

**THE JOHN ROGERS FAMILIES IN
PLYMOUTH AND VICINITY.**

BY JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Read before the Maine Historical Society, December 19, 1895.

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THERE were so many by the name of John Rogers in Plymouth, Duxbury, Marshfield, Weymouth and Scituate in their early history, that it is not wonderful that they have been confounded with each other. Savage thinks that Deane in his history of Scituate has "confused two, if not three, into one." Others have "confused two into one," but the publication of the colony records and the indexing of the wills and deeds, give us the means of identifying the different Johns, and distinguishing them from each other, even if we cannot trace their origin and early history.

I. THOMAS ROGERS and his son Joseph came over in the Mayflower in 1620; his other children came later; they all settled in what was then Plymouth. Bradford, p. 449.

Writing in 1650, Bradford says:—

Thomas Rogers died in the first sickness, but his son is still living and is married and hath six children, the rest of his children came over and are married and have many children. Ib. p. 453.

II. Lieut. JOSEPH ROGERS lived "on Duxburrow Side" before Duxbury was made a town, and after that in Duxbury, on Jones River, across which, by special authority, he maintained a public ferry "near his

house." About 1655, he moved with his family to Eastham, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died early in 1678.

His children, born in Plymouth and Duxbury were, Sarah, born in 1633, died in infancy; Joseph, born July 16, 1635; Thomas, born March 29, 1638; (this is the "Thomas, son of Goodman Rogers of Duxbury" the record of whose baptism, May 6, 1638, is found in the "Scituate and Barnstable" church records); Elizabeth, born September 29, 1639; John, born April 3, 1642; Mary, born September 22, 1644; James, born October 18, 1648, and Hannah, born August 8, 1652.

The will of "Joseph Rogers, senior, of Eastham, dated Jan'y 2, 1677, O. S., and proved Mar. 5, 1677, O. S.," mentions sons Thomas, John and James, and daughters Elizabeth Higgins and Hannah Rogers. Joseph, Jr., had died and his estate been settled in the early part of 1661; evidently Mary, also, had died; and Thomas and James died in 1678, soon after their father. In 1678, John Rogers was appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas, and administrator *de bonis non* of his father's estate in place of Thomas, deceased.

Freeman, in his History of Cape Cod, says that John died January 10, 1738, having spent his life in Eastham, as is also abundantly shown by the records. This John had a son John, born November 4, 1672, who was the only grandson of Lieut. Joseph named John. The latter John was born too late to have been one of the early Johns in Plymouth and vicinity.

We must, therefore, exclude the descendants of Lieut. Joseph, son of Thomas of the Mayflower; from the list of families whom I am seeking to identify.

III. JOHN ROGERS OF MARSHFIELD.

Writers have assumed that John Rogers of Marshfield and John Rogers of Duxbury were the same man, and son of Thomas of the Mayflower; but Savage suggests that he was the brother of Thomas: apparently he was too old to be the son of Thomas, but Savage's suggestion, so far as I have been able to discover, is only a plausible conjecture.

Let it be remembered that Duxbury was made a town in 1640, but for quite a number of years previously the territory across the bay had been known as the "Duxborrow Side"; when made a town, it embraced the whole of what became Marshfield, which, however, was made a town later the same year, although its bounds were not established till 1642; after the latter date, the towns were entirely distinct.

"The last Will and Testament of John Rogers, Senior, made the first day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1660," proved June 5, 1661, gives to his wife, Frances, "all the land and housing on which I live," for life, with remainder over to his son, John Rogers, Jr., who, "when he or his heirs comes to enjoy the said lands" was to "pay to his sister, Ann Hudson, five pounds sterling and to Mary and Abigail Rogers, ten pounds sterling a year."

He gives to his sons Joseph Rogers and Timothy Rogers "all my land and meddow that lyeth on the upper side of the creek lying easterly" to be divided

equally, but "Joseph's land shall lye next to land of Nathaniel Bosworth."

Also,

I give to my son, John Rogers, all my right and interest in the land and housing that he now liveth on and to his heirs forever — the apple orchard my wife shall have and enjoy the tearme of eight years.

