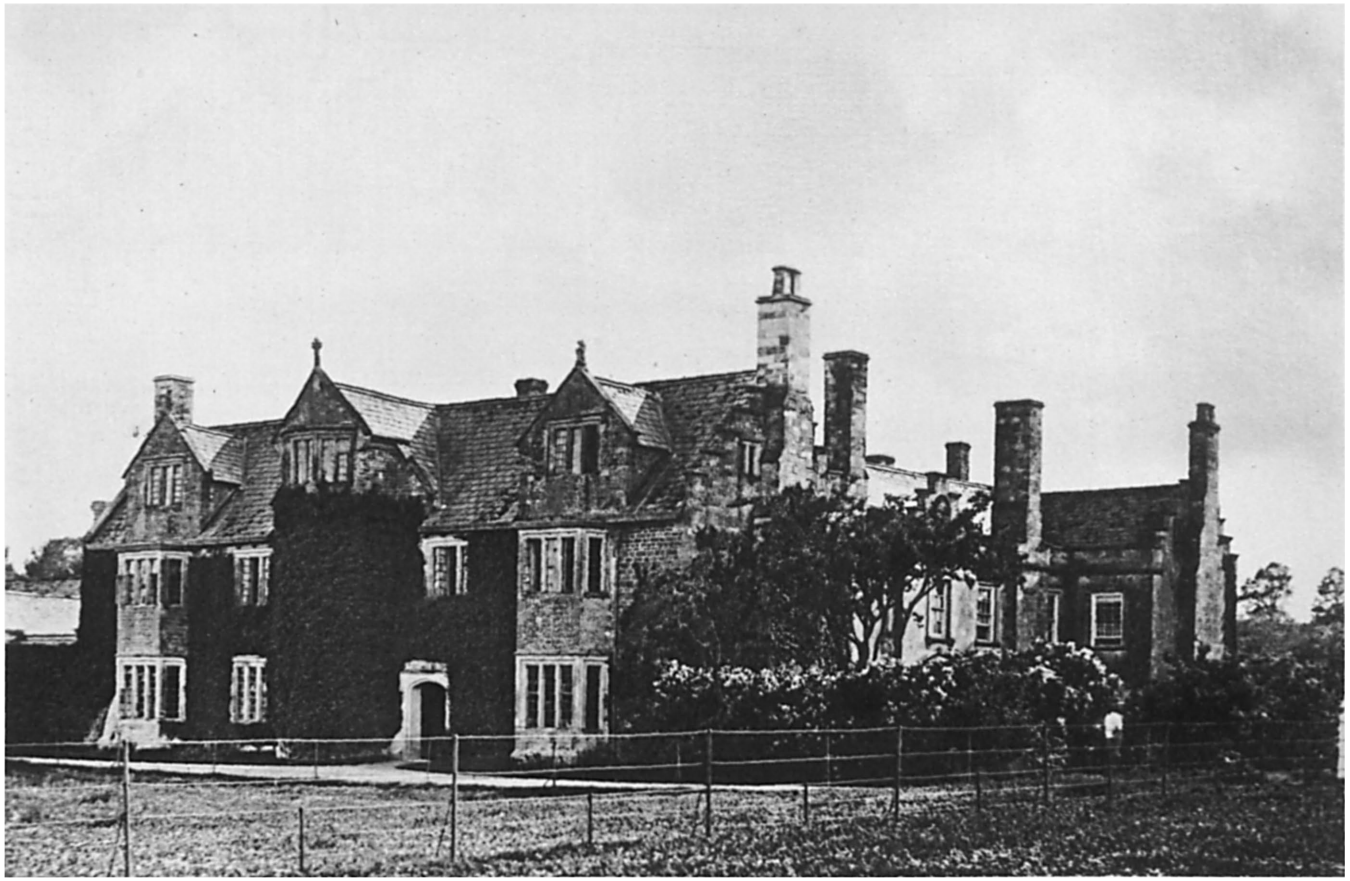
HAYDEN GENEALOGY.



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CADHAY HALL, built by John Haydon, 1536-1550, reign of Henry VIII.

RECORDS

OF THE

CONNECTICUT LINE

OF THE

HAYDEN FAMILY.

By

Jabez Haskell Hayden,

OF WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.,

1888.

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BY JABEZ HASKELL HAYDEN.

TO MY SISTER

LUCINDA HASKELL HAYDEN,

OF HAYDENS,

Who was greeted in infancy by one of the Patriarchs of the Family,
who had known all the
Connecticut born Haydens who had preceded him,
including Daniel, born 1640,
and all those who, a century later, emigrated from Haydens "to the
West,"—who has, herself, known all the families of the
succeeding generations of those who have
remained in the neighborhood of the old homestead, and is a
Worthy Representative
OF AN
HONORED ANCESTRY,
This volume is Affectionately Dedicated.

PREFACE.

THE author was born in Windsor, Conn., in a neighborhood then called Haydentown, now Haydens, where his line of the family had lived from the time of the first William. In 1840, during a season of comparative leisure, I set out to find who my Hayden ancestors were before my great grandfather, Deacon Nathaniel Hayden, who was known to many then living. "Aunt Olive," the widow of Ezra, had an impression that the deacon's father's name was Samuel, and his wife Ann. With this clue I went to the town records, and found the work less difficult and far more interesting than I anticipated. I found the father of Deacon Nathaniel was Samuel, the son of Daniel, the son of William, the first settler. And when I had traced out all the Windsor Haydens, and about a hundred of my ancestors in the Hayden and other family names, I became enthusiastic in my search not only for ancestors and kindred, but in the history of the town, its ecclesiastical and civil institutions in which those ancestors had borne a conspicuous and influential part, in their organization, their growth, and their transmission from generation to generation during two centuries. Then I began badgering with circulars those families of Connecticut Haydens who were living elsewhere, and collected about 400 names of the descendants of William Hayden, bearing the family name. Later on, at different times, I added to the record, and it was published in "Stiles' History and Genealogies of Windsor," 1859. When I had reached the age of "three score years and ten" I retired from active business and anticipated sufficient leisure to renew and soon complete a work on the genealogy, which my business had so long obliged me to lay aside. During the years when

my business required my undivided attention, I had offers of assistance, which I was obliged to decline, from parties I have since been unable to reach. The record I have made has come largely from individual families, often some party has sent me several families, and special mention is due to Miss Ann Amelia Hayden of Torringford, Conn., Miss Susan M. Hayden of Lysander, N. Y., and Mr. Edwin V. Hayden, of Minneapolis, Minn., each of whom collected and sent me the records of numerous families in their respective branches. There are names scattered all through the record of those whose histories we know little or nothing. Some died in infancy, some doubtless died in adult years, unmarried, and others left families who, in regard to their genealogy, are in the condition of certain Jews who went up from the captivity, with Ezra, "from Tel-Melah, Tel-Harsa, Cherub, Addan, and Immer; but they could not show their father's house and their seed, whether they were of Israel." If this work should fall into the hands of any of these "lost families," they will, by writing up (on the blank leaves provided) the "missing links," be able "to show their father's house" and claim their place in the next enrollment of the Connecticut Haydens.

When Mr. Levi Hayden, in 1882, became interested in getting up a reunion of the descendants of William Hayden, and marking the spot where he settled with some memorial, he pledged the necessary funds for its accomplishment, and also for necessary expenses for the further prosecution of the genealogical work, which work had before been at my own charges. My own services are gratuitous, a labor of love. Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden of Wilkesbarre, Pa., is engaged on a history of the Daniel line, and will give fuller detail and doubtless add much which will be of general interest to all branches of the family.

The important portion of this work, furnished by the Rev. William B. Hayden of Portland, Me., and Mr. Levi Hayden of Roslindale, Mass., I am sure will be appreciated by all the Haydens.

Relative to my own work I fear there will be disappointment. At times I have had many clues to follow, some of which were doubtless lost before I could reach them, though I would gladly have devoted the time necessary to pursue them to the end. Many clues were

followed up which proved fruitless, and probably some families will be disappointed not to find their record all they intended to have made it, because they neglected to send me the necessary material. As a whole, the correspondence has been of great interest to myself, and the many expressions of interest and of helpfulness received from those I have never seen, have done much to help on the work. Thanks to you all, and cordial greetings. The publication of the work is due to Mr. Levi Hayden, H. Sidney Hayden, and Henry A. Hayden, who have volunteered to make up any deficiency in its cost, after deducting the amount received from the sale of the books.

JABEZ H. HAYDEN.

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Jan. 1888.

THE HEYDONS IN ENGLAND,

BY

REV. WILLIAM B. HAYDEN OF PORTLAND, ME., U. S. A.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

WERE an apology required for preparing this fragmentary sketch, it might be found in the practice so much abounding of late, of giving attention to matters of genealogy. It is a growing custom in New England to print family histories. The present essay, however, is not the result of long premeditated design; nor would it have been undertaken at the expense of much time or labor. But the materials for it having been prepared to his hand by others, and been thrown so directly in his way from a number of widely different sources without effort on his part, that a refusal to put them on record for the benefit of those who may be interested in them, at length began to appear to the writer something like an omission or a neglect of opportunity.

It may be proper to state that the principal impulse to this undertaking has been imparted by letters of inquiry received from others of the same name, and by a visit to Old England. In this country such details are far more matters of publicity than in America, and therefore are more easily accessible. Nearly everything since the Norman Conquest has been printed, from Domesday Book downwards; records of every sort, State papers, parish books, land transfers, funereal monuments, etc., and can be readily turned to and examined. In the published works on genealogy, also, may be found drawn out the pedigrees of nearly every family that has held estates, or had an interest in the soil, for many hundred years. All one has to do is to step into the

great rotunda of the British Museum, and take down from some of its 3000 "presses" the requisite volumes of parish or county history, or other record, in order to discover what he may wish to know, or, at least, nearly everything knowable in this direction. In the principal lines of descent all the individuals appear in their places, one generation after another, from century to century; birth, baptism, marriage, issue, arms, estates owned, offices filled, title, death, burial, and will, all appearing in regular succession.

Besides the private information volunteered him by interested persons, the compiler has drawn his materials mainly from the following works: — Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," 11 vols. 8vo; Clutterbuck's "Antiquities of the County of Hertford," 3 vols. folio; Westcote's "Pedigrees of Deavonshire Families"; Chauncey's "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," folio; Prince's "Devon Worthies"; "The Norfolk Tour," 2 vols.; Weever's "Funereal Monuments"; the "Parliamentary and State Papers, Domestic Series"; Ditto, "Colonial Series;" Cornish's "Notes of the Parish of Ottery St. Mary"; "Domesday Book," 3 vols. folio; "Records of Massachusetts Bay Company;" "The Vinton Memorial" (Boston); Gurney's "Record of the House of Gourney," 2 vols. 4to; and has added some things from personal observation. Considerable care has been necessary to gather the items from the scattered materials, to harmonize apparent discrepancies and weave them into a continuous narrative, no attempt of the kind having been made before in England or America.

CHAPTER II.

THE HEYDONS IN ENGLAND.

"An ancient family, belonging to the Order of Knights," the books say. The precise position occupied by them in the Norman immigration has not been distinctly made out. The difficulty of tracing them arises from a want of knowing the title by which they were known before the present Sir-name became attached to them. According to the authorities they acquired the name of Heydon from the town of Heydon, in Norfolk, where they were first seated, and where lay their

original estate. Says Blomefield (vol. vi., p. 241) — "The town of Heydon, or Haydon, is not known by that name in Domesday Book, but was then in Eyrsford Hundred, and called Stinetuna, or Stinton. The town was about a mile long, and half as much broad. The present name of Heydon, or Haydon, as it is commonly called, signifies the *high down* or *plain on the hill*, which is agreeable to its situation. It is in the liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. The seat and demesne were called Heydon Hall and Manor, *alias* Stinton Hall and Manor. Heydon and Stinton manors were subsequently divided. The regal settlement of Heydon Manor makes the eldest son heir."

The town of Heydon lies about fourteen miles a little west of north from Norwich, the shire town of Norfolk County. The lands there, according to Domesday Book (vol. ii., p. 157), were, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, under the lordship of one Whither, a Saxon, from whom the Conqueror took them, bestowing them upon the Earl of Warren — William de Warrena. The Heydons must have had their tenure from the Warrens, as adherents or retainers of theirs. Very early we find them intermarried with the Warrens, also with descendants of the Conqueror, with the Says, Mowbrays, Longevilles, Gurneys, Boleyns, etc., etc.

And from the "Norfolk Tour," 2 vols., under the same head, we learn that "the church at Heydon is St. Peter's, now St. Peter's and St. Paul's. Population of the parish in 1829, 333. It had a weekly market, kept on the market green, on the south side of the church. The church is a good regular building, with a handsome square tower, and three bells. The font was erected probably about the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries; it is of a circular form, standing upon circular neckings, of ovolos and cavetoes of the style which prevailed from the time of King John (1200) to Edward III. (1370). The windows, which are much defaced, were formerly adorned with the figures of many saints, confessors, martyrs, etc, and in the north window was a representation of some young profligates condemned to the infernal regions, from which issued in scrolls twelve moral sentences and a lamentation.

"Here are inscriptions to the memory of Haydons, Kempe, Colfer, Batchelor, the Earles, and Gallant. Heydon Hall, in the style of

Henry VIII (1581), is (1829) the seat of William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq.," the elder brother of the novelist.

From the notes of Thomas Heydon, Esq., Solicitor, No. 9 King's Road, Bedford Row, now living, I learn that "the Heydons of Norfolk, by Sir William Heydon, sold this property to the Bulwers in the 9th year of Queen Elizabeth," 1567. It came first to the Dynes, and afterwards to the Bulwers.

Blomefield, vol. vi., p. 244, under the heading, "Heydon cum Membris," remarks: "The ancient family of the Heydons took their name from this town, where they originally sprung; but as their chief residence when in full prosperity was at Baconsthorp, I design to speak of them at large under that place." Baconsthorp is a small parish and village of some 250 inhabitants, about five miles north of Heydon, and nineteen miles from Norwich. We shall follow them thither in our next chapter, when we come to speak of the Norfolk branch or line.

The family comes into public notice early in the thirteenth century in the person of Thomas de Heydon, resident at Heydon, and "a justice itinerant in Norfolk in 1221"; reign of Henry III. From him the several lines appear all to have proceeded. They do not seem to have been numerous at any period of their history. The principal branch, in the persons of the eldest sons, remained in Norfolk, inheriting the estates at Heydon, Baconsthorp, and elsewhere; while a branch, in the line of a second son by the name of John de Heydon, settled in Devon, in the reign of Edward I, 1273; and another branch, a few generations later, under Edward III, about 1375, removed to Watford, near London, in the county of Hertford.

From these points they have spread, sparsely, into a few other counties, Suffolk, Surrey, Kent, Warwickshire, Bedfordshire. But the history is mostly confined to the three principal lines. They were lovers of locality, their habit being to fasten in the soil and remain there for many generations until something came to disturb their tenure.

Their favorite occupation appears to have been the law; they figure as judges, sheriffs, magistrates of different degrees, barristers, and, very largely, as the administrators of wills and the managers of estates. They appear also frequently as commanders and officers in the army;

less frequently as deans and rectors in the Church; and only occasionally as members of the medical profession, and as artists.

For most of their time they stood well with the sovereigns, being loyal and conservative in their dispositions. Consequently they were trusted by the monarchs, and were much in office. In the Wars of the Roses they became staunch adherents of the House of Lancaster, and at the Reformation sided with Henry VIII, becoming active agents in furthering his plans. Hence during the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, they were favorites at Court, and took the side of the latter monarch against the Parliament. In consequence of the civil wars, their large estates became encumbered, which in some instances led to pecuniary embarrassment.

As a rule, they have been staunch churchmen, pious and devoted in their way; the builders, repairers, and endowers of churches; friends of the clergy, respected for their moral characters, the advocates of advanced views, benevolent in disposition, promoters of good order and charitable benefices.

They appear with marks of honorable distinction in the graduating lists of both the great universities, Cambridge and Oxford, and have produced a number of authors, whose works cover a variety of subjects, but among which that of theology predominates.

Notices of them appear so frequently in the minuter annals of the British realm, that any one so disposed might, without any great amount of research, compile a voluminous history; and, I have no doubt, trace with accuracy the personal biography of nearly every prominent member of each of the lines. But the object of the present *brochure* is brevity, with the tracing out of a single direct line.

CHAPTER III.

THE NORFOLK LINE.

1. Thomas de Heydon of Heydon, in South Erpingham; justice itinerant in Norfolk County in the reign of Henry III, 1221: born probably about A.D. 1185; and died, probably, about 1250. The office of "*Justice in Eyre*" was a commission held directly from the King,

having appellate jurisdiction of superior cases to save going up to Westminster. One of the five provisions of Magna Charta signed by King John in 1215 was that such local justices should be appointed in the counties. This was not fulfilled, however, until after the death of John, during the minority of his son Henry III, and under the regency of Robert De Burgh. Thomas de Heydon therefore, was the first judge in Norfolk appointed under Magna Charta.

2. William Heydon, of Heydon, Esq., eldest son and heir of the above, and who succeeded him in the estate at Heydon: was no doubt the father of John de Heydon, the judge and ancestor of the Devon line; as the Devon authorities state that the judge was a younger son of one of the Norfolk family; and the judge flourished in 1273. This William, born, probably, about 1220, died 1272. His eldest son,

3. William, also of Heydon, succeeded him. He lived at Heydon in the reign of Edward I, from 1272 to 1307, and was the elder brother of the judge: died about 1307.

4. Simeon Heydon, of Heydon, his son and heir, succeeded him. Simeon had two sons, David, the elder, and heir; and Sir Richard Heydon, who entered the army in Edward III's time, and, in the days of the Black Prince, engaged in the wars then carried on in France, where he was killed, about A.D. 1370. Richard appears to have been the ancestor of the Hertfordshire branch, which settled at Watford about 1375. Simeon was succeeded by

5. David Heydon, of Heydon, who married Margarette ———, and had by her, his son and heir,

6. Hugh Heydon, of Heydon, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of Loverds, by whom he had the manor of Loverds, in Heydon, and whose arms, *argent*, a pair of windmill sails *sable*, was quartered by the Heydons. By Alice he had his heir,

7. William Heydon, of Heydon, Esq., who succeeded him, and married Isabel, daughter of John Moore of Norwich, Gent., by whom he had, as heir and successor [Watson in his *History of the Warren Family* says, that Wm. de Warren married Isabel, daughter of this Wm. de Heydon about 1380],

8. Robert Heydon, Esq., of Heydon, who married Cecily, daughter and heiress of Robert Oulton, of Oulton in Norfolk, Esq., an eminent

lawyer in the reign of Henry IV (1399 to 1413), "whose arms, quarterly *vert* and *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, over all, the Heydons were quartered." He was succeeded by his son and heir,

9. William Heydon, Esq., of Loverds and Heydon, who married Jane, daughter and heiress of John Warren, of Lincolnshire, "whose arms, chequer *or* and *azure*, on a canton *gules*, a lion *argent*, is also quartered by the Heydon family."

He was the first of the family who settled at Baconsthorp, having purchased a moiety of the manor of Woodhall in that town. He flourished in the reign of Henry V; that is, from 1413 to 1422. He is buried in the chapel in the north aisle of the church in Baconsthorp, with this epitaph —

O Jesu tolle a me quod feci,
Et remaneat mihi quod tu fecisti;
Ne pereat quod sanguine tuo redemisti."

This inscription is now destroyed. He was succeeded by his son and heir.

10. John Heydon, of Baconsthorp, "a lawyer of eminent practice and dignity in the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV" (1422 to 1480), "whereby he much advanced the estate and fortunes of his family; being also a *feeofee* and trustee of most of the great estates in this country (Norfolk); in 1431 he was made Recorder of Norwich; in 1442 he obtained a patent from King Henry VI, that he should not at any time be called to the degree of a serjeant-at-law, being in singular favor with that Prince for his attachment to the House of Lancaster. In 1447 he was executor of the will of Joan Lady Bardolf, and to that of Sir John Clifton, Knight, Buckenham Castle."

"In 1446 he purchased Pateslee Manor, and the moieties of the manors Heddenham and Kelling; and in 1464 appointed by the will of Lady Isabel Moreley counselor to her executors; in 1472 Walter Lyhert, Bishop of Norwich, left him by will, his cup, that he daily used of silver gilt, with the cover. He married Eleonor, daughter of Edmund Winter, of Winter Berningham in Norfolk, Esq.," by whom he had one son, Henry. No other children mentioned.

He "was buried in a chapel which he built for a burial-place for himself and family, on the south side of the cathedral (in Norwich), joining

to the present consistory on the west, now (1805) in ruins. He and his family have been great benefactors of this cathedral, as their arms in many places testify.

"By his last will he gave to the prior and convent all that they owed him, on condition that they erected a tomb for him. He died in 1480 (his will being proved that same year), possessed of the lordships of Baconsthorp, Loschel, Bosham, Broche's in Salthouse, Loverd's in Heydon, Saxlingham, Oldton Hall, and Leche's in Oldton, Thursford, Walsingham Magna, Bakenham's in Carlton Road, Hocham Parva, Laundes in Tibenham, Pensthorp and Hackford with Repham, called Heydon's Manor, there."

11. Sir Henry Heydon, Knight, of Baconsthorp, was son and heir of the above; he married Ann, daughter of Sir Jeffrey Boleyn, Knight, Lord Mayor of London (consequently she was aunt to the Anne Boleyn who was Henry VIII's second queen, and mother of Queen Elizabeth), by whom he had three sons and five daughters: (1) Sir John Heydon; (2) Henry Heydon, Esq.; (3) William, who was slain in Kett's insurrection, 1549, and buried in St. Peter's church, Mancroft, Norwich; (4) Amy, married to Sir Roger le Strange, Knight; (5) Dorothy, married to Sir Thomas Brook, son and heir to John Lord Cobbam; (6) Elizabeth, married to Walter Hobart, of Hales Hall, Esq., (7) Ann, wife of Wm. Gurney, Esq.; and (8) Bridget, wife of Sir Wm. Paston Knight.

