born in Church Street in Inverness in 1784, and died in Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, October 25, 1859. By his first wife he had:

13. Alexander[4] Davidson, whose date of birth and death are unknown to me. He lived to be past middle age and died unmarried at Dover.

+14. George[4] Davidson, date of birth and death is unknown to me.

By his second wife George Davidson had:

15. Ann[4] Davidson, born at Inverness, August 18, 1817.
16. John[4] Davidson, died in infancy.
+17. John F.[4] Davidson, born at Inverness.
18. Charles[4] Davidson was three and a half years old at the date of his death.
+19. Jane[4] Davidson, born in Church Street, Inverness, November 13, 1825.

6. RODERICK[4] DAVIDSON, son of John[3] Davidson, and ——— Macqueen, his wife, was born at Inverness, date of birth and death unknown to me, but I always heard my father say that they were about the same age, so it is safe to say that his birth must have been about 1795. The only knowledge I have of him is that previous to my father's departure from Scotland for Canada in 1818, he had, through the influence of the Earl of Selkirk, been appointed to a position in the North-West or Hudson Bay Fur Company. Previous to this he had been a grocer in Glasgow, and resided in Glasgow.

I have made many attempts to gain some information concerning him in Canada, but without success.

About 1918 I read in a paper of the murder of a Roderick Davidson in one of the mining districts of Mexico, and through the American Consul, got in communication with a brother of his in Arizona —a dentist—who referred me to a brother in Northern Wisconsin, to whom I wrote. I have but very little doubt but that this family are the descendants of this Roderick Davidson, who had probably drifted over the border from the Hudson Bay territory to Wisconsin. I failed to get much information from this brother as he was entirely devoid of any interest in his family, and being in the real estate business in the town in which he lived, seemed more intent on selling me western lands than aiding me in my inquiries. In fact, he seemed to have very little to give.

His mother or grandmother then ninety-five years of age and in fairly good mental condition might have given information had I been able to reach her. The little I heard would indicate that they were the descendants of this Roderick Davidson.

7. WILLIAM[4] DAVIDSON, son of John[3] Davidson, and ——— MacQueen, his wife, was born in Inverness, date unknown to me, but probably between the years 1795 and 1800. He married in Glasgow a Miss Gillies, of that city, and had a daughter Mary Davidson, born in 1822, who resided with her mother's family and died in 1839.

William Davidson emigrated to America, to what part is unknown to me.

8. CATHARINE[4] DAVIDSON, daughter of John[3] Davidson and ——— Macqueen, his wife, was born at Inverness, date unknown to me, but probably between 1790 and 1800, and married Donald Calder of Invergordon, Scotland, and had the following children: James, David, Catharine, Robina, Margaret, and Georgina.

9. RODERICK[4] DAVIDSON, my uncle, eldest son of Alexander[3] Davidson and Margaret Macqueen, his wife, was born at the Little Green of Inverness, the exact date of which is unknown to me, but the record of his baptism bears date March 19, 1793, and as it was the custom in Scotland to have children baptized very soon after birth, it is reasonable to assume that he was born in March. He inherited his father's tall stature and great physical strength and in his youth showed a great liking for mechanics, which was evidenced by the manufacture of a great many useful articles. After leaving school he passed a short time in a lawyer's office with a view of following the law as a profession, but his great liking for mechanical pursuits induced him to relinquish it for the calling of a millwright, which in those days before the general introduction of steam power was a much more lucrative occupation than it is now, as most of the power installed in factories was water power.

Having acquired a competent knowledge of his calling he decided to emigrate to the West India Islands, where his mechanical skill opened a larger field for his advancement, as most of the mill power, in fact all of it, on the sugar plantations in those islands was furnished by water power. That kind of skill was in great demand there. He left Scotland in the latter part of the year 1813 and settled in the British West India Island of Grenada, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place in the Parish of Saint Patrick, where he had resided since his arrival in Grenada. The record in the Episcopal Church of the parish shows that his death

George Davidson
1795-1859

took place September 9, 1829. From all I can learn of his residence in the island, it seems to have resulted in considerable financial success, and at the time of his death he seemed to be in a fair way of becoming wealthy. The property he left, although by no means large, was lessened considerably by the efforts of designing men, who succeeded in diverting a large part of it from his daughter. Most of what remained passed under the provisions of his will, made the day before his death (see Note 5), to his daughter Ann Davidson, who with her mother remained in Scotland. He married at Banff, Scotland, where he had studied law and where he had gone to reside in 1811, Miss Margaret Adam, August 8, 1813, and had an only child.

+20. Ann[5] Davidson, born at Banff.

10. GEORGE[4] DAVIDSON, my father, second son of Alexander[3] Davidson and Margaret Macqueen, his wife, was born at the Little Green of Inverness, the exact date of which is unknown to me as owing to the early loss of his parents he could never remember it, but the date of his baptism was March 26, 1795, which would indicate that he was born in that month.

Like his brother Roderick, and his sister Ann, he remained with his grandparents after the death of his father and mother and continued to reside with them until his departure from Inverness for the South of Scotland.

At an early age he was apprenticed to Mr. John Young of Inverness, the editor and proprietor of the *Inverness Journal,* then the leading newspaper in the North of Scotland. In addition to the conduct of this paper, Mr. Young conducted a large job printing business. With this gentleman he remained until his nineteenth year. Leaving Inverness never to return again, about 1814, the next three or four years of his life were passed in Edinburgh, London and Glasgow. During his residence in Edinburgh he was with James Ballantine & Company, then in the height of their fame as the printers of the Waverly novels. While in London he made an engagement to go to Brussels in Belgium, having accepted a position with parties who proposed publishing an English paper in that city. Having reached Dover, where he expected to take shipping to Ostend, his further progress was stopped by an order from the English Government forbidding all persons to leave England for Belgium on account of the campaign then impending in that country which a few weeks later resulted in the glorious Battle of Waterloo.

Returning to Scotland, he found employment in the University Printing Office in Glasgow, then producing some of the finest specimens of beautiful printing of that period.

Here he remained until 1818, when he decided to emigrate to Canada, sailing from Greenock in that year for Quebec. I have heard him describe the voyage as long and tedious, having lasted eight weeks. He brought out from Scotland the complete outfit of a printing establishment for the father of the late George Dawson of Albany, who resided at Niagara, near the mouth of that river on the Canada side. The place is now known as Niagara-on-the-Lake and has become quite a fashionable summer resort.

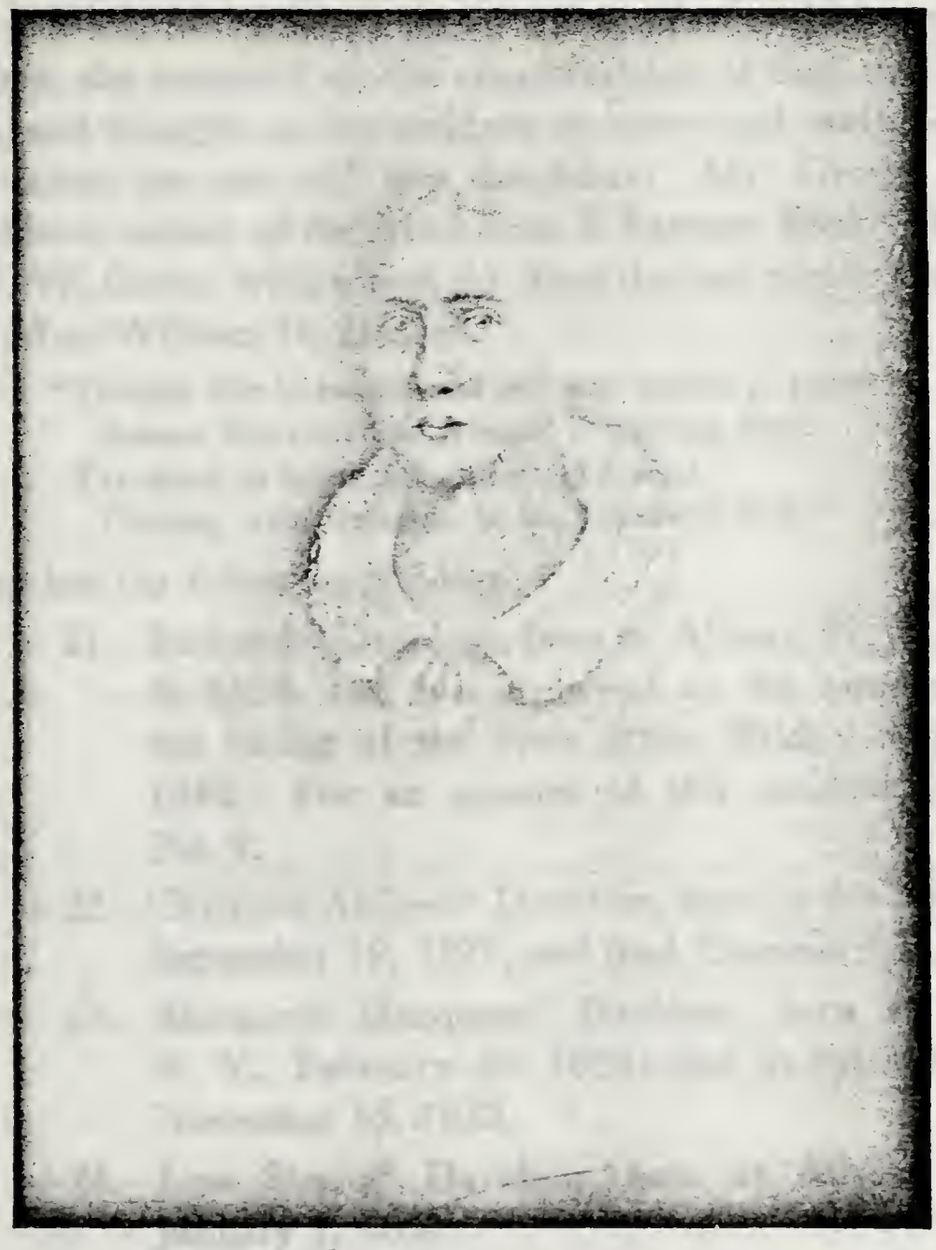
He remained here for five years, until 1823, when he took up his residence for a few months in Canandaigua, N. Y., before removing to Albany, which place he reached the same year, and where he ever after remained.

He married, May, 1824, Janet Eliza Andrew,[4] only daughter and child of John Andrew (see Note 6) and Christina Graham Fisher, his wife (see Notes 7 and 8), born November 2, 1807.

Old people who remembered him at that time have described him to me as a model of manly beauty. He was about five feet ten inches in height, well formed and of great physical strength. Although not highly educated in the common acceptation of the term, having been obliged to work from an early age, he made up for the want of a thorough education in his youth by the most extensive reading. Making all due allowance for filial partiality, I may truly say that it would have been rare to find a better read or more entertaining man in conversation.