He gives small legacies to his daughters, Ann, Mary and Abigail and to his grandchild Posy Russell; also all his "land at Wamappahesett [Namatakeesett?] which John Hudson now lives on," to his grandchildren, Posye Russell and John Russell, when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

In an agreement, dated July 2, 1673, between John and Ann Hudson on one part, and George Russell (the "Posy" of the will) on the other part, it is recited that Ann had been "the former wife of George Russell deceased" and George was their eldest son.

John and Ann Hudson, February 4, 1674, gave to John Rogers a receipt for the legacies to Ann in which it is recited, "Whereas John Rogers, *late of Marshfield* in the Collony aforesaid" etc. John had then "come to enjoy the lands, whereon he the said John Rogers then liveth." The agreement is witnessed by Joseph Rogers and George Russell.

Going back to the Plymouth colony records I find no mention of this John Rogers in connection with Marshfield till May 4, 1651, on which day John Rogers of Marshfield was put under bonds for good behavior, and on June 7, 1651, said John Rogers was fined five shillings "for vilifying the ministry."

On December 22, 1657, a court of Assistants, held at the house of John Alden in Duxborrow, issued a warrant to John Philips to arrest Edward Huchin a Quaker, stopping at the house of Arthur Howland, (who, according to Winsor, lived in Marshfield):

Accompanied with the said Arthur Howland, and Joseph Rogers, son of John Rogers, of Marshfield and another of his sons . . . there the said John Philips charged the said Arthur Howland and the two sons of John Rogers, above said . . . but one of the young men, viz., Joseph Rogers, above expressed, refused to assist him in bringing away the said Quaker.

At the June court in 1663, Joseph Rogers of Namassakeeset was fined five pounds, and at the court in October following, two pounds and ten shillings, which last had not been paid in 1664; in 1663 also, he was ordered to "remove his dwelling from Namassakeeset."

As the object of this paper is to identify the Johns, I have not attempted to trace the subsequent history of Joseph or Timothy, or of their sisters.

2. *John Rogers, Jr.*, of Marshfield took the oath of freeman in 1657; his father died early in 1661, and the son was then living in Marshfield. In 1667, John Rogers of Marshfield is named in the list of rates as owing ten shillings. June 7, 1670, John Rogers of Marshfield was ordered by the court to return to William Randall his oxen. In the 1670 list of free-men of Marshfield is the name of John Rogers and in the same list for Duxborrow are the names of John Rogers, Sr., and John Rogers, Jr. In 1674, John Rogers took from his sister a receipt for the legacy

left her in the will of their father John Rogers, of Marshfield, deceased.

William Wyburne, June 7, 1681, made a complaint against John Rogers of Marshfield, and in it speaks of him as said John Rogers, Sr.; the John, Jr., of 1660 had a son John, who had come to man's estate in 1681.

In 1682, John Rogers of Marshfield is mentioned: and in the list of freemen in 1689 for Marshfield, is the name of John Rogers, while in the same list for Duxburrow is the name of John Rogers, Sr.

John Rogers of Marshfield conveyed, April 23, 1705, several parcels of land at Namatakeeset, some of them in Marshfield and some in Duxborough, and some in Namatakeeset, not naming any town, and nearly all of them bounded on Namatakeeset brook.

And January 20, 1707 (O. S.), John Rogers of Marshfield conveyed land in Duxborough near Hobamock pond "and bounded toward the South by Namatakeeset brook."

Savage says that John Rogers of Marshfield died May 7, 1717, in the eighty-fifth year of his age — an erroneous date unless there is an error in the date of his will.

In his will dated May 9, 1718, proved June 24, 1718, John Rogers of Marshfield describes himself as aged; mentions his John, to whom he gives the three hundred pounds "which he hath already received of me in money; and three score pounds more," etc. Gives legacies to his daughter, Abigail Chamberling; his daughter, Joanna Butler; his grandson, Samuel

Dogged; his granddaughter, Mary White; and his granddaughter, Sarah Allyn; the residue he gives to his son Thomas:

That is to say, all my lands, housing and buildings, together with all my removables, goods, and personal estate of what nature or kind so ever, lying within ye towns of Marshfield, Scituate, Abington or elsewhere.

Thomas was probably the ancestor, but not the father, of Samuel who, according to Mitchell, went to East Bridgewater. Samuel was born in 1766, while this Thomas was born one hundred years or more, earlier.

