

The Emersons *alias* Embersons
of Ipswich, Massachusetts
Bay Colony (1638), and of
Bishop's Stortford, Co. Herts,
England (1578).

[Being additional researches into the family history during the
years 1898—1912.]

By

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Author of the "English Emersons," "A Son of the Fens," etc.

With one illustration of the Emerson Arms carved on
Gt. Dunmow Church, Co. Essex.

PRICE TEN SHILLINGS.

No.

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at Foxwold, Southbourne-on-Sea, near Christchurch, Hants.

1912.

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DEDICATED TO
CAPTAIN JOHN EMERSON,
THE INVENTOR OF THE
SCREW-PROPELLER,

AS A SMALL TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION FOR THE
GREATEST MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.
A MAN WHOSE FERTILE BRAIN HAS DONE MORE FOR
CIVILIZATION THAN ANY OTHER PERSON
OF THE NAME.

PREFACE.

IN 1898, fourteen years ago, I published my *English Emersons*. During the intervening fourteen years I have worked at the problems raised in that book—especially the problems concerning the Stortford Emersons, and this, I regret to say, I have had to do entirely at my own expense, notwithstanding that some Americans saw fit to pirate my work, yet no American offered to advance money for further research. Such do not deserve either a pedigree or arms, for the ancient idea of a gentleman was generosity, honour and bravery, *e.g.*, a gentleman was often called *generosus*.

Cynics tell me my book was too honest—that may be, and it was as honest as I could make it. I have, of course, found several errors during the last fourteen years, and these, together with all fresh matter accumulated in the period, I have copied in Indian ink on hand-made paper into a manuscript book, which at my death will be presented to the British Museum, Additional MSS. Department, and will be entitled *Emersoniana*. I have had occasion to refer to this MS. in the text of this pamphlet under its title *Emersoniana*. In this pamphlet I have often made statements without giving references, as any student will find full details of references in *The English Emersons*, or in *Emersoniana*; the cost of printing all these references is greater than I care to undertake in these hard times of depreciated gold and increased taxation—indeed, the taxation is enough to drive one away from England as it did Thomas Emerson, of Stortford, *circa* 1638.

I have in this pamphlet indulged freely in hypotheses, for it may be the last that I shall write upon the history of the family and I wish to place my theories on permanent record so that they may be useful as “pointers” to future students. If wealthy and interested Americans feel inclined to open their purses I will go on with the work, *not otherwise*. I have had to bear the great cost of all this work as well as the labour, and so far have received only ungrateful piracy for my trouble and expenses.

Finally, I wish particularly to thank the following contributors who have kindly helped me with my work :—Lady Warwick ; C. H. Athill, Esq., Richmond Herald ; Horace Round, Esq., D.L. ; Mr. Bond, of Ongar (Solicitor) ; Mr. Wade, of Great Dunmow (Solicitor) ; Mr. Waller, of Loughton ; Mr. F. U. Walford, Record Agent of London ; Mr. F. Johnson, Record Agent of Norwich ; Mr. W. Rye ; The Mayor of Colchester ; Mr. Hollingworth-Browne, of Stapleford Abbots ; Mr. Andrews and Mr. Sworder, both of Hertford ; Mr. G. L. Glascock, of Stortford ; the Secretaries of the Mercers', Leathersellers', Goldsmiths' and Drapers' City Companies ; Mr. Lambert, silversmith, of Coventry Street, London ; Mr. Lazenby, of the Durham Diocesan Registry ; Mr. Wood, of Sunderland ; the Librarian of the London Library ; Miss Cox, Record Agent ; and the ministers of the various churches referred to. I regret to say that, as before, the only discourteous letters I received were from two parsons of two London churches—their discourtesy being due to their inability to read their own registers—again my experience is that Parish Registers should be kept in the Public Record Office : at any rate all registers before 1812. Of course, here and there I have met with the usual extortionate demands, though as before, some ministers have been courtesy and generosity itself, *e.g.*, the Vicar of Terling, of Rayne, the *present* Vicar of Great Dunmow, of Felstead and of some of the London churches ; but most of all am I indebted to Mr. F. U. Walford, and then to Mr. F. Johnson and then to Mr. Hollingworth-Browne, who has transcribed many Essex Registers. Mr. E. D. Emerson, of Waltham, Mass., sent me some notes which I have copied into *Emersoniana*. I do not print them because they are his property and he may care to print them himself.

P. H. E.

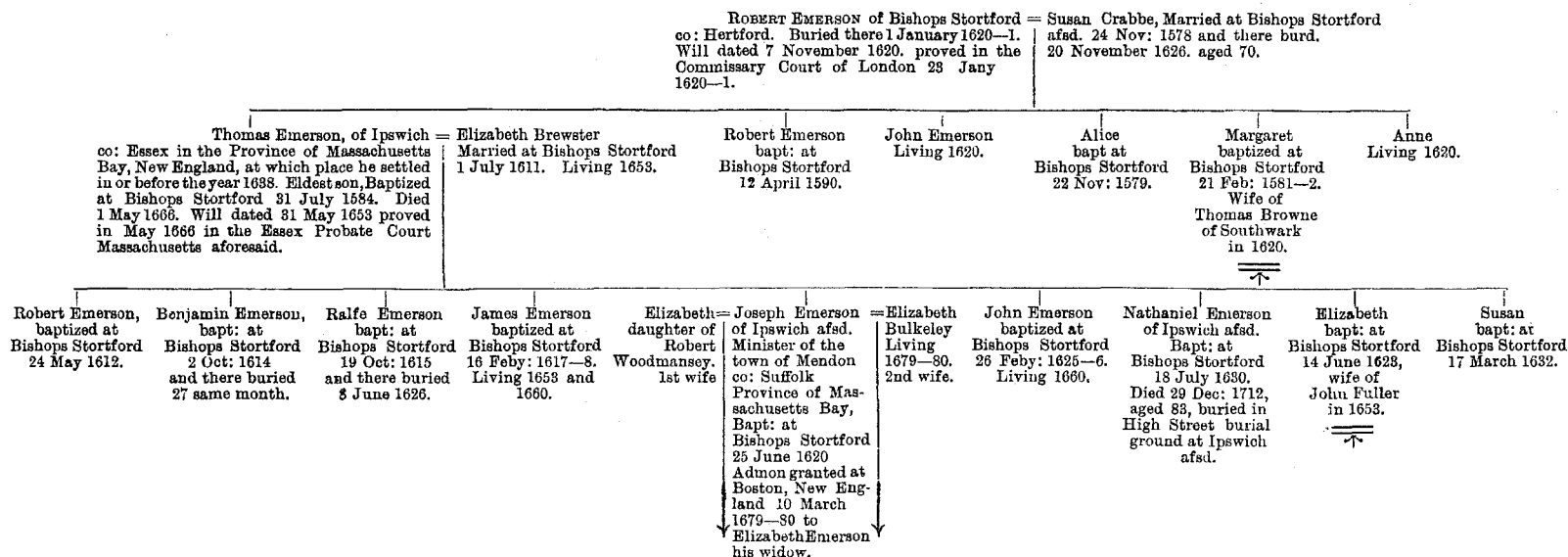
FOXWOLD,
SOUTHBOURNE-ON-SEA.
June, 1912.

The Emerson alias Emberson family of Ipswich, Mass. Bay Colony (1638); of Bishop's Stortford, Co. Herts, England (1578); ? of Great Dunmow, Co. Essex (1541); of Co. Durham (1196); and of Aquitania, France (1195).

THE BISHOP'S STORTFORD EMERSONS
alias EMBERSONS.

THE following additional pedigree of this family was recently registered by me at the College of Arms, London, and together with the pedigree registered before 1898, and printed in my *English Emersons*, completes the legal pedigree as registered at the College of Arms, London, and carries the family back to and includes Robert Emerson, of Bishop's Stortford (? baptized 1552)—thus it goes back to Tudor times, *i.e.*, for nearly four hundred years, a good pedigree for a family whose original ancestors were of the lesser nobility, although if the link with Aimeric be proved they will be able to claim connection with Philip of Poictou, who was, I find, a Baron of the Exchequer (*tempore Ric. I.*).—Maddox's *History of the Exchequer*.

COPY OF EARLIER PORTION OF PEDIGREE OF EMERSON FAMILY, OF BISHOP'S STORTFORD, CO. HERTS, AND IPSWICH
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY, REGISTERED AT THE COLLEGE OF ARMS, LONDON.



Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London
and examined therewith by me this Seventh day of November 1911.

CHARLES H. ATHILL,

Richmond Herald.

Registrar.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE PEDIGREE.

Robert Emerson, *alias* Emberson (as the name is spelt in his will dated 1620—21), in that document is described as “aged and sickly” (*vide* Appendix). He was, I infer, sixty-eight years of age in 1620—21, and probably crippled with rheumatism from exposure, for there can be but little doubt now that he was a *courier* of the posts, whose arduous duties are given in Arber’s *Story of the Pilgrim Fathers*. This office Robert probably obtained through the interest of Sir Thos. Heneage, a connection by marriage of the Standon Emersons. Heneage was Treasurer of the Queen’s Chamber and had to do with the post accounts. But few of these records for this period have survived, and certainly no names of *couriers* can be traced. That the Standon Emersons and the Stortford Emersons were connected I am convinced; both families owned land in Thorley (Co. Herts) and the same Christian names occur in both families; and Richard, of Standon (*ob.* 1562), in his will (*vide inq. p.m. English Emersons*) mentions his kinsmen giving them the option to purchase his unentailed properties in London and elsewhere; but I have been unable to find the link. If the John, son of Robert, baptized at St. Thomas the Apostle in 1590, is Robert, of Stortford’s, son, this would go a long way to prove the link with the Standon Emersons, and would prove the link between Robert, of Stortford, and the Dunmow Emersons, for if his father, Thomas, was a kinsman of Richard, and bought Richard’s Aldgate property (in parish of St. Thomas the Apostle), the link is proved. The Mistress Glascock mentioned in the *inq. p.m.* no doubt came from Great Dunmow, where the family resided. It must be remembered, too, that the “posts” were established by Sir Brian Tuke (1533), of Great Leighs (Essex), which is near Dunmow, and as Robert was eighteen at his father’s death (1570), he would at once require a job, for doubtless there was only money enough left to bring up the younger family. The Stortford records, all of which have been carefully searched, show that he took no part whatever in municipal or church affairs, although he had powerful local influence in his wife’s relatives—the Crabbes, Lords of Picots Manor—for his father-in-law, John Crabbe, belonged to this family. Such local office would have been impossible to a *courier*, whose time “was not his own.” The Stortford register, too, shows two of his children, John and Anne, were not baptized at Stortford, and no doubt he was often absent from Stortford, perhaps for months together, as *couriers* were often appointed temporarily to ministers of the Crown, and during his absences his children were no doubt born; *e.g.*, I think he was at Newcastle in 1572. His belongings, too, show no occupation or trade excepting that he possessed some fourteen acres of freehold pasture-land for horses, which again points to his office. Had he been a craftsman, some record of trade-plant or possessions would have been indicated in his will, and his sons would probably have followed the same occupation. It was originally thought that he was

a "currier," as he is described as a "curryer" in his will, but *courier** was so spelt in those days, as well as "currer," "curryor," "curryer" (*vide Arber's Story of the Pilgrim Fathers*, pp. 74 and 77, etc.). Stortford had its tanners and currier or tawyer, as given in the church records, and no Emersons were amongst them, none of the family had so far gone into trade (*cf.* Dunmow Emersons).

Robert Emerson was a man of considerable means and a freeholder. The properties in his possession were—

- (1) Freehold property: house, garden, orchard, in Stortford, and two parcels of pasture-land in Thorley (*vide* recovery roll).
- (2) Leasehold house, garden, orchard and buildings in Stortford (*vide* will).
- (3) Magdalene Danefield (Muggels Dale), a freehold pasture-land of some 10½ acres extent on the Essex border of Stortford, near Farnham (*vide* will).

I now give the recovery roll discovered by Mr. F. U. Walford, the well-known Record Agent of London, in the Public Record Office.

P.R.O. RECOVERY ROLL 175, MEMBRANE 23 (DEEDS SECTION).

"This indenture made the seventh day of October in the second year of the raigne of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Kinge defender of the fayth, etc. Betweene William Knight of Horsedowne in the County of Surrey brewer of the first part and Thomas Gladwyn of London gent. of the second parte and Thomas Emerson of Bishopps Stortford in the County of Hertford baker of the third part. Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the some of one hundred and tenn poundes and fiftene shillings lawfull money of England paid by the said Thomas Emerson unto the said William Knight to the sayd Thomas Gladwyn before the ensealing and deliverence of these presentes they the sayd William Knight and Thomas Gladwyn have bargayned and sold and by these presentes doe give graunte bargayne sell infeoffe and confirme unto the said Thomas Emerson his heires and assignes all that messuage or tenement and curtilage barnes stables out-houses gardens orchards and backside and other groundes thereunto belonging or therewith used as parte or parcell thereof with all and singular theire and every of their appurtenances situate and being in Stortford aforesaid now or late in the occupation or possession of Elizabeth Stokes, widow and also all the croft of land conteynyn by estymacion two acres within the parish of Thorley in the said County of Hertford, together with all that meadow or pasture ground conteynyn by estimacion one acre within the said parish of Thorley now or late also in the possession of the said Elizabeth Stokes all which premises were heretofore the possession and inheritance of one Roberte Emerson deceased father of the said Thomas Emerson and were by the said Robert conveyed to the use of John Emerson his son deceased by or under which said John Emerson the sayd William Knight and the said Thomas Gladwyn at or before the making of these presentes claymed to have interest in the same. To have and to hold the said messuage and tenements curtelage and all other the said landes and premises with all and singular theire or either or their appurtenances unto the said Thomas Emerson and his heirs and assignes to the only use and behoofe of the said Thomas Emerson his heirs and assignes for ever. In witness whereof the parties to these presentes have hereunto interchangeably sett their handes and seales this day and year first above written.

* A study of the words courier and currier in Murray's *English Dictionary* (*g.v.*) will convince any one that they are synonymous, and that nothing definite can be inferred from the description "curryer" when taken alone.

William Knight* and Thomas Gladwin came into court 7 Nov in Michaelmas Term 2 Car 1 and acknowledged the above writing to be their deed and asked to have it enrolled."

This valuable discovery is of great interest. It proves that Robert Emerson gave the freehold properties mentioned to his son John *before* he made his will; that the said son John was dead in 1627, and therefore did not emigrate to America; and that Thomas Emerson, his brother, and the emigrant, was a baker as I surmised in my *A Criticism of "The Ipswich Emersons," alias "The Emersons in America," 1901*. His father having had no trade I suspect Thomas determined to emigrate and did as many young men do to-day, *i.e.*, learnt a trade suitable for the colonies, and as he intended to emigrate was left no house in his father's will, only a saleable freehold—Muggelsdale, and given nothing before the will was made. It would appear that John did not live at Stortford, but in or near London, and I suspect Anne Emerson, "a Londiner's child," buried at Stortford in 1617, was daughter of this John, though I have no proof that John was married. If he was married he was probably a widower, or the lands would have gone to his wife or his son if he had one. If this was not the case then "the Londiner's child" was no doubt daughter of Robert, of Dunmow (baptized 1560), who married at Aldgate in 1580 and lived there, for Robert's son Robert and his sister Alice were obviously dead in 1620, when Robert, senior, made his will, since they are not mentioned. John may, however, have been a bachelor; at any rate, the deed proves that he did not emigrate to America, and that in 1627 the only surviving son of Robert Emerson (W.P. 1620—21) was Thomas, the emigrant.

One of Robert's daughters married a Stortford man, J. Rogers, and the other surviving daughter married T. Browne, of Southwark, Co. Surrey (*vide English Emersons*). The next interesting matter in this document is the passage where the properties cited are referred to as "*heretofore the possession and inheritance of Robert Emerson deceased father of the said Thomas.*" I know no lawyer who is an authority on that period, but it would appear that Robert *inherited* the freeholds at Stortford and Thorley. I have searched or had searched every known record in Stortford and the usual records elsewhere, and I cannot find any Emerson connected with Stortford before Robert, though George Emerson, J.P. (Co. Herts), was living at Standon as early as 1510—11. The earliest Stortford record is Robert's marriage in 1578, although the register begins in 1561, and the church records in very early times. No Emerson is given in a list of persons in Co. Herts who could dispense 40s. in 1480. These freeholds did not come through his wife, who outlived him, and who only inherited a horse-mill from her father (*vide* John Crabbe's will in Appendix). Nothing further is ever heard of the horse-mill. I can only suggest the property came

* Great Saling belonged to John Knight, Esq, in 1516.

through the Elliots (of Farnham and Stortford), for his mother was probably an Elliot, and the Elliots certainly owned Mugglesdale (1572—81); or that Robert's father Thomas, of Dunmow (*ob.* 1570), bought these freeholds from Richard, of Standon (who we know owned land in Thorley), and mortgaged them to a Stokes—never living in Stortford himself; or Richard may have given or sold them to Robert's father before he made his will. We may some day discover the solution.

I will now print the following document *in re* Mugglesdale. This freehold is bequeathed in Robert Elliot, of Hunsdon's, will to his daughter Alice, 1571—72, and we next hear of it in the possession of Edward Elliot, Lord of Farnham Manor. Edward was no doubt the brother of George, who was the son of Robert, who was the son of John Elliot.

D. OF L. PLEADINGS, VOL. 115—41 (BILL MISSING), FEB., 1581.

"The answer of Paul Parnell* to the information of John Brogrove, Esq., Atty. Genl. of D. of L. at the relation of John Elliot. John Elliot late of Farnham yeoman deceased was seized of his demesne as of fee of one several field or close of land called Muggles Dale with the appurtenance containing about 10 acres in the parish of Stortford Co. Herts and so being seized conveyed the same to Robert Elliot upon whose death the same descended to George Elliot as son and heir of the said Robert which George Elliot conveyed the same to this defendant (Paul Parnell) and the said defendant entered the same and put his cattle there and enjoyed the same until John Elliot drove his (the defendant's) cattle thence to the manor house of the Manor of Erlbury (Albury?) Co. Essex and impounded them until they were replevined whereupon the defendant complained in Her Majesty's Court of her honour of Mandeville against the said John Elliot to which John Elliot did answer as bailiff of Edward Elliot and for that the freehold of the field was to come into question. The defendant caused the said plaint to be removed by court of *recordari fac loquelam* into the common pleas when the said John Elliot (bailiff) made default and the defendant sued ordinary process against the said John Elliot. Without that about 35 Hen. VIII. George Gill held the same field at will or that the same was parcell of the said manor or that the said field ever formed parcell of a field called the common down and without that the said George Gill or John Allen or John Tate at any time possessed the same field at the yearly rent of 3 shillings."