He died in Albany, N. Y., November 23, 1859. My mother died at the same place, October 11, 1893, aged 86 years. The following obituary notice of her is from *Albany Evening Times* of that date:

> "The funeral of Mrs. Janet E. Davidson, widow of George Davidson, took place at two o'clock this afternoon from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac V. W. Grant, No. 55 Lake Avenue. Mrs. Davidson was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Albany, having reached the age of 86 years. She was a woman of superior mind, and of more than ordinary intellectual culture and refinement. Her knowledge of literature was extensive, and her mental acquisitions were regulated by excellent taste



Janet Eliza (Andrew) Davidson
1807-1893

and judgment. It was a pleasure to converse with her about books, in which she took such intelligent delight. She was not only esteemed, but beloved, by all who knew her, and her friendship was cherished by the old as well as the young for whose troubles she always had a sympathizing ear, and words of kindly counsel and comfort. Of Scottish descent, she possessed all the characteristics of that sterling race, and brought up her children to honor and usefulness. She leaves one son and two daughters: Mr. George G. Davidson, cashier of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank; Mrs. I. V. W. Grant, with whom she lived the last twelve years, and Mrs. William H. Haskell."

"Though life is sweet, and all that makes it sweet
Lessen like sound of friends' departing feet;
Yet death is beautiful as feet of friend
Coming with welcome at the Journey's end."

They left the following children:

21. Roderick[5] Davidson, born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1825, and was drowned at the same place by the falling of the State Street Bridge, August 22, 1840. For an account of this accident see Note No. 9.

+22. Christina Andrew[5] Davidson, born at Albany, N. Y., September 19, 1827, and died December 23, 1882.

23. Margaret Macqueen[5] Davidson, born at Albany, N. Y., February 26, 1830; died at the same place, November 15, 1830.

+24. Jane Strong[5] Davidson, born at Albany, N. Y., January 1, 1832.

25. Eliza Bay[5] Davidson, born at Albany, N. Y., January 28, 1839; married at Albany, N. Y., September —, 1868, Isaac V. W. Grant, of Albany, N. Y., who died at Albany, N. Y., November —, 1881, without leaving issue by her. She died October 20, 1919.

+26. George Graham[5] Davidson, born at Albany, N. Y., August 13, 1841.

27. William Alexander[5] Davidson, born at Albany, N. Y., August 21, 1844, and died of typhoid fever at the same place, August 15, 1859.

The four eldest children were born at the southwest corner of Steuben and North Pearl Streets, and the others at 86 Second Street, the present number.

14. GEORGE[4] DAVIDSON, second son of George[3] Davidson and ———, his first wife, of Dover, England, followed the example of his father and at an early age entered the Royal Artillery. When and where he was born I never learned, but think it must have been between the years 1805 and 1810, probably at one of the places where his father was stationed. He was twice married, no children of the first marriage survived, but he had a family by his second wife. Having served more than twenty years in the Artillery, he was living on a pension at Devonport in England, in 1857. His half brother, Mr. John F. Davidson, says of him, "That he evinced far more affection for the children of his father's second marriage than did the elder brother Alexander." This comprises all the information I have been able to gather concerning him, although I made inquiries at Devonport through the United States Consul at Plymouth, England, but without success.

15. ANN[4] DAVIDSON, eldest daughter of George[3] Davidson and Janet Murray, his second wife, was born in Petty Street, Inverness, August 18, 1817; married July 23, 1850, John Ross, Senior, Session Clerk of the United Parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston in Inverness-shire, and was for a long period Sheriff Officer of the same district. She was residing at Lewiston in that parish in 1873, and had the following children:

(A) Jane[5] Ross, born in 1851.
(B) Isabella[5] Ross, born in 1854.
(C) George Alexander[3] Ross, born July 18, 1857.
(D) Alexander[5] Ross, born October 3, 1859.
(E) William[5] Ross, born October 3, 1863.

17. JOHN F.[4] DAVIDSON, son of George[3] Davidson and Janet Murray, his second wife, was born at Inverness, March 3, 1821, and married at Glasgow, August 17, 1846, Agnes Macdonald, daughter of Donald Macdonald and Elizabeth Bruce, his wife, and had the following children:

28. Janet[5] Davidson, born March 1, 1848; married William Hunter, of Alloa, Scotland, and has a daughter Agnes Hunter.
29. Elizabeth[5] Davidson, born July 9, 1850; died July 20, 1852.
30. Agnes[5] Davidson, born July 21, 1852; died December 27, 1869.
31. Jane[5] Davidson, born November 21, 1855.
32. George[5] Davidson, born March 4, 1858.
33. Donald[5] Davidson, born February 6, 1860.
34. John[5] Davidson, born April 25, 1862.
35. Charles McCulloch[5] Davidson, born September 27, 1865.

John F. Davidson was residing at Alloa, Scotland, as late as 1874, since which time I have had no correspondence with him. His address at that time was No. 27 Gabberston Place.

19. JANE[4] DAVIDSON, second daughter of George[3] Davidson and Janet Murray, his wife, was born in Church Street, Inverness, November 13, 1825; married William Carter, an Englishman, and had the following children:

(A) Sarah Ann[5] Carter.
(B) George[5] Carter.
(C) William[5] Carter.
(D) James[5] Carter.

20. ANN[5] DAVIDSON, only child of Roderick[4] Davidson and Margaret Adam, his wife, was born at Banff, Scotland, December 13, 1813, married at Edinburgh, January 1, 1833, James Haig, and had the following children:

(A) Margaret[6] Haig, born at Edinburgh, February 17, 1834; died September 18, 1834.
(B) Janet[6] Haig, born at Edinburgh, June 29, 1835; died December 29, 1835.
(C) John[6] Haig, born at Edinburgh, August 16, 1836; died there September 17, 1837.
(D) John[6] Haig, born at Earlston, Scotland, April 16, 1838, is married, and has six sons and four daughters. He is a wealthy merchant and large land owner and

conducts a very large and prosperous business and resides at Yackandandah, Beechworth, Province of Victoria, Australia. In a trip he took around the world in 1885 or 1886, he paid me a visit of almost a week, and I found him to be a most engaging and interesting man. He is the only relative on my father's side that I ever had the pleasure of meeting. He emigrated to Australia in 1858.

(E) Isabella[6] Haig, born at Earlston, June 19, 1840.

(F) George[6] Haig, born at Earlston, September 27, 1842, is married and in 1872 had one child. He also is a wealthy and prosperous merchant and resides at Waughganna, Beechworth, Province of Victoria, Australia.

(G) Ann[6] Haig, born at Earlston, December 23, 1843, married Mr. Alfred Haig, a wealthy contractor of Toronto, Canada, and has a numerous family.

(H) Barbara[6] Haig, born at Earlston, February 22, 1846, is married and resides in Edinburgh.

(I) Agnes[6] Haig, born at Earlston, July 27, 1848.

(J) Roderick[6] Haig, born at Earlston, December 7, 1850; died there August 25, 1851.

(K) James[6] Haig, born at Earlston, November 18, 1853.

(L) Margaret[6] Haig, born at Earlston, November 18, 1853 (the two last named children are twins).

(M) Thomas[6] Haig, born at Earlston, November 11, 1856. He resides in Australia.

22. CHRISTINA ANDREW[5] DAVIDSON, eldest daughter of George[4] Davidson and Janet Eliza Andrew, his wife, was born September 14, 1827, at the southwest corner of Steuben and North Pearl Streets, Albany, N. Y., and married September 19, 1848, Benjamin Burton, of Albany, N. Y., and had the following children:

(A) George Davidson[6] Burton, born August 30, 1849; married June, 1872, Alice Wright, of Oneonta, N. Y., and died May 19, 1879, leaving issue as follows:

(a) George Davidson[7] Burton, born at Albany, N. Y., November 4, 1878; died there unmarried, December 27, 1898.

(b) Harriet Wright[7] Burton, born at Albany, N. Y.; married October 25, 1905, James Lees Laidlaw, a prominent banker of New York City, head of the old established firm of Laidlaw & Co., and has one daughter:

Louise Burton[8] Laidlaw, born at New York, October 24, 1906.

(B) Jane Winne[6] Burton, born at Albany, N. Y., July —, 1851; died there July —, 1853.

(C) Francis[6] Burton, born at Albany, N. Y., October 26, 1853, and married Rebecca Palmer, daughter of Mr. Erastus D. Palmer, the well known sculptor of Albany, N. Y. Dr. Burton resides at Minneapolis, Minn., and in Southern California. Has no children.

(D) Martha[6] Burton, born at Albany, N. Y., January 22, 1856. Resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is unmarried.

(E) Frederick Graham[6] Burton, born at Albany, N. Y., March 28, 1858; married at the same place, Adelaide Olmsted, and died in England leaving no children.

(F) Christina Andrew[6] Burton, born at Albany, N. Y., March 22, 1860; married Edward Delavan Ransom, and died May 1, 1900, leaving one child, Edward Delavan Ransom.

24. JANE STRONG[5] DAVIDSON, third daughter of George[4] Davidson and Janet Eliza Andrew, his wife, was born at the southwest corner of North Pearl and Steuben Streets, Albany, N. Y., January 1, 1832, and married, January 18, 1855, William Hervey Haskell, of Albany, N. Y., and had the following children, viz.:

(A) Elizabeth May[6] Haskell, born at Albany, N. Y., October 13, 1856; died there, February 11, 1858.

(B) George Davidson[6] Haskell, born June 27, 1858, and died unmarried, December 25, 1901.

(C) Mary Huntington[6] Haskell, born at Albany, N. Y., March 8, 1860, and is unmarried.

(D) Janet Davidson[6] Haskell, born at Albany, N. Y., December 14, 1862, and died there, July 22, 1863.

(E) Grace[6] Haskell, born at Albany, N. Y., January 26, 1867, and died at the same place, December 27, 1917.

(F) Harriet Reed[6] Haskell, born at Albany, N. Y., January 24, 1869; married Frank B. Combs, of Albany, N. Y.

(G) William Hervey[6] Haskell, Jr., born at Albany, N. Y., June 6, 1879.

William H. Haskell, Senior, died June 25, 1897, and his wife died February 1, 1916.

26. GEORGE GRAHAM[5] DAVIDSON, the compiler of these records, second son of George[4] Davidson and Janet Eliza Andrew, his wife, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 13, 1841, in the house now known as 86 Second Street. He was educated in the common schools and the Albany Boys' Academy, and on the 19th of July, 1855, entered the Bank of the Capitol, as a junior clerk, in which institution he remained until its failure May 18, 1861. For the next year and a half he was employed in the National Commercial Bank of Albany, filling for the most of that time the position of accountant of the Albany Savings Bank, at that time conducted under the auspices of the Commercial Bank. Entering the Mechanics & Farmers Bank of Albany, November 28, 1862, he successively filled the position of bank bookkeeper, teller, director, and cashier, to which last named office he was appointed December 31, 1878.

Before retiring from business, June 1, 1910, he had filled several other positions of trust, among them Secretary, Treasurer and a Trustee of the Mechanics & Farmers Savings Bank, Trustee of the Dudley Observatory, and the Albany Academy for Girls, also Secretary and Trustee of the Albany Cemetery Association, and a member of the Finance and Executive Committees of that corporation.

Having acquired a sufficient competency, he retired from all active business, June 1, 1910, after a banking career of fifty-five years. His period of service as cashier of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank extended over a period of thirty-two years, a position never before filled by any other cashier in Albany for that length of time. In addition to the places of trust held by him he was the executor of many large estates.

