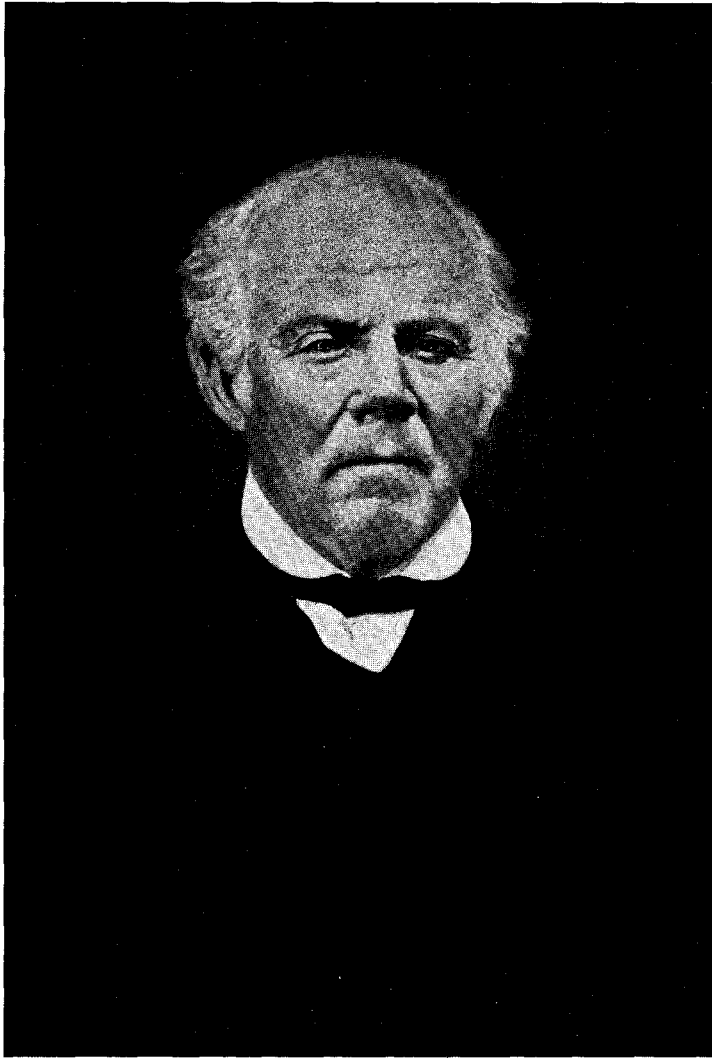


A Supplement to the
GENEALOGICAL REGISTER
of the
DESCENDANTS OF
THOMAS FLINT OF SALEM
giving the direct line from
THOMAS FLINT [1] TO HENRY FLINT [581]
and
THE DESCENDANTS OF HENRY FLINT [581]

Compiled by
CARRIE E. CROWELL

Privately Printed for
ELLIOT FLINT
Providence, Rhode Island
1939

THE AKERMAN-STANDARD CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



HENRY FLINT, 1792-1866

FOREWORD

As sponsor of this supplement to the "Genealogical Register of the Flint Family in New England" I desire to express my sincere appreciation to the compiler, Mrs. Asa Clinton Crowell, graduate of Boston University, Class of 1903, for her scholarly and painstaking research. Without her valuable services the work could not have been issued.

E. F.

*Providence, R. I.
June 1939*

PREFACE

The following genealogical record of a branch of the Flint Family in New England, giving something of its background, brief biographical notes on the ancestor in each of the first six generations, and some account of the seventh and eighth generations has been arranged for Mr. Elliot Flint of Providence, R. I. as a memorial to his family.

It supplements "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Thomas Flint of Salem," compiled by John Flint and John H. Stone and published in Andover, Mass. in 1860.

Part of the material for the first five generations has been taken from the above mentioned record, but this has been augmented by data gathered from the histories and statistics of the towns in which these families lived. The sources for the later generations have been family records collected by Mrs. Ellen Flint Wrightington [10], Mrs. Alonzo Flint, wife of Alonzo Flint [8] Mrs. Belle Flint Stanton [33] and Mr. Elliot Flint [15].

To this material have been added the wills of the ancestors of the first four generations and a brief article on Flint Castle.

In the genealogical section the index numbers used in

the register of 1860 have been retained for the first six generations, and a new series used for the descendants of Henry Flint who is number 581 in the old series and number 1 in the new series.

The books to which reference has been made in foot notes are to be recommended to those who would like to learn more of the background of this family.

CARRIE E. CROWELL

Providence, R. I.

June 1939

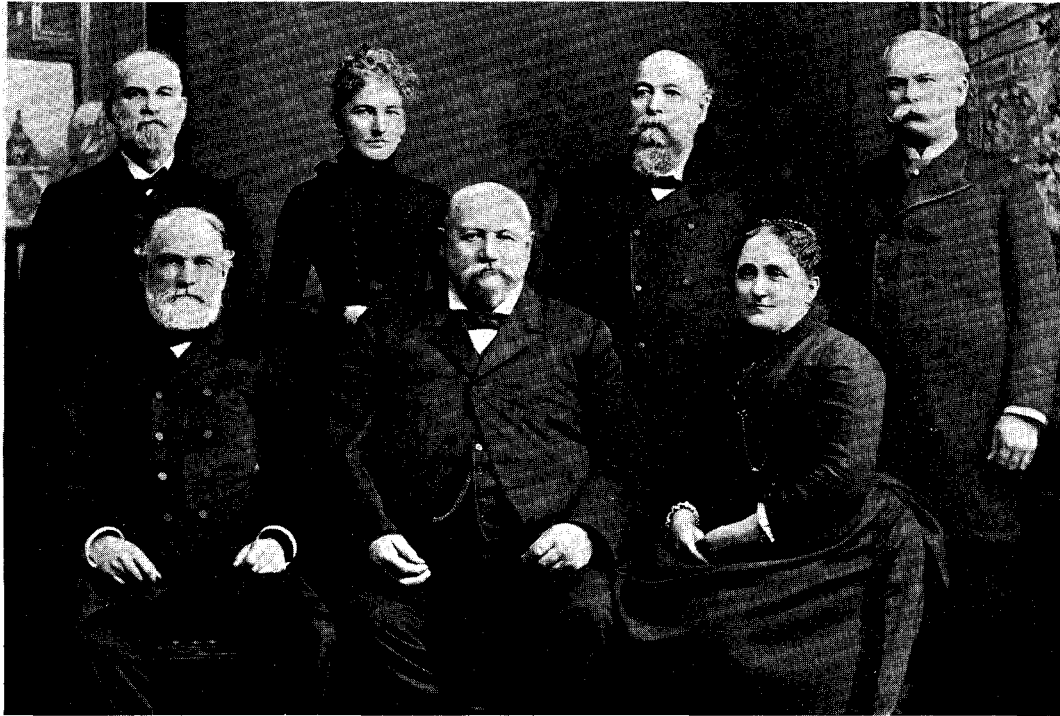
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Harrison Orlando
John Dexter

Annette Flint Luther
Henry Sanborn

Samuel Warren
Ellen Flint Wrightington

Alonzo

GENEALOGICAL REGISTER

FIRST GENERATION

- [1] THOMAS FLINT, the emigrant ancestor,
b. about 1600, in Wales, Great Britain,
d. Apr. 15, 1663, at Salem Village (became South
Danvers in 1855 and Peabody in 1868) Mass.,
m. Ann———,
d. 1668.

Six Children.

- *2 THOMAS FLINT,
b. about 1645.
3 ELIZABETH FLINT,
b. Apr. 30, 1650, m. John Leach.
4 GEORGE FLINT,
b. Jan. 6, 1652, m. 1st, Elizabeth Putnam,
2nd, Susannah Gardner.
5 JOHN FLINT,
b. Oct. 3, 1655, m. Elizabeth———.
6 ANNA FLINT,
b. Dec. 25, 1657, d. Apr. 1663.
7 JOSEPH FLINT,
b. ———, 1662, m. Abigail Howard.

SECOND GENERATION

- [2] THOMAS FLINT, 1st son of Thomas [1],
b. about 1645, probably at Salem,

d. May 24, 1721, at Salem Village,
 m. 1st, May 22, 1666,
 Hannah Moulton,
 b. about 1646,
 d. Mar. 20, 1673, at Salem Village,
 dau. of Robert and Abigail (Goode)
 Moulton,
 2nd, Sept. 15, 1674,
 Mary Doughton,
 b. ———,
 d. ———, 1721, at Salem Village,
 dau. of William and Rebecca (———)
 Doughton.
 Eleven Children.

by HANNAH

- 8 ABIGAIL FLINT,
 b. June 27, 1668, m. Henry Holton.
 9 GEORGE FLINT,
 b. Apr. 1672, m. Sarah (———).

by MARY

- 10 THOMAS FLINT,
 b. Aug. 20, 1678, m. 1st, Lydia Putnam,
 2nd, Mary Putnam,
 3rd, Abigail (Leach) Ganson.
 11 MARY FLINT,
 b. Nov. 11, 1680, m. Jonathan Hayward.
 12 EBENEZER FLINT,
 b. Apr. 6, 1683, m. Gertrude Pope.

- 13 WILLIAM FLINT,
b. July 17, 1685, m. Abigail Nichols.
- 14 ELIZABETH FLINT,
b. Aug. 30, 1687, m. Thomas Nichols.
- *15 JONATHAN FLINT,
b. Nov. 8, 1689.
- 16 ANN FLINT,
b. Oct. 29, 1691, m. Ebenezer Nichols.
- 17 SAMUEL FLINT,
b. Sept. 29, 1693, m. Ruth Putnam.
- 18 LYDIA FLINT,
b. June 1, 1695, m. Joseph Putnam.

THIRD GENERATION

- [15] JONATHAN FLINT, 5th son of Thomas [2],
 b. Nov. 8, 1689, at Salem Village,
 d. ———, 1753, at Reading, Mass.,
 m. Feb. 18, 1723, at Reading, Mass.,
 Mary Hart,
 b. Sept. 22, 1704, at Reading,
 d. ———,
 dau. of Adam and Elizabeth (——) Hart.
 Two Children.

- 84 LYDIA FLINT
b. Sept. 21, 1723, m. Hezekiah Upton.
- *85 JONATHAN FLINT,
b. Aug. 11, 1730.

FOURTH GENERATION

- [85] JONATHAN FLINT, 1st son of Jonathan [15],
 b. Aug. 11, 1730, at North Reading, Mass.,
 d. ———, 1800, at North Reading, Mass.,
 m. 1st, Aug. 1, 1750, at Salem, Mass.,
 Lydia Proctor,
 b. Mar. 31, 1730, at Salem,
 d. ———,
 dau. of John and Lydia (Waters) Proctor,
 2nd, June 24, 1794, at Lynnfield, Mass.,
 Sarah (——) Smith.
 Eight Children.

by LYDIA,

- | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 224 | JONATHAN FLINT, | |
| | b. Aug. 2, 1751, | m. Molly Upton. |
| 225 | LYDIA FLINT, | |
| | b. Feb. 12, 1753, | m. Daniel Damon. |
| 226 | MOLLY FLINT, | |
| | b. Apr. 4, 1752. | |
| 227 | MARY FLINT, | |
| | b. Apr. 4, 1755, | m. David Parker. |
| 228 | EDMUND FLINT, | |
| | b. Dec. 18, 1758, | m. Abigail Damon. |
| *229 | JOHN FLINT, | |
| | b. Apr. 3, 1761. | |
| 230 | DANIEL FLINT, | |
| | b. Oct. 27, 1767, | m. Jerusha Flint. |

231 SALLY FLINT,

b. ———, 1759,

m. Nathaniel Upton.