He was steward of the house of Cecilia, Duchess of York, widow of Richard, Duke of York, father and mother of Edward IV, and made by her supervisor of her will, with orders to see her buried in Foderinghey collegiate church by the side of her husband. He was also chief bailiff of the honor of Eye. In 1497 an exchange was made between him and William Burdwell, jr., Esq., who settled Witchingham Manor, in Salthouse and Kelling, on Sir Henry, while he gave to Burdwell, in return, his manor of Drayton Hall, in Scarning and Dillington. He was also Lord of Dorkethye, in Snoring Parva.

"He built the hall or manor-house at Baconsthorp, a spacious, sumptuous pile, entirely from the ground (except the tower, which was built by his father), in the space of six years; also the church and noble house in West Wickham, in Kent; which place he purchased

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REMAINS OF BACONSTHORP HALL, County Norfolk, as seen Oct., 1883.

before the death of his father, and dwelt there; and it continued in the family till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The church at Salthouse was also built by him, and the causeway between Thursford and Walsingham was made at his expense. In 1443 the moiety of Hyde Manor, in Pangborn, Berkshire, the moiety of Nutfield, in Surrey, and the moiety of Shipton Solery Manor, in Gloucestershire, were settled by John Armstrong on the said Sir Henry Heydon and Ann his wife as her inheritance. He died in 1503, and was buried beside his father in Heydon chapel, Norwich Cathedral."

In the "Norfolk Tour," vol. iv, p. 1042, we find, in relation to the above two gentlemen: "In the Norwich Cathedral, amongst the other celebrated persons whose place of sepulture is in this church, may be noticed John Heydon, Esq., a great favorite of Edward IV, and Sir Henry Heydon, Knight, who built, at his own expense, Salthouse Church, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII."

12. Sir John Heydon of Baconsthorp, eldest son and heir of the above, "was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry VIII (1509): he was a great courtier, and is said to have lived profusely in his father's time, but afterwards became much reformed." He married Catherine, daughter of Christopher Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham: they had several sons, the eldest, Sir Christopher; the names of the others are not mentioned; also four daughters, whose names, with the marriages they made, are all given in Blomefield. In the reign of Richard II, Robert Belknap, Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, forfeited to the Crown his manors of West Wickham, Baston, Keston, and Southcourt, in Kent, all of which had in the meantime come into the possession of the Heydons; but Sir Edward Belknap, the heir, having been reinstated in "blood and lands" by the Parliament in the 7th of Henry VIII (1516), Sir John had to repurchase them all of him.

In 1520, under Henry VIII, he was one of the commanders of the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold, when Henry received from Francis I the noted shield, executed by Benvenuto Cellini, and still preserved in the armory of Windsor Castle as the most valuable piece in the collection. He also attended the King at Gravelines, and in 1522 was sent by him to meet the Emperor Charles V at Dover.

His lady deceased at 72, A.D. 1542; he died August 16, 1550, in his 82d year, and both are buried under an altar-tomb in the north aisle of Norwich Cathedral. In 1803 the brass plates had disappeaed, but these arms are still remaining:— Quarterly, *argent* and *gules*, a cross, ingrailed, counter-changed, Heydon quartering Warren and Oldton, and impaling Willoughby, *or*, fretly *azure*, with the crest of Heydon, a talbot, passant ermine, and motto —"Regardes que Suyst, de Virtue null male."

13. Sir Christopher, eldest son of the above, married Ann, daughter of Sir John Heveringham, Ketteringham. He had four children—John, who died young. Christopher, who continued the line, and two daughters, whose names and marriages are given in Blomefield. He died before his father in 1540, and therefore,

14. Sir Christopher Heydon, his son and heir, inherited, in 1551, from his grandfather on his decease. "He was held in great esteem and veneration for his many excellent qualities, particularly for his justice, charity, and remarkable hospitality, equal to his ample estate. He is said to have entertained thirty head or master shepherds of his own flocks at a Christmas dinner at Baconsthorp." He was known as "the great housekeeper" in the county. He married in succession three wives, by whom he had three sons, William, Henry, and Christopher, and four daughters. He caused the entails on his estates to be broken, apparently from a sense of their injustice, and so divided them among his children. In his will he gives. "To my daughter Hassette a gilt cup which I had of the queen [Elizabeth] for a New Years gift." He is buried in the south aisle chapel of the church in Baconsthorp. Blomefield gives a full account of him, his wives, the daughters and their marriages, with the arms and inscriptions on their tombs, appending a formal list of no less than forty-six manors or estates of which he died possessed. A glance at the map of Norfolk will show the domains must have extended from Baconsthorp to the sea, and, on the coast, from Holt to Cromer. We shall not follow the collateral branches, but only the main line of this family.

15. Sir William Heydon, eldest son and chief heir of the above, succeeded him at Baconsthorp. He was one of the deputy-lieutenants of Norfolk, a justice of the peace, admiral of the admiralty jurisdiction,

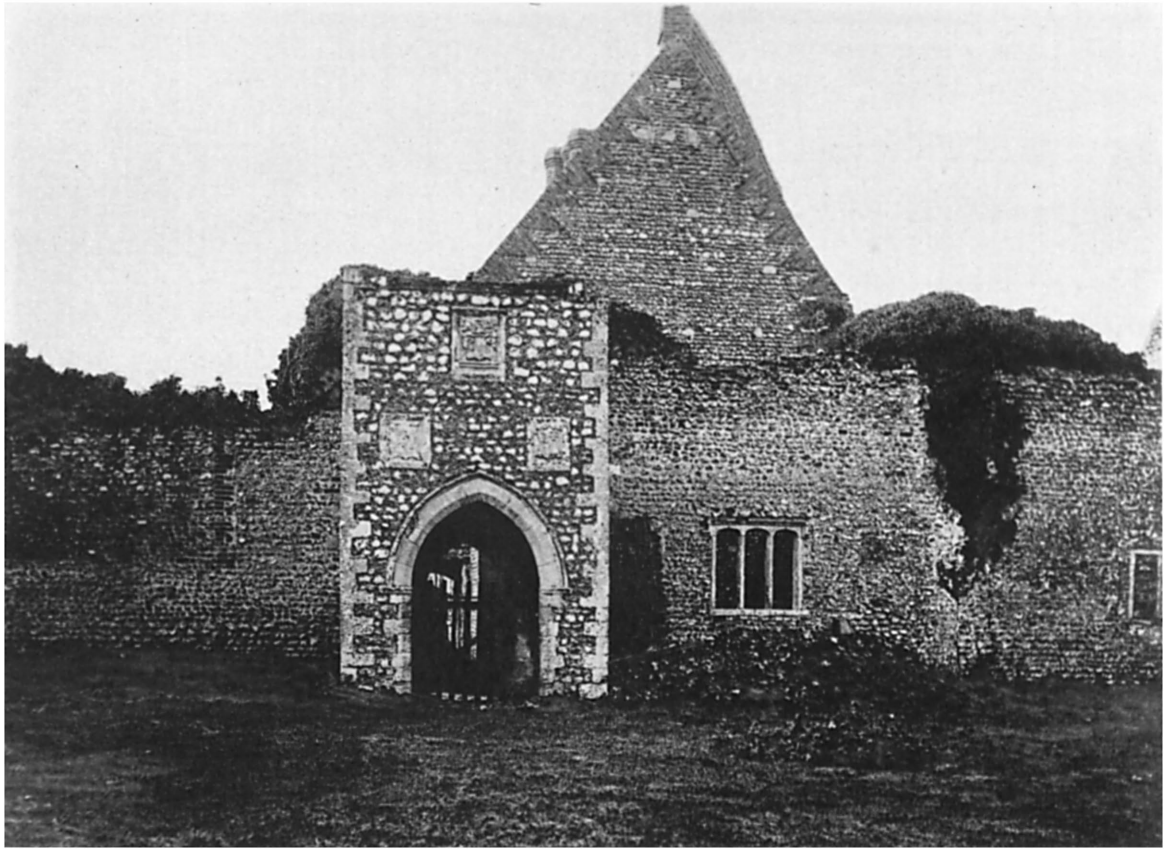
and High Sheriff of the county. He married Lady Ann Woodhouse, of Hickling, and had three sons, Christopher, William, and John. "By engaging in several projects with certain citizens of London, he contracted a large debt, and sold much of his paternal estate." He died March 19, 1593, and was buried in the south aisle chapel of Norwich Cathedral with his ancestors. On a mural monument are the effigy of him and his lady kneeling at a desk with the quartered crest of Heydon, and the arms of Waterhouse of Hickling, quarterly ermine, in the first and fourth, and, *azure*, a leopard's face, *or*, in the second and third. The mottoes and inscriptions over him and his lady are given in full by Blomefield. In 1571 his brother, Sir Christopher, was administrator of the Duke of Norfolk's estate.

16. Sir Christopher Heydon, eldest son and chief heir of the above, had his education at the University of Cambridge, and afterwards traveled in many foreign countries. He was High Steward of the Cathedral Church at Norwich, and was knighted at the sacking of Cadiz by Robert, Earl of Essex (1596). "It appears that this knight and Sir John Heydon, his brother, were concerned with the Earl of Essex (reign of Elizabeth), and that they both had a pardon passed in 1601. When the Privy Council, in 1620 (reign of James I), issued letters to all the nobility and gentry in England, requesting a loan for the recovery of the Palatinate, Sir Christopher (who earnestly solicited it) sent a letter to the Privy council, acquainting them that the Papists were as ready to assist the Emperor as the King was to assist the King of Bohemia, and that they met at the house of Mr. Henry Kervile, at St. Mary's in Mershland; upon which Kervile was sent for and imprisoned, but was soon after discharged, and the matter dropped. Sir Christopher was an eminent scholar, and published a 'Defence of Judicial Astrology,' printed at Cambridge in 1603, in quarto; a work (as Wood observes) of no common reading, and carried on with no mean acquirements."

This work may be found (1877) in the British Museum, and though obscured, of course, by many fanciful and astrological notions, yet on a few points, as on the *three degrees*, natural, spiritual, and celestial, as well as the influence of heavenly powers upon the earth, contains a kind of foreshadowing of some ideas taught more distinctly afterwards in the writings of Swedenborg.

February 10, 1613, he was burned out at Baconsthorp. "He resided as much at Saxlingham as at Baconsthorp, and in the chancel of the church at Saxlingham buried his first Lady, Mirabel, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Kivet, Knight Merchant of London, erecting over her a most curious and sumptuous monument, which takes up almost the whole area, enclosed with iron rails, there being just room enough left to go round the monument, which is raised in the form of an Egyptian pyramid, of marble and stone, supported by pillars, and reaching almost to the top of the chancel, having an urn on the summit. In the arch under the pyramid, and which supports it, is the effigy of a lady kneeling on a cushion, with a desk before her, on which lies a Bible open, with these words, 'I am sure that my Redeemer liveth, etc.' Over her head an oval stone projects, so curiously polished as to reflect her effigy as from a looking-glass; and at each corner are two children, in all, four boys and four girls, on their knees. There are four steps to ascend to the effigy of the lady." Blomefield continues with a very long and elaborate account of the ornaments, inscriptions, hieroglyphic figures and coats of arms, on this monument, saying that Sir Christopher published a volume in explanation of them. He also gives the particulars concerning his wives, with the monument and inscription of the second one, buried in the church at Baconsthorp. In conjunction with his second wife, "Dame Temperance," daughter of Sir Wymunde Carew, he granted the lands of Patslee Manor to Caius College, Cambridge; and died possessed of very large estates. He had five sons, Sir William, Sir John, Henry, Nathaniel, and Thomas, and four daughters. He died at Baconsthorp it 1623.

17. Sir William Heydon, eldest son of the above, succeeded him. He was sent by King Charles I with the Duke of Buckingham, 7,000 men and 100 ships, in the unfortunate expedition against France for the recovery of the Palatinate. Sir William was treasurer of the expedition, and was slain in the battle at the Rhee in 1627. Some accounts say he was drowned. The troops being forced into water above their knees, thus standing he was shot, and so fell into the water. But was afterwards carefully buried. Dr. Augustus Jessope found in the muniment room of Shadwell Court, a letter which says "Sir William Heidon was buried at St. a flote in St. Martin's Island, in ye best



AUTOGLYPH PRINT, W. P ALLEN, GARDNER, MASS.

RUINS OF HEYDON HALL AT SAXLINGHAM, built by
Sir Christopher Heydon, about 1550.

manner my Lord General could devise, being carried to church by ye young Lord Fielding and Colonell Gray, now Mr. of the ordnance, with many other Knts of the best degree. My Lord Gen'll and Mons. Subize went to church with him." Weever speaks of him as "one, the loss of whom is much lamented at the present hour, a worthy knight and gentleman, a valiant soldier and an expert engineer." He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother.

18. Sir John Heydon, who had accompanied him to Rhee as a subordinate in command. Wood (Ath. Ox. vol. ii, p. 26) says "He was as great a scholar as a soldier, especially in the mathematics, was created LL.D. at Oxford, December 20, 1642, being then Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to King Charles I." He was also a member of Charles's Privy Council. He suffered much in the King's cause; and died October 26, 1657; leaving two sons, Christopher, afterwards a knight, William, and three daughters. Christopher died before his father. One of the inscriptions speaks of Sir John as "the ancient and noble" knight. He was succeeded by his second son.

19. William Heydon of Baconsthorp, who sold and confirmed the estate here to Mr. Bridges, woollen draper, in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. The principal record we find of him is that inscribed on his tomb: "Here lyeth the body of William Heydon, Esq., second son of Sir John Heydon, and last heir of that family, who died September 7, A.D. 1689."

Thus endeth the eldest branch of the Norfolk line. Blomefield follows with information about the daughters; while in the State Papers and other documents many particulars are mentioned of Sir Christopher and the two Heydons concerned at Rhee, with several other members of the family. In the reign of Elizabeth one of them fought a duel, and had his hand cut off by a sword; the hand preserved in spirits may still be seen in the Museum of Canterbury. An extended account of this duel, between a Sir William Heydon and Sir Robert Mansel, or Mansfield, is given, with the documents, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1853. Several living representatives of this branch of the family are now found among the clergy of the Established Church, and in London, in the law, among the latter, Thomas Heydon, Esq., Solicitor, 9 King's Road, Bedford Row.

On visiting Norfolk in June, 1877, we find the things written, all confirmed, together with a number of interesting particulars. Heydon Chapel, at Norwich Cathedral, is gone, but its place is given on the old ground plan of the Cathedral, and the marks which its pointed roof made against the outside wall are still distinctly visible.

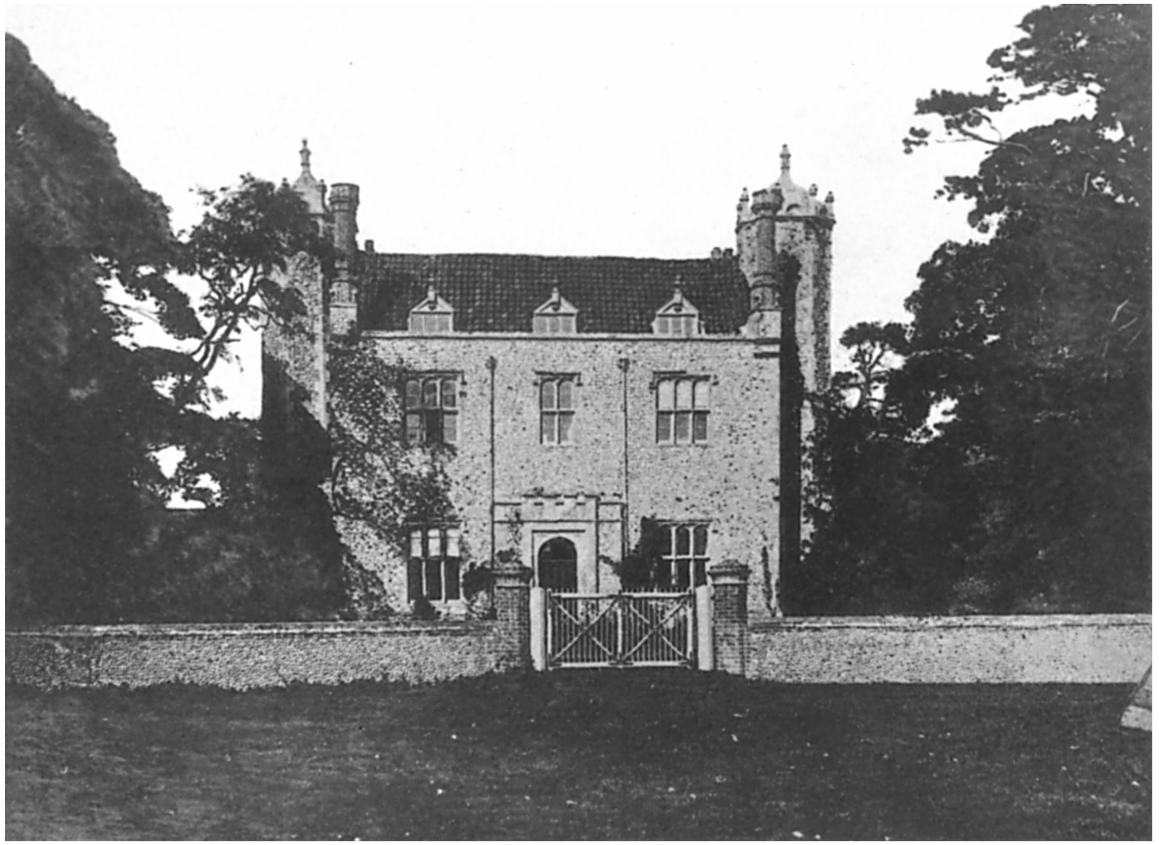
We looked into the quaint old church, St. Michael's at Pleas. in Norwich, where John de Heydon was rector in 1349, and saw some rich old tapestry hangings, placed there in 1573, and attended service both in the Cathedral and in St. Peter's Mancroft, in which latter was buried the William Heydon killed by the rebels in Kett's insurrection in 1549.

On visiting the town of Heydon, we found a beautiful district of country, and were very kindly received at the rectory by Rev. Mr. Shand, who showed us the fine old church, built in what is known as "the perpendicular" or early English style, and introduced us also at Heydon Hall, the residence of Mr. Bulwer. On the way over through the park, he pointed out the site of the ancient Hall, which existed before the present one was built. This one, erected in 1581, is a fine specimen of its kind, filled with paintings, books, and the other usual indications of wealth and refinement.

Baconsthorp is seven miles away to the north. In the church we found a monument of the Heydons, with kneeling effigies, and the old brass plate of Sir John fastened in the window sill.

The ruins of the old hall lie about three-fourths of a mile from the church, in a beautiful grove or clump of trees. The buildings covered about an acre of ground, and were surrounded by a moat, crossed at the entrance by a bridge. The outer wall, to a height of some fifteen or twenty feet, is still standing in its whole circuit. The square enclosure is occupied as a garden. The lower storey of each of the four corner towers is left, though in ruins. The large front tower is standing to the height of two stories, the lower rooms being used as a woodhouse and toolroom.

The old gateway, of imposing structure, flanked by two lofty octagon towers, and situated about fifty yards in advance of the tower and bridge, has been converted into a spacious farm-house, and kept in



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BACONSTHORP HALL, (modern,) built in the Gateway of the old Hall.

perfect repair. It is now the property of John Thomas Mott, Esq,* and is called Baconsthorp Hall. We were very kindly received at the rectory, and at the house, by those having charge of the premises, were politely shown over the grounds, and physically refreshed by an offering of bread, milk, and wine. The old ruins had a special interest for us from the fact that they had been the home of the Heydons for many generations, and of *no other family*, they having built them from 1440 to 1495, and lived in them until 1613, when the interior wooden portions of them were destroyed by fire.

In Mr. Daniel Gurney's "Record of the House of Gourney," the pedigree of the Heydons is given at some length, and nearly complete. He states that he has in his possession several original letters of the second Sir Christopher and Sir William, his son, bearing dates from 1579 to 1602, and prints several of these in full in his work (London, 1848 and 1858). I find also that younger sons of the family appear frequently in the history as rectors in various parishes in the county, and one of the line, though deceased 250 years ago, is still remembered and spoken of in the neighborhood as "the great Sir Christopher."

CHAPTER IV.

THE WATFORD BRANCH.

The exact connection of this branch with the Norfolk line is nowhere distinctly stated in the authorities consulted, but from a careful comparison of names and dates, with attendant circumstances, appears to be as follows: —

Sir Richard Heydon, second son of Simeon Heydon, the fourth heir of the Norfolk line, lost his life, it would seem, pretty well advanced in age, in the wars which Edward III and the Black Prince waged in those days against France. At that time the Manor of Cassiobury, at Watford, was a royal domain. The Black Prince died in 1376, and Edward himself died the next year, June 1377. We find no record of the Heydons at Watford until the year 1400, when John Heydon, the first of the Watford branch, died there, *possessed of that portion of the old Manor of Cassiobury which is known as the Grove*, and which is

*John Thomas Mott, son of G. Thurston, had inherited and was in possession when we were there.

now, 1877, the seat of the present Earl Clarendon. According to a later record, the Heydon family held this manor directly of the King, "by fealty, suit of court, and an annual rent of thirty-seven shillings and twopence."

It would seem, therefore, that this John was the son of Sir Richard, and must have had this manor conferred upon him by the King at a nominal rent, in consideration of his father's services in the wars. It is spoken of both by Clutterbuck and Chauncey as "the ancient seat of the family of Heydons." We have, then,

1. John Heydon of the Grove as the head of this line. His wife's name was Joan. Some accounts say he lived till March 1, 1408, which is most probable. He was succeeded by his son,

2. William Heydon, of the Grove, Esq., who, with his mother Joan, rebuilt or restored, in honor of his father, the small aisle or chapel dedicated to St. Katherine, on the south side of the chancel in Watford Church, and placed there a tablet with an inscription. His arms are carved in stone under the capital of one of the pillars which separate this chapel from the chancel. The date of his death is uncertain, as the inscription is worn off.

It is difficult to fix his immediate successor. The books give it as William. But as the William whom they name did not die till 1515, there must have been one or two generations intervening. The only one I am able to certify, therefore, is either his grandson or great-grandson and heir.

3. William Heydon, of the Grove, Esq., who died in April, 1515, and, according to Salmon's History of Herts County (Lond., 1728), was buried in Westminster Abbey. He married the daughter of Robert Aubury, of the county of Bucks, by whom he had the son and heir who succeeded him, viz.,

4. William Heydon of the Grove, who married Alice, daughter of Alexander Newton. His will is dated May 7, 37th of Henry VIII (1546); he died the next year. He appears to have left several sons, for the one who succeeded him is called "his *eldest* son and heir."