IV. JOHN ROGERS OF WEYMOUTH.

Deane, in his history of Scituate, has John Rogers go to that town in 1644; makes him marry Ann Churchman at Weymouth in 1639; have a daughter, Lydia, born in Weymouth in 1642; occupy a farm (specifically described) in Scituate; return to Weymouth to die in 1661, and his son, John, occupy his Scituate farm after him. Deane has "confused" two Johns into one.

John Rogers was in Weymouth before 1643, and is probably the John Rogers who was admitted a free-man in 1637. In the Weymouth "record of lands," believed to have been made in 1643 by Rev. Samuel Newman, John Rogers is mentioned several times in such manner as to show that he must have lived there some years previously. Nicholas White's land is described as embracing two acres that had been "first granted to John Rogers"; land previously granted to him is described in this record; Richard Sylvester's

land was "bounded on the East with Hingham line, on the West with land of John Rogers"; Thomas White had a certain parcel "pvided Deacon Rogers have liberty to come through with his hays, he setting vp the fence again."

He had then been in Weymouth long enough to become a deacon. He had at least five children. Lydia is recorded as born in Weymouth, March 27, 1642; according to his gravestone his son John, who was of age in 1660, was born in 1638; he had also one daughter, who was married in 1659, and another married in 1660; neither of these could have been younger than Lydia, and it is quite certain that Mary was older than John, and the approximate dates of the births of his children are 1636, 1638, 1640, 1642 and 1644. The date of John's birth makes it certain that his father did not marry Ann Churchman. While he is not mentioned in the list of landowners in 1636, he is mentioned in the record of 1643 and in the list in 1651.

He was townsman or selectman in 1645, 1646, 1652 (when, as such, he witnessed the addition to the Indian deed of Weymouth), 1654, 1655, 1657, 1659, and other years; and in 1651 was chosen "town recorder." He died in Weymouth, February 11, 1661 [new style].

"Deacon" John Rogers, in his will, dated "8-12-1660," proved April 13, 1661, mentions his wife Judith (who, I judge, was his second wife); his daughters, Mary Rane, wife of John Rane; "Liddia" White, wife of Joseph White; Hannah Pratt, wife of Samuel

Pratt; and Sarah Rogers, who was then under eighteen years of age. He gives his wife a (contingent) legacy, and adds that "she may give it to whom she pleases, provided she gives it to Dea. Rogers' children." He gives her one cow and the use of the other, "except son John marry then one cow to be his."

The will provides that if John die without wife or child, certain property shall go to his son-in-law Joseph White (subject to a payment to another son-in-law) and to his daughter Sarah. The will is utterly inconsistent with the existence of any other son than John, or any other daughter than those named.

The inventory was presented and sworn to by Judith Rogers and John Rogers.

2. JOHN ROGERS of Weymouth, son of the preceding, married Mary Bates, daughter of Edward, February 8, 1663, new style; and had Mary, born April 3, 1664; Lydia, born March 1, 1666, new style; Experience, born November 29, 1667; and Hannah, born July 23, 1670. His wife, Mary, had evidently died before October 22, 1683, the date of her father's will, for he does not mention her, but gives to "my son, John Rogers," six pounds, and makes his "beloved son, John Rogers," one of the overseers. He afterward married Judith —, who survived him; it is probable that she was the daughter of his stepmother.

In the 1663 list of landowners, John Rogers is given as owning lot 38 of 42 acres, in the second division bounding on the Braintree line.

In 1677, John Rogers of Weymouth, householder and churchman, petitioned the General Court to be made freeman.

John Rogers of Weymouth conveyed real estate by deed dated January 25, 1678, but not acknowledged till "Mart. ult. 1685"; in 1678, land in Weymouth was conveyed, bounded northerly and westerly on Plymouth line, and on one of the other sides by land of John Rogers. In 1683, Edward Bates of Weymouth, by his will, confirms to John Rogers "my former gift of my town lot in ye first division, to him and his heirs forever." On March 18, 1685, new style, John Rogers of Weymouth, and others, convey land in Weymouth to Samuel Torrey.

According to his gravestone, John Rogers died February 28, 1709, old style, aged seventy-one. Administration on the estate of "Elder John Rogers, late of Weymouth, deceased," was granted to Judith, his widow, and Ephraim Burrill, who was his son-in-law. The inventory included dwelling-house with orchard and land adjacent. Micajah Torrey, John Shaw, and Edward Bates were appraisers.