He married at Delhi, N. Y., August 4, 1868, Julia Elizabeth Griswold (see Note 10), eldest daughter of Walter H. Griswold and Ann Elizabeth Betts, his wife. She was born in the Town of Sidney, Delaware County, New York, January 27, 1849, and died at Albany, N. Y., September 29, 1919.

Julia Elizabeth (Griswold) Davidson

George G. Davidson, Jr.

They had the following children, viz.:

36. Elizabeth Griswold[6] Davidson, born at 19 Exchange Street, Albany, N. Y., August 17, 1869, and died in New York City, November 27, 1899. She had been a student at Wellesley and Barnard Colleges.

+37. Janet Eliza[6] Davidson, born at 19 Exchange Street, Albany, N. Y., December 29, 1870. She married, June 29, 1899, John Willard Travell, M.D.

+38. George G.[6] Davidson, Jr., born at 19 Exchange Street, Albany, N. Y., November 21, 1872.

+39. Alexander[6] Davidson, born at 19 Exchange Street, Albany, N. Y., November 16, 1874.

37. JANET ELIZA[6] DAVIDSON, second daughter of George G. Davidson and Julia Elizabeth Griswold, his wife, was born at 19 Exchange Street, Albany, N. Y., December 29, 1870. She was educated at the Albany High School and Wellesley College, graduating from there in June, 1892. She married, June 29, 1899, John Willard Travell, M.D., a graduate of Williams College, Class of 1891, and of the Albany Medical College. They reside at No. 40 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and have the following children, viz.:

40. Virginia Macqueen[7] Travell, born at No. 17 East Twelfth Street, New York City, April 24, 1900. She graduated from Wellesley College in 1921 and Cornell Medical School in New York City, in 1925, with high honors. She married on September 19, 1925, Harold Eastman Weeks, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Captain in the United States Air Service, and an electrical engineer now with the Brooklyn Edison Company.

41. Janet Graham[7] Travell, born at No. 17 East Twelfth Street, New York City, December 17, 1901. She graduated from Wellesley College in 1922 with high honors, and in June, 1926, from the Cornell Medical College of New York City, receiving the highest honors and the Polk Memorial Prize and an appointment to the staff of the New York Hospital.

38. GEORGE G.[6] DAVIDSON, JUNIOR, eldest son of George G.[5] Davidson and Julia Elizabeth Griswold, his wife, was born at 19

Exchange Street, Albany, N. Y., November 21, 1872. He was educated at the Albany High School and Williams College, from which college he graduated in 1895. He then entered the Law School of Buffalo University, from which he graduated in 1897, and was admitted to the bar of that city the same year. He is now a practicing lawyer in that city and a member of the firm of Harrington & Davidson. He is a Trustee of the Buffalo Public Library and also President of the Board and a Trustee of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church. He was for a number of years a member of the Buffalo Civil Service Commission, a member of the Board of Aldermen of Buffalo, and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Erie County Bar Association. He held for four years the office of United States Collector of the Port of Buffalo, which includes the surrounding cities of Tonawanda, Niagara Falls, Dunkirk, etc., having been appointed to the office by President Wilson. He served during the World War as Chairman of the Draft Appeal Board of Western New York.

He married, April 11, 1898, Ada Spencer Prentiss, youngest daughter of Mr. Jerome Ingersoll Prentiss, of Buffalo, N. Y., and has the following children, viz.:

42. Celestia[7] Davidson, born at Buffalo, N. Y., August 28, 1901. A student at Barnard College, New York.
43. George Graham[7] Davidson, born at Buffalo, N. Y., April 9, 1903. A student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
44. Jerome Prentiss[7] Davidson, born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1906. A student at Williams College.

39. ALEXANDER[6] DAVIDSON, second son of George G.[5] Davidson and Julia Elizabeth Griswold, his wife, was born at 19 Exchange Street, Albany, N. Y., November 16, 1874. He was educated at the Albany High School and Williams College, graduating from there in 1897. He entered that year the Buffalo Law School of the University of Buffalo, from which school he graduated with honors in 1899, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He is now (1924) a member of the law firm of Kenefick, Cooke, Mitchell & Bass, the old Grover Cleveland firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell, and said to be the largest law firm in the State outside of New York City. He was for four years assistant city attorney of Buffalo, previous to his connection with Kenefick, Cook, Mitchell & Bass.

Alexander Davidson

He married, in Buffalo, N. Y., October 4, 1904, Helena, daughter of Matthias Rohr, of that city. She died February 22, 1914, leaving one son.

45. Alexander[7] Davidson, Jr., born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 26, 1910.

Alexander Davidson, married secondly, Mary Robinson, May 8, 1918, daughter of Oscar D. Robinson, the head for many years of the Albany High School. There are no children by the second marriage. She died at Buffalo, N. Y., February 13, 1926.

I here close my account of the Davidson Family, with the hope that my three grandsons may not allow the family to become extinct in the lineal male line, for they will be the only males of the family left to represent their great great grandfather, Alexander Davidson.

Note No. 1

THE FRASER FAMILY

The information I have been able to gather concerning my great grandmother's family is very slight.

The district of Stratherrick, where she was born, is on the east side of Loch Ness, about twenty miles from Inverness. It is the "Frasers Country," a large part of it is owned by Lord Lovat, the chief of the family, and other gentlemen of the name. One of the principal branches of this family was the Frasers of Gortuleg. During the rebellion of 1745 in favor of the exiled Royal House of Stuart, the head of this branch of the Fraser Family figured conspicuously as the friend and confidant of the famous Simon, Lord Lovat, who was beheaded for the part he took in that rebellion.

The first Fraser of Gortuleg was the second son of Thomas Fraser of Farraline, in Stratherrick, the fifth of that family, the first of the Farraline branch, being the third son of Hugh, the fourth Lord Lovat, by Janet, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Auchindown and Midmar, niece of George Gordon, second Earl of Huntly. The Lovat title dates from 1472. Ann Fraser, I have heard my father say, was a cousin of the Fraser of Gortuleg of her time, a fact my great grandmother was very proud of.

She had two brothers, Alexander and George Fraser, after whom she named her two sons, and it was from this source that the two names of Alexander and George were introduced into the Davidson family. They were soldiers in the 57th Regiment of the British Army, known as "Fraser's Highlanders," one of the first of the Highland Regiments that were raised. They were part of the army that captured Louisburg, in Cape Breton, from the French, and which a year or more later took part in the battle on the Plain of Abraham, which resulted in the capture of Quebec and the death of Wolfe. In the following April the regiment took part in another sanguinary battle when the army was commanded by General Murray, when they repulsed the French in their attempt to recapture Quebec. In all these battles "Fraser's Highlanders" suffered the highest percentage

of loss of any of the regiments engaged. Upon the surrender of Canada by the French, which ended the war, the regiment was reduced and the officers placed on half pay, and both officers and men were offered grants of land in Canada if they desired to remain and settle there. Many accepted the offer and remained, and having married French women, their descendants have lost all trace of their Scotch origin except their names and are in no way to be distinguished from the Canadian French. Alexander and George decided to return home and having settled in London, became prosperous merchants engaged in the tobacco trade. This is all I know of the Fraser family from whom we are descended.

I would add that James Bristow Fraser sold the Gortuleg estate in 1830, and the head of the family now is Mr. Edward Cleather Fraser, a merchant in the Island of Mauritius.

Note No. 2

MACLEOD FENCIBLES, 1799-1802

This was the last embodied Fencible Regiment raised in the Highlands. It was inspected and embodied at Elgin by Major-General Leith Hay, in the month of June, 1799, under the designation of "The Princess Charlotte of Wales or Macleod Highlanders." The command of the regiment was given to John Macleod of Colbecks. The regiment was immediately sent to Ireland, where it remained until 1802, when having embarked for England, it was reduced at Tynemouth Barracks in the month of June. (*From Brown's History of the Highlands.*)

There appeared in a Scotch paper of 1901, the following notice of the colors of this regiment:

> "An interesting relic of the Macleod Fencibles (Princess Charlotte of Wales Own) has just come under the hammer at Southeby's auction rooms. This consisted of the colors belonging to the regiment raised in 1799 and disbanded in 1802. The regiment was raised by John Macleod, who mortgaged his property for 45,000 pounds and the colors remained with the family until about eighteen

years ago, when they were given to the present owner. After brisk competition, the colors were knocked down for 16 pounds."

Note No. 3

The following newspaper extracts giving particulars of the accident by which my grandparents lost their lives, were very kindly furnished me at considerable trouble by Mr. George Turner, banker, agent of the City of Glasgow Bank at Gourock, Scotland.

From the *Edinburgh Magazine* for November, 1801. Page 391:

"Greenock, November 18, 1801.

One of the passenger boats from Glasgow yesterday was upset in a sudden squall opposite the Five Mile Stone and almost immediately sank to the bottom—17 passengers in the cabin, including two children, besides the master and his men, every one of whom, except the master perished."

From the *Glasgow Courier* of Thursday, November 19, 1801:

"Greenock, Nov. 18th, 1801.

One of the passage boats coming from Glasgow yesterday was upset in a sudden squall opposite the Five Mile Stone. She filled in a few minutes and went to the bottom, when every soul except the master perished. He was picked up by a boat that was some way ahead, and which immediately made for the place where the accident happened.

Various accounts have gone abroad as to the number of passengers that were aboard, but I have learned nothing yet that can be depended on.

The crew and the passengers were all in the cabin when she went down. The passengers in the mail coach, which was passing at the time were spectators of this shocking scene, but could afford no assistance whatever. I will write you when the master is brought to town; he now lies in a weakly state at Port Glasgow."

From the *Glasgow Courier* of November 26, 1801:

"Greenock, November 25th, 1801.

I had not an opportunity of seeing Gillies the master of the passenger boat lost last week, till yesterday. He can

give but an imperfect account himself of that melancholy affair.

He says there were about 12 passengers on board besides William Connell and Malcolm Gillies, the hands belonging to the boat, of whom he thinks five were women.

The following were the only persons whose names he knew: Daniel Gibson, seaman, and Robert Gardner, hatter, both of Glasgow, a young woman of the name of Morrison, belonging to Mull, on her way home, O'May a linen draper; he says there was a man on board who was coming to be gardener to Mr. Foster, the surgeon at Port Glasgow, a sergeant of the Clan Alpine Fencibles and his wife, the body of one of the women was found at Port Glasgow a few days since. Robert Gardner above named kept a hat shop in the Trongate, has left a wife and six children, the youngest four months old, and the oldest nine years, and an aged mother who was dependent on him for her support."

Mr. Turner adds that the Five Mile Stone is from eight to ten miles above Gourock. In the account written home to Inverness describing the accident, it stated that when the bodies of my grandparents and that of their child were found, my grandmother and her child were found tightly grasped in my grandfather's arms.

Note No. 4

THE MACQUEEN FAMILY

I have always understood that my grandmother, Margaret Macqueen, wife of Alexander[4] Davidson, resided at a place called the Black Mill. The only place of that name that I could learn of was in the Parish of Nairn, county of Nairn, about 18 miles from Inverness, which corresponds in a great degree with my father's slight recollection of it. Within the last two years I have learned through Mr. John S. Robertson, Convenor of the County of Nairn, that Margaret Macqueen's father was a tenant of the Black Mill and farm, and he became the tenant of it in 1779 and held it until 1817, as shown by the books of the Cawdor Estates, of which Mr. Robertson was the commissioner and factor. His name was John Macqueen.

