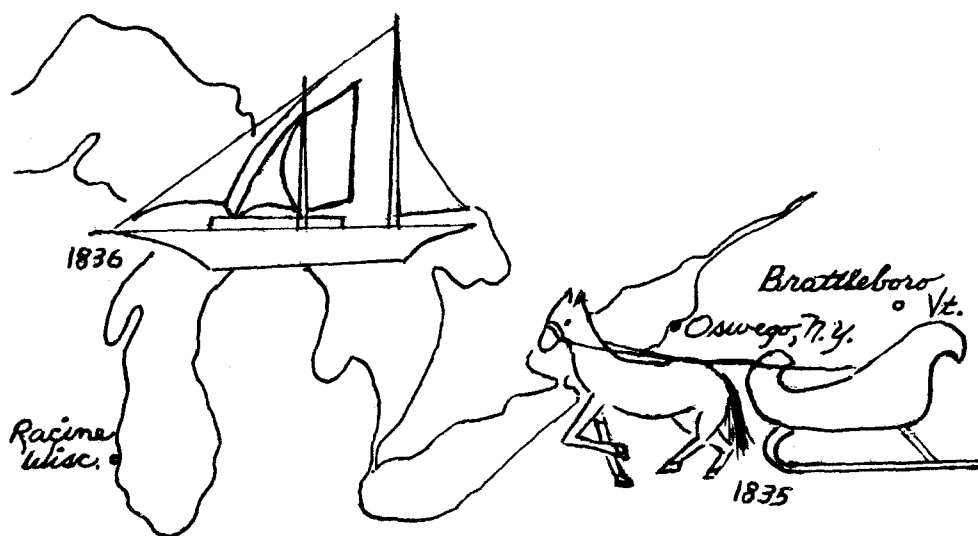


Our Knight Line



From JOHN KNIGHT (ca. 1600-1674) of Watertown, Woburn,
and Charlestown, Massachusetts

To MARY (KNIGHT) NEAR (1848-1923) of Racine, Wisconsin

by Virginia S. Hooper

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Virginia S. Hooper

1971

*To Marian and Herb Enderton
from Virginia Dec. 1972*

Special acknowledgement to:

Maine Historical Society

Mrs. Gloria Bicha, who volunteered
free research in Racine, Wisconsin

—//—

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Chapter I The First Five Generations in New England	
John and Mary (1).	3
Joseph and Hannah (2).	8
John and Abigail (3)	12
John and Abigail (4)	15
Samuel and Mary (5).	17
Chapter III The Knights in Racine - a Family of Firsts	
Timothy and Dolly (6)	25
Samuel G. and Margaret (7)	31
Mary and Delos V. Near (8)	34
Appendix The Rice Family, from Deacon Edmund Rice (ca. 1594-1663) of Sudbury and Marlboro, Massachusetts, to Dolly (Rice) Knight (1790-1851) of Dummerston, Vermont and Racine, Wisconsin.	37
Bibliography	45
Index of persons	47

Also by VSH

They Had a Good Time While It Lasted,
Runnymede, Kansas, 1889-1894, 40 pp.
1968

We Travel With a Multitude, a history of
the Hooper, Sharp, Adams and Bonnifield
families ca. 1700-1970, 291 pp., 1970
(a dozen copies still available at \$5.00)

Additional copies of Our Knight Line
available for \$3.00, 3430 Mauricia Avenue,
Santa Clara, California, 95051

INTRODUCTION

In 1971 I wrote a family history, giving a chapter to each surname which appears in the sixth ring from my children on a fan chart (We Travel With A Multitude). That book was fun to write as it added up to lots of stories. I came into genealogy with all its "dull names and dates" through the back door - that is, love of regional history. I am excited by the romance of the many different families coming on many routes and resulting in our living in California today.

However, I was aware all along that such a family history is difficult for libraries to catalog and incomplete on each line. Now comes the time to develop each line more fully and thus write books which will be more useful for other researchers. This Knight book is the first. I hope to write on our other family lines when I am able to fill in the gaps.

This book carries our line to three generations of descendants, where available, and presents the background on some collateral lines. I plead guilty to using secondary sources in Chapter I, but my intent is to record the primary sources of the Racine story.

The story of Justice Samuel Knight of Vermont will continue to intrigue me. It is not yet crystal clear, the cloudiness arising from his switch from Loyalist sympathies in 1775 to Rebel participation in 1777. In some accounts he was found guilty in the death of William French at the Westminster massacre; in others he is not mentioned.^{15, 22} Certainly

his story must have been exurgated by some of the local historians who meant to be kind.

The Knights were an enterprising family, and by the time they settled in Racine, Wisconsin, were the first settlers, first brides, first teachers, first realtors, first of this and first of that.

Virginia S. Hooper
Santa Clara, California
November, 1971

OUR KNIGHT LINE

CHAPTER I THE FIRST FIVE GENERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND 1635-1835

JOHN KNIGHT (Generation number 1), was b. probably before 1600 in England, m. MARY ___ in England, came to Massachusetts in 1635, and d. on the 29th day of the third month (May), 1674 in Charlestown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Mary d. on May 19, 1676.

John and Mary and their four children, Mary, John, Joseph, and Samuel, were among three thousand immigrants from England to the United States in 1635. In 1636 the family was established in Watertown.

John gave bond for a payment in 1641. He sold land in Watertown in 1640 and 1652. He bought land in Sudbury on April 8, 1643. He did not remain long in Sudbury, but took up his residence in Woburn in 1649. In that year John Greene of Charlestown sold John Knight of Woburn a dwelling house and eighty acres in the southwest end of the town. John afterwards sold this land, which was located in the part of Woburn that was later to become the town of Winchester, to William Johnson. Then John moved to Charlestown.

John Knight was admitted to the Charlestown church on June 14, 1668. He spent the last of his life in Charlestown, where he was a carpenter and a maltster, following one line in the summer and the other in the winter.

On March 1, 1671 John Knight, Sr., maltster of Charlestown, conveyed to his son, John Knight, Jr., a cooper, his whole estate on condition that John Knight, Jr., should support him and his wife, Mary, during their natural lives, excepting that he reserved what is due from Ensign William Johnson for a farm in Woburn. He provided legacies also for the two children of his son, John, "which he had by his two former wives". John, Sr.'s will was probated on June 10, 1674 and does not mention all his children.

The children of John and Mary Knight were (2):

- i. Mary, b. ca. 1620 in England, m. Robert Pierce (1620-1706), son of John and Elizabeth Pers of Watertown, and d. March 18, 1701/2. A John Pearce, age 49, weaver, with wife Elizabeth, age 36, came to Watertown from Norwich, Norfolk.

The children of Robert and Mary (Knight) Pierce were (3):²⁶

- a. Judith, b. September 31, 1651, married, and d. May 30, 1689.
- b. Mary, b. January 21, 1654, m. John Walker in 1672, and d. in 1675.
- c. Nathaniel, b. December 4, 1655, m. 1) Hannah Converse on December 27, 1677. She d. March 25, 1679, and he m. 2) Mrs. Elizabeth (Pierce) Foster on March 23, 1680.
- d. Elizabeth, b. March 6, 1658/9, m. Samuel Wilson on February 24, 1682.
- e. Jonathan, b. February 2, 1663, m. Hannah Wilson, sister of Samuel, on November 19, 1689, and d. June 17, 1694.
- f. Benjamin, b. 1667, m. Hannah Bowers on April 5, 1693, and d. September

September 25, 1715.

g. Joseph, b. May 1, 1672, m. 1) Ruth
____, and 2) Mary ____, and d. May 16,
1719.

- ii. John, b. ca. 1622 in England, m. 1)
Ruttannah Johnson on April 25, 1654.
She d. before 1660 and he m. 2) Abigail
Stowers (or Stevens). She d. March 9,
1667/8 and he m. 3) Mary Bridge, dau.
of William and Persis (Pierce) Bridge
in 1668. She d. August 13, 1678 and he
m. 4) Mary Clements, a widow, on Decem-
ber 19, 1678. She d. July 12, 1682
and he m. 5) Sarah Hawlsworth (or Hol-
worth) on May 24, 1683. She d. November
6, 1713 and he d. December 1, 1714 in
Charlestown.

John was 92 years old; he had married
the first time at age 32 and "gave up
the ghost" within a month after his
fifth wife died.

The children of John and Ruttannah (al-
so called Ruhama) (Johnson) Knight were
(3):

- a. Ruhama, b. January 29, 1654/5, d.
February 13, 1654/5.
- b. Elizabeth, b. June 3, 1656, m. Jac-
ob Bacon, and d. February 27, 1713.
- c. John, b. November 4, 1657, d.
young.

The children of John and Abigail (Stow-
ers) Knight were (3):

- d. Abigail, bapt. November 25, 1660,
d. young.
- e. Abigail, b. February 27, 1663, m.
Benjamin Leeds as his third wife
on August 11, 1696.

f. Mary, b. December 22, 1665, d. April 5, 1666.

g. John, b. September 1, 1667, d. June 2, 1668.

The children of John and Mary (Bridge) Knight were (3):

h. Persis, bapt. May 2, 1669, d. August 24, 1669.

