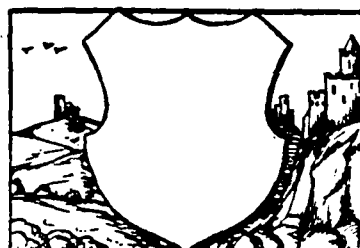
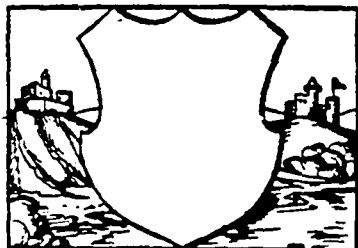




Sheffield, Daggett
and allied families:
a genealogical study
with
biographical notes.

American Historical Co.

New York
1932





DEDICATION

In Memory of
Joseph Earl Sheffield

Merchant, Capitalist and Father of the Scientific,
School Which Bears His Name;

And of His Son
George St. John Sheffield

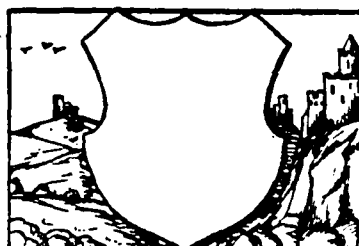
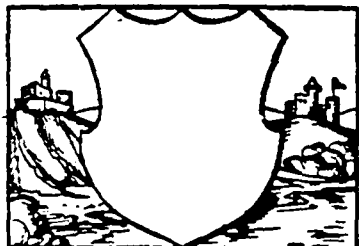
Forever United with His Father In Outstanding
Contributions to Yale University and Its
Program of World Service;

Her Parents
John Daggett
and

Nancy McClellan (Boomer) Daggett

Whose Lives, Passed in Usefulness and Honor,
Have Served Throughout the Years
as Inspiration and Guide;

This Volume is Dedicated by
Mrs. George St. John Sheffield



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FOREWORD

With the possession of any belonging of value, there inevitably come to the holder of that property, almost regardless of its nature, some of the obligations of stewardship. These obligations have been recognized and met in the publication of this valuable collection of genealogical material and the engravings that so fittingly illuminate it.

Individuals and institutions have entered justifiable claims for copies of these records, and an institutional distribution, necessarily limited, has been deemed the logical manner of meeting the present need.

There is ancient and honorable authority to be quoted concerning the preservation of family records, from the adjuration of Tacitus, "Think of your ancestors and posterity," to the statement of Marshall P. Wilder, Ph. D., for many years president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society: "He who collects and preserves his own family history is not only a benefactor in his way, but will deserve and receive the grateful thanks of all future generations." It was in such a spirit that the volume this prefaces has been compiled, published, and distributed.



Sheffield

SHEFFIELD ARMS

Arms—Ermine a griffin segreant azure.

(Arms in Possession of the Family.)

Sheffield



THE name Sheffield is of ancient origin. When surnames first began to be used in Great Britain, following the subjugation of the Saxons by the Normans under William the Conqueror, many men assumed as a second or family name the name of the town or shire in which they lived. Sheffield was originally used as the name of a town in Yorkshire, and still endures as such; the town of Sheffield was famous during the latter part of the eighteenth century for the production of beautiful silverware. It is now the seat of Sheffield University and many other institutions of learning.

One of the earliest members of the family on record is Sir Robert Sheffield, who lived in the time of Henry III (1207-72). Another Sir Robert Sheffield, living in the fifteenth century, married Genetta Lownde, daughter and co-heiress of Alexander Lownde, of Butterwicke, thus bringing this estate in the Sheffield family. His son, Sir Robert Sheffield, was a London barrister and Speaker of the House of Commons in 1510 and 1512. He was also a commander at the battle of Stoke, and was knighted after the fight. He died in 1518. He married (first) Helen Delves, daughter and heiress of Sir John Delves, of Doddington, Cheshire; (second) Anne. His son by the first marriage, Sir Robert Sheffield, married Jane Shirley, and died in 1531. Their son, Edmund Sheffield, was born



From a portrait by

Robert Smith, 1705

SIR ROBERT SHEPFIELD OF BUT

TERWICK KNIGHT BANNERET

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, SON OF

SIR ROBERT SHEPFIELD OF BUTTERWICK

THOMAS BANNERET AND MRS. OF THE

BARONET, LIVED, OF BUTTERWICK

ON THE



26



EDMUND SHEFFIELD FIRST LORD

SON OF SIR ROBERT SHEFFIELD

DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN

CRANE



SHEFFIELD OF NOTTINGHAM

DAUGHTER OF SIR ROBERT

SHEFFIELD OF NOTTINGHAM

AT 25



JOHN





SHEFFIELD

in 1521, and killed in Ket's rebellion in 1549. He was first a ward of Lord Rochford, but later passed under the control of the Earl of Oxford; was sent to Cromwell and became one of his gentlemen. He was designed for a barony by the will of Henry VIII, and was created Baron Sheffield of Butterwicke in 1547. He married Anne de Vere, daughter of John de Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford. His son, John Sheffield, became the second Baron Sheffield of Butterwicke. Edmund Sheffield, third Baron Sheffield, was created, in 1626, Earl of Mulgrave. His son, Sir John Sheffield, died before his father, leaving a son Edmund, born about 1611, who succeeded his grandfather to the title and became the second Earl of Mulgrave. He was appointed by Parliament Vice-Admiral of Yorkshire, succeeding his grandfather, and was one of the nine true peers who sat in Oliver Cromwell's House of Lords. He married Elizabeth Cranfield, daughter of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. His son, John Sheffield, third Earl of Mulgrave, was one of the most eminent noblemen of his day. He was created, in 1594, Marquess of Normanby in Lincolnshire, and in 1703, Duke of Buckingham and Normanby; he died in 1720. He married (first) Ursula, daughter of Colonel Starvel, and widow of the Earl of Conway; (second) Catherine, daughter of Fulk Greville, Lord Brooke, and widow of Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough; (third) Lady Catherine Darnley, Countess of Anglesey, natural daughter of James II and Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester, and widow of the Earl of Annesley. Edmund Sheffield, son of John and Catherine (Darnley) Sheffield, was the second Duke of Buckingham and Normanby. He was born in 1716 and died in 1735 without issue, when the titles became extinct. He devised the estates of the Sheffield family to his mother, Catherine Darnley, and they eventually passed into the Phipps family through her daughter by her first marriage, who married a Phipps. The titles of Marquess of Normanby and Earl of Mulgrave are now borne by this family. The Sheffield line was continued by Charles Her-

SHEFFIELD

bert, an illegitimate son of the first Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, who assumed the name of Sheffield, and was created a baronet in 1755; his descendants are still found in Lincolnshire.

(Lower: *Patronymica Britannica*. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. Burke: *General Armory*. Burke: *Peerage and Baronetage*. Debrett: *Peerage*. Lee: *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. LII, pp. 11, 12, 16. Banks: *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, Vol. III, pp. 541, 543-44.)

The immediate ancestors of the Sheffield family in America have been traced for several generations in England, as follows:

I. *Thomas Sheffield*, of Sudbury, County Suffolk, England, was born about 1550, was buried June 29, 1598. He was a last maker and was interred at St. Peter's, Sudbury. At this time the Sheffields had not long been settled in Suffolk, and it is thought that they may have come from the Essex family. Child (probable): 1. *Edmund*, of whom further.

II. *Edmund Sheffield*, probably son of Thomas Sheffield, was born about 1580, and died before January 4, 1630-31, when administration of his estate was granted to his son, Humphrey. He married, about 1607, Thomazine, who was cited September 3, 1632, for not attending her parish church of All Saints. Children: 1. Humphrey, baptized at All Saints, November 30, 1608. 2. Thomazine, baptized July 17, 1610. 3. *Edmund*, of whom further. 4. William, baptized November 15, 1619; removed to America. 5. Amos, baptized at St. Peter's, in December, 1627; died in Braintree, Massachusetts, December 31, 1708. 6. Ichabod, baptized December 23, 1630; removed to America.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LXX, p. 192.)



Engraved by W. Smith

Printed by J. Sturges

THE HON. SIR JOHN GURNEY
SON OF EDWARD GURNEY ESQ. OF
DAUGHTON IN THE COUNTY OF



KING OF THE COUNTY OF
FIDELITY

1680
S. G.



EDMUND SHERFIELD, SR.
 SON OF THE REV. SIR JOHN SHERFIELD
 STR. EDMUND ANDERSON OF TILLY





JOHN SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND NORFOLK
 AND OF THE CITY OF BATH AND GLOUCESTER
 IN THE YEAR 1689





CATHERINE BERNINI, WIFE OF THE LATE
 JOHN BERNINI, ESQ. OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.
 BORN MAY 10, 1781. DIED MAY 10, 1861.
 Aged 80 years.



SHEFFIELD

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

EDMUND (2) SHEFFIELD, son of Edmund (1) and Thomazine Sheffield, was baptized in Sudbury, County Suffolk, England, August 16, 1612, and died October 13, 1705. He was a wheelwright by trade, and in 1641 settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman, May 29, 1644. About 1646 he removed to Braintree, where he was one of the first settlers, and served as selectman in 1677-78. He was admitted to the First Church of Roxbury before 1650.

Edmund Sheffield married (first), in England, a wife whose name is unknown, and who probably died in England; (second), April 17, 1644, Mary Woody, daughter of Richard Woody; (third), September 5, 1662, Sarah (Beal) Marsh, born in 1625, died November 9, 1710, daughter of John Beal, and widow of Thomas Marsh.

Child of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth, baptized at All Saints, Sudbury, England, March 12, 1635-1636; probably died in England.

Children of second marriage:

2. John, born March 6, 1645.
3. Edmund, born December 15, 1646; was a soldier in attack on Fort Narragansett in 1675.
4. Ann, born April 1, 1649; married Joseph Stocker.
5. *Isaac*, of whom further.

SHEFFIELD

6. Mary, born June 14, 1653, died at age of seven.
7. Matthew, born May 26, 1655.
8. Samuel, born November 26, 1657.
9. Sarah, born June 6, 1660; married Joseph Parmenter.

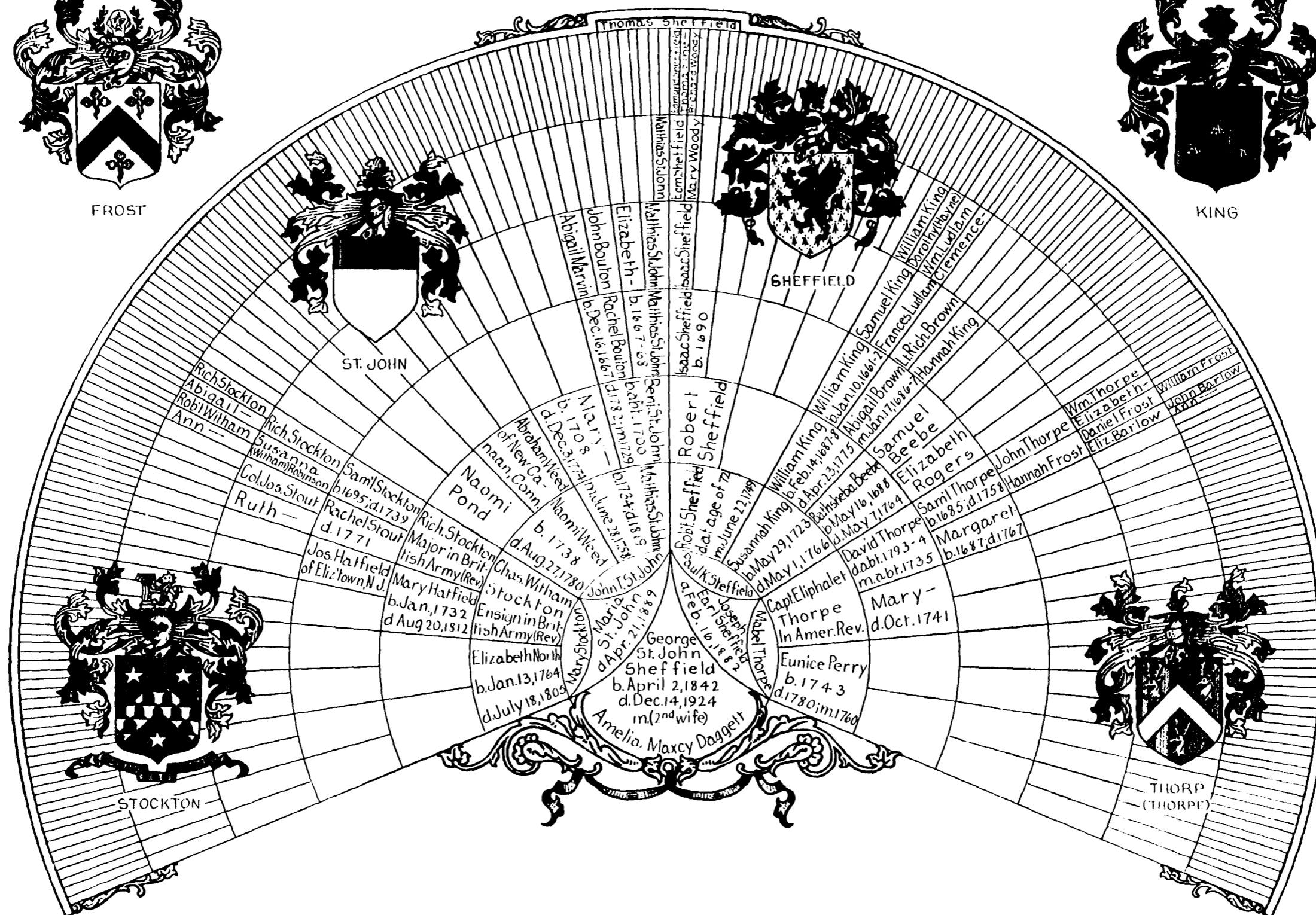
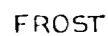
Children of third marriage:

10. Mary, born June 26, 1663; married (first) Jonathan Mills; (second), May 12, 1690, John Marshall.
11. Nathaniel, born January 16, 1666.
12. Deborah, born June 23, 1667, died unmarried, January 8, 1691 (or January 18, 1690).

(C. M. Ellis: *History of Roxbury, Massachusetts*, pp. 31, 130. *Vital Records of Roxbury, Massachusetts*, Vol. I, p. 318; Vol. II, p. 363. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. IV, p. 68. *Vital Records of Braintree, Massachusetts*, p. 894. Bates: *Records of Braintree, Massachusetts*, pp. 18, 171, 638, 694, 722. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. III, p. 190; Vol. XI, p. 190; Vol. XXXVI, pp. 46-48, 300, 378-79; Vol. XXXVII, pp. 28, 167, 287; Vol. LXXVII, p. 192. Pope: *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 410. Moore: *Genealogical Register of Inhabitants of Sherborn and Holliston, Massachusetts*, p. 240. Vinton: *Giles Memorial*, pp. 349-50. *History of Hingham, Massachusetts*, Vol. II, p. 54.)

II

ISAAC SHEFFIELD, son of Edmund (2) and Mary (Woody) Sheffield, was born March 15, 1651.



SHEFFIELD

Child:

1. *Isaac*, of whom further.

(Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. IV, p. 68. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XII, p. 107; Vol. XXXVI, p. 48. Wildley: *Chesebrough Genealogy*, pp. 537-38.)

III

ISAAC (2) SHEFFIELD, son of Isaac (1) Sheffield, was born in 1690.
Children:

1. Isaac, born in 1732, died July 30, 1794; married, in 1751-52, Freelove Pendleton.
2. Achors.
3. *Robert*, of whom further.

(Wildley: *Chesebrough Genealogy*, p. 538. Virkus: *Compendium of American Genealogy*, Vol. I, pp. 479, 592. *Family data.*)

IV

ROBERT SHEFFIELD was the son of Isaac (2) Sheffield.
Children:

1. George.
2. Joseph.
3. Nathaniel.
4. *Robert*, of whom further.

(Virkus: *Compendium of American Genealogy*, Vol. I, p. 478. *Family data.*)

SHEFFIELD

V

ROBERT (2) SHEFFIELD, son of Robert (1) Sheffield, died at Norwalk Island, at the age of seventy-two. For many years previously he had lived with his daughter, Mrs. Bottom, of Stonington, Connecticut. He was very fond of music and amused himself in constructing an instrument which he called "Long spell," resembling a large violin with seven strings laid on a table and played with quills.

Robert Sheffield married, June 22, 1749, Susannah King. (King V.)

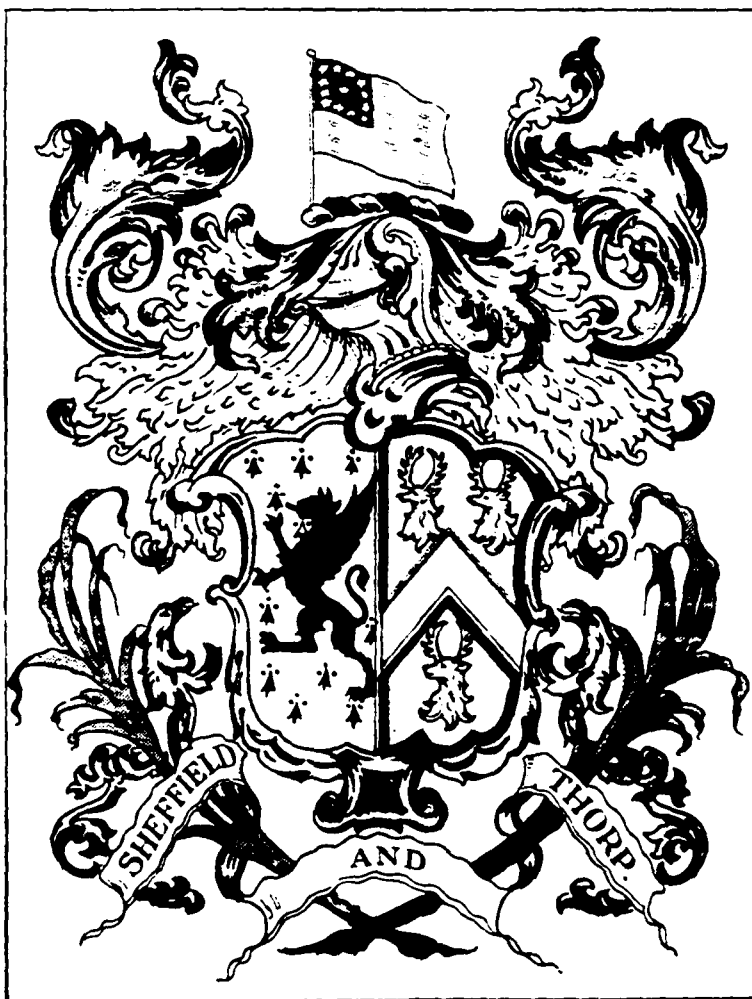
Children:

1. Susanna, born December 7, 1750, died May 1, 1766.
2. Bathsheba; married a Mr. Brown, and removed to the "Genesee Country" of New York.
3. Robert, born June 21, 1752, died August 7, 1753.
4. *Paul King*, of whom further.
5. William E.
6. Mary; married a Mr. Bottom, of Stonington, Connecticut.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LXIII, pp. 333-334, 414. Harris: *Ancient Long Island Epitaphs*, p. 34. Virkus: *Compendium of American Genealogy*, Vol. I, p. 478. *Family data*.)

VI

PAUL KING SHEFFIELD, son of Robert and Susannah (King) Sheffield, was born in Stonington, Connecticut, about 1766, and died about 1845. His son, Joseph Earl Sheffield, wrote of him: "He . . . was old enough to take an active part in the War of the Revolution, and, with his father and brothers built,





Mr. Scheffeld



Maria St. John Sheffield

SHEFFIELD

equipped and sailed a private armed ship in quest of the enemy, and had one or two pretty hard fought battles, in one of which his brother 'Bob' lost an eye and he himself was slightly wounded." After the war he settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, and embarked in the Cuban trade, with good success, until, about the time of the War of 1812, his accumulations were swept away by a series of misfortunes, under the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and in consequence of the unfaithfulness of one of his captains.

Paul King Sheffield married Mabel Thorpe. (Thorpe VI.)

Children:

1. Harriet; married Dr. Ezekiel Webb.
2. Eliphalet Thorpe, died unmarried.
3. Melinda; unmarried, died in Fairfield, Connecticut, January 18, 1878, aged eighty-six; buried in Southport, Connecticut.
4. *Joseph Earl*, of whom further.
5. Frederick, died before 1876; married in Mobile, Alabama.
6. Paschal; married; living in Southport, Connecticut, in 1876, aged seventy-eight; died in 1884; served as naval officer in War of 1812.
7. Paul K., born in 1803; unmarried; lived in St. Louis, Missouri, and died August 28, 1892. (*Ibid.*)

VII

JOSEPH EARL SHEFFIELD, son of Paul King and Mabel (Thorpe) Sheffield, was born in Southport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, June 19, 1793, and died February 16, 1882.

After receiving what formal education was to be had from the village schools, at the early age of fourteen, Mr. Sheffield began his career in the world as a clerk in the employ of Stephen Fowler, of Newbern, North Carolina. Later

SHEFFIELD

he entered the drug store of his brother-in-law, Dr. Ezekiel Webb, in Newbern, remaining there until the outbreak of the War of 1812, which occurred while he was on a visit to his parents in the North. The following year, at the age of twenty, he acted as supercargo of a trading vessel which ran the British blockade to North Carolina and back. His conduct of this mission led to his being made a partner in a New York firm whose business he managed in North Carolina. His success in this connection gave early evidence of the energy and wisdom which in after years characterized all his operations to such a remarkable degree.

In 1816, trade conditions being bad in North Carolina, Mr. Sheffield traveled to Alabama, which was then rapidly expanding under the stimulus of immigration, and soon afterward transferred his business to Mobile. For about twenty years he carried on business in that city, and became one of the largest shippers of cotton in the country. In 1830, he was appointed by Nicholas Biddle, president of the United States Bank, as confidential director of the branch of the bank in Mobile. His administration of this trust during several critical years was such as to be followed by the offer of the presidency, which, however, he declined. He remained in Alabama until 1835, when he returned to make his permanent home in the North. He was then forty-two years of age and his business was prospering, but he felt that he could not, in Mobile, give to his children the educational advantages which he wished them to have. It was characteristic of him that this motive should weigh above considerations of profit.

Mr. Sheffield's removal to New Haven, in 1835, did not mean the severing of all his ties in Mobile, for during the next nine years his winters were spent there in buying and shipping cotton. It did, however, mark the broadening of his range of interests to include the building of railroads, in which he became more and more deeply involved and upon which the foundation of his fortune was laid. In connection with Henry Farnam, the civil engineer, he invested heavily in the



SHEFFIELD RESIDENCE

NEW HAVEN CONN

1921

SHEFFIELD

stock of the Farmington Canal, and was instrumental in having it extended to Northampton, Massachusetts. This was unprofitable, and in 1844 he advocated substituting a railroad for it. This was done, and for many years Mr. Sheffield maintained a large financial interest in it. This was the old Canal or Northampton Railroad, now owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Mr. Sheffield's association with Mr. Farnam in this project led to a warm and lasting friendship, and they engaged together in other enterprises on a much larger scale.

The next project in which they were concerned was the promotion of the first railway between New Haven and New York. Between 1843 and 1846, Mr. Sheffield gave most of his time to this enterprise, and personally superintended the first steps in its construction. In spite of the obvious desirability of this road, the organizers met with many vexatious complications, which at length induced them to transfer their main interest to other fields. Mr. Sheffield, however, continued to bear the responsibilities of his first railroad investment, and after long years of delay he was able to see it successful a short time before his death.

The first of Mr. Sheffield's undertakings in the West was the connection of Chicago with one of the great western lines, by the construction of the last hundred miles, which had long been delayed. The next was the construction of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, the beginning of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Within two years after the signing of the contract and one year short of the time limit, Mr. Sheffield and his able associate, Mr. Farnam, had completed the road at a cost of more than \$5,000,000. By the terms of the contract, Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Farnam secured by the early completion of the road the right to control it up to a specified date and to receive all its earnings. This was found exceedingly profitable, and Mr. Sheffield remained as a director of the company which built the road until 1856. The next movement engaged in

SHEFFIELD

by the associates was the bridging of the Mississippi, which was accomplished after many legal and other obstacles had been overcome. This done, Mr. Sheffield, who was nearly seventy, withdrew as much as possible from active business, leaving to others the task of carrying on the work he had begun.

This brief record does scant justice to the incalculable influence which Mr. Sheffield had on the industrial and economic life of this country, or to the genius for organization which made possible his success. Born in a period of expansion, he was one of the few men who understood the needs and tendencies of his age; and while taking advantage of its opportunities, he at the same time contributed materially to the welfare of his own and of future generations. He was a builder on the grand scale, one who not only conceived great things in his own mind, but was able, by initiative, courage, and indomitable perseverance, to make them realities.

Mr. Sheffield's vision was exemplified, however, in ways other than his industrial activity. Indeed, it is for his constructive work in the field of education that he is chiefly remembered. He was one of the men who enabled Yale University to become what it is today; one of the few really great institutions of learning in this country. In particular, the Sheffield Scientific School, which bears his name, is a monument to his wise and philanthropic use of his great fortune. In 1855, the year after the completion of the Rock Island Railway, he made his first contribution to Yale University, and on his return from Europe two years later he took an active interest in its plans for expansion. This was partly inspired by his son-in-law, Professor John A. Porter, Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry. The Sheffield Scientific School was the direct outgrowth of a new movement in education which sought to be, in the words of President Porter, "at once more technically scientific and more positively practical than had been provided in the colleges." Mr. Sheffield, realizing that this idea



SHEFFIELD HALL

A.D. 1860

SHEFFIELD

could find its full development only in separate school devoted to its realization, provided the funds for the new venture. The old Medical College was purchased, enlarged, refitted, and opened in 1860 as Sheffield Hall. The same year Mr. Sheffield provided an endowment of \$40,000, which he later increased; in 1865-1866, he enlarged Sheffield Hall at an expense of about \$46,000, and added a Library Fund of \$10,000, later increased to \$12,000. North Sheffield Hall was erected in 1870-71, at a cost of \$115,000. Up to the time of his death he continued to make contributions from time to time to meet various needs, among the most prominent being a fund of \$130,000 for professorships and the Hillhouse Mathematical Library, purchased for \$41,000. After his death the school received his house and grounds and a share of his estate amounting to upwards of \$500,000. In all, the sum of his contributions to the Sheffield Scientific School was over \$1,000,000. The school as it is today provides cultural education to supplement its thorough technical training, and has produced some of America's most brilliant and accomplished engineers and men of affairs.

Mr. Sheffield did not confine his benefactions to Yale University, however, for he gave generously to other educational and charitable causes. To Trinity College, Hartford, of which he was a trustee, his donations amounted to \$16,800; and to the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown he gave \$75,000 in his lifetime and a bequest of \$100,000. He also contributed to the Theological Seminary of the Northwest in Chicago. He provided a parish school, an Old Ladies' Home, and a chapel, for Trinity Church, New Haven; and contributed liberally to a large number of public institutions in New Haven and other places.

We have seen Joseph Earl Sheffield's achievements in the realm of commerce and industry, and in the development of American education. We have recognized in him the powerful intelligence, the rugged and dominating strength, and the superb vitality which are given to only a few men in each generation. No

SHEFFIELD

record of his life would, however, be complete without paying tribute to the finer qualities of character which made up his unique personality. His firm and delicate sense of honor, his freedom from prejudice, his tenderhearted sympathy, his appreciation of the beautiful, and his utter lack of vanity or self-importance, evoked the admiration of all, and the devoted attachment of those who were intimate with him. Some there were, indeed, who, viewing his career superficially and seeing only the fact of his success, imputed to him motives of selfishness; but the testimony of those who knew him, and the moving evidence of his own words, made plain both the loftiness of his principles and the essential generosity of his heart.

In an address delivered a few months after Mr. Sheffield's death, President Noah Porter, of Yale University, paid an eloquent tribute to his great achievements, his nobility of character, and especially his benefactions to the university. President Porter expressed his admiration, not only of the unparalleled liberality of Mr. Sheffield (who contributed a larger amount to the university than any other one man), but also to the open and generous spirit in which his gifts were made. He attached no strings or limitations to his donations, nor did he ever manifest any desire to influence the policy and administration of the university. His relations with the officers of the university were cordial and friendly, and marked by mutual esteem and forbearance.

In the same address President Porter quotes from a letter of Mr. Sheffield's, written at the age of eighty-three, which throws light on the reasons for his success :

When I embarked in commerce, the most interesting of all business occupations, my mind was called to a higher plane and tone, for then it became incumbent upon me to seek knowledge and correct information; and whether it was cotton or coffee, in the former of which I was for

SHEFFIELD

many years chiefly and largely engaged, it was all-important to success that I should make myself fully and accurately acquainted with the productions of all climates and countries, and to carefully watch and note the probable causes which were likely to increase or diminish production, not only in one's own country, but in all parts of the world where cotton was grown, and at the same time watch and carefully consider all the causes which were likely to increase or diminish consumption.

Another letter, written nine years earlier, gives a simple statement of the principles which Mr. Sheffield adopted early in life and to which he adhered strictly until the end:

But you must bear in mind that I was then young, especially when I was called upon, in 1815 in Carolina and in 1817 in Mobile, to exercise my own judgment in important matters, in which not only my own credit and future prospects were concerned, but the interests and credit of my associates, who were too distant to be consulted. Of course, my reflections and decision as to the proper course of action, being in a measure responsible to others, made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, of the necessity of mature and earnest reflection in forming one's judgment, and after thus arriving at a conclusion, of *then acting* with energy in carrying out your plans. My decision and prompt action *then*, no doubt gave some direction and tone to my future business course and standing; and I now recommend you never to decide hastily, and without mature and honest reflection in important matters; but earnestly seek in your own judgment the *right course*, and when you have decided, *then* to act with *energy* and *promptitude*—taking care in all public matters or enterprises to throw your own interests and your own feelings to the winds rather than suffer them to have any, the least, influence in your actions or decisions. Swerve not from your convictions of right and duty; learn to say *no* with decision, *yes* with caution. *No* with decision when it meets a temptation; *yes* with caution when it implies a promise;—and however things may eventuate, you will have the satisfaction of having acted honestly, and may sleep quietly.

SHEFFIELD

President Porter comments :

From the earliest days of trade and commerce down to the present, there have been merchants and bankers who were not only princely in their estate and splendor but also princely in their honor and truth, not only princely in the reach of their plans and aims but princely in their methods of fulfilling them. There have also been merchants and bankers who have been the meanest and most cruel of their kind. To which of these classes Mr. Sheffield belonged I need not say. Whatever else might be said of him it was always true that as a man of business his sense of honor was as quick as the blush of a maiden and hence it was that whenever he gave his word, no matter how largely or speedily any credit was needed, credit and money were always at his command. I need not say that he abhorred from the bottom of his soul sharp practices of every sort—that he was never content to fulfill his word or bond merely to the letter if he could by any means evade its spirit.

There are eminent men of business who say of their associates that every man is to be presumed a knave, thereby confessing that this is true of themselves. There are also lookers-on who sometimes conclude that the artifices of modern exchange and the enormous opportunities of capital are such that what men call honor and high-toned sentiment must soon be forever dismissed from the transactions of traffic and the lawful competitions of enterprise and exchange must end in violence and robbery. To Mr. Sheffield such utterances were simply blasphemy against his guild and against his manhood. He was not honorable simply from the traditions of his guild, but he was honorable from the convictions of his conscience and the sentiments of his heart.

To the political questions which raged during his lifetime, Mr. Sheffield was keenly alive, although his interest was impartial and he took little active part in politics. He cast his first vote at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1814, for what was then called the Federal ticket. Throughout his life in the South he adhered

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to Federal or Republican principles, and was firmly opposed to slavery. During the exciting times of Nullification he was a member of a quasi-military organization in Mobile for the purpose of defending the United States authorities against threatened violence. Although opposed to slavery and a believer in Union principles, Mr. Sheffield did not sympathize with the Civil War, fearing that the havoc wrought by this great cataclysm would outweigh the benefits obtained. His sympathy went out to the sufferings of his old acquaintances in the South; but he contributed, nevertheless, to alleviate the hardships of the Union soldiers.

The sight of suffering and need always grieved Mr. Sheffield, and his life was rich in those small, unostentatious deeds of charity which spring rather from true pity than from a sense of duty. His own feelings are expressed in some lines composed on January 31, 1878, a stormy day when he was besieged by applications for help:

Shall one whom Providence has raised above want
Shut his eyes and his ears on the hungry and gaunt?