All that we can say definitely is that Mugglesdale came into Robert's possession after 1581, whether by purchase or inheritance is not known. If Robert Emerson's mother was an Elliot, probably of the Elliots of Farnham Manor, and they were of the same family as the Stortford Elliots—so Mr. Glascock tells me—the deeds of this property might give a clue as to the acquirement of Muggles Dale, which, by the way, was originally called Danefield, then Magdalean Danefield, and was finally hideously corrupted to Mugglesdale and Mufflesdale.

If its descent to Robert, of Stortford, could be traced, the deeds might give some proof as to Robert's connection with the Dunmow Emersons.

This is all that I have been able to learn about Robert, of Stortford, W.P. 1620—21. That he was in a good, social position is

* The Parnells lived at Gt. Hadham, Co. Herts.

evident from his freeholds. Of course, the question has cropped up, was he armigerous? The fact that his descendants have used arms for exactly two hundred years now (1712—1912), would lend colour to the fact, that he was entitled to bear arms; but he does not appear in any of the visitations of Hertfordshire. This, however, is not *conclusive* evidence, for armigers sometimes avoided these visitations on account of the fees demanded. Mr. Walter Rye says that Government officials sometimes managed to escape the lay subsidy tax, *if they had sufficient interest*, but that this was by no means always the case. The same may have been the case as regards the visitations. All I can add on this matter is that I have no record showing that he was armigerous. It is curious, however, in this connection that the Rev. John Emerson, of New England, in 1709 visited the College of Arms and took back an attested copy of the arms of Ralf Emerson, of Foxton, and that these arms were carved on his brother Nathaniel Emerson's tombstone in 1712—exactly two hundred years ago. I have gone into this matter in the *English Emersons*, and will not repeat what I said there. Suffice it to say that though I have had all known records of Foxton searched since 1898, *I still cannot connect a single Emerson with Foxton, Co. Durham*, and I have discovered that the Ralf I had suggested as connected with the Foxton and Shotton in Sedgfield parish, was not connected with that Foxton and Shotton at all, but lived at Shotton, a hamlet just outside the walls of Raby Castle, in *Staindrop* parish. He was an husbandman and his sons are described as yeomen (*vide* his will in *English Emersons*). I have been unable to trace any armigerous Ralf at all anywhere. Ralf, of Sedgfield and Sigston and Foxton (Co. Yorks), and Ralf, of Normanby (Northallerton), (Co. Yorks), I now find by a chancery deed are *identical*—he was a yeoman and went out in female issue. The proof of this identity eliminates Ralf, of Sigston, as the possible armiger. No Ralf can I trace to any Foxton anywhere else, though curiously there is a property at Stortford called *Foxdell*, but Mr. Glascock cannot find that the Bishopric of Durham owned any land in Stortford, and as I have said no Emerson has been traced to Stortford before Robert Emerson in 1578. It is, of course, possible that an Emerson, not of Co. Durham at all, bought a parcel of land at the dissolution (Foxton lands belonged to the Knights Hospitallers), was granted arms and gave Foxton as his address, and then immediately sold the lands, a common practice in those times, when church lands were bought and sold as stocks and shares are now. We know that Thomas Emerson, of Southwark, owned land in Durham, though not a Durham man at all.

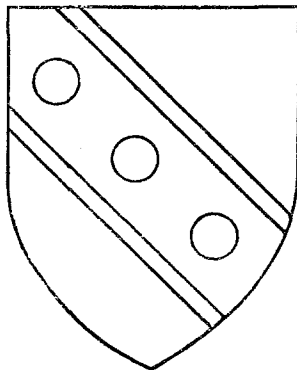
I have at times wondered if the husband of Margaret van Emerson, of Hamburg, in whose house Tyndale and Coverdale translated the Bible—she was living in Hamburg in 1533 for certain—was Ralf, the long lost armiger. Mr. Ward, H.M. Britannic Consul, kindly gave me Dr. Hagedorne's address. Dr. Hagedorne is the Keeper of the Municipal Archives at Hamburg, and I wrote to him on the

point. He replied that he could trace no Emerson in Hamburg at that period, but said a great part of the archives were destroyed in the great fire of 1842; so we are blocked there. I thought that the lid of the drinking cup with its legend, *Floreat Angliae vera religione Protestante*, might have belonged to an Emerson when a resident at Hamburg. The complete disappearance of Ralf, of Foxton, points to some such solution, unless Ralf, of Brancepeth, be the armiger—a matter we shall now consider.

He was in a social position to be armigerous—he was Lord of half of Stanley Manor (*vide* his will in *English Emersons*). He was a Protestant, and in the rising of 1569 went out for the Queen (*vide* the Durham Musters). We may then assume that his sons were Protestants too, yet very loyal to the Nevilles, for they do not appear in the musters for the Crown, and were no doubt in the rising or stood aloof. Ralf was steward of Brancepeth Castle and was sent by the Earl of Westmoreland to Cromwell in 1536 to beg for Greatham Priory, just dissolved. My impression is that he may have bought or was given some lands of the dissolved Knights Hospitallers, at Foxton, took a grant of arms, sold the lands at once, a quite common practice, and returned to Brancepeth an armiger with money in his pockets. His son George probably fled with the fugitive Earl of Westmoreland after the rising, and lived with him at various places on the Continent, chiefly at Louvain, and possibly died there, and so the drinking cup with the lid got abroad. John, the other son, we know by the Patent Rolls went with Lady Westmoreland to Framingham in Norfolk, and is lost there, possibly being buried at Kenninghall under one of the big stones under which Lady Westmoreland and some of her retainers are buried, her name alone appearing in the Kenninghall register. The first visitation of Durham, 1575, does not give Ralf; of course, because he was dead, his will being dated 1571, and his sons as we have said cannot be traced to Durham, and one we know was not living in Durham at the time, *i.e.*, John the faithful, of

Framingham. But on the whole as we cannot *prove* connection with Foxton his claim still appears doubtful. There must be an extraordinary concatenation of circumstances to account for an armiger of the period completely disappearing and the inability to connect any Emerson with Foxton, Co. Durham, at any period.

This brings us to a consideration of the so-called Lincolnshire arms, for on Great Dunmow Church are carved these arms differenced, *viz.*, on a bend cotised three roundels, the difference being the cotised bend. Herewith is a block of the Emerson arms carved on Great Dunmow Church



(Symonds MS., 1637). Before considering the differenced arms let us go to the original pre-Tudor coat. It was granted to an Emerson before 1485, but it is not known to whom it was granted, nor where the grantee lived, but is called the Lincolnshire Emerson arms because the coat was allowed to Alexander Emerson, K.C., of Serby, Co. Lincoln, in 1634. Heralds in those days were not so particular as they are now, but I am convinced Alexander Emerson, of Serby, was not a lineal descendant of the grantee. He was a descendant of George Emerson, of Serby, a yeoman, W.P. 1574. This George Emerson had as contemporaries Thomas Emerson, married Isabel, adm. 1553, and Edward Emerson, married (2) Elizabeth, W.P. 1554, both of Serby; they were all *yeomen*. But curiously a John Emerson, of Folkingham, Co. Lincoln, W.P. 1541, is described as a gentleman, and he was no doubt a retainer of the better sort of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, who held Folkingham Castle at that date. But I do not think he was a Lincolnshire man by birth at all. He speaks of his cousin William, of London, who used these arms seventeen years before they were allowed to Alexander Emerson in 1634, William Emerson, of London, being of course the citizen and bowyer of London, who held lands in Southwark (*vide English Emersons*). I think there can be no doubt that John Emerson, of Folkingham, went to Lincolnshire from London in the Duke of Norfolk's service, and I strongly suspect he was a legitimate heir to the coat, if not the original grantee. He mentions two sons, George and Giles, and two daughters, Helen and Anne, in his will, and the quibble of the K.C. was, I think, that he claimed the identity of George, of Serby, a yeoman, W.P. 1574, with George, the son of John, mentioned in his will, 1541. Now George, of Serby, had a brother Phillip, mentioned in his will. John, of Folkingham, had six children only (four we know). Now if George, of Serby, was the George, son of John, Phillip was another child, raising the total to five. Where then do Thomas and Edward, of Serby, come in? And this taken in conjunction with the fact that George, of Serby, is clearly described as a yeoman, and that there were visitations of Lincoln in 1562, 1564 and 1592, and yet no Emerson is entered as claiming the "Lincolnshire" coat, seems to me pretty conclusive that the Lincolnshire (Serby) Emersons were not armigerous though they were allowed the arms in 1634. But why did not the numerous Emersons living in Lincolnshire at the time claim them? Simply because they had no right to them, nor do they seem to have been wealthy yeomen, for many yeomen were Lords of Manors in those days. The differenced arms then on Great Dunmow Church point to a connection between the Standon and Dunmow Emersons and the Southwark and Folkingham family. A former Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Scott, sometime Vicar of Great Dunmow, says that arms were carved on thirteen shields, placed over the west door of the tower, and that the shields were placed there when the tower was built (*circa* 1410), but that some were evidently left vacant and arms carved on them as late as 1530—*e.g.*, the De la Pole arms. The

arms were of families owning land in the neighbourhood and no doubt donors to the church, and as the Crown Attorney, George Emerson, J.P. for Co. Herts, owned land at Stansted Mount Fichett, Berden, Ugley and Bollington in 1516, he probably claimed and used these arms; for the Dunmow Emersons do not appear to have been wealthy enough to have contributed to the church or had the arms (if they were entitled to any) carved on the shield. All the Standon family were dead before the first visitation of Co. Herts (1565), so none appear in the visitations, but they were all described as "gentlemen" in the documents of the times, which was rarely done at that time unless those so described were armigerous. It is quite possible that the so-called Lincolnshire arms were granted to a Durham man, and the fact of Thomas Emerson, of the Southwark family, putting them on the Durham market cross in 1617, surrounded by the saltires of the Nevilles, lends colour to this idea. So John, of Folkingham, and William, the bowyer of Southwark, may have come direct from Durham to London, and probably did, for the early Lincolnshire Emersons were in a very small way, and probably were descended from Richard Emerson, of Billsby and Swaby, W.P. 1534, Billsby belonging to the Bishopric of Durham; this Richard appears in the musters of Lincolnshire *tempore* Henry VIII., too. John Emerson, of Burwell, a woodward *tempore* 1527, was probably a brother of this Richard, too, and the Serby Emersons are probably sprung from the same source. They were small yeomen till George, of Serby, got a grant of land from the Crown in 1547, then the branch went ahead; but I can find no iota of evidence to suggest the idea that they were armigerous --they were yeomen--all. Next, it is a question what arms Robert Emerson (Co. Durham) in the list of gentry, 1433, was entitled to? Was it the three torteaux on a bend? I think not; but the three spread eagles on a bend described as belonging to an Emerson of the Eastgate (no date), *vide English Emersons*. This coat was probably granted to Thomas Robinson Emerson, who as high forester of Weardale was the first Emerson to reside at the Eastgate, the official residence of the high foresters. I have read that prince-bishops and noblemen had the right to grant arms in early times, but the authorities at the college deny this, and perhaps for this reason Thomas Emerson, of Hill Close House, was disclaimed in 1615, for it is possible these are the arms he claimed. Anyway, he was a direct descendant of Robert Emerson and Elizabeth Foster, the Robert Emerson who appears in the list of gentry in 1433. It is, however, possible that this Robert (gentleman of 1433) was granted the three torteaux on a bend, and that Thomas, of Hill Close House, Darlington, was claiming that coat, and if Ralf, of Brancepeth, was the mysterious Ralf, of Foxton, he might have been claiming these arms, for he was a collateral of Ralf, of Brancepeth. Brian, who was properly disclaimed in any case, was only a connection by marriage. Unfortunately, we do not know *which arms* he claimed, but the heralds evidently could not pass his claims. It is curious in this connection that Brian's son Arthur

should have been granted a mixture of Ralf, of Foxton's, arms and of the "on a bend three torteaux" by the Dublin heralds in 1692. If one were able to rely upon this exemplification the assumption would be that Arthur's father and Thomas, of Hill Close House, claimed in 1615 either Ralf, of Foxton's, or the three torteaux coat or both. It would seem that the three spread eagle coat was not brought up at all.

On the whole I am inclined to think the three torteaux coat was originally granted to a native of Durham, and possibly to John Emerson, who died at Folkingham, but who, I think, was not a Lincolnshire man at all, and the Market Cross raised by his relative, the Southwark man, is my reason for this surety.

Returning now to the Stortford Emersons. If they are connected with the Standon Emersons, as I feel sure they are, it is evident why they thought they were entitled to Ralf, of Foxton's, arms—they were *collaterally* connected with him if Ralf, of Brancepeth, was the mysterious armiger.

Perhaps after all it was the arms on Dunmow Church which the Rev. John Emerson was seeking in 1709. Unless the Rev. John Emerson was a great snob or an ignoramus, why should he trouble to carry back an attested copy of any arms to a colony where such things were little valued *at that time*? There would appear to have been a tradition of some sort, and possibly the arms on Great Dunmow Church gave rise to the tradition. The Rev. John Emerson would have done much better for his family had he registered his pedigree as far back as he was able. A pedigree is, to my thinking, a far more valuable possession than a coat of arms, and, after all, I have no doubt that all genuine Emersons are armigerous if the link with the Arch-deacon could be proved. He, no doubt, was armigerous, and if the link could be made good with him, all legitimate and genuine Emersons would be heirs to his arms. Arms nowadays are of little use save for decorative purposes, but for a person to use bogus arms is to write himself down a snob of the most pestiferous kind, for even to-day a man must be of a certain social position before he can apply with any hope of success for a new grant of arms. I may say that heraldic experts who have studied this problem feel convinced that the Stortford Emersons were collaterally connected with Ralf, of Foxton—further they do not go; and in so far as Ralf, of Foxton, goes they are no doubt right, but it may yet be shown they are heirs of the arms carved on Dunmow Church (exhibited *supra*), for as stated below they were no doubt in much better circumstances before 1541 than they were at that period.

Arthur Emerson, of Dublin, I find, went out in female issue, and the Emersons, of Easby Hall, were, I think, Emsons. I cannot connect a single genuine Emerson with Sedgfield in early days, but Emsons flourished there and at Stockton, Easington and Middleham; in fact, there were some of both in early times in Durham, as elsewhere, and only a long study of a county makes elimination of the spurious possible—the Emsons were so very fond of stealing the Emersons'

good name—real Emersons are rare to-day and were always rare. But if a pedigree hunter gets the name Emeryson as far back as the reign of Henry VIII., he is pretty safe if the name was then written Emryson or Emreson or Emereson or Emberson that it is the genuine article—the appropriation of the name by the Emsons, etc., seems to have begun about the reign of Elizabeth.

And now we must leave the question of arms and go on with our studies. There is nothing more to record about Robert, of Stortford, so we take up his son Thomas, the emigrant. I have little new information to give concerning the emigrant. He was on good terms with the church at Stortford, and held office under the church, therefore he was not a separatist, and possibly the ship-money tax (1637) hastened his emigration. He seems to have been a shrewd business man. Of his wife, Elizabeth Brewster, I know nothing, though I have had numerous Brewster wills searched. I cannot trace her people at all, though possibly she was connected with the Brewsters of Scrooby, William Brewster, the pilgrim father, having been Master of the Posts at Scrooby. A Thomas Brewster was living at "Nasing," Co. Essex, in 1613. Nazeing is near Broxbourne, Co. Herts.

The disputed silver porringer, which tradition says the emigrant Thomas took over to the colony, may have belonged to his relative William Emberson and his first wife, Mary Symonds, of Felsted, *ob. ante* 1638—that is provided the porringer is genuine, and I see no reason to doubt it. According to Mr. Lambert, the expert of Coventry Street, London, these porringers began to come into fashion in the reign of James I. The Secretary of the Goldsmiths' Hall, of London, informs me that they have no record of such a mark as appears on the porringer; but that only proves that it was not made in London—it may have been made at Colchester. On the other hand, it may have been made in America, but it really does not matter much, as the porringer is of no use as *evidence*, and whether it be of English or colonial make chiefly concerns its value as a specimen of "old silver."

Turning now to Thomas's children by his wife Elizabeth Brewster, the eldest son was Robert Emerson. He was residing, as we know, at Stortford in 1642, in South Street.* His occupation is unknown. He did not emigrate with the family in 1638 therefore, but after 1642 he disappears from the Stortford Records. I think he joined some regiment in the civil wars and died or was killed in Scotland in 1650, for a P.C.C. adm., dated October 16, 1650, says, "There was issued an admon. to James Emerson, uncle on the father's side to Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Emerson, who lately died in Scotland, to administer the goods of the deceased during the minority of the said Elizabeth."