Experience and Hannah seem to have died before 1726, leaving no issue; for in that year Mary and the children of Lydia, who had then deceased, were the only heirs.

By deed dated April 13, 1726, Mary Holbrook, widow of Thomas Holbrook of Shelburne, conveyed to John Burrill all right to land in Weymouth of the estate of her father, John Rogers, late of Weymouth, deceased, "being one half lately dividable

between the heirs of my sister Lydia Burrill and myself”

By deed dated September 15, 1726, Samuel Burrill, Ephraim Burrill, Sarah Shaw and Lydia Burrill convey to their brother, John Burrill, land in Weymouth of which their grandfather, John Rogers, late of Weymouth, died seized.

By deed dated September 15, 1733, Mary Burrill conveys to her brother, John Burrill, land in Weymouth, of the estate of her grandfather, John Rogers, late of Weymouth, deceased, “one-sixth of one-half”; in the deed she mentions her father, Ephraim Burrill, and her mother, Lydia Burrill. Reg. of Deeds, B. 52, pp. 177 to 179.

Deane makes John Rogers and wife, Rhoda King, married in 1656, the parents of Mary, married in 1659, and of Elizabeth and Hannah, married in 1660! It would seem that these dates, which he gives, would have called his attention to his error.

The author of the history of Hanover, following Deane, “confuses” John of Weymouth and John of Scituate into one, and their children also.

V. JOHN ROGERS OF SCITUATE.

Deane says that John Rogers came to Scituate with Rev. Mr. Witherell in 1644, and then “confuses” him with John of Weymouth. Savage says John Rogers of Scituate, son of John, probably born in England, married, October 8, 1656, Rhoda King, and had John, and perhaps Abigail and others, but not Mary, Elizabeth or Hannah, ascribed to him by Deane, as they, and the one who married Joseph White, were the

daughters of "the Weymouth Deacon." The will of the "Weymouth Deacon" shows that he had Mary, Hannah, and Lydia, who married Joseph White.

In the first draft of this paper I contented myself with showing that this older Scituate John was not John of Weymouth. Upon further consideration I concluded to make an effort to identify him, and rewrite this portion of the paper. After a careful examination of the colony records and other authorities I find that this John was *John Rogers of Marshfield*.

Scituate and Marshfield are adjoining towns, and were settled about the same time. John Rogers was a freeman of Scituate in 1643 (before Deane says he went there) and in 1644; but his name does not appear again in Scituate for fifty years, so far as the colony records show. As we have already seen his name is not found in connection with Marshfield till 1651, and then continuously thereafter. There is no record of his having been "freeman," unless he is the one named in the Scituate lists of 1643 and 1644. The tradition is that Thomas Rogers and others of Rogers Brook in Marshfield are the descendants of the Scituate man; while in fact they are certainly the descendants of John of Marshfield.

Deane says that persons from other towns brought their children to Mr. Witherell at Scituate to be baptized, "amongst whom were the families of Rogers of Marshfield," etc. Deane says that Mr. Witherell kept a record of these baptisms from 1645 to 1674, and had it kept by others till 1684, but I have been unable to get access to it. He also says that Joseph

White married Mary, daughter of John Rogers, in 1660; John Rogers Sr. had a daughter, Mary, who was apparently unmarried at the date of her father's will in 1660; in another place, Deane says that Elizabeth Rogers married Joseph White in 1660; the last is evidently erroneous, as there is no record of an Elizabeth; there may be another error, as Lydia, daughter of "the Weymouth Deacon," married Joseph White; the John Rogers, who married Rhoda King of Scituate, was John Rogers Jr., of Marshfield, but he did not live in Scituate at all.

Deane says that Timothy White married, in 1678, Abigail Rogers, daughter of John and Rhoda [King] Rogers; Timothy had died in 1707. John Rogers Jr., of Marshfield, had sons John and Thomas, daughter Abigail and granddaughter Mary White; when he made his will in 1718, Abigail's name was Abigail Chamberling; but I believe that it will be found that after the death of Timothy White, as early as 1707, his widow married a Chamberling, and that Mary White mentioned in the will, was her daughter by her first husband.