NOTE: There are two errors in the sequence of these children but it has seemed inadvisable to change the index numbers as given in the "Flint Genealogy." The birth dates have been verified and show the correct sequence.

FIFTH GENERATION

[229] JOHN FLINT, 3rd son of Jonathan [85],

b. Apr. 3, 1761, at No. Reading, Mass.,

d. Aug. 26, 1836, at No. Reading, Mass.,

m. 1st, July 22, 1783,

Mehitable McIntire,

b. ———, 1768, at Reading, Mass.,
(baptized Apr. 5),

d. Oct. 28, 1790, at No. Reading,

dau. of Archelaus and Abigail (———)
McIntire,

2nd, May 26, 1791, at Reading,

Phebe Flint,

b. Mar. 8, 1763, at Reading,

d. Dec. 2, 1846, at Reading,

dau. of George and Hannah (Phelps)
Flint.

Ten Children.

by MEHITABLE,

579 SALLY FLINT,

b. Jan. 10, 1784,

m. Levi Nichols.

580 JOHN FLINT,

b. Mar. 23, 1785,

m. Jerusha Upton.

Ten Children.

- *₂ HENRY SANBORN FLINT,
b. Aug. 4, 1821.
- *₃ SAMUEL WARREN FLINT,
b. Aug. 10, 1823.
- *₄ JOHN DEXTER FLINT,
b. Apr. 26, 1826.
- *₅ HARRISON ORLANDO FLINT,
b. Apr. 5, 1828.
- 6 GEORGE PUTNAM FLINT,
b. Oct. 7, 1830, d. Feb. 16, 1852 of typhoid,
and was buried in the
Pacific Ocean. Aged 21.
- 7 ALBERT AUGUSTUS FLINT,
b. July 10, 1833, d. July 16, 1853 of typhoid, at
Fall River. Aged 20.
- *₈ ALONZO FLINT,
b. Nov. 18, 1835.
- *₉ EZRA HARVEY FLINT,
b. May 26, 1838.
- *₁₀ ELLEN MARIA FLINT,
b. May 9, 1840.
- *₁₁ ANNETTE FLINT,
b. Mar. 22, 1845.

SEVENTH GENERATION

- [2] HENRY SANBORN FLINT, 1st son of Henry [1],
b. Aug. 4, 1821, at No. Reading, Mass.,
d. Dec. 5, 1897, at Bristol, R. I.,

m. June 30, 1851, at Peacham, Vt.,
 Meroe Clarke Strobridge,
 b. Aug. 23, 1828, at Albany, Vt.,
 d. Nov. 25, 1893, at Providence, R. I.,
 dau. of Phedrus and Margaret (Laird) Stro-
 bridge.

Five Children.

- *12 GEORGE HARRISON FLINT,
 b. Apr. 15, 1852.
- 13 JAMES HARVEY FLINT,
 b. Sept. 6, 1853, d. Sept. 12, 1882.
- 14 ALLIE RIVERS FLINT,
 b. Dec. 12, 1855, d. June 21, 1856.
- *15 (ALONZO) ELLIOT FLINT,
 b. June 2, 1863.
- *16 ALBERT HENRY FLINT,
 b. Sept. 20, 1867.

- [3] SAMUEL WARREN FLINT, 2nd son of Henry [1],
 b. Aug. 10, 1823, at No. Reading, Mass.,
 d. Apr. 11, 1900, at Fall River, Mass.,
 m. Jan. 25, 1849, at Peacham, Vt.,
 Caroline Walker,
 b. Sept. 20, 1822, at Peacham,
 d. Feb. 26, 1907, at Fall River.

Six Children.

- 17 MARY ELLEN FLINT,
 b. Apr. 19, 1850, d. Dec. 1, 1931.
- *18 CAROLINE WALKER FLINT,
 b. Sept. 28, 1852.

- *19 GEORGE WARREN FLINT,
b. Aug. 9, 1857.
- *20 FLORA BELLE FLINT,
b. June 25, 1859.
- *21 CHARLES HENRY FLINT,
b. Nov. 21, 1861.
- 22 ALBERT AUGUSTUS FLINT,
b. Aug. 8, 1864, d. Aug. 18, 1865.

[4] JOHN DEXTER FLINT, 3rd son of Henry [1],
 b. Apr. 26, 1826, at No. Reading, Mass.,
 d. Aug. 28, 1907, at Fall River, Mass.,
 m. Jan. 19, 1850, at Fall River,
 Clarissa Curtis Waterman,
 b. Jan. 26, 1830, at Scituate, Mass.,
 d. June 10, 1922, at Fall River,
 dau. of George and Maria (Curtis) Waterman.
 Seven Children.

- *23 ELLA JANE FLINT,
b. Nov. 18, 1854.
- *24 CORA BELLE FLINT,
b. Feb. 2, 1857.
- 25 LINA ANDREWS FLINT,
b. May 23, 1859, d. June 14, 1860.
- 26 CHARLES DEXTER FLINT,
b. Apr. 30, 1861, d. Jan. 19, 1863.
- *27 EDITH MARIA FLINT,
b. Feb. 25, 1864.

- *28 JESSIE CURTIS FLINT,
b. July 21, 1867.
- 29 JENNIE SANBORN FLINT,
b. July 21, 1867, d. Nov. 22, 1890.
- [5] HARRISON ORLANDO FLINT, 4th son of Henry [1],
b. Apr. 5, 1828, at Salem, Mass.,
d. Aug. 24, 1895, at Salem,
m. Jan. 10, 1853,
Mary Augusta Leighton,
b. Aug. 23, 1832, at Peabody, Mass.,
d. ———, at Salem.
Two Children.
- *30 SARAH ANNIE FLINT,
b. Aug. 7, 1853.
- *31 JOHN CLARENCE FLINT,
b. Mar. 10, 1860.
- [8] ALONZO FLINT, 7th son of Henry [1],
b. Nov. 18, 1835, at Peacham, Vt.,
d. May 28, 1902, at Providence, R. I.,
m. Aug. 28, 1861, at Fall River, Mass.,
Susan Amelia Luther,
b. Mar. 9, 1838, at Fall River,
d. June 18, 1922, at Providence,
dau. of Eben and Sarah (Pollock) Luther.
Two Children.
- 32 EMMA LUTHER FLINT,
b. June 25, 1864, d. Dec. 28, 1868.
GEORGE LUTHER FLINT (adopted).

- [9] EZRA HARVEY FLINT, 8th son of Henry [1],
 b. May 26, 1838, at Peacham, Vt.,
 d. Dec. 13, 1866, at Providence, R. I.,
 m. Mar. 23, 1859, at Providence,
 Mary Mandana Towle,
 b. Jan. 20, 1839, at Raymond, N. H.,
 d. Apr. 29, 1917, at Providence,
 dau. of ——— and Hannah (Campbell) Towle.

Two Children.

- *33 BELLE CLAYTON FLINT,
 b. Nov. 16, 1861.
 34 MARY HARVEY FLINT,
 b. May 18, 1866, d. Apr. 27, 1914.

- [10] ELLEN MARIA FLINT, 1st dau. of Henry [1],
 b. May 9, 1840, at Peacham, Vt.,
 d. Sept. 1925, at Lexington, Mass.,
 m. Jan. 23, 1860, at Fall River, Mass.,
 Stephen Clarence Wrightington,
 b. Feb. 15, 1828, at Fall River,
 d. Jan. 6, 1900, at Fall River.
 Four Children (Wrightington).

- [11] ANNETTE FLINT, 2nd dau. of Henry [1],
 b. Mar. 22, 1845, at Peacham, Vt.,
 d. Nov. 5, 1920, at Springfield, Mass.,
 m. Jan. 25, 1871, at Providence, R. I.,
 Eben Luther,
 b. Aug. 12, 1845, at Fall River, Mass.,

d. June 5, 1911, at Springfield,
son of Eben and Sarah (Pollock) Luther.

Two Children (Luther),
Two Children (adopted).

EIGHTH GENERATION

- [12] GEORGE HARRISON FLINT, 1st son of Henry [2],
 b. Apr. 13, 1852, at Northfield, Vt.,
 d. Sept. 4, 1930, at Providence, R. I.,
 m. Oct. 27, 1880, at Providence, R. I.,
 Emma Lulu Wilcox,
 b. Feb. 18, 1862, at Providence,
 d. Nov. 6, 1914, at Providence,
 dau. of Dutee and Emma (Reynolds) Wilcox,
 m. 2nd, Mrs. Harriet Reeves.
 Three Children (by first wife).
- *35 HARVEY JAMES FLINT,
 b. July 21, 1881.
- *36 DUTEE WILCOX FLINT,
 b. Dec. 19, 1882.
- *37 GEORGE HARRISON FLINT, JR.,
 b. July 17, 1887.
- [15] (ALONZO) ELLIOT FLINT, 3rd son of Henry [2],
 b. June 2, 1863, at Northfield, Vt.,
 Lives at Providence, R. I.,
 m. Oct. 11, 1894, at Wellesley Hills, Mass.,
 Mary Adams (Bullard) Sheldon,
 b. Jan. 8, 1866, at Boston, Mass.,

d. Jan. 14, 1938, at Providence,
 dau. of Francis L. and Ellen (Hinkley) Bullard,
 m. 2nd June 16, 1938, at Providence, R. I.,
 Augusta (Clarke) Babcock.

NOTE: Mr. Flint's name was changed by act of legislature, March 1904, from
 Alonzo Elliot Flint to Elliot Flint.

No Children.

[16] ALBERT HENRY FLINT, 4th son of Henry [2],

b. Sept. 20, 1867, at Providence, R. I.,
 d. Feb. 13, 1932, at New York, N. Y.,
 m. Dec. 8, 1892, at Bristol, R. I.,
 Isabelle Ellis (Wilkinson) Burdette,
 b. Mar. 7, 1860,
 d. Jan. 2, 1926, at Bristol,
 m. 2nd at 8 62nd Street, New York, N. Y.,
 Marcelle Sloan.

Lives at New York, N. Y.

One Child (by first wife).

*38 ALBERT HENRY FLINT, JR.,

b. Jan. 29, 1894.

[18] CAROLINE WALKER FLINT, 2nd dau. of Samuel [3],

b. Sept. 28, 1852, at Cabot, Vt.,
 d. March 23, 1939, at Auburn, N. Y.,
 m. Sept. 11, 1873, at Fall River, Mass.,
 Edwin Dickinson Metcalf,
 b. Mar. 14, 1848, at Smithfield, R. I.,
 d. Dec. 31, 1915, at Rochester, Minn.,
 son of William and Nancy Elizabeth
 (Crook) Metcalf.

Three Children (Metcalf).

[19] GEORGE WARREN FLINT, 1st son of Samuel [3],

b. Aug. 9, 1857, at Cabot, Vt.,

d. ———, at Hartford, Ct.,

m. Oct. 2, 1884,

Carrie Idella Earle,

b. May 22, 1863, at Fall River, Mass.,

d. Apr. 23, 1889, at Hartford,

m. 2nd, Aug. 30, 1893,

Edith Adele Colt,

b. Jan. 13, 1866, at Hartford,

Lives at Hartford.