To his private charities, also, may be applied the words which President Porter used in reference to his liberality toward education: "Mr. Sheffield was an example to the men of wealth in all this land."

His friend and close associate, Mr. Henry Farnam, has left a short but comprehensive description of Mr. Sheffield's person: "In his manner, appearance, and tastes he was what would now be called a gentleman of the old school—tall, handsome, well-dressed, dignified, courteous, self-contained." Though largely self-educated, Mr. Sheffield was in every sense a man of culture and refinement. He read widely and was equally at home in all fields of knowledge; his taste was elevated and his critical appreciation sound. His own literary style was clear, forceful, polished, and sincere. He valued education highly, and contrib-

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uted much of his fortune toward providing for later generations the advantages which his own youth had not enjoyed.

In 1856, Mr. Sheffield and his family went to Europe, where they passed two years in pleasant and profitable travel. The winter of 1856-57 was spent in Dresden, and marked by an event of unusual interest. This was the painting of several pictures of the Sheffield family by Professor Julius Hübner, president of the Dresden Gallery. During the work on these pictures the artist and his subjects became very good friends, and Professor Hübner expressed great admiration for the manly qualities of Mr. Sheffield and the amiability of his wife and daughters. A large group representing Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield playing at chess, with their daughters Ellen and Florence looking on, was followed by individual portraits of each. These were placed on exhibition before being sent to America, and received the approbation of the King and members of the royal family and court, as well as of critics of art. The large picture—"The Embarrassed Chess Player"—was a gift to Mr. Sheffield's daughter, Mrs. John A. Porter, of New Haven, and is now the property of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, District of Columbia, while the portraits became the property of another daughter, Mrs. Van Buren, of New York.

Mr. Sheffield's nature was deeply though not demonstratively religious, and throughout his life he cherished his connection with the historic church—the Protestant Episcopal—in which he had been baptized in youth. During his southern experiences he kept the habit of attending services, and was active in promoting the growth of the church in Mobile. In 1836, soon after his removal to New Haven, he and his family were confirmed by Bishop Brownell as members of Trinity Church, New Haven. We know from his own words that this event was not a mere formality, but the outward sign of a strong inward resolution "to walk with God by a definite and supreme purpose." Though to others his life

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appeared to have fulfilled this resolve to an unusually high degree, in his own eyes it was full of errors. About three years before his death, on his eighty-sixth birthday, he wrote the following beautiful survey of his long and active career :

When I review my life it seems to me I have blundered and stumbled along without any great object to be accomplished or ambition to be gratified. I have not been ambitious to "lay up" a fortune for my children, for during a long life of observation I have seen too many instances of the evil effects of sons and daughters growing up with great expectations. . . . We have believed that money expended for the education of our children and in promoting their happiness and welfare in married life was vastly more important and beneficial to them and more likely to insure them a rational religious life here below and prepare them for a far better one above than any fortune laid up for them.

Blest with a most devoted wife with whom I have lived happily over fifty-seven years, the mother of nine children (six now alive) to whom she has devoted constant care and love and affection; with loving and affectionate children; with worldly prosperity and rugged health in my old age—few indeed have reason to be more thankful to a kind Providence that has vouchsafed them. With this blessing constantly on my mind, may I hope to be better prepared if spared to see another birthday, to answer the summons which must so soon be made to go hence and give account of my stewardship.

This modest and touching expression reveals a side of Mr. Sheffield's nature which accounts for the universal esteem in which he was held. He was gentle as well as strong, and throughout his successes never lost the virtue of humility.

Joseph Earl Sheffield married, in 1822, Maria St. John. (St. John VII.)
Children:

1. Sarah Elizabeth, born March 20, 1828, died October 16, 1848.
2. *Harriet Carthy*, of whom further.

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3. Mary Huder, born December 19, 1832, died March 28, 1848.
4. *Josephine Earl*, of whom further.
5. Henry Kneeland, born March 5, 1836, died March 22, 1841.
6. *Ellen Maria*, of whom further.
7. *Florence*, of whom further.
8. *George St. John*, of whom further.
9. *Charles Joseph*, of whom further. (*Family data.*)

VIII

HARRIET CARTHY SHEFFIELD, daughter of Joseph Earl and Maria (St. John) Sheffield, was born July 18, 1830, and died January 8, 1901. She married, in 1853, General Thomas Brodhead Van Buren. General Van Buren was prominent in the Civil War and also, later, in the United States diplomatic service. He was eighth in descent from Cornelis Van Buren, an early settler (Cornelis¹, Martin², Pieter³, Barent⁴, Pieter⁵, Barent⁶, De Pieter⁷, Thomas Brodhead⁸). General Van Buren was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He entered the Civil War and was brevetted Major-General for his bravery in action. Among other responsible positions he occupied the post of Consul-General and Judge of the American Court in Japan for eleven years, and died in San Francisco, California, in 1888, after a long and distinguished career. General Van Buren was in Europe at the same time as ex-President Martin Van Buren, and they were presented together at the German Court, where they danced in the royal quadrille. Later, in Rome, they dined together with the Pope (Pius IX).

Children:

1. Joseph, died in 1910; was in the steamship business in Hong Kong.
2. Harold, consul at Nice, and died there in 1906; married, and had three sons and a daughter.

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3. Edith May; married, in 1900, Count Ginnaro Curzo de Castelman-
nardo, of Naples; deceased.
4. Thomas Brodhead, Jr.; married Florence Lanman, of Hartford, Con-
necticut; children: Vera and David. He was in the silk business in
New York City, and is deceased. (*Family data.*)

VIII

JOSEPHINE EARL SHEFFIELD, daughter of Joseph Earl and Maria (St. John) Sheffield, was born November 3, 1834, and died May 30, 1908. She married, July 16, 1855, John Addison Porter, son of Addison and Anne (Hogebloom) Porter, and eighth in descent from John Porter, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1628. John Addison Porter was born in Catskill, New York, March 15, 1822, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, August 25, 1866. He was graduated at Yale College in 1842, and after further study in Philadelphia, became, in 1844, tutor and then professor of rhetoric at Delaware College, in Newark, Delaware. In 1847, he went abroad and studied agricultural chemistry for three years under Liebig at the University of Giessen. On his return he was an assistant at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, professor of chemistry at Brown, and in 1852 succeeded Professor John D. Norton in the chair of agricultural chemistry at Yale. In 1856, he was given charge of the department of organic chemistry and continued until 1864, when failing health led to his resignation. Professor Porter was particularly interested in the welfare of the Sheffield Scientific School and did much to insure its success. As the son-in-law of Joseph Earl Sheffield he was the first to interest him in the idea of founding such a school. Professor Porter was a member of numerous scientific societies and contributed many papers to the "American Journal of Science." He also established the "Connecticut War Record," a monthly periodical published

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during the Civil War. He published "Principles of Chemistry," "First Book of Chemistry and Allied Sciences," and "Selections from the Kalevals, the Great Finnish Epic." In 1871, the Scroll and Key Society of Yale, of which he was a member, established in his memory the John A. Porter university prize of two hundred and fifty dollars, which is awarded annually for the best essay on a given subject, and is the only prize open to all members of Yale University.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter had two sons:

1. John Addison, Jr., graduated at Yale College, and became owner and editor of the "Hartford Evening Post." He was appointed "Secretary to the President," by President McKinley. He married Amy Betts, of New York, and died at his country home in Pomfret, Connecticut.
2. Edgar Sheffield, graduated at Sheffield Scientific School; deceased.

(H. P. Andrews: *The Descendants of John Porter, of Windsor, Connecticut*, Vol. II, pp. 661-62. Appleton: *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Vol. V, pp. 77-78. F. S. Drake: *Dictionary of American Biography*, p. 731.)

VIII

ELLEN MARIA SHEFFIELD, daughter of Joseph Earl and Maria (St. John) Sheffield, was born August 4, 1838, and died August 31, 1920. She married, about 1859, William Walter Phelps, famous diplomat and statesman. Mr. Phelps was born in Dundaff, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1839, and died at his home in Teaneck, New Jersey, June 16, 1894. He was a descendant of William Phelps, who landed in Massachusetts in 1630, and the son of John Jay Phelps, prominent New York merchant and financier. William Wal-

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ter Phelps was educated at Yale University and Columbia University Law School, and practiced law successfully until the volume of his business interest compelled him to relinquish his profession. He served five terms in Congress, where he was noted as an orator and debater. A close personal friend of James G. Blaine, he was a zealous supporter of the latter's campaign for the Presidency in 1884. He took a prominent and useful part in the foreign affairs of the United States, being appointed Minister to Austria in 1881, and Commissioner to the Samoan Conference in Berlin in 1889. At this time he won the friendship and coöperation of Bismarck, and soon afterward was appointed Minister to Germany, which ministry he conducted with marked success for four years. Wishing to retire from the throes of political struggle, he accepted, in 1893, appointment as Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, his last public office. Mr. Phelps' career as a statesman was characterized by high achievement and spotless integrity, and his personality was an ornament to the brilliant circles of society in which he moved. In New Jersey, where he lived for many years, he was a public-spirited and popular citizen, and his home at Teaneck Grange became one of the most noted estates in that section.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps had three children:

1. John Jay, born in Paris; graduated at Yale; married Rose Hutchinson, and resides in Hackensack, New Jersey. In 1917 he built and equipped a submarine chaser, which he presented to the government, and became the commander. Later he was placed in command of a larger boat. He was promoted to lieutenant, and made commander of a division in Squadron XI.
2. Sheffield; graduated at Yale; married Claudia Wright, and died at his winter home in Aiken, South Carolina, in 1902.

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3. Marian; married Excellency Carl Von Rottenburg, of the German Government Corps, and later Curator of the University of Bonn; deceased. She returned to America, and died in New York.

(Herrick: *William Walter Phelps, His Life and Public Services. Family data.*)

VIII

FLORENCE SHEFFIELD, daughter of Joseph Earl and Maria (St. John) Sheffield, was born July 4, 1840, and married, in December, 1859, William Jarvis Boardman, son of Henry Mason and Sarah Hall (Benham) Boardman. Died, Washington, District of Columbia, April 25, 1928.

SAMUEL BOREMAN, the original ancestor of the Boardman family, emigrated to this country from Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, about 1638, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. The Hon. Elijah Boardman, grandfather of William Jarvis Boardman, was a United States Senator from Connecticut. General John Mason, the famous Indian fighter, was also an ancestor of Mr. Boardman.

Boardman Arms—Argent, a chevron vert bordered gules.

Crest—A lion sejant, collared and lined or.

(Burke: *General Armory.*)

WILLIAM JARVIS BOARDMAN, son of Henry Mason Boardman, of Boardman, Ohio, was born April 15, 1832, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, August 3, 1905. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and one of its trustees for many years. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1856, and went immediately to Cleveland, Ohio, where he practiced law



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with great success. He was also connected with numerous financial institutions in and around Cleveland. He was director and general counsel of the Valley Railway Company; director of the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland; and likewise held many other positions connected with philanthropic institutions. He was president of the Case Library, and trustee of Kenyon College, Adelbert College, and Western Reserve University. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Kenyon College in 1859. In all charitable endeavor he was especially interested. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Emergency Hospital in Washington, and also chairman of the Orphanage Board of St. John's Episcopal Church. In Cleveland Mr. Boardman was always identified with the church, serving as trustee and member of the standing committee of the diocese of Ohio, and as a warden of Trinity Church in Cleveland.

Among the children of William Jarvis and Florence (Sheffield) Boardman was Mabel Thorp Boardman, who has become famous through her work for the American Red Cross.

MABEL THORP BOARDMAN was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and educated in private schools there and in New York, later spending some time in European study. In 1894 her family moved to Washington, where she has since resided, though she has made frequent trips to Europe and the Far East.

Without being consulted, Miss Boardman was placed on the Board of Incorporators of her country's official humanitarian organization in 1900, the year the American Red Cross was first incorporated by Congress. She was elected a member of the active governing body in 1901, and very soon saw the necessity of a complete reorganization of the Red Cross on a more business-like basis.

Miss Boardman was largely responsible for the reorganizing act passed by Congress in 1905, which provides for the auditing of all Red Cross accounts by the War Department, and for representation on the Central Committee for

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five Government Departments, the State, Treasury, War, Justice, and Navy departments.

At the first meeting of the society after the passage of this law, William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, was elected president of the American Red Cross. For a year thereafter, the national headquarters of the organization was one small office room in the Colorado Building in Washington, virtually under the charge of Miss Boardman, who could give more time to Red Cross affairs than other members of the Central Committee, and Charles L. Magee, the first national secretary of the reorganized Red Cross.

With practically no inheritance from the old Red Cross—there were about three hundred members on paper and a paltry sum of money derived from a piece of real estate—it was important to begin developing an organization and membership and preparing generally for emergency relief work. Miss Boardman did most of this pioneer organizing single-handed. She traveled extensively over the country, paying her own expenses always, and spoke in many places in the interest of organizing Red Cross branches.

The Great San Francisco fire and earthquake of 1906 followed close upon these efforts in development. A small Red Cross organization had been established in San Francisco, and through its coöperation and the careful selection of personnel by national headquarters, this first large disaster relief undertaking became a distinct credit to the Red Cross. It was a marked demonstration of confidence in the new Red Cross. Responsible authorities were handling the funds and supplies, and there were strict accountings. Furthermore, the good work done after this disaster showed the emergency need of a Red Cross in peace time.

One of the lasting monuments to Miss Boardman's early organizing genius was her success in getting the American Nurses' Association to affiliate with the

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Red Cross, and to form a National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, with a chairman selected from the membership of that committee. This took place in 1901, Miss Boardman and Isabel Hampton Robb, formerly superintended of Johns Hopkins School for Nurses, president of the American Nurses' Association, working on the plan together. The result of this affiliation was the bringing into the Red Cross of Jane A. Delano and her subsequent splendid achievements in organizing the American Red Cross Nursing Service, which had 11,000 graduate nurses ready for service on America's entry into the European War.

In 1910, with Miss Boardman as author of the idea, the movement for a Red Cross endowment fund was begun, the plan being to devote the interest from this fund to operating expenses and thus obviate to a great extent the necessity for diverting any part of relief funds for this purpose. It was in connection with this activity that Henry P. Davison, of New York, who was chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross and a member of the Executive Committee, undertook his first Red Cross responsibility. Mr. Davison was made chairman of New York Red Cross Endowment Committee. Over \$1,000,000 was raised in peace time for this purpose.

Another testimonial to Miss Boardman's creative energy in Red Cross affairs is the beautiful white marble structure which is the permanent national headquarters of the American Red Cross, and the entire block of city property which is its site in Washington. The late Captain James A. Scrymser, a New York philanthropist and veteran of the Union Army, offered to raise \$300,000 if Congress would appropriate an equal sum, to be devoted to a memorial to the "loyal women" of the Civil War and turned over to the Red Cross as a permanent headquarters. Congress declined to respond to this offer, whereupon Miss Boardman proposed the building of a memorial to the heroic women of both the

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North and the South of the Civil War period. Captain Scrymser agreed to contribute \$100,000 to such a memorial, to be used by the Red Cross.

Then Miss Boardman renewed importunities to Congress for an appropriation and finally in person persuaded the Senate Appropriation Committee to provide \$400,000 for the memorial and Red Cross headquarters, engaging at the same time to raise \$300,000 by popular subscription for the same purpose. By further personal efforts she procured through Captain Scrymser, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and the Rockefeller Foundation, not \$300,000, but \$400,000. She also induced the Women's Relief Corps of the North and the United Daughters of the Confederacy to place three beautiful stained glass allegorical windows in the memorial assembly hall for the finishing and furnishing of which Mrs. Adolphus Busch gave \$15,000. The American Red Cross headquarters, Georgian-Colonial in architecture, was ready for occupancy just on the eve of America's participation in the World War.

From August 1, 1914, when the European War broke out, until April 6, 1917, when the United States declared a state of war with Germany, the American Red Cross not only aided with all its means in the relief of suffering peoples in the war area, but steadily prepared itself to meet all possible needs of the Army and Navy of the United States. American Red Cross units of surgeons and nurses were distributed in all the belligerent lands abroad during the period of American neutrality and numerous cargoes of relief stores were shipped abroad for as impartial distribution as war conditions would permit. Miss Boardman was an early and insistent advocate of broadening the relief activities of the American Red Cross to include civilian relief in the war-swept countries, especially in Belgium immediately after its invasion.

By the spring of 1917 the American Red Cross had grown from 300 members to over 300,000; had participated in about seventy-five relief undertakings in all parts of the world involving expenditures in money and supplies of approxi-

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mately \$15,000,000; had developed a military relief department which organized and financed some thirty mobile base hospitals; had a nursing corps of over 10,000 carefully selected trained nurses; a civilian relief department, with the country divided into four grand divisions, and had a headquarters home in perpetuity.

Throughout these pre-war years of preparation, Miss Boardman was identified as a very active member of the governing body of the Red Cross. It was her steadfast desire to have a man of large affairs at the head of the Red Cross. She sought eagerly at one time to have General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, accept the chairmanship of the Central Committee, which he consented to do, but was prevented by further complications on the Canal, and through her efforts such men as the late General George W. Davis and Mr. Taft have served as chairman of that body. Miss Boardman was chairman of what was called The National Relief Board, during the pre-war years, this board having the direction of civilian relief work in the United States. As a member of the executive committee, a committee composed of members of the Central Committee, Miss Boardman has frequently been in the position of acting chairman of the governing body of the American Red Cross, but has ever maintained that a man of broad business training and humanitarian proclivities should fill that office. She once declined flatly the chairmanship of the Central Committee. She served continuously as a member of the Executive Committee from 1905 until 1918. During the war period Miss Boardman devoted herself eagerly to the organization of the Women's Corps of the District of Columbia, and had perfected a smoothly-running, uniformed organization when many parts of the country were still unorganized.

In 1906 Mr. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, appointed Miss Boardman a delegate to the convention to revise the Treaty of Geneva but she declined the

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appointment, saying that military men and government officials should represent the United States. Miss Boardman attended the international conferences of the Red Cross in London in 1907 and in Washington in 1912 as a delegate of the American Red Cross. Following the 1912 conference, a handsomely bound souvenir record of the conference, bearing the coats-of-arms in color of all the countries participating, and the autographs of all the delegates, was prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva and dedicated to Miss Boardman. This beautiful volume has been placed in the American Red Cross Museum in Washington by its recipient.

Some time after the end of the World War Miss Boardman thought that another memorial should be erected in Washington, to be placed beside its sister memorial to the women of the Civil War, the new memorial to commemorate the sacrifices and services of American women in the World War. Toward this memorial Congress granted part of the square on which the Memorial to the Women of the Civil War now stands as a site, and appropriated \$200,000 as a contribution towards the building. In addition, approximately \$375,000 have been contributed, the contributions being raised by Miss Boardman, who paid all expenses of raising the fund. The corner stone of the building was laid by President Coolidge on May 31, 1928. Chief Justice Taft presided at the ceremony, and the Hon. Dwight Davis, Secretary of War, received the contributions on the part of the government. The Hon. Robert Luce, chairman of the Library Committee of the House of Representatives, spoke on the Government's participation, and Miss Boardman for the contributors on the purposes of the building. The building will be used as a "workshop, laboratory demonstration station and school of chapter activities." Among the subjects on which experimentation will be conducted with a view to increasing the efficiency of the local chapters as well as of the national organization will be disaster relief, home service for disabled ex-service men, instruction in hygiene, first aid, etc., production of garments and

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surgical dressings, transcription of books into Braille for the use of the blind, and many others. In addition to broadening the service of the Red Cross the building will be a beautiful and fitting memorial to the heroic women of America in the World War, particularly those who as nurses gave their lives in war service.

Among the decorations and honors conferred upon Miss Boardman are the following: Personal Order of Merit of the King of Sweden, 1909; a Gold Crown, made like a victor's crown, from the Government of Italy; a Gold Medal of Reconnaissance from the President of the French Republic; Red Cross Decorations from Portugal, Serbia and Japan. She has received honorary degrees from Yale, Western Reserve, Smith College, Converse College, and George Washington University.

Miss Boardman has made a valuable contribution to Red Cross world literature in her book, "Under the Red Cross Flag at Home and Abroad" (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia), which was first published in 1915. This book is now in its second edition.

Children of William Jarvis and Florence (Sheffield) Boardman:

1. Mabel Thorp.
2. William Henry, born in 1862; married, April 3, 1883, Augusta Wick Bissell, of Cleveland, where he resided. He died in August, 1917.
3. Joseph Sheffield, deceased.
4. Florence Sheffield; married Frederick Keefe, of Chicago. He died in Paris. She lives in Washington, District of Columbia.
5. Elijah George, graduated at Yale and at Harvard Law School, and practiced his profession in New York. He died in 1900.
6. Josephine Porter; married the late United States Senator Winthrop Murray Crane, of Dalton, Massachusetts, where she has a home.

(Goldthwaite: *Boardman Genealogy*, pp. 410, 545. *Family data*.)

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VIII

GEORGE ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD, son of Joseph Earl and Maria (St. John) Sheffield, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 2, 1842, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, December 14, 1924. He received his early education at Churchill Academy, Ossining, New York, and the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. Matriculating at Yale University, he was graduated from that institution in 1863 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later, in 1866, the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. While an undergraduate he was prominent in a number of college activities, being a member of his class crew; of Delta Kappa Epsilon, one of the foremost of the national Greek letter fraternities; of Delta Kappa, Alpha Sigma Phi, Skull and Bones, and Linonia, and serving as president of the last named society in his senior year. Immediately following his graduation Mr. Sheffield spent two years abroad, studying medicine in the best hospitals of Paris. Upon his return to America, in 1865, he matriculated at the Columbia Law School, which he attended until June, 1866. Thus fortified with an unusually well-rounded and comprehensive education, he engaged in commercial activities for three years, organizing the firm of Smith, Henry and Sheffield in 1868. When the firm was dissolved in 1871, Mr. Sheffield became a member of the firm of Grant and Company, bankers, of No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, continuing that association until his retirement in 1882, when he removed to New Haven in order to attend to the duties devolving upon him as an executor of his father's estate.

In 1889 he settled at Twin Elms Farm, Attleboro, Massachusetts, living there until 1916, when he took up his residence in Providence, Rhode Island, where he lived until his death. At various times in his career Mr. Sheffield was prominently identified with important business interests. He was president of the Prospect Hill Land Company, of Staten Island, New York; president of the



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Chester Mining Company of Arizona; vice-president of the Canal or Northampton Railroad; a member of the New York City Produce Exchange since 1880, and a trustee of the Attleboro Public Library.

Politically, Mr. Sheffield was a staunch Republican from the days of his majority. His active membership in learned societies and social and civic organizations was wide and varied. To him all subjects and all people were interesting. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society; a life member of the New England Society; a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce; the Union League Club of New York City; the University Clubs of New York, Boston, and Providence; the Hope Club, of Providence; and the Larchmont Yacht Club.

In December, 1900, the Pilgrim Church of Attleboro was formed, and Mr. Sheffield became a charter member and continued his membership throughout his lifetime. He donated the land and paid about half the cost of construction and furnishing of the edifice, as well as contributing generously toward the yearly expenses. In April, 1917, he affiliated with the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Providence, Rhode Island, continuing his membership until his death.

Like his father, Mr. Sheffield was a patron of Yale University, and carried on the family tradition of interest in this institution. In particular he was interested in the development of rowing into a major sport, and what he did for Yale's prestige in this line can not be over-estimated. From his undergraduate days he was a rowing enthusiast, and for more than forty years he was of material assistance to both the rowing authorities and the crews with advice, encouragement, and funds. He took an active part each year in shaping the Yale crews for the intercollegiate regattas; and for many years he served ably as official referee and time-keeper of the big races. The summers of 1884, 1888 and 1889 were spent

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abroad, but with these exceptions he attended every race at New London from the first meet in 1878 to 1924, inclusive. In 1872, the famous Yale coach, Bob Cook, made a trip to England in the interests of intercollegiate athletics. This trip, a distinct departure in American intercollegiate athletic circles, was made possible by Mr. Sheffield, who bore half the expenses of the trip. A quarter of a century later, in 1896, the Yale crew made its initial trip to England. Mr. Sheffield won for himself the title of "The Grandfather of Yale Rowing" from the appreciative alumni and undergraduates, and as such his memory will continue in the hearts of Yale men the world over.

On Mr. Sheffield's death in 1924, it was found that he had left practically his entire fortune to Yale University. Two-thirds was in the form of memorial funds to his two sons, Joseph Earl and George, whose untimely deaths left Mr. Sheffield childless. His will provided that almost the entire estate should be held in trust by George Parmly Day, treasurer of Yale University, and Frederick G. Mason, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, both of whom were named as executors of the testament. They were directed to pay the income to Mrs. Sheffield during her lifetime. Upon her death the residuary estate is to be divided into three parts of equal size. One part is bequeathed to Yale University to be used as a separate fund in memory of Joseph Earl Sheffield, and to be known as the "Earl Sheffield Fund." The net income is to be applied to the uses of Yale College, also known as the academic department of Yale University, in such manner as its authorities shall determine. The second part is left to the Board of Trustees of the Sheffield Scientific School to be held as a separate trust fund to be known as the "George Sheffield Fund." The income of this fund is to be used for the benefit of the Sheffield Scientific School. The third part of the estate is to go to Yale University absolutely for its general purposes with no restriction as to the use of the principal or income. A bequest of \$10,000 is made outright to the Russell Trust

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Association of New Haven (Skull and Bones Society of Yale College) for its general purposes. Another gift of \$2,000 is made to the Yale University Alumni Fund in memory of Mr. Sheffield's sons, Joseph Earl and George Sheffield, both of whom were Yale graduates.

George St. John Sheffield's life, viewed in perspective, shows him to have built up year by year a life-record of great usefulness and constructive endeavor. His chief interest was in his *alma mater*, and his many gifts to that institution have given a forward impulse to the cause of education. His passing lost to Yale University one of its best known alumni and one of its foremost benefactors and friends. In private life Mr. Sheffield was one whom the possession of riches mellows but does not spoil. He engaged from time to time in business and capably administered the great funds entrusted to his care, but his deepest and most vital interests lay in other fields. To him money was a means of accomplishment, not an end in itself. His interest in rowing was the outlet of a hidden vein in romantic adventurousness in his nature. As he grew older in years, his association with young people and his interest in youthful activities kept him, too, young in spirit. He was unselfish, loyal to his friends, devoted to his family—a kind and courteous gentleman.

George St. John Sheffield married (first) in New York City, January 30, 1867, Mary Stewart, who died March 2, 1873, daughter of John Aikman Stewart, founder of the United States Trust Company. Mr. Stewart was born in New York City, August 22, 1822, son of John and Mary (Aikman) Stewart. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother of New York. He attended the public schools and Columbia College, and later, in 1899, received an honorary Master of Arts degree from Columbia. Mr. Stewart was a surveyor on the engineering construction corps of the N. Y., L. E. & W. Railroad from 1840 to 1842, when he was appointed clerk of the Board of Education of New York. After

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eight years in this position, he became an actuary in the United States Life Insurance Company, continuing until 1853. It was in that year that he organized the United States Trust Company, the first trust company in the United States. He became its secretary, Mr. Joseph Lawrence being made president, but on the death of Mr. Lawrence, about 1865, Mr. Stewart succeeded to the presidency. In 1902 he retired from this position to become chairman of the board of trustees. During the Civil War he had charge of the sub-treasury in New York until after the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Stewart was an outstanding figure in the financial world, and was a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the Merchants' National Bank, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Companies of Liverpool and New York, the Globe Indemnity Company, etc. He was a trustee of the John F. Slater Fund and a trustee of Princeton University from 1868, serving in 1910 as president *pro tem* of the university. Mr. Stewart died in New York City, December 27, 1926, at the advanced age of one hundred and four. He was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. He married (first) Mary Y. Johnson; (second), November 25, 1890, Mary Olivia Capron, of Baltimore. He had four children by his first marriage: 1. Mary; married George St. John Sheffield, and died March 2, 1873. 2. William A., deceased. 3. Emily; married Robert Waller, deceased. 4. John Aikman, Jr.

George St. John Sheffield married (second), in New York City, January 10, 1878, Amelia Maxcy Daggett. (Daggett VIII.)

Children of first marriage:

1. Stewart, born October 11, 1868, died January 16, 1870.
2. Joseph Earl, born November 16, 1871, died October 16, 1903; graduated from Yale College in 1894.
3. George, born February 26, 1873, died January 16, 1916; graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1894.

(Family data. *Who's Who in America*, 1916-17.)



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John F. Kennedy

SHEFFIELD

VIII

CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, son of Joseph Earl and Maria (St. John) Sheffield, was born September 6, 1844, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, July 26, 1895. He married Laura Barnett, daughter of General James and Maria H. (Underhill) Barnett.

GENERAL JAMES BARNETT was one of the most enterprising, public-spirited and valuable Cleveland citizens of his time. His business career covered a period of more than seventy years in connection with various mercantile, financial, industrial and railway interests, and was distinguished by exceptional ability, marked success, and a most honorable personal reputation. He served with great credit and gallantry as an officer in the Civil War, rising to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. Though preferring the activities of private life, and never a candidate for purely political office, he held by appointment a number of responsible public positions, in which he discharged his duties with signal credit and efficiency. Upon the occasion of the presentation of his portrait by Mr. Samuel Mather to the Chamber of Commerce in 1907 he was characterized as "the first citizen of Cleveland."

General Barnett was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, June 20, 1821, son of Melancthon and Mary (Clark) Barnett. His father was a native of the State of New York and came with his family to Cleveland in 1825. He was a successful and highly esteemed citizen and served as justice of the peace, member of the city council and county treasurer; he died in Cleveland, July 1, 1881, aged ninety-two. The mother of General Barnett was the daughter of Captain Clark, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and other Revolutionary battles.

James Barnett engaged first in the hardware business in Cleveland, becom-

SHEFFIELD

ing a partner of George Worthington and ultimately head of this firm. Its development as one of the leading establishments of Cleveland was largely due to him. He was director and later president of the First National Bank, serving from 1876 until 1905. He was also a director of the Merchant's National Bank and later of the National Commercial Bank; of the Society for Savings, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, and the Cleveland Iron Mining Company. As a business man he was far above the average in both ability and integrity.

His military career began in boyhood as a member of the "Cleveland Grays," and the outbreak of the Civil War found him a seasoned member of the militia with the rank of colonel of artillery. He was immediately called on to take his command into action and it was they who fired the first artillery shot on the Union side, at Phillipi, June 3, 1861. General Barnett was commissioned to raise a regiment of light artillery and became its colonel. He served in the ordnance department throughout the war, taking part in many of the chief campaigns in the West and serving under Generals Buell, Gilbert, A. McD. McCook, Rosecrans, and Thomas. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

After the war General Barnett resumed his business activities and took an increasing part in public and philanthropic work in Cleveland. He served one term on the city council, the only elective office he ever held. He was prominently connected with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Xenia, the Cleveland Asylum for the Insane, and was on the board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers. He was likewise active in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, was president of the Garfield Memorial Association (having been a friend of President Garfield and having helped to nominate him), and was instrumental in the erection of the Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors'

SHEFFIELD

Monument. By a unanimous vote of the commission in charge of this work his bust was ordered placed over the north door of the interior. For many years General Barnett was president of the Associated Charities and the Cleveland Humane Society. He was distinguished for his public and private benevolence and no citizen of Cleveland has ever been held in greater esteem and affection by the community generally. Though refusing to run for office he was keenly interested in politics and was a staunch Republican. He died January 12, 1911.

General James Barnett married, June 12, 1845, Maria Underhill, daughter of Dr. Samuel Underhill, of Granville, Illinois. They had four daughters. Laura married Charles J. Sheffield. (Sheffield VIII.) They had one son, Henry Earl, who graduated at Yale and Harvard Law School, and resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

(Family data.)



ST. JOHN ARMS

Arms—Argent on a chief gules two mullets or.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)



St John

St. John



ALTHOUGH this surname is without doubt derived originally from Saint John the Apostle, its immediate source is Normandy, where several parishes of St. John gave their name to a noble family. Members of this family came to England during or soon after the Conquest. John de St. John (*temp.* William II), of Stanton St. John, County Oxford, had a son, Roger de St. John, whose daughter Muriel married Reginald de Aurevail, and left an only daughter and heiress who married Adam de Port, Lord of Basing, Hampshire. This Adam de Port was a descendant of the great baron, Hugh de Port, a famous knight of the time of William the Conqueror. William, son of Adam de Port (*temp.* King John), assumed the name of St. John. His son, Robert (*temp.* Henry III), had two sons: 1. John, whose son, John St. John, was summoned to Parliament as Baron St. John of Basing, in 1299. 2. William, who was the ancestor of the Lords of St. John of Bletsho and the Viscounts and Earls of Bolinbroke.