We know that James Emerson, Robert's brother, did not emigrate, by Thomas, of Ipswich's, will (1653). James was a soldier too (Lieutenant-Colonel James Emerson), and as he had an only daughter,

* *Vide English Emersons.*

Lydia (by his wife Lydia Smith), he was, I suggest, left Elizabeth the minor (*æt.* 13 in 1650) to bring up. James (then a Captain) did not go to Tangiers until later. This seems to me confirmed by Thomas, of Ipswich's, will, dated 1653. He possibly made his will after the wars were over, and knowing that Robert was dead, does not mention him at all, whereas James is mentioned as not living in the Colony. Had Robert been Robert, of Haverhill, as has been suggested, he would in all probability have been mentioned in the will made in 1653, or in the codicil. At present no link is known to connect the Ipswich and Haverhill (Mass.) families, so Mr. Warren Emerson tells me. This is further borne out by a letter from Mr. Warren Emerson, who says a Mr. Bailey (who has studied the Haverhill history for years) says that he (Mr. Bailey) has satisfied himself from the actual records that Michael and Robert, of Haverhill, *were brothers*. The record is a Salem land deed, wherein Michael mentions his *brother Robert* as joint owner of a piece of land in Haverhill (Mass.). Robert, son of Thomas, of Ipswich, had no brother Michael, and this only confirms what I have written above. Curiously these facts fit the tradition that three brothers emigrated. So they did—Joseph, John and Nathaniel. I have found that Lieutenant-Colonel James Emerson's widow returned from Tangiers after his death and settled with her child at Hatfield Broad Oak in Essex—again suggesting an Essex connection. Thomas' son, Ralf (killed falling from a tree), was, I think, named after his connection, Mr. Ralf Joslyn, of Felsted, father of Jane Joslyn, who married John Emberson, of Rayne, Co. Essex, in 1609—though, of course, it is possible that he was named after Ralf, of Foxton, or Sir Ralf Sadler, of Standon.

ORIGIN OF THE STORTFORD FAMILY.

I am convinced that my original suggestion was correct, and that Robert, of Stortford (W.P. 1620—21), came from Great Dunmow, Co. Essex, and was the son of Thomas Emerson, of Great Dunmow, and was baptized there *Oct. 23, 1552*. I print extracts from the Great Dunmow register in the Appendix. There were, it will be observed, two Roberts and two Johns. This method of naming was no uncommon practice at that period, even with sons born of the same wife (*cf.* the Southwark Emersons in *English Emersons*), and Thomas was only following a common practice in so doing.

Turning now to Thomas, of Great Dunmow, the lay subsidy rolls and register give us the following details:—That he was living in Great Dunmow in 1541; Lay Subsidy $\frac{10}{24} \frac{8}{6}$ of 34 and 35 Hen. VIII., where Thomas Emerson is assessed *in bonis* xxs.—11d. All the known Dunmow records have been searched—and the church records exist for 1527—1621, and include a 2d. rate for the new steeple in 1527 and 1529—yet no Emerson appears in the lists, which shows that if any were then there they probably lived on a manor or in Dunmow Park, for several of the inhabitants of manors round the town do not appear in the 2d. rate, *e.g.*, Bigods. In 1558, at the Dunmow Manor Leet

Court we find a Thomas Emerson fined for cutting "bundles of poles" from the High Wood belonging to Dunmow Manor. This Thomas may, of course, have been the son, Thomas, Junior, who was then, ~~eighteen~~, and who was evidently a tenant of Merk's Manor, as his father may have been before him. "Poles" suggest that one or both of them were hop-growers, an intensive culture that flourished round Dunmow extensively at that time. All his sons, the two Roberts excepted, we know became landholders. The lay subsidy seems to show that he was not wealthy, yet all of his sons were well-to-do and some of them very well off indeed for the times, *e.g.*, Richard, of Felsted. The son William (*ob.* 1560) was, I think, by the *first* wife; his baptism is not in the register. That he was by the first wife is, I think, proved by the fact that John Savill, the second wife's first husband, was alive in 1559, when his daughter, Joan, was buried at Great Dunmow, and Robert, the first son of Thomas's second wife, was baptized in 1560. Whether William was the eldest or youngest son by the first wife I cannot determine—he was one or the other, the eldest I think, and probably born elsewhere. It will be noticed in the pedigree (*vide infra*) that the name William is afterwards perpetuated by the descendants of both wives. Thomas, of Dunmow, died in 1570, but, alas! his will does not exist. He was buried at Great Dunmow.

Before discussing Thomas's descendants, I will now sum up my reasons for thinking that Robert, of Dunmow (bap. 1552), and Robert, of Stortford (W.P. 1620—21), are identical. (1) The ages fit the theory exactly. (2) *All* the children of the *first* wife adopted the variant Emberson, including Robert, of Stortford, who is so styled in his will. This is *very peculiar*. It was too late, historically, for the "intrusive b" to creep into the name, therefore the inference is that the first family adopted the variant to distinguish them from their step-brothers and sisters by the second wife and from the numerous spurious "Emerson?" families in the neighbourhood who are all descended from a John Amyson, of White Notley, living there as early as 1525 (lay subsidy roll). I drew up a very full and perfect pedigree of these spurious Essex "Emersons" (really Amysons), and they are all descended from this John Amyson, one Joseph (the first to assume the *alias* Emberson, *circa* 1700), of White Notley, holding the same property as his ancestor, John, in 1525—*i.e.*, "Webb's Farm." About 1600 these Amysons began to steal the Emerson name, and then dropped it until *circa* 1660, when it was resumed as Amereson, Emerston, Emeson, Emson, and *circa* 1700 the theft unblushingly became "Emberson." I have proved that every one of the sons of Thomas, of Dunmow, by the first wife (except William, who died young) took the Emberson variant. Emberson was at this period a *rare* variant, and this is the earliest use I have found of Emberson anywhere. Later there were some in and around London, and later still others adopted the variant, even Emsons being guilty of assuming the *alias* Emberson. (3) John Savill, the first husband of Thomas's second wife, held land in Stortford on Common Down. Sir Robert

Savill was chantery priest at Stortford at the dissolution. These facts show a Stortford connection. (4) Muggels Dale suggests an Elliot connection, and the Elliots, of Stortford and Farnham, were of the same family—this again suggesting a Stortford connection. (5) A Rev. Mr. Emerson goes and lives in South Street, Stortford, in 1740, and the Rev. John Emerson, Vicar of Little Hallinbury, gives books to the Stortford Grammar School library in 1740. (6) In 1638, the year of emigration, William Emberson (grandson of Geoffrey), of Felsted, marries Elizabeth Hemans, at Great Dunmow Church, though neither belonged to the parish—an act of pious memory. (7) Thomas Emerson, of Ipswich, calls Deputy-Governor Symonds his friend in his will, and his son marries Symonds' daughter; but this was the second Emerson—Symonds marriage, for William Emberson, of Felsted, married Mary Symonds before 1638. (8) The naming of the emigrant's son Ralf, probably after Mr. Ralf Joslin, of Felsted. James and Joseph, too, were Essex Christian names. (9) A Mary Emerson comes all the way from Coggeshall to marry Daniel Cornwall in 1728, though neither belonged to Stortford—another act of pious memory. (10) Some of the later Essex Christian names seem to be taken from the American names—notably Peter (Little Waltham Emersons). (11) The American tradition that the Ipswich Emersons were connected with the Essex Joslins, or Joslyns, by marriage, but whether the Essex Joslins were connected with the Herts and Essex Jocelyns (the Earl of Roden's family) I do not know; if they were, the tradition is true, although the connection is very remote. (12) The complete disappearance of the two Roberts from the Essex records. Every other child of Thomas, of Great Dunmow, is accounted for (*vide infra*), but Robert the first (bap. 1552) and Robert the second (bap. 1560) do not appear in any Essex record. They left it, Robert the first for Stortford, and Robert the second for Botolph, Aldgate, where he married Alice Cromwell in 1580 (Robert Cromwell, the Protector's son, dwelt at Felsted). My strongest claim is the adoption of the variant Emberson and its use by the Stortford and Dunmow Emersons—Robert, of Stortford, in his will is called Emberson, and the variant appears in many of the American records after emigration. This is very curious, almost tantamount to proof in itself.

It may be as well to say here that I suggested Katherine Howchin was Thomas, of Great Dunmow's, third wife. A closer study of the subject convinces me she was the first wife of Thomas, Junior, son of Thomas, of Great Dunmow. The child Phillipus or Phillipa, bap. 1570, could not well be the child of Thomas, Senior, who was buried January 9th, 1570. This Katherine died, I think, before 1572—73, *cf.* the will of Thomas Howchin, of Great Dunmow, dated 1572—73.

These, then, are my arguments on which I base the identity of Robert, of Great Dunmow, bap. 1552, and Robert, of Stortford, buried 1620—21.

HOW THE EMERSONS CAME TO DUNMOW.

The origin of the Great Dunmow Emersons still remains untraced, although numberless searches have been made on this point.

I must ask the student to pause a moment and focus a picture of the times, Henry the Eighth's reign, when the earliest Dunmow Emerson emerges, *i.e.*, Thomas, of Great Dunmow, 1541 (Lay Subsidy Roll).

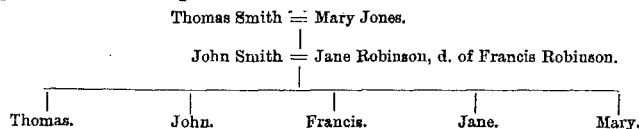
The population of *England and Wales* in 1500 was about *four and a quarter millions* only (in 1670 it was only five millions). It increased so slowly for many reasons—there were epidemics of plagues and sweating sickness in 1510, 1518, 1519—22, 1528, 1543, 1550 and 1564, and the plague raged in Essex in the year 1600. Means of communication were disgraceful, the few main roads were little better than wide bridle-paths, and, of course, locomotion was chiefly by horse, for the manors were self-sufficing and there was little inter-municipal trade. The nobility moved about and lived on their different properties until supplies got low, when they would move on to another manor, so the chief travellers about the country were the folk in the retinues of the *Haute Noblesse*. At this particular date the few bad roads were overrun with "sturdy rogues" and "valiant beggars"—unfrocked monks, broken soldiery from the wars, poverty-stricken people ruined by the dissolution—for none but monks obtained pensions; all the lay persons connected with the monasteries were absolutely ruined, such officials as stewards, foresters, woodwards, attorneys, etc., being reduced to beggary; the poor too lost all alms formerly given by the monasteries. Many evicted tenants swelled the penurious crowd, for tillage was giving way to grazing and sheep farming, and many tenants were evicted by the enclosures then coming into force. The labourers lived in the farmers' houses and could not marry for lack of cottages.

Most of the towns had gone to decay. The population of Great Dunmow in 1540 was about 1320 only, in 1580 it was only about 1470. Records for the period are scarce and they were very often carelessly and badly kept, and the further back we get the fewer and the worse they become. The difficulty of tracing migrators now becomes enormous, though in one way much easier, as there were so few people in England. I have had the chief records for the whole of England searched, down to and including the first lay subsidy tax of Henry the Eighth's reign, including London (whose population in 1590 was only 160,000), and very few real *Emersons* do I find anywhere in 1540, except in Co. Durham. I have a list of all the properties owned by the Bishopric of Durham in 1540. I find the possessions of the bishopric were all situated in Co. Durham, Co. Northumberland, Co. Lincoln, Co. York, Co. Nottingham, ~~Co. Cumberland~~ and London (Durham House). I am now quite convinced that all the Emerson family originated in Durham and not a separate family in Yorkshire, and Emerysoms went into the bishopric holdings (given in the list) from Durham. I can trace many of the Emersons in this way. When Emersons did not leave Durham at this early period as tenants of the

bishopric they went as foresters or woodwards, *e.g.*, Whittlewood Forest (Cuthbert Emerson, of Cosgrove, *circa* 1520); Hatfield Chace Forest, Co. York (Richard Emerson, 1569); Mangotsfield, King's Barton Forest, Co. Gloucester (Thomas Emerson, 1586); Burwell Chace and Park, Lincolnshire (John Emerson, 1527); Margrave Forest, Co. Yorks (Thomas Emerson, 1525); Windsor Forest (Richard Emerson, 1551); ? Great Dunmow Park (? Richard or Thomas Emerson, 1541), etc. A few of the Weardale family went as agents for the Weardale mines; these resided always at seaports, Newcastle, Sunderland, London.

In 1544 a Henry Emerson gets a licence as agent for tin mines. In 1544 an Emerson, a merchant, comes from Calais, (?) a stapler, no doubt. In 1544 an Arnold Emerson is at Southwark, a stranger, and later (1563) a Nicholas Emerson, a stranger, settled in the Minorities and St. Botolph, Aldgate, and in 1563 a Tyse Emerson, *i.e.*, a German Emerson, a vintner, is in London, a stranger (?) from Hamburg, where Margaret Van Emerson resided in 1533. Early Emersons were connected with the leather trade; this was natural. Foresters had several perquisites, one was the hides of the deer slain, and no doubt they all could cure leather; so we get a skinner in London, 1538—Nicholas Emerson, citizen and skinner of the Skinners' Company, probably the same buried at Southwark, 1582.

Acting on this deduction, the result of seventeen years' study, I set to work to prove that many so-called Emersons not included in the above categories, who were small farmers and tradesmen in other counties in early times, were not Emersons at all, but Emsons, or some variant of that name; and I find that the Norwich draper "Emersons" are not Emersons but Emonsons from Co. York; the Cottenham, Cambridge, "Emersons" are Emsons; the Easton Bavents, Suffolk, "Emersons" are Emsons, descended from one Simon Emson, 1500—6; the Buriton, Hants, "Emersons" are Emysons, probably from Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight; the West Bergholt "Emersons" and the Rochford, Widford, Chignell St. John and James, Eastwood Willows, Bardfield Saling, Kelvedon and Black and White Notley "Emersons" are Amysons, *alias* Emsons, descended from John Amyson, of White Notley, 1524—25. I never thought Allen Emonson, of Norwich, and David Emison, of West Bergholt, were Emersons, on account of their Christian names, and Mr. Hollingworth Browne (who has transcribed sixty-five Essex registers or more) tells me the rule as to naming children at that time was almost cast-iron and invariably followed, *i.e.*, the eldest son of a man took his grandfather's name, the second son his own name, the third son the name of the wife's father, and the eldest daughter the mother's name and the next daughter the grandmother's name. I give a hypothetical example:—



That is how John Smith would name his children. Occasionally the eldest son was named after the parson's Christian name, and then the above order would follow. Soon after this period this custom was often dropped.

On these slender materials then, plus the strong negative evidence, we must form our hypothesis as to Thomas's (of Great Dunmow) origin. My studies lead me to the conclusion that he was the earliest real Emerson in Co. Essex, for though I said in *English Emersons*, that George Emerson *et* Alice *uxor* were there in 1509 and 1516, I am convinced now that he never lived in Essex at all. I find he was the *Crown Attorney* and a J.P. for Co. Herts in 1516, his name appearing in various documents in connection with properties in Cos. Yorks, Essex, Middlesex, and various parts of the country, was no doubt *as a trustee*. He no doubt had a house in London, but his seat, Mr. Walford discovered, was at Standon, Co. Herts. He owned property there and was living there as early as 1510—11, and was, as I always maintained, therefore the father of the Standon family.

I wrote to the Vatican to see if George's will was there (as many Roman Catholic wills of the period were carried there), but got no reply—the courtesy of *the Church*! Now there were visitations in Co. Essex in 1552, 1558, 1570, 1612, 1634 and 1664 and no Emersons appear, and we know that Thomas, of Dunmow, or his descendants were living there at *all* these dates; therefore the assumption is that they were not armigerous. Now Thomas, of Dunmow, living there 1541, is the earliest Essex Emerson of whom we have any record. I have had all the known early records of Great and Little Dunmow, Dunmow Park, Terling, and Felsted, searched, and in some cases re-searched, as well as the chief early Essex records, and though there is a splendid collection of church records of Great Dunmow, extending from 1527 to 1641, no other Emersons appear at all.

I have had all the known extant Court Rolls of all the Great Dunmow manors searched, both those in the B.M. and P.R.O. and private records in possession of the present stewards of the manors and of the Draper's Company, who own Clopton Hall Manor, and the only finds are the record of Thomas Emerson, fined at the Manor Leet Court of Great Dunmow in 1558, and the mention of Thomas Emerson (Emberson) as one of the chief pledges for J. Milbourn when he takes Merks Manor in 1566, but his name does not appear in the rolls as a tenant of Merks. We know from other records that this Thomas, Junior, held lands in Little Dunmow and Felsted, but he was on the jury of the Court Baron of Merks Manor, so he probably held of Merks too. Dunmow Park, called "*Danmocke*," was in Great Dunmow and was held by Sir W. Parr, of Kendal, Westmoreland (who married Emmeline Bouchier, of Sawbridgeworth and Great Dunmow), until he was attainted in 1553, when "bloody" Mary came to the throne. Sir W. Parr was a man of the highest integrity and a great Protestant. I think that Thomas may have been Parker of Dunmow Park until Parr left and

that he then turned to hop-growing (*vide supra*). On this evidence he would not appear to have been a tenant of Merks until after 1553. I think he may have had, in addition, a holding in Dunmow Manor after Parr left. If he was the parker of Dunmow Park the lay subsidy is explained, where he is only taxed *in bonis*. The church records seem to *prove* that he was not a burgess of Great Dunmow. This is the only Emerson in the Dunmow Manor Rolls, and if he was a parker of Dunmow Park he would not be in the Manor Rolls, for Dunmow Park was quite separate from the Manor, and was granted in 1509 by Henry VIII. to Katherine, of Arragon, and no doubt passed to Parr on his niece's marriage with the uxorious monarch.

The next earliest record is Margaret Emerson, buried at *Terling*, 1554. She was a genuine Emerson; the Rev. Boutflown, the incumbent, kindly sent me a careful tracing of the entry, and there is no doubt she was a genuine Emerson and not an Emson. All known Terling records have been searched and *no other Emersons appear there* before 1660. According to the custom of giving Christian names to children—and that is all we have to go upon—she would appear to be Thomas Emerson's *first wife*, name unknown, but probably an Elliot (*vide supra*). She may have died there, on a visit, and so been buried there. Thomas's first wife, too, was not recorded as buried at Great Dunmow, but the burial register does not begin till 1558, and we know of no children by his first wife after Robert, bap. 1552, at Great Dunmow.