No Children.

[20] FLORA BELLE FLINT, 3rd dau. of Samuel [3],

b. June 25, 1859, at Cabot, Vt.,

d. Sept. 18, 1930, at Oak Bluffs, Mass.,

m. Dec. 7, 1887, at Fall River, Mass.,

John Maurer Long,

b. Oct. 11, 1857,

d. Feb. 9, 1904, at Summit, N. J.

Two Children (Long).

[21] CHARLES HENRY FLINT, 2nd son of Samuel [3],

b. Nov. 21, 1861, at Cabot, Vt.,

d. Apr. 9, 1912, at Worcester, Mass.,

m. Jan. 15, 1890, at Worcester,

Mrs. Elizabeth Witter,

b. May 29, 1860,

Lives at Worcester.

Two Children (adopted).

MARY WITTER FLINT (child of Mrs. Flint),

b. Oct. 11, 1882,

PHILLIP WITTER FLINT (child of Mrs. Flint),

b. Sept. 19, 1884, d. 1929.

- [23] ELLA JANE FLINT, 1st dau. of John [4],
 b. Nov. 18, 1854, at Fall River, Mass.,
 d. Sept. 9, 1934, at Westport Harbor, Mass.,
 m. Nov. 8, 1872,
 Foster Manning Stafford,
 b. June 1, 1852,
 d. Dec. 2, 1882, at Fall River.
 Three Children (Stafford).

- [24] CORA BELLE FLINT, 2nd dau. of John [4],
 b. Feb. 2, 1857, at Fall River, Mass.,
 d. Dec. 1, 1890, at Fall River,
 m. Oct. 24, 1882, at Fall River,
 Arthur Anthony,
 b. Aug. 29, 1852, at Fall River,
 d. ———, at Fall River.
 No Children.

- [27] EDITH MARIA FLINT, 4th dau. of John [4],
 b. Feb. 25, 1864, at Fall River, Mass.,
 d. May 28, 1914, at Fall River,
 m. Jan. 10, 1885, at Fall River,
 Edward Barker,
 b. July 14, 1859,
 d. May 25, 1895, at Fall River.
 Three Children (Barker).

- [28] JESSIE CURTIS FLINT, 5th dau. of John [4],
b. July 21, 1867, at Fall River, Mass.,
Lives at Fall River,
m. June 20, 1894, at Fall River,
John Summerfield Brayton, Jr.,
b. Sept. 16, 1864, at Fall River,
d. Apr. 20, 1923, at Fall River,
son of John S. and Sarah J. (Tinkham)
Brayton.
Four Children (Brayton).
- [30] SARAH ANNIE FLINT, 1st dau. of Harrison [5],
b. Aug. 7, 1853, at Salem, Mass.,
d. ———, at Salem,
m. June 15, 1876, at Salem,
George Franklin Ropes,
b. Mar. 15, 1850,
d. ———, at Salem.
No Children.
- [31] JOHN CLARENCE FLINT, 1st son of Harrison [5],
b. Mar. 10, 1860, at Salem, Mass.,
d. Nov. 11, 1922, at Salem,
m. ———,
Grace Bryant.
No Children.
- [33] BELLE CLAYTON FLINT, 1st dau. of Ezra [9],
b. Nov. 16, 1861, at Cabot, Vt.,
Lives at Providence, R. I.,

- m. Oct. 28, 1886, at Providence,
Robert Latimer Stanton,
b. Mar. 29, 1860, at Woodville, R. I.,
d. May 15, 1936, at Providence,
son of William C. and Sarah (Berry) Stanton.
One Child (Stanton).

NINTH GENERATION

- [35] HARVEY JAMES FLINT, 1st son of George [12],
b. July 21, 1881, at Cranston, R. I.,
Lives at Providence, R. I.,
m. June 5, 1907,
Edith Sutcliffe,
m. 2nd, Sept. 1918, at New York, N. Y.,
Ray Cox.
No Children.
- [36] DUTEE WILCOX FLINT, 2nd son of George [12],
b. Dec. 19, 1882, at Cranston, R. I.,
Lives at Providence, R. I.,
m. Apr. 18, 1905, at Newport, R. I.,
Rose Howard,
b. July 6, 1883, at Newport,
dau. of Joseph Tolson and Adelaide (Christy)
Howard.
Two Children.
- 39 DUTEE WILCOX FLINT, JR.,
b. Oct. 30, 1908, d. Aug. 20, 1910.

- 40 ROSE MEROB FLINT,
b. Feb. 5, 1918.

- [37] GEORGE HARRISON FLINT, Jr., 3rd son of George [12],
b. July 17, 1887, at Cranston, R. I.,
Lives at Cranston,
m. Apr. 14, 1925, at Providence, R. I.,
Beulah D. Knight,
b. Dec. 16, 1887, at Coventry, R. I.,
dau. of David M. and Ida A. (Jocoy) Knight.

One Child.

- 41 NANCY SANBORN FLINT,
b. June 17, 1926.

- [38] ALBERT HENRY FLINT, Jr., 1st son of Albert [16],
b. Jan. 29, 1894, at Bristol, R. I.,
Lives at Bristol,
m. May 29, 1925,
Madelaine Potter,
b. Dec. 19, 1900, at Providence, R. I.,
dau. of B. Thomas and Helen (Sheldon) Potter.

One Child.

- 42 ALBERT HENRY FLINT, 3rd,
b. June 13, 1928.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

BACKGROUND IN WALES¹

SEVERAL theories as to the origin of the name Flint as a surname have been advanced. Arguments in favor of each may be found in various dictionaries of patronymics. No one, however, is in a position to make an unqualified statement of fact about a usage which developed a long time ago and brought with it no proof of its beginning. Whether the name was taken from an old Anglo Saxon deity, as some suggest, or from the name of a locality, or from the occupation of those who first adopted it, will never be known.

There is a tradition generally accepted by those who bear the name that the remote ancestors of the Flint family were Celtic Welsh tribesmen who took their name from the soil and gave it eventually to that part of Wales known as Flintshire.

Archaeologists and historians offer the following facts. Man, in prehistoric times, was dependent for his very existence upon the flint found in the soil which he fashioned into hunting and agricul-

¹This is a very brief condensation of the wealth of material found on this subject in the interesting and readable "History of England" by George Macaulay Trevelyan, published in 1926. The articles in the Encyclopaedia Britannica on Wales, Flint, Flintshire and Celts have also been used as authority for statements made.

tural implements. Men of this period are sometimes referred to as "flint people." Flint was found in abundance in the southern part of England, and in several places along the shore of Wales there occur so-called "flint chipping floors" where implements of early type but of unknown date have been found.

Wales as a whole was a region inhospitable to early man because it was covered for the most part by dense pine forests, the result of the change of climate following the Glacial period. The discovery of these "flint chipping-floors" however, indicates that people drifted very early into the region, establishing themselves on the tops of the moors and on the shore where the winds had impeded the growth of the forests. It is accepted that these very early people were a Mediterranean race, who had gradually made their way north seeking new hunting ground.

During the five centuries preceding the Christian era the great Celtic migrations took place. Branches of this Indo-European race penetrated the British Isles carrying their civilization and language to the native tribes already there. It is now believed that the two races—the Celts and the native tribes—merged very quickly and that the chief change made by the coming of the Celts was the change in language.

The next invaders were the Romans whose influence began in the half century just before the Christian era. Archaeological research has proved that while the tribes in southern and central England took on the new Roman culture readily, those in the section which is now Wales were less affected. They remained independent, continuing to occupy the rude stone and earthen hill-forts of their ancestors, and retaining their own language with the addition of such Latin words as they found useful.

Through the subsequent invasions of the Saxons and Northmen the Welsh chieftains, particularly those of northern Wales, maintained their hilly strongholds and through all the conflicts their influence continued to dominate until the 13th century when the dominions of the Welsh prince Llywelyn were brought by Edward I under the direct rule of the English crown. Even after this final conquest the Welsh rulers were left undisturbed and the Welsh population retained its customs and language, although Llywelyn's principality, Powys, was divided according to the English plan into counties with crown officials and new fortresses for its defence.

One of these new counties was Flintshire and one of the new fortresses, finished in 1280, was Flint Castle. The borough of Flint was established at

this time with representation in the English parliament.

Flint, or in Welsh, Fflynt Castle, was built on an isolated rock by the side of the river Dee and for about four hundred years remained a crown stronghold except that for two brief intervals during the civil war it was held temporarily, after siege, by the parliament. It was in this castle that Richard II was taken prisoner by Bolingbroke (see Shakespeare's *Richard II*, Act III, Scene III). The castle was finally dismantled in 1647 but its ruins may still be visited. They are located about eleven miles from Chester and may be easily reached by rail or automobile.²

It was out of this background and about a decade before the dismantling of Flint Castle that Thomas Flint of Wales came to Salem, Massachusetts. Just who he was and how he came to leave Wales is not known although an attempt has been made to learn more about him. It is believed that he was a yeoman, a term which, in his day in England, signified a small freeholder as distinguished from a tenant-farmer.

²Further data on Flint Castle is given under "Flint Castle."

EARLY FLINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Four men by the name of Flint were among the founders of New England. They were Henry Flint, a clergyman, who came to Boston in 1635 and became minister of the church at Braintree, Mass. in 1640; his brother, Thomas Flint, who came in 1638 and settled in Concord, Mass.; another Thomas Flint who came to Salem, Mass. in or before 1638 and his brother, William Flint, who came to Salem probably about the same time, although the first mention of him on the records is in 1642. Henry of Braintree and Thomas of Concord came from the parish of Matlock in Derbyshire, England, while Thomas and William of Salem came from Wales. That these two sets of brothers had a common ancestor is probable, but what the relationship was, has never been learned.

Henry Flint, the minister at Braintree, married a sister of President Hoar of Harvard. His oldest son, Josiah, graduated from Harvard in 1664 and became minister of the church in Dorchester, Mass. Josiah died when a young man but left two children who became well known. These were Henry who graduated from Harvard in 1693 and who held the position of tutor at the college for fifty-five years, and Dorothy who married Edmund Quincy and by so doing became the first "Dorothy Q" of colonial

history. It was this Dorothy who added to the famous mansion house at Quincy, now popularly known as the "Dorothy Q house", the two-story ell for the use of her brother, Tutor Flint.¹

Thomas Flint of Concord has been characterized as a "man of wealth, talents and a Christian character." He took an active part, as shown by the town records, in the affairs of Concord until his death in 1653, holding important offices and using his wealth which appears to have been considerable, for the benefit of the town. He left many descendants.²

William Flint of Salem was an active member of that community from 1642 until 1673. He accumulated considerable property in Salem in the section of the town where Flint Street now is. It is probable that his dwelling house stood near the corner of Flint and Essex Streets and that his sons and later descendants built homes in this vicinity.³ According to one historian he, at one time, occupied the

¹An account of this interesting "Tutor Flint" called by someone "America's earliest humorist," with a reproduction of his portrait which hangs in Memorial Hall at Cambridge and giving views of the exterior and interior of his quarters in the Quincy house, may be found in "Where American Independence Began" by Daniel Munro Wilson.

²Data concerning this family is given in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register of 1860, Vol. 14, and in a pamphlet entitled "The Flint Genealogy" by J. Lawrence Bass.