He kindly sent me several small photographs taken by his daugh-

ter of the home and the mill, now a ruin, but showing most of the mill and the old water wheel. Mills of that kind in Scotland have almost all gone out of use and been abandoned. The home is in excellent preservation. I am without information as to the name of John Macqueen's wife, the mother of Margaret Macqueen.

My father's only recollection of the Black Mill and his mother's family is a visit he once paid them with his mother just before her death; this was indelibly impressed on his mind by the tyranny of a boy older than himself who made his visit there almost unbearable. I have always thought that my father's evident dislike for his mother's family arose from this incident.

As already state, a sister of my grandmother married my grandfather's half brother, John Davidson, and my father frequently spoke of a Mrs. Macqueen of Glasgow, with whom my father boarded in Glasgow, previous to his leaving that city for Canada in 1818. I believe she was at that time a widow and had at least one son, Thomas Macqueen, whom my father often referred to. Who her husband was I have never heard or if I did have forgotten it. She was probably the widow of one of his mother's brothers.

Mr. John F. Davidson informed me that during his father's residence in Glasgow, an inquiry was made of him by an Inverness lawyer as to the whereabouts of my father and his brother Roderick. He said his father called upon a middle-aged woman of the name of Macqueen for information as to my father's place of residence, but all she could give him was the date of his departure from Scotland. On whose behalf the inquiry was made I never learned, but have always supposed that it came from Mr. Neil Macqueen, my father's uncle, in the Island of Jamaica, or from his legal representatives. This happened years after my father came to Albany, I should say about 1838. The only other persons who could have made the inquiry might have been one of Mr. John Davidson's sons Roderick or William, who had gone to America.

This Neil Macqueen, above mentioned, my grandmother's brother, emigrated when a young man to the Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, and settled in the eastern part of the Island at Morant Bay, in the Parish of Saint Thomas in the East.

We always understood that he became a very successful man in Jamaica and my father remembered when a boy that his uncle sent home to Scotland, a consignment of sugar, which was sold and the proceeds divided between different members of the family.

I also remember my father saying that one of his cousins, a son of his uncle John Davidson, or one of his Macqueen cousins, went out to Jamaica expecting to be provided for by this uncle, but returned to Scotland very much disappointed in not meeting with the patronage he expected.

Within the past thirty or forty years I made many attempts to gain some information of this Neil Macqueen and although several of the persons to whom I wrote remembered him, they were unable to give me any definite information concerning him.

At last, in 1885, I wrote to a Mr. Robert Kirkland, of Golden Grove Plantation, and received from him a very courteous letter in answer to mine and enclosing one from Mr. Duncan Mackenzie, of Morant Bay, P. O., in the Parish in which Mr. Macqueen resided, of which the following is a copy:

"Springfield, Morant Bay, P. O.,
Jamaica.

R. Kirkland, Esq.,
Golden Grove,
My Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 18th inst. covering a letter of Geo. G. Davidson of Albany, N. Y. inquiring about one Neil Macqueen. In reply I am glad I can furnish some information. Mr. Macqueen for many years lived near Morant Bay in this Parish and had three children, two sons and one daughter, the two former died many years ago leaving no legitimate heirs, the latter, my mother, married my father (who died in 1878) during 1834 and died in March, 1883 leaving issue myself and four sisters. Mr. Neil Macqueen died in 1837, was not a magistrate but a contractor, took contracts on estates etc., and carried on the work by his slaves who were his workmen.

If Mr. Davidson should require any further information, he will be welcome to it.

With kind regards from all, I am
Very truly yours,
D. Mackenzie."

In a further letter of inquiry from me addressed to Mr. Mackenzie, I received the following answer, hoping he might aid me in tracing Roderick and William Davidson, cousins of my father and son of John Davidson, my grandfather's half brother, and received the following answer:

"Springfield, Morant Bay, P. O.,
Jamaica Dec. 22nd, 1886

George G. Davidson, Esq.,
Albany, N. Y., U. S. A.

I have your letters of Sept. 2nd and Dec. 1st. My reasons for not having replied before to your first letter was that I might make some inquiries about William and Roderick Davidson, but I regret to state I cannot find any person alive that knew my grandfather Neil Macqueen from whom I could derive any information. One of my sisters remembers my grandmother saying that a sister (Margaret) of my grandfather's married a Davidson, nothing more can I gather. I am certain I never heard my mother or grandmother say any relative of my grandfather's ever came to the island to see him. I have never heard of any persons that could be those you are interested in or their descendants. I am sanguine if either of the brothers visited Jamaica they did not remain. My grandfather I have heard my mother say claimed the town of Inverness as his birthplace, and we still have in our possession a painting of that town which was his.

No doubt relatives of my grandfather are still living in Scotland but I am not acquainted with any of them.

I regret to inform you Mr. Robert Kirkland through whom I received your first communication died in September.

In any way I can assist you in your search you may command my services. Should I at any time get any information I will gladly inform you.

Perhaps it would be desirable to try advertising.

Allow me to wish you a happy and prosperous Christmas and New Year, and many returns of them.

I remain, very truly yours,
D. Mackenzie."

In relation to these Macqueens I would say that "Springfield," from which place Mr. Mackenzie writes, was a sugar plantation long in possession of the Macqueen family, but recently purchased from them by the United Fruit Company.

When in England with my daughter in 1896, I met at Windermere a gentleman from Jamaica who happened to know Mr. Mackenzie very well and spoke in very high terms of him. He said Mr. Mackenzie had been many years in the government service, but had recently retired on account of his health. He also informed me that as sugar plantations were no longer very profitable in Jamaica, he was running the Springfield plantation as a "pen," which in

Jamaica means the same as a cattle ranch in this country. I have always understood that my grandmother, Margaret Macqueen Davidson, was a very handsome woman.

Note No. 5

The following is a copy of the last will and testament of my uncle Roderick Davidson, who died in the British West India Island of Grenada, September 9, 1829:

Entered Sept. 18th, 1829.

Grenada.

In the name of God Amen. I, Roderick Davidson of the Island of Grenada, being in poor health but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding do this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say, I recommend my soul to Almighty God the Giver—I desire to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors not doubting but at the general resurrection to receive the same by the Almighty power of God—In the first place I desire as soon after my decease as may be convenient to my executors herein after named, that all my just and lawful debts may be paid—Secondly I leave to Charlotte LaMort my female slave Lydia to her sole use forever, also all my personal clothing—Thirdly to my dear daughter Ann all the residue of my estate personal and real to her sole use and to her heirs forever. And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint, Charles Alexander and William Wilson of the aforesaid island, Planters, to be the executors of this my last will and testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I the said Roderick Davidson have set my hand and seal this day and year first above written.

(Signed) RODERICK DAVIDSON (LS)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Testator, Roderick Davidson, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, and at his request and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses hereof.

(Signed) Alexander Richard, Robert Reith,
Charles Paterson.

Grenada—

Before his honor Andrew Houston, President of his Majesty's Council and Commander in chief in and over the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, Chancellor Ordinary and Vice-Admiral, &c.

Personally came and appeared Charles Paterson of the Parish of Saint Patrick in the said island of Grenada, Planter, who, being by me duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, made and say, that he was present with Alexander Richard and Robert Reith and did see the therein named Roderick Davidson sign and seal and also hear him publish and declare the foregoing paper writing as and for his last Will and Testament, the same having been previously read over and explained to him in the presence of this deponent and the said other witnesses and he having declared that he fully understood the same, and that in testimony of the due execution thereof as aforesaid, he this deponent and the said Alexander Richard and Robert Reith did subscribe their names as witnesses thereto respectively, and this deponent further and lastly saith that at the time the said testator so executed his last will and testament he was to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief of sound memory mind and understanding.

(Signed) CHARLES PATERSON.

Sworn to this eighteenth day of September, 1829.

(Signed) ANDREW HOUSTON.

Grenada.

A true copy from the record remaining in the Register's office of the Island examined therewith and attested by me the 23d day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Note No. 6

THE ANDREW FAMILY

John Andrew, my maternal grandfather was born about the year 1750 at Maidstone, in the County of Kent, England. Who his parents were I never learned, and with the exception of a brother Edward, who resided in London, I have no further knowledge of his family.

When a young man he entered the British Army and came to America in 1776, in one of the regiments forming a part of General Burgoyne's Army. He took part in all of the operations of that army up to the date of the battle of Stillwater or Bemis Heights, where he was severely wounded by a musket ball that broke his arm, and he fell a prisoner into the hands of the American Army.

After his recovery he settled in Albany, and for several years owned and commanded a freight and passenger sloop plying between Albany and New York. When I was a boy I remember an old table belonging to us that had been used in the cabin of this sloop. Subsequently he was a merchant in Albany, and from a number of papers in my possession I am led to believe that he at one time conducted a prosperous business. He seems to have embarked in this business in 1789, as I have in my possession his certificate signed by the Mayor John Lansing, Jr. (afterwards the Chancellor), which recites that in consideration of a certain number of shilling he was granted the freedom of the city, a proceeding necessary before he could embark in any mercantile business.

In the same year, 1789, he seems to have purchased from the Verplanck family the property on the southwest corner of North Pearl and Steuben Streets, recently the property of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and now owned by the Standard Oil Company, extending half way back to Chapel Street.

At the time of his purchase there stood on the property an old-fashioned Dutch gable-end building on the corner, and a one-story building next to it where he conducted his business. On the rear of the lot was a storehouse used in connection with his business.

He seems to have occupied the building for some years as a tenant before his purchase of the property.

Some time after settling in Albany he married Janet McClyment, who must have been a good deal older, from the fact that her grave stone in the old Presbyterian Burial Ground on State Street, now a part of Washington Park, states that she died December 12, 1801, aged 67 years, which would indicate that she was born in or about 1734. This, I think, was a mistake and probably arose from an error of the person copying the inscription from which I obtained my information. I omitted to say that his property on the corner of North Pearl and Steuben Streets remained in the family until 1833, when it was sold to Mr. Harmanus Bleecker, who owned the Chapel Street end of the property. My mother and four of her children

were born there. My grandfather married secondly, August 18, 1802, Miss Christina Fisher (see Note 7), eldest daughter of Daniel Fisher and Janet Graham, his wife, daughter of John Graham of Drunkie, Perthshire, Scotland (see Note 8).

By this marriage he had one child:

Janet Eliza Andrew, my mother, born November 2, 1807.

He died in 1817 and his widow, July 3, 1852. The City Records show that he held several small city offices at different times. His property he purchased in 1789 at what to us at the present time seems the very insignificant price of 300 pounds of York Currency.

Note No. 7

THE FISHER FAMILY

Daniel Fisher, my great grandfather, I have been told, was born at Lochearnhead in the Highlands of Perthshire, Scotland, about the year 1748, and was by occupation in the turning business when he left Scotland. Family tradition represents him as a man of great piety. Who his parents were I have never been able to learn. He married about 1771 or 1772, Janet Graham, daughter of John Graham of Drunkie, and Christina Maccalum, his wife. He was a landed gentleman of ancient family in Perthshire (see Note 8) whose estate of Drunkie was situated in the immediate vicinity of Callander.

