



HERBERT) ELIZABETH M. RIXFORD

Three Hundred Colonial Ancestors and War Service

Their Part in Making American History
From 495 to 1934

By Their Lineal Descendant

MRS. (OSCAR HERBERT) ELIZABETH M. LEACH RIXFORD

Author of

Families Directly Descended from all the Royal Families
in Europe

"Happy he, who with bright regard looks back upon his father's fathers, who with joy recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself, valued the latest link in the fair chain of noble sequence."—GOETHE.

"Remember the days of old, the years of many generations: ask thy father and he will shew thee: thy elders and they will tell thee."—DEUT., 32:7.

ILLUSTRATED

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JORDAN DE INSULA (OR LISLE)

Arms—Or, on a chief az. three lions rampant of the field.
Crest—A stag statant ar. attired or.

References: "Lisle Family," by Oscar K. Lisle, pages 99 and 100.
"The New England Historical and Genealogical Register,"
Vol. XXXIX, 1885, page 63.
Records of F. Phelps Leach.
Thomas Hungerford and His Descendants.
Families Directly Descended from all the Royal Families in
Europe by Elizabeth M. Rixford.

Jordan de Insula lived in time of King Henry I, and King Stephen. = Hawise ———.

Geoffrey de Insula gave lands in francalmoine for the soul of Earl Baldwin, of Devonshire. = ———.

Walter de Insula, in time of King John. = Margaret ———.

Baldwin de Insula, Lord of Wodeton and Plompton in the Isle of Wight, lived in time of Henry III. = ———.

John de Insula, a baron to the time of Edward I, and Governor of Carisbrooke Castle, ob. 32 Edward I. = ———.

Walter de Insula, Lord of Wodeton. = Margaret ———.

Walter de Insula, Lord of Wodeton. = Florence ———.

William de Insula, Lord of Wodeton. = ———.

William de Insula, Lord of Wodeton, 44th Edward III. = ———.

Sir John de Insula or Lisle, Knt. = Margaret, dau. of John Bremshot, of Bremshot, in County Southampton.

George Lisle. = Anna, dau. of ——— Montgomery, of Calais.

Lancelot Lisle. = Anne, dau. of Sir Thos. Wroughton, Knt.

Thomas Lisle. = ———, dau. of ——— Moore, of Moore Court, Esq.

Anthony Lisle, of Wodeton, Esq. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Dormer, of Steeple Barton in County Oxon, Esq.

Sir William Lisle. = Bridget, dau. of Sir John Hungerford, of Down Ampney, in County Gloucester, Knt.

John Lisle, of Moyles Court, County Southampton; he was one of the judges who condemned King Charles the First, for which he was obliged to fly the kingdom, and ob. abroad. Second son. = Alice, dau. and co-heir of Sir White Beconsawe, Knt., beheaded at Winchester, 1685, by the order of Judge Jeffries.

Bridget Lisle, d. May 2, 1723. = Lenord Hoar, b. England, 1629-30; d. Nov. 28, 1675.

John¹ Hoar, b. Gloucester, England; d. Apr. 2, 1704. = Alice Lisle, b. England; d. June 5, 1696.

Mary Hoar. = Benjamin Graves, m. Oct. 21, 1668; b. Concord, Mass.

Benjamin Graves, b. Mar. 2, 1676-7; d. Dec. 30, 1752. = Mary Sterling; (2nd wife) Mary Haynes.

Mary Graves, dau. of Benjamin and Mary (Haynes) Graves, b. Jan. 20, 1728; m. June 23, 1746, probably New Fairfield, Conn. = Samuel Hungerford, b. abt. 1713; d. 1790.

Isaiah Hungerford, b. Dec. 26, 1756, bapt. Jan. 23, 1757; d. June 16, 1833; m. about 1777, at New Fairfield, Conn. = Esther Mead, b. Aug. 11, 1760; d. Dec. 22, 1836.

Elizabeth Hungerford, b. Feb. 7, 1798; d. Jan. 7, 1878; m. Apr. 29, 1821, at St. Armand, West, Que. = Nash David Phelps, b. Oct. 4, 1796; d. Apr. 15, 1884.

Caroline Alexandria Phelps, b. July 3, 1840; d. Mar. 29, 1921; m. Sept. 8, 1863, Stanbridge, Que. = Horace Brayton Leach, b. Sept. 25, 1836; d. May 6, 1919.

Elizabeth May Leach, b. Jan. 7, 1866; living; m. Sept. 8, 1889, Sheldon, Vt. = Oscar Herbert Rixford, b. Dec. 27, 1859; d. Sept. 11, 1927.