³See Map of Salem in 1700 given in "Salem in the Seventeenth Century" by James Duncan Phillips.

farm of Emanuel Downing at Salem Village.⁴ The settlement of his estate in 1673 shows that he left a widow, two sons, Edward and Thomas, and three daughters, all living in Salem. Another daughter was married and living in England. An interesting item which indicates the status of the family is found in the early records where it is stated that in 1652, Alice, daughter of William Flint, was arraigned before the Essex County Court for wearing a silk hood, but on proving that her father was worth two hundred pounds, was discharged.

Thomas Flint of Salem, the fourth of the early Flints in New England, was the emigrant ancestor of the line whose record follows.

THOMAS FLINT OF SALEM

Thomas Flint [1], the first of the family with which this record is concerned, came, according to

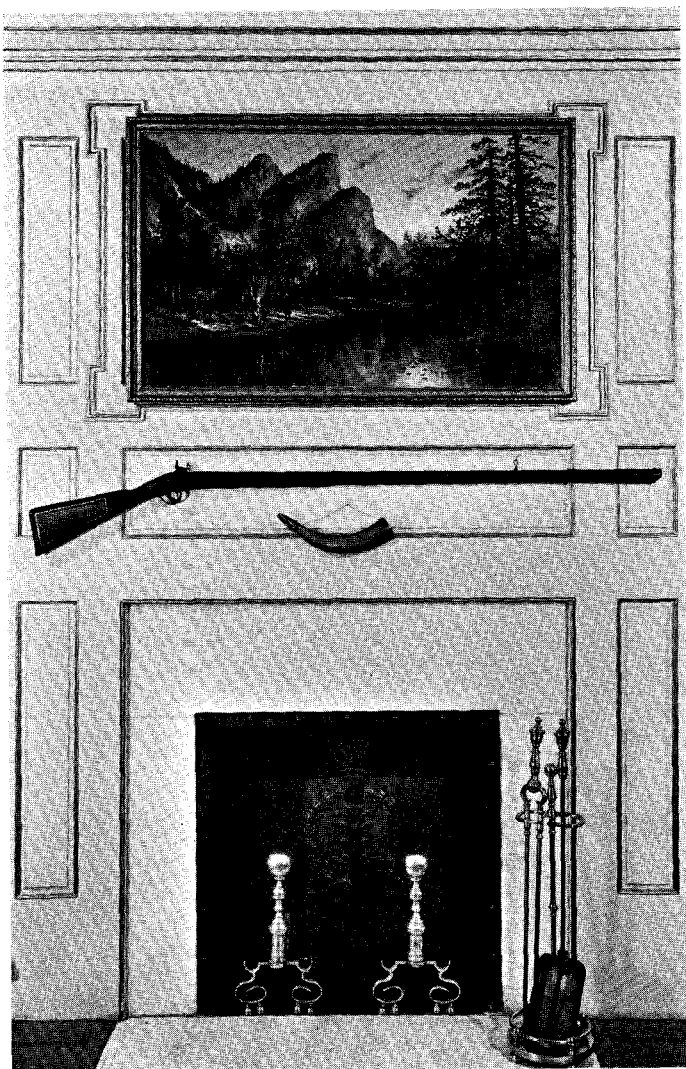
⁴Emanuel Downing, brother-in-law of Governor Winthrop, settled in Salem in 1638, received a large grant in Salem Village and established there a game preserve and a home for his family. This was at a place later known as Proctor's Crossing, now in Peabody. In 1645, while Downing was in England, the house burned and the family thereafter lived in Salem Town and rented the farm. The tenant from 1646-1648 was William Flint. It is interesting to note that Emanuel Downing's son George, who as a boy of fourteen lived on this farm and was later graduated from Harvard College (the second member of the first class to graduate, 1642) is the one for whom Downing Street in London is named and the one in whose office the famous Samuel Pepys was a clerk. Sidney Perley in his "History of Salem" Vol. 2, pages 18-29, gives an account of Downing and of William Flint. It should be noted, however, that the statement that William Flint was a son of Thomas of Concord cannot be correct since the two men were born in the same year, 1603.

tradition, from Wales, in or before 1638. He was made a freeman of Salem in March of that year. It is probable that he lived in Salem for a short time but it is impossible now to be sure of the location of his first residence. The map of Salem in 1700 marks the site of a Thomas Flint house on Essex Street near the corner of Summer Street and it is possible that this was the earliest Flint house in Salem. The fact that it was nearly opposite the ancient house still standing on the corner of Essex and North Streets and known as the Witch House is at least an indication that there may be truth in this theory, for the Witch House has been called also the Roger Williams House and there is a family tradition that the earliest Flint house stood near that of Roger Williams.¹

Thomas Flint did not however remain long in Salem Town but was one of a small group who very early moved out into the wilderness some six miles beyond the original settlement and founded what was known as Salem Village.² Thomas increased his

¹Roger Williams left Salem in 1635 and the Witch House was built by Jonathan Corwin who was born in 1640. An earlier house may, however, have stood on the same site and may have been owned or occupied by Roger Williams. See "History of Salem" by Sidney Perley, Vol. 2, page 37, and "Salem in the Seventeenth Century," page 316.

²Salem Village covered a large area which later (August 23, 1775) became the town of Danvers. The section of Danvers in which the old Flint houses stood was, in 1855, set off as South Danvers. In 1868 the name of South Danvers was changed to Peabody and by a more recent division this section has become West Peabody.



LEXINGTON AND BUNKER HILL GUN
(See page 39)

first property in the new village by a purchase in 1654 and another in 1662. The homestead which he established remained in the family for generations and the farm provided sites for the homes of a number of his descendants. In April 1663 Thomas and his five year old daughter Anna died and it is probable that theirs were the first graves in the ancient family burial place on a hilltop in the fields back of the site of the old house.³

Of Ann the wife of Thomas nothing is known except that when she made her will in 1668, five years after her husband's death, she was the wife of John Southwick (Sutherick).

³The site of this property is in West Peabody, on the present Lowell Street not far from the Newburyport Turnpike. (See Map of Salem Village in 1692 contained in Volume I of "Salem Witchcraft" by Charles W. Upham.) Two quotations from Perley's, "History of Salem," Vol. III, pages 240 and 241, throw light on the location of the house in Thomas Flint's lifetime. "November 25, 1690, the selectmen appointed Josiah Pope, surveyor of the highway between his house and the house of Thomas Flint, Sr., to mend it at his own expense where it was damaged by his stopping the water. Mr. Pope lived opposite the mill at the southerly end of his mill pond at Phelps' mill, in West Peabody, and Mr. Flint lived at the western corner of Russell Street and Goodale's lane." "May 18, 1691, the selectmen impowered Israel Porter and Daniel Andrew to lay out a highway from the house of Ens. Thomas Flint to the country road by the house of John Porter. This is apparently that part of Lowell Street, now in Peabody, between Prospect and Russell Streets."

Another aid in locating the old place is found in the 9th annual report of the Peabody Historical Society (for the year 1904-1905). Here are listed the old burial places in Peabody including a "Flint Burial Place on Newbury Street, West Peabody" and "old Flint Burial Places in the fields in the rear of the houses of Mr. Charles Williams and B. F. Danforth, West Peabody."

THE SECOND GENERATION

Thomas Flint [2] was a farmer and carpenter and was also active in the necessary military organization of his community. He lived on the homestead of his father. The property must have come into his possession as soon as he became of age for his father had died and his mother had married Mr. Southwick. His brothers, all younger than he, built, later on, on sites left them by their father. The plan of the village in 1692 shows that there were two houses close together on the original lot, one occupied by Thomas and the other by his youngest brother, Joseph.

In addition to what he inherited Thomas [2] acquired considerable land in and about what is now North Reading, where later several of his sons established homes. In 1690 after the death of Giles Corey, his neighbor and a victim of the witchcraft delusion, he added the Corey property to his estate.¹

The military records show that Captain Thomas Flint served in King Philip's War and was wounded in the expedition against the Narragansetts at the time of the defeat of the Indians in the Great Swamp

¹A pamphlet issued by the Peabody Historical Society entitled "Places of historical interest in Peabody in 1900" describes the site of the Giles Corey house as "in the triangle west of the West Peabody Station and north of Pine Street." The map of Salem Village in 1692 shows the Giles Corey property to have been across the road from the Thomas Flint property.

Fight which took place in southern Rhode Island on December 19, 1675.

That he was prominent in civic and religious affairs is shown by the frequent mention of him on the town records. When the families of Salem Village decided that a meeting house was needed, the one in Salem Town being too far away, Thomas Flint was one of the petitioners. The meeting house was built in 1673 and was later the scene of many "examinations" during the time of the witchcraft delusion. In 1700, after this distressing episode was over the parish voted to erect a new meeting house, partly because the old one was outgrown and out of repair, and partly because of the unpleasant associations of the witchcraft years. It took a year to erect the new building and Capt. Thomas Flint is believed to have been the builder. It is probable that he was also the builder of the old meeting house.

In 1697, Capt. Thomas Flint was named first on a committee to secure a new pastor after the removal of the Rev. Mr. Parris who had caused the village a great deal of trouble, especially in connection with the witchcraft prosecutions.²

It is of interest to his descendants to state that Thomas Flint took no part in the witchcraft prose-

²A detailed account of the activities of this man and a picture of life at Salem Village in the time of Thomas Flint may be found in "Salem Witchcraft" by Charles W. Upham.

cutions except to give evidence for some of the victims, while during the same period his name constantly appears in connection with matters of justice and public welfare.

THE THIRD GENERATION

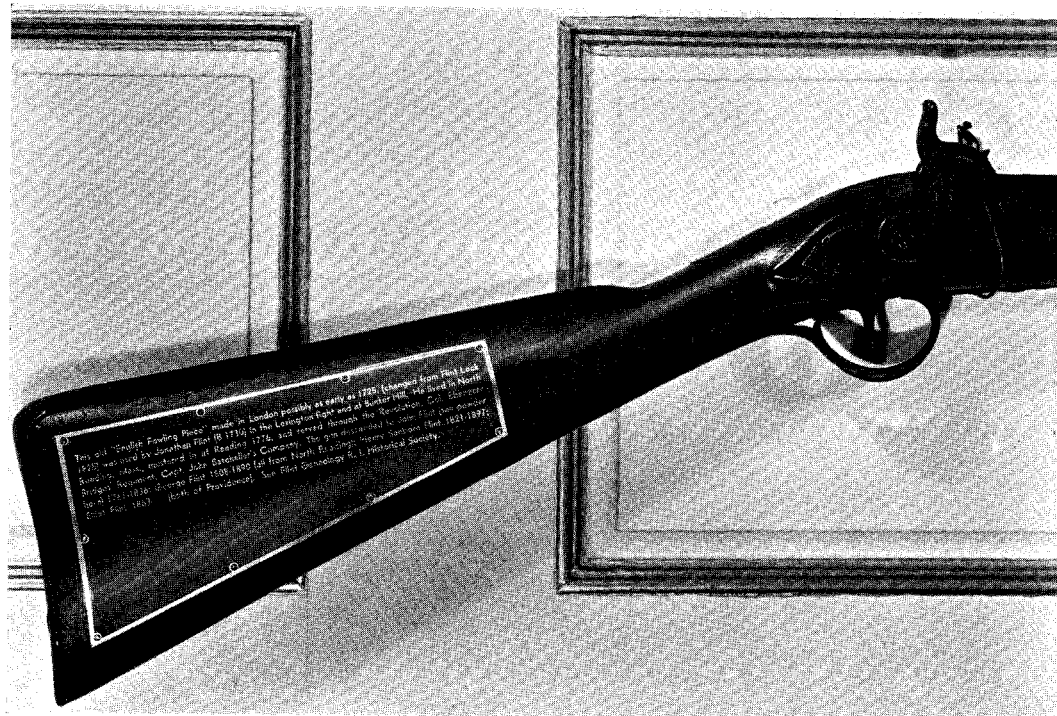
Jonathan Flint [15] was born at the homestead at Salem Village and probably lived there until 1720. He did not inherit it, for by his father's will it went to two brothers, Thomas and Samuel. On March 22, 1720, however, about a year before his father's death, Jonathan received by deed from his father a piece of land in North Reading. Here he built the home to which three years later he brought his wife. This property remained the homestead of this line for four generations and of a collateral line for some time longer. It was originally described as adjoining that of Jonathan's brother William which was "on the south side of the river and about half a mile below the centre of the village" (North Reading). Here it may be found—on the present Lowell Street—but only remnants of the old foundations, the old well and the elm trees remain. A modern house stands on part of the old foundation.