The next entry to explain is the burial of a Richard Emerson, a poor man, at Great Dunmow, in 1558. Pauper then meant, of course, "poor man," and not necessarily pauper in our poor law sense. Evidence is to hand that pauper or poor meant, for one thing, in those days *necessitous*. Joyce in his *History of the Post Office* tells of "99 poor men," post-masters, who petitioned the Government for arrears of salaries. He goes on to explain that some of them were by no means indigent, some possessing their houses and lands, and some even their horses. This Richard then may be written down as a *necessitous man*—that is if he was related to Thomas, of Great Dunmow. I find one of the Southwark family, one of the wealthiest families in England *tempore* James I., so described (*vide register*)—an unfortunate. He may, like the post-masters, have had sufficient means to live upon but been pinched. I cannot determine if Richard was a relative of Thomas, of Dunmow, who was comfortably off and whose sons were very well off. The entries in the register seem to connect all Thomas's family to him—the vicar seems to have *gone out of his way to do this*. Yet this entry (spelt Emmerson) and that of Phillipus (*a*) (his grandchild) seem to be entered as if to show no immediate connection with Thomas. Taking the rule, too, of baptisms, Richard does not appear to have been Thomas's father. His father would appear to have been a Geoffery Emerson; or if he was named after the Rev. Geoffery Crisp, the rector of Great Dunmow, his father was probably a William, if the William bur. 1560 was the eldest son, as I think he was.

Though all the known Forest Rolls for Essex of the period have been searched, no Emersons appear, so Richard would not appear to have been a broken-down forester. Curiously, there was a Richard Emerson, of Pauper's Hill, in Co. Durham, Pauper's Hill being a contraction for Papworth Hill, in Weardale (the mining centre), and a Richard, of Weardale, is constantly getting into trouble there at this period and finally disappears. This may have been that unfortunate Richard who came down to his connection, Thomas, and when he died at Dunmow the vicar may have been told he was from Pauper's Hill and briefly entered him as a "pauper," not understanding the allusion; or he may have been the unfortunate Richard, of Hatfield Chase, Co. Yorks, who gets into trouble in ~~1509~~ for killing a deer and was punished and discharged; or he may have been the unfortunate scribe to the Priory in Durham, 1492-1509—but he was ~~not~~ a centenarian if so, and a relative of George, of Standon, the J.P., his father or brother—therefore I do not think that he was the old scribe and notary public of Durham, or George, of Standon, would have helped him; but I think it is quite possible that the Dunmow Emersons went from *Standon* to *Dunmow*; but, curiously, the last record I have of Richard, the scribe of Durham, in Durham is 1509—about the time George Emerson settled at Standon. And, lastly, he may have been, and possibly was some stranger of the name who happened to die there at that time, for his name does not appear in any other Essex record; but, of course, he *may* have been Thomas's father, for we cannot trust implicitly to baptismal names, even when the custom was followed, for death may have removed children named in the order given above. On the whole, I think the Richard buried 1558 was a son of the old scribe of Durham.

I think Thomas was the first to come to Dunmow, *circa* 1540, when Parr got Dunmow Park. About this period we get other real Emersons getting grants of confiscated lands—George, of Serby, at Serby, Co. Lincoln, 1547; William, of London, and of Southwark, of the lands of the Priory of St. Mary Overy, 1544; and as Thomas's son, Thomas, held lands in Little Dunmow, possibly Thomas got land of the dissolved Dunmow Priory and they descended to his son Thomas, for Geoffrey, the eldest son, was probably a devout Roman Catholic, as he was informed against as having sheltered Jesuit priests (*cf.* Foley's *History of the Jesuits*), and would therefore not accept such a holding. Geoffrey went to Felsted, but no record can be traced of this beyond the facts given and that he did *possess* a house at Felsted, though there is no evidence whether it was a leasehold or freehold house. All we know is that Thomas, Junior, attended Little Dunmow Church, as did all the Merks Manor household, and probably his first wife, Katherine Howchin, was the daughter of a Clopton Hall tenant called Howchin. I had all known Howchin wills abstracted and could find none in which Thomas Emerson, Junior, was mentioned, though several Katherines are to be found at that period—two in Great Dunmow itself, one marries a Choppin. That the Dunmow Emersons were not Amysons is proved by the Amyson records, and in a pedigree of the family

which I have compiled, 1525—1729, not a single Christian name Thomas appears in early times, though the White Notley Amysons assumed the *alias* Emberson in 1729 and earlier (1600) the Emerson. This was done, I think, in 1600, as Ralf Emerson, of Ludwell (Co. Durham), married, 1595, Mary Wright, daughter of Joseph Wright, of Kelvedon Hatch Hall, whose son, John Wright, lived at White Notley, for Wright held White Notley too. The Amysons probably changed to Emerson owing to this Emerson connection with the Wrights; but Ralf Emerson did not live in Essex, he went to live at Brandon Ferry with his wife (M. Wright) and finally returned and died in Weardale, Co. Durham.

Returning to the origin of Thomas, of Great Dunmow, it is curious in this connection to study the *inq. p.m.* and will of Richard, of Standon, *ob.* 1562. He mentions the Carters, Westwoods, Symonds and Glascocks, all Dunmow and Great Saling families and all interconnected by marriage, and also connected with the Symonds, of Great Yeldham, and the Knights of Great Saling, and it must not be forgotten that a Knight is mentioned in the Recovery Roll cited above. One of the Dunmow family lived at Great Saling, and it must not be forgotten that the Capel's, of Rayne, chief seat was at Hadham, in Co. Herts. Stebbing also belonged to the Capels at that time. There also was an Ellis, of Rayne. Now I have never been able to find out the origin of the Virginian Ellis Emerson, but I think it quite likely he was of the Dunmow family and born at Rayne and connected and named after this Ellis, of Rayne; if so, the Virginian Emersons are connected with the Ipswich Emersons. The Rayne and Stebbing registers are very imperfect. The Standon family were connected with the Nuces, Heneages, Leventhorpes, Tookes and Mildmays (of Great Leighs) by marriage, and yet Richard, of Standon's, will shows a connection of some sort with the Carters, Westwoods, Knights, Symonds and Glascocks, of Great Saling and Dunmow. There is something in this connection, and I cannot connect the above Essex group with the above Herts group by marriage—the connection had to do with the Dunmow Emersons, who, I am convinced, were Richard's kinsmen, mentioned in his *inq. p.m.* (*q.v.*, *English Emersons*).

I always felt certain George Emerson, the attorney, and Alice *ux* were the parents of the Standon family (*vide English Emersons*), but George Emerson could never be connected with Co. Herts save as a J.P. in 1516, until this year 1912, when it was found he was a resident at Standon in 1510—11, and obviously the father of the Standon family. The "inheritance" of the property mentioned in the Recovery Roll might be thus explained by a Standon connection; it may have been originally given to Thomas, of Dunmow, and been leased to Mrs. Stokes by him and on his death (as all the other sons had lands in and around Felsted) it may have gone to Robert, who was landless. It is significant that both Richard, of Standon, and Robert, of Stortford, held lands in *Thorley*. William and Richard, of Standon's, wills and *inq. p.s.* seem to prove that extreme care was taken to ensure the

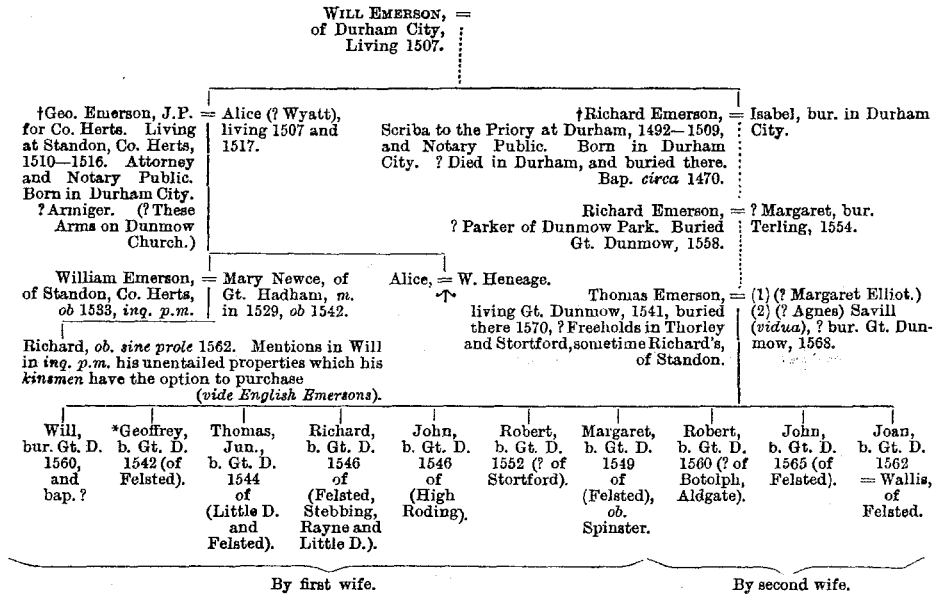
entail of the Standon properties to the descendants of George Emerson, and it is also significant that the two wills that would have cleared it all up—George, of Standon's, and Thomas, of Dunmow's—have *disappeared*, by design, no doubt. *These facts cannot be lightly brushed away*, nor can Richard, of Standon's, connection with Botolph Aldgate, and the probable going there of Robert the second (son of Thomas, of Dunmow) and the return to the district of George Emberson in 1626, possibly from Botolph, Aldgate. About this date there was a Mary Emerson buried here (1639). There was therefore, a Mary Emerson living at Botolph, Aldgate, whose sister was a *Nuce*! George Emberson, Gent., of the Recusant Roll however, was possibly Ralf, of Foxton's, grandson, for I am assured Ralf, of Brancepeth's, son George, was not a resident in Co. Durham, and if it is ever solved who he was, I shall be found to be right.

The Dunmow Emersons then and Margaret, of Terling (bur. 1554), were the only genuine Emersons in Essex in early times (Tudor times), and a closer study of the subject shows they were the first known Emersons to assume the variant *Emberson* (1566), which variant I find was much rarer than I at first thought. The next Emerson is Robert, of Newcastle, 1572, and no Emberson apparently lived there. As I have suggested, he was the *courier*, Robert, of Stortford; and the next was one Anthony Emberson, of London, who I think was connected with the Dunmow Emersons. Emberson has never been used in Durham at all.

I have found no early Emersons in Suffolk, for though the standard book on the Suffolk Manors and the early subsidy rolls have been carefully searched nothing more is recorded about William Hemerisonne (1377), of Wredlington, Lackford Hundred, and if he was an early Emerson he does not appear to have founded a family in Suffolk. There are no other Emersons up to and in the subsidy of 1566. The next document of importance in Essex is the Essex ship-money tax, 1637, and herein we find at Stebbing, William Emberson; at Great Saling, widow Emberson; and at Rayne, widow Emberson—only three Emberson families, all descendants of Thomas, of Dunmow (1541), *vide* pedigree at end. The Hearth tax rolls, *circa* 1666, are the next records, and they confirm this, for all the genuine Emersons *alias* Embersons, recorded can be connected with the Dunmow family, excepting the Vange and Dagenham Emersons, and they came late in to Essex and belong to the Southwark family. *Vide* pedigree at end.

If Richard Emerson was the parker at Dunmow Park he was probably recommended for the office by George, of Standon, who must have been very influential, and, of course, would recommend for such a post a connection in Durham from a family celebrated for its parkers and foresters. If so, Richard probably had to go in 1553 when Parr was attainted. He may, and probably did go to Terling and possibly got a job at the Royal Hunting Seat at Terling, and if so, Margaret, buried at Terling in 1554, was possibly his wife. In Elizabeth's reign he may have returned to Great Dunmow and died there in the year of her accession—if this hypothesis be valid.

If Richard was the Dunmow parker and not Thomas, then probably Thomas was the son of Richard, and I think after all this is the likeliest solution; but it is by no means certain, nor can I estimate the probability that it is the correct solution, but with my present knowledge it is the likeliest solution and that is all I can say. And it may be correct and yet Richard, buried at Dunmow, 1558, may not be identical with Richard the parker and the father of Thomas. I will now, after seventeen years' study of the subject, indulge in a *tentative* pedigree of the Standon and Dunmow Emersons.

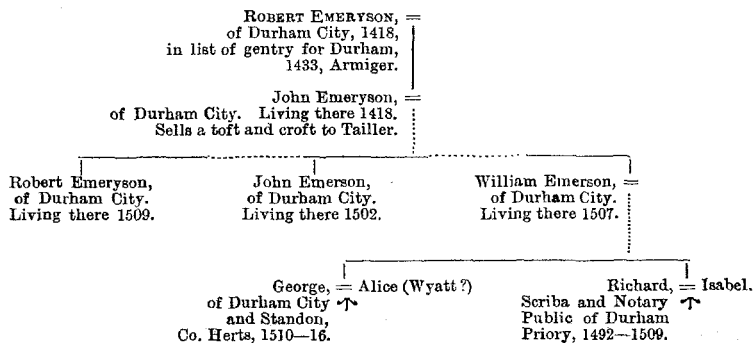


* Possibly named after Rev. Geoffrey Crisp, of Great Dunmow, in 1542.

† Both were attorneys and notaries public, and both appear in the *Liber Vitae* of Durham Cathedral with their names interpolated by a fifteenth century hand—Richard's the scribe, no doubt. They probably both gave money for the Cathedral long after the *Liber Vitae* was written, and Richard took good care not to hide their lights. (*Vide Surtees Society Records*.) George and Richard were probably brothers, of the same profession we know they were, and George probably came south through the influence of Bishop Ruthall, of Durham, who held Moor Park in Co. Herts, where he often used to retire and where he lived entirely circa 1518. Richard, of Standon, left all his unentailed properties, so that his kinsmen had the option to purchase them. It is quite possible Thomas, of Dunmow, bought these Stortford and Thorley properties and left them to Robert, as all the elder sons had holdings in Essex. He may, too, have bought some of the Botolph Aldgate holdings, and left them to his younger son, Robert.

It does not seem at all probable that George and Richard the attorneys and notaries public came from Weardale, and on the strength of the Cursitor Rolls and other records I think there can be little doubt but that they were born in Durham City, and were the sons of a William Emerson, living there in 1507. Curiously I find the Milbourns lived in Durham City, possibly connections of J. Milbourn, who takes Merks Manor in 1566. Ralph Milbourn was living in Gt. Dunmow, 1527.

I think the pedigree runs—



Robert Emerson, of Durham City, was probably the grantee of the three torteaux arms, and if so was probably connected with John, of Folkingham, and William, of Southwark. If this be correct, which are the arms that the descendants of Thomas, of Dunmow, should be allowed with a difference—either or both I suppose. It is very curious that Arthur, of Dublin, had parts of *both* coats on his shield, though I feel sure he was entitled to neither. One can understand how George the Crown Attorney would get his connection John, of Folkingham, into the service of the Duke of Norfolk. Of course, in the course of the last fourteen years I have had many other working hypotheses, and worked many out and proved them untenable, and every failure lent strength to the one I have finally adopted. I should not print this now, but life is short and time rolls on and I should not like all my work to be lost. Some one else may take it up one day, and I think he will be grateful for these hints and theories.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS EMERSON, OF
GREAT DUNMOW, CO. ESSEX, - BY HIS TWO
WIVES, (1) (? MARGARET ELLIOT), (2) (AGNES ?)
SAVILL, WIDOW OF JOHN SAVILL.

First Generation—Thomas, of Dunmow's Children.

1. *Geoffery Emerson*, bap. Gt. D. 1542. Bur. Felsted as *Geoffery Emberson*, 1614, *æt* 72. He held property and lands in Felsted, and it was at his house Jesuit priests were sheltered (State Papers Dom.). He married (i.) Katherine Browne at Felsted in 1578, (ii.) Jane She was buried at Felsted 1614. He was 28 when his father died in 1570. He left issue (*vide infra*). No will to be found.

2. *Thomas Emerson, Junior*, bap. Gt. D. 1544. Bur. Felsted, 1616, *æt* 72. He held property in Gt. Dunmow (Merks Manor), on jury of the Manor (and was called *Thomas Emberson*); in Little Dunmow and Felsted. He married (i.) Katherine Howchin, at Gt. D. in 1569 (she probably died before 1572—73, *vide* will of Thos. Howchin, of Gt. D., 1572—73); (ii.) Agnes Warner, at Lit. D. in 1574; (iii.) Margaret bur. Felsted, 1603; (iv.) Agnes Abert, m. at Felsted, 1606; (v.) Anne bur. Felsted, 1612. (The plague raged in Essex *circa* 1600, so probably several of these wives fell victims to it.) No will to be found. He left issue *vide infra*. He was 26 when his father died, and settled on his own lands.

3. *Richard Emerson*, bap. Gt. D., 1546. Bur. ? Stebbing, 1625, *æt* 80. He held lands in Felsted, Stebbing and Little Dunmow. Called *Richard Emberson* in his will dated 1625 and proved 1626. He married (i.) Rebecca ; (ii.) Sara Davye, at Felsted, 1615—she of Stebbing; (iii.) Susan *ob. ant* 1625; (iv.) Margt. . . . (widow), of Gt. Saling in 1625 (she living there 1637, Ship Money Tax). He was very well off (*vide* will). He left issue, *vide infra*. He was 24 when his father died, and settled on his own lands.

4. *John Emerson* (the first), bap. Gt. D., 1546. Bur. High Rooting *circa* 1613. He held lands of Sir Thos. Joscelyn in High Rooting, and married a widow, Winifred Clere. His will dated and proved 1613, and he is called *John Emberson* in it—his widow alive, and he left no issue. He refers to a girl, Choppin, his wife's dau. by a former marriage, who m. a Choppin. A Choppin m. a second Kath. Howchin at Gt. D., 1569, the same year as *Thomas Emerson* married a Kath. Howchin. Both the births are in the register of Great Dunmow, viz., in 1542. He was 24 when his father died, and settled on his own lands. One of the High Rooting Jocelyns emigrated to Mass. Bay and his brother, the scholar, went out to visit him and wrote a book on the birds, beasts and fishes of the Colony. The scholar returned and is buried at High Rooting. His book is in the British Museum.

5. *Robert Emerson* (the first), bap. at Gt. D. in 1552 ? Bur. at Bishop's Stortford, 1620—1. W.P. 1620—1. He is called *Robert*

Emberson in his will. He was most probably a courier of the posts, and had freehold and leasehold lands in Bishop's Stortford and Thorley. He married Susan Crabbe, d. of John Crabbe, of Stortford, at Stortford in 1578. He left issue, *vide* the Stortford and Ipswich Mass. Bay Colony Emersons. He was 18 when his father died and therefore not settled on any lands in or near Dunmow, and he no doubt got the courier's office through the influence of the Heneages—connections by marriage with the Standon Emersons.