Miss Graham was at boarding school at Stirling and eloped with Daniel Fisher while there and only sixteen years of age. Her marriage being in opposition to the wishes of her family on account of the great difference in the social standing of the two families, they renounced all intercourse with her unless she consented to forsake her husband, which of course she declined to do.

Wishing to better their fortunes they decided to emigrate to America. At the time of their emigration to America they had two children, the eldest of whom, Christina, was my grandmother, and a boy who died on the passage to New York, where they arrived in June, 1775, at the time the people of New York were celebrating

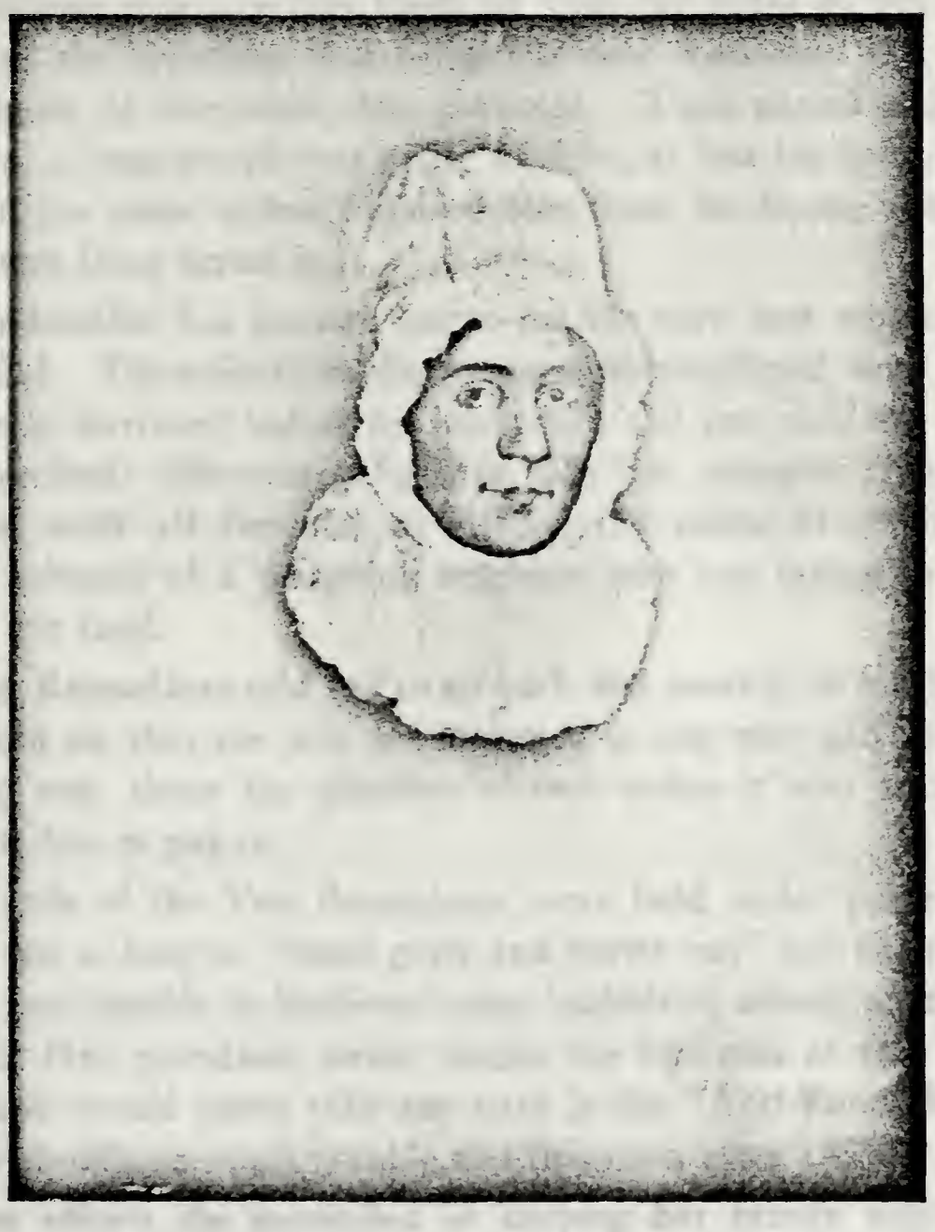
the arrival of the news there of the battle of Bunker Hill. From New York they went to what is now Washington County, then a part of Albany County, and settled near Fort Ann in the vicinity of which place a number of Scotch families had already settled. Having just left the mother country and having a warm feeling of attachment for their kindred at home, they were unwilling to take any part against the country of their birth, and intending to make this their future home, they were equally unwilling to take any active part against the colonies, hence the result was that both sides were hostile and they suffered in consequence.

They endured great privations and I have heard my grandmother say that they frequently saw in the possession of neighbors valuable articles of bedding, wearing apparel, etc., brought from Scotland of which they had been robbed by dishonest neighbors, without daring to remonstrate or make any attempt to recover their property.

When Burgoyne's army came through from Canada in 1777, nearly all the inhabitants fled before it and they among the number. I have frequently heard my grandmother tell of the hardships they suffered in their flight. At one time she became separated from the rest of the family and fell into the hands of the Indians, who had just murdered Miss Jane McCrea, and it was several hours before her parents recovered her. Although only four years old she had a vivid recollection of the incident and of being kindly treated by the Indians.

They then settled in Dutchess County at a place called the Nine Partners, the settlers there being largely Quakers, who showed them the greatest kindness and furnished them with constant employment. He soon established a good business, as articles of the kind he manufactured were in great demand in that district and had a ready sale. After being there a number of years, probably until about 1788 or 1789, and with every prospect of a prosperous future before him, he was in an evil hour, and very much against the advice of his kind Quaker friends and the wishes of his wife, induced to leave by an offer from the Van Rensselaer family, who offered large tracts of land for almost a nominal rent to such as were willing to settle on the Manor. They took up lands in what is now the Town of Berne, in Albany County, about 18 miles from Albany, and less than a mile from the small hamlet of Reidsville.

This part of Albany County was then a wilderness and the privations suffered in Washington County were trifling compared with what they were now called upon to endure. They erected a log house



Christina (Fisher) Andrew
1773-1852

and proceeded to clear some land of trees so as to get a small crop in the ground. The nearest mill was miles away, and grain had to be carried on the backs of the settlers to be ground and carried back in the same manner.

One cold winter day my great grandfather went out for the purpose of cutting down certain kinds of trees, in order to get the tender ends of the branches, that being the only food they had for the small amount of live stock they possessed. Time passed and he did not return, a long search was made for him, at last his body was found deep in the snow a few hundred feet from his house, with a newly felled tree lying across it.

My grandmother has pointed out to me the very spot where his body was found. The privations the young mother suffered, who had been so tenderly nurtured before her marriage, and her children, can hardly be described. She was obliged to take her youngest child in her arms and walk all the way to Albany, 18 miles, in order to frustrate the schemes of a designing neighbor who was trying to get possession of her land.

The Van Rensselaers told her to go back and remain on her land and they would see that she was not molested in any way and not to worry in any way about the question of rent unless it was entirely convenient for her to pay it.

These lands of the Van Rensselaers were held under perpetual leases which ran as long as "wood grew and water ran" and the rent, a small sum, was payable in kind—so many bushels of wheat, so many fat hens, etc. Her grandsons never forgot the kindness of the Van Rensselaers and would never take any part in the "Anti-Rent War" that gave that family so much trouble and litigation after 1839.

By great efforts she succeeded in keeping her family together and working out of her difficulties. She died at Reidsville, in the Town of Berne, November 7, 1829. Her tombstone in a farm burial plot reads as follows: "In memory of Janet Fisher, who departed this life November 7, 1829."

She had the following children:

1. Christina, born at Killin, Scotland, in 1773; married August 18, 1802, John Andrew, and died July 3, 1852. An excellent oil portrait of her is now in the possession of my niece, Miss Mary H. Haskell of Albany, N. Y.

2. *A son born in Scotland, who died on his passage to America in 1775.

3. Duncan, married Isabella Harrower, and had three sons: Daniel, David, Duncan, and two daughters, Christina and Catharine Ann.

4. Daniel, married Phoebe ——, and had eight children: Andrew, Farley, John, Catharine, Abigail, Janet, Mary and Angeline.

5. John, married Olive Bradley, and had a numerous family of sons and daughters. He removed from the Town of Berne and settled in the Town of Turin, Lewis County, New York. Judge Joseph Bradley of the United States Supreme Court, was a nephew of Mrs. John Fisher.

6. Jane, married Michael Strong and died in Albany in the spring of 1853.

7. Catharine, died unmarried.

8. Margaret, married Hubbard Gallup of the Town of Knox, Albany County, N. Y.

Note No. 8

THE FAMILY OF GRAHAM OF DRUNKIE

The principal information I have been able to obtain of this family is contained in a letter from Mr. William McMichael, agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland at Callander, near which town the Drunkie estate is situated. I would here state that some years after the property passed from the hands of the Graham Family, in 1807, the name of the estate was changed from Drunkie to Invertrossachs. I understand the property had been in the hands of the Graham Family for about four hundred years. Invertrossachs House is the mansion house of the estate. I have a picture of the house as it now appears.

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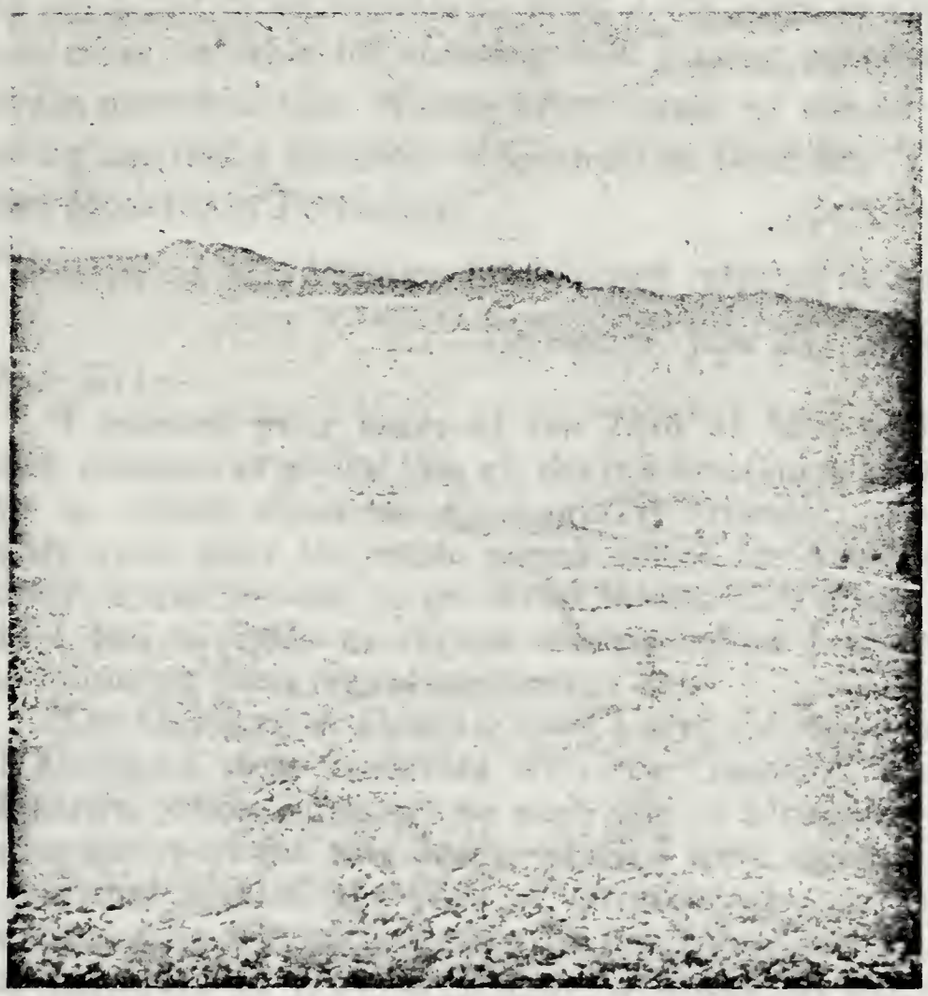
* One of my Fisher relatives has recently told me that this second child mentioned was a *girl,* instead of a *boy,* and died at sea. Whether my informant was right I cannot say, but believe that she was, as Christina mentioned as the *eldest* child was not born until *three* years after her parents' marriage, so that this one who died at sea was probably the *first* born instead of the second.