THE FOURTH GENERATION

Jonathan Flint [85] was an only son and succeeded his father in the possession of the home-



FLINT HOMESTEAD, 1720, destroyed by fire about 1900
Located on corner Flint and Salem Streets (or Lowell St.) North Reading, Mass.
Bunker Hill tree on right destroyed with house, tree on left (an offshoot) still standing, 1939



(See page 39)

stead in North Reading. He was a farmer and patriot, answering the Lexington alarm as a corporal in Capt. John Bacheller's Company, Col. Ebenezer Bridge's Regiment, and re-enlisting in 1776. The gun which he carried at Lexington and Bunker Hill was handed down from one generation to the next and is to be preserved in the collection of the Rhode Island Historical Society.¹

THE FIFTH GENERATION

John Flint [229] was a farmer and lived on the homestead in North Reading. This with the record of his two marriages and the births of his ten children is all that can be learned about him. It is however easy to fill in the picture. Only fourteen years old at the outbreak of the Revolution, he probably saw his father and two older brothers go to war while he remained to do a man's work on the farm and to help his mother in the care of the younger sisters and brother. After the war came his marriage, the births of two children, the death of his wife, a second marriage and the births of eight more children. His was the generation that through the lean years that followed the Revolution, laid the foundations for the new New England.

¹It is assumed that this gun was one of the three mentioned in the will of Jonathan Flint [15].

THE SIXTH GENERATION

Henry Flint (581 old series and [1] new series) lived at the homestead in North Reading until his marriage in 1819, when he established a home for himself in a cottage just above the homestead on the road to North Reading village. In 1829 when his oldest son was eight years old he moved his family to Peacham,¹ Vermont. It is assumed that the land in North Reading was no longer very profitable and that the outlook in Vermont was brighter. This was the period of the development of new settlements and many families were moving from the older towns into northern New England. In this case, however, tradition suggests an additional motive for the change.

The maternal grandfather was a member of this household. He was John Sanborn of the family which gave its name to Sanbornton, N. H. He was a sailor and had served in the War of 1812 on the Privateer "America," one of the fastest vessels ever built, and he, no doubt, had many tales to tell of his life at sea. It can be readily seen that a mother, who dreaded a sailor's life for her boys, would

¹The uniqueness of Peacham as a place name (the old towns in northern New England were commonly named for older towns in southern New England or for places in England) has lead to the tradition that this name was suggested by that of the character Polly Peachum in the *Beggars' Opera* which was enjoying a revival about the time of the founding of this settlement.

want to remove them from the temptations offered by the nearness of Salem and its shipping opportunities.

In Peacham, Henry Flint did some farming but was more successful in rounding up cattle through the township and driving them to Brighton, taking back on the return trip goods needed by the farmers. This was pioneer work. Later it was taken over by the towns, each one having its own baggage wagon and horses. Later still these were superseded by the railroads. The original highway between Boston and Montreal² passed Henry Flint's farm, but the railroad, when it was built a few years later, followed the Connecticut River and passed through St. Johnsbury, fifteen miles east of Peacham.

THE SEVENTH GENERATION

Henry Sanborn Flint [2] the oldest of the ten children of this generation led an unusual and varied life. He spent his early years in North Read-

²The section of the highway which passed through Peacham was the famous Hazen Military Road, the history of which is as follows: in the spring of 1776 General Bailey of Newbury, Vt., was ordered to open a road from Newbury to the Canadian line to be used, if needed, to convey troops and provisions into Canada. He had gone six miles beyond Peacham when the work was abandoned. In 1779 General Hazen was ordered to Peacham to complete it. The road was continued for fifty miles above Peacham terminating in a notch thereafter known as "Hazen's Notch." The road became known as the "Hazen Military Road" and while occasion never arose to use it as a military road it was of service in opening up the country for settlement. (See Hemenway's Vermont Gaze-teer, Vol. 1, page 266, but note the error in date (1799 should read 1779).

ing and moved with his parents to Peacham, Vermont, at the age of eight. When he became old enough he frequently accompanied his father on the trips to Brighton to help with the cattle. This in local parlance was known as going "down below." At the age of eighteen while on one of these trips "down below," love of adventure, inspired no doubt by his grandfather Sanborn, led him to ship out of Salem on the ship *Sapphire* under Captain Cartright. This was on November 28, 1839. The adventure lasted a little over three years, for it was December 17, 1842, when the steeple of Salem church was again seen by the crew of the *Sapphire*. During the long voyage their headquarters had been the island of Oahu of the then Sandwich Islands, now the site of Honolulu, the capital of the United States' Territory of Hawaii. Their experiences had included visits to Tahiti and the South Sea, whale hunting off the coast of Japan and some time spent on the California coast where there were adventures with the Spaniards and Mexicans.

After a few months at home in Peacham, Henry Flint again shipped in the fall of 1843, this time from Charlestown Navy Yard, on the *Brandywine* Frigate under Commodore Goldsboro. This voyage took him to South America, especially Valparaíso and Rio Janeiro, and to the west coast of Africa.

Following this voyage came a period spent in learning the trade of machinist and of employment in the locomotive works of Holmes Hinkley¹ on Harrison Avenue in Boston. Then came the California gold rush, and in January, 1849, Henry Flint left for California, one of the first of the "Argonauts of Forty-nine," sailing out of Boston on a ship said to have carried about one hundred and fifty passengers. It is probable that this was the ship "Pharsalia" which left Boston on January 28th.² Off Cape Horn the captain became disabled and Henry Flint, because of his experience on previous voyages was asked to take command. He guided the ship safely through the Straits of Magellan, one of the wildest navigable spots in the world, into the Pacific Ocean and finally into San Francisco Bay. He remained about two years in California taking an active part in the affairs of the new settlement and then returned by way of Panama to New England.

Next came his marriage at Peacham in 1851 and several years of residence in Northfield, Vermont.

¹A grand daughter of Holmes Hinkley, Mary Adams Bullard, later became the wife of Henry Flint's third son, Elliot Flint [15].

²"The Argonauts of California" by C. W. Haskins, published in 1890, gives H. W. Flint as one of 135 listed passengers on ship Pharsalia from Boston, January 28, 1849. As H. S. Flint is known to have sailed from Boston in January, 1849, it is reasonably safe to assume that the difference in initials is due to an error in copying the newspaper records from which the data for this book was taken or to an error in the newspaper in which this particular record appeared.

In 1863 the family moved to Providence and Mr. Flint started a small store where the Narragansett Hotel now stands. The business grew and Henry Flint and his brother Alonzo who had joined him became leading merchants of Providence. Alonzo Flint was well known in Providence, not only as a successful business man but as a man of culture and delightful personality.

Another brother, Ezra Flint, was associated in the business in the early years, but after establishing a family and giving promise of a bright future, he was stricken with typhoid and died in 1866 at the age of twenty-eight years.

Two brothers, George Putnam and Albert Augustus, were cut off by typhoid in early manhood, one at the age of twenty-one and the other at twenty. George Putnam died on a voyage around the Horn on his way to the California gold fields.

The two sisters in this family of ten married successful business men and lived one in Fall River and one in Springfield, Mass.

Another brother, Harrison Orlando Flint, after his early years in Vermont, made his home in Salem where he died in 1895 at the age of sixty-seven. He was one of the organizers of the Gloucester, Beverly and Essex Electric Road, and at the time of his death was president of the Mercantile National

Bank and a director in the Essex Mutual Insurance Company, both of Salem.

John Dexter Flint was born in Massachusetts and received his early training in Vermont. At the age of nineteen he went to Fall River where he began his business career. Entirely through his own efforts he advanced steadily from employee to independent merchant and was instrumental in starting many of his associates on the road to success. For twenty-four of the fifty-six years of his business activity his brother, Samuel Warren Flint, was associated with him.

Early in his career John Dexter Flint became interested in cotton manufacturing and real estate and was one of the men most closely connected with the rapid growth of Fall River as a manufacturing city. He came to be owner and part owner of several mills and of other business property and a heavy stockholder in other mills and local corporations. His name is one of those known in connection with New England's greatest period of industrial prosperity.

Mr. Flint was also actively interested in local philanthropies and in the work of the Methodist denomination whose officials looked upon him as an adviser as well as a benefactor.

At the time of his death a local newspaper wrote

of Mr. Flint: "His career has been a strong example of material success gained by persistent and hard effort. He was a many-sided man, his energies being exerted in so many directions that his closest associates never fully understood the breadth of his character. As a business man he was keen and untiring, successful to a remarkable degree, so self-reliant that his business associates could rarely turn him from his own opinion, while the poorest and most ignorant, the outcast and the homeless could at all times turn him from the cold, calculating business man to the open-handed philanthropist."

Thus, the record of this family of ten children of whom seven achieved unusually successful old age while the other three with equally great ability and promise met early death by the accident of typhoid, shows how, in the seventh generation, this branch of the Flint family continued as builders of the New England of today the traditions of the ancestors who, in their generations, were founders and builders.

THE EIGHTH GENERATION

Twenty-nine grandchildren were born to Henry Flint [I], children of the six sons who married, and of the two daughters. Of these, seven died in infancy. Three others were daughters who did not

marry, Mary Ellen, oldest daughter of Samuel W. Flint, who died at the age of eighty-one; Jennie Sanborn, youngest daughter of John D. Flint, who died in Fall River at the age of twenty-three; and Mary Harvey, second daughter of Ezra Harvey Flint, whose home was in Providence and who died in her forty-eighth year.

Of the other nineteen, eight were daughters of sons and four were the children of a daughter, (Ellen Flint Wrightington [10]). Through these twelve the family has been carried on under the names Metcalf, Long, Stafford, Barker, Brayton, Stanton and Wrightington.

The remaining seven in this generation were as follows:

John Clarence Flint was a highly respected citizen of Salem, the home of his earliest ancestor. He was employed in a prominent Boston bank. He died at Salem at the age of sixty-two leaving no children.

George Warren Flint and Charles Henry Flint were brothers and both were men of fine personality. They were successful merchants carrying on, as so many of their family had done, the traditions of their yeoman or "independent trader" ancestry. One made his home in Hartford, Conn., and the other in Worcester, Mass. Neither one left children.

James Harvey Flint, second son of Henry S. Flint, died unmarried at the age of twenty-nine, a young man of delightful personality and great promise.

