

A GOODRICH FAMILY TREE  
THE AMERICAN ANCESTORS OF MY CHILDREN  
IN AN  
AMERICAN ANCESTOR ALBUM

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## PREFACE

The data on the following pages is arranged according to a system that was developed during twenty-five years of experimentation.

It has many advantages. Among them, it proceeds from the known to the unknown, from the nearest ancestors to the more remote; all the data concerning each branch of ancestry that has the same surname is collected into one unit, thereby avoiding the confusion of having several branches on the same page; there is plenty of room for all details; the exact relationships and connections of all members are shown; additions may be made at any time without disturbing the data already found; it is arranged conveniently and naturally so that the tree may be read like a book from left to right, from the top down, page by page, and it may be typed.

This arrangement is called an American Ancestor Album because in it there is a place for a pen picture of every American ancestor.

It is not claimed that this plan is completely original. Hardly anything is. This plan is the result of trying many different charts, blanks, and schemes, and adding to the best features of each some new ideas which I believe make this system superior to all others.

Preface, p. 2.

The individuals are numbered. The number of the person whose ancestry is being traced is # 1. If there are brothers and sisters they are numbered 1a, 1b, 1c, and so on. The father is # 2. The mother is # 3. The number of every male ancestor is twice the number of his child. The number of every female ancestor is one more than the number of her husband.

The data are assembled into sections called lines. The number of the line is that of the mother with whom the line begins. The name of the line is her surname, or, if more than one line has the same surname, her full name is used as the name of the new line. Thus there may be a Taylor line which begins with Alice Taylor. Later there may be found another line which begins with Sarah Taylor, and this new line is called the Sarah Taylor line.

The first part of each line is a summary, showing on one page the names of all the ancestors known in that line who have lived in America, the connections with other lines, the numbers, and most important dates. The most recent ancestor is at the top. This makes it possible to add more remote ancestors to the line whenever they are found, without any rearrangement of data. This is perhaps the most unique feature of the system. The number of the ancestor is always in parentheses. The ancestors in direct line are at the left. The father is directly beneath the child. The mother's name is set in toward the right just below her husband's name. Her name is followed by her number which provides a reference for her line. Finally her father's name is given to make her identification certain.

The second part of each line or section contains the family histories in detail, the numbers of the ancestors agreeing with those in the summary. Consequently the histories have the same order as the names in the summary, the smallest numbers in each line coming first. In addition there are authorities, notes, and an account of the European origin of the line if known. This plan allows room for all the interesting information which it may be desired to include. There is no limit to the amount of expansion that may be made without any rearrangement of the data already obtained.

If the line has been traced to the colonial pioneer, the generations from that pioneer may be indicated in the customary way by small numbers above the names.

Since mothers can have only odd numbers, and lines begin only with mothers, lines can have only odd numbers. The lines are arranged by consecutive odd numbers.

If there are members of the family tree who have common ancestors, the common ancestor takes the number which falls to him in the first line in which he was discovered.

The customary abbreviations are used. Dates are written in the order: day, month, and year. The year is the civil year.

Authorities are stated exactly as far as possible. Original sources of information are given at controversial points, and the reasons are given for preferring one statement to another. Deductions from known facts are explained fully. Mere conjectures are not included.

Every effort possible has been exerted to make this family tree correct. It is too much to hope that it is without error, but for these errors the author hopes to be excused.

This work is limited to American ancestors partly to reduce its bulk, but chiefly because no original investigations of European sources have been attempted. Therefore to include such data would be to include nothing that has not already been published. On the other hand, a large amount of unpublished data is to be found among the accounts of the American ancestors, and many items that have been published in rare and scattered sources are here assembled for the first time in a genealogical form.

References are given to the authorities in which data concerning the European lines may be found. Sometimes it has been found desirable to refer to the European ancestors by number. In such cases the same general plan is followed. The father of a colonial pioneer is given a number consisting of the figure 2 because he is a father, and some abbreviation of his name as a prefix, as (Wm-2). His father's number is (Wm-4); his mother's is (Wm-3). After twelve generations, the prefix may be changed again to keep the numbers from becoming too large.

The abbreviations used are those commonly found in genealogical works.

Minor details of the plan are not enumerated here as they may be observed by reading any of the lines and are easily understood.

While preparing the album, the pages were bound in a loose leaf cover so that new data or even whole new lines could be inserted as fast as they were discovered. After completion, the work may be put into a permanent binding.

An index at the end of the album makes it possible to look up any branch of the family tree by name and number. To trace the branches forward or backward, it is necessary only to look up the numbers given in the summaries. The following illustrations show how this may be done.

Suppose you wish to read the family history of Samuel Stearns. By looking in the index you find that the Stearns line is # 65. By looking in the summary of the Stearns line, you find that Samuel is # 260, and his family history is given under that number in that line.

Suppose you wish to find the ancestors of the wife of Samuel Stearns. The summary shows that his wife was Hannah Manning (261). Turning to line # 261, the desired information is before you.

Not all the excellent features of this system have been described here. It is the belief of the author that the more this plan is used the greater will appear its advantages.

In this system there are no sectors or rectangles to cram to overflowing with data more or less illegible because of the crowding. There are no dangling horizontal or vertical lines or brackets criss-crossing in confusion over several sheets. There are no unwieldy charts. This system is compact and concise. It permits unlimited expansion. There is a place for every ancestor and every ancestor may be put in his place.

While you are using this system there are no blanks to buy. Plain paper is all that is needed. The data may be handwritten or typed.

There is no patent or copyright on this system. Anyone may use it.

Whether finished or partly done, you may open an American Ancestor Album and read the family tree which it contains as you would read a story. What a story it is -- a tale of achievement, of home-making, of mystery, of romance, and adventure.



Line # 1

THE GOODRICH LINE

The Paternal Line

Summary

- (1a) Mary Virginia Goodrich, b. 1917.
- (1b) Charlotte Emily Goodrich, b. 1922.
- (1c) William McKenzie Goodrich, b. 1930.
- (2) Merton Taylor Goodrich, b. 1887, m. 1915,  
m. Annie Ardella McKenzie (3), dau. of William.
- (4) Willis Belmont Goodrich, b. 1856, m. 1885, d. 1928,  
m. Alice May Taylor (5), dau. of John.
- (8) Willard Goodrich, b. 1821, m. 1856, d. 1901,  
m. Charlotte (Colby) Dennis (9), dau. of  
Hartley Colby.
- (16) John Goodridge, b. 1778, m. 1804, d. 1864,  
m. Susan Bosworth (17), dau. of Jonathan.
- (32) Joshua Goodridge, b. 1746, m. 1769, d. 1815,  
m. Elizabeth Phelps (33), dau. of Ashahel.
- (64) Joshua Goodridge, b. 1707, m. 1739, d. 1782,  
m. Lydia Stearns (65), dau. of John.
- (128) Philip Goodridge, b. 1669, m. 1700, d. 1729,  
m. Mehitable Woodman (129), dau. of Joshua.
- (256) Joseph Goodridge, b. 1639, m. 1664, d. 1716,  
m. Martha Mooers (257), dau. of Edmund.
- (512) William Goodrich, b. , m. , d. 1645,  
m. Margaret.

## Family History

## # 2

MERTON TAYLOR GOODRICH,

father of the children whose ancestry is given in this family tree, and son of Willis Belmont Goodrich (4), was b. in Bingham, Me., 10 Nov. 1887.

The details of his family history are perhaps too personal to be included in this book. At the present time, 1 Aug. 1932, he is Head of the Department of Mathematics, at the State Normal School, Keene, N. H., and is also actively engaged in genealogical research, having clients in many different states. He developed this system of arranging ancestral data and is the compiler of this family tree. His address during July and August is in care of The New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass., and during the remainder of the year at 25 Hyde St., Keene, N. H.

He m. 21 July 1915, Annie Ardella McKenzie (3), b. in Stonington, Me., 18 Mar. 1893, dau. of William David McKenzie (6) and Abbie Ardella Stinson (7). She was valedictorian in high school and attained high standing in scholarship during her two years at Colby College.

## Children:

- 1, Mary Virginia, b. 1 May 1917.
- 2, Charlotte Emily, b. 24 Feb. 1922.
- 3, William McKenzie, b. 11 Feb. 1930.

Family History

# 4

WILLIS BELMONT GOODRICH,

father of Merton Taylor Goodrich (2) and son of Willard (8),  
was b. in Bingham, Me., 16 Dec. 1856.

His boyhood was spent on the home farm on the hillside east of the village. About 1866, he came to the village with his parents and his father's mother. He received a common school education including commercial arithmetic. He was, however, a well read man.

He became a clerk in the general store of his uncle, Simeon Goodrich, and after a few years took over the business in 1878, and carried it on in the same building without interruption until 1923, a period of 45 years. During the last few years, his son, Leon, was a partner with him.

When twenty-one years of age, he was appointed postmaster and held the office for fifteen years, or until 1892. Among other public offices he held that of selectman for eight years, town clerk for twenty-one years, and refused to be a candidate for reelection altho his choice was certain if he would consent to run. At his last election he received the largest vote ever cast for a town officer up to that time. For fifteen years between 1893 and 1908, he was chairman of the Republican town and district committees, and continued as chairman of the local committee until 1912 when he resigned to become a member of the Progressive Party. He refused many times to become a candidate for any office outside his home town.

Altho naturally of a retiring disposition, he took an active interest in all town affairs, and was instrumental in bringing about many public improvements, such as the improvement of the village streets and door yards, the laying of concrete sidewalks, the building of the Bingham and Concord bridge, and improved fire protection.

His hobby of keeping a record of the weather which he began in 1883 and continued until the night of his death in 1928, or for 45 years, brought him recognition from specialists in meteorology during the latter years of his life. He was also interested in history and his records were often used to settle controversies as to when some important event took place in the history of the town. He was a man who saw the handiwork of God in nature, and loved its beauty. It was his custom to take his whole family with him when he went for outings in the woods he loved so well. He was always ready to sacrifice his own pleasure for that of others and did everything in his power for the good of his family. He was very highly respected for his sterling integrity and high character.

He was as well as usual on the day before his death, but about two o'clock on the morning of Easter Sunday, 8 Apr. 1928, he was stricken with one of the heart attacks to which he was subject, and altho the doctor arrived very quickly, within a few moments he closed his eyes and very quietly breathed his last. He was 71 y. old.

The funeral was held at the home of the family on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, and all stores and places of business in town were closed during the services. A very large number attended the funeral, including the Rebekahs and Odd Fellows in regalia, and many beautiful flowers were received in token of the love and esteem of those who knew him. He had been a presiding officer in the Odd Fellows.

He was active in bringing about the organization of the Goodrich and Baker Family Association, and at the reunion held following his death, the following tribute was read by its president, Mr. Jerome Abbey: "I deem it proper at this time to speak of the characteristics of one of our kindred associates, who, since our reunion a year ago, has passed away to the great beyond. Willis B. Goodrich, a descendant of the early settlers of this community and a lifelong citizen of this town of Bingham, a man of noble character, noble deeds, noble in acts and noble in his dealings with his fellow men. Through his boyhood days, through his whole manhood, he was characterized by honesty in all his dealings, goodwill, and friendship to all. He took great interest in the social welfare of the societies of the town and community, and his interest in that respect greatly assisted in making the morals of those societies the high standard they possess. A willing worker of this association and a constant attendant of these reunions may we honor his memory forevermore."

It was while he was holding the office of school agent that he went to North Anson to secure a teacher for the village school. He employed Alice May Taylor (5), b. 3 Nov. 1863, dau of John Taylor (10) and Isabel Paine (11), and she became his wife, 17 Aug. 1885. She was a graduate of Anson Academy in the class of 1881, as valedictorian in scholarship and taught 23 terms of school before her marriage, a part of the time in the academy. She was a woman of very strong mind, very active and industrious, and was a great help to her husband in his business. For many years she had charge of the ladies furnishings department in the store. On one occasion a rival in a nearby store put up a sign "The Best Place to Buy Ladies Furnishings in Town." Not to be outdone, she immediately put up a sign, "Next to the Best Place to Buy Ladies Furnishings in Town," and the people came to see. For many years, too, she was the Deputy Town Clerk, and the greater part of the records are in her beautiful handwriting.

She was at different times the superior officer in nearly all the women's clubs and secret societies of the town, and was a charter member and first noble grand of the Rebekah lodge. She was frequently called upon to give public readings. For more than twenty years she was the local correspondent for the county paper, The Independent Reporter.

After her husband's retirement from business, she began to make hooked rugs. Their superior quality soon attracted attention, and their sale began. Up to the present time, 1931, nearly a hundred have been made and they have gone into more than half the states of the union. These rugs are noted for their artistic shading. Many of the pictures in her home were painted by her and her husband.

She became interested in the public library a few years ago, and took an active part in putting to good use the bequests that were received at that time. Through her efforts the Bingham Public Library Association was formed, subscriptions were received, the organization was placed upon a firm basis, more bequests and donations were acquired, an historic but well kept house was purchased and fitted up for a library building, and freed of debt. For many years she has been president of the Board of Trustees and Librarian and still holds that position. She was ably assisted by her husband in this work, he having been one of the first librarians of the old library when a young man.

She is now living in Bingham, a very active lady, and besides her duties in connection with the library, she keeps her own house, makes her rugs, has rooms to let, and drives her own car, learning to drive at the age of 66 y.

Children:

1, Merton Taylor, (2), b. 10 Nov. 1887; m. Annie Ardella McKenzie (3).

2, Leon Willis, b. 19 Feb. 1890; m. Agnes Thankful Cole.

## Family History

# 8

## WILLARD GOODRICH,

father of Willis Belmont Goodrich (4) and son of John (16),  
was b. in Bingham, Me., 10 May 1821.

He lived on the home farm on the hillside east of Bingham village until about 1866 a few years after his father died. He then purchased a house in Bingham village and moved there with his widowed mother, wife, and boy, Willis (4), and there a daughter was born. His mother made her home with him until her death in 1880. For many years he was employed as a cook for crews of lumbermen and river drivers. He held several minor town offices including that of tax collector. For a long time he was a member of the church choir. He was also a member of the state militia.

He m. 1 Mar. 1856, as her second husband, Mrs. Charlotte (Colby) Dennis (9), dau. of Hartley Colby (18) and Sarah Dennis (19), and widow of Hiram Dennis. She was b. 2 Sep. 1828, and m. (1st) her second cousin Hiram Dennis, son of Elder John Dennis, the fifer. They lived in Moscow. About 1850, he went to California in search of gold. He started back but contracted a fever while crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and d. shortly after reaching home, 29 Aug. 1852; aged only 32 y. Charlotte (Colby) Dennis (9) had three children by her first marriage: Lenora, who d. in infancy, 5 July 1843; Fannie, who m. Joseph Parlin, and settled in Lincoln, Placer Co., California; and Warren, b. in July 1850, who m. Margaret Peters, and for many years was city marshall of Sonora, Cal.



The Goodrich Line, con.  
# 8, con.

Line # 1

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Charlotte (9), wife of Willard Goodrich (8),  
d. in Lewiston while undergoing an operation for the re-  
moval of a tumor, 29 July 1880; age 51 y.

He d. 5 Feb. 1901; aged nearly 80 y.

Children:

- 1, Willis Belmont, (4), b. 16 Dec. 1856; m. Alice May Taylor (5).
- 2, Elmer Ellsworth, b. 4 Apr. 1861; d. 4 Sep. 1862.
- 3, Jennie Belle, b. 10 Apr. 1867; m. William White.

## Family History

# 16

JOHN GOODRIDGE,

father of Willard (8) and son of Joshua (32) is referred to in the records with the longer spelling of the name, and was b. in Fitchburg, Mass., 1 Dec. 1778. His parents lived there but a short time and he was a small boy when he came with them into Maine, stopping first at Skowhegan, and then pressing on farther up the river, they finally settled at Bingham when he was about ten years old. The change of spelling of the Goodrich name is one of the most singular things I have found in genealogical research. As explained in the family of William (512), the original form of the name in this country was Goodrich, the name Goodridge having the same relation to it as Eldredge to Aldrich, or Howard to Haywood. Several generations of this branch of the family used the form Goodridge, but, and this is the singular part of it, almost simultaneously in different parts of the country so widely separated that the families could not have known what others were doing, a very large number of members changed the form back to Goodrich. No one has ever been able to tell me why the change was made. But it was made generally between 1820 and 1840.

John Goodridge (16) cleared a farm on the hill just east of the intervale where his father had settled, and there made a home for his wife, who was Susan Bosworth (17), b. in 1784 in Easton, Mass., the dau. of Jonathan

Bosworth (34) and Abigail Williams (35). When a very small girl about five years old, she came with her parents to Solon, the town next south of Bingham. They journeyed to Gardiner by boat, and then made their way up the river as best they could partly on horseback and partly on foot, the children taking turns riding when they got too tired to go farther by walking. She grew up to be a woman of great industry and remarkable vitality. She not only performed all the duties that fell upon every pioneer housewife in those early days, but she spun, wove, and made all the clothes for her twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity; and she lived to be 95 y. old, her death occurring at the home of her son John (8) on 18 Mar. 1880.

Her husband, who m. her about 1804, was a hard working farmer, and held several town offices. He d. 10 Dec. 1864; aged 86 y.

Children:

- 1, Cyrus, b. 11 May 1805; m. Lucy Piper.
- 2, Susan, b. 24 Aug. 1806; m. David Thompson.
- 3, Jotham, b. 30 July 1808; m. (1st) Mary Ann Leadbetter,  
(2nd) Sybil Rowe.
- 4, Matilda, b. 8 Mar. 1810; m. William Lowell.
- 5, Simeon, b. 1 May 1812; m. (1st) Elizabeth Fletcher,  
(2nd) Lorina Chapman.

The Goodrich Line, con.  
# 16, con.

Line # 1 12

- 6, Calvin Bosworth, b. 5 June 1814; m. Mary Anne Hunnewell.
- 7, Lewis, b. 20 Jan. 1817; m. Lucy Ann Baker; became a  
Congregational minister; many noted descendants.
- 8, David, b. 15 Feb. 1819; d. 28 Mar. 1820.
- 9, Willard (8), b. 10 May 1821; m. Charlotte (Colby) Dennis  
(9).
- 10, Josiah H., b. 31 May 1823; m. (1st) Nancy Stevens,  
(2nd) Elizabeth Foss.
- 11, Orlando C., b. 16 June 1825; his fiancée died a few  
days before the date set for the wedding; he  
never m.; made a fortune mining gold but lost  
it to a swindler; d. at an advanced age in  
Washington, California.
- 12, John, b. 13 Apr. 1828; m. Mary E. McKusick.

## Family History

# 32

JOSHUA GOODRIDGE,

father of John (16) and son of Joshua (64), was b. in Lunenburg, Mass., 10 Aug. 1746.

There he m. 28 Dec. 1769, Elizabeth Phelps (33), b. 17 Dec. 1744 in Lancaster, dau. of Ashahel Phelps (66) and Elizabeth Wilder (67).

They lived in Lunenburg for about two years, their first child being born there. They then moved to Fitchburg where five children were born. About 1780, the family came to Skowhegan, Me., then called Bloomfield, and was increased by three more children. During this time, Joshua's dau. Lephe m. Ephraim Wood one of the first settlers of Bingham, twenty miles farther up the river, and hearing from her about the desirability of the place, Joshua again took his family to a new location, this time to a beautiful and fertile farm on the valley floor near that of his daughter, and there the youngest child was born, and the family prospered.

The records show that Joshua took an active part in the town affairs of every town in which he lived. At Bingham, the first town meeting was held in his house, 1812, he was the first town treasurer, and was active in bringing about the incorporation of the town, the petition to the Massachusetts General Court being signed by him and his three grown up sons.

He gave to the town a large lot of land for its cemetery. His gravestone accredits him with the title "Captain Joshua Goodridge." According to tradition, he died of a broken heart caused by grief over the death of his grandson, Joshua, the fourth of the name, a lad of fourteen years, who fell thru the floor of his father's grist mill upon the wheel and was killed, 7 Oct. 1815. His grandfather, this Joshua (32) d. 20 Dec. 1815; aged 69 y.

His widow, Elizabeth (33), was a woman of superior qualities, and the following statements are taken largely from her obituary. "She was descended from a godly ancestry and became hopefully pious about seventeen years of age. For a long time religious services were held in her house in Bingham and she made all the preparations both of the house and the program. She observed the Sabbath very strictly beginning on Saturday evening to allow no labor or worldly conversation. She was remarkable for her long fixed habit of secret prayer, for many years praying one whole hour every morning."

In fact, one of her daughters-in-law was wont to remark that she neglected her housework for her piety.

However, it was largely thru her efforts that the first church in Bingham was organized. At length a school house was built which she prepared weekly for the religious service even after she became very lame from old age. Finally by her oft repeated suggestion "You are building good houses for yourselves but none for the Lord",

The Goodrich Line, con.  
# 32, con.

Line # 1

15

she brought about the erection of a suitable building. This old meeting house is still standing upon the elevation at the southern end of the village. When it was dedicated, being too feeble to walk, she was placed in an arm chair and carried into the church for the services by her sons.

She had a good common school education and was a great reader especially of the bible and of history. For many years not only by her descendants but by people in general, she was affectionately and respectfully called "Grandmother Goodridge."

For the last nine years of her life, she was practically helpless and was cared for at the home of her eldest son, Levi, and she d. at his house, 18 Mar. 1840; aged 95 y.

The family records of the descendants of Joshua Goodridge (32) positively establish the fact that both he and his father served in the Revolution, but Joshua (32) obtained his title of Captain from his service in the militia after the war. He did not command a company in the Revolution. A question was once raised in regard to this service because of an incorrect statement in regard to his age and because his name is sometimes written as if it were Joseph. The complete family records in the possession of the compiler show that there could be no other Joseph or Joshua meeting the other conditions of this record, so there is absolutely no doubt that the following record refers to this Joshua (32).

Joshua Goodridge, private, Capt. Joseph Bellow's co., service 9 d., marched 22 Aug. 1777 on an alarm at Bennington under command of Major Ebenezer Bridge at request of Gen. Stark and Col. Warner, dismissed by Gen. Lincoln after proceeding 90 miles. (Mass. S. & S. of Rev. v.6 p.591) (See also family history of # 64.)



The Goodrich Line, con.  
# 32, con.

Line # 1 17

Children of Joshua Goodridge (32) and Elizabeth Phelps (33):

- 1, Phineas, b. 13 Dec. 1770; d. young.
- 2, Elizabeth, b. 4 Aug. 1773; m. Joseph Russell.
- 3, Levi, twin, b. 3 June 1774; m. Mary Jewett.
- 4, Lephe, twin, b. 3 June 1774; m. Ephraim Wood.
- 5, Joshua, b. 13 Oct. 1776; m. Betsey Robbins.
- 6, John (16), b. 1 Dec. 1778; m. Susan Bosworth (17).
- 7, Abijah, b. 8 Mar. 1781; m. (1st) Mary Clark, (2nd)  
Mary Chase.
- 8, Lydia, b. 17 May 1783; m. Abel Parlin.
- 9, David, b. 10 Dec. 1785; d. young.
- 10, Benjamin, b. 27 May 1789; m. Belinda Baker.

## Family History

# 64

JOSHUA GOODRIDGE,

father of Joshua (32) and son of Philip (128), was b. in Newbury, Mass., 7 Feb. 1707. He was 17 y. old when the family moved to Lunenburg, but lived there the rest of his life, and d. 29 Oct. 1782; aged 75 y.

He m. 9 Nov. 1739, Lydia Stearns (65), b. in Watertown, 7 Oct. 1719, dau. of John Stearns (130) and Abigail Fiske (131). They were m. by her Brother, Rev. Samuel Stearns. She was a woman of strong character and highly respected. She d. 7 Mar. 1805; aged 85 y.

Joshua Goodridge (64) was influential in town affairs, served several times as a selectman, was an ensign in the militia, and his war record is on the next page.

## Children:

- 1, Lydia, b. 1 Aug. 1740; m. Joshua Pierce.
- 2, Mehitable, b. 9 May 1742; prob. d. young.
- 3, Relief, b. 15 Mar. 1744; d. 8 Oct. 1746.
- 4, Joshua (32), b. 10 Aug. 1746; m. Elizabeth Phelps (33).
- 5, Catherine, b. 28 Aug. 1749; m. Thadeus Cummings.
- 6, Ruth, b. 13 Sep. 1751; m. Samuel Whiting.
- 7, Abijah, twin, b. 21 Feb. 1754; m. (1st) Eunice Martin,  
(2nd) Eunice Phillips, (3rd) Elizabeth Boynton.
- 8, Abigail, twin, b. 21 Feb. 1754; d. soon after.
- 9, Abigail, b. 24 Nov. 1756; m. Joseph Smith.
- 10, Phineas, b. 17 Oct. 1759; m. Elizabeth Kilbourn.
- 11, Lois, b. 4 Mar. 1763; d. unm. in Leominster, 23 Sep. 1834;  
aged 71 y.; said to have been a school teacher.