"Drunkie," home of the Graham family, now called Invertrossachs

In 1866 or 1867 Mr. Stewart McNaughton, the then owner of the estate, placed the mansion house at the service of Queen Victoria on her visit to the scene of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and she occupied it for about a week or ten days. It is in the very heart of the county made so famous by Scott.

In the "Parliamentary Return of the Landowners of Scotland," made in 1872, the estate appears as being 2,700 acres in extent. It is an estate more valuable for shooting and grazing purposes than for agriculture purposes. Sir Walter Scott speaks of one of Rob Roy's sons having married a daughter of Graham of Drunkie, "a gentleman of landed property in Perthshire."

The letter of Mr. William McMichael referred to is as follows:

"Collander, July 21, 1886.

Dear Sir:—

I received your letter of the 23rd of May and have much pleasure in giving you all the information I have been able to collect about the Grahams of Drunkie. As it is eighty years since the estate passed out of the hands of the family, it was not easy to get direct information about them, and I had to apply to various sources before I traced out the following facts regarding them.

The Grahams of Drunkie were a very old family and in all likelihood were connected with the Grahams, Earls of Menteith, whose lands lay on each side of Drunkie. From an inventory of the title deeds, which I have recently seen, I find that in 1707 the laird of Drunkie was one Walter Graham, who was succeeded by his son John Graham, who was succeeded in 1754 by Walter Graham, his eldest son by his marriage with Jean Buntain. This Walter Graham in a duel fought near Callander with a gentleman of the neighborhood killed his antagonist. The duel was fought in the centre of the Brig O' Turk (Bridge of Turk) not far from Drunkie House. Walter Graham who was a Captain in Rich's Dragoon's of the British Army, died in 1769 without leaving issue and was succeeded in the property by John Graham, his brother-consanguineau, being the eldest son of the last mentioned John Graham by Christina McCallum, his second wife.

John Graham, the younger, died about 1800, and was succeeded by his son, Walter Cairns Graham, the last of the old stock. This Walter Cairns Graham was, I am told, a very litigious man and ruined himself by his law pleas, one of which he prosecuted at great expense for many years, about the price of a white pony. As far as I can learn he was never married and after he parted with his

property he removed to a place near here called Rednock, where he died.

He had at least four sisters named respectively Mary, Margaret, Jean and Jemima. When he got into pecuniary difficulties he made his estate over to his four sisters and it was they who sold it. They put it up for sale by public auction in the year 1807 and it was purchased by George Hunter, Army Contractor, of Edinburgh. About ten years ago one of the heirs of Mr. Hunter sold it to Mr. G. Addison Cox at the price of 35,000 pounds.

Having traced the male line of the family to be extinct, I have not taken any steps to find out who are the descendants of Walter Cairns Graham's sisters, but if you wish me to do so you might let me know. Mary was married to one Malcolm Coldstream in Dunblane, and Margaret married Dr. John McRoberts, and it is quite possible they may have descendants in this neighborhood.

I am dear sir
Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM McMICHAEL."

I would add that my great grandmother, Janet Graham, wife of Daniel Fisher, was the daughter of John Graham, referred to in this letter, and his wife Christina McCallum, and it was from this Christina McCallum that the name Christina came into our family and also the Fisher family.

My great grandmother used to say that the Grahams of Drunkie were a branch of the Grahams, Earls of Menteith, and had been in possession of the Drunkie estate for four hundred years.

The Earldom of Menteith has been dormant since the death of William, the eighth earl in 1694. There are several claimants to the title.

Note No. 9

Newspaper accounts of the accident by which my eldest brother, Roderick Davidson, lost his life, August 22, 1840:

Albany Evening Journal Extra—Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

AFFLICTING CALAMITY—FALL OF THE DRAW OF THE STATE STREET CANAL BASIN BRIDGE

Our city is the scene of a most distressing and calamitous dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the steamboats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the bridge, the draw broke and precipitated seventy or eighty persons and three or four horses and carts into the basin. They fell twenty feet into 12 feet of water. The struggle for life among the sufferers was brief but awful. We shudder at the horrid recollection of it. Hundreds of citizens with a dozen boats sprang to the relief of their drowning fellow citizens.

At seven o'clock twenty-one dead bodies had been recovered, of which we can only name the following: * * * Roderick Davidson, an interesting and promising youth employed in this office, 16 years old. * * * The funeral of Roderick Davidson was also attended by numerous friends and among them the Sunday School associates to whom, as indeed to all who knew him, he was greatly endeared.

From the *Albany Bee.*

The funeral of Roderick Davidson was also numerously attended by a large number of printers of this city and citizens generally.

In speaking of Mr. Davidson we can only say that he was a young man of great worth. Among the great number who learn the printing business, he was like an oasis in the desert. He was one in a thousand; ready and skillful in his business, for one of his age; inoffensive in his character and demeanor; a correct exemplary young man. He sleeps in peace; no more shall the voice of friendship break upon his ear; a mother and a father's love to him is naught; the caresses of sisters and all the holy associations of relatives and home now "lie buried in the tomb."

My brother had finished his work for the day, had left the office in company with a companion and was on his way to the other side of the river with the intention of swimming, a diversion of which he was very fond, and in which he greatly excelled. He was strong and athletic and very fond of all out door sports.

A thorough knowledge of printing was in those days considered a preliminary step to newspaper and editorial work, and it was my father's intention that he should take up after he had qualified as a printer, newspaper and editorial work. Most of the noted editors of that day had qualified as printers before becoming editors.

Note No. 10

THE GRISWOLD FAMILY

The family of Griswold were of very ancient descent and are mentioned in early English history as early as the fifteenth century. They were originally seated in Cambridgeshire as early as the twelfth century, when Sir Launcelot Griswold was Sheriff of the county and was later a Knight of the Shire and County Member of the House of Commons.

The Malvern Hall estate came into the possession of the Griswold or Greswolde family about the year 1600 and is still or was lately in possession of it.

The estate about 1650 was in the possession of one Humphrey Griswold, who died in 1671.

He was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Henry Griswold, who died about 1720. He was succeeded by his son Humphrey, who only enjoyed it for two or three years, leaving it to his brother Henry. He died, leaving no son, but an only daughter named Anne. The male representation of the family devolved on Rev. Matthew Griswold of the County of Warwick. He died in 1778, leaving a daughter Mary Griswold of Malvern Hall, who married one David Lewis, who at his death left no male issue. He left three daughters, Magdalen, who married the fourth Earl of Dysart, Anne Marie, who married the fifth Earl of Dysart, and Eliza, who died unmarried. The father, David Lewis, by a second wife had a son Henry

Griswold Lewis of Malvern Hall, who inherited the Malvern Estate. He married a daughter of the Earl of Bradford, which lady died about 1802, leaving no issue. Mr. Lewis died in 1829.

The estate was then inherited by Henry Griswold, a colonel in the British Army, who died in January, 1833. At his death the estate passed by a former marriage to his uncle, Henry Griswold of Malvern Hall, second son of the Rev. Henry Wigley of Pensham of Worcestershire. Upon his succession to the estate he assumed the surname and arms of the Griswold Family instead of that of Wigley. His descendants were still holding the estate a few years ago and probably continue to do so at the present time.

In the "Parliamentary Return of the Landowners of England," made about 1871 or 1872, the estate is given as about 2,000 acres with a rental of about 4,000 pounds. Malvern Hall is in Warwickshire.

The American Ancestry of Griswolds.

Matthew Griswold of Warwickshire, England, had three sons: Edward, Matthew and Thomas, who claimed to be cousins of Humphrey Griswold of Malvern Hall.

Matthew,[1] who was the youngest, at an early age joined a company of pilgrims for America, from the Counties of Warwick, Somerset and Devon, under the leadership of the Rev. John Wareharn of Exeter, England. The company arrived in Massachusetts in 1630 or thereabouts, about ten years after the arrival of the *Mayflower*.

Edward, who was born in 1607, at the age of thirty-one, left Warwickshire and joined another company of Pilgrims for America. He arrived in Massachusetts in 1639, where he joined his brother Mathew. They both removed to Connecticut the same year. Edward settled at Windsor on the Farmington Road, and Mathew settled at Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut River.

The Rev. John Wareharn had already arrived at Windsor and was the pastor of the first church established there, the deeds of which he brought with him from Exeter. He was succeeded by the Rev. Ephraim Huit, who died at Windsor, September 4, 1644.

We find by the records of the State of Connecticut that Windsor was the first settlement ever made by the whites in that state, and the principal name of the settlers were Wolcott, Griswold, Holcomb, Ellsworth, Stiles, Phelps and Pinney.

The children of Edward Griswold were as follows: Francis, George and Sarah, born in England, who came with him, and Anne, Mary Deborah, Joseph, Samuel and John, born at Windsor. His first child, Francis, was born in 1632; his last child, John, was born August 15, 1652. In 1658 he was the representative for Windsor. In 1664 he removed from Windsor with his son John to Killingworth, Conn., so named from his native place. He was elected a representative from Killingworth several times, and died there in 1671. The name of the town Killingworth is evidently intended for Kenilworth in England, and is only a different way of spelling it, as Kenilworth in England is mentioned as his birth place.

Francis Griswold soon removed from Windsor to Saybrook in 1655 and 1656, where his uncle Mathew lived. There he remained some time, and then removed to Norwich, Conn., in 1660. Sarah married Samuel Phelps, June 1, 1650. Mary married Timothy Phelps, May 19, 1661. Deborah married Samuel Buel, November 3, 1662. Joseph married Mary, daughter of John Gaylord of Windsor. One of his nephews, Captain Benjamin Griswold, is spoken of in one of the early records of the town as follows: "Born in Windsor of an ancient and honorable family. He married Esther Gaylord, with whom he lived in great peace and amity until his death, which was July 26, 1772."