6. *Margaret Emerson*, bap. at Gt. D. in 1549. Bur. at Felsted in 1588, a spinster; buried as Margaret Emberson. She was 21 when her father died, and no doubt brought up the younger family—her step-brothers and sister.

7. *William Emerson*. Bur. at Gt. D., 1560. This William was, without doubt, by the first wife, for John Savill was alive in 1559 when his dau. Joan was buried, and Robert Emerson, the first child by the second wife was bap. on Oct. 25, 1560. The only point is, was he the eldest son born elsewhere, for his birth is not recorded in the Dunmow register. The evidence then is that he was the eldest son of Thomas and born elsewhere, before the family arrived in Dunmow, *circa* 1540; but the evidence is not conclusive, as, of course, he may have been born and baptized at Dunmow, and not registered. It is possible that this William was the father of Thomas, of Gt. Dunmow (*ob.* 1570).

8. *Robert Emerson* (the second), bap. at Gt. D., 1560. He was aged 10 when his father died. There is no record of his death at Gt. D., Felsted, Little Dunmow, Rayne, etc., so it is probable he grew up and is identical with the Robert Emerson who marr. Alice Cromwell at St. Botolph, Aldgate, in 1580. (Robert Cromwell dwelt in Felsted.) We have no further certain record of him.

9. *John Emerson* (the second), bap. at Gt. D. in 1565. Buried He was living at Felsted in 1618 and in 1621. He married Elizabeth and left issue (*vide infra*). He was 5 years old when his father died. He did not assume the variant *Emberson*. No will can be found. He probably held property in Rayne too.

10. *Joan Emerson*, bap. Gt. D., 1562. Lived at Felsted and married W. Wallis at Felsted in 1606. She was 8 when her father died. She never used the variant *Emberson*.

Second Generation—Thomas, of Dunmow's, Grandchildren.

1. *Geoffery's Children*. (1) William Emberson, bap. at Felsted 1584. W.P. 1677, *ob. æt* 93. He held lands in Felsted and Stebbing. Is in ship-money tax 1637. He married (i.) Mary Symonds. (ii.) Elizabeth who after his death married, secondly, Ric. Wood, of Fairsted, Co. Essex. She living in 1691. William left issue (*vide infra*). The silver porringer taken to U.S.A. (1638), if genuine, probably belonged to this William and his wife, Mary Symonds. (2) Jane Emberson, bap. Felsted, 1592, m. at F. in 1609 to T. Earle.

2. *Thomas, Junior's, Children* (taking the males first as we have done). (1) John Emberson, bap. Little Dunmow, 1586. Bur. Rayne 1636. W.P. 1636. He marr. Jane Joslin, dau. of Ralf Joslin, of Felsted, at Rayne, 1609, and she was living at Rayne, 1637 (ship-money tax). He left issue (*vide infra*). He held land in Rayne—'Forfields' and 'Beaumonts.' A Josias Smith (*inter alia*) is witness to his will—probably a connection of Lydia Smith, who m. Lt.-Col. James Emerson, of Tangiers (*vide Ipswich Emersons*). (2) Phillipa, bap. Gt. D., 1570. The register gives Phillipus, but as I can trace no Phillip, it was evidently a slip for Phillippa. She m. Ed. Moone at Gt. D. in 1599. (3) Eliz., bap. Little Dunmow, 1575. (4) Ursula, bap. Lit. D., 1577. (5) Joan, b. Lit. D., 1579. (6) Agnes, b. Lit. D., 1582. She m. R. Sawyer, *alias* Draper, of Gt. D., at Gt. D. in 1604. (7) Sara, b. Lit. D., 1589. (8) Rebecca, b. Lit. D., 1592. (9) Anne, b. Felsted, 1607.

3. *Richard Emberson's Children*. (1) Richard, bap. Felsted, 1617. W.P. 1681. He died without issue. He held "Coleman's" in Felsted and lands at Sible Hedingham. He mentions Benj. Waskett (of Barnston Hall) in will, possibly Benj. of Stortford, called after the same Benj. (2) Rebecca, b. F., 1616. Living 1625. (3) Sara, a minor in 1625. (4) Dorothy, b. F. 1620. m. T. Byatt and left issue. (5) Katherine, living 1625 and 1680 (a spinster). (6) Susan, living 1625.

4. *Robert the First's Family, vide Stortford Emersons* { These two
5. *Robert the Second's Family*. Unknown for certain. { will not be
referred to
again.
6. *John the Second's Family*. (1) Daniel, bap. Felsted, 1604.
(2) John, b. F., 1605. He probably left issue (*vide infra*). (3) Richard,
b. F., 1611. (4) William Emerson, b. F. and buried there 1613.
(5) Sara, b. Rayne, 1615. (6) Rebecca, b. R., 1618.

Third Generation—Thomas, of Dunmow's, Great Grandchildren.

Geoffery's Grandchildren. 1. William, Jr., of Stebbing, and later of Moulsham. A Lt. in the Civil War in Col. Wharton's Regt. Living 1672 and 1691. He married Eliz. Hemans at Gt. Dunmow Church in 1638, though neither of them belonged to the parish—an act of pious memory for Thos., of Gt. Dunmow? He left issue (*vide infra*). 2. John, a barber-surgeon, living at Felsted. He probably married Rebecca who was bur. at Rayne, 1642. He left no issue. W.P. 1691. He mentions a property mortgaged to Stokes (? Stokes, of Bishop's Stortford) 3. James, of Felsted, a minor in 1672. Living in 1691 and 1720. He m. (i.) living in 1691? (ii.) Martha Joyce, at Little Waltham, in 1708. He left issue two sons (names unknown), living in 1691. 4. Lydia, m. Thos. Saffold, of Living 1691. 5. Ann, m. A. Belcham, of Stratford. Living 1691. 6. Eliz., m. Thos. Woollmore, of Writtle. Living 1691.

7. Marie, m. Peter Eyres, of Fleet Street, London. Living 1691.
 8. Sara, a minor in 1672, m. (i.) J. Bradshaw. (ii.) Jesse Painter, of Fleet Street, London. Living 1691.

Thomas's (Jun.) Grandchildren. 1. Thomas, bap. Little Dunmow, 1613. He held property in Rayne and Little Waltham. In Hearth Tax Rolls, 1666. He married (i.) (ii.) Mary Walford, at Lit. W., 1666. (iii.) Sara, bur. Litt. W., 1670. (iv.) Mary Freeman, bur. Litt. W., 1682. He bur. Litt. W. in He left issue (*vide infra*). 2. John, bap. Lit. D. 1615. He held land in Rayne, Terling and Little Waltham. He bur. Litt. W. 1704. Will dated 1703—4, proved 1706. He married ? (i.) Eliz. (ii.) Mary Harwood, at Lit. W., 1667. She bur. there 1676. (iii.) Judith (a widow), at Lit. W., 1702. (iv.) Eliz. Living in 1703—4. He left issue (*vide infra*). 3. Ralph, b. Rayne, 1634, bur. R. 1635. 4. Sara, b. F. 1620. 5. Mary, b. L. D. 1623. 6. Ruth, b. R. 1628. 7. Joan, b. L. D., 1635.

John the Second's Grandchildren. 1. Will, bap. Felsted, of East Mersea (1665) and possibly of Rayleigh (1666) and of Nevendon (1675). The Capels, Lords of Rayne Manor owned property in East Mersea, and this is, no doubt, how William Emberson came to go there. No record of his issue. 2. John Emerson, bap. Felsted, of Stebbing (where his grandfather and mother probably were buried), and of Gt. Wakering. Hearth Tax Roll, 1662. W.P. 1678. Left a daughter, who was married to Eustace Kennet and living in 1677—the date of the will.

Fourth Generation, or Thomas, of Dunmow's, Great, Great Grandchildren.

Geoffery's Great Grandchildren. 1. Will has a son living in 1691, name not given in will of John E. (1691), where he is named. 2. James, of Felsted, has two sons, not named, living in 1691 and mentioned in the same will.

Thomas's Great Grandchildren. 1. Thomas, of Little Waltham's, family—(1) Josias, b. at Little Waltham, 1645, buried there 1649. (2) Peter, bap. Little W., 1656. (3) Joseph, bap. Little W., 1659. (4) A child (not named), bap. Little W., 1648. (5) Sara, bap. Little W., 1646. (6) Jane, bap. Little W., 1650. 2. John, of Terling, Rayne and Little Waltham, ob. 1704, has the following family:—(1) John, b. Little Waltham, 1673. He sells his Rayne property to Thomas, of Little Waltham (probably his brother) in 1709 (*vide Rayne Par. Magazine*). (2) Thomas, bap. Lit. W., 1684, mar. in 1703—4. ? Buys his brother John's Rayne property, and is probably identical with Thomas, of Moulsham, who leaves the Rayne property to his daughter in his will, dated 1741. (3) Margaret, bap. Terling, 1668 ? ob. ant. 1703—4. (4) Jane, b. Lit. W., 1675; m. Rolfe. Living 1703—4. (5) May, m. . . Tabor. Living 1703—4. (6) Sara, bap. Lit. W. 1679, and bur. there 1679. (7) Honor, bur. Lit. W., 1682. (8) Eliz.,

living 1682, *ob. ant.* 1703—4. (9) Judith, b. Lit. W., 1684, a minor in 1703—4. (10) Rebecca, a minor in 1703—4.

I have not tried to take the pedigree below 1700. The following registers have been carefully searched :—Great Dunmow ; all the early registers of Felsted, Little Dunmow, and Rayne Parva. Stebbing is lost before 1700, and this causes some difficulty. Terling, all the register to 1700. Little Waltham, all down to 1700. There are *lacunae* in most of these registers, and this makes the identification of some of the names very difficult and in some cases doubtful, but the rolls—ship-money tax and Hearth Rolls, help us out. Still, the identification of William as the son of Geoffery is not on a legal basis. He may be William, the son of John the second, whom I have entered as buried at Felsted in 1613. One of these Williams was buried in 1613, and I think it was John the second's son. Two or three of the wives are doubtful as to which husbands they belong, but this is comparatively unimportant ; and I am not positive as to which John and which William belong to East Mersea and Wakering, but I have given the likeliest probability. As I have said above, I think Ellis Emerson, who went to Virginia, was born at Rayne or Stebbing. But the pedigree may be taken as pretty correct with the *caveat* that it is not a perfect legal pedigree, but mighty near to it. It will be noted how the White Notley Amysons kept copying the Christian names as well as adopting the Emerson surname, and that fact, plus the good armigerous families with which the Emersons intermarried, seems to show that their social status was above that of their worldly goods. The Savills we know came to great grief, and I think so did the early Dunmow Emersons. There were Savills at Terling in 1550 and also Emersons, and it will be noted that a Terling connection was kept up all along, though we do not get record of it *between* 1554 and 1662.

The tentative Essex sheet pedigree which I printed in *English Emersons* will thus be seen to be inaccurate, and this was entirely due to the assumption of the name Emerson by the White Notley Amysons and their descendants who have been scattered all over Essex.

I have a mass of details as to this family which is too costly to reprint, but which is all carefully copied into my *Emersoniana*. Practically all the above statements are based on legal evidence and could be legally proven. Any writer on this pedigree in future must carefully avoid the pitfalls set by John Amyson's (of White Notley) descendants, as they began to steal the name Emerson *circa* 1600 and then paused, and the stealing was renewed *circa* 1666 (*Hearth Tax Rolls*), and in 1729 they boldly assumed even the Emberson form (Joseph's, of White Notley, will proved 1729). Now that I have cleared Essex up, no one should go wrong in the future. The *only* early Emersons were the Dunmow Emersons and Margaret Emerson, of Terling (1554). Then *circa* 1580 spurious "Emersons" began to crop up—David, of West Bergholt (Emison), Richard, of Mundon and Rochford (1600), probably, but not certainly, an Amyson and so on. We get spurious Emersons—really Amysons, but oftener calling themselves Emson—

at Widford, Chignell St. James, Bradwell, Rochford, Pitsea and, of course, the head-quarters, White Notley, and at other places. *Circa* 1650 some more real Emersons came into the county at Vange and Dagenham—*these* Emersons belong to the *Southwark* family.

Again, may I call attention to the assumption of the variant Emberson by the children of Thomas, of Dunmow's, family. I think it was done to distinguish them from all these spurious "Emersons." The family adopted the variant Emberson, though I have no record that Thomas, of Dunmow, himself used it. *All* the children by his first wife used it and some of the children by the second wife.

The emigrant Thomas and his immediate issue used the Emberson in America, as proved in many records. It is noteworthy, too, how the Herts and Essex Christian names were reproduced in the American families. I had to make extensive research to connect all the branches of the Essex families, but it worked out smoothly, and most of it could be legally established.

A study of the Essex family will show how difficult it is to prove identities. There can be no doubt but that the Felsted, Little Dunmow, Rayne and Stebbing Emersons, or Embersons, are all sons of Thomas, of Great Dunmow, yet it would be very difficult to legally prove their identities, at any rate on stronger evidence than I have advanced. How much more difficult then to prove the identity of Robert, of Stortford, and Robert, of Great Dunmow (bap. 1552). And it must not be forgotten that the further we get back into a pedigree the fewer the documents and the more inaccurate they are, but on the other hand, the fewer were the people, and the more likely therefore are all persons of the same name in a neighbourhood to be connected, and if the name be a rare one like the Emerson name, the more likely are they all to be connected wherever found.



APPENDIX.

NOTES.

(1.)

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS FROM THE REGISTER OF
GREAT DUNMOW CHURCH, CO. ESSEX.

Baptisms: begins 1538. Marriages: begins 1538. Burials: begins 1558.
The early baptisms are entered at the end of the register and have evidently been copied from an older register. They are styled "an abbreviate," etc.
1542. Galfridus Emerson. Sep. 11.
1544. Thomas Emerson. April 4.
1546. Richard Emerson. May 23.
1546. John Emerson. May 23.
1549. Margaret Emerson. April 26.
1552. Robert Emerson. Oct. 28.

Register (Parchment).

1560. Robert, the son of Thomas Emerson. Oct. 25.
1562. Joan, the daughter of Thomas Emerson. Oct. 25.
1565. John, the son of Thomas Emerson. Dec. 22.
*1570. Phillipus Emerson. Oct. 15.

MARRIAGES (1553—1632).

†1569. Thomas Emerson sibi in uxorem ducit Katherine Howchin XXVIII. de Novemb.
1599. Edmund Moone and Phillipa Emerson. Nov. 1.
1604. Robert Sawyer *alias* Draper and Agnes Embersonne. Jan. 8.

BURIALS (1558—1632).

1558. Richardus Emmerson, a poor man. Oct. 25.
1560. Alice Savill, the daughter of Thomas Emerson's wife. June 11.
1560. William, the son of Thomas Emerson. Nov. 11.
†1568. Agnes Emerson. Apl. 22.
1570. Thomas Emerson. Jan. 9.

I obtained attested certificates of all these entries from the incumbents, Rev. Roberts and Rev. Evans, and sent them to the Richmond Herald.

(2.)

WILL OF THOMAS CRABBE, OF STORTFORD, CO. HERTS. LORD OF PICOTTS
MANOR. MILLER AND GLOVER. FREEHOLDER.

Commissary Court of London (Essex and Herts). Abstract of original will.

4 August 1590—32 Eliz.

I Thomas Crabbe the elder of Bishop's Stortford Co. Herts and Diocese of London—Yeoman—to be buried in the churchyard of Stortford.

To my son Thomas Crabbe and his heirs for ever my barn called the pillory barne with the shop, yard and garden belonging next William Sorowes, also my lands called Silverlies, also my "corne hae and horse milne" and various goods and chattels, also my lease lands except Bradley. To John my son my Manor of Pigottses and all the lands belonging to hold to him and his heirs in default to my said Thomas and his heirs and in default to "Lewse" my daughter and her heirs on conditions that whoever be the owner do pay to Thomasine my wife £3 6s. 8d. quarterly during her life and £50 to said daughter Lewse in 1592. My son-in-law Samuel Ayres. To my son John my lease lands called Bradley. My said daughter Lewse Ayres. My son Thomas sole executor. My brother-in-law John Gibbs, gentleman, overseer.

Witnesses John Gibbs, Edmund Gibbs, William Gibbs, Richard Feaste, Nicholas Mychell. Proved at Stortford 27 October, 1590. Thomas Crabbe was buried at Stortford Oct. 9, 1590 (Stortford Register).

* This is probably an error for Phillippa.


† This was no doubt Thomas Emerson, Junior.

‡ No doubt Agnes Savill (widow) afterwards Agnes Emerson.

(3.)

VERBATIM AND LITERATIM COPY OF AN HERALDIC BADGE GRANTED TO
P. H. EMERSON, B.A., M.B. (CANTAB.). DEC. 23, 1908.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Knight, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Garter Principal King of Arms and George Edward Cockayne, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms of the South East and West Parts of England from the River Trent Southwards, Send greeting, WHEREAS Peter Henry Emerson, of Foxwold, Southbourne-on-Sea, in the Borough of Bournemouth and County of Southampton, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Medicine of the University of Cambridge, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, hath represented unto The Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of The Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that he is desirous that a Device or Badge may be assigned to his family under legal authority and thereupon requested the favour of His Grace's warrant for Our granting and assigning such a Device or Badge as may be proper to be borne by him and his descendants upon their standards or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms: AND FORASMUCH as the said Earl Marshal did by warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the nineteenth of December instant authorise and direct Us to grant and assign such Device or Badge accordingly. KNOW YE THEREFORE that We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of Our several offices to each of Us respectively granted do by these Presents grant and assign unto the said Peter Henry Emerson the following Device or Badge to be used on his standard or otherwise as is more plainly depicted on the margin hereof, that is to say "A Cuban Royal Palm" to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Peter Henry Emerson and his descendants upon their standards or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms. IN WITNESS whereof We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of Our several offices this twenty-third day of December in the Eighth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

A. S. SCOTT-GATTY  Garter.

G. E. COCKAYNE  Clarenceux.



On the back of the parchment is the following :—

Registered in the College of Arms, London.
H. Farnham Burke,
Somerset Herald and Registrar.

In the margin of the grant is depicted a standard with the badge upon it and below is a drawing of a Cuban Royal Palm—the badge itself. The motto on the standard is *Lo que ha de ser no puede faltar*.