John Rogers of Scituate, whom I hold to be the son of John Jr. of Marshfield, and Rhoda King, in his will dated March 1, 1737, proved July 18, 1738, describes himself as of Scituate, a shipwright, "aged and under infirmity of body." He directs that his wife Hannah shall be supported out of his estate by his executor; gives his son John ten shillings, "having given him considerable formerly"; to his grandchildren, the children of his daughter "Else" [Alice], who

married Thomas Clark, "twenty pounds in bills of credit of ye old Tenor, or Silver equivalent thereto, one ounce of silver being reconed equal to twenty-seven shillings of said bills"; and legacies to his daughter, Hannah Thrift; to the children of his daughter, Elizabeth, deceased; to the son of his son Thomas, deceased; to his daughter, Mary Staples; to his son, Caleb Rogers; and to his son, Joshua Rogers, whom he appoints executor, and to whom he gives "the farm and land where I now dwell in said Scituate," and all his other property, but charging upon it the support of his wife, "his [Joshua's] mother," and the payment of the legacies, except Caleb's, which was real estate.

Thomas Clark married Alice Rogers, but she had died and he had married again in 1719.

VI. JOHN ROGERS OF DUXBURY.

I conclude that, beyond any room for doubt, he was the son of Thomas of the Mayflower, the brother of Lieut. Joseph, who died in Eastham, the father of the John who married Elizabeth Pabodie and the grandfather of the Hannah Rogers, who married Maj. Samuel Bradford. Recalling Bradford's statement that Thomas brought over his son Joseph, but "died in the early sickness," and his other children came over later, were married, and had many children, the records of Plymouth colony enable us to follow the history of John with accuracy.

Among those "rated" March 25, 1633, were Joseph Rogers and John Rogers — nine shillings each.

On October 20, 1634, "Edmun" Chanler came and had recorded that he had sold unto John Rogers a lot

of land adjoining the land of Robert Hicks, on Duxberry side, the lot which he had bought of John Barnes.

In the early part of 1636, Joseph Rogers was authorized to maintain a ferry across Jones' River, near his dwelling-house.

May 10, 1637, the committee to lay out a road from Plymouth to Jones River made their return May 10, in which they say "The highway from Stephen Tracy's grounds through the other grounds as far as the trees were marked to the bridge at John Rogers, and from John Rogers, as the way now lieth to the corner of Jonathan Brewsters cowyard," etc. Jones' River was in the opposite part of the town to that which became Marshfield.

Henry Blage, a servant, etc., was turned over by Widow Elizabeth Watson to Thomas Watson, and by him turned over, November 8, 1638, to John Rogers for the remainder of the term.

Among those proposed, March 5, 1638, to "take up freedom" was John Rogers; but the record does not show that it was done at the next court.

John Rogers and Ann Churchman were married April 16, 1639. He was propounded as a freeman September 7, 1641, and admitted March 1, 1642 (new style).

On April 6, 1640, Constant Southworth and Thomas Southworth, his brother, Joseph Rogers and John Rogers, his brother, were granted fifty acres apiece of upland near where Mr. Vassal's farm is at North River, with apportionable meadow, etc. This was laid out in Vassal's Range, "near to a certain creeke that

runneth up southward" . . . "with the one half of the marsh land abutting upon the aforesaid upland together with a small hammock of upland in the fore-said marsh, which lands lie next to the lands granted to Francis Cooke and John Cooke." The grantees sold out soon afterward.

June 5, 1644, John Rogers was appointed surveyor for Duxburrow. August 20, 1644, he and Joseph were appointed on the part of Duxburrow to act with two appointed on the part of Plymouth to lay out a certain highway, and if they could not agree they were to choose the fifth man; and Nov. 5, 1644, Joseph Pryor, "now dwelling with John Rogers of Duxburrow," chose a guardian.

In 1645 a grant of land at Sawtuckett (Bridgewater) was made to the inhabitants of Duxbury, and John Rogers was one of those nominated "to be feofers in trust for the equal dividing and laying forth the said lands to the inhabitants." It was divided into fifty-four shares, of which John Rogers had one. But when the land was actually laid out he had none, having undoubtedly sold, as the whole number of lots was laid out.