The Revolutionary War record of Joshua Goodridge (64) is as follows:

Joshua Goodridge, Lunenburg, Capt. Abel Wilder's co., Col. Ephraim Doolittle's reg., receipt for advanced pay signed by him and others dated 26 June 1775 at Charlestown; also, private same co. and reg. muster roll dated 1 Aug. 1775 showing enlistment 4 May 1775, service 3 m. 5 d.; also, on company return dated 6 Oct. 1775. (Mass. S. & S. of Rev. v.6 p.591)

Joshua Goodridge, Lunenburg, Capt. Manassah Sawyer's co., Col. Nicholas Dike's reg., pay abstract for mileage from home to Dorchester Heights, warrant allowed in council, 13 Sep. 1776; also same co. and reg., pay abstract for travel allowance home dated Dorchester Heights 30 Nov. 1776; also same co. and reg., pay abstract for gun and blanket money dated Dorchester Heights 12 Feb. 1777; also same co. and reg. muster roll for Dec. 1776 and Feb. 1777 showing reenlistment 1 Dec. 1776 and reg. raised to serve until 1 Mar. 1777. (Mass. S. & S. of Rev. v.6 p.591)

He was then promoted to the rank of corporal, with the following record:

Joshua Goodridge, corporal, Capt. Wm. Thurlow's co., service nine days, marched 22 Aug. 1777 on an alarm at Bennington, under command of Major Ebenezer Bridge at request of Gen. Stark and Col. Warner, dismissed by Gen. Lincoln after proceeding ninety miles; also, Capt. Nath. Carl's co., Col. Job. Cushing's reg., enl. 7 Sep. 1777, dis. 29 Nov. 1777, served 3 m. 4 d., roll dated at Leominster. (Same ref.)

We also find the following record.

Descriptive list of men raised for Continental service as returned by Seth Washburn, Supt. for Worcester County, Capt. Bellows co., Col. Rand's reg., Joshua Goodridge, age 21 y., stature 6 ft., complexion, dark, Lunenburg, mustered 3 Aug. 1779 by Thomas Newhall for Worcester County, delivered to ensign White. (Mass. S. & S. of Rev. v.6 p.591)

This is the description of Joshua Goodridge (32) as he was remembered by his family, and it has been thought that it referred to the younger man. It would refer equally well to the father Joshua (64). The company is the same as that in which the younger man enlisted in Aug. 1777. But the age of Joshua Jr. (32) in 1779 was 33 y. and this does not fit him at all and besides he was then living in Fitchburg not Lunenburg where his father still lived. Now what was his father's age in 1779? It was 72 y. This means that the war record was misread "21" for "71" and a discrepancy of one year in an age is very common. In other words, Joshua Goodridge Sr. (64) is the one who enrolled in 1779, and his age then was 72 y.

## Family History

# 128

PHILIP GOODRIDGE,

father of Joshua (64) and son of Joseph (256), was b. in Newbury, Mass., 23 Nov. 1669. Long ago an error was made by someone who asserted that Philip was the son of Jeremiah, and the error was copied so that it appears in the works by Savage, Bond, and Coffin, in the Goodrich Family in America, and is left as a doubtful point in the Goodridge Genealogy.

The original records give the following data:

"Philip, son of Joseph Goodridge, b. 23 Nov. 1669," is the record returned by Anthony Somerby to the Salem Court. (Records of the Quarterly Court of Essex Co., v. 4, p. 172.) The duplicate of the vital records of Newbury copied by Henry Short about 1690 states that Philip was the son of Joseph, but gives the date of birth as 13 Nov. because of the difference of ten days between old and new style dating. These vital records give all the children of Joseph and of Jeremiah. There is no Philip in the family of Jeremiah. The gravestone of Philip states that he is the son of Joseph and Martha. The will of Joseph names his son Philip. The Goodridge Family Memorial, by Sidney Perley, is limited to only a small portion of the family but the NEHG. Register, commenting upon it, speaks in the highest terms of the author. "The Goodridge Memorial which heads our list is by Mr. Perley of Boxford....The author's experience as a genealogist has enabled him to make a work full of interesting and reliable facts concerning the line which is here pre-

sented. The biographical as well as the genealogical features of the work are deserving of great praise." (NEHG. Register v.39,p.208 & 209.) This authority states without question that Philip (128) was the son of Joseph (256). There is not one item in the original records to indicate the contrary. (See Joseph (256).)

Philip Goodridge (128) m. 16 Apr. 1700, Mehitable Woodman,(129), b. 20 Sep. 1677, dau. of Joshua Woodman (258) and Elizabeth Stevens (259). They lived in Newbury where their twelve children were born. Then, in 1724, with their entire family they moved to Lunenburg, Mass.

He was the original proprietor of lot # 70 and his house was the third to be built in the town. He was very active in town affairs, a leader in bringing about the incorporation of the town, and one of the founders of the Congregational Church, serving as one of its deacons until his death. His gravestone certifies that he was the first man interred in the South Cemetary. He was a captain in the colonial service for defense against the Indians and in this service took a conspicuous part.

His descendants are noteworthy for their public service, lofty ideals, and a high sense of moral and civic responsibility. They include a rem<sup>k</sup>arably large number of men and women who have held local public offices and served as teachers. This family is the one referred to in the

article, "An Office Holding Family", which appeared in "The Journal of Heredity" for June, 1917. The strength of character of the descendants is due in no small measure to Philip's wife, Mehitable Woodman (129), who was a highly respected woman.

He d. 16 Jan. 1729; aged 59 y., and only five years after coming to Lunenburg. His widow survived him 26 y.

She d. 24 Feb. 1755; aged 77 y.

Children:

- 1, Benjamin, b. 3 Feb. 1701; m. Sarah Phelps.
- 2, John, b. 6 Aug. 1702; m. (1st) Eunice Scripture, and perhaps m. again but the facts are not yet clear.
- 3, Mehitable, b. 2 Aug. 1704; m. Stephen Stickney.
- 4, Hannah, b. 25 Apr. 1706; m. (1st) Jonas Gilson, (2nd) Francis Buttrick.
- 5, Joshua (64), b. 7 Feb. 1708; m. Lydia Stearns (65).
- 6, Sarah, b. 17 June 1709; ~~m. William Grant, 10 Apr. 1755;~~  
she was not the Sarah who m. William Grant.  
~~not the one who m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph~~
- 7, Dorothy, b. 4 Mar. 1712; m. Jacob Gould.
- 8, Philip, b. 6 July 1714; m. Jane Boynton.
- 9, David, b. 24 Nov. 1716; m. (1st) Elizabeth Martin, (2nd) Mrs. Lydia (Davis) Wood.
- 10, Joseph, b. 1 Sep. 1719; m. Sarah Foster.
- 11, Daniel, b. 7 Feb. 1721; m. Sarah.
- 12, Rebecca, b. 17 Apr. 1723; m. Ezekiel Goodridge, her second cousin, son of Jeremiah Jr.

Family History

# 256

JOSEPH GOODRIDGE,

father of Philip (128) and son of William (512), was b. in Watertown, Mass., 29 Sep. 1639.

At the age of about five and a half years, he was bound out as an apprentice to Samuel Thatcher. The date was 8 May 1645 and ~~this was~~ this was shortly after the death of his father. He remained in the service of Mr. Thatcher until he became of age. Mr. Thatcher was a tradesman, a warm friend of the family, ~~was~~ one of those who took the inventory of the father's estate, and he gave Joseph (256) a good education in the three R's. His name was not William Thaxter as stated in the Goodridge Genealogy.

In 1661, as soon as Joseph (256) became of age, he joined his mother's family who were living in Newbury, Mass., where she had gone after marrying for her second husband, Capt. John Hull.

On 28 Aug. 1664, he m. Martha Mooers, (257) b. 12 Dec. 1643, dau. of Edmund and Ann Mooers (514 & 515). They made their home in Newbury. In 1688, he was taxed for 33 acres of land, a house, 2 horses, 14 cattle, and 16 sheep.

He d. 29 May 1716; aged 77 y. His will dated 16 Apr. and proved 4 June of the same year provided for the care of his wife by their son, Joseph.



The will of Joseph Goodridge (256) ~~gives~~ gives final and absolute proof that Philip (128) was his son. It is dated 16 Apr. 1716 and was proved 4 June 1716. In its preamble, he commits his soul to God that gave it and his body "to dust whence it originally was taken with hope of a glorious resurrection by the power of Jesus Christ my redeemer." He disposes of his property "which God hath pleased to make me the owner of" in the following manner.

To wife Martha, all household goods and a comfortable maintenance by their son Joseph.

To son John, the river lot by the Merrimac river and privilege of dwelling in "my now dwelling house", also wearing apparell, one good cow, one black mare and her colt.

To son Philip, 4 pounds after decease of mother.

To son Edmund, 40 sh. after decease of mother.

To son Joseph, dwelling house, woodlot, upland, farming implements and utensils, he to care for his mother and be sole executor.

To dau. Abigail, 20 sh. after decease of mother.

To dau. Margaret, 40 sh. after decease of mother.

(Essex County Probate Records, v. 311, p. 397, 398.)

The Goodrich Line, con.  
# 256, con.

Line # 1

Children of Joseph Goodridge (256) and Martha Mooers (257):

1, Hannah, b. 27 July 1665; m. John Richards, 22 Mar. 1694;

d. less than a year later, 29 Jan. 1695; no ch.

2, John, b. 13 Sep. 1667; d. unm. in Byfield parish, New-

bury, "of the languishment of old age", 9 Mar.

1756; aged 88 y.

3, Philip (128), b. 23 Nov. 1669; m. Mehitable Woodman (129).

4, Edmund, b. 14 June 1672; m. Hannah Dole, 16 Nov. 1701.

5, Abigail, b. 17 Sep. 1675; m. Samuel Sawyer, 17 Dec. 1702.

6, Martha, b. 2 Feb. 1680; d. unm. 1 Feb. 1706; aged 26 y.

7, Margaret, b. 11 Oct. 1683; d. unm. 31 Dec. 1771; aged 88 y.

8, Joseph, b. 21 Oct. 1688; m. (1st) Mary, surname unknown,

(2nd) Bethia Thurlow, 11 Oct. 1722.

## Family History

# 512

WILLIAM GOODRICH,

father of Joseph Goodridge (256), is the progenitor of this branch of the family in America.

The published accounts of this man and his family contain so many unwarranted assumptions, that it seems best to give first only the actual facts known and then take up a discussion of what is true, what is false, and what sound conclusions may be drawn from the facts.

William Goodrich (512) came from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk Co., England, in 1634, with his wife, Margaret (513), and his dau. Mary. The family settled in ~~first at Cambridge, Mass., after staying there two years,~~ what was then Watertown, where he cleared a farm which now forms a part of the beautiful Mount Auburn Cemetery. Bond's map shows this homestead as lying just within the present boundaries of Cambridge, between Shallow Pond and the forks of the highway. In this connection, it should be remembered that Watertown originally included Waltham, Lincoln, Weston, and part of Cambridge.

William's name first appears in the Watertown records as a participant in the second division of land, 28 Feb. 1636, when he was allotted three acres, one for himself, one for his wife, and one for his little dau., as the number of acres was determined by the number of heads in the family including cattle. This lot was in

the Plowlands at Beaver Plain.

On 10 June 1642, it was ordered by the town that "all the townsmen that had not farms laid out formerly shall take them by ten in a division and to cast lots for the several divisions allowing 13 acres of upland to every head of persons or cattle." William Gutterig, as the name is spelled in the record, received lot # 23 in the first division containing 91 acres. This shows that his family consisted of seven heads at that time. The vital records of the town show that six of these heads were persons leaving one head of cattle.

The inventory records of 1639 and 1644 describe several lots of land belonging to William Goodrich, but the inventory of 1646 does not describe any property belonging to William.

He was admitted freeman in Watertown, 18 May 1642.

On 3 Apr. 1647, an inventory of his estate was taken by Thomas Hastings and Samuel Thatcher, the latter being the same man to whom Joseph (256) had been bound out as an apprentice, 8 May 1645. This inventory is the only record written by an educated man concerning William (512) and it repeatedly spells the surname "Goodrich." The widow Margaret made oath to this inventory before John Winthrop, governor, 15 Apr. 1647.

This inventory mentions the dwelling house, the homestead lot of five and one-half acres, and other lots of ten, thirteen ~~thirteen~~, and twenty-five acres, a bible and psalm book, one cow, furniture, and household utensils and farming tools. The total value of all of this was only a little over Thirty Pounds.

In the inventory of the town of Watertown taken in 1642 as given in Watertown Records pub. in 1894 by the Historical Society of Watertown, the land owned by William was as follows: (1) "An Homestall of Five Acres more or less," (2) "Three Acres of Meddow in the remote Meddowes & the 15 Lott", (3) "Ten Acres & halfe of upland beyond the further Plaine & the 7 Lott", (4) "Twenty-five Acres of upland being a great Divident in the 4 Division & the 17 Lott", (5) "A Farme of Ninety one Acres of upland in the 1 Division", (6) "Three Acres of Flowland in the further Plaine & the 106 Lott", (7) "One Acre of Meddow at Beverbrook." The inventory of 1644 which did not include any homesteads gives the same list of property except the homestead.

Comparing the inventories, it is found that the first four lots were in the possession of William (512) at the time of his death, and the last three had been sold between 1644 and 1646, and also, if the writing has been correctly read, the lot in the "remote meddow" has been increased from three to thirteen acres.

The exact references in regard to William's land are in the published "Watertown Records comprising the first and second books of town proceedings with the lands, grants, and possessions; also the proprietors' book, and the first book and supplement of births, deaths, and marriages, prepared for publication by the Historical Society, 1894." The items referring to William are these. First division, p. 8; division of the 91 acre farms, p. 12; land named as abutting other property, inventory of p. 19, 32, 47, 51; description of his holdings, 1642, including among his seven lots all listed on p. 52, "1, An Homestall of Five Acres more or les bounded the South east with Edmond White, the Northwest with the highway, the Northeast with Roger Willington & Henry Bright Jun. & the Southwest with Richard Sawtle;" land named as abutting other property, inventory of 1644, p. 78, 89, 101, 104; and description of his six lots, p. 102, as the 91 acre farms were not given in the second inventory; the third inventory, 1646, mentions his land as abutting other property, p. 132, 136, 141, but gives no land as then in his possession. This checks with his date of death, 1645, as the meaning of the bounds is land formerly belonging to him.

In the records of the town proceedings, the names of William and John do not appear. The records of births with original spellings are found in the supplement, p. 5, 7, and 10. The only two references to John are on p. 5 and p. 8 of the land grant section.

The document that finally proves that William d. in 1645 is the record of Joseph's (256) apprenticeship agreement found in Middlesex County Deeds (v. 1, p. 172.) This record is of such importance that it is quoted in full.

"This indenture made eight day of May 1645 between Samuel Thatcher of Watertowne in New England, husbandman, and Marget Gutteredge, widow, of the same place, for her sonne Joseph Gutteredge, with his own consent, witnesseth that the said Joseph Gutteredge hath put himselfe apprentize to the aforesaid Samuel Thatcher and to his wife, and to serve and stay with him as an apprentize ought to do sixteen years and about five months, from the eight of May 1645, he being then about five years old and seaven monthes and to serve till the first of Oct. 1661 & so to be free at the age of Two & Twenty years during all which time of his Apprentice the said Joseph Gutteridge shall & will well & faithfully serve the said Samuel Thatcher and his wife and shall willingly in all places at all times do and perform their honest commands nor shall not do as far as in him lyeth do or suffer to be done any damage or hurt to his master or the wife of his said master, nor shall not waste the goods of his said master, and dame, nor contract matrimony, nor depart his said master or dames service, but carry himselfe as a good and faithful apprentice ought to do, during the said term. And the said Samuel Thatcher, and his wife covenanteth and granteth by these presents to & with the said Joseph Gutteridge, is to give him good & sufficient meat & drinke and Apparrell,

lodging, & all other things necessary for such an appren-  
tize during all the said term, above mentioned, and when  
his time come out, the said Samuel Thatcher or his wife  
is to give unto the said Joseph three convenient suites,  
with one good coate, & one cow calfe, but in case the said  
master or dame dy, that then the said Joseph is to performe  
the covenants above mentioned to their assigns, allways  
provided that the said assignes performe the covenants made  
on their partes as above mentioned. In witness whereof the  
partyes to these presents have interchangably put their  
hands & seals the day & yeare above mentioned.

sealed & delivered	the marke of
in the presence of us	Joseph (X) Gutteredge
Mallachy Browning	& a seale
Samuel Stratton	the marke of
	Marget (X) Gutteredge

Entred & Recorded, June 9 1656, Thomas Danforth, Recorder."

The above document ~~not only~~ shows that "Marget  
Gutteredge" was a widow by 8 May 1645, and consequently  
that her husband, William, did not die 21 Mar. 1647, but  
also that instead of being a woman of superior education  
and ability, she did not know how to write her own name.  
Thus are two more statements of the Goodridge Genealogy  
proved to be false by the original records. That book  
also says that William was b. 18 May 1605, but gives no  
authority. No authority can be found for this date. It  
is perhaps as good a date as any reasonable guess might  
be but that is the only thing that can be said in its favor.



Much has been written to the effect that William Goodrich and his wife Margaret (512 & 513) were highly educated people and leaders in the colonial settlement of Watertown, one person even going so far as to say that William was admitted to the bar in Watertown as if such a thing were done in those days. (Address of Rev. F. G. Clark at the 150th anniversary of Lyndeborough, N. H.) All this makes very pleasant reading to those who delight in deceiving themselves. I have not been able to find one scrap of evidence to support such statements. William never held a public office of any kind and is not mentioned in the records except in connection with the land inventories, the inventory of his estate, and the births of his children. This inventory shows that he possessed at death only two books, a bible and psalm book. The widow signed the apprenticeship agreement and her will with her mark.

The reason for so much confusion in regard to the intellectual attainments of William is that at the time when he was a young man there was a William Goodrich of Bury St. Edmunds who was admitted to Cambridge University in 1634, age 17 y. He became a minister in Hegesset and his will has been found in which he bequeathed property to his brothers in Wethersfield, Conn., showing that he never came to America. But it

is easy to see that a careless investigator might jump to the conclusion that the William who attended Cambridge was William of Watertown.

Moreover, if William of Watertown had been an educated man, one would expect to find some record of his having filled a clerical office, but such a record I have not found, and one would also expect to find some books in the inventory of his estate besides a bible and psalm book.

The facts seem to indicate quite clearly that while William (512) was not in any way a prominent man, still he was not by any means an inferior type. An upright ordinary citizen, he was overcome by the hardships of early colonial life, and died about eleven years after his arrival in America.

Referring to the property that he once owned, Bond says, "The land granted to Old Gutteridge was sold to Christopher Grant and by him sold in 1683 to Jonathan Harrington." (Watertown Genealogies, v. 1, p. 264.) It would be interesting to know just what is the significance of the word "Old" in this statement.

It may be noted that the parcels of land numbered (2) and (4) in the inventory of 1642 (See p. 3 of this family history.) were the lots originally granted to John Gutierrez. (Watertown Records of Land Grants, p. 5, 8.) I have proof that this John is identical with John, the tailor, of Boston, Mass., and was one of the brothers who settled in Wethersfield, Conn., but this John was not a brother to William of Watertown.

After the death of William (512), the widow Margaret (513) bound out her son Joseph (256) as an apprentice, disposed of her property in Watertown, m. in 1650 for her second husband, Capt. John Hull, and moved with her other children to Newbury, Mass. There were no children by the second marriage. Capt. Hull d. 1 Feb. 1670. She survived him for 12 years and d. 3 Feb. 1682.

In her will dated 4 Aug. 1681 and proved 10 Apr. 1683, she disposed of personal property valued at about fifty pounds sterling, the greater part going to her son, Benjamin, who took care of her in her old age. Altho she gave the most cash to her eldest son "Jeremiah Goodridge", she states that she had "good reason for not giving him more." (Essex County Probate Records

In the following list of children, the exact spelling of the original records of Watertown of the births of the sons is quoted:

1, Mary, b. in Eng., 8 Jan. 1633; m. Edward Woodman.

2, Jeremy, later called Jeremiah, b. 6 Mar. 1638,

"Jeremy Guttereg of Willyam and mergrett

guttereg borne ye 6 d 1 m 1637"; m. Mary Adams.

3, Joseph (256), b. 29 Sep. 1639, "Joseph gutterig son of willyan and Mergrett gutterig borne the 29 d 7 m 1639"; m. Martha Mooers (257).

4, Benjamin, b. 11 Apr. 1642, "Benjamin the son of William & Margaret Guttridge borne 11 (2) 1642"; m. (1st) Deborah Jordan, (2nd) Sarah Croad. Deborah's mother Jane Jordan, widow of Francis, made her will 10 Dec. 1689, and bequeathed "one sixth part to ye children of deborah late wife of Benjamin Goodridge: namely Benjamin Joseph Daniel & Josiah." This together with the marriage record showing that Mary Jordan m. John Kimball proves positively that Benjamin Goodridge did not m. Mary Jordan and that he was married but twice. (Essex County Probate Records; Hammat's Ipswich Papers; Boston Transcript, 13 Nov. 1929; History of the Kimball Family, p. 47.) The error in regard to the marriages of Benjamin has been repeated in many of the early authorities.

THE PARENTAGE OF WILLIAM GOODRICH

Years of study on the problem of the parentage of William Goodrich of Watertown have so far resulted only in the accumulation of a large quantity of related data. Of all the genealogical problems which I have attempted to solve, not one has contained so many apparently conflicting facts of record. The results have been only a heap of abandoned theories. I have under preparation an article discussing the entire problem from every angle. At the present time, I do not know who were the parents of William of Watertown.

I have on hand a large quantity of data related to this problem, some of which have never been published in any genealogy or town history. Correspondence is desired with anyone interested in the problem.

## GOODRICH OR GOODRIDGE

If one man chooses to use the spelling "Goodrich" and another prefers "Goodridge", neither is to be condemned for his choice. Every family has had variations in the spelling of its name. For instance, common variants are the pairs, Paine and Payne, Colby and Coleby, Hayward and Howard, and perhaps the pair, Aldrich and Eldredge, are the forms which most closely resemble Goodrich and Goodridge.

Contrary to all that has been said in favor of the methods of teaching spelling in the olden days, those who kept the vital records whether in the church or the town books were not good spellers. Those who made out the deeds and wills were sometimes no better. Frequently the name of the same person is spelled several different ways in the same record or document. Occasionally, however, a will is found which was made out by a real scholar.

In the original records both in this country and in England, in early colonial times, the name Goodrich was frequently written as Gutteriche or Gutterig with slight variations from these types. These forms are used interchangeably both in England and America. The Goodridge Genealogy states that the form Goodridge was used by William of Watertown. His signature does not exist. It also says that Goodrich was the form invariably used by the Connecticut branch. Both in Mass. and Conn. the form most commonly used in the original records in reference to the colonial pioneers was Gutterig or some slight variation from this type. The attempt of that

book to make Goodrich and Goodridge distinct families leads to glaring self contradictions. At the top of one page (p. 35) it states that Goodrich was evolved from one early form and Goodridge from another, but how anyone can say that Goodrich is evolved from Guthrick or Goodrick while Goodridge is from Goodryke or Guthridge is more than I can understand. To say that Goodrich comes from Goodrick and Goodridge from Goodryke is absurd. Elsewhere (p. 42) it states that both Goodridge and Goodrich are derivatives from Goodricke and (p. 45) it adds that only one conclusion can be drawn from the similarity of the coats of arms and that is that the Goodrickses and the Goodridges of County Middlesex were closely of the same family.

The wills of the relatives of our colonial pioneers in Suffolk Co., Eng., give positive proof that the correct form of the name was Goodrich, this being the form used by the minister, the most educated member of the family at that time, and the others used only a slight variation Gooderich. Now William and Margaret of Watertown did not spell their name Goodridge. William left no signature. His wife Margaret could not write her own name. The spellings used by town clerks signify nothing. The only document written by an educated person concerning William of Watertown is the inventory of his estate, prepared by Thomas Hastings and Samuel Thatcher, and this document is entitled "A true & pfect Inventory of the goods of william Goodrich late of watertowne," and also lists three items under the heading "The Debts of William Goodrich." In this document the name of William of Watertown is twice spelled Goodrich.

It was not until after the widow had moved to Newbury that the spelling Goodridge began to be applied to the family. This form was retained among the descendants of this branch for several generations. The form Goodridge was not once used in the Watertown records. Neither is it true that the spelling Goodridge was never used outside of the Watertown branch. In the accounts of the Early Settlers of Connecticut by Hinman, the form Goodridge is used twice, and it also appears at least once in the History of Wethersfield by Stiles.