George was a man of high respectability (see Stiles History of Windsor, 1829), married Mary, daughter of Thomas Holcomb, by whom he had several children. On the 21st day of April, 1659, he purchased a tract of land of the Indian Chief Wattowan, and Towanna, his wife, which is a part of Windsor, called Poquonock, so named from it being a battle ground of the Indians. He died September 3, 1704, leaving several sons and daughters. Among the descendants of Joseph and George are Noah, Levi, John, Niles and other well known citizens of Windsor and Poquonock. Squire Samuel Griswold, as he was respectfully termed, in company with members of the Pinney and Holcomb families, removed from Windsor to Sinsberg, where he purchased 5,000 acres of land, and built a home on the banks of the Farmington River, one of the most charming places, it is said, along that beautiful stream. One of the sons, Elisha, married Eunice, daughter of John and Lois Veits, leaving at death a numerous family of children of more than ordinary talent, one of whom was the celebrated Bishop, Alexander Viets Griswold, born April 22, 1776 (see Stone's life of Bishop Griswold, Philadel-

phia, 1844), whose ninth child, Anne, born 1804, married Rev. Stephen H. Tyng of New York.

Another son, Ezra, removed early to Worthington, Ohio, where he became instrumental in organizing the first Episcopal Church of that diocese. Samuel, a brother of the Bishop, was educated at Yale College and became an able and popular minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Connecticut. He afterwards removed to Western New York, where he died.

In returning to the year 1644, we find another relative of Edward and Mathew, whose name was Michael Griswold, who came from England and settled at Wethersfield, Conn. The records of that town show his first child, Thomas, born in 1646; Esther, born 1648; Mary, born 1650; also several other children from whom have descended a numerous family.

Matthew Griswold, who settled at Saybrook in the year 1646, married Anne, daughter of Henry Wolcott. He died in January, 1691, leaving two sons and three daughters. One of his sons, Matthew, was several times elected representative for Saybrook and Lynne. He married Phoebe Hyde of Norwich, Conn., May 25, 1683, by whom he had several children, one of whom, John, was father of Matthew Griswold, Governor of Connecticut from 1784 to 1786. His wife was Ursula, daughter of the Hon. Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, by whom he had a son Roger, born in Lyme in 1762, who was also Governor of Connecticut.

I. EDWARD GRISWOLD, born in Kenilworth, England, in 1607, came to Windsor, Conn., in 1639, together with his brother Matthew. There is a long account of Matthew Griswold's life in *the Magazine of American History* for February and March, 1884, written by Prof. Salisbury. Edward Griswold's first wife was Margaret. She died August 3, 1670. He afterward married the widow of James Bemis of New London. Before coming to Windsor he had Francis, George and Sarah, probably all born in England; and he had at Windsor three sons and three daughters, viz.: Anne, Mary, Deborah, Joseph, Samuel and John, who are all recorded in Windsor. The tombstone of Margaret is at Clinton, with the initials "M. G. 1670." Edward for a time apparently lived in Lyme and afterwards returned to Windsor, where he died in 1691.

II. FRANCIS GRISWOLD, son of Edward, born probably in England about 1632, came to Windsor with his father in 1639.

In 1660 he was one of the original proprietors of Norwich. It seemed to be customary to have thirty-five proprietors, but in the first group there are the names of but twenty-eight, of whom Francis was one. Others came and were added afterwards; his name appears on the roll of Freemen of the Colony at Norwich in 1669. He was one of the four deputies all of the time between 1660 and 1671. He was recorded Lieutenant of the First Training Company, 1666. The plot of the distribution of the land, which was obtained from Uncas, the last of the Mohicans, shows the location of his home being a place of seven acres running down from the street to the river. I should have said that Francis was at Saybrook for a time, as appears from a record of January 7, 1655. Francis died and was buried in Norwich in 1671. The name of his wife is not known. They had nine children, only two of whom were sons. One, Joseph, died in infancy. Samuel was born in 1665. Francis was a deputy in the General Court.

III. SAMUEL GRISWOLD, son of Francis (II) was born in Norwich, 1665; married on December 17, 1685, at the age of twenty, to Suzanna Huntington on her seventeenth birthday. I find in the records that Captain Samuel Griswold died December 2, 1740. On his gravestone appears the following inscription:

"Here lies interred ye remains of
Captain Samuel Griswold
the first Captain of the 2nd
Company of train bands in
Norwich. He was born in Norwich
Sept. 1665 and died ye 9th day
of December, 1740 in 76th year
of his age."

I have not given the record of the names of his children of this marriage, except the one with whom we are concerned, Samuel.

IV. SAMUEL GRISWOLD, son of Samuel Griswold (III) and Suzanna Huntington, born February 8, 1693. He married Elizabeth Abel on April 2, 1719. Among the list of his children I find that Ebenezer was born July 29, 1725.

V. EBENEZER GRISWOLD, was born in Norwich, July 29, 1725; married Hannah Merrill, November 7, 1748; a list of the names of their children I have not thought necessary. Other records

which we have show that he died in Burlington, Vt., September 30, 1810.

VI. JOSHUA GRISWOLD, son of Ebenezer Griswold and Hannah Merrill, his wife, was born in Norwich, Conn., April 19, 1766. As we know, he moved to Bennington, Vt., we understand why there is no further record of him in Norwich records. I did not have the facilities for getting the Bennington records. I regret this, as it would probably have shown the name of his first wife, and the date of her marriage and death, together with some facts as to his life at Bennington. Joshua Griswold died February 8, 1824. By his first wife he had a son Gurden, born in 1789. He married secondly, Clarissa Wright, born April 1, 1766, on December 31, 1790. Clarissa Wright afterward married James Rose, and died October 30, 1851.

The children of Joshua and Clarissa were:

1. Clark, born Thursday, January 26, 1792.
2. Hannah, born Wednesday, August 14, 1793.
3. George, born Thursday, November 19, 1794.
4. Horace, born Thursday, August 4, 1796.
5. Sheldon, born Monday, October 1, 1798.
6. Laura, born Wednesday, May 7, 1800.
7. Clarissa, born Tuesday, March 22, 1802.
8. Lydia, born Thursday, January 19, 1804.
9. Mary Ann, born Sunday, September 29, 1805.
10. Martha Adeline, born Wednesday, August 6, 1807.
11. Charlotte, born Friday, July 12, 1811.
12. Sophia, born Saturday, June 17, 1815.

VII. SHELDON GRISWOLD, born October 1, 1798, son of Joshua Griswold and Clarissa Wright, his wife, married April 18, 1822, Betsey Lockwood Hanford. She was born March 27, 1798, and died October 25, 1858 (see Note 11).

Their children were:

1. Walter Hanford Griswold, born April 1, 1823.

2. Mary Ann Griswold, born May 9, 1828, and married Charles White of Unadilla, N. Y., by whom she left one daughter, Elizabeth.

3. Elizabeth Charlotte Griswold, born April 29, 1830, and married Thomas Edgerton, by whom she left one son and one daughter.

He was a prosperous merchant in Unadilla, N. Y., and later on in Delhi, N. Y., to which place he removed when his son was appointed cashier of the Delaware Bank of that town. Upon the death of his wife he married secondly, December 2, 1861, Frances Thatcher Betts, who was born January 7, 1804, and died at Delhi, N. Y., December 25, 1893.

He was for many years a Colonel in the New York State Militia and was always known as Colonel Griswold. We have all his commissions signed by the Governor of New York from Lieutenant to Colonel. He died at Delhi, N. Y., April 21, 1872.

VIII. WALTER HANFORD GRISWOLD, only son of Sheldon Griswold and Betsey Lockwood Hanford, his wife, was born at Unadilla, N. Y., April 1, 1823, and died at Delhi, N. Y., December 19, 1886. He was married at Sidney, N. Y., by the Rev. Norman H. Adams, February 13, 1848, to Anna Elizabeth Betts, daughter of John Munson Betts and Ann Reed Thatcher, his wife, and had the following children:

1. Julia Elizabeth Griswold, born at Sidney, N. Y., January 27, 1849; married at Delhi, N. Y., August 4, 1868, to George G. Davidson, of Albany, N. Y. For the children of this marriage see the Davidson part of this record.

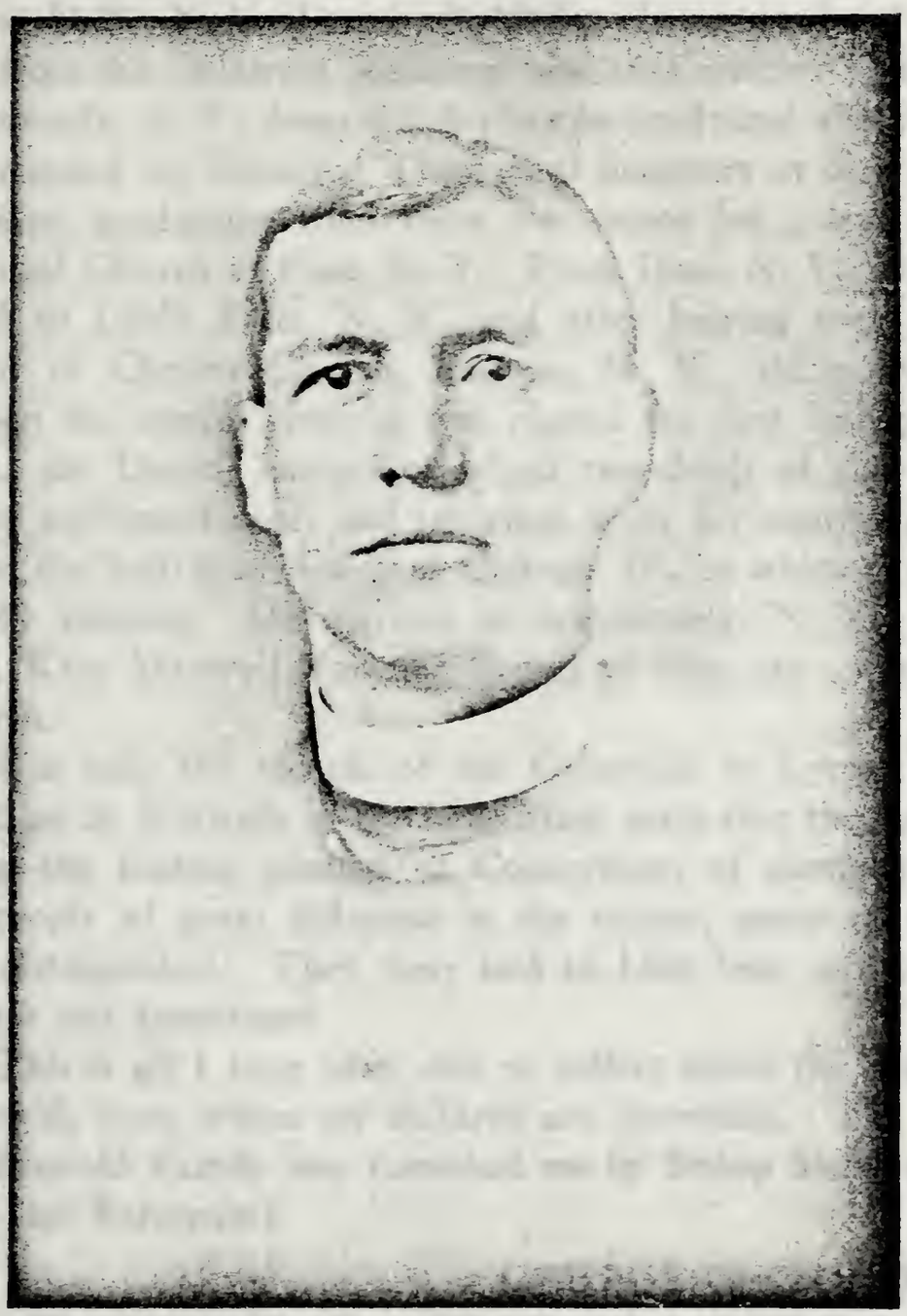
2. Charles Walter Griswold, born January 20, 1854; died January 19, 1855.