Mitchell, in his history of Bridgewater, devotes four sentences to John Rogers; the first is correct; the other three follow Deane and are all erroneous.

On June 7, 1648, the court allow and request John Rogers and others to stake out a highway from Jones' River Bridge to the Massachusetts Path; it was further ordered, June 2, 1650, that if laying out this way was prejudicial to either Mr. Bradford or John Rogers,

they were to have full satisfaction ; the way was laid out June 10, " through ground of John Rogers " ; and June 6, 1654, the court granted to John Rogers of Duxborow, a tract of upland meadow lying near Jones' River Pond, in lieu of damages for laying out the way to Masssachuetts Path.

June 3, 1657, John Rogers and William Paybody were deputies from Duxbury.

On March 2, 1657, John Rogers and William Paybody were upon a committee summoned by the court ; June 7, 1659, John Rogers was absent from the grand inquest, and John Rogers Jr., " stood propounded to take up his freedom."

Oct. 2, 1660, John Rogers was on the jury in the trial of a murder case ; June 4, 1661, on the grand inquest ; May 7, 1662, on the jury of inquest on the body of Thomas Clark who " came on that side of Jones' river which is on Duxborrow side " ; June 1, 1663, on the grand inquest ; June 5, 1666, a constable of Duxborrow ; April 24, 1666, and Sept. 20, 1667, on juries of inquest ; and June 3, 1668, on the grand inquest.

The court gave, June 8, 1666, to John Rogers and William Paybody " liberty to look for land " ; and renewed it June 5, 1666, to John Rogers of Duxburrow ; and July 2, 1667, granted unto John Rogers, Senior, of Duxbury, one hundred acres of land lying upon Coteticut River, " if it may be had, if not, that he have liberty to look out elsewhere." On July 4, 1673, the court made a grant of one hundred acres between Taunton and Teticut, on

the northeast side of the bounds of Taunton to John Rogers Sr.

June 1, 1669, John Rogers Sr. was surveyor of highways in Duxbury, and June 5, 1671, on the grand inquest; July 5, 1671, "John Rogers Sr. of Duxburrow" entered a complaint in court.

As I have already stated, on the 1670 list of freemen, were John Rogers Sr. and John Rogers Jr. of Duxburrow and John Rogers of Marshfield.

John Rogers was on the jury in a capital case October 27, 1674; and on the grand inquest June 7, 1676, and on the same day John Rogers Jr. was appointed surveyor of highways in Duxburrow.

March 5, 1677 (old style) John Rogers was surety on Widow Anna Tisdale's bond; she was his daughter or sister according as he was the senior or the junior. John Richmond, John Rogers and Samuel Smith were overseers of the estate.

John Rogers Sr. was on coroner's jury, June 3, 1673; with Joseph Rogers, was surveyor of highways in Duxburrow; and also June 5, 1678.

John Rogers Jr. was constable of Duxburrow, June 5, 1670; on the jury, October 29, 1671; surveyor of highways in Duxburrow, June 3, 1674, and again June 7, 1676.

The records further mention John Rogers Sr., June 3, 1679, Sept. 28, 1680, and July 7, 1681.

On June 7, 1681, John Rogers of Duxbury took the oath of a constable "to serve in the ward of Mount Hope [afterwards Bristol] for the present year;" this was John Jr.

John Rogers was constable for Duxbury in 1681 and 1683; John Rogers of Duxbury was surveyor in 1682, and on the jury in a capital case in 1684.

On November 9, 1687, John Rogers of Duxborough by deed duly witnessed, but not acknowledged, conveyed to Joseph and Edward Richmond [who were his grandsons] one hundred acres of land in Middleboro, with rights of common and further divisions, if any. This deed was proved in court, in place of acknowledgment, September 13, 1693, as was usual when the grantor died without acknowledging it.

“John Rogers, Sen^r of Duxborough,” by will dated August 26, 1691, proved Sept. 20, 1692, gives:—

1. To his grandson, John Rogers, all his houses and lands in the town of Duxborough.

2. To his grandson, John Tisdall, for the use of his mother Anna Terry, one-half of his land divided and undivided in Middleboro, excepting his rights in the Major Purchase, the land “to be disposed of according to his mother’s mind.”