In England the pronunciation of this name was corrupted to Sinjin, and that early members of the family in America used this pronunciation is shown by the fact that in the early records the name is spelled Sension or Sention. In 1706 the spelling Saintjohn appears, and not until 1725 was it first written St. John.

(Alexander: *The St. John Genealogy*, p. 29. Lower: *Patronymica Britannica*, p. 300. Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. Burke:

ST. JOHN

General Armory, p. 888. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIV, p. 61.)

I

MATTHIAS ST. JOHN, the first of the family in America, was born in England and came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, September 13, 1634. On January 14, 1635, he received a grant of twenty acres in Dorchester "at the bounds between Roxbury and Dorchester." Another record of him is dated January 16, 1636: "It is ordered that Matthias Sension and Thomas Sampford shall keepe the cowes this yeere to begin the 17 day of Aprill and to continue the keeeping of them till the 15th of November to have for their pay in keeeping 5 shills the head for as many as are bro't in; the sayd 5 shill p'head to be payd 1-3 in hand 1-3 at halfe the tyme the other at the end of the tyme." On March 18, 1637, Matthias St. John owned three acres, two goads, and three rods in the neck at Dorchester, and two acres, one goad, four rods in the cow pasture. He removed in 1640 to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was granted a lot in the Palisades containing ten rods. He also had twenty-four rods of land in East Windsor. On November 19, 1643, he is recorded as a member of the grand jury, and in March, 1650, he was juryman in a particular court in Hartford. On June 4, 1654, "Matthias Sension of Weathersfield" was before a particular court at Hartford because he had "sold syder to Indians by which they was drunke." Apparently he lived for some time in Wethersfield, but removed to Norwalk, in 1654, and it is here that we find the last record of him, dated March 5, 1657: "Matthew Sention (and others) undertook to make and provide a good and sufficient wolfe pitt upon the other side in some convenient place." Thus ends the record of one of our early pioneers, who, even from the little which we have been able to learn about him, stands out as an active, diligent, and responsible member of society.

ST. JOHN

Children:

1. *Matthias*, of whom further.
2. Mark, born in 1633-34; died August 12, 1693; married (first), before 1653-56, Elizabeth Stanley, born about 1635; (second) Dorothy Smith, died in 1706.
3. Samuel, born 1637-40, died January 14, 1685; married, in September, 1663, Elizabeth Hoite, died in 1686.
4. Mercy; married, June 8, 1665, Ephraim Lockwood, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, December 1, 1641, son of Robert and Susannah Lockwood.
5. James, born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1649, died May 9, 1684; married, December 31, 1673, Rebecca Pickett, born June 30, 1650, daughter of John and Margaret Pickett, of Stratford, Connecticut; she married (second) Sergeant Andrew Messenger.

(Alexander: *The St. John Genealogy*, pp. 3-6. Stiles: *History of Ancient Wethersfield*, p. 296. Hall: *History of Norwalk, Connecticut*, pp. 17, 23, 47.)

II

MATTHIAS (2) ST. JOHN, son of Matthias St. John, was born in 1630, and died in December, 1728-29. He resided in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he owned lot No. 25, "near the cove." In 1665 his lands and accommodations were valued at one hundred and fifty pounds. He appears frequently on the town records; he was fence viewer in 1659, and also served as selectman. He is on record also as the owner of twenty-four acres of land in East Windsor, which he doubtless inherited from his father. The following is taken from the town records of Norwalk: "Cattle to be put in the plantinge fed and kept there by Stephen

ST. JOHN

that day, and every day for a month they are to be fetched up by one standinge man or another, to be ready at the soundinge of a horn to go along with him, and so to take their turnes until the month is out, the time to goe out and fetch the cattle is at noone; and it begins with Matthias Sention, Jr., and so long with Walter Hait, and none to goe except trained soldiers and if any neglect they are to forfeit 2s. to use of towne."

Matthias St. John married Elizabeth.

Children:

1. Ebenezer, born about 1660, died in 1723-24; married Elizabeth Comstock.
2. *Matthias*, of whom further.
3. Mary, living in 1698; married, November 10, 1677, Thomas Hyatt, died intestate before March 29, 1698, and was a soldier in King Philip's War.
4. James, born in 1674, died in June, 1754; married, December 18, 1693, Mary Comstock, born February 19, 1671-72, died October 17, 1749.

(Alexander: *The St. John Genealogy*, p. 17. *Norwalk Town Records*, Vol. 1, p. 33. Stiles: *Ancient Windsor*, p. 545.)

III

MATTHIAS (3) ST. JOHN, son of Matthias (2) and Elizabeth St. John, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1667-68, and died August 17, 1748. Like his father, he served as fence viewer, an important office in those early days when cattle might stray into the wilderness and be lost forever. He also performed numerous commissions for the town, among them being to secure clapboards for the schoolhouse (1699); to beat the drum on Sabbath days; and to sweep the

ST. JOHN

meetinghouse. On January 4, 1702, the town granted liberty to dwellers outside the town "for to erect shelter for their horses for the Sabbaths and publique occasions, by Matthias Sension Jr's lott, in the common—but not to hinder or obstruct his passage to his barns and yard and shoppe." In a later record the proprietors of Ridgefield granted a lot to Matthias St. John.

Matthias St. John married Rachel Bouton, born December 16, 1667, daughter of John and Abigail (Marvin) Bouton, of Norwalk.

Children:

1. Ebenezer.
2. John, born about 1685, died in March, 1773; married (first), April 29, 1724, Eunice Hayes, born May 2, 1702, died in Wilton, in 1747; (second), in 1749, Sarah Scribner.
3. Matthew, born in 1686, died August 3, 1785; married, October 13, 1709, Anne Whitney, born in 1690, died May 9, 1772-73.
4. Samuel, died in 1755; married Rebecca Olmstead, born about 1681.
5. Nathan, born in 1692, died March 10, 1749; married, June 7, 1721, Hannah Seymour, died August 22, 1768.
6. Matthias, born in 1695, died in 1732; married, about 1723-24, Elizabeth Trowbridge, born March 1, 1703; she married (second) Nehemiah Gregory.
7. *Benjamin*, of whom further.
8. Rachel, born about 1700, died in 1774; married, April 27, 1721, John Marvin, born September 2, 1678, died February 25, 1724, son of Matthew Marvin.
9. Hannah, born about 1700, died in Sharon, Connecticut, February 5, 1774; married, in 1721, Ebenezer Carter, son of Samuel and Lois (St. John) Carter.

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10. Elizabeth, born about 1717-18; married Ezra Hickok, born about 1716, son of Benjamin Hickok.

(Alexander: *The St. John Genealogy*, pp. 29-31. *Town Proceedings of Norwalk, Connecticut*, p. 215.)

IV

BENJAMIN ST. JOHN, son of Matthias and Rachel (Bouton) St. John, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, about 1700, and died in 1782. He was fence viewer, 1726-40; surveyor of highways, 1730-36; grand juror, 1732; tything man, 1749. In 1744 he moved to New Canaan with his family, and, with his wife joined the New Canaan Church, October 17, 1744.

Benjamin St. John married (first), in 1729, Mary, born in 1708, died in New Canaan, December 3, 1774; (second), March 9, 1775, Elizabeth Everett, widow of Richard Everett.

Children of first marriage:

1. Benjamin, born in Norwalk, about 1730, died before 1764; married Eunice Hyatt.
2. Caleb, born in Norwalk, about 1731-32; died in New Canaan, February 20, 1805; married, March 10, 1757, Mary Seeley, born June 18, 1733. died July 26, 1821.
3. Elizabeth, born in Norwalk, about 1733, died in New Canaan, June 3, 1786; married, in New Canaan, June 30, 1748, Moses Comstock, died January 18, 1776, son of Moses and Abigail (Brinsmade) Comstock.
4. *Matthias*, of whom further.
5. David, born in 1735(?), died April 14, 1796; married, March 9, 1758, Jemima Pennoyer, born in 1738, died April 4, 1813.

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6. Mary, born in 1736(?), died November 4, 1778; married, in Norwalk, November 4, 1756, Wix Seeley, born September 16, 1736, son of Eliphalet and Sarah (Holly) Seeley, of Stamford, Connecticut.
7. Sarah.
8. Deborah, born in 1740, died March 25, 1785; married, in New Canaan, January 28, 1760, Caleb Benedict, born December 28, 1740, died in 1812; he married (second), in January, 1786, Hannah Pennoyer, died in 1806.

(Alexander: *The St. John Genealogy*, pp. 67-68.)

V

MATTHIAS (4) ST. JOHN, son of Benjamin and Mary St. John, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1734, and died in New Canaan, March 20, 1819. He and his wife were admitted to the church in New Canaan, March 25, 1759. He is mentioned as surveyor of highways in 1773, grand juror in 1778, and ensign of the 9th Company Alarm List, 9th Regiment of Connecticut, in October, 1779. He was a corporal in Lieutenant Curtis' company, 9th Regiment Connecticut Militia, October 25, 1776, to January 25, 1777, and thus is numbered among those who fought in the Revolution. Apparently he owned considerable land in Connecticut, as his name occurs frequently in records of land transactions. He lived on "ye upper Canoe Hill," according to the old deeds, in a house on the south side of the road a little west of Moses Comstock's place; his house was later known as Deacon Ferris' place on Ferris Hill. On March 4, 1806, Matthias gave a deed to his son, Matthias, for thirty-three acres at Kellogg's Ridge, New Canaan; he also gave lands in New Canaan to his sons, Samuel and Enoch. Some time after the Revolution he moved to Walton, New York, where in 1802 "a

ST. JOHN

library was established for the benefit of the few pioneers and their families," including the St. Johns.

Matthias St. John married (first), June 28, 1758, Naomi Weed, born in 1738, died in New Canaan, August 27, 1780, daughter of Abraham and Naomi (Pond) Weed, of New Canaan; (second) Anna Ferris, or Bishop.

Children of first marriage:

1. Abraham, born in New Canaan, March 25, 1759, died September 13, 1803; married, September 23, 1779, Anna Hoyt, born July 22, 1761.
2. Sarah, born June 15, 1760, died in New Canaan, April 24, 1793; married, September 24, 1779, Captain Isaac Keeler, born in New Canaan, July 25, 1750, died there in January, 1854; he married (second) Catherine Tuttle.
3. Matthias (5), born August 29, 1762, died January 4, 1836; married (first), April 4, 1784, Esther Raymond, born in 1762, died March 12, 1792; (second), November 2, 1792, Esther Abbott, born May 8, 1763, died October 17, 1805; (third), September 17, 1806, Sarah Bishop, born September 30, 1770, died February 1, 1835.
4. Esther, born July 8, 1764, died in 1777.
5. Enoch, born October 14, 1765, died April 23, 1846; married (first), November 17, 1788, Sybil Seymour, born August 3, 1765; (second), March 9, 1790, Sarah Carter-Downs-Powers, born January 12, 1760, died March 14, 1808; (third), September 20, 1808, Lydia Chapman, born February 22, 1774, died April 30, 1840; (fourth), December 2, 1840, Maria Thompson, born April 1, 1790.
6. Benjamin, born June 8, 1767, died June 2, 1855; married, June 20, 1792, Dorcas Bouton, born June 20, 1773.
7. Samuel, born October 22, 1769, died December 4, 1844, in New Haven.

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8. Anne, born November 18, 1770, died in Walton, New York, April 24, 1846; married, January 12, 1791, Matthew Benedict, born October 29, 1770, died September 2, 1846, son of James and Thankful (Lockwood) Benedict.
9. *John Trowbridge*, of whom further.
10. Nathan, born in 1775, died March 15, 1842; married Anna Bump, born April 8, 1775, died August 6, 1856.
11. Esther, born March 15, 1777; married, in New Canaan, August 30, 1798, Benjamin Bates, of Darien, Connecticut.

(Alexander: *The St. John Genealogy*, pp. 122-29. Munsell: *History of Delaware County, New York*, p. 325.)

VI

JOHN TROWBRIDGE ST. JOHN, son of Matthias (4) and Naomi (Weed) St. John, was born July 26, 1772, and died at Walton, New York, July 19, 1850. He married, October 1, 1795, Mary Stockton. (Stockton VI.)

Children:

1. Eliza, born March 28, 1797.
2. Martha, born September 28, 1798; married, October 21, 1818, John C. Bassett.
3. *Maria*, of whom further.
4. Charles W. S., born April 9, 1803, died July 18, 1806.
5. John Trowbridge, born August 18, 1805, died June 7, 1806.
6. George, born July 15, 1809; married, August 10, 1835, Rachel Eliza Waterman.
7. Thomas, born February 12, 1812; removed to New Orleans.

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8. Samuel Henry, born July 31, 1814; married twice.
9. Erastus Root, born August 3, 1820.

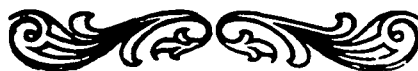
(Alexander: *The St. John Genealogy*, p. 124. Stockton: *The Stockton Family of New Jersey*, p. 94. *The Will of Samuel St. John*, p. 21.)

VII

MARIA ST. JOHN, daughter of John Trowbridge and Mary (Stockton) St. John, was born May 22, 1801, and died April 21, 1889. She married, August 12, 1822, Joseph Earl Sheffield. (Sheffield VII.)

According to the will of her uncle, Samuel St. John, of New Haven, Maria (St. John) Sheffield received Mr. St. John's house at No. 2 St. John Place, New Haven. This bequest, given in addition to her share of the large fortune which Mr. St. John divided among his family, was bestowed "in consideration of my niece having been a member of my family for a number of years, and in testimony of my regard and affection."

(*Ibid.* *The Will of Samuel St. John*, p. 7.)



STOCKTON ARMS

Arms—Gules, a chevron vair, sable and argent, between three mullets of the last.

Crest—A lion rampant, supporting an Ionic pillar.

Motto—*Omnia Deo pendent.* (Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Stockton



FROM two Old English words, *stoc* and *tun*, the surname Stockton is derived. The former means "the stock or stem of a tree," and the latter, "an inclosure," is the root from which the word "town" is taken. The family is of Saxon blood, having been settled in England long before the Norman Conquest. The spelling was originally de Stoctun, later Stockton, and some members of the family, as Governor Stoughton, of Massachusetts, have changed it to Stoughton. There are numerous small towns of the name in the English countryside, from which the family name arose about the eleventh century. This branch from which the American family traces its descent sprang from David de Stockton, who lived in Chester, England, in 1250. This family lived at Stockton Manor in the town of Malpas on an elevation near the River Dee, not far from the city of Chester. In 1311, William Stockton inherited the manor from his father. He was the last of the family to hold the manor, which passed out of the family through his daughter, Isabella. Other branches, however, continued the name, and in time sent representatives to aid in the foundation of America. Richard Stockton, who came over in 1650, was among the earliest immigrants, and the line which he founded has been distinguished in the history of America. In the middle of the nineteenth century Commodore Stockton was prominent in the occupation of Cal-



Stockton



Frost



King

STOCKTON

ifornia during the Mexican War, and the city of Stockton was named for him. Richard Stockton was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(Stockton: *The Stockton Family of New Jersey*, pp. 17-21. Lower: *Patronymica Britannica*. North: *The Founders and Founding of Walton, New York*, p. 50. Stockton: *A History of the Stockton Family*, p. 11.)

I

RICHARD STOCKTON, a descendant of John Stockton, Esquire, of Kidlington, parish of Malpas, County Chester, England, was born in Malpas Parish in 1606, and died in September, 1707. He came from England to America in 1650, and settled in Flushing, Long Island. On November 8, 1656, his name appears in Flushing on a petition of some of the inhabitants requesting the release of William Wickenden, who had been fined and imprisoned for preaching without a license.

When Colonel Richard Nichols came from England to take over New York, he commissioned Richard Stockton as a lieutenant of horse, in 1665. In 1675 Richard Stockton's estate at Flushing consisted of twelve acres of land, one negro slave, five horses, five cows, and five swine; and in 1683 it was inventoried at ten acres of land, one slave, two horses, four oxen, seven cows, four swine, and twenty sheep. By 1690 his property had increased, for in that year he proposed for sale seventy or more acres of land in addition to two ten-acre lots and two twenty-acre lots. His reason for selling his property in Flushing was that he had purchased of George Hutchinson, January 30, 1690, about two thousand acres in West Jersey, comprising Mr. Hutchinson's home and plantation called Oneanick, or Annanickan. This was apparently in or near Princeton, New Jer-

STOCKTON

sey. Mr. Stockton removed there and disposed of his property in Flushing, March 12, 1694. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Richard Stockton married, in England, Abigail.

Children:

1. *Richard*, of whom further.
2. John, born in 1674.
3. Job, inherited the plantation.
4. Abigail.
5. Mary.
6. Sarah.
7. Hannah.
8. Elizabeth, born in 1680.

(Stockton: *The Stockton Family of New Jersey*, pp. 1-4. Lee: *Mercer County, New Jersey*, p. 174. North: *Founders and Founding of Walton, New York*, p. 50. Stockton: *A History of the Stockton Family*, p. 25.)

II

RICHARD STOCKTON, son of Richard and Abigail Stockton, was born in England, and died in July, 1709. He came to America with his parents and accompanied them to New Jersey, but settled first at Piscataway, in Middlesex. In 1696 he purchased a tract of four hundred acres on the north side of Stony Brook, which included all the present campus of Princeton University and the theological seminary. It is supposed that the "Barracks," an old stone house on Edgehill Street, Princeton, was the original dwelling place of Richard. In 1701 he purchased from William Penn an estate of six thousand acres on Stony Brook, of which the present town of Princeton is the center. A portion of his estate has

STOCKTON

remained in the family to this day. During the French and Indian wars and the Revolution the house known as the "Barracks" was used for quartering soldiers, hence its name. Richard Stockton may have lived here originally, but he later built a mansion called "Morven," which became the family homestead. This house, a dignified structure of white brick, was famous in the old days, and many distinguished guests, including George Washington, were entertained there. Unfortunately it suffered a great deal during the Revolution. Richard Stockton was in 1709 a trustee of the Friends' Meeting.

Richard Stockton married, November 8, 1691, at the Chesterfield Friends' Meeting, Susanna (Witham) Robinson, born November 29, 1668, daughter of Robert and Ann Witham, and widow of Thomas Robinson. She married (third) Judge Thomas Leonard, of Princeton, who died in 1749.

Children:

1. Richard, born in 1693.
2. *Samuel*, of whom further.
3. Joseph, born May 10, 1697.
4. Robert, born in 1699.
5. John, born August 8, 1701; inherited "Morven"; his son, Richard, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
6. Thomas, born in 1703; died unmarried.

(Stockton: *The Stockton Family of New Jersey*, pp. 5-6.)

III

SAMUEL STOCKTON, son of Richard and Susanna (Witham) Stockton, was born in 1695, and died in 1739. He married (first), in 1718, Amy Doughty, daughter of Jacob and Amy Doughty; (second) Rachel Stout, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Ruth Stout; she died in 1771.

STOCKTON

Children of first marriage:

1. Samuel, born in 1724, died in 1767, probably unmarried.
2. Amy, born in 1725, died in 1777, unmarried.

Children of second marriage:

3. Joseph.
4. *Richard Witham*, of whom further.
5. Jacob.
6. Rachel; married John Riddell.
7. Ann.
8. Ruth; married John Vorhees.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 7, 21-22.)

IV

MAJOR RICHARD WITHAM STOCKTON, son of Samuel and Rachel (Stout) Stockton, was born in July, 1733, and died in New Brunswick, May 8, 1801. He was a major in the British Army during the Revolutionary War, and was taken prisoner and confined in Philadelphia. After the war he removed to New Brunswick, Canada, together with other loyalists.

Major Richard Witham Stockton married, December 3, 1753, Mary Hatfield, born in January, 1732, died August 20, 1812, daughter of Joseph Hatfield, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

Children:

1. Rachel, born November 22, 1754.
2. *Charles Witham*, of whom further.
3. Ann (Nancy), born May 25, 1758.
4. Andrew Hunter, born January 3, 1760.

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5. Phœbe Harriet, born October 4, 1761, died, unmarried, December 26, 1821.
6. Richard Sybran, born May 26, 1763, died, unmarried, June 2, 1837.
7. William Johnston, born October 18, 1766; married late in life.
8. Jean (Jane) Parker, born March 31, 1769.
9. Samuel Hatfield, born November 18, 1771.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 23-31. Sabine: *Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution*, p. 335.)

V

ENSIGN CHARLES WITHAM STOCKTON, son of Major Richard Witham and Mary (Hatfield) Stockton, was born July 16, 1756, and died at Walton, New York, December 1, 1822. He served in the British Army during the Revolution as an ensign, and according to tradition took part in the battle of Long Island. He was taken prisoner, but released on parole, and it was apparently during this period that he went to Newtown, Long Island, where he met Elizabeth North, whom he married in spite of the opposition of her family and friends. Her father, brother and brother-in-law were with the American Army at Peekskill.

After the war Ensign Stockton remained a British subject, and although continuing to live in this country, received a pension for his military service. He became reconciled, however, with his wife's family, for he accompanied them to Walton, New York, where they were among the first settlers. On December 1, 1787, he arrived in Walton with his wife, three children, his mother-in-law, and a negro girl, and they lived that winter with Gabriel North, Mrs. Stockton's brother. The next spring Mr. Stockton built a log home for himself and his family, and purchased several tracts of land. He was one of the settlers who had

STOCKTON

a vat and contrivances for curing and tanning leather. A few years later he built what was considered a very fine house, a story and a half high, which was torn down in 1857, when Henry St. John and his brother, George, built a country house on the site. Mr. Stockton was a very well informed man and is said to have kept abreast of current events with unusual thoroughness.

Charles Witham Stockton married (first), January 14, 1779, Elizabeth North, born at Newtown, Long Island, January 13, 1764, died at Walton, New York, July 18, 1805; (second), January 8, 1807, Elizabeth Coleman, born December 26, 1776, died April 14, 1848.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Mary*, of whom further.
2. Abigail, born August 13, 1781.
3. Richard, born September 13, 1785; became a physician.
4. Elizabeth (twin), born October 25, 1788.
5. Martha (twin), born October 25, 1788.
6. Charles Witham, Jr., born January 20, 1792, died January 13, 1798.
7. Benjamin North, born February 13, 1795, died January 5, 1797.
8. Margaret Juliann, born April 23, 1798, died October 13, 1801.
9. William Severyn Bruyn, born December 14, 1799.
10. Son (triplet), born January 25, 1803, died February 8, 1803.
11. Son (triplet), born January 25, 1803, died February 8, 1803.
12. Son (triplet), born January 25, 1803, died February 8, 1803.
13. Thomas Baylis Whitmarsh, born June 18, 1805.

Children of second marriage:

14. Harriet Elizabeth, born November 28, 1807, died February 17, 1810.
15. Ann P., born July 14, 1810.

STOCKTON

16. Daughter, born February 5, 1813, died February 10, 1813.
17. Daughter, born December 15, 1814, died December 30, 1814.
18. Charles Lewis, born January 15, 1816.
19. Henry P., born June 5, 1818.

(Stockton: *The Stockton Family of New Jersey*, pp. 60-62. North: *The Founders and Founding of Walton, New York*, pp. 31-47. Munsell: *History of Delaware County, New York*, p. 330.)

VI

MARY STOCKTON, daughter of Ensign Charles Witham and Elizabeth (North) Stockton, was born September 19, 1779, and died January 15, 1853. She married, October 1, 1795, John Trowbridge St. John. (St. John VI.)

(Stockton: *The Stockton Family of New Jersey*, pp. 62, 93.)



THORP (THORPE) ARMS

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three stags' heads erased argent.

(Arms in possession of the family.)



Thorp
(Thorpe)

Thorpe



THE name Thorpe is of local origin, being derived either from "the thorp," or village (this word is still used, especially in poetry, as in Tennyson's "The Brook"), or from some particular village named Thorpe, of which there are many in England. The name is variously spelled Thorp, Thorpe, Thripp, Thropp, Thrupp, Throop, and Throup. Adam de la Thrope is found in Wiltshire, Augustinus de Thorpe in Suffolk, and Warin de Thorpe in Cambridge in 1274.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

WILLIAM THORPE, the original ancestor of this family in America, was born in England about 1605, and died in Connecticut about 1684. He came to New England about 1635, and was one of the founders of New Haven, Connecticut. He married (first) Elizabeth, who died October 9, 1660; (second) Margaret Pigg, widow of Robert Pigg.

Children of first marriage:

1. Nathaniel, baptized May 24, 1640, died about 1684.
2. Elizabeth, baptized in April, 1643.

THORPE

3. *John*, of whom further.
4. Samuel, born in 1644, baptized June 14, 1646, died February 2, 1728.
5. Eleazer, born January 12, 1649, died February 20, 1649.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LIX, p. 392.)

II

JOHN THORPE, son of William and Elizabeth Thorpe, was baptized in July, 1643-44, and died before October 17, 1720. He resided in Fairfield, Connecticut, and married, in 1684, Hannah Frost. (Frost III.)

Children:

1. John, died March 1, 1741-42.
2. *Samuel*, of whom further.
3. Peter, died September 27, 1769.
4. Daniel, died February 26, 1748-49; married Hepzibah.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 392-93.)

III

SAMUEL THORPE, son of John and Hannah (Frost) Thorpe, was born in 1685, and died April 26, 1758. He resided in Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, and married Margaret, born in 1687, died November 3, 1767.

Children:

1. Abigail, baptized May 22, 1709.
2. Samuel, baptized December 16, 1711, died in 1786-87.
3. *David*, of whom further.

THORPE

4. Gershom, baptized December 1, 1717-19.
5. Anne, baptized June 11, 1721.
6. Jemimah, baptized January 17, 1724-25.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 393-94.)

IV

DAVID THORPE, son of Samuel and Margaret Thorpe, was baptized July 4, 1714, and died about 1793-94. He married (first), about 1735, Mary, who died in Redding, Connecticut, in October, 1741; (second), in October, 1744, Naomi Williams, died January 19, 1768, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Williams, of Redding, Connecticut; (third), June 23, 1768, Rebecca Hall.

Children of first marriage:

1. Stephen, baptized March 5, 1737, died July 10, 1807.
2. *Eliphalet*, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

3. Naomi, baptized December 21, 1746, died December 21, 1746.
4. Mary, baptized in 1748-49.
5. Ruthamah, baptized in May, 1751.
6. Ester (twin), baptized September 13, 1758.
7. Amy (twin), baptized September 13, 1758.
8. Ezekiel, baptized September 28, 1760.
9. Aaron, baptized January 23, 1763.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 394-95.)

V

CAPTAIN ELIPHALET THORPE, son of David and Mary Thorpe, was baptized February 3, 1740, and died September 1, 1795. He was a captain in the Revolutionary War, 1st Battalion, Samuel Whiting, colonel, in Connect-

THORPE

icut and Rhode Island State regiments, under Generals Spencer and Wooster. In 1776, he was captain in the 4th Regiment of Militia. He also owned the privateer "Broome," which carried on naval operations during the war, and was ordered by the Committee of Safety to transport powder. Eliphalet Thorpe married, in 1760, Eunice Perry, born in 1743, died in 1780.

Children:

1. *Mabel*, of whom further.
2. Walter; married Ruamah Sherwood.
3. Molly, born in 1760, died September 15, 1834; married (first) Jonathan Darrow; (second) William Pike.
4. Eliphalet, Jr., born in 1761, died in 1804; married, in 1788, Esther Jennings.

(*Ibid.*, p. 395. *Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution*, etc., p. 244. *Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books*, Vol. V, pp. 7-8; Vol. VI, p. 91; Vol. XXI, p. 279; Vol. XXV, p. 341. Hurd: *History of Fairfield County, Connecticut*, p. 339. Schenck: *History of Fairfield, Connecticut*, Vol. II, p. 426.)

VI

MABEL THORPE, daughter of Captain Eliphalet and Eunice (Perry) Thorpe, married, June 19, 1793, Paul King Sheffield. (Sheffield VI.)

(Schenck: *History of Fairfield, Connecticut*, Vol. II, pp. 426-27.)



FROST ARMS

Arms—Argent a chevron sable between three trefoils slipped vert.

Crest—An old man's head proper between two sprigs of laurel vert.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Frost



ORIGINALLY a personal or baptismal name, Frost is Scandinavian in derivation, although it was early introduced into England in the various invasions of that country. In the same way the name Christmas, Nowell, Winter, etc., arose. Henry Frost, of County Norfolk, and Robert Frost, of County Lincoln, are recorded as early as 1273.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

WILLIAM FROST, the earliest ancestor of this family to settle in America, is said to have come from County Nottingham, England, when advanced in years, and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1639. He died in 1645.

Children, born in England:

1. *Daniel*, of whom further.
2. Rebecca.
3. Sarah.
4. Abraham.

FROST

5. Elizabeth; married (first) John Watson; (second) John Gray.
6. Lydia; married Henry Gray.
7. Mary; married, in England, a Mr. Rylie.

(Schenck: *History of Fairfield Connecticut*, Vol. I, p. 368.)

II

DANIEL FROST, son of William Frost, died in 1684. He settled near his father in Connecticut, and later removed to Bankside, Long Island, on the east side of Frost Point. He married Elizabeth Barlow, daughter of John and Ann Barlow, of Fairfield.

Children:

1. Rebecca, born in 1640; married, January 5, 1664, Simeon Booth.
2. Daniel; married Mary Rowland.
3. Joseph.
4. Isaac, died in 1685.
5. Sarah; married, about 1663, Samuel Smith.
6. Rachel; married Robert Rumsey.
7. *Hannah*, of whom further.
8. Esther; married Samuel Cooley.

(*Ibid.*, p. 368. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. II, p. 210. Frost: *The Frost Genealogy*, p. 391.)

III

HANNAH FROST, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Barlow) Frost, married, in 1684, John Thorpe. (Thorpe II.)

(Schenck: *History of Fairfield, Connecticut*, Vol. I, p. 368.)

KING ARMS

Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three crosses-crosslet or, as many escallops of the field.

Crest—An escallop or.

(Crozier: *General Armory*.)

King



S might be expected, this surname originated in the title of King, but it seldom if ever indicates descent from a monarch. The reason for its widespread popularity must be sought elsewhere. The fact is that the progenitors of our many King families acted in that capacity in one of the medieval plays or festivals. These were given in every village at Christmas, Easter, and other holiday periods, and participation in them was a signal honor which was often handed down from father to son. The Nativity celebrations would often include the "Three Kings of the East," and "King Herod" was an even more conspicuous figure. In the spring the "King and Queen of the May" held the center of the stage. It is not surprising that he who played the King in one of these shows was afterward known among the villagers as "the King," and the sobriquet in many cases became crystallized into a patronymic. John le Kyng is mentioned in 1273 in County Norfolk, and Walter le Kyng in County Cambridge.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

WILLIAM KING was born in England about 1595 and died in Massachusetts in 1650. He came from Weymouth, England, in the ship "Abigail," in

KING

March, 1635-36, accompanied by his wife and five children, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. On March 25, 1636, he was made a freeman of the colony, and the same year received a grant of forty acres of land at Jeffrey's Creek, now Manchester. In 1638, he received another grant of thirty acres at Royall Side, at the head of Basse River, now Beverly, where he planted his homestead. He was on the list of Salem Grand Jurors in 1637, and also on the roll of members of the First Church of Salem. William King took an active part in the religious controversies of the time, and in 1637 identified himself with the Antinomians, which placed him under the ban of the Salem authorities. In 1659 he was sentenced to whipping and banishment for having shown kindness to the Quakers; two years later the decree of banishment was rescinded.

William King married Dorothy (possibly Hayne), who after his death bought land on South River and South Field and received commonage of one acre in Southold, Long Island. There is a record in the Register of the Abbey Church of St. Mary at Sherburne, Dorset, England, of the marriage of "Williami Kinge et Dorothiae Hayne," which may be a record of the marriage of William King, the immigrant.

Children:

1. Mary, born in 1623; married, about 1642, John Scudder.
2. Katheryn, born in 1625; married John Swasy.
3. William, born in 1627; married, about 1642, Katherine Shefflin.
4. Hannah, born in 1629; married Lieutenant Richard Brown.
5. *Samuel*, of whom further.
6. Mehitable, born in 1636.
7. John, born in 1638; married, in September, 1660, Elizabeth Goldthwait.