5. Henry Heydon of the Grove, who was thirty-eight years of age at his father's decease, and married Anne, daughter and heir of Edward Twyboe, of Chipton, county of Gloucester. His son and heir was

6. Francis Heydon, of the Grove, Esq., who married Frances, daughter of Arthur Longville, Esq. In the 25th Elizabeth (1583) he was constituted Sheriff of this county. Arms — quarterly, argent and azure, a cross engrailed counterchanged; crest — a talbot passant spotted sable. He had five sons and four daughters, the dates of whose baptizing are all given in Clutterbuck. By an indenture dated Sept. 30, 1602 (44 Elizabeth), this Francis conveyed the Manor, the Grove, to Sir Clement Scudamore, who again, in 1631, sold it to the Ashtons. The Heydons possessing other property in Watford, remained there after the sale. His sons were Edward, Jeronomy, Charles, Henry, and Francis. The family owned and built "Watford Place, New Street," and, according to the accounts, the eldest son succeeded to that property, who was

7. Edward Heydon, of New Street, Esq. His arms are given as "quarterly, or and azure, a cross engrailed, quarterly counterchanged; crest on a wreath, a talbot passant, argent spotted sable." He was succeeded by

8. Michael Heydon, who (Dec. 18, 1614) granted a lease of "Watford Place, situated in New Street, with its appertenances, for the term of an hundred years, at the yearly rental of £8," to Lady Morrison, who "placed therein Thomas Valentine, A M., Preacher of God's Word, and four poor women, in several rooms, parcel of said messuage, to continue therein during their lives and good behaviour; and intended that after their departure thence other like learned preachers and poor widows should be successively placed in their stead during the term of the lease." On inquiry in Watford in May, 1877, I find the old buildings there, and the charity to the "four poor women" continued.

There was at Watford a Daniel Heydon as late as 1765; but I find none later than that.

Watford Church.— Says Clutterbuck, "This church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands at the upper end of the town, on the west side of the main street. It is constructed of flints and stones loosely cemented together and covered with a coat of plaster; and consists of a square tower surmounted by a short spire, a nave, and two side aisles, and a chancel, with its adjacent chapels, covered with lead. The east end of the nave is terminated by a handsome gallery built

with oak and supported by pillars of the same material, which was erected in the year 1766. On the south side of the church is a small aisle or chapel dedicated to St. Katharine."

This is the chapel spoken of above as having been rebuilt by William Heydon, and which contains the tablets of the Heydons for many generations. The inscriptions are now mostly effaced; and the new organ placed there within a year or two occupies this chapel, and so nearly fills it — a margin of only three or four inches remaining around it — that it is impossible now to examine the Heydon monuments. The chapel on the opposite side is occupied by the monuments of the Earls of Essex.

Our visit to Watford was in May, 1877, when, by an introduction obtained through our good friend Dr. Charles R. Coffin of London, we were kindly allowed by Lord and Lady Clarendon to view every portion of their fine estate and mansion, "The Grove"; and at the vicarage were kindly received and shown through it by the Rev. R. L. James, the present incumbent, who also placed the records of the parish before us, and added from his own knowledge a number of interesting facts to our information. The inscription in the church here, now covered by the organ, is, according to Weaver, as follows: —

"Here lyeth John Heydon of the
GROVE ESQUYRE,
who died 1400—

"Here lyeth William Haydon of New Streete Esquire and Ioane his mother, who buylded the South Isle of this church and dyed Ann. 1505

"Here lyeth William Heydon 1500."

When Mr. John Weaver copied these in 1631 the remainder of the inscriptions had already become effaced.

CHAPTER V.

THE DEVON LINE.

1. Thomas de Heydon of Norfolk. 2. William Heydon of Heydon, same line, the father of the first of the Devon line, who was,

3. John de Heydon, younger son of above, and younger brother of the William who is the third of the Norfolk line, "Judge in this

county (Devon) in the first year of the reign of King Edward I (1273), according to this ensuing record taken out of the Tower of London by Henry St. George Richmond. This gentleman was a younger branch of a knightly stock, so called. which flourished in the eastern parts of England" (*i.e.* Norfolk). "He married and had issue"; among others,

4. Robert Heydon (in some accounts called Robert de Heydon), who appears to have been the first to change the spelling of the first syllable by inserting an *a* instead of the *e*, which thenceforward distinguishes the Devon line. He settled at Boughwood, an estate in the parish of Harpford, near Ottery St. Mary, county of Devon, near which the family afterwards continued. He lived at Boughwood in the 19th year of Edward I. His wife's name was Joan. The same year he deeded this estate to his son Henry and his wife Julian. The deed is attested by Thomas Frances, Ralph de Todwill, and several others

5. Henry Haydon appears to have married his own cousin, or a near relation, as this Julian is stated to be "daughter and heir of Haydon of Ebford"; which made said Henry "possessor of several thousands per annum." Their son,

6. William Haydon, inherited Boughwood, followed by his son,

7. Robert Haydon of Boughwood, who was succeeded by his son,

8. John Haydon of Boughwood, whose son,

9. Henry Haydon of Boughwood and Ebford, seems to have been the first to come into full possession of both estates. This was in the 20th year of Richard II, 1397. He was succeeded by his son,

9*a*. John Haydon, of Boughwood and Ebford, who came into possession the 8th year of Henry IV. 1407. He married and had issue, which seems not to have lived to inherit; so he was succeeded by his brother.

10. William Haydon of Lymston, who married and had issue, Richard (died young), then Jeffrey, John, Richard, and William.

11. Richard Haydon, fourth son of the above William, was living on the estates the 15th year of Edward IV, 1476, his older brother apparently leaving no issue. He had two sons, Richard and John, and one daughter, Jane, married to Robert Gilbert of Powderham; and was succeeded by his son,

12. Richard Haydon of Boughwood and Ebford, who was living there in the 13th year of Henry VIII, 1522. He married Joan, daughter of Morice Trent of Ottery St. Mary, and had three sons — (1) Thomas Haydon of Boughwood and Ebford; (2) John Haydon of Cadhay; (3) George Haydon of Hornesseys, who married Agnes, daughter of Merrifield, and had issue; John Haydon, "Sheriff and Alderman of London, who gave more than £3,000 for the relief of the poor, also money to be let to enterprising young men at a low rate of interest," besides many other benefactions.

Martha, his widow, gave by will a charity for the relief of the poor to the Company of Haberdashers in London; and in "the Minories," just to the east of Aldgate, there are now (1877) "Haydon Square" and "Haydon Street," which possibly may commemorate his administration; but I had not time to inquire the matter out.

This Richard had also a daughter, Joan, married John Coram, of Ottery St. Mary.

John, the second son, "whose genius," says Prince, "inclining him to the study of the Common Law, he became eminent for his skill and knowledge therein. He was first a member, and after that a bencher, of Lincoln's Inn. He obtained from Henry VIII a charter for incorporating the parish of Ottery St. Mary in this county (that was on the transfer from the Romanists to the Protestants), and was the first governor of that corporation himself. He procured (1536) that King's letters patent for the founding of a grammar school in that town also, and was very instrumental in getting it well endowed, — a matter of much greater use and advantage than most may apprehend, there being nothing more beneficial to the commonwealth than to have the youth thereof well instituted in learning and morality; whereby they become the more serviceable to their country, and more useful in their generations." This school I visited in April, 1877, finding it still in the original building, which has been added to, and in the receipt of its endowment. It is intended to fit students to enter the universities, and has accommodation for thirty scholars. The poet Coleridge was educated here, and his father was head master of the school. The room in which the poet was born was pointed out to me.

This John, continues Prince, "also rebuilt or repaired the porch be-

longing to the parish Church of that town as an argument of his faith and piety towards God. But as to his charity towards man, he was a liberal benefactor of the poor, not to those only who lived within the confines of his own parish, but in other places; witness his benefactions to the poor of the city of Exeter, to whom he left, by deed dated the 6th of March, 30th of Eliz., the yearly sum of forty shillings and eightpence to be bestowed in bread at Christmas and Easter for ever. He performed, further, a piece of more general charity, wherein rich and poor are equally concerned unto this day. A little below his house at *Cadhay*, the two rivers of Tale and Otter meet; where, especially upon great rains and floods, they made a rapid stream, and yielded a dangerous passage to the traveler that way. This current was this gentleman pleased, at his own proper charges, to crown with a fair stone bridge of several arches, which stands there as a lasting monument of his worth and merit unto this day."

This bridge, the scene of a battle in one of the civil wars, remained until 1845, when a great flood swept it away. An iron bridge of similar size and appearance now fills its place. At Ottery we saw a picture of the old one, still held in grateful remembrance there.

Although "his profession was the law," says Prince, "which is a kind of vocal war and tongue combat, yet his practice was peace, whereof he was a studious conservator among his neighbors. He did not blow the coal of discord for his own private advantage, and to warm his hands thereby (as some mean sneaking spirits often do); but his business was to extinguish contention and prevent its growing into a flame: all which excellent and desirable qualifications rendered his death the ground of a general lamentation among all his neighbors when that time came."

He married Joan, heir of Cadhay, daughter of Hugh Granville, Gent., and they came into possession of Cadhay, where "he new builded the house and made it a very fair and gentile dwelling, and enlarged the demenses thereof."

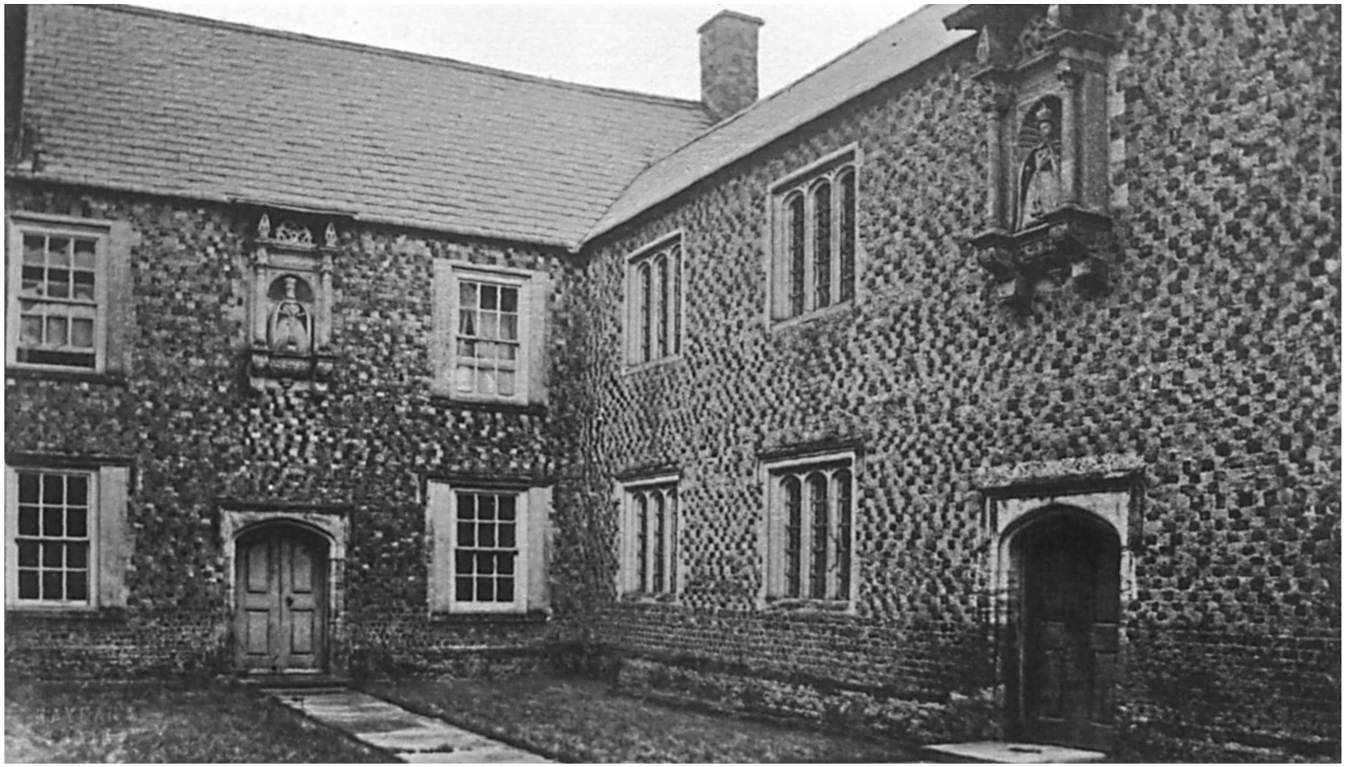
Mr. Elihu Burritt, in his "Walk from London to Land's End," page 143, thus speaks of Ottery and its church, which lie eleven miles northeast of Exeter. "I now faced directly southward, and walked down a beautiful valley to Ottery St. Mary, a most unique and acute-

angular town. Indeed, the streets make a very maze of angles, if that term may be applied to any other lines than circles. Here is one of the most beautiful churches in the kingdom, internally. It is really a *bijou* of a cathedral, worth a long journey to see. Still it is better to see it without expectation, to come upon it accidentally as I did, without knowing beforehand of such an edifice in an out-of-the-way village like Ottery. The interior embellishment is as full an illustration of what modern taste, art, and wealth can effect as anything you will find in England outside of the Temple Church in London. (See plates.) It has a long and interesting history, including a century or two when it was the *appanage* of the heirarchy of Normandy, and belonged to the Church of Rouen. Oliver, the cathedral bruiser, smote its monumental statuary and interior sculpture with some bad blows in his day, and it has run the gauntlet of 500 years of peril and difficulty. But it has come up out of the ashes of its former self a very phœnix of broad and beautiful plumage."

The other books speak in a similar strain, and a quarto volume has been published elaborately describing the church and its monuments. Underneath the chancel is the old family vault of the Haydons, containing, I was told by the sexton, fifteen coffins. The monuments of the family are on the northern side of the chancel, and are still kept in thorough repair. The arms, also, are still freshly blazoned, "Argent three barrs, gemells Azure; on a chief gules a barrulet dancette Or. Crest, the white lion vulning the black bull; which was the ancient impress or cognizance of this family, as appears by the seal of Peter de Heydon, A. 8 Edward II (1315), where round the edge was the motto, *I co ay*, Pris et Morier." On the monuments, the Grenville arms, *three clarions*, are quartered with the Haydons.

The present Guide Book says, "The original door in the southern porch, which was built by John Haydon, still remains, and the iron key bears the initials 'J. H., 1571.'" We saw the old door and the old key bearing the initials.

Cadhay, the old family seat or mansion, lies about a mile from the church. Speaking of the "Ancient Mansions in the Parish," Rev. Dr. Cornish, in his notes on the church and parish, says. "Cadhay, from its position and importance, claims our first notice." Then, after



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ONE-HALF OF THE "COURT OF THE KINGS" AT CADHAY,
OTTERY ST. MARY.

giving an account of its previous history. and of John Haydon's acquiring and rebuilding it, continues, "The Haydons continued at Cadhay many descents; and it is fortunate, in these days, in having fallen into the hands of an owner who takes a laudable interest in the maintenance of his inheritance. The mansion is kept in perfect repair and habitable condition, and if only the bad taste of a bygone generation could be reversed by the careful and judicious restoration of those portions which were unfortunately modernized about the middle of the last century, few houses of its class and antiquity would bear a comparison with it. The quaint quadrangle (or court of the kings, as it is called, from the effigies of King Henry VIII and his three sovereign children, which stand, one over each of the entrances, in the centre of the sides of the quadrangle) is readily shown to strangers, and is well worth a visit." (See plate.)

The present owner, referred to above, is Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., who has inherited it from the person to whom it passed after the Haydons had it, some time in the last century. Although non-resident, he also keeps in repair the Haydon monuments in the church. We visited the old mansion in April, 1877, and were kindly shown through not only the "Court of the Kings," but, as soon as the reason of our visit became known, all the other apartments also, from drawing-room to kitchen. The long picture gallery, the open square court, the large banqueting hall, together with the general plan, arrangement, and style of architecture, reminded us strongly of Haddon Hall, though modified in particulars, and on a much reduced scale. The domain consists of 400 acres.

This John Haydon, second son of Richard, and first owner of Cadhay, died in 1587, and is the first Haydon buried in Ottery Church. Being without children, he left Cadhay to his grandnephew, Robert Haydon, the son of his nephew, Thomas, who was the son of his oldest brother Thomas. Besides his monument, on the north side of the altar, there is also over the south porch, inside the church, a large tablet, bearing a long inscription to his memory, in Latin verse; which Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Palace Gardens Church, London, has very kindly put into English verse for me, as follows: —

ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF THAT MOST GLORIOUS MAN, NOW DEPARTED THIS LIFE JOHN HAYDON, *knight.*

Say mortals, Who departs from earth
And bears its fruits away ?
Say, can the rich boast o'er the poor
In death's tremendous day ?

All, all are dust, and frail, and weak,
And vanish like a shade;
Our tears, the loss proclaims to all
Our Haydon's death has made.

Thy virtuous deeds will still remain
Thy charity to prove;
And ages long to come will gain
Thy gifts of generous love.

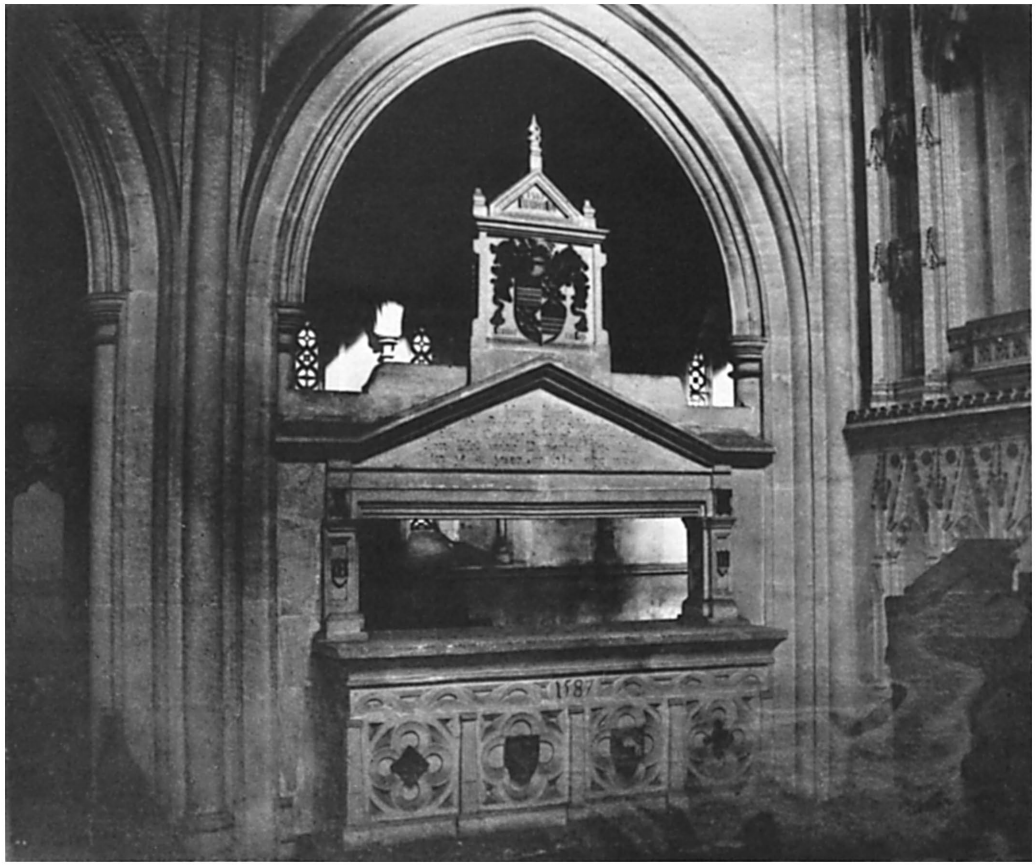
Sanctioned by Royal Henry's care,
Thy courts of learning stand,
Our earnest youth thy labors share;
A strong yet playful band.

Yon goodly bridge, thy noble gift,
Shall spread thy fame around;
This porch shall tell, to all who come,
Where faith in God was found.

Studious of law, loved by the poor,
To peace a constant friend;
Come boys, and youth, and aged men,
And mourn with me his end.

Render to him the heartfelt praise,
To constant goodness due;
Bid envy hide nor dare to stain
The noble and the true.

May Haydon's spirit long be felt
Midst scenes his virtue blest;
He who on earth to Christ was true,
In heaven with Christ shall rest.



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THE HAYDON TOMB in the church at Ottery St. Mary.

We resume the direct line, therefore, with

13. Thomas Haydon, of Ebford, Esq., eldest son of the above Richard, who married Joan, daughter of Richard Weeks of Honey Church, and had issue — (1) Thomas, who succeeded him; (2) a daughter, who married Walter Leigh; (3) Jane, married to Richard Williams; and (4) Margaret, married to Thomas Browning.

14. Thomas Haydon of Hills (Hills), in Kilmiston, Boughwood, and Ebford, son of the above, and nephew of John Haydon of Cadhay. He married Christinia. daughter and heir of Robert Tidersleigh of Tidersleigh, in Dorsetshire, leaving issue at his death, two sons, Robert and Thomas. Robert became heir of his great-uncle John.

15. Robert Haydon, on the death of his great-uncle, removed his family to Cadhay, and resided there. He married Joan, eldest daughter of Sir Amias Paulet of George Hinton, Somerset, and had three sons, Gideon, Amias, and Drew, and one daughter, Margaret. He was also Justice of the Peace, and was living in 1620. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

16. Gideon Haydon, Esq., of Ebford and Cadhay, "a very worthy honest gentleman," who married Margaret, daughter of John Davy, Esq., of Creedy, and had seven sons and five daughters. Several of the sons grew to manhood, and were living in 1630. The eldest son, but fourth child, Gideon, succeeded him.

17. Gideon Haydon, of Boughwood, Ebford, and Cadhay, Esq., a worthy man, whom Prince speaks of as living at that time in possession of the estates, 1669. He left one son,

18. William Haydon, Gent., of Cadhay, born in 1642, who died in 1722, in the 80th year of his age, and is buried in the church in Ottery, where the inscription on his monument is still plain.