3. To his daughter Elizabeth Williams [who was the wife of Nathaniel Williams of Taunton] the other half of the Middleboro land; and his “cattel” were to be equally divided between these three daughters.

4. To his grandson, John Rogers, all his household stuff and moneys out of which he was to pay to his sister, Elizabeth Rogers, forty shillings; and twenty shillings each to “his other three sisters,” Hannah Bradford, Ruth Rogers and Sarah Rogers.

5. To his daughter, Abigail Richmond, “that twenty shillings a year which is my due for fourscore

acres of land which I sold to my two grandsons, Joseph Richmond and Edward Richmond."

6. He appoints his "loving son, John Rogers, sole executor and administrator of this my last will and testament."

This is the kind of a will that rejoiceth the heart of the genealogist. He gives the names of all his children then living; gives the surnames of his daughters' husbands, and the names of many of his grandchildren. It identifies his son John as the one who married Elizabeth Pabodie, by naming the well-known children of the latter as his grandchildren. His children were John, Abigail, Anna [sometimes called Hannah] and Elizabeth.

Abigail married, as his second wife, John Richmond of Taunton, and was the ancestress of very many of the families of that name scattered all over the country. Anna married (1) John Tisdale Jr.; (2) Thomas Terry, and (3) Samuel Williams of Taunton; she had children by the first two; Elizabeth married Samuel Williams of Taunton, and had six children, who grew up and married. I have abstracts of various deeds that prove these marriages beyond question, in addition to the statements in the will. I will give but one. By deed dated July 4, 1710, Anna Williams, "relict of Samuel Williams, late of Taunton deceased," conveys to her son, Benjamin Terry, all lands in Middleboro, "given to me by the will of my honored father, John Rogers, late of Duxbury, deceased, according to an agreement signed by me, said Anna

Williams, my sister Elizabeth Williams, and by John Tisdale and Joseph Richmond dated October 5, 1709."

Plym. Co., B. 22, p. 53.

2. JOHN ROGERS JR., OF DUXBURY. As John Rogers, Hannah Bradford and John's "other three sisters" were the well-known children of John and Elizabeth [Paybodie] Rogers and are now shown to be the grandchildren of John Rogers Sr. of Duxbury, of course John Rogers Jr. must have been his son, and the John Rogers Jr. mentioned in the records which I have cited. The father of Elizabeth was William Pabodie, whose name is mentioned so often in the records in connection with that of John Rogers Sr., both of whom, as well as "Mr. Bradford," lived in Duxbury and were neighbors.

We have already seen that John Rogers of Duxbury, on June 7, 1681, took "oath of a constable to serve in the ward of Mount Hope for this present year"; he was licensed October 23, 1681, for "Bristol, alias Mt. Hope, and again June 16, 1683. In 1681, John Rogers Jr., disappears from Duxbury, and is found in Bristol. He was deputy for Bristol in 1685, 1686, 1689 and 1690, and was selectman in 1686, 1689 and 1690. He is described in deeds as of Bristol in 1694 and 1696; but on May 27, 1697, "as late of Bristol, now of Boston."

His son John, legatee under the will of John Rogers Sr., of Duxbury, died in Boston, unmarried, November 2, 1696; but in the letters of administration issued to his uncle, Maj. Samuel Bradford, he is described as "late of Duxbury."

The autograph of John Rogers, made August 2, 1701, in discharging a mortgage, is found in Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Book 14, p. 433. He lived in Boston about ten years, but apparently claimed Bristol as his home, although it may be that he actually lived in other places during these ten years. His wife died, and he married Marah Browning of Boston, widow; a marriage settlement was made March 22, 5. William and Mary, acknowledged, Aug. 7, 1699, and recorded November 12, 1702, in which he described himself as of "New Bristol, alias Mounthope," and as "a Planter." He owned real estate in Boston, and there are many conveyances on record to which he was a party. These deeds show that he moved to Taunton as early as June 16, 1706, and bought real estate there, but moved from there and was living in Swansea, April 5, 1710; he continued to live there till about 1726, when he moved to Barrington, where he died June 28, 1732, in the ninety-second year of his age. He had then been blind nearly ten years. He left ninety-one descendants, but none bearing his name, his only son, John, having died unmarried over thirty-five years previously. But his daughters had large families: Hannah married Maj. Samuel Bradford and settled in Duxbury; Elizabeth married Sylvester Richmond (nephew of the John Richmond whom her aunt, Abigail Rogers, married), and settled in Little Compton; Ruth married James Bennett of Robury; and Sarah married Nathaniel Searle of Milton. His second wife survived him, but under the marriage settlement she had no dower in his estate, and had only

certain articles which he gave her in his lifetime. She died in 1739, and administration was taken out in the following February.