[NOTE.—American readers will hardly understand the use of a badge—indeed most Englishmen know nothing of its uses, and to such I would recommend Mr. Fox-Davies's *Heraldic Badges* (John Lane, London). The great point to understand is that a badge is not a crest. Its proper place is the owner's standard or private flag, but it is also used as a mark of his own private property—as the Government uses the broad arrow. Liveries should have the *badge* on the buttons and *not the crest*, which should only be used by the armiger himself. My badge has a territorial origin and was chosen after the name of my father's estate in Cuba—the La Palma Estate or Palm Estate—for the Royal Palm (*Palma real* of the Spaniard) flourished there. It is not quite so graceful as the assai palm of Brazil, but full of dignity and beauty.]

(4.)

EXTRACT FROM LAY SUBSIDY WITH ENTRY OF THOMAS OF
GREAT DUNMOW, 1541.

[I sent a certified copy of this to the Richmond Herald.]

Lay Subsidy Rolls (Essex). $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{d}}$. Assessment for 1st payment of subsidy granted 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. Dunmow Hundred. Thomas Emersonne in *bonis* xxs.—11d.

(5.)

NOTE IN RE THOMAS EMERSON, SON OF THE ABOVE THOMAS EMERSON.

B.M. Additional Charters (26822) Merks Manor, Gt. Dunmow. Court Rolls, 1558—1586. In a view of frank-pledge with the court of John Mylborne, yeoman, held on the morn of St. Simon and St. Jude Oct. 28, 8 Eliz. (1566), one of the chief pledges is Thomas Emberson, Juror. His name does not appear elsewhere in these rolls. F. U. Walford.

(6.)

LADY WARWICK'S MUNIMENTS.

Lady Warwick graciously gave me leave to have her muniments searched, and Mr. F. Johnson did this for me. Unfortunately, many of these records were burnt in 1847. Mr. Bond, of Ongar, her solicitor, kindly put the extant Dunmow Court Rolls at our disposal and it was from these rolls that we got the entry. He searched all the extant bundles and there was only one entry to the name of Emerson, i.e., "Leet Court held 8 May (1 Eliz.) 1559. Presentatum est per homagium quod Thomas Emerson fecit transgressum in boscos Domine Regine West Highewood, viz., succidendum tres bundell lez poles. Ideo ipse in misericordia provit patet." [In margin, "misericordia iiiiid."] (This entry was on the one skin for 1 Eliz. F. Johnson.) The rolls covered the following periods :—1351—99, 1413—22, 1461—83, 1485—1509, 1558 (one skin only), 1586, 1590—1612.

(7.)

In re George Emerson, J.P. for Co. Herts, of Standon, Co. Herts, 1510—11, where he resided and where he had a seat. He was Attorney for the Crown and notary public. On December 8th, 1516, George Emerson is witness (with others) to a notarial instrument to the effect that Robert Wingfelt presented his commission dated from London, 16th November, 1516, for receiving the Emperor Maximilian's oath to the treaty concluded in London, 29th October. The Emperor made oath accordingly in the church of St. George, at Hagenau, in Nether Alsace (which is near Würth). He was a J.P. for Co. Herts in 1516, as the following shows :—State Papers Domestic, Hen. VIII. rolls 1515—18 (2 pts) 21 April 1516. Gaol delivery at Hertford, Commission to Thos. Clifford, John Colte, Hen. Barley, Humphrey Fitz-Herbert, Ric. Druell and Geo. Emerson for delivery of Humphrey Grene and Geo. Dowsely prisoners there. 21 April 1516 Westminster, Patent 7 Hen. VIII. pt 3 M 16. It also proves there was a prison in Hertford in 1516. All the members of the commission were J.P.'s.

However, this George was the earliest Herts Emerson and one of the earliest Emersons I have found living out of Co. Durham at that period. Mr. Walford discovered his residence in Common Plea Roll No. 991, 1 and 2 Hen. VIII., Easter, where are recorded many instances of his being an attorney for various properties. But in membrane 644 dors is the following :—"Co. Herts. George Emerson in his own person appears on the fourth day against Richard Hagreve late of Warton Co. Norfolk husbandman in a plea wherefore by force and arms he broke into the close of the same George at Standon etc. And he comes not. The sheriff is prayed to attach him, etc. The sheriff answers that he (the defendant) has nothing i.e. no goods, therefore let him be taken that he may be here in the octaves of Holy Trinity." So my unwavering theory that he was the father of the Standon Emersons is confirmed, though I had never been able to trace him to Standon. He married an Alice (? Wyatt), but not the daughter of Sir Henry Wyatt as I suggested, and had issue a son William, and possibly a daughter Alice; the former married Mary Newce, of Much Hadham, and has an only son, who goes out *sine prole*. The family appears then to have become extinct with Richard's death in 1562. George Emerson, J.P., was no doubt buried at Standon, and his coffin plate would probably be found in the family tomb in Standon Church—over which is a brass in memory of Richard to be seen to this day (*vide English Emersons*). I think he was born in Durham City, Co. Durham. Mr. Walford suggests that the sister referred to in William's will might read sister-in-law, and that possibly George's widow married secondly a Heneage, as Thomas Heneage is allowed £7 a year out of Doos Manor and buys the wardship of Richard for £10.

(8.)

In the *English Emersons* I said that I had printed a letter from the late Dr. P. E. Canfield, the genealogist of our branch of the family in the United States of America. I found on the publication of the work that it had been accidentally omitted. I herewith reprint it :—

"After the war of 1812 they (Thomas Emerson and Margery Morse and family) took six months to trek from Plattsburgh, New York, to Ohio. There was not a railroad in the United States in those days, so they had to ford all the streams or cross in canoes, and if the rivers were very deep they had to take the waggons to pieces and swim the horses across. When they got to Ohio the primeval forest was so dense that they were compelled to encamp on the banks of Green Creek. Their camp was surrounded the first night by wolves and bears, so that they had to build large fires to keep them off—the women and children sleeping in the waggons. They built a house there, and night was rendered hideous by screech owls, bears and wolves, but by day the woods were filled with the sweet voices of singing birds. A cousin, a Morse, who went with them, pined for civilization and returned to the East at the first opportunity.

"Grandfather built large saw-mills, cutting especially walnut lumber, which he rafted down the Sandusky River into Lake Erie, his sons helping when they grew old enough. Grandfather was a very stern and religious man and compelled all his sons to learn some handicraft, on which account his eldest son quarrelled with him and ran away, as he wished to study at college. Your father, too, rebelled, as he wished to study for an engineer, and was cut off with the proverbial dollar. The eldest son and your father were very determined and very proud, and as he got a chance of going East to study engineering after his mother's death, he went off with some of her relations who had come to the funeral. He learnt his profession there and then, went down to New Orleans and crossed to Cuba, where he soon saw an opening for his engineering, as 'frame-buildings' were then unknown in Cuba—all the houses being 'adobe.' So he planned a large frame-building where the frame-work is raised altogether in its place at once. The Spaniards laughed at the idea, but he said he worked everything out correctly to the one-eighth of an inch, and when the day arrived for raising the warehouse the Spaniards and natives came for miles from round about Havana to see the building go up, which it did without a hitch, amid cheers and flag-wagging of the onlookers. With this money he purchased a coffee estate *Beperanza*, near to Cardenas, I believe, and started coffee planting; this was in 1826 I believe. Your father in his young days was a very genial and cultured man. He was extremely methodical, and one of his engineers on the *La Palma* said everything on his large plantation went like clock-work from morning to night. I have heard your father's brother tell how your grandfather fought in the war of 1812. How they and the women were all in Fort Plattsburgh, whilst their father was outside fighting, and they told how they could hear the bullets crashing through a house they were in during the war—as they as children were in the cellar for protection." (This is pretty accurate, only my father erected several warehouses before he bought his two *cafetals* near Cardenas.—P. H. E.)

(9.)

FULL TEXT OF THE WILL OF ROBERT EMBERSON, OF BISHOP'S
STORTFORD. W.P. 1620—21.

(In my *English Emersons* only an abstract of the will was printed. Mr. Walford tells me the will is beautifully engrossed in the old hand, and was evidently written by Barnard, the scrivener of Bishop's Stortford.) It is preserved at Somerset House, London. No inventory has yet been found, but there are sacks full of unindexed inventories at Somerset House, so it may be there, and also inventories of some of the Dunmow wills which have been lost. Mr. F. U. Walford writes aunt the will:—"The document is of paper 16 by 12 inches. The names of the witnesses, 'Thomas Jennynge' and 'Thomas Barnarde, Scrivener,' are autographs. The sealing is of wax, but the wax being under the overlaye the design is but faintly shown in relief." It is a common seal with dots.

EX COMMISSARY COURT OF LONDON (ESSEX AND HERTS), No. 114.

In the name of God Amen the seaventh of November in the year of the Lord 1620 and in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Lord James, King of England &c. I Robert Emberson of Stortford, in the countie of Herts, currier, being aged and sickly in bodie but of good minde and perfect memory I prayse Almighty God, do ordaine, make and declare this my present testament contayning in it my last will in manner and forme following that is to say, first, I give and bequeath my soule in to the handes of Almighty God my maker and alone redeemer and I will my bodie to the earth to be buried in Christian buriall. Item I give and bequeath unto Susan my wife all those my landes in the parishes of Stortford aforesaid called and known by the name of "Muggells Dale" or by what other name or names the same is or may be called or knowne by contayning by estimacion twelve acres more or less being near to a field called Woodfield, to have and to hold to the said Susan my wife and her assigns for and during the term of her naturall life and after her decease I will the same shalbe and remayne unto Thomas Emberson myne eldest sonne and to his heires for ever. Item. I give will and devise unto the said Susan my wife all that my messuage or tenemente in Stortford aforesaid wherein I now dwell with all the houses and buildings, yard, orchard and garden and backside thereunto belonging or used now in myne owne possession which I have by lease or assignment for many years to come, to have and to hold the said messuage or tenement with all the appurtenances unto the said Susan my wife and her assigns from the time of my decease for and during the full time and terme of fiftie years thence next ensuing and following if the said Susan my wife shall live so long and from and after the decease of my wife or terme of years aforesaid which shall first come or be I give will and devise the said messuage or tenemente and other the premises with their appurtenances unto Margaret my daughter now wife of Thomas Browne of Southwarke, to have and to hold to the said Margaret and her assigns for and during the term of fiftie yeares of the [paper torn] Margaret shall so long live and from and after the deceases of my said wife and daughter Margaret I give will and devise all the said messuage or tenemente and other the premises with their appurtenances unto J [paper torn] Browne sonne of my said daughter Margaret to have and hold to the said James Browne his heires executors and assigns (from and after the decease of the longer liver of my said wife and daughter) for and during all the terme and time of years thereof graunted mencioned or expressed in the indenture of lease and wrightinges of assignment thereof, which I have in such and as large ample and beneficiall manner as I myne executors or assigns can may might or ought to have and possess the same. Item. I will my presse cubbard to my wife for the terme of her life and after her decease I give and will it unto the Margaret my daughter. Item the rest and residue of all my moveable goodes and chattells I will Susan my wife shall have the use and benefit of them during her life and after her decease to be and remayne unto my fower children namely Thomas and John my sonnes and Anne and Margaret my daughters to be equally divided amongst them parte and parte like. Item I ordayne

and make the said Susan my wife my full and whole executor of this my will and I do revoke all other wills formerly by me made. In witness whereof I have caused this my will to be written and read and declared the same to be my very will and have hereto sett my hand and seale in the presence of Thomas Jennynge and Thomas Barnarde, Scrivener.

Memorandum that the enterlynyng of the name James and the racing out of John was done before the sealing by the appointment of the testator in the presence of Thomas Jennynge.

*Proved at Stortford 23rd January 1620 by oath of the executrix &c. to whom &c.
Let it be done.
It is done.

* [Pbat apud Stortford 23^o Januarii 1620 juramento executrice &c. cui &c. de bene &c. salvo &c.
Fiat.
Fit.]

Mr. Walford has reproduced the tear in the will with the mutilated words in his *verbatim et literatim* copy sent to me and he says, "Doubtless the scrivener entered James in the right hand margin and then crossed out John in the left."

(10.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES EMERSON, OF TANGIERS.

I suggested in *English Emersons* that Lieutenant-Colonel James Emerson may have married Lydia Roberts, but I now have reason to believe he married Lydia Smith from Dunmow or neighbourhood. Colonel Emerson was a Captain when he sailed for Tangiers in 1661. His widow died in 1676 at St. Ann's, Blackfriars, no doubt at her daughter's (Mrs. Stabbing) house. (*Vide Addenda infra.*)

(11.)

RALF EMYSON, OF BURITON, CO. HANTS, W.P. 1523, AND JOHN EMYSON, OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD (1535).

In a record I found one John Emerson (*sic*) a Probationary Fellow of New College, Oxon., who gave evidence against a priest—one Croft (1536). I have traced this man to Winchester College, where he was entered as John *Emyson*, and came from Whippingham in the Isle of Wight. He was not, therefore, an Emerson. In my *English Emersons* I had the will of Ralf Emyson, of Buriton, Co. Hants, proved 1523, printed on account of the spelling, but the printers accidentally altered the Emyson to Emerson, and so stultified my reason for printing the will, and it escaped me in the hurry of revision. Mr. Walford has since examined the will for me and the name is Emyson, possibly connected with the above John Emyson, of the Isle of Wight. The "Emersons" of Cottenham, Co. Cambs., and of Easton Bavents, Co. Suffolk, I find from earlier records were in both cases *Emsons* and not Emersons at all. And Allen Emerson, of Norwich, W.P. 1641, was an Emonson from Co. Yorks (Norwich apprenticeship indentures).

(12.)

THE EMISONS, *alias* EMERSONS, OF WEST BERGHOLT.

I have re-studied this family carefully and do not think it at all probable that they were Emersons. In David's will (1585) he is once called *Emison*. David is a Christian name unknown in Emerson families, even in younger sons. He is probably a grandson of John Amyson, of White Notley (1524—25), Lay Subsidy Roll. In *Emersoniana* will be found a full revised pedigree of the family. They disappear from Essex before ship tax money, 1637, and go, I think, to Hadley or Nayland in Suffolk. I have record of David's grandson at both places in the seventeenth century. I think the carpenter, Thomas "Emberson," of Kelvedon, was of this family and assumed the *alias* Emerson as his ancestors assumed the *alias* Emerson, he did not belong to the Dunmow Emersons. David the founder was obviously a well-to-do flock-master.

(13.)

THOMAS "EMERSON," OF ROMFORD.

This should be Thomas Emerston, of Romford—a corrupt form of Emerton. Emertons were common in Co. Essex. His administration is dated 1595. He married a Joan and left no issue. She was living in 1595 and married the very next year (as a widow), in 1596. Emertons are in no way connected with Emersons—quite different names.

(14.)

£20! REWARD OFFERED.

In 1907 I printed a circular with tentative pedigrees of the Dunmow Emersons, and offered £15 reward for proof of father of Robert, of Stortford, W.P. 1620—21, and for proof proving the paternity of Thomas, of Great Dunmow, bur. 1570. As yet no one has claimed the rewards, though I know many genealogists have been at work on these problems. So many records must have been searched of which I know nothing, which only shows how difficult these problems are to solve. The offer still holds good, but is reversed, £15 for the father of Thomas, of Dunmow, and £5 for the father of Robert, of Stortford, *i.e.*, for *legal* proofs.

(15.)

Ralf Emerson, the Jesuit. I said in *English Emersons* that Ralf Emerson, the Jesuit, possibly lived at Felsted. This is incorrect. It was evidently Geoffrey Emerson's house at Felsted that was referred to, and I cannot find that Ralf Emerson, the Jesuit, was ever in Felsted. He was in prison most of the time until the accession of James I. when he was released and banished and died somewhere abroad.

(16.)

WILL OF JOHN CRABBE, OF BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

COMMISSARY COURT OF LONDON (ESSEX AND HERTS). ABSTRACT.

1 June, 1579. "I John Crabbe the elder of Stortford Co. Heris and diocese of London, to be buried in the churchyard of Stortford. Item. I will and bequeath unto Susanna my dower the wyfe of Robt. Embreson (*sic* in will), my horse and my horse-mill with all thinges that longeth to the same. To Elizabeth Crabbe my daughter a cow - to Mary my daughter a cow, to Agnes Crabbe my daughter my best feather bed. To the said Agnes, Elisabeth and Mary my daughters the residue of my goods equally. And whereas Robert Embreson my son-in-law do owe me the sum of £16 my will is that the said Robert shall paie the same in the following manner, viz. unto Thomas Crabbe my son £3 6 8. Unto John Crabbe my son £6 13 4. Unto Agnes, Elizabeth Crabbe and Mary Crabbe my daughters each 40/- on the day of their marriages. Robert Embreson my son-in-law to be executor. My brother Thomas Crabbe to be my supervisor. Witnesses, Thomas Wilsend, Richard Binge, Henry Ive and William Barnard the writer thereof."

Proved 6 July 1579.

(For his brother, Thomas Crabbe's, will, *vide supra*. John Crabbe is described as a miller.)

(17.)

THE GREAT DUNMOW PARISH REGISTERS.

It will have been noticed that the early baptisms in the Great Dunmow parish register were overlooked by my searcher on his first visit. I asked him to go there again, and it is not surprising that he overlooked them. I give Mr. Hollingworth Browne's description of the register. "The Dunmow register is unique. The transcript was made in 1598. The vicar was [R. R.] Radus Raven, *ob.* 1616. He transcribed the early part of the register and added it as an appendix in a most tiny and obscure hand." This register is headed, "An *abbreviate* or register of names, etc., thus showing the transcripts were not always verbatim." The early baptisms (before 1558; are at the end of the register and so escaped in the search, and that is how the early Robert (bap. 1552) came to be omitted in *English Emersons*. In 1909, however, Mr. Johnson researched it all and obtained certified copies from the parson in charge.

(18.)

FARNHAM.

No Emersons in register and no Court Rolls can be found. No Court Rolls for Little Dunmow and Terling in P.R.O.

(19.)