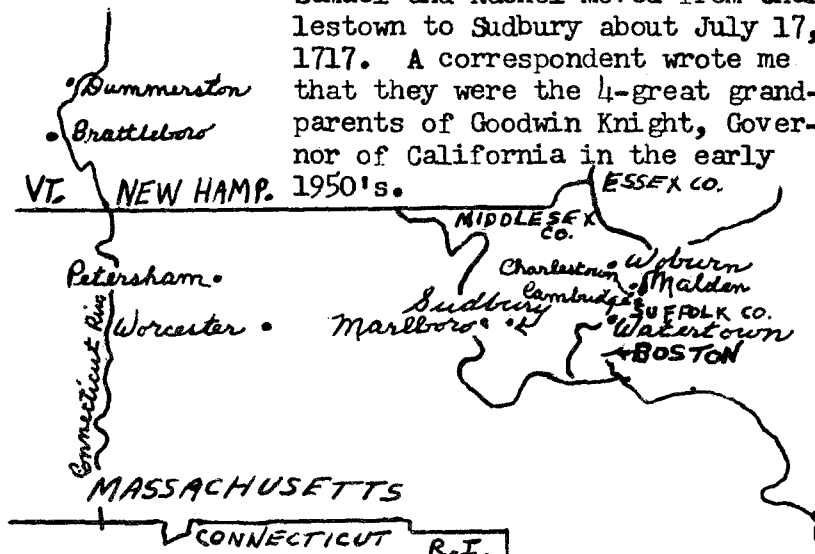
i. Mary, b. July 22, 1670, d. August 20, 1672.

j. Persis, b. March 11, 1672, d. August 13, 1701.

k. John, b. November 16, 1673.

l. Samuel, b. September 12, 1675 in Charlestown, m. Rachel Chase on July 19, 1700 in Tisbury, and d. April 7, 1721 in Sudbury. Rachel was the dau. of Isaac and Mary (Tilton) Chase, and was b. October 25, 1679. She m. 2) Samuel Munckley, and d. September 18, 1724.

Samuel and Rachel moved from Charlestown to Sudbury about July 17, 1717. A correspondent wrote me that they were the 4-great grandparents of Goodwin Knight, Governor of California in the early 1950's.



- . iii. Joseph, b. ca. 1624 in England, m. Hannah ? Lamb ?, d. August 13, 1687, see next.
- iv. Michael ?, supposed to^{be} a son of John and Mary, m. Mary Bullard on October 20, 1657. She was b. in Boston on February 12, 1640, the dau. of George and Beatrice Bullard of Watertown. Michael moved from Woburn to Cambridge in 1675. He was admitted to the Charlestown church on June 14, 1668, the same day as John (1).⁶

The children of Michael and Mary (Bullard) Knight were (3):⁶

- a. Mary, b. October 14, 1658, m. George Polly on October 24, 1677, He was the son of George and Elizabeth (Winn) Polly.
- b. Jonathan, b. March 22, 1662, m. Bethia Johnson, dau. of John and Bethia (Reed) Johnson of Woburn. Jonathan Knight's will was written September 25, 1691 and probated April 24, 1693. (Middlesex Probate 13430).
- c. Joseph, b. January 10, 1665.
- d. Lydia, b. September 29, 1674, m. Moses Bailey ?, on August 8, 1708 in Boston.
- e. John ?, m. Dorcas Cleveland on March 12, 1699.
- ✓ f. Sarah ?, m. Moses Whitney, son of Richard and Martha (Codman) Whitney on September 30, 1686, and d. March 23, 1755.
- g. Elizabeth ?, m. Isaac Taylor of Concord on December 19, 1688.
- v. Samuel, m. Sarah How, widow of Abra-

ham How on October 16, 1685, and d. before February 26, 1695/6 when land in Roxbury was listed as owned by his heirs.

(Note: As Samuel was listed as arriving with his parents from England, and as Michael was not, it would seem that Michael, if he was their son was also a younger son born in Massachusetts. However, Samuel was married at an age about 28 years greater than Michael's marriage age. - VSH)

The children of Samuel and Sarah Knight were (3):

- a. Samuel, d. May 20, 1689.
- b. Mehitable, b. 1686, d. April 20, 1703.
- c. Ebenezer, b. February, 1693/4, m. Elizabeth Harris on October 8, 1713 in Boston, and d. November 25, 1775 in Providence, Rhode Island. He was a merchant in Providence.

John and Mary (1) may have had other children.

JOSEPH KNIGHT (Generation number 2), was b. ca.1624 in England, m. HANNAH _____, probably in Watertown, and d. on August 13, 1687 in Woburn, Massachusetts.

Although it has not been proved, Hannah has been thought to have been the dau. of Edward Lamb of Watertown whose homestead adjoined that of John Knight. Edward Lamb, proprietor of Watertown who sold a house and land in 1647/8, had a wife Margaret, and children: Hannah, b. December 17, 1633, and d. January 13, 1695; Mary, b. and d. in 1635; Samuel, b. in 1637; Mary, b. 20th of

of 2nd month, 1639; John and Increase, b. and d. in 1640; Elizabeth, baptised in Boston on 27th day of the 6th month, 1648. Edward Lamb d. about 1650 and his widow m. 2) Samuel Allen and sold her house.

Joseph and Hannah Knight were living in Watertown until December 10, 1649, when they sold their mansion and $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and moved to Woburn where they brought up their family and where they both died. Joseph was granted land with Robert Pierce in Woburn on March 14, 1651, and with the same brother-in-law in 1670. Five acres were granted to Jonathan Pierce, son of Robert, "it being the right of Uncle Joseph Knight".

Joseph was admitted a freeman in Woburn in 1652. Administration of his estate was granted to his son, Joseph Knight, Jr., on September 23, 1687. The inventory totaled £98/16/1.⁶

The children of Joseph and Hannah Knight were (3):

- i. Joseph, b. 1649/50 in Watertown, m. Ruth _____ (Haygate or Haggette?) ca. 1671/2, and d. on January 23, 1733 in Woburn. His widow d. on April 13, 1714. Joseph fought in King Phillip's War from Woburn. He was admitted a freeman in Woburn in 1672.

The Woburn town records have the tale that in 1675 Joseph Knight, Jun. was called to account for "entertaining to inmates: and hee breaking the Towne Order, is fined three shillings and to give bond of fifty pounds to free the Towne of all damage that may come to

them by these two persons, namely Jacob Hurd and Nathaniel Wilson his apprentice."

The children of Joseph and Hannah Knight were (4): (1 - 8 b. Woburn, 9 b. Boston)⁶

- a. Mary, b. December 12, 1672, d. March 1, 1675.
- b. Joseph, b. December 12, 1673, m. Martha (Gibson) Lilly of Cambridge, and d. January 23, 1733, leaving a will.
- c. Edward, b. August 31, 1677 in Woburn, m. Joanna Winn on July 13, 1699, and d. in 1762 in Worcester. Joanna was the dau. of Joseph and Rebecca (Reed) Winn, and d. on December 18, 1721.

He m. 2) Elizabeth Russell, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Palmer) Russell on July 17, 1722. Elizabeth d. on February 3, 1793. Edward and his two wives had fourteen children.

- d. Isaac, b. February 24, 1680, d. March 4, 1680.
- e. James, b. and d. April 23, 1681.
- f. Ruth, b. May 7, 1682 in Woburn, m. 1) Richard Belcher on October 17, 1705, and 2) John Harris.
- g. Ebenezer, b. August 24, 1684 in Woburn, m. 1) Mary Gould (1687-1717) and 2) Anna Tottingham, dau. of Elijah and Mary Tottingham, or Totman, and 3) Joanna Clarke of Cambridge in 1743. He d. in Stoneham about 1750.

About a year before his death, he was adjudged a person Non Compos, and Joanna wrote the court that "her late husband's children were violently set

against her".

- h. Amos, b. May 19, 1687 in Woburn, m.
1) Sarah ____, 2) Elizabeth Kendall,
dau. of John and Elizabeth (Comey)
Kendall on August 9, 1720.

Amos was a saddletree maker, and
they lived in Reading, Woburn and
Lancaster. Amos d. September 2,
1758 in Lancaster. He had five
children by each wife.

- i. Daniel, b. July 4, 1689 in Boston,
m. 1) Sarah ____ who d. at 38, 2)
Anna Carter on July 3, 1733, and 3)
Sarah Kendall, dau. of Thomas and
Sarah (Cheever) Kendall on July 14,
1740. She d. in 1757 and he m. 4)
Elizabeth Houghton, who survived him.

Daniel d. on October 27, 1767 in Leo-
minster. Daniel had only two child-
ren!

- ii. Sarah, b. March 8, 1651 in Woburn, m.
Thomas Leppingwell on March 11, 1675.
iii. Samuel, b. September 8, 1652 in Woburn,
d. December 26, 1653.
iv. Hannah, b. March 2, 1654 in Woburn, m.
Adam Gould of Groton on September 28,
1687.
v. John, b. January 16, 1656 in Woburn, m.
Abigail Craggin, see next.
vi. Elizabeth, b. April 7, 1658 in Woburn, m.
Thomas Kinne on May 23, 1677. Thomas was
b. April 11, 1655, the second son of Hen-
ry and Ann Kinne of Salem, and d. on June
1, 1687.¹⁸

Henry Kinne immigrated from England (he
was baptized in Leyden, Holland, on May

- 3, 1624) and m. 1) Ann Putnam, dau. of Edmund or Edward and Anne (Compton) Putnam, and 2) Mrs. Anne Lane.¹⁸
- vii. Mary, b. June 6, 1660, d. April 10, 1661.
 - viii. Dinah, b. July 4, 1661 in Woburn, m. John Morse, son of John and Elizabeth Morse of Watertown on March 5, 1686. He d. before February 18, 1694/5.

The children of John and Dinah (Knight) Morse were all baptized in Watertown on May 31, 1691 (4):

- a. Elizabeth
- b. David
- c. John
- ix. Samuel, b. March 18, 1663 in Woburn, is said to be the one who was in Killingly, Connecticut, with wife, Mary, in 1700. Their children were (4):
 - a. Samuel, supposed to a son of Samuel and Mary Knight, m. Mary Ransom on November 29, 1716 in Killingly, Connecticut. They settled in Colchester, Connecticut.

JOHN KNIGHT (Generation number 3), was b. on January 16, 1656 at Woburn, Massachusetts, m. ABIGAIL CRAGGIN on March 2, 1681, and d. on November 9, 1735 in Woburn.