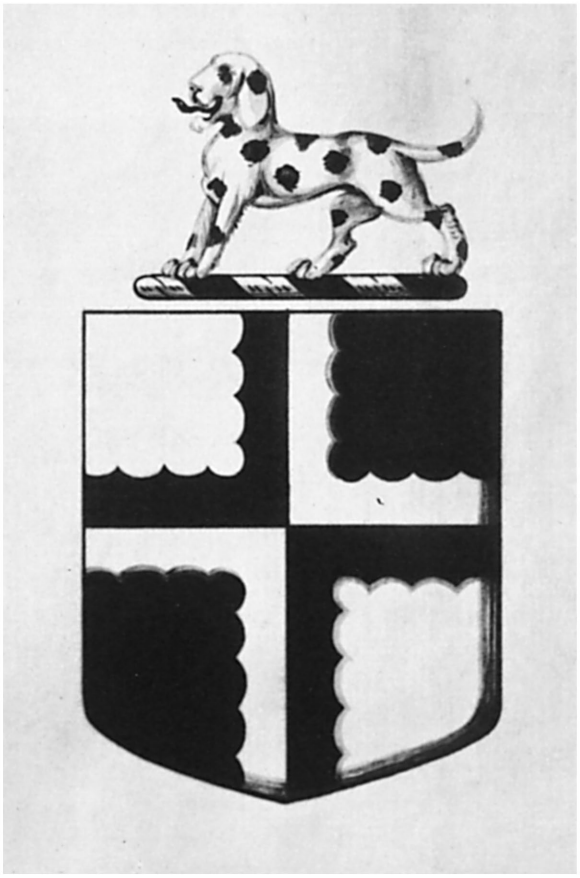
19. Gideon Haydon, Esq., of Cadhay, son of the above, born in 1665, and died at Cadhay in 1706, in the 41st year of his age, and fourteen years in advance of his father; being buried in Ottery Church, where I read his inscription.

The further continuation of this line is not easy to trace, and as my interest follows mainly the American branch, I have not made the attempt. The book on Ottery says: "Some years ago, there was at Cadhay a curious picture of John (*Gideon* is most probably meant, as

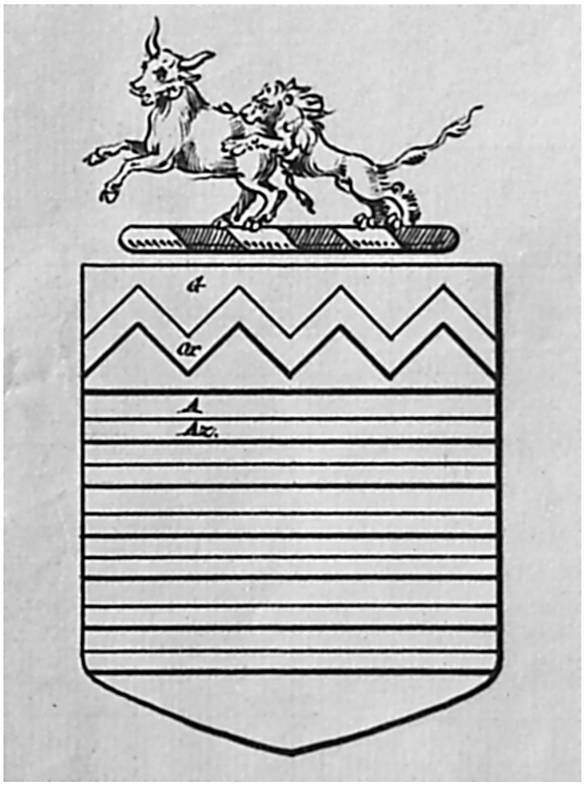
John died without issue) Haydon and Joan his wife, where John is represented on one side of an altar, together with his sons kneeling, and Joan with her daughters on the other side, all in the attitude of prayer. This picture is supposed to be still in possession of some member of the family. The Devon branch of the Haydon family is represented by Mr. Frank Scott Haydon of the Record Office" (Chancery Lane, London, W. C.). Sometime about 1750, Cadhay came into possession of William Peere Williams, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and author of the Reports, who died there in 1766. He most probably *inherited* it, by virtue of being a descendant of Richard Williams, whose wife was Jane Haydon, daughter of Thomas (No. 12), niece of John, and sister of the Thomas (No. 13) to whom John originally bequeathed the estate. If this conjecture be correct, Cadhay has not changed hands, except by inheritance, for the whole 700 years, Sir Thomas Hare having received it, through the female line, from the Williamses, as he himself believes.

Haydons, descendants of this line, are still found at Tiverton, and a number having this spelling are in London. The late well-known B. R. Haydon, the painter, a native of Plymouth, belonged to this line.

94 Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington,
London, S. W., July, 1887.



Arms of Heydon of Heydon Co: Norfolk.



Arms of Haydon of Bowood Co: Devon

THE COATS OF ARMS.

By WILLIAM B. HAYDEN.

The Arms of the Norfolk line belong to the most ancient class. As is well known, the custom of employing these cognizances grew out of the crusades. The arms of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, founded by the crusaders in Syria and Palestine, was a "Cross Crosslet." That is, a Greek cross with cross pieces at the ends of its four arms. The knights were knights of the cross, and many of them adopted some form of the holy symbol as the device for their shields.

The engrailed cross, which is that of the Heydons, is a figure found among some of the oldest of the drawings of armorial devices that have come down to us; one of them dating from Edward I, about 1275. Several other families had it. In those days all arms were assumptive, each knight choosing the signs by which he would be known.

Thomas de Heydon appeared in public life while Henry III was yet a minor; and it was during the reign of that monarch that armorial bearings came into use in England. That the Heydons were known by an engrailed cross would seem to imply that an ancestor had been engaged in those eastern wars. The second crusade, in which Richard Cœur de Lion played so prominent a part, had just closed, and Thomas's father may have taken part in it. Thomas himself was born during Richard's lifetime. That he should receive so important an appointment from the crown as that of the first judge in Norfolk county, would indicate that the family possessed some distinguished claims to preferment.

Very soon the Heydon Arms were, by marriage, *impaled* with those of other families: the arms of the bridegroom and bride being placed side by side, each occupying one-half the shield. In the course of

their history this occurred in a great many instances. At first, with the Loverds, Oultons, Warrens, Willoughbys, Boleyns, and Gurneys. Two instances of this *impaling* are given in the accompanying plates of Arms, viz.: "Gurney and Heydon," and "Ann Boleyn and Heydon" (originally spelled Bullen). Later, these connections by marriage become too numerous to be copied here.

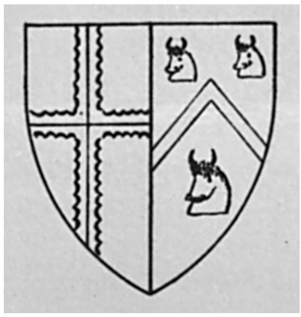
Thus, too, in process of time, came the numerous quarterings which the descendants of these marriages were entitled to bear. The plates show several of these quartered arms: as in the first of Heydon and Gurney. The arms of the Watford branch, which at first were the same as the Norfolk, are here given with the quarterings of the several families with which they intermarried, viz.: *Aubury, Newton, Twynboe, and Longville.*

Colonel Bulwer, in his "Heydon pedigree," page 15, states that "In the manor-house at Saxlingham, built by John Heydon, who married a daughter of Lord Willoughby, . . . is *Heydon* impaling quarterly in the first and fourth, a cross ingrailed, *Ufford.*" The Ufford cross is drawn with a slight difference. But the device of Robert de Ufford is the drawing which has been preserved from the time of Edward I.

The Devon Arms, also, were varied by a few quarterings. These quarterings in the different lines may have given rise to an occasional misunderstanding. Some Americans appear to have mistaken a quartering for the original arms. Thus, one family has used the device of *three eaglets displayed, or* (*gold*). This was on the *Fitz-Symon* arms, which came late by marriage into the Norfolk line. Four eagles displayed were also on the *Corham* Arms, of Devon, who intermarried with the Cadhay branch. Descendants of these marriages, no doubt, were entitled to assume these bearings on the other side of the water.

The arms given in the plates of this book are all historically authentic. Those on the first page of plates, of *Pedigree of Heydon, Gurney impaling Heydon, Gurney and Heydon*, with the quarterings, *Ann Boleyn and Heydon*, were copied by Mrs. Wm. B. Hayden, from the Gurney Book in the British Museum. Those of the Norfolk, Watford, and Devon lines, on the second, third, and fourth pages of plates, were officially obtained by Mr. Levi Hayden from the College of Arms in London.

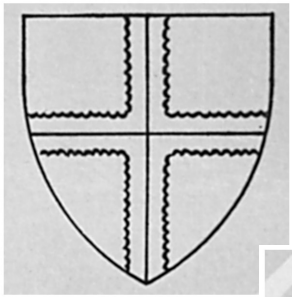
ANN BOLEYN



and

HEYDON.

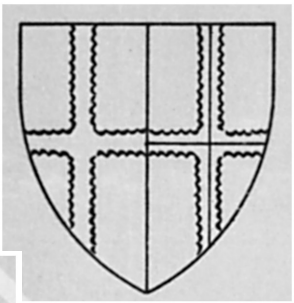
PEDIGREE



of

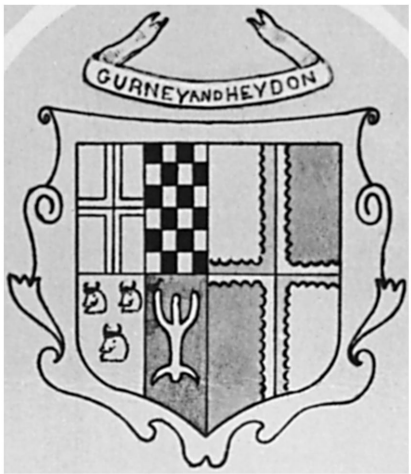
HEYDON.

GURNEY

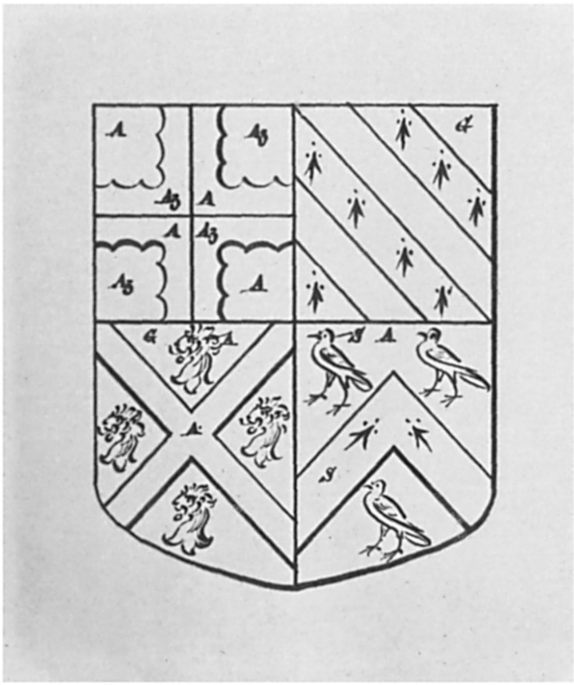


IMPALING

HEYDON.



Copied by Mrs. WILLIAM B. HAYDEN, from the Gurney Book in the British Museum.



ARMS OF THE WATFORD HEYDONS, WITH THEIR QUARTERINGS.

SUPPLEMENT
TO "THE HEYDONS IN ENGLAND."

BY WILLIAM B. HAYDEN.

CONTINUED research broadens the field of the Family History. As the inquiry is pursued, additional facts are constantly coming into view. Our former essays in this direction come to require revision and extension. The names of many of the younger sons of the leading families are discovered, and their collateral branches can, to some degree, be traced. The sources of new information are various, and are springing up unexpectedly on every side. Much has been done towards collecting and arranging these, but still more remains to be accomplished. Altogether, the present aspect and condition of the materials, offer especial inducements to those engaged in the inquiry, to go forward; that each one may contribute his mite towards the final good results.

The most noticeable accession to our ranks of late, as a writer, is that of Colonel W. E. G. Lytton-Bulwer of Heydon Hall, Norwich (Norfolk), Eng. In a pamphlet of 46 pages, octavo, he has given a rather exhaustive compilation of the Heydons (including Haydon) ized publications of the "Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society"; pedigree. It is issued, in its alphabetical order, as one of the author- appearing the first of the year 1886. But as the author's family estate, hall, and manor, came originally from the Heydons, he has entered into the subject with peculiar, indeed we may truly say with enthusiastic interest; showing himself to be one having a special talent for this kind of research. It has been a labor of not less than ten or twelve years; and the branches of the family on this side the ocean owe him a debt of lasting gratitude for the patience and thoroughness

MEM.— Transpose lines 8 and 9 from bottom of page 37.

displayed in this collection of materials. Possessing exceptional facilities of access to original and authentic sources of information, he has made a careful examination of legal documents, monumental memorials and parish registers. And the result is a large and valuable collection of notices of baptisms, marriages, deeds, burials, wills, and other interesting particulars, extending into neighboring counties; besides the direct lines of descent. We have thus many new collateral facts in relation to both the Norfolk and Watford branches; while now we are able to pursue with less obscurity the different branches of the Devonshire line, noticing where they diverge and where they interlace. And we can correct some of the inaccuracies heretofore derived from Prince's "Devon Worthies." Colonel Bulwer states that he still has (1884) in his possession at Heydon Hall "An oblong painting, on panel, of an Italian chateau with figures in the foreground, and said to have come from Saxlingham Hall, one of the seats of the Heydon family."

The immediate origin of our immigrant ancestors is still somewhat in doubt; but we hope we are working towards a satisfactory conclusion. Not long before the emigration to America, the name frequently appears in the west of England, in places closely contiguous to the county of Devon. Inquiries are being pushed in that direction; while some have surmised that perhaps we are to look to one of the younger branches of the Watford stem for the ancestors of our line. According to Colonel Bulwer's tables, however, all the branches and twigs of the Devonshire family appear to belong to one stock, and to be closely related to each other. (See W. B. Hayden's original draft, page 2.)

INQUIRIES AT HINTON BLEWITT.

BY REV. WILLIAM B. HAYDEN.

Col. Bulwer's book on the Heydon Pedigree contains the record of a will of Joane Haydon of Witcombe, in the parish of Hinton Blewitt, county of Somerset, widow, dated Jan. 5, 1637. Among other legacies, she leaves portions to her two sons, *William Haydon* and *John Haydon*. The will was proved May 31, 1638; and her daughter Anaye, who had married one Roger Tegge, is made sole executrix. She was buried at Chewton, Apr. 4, 1638.

The names and the date led me to open a correspondence with the Rev. R. C. W. Raben, the present occupant of the rectory there, hoping to acquire some information that would be interesting to us all. Mr. R. has kindly attended to an examination of both the Registers at Hinton and the adjoining parish of Chewton. In both are found numerous entries of Haydons, from 1570 to 1681. But the search thus far discloses nothing definite in regard to our emigrating ancestors.

One interesting record is, "John Haydon married Johan (for Joan) Tegge, in 1570, and had four sons.

"WILLIAM, baptized Jan. 14, 1571.
"RICHARD, " Sept. 15, 1572–73.
"JAMES, " July 25, 1574.
"JOHN, " Jan. 11, 1576."

Here we have the three names, William, John, and James, but they are just a generation too old to be the three having those names who came to Boston in 1630.

In 1572, Thomas Haydon married Johan Edgill, and they had a daughter Frances, baptized in 1573, and a son William, baptized 1575.

In 1605, John Haydon, presumably the John born in 1576, married Christian Webb. In 1612, a John Haiden, son of Richard and Agnes Haiden, was baptized. In 1613, William and Sara Haydon had a son called John. In 1630, there is a burial of "John Haydon the elder." There are other details, and entries running on to later dates.

In conclusion, Mr. Raben writes,—"as far as I can learn the family left Witcombe in the seventeenth century; and beyond a field still known by the name of Heydon's Mead, and a small brook or a

gully, of which tradition says one of the family who was a Royalist officer lay hidden for some weeks in 1645, and still called Heydon's Gully, nothing seems to remain of them in the parish."

On Mendip, in the adjoining parish of East Harpton, there is a farm still called "Haydon."

As stated in "The Heydons in England and America," page 33 of the present work, Thomas Haydon, of Hills in Kilmiston, Boughwood and Ebford, No. 14 of the Devon line, nephew of John Haydon of Cadhay, married Christiana, daughter and *heir* of Robert Tidersleigh, of Tidersleigh, in Dorsetshire. They had two sons, Robert and Thomas. Robert, the eldest, became heir not only of his father's estate, but also of his great uncle's, John of Cadhay, and remained there, continuing the line. Therefore, *presumably*, according to custom, Thomas the younger son became heir to his mother's estate at Tidersleigh. On this supposition he would naturally remove to Tidersleigh, and marry and settle there.

Acting on this presumption, I wrote to Mr. Raben for what information he might be able to give me concerning the whereabouts of Tidersleigh. After considerable inquiry he discovers that there is no village of that name, but that it was, and perhaps is, the designation of an estate and hall. An extract from an old book furnished him by a friend is as follows: — "Not far from Charmouth, though the place I cannot set down, stands Tidersleigh; which heretofore gave name, and still gives Habitation to the familie of Tidersleigh, of no mean Antiquitie." This is from "A survey of Dorsetshire," etc., etc., by Rev. Mr. Coker, of Mapowder, in said county, 1732. Mr. Raben suggests our writing to the Rector of Charmouth for further information. He has also got an "Inquiry" inserted in a new publication just started, entitled "Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset," which may result in something further. He is also pursuing investigations for us as to where the Somerset Haydons came from, whether from Watford or Devonshire.

It will be seen by the map that Charmouth, mentioned above, is not far from Dorchester in Dorset, the place from which came the two ministers of the Dorchester church and many of the passengers in the *Mary and John*. And it may be interesting to inquire if our Haydons were derived from the Tidersleigh branch.

MR. LEVI HAYDEN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

By WILLIAM B. HAYDEN.

In the year 1883, Mr. Levi Hayden of Roslindale, Boston, Mass., with his wife, visited England; and their explorations brought to light a number of interesting particulars which we cull from their journal. At Saxlingham, Holt, Norfolk, they found more of the remains of the Old Hall of the fourth Sir Christopher Heydon, about A. D. 1600, than we supposed to be still existing. A portion of the walls of the lower story were standing, and a white stone tablet over the gateway displayed plainly the Heydon arms.

The outline of the old Manor House is plainly traceable, covering a large area of ground. The tall, sharp-peaked barn, as seen in the illustration, is built of the debris of the old structure. They were able to bring away some interesting photographs of the ruins. In the church, the curious hieroglyphic pyramid erected as a memorial of Lady Mirabel Rivet Heydon,* was gone; and only the kneeling effigy of the lady herself, with hands broken off, remained.

From Saxlingham they proceeded by way of Holt, to Baconsthorp, a distance of twelve miles, calling on the rector, Rev. Mr. Cox, who received them very kindly, affording every facility to render their visit successful and agreeable. At the church they found the condition of things about as described in the pamphlet, "The Heydons in England." Baconsthorp Hall also appears as therein set forth. The whole exterior is clad with a luxuriant growth of ivy, hiding almost entirely the old arms and devices of the family, which are still distinguishable on

* See "Heydons in England" in first part of this volume, page 21.

the walls above the entrance. Directly above, within the hall of entrance, is seen a beautiful well-preserved groined work of wrought stone. It was with much regret they left this interesting old ruin, which in its glory was so long a residence of the Heydon family. From this place also, they brought away some valuable photographs.

"The large modern farm-house situated between the old gate towers * was built of the debris of the old wall, as was also the causeway now crossing the moat in place of the old draw-bridge. Mr. R. Mack, the occupant of the place, kindly gave the information at his command. In one corner of the grounds, inclosed by the ruined walls, is shown a large excavation made many years ago by some 'money diggers' in confident expectation of exhuming important treasures."

Returning to Norwich they visited Heydon, a few miles south, the ancient seat of the family; looking in at the early church, and about the grounds, now owned by the Bulwer family, and at this late date (1888) occupied by Baroness Burdett-Couts.

They made a day's visit to Watford, and had also a pleasant sojourn of several days at Ottery Saint Mary, where they were interested in inspecting the old town, receiving valuable assistance in their researches from the good people of the place. The family of Chief Justice Coleridge kindly tendered them frequent access to the ample library of the Lord Chief Justice (then absent on a visit to America); and through the kindness of Wm. R. Coleridge, Esq., church warden, they were enabled to obtain photographs of the Heydon monument in the church. They made also a number of short tours to the family places in the neighborhood.

We have been allowed to cull a few facts from Mr. Hayden's note book. "Cadhay Hall has on its gable the Devonshire Haydon crest; viz.: the white lion vulning the black bull." While in London Mr. Hayden obtained from the Royal Office of Heraldry authentic copies of the different coats of arms belonging to the Heydons of Norfolk and Watford, and the Haydons of Devonshire. They are essentially the same as before reported.

"The large glass chandelier, now hanging in the church at Ottery Saint Mary, is said to have belonged originally to the Haydons, and

* See "Heydons in England," page 24.

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INTERIOR OF CHURCH AT OTTERY ST. MARY.

was formerly in Cadhay Hall." Photographs were obtained of the Hall, with the different views of the "Court of the Kings."

They were told by an aged lady, daughter of the steward of the last Haydon at Cadhay, that the bridge built by John Haydon over the Otter, had a stone tablet with this inscription: "*John and Joan built me; who will repair me?*" Mr. Hayden was fortunate enough to obtain possession of a little book formerly the property of Gideon Haydon: "A Manual of Law for Local Magistrates."

The ancient Haydon seats lie here within a compass of ten or twelve miles square. The river Otter, running south from Ottery St. Mary, reaches the sea at Sidmouth, less than a dozen miles off, and on its way down passes by Ebford, distant two miles, Harpford, four miles, Boughwood, six miles, and Tipton, about eight miles. The river Ex runs from Exeter to the sea at Exmouth, in a similar manner to, and almost parallel to the Otter, and eleven miles west of it, passing by Topsham, Woodbury, and Lymston on its way. The valleys of these rivers are very fertile. Midway between them lies an elevated, dry, sandy plain. Most of the places mentioned figure in the family history; while Boughwood is said to have been its most ancient possession.