George Harrison Flint, oldest son of Henry S. Flint, was a business man in Providence associated with his father and uncle in Flint and Company. He left three sons who are engaged in business in Providence, Harvey James Flint, Dutee Wilcox Flint, and George Harrison Flint, Jr.

Albert Henry Flint, fourth son of Henry S. Flint, died in 1932 at the age of sixty-four. His chief business interest was in railways. He was the builder and for many years the president of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad in Virginia. During the World War he was president of the L. W. and F. Aircraft Manufacturing Company which produced fighting planes for the Allied forces. For most of his life his home was in Rhode Island but his last years were spent in New York City. He left a son, Albert Henry Flint, Jr., of Bristol, R. I., and a grandson, Albert Henry Flint, 3rd, to carry on the name.

Elliot Flint, third son of Henry S. Flint, was born in Northfield, Vermont and came as a child with his parents to Providence. He received his education partly in Providence but chiefly at St.

Paul's, Concord, N. H. After finishing school he became, in 1882, a salesman for Flint and Company. He operated his own business as a merchant from 1888 to 1911. Since 1899 he has been president and treasurer of the People's Storage Warehouse Company. As early as 1880 Mr. Flint began to spend his vacations travelling in all parts of the world. He took four and five months voyages in sailing ships around the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, to the Orient, India, Australia, China, and Japan. Due to his many European trips, both as a young man and in later years, he made a study of Gothic architecture and old glass and became particularly well informed on Shakespeare and English history. He has been a collector of old mahogany, pictures and silver and has built a residence to house his collection. He has given many fine museum pieces to the Rhode Island School of Design for exhibition purposes. Because of his interest in his Welsh background he became, in 1927, a life member of the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales (Cymdeithas Diogelu Harddwch Cymru).

WILL OF THOMAS FLINT [I]

"Dated April the first 1663."

"This present writing doth declare, that I, Thomas Flint, being now on my sicke bed doe leave this as my last will and testament. To my wife I give fiftie acres of improved land and my meadow and housing.

To my sonne Thomas I give thirtie acres of upland one my farme next to Mr. Gardner's as hee sees fit not entrenching one his mother's meadow or broken land, as alsoe ten pounds in corne or cattell, all which he is to enjoy at age, as alsoe after my wife's decease to enjoy two-thirds of my farme I bought which was Mr. Higginson's and goodman Goodall's, and in case his mother doth marrie, then that he shall enjoy the one-halfe of the improved land and meadow and housing.

To my sonnes George and John I give all my land I bought beyond the river, to enjoy equally divided to them, when they are at age, or at theire mother's decease, yf shee die before. It is my will that yf George die without seed, then my sonne John to enjoy his part, and yf John die without seed, then my sonne George to enjoy his part.

To my sonne Joseph I give the other third part of my land which was Mr. Higginson's and goodman Goodall's. It is provided that my sonne Joseph enjoy it at his mother's decease, and yf my sonne Thomas die without seed vnmarried, then his part to fall to my sonne Joseph, and contrawise, yf my sonne Joseph die without seed, then his part to fall to Thomas, and soe to pass from one to the other, yf he that enjoys it die without issue.

To my daughter Elizabeth I give thirtie pounds at marriage in corne and cattell, and I doe appoint my sonne Thomas when he enjoys his two-thirds as abovesaid then to pay to my

daughter Elizabeth, and in case the farme fall into Joseph's hands before he is of age, or after, he to pay her the said thirtie pounds. I doe appoint my wife whole executor. I entreate my two friends Mr. William Browne, senior, and goodman Moulton to bee my overseers to see this my will and testament pformed, and this I leave as my last will and testament. In witness wheareof I set to my hand.

Testes { ROBERT MOULTON,
JOSEPH POORES, marke.
JOB SWINERTON, JUN.

On the margin of the will is written the following:

"My will, is that my wife at her death giue the estate shee leaues to my children whome shee will."

"My desire, is that my friend Job Swinerton, Jun., be joined with Mr. Browne and goodman Moulton."

"This will was pved upon y^e oath given in y^e Court at Salem, 2: 5: 63 by Job Swinerton and Robert Moulton, and is allowed of.

Atestes

HILLYARD VEREN, Clericus."

A true inventory of the estate of the late deceased Thomas Flint.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis The farme,	120	00	00
Land bought of goodman Goodall,	20	00	00
Land bought beyond Ipswich river,	41	00	00
Neate Cattell first foure oxen,	20	00	00
Sixe Cowes, £24. Two younge Steeres £5,	29	00	00
Sixe two yearlings, £12. A bull £3,	15	00	00
A mare and foale,	15	00	00

Two horses,	20	00	00
A younge horse,	5	00	00
A cart and plow, chaine, axes, howes, . . .	3	00	00
Indian corne ten bushels,	1	10	00
A bushel of rie,	0	04	00
Two kittles and a pot,	1	00	00
Pewter,	0	12	00
Bed and bedding,	10	00	00
Wearing clothes,	10	00	00
Chest and lumber,	01	00	00
Swine,	10	00	00
A flitch of bacon,	01	00	00
William Curtiss is debtr,	06	00	00
Lands bought,	01	10	00
<hr/>			
Total,	330	16	00

Thomas Flint, debtr.

To Mr. Browne,	015	00	00
" goodman Goodall,	20	00	00
" " Cowdrie,	03	15	00
" " Clarke and Lieutenant Smith, . . .	16	05	00
" " Canterbury,	03	00	00
" " other small debts amounting to . . .	07	13	04
<hr/>			
Summe is,	065	13	04

Dated 24 April, 1663.

Testes { ROBERT MOULTON,
SAMUEL VERRY,
HENRY PACKER.

WILL OF ANN SUTHERICK [1]

I, Ann Sutherick, lately the wife of Thomas Flint, deceased, being in perfect memory do make this my last will and testament.

Imprimis, I give my soul unto the Lord Jesus, my redeemer, and my body unto my friends decently to be interred by them, for what estate I was possessed with my foresaid husband, Flint, and by him improved, to bestow it upon his children, and upon none others, as appears by his last will, I therefore dispose of that estate remaining in my hands, left by my said husband to be by me given unto his children at my decease as followeth: I give unto my son Thomas Flint, fifteen pounds. I give unto my daughter Elizabeth the wife of John Leach fifteen pounds. I give unto my son George Flint fifteen pounds. I give my son John Flint fifteen pounds. I give my son Joseph Flint thirty pounds. Also I further confirm thirty pounds unto my three sons forenamed George, John, and Joseph, equally to be divided among them, ten pounds each, which thirty pounds I verbally gave my said three sons before I was married to my husband Sutherick, and secured by bill to the overseers. I make my son Thomas Flint, and my son-in-law John Leach, Executors. And for overseers I choose my brother-in-law William Flint, and Job Swinerton, Jun.

In witness hereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-eight of May Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and sixty-eight.

ANN SUTHERICK, and a

Signed and sealed in presence of us,

mark and seal.

JOB SWINERTON,
THOMAS PRESTON,
THOMAS FLINT.

Proved, August, 1668.

WILL OF CAPT. THOMAS FLINT [2]

In the name of God Amen, this 11th day of February 1721, I, Thomas Flint, Sen. of Salem Village, in the county of Essex, husbandman, being often sick and weak of body, but of sound mind and memory, blessed be God for it, and calling to mind the mortality of the body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make this my last will and testament. And first of all and principally I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God, through Jesus Christ my Redeemer, with whom I hope to live ever. And for my body I commit to the earth to be buried in a christian and decent manner, at the discretion of my executor hereafter named, nothing doubting, but at the general resurrection, I shall receive the same again, by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly estate, wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I dispose of it in manner and form as follows.

Item I give and bequeath to my son George Flint to him, and to his heirs of his body lawfully begotten, that land on which his house standeth, being bounded as followeth: easterly with the land of John Moulton, southerly with the land of James Gould, and southwesterly with Humphrey's farm, and northwesterly with the land of Capt. Gardner. And I give to my son George the four pounds of money that Timothy Perkins owes me, that by virtue of his bond given to me. Further my will, is that if my son George die without lawful issue, then his land shall be equally given by me, by virtue of this will, to my two sons, namely: Thomas and Samuel, equally between them both according to quantity and quality.

Item I give and bequeath to my two sons Thomas and Samuel Flint, to them, their heirs and assigns forever, all my

homestead of land whereon my house and barn standeth. Thomas to have the house and barn where he now dwells, and Samuel to have this where I now dwell, and all those parcels of land hereafter mentioned, that is to say, all my land at Bald hill, and all my meadow ground adjoining to Bald hill, and all my pasture behind Bald hill, that I bought of H. Conant. And all my land on the north side of Ipswich river whereon my saw mill stands, together with my saw mill, which said land adjoins to John Phelps' land; also that piece of land I bought of my father-in-law William Doughton, lying in the town of Salem; also that piece of meadow I bought of Lieut. Thomas Fuller, lying in the township of Reading, and containing by estimation about seven or eight acres, as per bill of sale to me may appear, and all these lands so given as abovesaid, together with my homestead farm, land and meadow shall be equally divided between my two sons as abovesaid, according to quantity and quality.

Also I give to my son Thomas to him, and his heirs and assigns forever, ten acres of river meadow, lying on the north side of Ipswich River, which I bought of Capt. Savage. Thomas shall have the upper end of it. Also I give to my son Thomas one part in Brook meadow, and Samuel two, when Jonathan has taken his three acres.

Also I give and bequeath to my son Samuel, five acres of the river meadow land adjoining to his brother Thomas's meadow; and the rest of the river meadow I give to my two sons named William and Jonathan.

Item I give and bequeath to my son Ebenezer Flint to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my son William Flint, to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my son Jonathan Flint, to him, his heirs and assigns forever, all of my share of land and meadow, that adjoins to their own land, that I gave upon their deeds of gift, the land to be equally divided between them three according to quantity and quality, only the meadow Ebenezer shall have two-thirds and William and Jonathan one-third between them.

Item whereas I have abovesaid given my son Ebenezer two-thirds of said meadow, yet my will, is that my son Jonathan and my son Ebenezer shall have the whole meadow between them, and my son William shall have no part in said Bare meadow so called.

Item I give and bequeath to my sons Ebenezer, William and Jonathan their heirs and assigns, four poles of land lying in Salem, near John Cook's, adjoining to Thomas Sheef.

Item I give to my three sons Ebenezer, William and Jonathan, my meadow called by the name of Fools meadow, being in the town of Reading, equally to be divided between them three.

Item I give to my son Samuel, my meadow called by the name of Wilson's meadow, lying within the township of Lynn.

Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Abigail Holton forty pounds in money, to be paid to her in money by her brother Thomas Nichols, by virtue of a bond given to me by him for said money, and to be paid to her according to said bond.

Item I give to my daughter Elizabeth Nichols, forty pounds in money and land, which she hath already had, besides what I gave her upon her marriage, so that there now remains but five shillings due to her to make up her portion.

Item I give to my daughter Anne forty pounds in land by deed of gift, which she already hath, besides what I gave her upon her marriage, so that there remains but five shillings to make up her portion.

Item I give to my daughter Lydia, forty-three acres of land lying in the township of Reading, in the county of Middlesex, being part of that four hundred acres, that the town of Reading, gave to the minister Mr. Rev. Haven, being bounded as followeth: wholly with the land given to Ebenezer Nichols; and westerly with the land of said Ebenezer Nichols; and northerly with my own land; and easterly with the land of George Flint, which land so given to make up her portion, besides what I gave her upon her marriage.