Abigail was the dau. of John and Sarah (Dawes) Craggin. She was b. on August 4, 1662, and d. on June 17, 1707. The History of Woburn stated: "Craggin, or Cragin, John, was taxed in country rate August 25, 1666, and is numbered in April 3, 1668 with those who had the right in common lands of Woburn. He married Sarah Dawes on November 4, 1661, and they had eight children. John d. on October 27, 1708, and Sarah d. on Dec-

ember 23, 1725."

John Knight's will dated 1735 mentions daughters Abigail "Guie", Rebecca Marion, Mary "Guie", grandson Samuel (son of his son Samuel), granddaughter Mary Marion, and sons John, Ebenezer, and Benjamin.

The children of John and Abigail (Craggin) Knight were (4):

- i. Abigail, b. December 27, 1681, m. Timothy Guy in 1725/6.
- ii. John, b. January 31, 1684, d. June 21, 1685.
- iii. John, b. March 3, 1686, m. Abigail (Symonds) Hastings, see next.
- iv. Benjamin, b. March 30, 1688, d. 1697.
- v. Samuel, b. September 27, 1690, m. Elizabeth Dyer, dau. of Samuel Dyer of Boston on November 3, 1712. Their children were (5):
 - a. Elizabeth, b. August 18, 1717.
 - b. Samuel, b. August 27, 1720.
 - c. Thomas.?, b. . A Thomas Knight, mariner on the sloop "Merry" commanded by Samuel Dyer of Boston, died on February 22, 1738 at the island of Nivia in the West Indies and was buried the next day. His estate was administered by Philip Thing of Boston. (Suffolk Co. Probate Records)
- vi. Mary, b. February 3, 1693, m. John Guy on March 21, 1725/6.
- vii. Ebenezer, b. August 20, 1695, m. 1) Mary Johnson, dau. of Matthew and Mary (Reed) Johnson of Woburn, on November 1, 1717. Mary was b. September 12, 1696 and d. July 5, 1738 in Milton. Eb-

enezer m. 2) Elizabeth (Taylor) Boynton, widow of Isaac. Ebenezer Knight was warned by the Malden constable "with his wife, Mary, to take their children and depart"! I must sometime find out what that was all about. That was in 1735/6 and they went to Milton before 1738."

Ebenezer and Mary (Johnson) Knight had (5):²⁰

- a. Alice, b. January 12, 1719, m. Joseph Horton of Milton, and had four children.
- b. Amaziah, b. September 27, 1720 in Woburn, m. Jane Smith in 1753, and d. in 1812 in Bolton
- c. Mary, b. October 12, 1723 in Woburn.
- d. Ebenezer, b. March 28, 1726 in Woburn, m. 1) Elizabeth Blake, dau. of Edward and Elizabeth (French) Blake, and 2) Mary Smith, who d. in Stow in 1772. He m. 3) Mary (Hale) Bailey, dau. of Benjamin and Keziah Hale, and widow of Nicholas Bailey. She d. in 1807 and he m. 4) Hannah Holden, a widow, in 1808.

Ebenezer was a soldier in the French and Indian War in 1757. In the American Revolution, he hauled cannon, with oxen, from Fort Ticonderoga to Washington's army in Boston.

- e. Ruth, b. March 11, 1728 in Woburn.
- f. Matthew, b. July 24, 1730 in Woburn.

- g. Sarah, b. July 19, 1732.
 - h. Ann, b. August 23, 1735 in Malden, m. Aaron Foster in March, 1775.
 - i. Elizabeth, b. June 20, 1738 in Milton.
- Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Taylor) Knight had (5):
- k. Taylor, b. April 1, 1743 in Woburn.
- viii. Rebecca, b. May 14, 1698 in Woburn, m. Isaac Marion of Boston on July 26, 1717. Their children were (5):
- a. Mary, b. April 15, 1718, m. Joseph Whitmore of Woburn on December 24, 1741.
 - b. Ignatius, b. August 15, 1724, m. Mary Kendall of Woburn on March 20, 1740.
 - c. William, b. January 24, 1726.
 - d. Edward, b. May 10, 1728.
 - e. Rebecca, b. October 18, 1730
- ix. Benjamin, b. October 20, 1700, probably the same who m. Esther Burt, dau. of Joseph Burt on December 14, 1723. Their children were (5):
- a. Simeon, b. May 23, 1725.
 - b. Esther, b. June 8, 1728, m. _____ Cole.
 - c. Hannah, b. November 24, 1729
 - d. Benjamin
 - e. Amaziah ?
- x. Joseph, b. 1701, d. December 19, 1702.
- xi. Amaziah, b. December 14, 1703, He was taxed in Charlestown in 1745 and 1746; he is not mentioned in his father's will.

JOHN KNIGHT (Generation number 4), was b. on March 3, 1686 in Woburn, Massachusetts, m. Mrs. ABIGAIL (SYMONDS) HASTINGS between 1723 and 1728, and d.

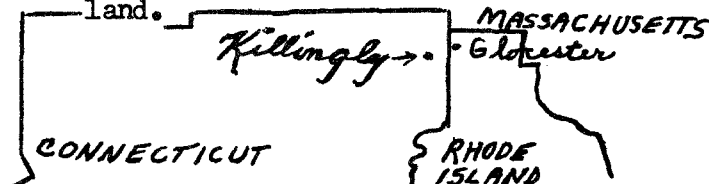
March 11, 1753 in Killingly, Connecticut. The town clerk of Killingly found no probate record for John, but said extensive research could turn up one in the districts of Pomfret or Plainfield.

Abigail was the widow of William Hastings who d. in Lexington in 1723. She d. in Killingly on August 1, 1752.

In 1722/3 John bought land of his brother, Ebenezer, at Long Meadow Hill in Woburn; in 1725/6 John sold his homestead in Woburn to Reverend Supply Clap, the first settled minister in Woburn, and also sold his land at Long Meadow Hill. He moved to Killingly, Windham County, Connecticut, at about that time.

The children of John and Abigail (Symonds) Knight were (5):²⁰

- i. John, b. September 8, 1728, m. Elizabeth Wilson on February 23, 1748 in Killingly. Their children were (6):
 - a. Sarah, b. January 20, 1749/50 in Killingly.
 - b. Rebecca, b. August 2, 1752 in Killingly, m. Ebenezer Kimball on June 19, 1774.
- ii. Samuel, b. February 10, 1731, m. Mary Covill, see next.
- iii. Timothy, b. August 16, 1734, d. before 1755, when he was mentioned as lately deceased in a quitclaim from John (5i) and Elizabeth Knight of Killingly to Samuel Knight (5ii) of Gloucester, Rhode Island.



SAMUEL KNIGHT (Generation number 5), was b. February 10, 1731 in Woburn, Massachusetts, m. MARY COVILL in 1757 in Killingly, Connecticut, and d. July 23, 1804 in Brattleboro, Vermont. If the whole story of this Chief Justice of the state of Vermont were known, it would be a fascinating one for he was a convert from Toryism.

Mary (Covill) Knight was b. in 1730 maybe in Killingly, Connecticut, and d. in 1821 at age 91 in Brattleboro, Vermont. Although I have random notes on Covills in Connecticut, I do not know the names of her parents.

The first record of Samuel after his birth in Woburn, is at age 24 in Gloucester, Rhode Island in 1755 when his brother John and wife Elizabeth quitclaimed to him their share in the real estate of his brother Timothy, lately deceased. Two years later Samuel was in Killingly for his marriage to Mary Covill.

He arrived in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1763 with two children, and resided on the road to Newfane. Except for being constable in 1768 at age 37, and suscribing to the first church in town, the Church of England, on November 12, 1770,^o life continued to be relatively uneventful.

On June 23, 1772, he was commissioned as an attorney-at-law in the King's Court of New York, and on September 8 was admitted to the bar of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.

He seems to have bought two pieces of land in Brattleboro and built a house on each within a year. The first purchase was 200 acres on Terrace Street and below Oak to the lower end of High. On this he built "north of the library"

(presumably a present day library) and this house may have been the first sizable house in town. He soon bought 26 acres in town and his residence on this land was on Main Street.¹⁰

At this time he was the attorney for the Society of Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and in 1774 was town clerk.

When he was 44 life became too exciting, for he took part in the Westminister massacre and was found guilty, along with four others, of the murder of William French. That massacre was on March 13, 1775, and the story of it is:

The pro-British New Yorkers and the pro-Yankee New Hampshiremen both claimed Vermont. In 1775 the representative of King George was the Westminister Court, which the anti-royal Vermonters took possession of on March 13. Sheriff Patterson, in the pay of King George, and accompanied by 25 men, issued an ultimatum to the Vermonters to come out. The judge was able to cook it, but the sheriff's men stopped at a tavern and then returned to the courthouse.

The sheriff shouted "Fire!" and William French of Brattleboro died and others were wounded. French became a martyr in the Yankee cause.

According to some accounts Samuel Knight and four others were tried and found guilty of the killing.^{10, 37} In other accounts, some of the five were imprisoned by the Green Mountain Boys, but Samuel Knight and a man named Stearns, who later became a governor in Tory Nova Scotia, fled

across the Connecticut River. In still others, Samuel Knight is not mentioned at all.^{15, 22}

Samuel Knight along with Benjamin Butterfield, and Samuel Wells and his sons-in-law Samuel Gale and Micah Townsend, were the Tory leaders in town and these names always appear together in accounts of the times.

Annals of Brattleboro: "In the Westminster massacre from Brattleboro on the side of sheriff Patterson were Samuel Knight, then the only lawyer in Brattleboro, Benjamin Butterfield, Oliver Church's father, John Griffin, Benjamin Groton, and Benjamin Butterfield, Jr."

And on the subject of the coroner's jury: "In the report Benjamin Groton and Samuel Night (sic) of Brattleboro are among those who 'assisting with force and arms, made an assault on the body of said William French and shot him through the head with a bullet of which he died and not otherwise.' The coroner's inquest is deposited in rooms of the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier. Esq. Benjamin Butterfield and Benjamin Groton were taken with others under the guard of Robert Cochran and his Green Mountain Boys to Northampton Jail."