All of this shows that the correct surname of William of Watertown (512) as well as William of Wethersfield was Goodrich. But to clinch the matter I quote the following from a rare pamphlet, The Goodrich Family Memorial, by Edwin Hubbard. The Goodrich Family in America quotes a large amount of data from this little book but omitted the letter from Hezekiah Goodrich of Norwich, Vt., dated 20 Sep. 1837, addressed to Aaron P. Goodrich of Prince Edwards Co., Virginia, which contains this statement: "John and William were brought to America by their mother's brother, William Stillman. Their parents both died when they were young and their uncle Stillman brought them up. Where they landed first I know not; they settled at New Haven the year you mentioned. As to the posterity of William the first settler, his two grandsons went to the east; one settled in Lansingburgh and the other in Woburn, which have spread the name through the east. Many of them begin to spell the name Goodridge; I have seen some of them and find they originated from the same stock."



William, the first settler, can be none other than William (512) of Watertown, the place where they landed first, and Lansingburgh must be Lunenburg where the grandson Philip (128) settled, and New Haven is of course Wethersfield a neighboring town. Notice also that William the first settler is made distinct from John and William who were brought over by their uncle. True, there are small errors of tradition in this letter but they seem trivial compared with the great essential facts which it contains. William of Watertown (512) was not a brother of the Wethersfield pioneers but was of the same stock, and the Watertown branch changed the name from Goodrich to Goodridge.

Another pillar in the structure of this proof is the record of John Goodrich. It is a matter of history that Wethersfield, Conn., was settled by colonists from Watertown, Mass., and in fact was originally called Watertown on that account. The only record of John Goodrich or Gutierrez in Watertown is his being allotted land in the divisions of 25 Sep. 1636 and 26 June 1637, and these lots of 25 and 3 acres respectively were listed in the holdings of William of Watertown (512) in 1642. (Watertown Records, pub. by the Historical Society of Watertown, Land grant section, p. 5, 8, and 52. See Family History.) The fact that William of Watertown took over John's land indicates that they were close relatives. This John Goodrich appears as a tailor in Boston in 1640, was admitted freeman there 31 Jan. 1642, and became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. in 1640. There he

had a wife Prudence and a son Joseph, b. 24 Sep. 1642 and bapt. 2 Oct. 1642. All record of his family in Mass. then ceases. But in Wethersfield, Conn., 10 Nov. 1643, appears John Goodrich, a tailor. (Colonial Records of Conn., v. 1, p. 97.) His occupation is a most important clue. The Goodriches of Bury St. Edmunds were tailors. John of Boston and Wethersfield was a tailor. It is probable that his wife Prudence and his baby Joseph died in the winter of 1642-43 and that he is identical with John of Wethersfield. This conclusion is confirmed by the purchase of three acres of land and the house thereon in Wethersfield by "John Goodrich the settler from Watertown," 16 Mar. 1644. His subsequent life history does not effect our argument. He forms the connecting link between the two branches of the family.

Two traditions have come to my attention. One is that this John died on a return voyage to England. Another is that he settled in New Hampshire. The following illustrations show the value of traditions. I was told that a man's great grandfather came from Vermont and settled in Canaan, Maine. The truth was that he came from Berwick in Maine. Another told me that his grandmother was related to Queen Victoria. In reality she was related to Oliver Cromwell. So these traditions may be given as much value as seems just. The true story may be that John sold out his holdings in Watertown to his cousin William, went to Boston, and then to England, and when he returned brought his brother William with him and settled in Wethersfield.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE GOODRICH FAMILY

The original form of the name was Godric, a pure Saxon word and a name that was probably applied to an owner of a large estate by his tenants. It meant a man who was good and rich, rich because of the real estate which he owned and good because of his treatment of his tenants. It is possible that the name may have originated independently in more than one locality.

In ancient times there were many prominent men in England by the name of Godric. The accounts of their lives may be found in the several Goodrich, Goodricke, and Goodridge genealogies and in other historical and biographical works and need not be repeated here. Some old authorities believed that there was a connection between the Goodrich colonial pioneers and the builder of Godric or Guthridge castle in Wales where Wordsworth met the little girl who inspired his poem, "We Are Seven." No such connection can be found. Neither can any relationship be established between the Goodriches of Suffolk Co., Eng., and those of York Co., but there are several clues to indicate that several generations before the early colonial immigration, the Suffolk Co. line branched off from the York Co. family. John Goodrich who settled in Virginia, and Richard Goodrich who settled in Guilford, Conn., came directly from the York Co. family. But there was little if any relationship between these pioneers and those who came from Bury St. Edmunds. Nothing is positively known about the ancestors of William of

The Goodrich Line, con.  
Origin, p. 2

Line # 1

Watertown (512) and of John and William of Wethersfield  
beyond the name of their grandfather and the facts set  
forth in his will.

Line # 3

THE MCKENZIE LINE

A branch of the Goodrich Line (1)

Summary

- (3) Annie Ardella McKenzie, b. 1893, m. 1915,  
m. Merton Taylor Goodrich (2), son of Willis.
- (6) William David McKenzie, b. 1866, m.  
m. Abbie Ardella Stinson (7).
- (12) Thomas McKenzie,  
m. Mary Emily Ann Fraley (13). dau. of William.
- (24) William McKenzie, b. about 1804, in Scotland,  
m. Jane McDonald (25).

Family History

# 6

WILLIAM DAVID MCKENZIE,

father of Annie Ardella (3), and son of Thomas (12), was b. in Louth, Lincoln Co., Ontario, Canada, 9 Mar. 1866.

When a boy, he began working in mechanical occupations such as running threshing machines. When a young man, he came to Boston, Mass., and secured employment as a mechanic in the construction of the Charles River Bridge. After the completion of this structure, he went to Stonington, Maine, and began work in the granite quarries on Crotch Island. He rapidly rose to the position of superintendent of the Goss Granite Corporation, and nearly all his life had complete management of the quarrying of their granite, a position which he still held in 1931.

It has been claimed that this quarry while under his supervision was the best supervised quarry in the world. It has been frequently mentioned in industrial magazines and a rather full account of it has been published. Many clever devices for facilitating the work are in use which he has invented.

Many important structures have been built out of the granite from this quarry. The monument to the Pilgrims at Provincetown is one of these. The fountain bowl in the park of the Rockefeller estate in New York, the largest fountain bowl in the world, was taken from this quarry. In 1928, he took out a single block of stone weighing over 12,000 tons.

The McKenzie Line, con.  
Family # 6, con.

Line # 3 47

The wife of William D. McKenzie (6) was Abbie  
Ardella Stinson (7), b. 21 Apr. 1863, in Stonington, Me.,  
then called Deer Isle, the dau. of Mercy Mehitable Stinson  
(15). She was living in 1931.

Children:

- 1, Mary, b. 10 Nov. 1888; m. Maynard Gray.
- 2, Annie Ardella (3), b. 18 Mar. 1893; m. Merton Taylor  
Goodrich (2).
- 3, Edna, b. 13 Nov. 1898; m. David Smith.

Family History

# 12

THOMAS McKENZIE,

father of William David McKenzie (6) and son of William (24),  
was b. in Canada.

He became the owner of a large farm at Louth,  
Lincoln Co., Ontario, at the western end of the lake, and  
specialized in the raising of fruit. By trade, he was a  
brick and stone mason, and was known as a very skillful  
workman. He was actively interested in politics, and he  
was a good singer.

His wife was Mary Emily Ann Frailey (13),  
dau. of William H. Frailey (26) and Sarah Augusta Carrol (27).  
Sarah was the dau. of George Carrol (54) or Carl, an Irish-  
man. William Frailey (26) was of German descent.



Children of Thomas McKenzie (12) and Mary Emily

Ann Frailey (13):

1, Sarah; d. in infancy.

2, Jessie Ann; m. (1st) William Henry McDonald; m. (2nd)

Sumner Arnold Davis; living in Camden, Me.

3, William David (6), b. 9 Mar. 1866; m. Abbie Ardella

Stinson (7).

4, Jane Emily; m. William Daniels; Port Dalhousie, Ontario.

5, Clara Belle; m. (1st) William Reinhardt; m. (2nd) Sydney

Annis; living in Rockport, Me.

6, John Alexander; m. Alice; Melbourne, Ontario.

7, Henry Thomas; m. Edith Overholt; Vineyard Station, Ontario.

8, Mary Agnes; m. Walter Freemyer; Buffalo, N. Y.

9, Effie Victoria.

Family History

# 24

WILLIAM MCKENZIE,

father of Thomas (12), was b. about 1804 in Scotland, and there m. Jane MacDonald (25) whose mother's maiden name was Agnes Camel (51).

About 1830, William (24) with his wife, Jane (25), a son John, and two of her brothers, left Glasgow for America. On the way over, the boat ran into an iceberg, and to keep it from sinking, the captain fastened it to the iceberg while he made the necessary repairs. The family settled first in Nova Scotia and the two brothers remained there, but William (24) soon after moved to Louth, Ontario, and took up land there on which he set out extensive orchards and vineyards.

There were nine children in the family, one girl who d. at the age of 17 y., and eight boys all of whom became mechanics, skilled in different trades.

Children of William McKenzie (24) and Jane McDonald (25):

- 1, John,  
ship carpenter and wheelwright.
- 2, Peter,  
steamboat engineer.
- 3, William,  
locomotive engineer.
- 4, Thomas (12); m. Mary Emily Ann Frailey (13).  
stone mason, brick mason, grower of fruit and grapes.
- 5, David,  
harness maker.
- 6, Andrew,  
carpenter.
- 7, Alexander; m. Mary Ann Peacock.  
blacksmith and wheelwright.
- 8, Mary; d. young.
- 9, Daniel,  
engineer and carpenter.

### The Origin of the McKenzie Family

No attempt has been made to trace the Scot lineages because no published accounts have been found which give a clue to the immediate ancestors of William McKenzie (24) or Jane MacDonald (25).

For accounts of the History of the MacKenzie clan, the reader is referred to Scottish Clans, to histories of the MacKenzie Family by James D. MacKenzie and by Alexander MacKenzie.

The <sup>stories</sup>~~story~~ of the origin of the clan do not wholly agree. One version is that four sons of a prominent man in Florence, Italy, accepted service under the French king, and one afterward settled in Ireland. Several generations later, one of his descendants, Colin, aided one of the chiefs of the northern Isles of Scotland and was rewarded by lands there, in Kintail, where he m. a descendant of Sommerled, Lord of the Isles. Another version rejects the Colin tradition and makes the clan begin with Kenneth, a descendant of Sommerled, who lived at Kintail. That place then is agreed upon as the original home of the clan.

The name was first written MacChoinnick and meant a son of Kenneth or a son of Colin. In Scotch, z and y are interchangeable, and hence MacKenney and MacKenzie are both derived from MacKenneth or MacKennick and more remotely from MacChoinnick.

In the early days there was constant dispute between the MacKenzie clan and the Ross clan over the title to the lands in Kintail leading to conflicting records in regard to who was actually in possession of the castle depending upon the affiliations of the one who made the records. The first record of the castle being occupied by the MacKenzies is in 1312, but the Rosses were in possession of it several times after that. In fact, it was not until 1463, that the records disclose any official relinquishment of their claim by the Rosses.

At the height of their power, the MacKenzie clan occupied a large triangular section between Moray Firth on the east including the northern shore of its lower arm and nearly all of its upper arm and extending across northern Scotland to the Minch on the west where their lands reached from Stoer Point to the Sound of Sleat except for small portions occupied by the MacLeods and the Glengarry MacDonalds. Their fighting force is given by Forbes at 2500 men.

The MacKenzie plaid is rather dark, rectangular in pattern, with wide dark blue bands crossed by narrower ones of green and very narrow ones of white and red. The badge is the holly, and the war cry was "Tulach Ard" the name of a mountain in Kintail.

Line # 5

THE TAYLOR LINE

A branch of the Goodrich Line (1)

Summary

- (5) Alice May Taylor, b. 1863, m. 1885,  
m. Willis Belmont Goodrich (4), son of Willard.
- (10) John Taylor, b. 1819, m. 1851, d. 1907.  
m. Isabel Paine (11), dau. of John.
- (20) Joseph Taylor, b. 1796, m. 1818, d. 1825.  
m. Miriam Jordan (21), dau. of Nathaniel.
- (40) Richard Taylor, b. 1753, m. , d. 1842.  
m. Hannah Campernell (41), dau. of William.
- (80) John Taylor, b. 1715, m. 1746, d. 1795,  
m. Abigail Drake (81), dau. of Abraham.
- (160) Richard Taylor,  
m. Sarah Taylor (161).
- (320) John Taylor, b. , m. 1667, d. 1712,  
m. Deborah Godfrey (321), dau. of William.
- (640) Anthony Taylor, b. 1607, m. , d. 1687,  
m. Phyllis.

## Family History

# 10

JOHN TAYLOR,

father of Alice (5) and son of Joseph (20), was b. in that part of Effingham now called Freedom, N. H., 4 Jan. 1819.

He was six years old when his father was accidentally killed by a falling timber while he was rebuilding a bridge and he had two baby brothers, one of them four and the other two years old. To meet this difficult situation, the mother bound him out as an apprentice to a man named Frye, a Quaker. After becoming of age, he went to live with his uncle, Samuel Jordan, at New Portland, Me., and from him learned the blacksmith trade.

In 1848 he came to North Anson, a neighboring town, and there m. 27 Nov. 1851, Isabel Paine (12), b. 3 July 1830, dau. of Rev. John Paine (22) and Mary Love Butler (23). She and her sister, Elmira, were very beautiful girls, and she used to relate how people would come to call at her childhood home and say, "What a beautiful girl Elmira is!", and then seeing her disappointment they would add, "And Isabel is a pretty girl too." Her picture, taken at the time of her marriage, shows her to be deserving of the most complimentary remarks.

John (10) purchased a homestead and farm for his bride on the south side of the Carrabasset River in North Anson village, and there they lived a married life of more than 54 y. It was broken by her death, 3 June 1906; at the age of nearly 76 y.

The  Taylor Line, con.  
Family History of # 10, con.

Line # 5

John Taylor (10) carried on his trade as a blacksmith with great success for nearly half a century. He was regarded as an expert workman. Altho he was not a large man, he was very active, industrious, and healthy, and preferred always to be about some useful task. He was able to split up the wood for his winter's use the fall before he d. at the age of 88 y., 30 Nov. 1907.

Children:

- 1, Almon W.\*            b. 22 Oct. 1852; m. Mary G. Peck.
- 2, Sumner Paine, b. 18 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1854; m. (1st) Harriet Davis,  
(2nd) Iva Stoddard.
- 3, Hiram, b. 16 May 1859; d. 18 Nov. 1862 of diptheria.
- 4, Nellie, b. 19 Apr. 1861; d. 13 Nov. 1862 of diptheria.
- 5, Alice May (5), b. 3 Nov. 1863; m. Willis B. Goodrich (4).
- 6, Olin Paine, b. 8 Nov. 1867; m. Alice I. Murdock.
- 7, Frank Jordan, b. 8 Jan. 1870; m. Mrs. Jane (Rogers) Keyser.

\* Almon Taylor had no middle name, but placed a "W." in his name when he went into business.



Family History

# 20

JOSEPH TAYLOR,

father of John (10) and son of Richard (40), was b. in Effingham, N. H., 23 Jan. 1790.

He m. at Newfield, Me., 26 Mar. 1818, Miriam Jordan (21), b. 27 Feb. 1796, dau. of Nathaniel Jordan (42) and Peace Morrill (43).

He was a carpenter by trade and lived in that part of Effingham now known as Freedom. While working on the repair of a bridge, said to be the one over the Ossipee River at Effingham Falls, the staging broke down, he fell, and was struck by a piece of timber which killed him. This was in 1825 as proved by the Effingham town records.

The widow was left with three smallchildren. The oldest, John (10), as already told, was bound out as an apprentice. She and the other two children lived with relatives while they were small. After the oldest son settled in North Anson, Me., she lived with him, and d. at his home, 14 Feb. 1870; aged almost 74 y.

Children of Joseph Taylor (20) and Miriam Jordan (21):

- 1, John (10), b. 4 Jan. 1819; m. Isabel Paine (11).
- 2, Nathaniel, b. 16 Aug. 1821; lived in Mass. and N. H.;  
d. unm. in Hampton, N. H.,
- 3, Joseph, b. 5 Oct. 1823; when a boy he lived for a time  
with a family by the name of Morrill, relatives  
of his mother's, and as a young man he went by  
the name of Joseph Morrill, but in later years  
was known as Joseph Morrill Taylor or Morrill  
Taylor; served in the U. S. Navy, 1840-43, and  
in the army in the Mexican War, the Civil War,  
and the Indian wars; he m. Prudence Rice; lived  
in Danville, Illinois, and Seneca, Kansas. He  
had the end of the middle finger of his right  
hand shot off in the Civil War when his company  
was after guerillas led by Quantrill. After  
settling in Kansas, a caravan of 25 prairie schoo-  
ners stopped at their ranch one day and the leader  
tried to swap his share in the enterprise for  
Joseph's farm, but Joseph's wife would not consent.  
A few days later, the scout Kit Carson brought news  
that the entire caravan had been destroyed by  
Indians only 100 miles farther on. (Letter of  
Joseph's dau., Mrs. Susan Mason, McCook, Nebraska.)

Family History

# 40

RICHARD TAYLOR,

father of Joseph (20) and son of John (80), was b. at North Hampton, N. H., 21 Mar. 1753. (This is the date given in the N. H. Vital Statistics but the War Dept. Records say 21 Mar. 1752.)

While a young man in North Hampton he learned the trade of a cordwainer or shoemaker. He appears on the records in Effingham, first on 3 Jan. 1775, when he purchased land by deed from Seth Fogg, one of the early grantees. (Strafford Co. Deeds, v. 1, p. 296) (State Papers, v. 27, p. 238 & 257) The deed was for the northerly half of lot # 81 of the Second Division, 50 acres, price 15 pounds, and it was made out in North Hampton, the witnesses being two North Hampton men, Morris Hobbs and Joseph Taylor, the latter being either an uncle or a brother. (See also History of Hampton by Dow.) In the deed, Richard Taylor (80) is described as of North Hampton, cordwainer, showing that he had not as yet taken up his residence in Effingham. But he was among the signers of the Association Test, which determined who were patriots, in Effingham, in 1776, showing that he was then located in that town. (State Papers, v. 30, p. 48)

The service of Richard Taylor in the Revolution is of more than usual interest, and the following record has been obtained from the Records of the War Dept. at Washington, D. C., and N. H. State Papers, v. 14, p. 118 & 45.



On 30 Jan. 1777, he was enlisted as a private in Capt. John Haven's co., for the purpose of guarding prisoners, "lately taken by land or sea" en route from Exeter and Portsmouth, N. H., to Newport, R. I. This duty occupied 13 days as shown by a pay roll, 14 Feb. 1777. (State Papers, v. 8, p. 474, 476, 477) and (War Dept. records.) From 8 Sep. to 15 Dec. 1777, he was in Capt. Moses Leavitt's co., Col. Abraham Drake's reg., and at the battle of Saratoga. His father was also at that famous battle but in another co. (the same v. 8, p. 145, 415, v. 15, p. 320, 329.)

The Pension Roll of 1835 describes him as a private of the N. H. Continental Line, age 82 y. but the roll of 1840 gives his age as 89 y. (the same, v. 30, p. 372, 373, 405)

On 2 June 1784, he was one of the petitioners from Effingham, asking the Legislature that the road thru Ossipee Gore to Wakefield and Dover be made a public road, and 1 June 1786, he and John and Josiah Taylor signed a petition relative to unpaid taxes. (State Papers, v. 11, p. 607, 608.) In 1790, he was the only Richard Taylor in New Hampshire, and was listed with a wife, two sons under 16 y. and one dau. In 1803, he is included in a highway list for Effingham, District # 1. (Barker's Sketch of the History of Effingham.)

Since he was in Effingham in 1803 and his youngest dau. was b. in Newfield, Me., in 1805, it is safe to conclude that he moved to the latter place in 1804. He sold his farm in Effingham, 17 Mar. 1805, to Jacob Taylor, "yeoman, of Effingham" whose identity is not known. (Stratford Co. Deeds, v. 40, p. 335.) His purchase of land in Newfield, Me., is dated 28 Dec. 1809, when William Campbell of that place sold him the southerly half of ~~xxxx~~ lot # 11 range L. (York Co. Deeds, v. 81, p. 265.) On 14 Oct. 1815, he sold this land "with the buildings thereon" to Thomas Challis. (the same, v. 111, p. 217.) He must have had a place of residence in Newfield besides this lot, because he had nowhere to live between 1804 and 1809, and between 1815 and 1832.

In the latter year again as a resident of Effingham, he applied for a state pension. The town of Freedom having been incorporated, the pension roll of 1840 describes him as living at Freedom under his own roof. He d. there, 31 Jan. 1842, "where he had resided for a period of ten years." While it may have appeared that he was living under his own roof, the lack of any records in the office of the Register of Deeds, indicates that the land was owned by one of his children. In other words, he returned from Newfield to Freedom to spend his old age with one of his children. His grave-stone and that of his wife are found in his son-in-law William Sanborn's lot at Cushing's Corner, Freedom. No dates

The Taylor Line, con.  
# 40, p. 5

Line # 5

are given on the stones, simply the names and ages: "Richard Taylor, aged 93 years, Hannah, his wife, aged 88 years." It is clear that the old man made a mistake in his age as it is too great by a few years just as it is in the second pension roll. But this often happens. The location of the graves tells plainly with whom the aged couple dwelt in their declining years.

The name of Richard's wife is believed to be Hannah Campernall, because of a sampler which she worked before her marriage and which has been handed down as an heirloom to a descendant, Ella Dunne Smith.

The burning of the town records of Effingham has made the determination of Richard's family very difficult.

The father of Hannah Campernall (41) appears to have been William Campanal (82) of Ipswich.

The Taylor Line, com.  
# 40, p. 6

Line # 5

Children of Richard Taylor (40) and Hannah Campernall (41):

- 1, Abigail, b. 1786; m. Elisha Rollins, 1806, at North Hampton.
- 2, John, b. about 1788; m. Mary Fogg, at North Hampton.
- 3, Joseph (20), b. 23 Jan. 1790; m. Miriam Jordan (21).
- 4, Elizabeth, b. 5 Nov. 1797.
- 5, Nancy, b. 12 Jan. 1805.



Family History

# 80

JOHN TAYLOR,

father of Richard (20) and son of Richard (160), was b. in that part of Hampton, N. H., now known as North Hampton, in Feb. 1715.

In 1775, there were five John Taylor's in Hampton including North Hampton. They were: John (80), b. 1715; his cousin, John, son of Jonathan, b. 1712; John, son of John (80), b. 1759; John, son of cousin John, b. 1740; and John, son of this last John, b. 1773. All three who had reached a majority in 1776, signed the Association Test. John (80) lived in North Hampton, the other two in Hampton. It is not always possible to tell which John the records refer to.

Before the Revolution, John (80) had been a soldier in King George's War. In 1745, he was one of the 14 mounted scouts under Capt. Nathaniel Drake who searched "without avail" for Indians reported in and about the woods of Nottingham. When the war for independence broke out, it was only a natural consequence that he should be made an officer. This identifies him as the John Taylor who was a sergeant in Col. Moulton's reg., who entered service, 30 Sep. 1777, was discharged 30 Oct. 1777, and whose name appears on the pay roll of 22 Jan. 1778. This regiment was at the battle of Saratoga. He evidently

The Taylor Line, con.  
# 80, p. 2

Line # 5

received the promotion to Lieutenant for service in the militia after the war. There was another John Taylor of Hampton who was at Saratoga as a private in Capt. Moses Leavitt's co., Col. Abraham Drake's reg., the same company in which was Richard (40). Since they were in different companies there is no significance in the fact that "Jr." was not used. I am of the opinion that the two Taylor's in Leavitt's company were the brothers, Richard (40) and John, son of John (80). (War Dept. records and N. H. State Papers, v. 8, p. 145, 415.) Family traditions also concur in making John (80) an officer at Saratoga.

He m. (1st) 15 Jan. 1746, Abigail Drake (81), b. 28 Nov. 1724, dau. of Abraham Drake (182) and Theodate Robie (183). She d. about 1755 as estimated from known dates. He m. (2nd) about 1757, Mary (Dearborn) Hobbs, widow of Morris Hobbs who d. 20 Apr. 1756, and dau. of Jonathan and Mary Dearborn.

He was enumerated as the head of a family of five in the U. S. Census of 1790.

Children of John Taylor (80) and his first wife  
Abigail Drake (81):

- 1, Anne, b. in Mar. 1747.
- 2, Joseph, b. 20 Oct. 1748; killed by a falling tree,  
27 Mar. 1824; m. Mary Lovering; nine children.
- 3, Abraham, b. 19 Dec. 1750; d. 27 Mar. 1830; unm.
- 4, Richard (40), b. 21 Mar. 1753; m. Hannah Campenall (41).
- 5, Abigail, b. 4 Apr. 1755.
- 6, John, b. 23 Aug. 1759; m. Hannah Brown, dau. of Samuel.
- 7, Elizabeth, b. 29 May 1761; m. Nathaniel Batcheler.

Children of John Taylor (80) and his second wife,  
Mary (Dearborn) Hobbs:

- 8, Mercy, b. 25 Jan. 1769; m. Samuel Chapman Jr.
- 9, Jonathan, bapt. 14 June 1773; d. young.