Sir Henry Wyatt in his will (1587) leaves John Savill and Henry Savill 20/-. Sir Hen. Wyatt and others held lands at Sawbridgeworth.

(20.)

The Rev. Boutflown kindly sent me several tracings of the entry in the Terling register of Margaret Emerson, buried 1554, and she was undoubtedly a genuine Emerson.

(21.)

PEDIGREE OF THE DUNMOW EMERSONS
THAT CAN BE REGISTERED AT THE COLLEGE OF ARMS, LONDON,
WHEN THE IDENTITIES OF THE TWO ROBERTS ARE
LEGALLY PROVED.

(21.) *Con.*

THOMAS EMERSON, = (1) *
of Great Dunmow, Co. Essex. (2) † . . . Savill, widow of John Savill.
Living there 1541. ? Buried at Great Dunmow, 22 April, 1568.
Buried there 9 January, 1570.

Geoffery Emerson,
bapt. at Gt. Dunmow,
11 Sept., 1542
(of Felsted).

Thomas Emerson,
bapt. at Gt. Dunmow,
4 April, 1544
(of Little Dunmow
and Felsted).

Richard Emerson,
bapt. at Gt. Dunmow,
23 May, 1546
(of Little Dunmow,
Stebbing, Rayne and
Felsted).

John Emerson,
bapt. at Gt. Dunmow,
23 May, 1546
(of High Roding).

Robert Emerson, =
bapt. at Gt. Dunmow, 28 Oct., 1552. Buried
at Bishop's Stortford,
Co. Herts, 1 January,
1620—1. Will dated
7 Nov., 1620—1. Proved
in the Commissary Court
of London 23 January,
1620—1.

Susan Crabbe. Married
at Bishop's Stortford,
Co. Herts, 24 November,
1578, and there buried
20 November, 1626,
aged 70.

Margaret Emerson,
bapt. at Gt. Dunmow,
26 April, 1549
(of Felsted).

* Possibly Anne or Margaret or Alice Elliot.

† Christian name probably Agnes. ? Bur. at
Gt. Dunmow 1568.

If the identity of Robert Emerson, of Gt. Dunmow (bapt. 1552), and Robert Emerson, of Stortford, bur. 1620—1, is legally proved, the above is the pedigree that could be easily registered at a trifling cost. Such a pedigree would take the family back to the reign of Henry VIII. Every one of the above family left Gt. Dunmow, and it will be as difficult to prove the identities of Geoffery (bapt. 1542), and Geoffery, living and buried at Felsted, 1616, and so on—excepting that they all took the *variant* Emberson—every one of them. I have not included Will, bur. at Gt. Dunmow, Nov. 11, 1560, for though he was the son of the first wife I cannot tell whether he was the eldest or youngest; his baptism is not in the Dunmow Register, and in either case he goes out *sine prole*.]

(22.)

EMERSON FAMILIES WHO ARE UNDOUBTEDLY GENUINE AND ARE FOUND
LIVING *WITHOUT* THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM IN THE REIGN
OF KING HENRY VIII., 1509—1547.

Middlesex and London. William Emerson, citizen and bowyer, of London and of Southwark (1544). Nicholas Emerson, citizen and skinner, of London (1538). Probably living at Southwark and *ob.* there 1582.

Surrey. As above (Windsor Park or Forest extended into Surrey in those days).

Northampton. Cuthbert Emerson, of Cosgrove and Forthoe, and his descendants (Whittlewood Forest).

Buckinghamshire. At Hansloppe a branch of the above family (Salcey Forest).

Berkshire. Richard Emerson, of Old Windsor, pardoned 1551 for killing a deer (Windsor Forest).

Essex. Thomas Emerson, of Great Dunmow (1541), and Margaret Emerson, of Terling (1554), Dunmow Park and Royal Hunting Box at Terling.

Herts. George Emerson, of Standon, J.P., and his family, 1510—1516.

Gloucestershire. Thomas Emerson, of Mangotsfield (King's Barton Forest). W.P. 1586.

Norfolk. Edward Emerson (1523), of Holt. Holt was held by the Nevilles, and this is no doubt the way he got to Norfolk. John Emerson, of Lynn (1523).

Bedford. William Emerson, of Woburn and London. (Probably belongs to the Cosgrove and Hansloppe families.) William, of Woburn, obviously left no family (*vide* will 1561).

Of Edward Emerson, of Holt, I have no further record. Of Nicholas Emerson, skinner, 1588, I have no further record. The rest seem to have left families.

It must be remembered that there were Emsons in all northern counties, even in Durham itself. The Stockton, Middleham and Sedgfield "Emersons" are very doubtful *Emersons*. In Lincolnshire there were several Emsons as well as in Cumberland and Yorkshire, but the Skelton and Howden Emersons were undoubtedly genuine Emersons, I have traced both their holdings. Richard, of Hatfield Chase, was without doubt a genuine Emerson. John Emerson, of Folkingham (1541), was undoubtedly a genuine Emerson, and I think connected with the Standon Emersons; but I am by no means sure of the Serly Emersons—there were many Emsons and Emotsons in Lincolnshire; but the Serby Emersons may have come from just across the Humber. John, of Burwell (near Louth), was no doubt a genuine Emerson and possibly the father of the Swaby, Calceby and Billsby Emersons. He was obviously a woodward. The Amersons, of Coventry, I am very doubtful about, and the Oxford City Emersons I feel certain were not genuine Emersons. Many of the Irish Emersons are, I think, *Andersons*, from Norfolk. Arthur, of Co. Durham and Dublin (armiger), went out in female issue. Sir J. Emerson-Tennant was, I think, a Norfolk Emomson. The Rev. Geoffrey Emerson, of Haddiscoe, Co. Suffolk, 1550, was baptized at Hansloppe, Co. Bucks, in 1522 (King's College, Camb., Records). (*Vide addenda and infra*).

(23.)

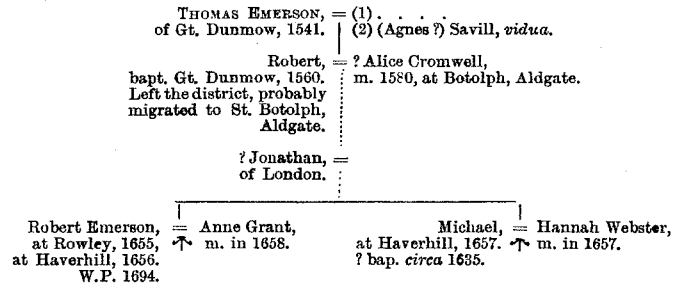
FINAL.

I cannot give a full list of the endless records searched during the last fourteen years, nor of the small library of books I have searched, the list is too great; but to save any future student's pocket I will give a few of the chief records bearing on the question which have been searched:—All known records in Bishop's Stortford and in Great Dunmow. All known records about Dunmow Park. All known court rolls of all the manors in Great Dunmow—most of them, alas! have been destroyed. All lay, clerical and alien subsidy rolls of the period for Great Dunmow. All Act Books for Essex for the period. Early Chancery proceedings—letter E. Some Plea rolls and some De Banco rolls. Many London registers beginning 1538, and endless Essex registers of all dates, and Herts registers of all dates. Hertford town records. Patent rolls. Suffolk registers. City Company records—the owners of Clopton Hall (Drapers' Company) were especially obliging and courteous. Civil war army lists. Court Rolls in B.M. and at P.R.O. and Duchy of Lancaster offices. Tilty Abbey and Little Dunmow Chartularies. Valor Ecclesiasticus. Bishop of London's records. Essex Fines. Essex Forest records and others. Various miscellaneous documents relating to Essex and Herts. Various Surrey records. Various London records. All Savill wills. Many Crabbe, Brewster, Howchin or Howkin wills and Elliot wills. Various ministers' accounts. Essex Domesday (Henry VIII.). Colchester Records. All known Foxton, Co. Durham, records. Southwark records. Farnham records. And endless other records and printed books, and no doubt endless records that I know not of have been searched by others in the hope of winning the £20 I offered in 1907, and the fruit borne by all this work has been small indeed. The ruthless destruction of Manor Rolls by careless or interested persons is sad to record.

And the heart-breaking thing is that there is no finality in this work. Two records that I had carefully searched before 1898, I had re-searched, as I was convinced there was an error somewhere, and the re-search brought to light two most important records which previously to 1898 had been reported as "*nil*," but to err is human, to forgive, divine; but piracy, *alias* theft, I cannot forgive.

For Hannah Dustin's sake I will give a guess as to who the Haverhill Emersons were. I have all along kept an eye on them, and would suggest to Mr. Bailey and those interested to look for them in London. Michael (at Haverhill 1657) and Robert (at Haverhill 1656) were probably descendants (? grandsons) of Robert Emerson, baptised at Great Dunmow in 1560—the *second* Robert, by Thomas, of Great Dunmow, and his *second* wife (Agnes?) Savill—*vidua*. As I have pointed out, this Robert disappears from Great Dunmow and district and migrated, I think, to St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, and married Alice Cromwell there in 1580. If this be correct, then the connection with Thomas, of Ipswich, is evident.

As Michael is said to have been the son of Jonathan and the brother of Robert, the *tentative* pedigree would probably run—



I am inclined to think the Haverhill and Ipswich Emersons are connected, and that the above is the link.

John Emerson, of the *Abigail* (as Coffin gives him as the son of John), was probably the son of John Emerson, brother of Thomas, of Ipswich, *i.e.*, his nephew, as has already been suggested. I think this the likeliest explanation. After his father's death (when he was not over eleven or twelve), Thomas of Ipswich, probably brought him up, but I cannot see, if such was the case, why he did not inherit the Stortford freehold which belonged to his father. I am indebted to Mr. Warren Emerson for details of the Haverhill branch.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 2. Dedication. Captain John Brown Emerson, of Boothby, Maine, was a Master Mariner and a man of great mathematical ability. He was master of a packet-boat running between New York and Liverpool. On his voyages he worked out the theory of the screw-propeller, and in the intervals between his voyages with his younger brother made a screw-propeller and fitted it to a boat at Boothby, Maine, so that the Boothby waters first felt the impulse of the new motor that was to revolutionize navigation. Captain Emerson sent his models, specifications and drawings to Washington and was granted a patent dated 8th March, 1834. His means and time were limited, but he endeavoured, when on shore-leave, to persuade shipping companies and the United States Navy to adopt his "new-fangled notion" as they called it. An officer of the United States Navy, Com. F. B. Stockton, was much taken with the idea, but never told Emerson of this; but curiously, a mysterious fire broke out in the Patent Museum in 1837, and all Captain Emerson's models and specifications were destroyed. The same year as the fire (when the models and specifications had been on view for three years), Ericssen, the Swede, had fitted a propeller to a vessel. The naval officer above mentioned invited Ericssen over, and the United States warship, *Princeton*, was fitted with a propeller. Ericssen applied for a patent, but Captain Emerson at once challenged his claims, and the case went to the Courts, being carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States of America, and in 1844 Captain Emerson's patent of 1834 was declared to be valid, and Congress voted money to recompense him and bought his patent rights. The late Captain Gordon, of the N.E. Historical and Genealogical Society, sent me these notes and said Stockton and Ericssen (who were in correspondence) really got their idea from Emerson's specifications and models which were lying at Washington for three years before they were burnt in 1837. I have dedicated this booklet to Captain John Brown Emerson because I consider him to be *the* Emerson—not being an admirer of that *bourgeois* writer, the late Ralf Waldo Emerson. I give a few notes on the registered pedigree of the Ipswich Emersons printed in my *English Emersons*, 1898—notes contributed by the late Captain Gordon. He wrote me that James Emerson, of Ipswich and Mendon, living 1717 and 1718 (*vide* pedigree), who married Sarah living 1717, married Sarah Ingersole. He said he could not find the record of the marriage, but that it was given in the history of the Ingersoles. That the present President of the United States—Mr. Taft—is a direct lineal descendant of Captain Joseph Taft, of Uxbridge, who married Elizabeth Emerson in 1708—the Elizabeth, daughter of the above James Emerson and Sarah Ingersole. They were living at Uxbridge, Mass., in 1747 (*vide* registered pedigree).

Page 4. To the list of courteous contributors add—Mr. S. Jones (Town Clerk of Scarborough); Mr. Oliver (Town Clerk of Newcastle-on-Tyne); the Vicar of West Bergholt; Rev. V. Heath, of Folkingham; and the following incumbents of London churches:—Rev. L. Gardener; Rev. Dacre Craven; Rev. J. A. L. Airey; Rev. G. M. Bell; Rev. J. M. G. Brooke; Mr. Mitchell, of Acton; Mr. Gepps (solicitor), of Chelmsford; Dr. Burleigh, of Malden, Mass.; Col. Steel, R.E.; and Captain Leake.

Page 7. John Emerson, son of Robert Emerson, baptized at St. Thomas the Apostle, 1590, was probably the son of Robert Emerson (bap. Gt. Dunmow 1560) and Alice Cromwell, of Botolph Aldgate, but if so this in no way impairs the validity of the argument.

Page 12. For *Greatham Priory* read *Sherburn Hospital*.

Page 13. George Emerson, of Serby (W.P. 1574), Thomas Emerson married Isabel, of Serby, ad. 1553, and Edward Emerson married Elizabeth, of Serby (W.P. 1554), are probably brothers, and descended from Robert Emerson, of Swaby and Billsby, the son of Richard Emerson, of Swaby and Billsby, W.P. 1534. Billsby, I find on having the record checked, did not belong to the Bishopric of Durham. The statement that it did in the text was due to an error made in transcription—it should have been Belby (Co. York). Thomas, of Cadney (W.P. 1561), is probably son of Thomas and Isabel, of Serby (ad. 1553)—he was not son of George, of Serby. John, of Burwell (1527), and William, of Billsby (Musters Henry VIII.), were no doubt connections—cousins or brothers. John, of Burwell, may be identical with John, of Folkingham, W.P. 1541, and William, of Billsby, may be identical with William, the bowyer, of Southwark, W.P. 1575. There is a curious similarity in the Christian names of all these families. If these identities should turn out to be correct I do not think any of them were armigerous—including John, of Folkingham. They no doubt came from Durham first via Yorkshire to Billsby.

Page 14. After the text of a part of this booklet was printed I made a very curious discovery, i.e., of a very early family of Emersons in Durham City itself—a family hitherto unknown to me—and I now feel convinced the arms claimed by Thomas, of Hill Close House, and Brian Emerson, of the Eastgate, in 1615, were the three spread eagles, and that they were granted or adopted by Thomas R. Emerson, the Commissioner of Arrays and High Forester of Weardale of the Eastgate (1418). But the Robert Emerson in the list of gentry in 1433 is evidently not his son Robert—married Elizabeth Foster—but Robert, of Durham City, living there 1418 with a son John, also alive and an adult in 1418. This man is the probable grantee of the three torteaux coat, and it is explained why Thomas, of Southwark, put up the Market Cross in Durham City with these arms in 1617. George, of Standon, and Richard, the scribe to the priory, are obviously his descendants, but just how it works out I have not had time to investigate. Ralf, of Brancepeth, too, was probably a collateral connection, for he evidently was not descended from Robert, of S. Bedburn Hall. These Durham City Emersons are probably descended from John, of Stanley, and Agnes Raw, or from Will., the capellanus, of Broome. I find Will. and Thomas, of Darlington, were *lay* chaplains, hence their families. It was an error in the key pedigree to include Will. as the son of Robert, of S. Bedburn Hall; he was obviously the son of Will., the capellanus, of Broome and Sacley, 1338. It is pretty obvious now that the Dunmow Emersons came from Durham City and not from Weardale, and curiously the Milburns lived in Durham City, and the Milburn who took Merks Manor in 1566 is of the same rare name. Curiously, too, the Christian names of Thomas, of Dunmow's, children are

exactly similar to the Christian names of the earliest known Emersons, i.e., Geoffery, 1324 (fined for assault), Thomas, of Swalwell (*ante* 1400), Richard, of Hartburn (1350), John, of Stanley (1380), Robert, of Durham City, *ante* 1410, and Will. (1338), capellanus, of Broome and Sacley. This may be accident or design. I think Ralf, of Brancepoth, married (1) Mary Mallome, daughter of Ralf and Ann Mallome, of Wifiton, and (2) Isabel Jopling or Choplin, of Durham City, in 1561. This new discovery clears the ground considerably and does not make it so probable that Thomas, of Dunmow, was descended from Richard, the scriba of the priory; it would appear rather that he was the son of a Will. Emerson, of Durham City, probably the one living there in 1536, who gets into trouble in 1506—*vide* judgment rolls; in which case Richard, the "poor man," might be his brother. Will., buried 1560, at Great Dunmow, may have been his father, if so his grandfather was called Thomas. But the new evidence points unflinchingly to Durham City as his place of origin, and he possibly came to Dunmow through the Milbourns, who were settled there in 1527, i.e., Ralf Milburne in list of subscribers to the new steeple. It is in some ways unfortunate that this discovery was not made before the greater part of this booklet was printed, but such seems my luck, for I had the same experience with the Stortford Emersons; but it is better late than never. I am now very hopeful of clearing it all up and even of finding Ralf, the armiger, of 1535. I am more convinced than ever now that the Standon and Dunmow Emersons are connected, and that Ralf, of Foxton, was a connection of both. I may add that a careful search at Newcastle accounts for all Roberts of the periods and that none of them assumed the *alias* Emberson; it is unknown at Newcastle or in Durham; and this seems to confirm the single use of it in 1572 was by Robert, of Stortford, who was probably there on his rounds as a *courier*, for Newcastle was on the through post to the North. I was always sure the Dunmow Emersons were of a much better position previous to their arrival in Dunmow and that they had come to grief somehow; and if the William who comes to grief in 1506 was Thomas, of Dunmow's, father, all is explained. Their marriages in Dunmow show that they were evidently above their position according to their possessions. I think now that they were possibly armigerous; the Milbourns may have paid for the carving of the Emerson arms on the thirteenth and last shield on Dunmow Church tower *circa* 1540; and if William, of Durham City, was Thomas, of Dunmow's, father, and he was ruined by the ancient Church in 1506, one can understand their Protestantism.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES EMERSON, OF TANGIERS, W.P. 1664. As I have suggested that this Colonel Jas. Emerson was the son of Thomas Emerson, of Stortford, the emigrant, and that his brother Robert, who did not emigrate with the family in 1638, was identical with the Robert who died in Scotland in 1650 and left his only daughter Elizabeth, a minor, to his brother James to bring up. Now Robert, of Stortford (son of the emigrant), married Elizabeth Grave at Stortford, October 22nd, 1635; she was buried at Stortford, January 22nd, 1636, and left issue a daughter Elizabeth, baptized at Stortford, December 3rd, 1637. I often wondered what became of this Elizabeth, and curiously I overlooked her until after this booklet was printed. One night I was looking at Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson's will, and of course, there was his niece Elizabeth, which Robert had left him to bring up. She married Mr. Roberts, of Stortford, and was left a small legacy in the will (*q.v.*, *English Emersons*). This is tantamount to proof that James, the brother of the emigrant, was Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson, of Tangiers, W.P. 1664. He evidently married a Smith (Lydia), and I think a daughter of the Lord of Martel's Manor, Gt. Dunmow. It proves, too, that the emigrant's eldest son Robert did not emigrate to America, as I was long convinced, and as Mr. Bailey's researches have proved (*vide supra*). As I suggested *supra* Robert Emerson joined some regiment in the Civil Wars and went with Cromwell to subdue Scotland in 1650 and was killed probably at the battle of Dunbar, September 3rd, 1650, for the administration dated October 16th, 1650, says "who lately died in Scotland." Had I discovered this before the book went to press, I would have re-printed Lieut.-Colonel James Emerson's will in full and many other details concerning him. I hope to trace his career from the start in future. On the 9th of December, 1661, Captain James Emerson sailed with Sir R. Harley's regiment (composed of 3200 seasoned veterans and ten officers) from Dunkirk to Tangiers. Captain Emerson and Captain John Neville were acting as Majors. On reaching Tangiers they were incorporated with the Tangiers Regiment, who had occupied the place in the previous January under the Earl of Peterborough, the Earl having 1000 foot and 300 cavalry. They were fiercely attacked by Gayland, the usurper of Fez, and after a bloody battle, in which the slaughter was heavy on both sides, they repulsed the Moors. This was in 1663, but many of their men died afterwards from the wounds they received in battle and from disease. This regiment is now known as the Royal West Surrey or the "Queen's," and has a very fine record.