Their first drive was some nine miles southwesterly across the plains to Woodbury, near the Ex, half way between Exeter and the sea. "It is a small, quiet, ancient locality, the time-worn church situated in an old grave-yard. On entering all the interior seems quite plain, high-backed seats, simple altar, etc. Looking round for Haydon memorials, we first discover on the left side wall, a tablet, setting forth the gifts of 'John Haydon, gentleman, and citizen of London, who gave by will in 1579, three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence [probably per annum], to be distributed to three poor inhabitants of the parish each Sunday in the year'—(here the inscription is illegible). They read also that 'John Haydon of Cadhay (probably same as above) gave in the year 1590 for the poor an annuity'—[the rest defaced]. And in the year '1659,' as the results of this will, 'the annuity had increased to six pounds.'"

Mr. Hayden says also: "On page 92 of my notes I have made a rough draft of the tomb of Nicholas Haydon, with the inscription

reading thus: 'Here lieth the body of Nicholas Haydon, 8th son of Gideon Haydon, of Cadhay, who departed this life the 26th day of January, 1678, aged 56 years.'"

The Haydon crest is still in good repair, on the same side that contains the inscription.

This Nicholas may possibly have been a cousin of our immigrant ancestors, William and John. He was eight years old at the time they left England in the "Mary and John."

Other old box tombs are in the grounds; among them, one containing the family of the Gibhards, descended in the female line from the Haydons.

Still to the west, — a bricked up structure twelve feet high, with a door at the south end, and a round hole up near the roof in the peak, where I was directed to look in, and there saw two coffins, side by side, the westernmost one higher than the other. These, I am told, were so deposited to conform to the requirement of a will, a clause reading, "so long as my body shall remain above ground" my property shall be devoted in a certain specified way.

"The town is small, the buildings are quite primitive, many fabricated of earth walls, and straw-thatched roofs; and generally on the decline. The farms look worn out, yet good crops are obtained. Returning, we crossed a sandy, elevated plain called 'The Commons,' covered with patches of heather. From this point one gets quite extended views over a large tract of country; ripening grain in all directions, with a long stretch of hill and valley, seen to the east, along the valley of the Otter."

Their next drive was four miles to the south of Ottery, down the Otter valley to Harpford. Here "the old church is located on an eminence, above and quite near the river Otter, on the northwest corner of two streets, and surrounded (as all country churches in England are), by the traditional grave-yard, with old mossy slabs, standing or leaning at all angles. The church is small, and in bad repair; the old seats very much dilapidated, and where repairs have been attempted, they are scanty, and done in rough boards. By close inspection we found evidences of its having been originally finished in oak, with carved seat ends. We discovered a once handsome seat end, and at

the top of the carved memorials, the letters 'W. H.' The oak material shows great age, being well honey-combed with powder-post. I succeeded in transferring the letters on to paper, and now have them in my possession. This is about the only seat end of the original order, and it being prominently situated would indicate that the early family in Devonshire, as stated by the authorities, held this seat. Close in contact with this seat, on the wall, is placed the royal arms of King George IV. Doubtless he occupied it when visiting Sidmouth, near by. The old church walls seem good and sound, built of stone, but the interior is in great need of restoration; the old stone floors sunken and uneven; a green mold covering the side walls, near the base; and the high-backed seats tipped about at as many angles as the gravestones outside."

There does not appear to be any vestiges remaining of the Haydons at Boughwood, Harpford, Ebford, Woodbury, or Lymston.

At Exeter they were shown at the old Guild Hall, on a ponderous roll of parchment, grants of property in real estate by King Henry VIII to John Haydon of Cadhay, dated 1545, bearing the king's sign manual. Also conveyances by this John Haydon of portions of this property at that early day. An important fact which they noticed is, that in these legal documents the name is spelled in three different ways, viz.: *Haidon*, *Haydon*, and *Heydon*. Thus showing that those different names were then regarded as one and the same.

Belonging to this line in some way, was Mr. Benjamin Robert Haydon, the well-known painter. In the grand staircase of the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London, hangs his great picture, the largest of his productions, the "Raising of Lazarus," from John xi. 43, 44. The painting is 14 ft. 6 in., by 20 ft. 9 in.; with nineteen colossal figures, Christ standing in the center. There are three other great historic pictures of his in London, viz.: (1) Xenophon's first view of the sea, with his 10,000 Greeks, after having wandered six months, including the winter in the Armenian Mountains. (2) Nero, watching the burning of Rome. (3) Banishment of Aristides. His "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem" is in America. He died in London, June 22, 1846.

In his published book he says: "My father was a lineal descendant

of the Haydons of Cadhay." Mr. Frank Scott Haydon, his son, thinks this a mistake. He says that his (the painter's) great-grandfather lost his landed property in a chancery suit. His grandfather (Robert) and other children were bound out to various trades. Of these Robert was apprenticed to Mr. Savory of Slade, near Plymouth, who made him steward of his estate. By means of this stewardship he was enabled to save money enough to set up a book-store in Plymouth, after the death of Mr. Savory. He died in 1773. At the death of the grandfather, the painter's father, Benjamin, succeeded to the business.

Thus we have in this branch: —

1. The great-grandfather of the painter, whose Christian name we have not obtained.

2. *Robert*, the grandfather, and bookseller, who came to Plymouth in 1740, and died in 1773.

3. Benjamin, his son, who succeeded him in the book business.

4. *Benjamin Robert*, the painter, born in 1786, and died 1846.

5. His two sons: F. W. Haydon, an author, and Mr. Frank Scott Haydon, of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W. C., who has kindly lent his aid in furthering this inquiry.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

The researches of Rev. Wm. B. Hayden and Mr. Levi Haydon in England, leave little doubt that our ancestor William Hayden was of the Devon line and came over in the "Mary and John" with the company mentioned below. They are still in correspondence, as is also Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden of Wilkes Barre, Pa., with parties in England, hoping to find the particular family and locality from which they came. This would enable us to fix upon the coat of arms belonging to our branch of the family, and I may here explain what is known of the one heretofore adopted. My aunt, Ellen Hayden. when a school girl painted a Hayden coat of arms (which is still in possession of her daughter, Mrs. T. S. Phelps of Windsor), the crest "A Spotted Dog," under direction of her brother, Anson Hayden, who probably had no better authority than is still accessible. The coat of arms with the Hayden genealogy in Stiles' Windsor, was taken by an engraver from the Book of Heraldry, by direction of my brother Nathanie Hayden, and has no higher authority than the other.

At the time of the emigration there was great religious activity in England. The Church of England held all the field, within her fold were a growing number of those called Puritans (a term dating back nearly to the time of the Reformation), who chafed under the restraints of the Act of Uniformity, and the legal penalties inflicted upon those who rebelled against them, until they sought relief in emigration rather than longer submit to the restraints imposed upon them. An interesting picture of life in England in those days, is seen in the following extracts from the memoirs of Roger Clapp, a young man who came to America in the company of those with whom we find William and John Hayden associated, almost immediately after their arrival in Dorchester.

"I was born in Sallcom in Devonshire, in the year of our Lord 1609. My father was a man fearing God, and in good esteem among God's faithful servants; his outward estate was not great, I think not above Eighty pounds per annum. We were 5 brethren (of which I was the youngest) and two sisters. God was graciously pleased to breath by his Holy Spirit (I hope) in all our hearts, if in mine, which I am not altogether without hopes of. Some of us brethren lived at home, I did desire my dear father (my dear mother being dead) that I might live abroad, which he consented to. So I first went for trial to live with a worthy gentleman, Mr. William Southcot, who lived about three miles from the city of Exon [Exeter]. He was careful to keep a godly family. There being but a very mean preacher in that place, we went every Lords-Day into the city where were many famous preachers of the Word of God. I then took such a liking to the Rev. Mr. John Warham that I did desire to live near him, so I removed (with my father's consent) into the city and lived with one Mr. Mossiour, as famous a family for religion as ever I knew. He kept seven or eight men and divers maid servants, and he had a conference upon a question propounded once a week in his own family, with him I covenanted ['the church that is in their house?']. I never so much as heard of New England, until I heard of many godly persons that were going there, and that Mr. Warham was to go also. My master asked me whether I would go? I told him if I were not engaged to him I would willingly go. He answered me, that should be no hinderance, I might go for him* or myself which I would. I then wrote to my father who lived about 12 miles off, to entreat his leave to go to New England, who was so much displeased at first that he wrote me no answer, but told my brethren that I should not go Having no answer I went and made my request to him, and God so inclined his heart that he never said me nay,— for now God sent the Rev. Mr. Maverick, who lived 40 miles off, a man I never saw before. He having heard of me, came to my fathers house, and my father agreed that I should be with him, and come under his care, which I did accordingly."

It is said that "three counties (Devon, Dorset, and Somersetshire) were sifted for so godly a company" as came out with Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick to Dorchester, Mass., thence to Windsor, Conn. Farther on Clapp's Memoirs tell us:

"I gave you a hint towards the beginning, that I came out of Plymouth in

*Some servants who appear with the first settlers in New England, had their outfit, passage, and support here for a given time, paid by some master who either remained in England or came here with the servant. When the time of service had expired the servant might become an inhabitant and own houses and lands himself.

Devon the 20th of March and arrived at Nantasket [now Hull] the 30th of May 1630. Now this is further to tell you, that there came many godly families in that ship [the Mary and John]. We were of passengers many (beside seamen) of good rank. Two of our magistrates came with us, viz.: Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Rossiter. These godly people resolved to live together, and therefore as they had made choice of those two Rev. servants of God, Mr. John Warham [pastor] and Mr. John Maverick [teacher], to be their ministers, so they kept a solemn day of fasting in the New Hospital in Plymouth in England, spending it in preaching and praying, where that worthy man of God Mr. John White of Dorchester in Dorset was present, and preached unto us the Word of God in the forepart of the day, and in the latter part of the day, as the people did solemnly make choice of, and call those godly ministers to be their officers, so also the Rev. Mr. Warham* and Mr. Maverick did accept thereof and expressed the same. So we came by the good hand of the Lord through the deeps comfortably, having preaching or exponding of the Word of God every day for two weeks together by our ministers."

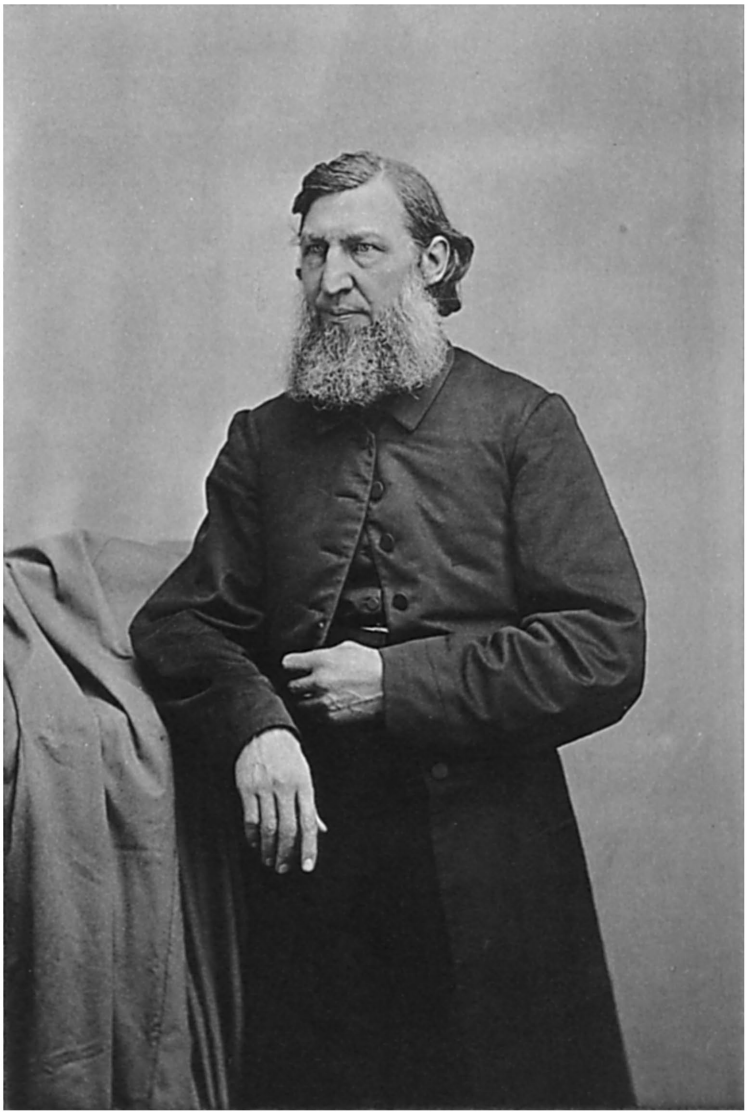
There were three Haydens, William, John, and James, among the early settlers of Massachusetts, who were probably brothers. The stereotyped tradition is in all branches of the Hayden family at the present day, that there were "three brothers." The version I heard in my boyhood was that "William settled in Boston, John in Saybrook, Conn., and Daniel at Windsor." Nothing right, but yet it does not prove that William, John, and James were not brothers. That William and John came over in the ship Mary and John is almost certain, William appears in Dorchester in 1630, the year Messrs. Warham and Maverick and their people arrive, and must have been a member of their church to qualify him to be made a freeman in 1634. John had land in Dorchester with the first settlers, and he too was made a freeman in 1634. James first appears on record in 1635 at Charlestown. He was made a freeman in 1637 and died 1675. He had a family of eight children, the eldest born Feb. 13, 1638–9. The Haydens of Saybrook, Conn. (now Essex), are said to belong to this line.

* The Revs. Warham, Maverick, and White were Ministers of the Church of England, had been ordained by a Bishop, and possibly the two first had at this time a hope of still retaining a recognized standing in her fold. The Rev. Mr. White returned to his flock where he continued his ministration, while Warham and Maverick crossed the ocean, and in recognition of their fellowship with their brother White, named their town Dorchester.

["The Rev. William B. Hayden, author of the "Heydons in England," descends from John who early removed from Dorchester to Braintree, whose descendants are known as the "Braintree Branch." "(1) John; (2) Nehemiah, his eighth child; (3) Nehemiah, his eldest son; (4) Nehemiah; (5) William; (6) John Noyes, his youngest child, all of Braintree."

(7) William Benjamin Hayden, only child of John Noyes Hayden and Sarah Stebbins Jesup, born at Schodack, N. Y., Christmas day, 1816, educated under Professor Joseph Henry, Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, and Rev. Prof. Peter Bullions at Albany, N. Y., was in the book and publishing business in Boston, Buffalo, and New York; married Sophia Walker Woods, youngest child of Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, Sen., for three and forty years Professor of Theology in Andover Theological Seminary, Mass., June 23, 1841, and settled as pastor of the New Jerusalem church and society, Portland, Maine, Sept. 15, 1850. After remaining twenty-six years, resigned in September, 1876, and by the invitation of kind friends in London, went abroad, and during a residence of somewhat less than two years in England, had opportunity to pursue this inquiry relative to the family history.

"Is the author of 'Light on Last Things,' 'Ten Chapters on Marriage,' 'Dangers of Modern Spiritualism,' 'Science and Revelation,' 'Lectures on the Book of Revelation,' and several other works. Since his return from Europe has resided principally in Portland, and though not now settled in a pastoral charge, has for a good portion of the time been employed in the pulpit."]



AUTOGLYPH PRINT, W. P. ALLEN, GARDNER, MASS

REV. WILLIAM B. HAYDEN, of Portland, Me.

Windsor
folio. 196.

Know all men by these presents that I Anthony Hawkins of Farming Woake have sould unto William Haydon of Windsor and upon good consideration to me fore hand, do here by absolutely assigne and set over two acres of land more or less as it lyes in Windsor and bounded north by the Land of the said William in length twenty eyght rodd also east by the said William five rodd and halfe and Southerly by the land of Jacob Drake in length thirty five rodd. and by the bounds of Rookery Hill westerly seaven rodd. yet Neverthelesse provided, there is to be alowed sufficient highe ways for a Cuntery ways to pass through the said grownd. as also for Robart watson and his succes ors in that grownd of land I sould him joyning to the easterly corner of this grownd he is to have alowed a sufficient cart way to pass and repass throughe this to- his land, in consideration whereof the above said grownd above excepted I shall be lawfull for the said William Haydon his heyres executors Administrators or assignes for ever peaceably and quietly to have & to hould possess and injoye as ever I Anthony Hawkins have or could in witness whereof I have hereto unto set my hand this yeare of our Lord one thousand five hundred sixty and three Nouember twenty eyght.

Signed in the presence of us

Anthony Hawkins

Mathew Grant wrote

Samuel Grant

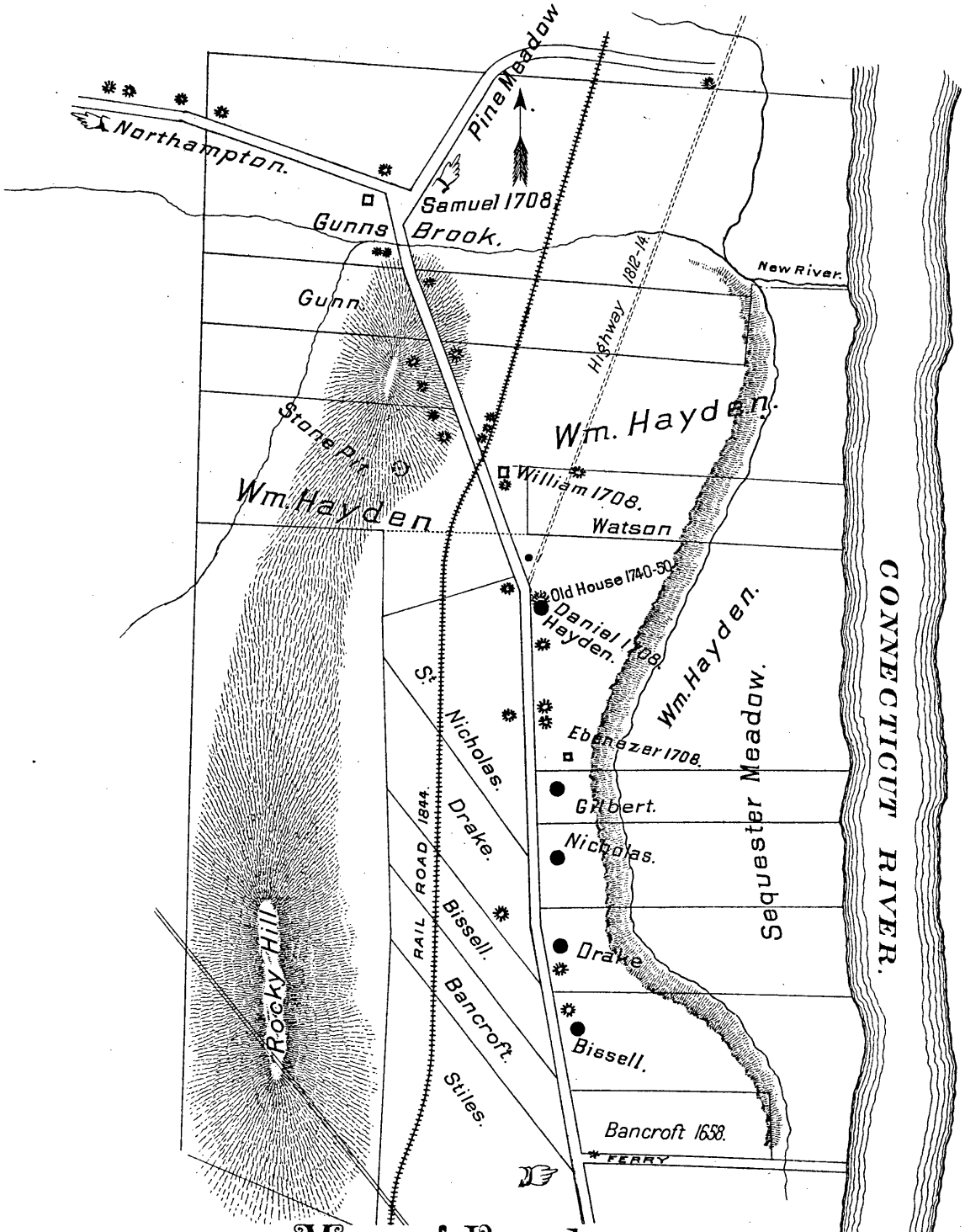
COPY OF DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THEAS PRESENC that I Anthony
Howkins of farming Town have sould unto William
Haydon of Windsor and upon good consideration to me
secured do here by Alinat Assign and set over two
acers of land more or less as it lyes in Windsor and
bounded north by the land of the said William in length
twenty eyght rodd Also east by the said William six rodd and
halfe and southerly by the land of Jacob Drake in length
thirty five rodd and by the bounds of rocky Hill westerly
seven rodd, yet Alwayed provided theare is to be alowed
a sufficent high waye for a cuntery waye to pass throw
this pcell as Also for Robert Watson and his success
ors in that p cell of land I sould him joyning to the
easterly corner of this pcell he is I saye to be alowed a
sufficient cart way to pas and repas through this to
his land, in consideration wheare of the above s.d pcell of
land above exprest it shall be lawful for the said
William Haydon his heyers executors Administrators or
Assignes for ever fulli frely and Intierly to have &
to hould poses and injoy as ever I Anthony Howkins
have or could In witness where of I have here unto
set my hand this year of our Lord one thousand six
hundred sixty and three November twenty eyght
Signed in the presenc and
witness of us ANTHONY HAWKINS.
Mathew Grant Regstr
Samuel Grante

NOTE.—This deed is in the hand writing of Matthew Grant, who was the ancestor of General U. S. Grant, as was also Matthew's son Samuel, the other

witness. Matthew Grant was town clerk or register from 1652 to 1681, and this facsimile shows the penmanship of the town records of Windsor during that period. It will be seen that several of the letters are written differently from the present style. The e is about face, the v is used in place of the u, and the u in place of the v, the h sometimes goes below the line, the p and some other letters must be learned before the writing of Matthew Grant can be read intelligibly. Besides the town records, he left a genealogical record of all the families in Windsor from 1639 to 1674, and also a record of the work of the church, both of inestimable value.