Oscar Adelbert Rixford, b. Aug. 4, 1890; living; m. Jan. 18, 1919, Montreal, Que. = Mary Carolyn Hefflon, b. June 6, 1899; living.

Mary-Elizabeth Lenora Rixford, b. Oct. 6, 1922; living. = Oscar Theodore Rixford, b. July 31, 1925; living.

MEAD ANCESTRY

Maurs of Elmdonbury Hall, Dagworths and Monnteneys Orist-hall Grange, Maur of Great Eastern Nortofts, etc. On the North wall of Marlborough Church, County Leicester is a monument of black marble with the Mead Coat of Arms with the names of the Mead family buried there.

Coat of Arms is thus described: Sa, a Chev. betw. three pelicans or Vulu gu. Explanation. Sa the color is sable, i.e. black. Chev. a chevron rep, as two rafters of a house joined together and descending in two pair of compasses to the extremities of the Shield. Or signifies gold and in engraving is represented by a small dot. Three Pelicans Vulure, wounding themselves according to the tradition that the pelican pecked its own breast to nourish its young. Crest: an Eagle displayed. Motto: *Semper Paratus*, Always Ready.



The very earliest traces of the Mead family are to be found in a history of the Norman people and their existing descendants in the British Dominion's of the U. S. of America, published by King & Co., London, England, 1874. From that Volume it appears that the name Mead is the English form of Norman "de Prato" and that it is amongst the oldest of the old, and noblest of the noble. In 1180-1195, there is to be found in the Ancient Norman Records, the names of William, Robert, Matilda, Roger and Reginald de Prato,

and the names of Stephen and Peter de Prato of England, and Walter de Prato in Hertford, England. Henry de Prato in 1200, in Normandy, was King John's faithful Knight, and the custody of the Roman cattle was given his brother. The Norman "de Prato" was translated into the English Mead, Meade, Mede, Meads. The first of the Mead family came from Somersetshire into County Essex, in the Reign of King Henry VI, and settled at Elmdon. His son, Thomas Mead, Sergeant in Law, in 1567, and constituted one of the new Judges of the Kings Bench, Feb. 3, 1578. The Meads owned Wendon Lofts-Manors.

WILLIAM MEAD, was born in England about 1600; married about 1625, probably sailed from Lydd County Kent, England, in the Ship "Elizabeth," Captain Stagg, April, 1635, for the Massachusetts Bay Colony; first settled in Wethersfield, Conn.; removed to Stamford, Conn., in 1641, where he died about 1663. His wife died at Stamford, Sept. 18, 1657. There is record of three children, but there probably were four including a son, who died 1658.

William Penn in 1668 was committed to the Tower for preaching against the Established Church. While in confinement he composed a tract entitled, "No Cross, no Crown; a discourse showing the nature and discipline of the Holy Cross of Christ," which is the most esteemed of his writings. He was no sooner released than he recommenced preaching, and, being in consequence arrested, together with his companion, William Mead, was indicted at the Old Bailey Sessions for illegally holding forth; and although acquitted by the verdict of the jury, they were arbitrarily imprisoned in Newgate by order of the court. On obtaining his liberty, Penn visited Holland and Germany as a missionary, but he hastily returned to England, owing to the illness of his father, whom he found on his death-bed, and with whom he effected a reconciliation previous to the old gentleman's decease, which happened shortly after. Wm. Mead may have been a kinsman.

In 1681, King Charles II, in consideration of the services of Mr. Penn's father and several debts due to him from the crown at the period of his demise, granted to William Penn and his heirs the province lying on the west side of the river Delaware, in North America, which thence obtained the name of Pennsylvania. Mr. Penn immediately published a brief account of the province, proposing an easy purchase of land, and good terms of settlement for such as were inclined to remove thither. A great number of purchasers came forward and formed a company, called, "The Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania." Shortly after, the enlightened and beneficent proprietor sailed to colonize his newly acquired territories, with a band of persecuted Quakers, who followed his fortune; and having entered into a treaty with the Indian natives, founded the city of Philadelphia.

"Burke's Commonsers," Vol. III, p. 493.

Children:

1. JOSEPH, b. 1630; m. Dec. 4, 1654, Mary Brown, of Stamford, d. May 3, 1690.

2. MARTHA, b. 1632, who m. John Richardson of Stamford.
3. JOHN, b. abt. 1634; m. Hannah Potter, of Stamford, probably in 1657; d. Feb. 5, 1699.

The two sons, Joseph and John, after having lived in Stamford, Conn. and Hempstead, Long Island, finally located permanently at Horseneck (Greenwich), Conn.

JOSEPH¹ MEAD, son of William, born 1630; married Dec. 4, 1654; died May 3, 1690. He married Mary Brown of Stamford.