Family Histories

# 160

RICHARD TAYLOR,

father of John (80) and son of John (320), was b. at Hampton, N. H., about 1680 by estimate from known dates.

He served as a soldier in Queen Anne's War from 29 June to 13 July 1708, in the defense of Fort William and Mary, at Portsmouth.

He made his home in what was then called the North Hill Parish, and took an active part in the agitation for a separate town, signing a petition 30 Nov. 1730 for such a division. (State Papers, v. 9, p. 363.) It was twelve years, however, before the town of North Hampton was incorporated. He served as a selectman in the old town of Hampton, 1724, 1734, 1742.

He m. about 1704, Sarah Taylor, (161), who seems to belong to an entirely different branch of the Taylor family, at least no trace of her has been located anywhere. One hypothesis is that she was an unrecorded dau. of Benj. Taylor, son of William of Stratham, a town adjoining Hampton. Another hypothesis is that her name was not Taylor at all but that ~~that~~ giving her the same surname as her husband was a mistake in the record.

The Taylor Line, con.  
# 160, p. 2

Line # 5

Children of Richard Taylor (160) and his wife who  
was b. Sarah Taylor (161):

- 1, Sarah, b. 20 Dec. 1705; m. Jeremiah Dearborn.
- 2, Catharine, b. 19 Mar. 1708; m. Joseph Knowles.
- 3, Anna, b. 12 Sep. 1710; m. Jonathan Marston.
- 4, Joseph, b. 24 Dec. 1712; m. Elizabeth Taylor.
- 5, John (80), b. in Feb. 1715; m. (1st) Abigail Drake (81),  
(2nd) Mary (Dearborn) Hobbs.
- 6, James, b. 18 Apr. 1718.
- 7, Benjamin, b. 30 Nov. 1720; d. 25 Jan. 1736; aged 16 y.
- 8, Jonathan, b. 8 Mar. 1724; d. 17 Oct. 1736; aged 12 y.

Family History

# 320

JOHN TAYLOR,

father of Richard (160) and son of Anthony (640), was b. at Hampton, N. H., soon after its settlement.

He was one of those who took the oath of allegiance to Mass., 4 Dec. 1678, and he took the freeman's oath, 13 May 1683. (N. E. Hist. Register, v. 3, p. 345, v. 6, p. 204.)

His name appears on an official muster roll as a soldier in King William's War.

Shortly after 1695, he bought 200 acres of land from Samuel Willis near Salmon Falls, and sold it in 1697 to Edward Sargent. Samuel Willis was the second husband of his sister Mary who had died shortly before, and the real purpose of this deed may have been to clear up the title to the property which Mary had received from her first husband, William Love. (Stackpole's Old Kittery, corrected.)

He m. (1st) Deborah Godfrey (321), 5 Dec. 1667. She was b. about 1645, dau. of Deacon William Godfrey (642). She came from Watertown, Mass., with her father when a small child of five years, and lived next door to the Taylor's. She d. at the age of 54 y., 10 July 1699.

He m. (2nd) Susannah (Drake) Brackett, widow of Capt. Anthony Brackett who was killed in the Indian fight at Casco, Me., ~~21~~ 21 Sep. 1689, and dau. of Abraham and

and Jane Drake. She was Capt. Brackett's second wife. She was b. about 1652, m. Capt. Brackett, 9 Nov. 1678, and d. in 1719.

John (320) had d. about six years before her, 15 Dec. 1712.

Children, all by the first marriage:

- 1, Sarah; m. (1st) Peter Garland, (2nd) Samuel Dow.
- 2, John, b. 26 Oct. 1673; d. 8 Oct. 1683; aged nearly 10 y.
- 3, Joseph, b. 20 June 1677; m. Mary Marston; a prominent man in town affairs; a soldier in King William's War; known as Captain.
- 4, Richard, (160), b. about 1680; m. Sarah Taylor (161).
- 5, Jonathan, b. about 1683; m. Mary Perkins; a soldier in Queen Anne's War.
- 6, Mary, b. 3 May 1687; d. 5 Feb. 1735; unm., aged nearly 48 y.

Family History

# 640

ANTHONY TAYLOR,

father of John (320) and progenitor of this branch of the Taylor family in America, was b. in England 1607-1608, but his birthplace is unknown.

In a list of passengers certified by the minister of St. Katherin's "neere ye Tower of London", 24 Apr. 1635, Anthony Taylor is mentioned as bound for St. Christopher in the British West Indies. (Drake's Founders of New England, N. E. Hist. Register, v. 14, p. 296, and Hotten's Original Lists, p. 71.) Anthony's age is given as 26 y. which would indicate 1608-1609 as the year of his birth. The age of Anthony (640) at his death, 4 Nov. 1687, is given by Dow in his History of Hampton, as 80 y. It seems quite probable that Anthony (640) of Hampton is identical with Anthony, bound for the West Indies in 1635.

He first appears at Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, in 1636. Probably he remained only part of a year at St. Christopher, and he may not have gone there at all. In any case, he finally appears in Hampton, and there he made his permanent home. He probably arrived in the spring following the founding of the town, 14 Oct. 1638, by Stephen Bachiler (2622, in line 1311).



The historians, Savage, Pope, and Dow, refer to Anthony as a feltmaker. It was probably his trade in England but there was not much opportunity to engage in it in early Hampton, and he applied himself to the work of a pioneer, clearing a farm on the shores of a small stream, called for him, Taylor's River.

He was active in public affairs; signed with his mark the Pike Petition in 1653 which was a protest against the general court of Mass. interfering in the religious freedom of the people of Hampton, and was one of the 37 signers all of whom were disciplined for so doing in Oct. 1654; was a selectman in 1658, 1666, 1670, 1682; in 1677 he was made a constable to enforce the ordinance that no person should gallop through the town or any street thereof. The fine for each offense of "violent and indiscreet riding in the town" was set at 2 sh. 6 d., payable one half to the town and one half to him. On 4 Dec. 1678, he took the oath of allegiance. (N.E. ~~XXXX~~ Gen. Register, v. 6, p. 204.) He is one of 53 voters of Hampton declared eligible to elect representatives to the General Assembly of N. H., called to meet, 16 Mar. 1680. The whole population of the town in 1686 was 707.

He participated in the second division of land in June, 1640, and in the subsequent divisions. He first resided on a lot adjoining the Meeting House Green, where Moses

Towle lived in 1893. Besides his grants, he added to his land holdings by purchase, 1642, 1648, and in 1669, was one of twelve men who accepted the terms offered for opening a "new plantation" in the northwestern part of the town near the Exeter line, by taking up 40 acres apiece, and agreeing to fence the land and build upon it. This homestead was occupied by his descendants for eight or more generations.

In 1643, he signed a petition to the Mass. General Court asking for the removal of Lieut. William Howard as a training officer. In May 1655, he was one of a committee of four to enforce the regulation concerning dry cattle which was that the owners of dry cattle should turn them over to the town keeper, or suffer a fine of 6 d per head, and a fine of 2 d was to be collected from each member of the committee for any failure in the performance of his duty.

In 1654, Robert Tuck, keeper of the Ordinary, went to England, and Anthony Taylor (640) was authorized to be his successor "although he lived in the border of the town about two miles from the meeting house" and he was licensed "to sell wine and strong water." Contrary to expectations, Mr. Tuck returned next year, reopened his Ordinary without waiting for a license "not doubting the existing ordinary would soon be closed", and was fined 5 pounds for his action, but it was later remitted to 2 pounds and he was allowed to conduct his inn until his death in 1664. How long Anthony kept his inn open is not known, but probably not long.

The given name of Anthony's wife was Phillippa  
or Phillis.

She d. 20 Sep. 1683.

He d. 4 Nov. 1687.

Children:

- 1, John (320); m. (1st) Deborah Godfrey (321), (2nd) Susanna  
(Drake) Brackett.
- 2, Lydia; m. 23 Mar. 1666, John Moulton "the giant".
- 3, Martha; probably m. 25 Sep. 1667; Hezron Leavitt.
- 4, Sarah; m. (1st) Thomas Canney Jr., (2nd) John Wingate.
- 5, Mary; m. (1st) William Love, (2nd) Samuel Willis.  
(Stackpole, Old Kittery and Her Families.)

The principal authority for the four oldest generations  
in this line is the splendid History of Hampton by Dow.  
See also the more extensive genealogy in manuscript by  
Harold M. Taylor, 2286 Cranston St., Cranston, R. I.

Line # 7

An Unknown Line

Abbie Ardella Stinson (7), the wife of William David McKenzie (6), was b. in Stonington, Maine, 21 April 1863, the daughter of Mercy Mehitabel Stinson (15) and a granddaughter of Edmund Stinson (30) and Bethia Webb (31). She was brought up by her mother's parents and lived in their home until the time of her marriage.

Line # 9

THE COLBY LINE

A branch of the Goodrich Line (1)

Summary

- (9) Charlotte Colby, b. 1828, m. 1856, d. 1880,  
m. (2nd) Willard Goodrich (8), son of John.
- (18) Hartley Colby, b. 1793, m. 1816, d. 1864,  
m. Sarah Dennis (19).
- (36) Benjamin Colby, b. 1751, m. 1770, d. 1842,  
m. Elizabeth Foye (37), dau. of Robert.
- (72) Benjamin Colby, b. 1723, m. before 1745, d. 1766,  
m.
- (144) Ambrose Colby, b. 1700, m. 1720, d. 1778,  
m. Elizabeth Lawrence (145), dau. of Benjamin.
- (288) Samuel Colby, b. 1671, m. about 1692, d. 1748,  
m. Dorothy Ambrose (289), dau. of Henry.
- (576) Samuel Colby, b. 1639, m. about 1666, d. 1715,  
m. Elizabeth Sargent (577), dau. of William.
- (1152) Anthony Colby, b. , m. before 1630,  
m. widow Susannah Waterman.

Note:- See also the Eunice Colby Line (121) which runs thru six generations to Isaac another son of Anthony (1152).

## Family History

# 18

HARTLEY COLBY,

father of Charlotte (9) and son of Benjamin (36), was b. 28 May 1793, in Embden, Me. It was at first believed that Hartley (18) was the son of the Benjamin who m. Rebecca Thompson, and this lineage has been used by the D. A. R.; but later, a comparative study of birth and marriage dates, records of wills and other original sources proves positively that Hartley (18) was a brother of the Benjamin who m. Rebecca Thompson, and next to the youngest son of the Benjamin (36) who m. Elizabeth Foye (37). (Contemporary artistic hand made chart of the family of Benjamin and Rebecca Colby, now in the possession of Mrs. Ethel C. Conant, 10 High St., Augusta, Maine. Manuscript of Charles C. Colby, 11 Standish Road, Watertown, Mass. Embden Town of Yore, by Ernest G. Walker, p.199, and other pages.)

Hartley Colby (18) m. 1 Feb. 1816, Sarah Dennis (19), b. 22 Sep. 1797, probably in New Portland, a town adjoining Embden. Town records state that when she was m. she was living in Embden. She was a cousin to Elder John Dennis, the fifer, and also to Joseph, Rodney, and Elijah Dennis. She had a sister Lucy, who m. William Colby, a brother of Hartley (18). The problem of her parentage is discussed further in family # 8 in the Goodrich Line (1) and in the next two paragraphs. She d. at the home of her daughter Charlotte (9), 23 Mar. 1875; aged 77 y.

The following additional facts are known about Sarah Dennis (19). Her daughter Charlotte Colby (9) was a second cousin to her first husband Hiram Dennis. This is the positive statement of Willis B. Goodrich (4), son of Charlotte (9) by her second husband Willard Goodrich (8). The father of this Hiram Dennis was Elder John Dennis, the fifer, and the latter's father was Arthur Dennis, b. 25 Dec. 1745. Besides John the fifer, Arthur had sons, Joseph, Rodney, and Elijah. In correspondence with some of their descendants, these four brothers have been called cousins to Sarah Dennis (19). It also appears that Sarah had a sister Lucy Dennis, who m. William Colby, brother of Hartley (18), and a brother John Dennis, the blacksmith, who came from New Portland to Bingham and for a short time occupied the house later acquired by Willard Goodrich (8). The father of this Sarah (19), Lucy, and John the blacksmith, was therefore a brother to Arthur Dennis. Up to the present time all efforts to find his name have been fruitless.

I have been shown a lineage for Arthur Dennis by some of his descendants asserting that he was a son of Rev. Josiah Dennis, but this is contrary to the facts stated in Freeman's History of Cape Cod and to the fact that Arthur had a brother who grew to maturity. This lineage is absolutely false in other particulars and was evidently written to satisfy someone's desire to find a relationship with a family of lords and ladies no matter how much of a fairy story it might be. It is not worth further consideration.

An excellent picture of Hartley Colby (18) is printed in Embden Town of Yore, by Ernest G. Walker (p. 204.)

Hartley (18) was a Captain in the militia. He served in the war of 1812 from 28 May 1813 to 28 May 1814 in Capt. Benjamin Adams co., 33rd. U. S. Infantry. (Same authority.)

He was famous among lumbermen for his skill as a timber cruiser, that is, a man who can go thru a section of forest and make a close estimate of the number of board feet of the different kinds of lumber growing there and of the cost of cutting it and hauling it to the landing places on some river or large stream. He was also successful as a contractor and had charge of many extensive lumbering operations. He was without a peer in his ability as a "white water man" to handle the "batteaux" or heavy boats of the river drivers in dangerous rapids.

He made his home at first on Colby Island in the Kennebec river in the town of Embden near where his father had settled. The island was afterward called Moore's Island but is now obliterated by the backwater from the dam at Madison. At the time of the great freshet of 1832, Hartley Colby (18) was at Moosehead Lake when the lake dam gave way. Believing that his family had perished in the flood, he made the trip of sixty miles down the river as fast as it could be made in those days. He found that the entire family had been saved by the great bravery of Waterman Hilton



and his brother, who at the risk of their lives reached the house when the water was so high that they ran the bow of the batteau into the front hall, took the whole family aboard and pulled away thru the swirling water, dodging the floating logs, trees, and roots, until all were safely landed on the shore far down the river. The driftstuff piled by the flood against some trees just north of the house protected it from the full force of the current, so that altho the water rose more than half way to the ceiling, the house was not swept away.

Soon after this, Hartley (18) sold his island farm, and the family moved to another located high on a hillside in the town of Pleasant Ridge about ten miles up the river. One winter, while there, and while Hartley was away at work in the woods, the wolves followed the children home from school and howled around the house all night thrusting their terrifying faces against the windows but not succeeding in breaking in.

Next, the family settled in Bingham, a nearby town, but finally, shortly before Hartley's death, they removed to Moscow, which adjoins Bingham on the north and lies across the river from Pleasant Ridge.

Hartley Colby (18) d. 22 Jan. 1864; aged 70 y.

Children of Hartley Colby (18) and Sarah Dennis (19):

- 1, Fanny, b. 17 Apr. 1817; m. Frank Stevens.
- 2, Calvin, b. 16 Feb. 1820; m. (1st) Hannah Snell, (2nd)  
Julia E. Baker.
- 3, Joel, b. 1 Nov. 1822; m. Elizabeth Parlin.
- 4, William, b. 1 Jan. 1824; d. young.
- 5, Warren, b. 19 Mar. 1826; m. (1st) Julia Young, (2nd)  
Mary Dinsmore.
- 6, Charlotte (9), b. 2 Sep. 1828; m. (1st) Hiram Dennis,  
(2nd) Willard Goodrich (8).
- 7, Dennis, b. 20 Apr. 1830; went to Washington before it  
became a state.
- 8, Adaline, b. 23 Sep. 1832; m. George Littlefield.

Family History

# 36

BENJAMIN COLBY,

father of Hartley (18) and son of Benjamin (72), was b. in 1750 or 1751, in Wiscasset, Me., then called Pownalborough.

He m. 8 Nov. 1770, Elizabeth Foye (37), dau. of Robert Foye (74) and his first wife, Elizabeth.

He lived in Pownalborough nearly twenty years on the farm at the head of the cove about two miles north of the present village of Wiscasset. On 21 Aug. 1789, he sold this farm to John Adams and moved with his family up the Kennebec river to what is now Embden, settling on a lot at the extreme southeast corner of the town; so that next year when the census enumerator of Anson, then called Titcombtown, came around, he counted in that town Benjamin's family consisting of 2 males over 16 y. of age, 4 males under 16, and 3 females, that is himself, his wife, and seven children.

The proof that Benjamin (36) of Embden is a son of Benjamin (72) of Wiscasset is as follows. On 31 Dec. 1799, Benjamin (36) of Embden, then called Seven Mile Brook, deeded a small lot of land in Wiscasset, which he describes as "the property and estate of my honored grandfather, Ambrose Colby, Blacksmith, deceased, and which descended and accrued to me as one of the heirs of the said Ambrose." (Lincoln County Deeds, v. 44, p. 154.) In this deed, Benjamin (36) describes

himself as a blacksmith also. It proves that Ambrose (144) was his grandfather. The only sons of Ambrose (144) old enough to have been the father of Benjamin (36) of Embden were Benjamin (72) of Wiscasset, Spencer, and John. John had a family in Newbury, Mass., but no son Benjamin. Spencer died two years after his marriage and had no children. This leaves Benjamin (72) of Wiscasset as the only one who could have been the father of Benjamin (36) of Embden.

This confirms a family tradition that Hartley (18) was the son of Benjamin and a grandson of a Benjamin. The reason that Ambrose (144) in his will did not mention his grandson Benjamin (36), who was then 27 y. old and married, is that the latter was then living at the old home of Ambrose and his wife, caring for them in their old age, and this homestead was bequeathed to Ambrose's wife, the grandmother of Benjamin, knowing that later a share of it would come to him by descent "as one of the heirs of the said Ambrose." The reason that Ambrose (144) did not mention his son Benjamin (72) in his will is that the latter had died in 1766 twelve years before.

When his father died, Benjamin (36) was a boy about 15 y. old. It appears from the meagre records that the bereaved family made their home with his grandfather Ambrose, of whom the boy learned the trade of blacksmith and at the same time helped to carry on the work of the farm. After he married he continued to live at the old homestead.

Benjamin Colby (36) was actively engaged in the Revolutionary War. (Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Rev., v. 3, p. 746. Embden Town of Yore, by Ernest G. Walker, p. 199.) Maine Pension Rolls, pub. in Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Somerset County Court Records.) The following account of his services is taken from his application for a pension, dated 4 Aug. 1832, and made oath to before Nathan Weston Jr., a judge of the Somerset County Court. Benjamin Colby (36), a resident of Embden, enlisted 1775 with Capt. John Evans co., Col. Sam. Herrenden's reg., serving as a sergeant, employed to drive the regulars from the west side of Penobscot Bay, discharged at Wiscasset; in 1777 served one month as a sergeant in Capt. Roger Smith's co. "but can not remember the reg.", "employed in defending the coast against the Milford and Rainbow, British frigates, and in this service saved a valuable small ship by bringing a four pounder to bear upon a detachment of forty men from the Milford."; in 1779 drafted as a sergeant about July 1, serving in Nath. Tibbett's co. and in Capt. Hinckley's co., Col. McCobb's reg., in the expedition against Bagaduce, discharged in Sep.; in Aug. 1780 again drafted as a sergeant for 3 m. in Capt. Solomon Walker's co., Col. Prince's reg., employed in guarding Georges River and adjacent coast, dis. in Nov.; never took any written discharge but John Hilton and Ebenezer Hilton "will testify to his service." This document also certifies that he was b. in 1750 in Wiscasset, that he lived in Wiscasset during his war service, and that he moved to what is now called Embden in 1790 where he was still living.

When they came to Embden, Benjamin Sr. (36) built his house on Colby Island. His son Benjamin lived on the mainland. He deeded Colby Island to his son Benjamin, 1 Mar. 1820, for \$500, and in this deed mentions Polly Thompson probably mother of his son's wife, and also Hartley Colby (18) and his wife Sally (19) and Elizabeth (37) his own wife.

Ernest G. Walker in his Embden Town of Yore thinks that Benjamin (36) at the age of 84 y. took a second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Hunnewell. I am inclined to doubt this and to think that Mrs. Hunnewell m. another Benjamin Colby whose dau. m. an Atwood, and who belonged to another branch of the Colby family coming to Embden from Haverhill at about this time.

Benjamin Colby (36) and his wife Elizabeth signed a deed 23 Apr. 1842. On 2 Aug. of the same year, Andrew McFadden was appointed his guardian. This indicates that the wife Elizabeth d. in the summer of 1842. Probably he d. the following winter, being over 90 y. old. He survived his son Benjamin more than two years.

He had taken an active part in the town affairs of Embden. On a petition to the Mass. General Court for the incorporation of the town, his name heads one column of signatures and that of his son Benjamin heads the other, the date being 12 Dec. 1803. Next year he was elected the first fish rive, then an important officer, who looked after the taking of salmon from the river to prevent any settler from taking an unreasonable share. At the second town meet-

ing that year, he was elected moderator, and in the following years held that office frequently.

Children of Benjamin Colby (36) and Elizabeth Foye (37):

- 1, Benjamin, b. 24 Oct. 1772; m. Rebecca Thompson; it was at first supposed that they were the parents of Hartley (18), but the original family record in the possession of a descendant, Mrs. Ethel Colby Conant, Augusta, Me., proves they were not.
- 2, a son, b. after 1774, enumerated in the census, 1790, prob. d. young as there is no record of him.
- 3, Ebenezer, b. by estimate 1776-1778; m. Nancy Daggett, dau. of Capt. Nathan Daggett, chief pilot of the French fleet during the Revolution.
- 4, Ambrose, b. about 1781; m. (1st) Anna McPherson, (2nd) Almira Holden; settled in Moose River, Me.
- 5, Elizabeth, b. about 1783; m. Daniel Spaulding.
- 6, William, b. about 1785; m. Lucy Dennis in 1812; she was a sister of Sarah (19).
- 7, Sarah, b. before 1790; m. Morrill Green of Madison in 1805.
- 8, Hartley (18), b. 28 May 1793; m. Sarah Dennis (19).

Authorities: Embden Town of Yore by Ernest G. Walker, Data obtained by correspondence and conversation with Mrs. Ethel Colby Conant, 10 High St., Augusta, Maine. Somerset County Deeds, Kennebec County Deeds, Lincoln County Deeds.

Family History

# 72

BENJAMIN COLBY,

father of Benjamin (36) and son of Ambrose (144), was bapt. 20 Oct. 1723, at the New Brick Church in Boston.

He is referred to as a "coaster" of Newbury and Newburyport, Mass., and of Pownalborough now Wiscasset, Me. He was living in Newbury as late as 1747. He was in Pownalborough as early as 1749, when with his brother Ruggles and his father Ambrose (144), he signed a petition to the Mass. General Court for the incorporation of the town.

Early authorities on the Colby family did not know of any children. (Hoyt, Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury. Wyman, Charlestown Genealogies.) That he had a son Benjamin (36) has been proved in the latter's family history.

His father was made administrator of his estate 2 Oct. 1766. The record of proceedings shows that he had a very small house in Newbury and a few household furnishings in Pownalborough. (Essex County Probate Records,

There is nothing in the records to show who received this property. The fact that his father administered the estate shows that his wife had died before him and that he had no child old enough to administer the estate. It is also evident that his son Benj. was living with his father at Wiscasset at that time, some of his furniture being in



use in his father's house. The fact that he had property small in amount both in Newbury and Wiscasset is in keeping with his occupation which consisted in navigating a vessel carrying freight between seaports along the coast of the Gulf of Maine.

After years of study, the name of his wife and the question of whether he had other children than Benjamin (36) remain a complete mystery. The evidence presented by all the clues available is that he had no other child, that his wife d. when this son was very small and that the latter was brought up by his grandfather and grandmother, Ambrose and Elizabeth (144 & 145)

Family History

# 144

AMBROSE COLBY,

father of Benjamin (72) and son of Samuel (288), was b. in 1700, in Amesbury, Mass. At the age of 17 y. he was bapt. in the church in Newbury, 21 Dec. 1718. He was admitted to the church 1 Mar. 1719.

He m. 22 Dec. 1720, Elizabeth Lawrence (145), b. 3 Oct. 1702, dau. of Benjamin and Anna Lawrence (290 & 291) of Charlestown.

They lived in Charlestown, Boston, Newbury, and Amesbury until about 1740 when they moved to Maine. In 1740, when he administered the estate of his wife's father, he is described as of Sheepscot, Me. This name is now that of a town near Wiscasset but was then applied to the whole region in that vicinity.

In 1749, he and his brother Ruggles and his son Benjamin (72) signed the petition to the Mass. General Court for the incorporation of the town of Pownalborough. The name was later changed to Wiscasset. On 2 Oct 1766, he was appointed administrator of the estate of his son Benjamin (72) as told in the latter's family history. He was a blacksmith by trade.

His will, dated 2 Mar. 1778, mentions his wife Elizabeth, his dau. Anna Hoyt, and his grandson Ambrose. (Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, p. 657. Charlestown Genealogies, by Wyman, p. 228.)