Agreeable to the proposal in the first circular issued, a few rods of ground were set apart for the memorial, and deeded to the parties contributing to the expenses of the same, giving them and their heirs after them a legal title to an undivided portion of the homestead of our ancestor, William Hayden. The deed is given by a Hayden to Haydens living in eight different States and one Territory, is witressed by Haydens, acknowledged before a Hayden, and entered in the town records by an assistant town clerk whose name is Hayden. These last-named parties are all descendants of William, and are living within the town of Windsor. The grantees of this lot named in the deed are Levi Hayden of Roslindale, Mass., Jabez H. Hayden, Windsor Locks, Levi G. Hayden, George P. Hayden, Samuel B. Hayden, Isaac L. Hayden, and H. Sidney Hayden of Windsor, Oliver Hayden of East Granby, Henry A. Hayden of Jackson, Mich., William Hayden of Tecumseh, Mich., Charles J. Hayden, Rochester, N. Y., Sely E. Hayden, and Daniel E. Hayden of Syracuse, N. Y., William Hayden of Auburn, N. Y., Nathaniel Hayden of Unionville, Charles H. Hayden, Winsted, Handel M. Hayden of Randolph, Vt., Henry J. Hayden of New York, Horace Edwin Hayden of Wilkes Barre, Penn., Augustus H. Hayden of Charleston, S. C., Norton Newell Hayden of Orangeburg, S. C., Harris H. Hayden of New York, heirs of Chauncey L. Hayden of Wyoming, N. Y., Brace L. Hayden and Everett S. Hayden of New York, Charles B. Hayden, Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Va., Ransom Hayden of Hartland, Charles T. Hayden, Arizona Territory, and a few others who contributed at the time of the reunion, and after the deeds had been printed, each of whom had his name written in the blank left in the deed.



Map of Haydens

WINDSOR Conn. 1645.

by Jabez H. Hayden. Sept. 2nd 1885.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The lots, with their owner's names attached, are nearly as they stood immediately after William Hayden settled here. The land between the meadow hill and the river is subject to overflow by the spring freshets, and the fertility of these meadows and their freedom from forest trees was largely due to those freshets. The land between the top of the meadow hill and the base of Rocky Hill, where the houses were built, is simply a higher level than the meadow ("High Down, Heydon," see page 11).

A little below the "Ferry" the meadow hill diverges again from the river at the head of the "great meadow;" this meadow is about two miles in length and averages about half a mile in width. Along the brow of this hill the first settlers lived, to be near the only land then ready for cultivation. The record of the layout of this highway says "the road that runneth north and easterly from the Palizado shall be four rods wide as far as any house lots are laid out, [2¼ miles] that is to the upper side of William Hayden's lot." But soon some parties living along Windsor street, below what is now known as Haydens, wanted a way to the land they had taken up in Pine Meadow, a tract of meadow land containing about seventy acres, lying a mile and a half north of William Hayden's. This was before New brook had been opened, and the course along which the present highway runs was then a swamp, so they made a way around over the hill, and along the present lane, and so on back to the line of the present highway, before crossing the next brook. They could not take a direct course to Pine Meadow from the point where the railroad crosses the lane, because a swamp barred the way, and any distance was sacrificed rather than make a road through a swamp. The road afterwards described as running "from William Hayden's northwesterly to Norwoct" (Northampton), was not the road to Springfield before Northampton was settled (1654), as I have heretofore stated. It ran through "Mr. Stoughton lot," proving that it was not open in 1640. It seems probable that it was at first a trespass road to the Commons to get pipe staves (to be sent to the West Indies for rum and molasses), but may have been the trail used from the first to go to Warranoke, Westfield, Mass. Mr. Pynchon settled Springfield the year after

the settlement of Windsor. His supplies brought round from Boston by water could not ascend the river above Windsor Locks, but landing on the east side he proceeded thence by land carriage. This point continued to be his landing place, and here he built his warehouse, still known as Warehouse Point. Bissell's Ferry (at the bottom of the map) was established chiefly to accommodate those making the journey between Connecticut and the Bay (Boston and vicinity), and it only required a road three miles from the ferry along the east bank of the river to connect with Pynchon's road to Springfield. Later on the road marked "Northampton" became the great thoroughfare to Springfield and to Boston, as well as north and west. It is evident that the road to Springfield was continued on the east side more than twenty years, for in 1656 the general court ordered that John Bissell, the ferryman, should "carry listed troopers and their listed horses free, when they travel to Springfield town or beyond."

The lots north of "Mr. Styles' meadow" (William Hayden's house lot), were called in the original deeds "wood lots towards Pine Meadow." They were laid out half a mile in length, bounding east on the river. Most of them were set to men who were entitled to small lots. Peter Tilton had "five rods thirteen feet" in width, Thomas Stoughton "fifty rods." The lot adjoining William Hayden's was Anthony Hawkins', he had bought two 9-rod lots (eighteen rods) and sold William Hayden all west of a line extending from the west bounds of William's house lot across the Hawkins lot. North of the Hawkins lot William bought several lots containing in all thirty-four rods in width, besides the meadow at the end of other lots between that and the brook, "New river." Hawkins sold the east part of his eighteen rod lot to Watson, whose family continued to hold it many years. It will be seen that the lots on the east side of the street opposite the house lots were not laid at right angles with the street, but parallel to a highway which runs across the south end of Rocky Hill. No lot was assigned to the Styles lot on the west side of the street (the William Hayden and Thomas Gilbert lots), but a small lot called "two acres more or less," at the north end was set to Anthony Hawkins, and St. Nicholas had the next lot south "lying in a triangle." The specification of Hawkins' deed from the town, are the same as those in the deeds to William Hayden (see plate), "two acres more or less" though his lines make but one and a quarter acres. Forty-five years later the lot is described as containing three acres, being twenty rods wide at the west and eleven rods at the

east end, in place of seven, and six and a half rods in the original deed. It was virgin soil when deeded to William Hayden. It is at the southeast corner of this lot which the deed to William Hayden covers (1663), that the boulder lies.* This spot was inclosed after 1663 with the original house lot, but was detached by the new highway, 1813. When the Ezra Hayden estate was settled in 1818, this ground was sold, but not out of the family descendants.

The five black balls show the sites of the houses of William Hayden and his four immediate neighbors. There was probably no increase in their number during William Hayden's residence here except John Bancroft, who built on the lot next south of Bissell's, after 1658.

Thomas Gilbert bought his lot at the same time that William Hayden bought his, 1645, but he evidently remained there but a short time (possibly did not settle there), for we find Thomas Gilbert a few years later, 1648, living in the house built by Mr. Francis Stiles, a quarter of a mile below John Bissell's (the present "Chief Justice Ellsworth place"). His lot next to William Hayden was sold before 1651, to John Drake, "as also the cellar, house, garden and fences."

John St. Nicholas. In the State Library, Vol. II, Private Controversies, are interesting affidavits of Edward and Matthew Griswold, presented in court during the controversy respecting the title given by Mrs. Whiting to a lot of land originally set to Roger Ludlow, which show that Mr. John St. Nicholas did not come to America at all. He sent over money by Mr. Whiting to be invested. In the same ship with Mr. Whiting came Rev. Mr. Huit, the Griswolds, and others in the summer of 1639, "there was then a general expectation, as appeared by discourse of many more passengers to come, some of note, as the said Mr. St. Nicholas for one, by which means land at Windsor near the town and ready for improvement was very high, but afterwards people out of England did not come as was looked for, some returning to England, others moving to the seaside, lands in Windsor fell very much in price from what they were when Mr. Ludlow sold to Mr. Whiting; generally it was sold for about half the

*The Boulder is represented on the map by the small black ball. The site of the original William Hayden house is about 13 rods southeast of the Boulder and about three rods east of the street.

price it was before ["real estate boom"]. Farther, I testify that the above said Mr. St. Nicholas living near Mr. Huit in England [Mr. Huit was teacher in Windsor church 1639–1644; his grave-stone (September 14, 1644), is supposed to have been erected earlier than any other in New England], manifested his desire to settle by Mr. Huit in New England." He (Nicholas) was a curate in the Church of England, and wrote a work on Baptism, which he dedicated to the Reverend Ministers in New England. Possibly Mr. St. Nicholas sent not only money for investment here, but also that a part of his adventure was the services of hired servants (see note, page 46), who built the house for his intended occupation, but occupied it themselves while putting the land under cultivation, which would account for the fact that I can find the name of no occupant of this house while Mr. St. Nicholas owned it. (Possibly Daniel Hayden was born here, 1640, but I think not.) The house and lot were sold to John Drake, Sen., 1652.

John Drake's family were born before he came to Windsor. Two of his sons, Job and John, were of sufficient age to entitle them to a share in the distribution of land, which they took up near the old mill. A third son, Jacob, married Mary Bissell, 1649. Previous to the marriage, the father of Jacob gave a written pledge to John Bissell, the father of Mary, that he would at once put Jacob in quiet possession of half the house, "the new built end," and the other half at the death of himself and wife, "with a yoke of draft steers, with implement, and gears to the shop and trade." But for some reason Jacob did not continue to live in "the new end of the house." In 1656 he bought Anthony Hawkins' house, nearly a mile and a half down the street, and was living there at the time of his father's death. Matthew Grant, the Recorder, made the following entry: "August 17, 1659, John Drake, Sr., died accidentally as he was driving a cart loaded with corn, to carry from his house to his son Jacob's, the cattle being two oxen and his mare. In the highway against John Griffin's [Chief Justice Ellsworth's place], something scared the cattle, and they set a running, and he laboring to stop them by taking hold on the mare, was thrown down on his face, and the cart wheel went over him, broke one of his legs, and bruised his body, so that he was taken up dead, being carried into his daughter's house [widow of William Gaylord, Jr.,

just north of the Ellsworth place], had life come again, but dyed again in a short time, and was buried on the 18th of August." His age was probably about eighty-six. Jacob returned to the homestead to be a near neighbor of William Hayden, and later on we find the following entries: "Old widow Drake died October 7, 1681, at 100th year of age, having lived a widow twenty-two years." And Jacob's "mother lived with him, after her husband's death." At the same time it is recorded of Jacob, "Now it is twenty-five years [since his marriage] and never had a child." There is reference to one of John Drake's daughters, in a note on page 75. He had two daughters, one of whom married John, the other William Jr., sons of Deacon William Gaylord. At Jacob's death the place passed out of the family name.

John Bissell was the next neighbor, he had a family of four sons and two daughters. One married Jacob Drake, the other Samuel Pinney. All the sons remained in Windsor, married and had large families. Nathaniel, the only one born in Windsor, settled below the mouth of the Scantuck on the east side of the Connecticut River, and his father lived with him after about 1662, and I think the location of Bissell's ferry was changed from its old location to the mouth of Scantuck soon after John, Jr., asked to be released from keeping it, 1663. John, Jr., remained on the homestead, where the family continued a near neighbor of the Haydens down to 1790, when Daniel, of the fifth generation, removed to Vermont. I trace my descent from both the Drake and Bissell families. In 1642, the Massachusetts "Artists" fixed her south line at "John Bissell's house," but Connecticut demurred, and the Connecticut Haydens were not remanded back to Massachusetts.

Daniel Hayden of the second generation, succeeded his father at the homestead.

The hollow squares show the houses of three grandsons of William Hayden, 1708. The fourth grandson had the original homestead.

The stars represent the present houses.

The two stars by "Gunn's brook" represent Hayden Station Chapel, an appendage of the Congregational church at Windsor. It was built a few years ago.

The three stars the railroad depot.

The first star on the street at the top of the map, at the left, repre-

sents the house of Levi[347] G. Hayden, built about thirty years ago. He is the youngest of the family of the late Levi[158] Hayden, son of Levi[61], Nathaniel[24], Samuel[10], Daniel[2], William.[1]

The second is Lucinda[337] H. Hayden, the eldest of the above family. The house was built by Samuel[23] Hayden in 1737. It is overshadowed by a white oak four feet in diameter, whose branches spread ninety feet. The tree is doubtless a native of the original forest, and much older than the house. It is still vigorous, with no signs of decay. There is but one link in the chain of descent between the present occupant of this house and Daniel[2] Hayden, the first-born of the Connecticut Haydens. Deacon Nathaniel[24] Hayden, who was born 1709, when four years old climbed his grandfather Daniel's[2] knees, and when ninety-four he saw his first great-granddaughter Lucinda, then two years old. These three lives, overlaping each other, cover a period of 245 years.

The next house is owned by Levi[347] Hayden. It was once the famous Pickett's Tavern. The great thoroughfare of travel between Hartford and the North, was through this street, following the road across the plains five or six miles to Suffield, a road built when the town could not afford to pay for the bridges necessary for a road near the river. The house was built about the time of the Revolutionary War; now occupied by a tenant.

The next, built by John[77] Hayden, about 1771. In accordance with the custom of the times, the bride-elect was present at the raising, to drive one pin, but an unfortunate episode broke off the engagement, and Margaret Strong married Levi[61] Hayden, who after two or three years bought the house his wife helped to raise, and there she lived and died. This house is now owned by Samuel[326] B. Hayden, also a great-grandson of Deacon Nathaniel[24]; occupied by a tenant.

The next is a brick house, built by Capt. Nathaniel[59] Hayden before the Revolution, owned and occupied by the said Samuel[336] B.

The next is Mr. Jewell's, recently built; next Mr. Lepence, a new house; opposite is the new house of Jos. Cowan; next, H. W. Fox, also new house; next, William Allen, built about thirty years ago; next, widow of Moses Allen, built about sixty years ago; next, near

the site of the grandson William[9], built by Bildad Phelps, 1780, now owned and occupied by Henry Osborn.

The old house was probably built between 1740 and 1750, by Isaac[17] Hayden, father of Ezra[49], who succeeded him ; now unoccupied.

On the opposite side of the street stands the house built by Alpheus Munsell, grandfather of A. A. Munsell, the present occupant, about 1780.

The next is a large, modern-built house, owned and occupied by James[653] L. Hayden. He is the owner of the original site of William[1] Hayden's house, and has a becoming reverence for it. Next is George[334] P. Hayden, a brother of Samuel B. His house was built by the Bissells ; probably the latter part of the last century. The next below, and also the one opposite, are owned by Isaac[245] L. Hayden ; occupied by tenants. The next is Isaac[245] L. Hayden's residence. He is a descendant of the second Daniel[5]. There are three generations named Isaac between them. The next, Hiram Bissell, a descendant of John Bissell, a first settler, who lived on the next lot below. His house was built toward the end of the last century. The next is the Hills place, built by Josiah Bissell. The Hills brothers own all the original John Bissell lot. The last house is also owned by them, recently built and occupied by tenants.

Near the northeast corner of the map is the house of the widow of Nathaniel[333] L. Hayden. He was a brother of George[334] P. and Samuel[336] B. This house stands on the present thoroughfare to Windsor Locks. This road was opened 1812–14.

Another house stands on the same road, a little east of Henry Osborn's; occupied by a tenant.

New River is an artificial channel for an outlet to Gunn's Brook, dug soon after the settlement. Originally the brook ran along at the foot of the meadow hill, and discharged into a brook a mile below. The "new brook" or "new river" is about twenty rods in length, and its opening not only enabled the owners to cultivate land, before made a swamp by the brook, at the foot of the meadow hill, but as it soon wore a deep channel, it improved the swamp land higher up the stream.

Rocky Hill is but a slight elevation, its highest point less than 100

feet. The surface is stony, and under the soil a good sandstone was quarried, a material needed by all the early settlers for cellar walls, chimneys, wells, and other purposes, and for this reason was held in "common" more than a century. Doubtless every inhabitant held the right to go there for stone for his own needs, as he had the right to go on any of the "commons" for his supply of wood. One of the Thralls had authority by vote of the town to open a quarry within certain limits toward the southern end of the hill; the excavation is still to be seen.*

* It is an interesting fact that when the land was distributed, 1752 or later, that a lot of several acres at the south end fell into the hands of the Ellsworth family, who never stripped it of its forest. It was probably the only primeval forest in this vicinity one year ago, but a sawmill has now invaded it, and laid its monarchs low. I counted the rings, the annual growths, on several of the fallen oaks, and some had more than 200, showing those trees to have been at least three-fourths of a century old when the lot was in "commons."

CIRCULAR NO. I.

THE WILLIAM HAYDEN MEMORIAL.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, the ancestor of the Windsor branch of the Hayden family, was a son of Gideon Hayden of Ottery St. Mary, County of Devon, England [since disproved]. He came to Dorchester, Mass., with the first settlers, in 1630. His brother John, who settled at Braintree, came at the same time, and probably his brother James also, who settled at Charlestown. William first appeared in Windsor, Conn., in 1640. The neighborhood where he settled was long called Haydentown, now Haydens or Hayden Station.

The site of his house still remains in the family, and within a few rods of that site, in a conspicuous spot at the fork of the roads, the undersigned (and such others of the scattered members of the family as choose to participate in the enterprise) propose to place a simple yet enduring memorial stone, with appropriate inscriptions, to mark the place where our worthy ancestor was "the first settler."

The object of this circular is to invite any of the descendants bearing the family name, who desire to participate in this memorial work, to contribute thereto. Any one desiring a legal title to a portion of the original home lot and the memorial, may by contributing any sum not less than one dollar, have his name and residence put in the title-deed to the grounds "set apart for the sole use and purpose of a memorial to William Hayden, to them and their heirs forever." And whatever remittances are sent will be applied to the enlargement of the original plan.

Also to notify the scattered family that provision will be made for a family reunion on the grounds next summer, the day to be announced hereafter.

This invitation will be extended to all the descendants, both of the male and female lines. In the meantime the memorial stone will be completed and placed in position, and some suitable service in connection therewith will mark the proceedings of the day of the reunion. Historical addresses, family sketches, etc., may be expected on that occasion. It is desired that early notice be given by any who contemplate being present. Railroad facilities are ample for such a gathering. The railroad station at "Haydens" is midway between Boston and New York, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It stands on the original home-lot of William Hayden, within thirty rods of the site of his house. Trains north and south meet there at ten o'clock A. M., bringing New York and Springfield, Mass., passengers, and Boston passengers at 12.25. Trains leave about 5.00 P. M., and reach New York and Boston before eleven; there are also earlier and later trains for intermediate stations. There are good hotel accommodations at Windsor, three miles distant, at Hartford, nine miles, and Springfield, seventeen miles.

Forty years ago Jabez H. Hayden of Windsor Locks (then a part of Windsor) sent out circulars to all the known descendants of William Hayden bearing the family name, asking their co-operation in making up a genealogical record. A pretty full record was made down to that date. In 1859 the increase of such families as reported in time were added, and the whole was published in Stiles' History and Genealogies of Windsor. A few extra copies of the Hayden Genealogy were bound in pamphlet, but the supply was soon exhausted, and Stiles' work is now out of the market.

Believing the present a favorable opportunity to enlist the interest and co-operation of not a few who are, or would be, interested to trace their descent from William Hayden, the pioneer, and be enrolled with the family, the compiler of the former record cheerfully volunteers to renew the work of making another, and as perfect a record as those to whom this circular comes will enable him to make. As it will require much correspondence to do the work thoroughly, all parties are urged to send such information as they have at once to J. H. Hayden, Windsor Locks, Conn., and supplement the same from time to time with additional items. Please report your own family at once, giving

residence, names, dates of births, marriages, and deaths, and also your father's family and your grandfather's family so far as you know them; this will enable us to trace your connection with the family. A new generation has arisen, and many of the present families are beyond our reach, except through those who receive the circular. Please send us the names and residences of all the Haydens you know, and circulars will be sent to them. Individuals can do much by correspondence, especially with the branch of the family to which they belong, and to whom they are personally known. To such, circulars for distribution will be sent on application. The female members of the family were very efficient helpers before. Promptness on the part of those who are interested in the work, will give more time for correspondence with those who feel less interest in it. We hope to have the record well prepared in time for the reunion.

Remittances for general expenses of the memorial, and correspondence, may be addressed to J. H. Hayden, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1882, at Haydens, Windsor, Conn.

JABEZ H. HAYDEN, Windsor Locks.
LEVI HAYDEN, New York.
LEVI G. HAYDEN, Haydens, Windsor.
SAMUEL B. HAYDEN, " "
NATHANIEL L. HAYDEN, " "
JAMES L. HAYDEN, " "
GEORGE P. HAYDEN, " "
ISAAC L. HAYDEN, " "
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN, Windsor.
OLIVER HAYDEN, East Granby.
HENRY A. HAYDEN, Jackson, Mich.
WILLIAM HAYDEN, Tecumseh, "
CHARLES J. HAYDEN, Rochester, N. Y.

CIRCULAR NO. II.

THE WILLIAM HAYDEN MEMORIAL.

We fear some were misled by our former circular, relative to the memorial. There was no lack of funds to accomplish all that was proposed, but certain individuals living here and elsewhere, wished to associate with the work their own names, and their heirs after them, by an actual ownership in the premises; and the proposition to let in others bearing the family name, if such there were, was, and is, all that section of the circular means.

Relative to the revision and enlargement of the genealogical record made about forty years ago, I have little but disappointment to report. Only a few families have been heard from. Let me again urge those who have not already done so, to give the matter their immediate attention, not so much for the sake of those whose records are in, as for your own. Families left out of this revision will be found with more difficulty at a future day — possibly will then find themselves in the condition of certain parties mentioned in Ezra ii : 59. The present work does not contemplate tracing out the female lines beyond the marriages of the Hayden daughters (because that task would require protracted labor, and delay too much the hoped-for early publication of a new edition of the Hayden Genealogy). Any one who will see to it that his or her family is reported at once, with such dates as they have at hand, will secure their proper place in the genealogical record, thereby forming a link which will enable future generations to connect with the parent stock. When so much is secured, go on and add to it until you have such a family record as you would like to see in print. As far as we are able, we propose to give the present and former places of residence, occupation, characteristics, etc., of individuals and

families, and all persons are invited to furnish material for that purpose.

My own services are gratuitous, others furnish cash for postage, traveling and other expenses. Those who report their families shall be entitled to a copy of the work at cost, when published.