Revisions of *English Emersons*. I cannot attempt to print even a small part of the revisions and additions to the various Emerson families treated of in my *English Emersons*, but I will add a few notes on the most important families. Newcastle Emersons, p. 48, *English Emersons*—George, of Whickham, W.P. 1596, had a father George living at Newcastle, 1500. Durham Emersons, p. 45, E.E.—Chester-le-Street, Jane E., only d. of Ralf E. and Joan Eskirk, in Birde, 1508. P. 47, E.E., Fed.—Will., of Langley Dale, 1511, belongs to Wolingham; Geo., of Langley, W.P. 1577, belongs to the Staindrop family; Humphrey E.—Eliz. Marley belongs to the Swalwell and Newcastle E.'s. P. 50, E.E.—Geo., who m. Allison Rea, had the following additional children—John, *ob.* 1639 s.p.; Ralf, of London, tailor, W.P. 1625. P. 53, E.E.—Will. or John E. (of Coniscliffe), alive 1565, Jane Wingham, before 1592. P. 54.—I have a much enlarged pedigree of the Garagill Emersons, P. 57, E.E.—The East Cotting with family were genuine Emersons. P. 58, Fed.—Christopher, s. of Thos., of Skelton, was alive in 1542 and a bailiff (*Valor Ecc.*), therefore no doubt Phillip was his son; Phillip probably had a son Robt., bur. 1571. Lincolnshire Emersons, *vide supra* and p. 68, E.E.—The husband of Alice, *vid.*, of Gayton-le-Marsh, was Thos., living 1572 (Pica Rolls). P. 67, Norths.—No Emerson wills for Mansfield before 1600; in Southwell wills a family of carpenters or builders at Somersham, and a Will. Emberson at Huntingdon. P. 68, E.E.—Rev. Geoffery Emerson, of Haddiscoe, Co. Suffolk, was born at Hansloppe, 1522; entered King's College, Cambridge, 1540; living at Haddiscoe 1550. He was evidently the brother of the Rev. Christopher, of Cosgrove, Northants, and he was dead before the Chancery suit in which Cuthbert's three children are named; his brother Robert lived on in Northants and was constable of Clytte Hundred in 1596. P. 72,

E.E.—Richard, of Bluntisham, W.P. 1637—88, came from Stukeley Parva and m. Bridget Vernon, d. of W. Vernon, Gent., of Stukeley; she living 1622; he possibly son of Will. Emberson, of Huntingdon. P. 72, *E.E.*, Norfolk—A Robert Emerson m. Eliz. Brise at St. Michael at Plea, Norwich, 1577. P. 74, *E.E.*—Will. Emerson *alias* Anderson, of Wigenhall St. Peter's, goes to Ireland after selling his lands. P. 75, *E.E.*, Suffolk—Mary Wright should be of Kelvedon Hatch Hall. For other Essex corrections *vide supra*. P. 82, *E.E.*—Justin Emerson was a widow and a woman. P. 83, *E.E.*, Gloucestershire Emersons—James Emerson, of Marshfield, m. Sara Bletchly, of Batheaston, 4th May, 1724. P. 84, *E.E.*, Berks—Abraham E., of the Leathersellers' Co., was a son of Giles and Sible, of Newbury. P. 85, *E.E.*—The father of the St. Bride's family probably an Anthony; Thos. E., *alias* Metham, not a member of this family, but of the Southwark family; this family not sprung from the Southwark family. P. 87, *E.E.*, St. Martin-in-the-Fields—This Christopher E. a member of the Southwark family and a merchant (*vide infra*). Sheet pedigree facing p. 91, *E.E.*, Southwark Emersons—John, eldest son of Will., the bowyer, m. Eliz. Bowker, and she m., 2nd, Paget, of the Middle Temple. Peter, the son of Will., Jun., and Ann Carter *was* the father of the family given as doubtful; but the dau. Ellen was bap. 1634. Thomas, the son of Will., the bowyer, had two other children by his *first* wife, Ann Robiant, viz., Christopher and Sara. His grandson Matthew owned land in Barking, and his grandson Thomas was of Vange, Co. Essex, and had a son Matthew, of Vange. The daughter Sara, b. 1586, attributed to Thomas by his second wife is an error—she was by his *first* wife. Taking Humphrey (son of Will., the bowyer) next, the son John, b. Oct. 3rd, 1581, should be a daughter, Joan, who m. H. Berry in 1598. Will., Humphrey's son, who m. Mary, should be the one who m. Mary Newce, of Botolph, Aldgate, and who was abroad in 1639 (probably in Virginia); this Will. was printed as the son of Thomas and Ann Robiant in error. The Will., son of Thomas and Ann Robiant, was probably living at Gt. Marlow, Bucks, in 1620. P. 98, *E.E.*, Hampshire—The Buriton family were Emysons; Ralf probably had a brother Thomas with a son Will. living in 1523. P. 98, *E.E.*, Irish Emersons—I have a number of additional pedigrees of Irish families. General—There were two families of Emsons at Southwark as well as the Emersons, *i.e.*, John Emson, m. Eliz. Marlow, Jane Foster and Betty Marbrrie, and left issue Thos. (b. 1577), John (b. 1588), John (b. 1594), and Ellen, Anne, Eliz. and Margt. There was a John Emison there, too, with a brother Robert Emison. John's will was proved 1605, and he left a dau. = Sandes, and names his brother Robert, of Hornsey, who was dead in 1605, and who left two sons, minors in 1605. I have all through tried to eliminate all Roberts that might be identical with Robert, of Stortford, and the following eliminations should be carefully noted—Robert, Jun., of Newcastle: he lived at Hutton Henry and sold the Hutton Henry property (1598) and returned to Newcastle and died there, as his father Robert did. Robert, of Forthoe and Cosgrove, Co. Northants: he was living in Northants *circa* 1600 and constable of Clytie Hundred. Robert, of St. Bride's, was alive in 1622—23, therefore not Robert, of Stortford. These are all the likeliest Roberts to have been Robert, of Stortford, if he did not come from Gt. Dunmow. There are two Ralfs I got mixed over—a Ralf, of Chester-le-Street, m. Eskirke; he was the son of Thomas, of Cranpousses (1479, *vide key pedigree*). The same Thomas had a son and heir Christopher, who also had a son Ralf; this was the Ralf who m. Joanna Bukyll, and they lived at Wolsingham. The key pedigree I am still a bit uncertain about, but I find the following revisions are probably necessary. The pedigree on the left of the sheet (as you look at it) should be incorporated with the next pedigree on the right of it, *i.e.*, Robert's, of S. Bedburn Hall; s. and h. was Thos. R. E.; his s. and h. was Robert = Eliz. Foster; his s. and h. Robert = an Alice, but *not* Alice Hardgill—the Robert who m. Alice Hardgill was brother to Robert the s. and h. who m. Alice Another brother was a John. Then Robert the s. and h. of Robert and Eliz. Foster had issue Thos. = Joan, who had issue Robt., Geo. and Margaret = Phillip, as given in the pedigree on the left; Robert and Alice Hardgill (of Burnop, Hamsteels and Lan- chester) had issue s. and h. Thos., M.A. of Magdalen Coll., Oxon. A lay chaplain at Darlington, 1542, and ob. *ante* 1549; he may have left issue. In *E.E.* I wrote him down as ob. *s.p.*, because I thought he was a parson. His brother was Christopher, ob. *ante* 1521, of Willington and Brancepeth; he too may have left issue; I wrote him down in *E.E.* as ob. *s.p.*, thinking he was s. and h., which he was not. Another brother was no doubt Robert, of Darlington, = Margery, who has a son Leonard as given in the key pedigree. In coming to the sons of Adam R. E., Robert, of the Moorwastes, is the son of John, son of Adam R. E. Next, the family of Roland, son of Adam, son of Will., belongs to his brother Will.; Roland probably ob. *s.p.* Will., the *capellanus* (a lay chaplain, no doubt), was no doubt the brother of Robert, of S. Bedburn Hall, and he left sons, Will. (s. and h.), Thos. and Robert, of Snapgest. Will. left s. and h. Adam, who left issue Roland and Will. John R. E., Jun., son of J. R. E., son of Robt., of S. Bedburn Hall, probably left s. and h. Robert = Beatrice, who left s. and h. Geo., of Hool Hall, and Roger, of Sunderland, and probably Geoffery, of Weardale, alive 1511. Geoffery Emerson, of Weardale, 1511, had no son Geoffery for certain, as indicated in the Ludwell Emersons sheet pedigree, and his son Will. was not of Langley Dale. I have no further record of his son William. William, of Scardeburgh (Scarborough), W.P. 1486 (Yorks Probate Register), evidently left a family of illegitimate children. Mr. S. Jones, Town Clerk of Scarborough, kindly searched the municipal records for me, but neither Will. nor his family could be traced; I expect his sons kept the name Emerson and were the Filey Emersons and Simon E., of Thwing (*vide English Emersons*). Ralf, of Shotton (Staindrop), was *not* the son of Ralf, of Brancepeth (p. 15, *E.E.*); Ralf, of Hollocate, was his son. P. 24, *E.E.*—Elizabeth, who m. King, was not the dau. of Nathaniel E. P. 31, *E.E.*—For revision of descents of the disclaimers Thos. and Brian, see *supra*, revisions of the key pedigree. P. 33—Aimeric was *nephew* to Phillip, of Poictou, and executor of his will; Aimeric was *custos* for Northumbria (*vide Maddox's History of the Exchequer*).

As regards my own family since the publication of the *English Emersons*, we left The Nook, Oulton Broad, in 1900, and came to Stourwood, Pokesdown, and lived there at Rolleston, The Woodlands and Ailsa Lodge; and in 1903 I bought land at Southbourne-on-Sea near-by and built *Fourcvald* from artistic designs by J. H. Brewerton, F.R.I.B.A.; photos of interior and exterior appeared in the *Studio*, August, 1904, and were copied into various architectural papers. I was clerk of the works and saw practically every brick laid. Messrs. Cheal & Son, of Crawley, laid the garden out, and Mr. Baillie Scott designed the furniture. I started billiards *de novo*, having a full-sized table, and

formed a billiard-circle, and began at the bottom of the tree with a handicap of 175 in 300; but by 1908 I became open champion of the circle on a certified standard table with full-size ivory balls, getting an average of $7\frac{1}{2}$, and holding the records for break (80), successive red losses (10), greatest score in six successive breaks (122), and for average ($7\frac{1}{2}$). I held the championship for three years. I had previously won the Junior Championship (3 average) and 4 and 6 average—qualifying silver medals. I won many silver cups and challenge trophies, medals and other prizes in the various competitions. I was manager for the Southbourne Athletic Sports for three years, and won a silver cup for "approaching" at golf (120 yards) from twenty-nine competitors, including some scratch men. I joined the Broadstone and Queen's Park Corporation Clubs, but did not play much as I had much work to do, and a long and painful illness to contend with. I joined the Poole Yacht Club, but for the same reason never resumed sailing. Since moving to Bournemouth I have only published two little booklets—one referred to *supra* and a pamphlet on Billiards; but I have written two books on South American life, but have not yet offered them to a publisher. I spent some two years studying Economics, Constitutional Law, Economic History, Commercial Geography, Philosophy and Logic, working with the U. C. C. for one year, and doing some eighty hours a week at these subjects. I judged at a few photo exhibitions (Plymouth and Southsea); but refused when I got ill to do any more judging. I wrote an article for the *Studio*, and have done little other writing. My friend, Professor Havard Thomas, the sculptor, cut my portrait in marble again, and it was reproduced in medal form, with my arms on the reverse; these medals were adopted as prizes by the billiard-circle. I am perfectly recovered from my illness. My elder son became an electrical engineer, being educated at Galloway's Boiler Works, the Central Technical College, London, and the British Westinghouse Co., Manchester. He held several appointments in South Africa and South America, finally working on the deadly Madeira-Mamoré railway, and arrived home a skeleton full of malaria and other tropical diseases, having been lost three days in the tropical forest. He stayed home a year and recuperated, and then turned planter, is now a planter in the Federated Malay States. My eldest daughter, Sybil, went to the Slade School of Art (University College) and obtained first-class certificates in painting, drawing, monochrome painting, perspective and anatomy, and the first prize for figure-painting. She is now Art Mistress at a large High School for Girls. Sybil was captain of the Ladies' Hockey at University College and won several first prizes in our sports here. My next daughter, Gladys, is a violinist and an athlete. She was captain of the Southbourne Hockey and Cricket teams and played Hockey for Hampshire; she won several first prizes at the Southbourne sports; is Music and Sports Mistress at a Girls' School. My next daughter, Zoe, is a brilliant cellist; and she was in the Southbourne Hockey Eleven and won several first prizes at the Southbourne sports, carrying off the egg and spoon from thirty to forty competitors two years running. My youngest boy, Ralf, has turned out a very clever mathematical lad. He passed the Preliminary Examination for the Institute of Chartered Accountants before he was fourteen and a half years old. He was educated at Northwood Park, Winchester, and was in the naval clerks' class at thirteen. Since passing his exam. he has been working with tutors at law, book-keeping, etc., and will continue to do so until next July, when he can be indentured to a chartered accountant, that being the profession he has chosen, although I have offered to send him to Cambridge. He is a decent golfer, a crack rifle-shot for his age—has won two second prizes at the bazaar here for two years running, the competition being open to all comers for two days; old Wimbledon competitors only beat him; he got 55 out of a possible 60 this year, the winner getting 58; some fifty competed. He is also for his age a good billiard player, having won the Junior Championship here, 3 average, and several other prizes. He is a good carpenter and fond of gardening. He won a third prize in the 100 for running at our sports for boys under thirteen against a big field. My youngest daughter is 'Cello Mistress at a large Girls' School and made her *début* at the Winter Gardens here; she was taught by Mr. Zeeland, now of the London Opera. All the girls are good fencers and Ralf is a boxer.

This finishes additions and revisions of the *English Emersons*, so we will now return to the booklet.

RICHARD, OF GR. DUNMOW, BUR. 1558. Not finding Richard's name in any lay subsidy, especially not in the subsidy of 1541, gives food for reflection, for "poor men" were usually returned as "non-solvents," and makes it still more improbable that Richard, the "poor man," was Thomas, of Dunmow's, father, although his father may have been another Richard. It is quite possible that Richard, the poor man, only came to Dunmow to die, and as his name does not appear in any of the Essex records he would appear to have come from elsewhere, or was possibly an unfrocked and unpensioned monk of St. John's Abbey, Colchester.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Master of the Posts at Scrooby. Colonel Steele tells me William Brewster was a graduate of Cambridge University.

JOHN EMERSON, OF FOLKINGHAM, W.P. 1541. The Rev. V. Heath, of Folkingham, informs me there are no arms like the Lincolnshire arms or like Ralf, of Foxton's, arms in Folkingham Church; I sent some drawings of them; and the register does not begin until the end of the sixteenth century. From a new record I have just found, I think it most probable that John, of Folkingham, W.P. 1541, and John Emerson, of Burwell, woodward 1527, are identical. If this is the case, it seems more probable than ever that all the Lincolnshire Emersons are genuine Emersons and are all connected, as suggested *supra*, and that none of them were armigerous, including John, of Folkingham. In this case William, of Billsby, is probably identical with William, the bowyer, of Southwark.

MARRIAGE OF MR. ROBERTS, OF STORTFORD, AND ELIZ. EMERSON, only daughter of Robert Emerson, of Stortford (Robert, eldest son of the emigrant). Mr. Glascock, who transcribed the Stortford register, informs me the marriages from 1650 to 1662 are *missing*! Most curious, this! The marriage with Mr. Roberts was probably between 1655 and 1660, and again crucial records have been destroyed by some interested persons; I am wondering what the motive was, but am beginning to see daylight.

FRANCIS SMYTH, Gentleman, belonged to the Essex family. He was living 1666. His wife was the widow of Sir Gregory Fenner. This is probably the Francis Smith mentioned in the will of Lt.-Col. James Emerson, of Tangiers—1664.