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8. Deliverance, baptized in 1641; married, February 17, 1657, John Tuthill.

(Harris: *Ancient Long Island Epitaphs*, p. 37. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 71-73. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. III, p. 27. Pope: *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 271.)

II

SAMUEL KING, son of William and Dorothy (Hayne?) King, was born in England about 1633, and died November 29, 1721. He removed from Salem to Southold, Long Island, where he was ultimately joined by his mother, and owned nearly a thousand acres of land, much of which he gave to his sons during his lifetime. He evidently shared the religious opinions of his father, as he was brought into the court in 1663 for not paying his church rates and not attending public worship.

Samuel King married, October 10, 1660, Frances Ludlam, died January 14, 1692, daughter of William and Clemence Ludlam, of Matlock, England, and Southampton, Long Island.

Children:

1. *William*, of whom further.
2. Dorothy, born July 11, 1664, died March 22, 1750; married (first), May 8, 1683, Richard Brown; (second), August 21, 1705, Samuel Dayton.
3. Hannah, born January 26, 1666, died December 22, 1742; married, in 1688, Captain William Booth.
4. Mary, born August 7, 1669, died July 4, 1707; married, in 1691, John Gardiner.

KING

5. Samuel, born in 1675, died May 6, 1725; married, January 1, 1697, Hannah.
6. Captain John, born January 26, 1678, died January 19, 1741-42; married, August 22, 1704, Katharine Osborne.
7. Abigail, born December 19, 1682.

(Harris: *Ancient Long Island Epitaphs*, pp. 32, 35, 37, 301. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXII, p. 89; Vol. XXXIII, pp. 73-74. *The Long Island Traveller*, January 14, 1898-January 21, 1905, p. 1.)

III

WILLIAM (2) KING, son of Samuel and Frances (Ludlam) King, was born January 10, 1661-62, and died May 12, 1740. He was collector for Southold in 1710, and his lands are described in the town records. He married (first), January 17, 1686-87, his first cousin, Abigail Brown, daughter of Lieutenant Richard and Hannah (King) Brown; (second), January 20, 1716, Susanna Crook, who died May 10, 1741.

Children of first marriage:

1. *William*, of whom further.
2. Hannah, born January 1, 1691, probably died young.
3. David, born October 22, 1693, died September 26, 1749; married (first), September 5, 1715, Hannah Beebe; (second), in 1731, Deborah Glover.
4. Daniel, born April 13, 1697, probably died December 20, 1768.
5. Jonathan, born April 10, 1699, died August 29, 1753; probably married, in February, 1722, Eliza Patty.
6. John, born August 27, 1702, died March 17, 1740; married, August 30, 1727, Anne Edwards.

KING

7. Bazaleel, born January 23, 1703-04, died February 12, 1725.
8. Abner, born March 22, 1705-06, died, unmarried, about 1780.
9. Abigail, born June 6, 1709, died February 10, 1749; probably married Richard Shaw.

(Harris: *Ancient Long Island Epitaphs*, pp. 31, 34. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, Vol. XXXII, p. 89; Vol. XXXIII, pp. 74-75, 147.)

IV

WILLIAM (3) KING, son of William (2) and Abigail (Brown) King, was born February 14, 1687-88, and died April 23, 1775. Residing in Southold, Long Island, he was on the list of freeholders in 1737. On November 11, 1714, he received land from his father, William King, and his father-in-law, Samuel Beebe. He married Bathsheba Beebe, born May 16, 1688, died May 7, 1764, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rogers) Beebe.

Children:

1. William (4), born April 6, 1710; married, July 26, 1738, Elizabeth Beebe.
2. Richard, born November 5, 1711, died May 20, 1735.
3. Hannah, died March 12, 1811; married, June 29, 1740, Richard Baxter.
4. James, born July 16, 1718; married, October 30, 1751, Katherine Sheffield.
5. Bathsheba, born December 18, 1721; married (?) a Sheffield.
6. *Susannah*, of whom further.
7. Bezaleel, born March 31, 1727, died April 24, 1735.

(*Ibid.*)

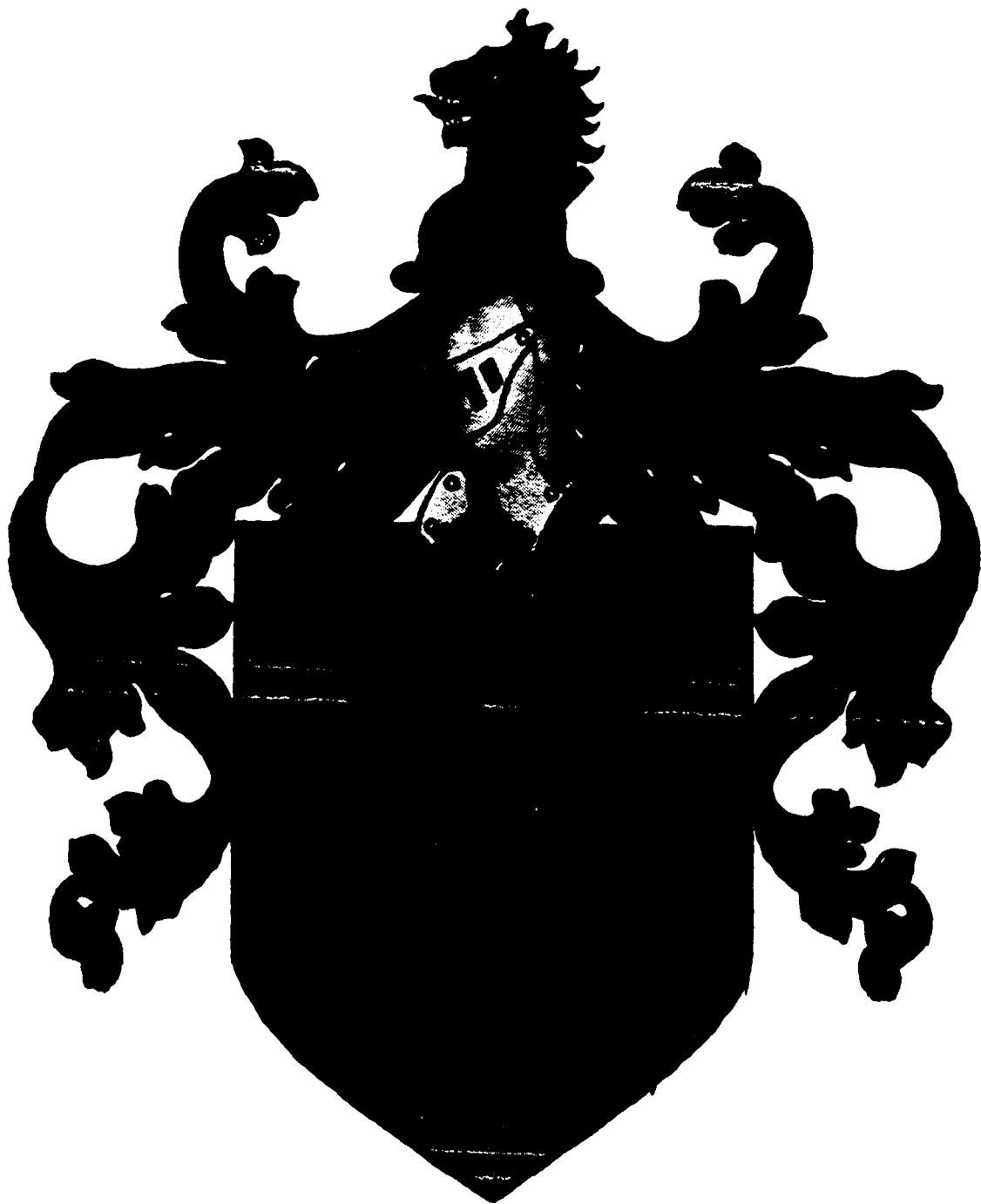
KING

V

SUSANNAH KING, daughter of William and Bathsheba (Beebe) King, was born May 29, 1723, and died May 1, 1766. She married, June 22, 1749, Robert Sheffield. (Sheffield V.)

(*Ibid.* *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LIII, pp. 334-34, 418.)





Dogget
(Daggett)

DAGGETT ARMS

Arms—Gules, two greyhounds saliant combatant or, collared sable.

Crest—A lion's head or, gorged with a mural coronet sable.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Daggett



AGGETT is an old English name, the prevalence of which indicates that it probably had its origin in a personal name. In all probability it is the Thurgod of the Domesday Book, found early as Toted, now Toogood. In the same way Doget became Doggett, Dugget, Dugood, Duguid, Dohet, Dogget, and Dogood. Families of the name were established in the counties of Yorkshire, Cambridge, Oxford, Kent, Somerset, Norfolk and Suffolk. The ancestral branch of the family to which John Doggett, of New England, belonged, was established in Suffolk in 1526, the head of the family at that time being Richard Doggett, a wealthy inhabitant of Groton, County Suffolk. From him the line carried through John, William, to John of Boxford, understood to be the John Doggett who went with John Winthrop to New England in 1630.

Many of the descendants of John Doggett, the immigrant ancestor, settled in Attleborough, Massachusetts, and they have for generations been intimately associated with life in this town. In Connecticut, also the family has been prominent. Among its distinguished members was Judge David Daggett, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

DAVID DAGGETT was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, December 31, 1764, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, April 12, 1851. He was the son



PERRY



SHEPPARD
(SHEPARD)



MAXY
(MAXCY)



BACON



EVERETT



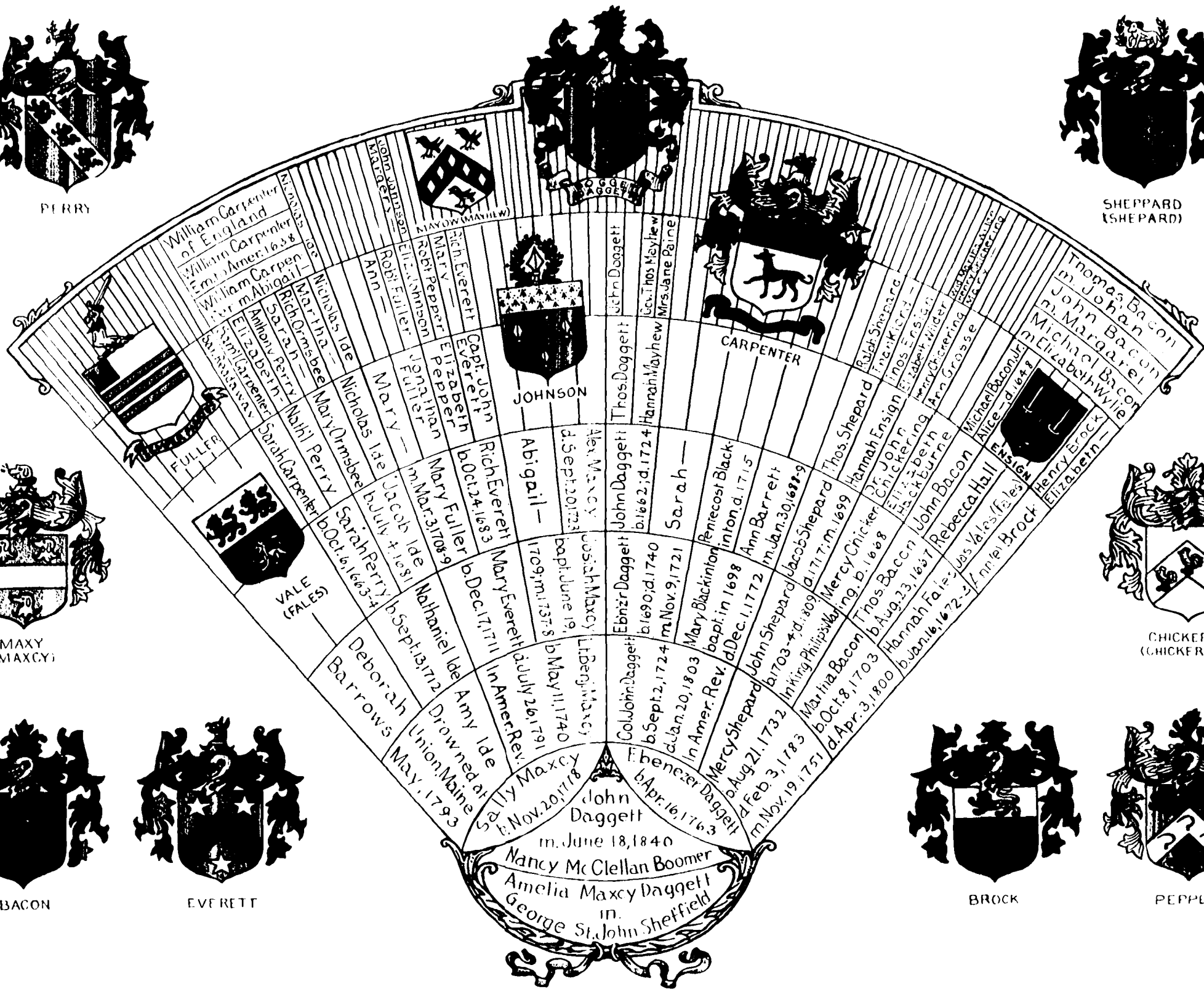
CHICKERIN
(CHICKE RING)



BROCK



PEPPLER



DAGGETT

of Thomas and Sibulah (Stanley) Daggett. He resided in Attleborough until the fall of 1779; graduated from Yale in 1783 with high honor and, when he received his master's degree (M. A.) he gave an oration of such marked excellence that it received the honor—quite unusual in that day—of publication. After college he studied law, was admitted to the bar of New Haven County, Connecticut, at the age of twenty-one, and at once began practice. In 1791 he was chosen as Representative in the General Assembly and was reëlected six times, after which, in 1797, he was transferred to the Senate, and was chosen a member of the Council. He resigned in 1804, but was elected in 1805 to the House of Representatives and was again chosen a member of the Upper House and held office until May, 1813, when he resigned to become United States Senator.

After this term expired he resumed law practice, and in 1824 he became associate instructor of the Law School in New Haven and in 1826 the Kent professor of law in Yale College. He continued these positions until a very advanced age. In 1826, Yale College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him. In May, 1826, he was made an associate judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and six years later (May, 1832) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He continued this office until December 31, 1834, when he reached the age limit of seventy years. During the years 1828-29 he also served as mayor of New Haven.

Judge Daggett was married twice: (first) to Wealthy Ann Munson, on September 10, 1786. She was born March 3, 1767, and died July 9, 1839, the daughter of Dr. Eneas Munson, of New Haven, Connecticut. He married (second), on May 4, 1840, Mary Lines, the daughter of Major and Susanna (Mansfield) Lines. She was born March 31, 1788, and died December 26, 1854. He had nineteen children, five of whom died young.

Other Daggetts who have rendered distinguished public service are Naphtali

DAGGETT

Daggett, president of Yale University, and John Daggett, "The Historian of Attleborough." Further mention of them will be found below.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. Daggett: *A History of the Daggett Family*, pp. 4-5. Muskett: *Suffolk Manorial Families*, p. 344. Doggett, S. B.: *History of the Doggett-Daggett Family*, pp. 153-56. *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Vol. IV, p. 31. Appleton: *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, p. 53.)

I

JOHN DOGGETT was born in England, and died in Massachusetts, in May, 1673. He came to this country with Governor John Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and was a proprietor and original settler of Watertown, Massachusetts. His name is on the list of applicants for admission as freeman, October 19, 1630, and he was one of the first of those who took the oath on May 18, 1631. His homestead in Watertown contained about fifteen acres adjoining Fresh Pond, and his entire grant of land included eighty acres. He seems to have been actively engaged with Governor Mayhew, who was then a resident of Watertown, in getting up a company to occupy Martha's Vineyard, and about 1648 he removed to that island. He settled at Edgartown, and is said to have been intimately associated with the Mayhews in the government of the colony, as were many of his descendants.

John Doggett's first wife's name is not known, but they had five children, all except the first probably born in Watertown. He married (second), August 29, 1667, at Plymouth, Bathsheba Pratt, a widow, and he apparently spent most of the rest of his life in that town.

Child:

1. *Thomas*, of whom further.

(Daggett: *History of Attleborough*, pp. 7-8.)

DAGGETT

II

THOMAS DOGGETT, or DAGGETT, son of John Doggett and his first wife, died between the middle of March and the middle of September, 1691. It is said that he changed the spelling of the family name to Daggett, but probably not until near the end of his life. He was clerk and later justice of the county courts, his prominence in the affairs of the island being partly due to the fact that he had married the favorite daughter of Governor Mayhew. The latter speaks of him in a letter to Governor Winthrop as "my son Doggett, that hath more *language* than any other Englishman upon the Island, and is a considerable young man." At the time of his marriage Thomas Doggett promised that whatever his wife received from her father should be hers to do with as she liked; and the records of Dukes and Bristol counties contain many references to transfer of land by Thomas and Hannah Doggett.

Thomas Doggett married Hannah Mayhew. She married (second) Samuel Smith. (Mayhew II.)

Children:

1. Thomas, born about 1658.
2. Samuel, born about 1660, died February 26, 1717-18.
3. *John*, of whom further.
4. Joshua, born about 1664.
5. Jemima, born in 1666; married, November 27, 1682, Thomas Butler.
6. Mary, born in 1668; married, about 1693, Jeremiah Howe.
7. Patience, born in 1670; married, April 11, 1695, Samuel Annable.
8. Martha, born in 1672; married, May 25, 1695, John Crane.
9. Israel, born in 1674; married, January 31, 1701, Ruth Norton.
10. Ruth, born in 1676; married, November 11, 1696, Nathaniel Bacon.

(*Ibid.* Banks: *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III, pp. 127, 441. S. B. Doggett: *History of the Doggett-Daggett Family*, pp. 83-84.)

DAGGETT

III

DEACON JOHN (2) DAGGETT, son of Thomas and Hannah (Mayhew) Doggett, or Daggett, was probably born in Edgartown in 1662, and died September 7, 1724. After his marriage he settled in Chilmark (or Prudence, a part of Tisbury), and owned property there, which it is said he sold in 1711 for £300, a considerable sum for that day. In the same year he bought the Woodcock Garrison House and several hundred acres of land in Attleborough, removing to that town in 1711 or 1712. His eldest son, Mayhew Daggett, had preceded him to Attleborough. John Daggett became an innkeeper in the old Garrison House, and soon became interested in town and church affairs. His lands being located on the road from Boston to Rhode Island, and his tavern a convenient stopping place *en route*, he soon became well known, not only to the people of Attleborough, but to all travelers between Boston and Rhode Island. He became a deacon, and was a representative to the General Court. In 1722 he sold his inn property, and two years later, on September 7, 1724, he died. He was buried in the old "Hatch burying ground." He married Sarah.

Among his children were:

- I. *Ebenezer*, of whom further.

(Daggett: *History of Attleborough*, p. 9.)

IV

EBENEZER DAGGETT, son of Deacon John and Sarah Daggett, was born in Martha's Vineyard, August 29, 1690, and died in Attleborough, August 30, 1740. It was he who bought the farm on the East Bay Road, leading from Bristol and Providence to Boston, which was long known as "the old Daggett place." He is spoken of as husbandman, tanner, and inn-holder. The sign of

DAGGETT

the old inn, with its royal crown of England, and date of 1725, was preserved by descendants as a curious memorial of the olden days. It is now owned by the Attleboro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is in their Chapter House.

Ebenezer Daggett married, November 9, 1721, Mary Blackinton. (Blackinton II.)

Children:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. *Reverend Naphtali*, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 9-10, 454.)

V

REVEREND NAPHTALI DAGGETT, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Blackinton) Daggett, was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, September 8, 1727, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, November 25, 1780.

His father died while he was young, but his mother gave him excellent training; he soon began studies preparatory to Yale and graduated from that institution in 1748. He settled as minister of Smithtown, Long Island, in 1751, and four years later was elected first Professor of Divinity in Yale. He held this position for life. After resignation of Mr. Clap, in 1766, he officiated as president of Yale for eleven years.

Dr. Daggett was very active in the Colonial cause both by his speeches and writings; after the crisis came, he put his principles into action, shouldered his musket and saw active service. He was taken prisoner by the British and very shamefully treated; he bore all this with great dignity but died from wounds received a short time after this.

Dr. Daggett presided over the university about eleven years and held the office of Professor of Divinity twenty-five years. He was possessed of a strong,

DAGGETT

clear, and comprehensive mind and applied himself with assiduity and success to various branches of knowledge, especially to the learned languages and divinity.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale and Princeton. Dr. Holmes, in his life of President Stiles, says: "He was a good classical scholar, well versed in moral philosophy, and a learned divine."

Rev. Naphtali Daggett married, at Smithtown, Long Island, New York, December 19, 1753, Mrs. Sarah Smith. He had five sons and three daughters.

(S. B. Doggett: *A History of the Doggett-Daggett Family*, pp. 112-21. Appleton: *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Vol. II, p. 43. *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Vol. I, pp. 166-67.)

V

COLONEL JOHN (3) DAGGETT, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Blackinton) Daggett, was born September 2, 1724, and died January 20, 1803. He represented Attleborough at the General Court of Massachusetts from 1768 to 1776, and again in 1780. Previous to the Revolution he also served as a justice of the peace. During the events which led up to the Revolution he maintained a firm stand in favor of upholding the liberties of the American Colonists, and throughout the war was a strong supporter of the cause of independence. He and Colonel May were the leading men in Attleborough at this period, and the two upon whom their fellow-citizens placed their reliance in the confusion of the time. John Daggett served on most of the town committees which were appointed at special emergencies in and after the war, and was a member of the convention of 1779, which formed the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts.

In 1758 he began his military career as an ensign in the second militia company in Attleborough, and won the rank of captain by promotion in the course of the next ten years. This company then belonged to the 3d Regiment of Bristol

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County; but about the time the Revolution commenced the regiment was divided, and the companies from the northern towns of the county were formed anew and constituted the 4th Regiment, of which John Daggett was commissioned colonel, in February, 1776. About a year before he had made an expedition to Assonet to break up a Royalist combination which had stored ammunition in that place. Colonel Daggett commanded the 4th Regiment in Spencer's and Sullivan's expedition on Rhode Island in 1777 and 1779.

In the "Providence Gazette" of February 5, 1803, is the following notice of him:

He bore a long indisposition with Christian fortitude, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality. He was a very respectable citizen, and highly useful in society; he served his town for many years as a representative to the General Court; he commanded a regiment of militia during the Revolutionary War, and sustained the office of a justice of the peace for many years to general satisfaction; he supported an unblemished character through life, and has furnished an example worthy of imitation.

(See *A History of the Doggett-Daggett Family*, p. 117, Committee on U. S. Constitution.)

Colonel John Daggett married (first), November 19, 1751, Mercy Shepard, of Wrentham, who died in Attleboro, February 3, 1783 (Shepard V); (second), August 5, 1784, Mary Tucker, of Norton.

Children of first marriage, all born in Attleborough, Massachusetts:

1. John, born October 1, 1752.
2. Joab, born October 19, 1754.
3. Jesse, born March 6, 1757.
4. Bathsheba, born April 28, 1759; married Zenas Cutting.

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5. Marcy, born July 2, 1761.
6. *Ebenezer*, of whom further.
7. Levi, born April 4, 1766, died before 1793.
8. Hannah, born December 19, 1768.
9. Huldah, born January 27, 1771. (*Ibid.*, pp. 462-63.)

VI

EBENEZER (2) DAGGETT, son of Colonel John and Mercy (Shepard) Daggett, was born April 16, 1763, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, March 4, 1832. Attleborough has boasted few citizens whose lives were more solidly useful or more genuinely inspiring.

Mr. Daggett possessed an intelligence well above the average, which enabled him to seize upon knowledge wherever it might be found, and an innate sense of his obligations to his community directed him to apply his abilities in ways of usefulness and service. The confidence which he inspired in others made him often the arbitrator in disputes, which position he filled with kindness, tact, and justice. His charity was liberal and unassuming. What he meant to his native town is well expressed in the following tribute by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson:

He was emphatically a public man. Twenty years of his life had been occupied in superintending the interests of the town. Twice he was elected to the Senate; and perhaps no man among us had been more called upon to administer the estates of the deceased and to act as the guardian of the orphan. The general character which he sustained through life was that of uniformity, uprightness, and moderation. In the hottest strife of parties, although a public and decided man, he never could be regarded as a partisan. He had been an actor and in some respects a public character from the time of the Revolution; but through all the changes of the eventful times in which he lived, he continued to



Yours truly
John Daggett.



Nancy M. (Boomer) Taggett

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the last to stand forth before his fellow-citizens, in the character of an honest, upright and consistent man. Happy would it be for our community, were our party divisions always controlled by men of equal mildness and moderation—happy would it be for our community, did all our public men manifest an equal regard for the maintenance of order, morals, and religion.

Ebenezer Daggett married, September 3, 1797, Sally Maxcy. (Maxcy IV.)
Children:

1. John, born September 9, 1800, died July 5, 1803.
2. Lydia Maxcy, born October 16, 1802, died February 2, 1882; married Capron Peck, of Attleborough.
3. *John*, of whom further.
4. Ebenezer, born May 14, 1807, died at sea, November 17, 1831.
5. Harvey Maxcy, born June 10, 1809, died September 28, 1886.
6. Ama Ide, born November 24, 1811; married John McClellan, of Sutton, Massachusetts.
7. Marcy Shepard, born January 14, 1814, died November 23, 1843; married Erastus D. Everett, of Boston.
8. Handel Naphtali (twin), born January 27, 1821, died February 27, 1894.
9. Homer Micajah (twin), born January 27, 1821, died May 16, 1909.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 494-97.)

VII

JOHN (4) DAGGETT, son of Ebenezer and Sally (Maxcy) Daggett, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, February 10, 1805, and died there December 13, 1885. He was brought up on the family homestead, and was from childhood quiet, serious, and fond of study. The illness which deprived him of a

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limb at the age of fourteen proved a blessing in disguise, for it settled that he should attend college and devote his life to intellectual pursuits, for which he was naturally fitted by talent and inclination. He entered Brown University in 1822, and was graduated in 1826 with high honors. His student days were among the happiest of his life, and he maintained his devotion to and keen interest in his *alma mater* throughout his career.

He studied law under the Hon. Joseph L. Tillinghast, of Providence, the Hon. J. J. Fiske, of Wrentham, and the Hon. Theron Metcalf, of Dedham. Admitted to the bar in 1829, he practiced his profession in his native town for the remainder of his life, with the exception of the years 1833-34, when he was editor of the "Dedham Patriot." He was a consulting rather than a trial lawyer, lacking the violent and partisan spirit necessary for success in the courts. Mr. Daggett's qualities of genuine worth, however, made him completely trusted by all who sought his aid. He never accepted a case which he did not believe to be in the right; he identified himself completely with the interests of his clients; he always sought to settle by arbitration rather than by litigation, and his well known fairness and integrity made him the arbiter of many disputes. He delighted in giving his services, while the collection of fees was to him a painful duty, and one which now and again his kind and self-forgetful heart induced him to neglect.

Although not ambitious for public honor, Mr. Daggett was four times elected to the State Legislature (1836, 1838, 1839, 1866), his first term being when he was only thirty-one years of age. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee in 1837, and chairman of the Committee on Railways in 1839. In 1850 he was elected to the State Senate and appointed a member of the Valuation Board. Two years later he was appointed Register of Probate and Insolvency for Bristol County, which office he filled for eleven years. No one bearing his name could have failed to take an interest in the local affairs of the town of

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Attleborough, and Mr. Daggett was especially interested in the question of education. He was a member of the school committee for fifteen years, chairman for much of that time, and labored long and earnestly for the advancement of public education. During the Civil War he took an active part in patriotic work in the town.

It was, however, his literary and historical labors which were the most absorbing pursuit of Mr. Daggett's life, and which furnished him with the title by which he is most often remembered, "The Historian of Attleborough." His occupation with the theme of town history dated from 1830, when, having occasion to deliver a lecture before the Attleborough Lyceum, he chose this for his subject. Finding that there was a prevailing interest in the early history of the town, he published four years later a "Sketch of the History of Attleborough." In later years he devoted much careful and painstaking work to research in his chosen field, with a view to publishing an enlarged edition of the "Sketch." He had a true antiquarian's spirit of persistence, finding no problem too large and no detail too small to engage his attention. His habits of thoroughness and accuracy made his work authoritative, while the traditions and anecdotes which he culled from old inhabitants showed the human side of history's page. He prepared the account of Attleborough in the "History of Bristol County," but was not spared to see a second edition of his own volume. After his death his daughter, Amelia M. (Daggett) Sheffield, undertook the imposing task of editing and completing the notes which he left, and in 1894 issued "A Sketch of the History of Attleborough from Its Settlement to Its Division." This volume, of particular interest to citizens of Attleborough, commands the attention also of all those engaged in research into the history of New England or of the Nation, as well as of those to whom the preservation of ancient traditions and hallowed memories is a sacred duty.

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In 1854 the Old Colony Historical Society was formed in Taunton, Massachusetts, and two years later he was chosen its second president, continuing in that office for a period of nearly thirty years. Though during the latter part of his life advancing years and enfeebled health prevented regular attendance at meetings, the society retained him in this office until his death. In addition, for over twenty-five years, Mr. Daggett was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Though research was ever more congenial to him than authorship, yet when he chose to write he was gifted with a pleasant facility of expression. In his younger days he composed many short poems, and he did considerable editorial writing during his two years with the "Dedham Patriot." Throughout his life he was frequently called on to deliver addresses and orations, preside at meetings, and act as toast-master at banquets, all of which functions he performed with admirable readiness and grace. A constant reader and possessed of a remarkable memory, he had a store of information equalled by few men in his generation, and his conversation, whether on history, literature, science, or current events, was a profitable pleasure to all who heard it. He was fond of conversing with his guests, of whom there were many at the hospitable Daggett fireside, and was equally at home with the young and old, the learned and ignorant.

In his personal habits Mr. Daggett was naturally methodical, and he adhered to the principle of temperance, setting a good example himself without attempting to dictate to others. On the subject of religion he was very reserved; but the pure morality of his life was a silent but eloquent witness to the brilliance of the inner light which guided all his movements. Although he never joined the church, he attended regularly and contributed to its support. He lived in accordance with the principle of "moderation in all things," and his quiet and peaceful end, his faculties being unimpaired to the very last, was both the result and the reward of a life devoid of excess.

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John Daggett married, in Sutton, Massachusetts, June 18, 1840, Nancy McClellan Boomer. (Boomer VII.)

Children, all born in Attleborough, five who lived but a short time, died in Attleborough:

1. Mary Boomer, born June 17, 1842, died September 9, 1842.
2. Marcia McClellan, born December 26, 1843, died August 19, 1854.
3. *John Mayhew*, of whom further.
4. Charles Shepard, born June 5, 1848, died June 27, 1855.
5. *Amelia Maxcy*, of whom further.
6. Henry Herman, born September 10, 1852, died August 13, 1854.
7. Herman Shepard, born September 6, 1855, died March 9, 1858.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 11-35.)

VIII

JOHN MAYHEW DAGGETT, son of John and Nancy McClellan (Boomer) Daggett, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, November 16, 1845, and died in Marianna, Arkansas, March 20, 1908. He fitted for college at the "old Attleborough Academy," and graduated at Brown University in 1868. He resided in Attleborough for several years, engaging in business there, removing, about 1872, to Marianna, Arkansas. In that place he was engaged as an attorney-at-law; postmaster for several years; was interested in real estate; acted as loan agent and was deputy clerk of Lee County for some twelve years previous to 1885. Of a special and important piece of work, which he started and continued during his life, a son, himself a leading lawyer of his city and State, thus writes:

Lee County, Arkansas, was formed by an Act of the Legislature in 1873. Father had been in the county but a short time at that date.

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Shortly after he located here, he went into the adjoining counties of Phillip, St. Francis and Crittenden, out of portions of which Lee was formed, and compiled a set of "abstract-books" of all the lands taken into the new county. These books are naught more than a complete history of the land titles of the county, beginning with the government title and continuing to date. These books have been continuously kept up-to-date by his descendants and are now in possession of John (a son of the writer and newly made lawyer), for the joint use of himself and William (a nephew), and any other descendants who enter the legal profession. We look upon them as an heirloom and propose to keep them in the family so long as any member of it is capable of handling them efficiently. They now consist, after about a half century, of 118 "take off" books, being a short "abstract" of each deed, mortgage, judgment or other instrument affecting the title to real estate that has been heretofore filed of record in this county; together with seven (7) "index books," which "show the way" to the title to each lot or subdivision of land in the county; and these "court records" which contain a verbatim copy of every judgment or decree affecting the title to real estate and the last will and testament of every person who has heretofore died intestate in the county. In other words our "abstract-books" are simply the history of land titles in this county.