Our statement relative to the parentage and birth-place of our ancestor being questioned, we wish further research to be made before we make the inscription on the memorial stone. One of our committee intends visiting Europe soon, and will then visit Ottery St. Mary, and hopes to add something to our present knowledge on this point. This, and the fact that at the present rate of progress the genealogy cannot be gotten out in time, may necessitate the postponement of the proposed reunion until next year. Yours truly,

JABEZ H. HAYDEN.

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., Feb. 28, 1883.

Later on a blank form was sent out with the following heading:

"Members of the family are earnestly requested to contribute toward the collection and preservation of materials for its history and genealogy, by sending copies of such records and information as may be in their possession, as early as possible, to Jabez H. Hayden, Windsor Locks, Conn.

As a help to accuracy and completeness of record, it is suggested that the following blank form be filled up. When additional space is required for individual or family history, the other side of this sheet may be used. Though one of our circulars says that our plan 'does not contemplate tracing out the female lines,' yet we shall be glad to receive records from the descendants of William Hayden in any of the female lines, and such records will, if sent in time, be included in our work."

REUNION.

INVITATION.

HAYDENS, WINDSOR, CONN.,
AUGUST —, 1885.

You are invited to attend a reunion of the descendants of William Hayden at the old Homestead, September 2, 1885.

The programme provides for a basket picnic, to which those who attend will contribute, except such as come from a distance, and they are assured of a cordial welcome to share from the ample baskets of those living nearer the ancestral home.

The gathering will be at the old house, the second one standing on the original site, near the railroad station, where the entertainment will be spread. The open fireplace, with crane and trammels, will be utilized for making the tea and coffee, which the committee will provide. The memorial stone, a flint boulder, has been set, and will receive its inscription before the day set for the gathering.

All who trace their descent from William Hayden, the ancestor of the Connecticut branch of the Hayden family, are invited to be present with their respective families, whether they bear the name of Hayden or trace their descent through female lines and bear other family names.

Trains from the north and south arrive at Haydens at about 10 A. M.

There will be addresses by those who have visited the earlier homes of the Haydens in England, and a short sketch of William Hayden after his arrival in New England, and of his descendants remaining here. There will doubtless be representatives present from branches

of the family who long since left the original hive, who can tell us something of the better fortune and happier homes they sought elsewhere.

There are no public houses of entertainment nearer than Windsor or Windsor Locks, each three miles distant, but trains passing either place leave here about 5 P. M., and other trains an hour or two later.

The committee will be able to discharge their duties more acceptably on that occasion if they can receive early information from those who intend to participate. Those living outside the limits of Windsor are requested to send notice of their intention to be present, by mail as soon as practicable, certainly as early as the middle of August, to J. H. Hayden, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Please extend invitation. Circulars supplied on application.

JABEZ H. HAYDEN, Windsor Locks.
LEVI HAYDEN, Roslindale, Mass.
LEVI G. HAYDEN, Haydens.
SAMUEL B. HAYDEN, "
JAMES L. HAYDEN, "
GEORGE P. HAYDEN, "
I. LATHROP HAYDEN, "
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN, Windsor.

Dated at Haydens, Windsor, Conn., August, 1885.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

REUNION OF THE DESCENDANTS

OF

WILLIAM HAYDEN,

AT HAYDEN'S, - IN WINDSOR, CONN., - SEPTEMBER 2, 1885.

OPENING EXERCISES

AT 10.30 A. M.

PRAYER,

By Rev. G. C. Wilson, pastor of the Congregational Church at Windsor, of which church William Hayden was a member.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, AND SKETCH OF THE FIRST THREE GENERATIONS OF CONNECTICUT HAYDENS.

By Jabez H. Hayden of Windsor Locks.

SINGING,

122d Psalm "lined off" from the Bay Psalm Book,—the first book printed in America, and used by the early churches of New England. Led by Joseph W. Baker of Windsor.

EARLY HOMES OF THE HAYDENS IN ENGLAND,

By William B. Hayden of Portland, Me., a descendant of John, a supposed brother of our ancestor William.

12.30 P. M.

RECESS,—ONE HOUR FOR LUNCH.

1.30 P. M.

SINGING, ... *America.*

1. My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From ev'ry mountain side,
Let freedom ring!

2. My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

4. Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong!

INTRODUCTIONS, AND FIVE MINUTE SPEECHES.

DOXOLOGY,

Praise God from whom all blessings flow —
Praise Him, all creatures here below —
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host —
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Guides will be furnished for those who wish to visit places of local interest to the descendants of the grandsons of William Hayden[1]. Daniel[5] had the homestead, the meadow, and the stone pit, which are equally interesting to all, having been associated with the first William.

The well, standing near the northwest corner of Mr. Osborn's house, was the well used by the grandson William[9].

The site of the house of the grandson Samuel[10], and the pear tree, now in full bearing, which he set out more than a century and a half ago, are opposite the house of Samuel B.[336] Hayden, who will be pleased to see any of the descendants of the first Samuel[9] under his pear tree this afternoon.

A quarter of a mile farther up the road Miss Lucinda H.[537] Hayden, the present occupant of a house built 1737 by Samuel[23] Hayden, a son of the first Samuel[9], will be pleased to show the descendants of the builder, and others who may be interested, the house and the forest oak which overshadows it.

The grandson Ebenezer[11] lived a little south of the house of George P.[334] Hayden,—he built on the brow of the meadow hill, at the foot of which is an open spring from which the water supply of his family was drawn.

THE GATHERING

AT HAYDENS, SEPT. 2, 1885.

The weather on the day of meeting was auspicious, save the wind was too strong for the flower-vases provided for the lunch-tables. The guests from a distance arrived at the railway station by the ten o'clock trains, and were met by a committee of young men, N. W. Hayden[665] of Windsor, Harris H.,[666] William W.,[676] and Samuel S. Hayden[679] of New York, formerly of Haydens, and Everett S. Hayden[693] of New York; after forming in procession and headed by a drum-corps they marched (about 30 rods) to the grounds. The company first gathered around the Boulder, which was covered by the flags of England, Connecticut, and the Union. A few words were said by J. H. Hayden by way of dedication to the memory of the first settler, our ancestor, William Hayden, referring to the origin of the movement and the object of procuring such a simple and indestructible memorial stone. The flags were then run up with cheers and music. The Old House was gay with flags, and its doors thrown open for inspection. A tent, with chairs and a speaker's stand, had been provided beside it, and the meeting was presided over by the Hon. Henry A. Hayden[536] of Jackson, Mich.

ADDRESS BY JABEZ H. HAYDEN,

OF WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.

WILLIAM HAYDEN

First appears in America at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, among those who came over in the *Mary and John*, and he was probably one of her passengers. Four years later he was made a freeman there, which proves that he was a member of the then Dorchester, now Windsor, Church. When the emigration from the Bay to Connecticut took place, for some unknown reason William Hayden appears among the Hartford adventurers, and not at Windsor.

The coming of the English to settle near the Indians whom the Pequots have been wont to tyrannize over, aroused their enmity towards the pale faces, and they soon showed their hostility by attacking Wethersfield, and killing and capturing several of the settlers. In the summer of 1637, war was declared against the Pequots, and the whole military force of the colony was placed in command of Capt. Mason, who led them into the Indian country, and attacked them in their stronghold. Here we get our first notice of William Hayden in Connecticut. Capt. Mason speaks of Hayden coming to his rescue when he (Mason) was "beset by many Indians waiting all opportunities to lay hands on him," but "William Hayden espying a breach in the wigwam, entered, and in his entrance fell over a dead Indian; but speedily recovering himself, the Indians some fled, others crept under their beds." And Governor Wolcott of Windsor (who was born forty-two years after the battle), in recounting the heroic struggles of Capt. Mason, says:

> **"But fate that doth the rule of action know,**
> **Did this unequal combat disallow,**

For quite too much to force one man alone
To beat an army, take a garrison,
Sent Hayden in, who, with his sure steeled-blade,
Joining the General, such a slaughter made,
That soon the Pequots ceased to oppose
The matchless force of such resistless foes."

I hold in my hand "the sure steeled-blade" made famous by the prowess of our ancestor that day. This sword cut the bow-string which, an instant later, would have sent an arrow aimed with deadly precision at Capt. Mason; and probably the next blow fell upon the head of the Indian. This sword remained in the family of the oldest son until the third Daniel removed to East Windsor, when it remained in the hands of his brother Thomas at Haydens. From the family of Thomas it passed, within the memory of one of them, to the hands of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Robbins, who deposited it with the Connecticut Historical Society, through whose courtesy I am enabled to show it here to-day. The chain of evidence which makes this sword historic seems unbroken. I accept it without reserve.*

William Hayden had granted to him at Hartford a lot in Soldiers' Field, as a recognition for his services on that occasion, and after his death the court granted to his heirs fifty acres more.

The record of William Hayden's land in Hartford bears date 1639, the first year of the record book, and the Windsor records give us the date of the birth of his son Daniel, September 2, 1640. This date was chosen for the reunion, the 245th birthday of the first Connecticut-born Hayden.† The record of Daniel's birth on the Windsor records shows William Hayden a resident at Windsor at the time. This is further proved by Matthew Grant's record, made 1674, in which he "set down anew the times of the birth of children that have been born here," and he there gives the date of Daniel's birth Sept. 2, 1640.

* Trumbull's *History of Connecticut* makes Sergeant Davis cut the bow-string; but from Capt. Mason's account of the fight, Davis was fighting to gain an entrance into the fort on the opposite side, and was not with the Captain in the fight.

† Add ten days for new style gives us the 12th, which comes this year on Saturday, too late in the week for such a gathering.

We have heretofore assumed that he did not remove to Windsor until he bought this ground, January 24, 1644–5, and now the question comes up, Where did he live in Windsor more than four years before settling on this spot?

I have had occasion of late to give much study to the location of the first settlers in Windsor. There is uncertainty about the occupants of two houses in 1640. One was the house of Mr. John St. Nicholas, in this neighborhood, and the other the Plymouth House, neither of which appear to have been occupied by their owners at that date. I have a theory yet to be proved, that William Hayden may have occupied the Plymouth House before Matthew Allen removed from Hartford to Windsor, and that the first Connecticut-born Hayden was born in the first house built in Connecticut.

Under date of Jan. 24, 1644 [1645], the record tells us that William Hayden bought of Francis Stiles twenty-five and one-half acres of land, and we meet to-day on that lot. Here the prime of his days were spent, and here his children grew up to take their places with the first-born sons of Connecticut, in maintaining and carrying forward the institutions planted by their fathers. To this home of our common ancestor we bid you welcome to-day.

William Hayden found this spot, 240 years ago, covered with huge forest-trees, hoary with age. Scattered around lay the trunks of trees which had grown old and died, some had fallen with the last winter's blasts; others lay prone along the earth or half buried in it, and others still had almost "returned to the dust as it was," leaving little more than a train of moss and decayed wood to show where they fell. The hand of civilization had never laid this forest low. Beyond lay the same trackless forest, save here and there an Indian trail, except the settlement at Springfield, nearly twenty miles away. To this spot, with its 240 years of culture and its changes, we welcome you. We welcome you to the broad meadow lying between us and the river. Nowhere did the English settle along the Connecticut, except where the open meadow invited to immediate cultivation. We welcome you who come from afar, to meet us who have remained near the old homestead, to do honor to our common ancestor, and set apart a

AUTOGLYPH PRINT, W. P. ALLEN, GARDNER, MASS.

WILLIAM HAYDEN MEMORIAL STONE, Windsor, Conn., Dedicated September 2d, 1885.

memorial stone to mark this spot.* We have reared no classic monument which time would mar, but we have laid here a boulder, which has withstood the frost and heat, the storm and sunshine since time was young, and will last till time shall be no more. Should the day come, as sooner or later it doubtless will come, when there shall be no Haydens here; when perchance this stone shall be covered with bushes or briars, yet we are assured it will lie unmoved for ages, and the pilgrims who shall remove its covering will find its lettering undimmed, and the polish of the glacial period still remaining. We have set over it for this occasion three flags; first the English. This was William Hayden's flag when he came to this place. It was the flag of his children, to the fourth and fifth generation. Then we have the Connecticut flag with its three vines, perchance representing the three towns. This was also William Hayden's flag, represent-

* The boulder is of flint stone, is egg-shaped, and its weight is a little over two tons. Its greatest length is five feet, its breadth three and a half feet. It lies half buried in the earth, and its height above ground is about eighteen inches. The inscription is not in parallel lines, but placed in sections where the stone offered the best surface. The material is so hard that the lettering cost eight days' labor, and the repair of 300 chisels. [The accompanying cut shows the inscriptions of only one side; it is necessary to walk around the boulder to read them all.]

MEMORIAL STONE

WILLIAM HAYDEN
BORN IN ENGLAND

DORCHESTER MASS 1630

HARTFORD WITH FIRST SETTLERS

WINDSOR
1640

SETTLED HERE
1645

REMOVED TO HOMONESCITT
WITH FIRST SETTLERS
DIED THERE
SEPT 27. 1669

DEDICATED
SEPT 2. 1885

[An oak tree raised from an acorn grown 1876 on the "Hayden oak" (at the Levi Hayden place) was set beside the boulder, 1887.]

ing the colonial government; and William Hayden was one of the freemen who founded that government and prospered under it; and here we have the flag of the Union, her thirty-eight stars, each representing a million and a half of people, and among all these millions, we the descendants of William Hayden are scattered, and acting our part to-day. We welcome you who come from far or near to join in these festivities, to speak with each other of our common ancestry, and recall the many blessings which have fallen to us by inheritance from our fathers.

To return to our ancestor, whom we left in these woods selecting a site for his house. Let us for a moment take in the situation. No open ground save the meadow, and the floods forbid their use for dwellings; not a saw-mill in the land to furnish a single board. Every board sawn was under Armstrong's patent, that is, the good strong arms of two men; one standing on the log above, the other in the pit beneath. Most of the boards of the early settlers were "clove boards," cloven or split from short logs, and hewn and shaved into shape. These clove boards were the ancestors, so to speak, of the feather edge clapboards of to-day.

Nails were at first brought from England, and were costly, but later on were made here, one by one on the anvil. Whether William was able to procure help at this time to assist him in building a framed house, or he was obliged to do as those who came to Windsor ten years before, build first a cellar, I cannot tell. A cellar was what a Kansas or Nebraska man would call a dug-out. Doubtless all the houses built preparatory to the coming of the families in the autumn of 1635, were of this order of architecture. They were occasionally built more than thirty years later. Most of these cellars were built on the brow of the meadow hill. An excavation was made the size of the proposed dwelling, the earth thrown up at the sides and rear. The end facing the meadow was made of hewn timber or plank set in the ground, a thatched roof was set over the whole, and the floor and sides of the room were made of clove boards; a fire-place with a chimney made of sticks and clay mortar, adorned the rear end of the room, and made habitable the dwelling of many a wife and mother whose childhood and earlier days had been surrounded in dear old England by the

civilization and culture of many centuries. As William Hayden's family was already housed somewhere in Windsor, we may presume he was able to secure a framed house, at first (though his nearest neighbor, Thomas Gilbert, who bought his lot the same day, sold it soon after with both a cellar and a house on it), and this first house stood a few feet southeast of the one now before us.

Here William Hayden made his home for twenty years. Here he reared his family,— his children deprived of many privileges their parents had known, but still educated to hold respectable positions among their generation. For many years this was the outpost of civilization; no neighbor on the north nearer than Springfield. In times of Indian alarms and before his boys were grown, he was sometimes exempt from watching and warding with the military patrol of the town, that he might protect his own family from a night attack by the Indians.* His name appears on the list of a company of troop-

* The danger from Indian attacks was principally from those living at a distance. There was a little settlement of Indians at Poquonnock, two or three miles west through the woods, and beyond the Tunxis River, and there were a few on the opposite side of the Connecticut River, a mile above, and so far as known they never committed any murderous assaults upon the whites; but Indian tramps were evidently troublesome. A general order of court in 1640 says: "Forasmuch as our lenity and gentleness toward Indians hath made them grow bold and insolent to enter into Englishmen's houses, and unadvisedly handle swords and pieces and other instruments, . . . and also to steal divers goods out of such houses where they resort; for the preventing of such mischief it is ordered that whatsoever Indian shall meddle with or handle any Englishman's weapons of any sort, . . shall forfeit for every default half a fathom of wampum, and if any hurt or injury shall thereupon follow to any person's life or limb (though accidental) they shall pay life for life, limb for limb . . ; for everything they steal they shall pay double."

The laws were also strict against white tramps. "A young man without a wife or servant" might not live alone, and no family might entertain him without consent of the town. There was one John Bennett frequently before the courts for some misdemeanor. In 1648 it was on complaint of John Drake "for saying he had enticed and drawn away the affections of his daughter." At the next meeting of the court he appeared to answer the complaint, "and expressing his repentance, and promising better carriage for the future, the court is willing once more to pass by his corporeal punishment; a friend, Wil-

ers, organized 1658, to move with alacrity to the defense of any portion of the colony. He not only appears a valiant man, but in civil life was called to fill various town offices, and was apparently an honored, useful man in the forming period of Connecticut institutions.

We have but a single hint that he had any other occupation than that of a cultivator of the soil. Under date of 1654, nine years after he came here, the records, in describing Rocky Hill, says that it is bounded "north on William Hayden's lot where his stone-pit is."* In my early days the school-house stood in the adjoining lot, and I well remember going "over into the old stumpit [stone pit] lot" after pennyroyal, or some other luxury, little dreaming that that was historic ground; no quarrymen were there, the cows were grazing among the debris and in the shallower excavations. In one of these excavations was a pool of water over which a dragon-fly flitted back and forth, at sight of which the oldest girl gave a cry of alarm, and we all ran back to the school-house with our hands over our ears, lest "that darning needle should get into them and eat out all the wax, and make us deaf."

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liam Edwards, becomes bound to the commonwealth in the sum of £20 'that John Bennett shall carry good behavior in his course of life for the space of half a year.'" In 1652 the town authorities pass the following order: "Also that John Bennett should be entertained by William Hayden in his family." Possibly this order placing him in a family where there were no grown up girls, has some reference to his promise of "better carriage in the future." His name does not again appear on record.

*The price which Samuel Hayden paid Daniel in 1737 was "for 17 loads of stone at 6.s." and "8 loads at 4s 6d." These were used in the cellar walls of the Levi Hayden house. Many years ago an old man told me that it was ever the practice when quarrying at "the old stone pit," to reserve the slabs which were suitable for grave-stones, and whenever a purchaser came and selected one, he left the inscription for it, and when several had been engaged the man to letter them was sent for, and the economy of the arrangement for lettering was shared by all the parties. The writer faintly remembers some of these slabs standing against the front of the shop which stood across the street from the boulder. Recently the government contractors obtained their stone from this quarry to build the wing dams, "for the improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut River." They enlarged and deepened what was probably the original "pit," that nearest the highway.

From this quarry came the grave-stone of Rev. Ephraim Huit, who died 1644. Earlier dates may mark the graves of others in New England, but it is believed that no stone was erected so early. Most of the grave-stones in Windsor, put up during the first century, came from William Hayden's "stone pit." The lot was held by William's son Daniel, and by his grandson William, then back in the line of the second Daniel, until recently it passed out of the name, but not the line, of William Hayden's descendants.

But what about that grandmother of ours, the wife of William Hayden? The public records tell us that she was once "frightened" by some of her neighbors,* and in the death-roll of 1655 we learn there died "the wife of William Hayden," that sad record which is the first and last notice we have of many of the grandmothers of the first generation. Would I could tell you more of her. Having been married before she came to Windsor, the Windsor record could not tell us even her name. Doubtless she was reared in a Puritan home in England, where centuries of Christian civilization had brought many luxuries which could not be transplanted into this wilderness, but must be the growth of generations here. But we may assume that here she sung her lullabys to her children, in the words and tunes her

* On the records of the Criminal Court at Hartford, under date of September 6, 1655, "John Griffin, Jacob Drake, and John Bancroft, all for their riotous misdeameanor in William Hayden's family, and thereby frightening his wife: the court adjudgeth that each find securities in £20 for their good behavior to the next court, and then make their appearance, and John Griffin is adjudged to pay 20*s.* to the common treasury." William Hayden's wife had died July 17th, six or seven weeks before. Was the "frightening" followed by serious consequences? It is a peculiar case. Drake was a near neighbor, and always appeared a good one, and the others lived not half a mile away. All were young married men, and apparently of unblemished characters. The records give us no clue by which to learn what the "misdemeanor" was. There was probably no ill will or evil intent in it. The courts were then accustomed to search diligently and prosecute promptly all crimes against the person or estate of individuals, or the well-being of the community. But three years before, the accidental discharge of Thomas Allen's gun at a training, Henry Stiles was killed. In that case Allen was fined and put under bonds not to carry a gun for one year, and later on we find in the trial of Mary Gilbert for witchcraft she is charged with causing the death of this same Henry Stiles.

own mother sang them to her, and here she told them stories of dear old England, of her churches and her castles, of her flowers and her hedge-rows, of her green lawns and fragrant grasses.

It is significant of the yearnings of the sturdy first settlers for the familiar things of dear old England, that the year in which the wife of William Hayden died here in America, the town voted that "Brother Lieut. Wilton shall clear the burying-yard of stubs and bushes, and sow it down to English grass." For twenty years they had laid away their dead in that place, and still some of the stumps remained and put forth shoots, and only a coarse wild grass grew above their graves.* The little girl, Mary, was then but seven years old, the boys thirteen and fifteen. Who supplied the place of the lost mother we know not, but William Hayden continued here about nine years longer, when he removed with the first settlers to Homonoscett [Clinton]. About the time of his removal he married the widow of William Wilcockson of Stratford, and Daniel, his son, married the daughter, and brought her here. Nathaniel and Mary went with their father to Homonoscett.

William Hayden was one of the deputies [Representatives] 1667, from that town, then called Kenilworth. He was one of three to petition the court to give authority for the "gathering of ourselves into church order,"† and when the organization took place his name is third on the list of her membership.

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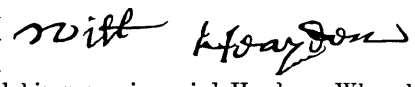
*A great want of the first settlers when the forests covered all except the river meadows, was grass-land; even the "bog hay" from swamps was saved for their stock. In a deed of land covering a tract north of Namerick and extending along the Connecticut towards Warehouse Point, there is a reservation of some of the meadow, but "only the grass land excepted which Goodman Hayden hath formerly to mow." This was at the north side of the mouth of Namerick (later May-luck) brook, on the opposite side of the Connecticut River from William Haydens, and about a mile above him.