3. Mary Mead Griswold, born February 18, 1858; died June 18, 1859.

4. Sheldon Munson Griswold, born at Delhi, N. Y., January 8, 1861.

Mrs. Walter H. Griswold was born March 5, 1822, and died September 12, 1862. Walter H. Griswold was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1844, and entered the law office of the Hon. C. C. Noble of Unadilla, N. Y., and completed his legal studies in the office of the Hon. Henry R. Mygatt at Oxford, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar, but was soon thereafter appointed cashier of the Delaware Bank of Delhi, N. Y., holding that position for thirty-eight years until his death, December 19, 1886. He was for many years Warden of St. John's Episcopal Church of Delhi, President of the Board of Trustees of the Delaware Academy of the same place, a Director of the Delaware Water Works Com-

Ann Elizabeth (Betts) Griswold and her daughter
Julia Elizabeth Griswold



Bishop Sheldon Munson Griswold

pany, and a Trustee of Woodland Cemetery. He was held in the highest respect by all his fellow citizens and universally respected.

IX. SHELDON MUNSON GRISWOLD, only surviving son of Walter H. Griswold and Anna Elizabeth Betts, his wife, was born at Delhi, N. Y., January 8, 1861. He attended and was graduated from the Delaware Academy, and then entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which place he graduated about 1882. He then entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York City, and after graduating from there was rector for a few years of an Episcopal Church at Ilion, N. Y. From Ilion, N. Y., he was transferred to Little Falls, N. Y., and after leaving there he became Rector of Christ's Church, Hudson, N. Y. After remaining in Hudson for several years he was elected the first Bishop of Salina, Kans., the Diocese comprising about two-thirds of that State, and having performed noble and laborious work for many years, he was elected the Suffragan Bishop of Chicago, Ill., in which city he is now (1924) residing. He married at Schenectady, N. Y., October 7, 1885, Kate Maxwell Van der Bogert of that city. They have no children.

Not only the records of the Griswolds of Lyme, Conn., but also those at Norwich in the same State, state that they were always among the leading families of Connecticut, of dominant character and people of great influence in the colony, many of them being very distinguished. They were said to have been tall men, of fine carriage and appearance.

This is all I have been able to collect about the branch of the Griswolds from whom my children are descended. The account of the Griswold Family was furnished me by Bishop Sheldon M. Griswold (see Reference).

GEORGE G. DAVIDSON.

January 1, 1924.

FOOTNOTE: Facts pertaining to the Griswold family were obtained in part from:

1. Caulkin's History of Norwich, 1873.
2. Vital Records of Norwich, 1813.
3. The Chanotype, Vol. I, No. 4, Apr., 1873.

Note No. 11

THE HANFORD FAMILY

1. The first member of the Hanford family of whom there is record was born in England in 1596 and during or before 1620, married Eglin Selis, a widow with two daughters. Her maiden name was Hatherley.

They had one son:

2. THOMAS[2] HANFORD, born in 1621. He emigrated to New England in 1642. In 1643 he completed his education under Rev. Charles Channing, a noted divine, and preached for a time in New Haven. In 1652 he was called to the Congregational Church of Norwalk, Conn., where he preached for forty years, until his death. He married in 1654, Hannah Newbury, daughter of John Newbury. She died soon after, leaving no children.

On October 22, 1661, he married Mary Ince, widow of Jonathan Ince, and daughter of Richard Miles. Richard Miles was a well-known citizen in Connecticut. His name is cut in one of the coping stones of the memorial bridge at Milford, Conn. He was one of the founders of New Haven and a member of the General Court, and on the 10th of March, 1646, he was assigned by the town council "the fourth seat on the middle aisle of the men's side" of the Congregational Church, this being a mark of distinction in those days of an established church.

The Rev. Thomas[2] Hanford and Mary Miles Hanford had four sons and five daughters, as follows:

Theophilus,[3] b. July 29, 1662.
Mary,[3] b. November 30, 1663.
Hannah,[3] b. January 28, 1665.
Elizabeth,[3] b. January 9, 1666.
+Thomas,[3] b. July 18, 1668.
Eleazar,[3] b. September 15, 1672.
Samuel,[3] b. April 3, 1674.
Eunice,[3] b. March, 1675.
Sarah,[3] b. May, 1677.

Rev. Thomas Hanford died in 1693, aged 72 years, and his wife Mary Miles, died September 12, 1730, aged 105 years.

3. THOMAS[3] HANFORD, second son of Rev. Thomas Hanford and Mary Miles, married Hannah Lockwood, a daughter of Gershon Hanford, and had one son: Theophilus[4] Hanford.

4. THEOPHILUS[4] HANFORD, who married Hannah ——, surname unknown, had:

Theophilus,[5] b. April 12, 1720.
Dinah,[5] b. October 11, 1726.
+Levi,[5] b. March 4, 1731.
Ebenezer,[5] b. October 14, 1733.
Abigail,[5] January 20, 1738.
Simeon,[5] b. July 7, 1741.

Theophilus Hanford bought land and built a house in a section of Norwalk that is now New Canaan, which was the first house built in that parish. He subsequently built a second house which he gave to his second son.

5. LEVI[5] HANFORD, who soon after married Sarah Elizabeth Carter, born 1731, died in Sept., 1776, a daughter of Ebenezer Carter, owner of a large farm, and "a man noted for generous hospitality, patriotism and good living." Levi Hanford, as described by his grandson, was "a man of good mind, of a quiet, unassuming and domestic turn, held a high position of respect and influence and was honest and upright in all vocations of life. His wife was a person in no wise his inferior, and she well knew how to dispel those dark and gloomy clouds that gather around life's pathway." They had three sons and two daughters:

1. Ebenezer,[6] born February 27, 1755; died, October 19, 1833. He married Hannah Hanford, daughter of Thaddeus Hanford.

2. Sarah Elizabeth,[6] born in 1757; died, June 20, 1828, "being burned to death by her clothes taking fire from smouldering coals on the hearth while at secret prayer very early in the morning." Her husband was Captain Isaac Keeler, an officer in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, who was with his company with Washington at Valley Forge. After the war he was Police Justice in New York City and in the New York Custom House up to the time of his death. He also served in the War of 1812.

Levi Hanford,[6] born in 1759.

6. LEVI[6] HANFORD, second son of Levi Hanford and Sarah Elizabeth Carter, was born September 19, 1759, and died October 19, 1854, aged 95 years. He married in 1782, Mary Mead,

a daughter of General John Mead of Horseneck, in the Town of Greenwich, Conn. Mary Mead was born December 11, 1759, and died September 15, 1847, aged 88 years. They had nine children:

Mary,[7] born February 21, 1783; died November 22, 1871; married William Stevenson.

Elizabeth,[7] born January 26, 1785; died 1870; married Obadiah Porter.

John Mead,[7] born June 29, 1787; died January 19, 1864; married Polly McCall.

Ebenezer,[7] born November 8, 1789; died June 8, 1875; married Huldah Follet.

Levi,[7] born February 5, 1792; died February 15, 1888, aged 96; married Cynthia Hanford.

Anna,[7] born August 27, 1794; died April 14, 1867; married Anson Hutchinson.

Betsey[7] Lockwood, born March 27, 1798; died at Delhi, October 25, 1858; married Sheldon Griswold, April 18, 1822.

William B.[7] Hanford, born May 19, 1804; died September 14, 1898, aged 94 years, at Franklin, N. Y.

Walter,[7] born January 25, 1800; married Sarah Hanford.

Levi Hanford, second son of Levi Hanford, was sixteen years of age at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted as a minute man in a company commanded by Captain John Carter. They were ordered to New York when an attack on that city was expected and while there they broke the first ground ever broken for fortification on that now strongly fortified island. He served in many skirmishes about Norwalk and on the 13th day of March, 1777, was captured with twelve others by British troops at Oldwell, now South Norwalk. They were taken in open whale boats to New York and incarcerated in the Old Sugar House Prison in Liberty Street, and afterwards on the prison ships *Good Intent* and *Old Jersey* for a period of fourteen months. After his release, as soon as he regained his health, he resumed his musket and continued in active service to the end of the war, being in the battle of the taking and burning of Norwalk and in the fighting about Kingsbridge and the Harlem River. After the war he lived on his farm in New Canaan, Conn., for twenty-five years, and there their nine children were born. In 1808 he sold his farm and bought a large tract at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., and on March 20th they set out for their new house

all their goods and chattels packed in wagons, a wearisome journey of eight days. Mary Mead Hanford, wife of Levi Hanford, was a daughter of General John Mead of English descent, born in 1725; died December 3, 1790, and of Mary Brush of Scotch descent, born in 1730, married in 1755 and died in 1785.

General John Mead was an extensive farmer of Greenwich, Conn., a man of character and of note. Before the Revolution a commission had been given him by the King of England as a captain in the British Regular Army (this commission was taken from his house, when plundered by British troops). Notwithstanding this commission, he joined the American army, was made a Colonel and at the end of three years a Brigadier-General. His farm, on the coast of Long Island, was between the British and American lines and his house and lands were frequently plundered. As a family they saw much of the danger, suffering and privations of the war. On the occasion of an attack his daughter Mary, under threat of death by British soldiers, refused to tell the whereabouts of her brother John, an army officer then home on sick furlough, who was hiding in a thicket within sound of her voice, by her firmness and fearlessness, thus saving her brother's life.

As a reward for his services and compensation for his losses, the State of Connecticut granted General Mead a tract of land in Ohio that was owned by Connecticut. This land was subsequently divided among his heirs, though worthless at the time of the grant. He was nineteen consecutive years a member of the Connecticut State Legislature, ten years before and nine years after the termination of the war. He was a Judge of the Probate Court and was serving in that office at the time of his death.

In the History of Delaware County we find this record: "Wm. B. Hanford, son of Levi and Mary Hanford, was born in New Canaan, Conn., May 19, 1804, and is a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Hanford, a Congregational clergyman who came from England to New Haven in 1642, and preached 40 years in Norwalk, where he died. Levi Hanford served thro' the Revolution and was a prisoner of war at New York 14 months. His wife's father, General John Mead, was a Revolutionary officer, a probate judge, and 29 years a member of the Connecticut legislature. In 1808 Levi Hanford moved to Walton, where he died in 1884, aged 95 years."

The record of the Hanford family was furnished by William B. Hanford of Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y.

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