(Note: This is one of those times one wishes he could be selective about his ancestors' activities - VSH)

Annals of Brattleboro quotes a footnote in "The Rangers; or the Tory's Daughter" in which a "distinguished early settler" related "I have heard Judge Samuel Knight describe the trepidation that seized a portion of the community, when, after the massacre, and on the rising of

of the surrounding country, they came to learn the excited state of the populace. He related how he and another member of the bar (Stearns, I think, who was afterwards attorney-secretary of Nova Scotia) hurried down to the river, and finding there a boat (such as was used in those times for carrying seines or nets at the shad and salmon fishing grounds, which were frequent on both sides of the river, below the Great Falls), they paddled themselves across, and lay all day under a log in the pine forest opposite the town; and when night came, went to Parson Fessenden's at Walpole, and obtained a horse; so that by riding and tying they got out of the country till the storm blew over, when Knight returned to Brattleborough."

And so Samuel fled to Boston and arrived in New York on March 29, 1775. However, in 1776 he returned to Brattleboro and resumed his practice as attorney.²⁹ He evidently kept his mouth shut and his opinions to himself, or judiciously observed developments.

One year later on September 24, 1777, he enlisted in Captain Josiah Boyden's Company of Colonel William Williams' Regiment of Militia for service in the expedition to Bennington. Samuel served from September 24 to October 21 and collected \$25/0 for the 27 days at Putney on September 3, 1778.³⁰

I have often wondered if this short enlistment was to clear his name after he switched his support from the King to his new country.

In November 1778, the New York legislature voted \$60 expenses to him for "attending the legislature on business of quieting disorders

in the northeastern part of the state."

The next two years passed uneventfully until 1781 when he represented Brattleboro in the legislature. At the same time he was Justice of the Peace in Guildford. On April 12, 1781, he was suspended from the post because of his Loyalist background, but was reinstated on October 25. He resigned this job on October 19, 1787.¹²

He continued to represent Brattleboro in the Vermont legislature in 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1787, and also in 1783 and 1788 was appointed state attorney by the county court. In 1786 and 1794 and 1795 he was chief judge of the Windham County Court.

On October 20, 1789 Judge Samuel Knight signed for a committee on a Crean Brush estate. In September 1790 he signed a paper for the Supreme Court at Woodstock. (Brush was a Tory.)²³

In 1789 the most important election of his political career occurred. He was elected a judge on the Supreme Court of Vermont, and distinguished himself by becoming Chief Justice in 1791 through 1794. In all he served five years on the Court.^{14, 25}

During the years from 1777 to 1791 Vermont was an independent state, having its own coinage, postal system and ambassadors.

Brattleboro was opposed to the formation of a State of Vermont. Samuel Knight voted against it at the Windsor convention in June, 1771. On March 3, 1778, Benjamin Butterfield, Samuel Knight, Israel Smith, James Blakeslee, Micah

Townsend were appointed to confer with different town committees in their county. They made the claim in August, 1778 that 166 voters in their town dissented.¹⁰

In 1791 when Vermont was admitted to the Union as the fourteenth state, Samuel was not appointed U. S. District Judge because he was over sixty and was not college educated. Matthew Lyon and Governor Chittenden strongly favored his appointment, and several sources add that he was a man of talent and culture.⁹

In 1797, after retirement from the Court, Samuel was again elected representative to the legislature and continued to practice law until his death. In 1801 he was for a third time chief judge of the county court, one term having been concurrent with his last year on the Supreme Court. In 1801 he was seventy.

How often Samuel sat at it during those thrilling times I can't guess, but his cherry-wood slant-top desk was handed down through the generations until it found a home at my parents'. This was in the 1930's and the beauty of it started my mother on a long career of collecting antiques of the colonial and federal periods. She found the furniture within a short radius of her home in Iowa; much of it had been brought west by descendants of New England families such as the Knights.

The Marlboro probate court wrote me that Samuel Knight did not leave a will, causing me to wonder if he did not believe in his own profession or his own mortality. An administrator was appointed on September 5, 1804. The heirs were "Horatio Knight, for and by the direction of Mary

Knight, Mary Houghton, Sebra Knight, Violante Knight, and Horatio Knight". The case went on until 1819, and in 1817 Timothy Knight was listed as administrator along with Hiram Houghton.²

The 1790 census gave Samuel Knight of Brattleboro with two males over 16 besides himself, two under 16, and six females including his wife.

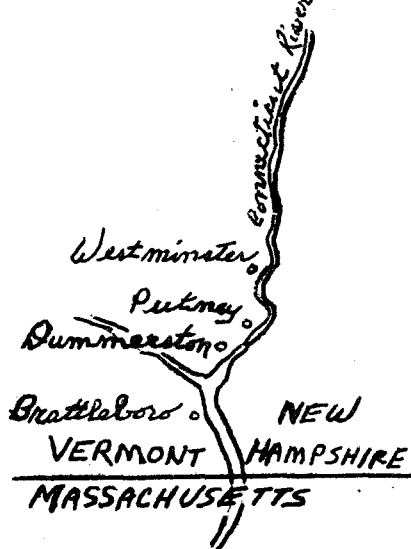
The 1800 census gave one boy under 10, two males 16 to 26, one male 26-45, and Samuel; one female under 10, one 16 to 26, one 26 to 45 and Mary. These could have included married children.

The children of Samuel and Mary (Covill) Knight remains a hazy reconstruction (6):

- i. John, probably b. before 1763, m. Polly Carpenter, *1771 2)* *Sarah Allen.*
- ii. a boy (Horatio Knight? who was admitted to the bar in Vermont in December, 1809?)
- iii. a boy
- iv through viii. All girls possibly including a Susan E. who m. John Dwight Plummer on September 7, 1846, and Sebra who m. Isaac Joy on December 16, 1828.¹⁰ *Ch. of John bi.*
- ix. Timothy, b. 1781, m. Dolly Rice, see next. Family tradition says Timothy was a son of Justice Samuel Knight. The 1886 funeral oration of Albert Gallatin Knight (7i, page 26) in Racine says so. Timothy is not mentioned in the biography of Samuel in Annals of Brattleboro, and I was unable to document the Knight-Rice marriage. The town clerk wrote me no

records of the births were extant. My only partial documentation is the DAR membership of the unmarried daughters of Sayrs G. Knight (71a, page 28).

The children as given in the biography in Annals is too vague. The Maine Historical Society carries forward only John (i).



A correspondent tells me that some Tories buried their records and the papers decomposed. The list of these children will undoubtedly show up sometime.

Note: Southeastern Vermont had a number of other Knight families at the same time and I was uncertain whether they were related to mine or were separate families. The typescript from the Maine Historical

Society establishes that they would have been about third cousins of Chief Justice Samuel Knight.

Joseph and Hannah (Lamb?) Knight (2) had a son Joseph who m. Ruth _____. Their son Edward, b. in 1677 in Woburn, m. Joanna Winn and they had a son Jonathan in 1731.

This was Captain Jonathan Knight whose wife was Tamer Keyes and who d. in Dummerston, Vermont, in 1819. Captain Jonathan was in the American Revolution. He had sons Abel, Joel, Jonathan, Jr., Samuel, Seth and Levi who were heads of families in early 1800's.

CHAPTER II
THE KNIGHTS IN RACINE - A FAMILY OF FIRSTS
1836-1923

TIMOTHY KNIGHT (Generation number 6), was b. in 1781 in Brattleboro, Vermont, m. DOLLY RICE in Vermont, moved to Racine, Wisconsin in 1836, and d. on July 19, 1856 at age 74 in Racine. He is buried in Mound cemetery.

Dolly (Rice) Knight was b. on June 6th, 1790 in Vermont, the dau. of Gardner and Lydia (Hagar) Rice of Petersham, Massachusetts, and Dummerston, Vermont. Dolly d. in 1851 in Racine.

See APPENDIX for Rice history.

I have been unable to document the marriage in Brattleboro, Dummerston, or Montpelier.

Timothy and Dolly Knight, with their grown children, left a home of five generations in New England and ~~struck out~~ for the western frontier, stopping first in Wayne County, New York. This was in 1835.

They first journeyed from their home at Putney West Hill, near Brattleboro, to the town of Huron in Wayne County, New York, the journey being made on sleighs.

From there their 27-year old son, Albert Gallatin Knight, went ahead on horseback to find the Great West. He arrived in Racine in April, 1836, having despaired of Chicago ever amounting to anything, and early in the summer his

sister Mary came to keep house for him.

On August 29, 1836, all the rest of the family reached the new city on the Root River. They traveled through the Great Lakes on the schooner Paul Jones from Oswego, New York. Rough seas prevented the schooner going in to shore and the party were sent in small boats. Albert welcomed his parents, his wife with their small son Sayrs Gazlay and new baby Jane, his brothers, Samuel G. and Timothy. It must have been a joyous reunion.²⁴

The 1850 census showed Timothy Knight in Racine County at age 69, born in Vermont, with wife, Dolly, age 60, born in Vermont. It gave his net worth as \$800 and did not show an occupation.

The children of Timothy and Dolly (Rice) Knight were (7):

- i. Albert Gallatin, b. May 28, 1808 in Vermont, m. 1) Adelia (Delia) Gazlay of Newburg, New York, whom he met in Cincinnati while selling queensware. Delia d. in 1858 and was buried in Mound cemetery.

One of her brothers was Reverend Sayrs Gazlay, pastor of the only Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati. Another was James W. Gazlay, a representative in the Congress. Her sister, Mrs. Karenda Swing, became the mother of Chicago's famous preacher, Professor David Swing.

Delia was the mother of all of Albert's children, and died a few weeks after the birth of the youngest.