On the 4 June 1781, Betty Colby, widow, sold to John Seavey of Pownalborough, yeoman, a lot of land "at the corner of two roads, the one laid out by the Wiscasset Propriety and the other commonly called the county road," the price being 5 pounds. This lot was in Wiscasset Village across the road from the lot later deeded by Benjamin (36) to John Adams. (Lincoln County Deeds, v. 15, p. 12, and v. 23, p. 260.) On 8 May 1795, Betty Colby, widow, deeded a small lot of land on the northerly corner of Fore St. and Middle St., near the present post office, to John Langdon, merchant, in consideration of \$60. (Same auth., v. 34, p. 145.) The U. S. Census of 1790 states that in the family of the widow Betty Colby, there was one male over 16 y., one male under 16 y., and two females. Careful study has eliminated every possibility of the identification of this widow Betty Colby except one, and that is that she was the widow of Ambrose (144). The last deed shows that she lived to be over 93 y. old. The other members of her household in 1790 have not been identified. They may have been a married dau. and a grandson.

The homestead of Ambrose Colby (144) at Pownalborough was located about two miles north of the present village of Wiscasset on the west side of the Sheepscot River bordering on a beautiful cove near its head. On the original plan it was designated as lot "Letter A." It contained 101 acres and 40 poles according to the survey of 8 Dec. 1766. (Lincoln County Deeds, v. 7, p. 257.)

Children of Ambrose Colby (144) and Elizabeth  
Lawrence (145):

1, Anna, b. about 1721; m. (1st) James Nelson, (2nd)

Moses Hoyt.

2, Benjamin (72), bapt. 20 Oct. 1723; m.

3, Spencer, b. about 1725; m. Lydia Waterhouse; no ch.

4, John, b. about 1727; m. Elizabeth Hogin; was a soldier  
at Cape Breton; had a family in Newbury.

5, Elizabeth, b. 4 Nov. 1729; m. William Arnold.

6, Samuel, b. 4 Dec. 1731; d. young.

7, Dorothy, bapt. 9 Feb. 1733.

8, Samuel, bapt. 17 Aug. 1735; m. Dorothy Crocker.

9, Abigail, bapt. 24 July 1737.

10, Ambrose, b. about 1739.

Note:- Of these children, Benjamin (72) was bapt.  
at the New Brick Church in Boston, while Dorothy, the second  
Samuel, and Abigail were bapt. in the Amesbury Episcopal  
Church. (Authorities: Original records. Old Families of  
Salisbury and Amesbury, by Hoyt. Essex County Probate  
Records and Records of Deeds.

Family History

# 288

SAMUEL COLBY,

father of Ambrose (144) and son of Samuel (576), was b. at the old Colby home in Amesbury in 1671.

His wife was Dorothy Ambrose (289), b. 21 Sep. 1673 in Salisbury, dau. of Henry and Susanna Ambrose (578 & 579). The date of their marriage was about 1692.

They lived at the old home and his widow administered his estate, 1748-1750. She was living in 1759.

(Additional references: N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register, v. 7, p. 311.)

Children:

- 1, Elizabeth, b. 1694; m. John Rowell.
- 2, Keziah, b. 1696; m. (1st) David Currier; m. (2nd) Jacob Bagley.
- 3, Samuel, b. 1698; m. Anna Nichols.
- 4, Ambrose (144), b. 1700; m. Elizabeth Lawrence (145).
- 5, Enoch, b. 1702; m. (1st) Abiel Sanborn; m. (2nd) Sarah Sargent.
- 6, Susannah, b. 1705; m. Micah Hoyt.
- 7, Obadiah, b. 1706; m. Elizabeth Gee.
- 8, Dorothy, b. 1708; m. Samuel Watts.
- 9, Hezekiah, b. 1710; m. Sarah Cole.
- 10, Ruggles, b. 1711; m. Abigail Davis.
- 11, Abigail, b. 1713; m. (1st) David Blaisdell, the celebrated clockmaker of Amesbury; m. (2nd) Titus Wells.

Family History

# 576

SAMUEL COLBY,

father of Samuel (288) and son of Anthony (1152), was b. in 1639 in Amesbury.

He was made a freeman in 1660.

In his youth he was something of a black sheep and in 1665 was convicted of a misdemeanor. In 1676, he was in King Philip's War and helped bury Captain Turner after the Deerfield massacre. In 1686, he was prosecuted for selling drink without a license but was acquitted. In 1689, he was a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts and in 1696 was chosen assessor of his native town.

He lived first at Amesbury, but like many others took up a lot in the Ox Common at East Haverhill without asking leave. The contest for ownership between the squatters and the legal proprietors continued for forty years. Before it was settled he returned with his family to Amesbury. In 1678, he opened an inn at Bartlett's Corner near the old homestead and continued as the proprietor until his death in 1716.

About 1666, he m. Elizabeth Sargent (577), b. 14 July 1641, dau. of William Sargent (1154) and Elizabeth Perkins (1155).

Children of Samuel Colby (576):

- 1, Dorothy, b. 1668; m. William Hoyt.
- 2, Elizabeth, b. 1670; not mentioned in father's will, 1716.
- 3, Samuel (288), b. 1671; m. Dorothy Ambrose (289).
- 4, a dau. b. 1672; not mentioned in father's will, 1716.
- 5, Philip, b. 1678; m. Anne Webster.
- 6, John, b. 1680; m. (1st) Mary Frame; m. (2nd) Ruth Ring.

Family History

# 1152

ANTHONY COLBY,

father of Samuel (576) and of Isaac (1936), was the founder of the Colby family in New England. His parentage and immediate ancestry as given in the "History of the Colby Family" by James W. Colby is not substantiated by more recent investigations. The best authority on the Colby family at the present time is Charles C. Colby, 11 Standish Road, Watertown, Mass., who has been preparing a genealogy of the Colby family for several years.

Anthony Colby (1152) came to America in 1630 in Governor Winthrop's fleet.

His wife was the widow Susannah Waterman as proved by deeds. (Boston Transcript, 2 Sep. 1928.) It has been conjectured that her maiden name was Haddon because of the friendship between her husband and Jared Haddon. There is no real evidence in support of this, however. The book describing the descendants of Abraham Colby states that Anthony was twice married, but that is surely incorrect.

The first home of Anthony Colby (1152) was in the disputed territory between Cambridge and Watertown which was given to Cambridge in 1632, and was on the road to Mt. Auburn Cemetery near the river. In 1633, on the second sabbath that Rev. John Cotton preached, he baptised his own son Seaborn Cotton and John Colby, second child of Anthony (1152).



Anthony Colby (1152) built a second house near the Washington Elm and a third one near the Fresh Pond. He was admitted freeman in Cambridge in 1634. Three years later he appeared in Ipswich, and three years after that in Salisbury. He was among the first settlers of the latter town. In his migrations he was almost always accompanied by Jared Haddon who may have been the father, brother, or brother-in-law of his wife. Together, the men joined the church in Charlestown and took the freeman's oath in Cambridge. Together lay their house lots at East Salisbury and when Jared sold his homestead in 1644 and built in what is now Amesbury, Anthony (1152) purchased the lot in Amesbury adjoining Jared's and came there with his family. At this place he at last settled down to make a permanent home. He received additional lots of land from the divisions in 1643, 1654, and 1658.

In 1640, he was appointed an appraiser for the government, and in 1651, was elected a selectman.

He d. 11 Feb. 1661, aged about 76 y.

Anthony Colby (1152) seems to have been nearly always at odds with the leaders in town affairs and was often in controversy, legal or personal, with the authorities. Once he was fined for making a speech in town meeting on the ground that he had created a disturbance. He worked incessantly to have the new settlement at Amesbury set off from Salisbury as a town. The fight was carried on after his death by his sons, and the separation was finally accomplished in 1666.

He was an industrious man, and in spite of moving every few years and having many children, he became one of the largest property holders in Amesbury. His possessions included land at Back River, Fox Island, Lion's Mouth, Great Swamp, Hampton River, Whiskers Hill, and other lots from the third and fourth divisions. The total value of all this as enumerated in the inventory of his estate was 359 pounds.

The homestead was on the southwest side of Main St. which leads from Amesbury Center to the Merrimac and was the seventh from Bartlett's Corner. Here is the well described in Whittier's poem, "The Captain's Well". The well was dug by a grandson of his daughter Mary.

The year after Anthony's death, the widow sold to her son Isaac (# 1936 in line # 121) sixty acres near Haverhill to pay for her board. From the public divisions she received land in 1662 and 1664. In the latter year she m. (3rd) William Whitridge, a carpenter from Gloucester. He d. in 1669.

In the meantime, she had had to defend her homestead against the claim of Thomas Macey from whom it had been purchased. At about the time of the sale, Macey had fled to Nantucket to escape the penalty of sheltering two Quakers during a thunderstorm, but later he denied the sale and tried to expel the widow and her family by legal process. He was unsuccessful and the premises were in the possession of some of her descendants as late as 1895. In 1678, the son Thomas

was deeded half of all the lands remaining in consideration of services rendered his mother, and in 1682 the homestead was deeded to her son Samuel (576) who cared for her during the infirmities of old age.

She lived until 8 July 1689.

Children:

- 1, Susannah, b. 1631; d. before 1633.
- 2, John, b. 1633; m. Frances Hoyt.
- 3, Sarah, b. 1634; m. Orlando Bagley.
- 4, Samuel (576), b. 1639; m. Elizabeth Sargent (577).
- 5, Isaac (1936), b. 1640; m. Martha Parrot (1937).
- 6, Rebecca, b. 1643; m. John Williams.
- 7, Mary, b. 1647; m. William Sargent.
- 8, Thomas, b. 1650; m. Hannah Rowell.
- 9, Amos, b. 1654; d. young.

### The Origin of the Colby Family

The origin of the name, Colby, as explained by Rev. James W. Colby in his "Genealogy of the Colby Family" is the name of a village on the east coast of Norfolk Co., England. The name of Colby was given to the hamlet by the Danish invaders who named their settlement there for their old home in Denmark, which was Koldby, on the island of Samsø, and meant cold town.

Three brothers, Robert, Warren, and Simon, sons of a prosperous country gentleman named Pagan, were endowed with half the village of Colby in the name of king John to hold in his name as long as they in fealty should wield their swords for him when he had need. This was about the year 1210. Thereafter, the three brothers were known as Robert, Warine, and Simon de Colebi, in the old spelling. All of them were knights, but Robert is the only one who is known to have had descendants. They had a sister Christina. The original meaning of their father's name, Pagan, a countryman, is explained in the Origin of the Paine family ( Line # 11).

Pagan, the father, built a beautiful church at his home in Hakeford or Creekford, a small place near Colby. He also owned several small parishes. It is said that he rebuilt the ancient manor house of Oldstead Hall at Colby and it became the home of the family for many generations.

It therefore seems certain that all persons by the name of Colby are descended from Robert de Colby, son of Pagan.

As the early home of the family was inhabited largely by the descendants of the Danish invaders, it is reasonable to suppose that the family has at least a strain of Danish blood.

#### The Colby Coat of Arms

There are several variations of the Colby Coat of Arms but the similarity of all forms indicates a common origin in the award to Robert de Colby.

All varieties consist fundamentally of three shells or spindles separated by a band, which is either an inverted V, a zig-zag cross band, or a row of spindles. The border is a wide scalloped band of gold. See also are the other decorations. The ground is blue.

The crest is an arm in armor, bent, holding in the gauntlet a broken sword, hilted, with blood dripping from it.

AUG 25 1932

Line # 11

THE PAINE LINE

A branch of the Taylor Line (5)

Summary

- (11) Isabel Paine, b. 1830, m. 1851, d. 1906,  
m. John Taylor (10), son of Joseph.
- (22) John Paine, b. 1788, m. 1809, d. 1847,  
m. Mary Love Butler (23), dau. of Benjamin.
- (44) William Paine, b. 1760, m. 1784, d. 1846,  
m. Pamela Parker (45), dau. of Josiah.
- (88) John Payne, b. 1740, m. 1760, d. 1790,  
m. Isabel Stinson (89), dau. of Thomas.\*
- (176) Joseph Payne, b. 1707, m. 1732, d. 1756,  
m. Mary Babcock (177), dau. of Nathaniel.
- (352) Thomas Payne, b. 1680, m. 1703, d. 1746,  
m. Elizabeth Pierce (353), dau. of Joseph.
- (704) William Payne, b. 1657, m. about 1678, d. 1711,  
m. Sarah Sanford (705), dau. of Robert.
- (1408) Moses Payne, b. about 1620, m. about 1645, d. 1690,  
m. Elizabeth Colburn (1409), dau. of William.
- (2816) Moses Payne, d. 1643,  
m. (2nd) Elizabeth.

\*Note:- The Stinson Line is # 15 and begins with Mercy Mehitabel Stinson (15). Isabel (89) is found in the family history of her father Thomas (480).

Family History

# 22

JOHN PAINE,

father of Isabel (11) and son of William (44), was b. 10 Jan. 1788, probably in Norridgewock where his father lived for a few years before bringing his family to North Anson, Me.

He became a Free Baptist Minister preaching at North Anson, New Portland, and neighboring villages.

He m. (1st) in 1809, Mary Love Butler (23), b. 19 Apr. 1792, dau. of Benjamin Butler (46) and Amy Daggett (47) of Farmington. She d. 31 Oct. 1838. He m. (2nd) Melinda Butler, a cousin of his first wife, b. 1 Nov. 1807. He d. 7 Aug. 1847; aged 59 y. His widow m. for her second husband, John Cummer of Wayne, 26 June 1853.

Children of John Paine (22) and Mary Love Butler (23):

- 1, Amy, b. 24 June 1810; d. unm. 18 May 1831.
- 2, John Stinson, b. 25 Mar. 1812; m. Elvira Parker.
- 3, William Butler, b. 10 Sep. 1814; m. Rosanna Kempton.
- 4, Chany, b. 2 July 1816; d. unm. 30 June 1832.
- 5, Hiram, b. 5 Nov. 1818; d. 19 Nov. 1818.
- 6, Mary, b. 31 May 1820; m. John Durrell.
- 7, Sumner, b. 21 Apr. 1822; d. 5 Feb. 1894 in Meriden, Iowa.
- 8, Hiram, b. 13 Nov. 1824; m. Mary L. Barton.
- 9, Elmira, b. 12 Nov. 1827
- 10, Isabel (11), b. 3 July 1830; m. John Taylor (10).

Children of John Paine (22) and Melinda Butler:

- 11, Jefferson, b. 13 Oct. 1840; d. the same month.
- 12, Madison, b. 18 Apr. 1842; d. 1 Oct. 1843.
- 13, Olin Butler, b. 6 Sep. 1844



# Family History

# 44

## WILLIAM PAINE,

father of John Paine (22) and son of John Payne (88),  
this spelling being that formerly used by the family,  
was b. 19 Nov. 1760, at Woolwich, Me.

At the age of seventeen, William Paine (44)  
applied for enlistment in the Revolutionary Army at  
Woolwich. He was not tall enough so he put wooden taps on  
his shoes but still could not reach the requirement. But  
he was so eager and determined to go that he enlisted as  
a fifer altho he did not know one tune from another. After  
getting into the army, he evidently did not have much dif-  
ficulty in obtaining a gun, for he served actively as a  
private for three years. (See D. A. R. National Numbers  
17524, 18579, 112310.) He was in Capt. Wiley's co., Col.  
Michael Jackson's reg., until 31 Dec. 1779, and was in  
the battles of White Plains, Cherry Valley, Ticonderoga,  
Brandywine, Saratoga, and many others.

After his discharge from the army, he was con-  
verted and joined the Free Baptist Church.

He m. 19 Feb. 1784, Pamela Parker (45), b. 12  
Apr. 1769, dau. of Josiah Parker (90) and Esther Farnsworth  
(91), who came from Groton, Mass., to Pittston, Me.

After his marriage, William Paine (44) settled first in Norridgewock, but soon after moved farther up the Kennebec river and took up a farm on lot # 8 on the south side of the Carrabasset river, a tributary, in North Anson. His name appears on the deed of the township in 1792. In the old records, it is usually spelled Payne.

He was ordained a pastor of the Free Baptist Church at North Anson in 1808, and served there continuously thirty-eight years or until his death, 14 Oct. 1846, at the age of 85 y. He preached for many years without fee or reward, depending upon his farm for support. His obituary appeared in the Free Baptist Register of 1848. It says of him that he departed this life in the triumphs of faith, that he traveled extensively and labored by day and night for the conversion of sinners. He was able to walk till the day he died. An old family record adds this comment. "He was a man of strong sympathies, loving, tender-hearted, beloved by all who knew him. His pathos and aptness of illustration, tho often somewhat fanciful, rendered his preaching highly interesting."

His widow survived him less than a year, and d. 26 July 1847, aged 78 y. She had borne fifteen children, all but one of whom grew to maturity.

Children of Rev. William Paine (44) and Pamela  
Parker (45):

- 1, John (22), b. 10 Jan. 1788; m. Mary Love Butler (23).
- 2, Josiah Parker, b. 18 Aug. 1789; m. (1st) Sally Cragin;  
m. (2nd) Rebecca Gray.
- 3, Susan, b. 17 June 1791; m. William Quint.
- 4, Sally, b. 28 Jan. 1793; d. unm. 17 Mar. 1870; aged 77 y.
- 5, Betsey, b. 18 Dec. 1794; m. John Savage.
- 6, William, b. 5 Sep. 1796; d. in the U. S. Army in a hos-  
pital at Burlington, Vt., 3 Dec. 1813; aged 17 y.
- 7, Samuel Stinson, b. 9 May 1798; ran away from home and  
changed his name to William Moore, settled in  
Mobile, Alabama, became an architect and later  
a clergyman; m. (1st) Elizabeth Ring; and re-  
turning to North Anson, he m. (2nd) Almada Wyman  
and lived on a farm where his children were born.  
His youngest son, Edward Bruce Moore, became U. S.  
Commissioner of Patents, in which capacity he  
served for many years with distinction and was  
publicly praised by Pres. Roosevelt for his  
efficiency when he appointed him to this office.
- 8, Esther, b. 18 Feb. 1800; d. 15 Sep. 1800; aged 7 months.
- 9, Asa, b. 10 Dec. 1801; m. Almira Leets.
- 10, Simeon, b. 3 Feb. 1803; m. Lydia Frost.
- 11, Esther Farnsworth, b. 6 Nov. 1805; m. David Branch.
- 12, James, b. 16 Nov. 1806; m. Mary Carrier Dinsmore.

The Paine Line, con.  
# 44, p. 4

Line # 11 108

Children of Rev. William Paine (44), con.:

13, Parker, b. 28 Aug. 1808; was a banker at St. Paul, Minn.

14, Sumner, b. 8 Aug. 1810; became a colonel in the

Alabama State Militia.

15, Pamela, b. 8 Sep. 1813; m. Hiram Butler.

Family History

# 88

JOHN PAYNE,

father of William Paine or Payne (44) and son of Joseph (176),  
was b. in 1740 at Woolwich, Me.

In 1760, he m. Isabella Stinson (89), dau. of Rev.  
Thomas Stinson (See # 480 in the Stinson Line which is # 15.)

John Payne (88) lived for a time in Woolwich  
where his children were born. Then he joined the many families  
who migrated up the Kennebec river after the Revolution from  
that vicinity. He settled first at Norridgewock, where he  
built a mill, but soon after moved to North Anson, locating  
on the north side of the Carrabasset river. He d. there the  
next year, 1790, at the age of 50 y.

All of his children except the youngest who probably  
d. young settled in North Anson.

He was a fifth cousin to President Thomas Jefferson  
thru his connection with the Babcock and Field families. (See  
Line 355.) He was a Revolutionary Soldier. (See Mass. Soldiers  
and Sailors of the Revolution, v. 11, p. 1045 & 1047, and the  
town records of Georgetown, Me.) He had two enlistments, both  
at Freetown, now Edgecombe, a neighboring town to Woolwich and  
Georgetown. He marched 8 Dec. 1776 in Capt. Benj. Read's co.,  
Col. Pope's reg., and served 24 d. on an alarm in Rhode Island;  
also from 2 Aug. to 7 Aug. 1780, in the same company but in  
Col. John Hathaway's reg., also on an alarm in Rhode Island.

Children of John Payne (88):

- 1, William (44), b. 19 Nov. 1760; m. Pamela Parker (45).
- 2, Isabel, b. 9 Feb. 1763.
- 3, John, b. 1 Oct. 1764.
- 4, Thomas, b. 19 Apr. 1766.
- 5, David, b. 24 May 1768; m. Nancy Butler.
- 6, Joseph, b. 15 July 1771.
- 7, Ruth, b. 15 Feb. 1774; m. Josiah Parker, bro. of Pamela.
- 8, James, b. 1780; m. (1st) Melinda Butler; m. (2nd) Dorcas  
McGoy.
- 9, Stinson, b. about 1782, probably d. young.

Family History

# 176

JOSEPH PAYNE,

father of John (88) and son of Thomas (352), was b. in Boston, Mass., 9 Aug. 1707.

He m. 27 Jan. 1732, Mary Babcock (177), b. in Milton, Mass., 19 July 1711, dau. of Nathaniel Babcock (354) and Mary Field (355).

They lived for a short time in Boston, and then with at least two children, sailed for Georgetown, Me., where they set up a new home before 1740. He was proprietor of the mills at Nequasset Falls in what is now Woolwich, the right to these mills having been purchased by his father for him.

He d. at Georgetown in 1756; aged 49 y.

His widow d. there 17 Feb. 1782; aged 71 y.

Only three children are known but probably there were others.

1, Moses; m. Betty Card; d. in Woolwich, 25 Sep. 1807.

2, Thomas; d. in Woolwich, 14 June 1817.

3, John (88), b. 1740; m. Isabella Stinson (89, see line # 15.)

Family History

# 352

THOMAS PAYNE,

father of Joseph (176) and son of William (704), was b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Nov. 1680.

He m. (1st) 30 Dec. 1703, Elizabeth Peirce (353), b. in Boston, 22 Aug. 1684, dau. of Joseph and Lydia Peirce (706 & 707). (Boston Records, v. 9, p. 163, v. 28, p. 14.) She d. 5 Aug. 1729; aged 45 y.

He m. (2nd) 25 Dec. 1729, Diana Milborn. (Same auth., v. 28, p. 151.) The Hilton ms. had this name wrong. He had a third wife Elizabeth, but it is not yet clear whether she was an Ellis or a Porter. Thomas Pain and Elizabeth Ellis were m. 14 Apr. 1740; and a Thomas Pain and Elizabeth Porter were m. 19 Feb. 1745. As there <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ more than one Thomas Paine in Boston at this time, some other records must be consulted to answer the question besides the Boston Vital Records. (v. 28, p. 216, 257.)

He was a millwright in Boston.

In 1739, he purchased a proprietor's right in Woolwich, Me., for his son Joseph (176) who settled there, but there is no indication that he settled there himself.

He d. in Boston, in July 1746.



Children of Thomas Paine (352) and his first wife  
Elizabeth Peirce (353):

- 1, Thomas, b. 25 Dec. 1704.
- 2, Joseph (176), b. 9 Aug. 1707; m. Mary Babcock (177).
- 3, William, b. about 1710.
- 4, a child who d. in Sep. 1714.
- 5, John, bapt. 3 Nov. 1717.
- 6, Elizabeth, bapt. 23 Aug. 1719; d. the same year.
- 7, Sarah, bapt. 9 Oct. 1720.
- 8, Pierce, bapt. 9 May 1726; m. Elizabeth Blanchard in  
Boston, 18 Feb. 1747.

Authorities: The Hilton Manuscript. The Boston Records,  
which give the marriages of the children but there were  
several persons with the same names so that records of  
deeds and wills must be consulted before they can be iden-  
tified. (See v. 24, p. 30, 50, v. 28, p. 259, etc.) The  
Babcock Genealogy gives that line.

Family History

# 704

WILLIAM PAYNE,

father of Thomas (352) and son of Moses (1408), was b. in Braintree, Mass., 1 Apr. 1657.

About 1678, he m. Sarah Sanford (705), b. 23 Nov. 1661, dau. of Robert Sanford (1410).

William Payne (704) came to Boston when a young man. He d. 14 Jan. 1711; aged 54 y. His widow d. 25 May 1725; aged 64 y.

Children:

- 1, Thomas (352), b. 15 Nov. 1680; m. (1st) Elizabeth Peirce (353); m. (2nd) Diana Milburn; m. (3rd) Elizabeth.
- 2, Sarah, b. 25 Mar. 1683; perhaps m. Elijah Dubbledee, 23 Jan. 1698, or Samuel Rand, 20 Jan. 1703.
- 3, Elizabeth, b. 21 June 1686.
- 4, William, b. 10 June 1688; prob. m. Hannah White, 1709.
- 5, Hannah, b. 21 Apr. 1695; d. before 1702.
- 6, Mary, b. 16 May 1697; m. Jonathan Sewall, 8 Oct. 1724.
- 7, Hannah, b. 27 Jan. 1702; prob. m. Joseph Ranger, 1724.
- 8, Moses, b. 20 Apr. 1706.