†This petition is still on file at the State library in Hartford, and bears the autograph of our ancestor, the only one yet discovered, but it does not relieve the question of the proper way to spell Hayden, for no copy of his signature is like it, and no one else so wrote it for him—  In 1642 he sold his lands in Hartford; on the record of the deed his name is copied Heyden. When he signs as a witness in

[1887. Rev. Wm. B. Hayden has called my attention to the Jessup Genealogy, just published, in which appears our William Hayden in the capacity of one of four commissioners appointed to divide a large tract of land which Edward Jessup and John Richardson bought of the Indians in Westchester, near New York. Jessup was now dead, and the land was to be divided between Richardson and Thos. Hunt, Jessup's son-in-law. The commissioners' finding is dated Aug. 12, 1669, signed in the following order, William Hayden, Samuel Drake, Thomas Lawrence, Jonathan Harrand. We had hoped to find an autograph of our ancestor here, but are thus far unsuccessful. But the record is interesting, being the latest date except his death yet found, proving that at that time (but about six weeks before his death) Wm. Hayden was both mentally and physically competent for an important service, which lay at considerable distance from his home.]

Under date of May 17, 1669, William Hayden deeded his lands here to Daniel, with certain conditions: as paying his sister Mary when she should become of age, £30, and provide for the support of his stepmother (the mother of Daniel's wife) if she outlived the father. He died at Kenilworth, September 27, 1669. His son, Nathaniel, had lands there, married, and had a family of daughters, who also married there, to Kelseys and Williams, and the great-grandchildren were numerous.

I recently sought at Clinton, among those having these family names, for descendants of William Hayden, "but they could not show their father's house, and their seed whether they were of Israel." His daughter Mary married Judah Evarts of Guilford; present descendants if any, unknown. Consequently we know no descendants of William Hayden, except such as descend from Daniel, the first-born of the Connecticut line. He continued here at the homestead, and cultivated the paternal

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Thomas Gilbard's deed, 1644, the copy reads Wm. Heydon. In his deed to Daniel, 1669, no signature appears, but in the body of the deed his name is written Haydon; his children, Daniel Hayden and Mary Hayden. In the old deed, 1663, it will be seen that Matthew Grant wrote the name Haydon. The name on the monument to the first settlers in Hartford is Heyton, copied from the town clerk's entry of his land, 1639. In Capt. Mason's history of the Pequot war he writes it Heydon. By whoever written the first syllable always contained the vowel e or a, but in this instance William Hayden himself uses them both. Why I can give no probable reason. His son Daniel's name was usually written Hayden.

acres, and added more to them. In 1683 he bought the "great Island on the falls" (above the railroad bridge), but Massachusetts claimed jurisdiction over it, and after three generations of Haydens had asserted their right to it, the island was given up to the Springfield claimant. He also bought other lots of land for himself, and as one of the agents of the town bought a large tract of land of the Indians on the east side of the river.

The generation to which Daniel Hayden belonged had very meager opportunities for education. Not a few of them were obliged to make their "mark" when conveying land or signing other documents. But Daniel Hayden evidently knew something of books. He served the town in various capacities. The only place I find his signature is in 1698, when he acts as first selectman in employing a school teacher. I have his commissions, one as lieutenant of the trainband in 1697, the other of a troop of horse in 1698. In his distribution of his lands among his sons in 1708, when he was 68 years old, he makes his mark, but this may have been owing to some physical disability. Daniel's tax list in 1675, the first year of King Philip's war, was £158, on which he paid £7 18*s.*, one shilling per pound, or 5 per cent. The next year he is rated on a little less, but at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* or 7½ per cent. Daniel Hayden's school tax that year was 5*s.* 6*d.* He was one of seventeen troopers who received from the town of Windsor 6*s.* 8*d.* each for services in 1675. The whole town paid "for the country" in 1676, £852 ($4,260). In that war several Windsor men were killed while serving as soldiers up the river in Massachusetts, and five Windsor men fell at the storming of the Narragansett Fort. Mr. Denslow, the only neighbor north of us, was killed at his house at Pinemeadow, two miles from here. There was much watching and warding in Windsor during two generations, which resulted in preventing Indian murders. Daniel settled his four sons around him, and in 1708 divided his lands, with certain reservations, among them. He lived to see his grandchildren in each family, and died March 27, 1712–13. A modest stone marks the grave of "Lieut. Daniel Hayden."

Daniel Hayden had one daughter, who married William Phelps, a grandson of Mr. William Phelps, "a first settler." She had a family of sons and daughters, but the descendants have not been traced. As

already said, Daniel had settled his four sons around him, Samuel on the fifty-acre lot, bought a few years before. He had built him a house, whose site is now marked by a pear tree, which was probably set by Samuel himself about 170 years ago. A man who was born in 1778, once told me that the tree appeared quite an old one when he was a boy,— when he reached under the fence to get its luscious fruit, and the good deacon Hayden reprimanded him for it, but promised at the same time to give him some whenever he would come into the house and ask for them; and he added, that from that time, all the boys on their way from school took the opposite side of the road, except the one who went into the house and returned with a hat full of pears. This reunion was put off so long it was feared the tree would fall, and it was shored up; and this year, as if to show its respect for the descendants of its first owner, it has produced more good fruit than for many years before. In fact it so loaded itself that another of its hoary branches has fallen to the ground. Some of its fruit will to-day be offered the descendants of the man who planted it.

The old house was sold to Nathaniel Fox, and torn down about forty years ago, and he used a part of the material in the construction of his house at Windsor Locks. [Since burned.]

The house of William, son of Daniel, was on ground now occupied by Henry Osborn. It stood near the elm tree north of the present house. Any of his descendants who would like to drink from William's well, will find it near the street at the northwest corner of the house. The railroad station stands on William's division.

Daniel, Jr., had the old homestead, comprising the house and the north part of the lot bought from Stiles in 1645; his south line was a little below James L. Hayden's house. The well here was probably dug after William's day, as an old well without a good water supply remained a few years since about fifty feet from the southeast corner of the present old house. The present well has supplied the family several generations.

Ebenezer, the youngest son, had the south part of the home lot, runing twenty-nine rods on the street, and extending through to the river. Under the meadow hill, near the south side of his lot, is a spring of good water, and any of his descendauts who wish to drink from it

will find there a cup to dip from the same fountain Ebenezer drank from, long years ago. These four brothers occupied about three-fourths of the main street, of what now constitutes what is known as Haydens' or Hayden Station.

Samuel, as already said, occupied the extreme north house. There he raised four boys and two girls. A single tradition is given which tends to illustrate the times, and the lonely conditions which surrounded our brave old grandmothers, even to the third generation. Some time after the birth of the first child, 1704, a man from below Ebenezer Hayden's came one evening to ask Samuel Hayden to watch with a sick neighbor. The wife urged that she was afraid to stay alone, in the last house, without any protection against the Indians. The man, who was suspected of witchcraft, remarked that she would repent it, if she would not let her husband go to watch with the sick man. When they had gone and she was left alone with her little girl, she carefully raked up the fire, pushed the bed close against the wall, and with her baby between herself and the wall, she sought sleep. Some time in the night she awoke from a fitful nap to find the baby gone. Groping her way to the fire-place she uncovered the fire and lit a candle and made a search. "Under the bed close to the wall, and fast asleep, lay little Anna, and the bed was so close to the wall that the mother could not crowd her own hand between it and the bedstead." I had this tradition long ago from an old woman who was about half witch herself, and I give it to you without indorsing the details.

In the year 1687, when Daniel Hayden's boys were children, an event occurred which marks an era in the history of Connecticut.

The charter of Connecticut was demanded by Sir Edmund Andros, and was hidden in the oak where it lay less than two years, when a revolution in England restored the charter to its place, where it remained the Charter of our liberties until 1818.

The year before the coming of Andros, the Legislature of the Colony, in anticipation of what happened, gave a patent of the unoccupied land in the western part of the Colony, to the towns of Hartford and Windsor, lest losing their Charter the land should revert to the Crown. The land was not wanted for settlement until about forty

years later, when a new patent was issued to these towns, for one-half of it. Windsor's portion comprised the three towns of Torrington, Barkhamsted, Colebrook, and half of Harwinton. Every tax-payer in Windsor had his share in the ratio of his tax-list to this "western land," and some member or members of nearly all the families in Windsor sooner or later occupied their allottments. Tradition tells us of tearful separations of parents, and children, and neighbors, when a pioneer to those wilds bade good-bye to friends and home in Windsor, and toiled out into the wilderness thirty or forty miles away.

Samuel, the grandson of William, whose fortunes we were considering before this digression, removed, in 1742, with two sons and a daughter, to his portion of this wild land which fell to him in Harwinton, where he died Oct. 12, 1742. From Harwinton the descendants of these sons continue to go west. The daughter, Sarah, married Moses Lyman of Goshen, Conn., and we have her descendants here to-day. Nathaniel, the second son of Samuel, remained under the ancestral pear tree, and all but one of the Hayden families who now remain here descended from him. Another brother, Samuel, built the house now occupied by the family of the late Levi Hayden, under the forest oak, where he remained until his eldest son, Augustin, had found a home in Torringford, when the father and all the family followed him in 1765. His descendants are numerous.

William, the son of Daniel, and grandson of William, is next in order on the street. He lost his only son in infancy. He had three daughters, and he died in 1713; all his daughters married, but only the descendants of Elizabeth are known. She married a Gaylord, and we have several representatives here to-day in her line.

Daniel, the eldest son of Daniel, and grandson of William, had two sons. In his line is the family of Isaac L. Hayden, of Haydens, of the late Dr. Horace Hayden of Baltimore, the late Gen. William Hayden of Hartford, and other families represented here to-day.

Ebenezer, the youngest of the grandsons, had two sons and a daughter; the latter married Rev. Jedediah Dewey, first pastor of Bennington, Vt.; descendants unknown. His son, Ebenezer, built nearly as far up the street as Samuel, Jr., where his descendants remained two or three generations. Charles Trumbull Hayden of Arizona, and

Charles B. Hayden of Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, are of this line.

David of Ebenezer, removed to Harwinton, 1751, taking his father with him. Ebenezer sold his place to the Bissells, who held it about seventy-five years. George P. Hayden bought it, and has since made it his home. David's descendants are numerous, Rev. Hiram C. Haydn, D.D., of Cleveland, O., Hon. Charles J. of Rochester, Sely C. and Daniel E. of Syracuse, and other prominent names, are in the line of David of Ebenezer.

The families of those who have remained here have been depleted in every generation to furnish emigrants to all parts of the land. Some are yet young in years who were born and bred here, and have to-day returned to join in these festivities. And we hope to hear to-day the story of some of those who went out from us long ago, with our blessing, to seek in wider fields for happier homes and better fortunes.

PSALM CXXII.

* Singing led by JOSEPH W. BAKER. Note 1, 58, 1. c.+

I JOY'D in them that said to me,
let's at the Lord's house meet.
2 Oh, thou Jerusalem, within
thy gates shall stand our feet.
3 Jerusalem is builded up
into a City frame:
In't self together uniform,
4 compacted is the same.
Whether the tribes, the tribes of Jah,
to Israel's witness go;
That they unto Jehovah's name
their thankfulness may show.
5 Because thrones of judgment there
established remain:

* This Psalm was "lined off" (as in the olden time when Psalm Books were scarce) from a rare copy of an early edition of the Bay Psalm Book, or New England Psalm Book, "the first book printed in America." The first edition of this book bears date 1640. This version was doubtless used by the first four generations of our ancestors. The Rev. I. N. Tarbox, in his address at the Quarter Millenial Anniversary of the Windsor Church, 1880, says: "I have no doubt that when Warham and his congregation reached here, they brought with them bound up in their Bibles the version of Sternhold & Hopkins (then in use in the Church of England). I have no doubt that before a great many years had passed they took the New England Psalm Book; but it would probably be difficult to find the exact date of the change. At whatever time the new version came, it stayed probably till the year 1766. In some extracts from your church records on this general subject (kindly sent me by Mr. J. H. Hayden), I find that in the year 1766 this Church voted to use 'Watts Psalms in the public worship of this Society in the future.' The New England Psalm Book was here probably more than a hundred years."

The thrones that do unto the house
of David appertain.
6 Pray for Jerusalem her peace :
they prosper that love thee.
7 Peace in thy walls, thy Palaces
in them let safety be.
8 Both from my brethren and my friends
peace be to thee say I.
9 I'le for our God Jehovah's house
seek thy prosperity.

ADDRESS

By Rev. William B. Hayden, Portland, Me.

The Hayden genealogy is one that has attracted my attention only in recent years. I remember that when I was a boy my father used to say that he descended from a noble line, and was "a cousin of Queen Bess." What value this saying may have as a scrap of tradition I am unable to tell. But when I came to investigate the history of the Norfolk line of Heydons, I found in the connection of Queen Anne Boleyn, the mother of Queen Elizabeth, with the Heydons, a fact which seems to lend a color to that allegation. Sir Henry Heydon, about 1450, married an aunt of the queen after whom she was named, a daughter of Sir Geoffery Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London.

The first paragraph of our family history that came to my notice was an extract from *Weever's Funereal Monuments*, copied by my wife some twenty years ago from the "Massachusetts Genealogical Register," giving the Watford inscriptions, an account of the Sir William Haydon who perished at Rhea, with a brief notice of the family. Although my wife laid this away in her portfolio, it started no inquiry in us till some years later, when I received a letter from our common friend and relative, Rev. Horace Edward Hayden, then of Western Virginia. He called my attention to the Vinton memorial, while his remarks and inquiries started me on the track of investigation.

. . . We are fortunate in being able to go a long way back in identifying our family name. We must distinguish it from the German *Haydn*, as well as from the Holland *Heyden*, or *Van der Heyden*. Ours first appears among the Normans, and originated on English soil. According to Blomefield, it is derived from the Manor in Norfolk, on which the ancestors were settled after the Conquest. As this was a common mode of acquiring surnames we may safely conclude such to

have been the case. The domain of Stinetuna, as it is put down in Domesday Book, or Stinton, as it was later known, is situated about fourteen miles in a direction due north from the city of Norwich. The land rising by a gentle slope all the way, at this point reaches a considerable elevation; so that on looking back one may see the spires of old Norwich with all the country lying between. From this position of the grounds the domain was called in the popular local language "The Highdown Manor." Hence the family became known as the owners of the High Down Manor, and the name H-e y-d-o-n, was probably pronounced originally *Hy*don. The first time we find it it was attached to *Thomas de Heydon*, Justice Itinerant in Norfolk, in the reign of Henry III, A. D. 1221. At what time he became Judge I have not been able to learn, but probably one or more years before the date just mentioned. The office was a new one, and one of great importance in that day, for it was connected with that most significant of all the changes in the British constitution, the execution of Magna Charta. One of the five provisions of that instrument was that the King should appoint justices in each county having the royal authority to decide *cases of appeal*, and they should hold court in different important places in the county; an arrangement similar to our United States Circuit Court. This took place in 1215. King John died the next year, before he had carried out these promises. His son, Henry III, being then only nine years old, the government was carried on during his minority by a regency: for the first three years under the good Earl of Pembroke, and after November, 1219, by Herbert de Burgh. They proceeded to fulfill the King's promises. It is possible that 1221 was the date of Thomas de Heydon's commission. If that is so, it was issued under the regency of Herbert de Burgh. *So Thomas was the first Judge in Norfolk under Magna Charta.* In order to receive such an appointment he must have been a man of note, distinguished for attainments, and his family one of high consideration. We are told that the family belonged to the original order of Knights who came over with the Conqueror. They must early have been somewhat distinguished to have received after the conquest the allotment of so important a Manor and town as that of Stinetuna, which seems beyond the proportions of a simple "Knight's fee."

. . . The Heydon's always retained their high social and civil position. They appear from the first to have been intimately associated with the Earls of Warren. Very early, and in subsequent generations, we find them intermarried with descendants of the Conqueror, with the Warrens, with the Says, Mowbrays, Longevilles, Willoughbys, Owltons, Loverds, Gurneys, Boleyns, and other high and noble families of their own and neighboring counties. They frequently appear associated with royalty, and attendant at Court. And in all their three branches, in Norfolk, in Hertfordshire, and in Devonshire, were much in public life, holding offices of trust and distinction. They must have remained at Heydon from about A. D. 1087, the year after the Conqueror's survey, till about 1412, or a period of 325 years, when they sold out to the Dynes and went to Baconsthorp, six miles farther north. That town thence became their chief residence, where also they enjoyed the period of their fullest prosperity; having also seats and domains at Salthouse and Saxlingham, near by, with Manors and Halls in about forty other places. They remained at Baconsthorp until the year 1673, or two hundred and fifty years, when William Heydon, the surviving heir, sold out and removed to London. Thus we find them fixedly located, within a radius of six miles, for nearly six hundred years.

This proclivity to inhabitativeness, as the phrenologists call it, the attachment to locality, or continuance in the ancestral home, we notice as strongly prevailing also in the other two offshoots or branches, which settled respectively at Watford and in Devonshire, each of which retained its possession of the family domain through a succession of ages and for many generations. A tendency and disposition which we are glad to discover have survived with considerable force in at least one portion of the American colony; as we see exemplified here in Connecticut to-day by these numerous descendants on and around the old original farm of William Hayden, in Windsor.

The moral characteristics of this ancient line are interesting and noteworthy. Foremost among these is their zeal for religion, which appears to have been hereditary. As a rule they were staunch churchmen, pious and devoted in many ways; the builders, repairers, and endowers of churches; founders of schools; friends of the clergy, re-

spected for their sterling characters, benevolent in disposition, promoters of good order and charitable benefices. Before the Reformation they were of course Catholics, friends of the bishops, and stewards of Cathedrals. But at the Reformation all three of the branches took a prominent part in the national movement. And both before and after that time it was common for the younger sons to enter the Church, becoming rectors or vicars.

As already intimated, they were great friends of learning, promoting the cause of education. One of the Sir Christophers of Norfolk furnished a part of the endowment of Caius (pronounced *Keys*) College, at Cambridge; and the Classical Grammar School, established by John Haydon of Cadhay, at Ottery Saint-Mary, in the reign of Henry VIII, is running on his foundation to-day. They were generally advocates of advanced views, liberal beyond their time, though conservatives of everything to them seeming good. They appear with marks of honorable distinction in the graduating lists of both the great universities, Oxford and Cambridge; and produced a number of authors, whose works cover a variety of subjects, but among which that of theology predominates.

Their next favorite occupation appears to have been the law. Like the Norfolk line, the Devonshire branch also was headed by a judge. And they figure largely as magistrates of different grades, sheriffs of counties, benchers, barristers, the administrators of wills, and the legal managers of estates.

Nor do they appear to have lost at any time their taste for the valiant exploits of knighthood. They almost always had conspicuous representatives in the army. We read of them as being engaged in various foreign expeditions, where they were sometimes knighted for distinguished gallantry in the field.

For most of their time they stood well with the sovereigns, being loyal and conservative in their dispositions. Consequently they were trusted by the monarchs, and were much in office. In the Wars of the Roses they became staunch adherents of the House of Lancaster; hence during the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, James I, and Charles I, they were in favor at Court, and took sides with the latter monarch against the Parliament. In consequence of

the civil wars their large estates became encumbered, which in some instances led to pecuniary embarrassment.

Notices of them appear so frequently in public documents and private memoirs, and the minuter annals of the British realm, that probably without a great deal of research a voluminous history might be compiled, and a rather full biography given of most of the prominent members of each line.

Thus (as an illustration), on examining the "State Papers," — "Domestic Series," in the British Museum, I found in the four years, 1626, '27, '28, and '29, almost monthly allusions to the Heydons, and the preparations for and results of the expedition of the Duke of Buckingham against France and the Isle of Rhea. The preparations were principally in the hands of Sir William, who was an expert engineer, and commanded the expedition. Experiments were conducted by him with reference to various kinds of artillery and other weapons of offence to be used.

The papers passing between him and the government are frequently mentioned, in some of which he is spoken of with high commendation. His brother John, who seems to have been a captain in the navy, and afterwards became a knight, acted as treasurer, or purser of the expedition; while Miles Heydon, a second brother, had also the command of a company conferred on him. Many interesting facts concerning them may there be learned. The general accounts say that Sir William was *killed* at the battle of Rhea. One report has it that he was *drowned*. While in these papers the details are more fully brought out, from which it appears that the troops fought near the ships on the shore, and being forced back into the water during the battle, Sir William received a shot *while standing in the water*, and being somewhat severely wounded fell into the water and was drowned. So he met his death, the waves finishing what the musket-ball alone might not have accomplished. His brother, Sir John, who was with him, and appears to have had an important command, became his executor, and heir to the estates.

I find also that there was at one time a Barony of Heydon, in the County of York, which became extinct as late as 1764.

. . . It is in these same State papers that we discover that the De-

vonshire Haydons were engaged in shipping about the time of the emigration to America. April 15, 1628, "Letters of Marque were issued to ship *Phœnix* of Dartmouth, owned by Captain Ramley Gilbert, but commanded by John Haydon."

Five months later, September 28th, "Letters of Marque were issued to Gideon Haydon and others, owners of the ship *Dove* of Limston (Lymston), 80 tons, commanded by Gideon Haydon."

These entries may possibly serve yet as a clue to the connecting link between the Devonshire and American lines. Those issues occurred about the time the Massachusetts Bay Company was getting organized. Dartmouth and Lymston are in close proximity to the Haydon homes in Devonshire. And the ship *Mary and John*, which in the summer of 1630 brought over our ancestors, William and John Haydon, to Dorchester, sailed from Plymouth, near by. [It may be interesting here also to observe that the ancestor of General Grant came over in the same ship.]

These instances may serve to show the large amount of information which with careful study may yet be brought together in relation to different branches of the family in the old country.

Though belonging to the Braintree line, descending from John, I find I am to-day called upon to speak for the Windsor branch, descended from William, which I am very happy to do, as I am a namesake of his. And I trust that our families will see to it that these two good old Hayden names, William and John, are kept up as in the past, and handed down to the coming generations.