- Albert m. 2) Anna Hanson, who was b. on

July 10, 1845 in Laaland, Denmark, and came to Racine in 1856, where she became active in the Methodist Church. Anna and Albert were m. on April 29, 1868.²¹

Albert sold real estate in Racine and held city offices. He also kept a public house formerly kept by Stebbins and Myers.

In 1840 he was named captain of a military company. He had been ordered to call out his company for parade. A few knowing members were aware the new militia law contained no authority and they thought the captain was unaware of this. But he was advised of the fact, so called out the name of each man in the line and said to him. "Sir, you are excused for the day." His duty was done.²⁴

He was a trustee, steward and Sunday School teacher of the Methodist church.²¹

The 1850 census:

"Albert G. Knight, 42, farmer, b. Vermont
Delia G., 36, b. New York"

Albert died on January 5, 1886 at age 77. His residence was at 1446 College Avenue.²

The children of Albert G. and Delia (Gazlay) Knight were (8):

- a. Sayrs Gazlay, b. September 27, 1833 in Putney, Vermont, m. Rebecca Traver, was a civil engineer in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1892, and d. May 20, 1903. He was buried in Mound cemetery. Sayrs had two

- daughters in the D. A. R.: Jane Maria, b. in Carroll County, Illinois, and Mariette, b. in Racine.
- b. Jane G., b. in 1836 in New York, just before the family sailed for Racine, m. Simeon Whiteley, and d. before 1892 in Racine. Whiteley was in business with his father-in-law.
 - c. Mary H., m. Captain Charles Elam Jewett on January 19, 1869 in Racine, and d. —.

Captain Jewett was b. April 27, 1843 in Weybridge, Vermont, the son of Solomon W.⁸, Samuel⁷, Thomas⁶, Eleazer⁵, Eleazer⁴, Jeremiah³, Joseph², Edward¹. The family moved to Racine about 1856, and in 1861 he enlisted in the famous Company F Second Wisconsin Volunteers, the "Iron Brigade". He was in both battles at Bull Run, and Gettysburg, and was held in high esteem by General Sherman.¹⁹

They moved to a ranch in Kern County, California, in 1876, and he was later cashier at Kern Valley Bank in Bakersfield. On May 30, 1892 he drowned in the Kern River in a vain attempt to rescue two children. The Iron Cross of the Iron Brigade was found on his body.¹⁹

Captain Charles E. and Mary H. (Knight) Jewett were the parents of (9): Josephine Antonia, b. in Ft. Antonia, Texas, on November 25, 1869,

later a physician in Berkeley, California; Russell McIntosh, b. in Ft. McIntosh, Texas, on June 14, 1872; Agnes Roxbury, b. in Boston (Roxbury ?) on September 13, 1875; and Dorothy Kern, b. in Bakersfield, Kern County, California, on February 12, 1884. The two younger girls were Phi Beta Kappa at the University of California.¹⁹

- d. John W., sold real estate in Racine. He was the father of Miss Jocelyn Knight, who lives in Racine now at 1233 Main Street. John must have the Knight who resided in the house mentioned in the American Guide Series: "The Knight House (private), 1235 Main Street, is a Cotswold type structure with leaded windows, steep gables, and ornate eaves, surrounded by Lombardy poplars. It was built in 1842 by a bachelor tailor who taking the brick in payment of a debt, built it himself, but forgot to include a pantry or closets, which he had to add later."
- e. James Mason, d. in 1874 at age 17.
- f. Delia, b. 1858 a few weeks before her mother and namesake died, was an unmarried teacher in the Racine High School.
- ii. Samuel G., b. 1811, m. Margaret Carswell, see next.
- iii. Timothy, d. March 19, 1839 as a young man, of measles (newspaper obituary)
- iv. Mary, b. in 1816, m. Alfred Cary on Dec-

ember 29, 1836 in the first wedding celebrated in the new settlement. It was she who came to keep house for her brother, Albert G., and they were the first two Knights in Racine.

Mary d. November 14, 1889 at 73 of heart disease. Her address was 723 College Avenue, Racine.²

Alfred Cary was b. January 21 (or 25), 1804 in Shoreham, Addison County, Vermont, the son of Asa and Anna (San(d)ford) Cary. The family emigrated to Hannibal, Oswego County, New York, where Alfred learned the carpenter's trade, and then moved to Racine in the fall of 1835."

Asa Cary, Alfred's father, was b. February 11, 1774 in Mansfield, Connecticut, and m. Anna on February 7, 1799 in Shoreham. Asa descended from Nathaniel⁴, Jabez³, Deacon Joseph², and John¹. Asa and Anna had nine children of whom the oldest was Dr. Bushnell Cary, b. December 22, 1801, and d. February 15, 1860 in Racine." He was Racine's first physician and first postmaster.

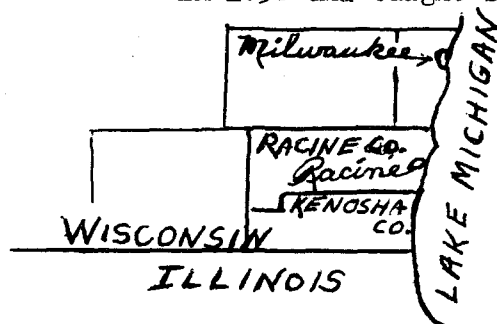
Alfred was the second child. Nearly all of the brothers and sisters died in Racine. Asa and Anna, the parents, d. in Racine on September 15, 1862 and October 3, 1852."

Alfred was engaged in building until after 1869 when he was in charge of a grain elevator. He was proprietor of the Ra-

cine Argus, the city's first newspaper. He was an election judge in Racine County's first election on April 4, 1837. He and Joel Sage were the first Justices of the Peace. He and Mary were charter members of the First Presbyterian Church on January 1, 1839.

The Racine House Hotel was erected at a cost of over \$10,000 in 1837. Alfred Cary built it and Albert G. Knight hauled the lumber for it from the Rapids. Everybody had a good time at the old-fashioned raising.

Alfred and Mary died within three years of each other. They sadly had six children who died as infants, one son, Samuel, who lived only to age 20, and a daughter, Anne S., who m. Mr. Graves, an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, in 1892. Anne was b. in 1856 and taught school in Chicago.



Note: town of Raymond is now part of Racine.

SAMUEL G. KNIGHT (Generation number 7), was b. in 1811 in Brattleboro, Vermont, moved to Racine in 1836, m. MARGARET CARSWELL on October 16, 1845 in Racine, and d. on April 5, 1874? He was buried in Mound cemetery.

Margaret (Carswell) Knight was b. January 23, 1817 in Salem, Washington County, New York, the dau. of Nathaniel and Margaret (Armstrong) Carswell, and came to Racine as one of its earliest teachers. Margaret d. on June 18, 1902³ at age 85. Racine has no record of a will for either her or her husband.

Margaret received a teacher's certificate in Salem on September 28, 1842, written by the Deputy Superintendant of Common Schools, Albert Wright. I have the certificate.

She seems to have remained in New York either for the certificate or for her mother's death in the same year (her father d. in Racine in 1849³), but her brother, John A. Carswell, came to Racine on June 16, 1839 on the steamboat New England.

John was a member of the founding committee of the Old Settlers Society of Racine and wrote "Early Sketches of Racine" in the Argus. He also donated materials to the Wisconsin Historical Society. He was a hotel keeper. He lost \$10,000 in trying to secure a right of way for the Western Union Railroad. John was b. in 1809 in New York, m. Sarah A. Cary of Vermont, and d. March 3, 1877.

The Methodist Church 1912 history stated that in 1844 a new school building was erected on the southwest corner of High and Wisconsin Streets, and Miss Margaret Carswell was the teacher.²¹

The 1850 census gave: "Samuel G. Knight, age 36, clerk worth \$600, b. in Vermont, wife Margaret, age 33, b. in New York." There were two small daughters, Margaret, 4, and Mary, 2.

Territory of Wisconsin, Book 2, page 149: Hiram Foote, Minister of the Gospel, married Samuel and Margaret on October 16, 1845.

The Old Settlers Society leaflet, 1871: "Samuel G. Knight came in August, 1836, on board the schooner Paul Jones from Oswego. His father, Timothy Knight, came with him. Mr. Samuel G. Knight took up his residence in a small frame house which was standing where the drug store of H. & W. Smeiding is now situated."

The children of Samuel G. and Margaret (Carswell) Knight were (8):

- i. Margaret, b. 1846, d. December 14, 1914 in Racine, unmarried.
- ii. Mary E., b. 1848, m. Delos V. Near, see next.
- iii. Julia, b. 1854, was a matron at Taylor Orphan Asylum in Racine in 1912² and d. on November 10, 1926.

I have just discovered in my notes a bit of a mystery. Mound cemetery lot 69, block 5 has the graves of Samuel G. and Margaret Knight, of Mary Near and Margaret Knight, and "Julia Heath Knight d. November 10, 1926" with "Lee Heath d. October 1, 1892 at age two months." This might suggest that Julia had a very brief marriage, a baby who died, and then kept Heath as part of her name.³

- iv. Samuel, lived in Oakland, Oregon in 1912². This is between Eugene and Roseburg. I have been unable to learn more of him.

MARY E. KNIGHT (Generation number 8), was b. in 1848 in Racine, Wisconsin, m. DELOS VROOMAN NEAR on January 5, 1871 (Vol. 8, p. 65)² with Jane and Simeon Whiteley and Alfred Cary in attendance,

and d. on August 3, 1923³. She taught school.

Delos Vrooman Near was b. in 1847 or 8 in Racine, the son of John and Mary Ann (Scott) Near, and was said to have d. November 9, 1872. No death certificate was found in the county records, which had few deaths entered at that time. No burial record was found. He attended Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Michigan in 1867 and family tradition says he was a roommate of the poet Will

Carleton. Racine Co. Argus 11-21-1872 Died on 9th in Chicago
DELOSS V. NEAR son of John of Raymond.