We estimate that in the half century which has elapsed since the books were started twelve to fifteen years of actual labor have been expended on them. It would take one man working steadily at least ten years to duplicate the work that has been done in the preparation of the books. They are "unique" in this respect that they are probably the only set of books in the State which have been handed down from generation to generation in the same family.

John Mayhew Daggett married (first), in Stonington, Connecticut, November 18, 1868, Ernestine Rose Brown, daughter of Thomas Moore and Ann Elizabeth (Chapman) Brown, born in Stonington, Connecticut, March 20, 1849,

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died in Marianna, Arkansas, December 4, 1876; married (second), in Denton, Texas, October 14, 1879, Olive May Anderson, daughter of Jesse H. and Martha (Motley) Anderson, born in Lebanon, Tennessee, December 14, 1855, died in Marianna, Arkansas, September 25, 1898; married (third) Mrs. Hattie Dancy Bruce, widow of Rev. Dr. H. T. Bruce; she died in Marianna, Arkansas, December 28, 1912.

Children of first marriage:

1. John Mayhew, Jr., born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, December 31, 1869, died in Marianna, Arkansas, October 11, 1891.
2. Ernestine Rose, born in Attleborough, October 14, 1872, died in Attleborough, February 26, 1873.

Children of second marriage:

3. Samuel Anderson, born in Marianna, January 19, 1881, died in Marianna, August 23, 1885.
4. Jesse Boomer, born in Marianna, Arkansas, August 24, 1882; married, at Helena, Arkansas, March 26, 1907, Lyda Jackson, daughter of Joseph Haywood and Sallie B. (Moore) Jackson, born in Helena, Arkansas, August 12, 1885; children: i. Mary Jessamine, born in Marianna, April 10, 1908. ii. William Haywood, born in Marianna, November 17, 1909. iii. Jimason Jackson, born in Marianna, September 15, 1915.
5. Charles Eben, born in Marianna, April 28, 1885; married, in Kiowa, Kansas, July 19, 1905, Ruby Lockwood, daughter of Emerson Bennett and Mary Ellen (Johnston) Lockwood, born in Fall River, Kansas, December 29, 1884. Children: i. John Lockwood, born in Kiowa, Kansas, August 22, 1906. ii. Margaret Cunningham, born

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- in Marianna, December 3, 1908. iii. Maxcyne Motley, born in Marianna, April 23, 1912. iv. Nancy Walker, born in Marianna, June 11, 1921.
6. Maxcy De Witt, born in Marianna, February 28, 1887; married, in Marianna, November 6, 1912, Mary Virginia, daughter of John Eberle and Emmie (Upshaw) Stevenson, born in Marianna, February 28, 1890. Children: i. Eberle Stevenson (daughter), born in Marianna, November 20, 1917. ii. Maxcy De Witt, Jr., born in Marianna, August 18, 1921.
7. Amelia, born in Marianna, April 28, 1889; married, in Marianna, June 15, 1910, Griffin Smith, born in Laurel Hill, Tennessee, July 13, 1885, son of James Robert Napoleon and Ida (Griffin) Smith. Children: i. Sheffield (daughter), born in Paragould, Arkansas, May 12, 1913. ii. Griffin, Jr., born in Paragould, October 24, 1915.
8. Olive R., born in Marianna, May 23, 1892; married, in Marianna, June 26, 1912, Chester Augustus Howard, born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, April 17, 1886, son of Walter Francis and Mary Emma (Rhodes) Howard. Their children: i. Chester Augustus, Jr., born in Brooklyn, New York, July 1, 1913. ii. Daggett Horton, born in Brooklyn, March 20, 1917. (*Family data.*)

VIII

AMELIA MAXCY DAGGETT, daughter of John and Nancy McClellan (Boomer) Daggett, married, in New York City, January 10, 1878, George St. John Sheffield. (Sheffield VIII.) (*Family data.*)

BULMER (BOOMER) ARMS

Arms—Gules a lion salient within an orle of billets or.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Boomer

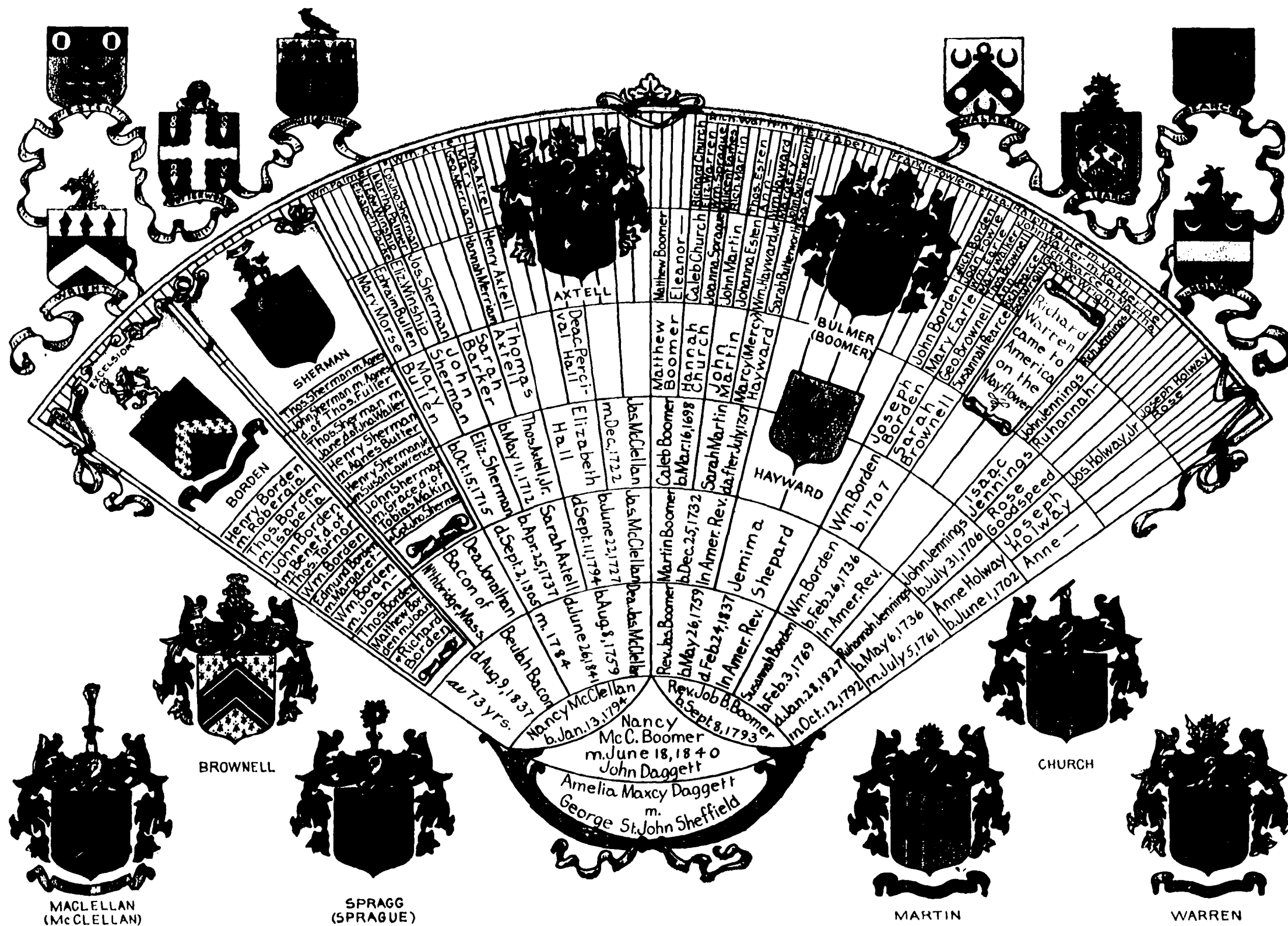


VERY little information has come down to us regarding the early history of the Boomer family. The name appears to be a corruption of Bulmer, which may have been originally French. René Bulmer, a French Huguenot, fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and settled in the north of Ireland. He cannot, of course, have been the ancestor of the Boomer family of New England, but there is a Bulmer-Boomer family in Ontario, Canada, with which he may have been connected. The name Bulmer occurs in England as early as 1345, when Lord Bulmer was summoned to Parliament.

(Chadwick: *Ontarian Families*, Vol. I, p. 87. Burke: *General Armory*.)

I

MATTHEW BOOMER, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was a freeman in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1665. He doubtless came from Massachusetts, as there is a record of Matthew Boomer, servant to Edmund Needham, of Lynn, Massachusetts, dated 1647, which probably refers to him. On March 6, 1676, he bought of Henry Brightman land on the east side of Taunton River for £45, the same land which sixteen years later he deeded to his son, Mat-





Pulmer
(Pomer)



Maxy
(Maxey)



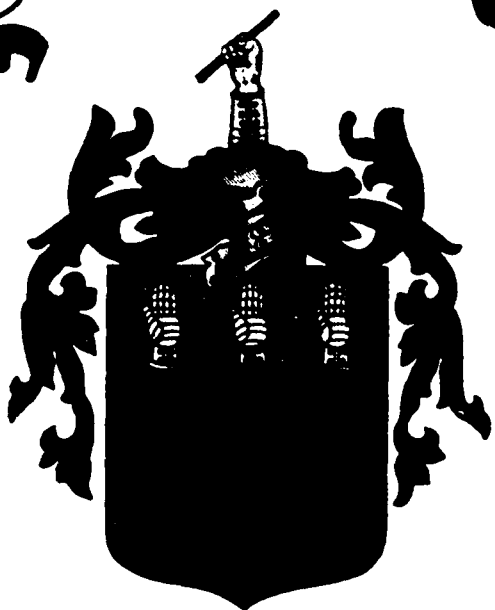
Sheppard
(Shepard)



Martin



Mayow
(Mayhew)



Church

BOOMER

thew. He built a house on this land and was probably the first settler of Fall River, Massachusetts, his home being located near the corner of Main and Brownell streets.

Matthew Boomer married Eleanor.

Children:

1. Mary, died about 1715; married (first) John Lawton; (second), June 3, 1678, Gideon Freeborn.
2. *Matthew*, of whom further.

(American Historical Society: *Armorial Families*, p. 210. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. I, p. 211. Austin: *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 23. Fenner: *History of Fall River, Massachusetts*, pp. 1, 8. Hutt: *History of Bristol County, Massachusetts*, Vol. I, p. 311. Pope: *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 58.)

II

MATTHEW BOOMER, JR., son of Matthew and Eleanor Boomer, received, in 1692, a deed of his father's land in Fall River. He also owned land in Freetown, Massachusetts, and Westerly, Rhode Island, which he left to his sons by a will made October 8, 1732, and proved March 23, 1744. He (or perhaps his father) was constable of Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1692. He married, in Freetown, Hannah Church. (Church III.)

Children, born at Assonet, Bristol County, Massachusetts (now part of Taunton):

1. Matthew, born September 20 or 29, 1689; married, at Freetown, in 1719-20, Hannah Haddaway.
2. Lydia, born December 3, 1690.

BOOMER

3. Hannah, born November 16, 1692; married a Jenks.
4. Mary, or Mercy, born March 16, 1694; married Nathaniel Luther.
5. Deborah, born May 1, 1696; married Elisha Mason.
6. *Caleb*, of whom further.
7. Ruth, born May 31, 1700; married Richard Salisbury.
8. Joshua, born October 8, 1702, died in 1772-73; selectman of Freetown in 1754-55.
9. Mary, or Mercy, married an Elsbury.

(American Historical Society: *Armorial Families*, pp. 210-11. Austin: *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 23 and supplement. *Genealogical Advertiser*, Vol. IV, p. 33. Church: *Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth, Massachusetts*, p. 35. Pierce: *Colonial Lists*, p. 26.)

III

CALEB BOOMER, son of Matthew and Hannah (Church) Boomer, was born in Assonet (now Freetown), Massachusetts, March 16, 1698, and died before October 15, 1770, on which date his will was proved. To his children and grandchildren he left several parcels of land in Freetown, Dartmouth, and Tiverton. He married, August 19, 1725, Sarah Martin. (Martin IV.)

Children:

1. Joanna, born June 30, 1726; living, unmarried, in 1770.
2. Caleb, born August 29, 1728; married Thankful Fox; made his will in 1770.
3. Sarah, born August 3, 1730; married Thomas West.
4. *Martin*, of whom further.
5. Joshua, mentioned in brother Caleb's will, 1770.

BOOMER

6. Matthew, mentioned in brother Caleb's will, 1770.
7. Daniel, named as executor in brother Caleb's will, 1770.

(American Historical Society: *Armorial Families*, p. 211. Austin: *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 23. *Genealogical Advertiser*, Vol. IV, p. 34.)

IV

MARTIN BOOMER, son of Caleb and Sarah (Martin) Boomer, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, December 25, 1732, and died in Fall River, Massachusetts, June 13, 1804. (*Historical Collection of Worcester County, Massachusetts*, Vol. II, p. 183.) In 1770 he was left £20 by his brother Caleb's will; and by the terms of his father's will, in 1774, of which he was named executor, his sister, Joanna, was to be provided for by him. The United States Census of 1790 gives to Martin Boomer, of Freetown, a family consisting of three males over sixteen, four males under sixteen, and four females. In 1778, Martin Boomer enlisted as a private in Captain Durfee's company, and he served, in 1780, in Captain Brightman's company, Colonel Hathaway's regiment, in the Rhode Island alarm.

Martin Boomer married Jemima Shepard.

Child:

1. *James*, of whom further.

(American Historical Society: *Armorial Families*, p. 211. D. A. R. Lineage Books, Vol. LXXVIII, pp. 52-53.)

V

REVEREND JAMES BOOMER, son of Martin and Jemima (Shepard) Boomer, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, May 26, 1759 and died in Charl-

BOOMER

ton, Massachusetts, February 24, 1837. He served in 1779 as a private in Captain Seth Talbot's company, Colonel John Hathaway's regiment, at the Rhode Island alarm. He was baptized in April, 1780, and joined the Second Baptist Church at Tiverton. He was one of two young men chosen in 1788 by the Baptist Society of Fall River, Massachusetts, "to improve their gifts in public and to attend meetings whenever they shall be requested"; and in May, 1795, he, with Job Borden, was ordained a minister in the Baptist Church of Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts. He remained there until 1804, when he went to Charlton, and was pastor there until his death, covering a period of thirty-three years. In 1805 Elder James Boomer, by letter from Freetown, Massachusetts, was taken into church at Charlton, Massachusetts. Susan Boomer, wife of James Boomer, was taken into church June 10, 1809. Rev. James Boomer helped to found the Baptist churches at Ward, New Auburn, and later the church at North Oxford.

Rev. James Boomer married, October 12, 1792, Susannah Borden. (Borden VI.)

Children:

1. *Job B.*, of whom further.
2. James, Jr., died in November, 1876; married, April 9, 1822, Lucy McClellan.
3. William Borden, born in 1799, died in 1874; married, in 1823, Sarah Marble.
4. Charles T., born November 15, 1804.
5. Susannah, born September 16, 1806; married, May 22, 1828, William Knight Blanchard.

(*Historical Collection of Worcester County, Massachusetts*, Vol. II, p. 179. American Historical Society: *Armorial Families*, p. 212. Boston Historical

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Society: *Our County and Its People, Bristol, Massachusetts*, p. 476. *Vital Records of Charlton, Massachusetts*, pp. 20, 242. *D. A. R. Lineage Books*, Vol. LXXVIII, p. 53. Weld: *Borden Genealogy*, p. 146. Benedict Tracy: *History of Sutton, Massachusetts*, p. 697.)

VI

REVEREND JOB B. BOOMER, son of the Rev. James and Susannah (Borden) Boomer, was born September 8, 1793, and died August 18, 1864. He built the home occupied in 1878 by the Rev. Joseph P. Burbank, on top of "Boomer Hill" in Sutton, Massachusetts, in 1829. He was ordained pastor of the South Sutton Baptist Church, June 9, 1819, and continued as such for thirty years. He married, April 21, 1818, Nancy McClellan. (McClellan IV.)

Children:

1. *Nancy McClellan*, of whom further.
2. Mary Amelia, born June 19, 1823; married, September 9, 1846, Andros B. Stone.
3. Lucius B., born July 4, 1826; married (first), September 20, 1848, Elizabeth Messenger; (second), September 5, 1855, Mary A. DeForest.
4. George Boardman, born July 26, 1832; attained rank of brigadier-general and was killed in the Civil War, May 22, 1863.

(*Vital Records of Sutton, Massachusetts*, pp. 22, 214-15. Benedict and Tracy: *History of Sutton, Massachusetts*, pp. 472, 547, 694-96. *Worcester County Historical Collection*, Vol. II, p. 183 (Bristol Section).)

BOOMER

VII

NANCY McCLELLAN BOOMER, daughter of the Rev. Job B. and Nancy (McClellan) Boomer, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, September 29, 1819, and died June 22, 1886. She married, June 18, 1840, at Sutton, John Daggett. (Daggett VII.)

(*Vital Records of Sutton, Massachusetts*, p. 215. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XL, p. 223. Daggett: *History of Attleborough, Massachusetts*, pp. 16, 30.)



MAXY (MAXCY) ARMS

Arms—Gules a fesse argent between three talbots' heads erased of the second.

Crest—A talbot's head erased argent collared and ringed gules.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Maxcy



LIKE so many other English surnames, Maxcy, Maxy, Maxie, Maxey, or Maxcey, is of local origin, being derived from the parish of Maxey in Northamptonshire, England. There was a flourishing family of the name in County Essex, from which it is possible that Alexander Maxcy was descended, as most of the founders of Wenham came from Essex.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

ALEXANDER MAXCY, the founder of this family in America, died in Attleborough, Massachusetts, September 20, 1723. Around his name have grown up several romantic traditions which are briefly given herewith. The story goes that Maxcy, the son of a gentleman of rank and wealth in England, fell in love with the pretty daughter of his father's lodge-keeper. When his father forbade the match, young Maxcy ran away to America. Later his father, relenting, sent a ship to bring his son back to England; but the young man, liking the independent spirit of the colonies, declined. Before long he had another love

MAXCY

affair on this side of the water, but, by his tact and persistency overcoming an older suitor, he succeeded in marrying the maiden of his choice.

The first historical reference to Alexander Maxcy occurs in 1659, when he paid £1 13s. toward the salary of the new minister in Wenham, Massachusetts. It is not unlikely that he was one of the original settlers of the town. In 1690, he served in Captain Sam Gallup's company in Sir William Phipp's expedition against Quebec. Some time before April 16, 1722, the family had moved from Wenham to Gloucester, Massachusetts, for on that date John Doggett, of Attleborough, sold to Alexander Maxcy, of Gloucester, a homestead farm in Attleborough for £550. A year later Alexander Maxcy died at Attleborough.

Alexander Maxcy married Abigail.

Children:

1. David, born January 2, 1662.
2. Mary, born June 15, 1664.
3. John, born February 1, 1670.
4. William, born November 9, 1675; married, in 1696, Sarah Knowlton, of Ipswich.
5. Sarah, baptized in 1676; married, March 12, 1712, Thomas Kellem, of Topsfield, Massachusetts.
6. Elizabeth, baptized in 1680; married, January 19, 1715, Samuel Tarbox, of Beverly.
7. Benoni, baptized in 1682; married, March 8, 1706-07, Mary Herrick.
8. Abigail, baptized in 1694; married, December 31, 1716, Jacob Haskell.
9. Alexander, baptized in 1698, died April 2, 1724.
10. Mary, born March 19, 1700-01; married, May 4, 1726, William Ware.
11. Joseph, born July 29, 1703.
12. Esther, baptized in 1705; married, in December, 1728, Nehemiah Ward.

MAXCY

13. *Josiah*, of whom further.
14. Benjamin, baptized in March, 1711.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLI, p. 398; Vol. LXII, pp. 34-35, 37-39, 41, 44. *Gloucester Vital Records*, Vol. II, p. 38. Daggett: *History of Attleborough*, pp. 10-11, 627.)

II

JOSIAH MAXCY, son of Alexander and Abigail Maxcy, was baptized in the Congregational Church at Wenham, Massachusetts, June 19, 1709. He married, February 3, 1737-38, Mary Everett. (Everett IV.) They had eleven children. A grandson, Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, was the second president of Brown University, assuming that office at the age of twenty-four.

Child:

1. *Benjamin*, of whom further.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIV, p. 216; Vol. LX, p. 43. Sibley: *History of the Town of Union, Maine*, p. 469.)

III

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN MAXCY, son of Josiah and Mary (Everett) Maxcy, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, May 11, 1740, and died July 26, 1791. He served in the Revolutionary War, marching on the alarm of Bunker Hill in 1776. He married (first) Sarah Fuller; (second) Amy Ide, of Attleborough. (Ide V.)

Children of first marriage:

1. Joseph, born March 12, 1764, died December 14, 1810; married Hannah Page, of Attleborough.

MAXCY

2. Josiah, born July 25, 1766; married (first) Chloe Daggett, born in 1769, died in May, 1793, daughter of Mayhew Daggett; (second), in 1794, Sally Pickering.
3. Benjamin, born July 16, 1772; married Esther Fuller.

Children of second marriage:

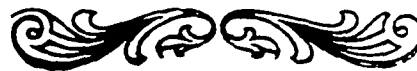
4. *Sally*, of whom further.
5. Lydia, born March 26, 1780, died in 1793.
6. Hervey, born April 30, 1782-83; married Sally Eastman, born February 15, 1785, daughter of John and Hannah (France) Eastman.
7. Amy, born October 26, 1784; married Joel Reed.

(Sibley: *History of the Town of Union, Maine*, pp. 469-71. Daggett: *History of Attleborough*, app.)

IV

SALLY MAXCY, daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin and Amy (Ide) Maxcy, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, November 20, 1778, and died in Saundersville, Massachusetts, April 30, 1867. She married, September 3, 1797, Ebenezer Daggett. (Daggett VI.)

(Doggett: *History of the Doggett-Daggett Family*, pp. 116, 145.)



SHEPPARD (SHEPARD) ARMS

Arms—Azure on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or, as many mullets gules.

Crest—A ram passant argent attired or, between two laurel branches vert.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Shepard



LEARLY of occupational origin, and meaning "the shepherd," this surname is found in an almost unlimited assortment of spellings: Shepard, Sheppard, Shephard, Shepherd, Shepperd, Shephard, etc. No one family can lay any original claim to the name, for it sprang up all over England wherever the occupation of shepherd was at all prominent. Of the many families of the name which settled in New England, that founded by Ralph Shepard was one of the earliest.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

RALPH SHEPARD, of Stepney Parish, London, England, was born in 1603, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 11, 1693, his burial being in Malden, Massachusetts. He was a tailor by trade and probably an officer in the Draper's Guild. He sailed for New England on June 30, 1635, in the ship "Abigail," Robert Hackwell, master, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Sarah. On arriving in Massachusetts he became one of the original settlers of Dedham, later removing to Malden, and he is recorded also in Weymouth and

SHEPARD

Concord. He purchased a farm in Concord of Joseph Wheeler in 1666. He was made a freeman of the colony in 1650-51.

Ralph Shepard married Thanklord.

Children:

1. Sarah, born in England about 1633.
2. *Thomas*, of whom further.
3. John, died December 15, 1699; married Sarah Goble, daughter of Thomas Goble, of Concord.
4. Isaac, born June 20, 1639, killed by Indians, February 12, 1676; married Mary Smedley, daughter of Baptiste Smedley.
5. Trial, born December 19, 1641, died February 22, 1708; married, March 11, 1661, Walter Powers.
6. Abraham, died February 22, 1715-16; married Judith Philbrook.
7. Thanks, born February 10, 1651; married Peter Dill.
8. Jacob, born June 16, 1653.
9. Walter, of Sudbury, Massachusetts.

(*Dedham Historical Register*, Vol. XIV, pp. 27-28.)

II

THOMAS SHEPARD, son of Ralph and Thanklord Shepard, was born about 1635, and died September 26 or 29, 1719, at Milton, Massachusetts. He was a member of the church at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and later at Malden. He owned land at Charlestown in 1657-58. He married Hannah Ensign. (Ensign II.)

SHEPARD

Children:

1. Thomas; married Hannah Blanchard.
2. John; married, March 26, 1690, Persia Peirce.
3. *Jacob*, of whom further.
4. Hannah; married Joseph Blanchard.
5. Ralph; married Marah.
6. Isaac, born in May, 1682.

(*Ibid.*, p. 28. Wyman: *Charlestown, Massachusetts, Genealogy and Estates*, Vol. II, p. 860.)

III

JACOB SHEPARD, son of Thomas and Hannah (Ensign) Shepard, died in 1717. In 1703 he purchased four or five hundred acres of land from Captain William Hudson, a trader from Boston, Massachusetts, and was the first permanent settler of the town of Foxborough, Massachusetts. He married, November 22, 1699, Mercy Chickering. (Chickering IV.)

Children:

1. Jacob, born August 22, 1700, died about 1718.
2. *John*, of whom further.
3. Thomas, born March 24, 1706, died October 19, 1774.
4. Joseph, born February 9, 1708.
5. Benjamin, born December 24, 1710.

(Wyman: *Charlestown, Massachusetts, Genealogy and Estates*, Vol. II, p. 860. Daggett: *History of Attleborough*, p. 655. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. VI, p. 128.)

SHEPARD

IV

JOHN SHEPARD, son of Jacob and Mercy (Chickering) Shepard, was born February 25, 1703-04, and died April 5, 1809, at Attleborough, Massachusetts. At the time of his death he resided with his grandson, Ebenezer Daggett, and was famed for his longevity, living to the great age of one hundred and five. In youth he served under Captain Samuel Moseley in King Philip's War; was wounded in the Narragansett campaign; and was under the command of Captain Turner in the famous "Falls Fight," May 19, 1676.

John Shepard married (first) Eleony Pond, who died September 3, 1727, daughter of Ephraim Pond, of Wrentham, Massachusetts. He married (second) Abigail Richardson, of Attleborough, who died August 23, 1730. He married (third) Martha Bacon. (Bacon IV.)

Children, born in Wrentham, Massachusetts:

1. *Mercy*, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born September 2, 1734.
3. Hannah, born February 16, 1736-37.
4. Martha, born January 27, 1739-40.
5. Ann, born July 15, 1744.
6. John, baptized August 2, 1747.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. VI, p. 128. Daggett: *History of Attleborough*, p. 656. Bodge: *Soldiers of King Philip's War*, pp. 72, 74, 100. *Wrentham, Massachusetts, Vital Records*, Vol. I, pp. 187-88; Vol. II, p. 496.)

V

MERCY SHEPARD, daughter of John Shepard, was born August 21, 1732, died February 3, 1783. She married, November 19, 1751, Colonel John Daggett. (Daggett V.) (*Ibid.*)

Blackinton



LACKINTON as a surname does not appear in the early registers of England, but since we find Blackston, Blakiston, and Blackstone recorded as belonging to the same individual, William Blackstone, it is very possible that Blackinton is another form of the same name. Bardsley, in his *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, claims a local origin for these names from Blaxton, a township in the parish of Finningley, West Riding of Yorkshire, and doubtless from other places of the same name in the southern part of England.

I

PENTECOST BLACKINTON is the earliest ancestor to whom the history of this family can be traced. The date of his birth is not known, but he was in Marblehead, Massachusetts, prior to 1688, and may have been born there. He removed from Marblehead to Attleborough, Massachusetts, between 1701, the date of his marriage to Mary Fickett, at Marblehead, and 1702, the date of the baptism of his daughter, Hepsibeth, at Attleborough. He owned land and a house on Seven Mile River, and died at Attleborough, September 24, 1715.

Pentecost Blackinton married (first), at Marblehead, January 30, 1688-89, Ann Barrett; (second), at Marblehead, January 1, 1702, Mary Fickett.

BLACKINTON

Children of first marriage, born at Marblehead:

1. Elizabeth, baptized December 15, 1689.
2. Benjamin, baptized April 24, 1692; removed to Attleborough.
3. Pentecost, Jr., baptized January 26, 1693; married, at Marblehead, Rebecca Figgett; removed to Attleborough.
4. Miriam, baptized March 22, 1695-96; married, at Marblehead, October 31, 1716, Samuel Saunders.
5. John, baptized November 28, 1697.
6. *Mary*, of whom further.
7. Sarah, baptized March 31, 1700.

Children of second marriage, born at Attleborough:

8. Hepsibeth, born in December, 1702.
9. John (twin), born in 1705, died in 1706.
10. Penelope (twin), born in 1705.

(Daggett: *History of Attleborough*, p. 623. *Marblehead Vital Records*, Vol. II, pp. 36, 44-45.)

II

MARY BLACKINTON, daughter of Pentecost and Ann (Barrett) Blackinton, was baptized in Marblehead, Massachusetts, November 25, 1698, and died December 1, 1772. She married, November 9, 1721, Ebenezer Daggett. (Daggett IV.) (*Ibid.*)

MAYOW (MAYHEW) ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a chevron sable between three birds of the last five lozenges of the first. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Mayhew



AYHEW, Mayho, Mayow, or Mayo, means “baptized the son of Matthew,” and is of English origin. Due to the liquid pronunciation of the name, it has undergone many variations in spelling. Governor Thomas Mayhew, of Martha’s Vineyard, was a descendant of the family of Dinton, Wiltshire, England, a county family of considerable distinction. It is noteworthy that he named two towns in the Vineyard, Tisbury and Chilmark, for towns in the near neighborhood of Dinton, Wiltshire. The earliest known ancestor of this family was one “Simon Mayow, gent., of Dynton,” and from him the line descends through his grandson, Thomas, to Matthew, father of Governor Mayhew. Matthew Mayow, yeoman, probably married Alice Barter, of Wiltshire, in 1587. He died when his son, Thomas, was twenty-one years old and ten or twelve years before the latter came to New England.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. Banks: *History of Martha’s Vineyard*, Vol. I, pp. 104-17.)

I

GOVERNOR THOMAS MAYHEW, son of Matthew and Alice (Barter) Mayhew (Mayow), was born in England and died in Martha’s Vineyard,

MAYHEW

March 25, 1682. It is believed that the record of the baptism of "Thomas, son of Mathew Maho" on April 1, 1593, in the parish register of Tisbury, Wiltshire, England, may be that of Governor Thomas Mayhew. He came to Medford, Massachusetts, in 1631, as business representative of Matthew Cradock, a London merchant. In 1634 he was made a freeman and was thenceforth an active member of the colony. He was one of a committee purchasing commodities from vessels coming to Boston; in 1636 he was representative to the General Court. Two years later he removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was chosen selectman, deputy to the General Assembly, and a local magistrate. In 1641 he built the first bridge over the Charles River, at a great financial loss, receiving land west of Boston as compensation. About this time he acquired the title and sovereignty of Martha's Vineyard and other islands from Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Lord Stirling, and in 1645 he founded a colony on the island. As chief executive he kept the reins of government in his hands and those of his family despite many difficulties and conflicting claims. In 1663 the Earl of Clarendon, on behalf of the Duke of York, purchased the title of Martha's Vineyard and other lands in America. Thomas Mayhew was made Governor of the Vineyard under the Duke of York, and ruled until his death.

Governor Thomas Mayhew married (first), about 1619, in England, Abigail Parkus(?); (second), in 1633, Jane Paine, widow of Thomas Paine, of London.

Child of first marriage:

1. Thomas, born in England, about 1621; lost at sea in November, 1657.

Children of second marriage:

2. *Hannah*, of whom further.
3. Bethiah, born December 6, 1636; married (first) Thomas Harlock; (second), in 1675, Richard Way.

MAYHEW

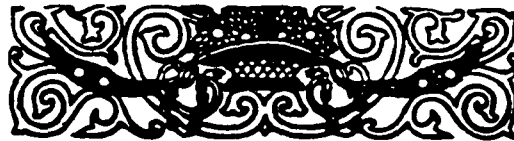
4. Mary, born January 14, 1639-40; probably died young.
5. Martha, born in 1642; married Thomas Tupper.

(Banks: *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. I, pp. 108-72; Vol. III, p. 301.)

II

HANNAH MAYHEW, daughter of Governor Thomas and Jane (——— Paine) Mayhew, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, in 1633, and died at Edgartown, Massachusetts, before 1731. She married (first) Thomas Doggett, or Daggett. (Daggett II.) She married (second) Samuel Smith.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 127, 441.)