Authorities: Boston Records; v. 9, p. 152, 160, 170, 181, 223, 233; v. 24, p. 16, 43; v. 28, p. 14, 122; v. 9, p. 235.

Family History

# 1408

MOSES PAYNE,

father of William (704) and son of Moses (2816), was b. about 1620 in Tenterden, Eng.

Before 1638, he came to America as a boy of about 18 years, in his father's family.

About 1645, he m. Elizabeth Colburn (1409), dau. of Elder William Colburn (2818). This surname often appears in the records as Coburn, the two names often being used for the same person in the early generations.

He lived the greater part of his life in Braintree, Mass., where his father had settled. There he took an active part in town affairs. He was on a committee to judge the exchange of land, 1658, was highway surveyor and held several important offices. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1644; freeman, 1647; lieutenant, 1666; deputy to the Mass. General Court, 1666 and 1668.

About 1670, he moved to Boston where his son William (704) had located. There his two youngest children were b. He was a constable there in 1673.

He d. 5 Dec. 1690.

His widow d. 26 Nov. 1704.

Children of Moses Payne (1408) and Elizabeth  
Colburn (1409):

- 1, Moses, b. 16 July 1646; d. before 1652.
- 2, Elizabeth, b. 5 Aug. 1648; d. young.
- 3, Sarah, b. 30 Jan. 1650; d. before 1662.
- 4, Moses, b. 26 June 1652; d. young.
- 5, Mary, b. 12 Mar. 1656.
- 6, William (704), b. 1 Apr. 1657; m. Sarah Sanford (705).
- 7, John, b. 12 Oct. 1659; d. young.
- 8, Sarah, b. 2 May 1662;
- 9, Margaret, b. 20 Dec. 1664.
- 10, Hannah, b. 20 Apr. 1671
- 11, Lydia, b. 23 Aug. 1674;

Authorities: Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, v. 3, p. 334  
and 335. Boston Records, v. 9, p. 119, 133.

Family History

# 2816

MOSES PAYNE,

father of Moses Payne (1408), was the colonial pioneer of by this name. His birthplace is not known. He is the progenitor of one of the many branches of the Paine or Payne families in America.

In the records of marriage licenses at Canterbury, Eng., is the following one. "Moses Paine of Fritenden and Mary Benison of Tenterden, Virgen," m. at St. Mildred's Church in Tenterden, 2 Nov. 1615. They had one child who d. and she was buried there 6 Mar. 1617, only 16 months later.

About 1619, Moses Payne (2816) m. again, the given name of his wife being Elizabeth. They had four children, b. in England.

He came to America with his family and settled in Braintree, Mass., his wife Elizabeth being buried there 11 Oct. 1632. He was styled a gentleman and was made a freeman there, 2 June 1641. He was a proprietor in Cambridge as early as 1638, but did not settle in that town.

He m. (3rd) in 1642, Mrs. Judith (Pares) Quincy, widow of Edmund Quincy.

His will, dated 17 June 1643, describes property located at Braintree, Cambridge, and Concord, Mass., at Kittery, Maine, and in Old England, and bequeaths half of this to his son Moses, one quarter to his daughter Elizabeth, and one quarter to his son Stephen, who was to be under the jurisdiction of his son Moses until the age of 23 years. Three days later he decided to bequeath something to his wife, and added a codecil giving her 20 sh. He d. 21 July 1643, and the will was probated 30 Nov. 1643.

The widow Judith m. Robert Hull.

Child of Moses Payne (2816) and his first wife Mary Benison:

1, John, bapt. at Tenterden, 3 Nov. 1616; d. in infancy.

Children of Moses Payne (2816) and his second wife Elizabeth (2819):

2, Moses (1408); b. about 1620; m. Elizabeth Colburn (1409).

3, Margaret, b. about 1622; prob. d. young.

4, Elizabeth, b. 1624-26; m. Lieut. Henry Adams Jr., 1643.

5, Stephen, b. before 1630; m. Hannah Bass, 15 Nov. 1651.

Authorities: Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, v. 3, p. 334.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PAINE FAMILY

The name is spelled in various ways both in America and in England, chiefly as Payne, Paine, Pain, and Payn.

The manner in which this surname appeared is interesting. At about the time the Northmen came to northern France from Scandinavia, a countryman was known among them as a "paganus". In the ninth century, their king, Rolf or Rollo, was converted to Christianity. The dwellers in the larger villages were quick to follow his lead and in general became Christians, while the country people on account of their location and poor communication were slower to learn of the new religion. Perhaps also they were more conservative. They remained generally non-Christian. In this way, the name "paganus" which originally meant merely a countryman as distinguished from a townsman, came to mean a non-Christian. The two modern words "peasant" and "pagan" both have their origin in this word "paganus". The earliest form of the name Paine is Pagen. The meaning of the name, therefore, is a countryman.

Several with the surname Pagen, with a few variations in spelling, followed William the Conqueror into England in 1066, and their names are to be found in the Domesday Book. It is probable that many of these Pagens were in no way related, because their surname was one which could arise simultaneously in several different localities.

Pagen soon became Payen, Payn, Payne, and Paine. The surnames Payson and Pyson also came from this same source. In Italy there are branches of these families known as Paganini or Pagani.

At the time of the English immigration to this country, there were a large number of people in England bearing this name in its various forms. Many of these, not in any way related to eachother, became colonial pioneers.

The relationship of Moses Payne (2816) to the others by this surname has not been studied.

Authorities for this line:

Vital records of Woolwich and Georgetown, Me.

Vital records of Braintree and Boston, Mass.

The Paine Family Records, by H. D. Paine.

Manuscript of Mrs. Geneva Albee Hilton, preserved in the library of the Maine Historical Society, at Portland, Me.

Several published accounts of unrelated Paine families were consulted.



Line # 15

THE STINSON LINE

A branch of the Unknown Line (7)

Also a branch of the Paine Line (11)

Summary

(15) Mercy Mehitable Stinson, b. 1844, d. 1921,

(See Line # 7.)

(30) Edmund Sylvester Stinson, b. 1807, m. about 1830,

m. Bethia Moore Webb (31), dau. of William.

(60) Joseph Colby Stinson, b. 1782, m. , d. 1849,

m. Mary Dow (61), dau. of John.

(120) Thomas Stinson, b. about 1757, m. about 1780,

m. Eunice Colby (121), dau. of Joseph.

(240) Thomas Stinson, b. 1732,

m. Margaret McClure (241), *dau. of Samuel*

(480) Thomas Stinson, b. 1699-1700, m. , d. 1780,

m. Catherine. *Carr (481)*

(960) James Stinson, b. 1679, m. , d. 1758,

m. Jane.

Note:-

The wife of John Paine (88) in line (11) was Isabel Stinson (89), a dau. of Thomas Stinson (480) in the above lineage.

Family History

# 30

EDMUND SYLVESTER STINSON,

father of Mercy Mehitable Stinson (15) and son of Joseph Colby Stinson (60), was b. in Deer Isle, Me., in 1806-1807, and made his home on the southern part of the island now the town of Stonington, where he was engaged in farming and fishing.

His wife was Bethia Moore Webb (31), b. 1807-1808, dau. of William Webb (62) and Sarah Dow Crockett (63). After his death, she m. (2nd) William Stinson who had a brother Thomas.

Children:

- 1, Nathan, b. 1831-32.
- 2, Pearl, b. 1832-33.
- 3, Jacob Carlton, b. 1836-37.
- 4, Avery, b. 1839-40.
- 5, Josiah, b. 1841-42.
- 6, Mercy Mehitable (15), b. 7 July 1844; (See Line # 7.)
- 7, Joseph, b. 1846-47.
- 8, Mary Bethia, b. 1848-49.
- 9, Herbert, b. 1851.

Authorities:- U. S. Census which gives the ages of the members of the family in 1850, Family Records, History of Deer Isle by Hosmer.

Family History

# 60

JOSEPH COLBY STINSON,

father of Edmund Sylvester Stinson (30) and son of Thomas (120), was b. in Deer Isle, Me., 1782.

His wife was Mary Dow (61), b. 20 Oct. 1789, dau. of John Dow (122) and Elizabeth Saunders (123) of Deer Isle.

He was known as Esquire Stinson.

He d. 1849.

I have not yet been able to obtain the names of his children, except Edmund (30).

Family History

# 120

THOMAS STINSON,

father of Joseph Colby Stinson (60) and son of Thomas (240),  
was b. in Woolwich, Me., about 1757 as estimated from the  
dates of births of his children and of his father.

In 1765, when a boy, he came to Stinson's Neck  
on Deer Isle, with his father's family.

He made Deer Isle his home and there m. about 1780,  
Eunice Colby (121), b. 22 June 1761, dau. of Joseph Colby (242)  
and Sarah Thurlow (243). She d.

He m. (2nd) the widow of Abner Lane.

He m. (3rd) the widow of Capt. Belcher Tyler.

Children: (Order of birth uncertain.)

- 1, Joseph Colby (60), b. 1782; m. Mary Dow (61).
- 2, Thomas.
- 3, Jesse.
- 4, Lydia; m. Jedediah Darling; settled in Bluehill.
- 5, m. Gideon Candage; settled in Bluehill.
- 6, m. Wright; settled in Machias.
- 7, m. Joseph C. Small.
- 8, m. John Judkins.

Authority:- History of Deer Isle by Hosmer.

Family History

# 240

THOMAS STINSON,

father of Thomas (120) and son of Thomas (480), was b. in Tyrone County, northern Ireland, 13 Jan. 1732, and came to Georgetown, Me., about 1750, in his father's family.

His wife's name was Margaret McClure (241).

*She was a dau. of Deacon Samuel McClure of Boston, where they were m. 16 Dec. 1756 (Old Hancock County Families, p. 104-105) ME-85-20.*

They left the family home in Georgetown and settled first in a neighboring town, probably Woolwich where their older children were born. In 1765 they came to Deer Isle, and settled on what was afterward called Stinson's Neck. *Previously for about 12y, they lived in Boston*

At the suggestion of his wife, he conducted the first religious services held on the island. In 1773, he was appointed one of the deacons of the first church. He was the first moderator of the first town meeting and chairman of the first board of selectmen. He was a justice of the peace for several years.

*He was an officer in the French and Indian wars.*

Children of Thomas and Margaret Stinson (240 & 241):

- 1, Thomas (120), b. about 1757; m. Eunice Colby (121).
- 2, Samuel, b. 1759; a Rev. soldier; m. Hannah Babbidge.
- 3, William; m. (1st) .....York, (2nd) Polly Calef, (3rd)

Sarah Webb (63) widow of William Webb (62 in line 31.)

- 4, John; m. (1st) Isabel Dyer, (2nd) widow of Thomas Trundy.
- 5, Margaret; m. Thomas Robbins Jr.
- 6, Catherine; m. George Adams.
- 7, Jane; m. Haskell.

## Family History

# 480

THOMAS STINSON,

father of Thomas (240) and of Isabel (89, see line 11) and son of James (960), was b. in Tyrone County, northern Ireland, about 1699-1700.

He became a Presbyterian minister. Several of his ~~sister~~ brothers came to America and settled on the coast of Maine. It is certain that he made several trips back and forth between the old country and the new in connection with his duties in the church. It seems probable that while he was thus engaged, his family remained in Ireland. Before 1750, however, they had joined him at the Stinson settlement on Arrowsic Island, then a part of Georgetown, but later included in the town of Woolwich. While continuing to live at Georgetown, he preached in many of the neighboring towns ~~on the coast of Maine~~ and was an important figure in the early history of the Presbyterian church in America.

His wife's name was Catherine (481). *She is called Catherine Carr, b. in Belfast, Ire., in Old Hancock Co. Families*

The birth dates of his children are recorded in the Georgetown Vital Records except the eldest who d. of yellow fever before the family came over. His death is recorded in Woolwich, 28 Mar. 1780 "aged 80 y." which gives the year of his birth approximately. This does not mean that he moved from Georgetown to Woolwich because Woolwich was set off from Georgetown. The petition for the incorporation of the new town, dated 1 Apr. 1754, was signed by him and his sons James and Thomas (240).

Children of Thomas and Catherine Stinson (480 & 481)  
called "Thomas and Catrin Stinson" in the original records:

- 1, William, b. about 1727; d. unm. of yellow fever.
- 2, James, b. 17 Mar. 1729; m. Mary Robinson of Topsham.
- 3, Thomas (240), b. 13 Jan. 1732; m. Margaret McClure (241).
- 4, John, b. 12 Mar. 1734; m. Patience.
- 5, Robert, b. 12 Aug. 1736; m. (1st) Mary Paine, (2nd)

Thankful Winship.

- 6, Isabel (89), b. 18 Oct. 1739; m. John Paine (88).
- 7, Samuel, b. 7 Apr. 1741; m. Jane Robinson.
- 8, David, b. 18 Oct. 1744; d. unm. 1769; aged 25 v.
- 9, Mary, b. 21 May 1747; m. Thomas Howard.



Family History

# 960

JAMES STINSON,

father of Thomas (480), was b. in Tyrone County, northern Ireland, in 1679.

His wife's name was Jane (961). She was b. 1680, and d. 30 Feb. 1755.

About 1716, he came to America with his wife and children except Thomas (480) who apparently remained behind to complete his studies for the ministry. They settled first in what is now Brunswick, Me., but about 1728, took up land on Arrowsic Island in what is now Woolwich which was nearby.

What the records say in regard to the settlement is of interest. Since the name is called Stevenson as well as Stinson in Ireland, as might be expected it is written both as Stevenson and Stinson in America. In the land records of Brunswick, Me., there is proof that James, John, and Robert Stevenson owned land there as early as 1716, and also that James Sr., James Jr., "William Jr. son of James", and another William held settlers lots in 1722. In a list of soldiers in the Indian wars from the towns of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell, dated 1723, are the names of James Stinson and James Stinson Jr, with service of 37 and 69 weeks respectively, and the statement that both were from Ireland. From York County Deeds, it is found that in 1728 James Stinson of Georgetown and his wife Jane deeded one of these original lots in Brunswick to James McFarland.

This proves that James Stevenson of Brunswick and James Stinson of Georgetown or Woolwich are identical, and that he is # 960 and that he saw service in the Indian Wars.

But since he was b. in 1679, his son Thomas (480) was b. in 1699-1700, and his son John was b. in 1714, the John and Robert Stevenson who owned land in 1716 and the elder William who owned land in 1722 could not be his sons, but quite likely were his brothers. It is quite obvious that the James Jr. and the "William Jr. son of James" were his sons and therefore that both were b. before 1700. Finally, it is on record that James Stinson (960) purchased in 1729 a tract of land extending across Arrowsic Island from the Kennebec to the Sasanoa River. This tract included a farm which a descendant, Ralph Stinson of Bath, was still cultivating in 1924. The old family cemetery is on the west side of this tract.

The house built by the son John Stinson is still standing. The outlook from it is full of historic thrills. Directly across the Sasanoa River stands Hockomock Point from whose cliff the last Indian is said to have leaped to escape his pursuers. On the shore of the Stinson farm, in full view from the house, is the site of the old Clark and Lake shipyard where Sir William Phipps learned the trade of ship carpenter. Clark and Lake, it will be remembered, were original proprietors of this region and from them an earlier group of settlers obtained lots on condition that they clear the land, and build such houses as they could. A little to the north of the shipyard and concealed from the John Stinson house by a rocky knoll are the cellars of the houses which were enclosed by one of the Clark and Lane forts. This settlement was destroyed and all its inhabitants were slain by the Indians in August 1676. Nearby is the ancient well close to high water

mark, so situated that at high tide it is overflowed by the salt water, but a few moments after the tide recedes, the pure water flows out abundantly, fresh and cold.

James Stinson (960) d. 9 Feb. 1758.

One of his brothers went from Brunswick to Pennsylvania, but the others remained in Brunswick. He and his sons founded the Stinson family of Georgetown and Woolwich.

Children:

- 1, James, b. about 1696; from him is descended Mrs. Rachel White Moulton, 1711 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn., who contributed much valuable data on this family (See Portland Sunday Telegram, Mar. 2 and Apr. 26, 1924.)
- 2, William, b. about 1698; m. Elizabeth.
- 3, Thomas (480), b. 1699-1700; m. Catherine (481).
- 4, Robert, b. between 1702 and 1712 probably; probably he is the Robert Stinson who was one of the leading loyalists in Woolwich in 1779. (See Thayer ms. in the office of the town clerk of Woolwich, p. 99 etc.)
- 5, John, b. 1714; m. 25 Dec. 1740, Jane Huston, b. 1720, in Ballamora County, northern Ireland, and brought to this country by her parents who were Dunbar colonists; he made his will 1798; he built the house that is still standing; one of his daughters, known as "Handsome Betty" was called the most beautiful girl in Woolwich or vicinity and is named in her father's will as Elizabeth McGlanthy; many descendants.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE STINSON FAMILY

As already stated in the family history of James Stinson (960), the name Stinson is identical with Stevenson, in fact it is a contraction of it. Stein is an Irish nickname for Steven and hence Stevenson becomes Stienston and finally Stinson. The pronounced "Stinson" the name is spelled "Stevenson" by many families in northern Ireland to-day according to Mrs. Moulton who thoroly investigated the Scot-Irish ancestry. It is said that the famous author, Robert Louis Stevenson, belongs to this branch of the family.

The family came into northern Ireland from Scotland.

No details are known of the early history of the family.

Bardsley in his work on English surnames writes: "The name is found in such entries as "Jordan fil Steven", and their descendants now figure amongst us as Stephens, Stevens, Stephenson, and Stevenson. More curtailed forms are met with in Steenson and Stinson, and the still more corrupted forms Stimson and Stimpson."

However, this family should not be confused with the Simpson family which originally was Sim's son, and in particular it should not be confused with a Simson family which came from southern Ireland and settled in Brunswick at about the same time.

Line # 17

THE BOSWORTH LINE

A branch of the Goodrich Line (1)

Summary

- (17) Susan Bosworth, b. 1784, m. 1804, d. 1880,  
m. John Goodridge (16), son of Joshua.
- (34) Jonathan Bosworth, b. 1757, m. 1780, d. 1833,  
m. Abigail Williams (35), dau. of Benjamin.
- (68) Jonathan Bosworth, b. 1730, m. 1756, d. 1767,  
m. Abigail Lathrop (69), dau. of Samuel.
- (136) Jonathan Bosworth, b. 1700, m. 1725, d. 1741,  
m. Ruth Tilson (137), dau. of Edmund.
- (272) David Bosworth, b. 1669, m. 1698, d. 1747,  
m. Mercy Sturtevant (273), dau. of Samuel.
- (544) Jonathan Bosworth, b. 1636, m. 1661, d. 1717.  
m. Hannah Howland (545), dau. of John.
- (1088) Jonathan Bosworth, b. 1613, m. , d. 1688,  
m. Elizabeth.
- (2176) Edward Bosworth, b. d. 1634,  
m. Mary.

Family History

# 34

JONATHAN BOSWORTH,

father of Susan (17) and son of Jonathan (68), was b. in Bridgewater, Mass., 5 May 1757.

He m. 14 May 1780, Abigail Williams (35), b. 26 July 1762, in Easton, Mass., dau. of Benjamin Williams (70) and Abiah Howard (71).

It appears from the town records of Solon, Me., that Jonathan Bosworth (34) was in that town as early as 1784, but he did not bring his family there before 1789 as his daughter Susan (17) who was b. 1785 was about five years old when the family moved, coming to Gardiner, Me., by boat, and the little girl traveled the rest of the way on foot and on horseback. (Family tradition.) The census of 1790 locates him in Solon, then called Caratunk, with three sons and one daughter, namely: Tilson, Jonathan, Calvin, and Susan (17).

Jonathan Bosworth (34) was a Revolutionary soldier, in Capt. Daniel Lothrop's co., 1775, and Capt. Elijah Crooker's co., and he applied for a pension in 1818 which was granted for one year's actual service as a private. ( D.A.R. Lineage records v.34 p.131.) The name is spelled Bozworth in Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Rev. (v.2 p.381.) "Capt. Daniel Lothrop's co., Col. John Bailey's reg., service from 10 Apr. 1775 to 2 May 1775, reenlisted 3 May 1775, service 3 m. 6 d.; also in Capt. Lothrop's co., but Gen.

The Bosworth Line, con.  
Family # 34, con.

Line # 17

Thomas's reg., company return dated Roxbury, 6 Oct. 1775;  
also Capt. Edward Cobb's co., Col. Titcomb's reg., marched  
21 Apr. 1777, service 2 m. 4 d., company marched from  
Bridgewater and Abingdon to Bristol, R. I.; also Capt.  
Josiah Keith's co., Col. Isaac Dean's reg., enlisted  
4 Aug. 1780, service 6 d., marched to Tiverton, R. I.  
on an alarm."

He became a respected citizen of Solon, Me.,  
where he d. in 1833; aged 76 y. His widow d. in 1839;  
aged 77 y.

Children:

- 1, Lucinda, b. 2 Mar. 1781; d. before 1790.
- 2, Tilson, b. 6 Dec. 1782; d. unm. 13 Jan. 1809; aged 27 y.
- 3, Susan (17), b. 11 Feb. 1785; m. John Goodridge (16).
- 4, Jonathan, b. 28 Jan. 1787; m. Betsey Ware.
- 5, Calvin, b. 13 Nov. 1788.
- 6, Abigail or Nabby, b. 6 Apr. 1791; m. Silas Danforth.
- 7, Mary or Polly, b. 7 Mar. 1793; m. Lucas Brown.
- 8, Rodolphus Howard Williams, b. 14 Apr. 1795; named for  
an uncle (See Line # 35, family # 70.); m.  
Abigail Whipple.
- 9, James, b. 23 Apr. 1797; m. Dorcas Fletcher.
- 10, Laverna, b. 16 July 1799; m. George Chase.
- 11, Celia, b. 22 Jan. 1802; m. Cyrus Rogers.
- 12, Matilda, b. 7 Apr. 1804; d. young.

Family History

# 68

JONATHAN BOSWORTH,

father of Jonathan (34) and son of Jonathan (136), was b. about 1730, in Halifax, Mass.

When he was about twenty years old, he went to Bridgewater, an adjoining town, and there m. 12 Dec. 1752, Mary Pain.

They had two children and she d. at the birth of the second, 2 Nov. 1754.

His second wife was Abiel or Abihail or Abigail (Lathrop) Alger (69), widow of Israel Alger Jr., and dau. of Samuel Lathrop (138) and Abiel Lassel (139). Her birth date was 7 Dec. 1729, her first marriage was 28 May 1747, and she had one child by her first husband, Sarah Alger b. 1754 who d. young, and her first husband d. 3 May 1755. She m. (2nd) Jonathan Bosworth (68) 6 Jan. 1756. He d. 4 Feb. 1767; aged only 37 y. She m. (3rd) 12 Oct. 1768, Joseph Ames.

Children of Jonathan Bosworth (68) by his first marriage:

- 1, an unnamed infant, b. & d. 1 Sep. 1753.
- 2, Mary, b. 2 Nov. 1754; d. 2 June 1758.

Children of Jonathan Bosworth (68) by his second marriage:

- 3, Jonathan (34), b. 5 May 1757; m. Abigail Williams (35).
- 4, Molly, b. about 1759; d. young.
- 5, Sarah, b. about 1761; m. Barnabas Lathrop.
- 6, Chloe, b. about 1764; m. Daniel Tolman.
- 7, Israel, b. about 1767; d. young.



Family History

# 136

JONATHAN BOSWORTH,

father of Jonathan (68) and son of David (272), was b.  
16 Feb. 1700, in Halifax, Mass., then called Plymouth.

His first wife was Alice Cushman, b. 26 June  
1705, in Plympton, Mass., dau. of Isaac Cushman and  
Sarah (Warner) Gibbs. The ceremony was performed 19  
Dec. 1723 by her grandfather Rev. Isaac Cushman. She  
d. less than a year later, 10 Aug. 1724. "Alice Bozworth  
the wife of Jonathan Bozworth died in Childbed and was  
buried Aug. the 13th 1724 with her Infant on her arm in  
one Coffin and one Grave." (Old church chronicles of  
Halifax.) Another record which I understand is the  
cemetary record states that she died on 13th of Aug.  
and that the infant buried with its mother was aged  
3 days. I accept the church record as correct.

Jonathan Bosworth (136) m. (2nd) in Plympton,  
30 Sep. 1725, Ruth Tilson (137), b. 5 Feb. 1705, in Ply-  
mouth, dau. of Edmund Tilson (274) and Elizabeth Water-  
man (275).

He was made a deacon of the church 9 Apr. 1741,  
and was appointed on the same day one of a committee "to  
assist the Pastor in discoursing with the Children of the  
Church that have fallen into any open sin ....."

Jonathan Bosworth (136) d. in Halifax, 24 Jan. 1742, but this does not mean that he lived in three towns but rather that the place where he lived was successively in three political units, the towns of Plymouth, Plympton, and Halifax. The section of Plymouth where he was born was set off from the old town as Plympton in 1707, and then it was set off from that town and called Halifax in 1734. He left a widow and six small children.