My grandmother (8i) left a blue paper with messages from "relatives of my grandmother Near nee Mary Ann Scott written when she left N. Y. State to live in Wisconsin in 18 ". The names on it - Lydia Scott, Cornelius Scott, Sally E. Scott, Spencer Scott, Mary Scott mother, John Scott father, John Near, Delilah Near - are explained in the next few pages.

Near

Attempts have been made to connect John Near with the descendants of the immigrant Karl Neher, who was b. on the Rhine River in 1672, migrated to New York in 1710, and d. in 1733 in Rhinebeck. We have a spot for our John to fit in, but it is not yet proven.

John was b. in 1815^{*} or 1817⁴, probably in Sharon, Schoharie County, New York, m. Mary Ann Scott on February 25, 1840 in New York, and d. on March 10, 1904 in Racine. He was said by a correspondent to have been "tall, heavy, and good natured, and walked often, though with a cane."

John and Mary Ann moved to Raymond (Racine) between 1841 and 1848. They had Delos, a dau. Delilah who d. at age 16 in 1858, and a dau. Emma who d. young in 1857.

(Note: Jacob H. Near, of Racine, who m. Rachel

** from Roger Scott, see p. 35*

Langlois and d. in 1898, was a second cousin of John Near, if our John fits into the New York Nears where I theorize he does.)

Scott

Mary Ann Scott was b. October 6, 1819 probably in Sharon, Schoharie County, New York, the dau. of John and Mary (Polly) (Malick/Melick/Milick) Scott. Mary Ann d. on June 18, 1894 of stomach cancer. (Book C p. 333)

John Scott (6) was b. in Sharon, New York, on October 7, 1792, m. Mary Melick on September 13, 1816, moved to Racine in 1850, and d. October 14, 1864 in Racine. Mary d. November 24, 1853 and he m. 2) Altha W. Bradaway in 1855.²

The Scotts are buried in Oak Grove cemetery in Raymond. A tall monument with their names is near the Near graves - Mary Ann (Scott) Near and her two daughters, but not her husband, John.

As I have only recently learned of the Scott lineage, through 84-year old Roger Scott of Brookfield, Wisconsin, I have not checked it. He gives: William Scott (3) m. Mary Dedrickson and had Cornelius (4) who m. Hannah Van Tassel. They had Robert Scott (5, 1769-1857) who m. Mary Grantier (1772-1852). They had John (6) in New York.

John and Mary (Melick) Scott had (7):

- i. Elias, b. April 2, 1817, m. Hannah Kilmartin (1816-1916 - she d. three weeks before her 100th birthday), and d. May 12, 1903 in Racine.
- ii. Mary Ann, b. 1819, m. John Near, see above.
- iii. Jane Margaret, b. May 28, 1823, m. Caleb P. Horton on March 4, 1843, and d. March 10, 1871 in or near Racine.
- iv. Eliza Catherine, b. April 3, 1826, m. 1) Delos Vrooman in 1845 (hence the name of her

- nephew, Delos Vrooman Near, who was born near the time of her husband's death), and 2) John S. Jones in 1848. Resided Iowa or So. Dakota.
- v. John, b. November 20, 1828, m. Helen M. Lower in 1863, and d. February 10, 1898 in Racine.
 - vi. Lydia, b. December 11, 1831, m. Lorenzo De Remer, and d. May 1, 1895.
 - vii. Cornelius, b. April 12, 1834, m. Louisa Benbow, of Staffordshire, England, and of a Mormon family, in 1854, and moved to Salem, Henry County, Iowa in 1858, where he d. in 1927.
 - viii. Sally Esther, b. August 7, 1836, m. 1) Timothy West in 1856 and 2) his brother Owen in 1870, and d. January 1, 1905.
 - ix. Spencer, b. December 16, 1839, unmarried, d. April 21, 1866.

Back to the Knights & Nears

Delos Vrooman and Mary E. (Knight) Near had only one child, who knew her father only eight months, and she was my maternal grandmother, which brings us to The End.

- i. Ethel Lizette, b. January 23, probably 1872, in Raymond, Wisconsin, m. William Benson Bonni-
field, a banker, on December 27, 1899 in Ottumwa, Iowa, and d. October 10, 1964 in Ottumwa.

Delos bought a little stenciled Victorian dresser for his new baby girl. It is 42 inches high to the top of the mirror and is now in my home.

Lizette Near, who was considered a beauty, was raised by her mother and maiden aunts. And, like other Knight women before her, she was a career girl - in Kansas City and Chicago in the 1890's.

* * *

Although much of the Racine story had been family tradition, it was Mrs. Bicha's diligence that filled in the statistics and put me in contact with descendants.

APPENDIX

OUR RICE LINE

DEACON EDMUND RICE (Generation number 1), was b. ca. 1594 in Stanstead, Suffolk, England (five miles from Sudbury), m. THOMASINE FROST in 1618 in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, moved to Barkhamstead, Hertford about 1626, and moved his family to Massachusetts about 1638/9. He m. 2) Mercy, widow of Thomas Brigham, and d. in 1663 in Marlboro, and is buried in Sudbury, Massachusetts.

On our family tree the Rices came to United States a generation earlier than the Knights, but two years later. The American Guide Series states the Sudbury settlers came on the Confidence sailing from Southampton April 24, 1638, but Rice is not listed thus in Banks.

Thomasine Frost was baptised August 11, 1606 in Stanstead, Suffolk. She d. in Sudbury, Massachusetts in 1654. Her parents were Edward and Thomasine (Belgrave) Frost. Edward was b. ca. 1560 in Suffolk, and was buried at Stanstead in 1616 testate. He m. in ~~1685~~ in Glemsford, Suffolk, Thomasine Belgrave, perhaps the dau. of John and Joanna (Street) Belgrave.¹⁸

The story of Deacon Edmund Rice is told in a lovely book, Puritan Village, written by S. C. Powell in 1963. "Deacon" was a colonial title outranking "Mr." and "Goodman".

The Puritan Village is Sudbury, Massachusetts, which Mr. Powell uses as an illustration of how Englishmen coming from various systems of gov-

ernment worked out their new system for a New England town. The old systems were the parish, the borough, and the town. Some features of these were blended into the new system.

Deacon Edmund Rice was a pioneer settler of Sudbury, listed as a freeman in 1640, was a representative to the general court, and a magistrate. In 1639 he was appointed to look after plantations. He served as a deacon in the church.

Sudbury was named for Sudbury, Suffolk, a stronghold of Protestantism from which Reverend Edmund Brown and many emigrants came. Peter Noyes was the leader in the formation of Sudbury. Noyes, Brown and Rice and others were granted full power by the Massachusetts general court to allot lands for fifty families in 1638.

The town lived in harmony for eighteen years until trouble developed. Reverend Brown, whose power as a churchman was very slight compared to the power of a minister in the old country, and John Ruddock, the man coming up as the leader of the youth, tangled with the selectmen over the failure to allot land to twenty-six sons, which included five sons of Edmund Rice.

In 1656 Rice and Ruddock (Rice at about age 62 having switched his affiliation to the new generation) planned a new town of thirty-eight persons called Marlboro after Ruddock's home in Wiltshire. Edmund Rice served six years as selectman in that town.

References from Puritan Village on Edmund Rice are:

"Edmund Rice, like Peter Noyes, had a vision which involved both leadership and ambition for the acquisition of land. Not only did Rice become the largest individual landholder in Sudbury, but he represented his new town in the Massachusetts legislature for five years and devoted at least eleven out of the first fifteen years serving as selectman and judge of small causes."

"Rice remained a dissenter all his life. He moved from Suffolk to Hertfordshire to Watertown to Sudbury to Marlborough. Not content with the land policy of Noyes and his followers, Rice helped lead a younger faction out of Sudbury to establish still another New England town with differing social policies."

"Two generations of Sudbury men selected Edmund Rice repeatedly as one of their leaders, with full realization that they were ignoring men of far more English governmental experience who had come with him . . . it can be seen that he seems to have put more energy into the acquisition of land and the administration of his new community than either of the two Barkhamstead neighbors who emigrated with him."

"Edmund Rice made one of the most significant advances. From a position as an outsider trying to gain land in Barkhamstead and finally achieving fifteen acres in 1637, he shifted to a position as one of Sudbury's outstanding leaders, was granted eighty-seven acres, and was soon elected as Sudbury's deputy to the General Court in Boston."

"For two of the leaders in Marlborough, Rice and Ruddock, this formation of a new town must have

represented a great personal triumph. Edmund Rice had moved four times within forty years, Stage by stage, he had risen from an English parish and manufacturing center, in which he stood near the bottom of the social scale, with few or no significant social functions, to a position of landed wealth and community leadership, in which he served in every important civic post available to him."

The children of Edmund and Thomasine (Frost) Rice were (2):⁷

- i. Mary, christened 1619 in Stanstead.
- ii. Henry, christened 1620 in Stanstead, m. Elizabeth Moore on November 1, 1643, d. 1710.
- iii. Edward, christened 1622 in Stanstead, m. twice, d. 1692.
- iv. Edmund, b. 1627 in Stanstead, m. Joyce Russell and Mary Brigham.
- v. Thomas, christened 1625/6 in Stanstead, m. Mary King, see next.
- vi. Lydia, christened 1627/8 in Barkhamstead, m. Hugh Drury.
- vii. Matthew, christened 1629/30 in Berkhamstead, m. Martha Lamson on July 7, 1654 in Sudbury, Massachusetts.⁸
- viii. Daniel, christened 1632 in Barkhamstead, d. young.
- ix. Samuel, christened 1634 in Barkhamstead, m. Elizabeth King, dau. of Thomas King, and 2) Mary (Dix) Brown, and d. in 1685. The first marriage was on November 8, 1655 in Sudbury.
- x. Joseph, christened 1637/8 in Barkhamstead, m. 1) Mercy King on May 4, 1658 in Sudbury, 2) Martha King, 3) Mary Burr, and 4) Sarah ____.