Perez Bradford of Milton and William Richmond and Nathaniel Searle of Little Compton were appointed, September 5, 1732, administrators of the estate of their grandfather, John Rogers, late of Barrington deceased, his widow and two daughters refusing to administer.

Partition of his real estate was made, by the record of which these statements as to his family may be verified.

VII. There was a John Rogers in Billerica; and still another in Watertown; but they have been identified, and have not been "confused" with those I have mentioned. I have gone at length into details, because I am in conflict with Deane, Mitchell, Winsor, Davis and others, and therefore felt the necessity of demonstrating my position beyond a reasonable doubt.

I believe all of them have assumed that John Rogers of Marshfield and John Rogers of Duxbury were the same, and Deane gives John of Duxbury, John of Weymouth and John of Scituate as being the same. The truth is that John of Marshfield, John of Duxbury and John of Weymouth were three different men, each of whom made his will, showing that each of them had a son John, and two of them each a grandson John, son of the son John.

Taking their wills and the dates I have given from the colony records, and comparing them, it is absolutely certain that John of Marshfield and his son

John, and his grandson John, were different men from John of Duxbury, and his son John, and grandson John, and that both sets were different men from John of Weymouth and his son John, who had four daughters and no son.

The next question is, "Which John was the son of Thomas of the Mayflower?" It has heretofore been assumed that John of Marshfield was; but it has also been assumed that this John and his wife Frances were the parents of the John who married Elizabeth Pabodie; this last assumption I have shown to be absolutely erroneous. John of Duxbury was the father of the John who married her, and, I believe, the son of Thomas. John of Marshfield was apparently too old, and Savage suggests that he was the brother of Thomas; he named his sons John, Joseph and Timothy, but had no Thomas; while Joseph, the son of Thomas, had Joseph, Thomas and John. But quite conclusive evidence arises from the relations of Joseph, known to be the son of Thomas and John of Duxbury. "Joseph, and John his brother" are named in the records, and in numerous instances Joseph and John of Duxbury are named together; they both lived in the southerly part of Duxbury, near each other, while the other John lived in Marshfield. Joseph came over first, and when John came he naturally would be with his brother. We find him named with Joseph in 1633, and trace him, almost year by year, till his death in 1691; he married Ann Churchman in 1639, had a son (John) born in 1640, and a daughter (Abigail) born in 1642, as is shown by their ages at the time of their deaths.

I know that Deane gives Ann Churchman to John of Weymouth, and makes her the mother of Lydia, born in 1742; but he gives no evidence of his assertion; moreover, he says they were married at Weymouth, but their marriage is recorded in the Plymouth Colony records, and Weymouth was not in that colony, and the marriage was not recorded in the Weymouth records. Besides, he erroneously assumes that John of Duxbury was John of Weymouth, and went from Duxbury to Weymouth. John of Duxbury named his first daughter Abigail, probably for one of her grandmothers, and his second daughter Anna, for her mother. In addition, the tradition in the families of the descendants of John of Duxbury has always been that they descended from Thomas of the Mayflower. Taking all these facts together, they entirely overcome the mere assumption that John of Marshfield was the son of Thomas, especially when it is remembered that the same assumption makes John of Duxbury and John of Marshfield the same person.

ADDENDUM.

Since the foregoing was completed I have found the record of an agreement entered into before "Mr. Bradford, Governor," dated January 23, 1648, old style, by which Ephraim Hicks sold to John Rogers of Duxbury land "lying at the Island creek at Duxbury aforesaid next unto the land on which the said John Rogers now liveth." The transaction was not completed until January 19, 1652, old style. As Island Creek was in the extreme southerly part of Duxbury as now existing, and North River, where the other

John lived, was the northern boundary, the suggestion that John Rogers of Duxbury lived so near the Marshfield line that he was sometimes on one side of it and sometimes on the other side, has no foundation.