Ruth (137) remained a widow for seventeen years and then m. Joseph Packard 2nd. of Bridgewater, 27 Sep. 1759. She survived him also and in her old age made her home with her son Zadock. Her will dated 12 June 1786 was probated 4 May 1789. The date of her death was 3 Feb. 1789. The will adds no data of vital importance to the family history.

Jonathan Bosworth (136) held some town offices of minor importance. Having been elected highway surveyor in 1732, he took the oath of office before the selectmen, one of whom was his father David (272). Besides the lot of land deeded to him by his father, 23 Sep. 1731, he purchased several other lots.

After his death, two uncles of his widow Ruth were made guardians of his minor children -- Robert Waterman of Jonathan (68) and Samuel of Zadock, Noah, and Ichabod.

On 5 Aug. 1751, the son Jonathan (68) having become of age, the dau. Alice having married, and the son Jabez having died, the real estate was assigned to Jonathan (68) provided he pay the other children certain sums of money.

Authority: Bosworth Genealogy by Mrs. Clark, part 4, p. 382-385.

Children of Jonathan Bosworth (136) and his first  
wife, Alice Cushman:

1, unnamed infant, b. 10 Aug. 1724; d. 13 Aug. 1724.

Children of Jonathan Bosworth (136) and his  
second wife, Ruth Tilson (137):

2, Alice, b. 30 Sep. 1727; m. Eleazer Waterman.

3, Jonathan (68), b. 8 Apr. 1730; m. (1st) Mary Pain,  
(2nd) Abigail (Lathrop) Alger (69).

4, Jabez, b. 3 July 1732; d. 3 Dec. 1747; aged 15 y.

5, Zadock, b. 2 Dec. 1734; m. (1st) Martha Waterman,  
(2nd) Elizabeth Smith.

6, Noah, b. 4 Mar. 1736; m. Lydia Ripley.

7, Ichabod, b. 9 July 1739; m. Lydia Standish.

Family History

# 272

DAVID BOSWORTH,

father of Jonathan (136) and son of Jonathan (544), was b. in Swansea, Mass., 15 Sep. 1669, about six months after it had been incorporated out of the old town of Rehoboth.

In 1698, he was in Plymouth and m. 18 Aug. of that year, Mercy Sturtevant (273), b. 1676, dau. of Samuel Sturtevant (546) and his first wife, Mercy (547). She d. 23 Apr. 1707, and is buried beside her mother in the Plimpton Burying Ground. David had a second wife, Patience

He d. 12 June 1747; aged 77 y.

His homestead was located in the section that was first called the West Precinct of Plymouth, later it was called Plimpton, and finally it was set off as the town of Halifax.

He was made clerk of the West Precinct in 1695 and continued in that office until 1708. He was one of the selectmen from 1713 to 1734, and held many less important offices also. He was on the committee to determine the boundary between Plimpton and Middleboro. In 1734, when the north part of Plimpton was incorporated as Halifax, he was one of the members of the first board of selectmen, a sealer of weights, and one of a committee of three to supply the pulpit. For many years he had been a deacon of the church in Plimpton, and he became one of the active

The Bosworth Line, con.  
Family # 272, con.

Line # 17

leaders in the organization of the first church in Halifax.  
He served the new town as town clerk and selectman for many  
years.

In his will, dated 27 Oct. 1740, he calls himself  
yeoman, and mentions: wife Patience, sons, David, Nehemiah,  
and Jonathan (136), and dau. Hannah.

Children:

- 1, David, b. 21 May 1699; m. Priscilla Shaw.
- 2, Jonathan (136), b. 16 Feb. 1701; m. (1st) Alice Cushman,  
(2nd) Ruth Tilson (137).
- 3, Nehemiah, b. 15 Mar. 1703; m. (1st) Susannah Ring,  
(2nd) Sarah Tomson.
- 4, Hannah, b. 24 June 1705; m. William Ripley.

Family History

# 544

JONATHAN BOSWORTH,

father of David (272) and son of Jonathan (1088), was b. about 1636 in Cambridge or Hingham, Mass., and came to Rehoboth when a boy in his father's family.

The first record of him is 30 Apr. 1659, when he with his cousin, Benjamin Buckland, and another young man, were appointed troopers for the town of Rehoboth for a period of three years.

He m. 6 July 1661, Hannah Howland (545), b. about 1645, dau. of John Howland (1090) the Mayflower Pilgrim and Elizabeth Tilley (1091) who with her parents were also Mayflower Pilgrims.

Soon after they were married, they settled in Colchester, near her father, then in the town of Plymouth but now in Plimpton. Between 1665 and 1668, he sold the land that had been granted to him there and returned to Rehoboth. He was one of the signers of the petition to incorporate part of the old town of Rehoboth into the town of Swansea. The new town was incorporated 5 Mar. 1668, and the next year he was made a constable of the town.

One of the chief reasons for this change in local government was the formation of the Baptist Church by Rev. John Myles, who with his flock was driven from the Welch town of Swansea by the Act of Conformity of Charles II. This was the first Baptist church in Mass.,

and was sometimes incorrectly and unjustly referred to as an Anabaptist Church. The members were fined and persecuted by the colonial government, and because Jonathan Bosworth (544) joined this church, he was disinherited by his father, "except he decline from that opinion of the Anabaptists which he now holds." This instrument was dated 30 Dec. 1680, and acknowledged before Daniel Smith 14 Mar. 1681. But less than two weeks after this acknowledgement, the father, who remained a staunch Puritan Congregationalist, deeded to the son, land in the northern part of Rehoboth.

Jonathan Bosworth (544) is called a plowright in a deed 2 Feb. 1699. On 10 May 1708, because of the "great love and natural affection" which he had for David (272) his eldest son then living, whom he calls a carpenter, he deeded to David (272) twenty acres of land in Swansea. On 10 June 1717, John West and Joseph Mason testified that they were present when the latter deed was signed by the late Jonathan Bosworth (544). Therefore, Jonathan Bosworth d. between 1708 and 1717.

Children of Jonathan Bosworth (544) and Hannah Howland (545):

- 1, Mercy, b. 30 May 1662; probably d. young.
- 2, Hannah, b. 5 Nov. 1663; m. Nathaniel Jencks.
- 3, Elizabeth, b. 6 June 1665; d. 31 July 1676.
- 4, Jonathan, b. 24 Dec. 1666; buried 16 July 1676.
- 5, David (272), b. 15 Sep. 1669; m. (1st) Mercy  
Sturtevant (273), (2nd) Patience.
- 6, John, b. 7 Apr. 1671; m. Elizabeth Toogood.
- 7, Jabez, b. 14 Feb. 1673; m. Susanna.
- 8, Ichabod, b. 18 Mar. 1676; m. (1st) Sarah Stacy,  
(2nd) Mary.
- 9, an infant son, b. & d. 22 June 1678.
- 10, Jonathan, b. 22 Sep. 1680; m. Sarah Rounds.



# Family History

# 1088

JONATHAN BOSWORTH,

father of Jonathan (544) and son of Edward (2176), was b. in England in 1613<sup>14</sup>, and came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, about two years before his father and the remainder of the family came over.

Jonathan (1088) received grants of land in the divisions dated, 7 Jan. 1633, 5 Aug. 1634, and 4 Aug. 1635. On 3 Apr. 1636, there was assigned to him a house lot of five acres in Hingham, and it appears that his brothers and recently widowed mother settled there with him that year. He received another grant of five acres in July the next year. Sometime between 1650 and 1658, he moved to Rehoboth, the latter date being that when he took the oath of fidelity in that town. He owned 75 acres there. (Proprietary Records of Rehoboth v.2 p.128.)

His wife's name was Elizabeth.

As recorded in the family history of his son Jonathan (544), he and his wife disapproved of the latter becoming a Baptist and disinherited him, but evidently the son changed his mind for he soon after received a lot of land in the north part of Rehoboth as a gift.

The will of the first Jonathan is dated 24 Feb. 1687, and bequeaths the greater part of his home farm to his wife and other son, Joseph, the son Jonathan (544) receiving only 5 shillings. He d. 3 Jan. 1688; aged 74 y. His widow d. in Swansea, 15 June 1705; "almost 91" and therefore she was b. about 1614.

Children of Jonathan Bosworth (1088) and Elizabeth (1089):

- 1, Jonathan (544), b. about 1636; m. Hannah Howland (545).
- 2, Elizabeth, bapt. 18 Nov. 1638; m. Peter Brackett.
- 3, Rebekah, bapt. in Feb. 1641; m. Nicholas Peck.
- 4, Bethiah, bapt. in Jan. 1644; m. Israel Peck.
- 5, Mary, bapt. 18 Apr. 1647; m. John Copley.
- 6, Deliverance, bapt. 4 Aug. 1650; m. Nathaniel Peck.
- 7, Joseph; m. Esther Smith.
- 8, Bathsheba; probably m. Benjamin Jones.

Family History

# 2176

EDWARD BOSWORTH,

father of Jonathan (1088), was b. in England.

A year or two after his eldest son Jonathan (1088) had come to New England, he set sail in the "Elizabeth & Dorcas" from Gravesend, with his wife, Mary, their sons Benjamin and Nathaniel, their daughter Mary, and her husband John Buckland. There may have been a son Edmund or Edward and also younger children. The voyage was unusually long and fraught with suffering even for those times, a great many died on the passage and their bodies were thrown overboard. (Winthrop, History of New England, v.1 p.161.) As the ship was sailing into Boston Harbor, Edward Bosworth (2176) "being ready to dye asked to be carried upon the deck that he might see Canaan. When he had seen the land he resigned his soul and dyed; was carried ashore and buried at Boston." (Diary of Samuel Sewall v.3 p.396.) Sewall says the number of dead thrown overboard during the voyage was thirty and Winthrop says the number was sixty. This tragic voyage occurred in 1634.

The family landed at what is now Cambridge without any means of support, and the 5 Aug. 1634, the treasurer of the town was ordered to pay such sums of money as shall be laid out for the maintenance of the widow Bosworth and her family. On 7 July of the following year, Jonathan, aged 22 y., Benjamin, aged 20 y., and

The Bosworth Line, con.  
Family # 2176, con.

Line # 17

Nathaniel, not quite 18, and the son-in-law, William Buckland, were ordered to pay a debt of twenty pounds to Henry Sewall, this being the sum loaned by Mr. Sewall to Edward Bosworth (2176) for his transportation to America.

In 1636, the family settled in Hingham, Mass., and the widow d. there, 18 May 1648.

Children:

- 1, Mary, b. about 1611; m. William Buckland.
- 2, Jonathan (1088), b. 1612-1613; m. Elizabeth.
- 3, Benjamin, b. 1614-1615; m. (1st) name unknown,  
(2nd) Beatrice Joscelyn, a widow.
- 4, Nathaniel, b. 4 Sep. 1617; m. Bridget Bellamy.

#### ORIGIN

The correct origin of the name Bosworth is locational, and it means a small farm. There are two English villages, Market Bosworth, and Husbands Bosworth. The former is located near the scene of the Battle of Bosworth Field, the final battle of the War of the Roses, and later of another battle, this time between the Royalists and Cromwell's forces. This place was named in 1285. The other Bosworth is located on the eastern side of Leicester, in Leicester Co.

Several coats of arms are in possession of different branches of the family, but since the parentage of Edward (2176) is unknown, it is difficult to see how any member of the family in America is clearly entitled to have one. The fact is that at the time of the colonial emigration the family was very poor, but in spite of this handicap, the children of the pioneer rapidly rose to positions of respect, and their success in making satisfactory homes is much more to their credit than any number of coats of arms.

#### AUTHORITIES

Bosworth Genealogy, by Mrs. Mary Bosworth Clark.

Mayflower Descendant, v.27, p.79.

History of Bridgewater, by Mitchell.

Vital Records, Halifax, Easton, Bridgewater, Mass., Solon, Me.

Williams Genealogy manuscript, by Dr. C. C. Williams.

Boston Transcript, 2 Feb. 1927, and others as quoted.

Line # 21

THE JORDAN LINE

A branch of the Taylor Line (5)

Summary

- (21) Miriam Jordan, b. 1796, m. 1818, d. 1870,  
m. Joseph Taylor (20), son of Richard.  
(42) Nathaniel Jordan, b. 1767, m. 1790, d. 1817,  
m. Peace Morrill (43), dau. of Nicholas.

## Family History

# 42

NATHANIEL JORDAN,

father of Miriam (21), was b. 15 June 1767 according to the town records of Newfield, Maine, where he settled. All efforts to identify his parents have so far been unsuccessful. It is certain that he was a descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan, the prominent Church of England minister who was located at Spurwink on Cape Elizabeth.

His marriage is found in the town records of Kittery which state that he and his bride were "both of Kittery." (Manuscript copy of the vital records of Kittery by Dr. John S. H. Fogg, v. 2 part 1 p. 90, v. 2 part 2 p. 98.) He m. 4 Nov. 1790, Peace Morrill (43), b. 21 May 1773, dau. of Nicholas Morrill (86) and Patience Chick (87).

They went immediately to Newfield where he d. in June 1817 and his widow d. in Oct. of the same year, leaving ten children, the eldest of whom was a dau. who had been married two years and the youngest was a baby only thirteen months old. He made his will 10 May 1817 and it was proved 27 Oct. of that year. He gave to his wife Peace all of his estate in Newfield "consisting of a small farm on which I now live" and all his livestock, tools, and personal property "excepting one cow" which he gave to his dau. Polly Heard, and "one sheep" which he gave to Robert Heard the infant son of Polly. His wife was made executrix, and he appointed Amos Carleton guardian of his children "in case that my wife should be taken away by death from this her trust." (York County Probate Records, v. 26 p. 444 and 596.) This appointment was confirmed by the children 26 Oct. 1818. (v. 27 p. 125.)

Children of Nathaniel Jordan (42) and Peace Morrill (43):

- 1, Mary, b. 10 Sep. 1791; m. Nathaniel Heard, 20 Aug. 1815.
- 2, Robert Morrill, b. 24 Apr. 1794; d. unm.
- 3, Miriam (21) or Marium, b. 27 Feb. 1796; m. Joseph Taylor (20).
- 4, Peace, b. 13 May 1799; d. unm.
- 5, Nathaniel, b. 22 Jan. 1801; m. Susan Whitehouse;  
lived in St. Albans, Me.
- 6, Benjamin, b. 28 Aug. 1805; m. Hannah Goodwin.
- 7, John, b. 9 Mar. 1808; m. (1st) Emeline Lord, (2nd)  
Lydia Dore, lived in Harmony, Me.
- 8, Samuel, b. 25 Apr. 1810; m. (1st) Olive Gould, (2nd)  
Mary Berry, lived in New Portland, Me., and it  
was of him that John Taylor (10) learned the  
blacksmith trade.
- 9, Lydia P., b. 31 Oct. 1813; m. (1st) Charles Chapman,  
(2nd) Nathaniel Goodwin, lived in Ripley, Me.
- 10, Joseph M., b. 7 Sep. 1816; m. Sarah Goodwin, lived  
in Dexter, Me.

Authorities: Newfield Town records and family records.



Line # 23

THE BUTLER LINE

A branch of the Paine Line (11)

Summary

- (23) Mary Love Butler, b. 1792, m. 1809, d. 1838,  
m. John Paine (22), son of William.
- (46) Benjamin Butler, b. 1748, m. 1769, d. 1828,  
m. Amy Daggett (47), dau. of Prince.
- (92) Ebenezer Butler, b. 1723, m. 1745, d. 1808,  
m. Mehitable Norton (93), dau. of Ebenezer
- (184) Simeon Butler, b. 1685, m. 1712,  
m. Margaret Cheney (185), dau. of Thomas.
- (368) John Butler, bapt. 1651, m. about 1671,  
m. Priscilla Norton (369), dau. of Nicholas.
- (736) John Butler, bapt. 1625, m. , d. 1658,  
m. Mary Lynde (737), dau. of Thomas.
- (1472) Nicholas Butler, b. , m. 1624,  
m. Joyce Baker (1473), dau. of Richard.

Family History

# 46

BENJAMIN BUTLER,

father of Mary Love Butler (23) and son of Ebenezer (92),  
was b. on Martha's Vineyard in Mass., in 1748, and lived  
there for 42 y.

He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving in Capt.  
John Russell's co. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Rev.,  
v.2 p.943).

In 1790, with his wife and six surviving children,  
he moved to Farmington, Me. There three more children were  
born.

He was a carpenter and contractor and built many  
houses for the early settlers along the Sandy River which  
flows thru that town. He framed the Center Meeting House  
and erected the first bridge across the Sandy River at  
Farmington, completing the contracts in 1803 and 1808, resp.

In 1769, he m. at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard,  
Amy Daggett (47), b. 1752, dau. of Prince Daggett (94)  
and Sarah Norton (95).

He d. in Avon, Me., in Feb. 1828; aged 80 y.

(Authorities: Histories of towns in Franklin Co.,  
Maine, besides the genealogical work on Martha's Vineyard  
by Banks.)

The Butler Line, con.  
Family # 46, con.

Line # 23 155

Children of Benjamin Butler (46) and Amy Daggett (47):

- 1, Nancy, b. 2 Feb. 1770; m. David Paine.
- 2, Amy, b. 10 Feb. 1772; d. 24 Feb. 1772; aged 2 weeks.
- 3, Mary, b. 1 Mar. 1773; d. 17 May 1773; aged 11 weeks.
- 4, Mary, b. 30 Aug. 1774; m. Elisha Bradford.
- 5, Benjamin, b. 30 Aug. 1776; m. (1st) Hulda Bradford,  
(2nd) Katherine L. Johnson, widow.
- 6, Zimri, b. 25 Oct. 1778; d. 29 Oct. 1778; aged 4 days.
- 7, Ebenezer Cheney, commonly called Chaney Butler, b.  
8 Apr. 1780; m. Betsey Johnson; he was a man  
of wonderful strength and agility; d. in Ontario.
- 8, Ralph, b. 27 Sep. 1782; m. Mary Stevens.
- 9, Melinda, b. 5 Feb. 1786; m. James Paine.
- 10, Levina, b. 28 Dec. 1788; d. 18 Jan. 1790; aged 1 y.
- 11, Levina, b. 20 Apr. 1791; d. 25 Apr. 1791; aged 5 days.
- 12, Mary Love, commonly called Lovey Butler, b. 19 Apr. 1792,  
(21)  
m. John Paine (22).
- 13, William, b. 10 Oct. 1795; m. Betsey Davis.

Note:- Some members of the family have stated that Mary Butler (23) who m. John Paine (22) was a dau. of Benj. and Hulda, named above. This is another example of a family tradition. Benj. and Hulda were not m. until 1800, and could not be the parents of the girl who m. John Paine in 1809. Lovey or Mary Love Butler (23) was certainly the dau. of Benjamin (46) and Amy (47).

Family History

# 92

EBENEZER BUTLER,

father of Benjamin (46) and son of Simeon (184), was b. in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, 14 Sep. 1723.

He lived on the old Butler farm at farm neck.

He m. (1st) about 1745, Mehitable Norton (93) his second cousin, dau. of Ebenezer Norton (186) and Deborah Mayhew (187). She d. between 1750 and 1752.

He m. (2nd) Bethia Gould, b. 1732, dau. of Capt. John Gould and Sarah Clark. They were m. about 1753 and she d. about 1773. He m. (3rd) 23 Feb. 1777, Jerusha Butler, probably dau. of David.

He was under guardianship in 1754 on account of mental disorder but recovered his health.

He d. in 1808; aged 85 y.

Children by the first marriage:

- 1, Ebenezer, b. about 1746.
- 2, Mehitable, bapt. with Ebenezer, 2 June 1748; m.

Jonathan Pease.

- 3, Benjamin (46), b. 1750; m. Amy Daggett (47).

Children by the second marriage:

- 4, Hannah, b. 1756; d. unkm.
- 5, Ephraim Gould, b. 9 Dec. 1758; m. Love Sherman Pease.
- 6, Simeon, b. about 1765; m. Abigail Norton.
- 7, Jane, b. about 1767; m. Jonathan Manter.
- 8, William, b. about 1768; d. unkm.
- 9, Sarah; m. Joseph Francis.

Authorities: Histories of Farmington, Me., and Martha's Vineyard, Mass., v. 3, p. 56, 62, 182.

Family History

# 184

SIMEON BUTLER,

father of Ebenezer (92) and son of John (368), was b. in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, about 1685.

He resided all his life at the old homestead at Farm Neck. He was a farmer and tanner.

He m. 11 Sep. 1712, Hannah Cheney (185), dau. of Thomas Cheney (370) and Hannah Woodie (371) of Roxbury, Mass. She was b. 14 Mar. 1689; and d. in Feb. 1769; aged 80 y.

Children of Simeon Butler (184) and Hannah

Cheney (185):

- 1, Elijah, b. 16 May 1713; m. Thankful Smith.
- 2, Henry, b. 17 Apr. 1716.
- 3, Hannah, b. 13 Feb. 1720; d. young.
- 4, Thomas, b. 25 May 1721; m. Hannah Smith.
- 5, Ebenezer (92), b. 14 Sep. 1723; m. (1st) Mehitable  
Norton (93), (2nd) Bethiah Gould, (3rd) Jeru-  
sha Butler, probably dau. of David.
- 6, Hannah, b. 8 Feb. 1726; m. Christopher Beetle.
- 7, Mary, b. 27 Dec. 1728; m. Peter Huxford.
- 8, Rebecca, b. about 1730; m. James Shaw.
- 9, Deborah, b. 18 Aug. 1732.

Authority: History of Martha's Vineyard, by Banks,  
v. 3, p. 50. 55. 56.

Family History

# 368

JOHN BUTLER,

father of Simeon (184) and son of John (736), was bapt. in  
Dorchester, Mass., 6 July 1651; and when a small baby was  
brot to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, in his father's family.

There he grew up to become a captain, a gentleman,  
and a leading citizen. He served the county as coroner.  
His homestead was on Great Neck or Farm Neck.

His will was made 10 Nov. 1733 and probated  
3 Oct. 1738.

His wife whom he m. about 1671 was Priscilla  
Norton (369), b. about 1655, dau of Nicholas Norton (744),  
his number being set by the Mehitable Norton Line (See Line  
# 93).

Children of John Butler (368) and Priscilla Norton (369):

1, Henry, b. about 1672; m. (1st) Sarah....., (2nd)

Priscilla (Norton) Milliken, a widow.

2, John, b. about 1674; m. Elizabeth Daggett.

3, Thomas, b. about 1676; m. Ann Torrey.

4, Nicholas, b. 1678; m. (1st) Sarah Ripley, (2nd) Thankful  
Merchant or Marchant.

5, Joyce, b. about 1680; m. Joseph Newcomb.

6, Samuel, b. 1682; m. Elizabeth (Clay) Stanbridge, a widow.

7, Onesimus, b. about 1684;

8, Simeon (184), b. about 1685; m. Margaret Cheney (185).

9, Zephaniah, b. about 1687; m. Thankful Daggett.

10, Malachi, b. about 1689; m. Jemima Daggett; their son

Zephaniah was father of John and thru him grand-  
father of Major General Benjamin F. Butler, a  
prominent person in American History. (See  
Banks, History of Martha's Vineyard, v.3,p.51.)

11, Priscilla, b. about 1691; m. Thomas Snow.

12, Gamaliel, b. 1692; m. (1st) Anna Vincent, (2nd)

Mercy Dunham.



## Family History

# 736

JOHN BUTLER,

father of John (368) and son of Nicholas (1472), was bapt. 2 Jan. 1625, at Ashford, County Kent, England, and came to America in 1636 as a member of his father's family.

He m. Mary Lynde (737), b. about 1629, dau. of Thomas Lynde (1474) of Charlestown, by his first wife whose name is unknown.

They lived at Dorchester, Mass., until about 1652 when they moved to Martha's Vineyard with their children. He d. only 6 y. later in 1658. In legal papers he was called a husbandman. In 1651, while in Dorchester, he was deputized by his father to act as his attorney. He was leader of a military company in Martha's Vineyard in 1654 and 1655, and a constable in 1658.

He is the ancestor of all the Martha's Vineyard branch of the family as his only brother returned to England. His inventory, dated 21 July 1658, showed property valued at 219 pounds 9 sh. 11 d., which was divided among his children as fast as they reached their majority.

His widow, Mary (737) m. William Weeks, who d. in 1688-1689, and she was still living in 1693. She was called Mary Wicks in the will of her father, in 1671.

Authorities: Banks, History of Martha's Vineyard, v. 2, p. 118. Wyman, Charlestown Genealogies. Manuscript of Lynde Family, by Bucknam.

Children of John Butler (736) and Mary Lynde (737):

1, John (368), b. 1650; m. Priscilla Norton (369).

2, Mary, b. 1652; m. Simon Athearn.

3, Thomas, b. 1654; m. Jemima Daggett.

4, Joseph, b. 1656; living 1680, probably unm.

5, Hannah, b. 1658; m. James Chadwick; she was less than  
a year old when her father d.

Note:- All birth dates are approximate.