Item I give to my grandson Jonathan Howyard, forty pounds in money, to be paid to him by his uncle Thomas Nichols of Reading, by virtue of a bond given to me by him for said money; but if it shall please God to take him away by death, before he shall come to the age of twenty-one years, then my will, is my daughters then surviving shall have the money equally between them.

Item I give to my granddaughter Mary Flint thirty pounds to be paid to her by my executors, when she shall be twenty-one years of age, and if married before then to be paid by her. I mean My son Thomas Flint's daughter.

Item, notwithstanding I have given to my son Samuel this my dwelling house, yet my will, is that my wife shall have west end of it, for her to dwell in, even from the lower room to the garret, whilst she remains my widow, and what of my garden she may see cause to use.

Item my will further, is that my two sons Thomas and Samuel, shall suitable provide for their mother things con-

venient for her comfortable support, while she remains my widow, they shall provide and bring in those things in due season hereafter named, and that yearly. They shall provide suitable firewood for her, and bring it to her house. They shall provide and bring her in, ten bushels of Indian corn, and two bushels of English meal, and four bushels of ground malt, 120 lbs. good pork, four barrels cider, and apples what she pleaseth. They shall keep her two cows both summer and winter. My will, is that my son Samuel, shall provide two-thirds of the provisions above named, and my son Thomas one-third. And my son Thomas shall provide and give to his mother, six pounds sheep's wool yearly, and my son Samuel shall provide for his mother, six pounds of good flax, well combed, fit to spin. Also my three sons, named Ebenezer, William and Jonathan, shall pay to their mother, ten shillings apiece in money, yearly, and all to be done for her in due season, as abovesaid, while she remains my widow.

Item I give to my son Samuel, my negro man named Cuttee.

Item I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife, all my movable estate within doors, to be at her disposal after my decease, and if she dispose not of them while she lives, then my daughters surviving shall come and divide them equally among themselves.

Item I give and bequeath to my two sons Thomas and Samuel, whom I make executors of this my last will and testament, all my movable estate without doors, equally to be divided between them. They shall equally pay my debts and equally divide my credits. And now to conclude my will, I nominate and appoint my two sons Thomas and Samuel Flint, to be my sole Executors of this my last will and testament. In

testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this
13 day of Feb'y 1721.

Signed, sealed, and decl'd, in presence of us,

EDWARD PUTNAM,
WILLIAM CURTISS,
ANNA CURTISS,
MARY DELUCE.

THOMAS FLINT, seal.

CODICIL TO THOMAS FLINT'S WILL.

Memorandum, whereas my will was made sometime past,
and some things were omitted and forgot, I now make a
further addition to my will.

I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Flint and to his
heirs and assigns forever, my Codard Swamp, lying within the
township of Reading, and bounded as follows, southerly with
Bare meadow, westerly with William Flint's swamp, northerly
with the upland, easterly with Martin Shaw's swamp land.

Item, I give and bequeath to my two sons Thomas and
Samuel, all my common rights that I have in the town of
Salem equally between them two.

Item, I give to my two sons Thomas and Samuel, all my
shares in the Iron works, in the town of Boxford.

And that this, is my will, I have hereunto set my hand and
seal this twenty-second day of May, A. D. 1721.

Signed, sealed, and decl'd, in presence of us,

EDWARD PUTNAM,
ANNA CURTIS,
WILLIAM CURTIS.

THOMAS ^{his}_{mark} FLINT.

WILL OF JONATHAN FLINT [15].

In the name of God Amen the twentyeth of April 1753. I Jonathan Flint of Reading in the County of Medlesex and province of ye Massachusets Bay in New England Yeoman. Being week in body but in perfect minde and memory thanks be given to God tharfor, caling to mind the mortalaty of my body. and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Dye. Do make and ordain this my last will and testement that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and my body I recommend to the earth to be buried in decent Christan Burial at the discracion of my Executor. Nothing doubting but at the General Resurractiion I shall receive the same again by the Mighty power of God. and as to my worly Estate which God hath blest me with in this life I give demise and dispose of the same in the following mannar.

Inprimas I give and beqeeth to my son Jonathan all my homested containing about six score acres allso sixty acres of woodland laying near ye whonestid bounding westerly on Thomas Heart southerly on ye cedar swamp easterly on William Flint and Widow Abigail Flint northerly on Ebenezer Flint. allso all my Rever medow about seven acres allso my lot of cedar swamp about four acres.

allso my lot of Meddow in Bear Medow which I bought of Jonathan Parkar containing abought six acres.

allso one half of my right in the saw Mill with one half of the priviledges thearto belonging. to him his Hears and Asigns forever Allso I give to my son Jonathan all my stock of Catil excepting what hereafter I give to my wife.

allso all my out Dore moveables.

item.

I give and bequeeth to my Dafter Lydia Upton that tract of Land which I had of my father in law Adam Heart containing about one hundred and twenty acres allso one halfe of the twelve acres of Meddow in Bear Meddow which is in partnership with my Brother Ebenezer Flint.

allso one half of my right in the Saw Mill with the one half of the privileges thareto belonging. Furthar My Will is as to the primeses given to my Dafter Lydia Upton is as folowith viz. that my son in law Hazekiah Upton shall have and hold as his one and his heirs forever ten acres of the upland above mintioned which I had of my Fathar Heart. Bounded as foloweth begining at ye Norwest corner in the west line at a small brook which runs out of the swamp by Joseph Burnap's feld so runing squear across the lot esterly to said Burnap's line so to extend southward to compleat ten acres by a parelal line. My will is that my above said son in law shall have hould ocipy and injoy the remander of the above said lot with ye medow and saw mill above said given to my Dafter during his natral life and after that my will is that the heirs of my above said Dafter shall have hould and and injoy all excepting ye ten acres above mintioned (but if my Dafter above said should never have any nataral Heirs) my will is that the premisess shall return to my son Jonathan and to his Heirs and asigns forever all excepting ye ten acres above mintioned. Allso I give to my dafter a grate iron pot allso four puter platers.

Im I give And bequeth to my beloved wife Mary My right in the grist Mill with ye previleges thearto belonging as I now injoy them to hir one use benefit and behoof and to Hir Heirs and Asigns for ever.

and my will is that my son Jonathan and my son in law Hezekiah shall keape ye above said Mill in good repaire ye charge thearof shall be equal between them so long as my wife remains my widow. I give to my wife the west lower room of my dwelling House also the back citchin also I give to my wife all my indor moveables to Hir one disposal forever excepting what is above given to my Dafter and three guns which i give to my son Jonathan. also I give to my wife two cows the brindel ones also four sheep which I order that my sun Jonathan shall keep sumer and winter for my wife's use and when the cows come to be ten years old I order that my son Jonathan shall chaing them and provide younger ones also that my wife shall have the lambs of ye above said sheep yearly. I order that my sun Jonathan shall keep the above said cows and sheep when renewed yearly so long as my wife shall remain my widow.

also my will is that my son Jonathan shall bring in and deliver to my wife eighteen bushils of indin corn yearly and that my son in law Hezekiah shall bring in two bushils of rye yearly so long as she shall remain my widow.

also I order that my son Jonathan bring in one bushill of white bens also one bushell of Malt also four Barels of sider to be brought in to my wife yearly so long as she remains my widow also find and provide a sufincy of fire wood cut and brought to the Dour fit for Hir use.

also I give to my wife Hir choice of one of my swine also six pound of flax and two pound of Cotton Woll which I order my son Jonathan to bring in yearly to my wife so long as she shall remain my widow.

also I give to my wife sixty pound of Cow Befe which I order my son Jonathan to bring in yearly and likewise one

bushill of salt likewise I order that my son Jonathan shall provide and deliver to His Mother one pig of about thurty or fourty pound wate alive in the Month of October yearly for hir one use. I alow my wife liberty to take what apels out of the orchard that she shall need for Hir one use. allso I give my wife my litel sorel Mear to Hir one disposal which I order my sun Jonathan to kep for his Mother summer and winter. all that is above mintioned as yearly in com to my wife which I have ordered my son Jonathan and my son in law Hezekiah thay thair Hairs shall faithfully profourm so long as she shall remain my widow.

I order and appoynt My Son Jonathan Flint to be Soul Execator to this my last will and testement to bear all funaral chargs reseve all Debts dus and demands and to pay all my just debts. and that if my wife should Dye while she remains my widow that she shall have a decant Christin Bural out of my Estate which I give to my Excutor. Declaring this to be my last will and testement signed sealed and acknowledged in presents of us witnesses ye day and year above mintioned.

ELIZABETH VAILL
THOS. HART
THOS. FLINT

JONATHAN FLINT.

WILL OF JONATHAN FLINT [85].

In the name of god amen.

This seventh day of April one thousand seven hundred ninty seven I Jonathan Flint of Reading in the County of middelsex and Common Wealth of massachusetts Bay yeman being of sound mind and memory through god's goodness and realizing the mortality of my body due make and ordain this my last will and testmant and first of all I gave my soul to god who give it me hoping thro merits of the gloris Redemar for a blesed Imortality and my body I commit to the dust to be decently bured at the discesion of my executior here after to be named and as to my worly Interest with which god hath blessed me I dispose of the same in the fawlling maner. Imprimis give and bequaeth to my weell beloved Wife Sarah Flint the possession of my west lower room and chamber above and back kitchen adjoining with Privilege of the back Cellar and my will is that She have the Choice of two of the best of my Cows to be kept well Summer and winter for her own use as and when they get old to be shifted for younger ones and a good hors to ride when she calls for and also the use of all my household furniture as long as She Live and after her deceas all that I have not dissposed of to go to my executor and as much and Such Cinds of Spiritous (liquors) and of Saus of any kinds and such kneesares of life in helth and in sicknes as she shall want and my will is that my executor here after named do bring in to my Wife yearly four pounds of good Sheep's wool and four pounds of good Cotin woell and six pounds of flax well dreased and my will is that my wife Shall have brought in to her analy ten bushels of Indan Corn and five bushels of rye and one quarter of an hundred of flour to be brought in to her yearly by my executor and sixty weight of

good beef and one hundred weight of good pork and also forty weagit of Veal or lamb or such fresh met as She Shall Chuse yearly and my will is that she have four barels of good Cyder brought in to her yearly and a suffissency of good fier wood and Candels and privelge to the well and the garden at the west end of the barn.

Itam my will is that within one year after my decease that my executor pay unto my Son Jonathan Flint ten Shillings more than what I have given him.

Itam my will is that within one year after my decease that my executor pay unto my Son Edmund Flint Seven Shillings more then what I have here to four given him.

Itam my will is that my executor pay unto my daughter Lydia damon Seven Shillings to be payd her within one year after my decease.

Itam my will is that my executor pay unto my daughter moley Parker Seven Shilling Within one year after my decease.

Itam my will is that executor pay unto my Son Daniel Flint Seven Shillings within one year after my decease.

Itam my will is that my executor pay unto my grand Children Nathaniel Uptorn and molly Uptorn Children of my daughter Salley Uptorn deceased five pounds to said molly her if she should live to the age of twenty one years or if married suner to be paid on marriage day and five pounds to said Nathaniel if he sould live to the age of twenty two years.