- xi. Benjamin, christened in 1640 in Sudbury, Massachusetts, m. 1) Mary Brown and 2) Mary (Chamberline) Graves on April 1, 1691 in Sudbury. He d. in 1713.

The child of Edmund and Mercy Rice was (2):

- xii. Ruth, b. 1659 in Marlboro.

For Rice localities, see map on page 6.

THOMAS RICE (Generation number 2), was christened in Stanstead, Suffolk, England, came to Massachusetts at about age thirteen with his parents in 1638/9, m. MARY KING probably about 1652 in Sudbury, and d. in 1681 in Marlboro.

Mary King was the dau. of Thomas and Anne King. Thomas was b. in Dorset or Wiltshire about 1595-1600, and d. in Marlboro in 1676.

The children of Thomas and Mary (King) Rice were (3):⁷

- i. Grace, d. Sudbury 1653/4.
- ii. Thomas, b. 1654, m. Mary ____ and 2) his cousin Anna Rice in 1681.
- iii. Mary, b. 1656, m. Joseph or Josiah White in 1678.
- iv. Peter, b. 1658, m. Rebecca How about 1688 and d. 1753.
- v. Nathaniel, b. 1660, m. Sarah ____ and Patience (Brown) Stone, d. 1726.
- vi. Sarah, b. 1662, m. ____ Adams, d. 1742.
- vii. Ephraim, b. 1665, m. Hannah Livermore, see next.
- viii. Gershom, b. 1667, m. Elizabeth Balcom or Battle.
- ix. James, b. 1669, m. Sarah Stone, d. 1730.
- x. Frances, b. 1670, m. Benjamin Allen.
- xi. Jonas, b. 1672, m. Mary Stone, d. 1753.

- xii. Grace, b. 1675, m. Nathaniel Moore.
- xiii. Elisha, b. 1679, m. Elizabeth Wheeler,
d. 1761.

A Thomas Rice is shown on the charts in Puritan Village as having been granted a 130-acre farm in 1658 in Marlboro, and serving as selectman, constable and fence viewer. He is also shown as receiving sixty-two acres in Marlboro between 1660 and 1665.

EPHRAIM RICE (Generation number 3), was b. April 15, 1665 in Marlboro, Massachusetts, m. HANNAH LIVERMORE on February 22, 1688⁹, and 2) Mary Noyes of Sudbury on March 24, 1725. Ephraim d. in 1732 in Sudbury.

Hannah(Livermore) Rice was b. September 27, 1670, the dau. of John and Hannah Livermore of Watertown. John (ca. 1638-1719) m. 1) Hannah ___, and 2) Elizabeth (Grout) Allen. Hannah was the mother of all his children. John's father John was the immigrant.²⁸

Ephraim and Hannah (Livermore) Rice had thirteen children, whose names I do not happen to have. But then what fun would it be for the reader if all questions were answered?

EPHRAIM RICE (4), was b. September 26, 1693 in Wobchester, Massachusetts, m. SARAH WHITNEY on August 3, 1726, and d. in ____.

Sarah (Whitney) Rice was b. March 3, 1698, the dau. of Nathaniel and Mercy (Robinson) Whitney of Watertown. Nathaniel (1675-1698) was the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hagar) Whitney. That Nathaniel was the son of John and Ruth (Reynolds) Whitney. John's father John who d.

in 1673 in Watertown was the immigrant.²⁵

Ephraim and his family resided in Worcester until 1742.

The children of Ephraim and Sarah (Whitney) Rice were (5):

- i. Amos, b. September 10, 1727, m. Martha Hagar, see next.
- ii. Mercy, b. April 11, 1730, m. Nathaniel Tatman
- iii. Abigail, b. March 28, 1732.
- iv. Bathsheba, b. June 5, 1742.

AMOS RICE (5), was b. September 10, 1727 in Worcester Massachusetts, m. May 28, 1750 MARTHA HAGAR, and d. May 31, 1807 in Dummerston, Vermont. They lived in Petersham, Massachusetts also.

Martha (Hagar) Rice was b. in 1727, the dau. of John and Sarah Hagar of Weston, Massachusetts, and d. April 10, 1808 in Dummerston.⁷

The 1790 census of Vermont shows Amos Rice of Dummerston in Windham County, with three men over 16, including the head of the family, one boy under 16, and four females.

DAR Patriot Index: "Amos Rice, b. September 10, 1727, d. May 31, 1807, m. Martha Hagar, private, Massachusetts".

The children of Amos and Martha (Hagar) Rice were (6): (all were born in Petersham)³⁴

- i. Amos, b. April 29, 1751, m. Jane Robbins on May 31, 1772.
- ii. Bathshebah, b. October 6, 1753, m. John Hagar on January 20, 1776.
- iii. Marcy, b. March 11, 1756, d. December 25,

- 1758.
- iv. Ephraim, b. April 10, 1758, m. Hannah French.
 - v. Marcy, b. August 14, 1760, m. Lt. Asa French on April 17, 1783 in Dummerston.
 - vi. Abraham, b. March 20, 1763, m. Lucy Nurse.
 - vii. Jonas, b. March 20, 1765, m. Mary (or Polly).
 - viii. Gardner, b. October 10, 1767, m. Lydia Hagar, see next.
 - ix. Levi, b. July 18, 1770.

GARDNER RICE (Generation number 6), was b. October 10, 1767 in Petersham, Massachusetts, m. LYDIA HAGAR, and d. in 1831 in Dummerston, Vermont.

Lydia (Hagar) Rice was the dau. of Simeon and Susanna (Priest) Hagar.

Gardner Rice is not in the 1790 census for either Massachusetts or Vermont. 1800 Dummerston, Vermont: Gardner Rice age 26-45 with wife 26-45, and a son under 10, a dau. 16-26, and five daughters under 10.

DOLLY RICE (Generation number 7), was b. June 6 or 8, 1790 in Petersham or Dummerston, m. TIMOTHY KNIGHT in Vermont, and d. in 1851 in Racine, Wisconsin. Dolly is listed in Hemenway's Gazetteer index as "Dolly, daughter of Gardner Rice"

As stated on page 25, I have been unable to document this marriage.

For the rest of the story, see KNIGHT. Note: Dolly Rice is generation (7) on the Rice line, but her husband Timothy Knight is generation (6) on the Knight line.

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INDEX

Names with - in place of a generation number are unrelated, or are ancestors in Europe.

Adams, Mr. (3)	41	Burt, Esther (4)	15
Allen, Benjamin (3)	41	Joseph (3)	15
Mr. (3)	42	Butterfield, Benjamin -	
Armstrong, Margaret(6)	32		19, 21
Bacon, Jacob (3)	5	Carpenter, Poly (6)	23
Bailey, Moses (3)	7	Carswell, John A. (7)	32
Nicholas (5)	14	Margaret (7)	31-33
Balcom (or Battle),		Carter, Anna (4)	11
Elizabeth (3)	41	Cary, Alfred (7)	29-31, 33
Belcher, Richard (4)	10	Asa (5)	30
Belgrave, John -	37	Anne S. (8)	30
Thomasine -	37	Dr. Bushnell (7)	30
Benbow, Louisa (7)	36	Jabez (3)	30
Blake, Edward (4)	14	Deacon Joseph (2)	30
Elizabeth (5)	14	John (1)	30
Bakeslee, James -	21	Nathaniel (4)	30
Bonnifield, Wm. B. (8)	36	Samuel (8)	31
Bowers, Hannah (3)	4	Sarah A. (7)	32
Boyden, Capt. Josiah -	20	Chamberline, Mary (2)	41
Bradaway, Altha W. (6)	35	Chase, Isaac (2)	6
Bridge, Mary (2)	5	Rachel (3)	6
William (1)	5	Cheever, Sarah (4)	11
Brigham, Mary (2)	40	Chittenden, Governor -	22
Brown, Rev. Edmund -	38	Church, Oliver -	19
Mary (2)	41	Clap, Rev. Supply -	16
Patience (3)	41	Clarke, Joanna (4)	10
Brush, Crean -	21	Clements, Mrs. Mary (2)	5
Bullard, Mrs. Beatrice		Cleveland, Dorcas (3)	7
(1)	7	Codman, Martha (2)	7
George (1)	7	Cole, (5)	15
Mary (2)	7	Comey, Elizabeth (3)	11
Burr, Mary (2)	40	Compton, Anne (1)	12