CHURCH ARMS

Arms—Gules a fesse or, in chief three sinister gauntlets proper.

Crest—An arm erect in armour proper garnished or, holding a baton of the last.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Church



FOR many years the name of Church has figured prominently in the history of New England. This distinction dates from the latter half of the seventeenth century, when the deeds of Colonel Benjamin Church, the "Conqueror of Philip," shed lustre upon the name which his descendants in subsequent generations have not allowed to grow dim. Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been the principal seats of the family throughout its history.

(American Historical Society: *American Families*, Vol. XIII, p. 187.)

I

RICHARD CHURCH, the immigrant ancestor and progenitor of this family in America, was born in England and came to this country with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He was admitted a freeman October 19, 1630, and removed from Weymouth to Eel River, in Plymouth, shortly after that date. He was admitted a freeman of Plymouth Colony, October 4, 1632, and was taxed at Duxbury as early as 1637. He was a carpenter by trade, and with John Thompson was engaged to build the first meetinghouse and the first gun carriage at Plymouth in 1637. In 1649 he sold his land at Plymouth and removed to East-

CHURCH

ham, Massachusetts. In 1653 he was at Charlestown, and four years later appears at Hingham. While at Sandwich in 1664 he deposed that he was fifty-six years of age. Richard Church served often at inquests and was frequently a referee in disputes. He was a man of standing and prominence in the communities in which he lived. He was sergeant of his military company, and served in the Pequot War. He died at Dedham, Massachusetts, December 27, 1668, and was buried at Hingham, where his wife also is buried. His will, drawn at Hingham, bears the date December 25, 1668.

Richard Church married, in 1635-36, Elizabeth Warren. (Warren II.)

Children:

1. Elizabeth, died young.
2. Joseph, born in 1637.
3. Benjamin, born in 1639, died January 17, 1718; conspicuous in King Philip's War.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Nathaniel.
6. *Caleb*, of whom further.
7. Charles.
8. Richard, died young.
9. Abigail, born June 22, 1647.
10. Hannah.
11. Mary.
12. Sarah.
13. Lydia.
14. Priscilla.
15. Deborah, born in 1657.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 187-88.)

CHURCH

II

CALEB CHURCH, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Church, was a millwright by trade, and resided in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was a freeman in 1690, served many times as selectman, and was a representative to the General Court in 1713. He married, December 16, 1667, Joanna Sprague. (Sprague II.)

Children, first six born in Dedham:

1. Richard, born December 26, 1668, died young.
2. *Hannah*, of whom further.
3. Ruth.
4. Lydia, born July 4, 1671.
5. Caleb, born December 16, 1673.
6. Joshua, born June 12, 1675.
7. Deborah, died young.
8. Isaac (twin), born June 27, 1678.
9. Rebecca (twin), born June 27, 1678.

(Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. I, p. 385.
Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth, p. 35.)

III

HANNAH CHURCH, daughter of Caleb and Joanna (Sprague) Church, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, December 26, 1668(?). She married, in Freetown, Matthew Boomer. (Boomer II.)

(*Descendants of Richard Church of Plymouth*, p. 35.)

MARTIN ARMS

Arms—Argent two bars gules.

Crest—An estoile of sixteen points gules.

Motto—Sure and steadfast. (Matthews: *American Armoury*.)

Martin



MARTIN was a popular font or baptismal name in early times, and was widely adopted as a surname. It is said to mean "martial or warlike." Many places in France were dedicated to St. Martin, apostle of the Gauls, and from one of these in Normandy came the family whose advent into England dates from the time of the Conquest. De Sancto Martino, a Latinized form of the name, is recorded, and also Le Sieur de St. Martin on the Battle Abbey Roll. The family of our immigrant ancestor is said by some authorities to have been of Devonshire, England, by others of Somerset.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. Lower: *Patronymica Britannica*. Matthews: *American Armoury*. C. W. Francis: *Genealogy of Martin Family*.)

I

RICHARD MARTIN was born in England and died May 2, 1694, or March 2, 1694-95. He is recorded in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1669. It is said that he came to America to take possession of his brother Robert's estate. With him came his son, John, probably. It is thought also that they came in 1663 with Elder John Myles, a preacher, who established the Baptist church of Wannamoiset, Plymouth Colony. Robert Martin, the brother of Richard, had

MARTIN

come to Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, with the Rev. Joseph Hull. He was later of Rehoboth and mentioned in his will his brother, Richard, as "now in England." Other brothers were Abraham and Isaac.

Richard Martin married, probably in England, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. Francis.
3. Richard, Jr.
4. Annie.
5. Eleanor.

(C. W. Francis: *Genealogy of Martin Family*, pp. 14, 15. *Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts*, p. 848.)

II

JOHN MARTIN, son of Richard Martin, was probably born in England and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 28, 1720. He is supposed to have come to New England with his father about 1663 or 1665. They settled in that part of Rehoboth known as Swansea. He was apparently a weaver by trade, like his uncle, Abraham, but like all the early settlers devoted most of his time to the cultivation of the soil. On June 5, 1671, the General Court of Plymouth appointed him constable of Swansea, and on June 3, 1673, he was made surveyor of highways. He is called one of the founders of the Baptist church in Plymouth Colony.

John Martin married, April 26, 1671, Joanna Esten. (Esten II.)

Children:

1. Jemima, born May 29, 1672; married, intention published October 28, 1699, Samuel Salisbury.

MARTIN

2. Melatiah, born in April, 1673; married, November 6, 1696, Rebecca Brooks.
3. *John*, of whom further.
4. Ephraim, born February 7, 1676; married, intention published October 28, 1699, Thankful Bullock.
5. Ann, born November 14, 1678; married, in 1701, Richard Round.
6. Manasseh, born February 2, 1681; married, October 6, 1706, Hannah Carpenter.
7. Joanna, born February 15, 1682-83; married, December 5, 1711, Philip Short.
8. Ebenezer, born February 16, 1684-85; married, November 29, 1716, Abigail Wheeler.
9. Judith; married, December 24, 1713, John Luther.

(H. J. Martin: *Notices of the Martin Family*, pp. 63-64, 187. *Representative Men and Families of Rhode Island*, Vol. III, pp. 1732-33.)

III

JOHN MARTIN, JR., son of John and Joanna (Esten) Martin, was born March 15, 1674, and died November 3, 1757 (or 1759), at Swansea, Massachusetts. His will was dated July 9, 1757. He removed from Rehoboth to Swansea in 1728. He married (first), October 11, 1701, Mercy, or Marcy, Hayward. (Hayward III.) He married (second), intentions published April 4, 1713, Mrs. Marcy Thurber, died November 26, 1748, widow of Richard Thurber.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Sarah*, of whom further.
2. Hannah; married, January 14, 1753, Thomas Lewis.
3. Joanna; married Joseph Barney.

MARTIN

4. John, born June 26, 1709, died February 6, 1770; married, February 21, 1734-35, Mary Andrus.
5. Marcy; married, November 12, 1730, Squire Bullock.

Children of second marriage:

6. Barbara, born March 13, 1714; married, March 1, 1730, Obadiah Bowen.
7. Mary, born March 17, 1715 (1718); married, December 23, 1735, Hezekiah Horton.
8. Hezekiah, born September 7, 1719, died March 25, 1779; married (first), March 28, 1741, Hannah Andrus, died May 18, 1765; (second), September 10, 1766, Huldah Luther.
9. Elizabeth, born October 1, 1722; married, August 6, 1741, William Seamans.
10. Anna, born March 22, 1725; married, February 23, 1769, John Mason.
11. Jemima; married, November 14, 1745, Valentine Bowen.
12. Benjamin, born July 5, 1734; married, January 6, 1750, Sarah Kingsley.

(H. J. Martin: *Notices of the Martin Family*, pp. 87-88. *Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts.*)

IV

SARAH MARTIN, daughter of John and Mercy, or Marcy (Hayward) Martin, died after July, 1757, when her father made his will. She married, August 19, 1725, in Freetown, Massachusetts (intentions published May 11, 1725), Caleb Boomer. (Boomer III.)

(*Vital Records of Freetown, Massachusetts*, p. 473. *Genealogical Advertiser*, Vol. IV, p. 34.)

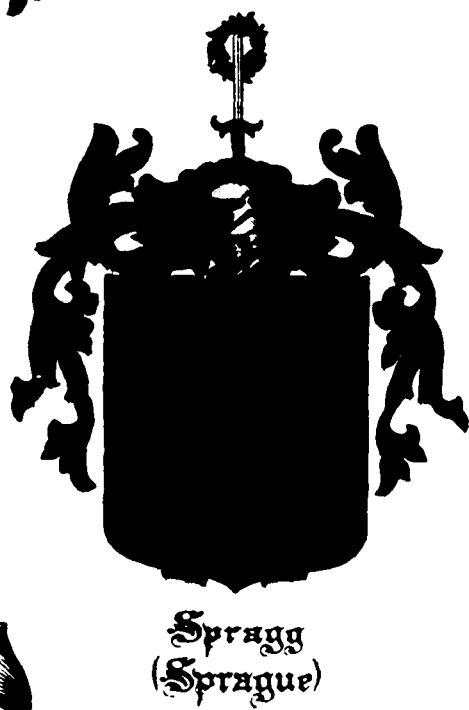
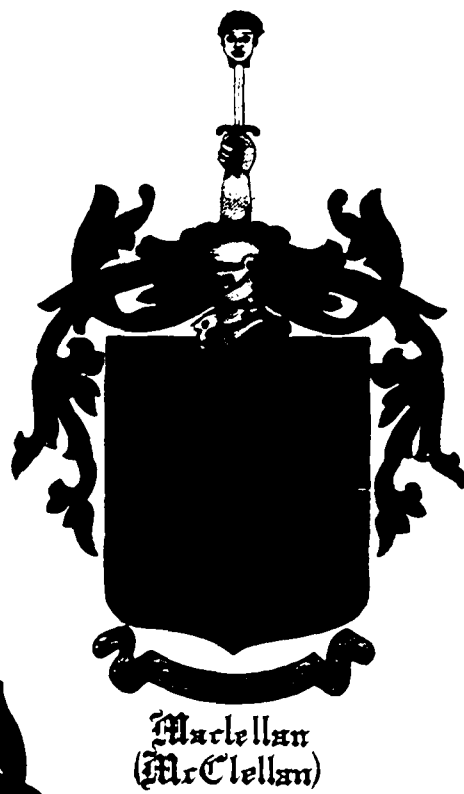
BORDEN ARMS

Arms—Azure, a chevron engrailed ermine, two pilgrim's staves proper in chief,
a cross-crosslet in base or.

Crest—A lion rampant holding a battle-axe proper, above the crest the word
“Excelsior.”

Motto—*Palma virtuti.*

(Crozier: *General Armory.*)



Borden



KENT seems to have been the earliest home of the Borden family in England and of all the places in that county—known as the garden county of England—none are more beautiful than the parish of Borden (from which locality the family takes its name). The family of Borden was possessed of good estates in this part of Kent and were distinguished persons among the landed gentry of that county. A Simon de Borden, of Borden Manor, resided here, and was among the beneficiaries of the parish church. The record of the owners of this manor extends over a period of several hundred years.

In America nearly all of the name are descended from the one ancestor mentioned hereafter, but there is mention of the name a few times in Boston and once in Pennsylvania—the latter, John Bordinghe—came there by way of Holland as his name indicates. The early generations of the family of Richard and Joan were all members of the Society of Friends, known as Quakers, and from them the offspring received a love of peace, freedom of conscience and the other principles that this society stands for. Their history is written in the congenial pursuits of agriculture and the unostentatious works of Christian charity.

(H. B. Weld: *Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as far as known of Richard and Joan Borden*, pp. 24-25.)

BORDEN

I

HENRY BORDEN was born about 1370-80 in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and is mentioned as dead in 1469. He appears to have held land both in the parish of Hedcorn and at Borden, and was doubtless a descendant of the Bordens of Borden. His grandson, John, left a request that a priest sing in the church of Hedcorn for the souls of Henry and his wife, Robergia, for two years.

Henry Borden married, in Hedcorn, Robergia.

Children:

1. *Thomas*, of whom further.
2. Robert, died prior to 1479; married Emma Dorr.

(T. A. Glenn: *Pedigree of Richard Borden*, pp. 3-4.)

II

THOMAS BORDEN, son of Henry and Robergia Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died before April 26, 1469. He is mentioned in the will of his son, John, who desired that a priest sing in the church of Hedcorn, wherein he was buried, for the soul of his parents, Thomas and Isabella Borden. This Thomas was, without doubt, identical with that Thomas Borden, of Hedcorn, yeoman, who joined the Rebellion of Kentishmen under Jack Cade in the year 1450, and who was subsequently pardoned therefor. (*Pat. Rolls*, 28 Henry VI, Parts 2, 13. *Archæologia Cantina*, Vol. VII.)

Thomas Borden married Isabella.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.)

Children:

1. *John*, of whom further.

BORDEN

2. Henry; married and left issue.
3. Richard, died about October, 1490; married and left issue.

III

JOHN BORDEN, son of Thomas and Isabella Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there; will made April 26, 1469. John Borden, yeoman, in his will left sum of money to all his grandchildren, and also a sum of money for an "honest priest" to sing for the souls of his parents and grandparents, as well as for one Thomas Saunder, for two years. (*Archæologia Cantina*, Vol. II, folio I, Latin.)

John Borden married Benet Tornor, daughter of Thomas Tornor. Her will is dated October 15, 1518, and was proved November 16, 1518.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 5-7.)

Children:

1. Roger.
2. *William*, of whom further.
3. Joan.
4. Roberga.
5. Alice.
6. Isabella.
7. John.

IV

WILLIAM BORDEN, son of John and Benet (Tornor) Borden, is recorded as under age April 26, 1469. He died in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England; will dated February 11, 1531, and proved September 25, 1531. He

BORDEN

left quite a good sized estate to his wife and children, both in money and in land. In his will he mentions Sir Edward Wotten, knight, as his overseer. (*Archæologia Cantina*, Vol. XIX, Section 10.)

William Borden married (first) Joan; (second) Thomasin; (third) Rose, who survived him.

Children:

1. *Edmund*, of whom further.
2. Edward, had issue.
3. Thomas, died young.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Anne.
6. Katherine.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 7-10.)

V

EDMUND BORDEN, son of William Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there, in 1539, probably in or about the month of June. His will is dated April 13, 1539, and was proved June 18, 1539. His wife and children are all mentioned as well as a request to be buried in the churchyard at Hedcorn, where many generations of his family had been buried. (*Archæologia Cantina*, Vol. XXI, Section 9.)

Edmund Borden married Margaret.

Children:

1. Edward.
2. John.
3. *William*, of whom further.
4. Joan.
5. Maryon.

BORDEN

6. Margaret.
7. Alice.
8. Julian.

VI

WILLIAM BORDEN, son of Edmund and Margaret Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, and died in or about the month of June, 1557. His will was proved June 8, 1557, and by it he left over £60 in money to his wife and children, as well as considerable real and personal property. (*Archæologia Cantina*, Vol. III, Section 3.)

William Bordon married Joan.

Children:

1. Stephen.
2. *Thomas*, of whom further.
3. Edward, died about 1560; married Margaret.
4. John, buried November 15, 1581.
5. Edmund.
6. Elizabeth, living in 1592.
7. Agnes.
8. Thomasin.
9. Agnes.

(T. A. Glenn: *Pedigree of Richard Borden*, pp. 10-11.)

VII

THOMAS (2) BORDEN, son of William and Joan Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there and was buried April 21,

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1592. The will of Thomas Borden is dated April 13, 1592, and was proved April 26, 1592; his family is mentioned and a request made that he, too, be buried in the churchyard at Hedcorn. (*Archæologia Cantina*, Vol. XLVIII, folio 279.)

Thomas Borden's first wife was buried May 20, 1581. He married (second) Margaret, who was buried September 25, 1589.

Children:

1. *Matthew*, of whom further.
2. Thomas, buried April 30, 1580.
3. Joan, buried April 5, 1571.
4. Agnes; married, August 2, 1585, Jonas Gorham.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 11-12.)

VIII

MATTHEW BORDEN, son of Thomas Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, and died there October, 1620. He was church warden of Hedcorn in 1598. His will is dated September 26, 1620, and proved October 27, 1620. He was a very well-to-do man, having several farms, quite a number of houses, and leaving over £116 in money to three of his children.

Matthew Borden married Joan.

Children:

1. Mary; married, May 4, 1620, John Rowe.
2. Joan, baptized April 29, 1593, buried June 11, 1593.
3. John, baptized April 28, 1594, died an infant.
4. *Richard*, of whom further.
5. William, baptized June 1, 1600.
6. Amie, baptized April 26, 1603.

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7. Edward, baptized April 14, 1605.
8. John, baptized February 22, 1606-07; married Joan, and removed to New England in 1635.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

RICHARD BORDEN, son of Matthew and Joan Borden, was baptized in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, February 22, 1595-96, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 25, 1671. He may have arrived from England with his brother, John, in 1635, but this has not been proven. When the proposition of forming a settlement on Rhode Island was made to him he entered into it with all his heart and to it devoted all his energies. The first place selected was about one-half mile southeast from Bristol Ferry and south end of a pond that opened into Mount Hope Bay. Settlers called it Portsmouth Harbor. In 1639 settlers moved one and one-half miles south to Newtown.

On June 10, 1638, Richard Borden was granted five acres at Bristol Ferry, in which to place his cottage and his cabbage and turnip yard. In 1638 he was appointed to survey town lots and lay out farming lands in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Together with thirty others on January 2, 1637, he was appointed to map out and survey surrounding lands, and again in 1640 he was appointed with forty others to lay out lands in Portsmouth. Richard Borden was made freeman, March 16, 1641. He held many important official positions: In 1653-54 he was assistant treasurer; in 1654-55, he was general treasurer; in 1654-56-57, he was commissioner, and in 1667-70, he was Deputy. He bought sixty acres of land in Providence, near Newtonkonut Hill, and in 1667 was one of the original purchasers of land in New Jersey. He was a Quaker, and as a devout Christian gained high esteem.

BORDEN

Richard Borden married, September 28, 1625, Joan Fowle, born February 15, 1604, died July 16, 1688, "aged 84 years, 6 months." She was the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Fowle.

(J. O. Austin: *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 23. W. H. Jennings: *Genealogical History of the Jennings Families*, pp. 545-47. T. A. Glenn: *Pedigree of Richard Borden*, pp. 13-14.)

Children:

1. Richard, baptized July 9, 1626.
2. Thomas, baptized October 3, 1627, died November 25, 1676; married Mary Harris.
3. Francis, baptized December 23, 1628, died January 19, 1705-06; married, February 12, 1677, Jane Vicars.
4. Mary, baptized January 13, 1633, died in 1691; married John Cooke.
5. Elizabeth, baptized May 25, 1634.
6. Matthew, born May 16, 1638, died July 5, 1703; married, March 4, 1674, Sarah Clayton.
7. *John*, of whom further.
8. Joseph, born July 3, 1643; married Hope.
9. Sarah, born in May, 1644; married Jonathan Holmes.
10. Samuel, born in July, 1645; married, in June, 1679, Elizabeth Crosse.
11. Benjamin, born in May, 1649, died in 1718; married, September 22, 1670, Abigail Grover.
12. Amey, born in February, 1654, died February 5, 1684; married, March 27, 1678, William Richardson.

(H. B. Weld: *Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as far as known of Richard and John Borden*, pp. 43-57. T. A. Glenn: *Pedigree of Richard Borden*, p. 14.)

BORDEN

II

JOHN (2) BORDEN, son of Richard and Joan (Fowle) Borden, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in September, 1640, and died there, June 4, 1716. He was frequently associated with his brother, Matthew, in the performance of various duties assigned by the town and religious community of which they constituted two of the main pillars. The name of John Borden, of Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, was universally known. He became the owner of large tracts of land in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Also bought Hog Island and lands at Bristol Ferry, Swansea, Tiverton, and Freetown. He was associated with John Tripp in leasing and managing Bristol Ferry.

John Borden was an intimate friend of King Philip. The General Court at Plymouth asked him to use his influence with Philip, the latter having said that John Borden was the only honest white man he knew—he could not doubt the honesty of his intentions, but the memory of his wrongs was too deep seated. There can be no doubt that John Borden did all in his power to dissuade Philip from engaging in a war with the English at this time. A few years after the Indian War, John Borden was arrested in Bristol in the matter of Hog Island, which the Plymouth government claimed as part of their territory, although it had always been considered part of Portsmouth, and paid taxes as such. The island belonged to John Borden, who refused to pay any tax to Bristol or Plymouth. The matter was taken up in his behalf by the General Assembly of Rhode Island. From 1680-1708 he frequently represented Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in General Assembly. He and seven other persons were associated in the erection of two meetinghouses for Friends, one in Newport, the other in Portsmouth.

(H. B. Weld: *Historical and Genealogical Record of Richard and Joan Borden*, pp. 48-50, 52. J. O. Austin: *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*,

BORDEN

p. 23. W. H. Jennings: *Genealogical History of the Jennings Families*, pp. 547-49.)

John Borden married, December 25, 1670, Mary Earle. (Earle III.)

Children:

1. Richard, born October 25, 1671; married Innocent Wardell.
2. John, born in 1675; married Sarah.
3. Amey, born May 30, 1678; married Benjamin Chase, of Tiverton.
4. *Joseph*, of whom further.
5. Thomas, born December 3, 1682.
6. Mary, born in 1684, died April 2, 1741; married Thomas Potts.
7. Hope, born March 3, 1685; married William Almy, Jr.
8. William, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, August 15, 1689; died in North Carolina in 1748.
9. Benjamin, born in 1692, died in November, 1743.

(H. B. Weld: *Historical and Genealogical Record of Richard and Joan Borden*, pp. 66-74. Austin: *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, with Additions.)

III

JOSEPH BORDEN, son of John and Mary (Earle) Borden, was born December 3, 1680, and died in 1715. He settled in Freetown in that part now called Fall River, on the north side of the stream and on the west side of the country road. In 1714, the same year that the purchase of the mill lot and the stream was made from Colonel Benjamin Church, Joseph Borden erected a new sawmill near where the Pocasset upper factory now stands. It was afterwards moved farther down stream. His life being so short, he has left but little record.

BORDEN

As it is quaintly phrased, "No tradition of him unfavorable to his character has come down to us."

(*Ibid.*, p. 69. G. G. Brownell: *Genealogical Descendants of Thomas Brownell*, p. 41. Orin Fowler: *History of Fall River*, chart facing p. 66.)

Joseph Borden married, February 24, 1703, Sarah Brownell. She married (second), John Read; (third) Peleg Thurston. (Brownell III.)

Children:

1. Stephen, born August 10, 1705, died August 30, 1738; married, February 3, 1726, Penlope Read.
2. *William*, of whom further.
3. George, born in 1709, died in 1767; married Priscilla Wilcox.
4. Joseph, born in 1712, died in Tiverton in 1800; married, January 26, 1736, Susannah Read.

(H. B. Weld: *Historical and Genealogical Record of Richard and Joan Borden*, pp. 69, 96.)

IV

WILLIAM BORDEN, son of Joseph and Sarah (Brownell) Borden, was born in 1707. He lived in the vicinity of Fall River, Massachusetts, and raised a numerous family.

(*Ibid.*, p. 96. Orin Fowler: *History of Fall River*, chart facing p. 66.)

Children:

1. Sarah, born in 1732; married, February 17, 1751, John Francis.
2. Joseph, born August 12, 1733, died in 1807; married Peace Borden.
3. *William*, of whom further.

BORDEN

4. Benjamin, born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1738; married Patience Cobb.
5. Ruth, born in 1740; married, January 30, 1762, Nathan Durfee.
6. Stephen; married, November 3, 1763, Mary Church.
7. Anne; married, February 1, 1764, William Jameson.
8. Parker; married Susannah Jennings.
9. Thomas, born in 1751, died in Nova Scotia, in 1845; married (first) Susanna Cox, born in 1761, died June 27, 1826; married (second) Louise Lanford, born July 2, 1805, died in 1876.
10. George, born in Fall River; married Susannah Church.
11. Gideon; married (first) Joanna Barlow; married (second) Mary Pettice.
12. Job, born in 1756, died December 31, 1833; married Lois Tilton.

(H. B. Weld: *Historical and Genealogical Record of Richard and Joan Borden*, pp. 96, 125-26.)

V

WILLIAM BORDEN, JR., son of William Borden, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, February 26, 1736, and died in 1813. He was a mariner of Fall River and was lost overboard off Point Judith from a vessel in which he was sailing, during a violent storm. William Borden served as a private in 1779 in Sergeant John Luther's company from Freetown, Massachusetts.

(*Ibid.*, p. 125. *D. A. R. Lineage Books*, Vol. LXXVIII, p. 53.)

William Borden married, July 5, 1761, Ruhannah Jennings. (Jennings V.)
Children:

1. Avis, born March 25, 1763; married Shubael Hutchins, of Killingly, Connecticut.

BORDEN

2. Anna, born December 4, 1764; married Ashaiel Fisher.
3. Ruhannah, born March 4, 1767; married Samuel Sprague.
4. *Susannah*, of whom further.
5. Ruth, born March 17, 1771; married Nathan Durfee.
6. Rosannah, born May 26, 1773; married Dyer Ames, of Sterling, Connecticut.
7. Roby.

(H. B. Weld: *Historical and Genealogical Record of Richard and Joan Borden*, pp. 125, 146-47.)

VI

SUSANNAH BORDEN, daughter of William and Ruhannah (Jennings) Borden, was born February 3, 1769, and died in Charlton, January 28, 1827. She married, October 12, 1792, Rev. James Boomer. (Boomer V.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 146. *D. A. R. Lineage Books*, Vol. LXXVIII, p. 53.)



MACLELLAN (McCLELLAN) ARMS

Arms—Or, two chevrons sable.

Crest—A naked arm supporting on the point of a sword a Moor's head.

Motto—Think on. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

McClellan



quaint derivation reminiscent of the mediæval closeness to the church is to be found in the ascribed meaning of the Scotch surname McLellan with its variant form McClellan, MacClelland. It is a Galloway name signifying son of the servant of St. Fillan from Gillefhaolain, a servant of St. Fillan, showing close association with the monastery of St. Fillan. A place name in Galloway is "Balmac-lellan" or MacLellan's town. Thomas MacLellan of Bombie (Bomby) was raised to the Peerage by Charles I as Baron Kircudbright, a peerage now dominant. The Maclellans in Scotland, however, were not confined to Galloway for another colony is to be found in Morar Inverness-shire. There are also MacLellans to be found in the Aberfeldy district of Perthshire.

(Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom*, Vol. II, p. 7. F. Adams: *The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*, p. 171.)

I

JAMES McCLELLAN came into New England about 1718, and settled in Worcester, Massachusetts. He married, in December, 1722 (one record says December 26, another December 22), Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Deacon Percival Hall, of Sutton.

McCLELLAN

Children:

1. John, born December 6, 1723.
2. Rebecca, born April 23, 1725.
3. *James*, of whom further.
4. Mary, born January 17, 1730.
5. Moses, born July 9, 1733.
6. David, born August 19, 1735.

(W. A. Benedict and Rev. H. Tracy: *History of Sutton, Massachusetts*, p. 693. F. P. Rice: *Worcester Births, Marriages and Deaths*, Part II, p. 383; Part I, p. 172.)

II

JAMES McCLELLAN, JR., son of James and Elizabeth (Hall) McClellan, was born June 22, 1727, and died in Sutton, Massachusetts, September 11, 1794. He purchased a farm in the eastern part of Sutton, upon which he settled and where he and his wife lived until their death. The farm was occupied by his son, Deacon James McClellan, and his grandson, Deacon John McClellan, until 1855, when it was purchased by Reuben R. Dodge, in whose possession it now remains.

(W. A. Benedict and Rev. H. Tracy: *History of Sutton, Massachusetts*, pp. 693-94.)

James McClellan married, February 2, 1758, Sarah Axtell, of Grafton. (Axtell V.)

Children:

1. *James*, of whom further.
2. Betsy, born in 1761, died June 20, 1766.

McCLELLAN

3. Sallie, born in 1763, died July 2, 1766.
4. Anna, born in 1765, died July 22, 1766. (Ibid., p. 694.)

III

DEACON JAMES (3) McCLELLAN, son of James, Jr., and Sarah (Axtell) McClellan, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, August 8, 1759, and died there, June 26, 1841. He settled on the farm on which his parents had lived, and is known as "a farmer and one of the leading men of the county." He was for a number of years identified with the First Baptist Church, and was one of the principal members. Deacon McClellan had an ashery on his farm and made potash for the Boston market, which he himself carted. He owned much real estate besides his fine farm.

Deacon James McClellan married, in 1784, Beulah Bacon, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Bacon, then of Northbridge, afterwards of Dudley. She died August 9, 1837, aged seventy-three.

(W. A. Benedict and Rev. H. Tracy: *History of Sutton, Massachusetts*, pp. 373, 694. F. C. Pierce: *History of Grafton, Massachusetts*, p. 531. *Biographical Review, Worcester County Wars*, Vol. XXX, p. 861.)

Children:

1. Betsy, born in 1785; married Warren Marsh.
2. Sarah, born in 1787; married Rev. Jonathan Forbush.
3. James, born September 18, 1789; married Fanny Fletcher.
4. Patty, born in 1791, died February 2, 1816.
5. *Nancy*, of whom further.
6. Mary, born in 1796.
7. Benalah, born in 1798, died November 22, 1815.

McCLELLAN

8. Lucy, born December 4, 1800.
9. John, born December 13, 1806, died in Grafton, Massachusetts, March 21, 1886; married, at Attleborough, Massachusetts, October 14, 1834, Ama Ide Daggett. John McClellan was major in his State militia. While young he became deacon of the Baptist church, serving during his entire time. He filled the various offices of trust and honor which could be bestowed by his fellow-townsmen, and was especially active during the Civil War.

(F. C. Pierce: *History of Grafton, Massachusetts*, pp. 531-32. S. B. Doggett: *A History of the Doggett-Daggett Family*, p. 189.)

IV

NANCY McCLELLAN, daughter of Deacon James and Beulah (Bacon) McClellan, was born January 13, 1794, and died October 26, 1864. She married, April 21, 1818, Rev. Job B. Boomer. (Boomer VI.)

(W. A. Benedict and Rev. H. Tracy: *History of Sutton, Massachusetts*, p. 694.)



Ide



IDE was an Anglo-Saxon proper name, later little found, although used by the Frisians even in modern times. Whether the present day surname came from the old proper name, or was derived from Hide, with the initial letter suppressed, is undetermined. A "hide" in the sense used in the Middle Ages was so much land, generally about one hundred and twenty acres, as "with its house and toft, right of common and other appurtenances, was considered to be sufficient for the necessities of a family." (*Archæologia*, Vol. XXXV, p. 470.)

(M. A. Lower: *Patronymica Britannica*, pp. 157, 167.)

I

NICHOLAS IDE, last English ancestor of the Ide family of America, died early in the seventeenth century. His widow married Thomas Bliss, of Belstone, near Okehampton, Devonshire, who died at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in June, 1649. Thomas Bliss and his family were Puritans, and in 1636 they emigrated to America, the family consisting of his wife, two or three of his own children, and his stepson, Nicholas Ide. They resided first at Braintree, near Boston, then removed for a short time to Hartford, Connecticut. Later they

IDE

returned to Massachusetts and located at Weymouth. About 1643, because of religious dissensions at Weymouth, they went to Rehoboth. Thomas Bliss made a will in which he mentions his stepson, Nicholas Ide.

Child:

1. *Nicholas*, of whom further.

(*American Ancestry*, Vol. XII, p. 66.)

II

NICHOLAS IDE, JR., son of Nicholas Ide, was born about 1624, and died at Rehoboth, October 18, 1690. He was brought to America by his mother and his stepfather, Thomas Bliss, and after residing in Braintree, Hartford, and Weymouth, went with the family to Rehoboth, where he resided for the remainder of his life. April 9, 1645, he took part in the first drawing of lands at Rehoboth, and probably became of age at that time. He participated in later divisions of land at Rehoboth and at Attleborough, a town lying to the north. In 1648 Nicholas Ide was admitted a freeman. In 1662, 1669, and 1674 he was surveyor of highways. Nicholas Ide married Martha, who died in November, 1654.

Children:

1. Nathaniel, born November 11, 1647.
2. Mary, born December 10, 1649; married (first), December 12, 1673, Samuel Fuller, who died August 15, 1676; married (second), December 22, 1677, John Redaway.
3. John, born in December, 1652, died in December, 1676, probably buried at Rehoboth; served in King Philip's War in 1675-76, in the Narragansett Expedition.
4. *Nicholas*, of whom further.