Itam my will is that my Son John Flint whom I make my executor to this my last will and testament upon his executing and fulfilling the above written premises Shall have and possess all my Lands lying in reading Containing about one hundred acors more or less with all the apputenances and privalages there unto belonging together with my right in the Sawmill

and all the rest of my personel estate that I have not other ways disposed of his paying all my jest debts and funeral Charges and receving all my dues and demands wat so ever and further more I revoke and disalow all former wills an testaments by me maid here to fore and that I positivety afairm pronounce and declare this and this only to be my Last will and testament.

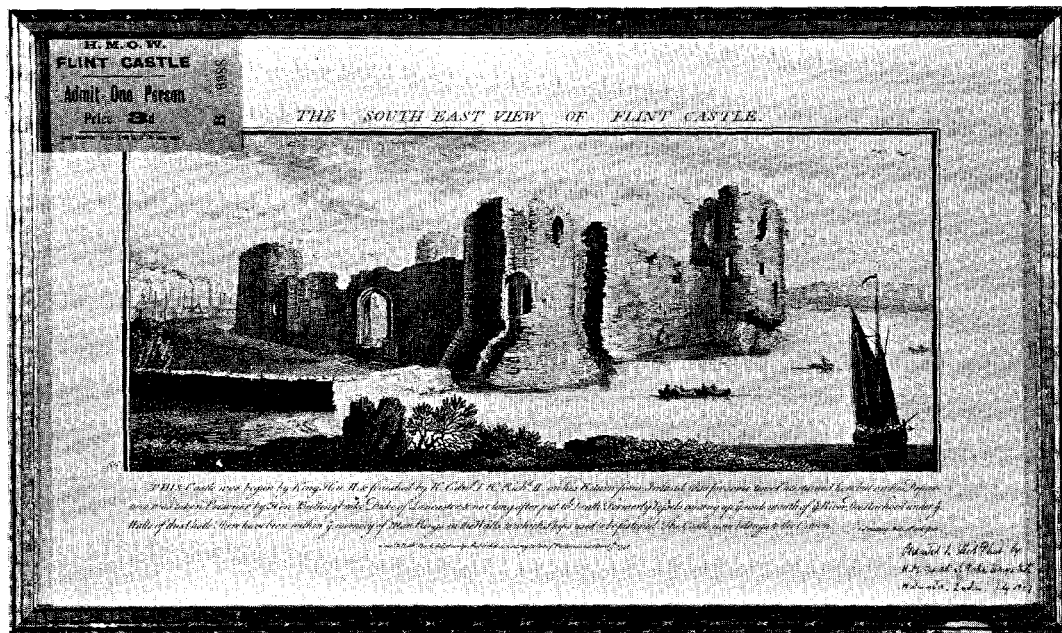
Signed Sealed and delivered and in presence of

WALTER SMITH

GEORGE HART

ESTHER SMITH

[JONATHAN FLINT.]



FLINT CASTLE, Town of Flint, Flintshire, North Wales
(about 20 minutes by motor from Chester on main highway)

FLINT CASTLE

Although not so large nor so well known as many of the Welsh castles, Flint Castle was the scene of one of the most romantic and tragic events of English history. Because of this general interest as well as of the particular interest to the family which bears the same name, its story is included here.

Flint Castle was one of a series of strongholds built by the English in their final campaign for the subjugation of Wales. Its location, on a low promontory of sandstone above the marshy shore of the river Dee, was undoubtedly chosen because it commanded the ancient Roman Ford across the river, and this, in the days before roads, was the only practical means of entrance into the coveted territory of the Welsh princes, and was necessary for the transportation of men and supplies in case of siege.

A sixteenth century historian, William Camden (1551-1623), wrote that work on this strategic site was begun by Henry II in 1157 and completed by Edward I more than a hundred years later. Some of the eighteenth century historians repeated this statement and the rapidity with which the castle was made ready for occupancy by Edward may well be believed to indicate that he built on a foundation already prepared. The fact, however, that the bulk of the construction was done by Edward I is shown by an ancient Roll in the Public Record Office in London. According to this Roll, payments were made "for the construction of the Castle of Flint" to a very large number of dykers, carpenters, masons, woodcutters, quarrymen, smiths, and their helpers between Sunday, the 25th of July (1277) and the 28th of August. Many more dykers than other workmen were employed and this fact is believed to indicate that the river had to be dammed while the construc-

tion was going on and that probably the town of Flint with its surrounding moat was being built at the same time. Other items on the Roll show that the King, Edward I, probably superintended the work in person, for men were paid to pitch his camp near by at the end of July, and again, on the 22nd of August, "2 Smiths and their 6 boys" were paid "for going with the King," evidently to Castle Rhuddlan, for another record shows that he was there on the 25th. It is also noted that certain dykers who "worked well" were given extra pay "the gift of the King."

History relates that Edward I was frequently at Flint Castle. He came to its relief in 1282 when the Welsh princes, David and Llewelyn, besieged it in their last attempt to rid themselves of the English invaders, and two years later, after they were finally subdued, Edward was there to grant the English charter to the town of Flint and to appoint its first mayor who was to serve also as constable of the Castle.

It was to Flint Castle that the next king, Edward II, came in 1321 to meet his favorite, Piers Gaveston, on his return from banishment in Ireland.

The most dramatic and important event which took place at Flint Castle, important because it laid the foundation for the long and devastating Wars of the Roses, was the betrayal in August 1399 of the unfortunate King Richard II into the hands of his cousin and rival, Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, who, as Henry IV, became his successor. Shakespeare in his *Richard II* has made familiar the tragic scenes of Richard's last night of freedom after he had been brought to the Castle by his betrayer, the Earl of Northumberland, of the following morning when from the great tower of the Castle he watched the approach of his rival, of his final sur-

render and departure from the Castle. Not so well known is the original account from which Shakespeare probably took his data. This is a quaint illuminated manuscript in French rhyme to be found in the British Museum. It was written by a young French nobleman who was an eyewitness of the scenes which he describes. The following is taken from a translation of his story.

"I shall treat in this part, of the afflictions and sorrows of King Richard in the Castle of Flint, when he waited the coming of the Duke of Lancaster; who set out from the City of Chester on Tuesday the 22nd day of August, in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1399, with the whole of his force; which I heard estimated by many knights and squires at upwards of one hundred thousand men, marshalled in battle array, marching along the sea-shore with great joy and satisfaction, and eager also to take their rightful and natural lord, King Richard; who, early in the morning of the said Tuesday, arose, attended by sorrows, sadness, afflictions, mourning, weeping, and lamentations; he heard mass most devoutly, like a true Catholic, with his good friends, the Earl of Salisbury, the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir Stephen Scroope, and another knight, named Ferriby, who for no adversity, nor any disaster that befel the King, would desert him. . . . King Richard, having heard mass, went upon the walls of the Castle, which are large and wide on the inside, beholding the Duke of Lancaster as he came along the sea-shore with all his host. . . . They saw a great number of persons quit the host, pricking their horses hard towards the Castle to know what King Richard was doing. In this first company was the Archbishop of Canterbury. . . . The Archbishop entered first, and the others after him; they went up to the donjon. Then the King came down from the walls, to whom they made very great obeisance, kneeling on the ground. The King caused them to rise, and drew the Archbishop aside; and they talked together a very long while. What they said I know not; but the earl of Salisbury afterwards told me, that he had comforted the King in a very gentle manner, telling him not to be alarmed, and that no harm should happen to his person. . . . While he thus spake, the host approached the Castle, and entirely surrounded it, even to the sea, in very fair array. Then the Earl of Northumberland went to Duke Henry, who was drawn up with his men at the foot of the mountains. They talked together rather a long while, and concluded that he should not enter the Castle till such time as the King had dined, because he was fasting. . . . The King was a very long time at table; not for anything he ate; but because he well knew that so soon as he had dined, the Duke would come for him, to carry him off, or put him to death. After he had dined, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Northumberland went in search of the Duke of Lancaster. He quitted his men, who were drawn up in a very fair array before the Castle, and with nine or eleven of the greatest lords who were with him,

came to the King. . . . The Duke entered the Castle, armed at all points, except his basinet. . . . Then they made the King, who had dined in the donjon, come down to meet Duke Henry, who, as soon as he perceived him at a distance, bowed to the ground; and as they approached each other he bowed a second time, with his cap in his hand; and then the King took off his bonnet, and spake first in this manner: 'Fair cousin of Lancaster, you be right welcome.' Then Duke Henry replied, bowing to the ground, 'My lord, I come sooner than you sent for me; and I will tell you why I did so. The common report of your people is, that you have, for the space of twenty, or two-and-twenty years, governed them very badly and very rigorously, and in so much that they are not well contented therewith. But if it please our Lord, I will help you to govern them better than they have been governed in time past.' King Richard then answered him, 'Fair cousin, since it pleaseth you, it pleaseth us well.' And be assured that these are the very words that they two spake together, without taking away or adding anything: for I heard and understood them very well. . . .

"In form and manner as you have heard, did Duke Henry take King Richard, his Lord; and he brought him with great joy and satisfaction to Chester, which place he had quitted in the morning; and know that with great difficulty could the thunder of heaven have been heard for the loud noise of their instruments, horns, buisines and trumpets; insomuch that they made the sea-shore resound with them."

The chronicler Froissart adds another touch to the scene in the castle by his story of the king's greyhound Math, as follows in the words of Lord Berners' translation:—

"And as it was enfourmed me, Kyng Richarde had a grayhounde called Mathe, who alwayes wayted upon the Kyng, and woulde knowe no man els. For whan so ever the Kyng dyd ryde, he that kepte the grayhounde dyd lette hym lose, and he wolde streyght runne to the Kyng and fawne upon him, and leape with his fore fete upon the Kyng's shoulders. And as the Kyng and the erle of Derby (Henry IV) talked togyder in the courte, the grayhounde who was wonte to leape upon the Kyng, left the Kyng and came to the Erle of Derby, duke of Lancastre, and made to hym the same friendly countinaunce and chere as he was wonte to do to the Kyng. The duke, who knewe not the grayhounde, demaunded of the Kyng what the grayhounde wolde do. 'Cosyn,' quod the Kyng, 'it is a great good token to you, and an evyll sygne to me.' 'Sir, howe knowe you that?' quod the Duke. 'I know it well,' quod the Kyng. 'The grayhounde maketh you chere this day as Kyng of Englande, as ye shalbe and I shalbe deposed; the grayhounde hath this knowledge naturallye; therefore take him to you; he will folowe you and forsake mee.' The duke understoode well those wordes, and cheryshed the grayhounde, who wolde never after folowe Kyng Richarde, but folowed the duke of Lancastre."



KING RICHARD'S GREYHOUND "MATHE" FORSAKES HIM AND FAWNS UPON HIS RIVAL BOLINGBROKE, IN FLINT CASTLE.
BY THE LATE RANDOLPH CALDECOTT.



COPIED FROM THE CELEBRATED CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT OF KING RICHARD II.

The original hangs in the south bay of the sanctuary at
Westminster Abbey

In the years that followed this episode little is heard of Flint Castle, except that both the Castle and the town became part of the dower of Queen Katherine, widow of Henry V.

During the Civil War, in the time of Charles I, Flintshire took up arms on the King's side and during this period Flint Castle is mentioned as "ye King's own Castle." A few months after the surrender of King Charles in 1646 Flint Castle also surrendered and the work of dismantling began the same year. Six years later, in 1652, a visitor described the Castle as "almost buried in its own ruins." Over a century later the Crown sold the Castle to the County of Flint and in 1919 the County Council transferred the custody of the ruins to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works.