Converse, Hannah (3)	4	Hagar, John (4)	43
Conill, Mary (5) (3)	17-24	John (6)	43
Craggin, Abigail (3)	12	Lydia (5)	25
John (2)	12	Lydia (6)	44
John (4)	12	Martha (5)	43
Sarah (4)	12	Sarah (3)	42
		Mrs. Sarah (4)	43
Dawes, Sarah (2)	12	Simeon (5)	44
Dedrickson, Mary (3)	35	Hale, Benjamin (4)	14
DeRemer, Lorenzo (7)	36	Mrs. Keziah (4)	14
Dix, Mary (2)	40	Mary (5)	14
Drury, High (2)	40	Hanson, Anna (7)	26, 27
Dyer, Elizabeth (4)	13	Harris, Elizabeth (3)	8
Samuel (3)	13	John (4)	10
		Hastings, William (4)	16
Foster, _____ (3)	4	Hawthornth, Sarah (2)	5
Aaron (5)	115	Haygate, Ruth (3)	9
French, Lt. Asa (6)	44	Heath, Lee -	33
Edward -	37	Holden, Mrs. Hannah (5)	14
Elizabeth (4)	14	Horton, Joseph (5)	14
Hannah (6)	44	Houghton, Elizabeth (4)	11
William -	18-19	Hiram -	23
Frost, Thomasine (1)	37	How, Abraham (3)	8
		Rebecca (3)	41
Gazlay, Adelia (7)	26	Mrs. Sarah (3)	7
James W. (7)	26		
Karenda (7)	26	Jewett, Agnes R. (9)	28
Sayrs (7)	26	Charles Elam (8)	28-29
Gibson, Martha (4)	10	Dorothy K. (9)	28
Gould, Adam (3)	11	Edward (1)	28
Mary (4)	10	Eleazer (4)	28
Grantier, Mary (5)	35	Eleazer (5)	28
Graves, Mr. (2)	41	Jeremiah (3)	28
Mr. (7)	30	Josephine A. (9)	28
Greene, John -	3	Joseph (2)	28
Griffin, John -	19	Russell M. (9)	28
Groton, Benjamin -	19	Samuel (7)	28
Grout, Elizabeth (3)	42	Solomon W. (8)	28
Guy, John (4)	13	Thomas (6)	28
Timothy (4)	13		

nson, Bethia (3) 7
 John (2) 7
 Mary (4) 13-14
 Matthew (3) 13
 Ruttanah (2) 5
 Ensign Wm. - 4
 es, John S. (7) 38
 , Isaac (5) 23

 hall, Elizabeth (4) 11
 John (3) 11
 Mary (5) 15
 Sarah (4) 11
 Thomas (3) 11
 martin, Hannah (7) 35
 ball, Ebenezer (3) 11
 Ebenezer (5) 11
 ne, Henry (2) 11
 Thomas (3) 11
 g, Elizabeth (2) 40
 Mrs. Anne - 41
 Martha (2) 40
 Mary (2) 41
 Mercy (2) 40
 Thomas - 41
 Thomas (1) 40-41
 ght, Abel (5) 24
 Abigail (3) 5
 Abigail (4) 13
 Albert G. (7)
 25, 26-29
 Alice (5) 14
 Amaziah (4) 15
 Amaziah (5) 14
 Amaziah (5) 15
 Amos (4) 11
 Ann (4) 15
 Benjamin (4) 13
 Benjamin (4) 15
 Benjamin (5) 15

Knight, Daniel (4) 11
 David (4) 12
 Delia (8) 29
 Dinah (3) 12
 Ebenezer (3) 8
 Ebenezer (4) 10
 Ebenezer (4) 13-16
 Edward (4) 10, 24
 Elizabeth (3) 5
 Elizabeth (3) 7
 Elizabeth (3) 11
 Elizabeth (4) 12
 Elizabeth (5) 13
 Esther (5) 15
 Goodwin (9) 6
 Hannah (3) 11
 Hannah (5) 15
 Isaac (4) 10
 James (4) 10
 James Mason (8) 29
 Jane G. (8) 26-28,
 33
 Jane Maria (9) 28
 Jocelyn (9) 29
 Joel (5) 24
 John (1) 3-8
 John (2) 4-6
 John (3) 5
 John (3) 5
 John (3) 6
 John (3) 6
 John (4) 6
 John (4) 12
 John (4) 13
 John (4) 15-16
 John (5) 16
 John W. (8) 29
 Jonathan (3) 7
 Jonathan (4) 24
 Jonathan (5) 24

Knight, Joseph (2)	
	3-4, 7-12
Joseph (3)	5
Joseph (3)	9, 24
Joseph (4)	10
Joseph (4)	15
Julia (8)	33
Levi (5)	24
Lydia (8)	33
Mariette (9)	28
Margaret (8)	33
Mrs. Mary (1)	3-8
Mary (2)	4-5
Mary (3)	6
Mary (3)	6
Mary (3)	7
Mary (3)	12
Mary (4)	10
Mary (4)	13
Mary (5)	14
Mary (6)	22
Mary (7)	26, 29-31
Mary E. (8)	33
Mary H. (8)	28
Matthew (5)	14
Mehitable (3)	8
Michael (2)	7-8
Michael (3)	
Persis (3)	6
Rebecca (4)	15
Rebecca (6)	16
Ruth (4)	10
Ruth (5)	14
Rhama (3)	5
Samuel (2)	3, 4, 8
Samuel (3)	6
Samuel (3)	7
Samuel (3)	8
Samuel (3)	11

Knight, Samuel (3)	12
Samuel (4)	13
Samuel (5)	13
Samuel (5)	17-24
Samuel (8)	33
Samuel G.	31-33
Sarah (3)	7
Sarah (3)	11
Sarah (5)	15
Sarah (6)	16
Sayrs G. (8)	26-27
Sebra (6)	22
Seth (5)	24
Simeon (5)	15
Taylor (5)	15
Thomas (5)	13
Timothy (5)	16
Timothy (6)	25-31,
	44
Violente (6)	22
Lamb, Edward (1)	8
Elizabeth (2)	9
Hannah (2)	7
Increase (2)	7
John (2)	8
Mrs. Margaret (1)	8
Mary (2)	8
Samuel (2)	8
Lane, Mrs. Anne (2)	12
Langlois, Rachel (7)	34
Lamson, Martha (2)	40
Leeds, Benjamin (3)	5
Leppingwell, Thomas (3)	11
Lilly, (4)	10
Livermore, Mrs. Hannah	
	(2) 42
Hannah (3)	42
John (1)	42

Marion, Edward (5) 15
 Ignatius (5) 15
 Isaac (4) 15
 Mary (5) 15
 Rebecca (5) 15
 William (5) 15
 Mlick, Mary (Polly)
 (6) 15
 Moore, Nathaniel (3) 42
 Morse, David (4) 12
 Elizabeth (4) 12
 Mrs. Elizabeth
 (2) 12
 John (2) 12
 John (3) 12
 John (4) 12
 Munkley, Samuel (3) 6

 Near, Delilah (8) 34
 Delos Vrooman (8)
 33-36
 Emma (8) 34
 E. Lizette (8) 36
 Jacob H. (7) 34
 John (7) 34-35
 Neher, Karl (1) 34
 Noyes, Mary (3) 4
 Peter - 38-39
 Nurse, Lucy (6)

 Palmer, Elizabeth (4) 10
 Patterson, Sheriff - 18
 Pierce, Benjamin (3) 4
 Elizabeth (3) 4
 Mrs. Elizabeth
 (1) 4
 John (1) 4
 Jonathan (3) 4
 Judith (3) 4
 Mary (3) 4

Pierce, Nathaniel (3) 4
 Robert (3) 2, 4
 Plummer, John D. (5) 23
 Polly, George (2) 7
 Priest, Susanna (5) 44
 Putnam, Ann (2) 11
 Edmund or Edward (1) 12

 Ransom, Mary (4) 12
 Reed, Bethia (2) 7
 Mary (3) 13
 Rebecca (3) 10
 Reynolds, Ruth (2) 42
 Rice, Abigail (5) 43
 Abraham (2) 44
 Amos (5) 43-44
 Amos (6) 43
 Anna (3) 41
 Bathsheba (5) 43
 Bathsheba (6) 43
 Benjamin (2) 41
 Daniel (2) 40
 Dolly (7) 44
 Edward (2) 40
 Deacon Edmund (1)
 37-41
 Edmund (2) 40
 Elisha (3) 42
 Ephraim (3) 42
 Ephraim (4) 42-43
 Ephraim (6) 44
 Frances (3) 41
 Gardner (6) 44
 Gershom (3) 41
 Grace (3) 41
 Grace (3) 42
 Henry (2) 40
 James (3) 41
 Jonas (3) 41
 Jonas (6) 44

Rice, Joseph (2)	40	Stevens or Stowers,	
Levi (6)	44	Abigail (2)	5
Lydia (2)	40	Stone, Mr. (3)	41
Marcy (6)	43	Mary (3)	41
Mercy (5)	43	Sarah (3)	41
Mary (2)	40	Street, Joanna -	37
Mary (3)	41	Symonds, Abigail (4)	15, 16
Matthew (2)	40	Swing, David (8)	26
Nathaniel (3)	41	Tatman, Nathaniel (5)	43
Peter (3)	41	Taylor, Elizabeth (4)	14
Ruth (2)	41	Isaac (3)	7
Samuel (2)	40	Thing, Phillip -	13
Sarah (3)	41	Tibbony Mary (2)	6
Thomas (2)	41-42	Tottingham, Anna (4)	10
Thomas (3)	41	Elijah (3)	10
Robbins, Jane (6)	43	Mrs. Mary	
Robinson, Mercy (3)	42	(3)	10
Ruddock, John -	38	Townsend, Micah -	19, 21
Russell, Elizabeth (4)	10	Traver, Rebecca (8)	27
John (3)	10		
Joyce (2)	40		
		Van Tassel, Hannah (4)	35
San(d)ford, Anna (6)	30	Vrooman, Delos (7)	35
Scott, Cornelius (4)	35		
Cornelius (7)	34, 36	Walker, John (3)	4
Elias (7)	35	Wells, Samuel -	19
Eliza C. (7)	35	West, Timothy (7)	36
Jane M. (7)	35	Owen (7)	36
John (6)	34-35	Wheeler, Elizabeth (3)	42
John (7)	35	White, Joseph or Josiah	
Lydia (7)	34, 36	(3)	41
Mary Ann (7)	34-35	Whiteley, Simeon (8)	28
Robert (5)	35	Whitmore, Joseph (5)	15
Sally E. (7)	34, 36	Whitney, John (1)	5
Spencer (7)	34, 36	John (2)	5
William (3)	35	Moses (3)	7
Smith, Jane (5)	14	Nathaniel (3)	42
Israel -	21	Nathaniel (4)	42
Mary (5)	14	Richard (2)	7
		Sarah (4)	42-43

Williams, Col. Wm.	-	20
Wilson, Elizabeth	(5)	16
Hannah	(3)	4
Samuel	(3)	4
Winn, Elizabeth	(2)	7
Joanna	(4)	10, 24
Joseph	(3)	10