Family History

# 1472

NICHOLAS BUTLER,

father of John (736) was the colonial pioneer of this line. He was b. at Ashford, County Kent, England, about 1590.

He m. (1st) 18 July 1613, Mary Cotterell. She was the mother of three children, and d. in Aug. 1623, very soon after the birth of her youngest.

He m. (2nd) 22 Jan. 1624, Joyce Baker (1473), dau. of Richard Baker (2946) and Margaret (2947). Joyce was bapt. 30 May 1602 at Ashford. Her father was a miller there, and this Baker family had resided in Kent for many generations.

Nicholas Butler had four children by his second marriage, the youngest and also all three by the first marriage died in infancy. With the three surviving children, his wife Joyce (1473), and five servants, he came to America in 1636 in the ship, Hector, and settled at Dorchester Neck. The number of servants does not necessarily indicate that he was a person of great wealth because at that period many single persons styled themselves as servants to some one who was emigrating with his family in order to meet the requirements of the English laws. However, Nicholas Butler (1472) was, as a matter of fact, styled Mr. and yeoman in the records of Dorchester, and these titles show that he did have superior standing as a citizen. He had a grant of land in 1637, was made freeman, 14 Mar. 1638, and was a proprietor in 1647. In 1651, he established his son, John (736)

on Martha's Vineyard, and evidently went there himself to live with his son. In 1662, he there formed with twenty others a band for defense against the Gay Head Indians, altho over 70 y. old, unless the Nicholas referred to in this record is a son b. in America, whose birth has not been found.

(Authorities: Banks, History of Martha's Vineyard, v.3 p.47-61 and v.2 p.54.)

Children by first marriage:

- 1, Lydia, buried 24 July 1625.
- 2, Mary, bapt. 30 June 1622; buried 11 July 1622.
- 3, Mary, bapt. 24 Aug. 1623; d. in infancy.

Children by the second marriage:

- 4, John (736), bapt. 2 Jan. 1625; m. Mary Lynde (737).
- 5, Henry, bapt. 7 Sep. 1626; was grad. from Harvard College, 1651; returned to England, and became a dissenting preacher at Dorchester and Yeovil, Eng.; was severely persecuted and finally imprisoned; was twice married.
- 6, Lydia, bapt. 23 Feb. 1629; m. John Minot.
- 7, Thomas, bapt. 28 Aug. 1631; buried 24 Sep. 1631.

Line # 31

THE WEBB LINE

A branch of the Stinson Line (15)

Summary

- (31) Bethia Webb, b. 1807-8, m. about 1830,  
m. Edmund Stinson (30), son of Joseph.
- (62) William Webb, b. 1778, m. 1804, d. 1842,  
m. <sup>a</sup>Srah Dow Crockett (63), dau. of Josiah.
- (124) Samuel Webb, b. about 1760, m. 1778, d. 1837,  
m. Hannah Eaton (125), dau. of Jonathan.
- (248) Seth Webb, b. 1732, m. 1759, d. 1785,  
m. Hannah Winship (249), dau. of Ephraim.
- (496) Samuel Webb, b. 1696, m. 1723, d. 1788,  
m. (3rd) Bethia (Farrar) Spear (497), dau. of  
John Farrar, and widow of Capt. David Spear.
- (Wb-2) Samuel Webb, b. , m. about 1694, d. 1708,  
m. Susanna.

Family History

# 62

WILLIAM WEBB,

father of Bethia (31) and son of Samuel (124), was b. on Deer Isle, Me., 27 June 1778.

He m. about 1804, Sarah Dow Crockett (63), dau. of Josiah Crockett (126) and Sarah Dow (127).

He was a farmer and fisherman, and captain of several vessels. He held one of the highest records as an officer in the service of the town. He was many times a selectman between 1822 and 1842, and was a representative to the state legislature in 1826 and 1840.

He d. in 1842.

Eleven years later, the widow m. William Stinson. He was a son of Thomas Stinson (240 in line 15.).

She d. 1858.

Children:

- 1, Mary, b. 1805-6; m. David Sellers.
- 2, Bethia Moore (31), b. 1807-8; m. Edmund Stinson (30).
- 3, Mercy, b. about 1810; m. Abner Colburn.
- 4, Josiah, b. 1815; never m.
- 5, Sarah, b. about 1817; m. (1) James Bent, (2nd) Walter Herrick.
- 6, Jane, b. 1819; d. young.
- 7, Olive, b. 1822; m. John Pickering.
- 8, William Eaton, b. 1825; m. Charlotte Stinson.

Family History

# 124

SAMUEL WEBB,

father of William (62) and son of Seth (248), was b. in Windham, Me., about 1760, and when about 6 years old came in his father's family to Deer Isle, Me.

He lived on the home place at the head of Webb's cove, was a farmer and fisherman, and kept a small store. He was successful in business and took an active part in town affairs. He built a stone wharf at the head of the cove which has not been used in recent years.

He m. about 1777 when only 17 y. of age, Hannah Eaton (125), dau. of Jonathan Eaton (250) and Diana Dow (251).

He d. in 1837.

Children:

- 1, William (62), b. 27 June 1778; m. Sarah Dow Crockett (63).
- 2, Jonathan Eaton, b. 25 Aug. 1800; m. Harriet Brown Carman;  
a prominent man in town affairs.
- 3, James L., b. about 1813.

## Family History

# 248

SETH WEBB,

father of Samuel (124) and son of Samuel (496), was b. in 1732, in Hingham, Mass., and came to Windham, Me., in his father's family about 1745.

This was during the period when Windham suffered so severely from Indian warfare. While out alone from the fort, he was surprised by a band of Indians and captured, 22 Aug. 1750, being then 18 y. old. After being carried to Canada, he was exchanged. At the time of the scalping of Ephraim Winship (See 498 in line 249.) on 14 May 1756, he was in the garrison house. When news of the ambush reached the fort, he with others set out to find the band of Indians, but were able to find only one whom he shot.

He m. 12 Nov. 1759, Hannah Winship (249) dau. of the Ephraim Winship (498) just mentioned, and Mehitable Cutter (499).

It is difficult to reconcile the facts just stated with those of Dr. B. Lake Noyes, historian of Stonington, Me., that Seth Webb was on friendly terms with the Indians. He certainly was not friendly with them while he was living in Windham, and it could hardly be expected that his wife would have a cordial attitude toward them.

He joined the church 11 Mar. 1753.

He was a hunter, trapper, and fisherman, and was renowned for his marksmanship.



In 1766, Seth Webb (248) with his family, his father and mother, and a boy Joseph Whitmore aged 11 y., emigrated from Windham to Deer Isle in Penobscot Bay, Me. They took up a lot near the head of a cove in what is now Oceanville, and the cove was named for them. They also took up a lot on what is now known as Isle au Haut, but was then called Kimball's Island or Holt's Island. The family moved back and forth between these two locations according to whichever was best suited to the hunting or fishing that could be carried on at different seasons of the year. Seth's hunting expeditions extended up the coast to what is now Union river. A pond there with the brook leading from it bear his name. While he was at Kimball's Island in 1783, an American vessel stopped there and the captain gave him a handbill describing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He hastened to Deer Isle with the news, and a neighbor there, Mrs. Joseph Colby (See 242 in line 121.) took the handbill to the British officers at Castine giving them a great surprise when they read the news. Two years later, 1785, when he was at Kimball's Island, he accidentally shot himself while he was launching his boat. The gun accidentally fell from the bow to the bottom of the boat striking the hammer as it fell.

Dr. B. Lake Noyes says that the Indian chief Orono of the Penobscot tribe was a frequent visitor at his home and that they were intimate friends. There may be some poetic license in the statement however.

His widow, Hannah Webb (249) made her home with her son Samuel (124) at Webb's cove. She had had more schooling than the majority of the women of her time and devoted herself to teaching her grandchildren so that they were a year or two in advance of the other pupils attending the primitive schools of the community. She also spent part of her declining years with her son William, and her dau. Hannah (Webb) Emerson.

Her gravestone, in 1901 the only one left in the old burying ground, bears the inscription "In memory of Hannah Webb, widow of Seth Webb, who died April 15th, 1815, in the 73d year of her age. She was therefore b. about 1742.

There were eight children, of whom I have the following names:

- 1, Samuel (124), b. about 1760; m. Hannah Eaton (125).
- 2, Susan, bapt. 20 Mar. 1763; m. James Saunders.
- 3, William.
- 4, Hannah; m. an Emerson.

Family History

# 496

SAMUEL WEBB,

father of Seth (248), and son of Samuel (Wb-2), was b. at Redrift, near London, Eng., 25 Dec. 1696.

He was left an orphan at the age of 11 years, and was apprenticed to a shipmaster. At the age of 17, he ran away from his master, shipping on board a vessel bound for America. The account of this voyage and of what happened to his father is found in a manuscript preserved in the family for several generations and now deposited in the library of the Maine Historical Society at Portland. If the stories told in the manuscript be authentic, Samuel Webb (496) had more than his share of adventure. At the age of 11, he was on board his father's ship off the coast of Africa when his father and most of the crew were poisoned. On his voyage to America, the ship was captured by pirates, who would have made every member of the crew and the few passengers walk the plank if it had not been for the entreaties of the only lady passenger. After the pirates had taken what valuables they could obtain, they allowed the ship to proceed. Soon after, it was wrecked in a storm, and all were forced to take to the small boats in the open sea. The lady who had saved the crew died from exposure. The survivors were picked up by a ship bound for Rhode Island.

Samuel (496) landed at Tiverton or Newport, R. I., in 1714. There he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, from whom he learned the trade. He m. the blacksmith's

daughter, Mary McIntire, 25 Dec. 1718, but she d. very soon after, leaving no children.

Samuel (496) then went to Hingham, Mass., and in Sep. 1721 m. (2nd) Susanna Randall of the adjoining town of Weymouth. Susanna d. a few weeks after the birth of her third child. Dr. B. Lake Noyes in his History of the Haskell Family of Deer Isle includes an account of the Webb family and is the authority for this second marriage.

Samuel (496) m. (3rd) about 1726, Bethia (Farrar) Spear (497), b. 29 Nov. 1704 in Hingham, dau. of John and Persis Farrar (994 & 995), and widow of Captain David Spear. By her first marriage she had a dau., Bethia Spear who m. Thomas Mayberry.

In 1745, Samuel (496) moved again, taking with him his wife Bethia (497) and their seven children, but leaving behind his two surviving sons by his first wife who had reached their majority and had started homes of their own. The family settled in what is now Windham, Cumberland Co., Me., and there three more children were born. On the way they stopped at Falmouth and Sacca-rappa, near Portland, or Falmouth as it was then called.

Samuel Webb (496) was the first school teacher in Windham and taught many terms of school there. Nearly all his children made their homes there, but in 1766, his son Seth (248) emigrated to Deer Isle, he and his wife went <sup>with</sup> wife him. His wife d. there 30 Nov. 1770. He survived her for 18 years, and survived the accidental death of his son 3 years. Tho troubled with shaking palsy in his extreme old age, he lived to be 93 years old, and his eventful life closed 15 Feb. 1788.

Children of Samuel Webb (496) and his second wife, Susanna Randall:

- 1, Samuel, b. 31 July 1722; m. Ruth Ward.
- 2, Thomas, b. & d. in 1723.
- 3, Thomas, b. 1 Dec. 1724; m. Sarah.

Children of Samuel Webb (496) and his third wife, Bethia (Farrar) Spear (497):

- 4, David, b. 1 July 1727; m. Dorothy Peabody, 16 Nov. 1749.
- 5, Susanna, b. 2 Mar. 1729; m. William Maxfield.
- 6, Seth (248), b. in 1732; m. Hannah Winship (249).
- 7, John, b. about 1734; m. Elizabeth Larrabee, 23 June 1753.
- 8, Ezekiel, b. about 1736; a sea captain.
- 9, Eli, b. about 1738; m. Sarah Cloudman, 10 July 1760.
- 10, Abigail, b. about 1740; d. at the age of 5 y.
- 11, James, b. about 1742; m. Elizabeth Mayberry,
- 12, Josiah, b. 21 Jan. 1745; Josiah and James bapt. 27 Jan. 1745; Josiah d. 3 Nov. 1749.
- 13, Elizabeth, b. 4 Mar. 1746; m. Jonathan Roberts of Buckfield, Me.

Family History

# Wb-2

SAMUEL WEBB,

father of Samuel (496), had a home at Redrift, near London, Eng.

He was a sea captain, engaged in the slave trade, and was poisoned in 1708, while on a voyage off the coast of Africa. The circumstances of the tragedy as related in the manuscript already referred to (See 496.) are as follows: Capt. Webb (Wb-2) went to a place where he had been before and the native chief with a show of friendliness invited him and the crew to come ashore to a banquet. Human flesh and a dish made of rice and venison were served. The chief and the natives ate only the human flesh. Of course the crew ate only the other food. All who went ashore died within 24 hours. Those who had remained on the ship, four men and four boys, including Samuel Jr. (496), succeeded in bringing it back to England.

As Susannah, the wife of the elder Samuel (Wb-2), had died about 1705, their three children were left orphans: 1, Samuel (496), b. 25 Dec. 1696; m. (1st) Mary McIntire, (2nd) Susanna Randall, (3rd) Bethia (Farrar) Spear (497).

2, Susanna, b. about 1700 by estimate.

3, Margaret, b. about 1703 by estimate.

## INDEX TO LINES

This index contains the names of all the lines of American ancestors known in this family tree. It includes not only those in this typed manuscript, but also those in the handwritten manuscript. Names are not included if their connection is merely a supposition, but all lines are included which have been established by direct or documentary proof and by circumstantial evidence. Subject of course to correction, there are at this writing, 20 Aug. 1932, 187 lines of American ancestors. Several lines connect authentically with long lines of European ancestry, but this index includes no surname unless the possessor of it crossed the water.

The name of the line is followed first by its number and second by that of the preceding line with which it is connected. Thus, "Abbot, 999 - 499" means that the Abbot Line is # 999 and is a branch of line # 499.

Data concerning lines not carried forward in the typed manuscript are found in the families designated by their numbers. Thus, "Baker, 1473 - 23, line 23, fam. 1472" means that data concerning the Baker Line are found in line # 23 and in family # 1472.

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The first number given after the name is that of the line, and the second is that of the family in which this name is found. For instance, "Adams, George, 15, 240," means that George Adams is found in line # 15, family # 240.

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A	Line	Fam.		Line	Fam.
Adams, George	15	240	Brackett, Anthony	5	320
" Henry	11	2816	" Peter	17	1088
" Mary	1	512	" Susanna	5	320
Alger, Israel	17	68	Bradford, Elisha	23	46
Ames, Joseph	17	68	" Hulda	23	46
Annis, Sydney	3	12	Branch, David	11	44
Arnold, William	9	144	Brown, Hannah	5	80
Athearn, Simon	23	736	" Lucas	17	34
			Buckland, William	17	2176
			Butler, Hiram	11	44
			" Jerusha	23	92
			" Melinda	11	22
B			" Melinda	11	88
Bagley, Jacob	9	288	" Nancy	11	88
" Orlando	9	1152	Buttrick, Francis	1	128
Baker, Belinda	1	32			
" Julia	9	18	C		
" Lucy Ann	1	16	Candage, Gideon	15	120
Barton, Mary	11	22	Canney, Thomas	5	640
Bass, Hannah	11	2816	Card, Elizabeth	11	176
Batcheler, Nath.	5	80	Carman, Harriet	31	124
Beetle, Chris.	23	184	Chadwick, James	23	736
Bellamy, Bridget	17	2176	Chapman, Charles	21	42
Benison, Mary	11	2816	" Lorina	1	16
Bent, James	31	62	" Samuel	5	80
Berry, Mary	21	42	Chase, George	17	34
Blaisdell, David	9	288	" Mary	1	32
Blanchard, Eliz.	11	352			
Boynton, Eliz.	1	64			
" Jane	1	128			

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	Line Fam.			Line Fam.	
Clark, Mary	1	32	Davis, Abigail	9	288
Clay, Elizabeth	23	368	" Elizabeth	23	46
Cloudman, Sarah	31	496	" Harriet	5	10
Cobley, John	17	1088	" Lvdia	1	128
Colburn, Abner	31	62	" Sumner	3	12
Cole, Agnes	1	4	Dearborn, Jeremiah	5	160
" Sarah	9	288	" Mary	5	80
Cotterell, Mary	23	1472	Dennis, Hiram	1	8
Cragin, Sally	11	44	" Lucy	9	36
Croad, Sarah	1	512	Dinsmore, Mary	9	18
Crocker, Dorothy	9	144	" Mary	11	44
Cummer, John	11	22	Dole, Hannah	1	256
Cummings, Thadeus	1	64	Dore, Lvdia	21	42
Currier, David	9	288	Dow, Samuel	5	320
			Drake, Susanna	5	320
			Dubbledee, Elijah	11	704
			Dunham, Mercy	23	368
D			Durrell, John	11	22
Daggett, Elizabeth	23	368			
" Jemima	23	368			
" Jemima	23	736			
" Nancy	9	36	E		
" Thankful	23	368	Ellis, Elizabeth	11	352
Danforth, Silas	17	34	Emerson, -----	31	248
Daniels, William	3	12			
Darling, Jedediah	15	120			

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	Line	Fam.		Line	Fam.
F			H		
Fletcher, Dorcas	17	34	Hamlin, Walter	15	30
" Elizabeth	1	16	Haskell, -----	15	240
Fogg, Mary	5	40	Heard, Nathaniel	21	42
Foss, Elizabeth	1	16	Herrick, Walter	31	62
Foster, Sarah	1	128	Hobbs, Mary	5	160
Frame, Mary	9	576	Hogin, Elizabeth	9	144
Francis, Joseph	23	92	Holden, Almira	9	36
Freemeyer, Walter	3	12	Howard, Thomas	15	480
Frost, Lydia	11	44	Hoyt, Frances	9	1152
			" Micah	9	288
			" Moses	9	144
			" William	9	576
G					
Garland, Peter	5	320	Hull, John	1	512
Gee, Elizabeth	9	288	" Robert	11	2816
Gilson, Jonas	1	128	Hunnewell, Mary Ann	1	16
Goodridge, Ezekiel	1	128	Huston, Jane	15	960
Goodwin, Hannah	21	42	Huxford, Peter	23	184
" Nathaniel	21	42			
" Sarah	21	42			
Gould, Bethia	23	92	I		
" Jacob	1	128			
" Olive	21	42			
Gray, Maynard	3	6			
" Rebecca	11	44			
Green, Morrill	9	36			

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	Line	Fam.		Line	Fam.
J			Love, William	5	640
Jencks, Nathaniel	17	544	Lovering, Mary	5	80
Jewett, Mary	1	32	Lowell, William	1	16
Johnson, Elizabeth	23	46			
" Katherine	23	46			
Jordan, Deborah	1	512	M		
Jones, Benjamin	17	1088	MacDonald, William	3	12
Joscelyn, Beatrice	17	2176	Manter, Jonathan	23	92
Judkins, John	15	120	Marston, Jonathan	5	160
			" Mary	5	320
			Martin, Elizabeth	1	128
			" Eunice	1	64
K			Maxfield, William	31	496
Kempton, Rosanna	11	22	Mayberry, Elizabeth	31	496
Keyser, Jane	5	10	McCoy, Dorcas	11	88
Kilbourn, Elizabeth	1	64	McIntire, Mary	31	496
Knowles, Joseph	5	160	McKusick, Mary	1	16
			McPherson, Anna	9	36
L			Merchant, Thankful	23	368
Lane, Abner	15	120	Milburn, Diana	11	704
Larrabee, Elizabeth	31	496	Milliken, Priscilla	23	368
Lathrop, Barnabas	17	68	Minot, John	23	1472
Leadbetter, Mary A.	1	16	Moore, change of		
Leavitt, Hezron	5	640	name from Paine	11	44
Leets, Almira	11	44	Morrill, change of		
Littlefield, George	9	18	name from Taylor	5	20
Lord, Emeline	21	42	Moulton, John	5	640
			Murdock, Alice	5	10

	Line	Fam.		Line	Fam.
N			Peacock, Mary Ann	3	24
Nelson, James	9	144	Pease, Jonathan	23	92
Newcomb, Joseph	23	368	" Love	23	92
Nichols, Anna	9	288	Peck, Israel	17	1088
Norton, Abigail	23	92	" Mary	5	10
" Priscilla	23	368	" Nathaniel	17	1088
			" Nicholas	17	1088
			Perkins, Mary	5	320
O			Peters, Margaret	1	8
Overholt, Edith	3	12	Phelps, Sarah	1	128
			Phillips, Eunice	1	64
			Pickering, John	31	62
P			Pierce, Joshua	1	64
Packard, Joseph	17	136	Piper, Lucy	1	16
Paine, David	23	46	Porter, Elizabeth	11	352
" James	23	46			
" Mary	15	480	Q		
" Mary	17	68	Quincy, Judith	11	2816
Pares, Judith	11	2816	Quint, William	11	44
Parker, Elvira	11	22			
" Josiah	11	88			
Parlin, Abel	1	32			
" Elizabeth	9	18			
" Joseph	1	8			
Peabody, Dorothy	31	496			

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	Line	Fam.		Line	Fam.
R			S		
Rand, Samuel	11	704	Sanborn, Abiel or		
Randall, Susanna	31	496	Abigail	9	288
Ranger, Joseph	11	704	Sargent, Sarah	9	288
Reinhardt, William	3	12	" William	9	1152
Rice, Prudence	5	20	Saunders, James	31	248
Richards, John	1	256	Sawyer, Samuel	1	256
Ring, Elizabeth	11	44	Savage, John	11	44
" Ruth	9	576	Scripture, Eunice	1	128
" Susanna	17	272	Sellers, David	31	62
Ripley, Lydia	17	136	Sewall, Jonathan	11	704
" Sarah	23	368	Shaw, James	23	184
" William	17	272	" Priscilla	17	272
Robbins, Elizabeth	1	32	Small, Joseph	15	120
" Thomas	15	240	Smith, David	3	6
Roberts, Jonathan	31	496	" Elizabeth	17	136
Robinson, Jane	15	480	" Esther	17	1088
" Mary	15	480	" Hannah	23	184
Rogers, Cyrus	17	34	" Joseph	1	64
" Jane	5	10	" Thankful	23	184
Rollins, Elisha	5	40	Snell, Hannah	9	18
Rounds, Sarah	17	544	Snow, Thomas	23	368
Rowe, Sybil	1	16	Spaulding, Daniel	9	36
Rowell, Hannah	9	1152	Spear, David	31	496
" John	9	288	Stacey, Sarah	17	544
Russell, Joseph	1	32	Stanbridge, Eliz.	23	368
			Standish, Lydia	17	136

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S, con.	Line	Fam.	W	Line	Fam.
Stevens, Frank	9	18	Ward, Ruth	31	496
" Mary	23	46	Ware, Elizabeth	17	34
" Nancy	1	16	Waterhouse, Lydia	9	144
Stickney, Stephen	1	128	Waterman, Eleazer	17	136
Stinson, Charlotte	31	62	" Martha	17	136
" William	15	30	" -----	9	1152
" William	31	62	Watts, Samuel	9	288
Stoddard, Iva	5	10	Webster, Anne	9	576
			Weeks, William	23	736
			Wells, Titus	9	288
			Whipple, Abigail	17	34
T			White, Hannah	11	704
Taylor, Elizabeth	5	160	" William	1	8
Thompson, David	1	16	Whitehouse, Susan	21	42
" Rebecca	9	36	Whiting, Samuel	1	64
" Sarah	17	272	Whitridge, William	9	1152
Thurlow, Bethia	1	256	Williams, John	9	1152
Tolman, Daniel	17	68	Willis, Samuel	5	640
Toogood, Elizabeth	17	544	Wingate, John	5	640
Torrey, Ann	23	368	Winship, Thankful	15	480
Tyler, Belcher	15	120	Wood, Ephraim	1	32
			" Lydia	1	128
U			Woodman, Edward	1	512
			Wright, -----	15	120
V			Wyman, Almeda	11	44
Vincent, Anna	23	368			
			Y		
			Young, Julia	9	18



#### ADVERTISEMENT

This volume includes lines # 1 to # 31 of this family tree as fully as I have been able to trace them. It shows in detail just how the plan of the American Ancestor Album works. You may have the pleasure of compiling your own family tree in this form or in any modification of it which suits your needs. Or, instead of doing all the work yourself, you may prefer to have some one assist you.

You have doubtless noted the large amount of unpublished data in these lines and the large amount that has never before been assembled in the form of a family tree or a genealogy. Similar data are in my files concerning all the lines listed in the Index to Lines. The Collateral Index will perhaps show your connection with these lines.

Should you desire any of these data I will be glad to copy them for you; or, if you wish someone to do original research for you I will be happy to serve you.

Will you not write me about your problems? My terms will be sent upon receipt of your letter. Without charge, I will review the probability of solving your problems, and inquiries of any kind will be gladly answered.

My address during the months of July and August is in care of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass. During the remainder of the year, it is 25 Hyde St., Keene, N. H.

Sincerely yours,

199 - Merton T. Goodrich