Children:

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. ZACHARIAH, d. 1703. | 3. DANIEL. | 5. RICHARD. |
| 2. JOSEPH. | 4. ELISHA. | 6. MARY. |

JOSEPH², son of Joseph¹ Mead, born about 1657; died in 1714; married Sarah Reynolds.

Children:

1. SARAH, b. Nov. 3, 1695; m. Aug. 14, 1718; d. May 1, 1774. She m. Benj. Stebbing, of Ridgefield, b. 1691, d. Sept. 6, 1780.
2. JOSEPH³, b. May 3, 1698.
3. THEOPHILUS, of Norwalk, b. July 3, 1700, d. 1760; m. Abigail Westcott.
4. JEREMIAH, of Norwalk, b. Aug. 6, 1702.

JEREMIAH MEAD, of Norwalk, born Aug. 6, 1702; married 1725; died 1742. Married Hannah St. John, died July, 1746.

Children:

1. THADDEUS (Captain), b. 1726; m. July 7, 1754; killed in the French and Indian War in 1780; m. Sarah Hobby, b. 1728.
2. STEPHEN MEAD, of Redding, b. 1728; m. Oct. 31, 1751; d. Oct. 18, 1806; m. Rachel, dau. of Ephraim Sanford, b. July 23, 1733. Jeremiah Mead, Jr., was a Private in the Revolution. Joseph and Stephen Mead, Privates in Capt. David Haite's Co., see "Ye Historie of ye Town of Greenwich, Conn., pp. 126, 131, 472.

Stephen and Rachel (Sanford) Mead had children as follows:

1. JEREMIAH, of Redding, b. April 2, 1753; m. July 27, 1769, Ruth, dau. of John Reed, b. Sept. 25, 1754, she d. Dec. 3, 1798.
2. EZRA, b. Dec. 31, 1754.
3. HANNAH, b. May 3, 1756.
4. ESTHER, b. Aug. 11, 1760; m. New Fairfield, Conn., 1777, Isaiah Hungerford, b. Dec. 26, 1756, d. July 16, 1833; she d. Dec. 22, 1836, at Stanbridge, Que., Canada.
5. THADDEUS of Ridgefield, b. Oct. 25, 1761.
6. STEPHEN, b. Dec. 13, 1767; m. Jan. 28, 1789; d. Nov. 9, 1817. He m. Sarah Seymour, b. Feb. 8, 1774; d. Oct. 24, 1839.

References: Mead Family, S. P. Mead, 1901, pp. 125-8.

Summary of Ancestry, as follows:

1. WILLIAM MEAD, b. abt. 1600, in England, d. abt. 1663; m. abt. 1625, —, b. —, d. Sept. 19, 1657.
2. JOSEPH MEAD, b. 1630, d. May 3, 1690; m. Dec. 4, 1654, Stamford, Conn., Mary Brown of Stamford, Conn.
3. JOSEPH² MEAD, b. abt. 1657, d. 1714; m. —, Sarah Reynolds.
4. JEREMIAH MEAD, b. Aug. 6, 1702, d. 1742; m. 1725, prob. Norwalk, Conn., Hannah St. John, b. —, d. July, 1746.
5. STEPHEN MEAD, b. 1728, d. Oct. 18, 1806; m. Oct. 31, 1751, Rachel Sanford, b. July 23, 1733.

6. ESTHER MEAD, b. Aug. 11, 1760, d. Dec. 22, 1836; m. Isaiah Hungerford, b. Jan. 23, 1758, d. June 16, 1833.
7. ELIZABETH HUNGERFORD, b. Feb. 7, 1798, d. Jan. 7, 1878; m. April 29, 1821, David Nash Phelps, b. Oct. 4, 1796, d. April 15, 1884.

From here same as Summary of Arms Ancestry, 8th to 10th Generations; Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, p. 136, No. 772; and Daughters of the American Colonists, 1931, pp. 26-36, No. 2089; ancestry traced by the author of this book.

MERRILL OR DEMERLE ANCESTRY

Arms—Argent, a bar azure between three peacocks' heads-proper. Crest—A peacock's, erased; proper.

"John and Nathaniel Merrill, brothers, came from Salisbury County, Wilts, England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1633, and settled at Newbury in the same Colony among the first settlers of that town. They are descended from the Huguenot family of DeMerle, who escaped to England after the St. Bartholomey Day (August, 1572). This family of DeMerle belonged to the Auvergne nobility having had its ancestral estate near Place-de-Dombes, in that province. The emigrant made use of the arms we give which are different although the crest is the same from the Merrill Arms as given by the English Heraldry.