IDE

5. Martha, born in October, 1656, died in August, 1700; married, November 11, 1681, Samuel Walker.
6. Elizabeth, born April 6, 1658.
7. Timothy, born in October, 1660, died April 5, 1735; married, December 20, 1687; ensign and representative to the General Court.
8. Dorothy, born May 14, 1662.
9. Patience, born May 25, 1664.
10. Experience, born in October, 1665.

(*Ibid.*, p. 67. *Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Vital Records*, p. 649.)

III

NICHOLAS (3) IDE, son of Nicholas, Jr., and Martha Ide, was born at Rehoboth, in November, 1654, and died June 5, 1723. He was a soldier in King Philip's War in 1675-76, serving under Major Bradford. Later he became ensign and eventually a lieutenant. In 1682, Nicholas Ide was admitted a freeman. He removed to the neighboring town of Attleborough, where he was chosen surveyor in 1697, and which he represented in the General Court in 1713 and 1714.

Nicholas Ide married (first), at Rehoboth, December 27, 1677, Mary Ormsbee, who died September 9, 1690, probably the daughter of Richard and Sarah Ormsbee, who located at Saco in 1641, removed to Salisbury and Haverhill, and in 1663 located at Rehoboth, where the inventory of the estate of Richard Ormsbee was taken July 3, 1664. Three sons of Richard Ormsbee resided at Rehoboth and were born between 1641 and 1647, thus being of the same generation as Mary Ormsbee, whose birth is not recorded. Nicholas Ide married (second) Eliza (or Elizabeth) Hewins.

IDE

Children of first marriage:

1. Nathaniel, born November 4, 1678, died at Attleborough, March 4, 1703.
2. *Jacob*, of whom further.
3. Martha, born March 18, 1683; married, November 8, 1705, Zachariah Carpenter. (Carpenter IV—ninth child.)
4. Patience, born May 12, 1686, died in November, 1716; married, March 20, 1712.
5. John, born August 27, 1690; married, at Attleborough, May 14, 1719, Mehitable Robinson.

Children of second marriage:

6. Nicholas, born July 21, 1697.
7. Nicholas, born at Marblehead, December 27, 1703.

(*American Ancestry*, Vol. XII, pp. 67-68. *Rehoboth Vital Records*, p. 649. Hoyt: *Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts*, Vol. I, p. 267.)

IV

JACOB IDE, son of Nicholas and Mary (Ormsbee) Ide, was born at Rehoboth, July 4, 1681, and resided at Attleborough, Massachusetts. He married, January 1, 1707-08, Sarah Perry. (Perry III.)

Children:

1. Sarah, born March 10, 1709-10.
2. *Nathaniel*, of whom further.

(*American Ancestry*, Vol. XII, p. 67. *Rehoboth Vital Records*, pp. 202, 649. *Attleborough Vital Records*.)

IDE

V

NATHANIEL IDE, son of Jacob and Sarah (Perry) Ide, was born at Attleborough, September 13, 1712. He married (first) Deborah Barrows. Nathaniel Ide married (second) Lydia Wellington.

Children of first marriage:

1. Amy, born June 3, 1737, died in infancy.
2. Nathaniel, born December 19, 1738.
3. Nathan, born April 8, 1740.
4. Martha, born October 31, 1741.
5. Ezra, born July 4, 1743.
6. Timothy, born April 10, 1745.
7. Nehemiah, born November 24, 1746.
8. Ichabod, born June 29, 1748.
9. Lydia, born April 26, 1750.
10. Lucy, born May 7, 1751.
11. *Amy*, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

12. Deliverance, born April 14, 1753.
13. Lucy, born October 15, 1754.
14. Elizabeth, born April 8, 1757.
15. Martha, born January 16, 1762.
16. Nathaniel, born August 8, 1765.
17. Ebenezer, born July 30, 1767.

(Attleborough Vital Records.)

IDE

VI

AMY IDE, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah (Barrows) Ide, was born at Attleborough, January 7, 1752, and died at Union, Maine, in May, 1793, where she was drowned. She married, as his second wife, Lieutenant Benjamin Maxcy. (Maxcy III.)

(*Ibid.* Sibley: *History of Union, Maine*, pp. 69, 469.)



EVERETT ARMS

Arms—Gules a chevron paly of eight or and azure between three mullets argent.

Crest—A griffin's head erased sable collared gemel of three pieces, the middle or, the others argent.

(Burke: *General Armory*. Bolton: *American Armoury*.)

Everett



HE surname Everard is derived from the baptismal name Everard, the *d* being easily sharpened into *t*. The Everards of England have come from the form Evards of the Domesday Roll after the Conquest. They are descended, it is believed, from the German Eberhard, who was abbot of Einsiedlen in 934—It is very probable that the Norman St. Eberhault is the same. “Eberhard hardly reaches the rank of saint in the Roman calendar, but his exertions in a great famine that ravaged Alsace, Burgundy and Upper Germany in 942 account for the nationality of his name in that region.”

(C. Yonge: *History of Christian Names*, Vol. II, p. 272.)

It is not known from just what English locality Richard Everett, the American progenitor of the line of our interest, came. From the fact that he was for several years in the employ of William Pynchon and that Pynchon himself was connected by marriage with the Everard family of County Essex, England, and as Richard was a very common baptismal name in this English Everard family, it is surmised that Richard Everett was born in County Essex.

(E. F. Everett: *Descendants of Richard Everett, of Dedham, Massachusetts*, p. 9.)

EVERETT

I

RICHARD EVERETT was born probably in County Essex, England. He died July 3, 1682. He was designated as a "farrier" of Cambridge, Massachusetts, before he removed to Dedham. Tradition says he first settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, but no record is found to prove this. He may have lived near the dividing line between the two towns and in changing his residence may have changed from one to the other. He mortgaged land in Cambridge, March 16, 1638-39. In 1636, Richard Everett was with William Pynchon, who with a party of settlers and their families went through the wilderness as far as the Connecticut River to a place called Agawam, now known as Springfield. Here on July 15, 1636, he made his mark as the one white witness to the Indian deed. The following month he was at a proprietor's meeting in Watertown.

From this time on his name appears first in Dedham, then in Springfield, Massachusetts, at various meetings. On January 6, 1638-39, he was granted his only land in Springfield—a lot one rod wide. Soon after, he left the town of Springfield. He was constable in 1652 and 1653. In 1655 he was elected surveyor. Richard Everett was on a committee in 1659, whose duty it was to lay out highways. In 1660-61, he was elected selectman of Dedham.

(E. F. Everett: *Descendants of Richard Everett*, pp. 9-10-11-13-14. C. H. Pope: *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 158. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIV, p. 215.)

Richard Everett married (first) Mary. He married (second) Mary Winch, of Springfield, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634.

Children of first marriage:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. Mary, born September 28, 1638; married, in September, 1662, James Macker.

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3. Samuel, born September 30, 1639; married, October 28, 1669, Mary Pepper; died March 26, 1717-18.
4. Sarah, born March 14, 1641, died April 1, 1641.
5. James, born March 14, 1643; died April 21, 1643.
6. Sarah, born June 12, 1644; married, July 24, 1665, Cornelius Fisher.
7. Abigail, born November 19, 1647; married, February 11, 1677, Matthias Puffer.
8. Israel, born July 14, 1651; married Abigail.
9. Ruth, born January 14, 1653.
10. Jedediah, born July 11, 1656, died about 1698-99; married Rachel.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIII, p. 234; Vol. XIV, p. 215. *American Ancestry*, Vol. IV, p. 186.)

II

CAPTAIN JOHN EVERETT, son of Richard and Mary Everett, was baptized at Dedham, Massachusetts, 15 d., 1 mo., 1646, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 17, 1715. His name first appears in Dedham town records in 1662, when he is assessed "0-4-8." In 1668 and 1674, he had small grants of land. He was chosen fence viewer eleven times between 1671 and 1700; was constable 1678, 1684, and 1698-99 on the following committees: 1. To run the line between Dedham and Dorchester in 1682, 1685-86, 1691, 1694, and 1697. 2. To buy of Josias, sachem, a right of land south of Neponset River. 3. A committee to lay out highways in 1685-86. He was a surveyor of highways in 1704 and 1705, and was tithingman in 1700. John Everett was first styled captain in 1693 in Dedham Town Records. During King William's War he was called into

EVERETT

active service to command a company of men stationed in New Hampshire and Maine to protect the inhabitants from the Indians.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIV, p. 215. E. F. Everett: *Descendants of Richard Everett, of Dedham, Massachusetts*, p. 21.)

Captain John Everett married, May 13, 1662, Elizabeth Pepper. (Pepper II.)

Children:

1. Elizabeth, born November 6, 1665; married John Newcomb.
2. Hannah, born November 14, 1670; married Simon Crosby.
3. Bethiah, born October 3, 1673, died October 19, 1694; married Peter Thorpe.
4. John, born June 9, 1676; married, January 3, 1700, Mercy Brown.
5. William, born January 20, 1678, died in 1765; married, February 24, 1703, Rachel Newcomb.
6. Israel, born April 8, 1681.
7. *Richard*, of whom further.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIV, p. 215. E. F. Everett: *Descendants of Richard Everett, of Dedham, Massachusetts*, pp. 21-29.)

III

RICHARD (2) EVERETT, son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Pepper) Everett, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, October 24, 1683, and died there in 1746. His name appears on the valuation list of Dedham in 1727 and 1730, and in 1738 it appears on a petition to have lands lying within the westerly precinct of Stoughton, annexed to Dedham. He was selectman from 1736 to 1741.

EVERETT

His will, probated February 25, 1745-46, mentions buildings and land in Attleborough and Stoughton, and the homestead in Dedham.

Richard Everett married, March 3, 1709, Mary Fuller. (Fuller III.)

Children:

1. Joshua, born December 14, 1709, died August 31, 1786; married (first) Margaret Avery, who died March 3, 1755. He married (second) Patience.
2. *Mary*, of whom further.
3. Jeremiah, born November 12, 1713; married Rebekah.
4. Timothy, born October 14, 1715.
5. Jonathan, born August 3, 1717; married, September 5, 1744, Jemima Mann.
6. Israel, born December 3, 1719; married, October 13, 1743, Sarah Metcalf.
7. Bethiah, born November 18, 1721, died November 24, 1722.
8. Bethiah, born October 7, 1723; married, April 8, 1743, Jonathan Day.
9. Hannah, born December 4, 1725; married (first), November 30, 1748, Richard Seaver, born in 1710; married (second), a Mr. Dean, of Easton.
10. Abigail, born December 3, 1727; married George Robinson, of Attleborough, Massachusetts.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, pp. 215-16. E. F. Everett: *Descendants of Richard Everett, of Dedham, Massachusetts*, p. 37.)

IV

MARY EVERETT, daughter of Richard and Mary (Fuller) Everett, was born December 17, 1711. She married, February 3, 1737-38, Josiah Maxcy. (Maxcy II.)

CHICKERIN (CHICKERING) ARMS

Arms—Argent on a chevron vert, three cockerells of the first, membered gules.
(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Chickering



EVEN variations of the name Chickering have been found in the literature relating to the manor of Chickering of the parish of Ringsfield, between 1301 and 1545, as follows: Checkering, Checkeringe, Chikiryng, Cic-cheliga, Cikelinga, Citiringe, and Chykeringg.

The English ancestors of the American family of Chickering seem to have originated in Norfolk County, England, the main points of settlement being Wymondham, Wicklewood and Ringsfield. Search in English records has led to the conclusion that the probable line of descent is: Thomas, of Wymondham, living in the reign of Henry VIII; Stephen, of Wicklewood, who died in 1576; Henry, of Ringsfield, who died in 1627, and was the father of Deacon Henry Chickering, of Dedham, Massachusetts.

(F. C. Torrey: *One Branch of the Chickering Family*, pp. 4-5.)

I

HENRY CHICKERING, yeoman, born about 1560, was living in the parish of Branfield, Suffolk County, England, from 1588-95, and probably much later. He removed to Ringsfield, where it is recorded that he was living July 11,

CHICKERING

1626, at which time he made his will. Henry's widow, Mary, brought her sons to New England, and was a resident of Dedham, Massachusetts, November 20, 1646, on which date she relinquished her interest in a parcel of land belonging to the manor of Benacre Hall, County Suffolk, England.

Henry Chickering's will was dated July 11, 1626, and he died in 1627. (*Archdeaconry of Suffolk* (Ipswich), 1627-28, p. 1.). Mary, widow of Henry Chickering, died at Dedham, Massachusetts, January 27, 1668.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6-7. *Dedham, Massachusetts, Vital Records*, Vol. I, p. 11.)

Children (correct order not known. Names as given in Henry's will) :

1. John, baptized December 28, 1593; married Thomazine Smyth.
2. Judith; married Robert Webster, of London.
3. Thomazine, buried at Wrentham, England, August 5, 1641.
4. Mary, baptized May 20, 1591; married, May 3, 1624, Thomas Aldred, of Brampton.
5. Symon, will dated July 8, 1674; proved August 22, 1674.
6. Reynold (or Reginald), baptized September 12, 1595; married Alice Thurton.
7. Francis, died October 10, 1658; married (first) Ann Fiske; (second), June 11, 1650, Sarah Sibbel.
8. *Henry*, of whom further.

(F. C. Torrey: *One Branch of the Chickering Family* (1919), pp. 6-7, and also chart opposite p. 10.)

II

DEACON HENRY CHICKERING, JR., son of Henry and Mary Chickering, was born in County Suffolk, England, about 1589, baptized January 5,

CHICKERING

1588-89. He was a proprietor of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639. He removed to Dedham, and with his wife was admitted to the church 29 (11) 1640. Deacon Henry Chickering was called to the First Church of Dedham, Massachusetts, "upon ye 23d of ye 4th 1650." Henry Chickering was a yeoman and was made freeman June 2, 1641. He served as deputy 27 (8) 1647. He died July 21, 1671; buried 22d, 5m, 1671, being eighty-two years old; will dated 23 (3) 1670; probated 31 (6) 1671.

Henry Chickering married (first), May 4, 1622, Elizabeth Smythe, widow of Benjamin, buried May 12, 1626. He married (second), May 10, 1628, Ann Grosse.

(C. H. Pope: *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 98. *Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Dedham, Massachusetts*, p. 12. *Church and Cemetery Records, Dedham, Massachusetts*, pp. 35-39.)

Children (from Parish Registers of Wrentham, County Suffolk, England):

1. Elizabeth, baptized March 15, 1628-29, died November 10, 1629.
2. Elizabeth, baptized October 3, 1630.
3. *John*, of whom further.

(F. C. Torrey: *One Branch of the Chickering Family*, p. 8.)

III

DOCTOR JOHN CHICKERING, son of Deacon Henry Chickering, was baptized August 31, 1634 (Parish Registers of Wrentham, County Suffolk, England). He was admitted an inhabitant 8 (11) 1658-59. With his wife he was admitted to the church 6 (9) 1664. Land was allotted to Dr. Chickering, July 18, 1669. (Selectmen's records, p. 103.)

CHICKERING

Dr. John Chickering married Elizabeth Hackburne, of Dedham, who after his decease married (second) Thomas Graves. She died "28 (5) 1676."

(T. B. Wyman: *The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts*, Vol. I, p. 212.)

Children:

1. Katharine, born February 15 (baptized 15), 1662, died May 11, 1664.
2. Ann, born January 31 (baptized February), 1663-64, died May 16, 1664.
3. Katharine, born May 20 (21), 1665, died December 10, 1665.
4. Mercy, born April 5 (baptized 8), 1666, died May 16, 1667.
5. Elizabeth, born April 5 (baptized 7), 1667.
6. *Mercy*, of whom further.
7. Katharine, born April 18, 1669; married, in 1695, Jonathan Wardwell.
8. John, born August 20 (baptized 14(6), 1670); married Susanna Symmes.
9. Ann, born 1 (baptized 3), 10 mo., 1671; married Samuel Brackenbury.
10. Elizabeth, born March 22 (baptized 30), 1673, died April 19, 1673.
11. Elizabeth, born 18 (baptized 25), 8 mo., 1674, died 7 (6), 1675.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 212, 213. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. I, p. 376.)

IV

MERCY CHICKERING, daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Hackburne) Chickering, was born in March, 1668. She married Jacob Shepard. (Shepard III.)

(T. B. Wyman: *The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts*, Vol. I, p. 212; Vol. II, p. 860.)

ENSIGN ARMS

Arms—Sable three swords, erected argent pommels or, two and one.
(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Ensign



WHILE the name Ensign is not found in usual sources in this spelling, it is probably of Frisian or Danish origin. Probably the first of the name was an invader of the British Isles, who settled in Kent, England, and was the progenitor of the Ensing family and probably the same family found in New England as Ensign. Early English records speak of the family as ancient and honorable, but small. Its seat was at Chilham, Kent County, England, not far from Canterbury. In the vicinity occur these names: Ensden Wood; Ensden, etc.; a village name, a contraction of Ensingden. Thus it would appear that the earliest came to make his home in a wooded vale called in Old England a "den." In the reign of Richard II (1394-95) Richard de Signe, son of William de Signe, held a manor called Ensigne's Manor. A younger branch of the family was seated at Windham in Norfolk County, an old Saxon locality. It is not a proved fact, but one highly probable that Thomas and James Ensign, of New England, were of this old line. We find in the lists of those bearing this name, men who have been of steady, dependable character, aiding in establishing colonial affairs, as well as active in later developments of the country. Intermarriage with the Otis family brought a strong combination to the growth of the Plymouth Colony.

(W. I. Morse: *Genealogiæ*, pp. 87, 88. *New England Register*, Vol. II, pp. 284-85.)

ENSIGN

I

THOMAS ENSIGN was born in England and died in 1663 (inventory of estate, February 17, 1663—£71 9s.). He purchased land in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1640, and a house and additional acres in 1642. He was one of the Cohasset partners in 1646. Thomas Ensign was of Duxbury in 1656. It is thought that he was kinsman of James Ensign, who came with Rev. Thomas Hooker's company. While no proof exists, it is possible. In both families intermarriages were made with Shepherd families.

Thomas Ensign married, January 17, 1638, Elizabeth Wilder, daughter of widow Martha Wilder, of Hingham, Massachusetts. Widow Martha Wilder had a grant of land in Hingham in 1638 (five acres and other lots). She was from Shiplock, Oxfordshire, England, and brought her daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, with her, probably. "Widow Martha" died in Hingham, Massachusetts, April 20, 1652.

(G. Lincoln: *History of Hingham, Massachusetts*, Vol. III, p. 312. S. Deane: *History of Scituate, Massachusetts*, p. 266. J. Winsor: *History of Duxbury, Massachusetts*, p. 257. *New England Register*, Vol. VI, p. 185.)

Children:

1. John, died in 1676, killed in the Rehoboth battle by Indians. He married, before 1669, and his wife, whose name is unknown, died before him. John's only daughter, Hannah, married Stephen Otis, and had a son, Ensign Otis. Three Ensign Otises have occupied the original Ensign homestead in Scituate, Massachusetts.
2. *Hannah*, of whom further.

ENSIGN

3. Elizabeth; married Nicholas Wade, of Scituate, Massachusetts.

(S. Deane: *History of Scituate, Massachusetts*, pp. 266-70. *New England Register*, Vol. II, pp. 284-85.)

II

HANNAH ENSIGN, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilder) Ensign, was baptized July 6, 1640, at Hingham, Massachusetts, and died March 14, 1697-98, aged fifty-nine. She married, November 19, 1658, Thomas Shepard. (Shepard II.)

(T. B. Wyman: *Charlestown, Massachusetts, Genealogies*, Vol. II, p. 860. G. Lincoln: *History of Hingham, Massachusetts*, Vol. II, p. 213.)



SPRAGG (SPRAGUE) ARMS

Arms—Or, three rose leaves in pale vert between two palets azure, a chief gules.

Crest—A sword in pale proper on the point thereof, suspended, a crown of olive
or. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Sprague



PRAGG, or Spraggs, was the original form of this surname. It had its origin in a nickname, "the spragg," meaning the quick, the nimble, as did the name Sprake. Sprake seems to be an older form, as William Spraket is found in Somerset in the time of Edward III, while the earliest record of a Spragg available is of Ralph Spragg, of Knutsford, Cheshire, in 1632.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the American family, was born in England and came to Massachusetts during the early period of the settlement of that colony. He is supposed to have been a younger brother of Ralph Sprague, of Charlestown, who came in 1629, bringing certainly a brother, Richard, and probably also William. They were probably sons of Edward Sprague, of Upway, in Devonshire. William Sprague is recorded in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1636; he later removed to Marshfield, but soon returned to Hingham, and died October 26, 1675.

SPRAGUE

William Sprague married, in 1635, Millicent Eames, probably daughter of Anthony Eames; she died February 8, 1696.

Children:

1. Anthony, baptized May 23, 1636.
2. John, born in 1638.
3. Samuel, born in 1640.
4. Elizabeth, born in 1641.
5. Persis, born in 1643; married John Doggett.
6. Jonathan, born in 1643, died at age of four.
7. *Joanna*, of whom further.
8. Jonathan, born in 1648.
9. William, born May 7, 1650.
10. Mary, born in 1652.
11. Hannah, born February 25, 1655.

(Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. IV, pp. 154, 156.)

II

JOANNA SPRAGUE, daughter of William and Millicent (Eames) Sprague, was born in 1644. She married, December 16, 1667, Caleb Church. (Church II.) (*Ibid.*)



WARREN ARMS

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant argent a chief chequy or and azure.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a demi-wivern wings expanded.

Motto—*Pro patria mori.*

(Crozier : *General Armory.*)

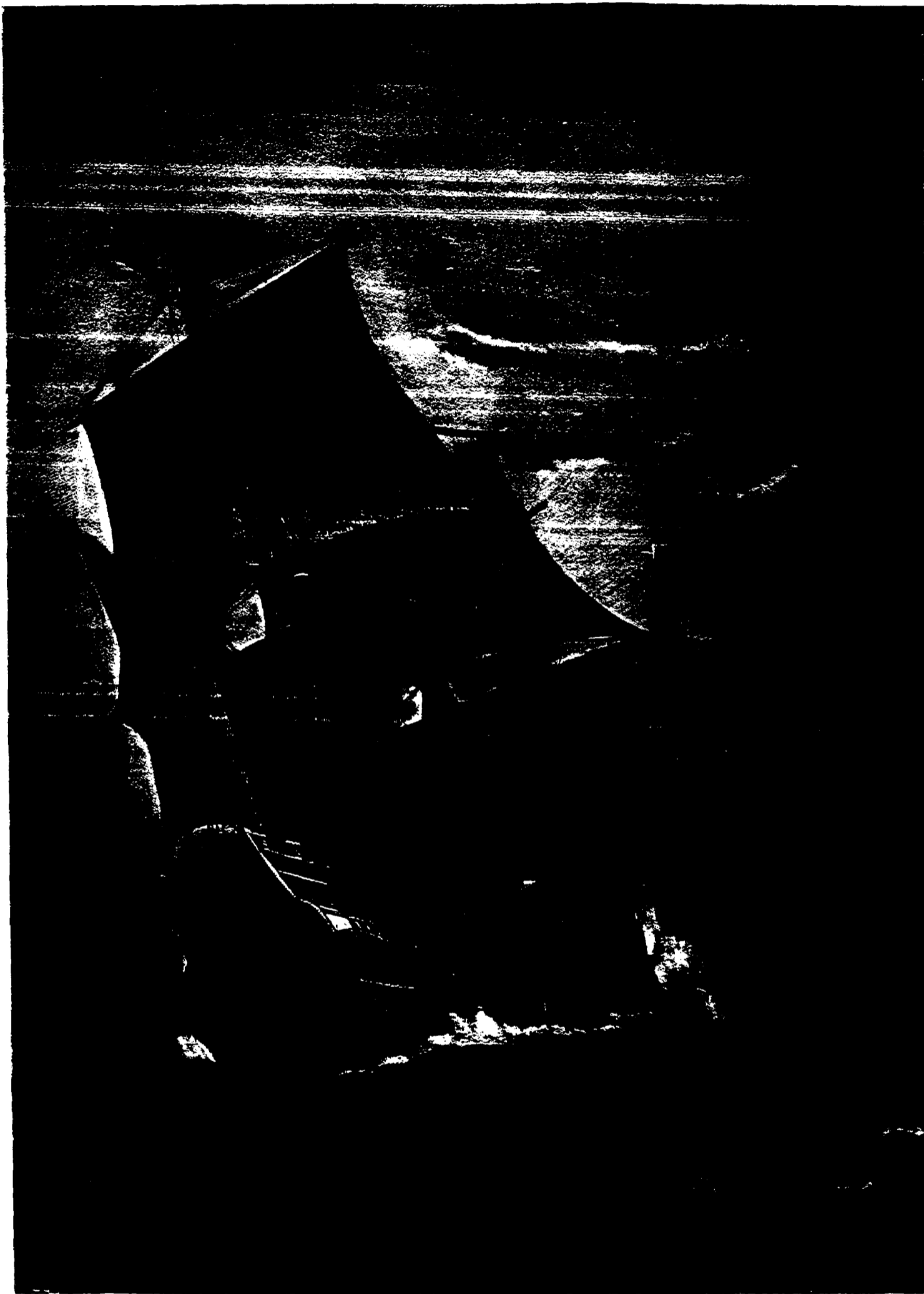
Warren



IN interest and antiquity the history of the Warren family is exceeded by that of no other in England. The surname Warren is of Norman-French origin and is derived from Garenne, or Gareme, a small river in the old county of Galilas, or Caux, in Normandy, which gave its name to the neighboring commune. There is at present a village called Garenne in the same district, and it is here that the origin of the family has been fixed by historians. The ancient baronial seat of the de Warrenes stood on the west side of the River Garenne, and as late as the year 1832 some of the ruins were standing. The surname has assumed different forms from time to time—Gareyn, Warreyn, Waryn, Warin, Waring, Warynge, Waryng, and Warren. It first appears in England with William de Warrenne, a Norman nobleman, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was related to him both by marriage and common ancestry. The Warrens of England stand high in the historic annals of the history of all periods, and are allied by intermarriage with many of the illustrious noble families whose valor and idealism have carried through the long years of English history.

I

RICHARD WARREN came to the American Colonies in the historic “Mayflower” Company, which founded Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620,



THE MAYFLOWER



EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS



LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

We whole names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread fovereigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc., having undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first Colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly, and mutually, in ye presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politick for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye end aforesaid, and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equal lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obzdiece. In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our fovereigne Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.

1. John Carver,
2. William Bradford,
3. Edward Winslow,
4. William Brewster,
5. Isaac Allerton,
6. Myles Standish,
7. John Alden,
8. Samuel Fuller,
9. Christopher Martin,
10. William Mullins,
11. William White,
12. Richard Warren,
13. John Howland,
14. Stephen Hopkins,

15. Edward Tilley,
16. John Tilley,
17. Francis Cooke,
18. Thomas Rogers,
19. Thomas Tinker,
20. John Rigdale,
21. Edward Fuller,
22. John Turner,
23. Francis Eaton,
24. James Chilton,
25. John Crackston,
26. John Billington,
27. Moses Fletcher,
28. John Goodman,

29. Degory Priest,
30. Thomas Williams,
31. Gilbert Winslow,
32. Edmund Margeson,
33. Peter Brown,
34. Richard Britteridge,
35. George Soule,
36. Richard Clarke,
37. Richard Gardiner,
38. John Allerton,
39. Thomas English,
40. Edward Dotey,
41. Edward Lister,

54
done by them done (this their condition considered) might
be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more sure.
The forme was as followeth.

In y^e name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten
the loyall subjects of our dread souveraign Lord King James
by y^e grace of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King,
Defondor of y^e faith, &c.

Having undertaken, for y^e glorio of god, and advancement
of y^e christian^{faith}, and honour of our king & country, a voyage to
plant y^e first Colonie in y^e Northern parts of Virginia. And
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of god, and
one of another, Covenant, & combine our selves together into a
Civill body politick; for y^e better ordering, & preservation & fur-
therance of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte,
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances,
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought
most meete & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie: unto
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness
whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-
Coddt y^e 11. of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our souveraign
Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland y^e eighteenth,
and of Scotland y^e fiftie fourth. An. Dom. 1620.]

After this they chose, or rather confirmed in John carver (a man
godly & well approved amongst them) their Governour for that
year. And after they had provided a place for their goods, or
comon store, (which were long in unlading for want of boats,
foulnes of y^e winter weather, and sicknes of divers) and begun
some small collages for their habitation; as time would admit
they met and consulted of Lawes, & ordors, both for their
civill, & military government, as y^e necessitie of their condi-
tion did require, still adding therunto as urgent occasion
in severall times, and cases did require.

In these hard & difficult beginings they found some discontents
& murmurings, amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage
in other; but they were soon quelled, & overcome, by y^e wis-
dom, patience, and just & equall carriage of things, by y^e Gov^r.
and better part wth clau^r faithfully together in y^e maine.
But that which was most sad, & lamentable, was, that in 2.
or 3. moneths time halfe of their company dyed, especially
in Jan: & february, being y^e depth of winter, and wanting
houses & other comforts; being infected with y^e Scurvie &

84.

Also by them done (this their condition considered) might
be as firme as any patent: and in some respects more sure.
The forme was as followeth.

In y^e name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten
the loyall subjects of our dread soueraigne Lord King James
by y^e grace of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King,
Defender of y^e faith, &c.

Having undertaken, for y^e glorie of god, and advancement
of y^e Christian^{faith}, and honour of our king & country, a voyage to
plant y^e first Colonie in y^e Northern parts of Virginia. Do
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of god, and
one of another, Covenant, & combine our selves together into a
civill body politick, for y^e better ordering, & preservation & fur-
therance of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte,
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances,
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought
most meete & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie: unto
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness
whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap-
Coddt y^e 11. of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our soueraigne
Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland y^e eighteenth,
and of Scotland y^e fiftie fourth. An. Dom. 1620.]

After this they chose, or rather confirmed in John Carver (a man
godly & well approved amongst them) their Governour for that
year. And after they had provided a place for their goods, or
comon store, (which were long in unlading for want of boats,
foulnes of y^e winter weather, and sickness of diuer) and began
some small collages for their habitation; as time would admit
they made and consulted of Lawes, & ordors, both for their
civill, & military government, as y^e necessitie of their condi-
tion did require, still adding therunto as urgent occasion
in severall times, and cases did require.

In these hard & difficult beginings they found some discontents
& murmurings ^{arise} amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage
in other; but they were soon quelled, & overcome by y^e wis-
dom, patience, and just & equall carriage of things, by y^e gov.
and better part wth cleave faithfully together in y^e maine.
But that which was most sad, & lamentable, was, that in 2.
or 3. moneths time halfe of their company dyed especially
in Jan. & february, being y^e depth of winter, and wanting
houses & other comforts, being infected with y^e Scurvie &



SIGNING OF THE COMPACT
IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOW, 1620

WARREN

although he was not of the Leyden company. The register at the end of Governor Bradford's folio manuscript gives him the honorable prefix of "Mr." He was mentioned by a contemporary as "grave Richard Warren, a man of integrity, justice and uprightness, of piety and serious religion"; and also "as a useful instrument during the short time he lived, bearing a deep share in the difficulties and troubles of the plantation." He received land grants in common with his associates, and one of these grants was at Warren's Grove. He was one of the influential members of the company, and as such was selected with nine others to cruise along the coast from Cape Cod Harbor in a shallop for the purpose of deciding a place of settlement. His death occurred at Plymouth in 1628. His wife, Elizabeth, whom he married in England, followed him to America in the ship "Ann," in 1623, bringing with her their five daughters. She occupied an important social position in the colony, and is usually mentioned in the records as Mistress Elizabeth Warren, a designation by no means common. Here is one of the rare instances in any early colony of continued widowhood. Upon the marriage of her daughters, she conveyed to their husbands certain lands, variously located at Eel River and Wellingsly. She died at Plymouth, October 2, 1673, aged about ninety years.

Children:

1. Mary, born in England, came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the "Ann," in July, 1623, died after 1676. She married, in 1628, Robert Bartlett, a fellow passenger of the "Ann."
2. Ann, born in England, about 1612, came in the "Ann" to Plymouth; married, April 19, 1633, Thomas Little, of Plymouth, and lived in Marshfield.
3. Sarah, born in England, came to Plymouth in the "Ann"; married, March 28, 1634, John Cooke, who later settled at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and was the last survivor of the "Mayflower" passengers.