We have seen imprints of the Seal of one of the emigrant's grandsons affixed to a deed dated, 1726. The devices were exactly those we give." (From America Heraldica)

NATHANIEL MERRILL, of Newbury, born about 1610; died March 16, 1654; married Susannah Wilterton, died 1671/2, Newbury, Mass. Their children were: John², born 1635; Nathaniel², 1638; Abraham²; Susannah²; Daniel², Aug. 20, 1642; Abel², Feb. 20, 1644. The widow of Nathaniel¹, married a Mr. Jordan. She died Jan. 25, 1671/2. Nathaniel¹ Merrill paid his first taxes in the spring, 1635. He was a Charter Member of the town of Newbury.

It is to be noted that the five sons of Nathaniel had twenty-two sons, thus giving the family a vigorous start. They were in all parts of New England, at an early date.

John Merrill, when young, moved to Hartford, Conn., with Gregory Wilterton, his uncle, and when the latter died John inherited much of his estate. John Merrill married, Sept. 23, 1663, Sarah Watson, the daughter of the first John Watson (of Hartford, 1644; b. 1616; d. 1650; m. 1657, Margaret Smith, who d. 1683). John Merrill owned a lot in Hartford, in 1657, and when he died, July 18, 1712, all his eight sons were living.

Summary of Ancestry:

1. NATHANIEL MERRILL (or DEMERLE), b. 1610, d. March 16, 1654; m. Susannah Wilterton, b. —, d. 1671/2.
2. JOHN MERRILL, b. 1635, d. July 18, 1712; m. Sept. 23, 1663, Sarah Watson (dau. of the first John Watson of Hartford, in 1644, b. 1616, d. 1650; m. 1657, Margaret Smith, who d. 1683).
3. DEA. ABRAHAM MERRILL, b. Dec. 21, 1670, d. Nov. 6, 1747; m. April 16, 1699, Prudence Kellogg, b. —, d. Sept. 21, 1747.

4. MARGARET MERRILL, b. June 6, 1709, d. —; m. Jan. 24, 1734, Samuel Nash, Esq., b. Jan. 29, 1709, d. —.
5. JERUSA NASH, b. Oct. 5, 1734, d. 1796; m. Sept. 8, 1757, Joel Phelps, b. 1732, Windsor, Conn.
6. PHINEAS PHELPS, b. April 10, 1767, d. April 20, 1813; m. New Haven, Vt., Lydia Lawrence, b. Jan. 15, 1762; d. Sept. 20, 1813.
7. NASH DAVID PHELPS, b. Oct. 4, 1796, d. April 15, 1884; m. April 29, 1821, Elizabeth Hungerford, b. Feb. 7, 1798, d. Jan. 7, 1878.

From here same as Summary of Arms Ancestry, 8th to 10th Generations; Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, p. 136, No. 772; and Daughters of the American Colonists, 1931, pp. 26-36, No. 2089; ancestry traced by the author of this book.

MILLER ANCESTRY

Arms—Per fesse argent and azure, in chief two wolves' heads erased purpure, collared or; and in base, a lion passant of the last. Crest—A wolf's head erased, per pale, or and purpure, collared or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

As a surname, Miller is found in every county in England, in every State of the United States and in every part of the world, where the English tongue is spoken. The earliest records of medieval England contain numerous entries of the name. Several emigrants left the mother country during the period of Colonial settlement and became founders in New England of the Miller families, which have been prominent in the life and development of the country for more than two hundred and seventy-five years. In the early Colonial records, in the annals of the later Commonwealths, in the muster rolls of all our wars, the name of Miller is found with great frequency. Men of the name have risen to prominence in the fields of industry, business and finance, in professional life and in the divine calling, and the family ranks today, among the most honorable of those which go to make up the aristocracy of New England. The form of spelling has varied from time to time as Millerd, Millard and Miller, the last of which has been borne by the family whose record is herein contained. Entries of the name Miller appear in the parish records of Sussex County, England, as early as the year 1300. In 1530, the family was recorded as large land owners.

1. JOHN MILLER, grandfather of the American immigrant and the first of the line to whom it has been possible to trace, was born in Sussex, England, in 1505-06. He was married and among his children was Robert, of further mention.

2. ROBERT MILLER, son of John Miller, was born and lived during his entire life in Sussex County, England. His wife was Elizabeth, and they were the parents of several children, among whom was John, who became the progenitor of the Miller family herein contained, in America. Robert Miller was a prosperous citizen and an owner of extensive landed properties in County Sussex, England.

References: "Colonial Families," by American Hist. Soc. Inc., 1928, p. 230. See Summary "Husted Ancestry" this book.