WARREN

4. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.
5. Abigail, born in England and came in the "Ann," died after 1685, or after 1692. She married, November 8, 1639, Anthony Snow, of Plymouth, and later Marshfield, Massachusetts.
6. Nathaniel, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1624-25, and died (probably) there, in October, 1677. He married, November 19, 1645, Sarah Walker, who died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 24, 1700.
7. Joseph, born before March 22, 1627, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, died there, May 4, 1689; married, in 1651-52, Priscilla Faunce, daughter of John Faunce.

(Samuel Putnam Avery: *The Warren, Little, and Lothrop Pedigrees*. John Collins: *The Warren Genealogy*. Roebing: *Richard Warren of the Mayflower*, pp. 4-5, 6, 8, 9-10, 12. Ames: *The Log of the Mayflower*, pp. 149-65, 168-80. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LV, p. 7.)

II

ELIZABETH WARREN, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, was born in England, and came to America in the "Ann." She died in Hingham, Massachusetts, March 4, 1670. She married, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1635-36, Richard Church. (Church I.)

(Roebing: *Richard Warren of the Mayflower*, p. 8.)



PILGRIM FATHERS WATCHING THE MAYFLOWER



STORE HOUSE.

P. BROWN. J. GOODMAN. W. BREWSTER. J. BILLINGTON. T. ALLERTON. F. COOKE. E. WINSLOW.

GOV^{RS} BRADFORD. OLD FORT

PLYMOUTH IN 1622

On the 6th of September, 1620, in the Mayoralty of Thomas Finner, after being kindly entertained and courteously used by divers Friends there dwelling, the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Plymouth in the *Mayflower*, in the Providence of God to settle in **NEW PLYMOUTH** and to lay the Foundation of the **NEW ENGLAND STATES**. The ancient Causeway whence they embarked was destroyed not many Years afterwards, but the Site of their Embarkation is marked by the Stone bearing the name of the **MAYFLOWER** in the pavement of the adjacent Pier. This Tablet was erected in the Mayoralty of J. T. Bond 1891, to commemorate their Departure, and the visit to Plymouth in July of that Year of a number of their Descendants and Representatives.



COMMEMORATIVE STONE AND TABLET ON THE BARBICAN,
PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND



PLYMOUTH ROCK

PERRY ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, gules and or, on a bend argent three lions passant azure.

Crest—A hind's head erased or, holding in the mouth a sprig of pear tree vert,
fructed proper. (Matthews: *American Armoury*.)

Perry



ARDSLEY, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," gives two possible derivations of this surname. First, Perry is a local name designating residence "at the pery," or pear-tree. This is substantiated by the fact that the name frequently appeared in the early records preceded by *atte* and *de la*. Chaucer contributes the following:

And thus I let him sitting in the pery,
And January and May roming ful mery.

The second possible origin of this surname may have been from the baptismal name Perry, "the son of Perry," a diminutive of Peter, from the old French Pierre, which was rendered popular in England as Perry. We find the following names registered in the old records: In the Hundred Rolls of 1273, John Pery, of Oxfordshire; Richard de la Pirie and Walter atte Pyrie, also of Oxfordshire, and Roger de la Peyre, of County Cambridge.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

ANTHONY PERRY was born in England in 1615 and was buried March 1, 1682-83, leaving a will recorded at Plymouth. He came to America in 1640,



Perry



Carpenter

PERRY

and soon after his arrival located at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he acquired a large landed property, and represented the town in the General Assembly of the colony. In 1675, he contributed liberally to the support of King Philip's War.

Anthony Perry married Elizabeth.

Children:

1. Samuel, born December 10, 1648; married, December 12, 1678, Mary Miller (or Millard).
2. Elizabeth, born October 25, 1650; married, May 29, 1674, Stephen Burph.
3. Johaziel, born October 18, 1652; buried in September, 1676.
4. Mary, born December 9, 1654; married, July 17, 1681, Thomas Kendrick.
5. Mehitabel, born September 23, 1657; buried in September, 1676.
6. *Nathaniel*, of whom further.

(G. H. Tilton: *Rehoboth, Massachusetts*, pp. 371, 374. *Rehoboth Vital Records*, pp. 301, 715, 865.)

II

NATHANIEL PERRY, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Perry, was born at Rehoboth, October 8, 1660. He married, May 17, 1683, Sarah Carpenter, born in 1663-64. (Carpenter V.)

Children, double dating used in months affected by subsequent change in calendar:

1. Anthony, born March 7, 1683-84, buried January 29, 1685.
2. Anthony, born April 11, 1686, died April 23, 1703.
3. *Sarah*, of whom further.

PERRY

4. Nathaniel, born April 2, 1691; married (intentions), October 25, 1714, Patience Butterworth.
5. Patience, born January 21, 1695-96; married, March 1, 1715, Samuel Butterworth.
6. Jacob, born August 21, 1698.
7. John, born March 11, 1700-01; married, November 23, 1721, Mary Newsome.

(Rehoboth Vital Records, pp. 301, 489, 715, 865.)

III

SARAH PERRY, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Carpenter) Perry, was born at Rehoboth, October 6, 1688. She married Jacob Ide. (Ide IV.)

(Ibid.)



CARPENTER ARMS

Arms—Argent a greyhound passant, and chief sable.

Crest—A greyhound's head, erased per fesse sable and argent.

Motto—*Celeritas, virtus, fidelitas.*

(Amos B. Carpenter: *A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family.*)

Carpenter



IN his volume, the *Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family*, published in 1898, Amos Carpenter gives early ancestry for the Carpenter family, but later search seems to place much of this early material in the realm of conjecture. Daniel H. Carpenter, in his *Carpenter Family in America* (Providence, Rhode Island branch), published three years later than the book of Amos B. Carpenter, says: "Each of our three Carpenter families (Providence, Rehoboth, Philadelphia) has undisputed proof of at least one generation on English soil previous to the emigration to America; beyond that there is a hiatus of more than a century which can only be filled by conjecture." This would seem to allow the following as authentic:

I

WILLIAM CARPENTER, of England, had several children, namely:

1. James, who inherited the estate of his father.
2. Alexander, born about 1560, was a Dissenter and on account of religious persecution removed with his family to Leyden, Holland. His only son was probably William of Cobham.
3. *William*, of whom further.

CARPENTER

4. Richard, was the father of William Carpenter, who came to America in 1636, settled in Providence, Rhode Island, with Roger Williams, and is known as the progenitor of the Providence branch.

(Amos Carpenter: *Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family*, p. 34.)

II

WILLIAM CARPENTER, Jr., son of William Carpenter, was born in 1576, and was a carpenter by trade. He rented certain tenements and gardens in Houndsdith in 1625 to him demised for forty-one years with a covenant to build within five years, which tenements and gardens were heretofore conveyed to the city's use for the support of the Carpenter Free School by John Carpenter, town clerk of London. This William, the progenitor of the Rehoboth family, came over in the ship "Bevis" with his son, William, son's wife, Abigail, and their children. The earliest record of unquestioned authenticity, relating to his family, is as follows: "Southampton.—The list of the names of Passeng^s Intended to shipe themselves, In the Beuis of Hampton of CL. Tounes, Robert Batten M^r for New-england, And thus by vertue of the Lord Treasurers warrant of the second of may w^{ch} was after the restraynt and they some Dayes gone to sea Before the Kinges Mat^{es} Proclamacon Came Unto South'ton."

No. of persons		Ages
8	{ William Carpenter }	62
	{ William Carpenter, Jun. }	33
	{ Abigail Carpenter and fower children 10 and under }	32
	{ Tho: Banshott, servt. }	14

Endorsed: "Southton, 1638. The Cert. and list of the Passeng^{rs} names gone for New England in the Bevis of Hampton, in May, 1638."

CARPENTER

The statement was made, in 1860, that Horwell, above, probably should be Horil, and that "there is a Horil in Hamshire, near Linington."

That the aforesaid William Carpenter, aged sixty-two in 1638, and therefore born about 1576, was identical with William Carpenter, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and that the aforesaid William Carpenter, Jun., aged thirty-three in 1638, and therefore born about 1605, was identical with William Carpenter, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, is a genealogical fact of general acceptance. There is, however, a disagreement of opinion regarding the elder of the Williams. Mr. Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," states that he died in 1659-60, leaving children, John, William, Joseph, Abijah, Samuel, Hannah, Abigail, but the compiler of the *Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family* states, nearly two-score years after the publication of Mr. Savage's work, that William, the elder, born in 1576, "returned in the same vessel in which he came over." This author also, after many years of search and inquiry, assigns the will of 1659-60 to the younger William Carpenter, born in 1605, and gives his children as John, William, Joseph, Hannah, Abiah, Abigail, Samuel. According to the latter, and probably correct version, nothing further is known of the elder William or his descendants in the New World with the exception of his son, William, and the latter's descendants.

William Carpenter, the elder, had a son:

- I. *William*, of whom further.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XIV, p. 336; Vol. LXXIII (1919), p. 111; Vol. LXXVIII (1924), p. 105. J. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. I (1860), p. 337. Amos Carpenter: *Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family*, p. 38.)

CARPENTER

III

WILLIAM (3) CARPENTER, son of William Carpenter, who at the age of sixty-two came to New England in 1638, and soon returned to England, was born, probably in England, about 1605, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 7, 1659. He was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, Massachusetts, May 13, 1640; was representative of Weymouth in 1641 and 1643, and from the town of Rehoboth in 1645; in June of the latter year he was made a freeman of Rehoboth. In 1645 William Carpenter with others was chosen to look after the interests of the town; the same year he was chosen by the town to represent them in the Court at Plymouth. In 1647 he was chosen as one of the directors of the town, and again in 1655. In 1653 is the first time that his name was written as William Carpenter, Sr. His son, William, would be twenty-one at this date, and was a resident of the town. About 1642 he was commissioned captain by the General Court of Massachusetts.

The land of William Carpenter, of Weymouth, was described on the town records, about 1642-44, in considerable detail; it included two acres in the west field, four acres in the mill field, eighteen acres near the fresh pond, three acres, four acres, and four acres, all in "Harrises Rainge," and two acres of fresh marsh.

"William Carpenter, Sr., of Rehoboth," made his will "10th month 10th day" (probably December 10, 1658); it was proved April 21, 1659. He bequeathed to his son, John, "one mare, being the old white mare, and my best dublet, and my handsomest coat, and new cloth to make him a pair of breeches," "twenty shillings to buy him a calf," and a number of books. Bequests to his other children included various parcels of land, a number of horses, colts, oxen, steers, sheep, also Latin, Greek and Hebrew books.

CARPENTER

William Carpenter married, probably in England, Abigail, who died February 22, 1687; her husband's will shows clearly that she, "mother" of Joseph, who was born in England, was living in 1658.

Children:

1. John, born in England, about 1628; died probably at Jamaica, Long Island, New York, May 23, 1695; married Hannah, probably Hannah Hope; title of captain when made captain of the Jamaica Fusiliers; defended Fort James, New York, against the fleet of the Prince of Orange at the time of the recapture of New York by the Dutch.
2. William, born about 1631-32, died January 26, 1703; married (first), October 5, 1651, Priscilla Bennett; (second), February 10, 1663-64, Miriam Sale.
3. Joseph, born probably about 1633, died in May, 1675; married, May 25, 1655, Margaret Sutton.
4. Hannah, born at Weymouth, April 3, 1640; married Joseph Carpenter.
5. Abiah (twin), born at Weymouth, April 9, 1643, died before 1702.
6. Abigail (twin), born at Weymouth, April 9, 1643; married, in 1659, John Titus.
7. *Samuel*, of whom further.

(Amos Carpenter: *Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family* (1898), pp. 38-50. *Weymouth, Historical Society Publications*, No. 2, pp. 254, 278. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LXV, p. 65.)

IV

SAMUEL CARPENTER, son of William and Abigail Carpenter, was born in 1644, and died February 20, 1682-83. He was one of the purchasers in

CARPENTER

the North Purchase of Rehoboth, and land was allotted to him in the division of February 5, 1671. He gave £11 19s. 5d. towards the expense of King Philip's War. His estate was valued at £58 16s. 6d. Samuel Carpenter married, May 25, 1660, Sarah Readaway, of Rehoboth, who married (second) Gilbert Brooks.

Children:

1. Samuel, born September 15, 1661, died January 17, 1736; married, January 8, 1683, Patience Ide; a lieutenant in the militia.
2. *Sarah*, of whom further.
3. Abiah, born February 10, 1665-66, died April 28, 1732; married (first), May 30, 1690, Mehitable Read; he married (second), June 7, 1702, Sarah Read; he married (third), July 16, 1726, Mary Ormsby; a wheelwright; an ensign in the militia.
4. James, born April 12, 1668, died April 27, 1738; married, June 26, 1690, Dorothy Bliss.
5. Jacob, born September 5, 1670, probably died while on the Canadian expedition of 1690.
6. Jonathan, born December 11, 1672, died August 23, 1716; married, March 13, 1699, Hannah French.
7. David, born April 17, 1675, died July 26, 1701.
8. Solomon, born December 23, 1677, died at South Kingston, in 1750; married, in 1696, Elizabeth Tefft.
9. Zachariah, born July 1, 1680, died April 8, 1718; married, November 8, 1705, Martha Ide. (Ide III—third child.)
10. Abraham, born September 20, 1682, died April 22, 1758; married, May 1, 1705, Abiall, or Abigail, Bullard.

(A. B. Carpenter: *Genealogical History of Rehoboth Branch of Carpenter Family*, pp. 48-50, 59-60.)

CARPENTER

V

SARAH CARPENTER, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Readaway) Carpenter, was born January 11, 1663-64. The following is a joint claim to the estate of Samuel Carpenter, Nathaniel Perry's father-in-law:

Received of William Carpenter and my mother-in-law, Sarah Carpenter, and my brother-in-law, Samuel Carpenter, administrators to the estate of Samuel Carpenter, deceased, the full sum of 24 lbs. and 10 shillings in several goods and coin and money which was my wife's portion, of which I do hereby acquit and discharge them, their heirs, executors, or administrators. In Witness, I have set my hand this 21st day of December, Anno 1683.

NATHANIEL PERRY.

Sarah Carpenter married Nathaniel Perry. (Perry II.) (*Ibid.*)



BACON ARMS

Arms—Azure, three boars passant or. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Bacon



CONCERNING the family name Bacon, M. A. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, has the following account to give: "A seigniory in Normandy. According to the genealogy of the great Suffolk family of Bacon, one Grimbold, a relative of the Norman chieftain William de Warenne, came into England at the Conquest, and settled near Holt. His great-grandson is stated to have taken the name of Bacon. This was only a resumption of an ancient Norman surname, which is still existing in the North of France. William Bacon, in 1082, endowed the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen—Taylor's 'Roman de Rou.' The name is in the Battle Roll, and in the H. R. it is written variously Bachun, Bacun, and Bacon. In some instances the surname may be a corruption of Beacon. From their connection with Bayeux, the Bacons were sometimes Latinized De Bajocis."

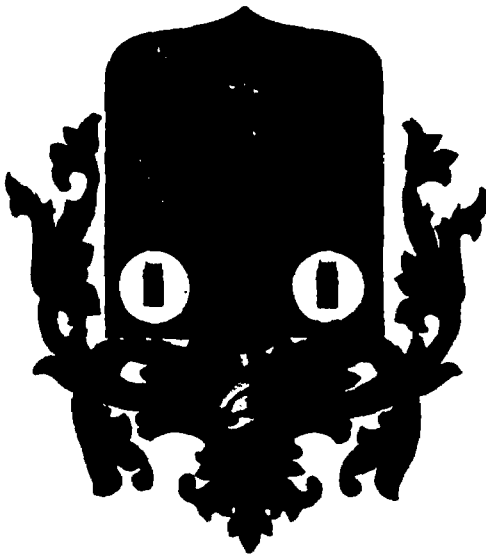
The name was early used, as John le Bacon is in *Excerpta e Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi*; Wymer Bacon is in the Hundred Rolls of County Suffolk, A. D. 1273, and Cecilia Bacon in those of County Norfolk at the same date.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

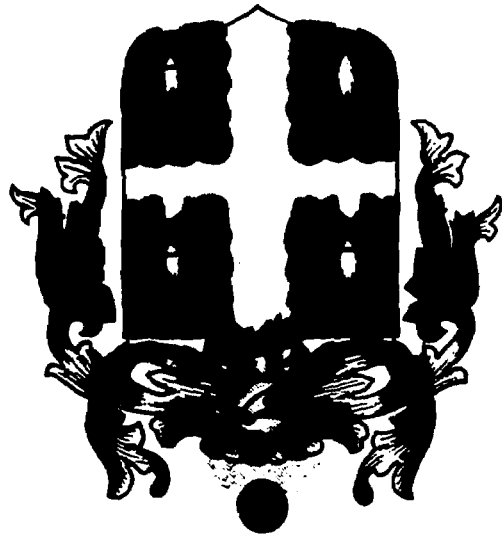
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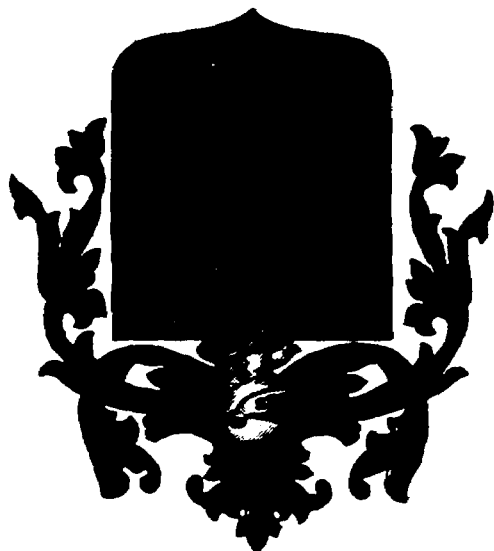
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BACON

I

The will of Thomas Bacon was proved at Helmingham, County Norfolk, February 28, 1535, in which he makes bequest to "Johan my wyff," and children. His widow died in 1540; will proved December 12, 1540.

Children:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. Thomas, died in 1557; wife Agnes died in 1580.
3. Anne; married a Dow.
4. Elizabeth.

(T. W. Baldwin: *Bacon Genealogy. Michael Bacon, of Dedham, Massachusetts* (1640), p. 14. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LVI, pp. 364-74.)

II

JOHN BACON, son of Thomas and Johan Bacon, was born at Helmingham, County Norfolk, England; will proved March 19, 1557. He married Margaret.

Children:

1. William.
2. Thomas.
3. *Michael (Mihell)*, of whom further.
4. Richard.
5. Barbara.
6. Rose.
7. William.

(T. W. Baldwin: *Bacon Genealogy* (1640), p. 14.)

BACON

III

MICHAEL (MIHELL) BACON, son of John and Margaret Bacon, was born in Helmingham, County Norfolk, England, and was buried March 25, 1615. He lived at Winston, County Suffolk, and married (first), August 16, 1565, Elizabeth Wylie; he married (second), September 20, 1607, widow Grace Blowersis. (*Ibid.*, pp. 16-17.)

Children:

1. John, baptized May 31, 1566.
2. William.
3. Thomas.
4. *Michael*, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth, baptized September 3, 1584.
6. Sarah; married Daniel Yorke.

(*Ibid.*, p. 17.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

MICHAEL BACON, JR., son of Michael (Mihell) and Elizabeth (Wylie) Bacon, was born at Winston, County Suffolk, England, and baptized December 6, 1579. He died in Dedham, Massachusetts, April 18, 1648. In 1633 he is one of the signers of the Dedham, Massachusetts, agreement, but he returned to England, where he is a subscriber in the ship money returns for County Suffolk, March 27, 1640, but soon took passage by way of Ireland, and is mentioned in a vote in Dedham town meeting, May 26, 1640, and is promised a grant of upland and meadow at Bogastowe. Michael Bacon married Alice, who died April 2, 1648, at Dedham, Massachusetts.

BACON

Children, born in England:

1. Michael, 3d, born about 1608, died July 4, 1688; on Charlestown Town Orders for proposed town of Woburn, Massachusetts, December 18, 1640. He married (first) Mary, who died August 26, 1655; he married (second), October 26, 1655, Mary Richardson, widow of Thomas Richardson. She died May 19, 1670, and Michael Bacon married (third), November 28, 1670, Mary (Hames) Noyes, widow of Thomas Noyes, and daughter of Walter and Eliza Hames.
2. Daniel, born about 1615, died in Newton, Massachusetts, September 7, 1691; original proprietor of Woburn, 1640. He married Mary Read, who died October 4, 1691.
3. *John*, of whom further.
4. Alice, died March 29, 1648; married, March 31, 1647, Thomas Bancroft, born in England, in 1622, son of John and Jane Bancroft, of Dedham, Massachusetts.
5. Sarah, died in 1652; married, April 14, 1648, Anthony Hubbard, of Dedham.

(T. W. Baldwin: *Bacon Genealogy* (1640), pp. 24-25, 28. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LVI, pp. 364-74.)

II

JOHN BACON, son of Michael and Alice Bacon, was born in England, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 17, 1683. He was very prominent in public affairs of Dedham; chosen surveyor in 1656, and several times later; served in Captain Timothy Dwight's company in King Philip's War, and was stationed in a garrison at Wrentham. He was constable in 1677.

BACON

John Bacon married, February 17, 1651, Rebecca Hall, of Dedham, who died October 27, 1694.

(T. W. Baldwin: *Bacon Genealogy* (1640), pp. 153-59.)

Children, born in Dedham, Massachusetts:

1. Mary; married, October 16, 1673, Nathaniel Kingsbury.
2. John, born July 17, 1656, died October 27, 1732; married, December 15, 1683, Lydia Dewing, daughter of Andrew Dewing, of Dedham. She married (second) Joseph Draper, Jr.
3. Rebecca, born December 10, 1658; married, February 13, 1678, John Gay.
4. Daniel, born March 10, 1660-61, died October 27, 1694; married, April 21, 1685, Elizabeth Martin, probably daughter of Richard Martin. She died April 21, 1700.
5. Sarah, born March 31, 1663; married John Ellis.
6. Samuel, born October 8, 1665, died in Needham, Massachusetts, November 26, 1743; married, July 3, 1705, Elizabeth Ackers, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who died September 24, 1730. He married (second), July 26, 1732, widow Rebecca Boyden.
7. *Thomas*, of whom further.
8. Susanna, born January 18, 1668; married, January 7, 1692, Jonathan Dewing, born April 3, 1663.
9. Stephen, born August 21, 1677, died February 8, 1766; married, January 6, 1704, Mary Loker, daughter of John and Sarah (Rice) Loker. She died June 18, 1767. (*Ibid.*, p. 163.)

III

THOMAS BACON, son of John and Rebecca (Hall) Bacon, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, August 23, 1667, and died in Wrentham, Massachu-

BACON

setts, April 10, 1749. He removed to Wrentham soon after his marriage and is on record among the planters there, 1693. He married (first), January 22, 1691, Hannah Vales (Fales). (Fales II.) He married (second), July 16, 1746, Mary Fisher, who died March 25, 1750, aged seventy-five.

Children of first marriage, born in Wrentham:

1. Thomas, born November 26, 1693, died April 10, 1749. He married, October 3, 1711, Esther Thurston, who died August 1, 1713. He married (second) Deborah (Fales) Pond.
2. Hannah, born April 25, 1697, died October 23, 1754; married, December 13, 1717, Robert Pond, who died April 3, 1755.
3. James, born October 28, 1700, died June 17, 1786; married, February 8, 1725-26, Mercy Man, daughter of Josiah and Zipporah Man. She died July 13, 1791, aged eighty-five.
4. *Martha*, of whom further.
5. Jacob, born September 9, 1706, died in Rowley, Massachusetts, August 14, 1787; married, June 27, 1749, Mary Wood, died February 17, 1772, daughter of Dr. David Wood. He married (second), in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 25, 1774, Mary Whitney, who died March 6, 1815.
6. John, born April 22, 1710, died in 1806; married Mary.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 166-67.)

IV

MARTHA BACON, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Vales) (Fales) Bacon, was born October 8, 1703, and died April 3, 1800. She married John Shepard. (Shepard IV.)

(*Ibid.* *Wrentham, Massachusetts, Vital Records*, Vol. II, p. 245.)

VALE (FALES) ARMS

Arms—Per fess argent and azure, three lions passant counterchanged.
(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Vale



THE English surname Vale, or Fale, originated to designate a resident in a vale. John del Vale is in Freeman of York, 1291 A. D., Hugh and Robertus de Vale, in *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 1293. George Vale was baptized in London, in 1655.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

JAMES VALES (FALES), of England, was settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, as early as 1651, when he is found in the selectmen's records as an inhabitant to be called to the general town meeting. He received his first grant of land and built his first house in southeastern Dedham on the present Cedar Street, but as early as 1663 removed to what is now the centre of the town of Walpole, where he was the first settler. He died July 10, 1708. He married, July 28, 1655, Ann Brock, younger daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Brock, of Dedham. (Brock II.) The earlier spelling of the name is Vales. His signature of May 3, 1665, has Vayles, but in 1662 Fales; in his deed of July 14, 1705, to his son, Ebenezer, it is Fale; in the second and third generations the name settles to Fales. The Brock family, says Mather, came from Stradbroke in Suffolk, 1637.

VALE

Children, born in Dedham, Massachusetts :

1. James, born July 4, 1656, died March 4, 1741-42; married Deborah Fisher.
2. John, born October 5, 1658; married Abigail Hawes.
3. Mary, born August 30, 1664.
4. Peter, born in 1668 (probably); married Abigail Robbins.
5. *Hannah*, of whom further.
6. Martha, born October 28, 1675; married, May 7, 1701, Joseph Cowell.
7. Rachel, born June 19, 1680.
8. Ebenezer, born March 1, 1681-82; married (first) Deborah; (second) Sarah.

(De C. Fales: *The Fales Family of Bristol, Rhode Island*, pp. 9-22. *Dedham, Massachusetts, Records*, Vol. I, Births, Marriages and Deaths, pp. 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 18.)

II

HANNAH VALES (FALES), daughter of James and Ann (Brock) Vales, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, January 16, 1672-73, and died at Wrentham, Massachusetts, April 20, 1711. She married Thomas Bacon. (Bacon III.)



HAYWARD ARMS

Arms—Argent, a bull's head gules between three mullets sable.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Hayward



IN the days of simpler village life in Old England, many of the old time occupations, now long disused, were of particular value in the life of the community. Of such was the work of the hay-ward or hedge-watcher, from which the surname Hayward was adopted in that far off day when the assuming of surnames became general. The hay-ward or hedge-watcher kept the common or village herds from straying. The name was early found, as might be expected, in various sections. Adam le Hayward is in the Hundred Rolls of County Devon, A. D. 1273; Robertus Hayward in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

WILLIAM HAYWARD was born in England. He was in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1648, with his wife Margery. He was drowned May 10, 1659. In abstracts from the earliest wills on record in the county of Suffolk, Massachusetts, by William B. Trask, of Dorchester, is found the following:

Inventory of the goods & lands of William Hayward, of Brantree, late deceased, taken 8 July 1659, by Henry Kingman, John Rogers, John French. Am^t £195.05.06. 14 June 1659. Power of Administracon granted to Margery, his late wife, in behalfe selfe & Children. Margery Heywood deposed.

HAYWARD

Children of William and Margery Hayward, all, or most all, born in England:

1. Jonathan; married, May 6, 1663, Sarah Thayer, and had fourteen children at Braintree.
2. Hannah.
3. Huldah; married, 14, 11, 1652, Ferdinando Thayer.
4. Mary; married, in 1651, Samuel Deering, and died July 1, 1657.
5. Sarah.
6. *William*, of whom further.
7. Samuel, of Mendon, died July 29, 1713.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. IX, p. 346; Vol. XLI, p. 193; Vol. XLV, p. 313. *Records of Braintree, Massachusetts*, p. 715.)

II

WILLIAM HAYWARD, JR., son of William and Margery Hayward, died in Mendon, Massachusetts, December 17, 1717. He married, in Swansea, Massachusetts, Sarah Butterworth. (Butterworth II.)

Children:

1. Jonathan, born April 8, 1672.
2. Margery, born September 10, 1673.
3. Sarah, born March 2, 1676.
4. Mary, born January 9, 1678.
5. William, born January 30, 1680.
6. *Mercy*, or *Marcy*, of whom further.
7. Samuel, born May 18, 1683.
8. Huldah, born March 13, 1685.

HAYWARD

9. Oliver, born March 17, 1687.
10. Hannah, born March 11, 1689.
11. Benjamin.
12. Content.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. XLI, p. 193.)

III

MERCY or MARCY, HAYWARD, daughter of William, Jr., and Sarah (Butterworth) Hayward, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, January 30, 1681, and died October 11, 1710. She married John Martin. (Martin III.)



BUTTERWORTH ARMS

Arms—Sable, a cross engrailed between four plumbs argent.

Crest—A sphere resting on a cloud proper. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Butterworth



UTTERWORTH, an English surname, originated to designate a native of Butterworth, an ancient division of Rochdale Parish, Lancashire. Reginald de Boterworth lived in the reign of Henry II, first of the Plantagenet Kings (1154-89). The will of John Butterworth, of Butterworth, 1595, is among wills at Chester, and the will of Alice Butterworth, of Rochdale, 1587, is among the same.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

JOHN BUTTERWORTH, born in England about 1630, died in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1708. He was executor of the will of his uncle, Samuel Butterworth, who was a freeman of Massachusetts, May 13, 1640, and a proprietor in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1645. He was buried there, in September, 1685. Samuel Butterworth's will mentions his cousins (used in the legal sense in this case as nephews), Abraham Butterworth, of Rhode Island; John Butterworth, of Swansea, and his sons, Samuel and Benjamin; William Hayward, of Swansea; his cousin, Mary Mason, and her sons, Noah and Samuel, and Ann Butterworth, daughter of Abraham Butterworth. John Butterworth was propounded for a freeman at Rehoboth, June 3, 1652, received a lot of land June 22, 1658, and was a juryman in 1662. In 1663, a Baptist church of seven members was organ-

BUTTERWORTH

ized at his home, and he was for a long time its deacon. This congregation soon removed to Swansea, which was incorporated March 5, 1668, and he was made one of the five who had the ordering of the town affairs. In 1670 and 1677, he was surveyor of highways for Rehoboth. He was constable in 1688. At the time of his death he was called of Bristol, but his death is recorded in Rehoboth. His wife, Sarah, died before he did.

Children, first four born in Rehoboth, the rest in Swansea:

1. John, born September 8, 1651, died March 30, 1730-31; married, September 4, 1674, Hannah Wheaton, born September 18, 1654, died October 7, 1724, daughter of Robert Wheaton.
2. *Sarah*, of whom further.
3. Nathaniel, born April 12, 1655.
4. Joseph, born May 15, 1657, died in Swansea, in 1746; married, July 22, 1691, Elizabeth Boomer.
5. Deborah, born May 2, 1659; married John Jenkins, of Rehoboth.
6. Mary, born September 8, 1661; married (first), November 1, 1681, Joseph Slade; (second) Samuel Thayer, son of Ferdinando and Huldah (Hayward) Thayer. He died December 19, 1721.
7. Mercy, born January 22, 1663; married, December 12, 1681, Joseph Sloud.
8. Hopestill, born in March, 1665; married (first), June 25, 1687, John Luther; (second) John Eddy, son of Zachariah and Alice Eddy.
9. Samuel (Rehoboth records, George), born middle of May, 1667.
10. Experience, born August 15, 1669.
11. Benjamin, born October 31, 1672; married, January 6, 1692, Huldah Hayward.

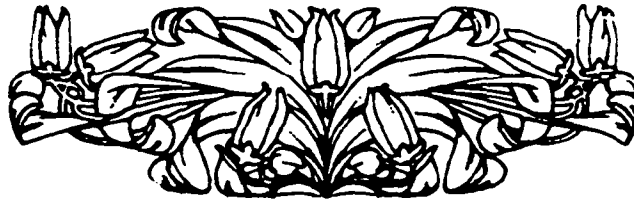
(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLI, pp. 191-94. J. N. Arnold: *Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts*, p. 569.)

BUTTERWORTH

II

SARAH BUTTERWORTH, daughter of John and Sarah Butterworth, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 28, 1653, and died at Mendon, Massachusetts. She married William Hayward, Jr. (Hayward II.)

(Ibid.)



ESTEN ARMS

Arms—Or, on a cross pattée azure five martlets argent on a chief of the second a fleur-de-lis of the first between two plates, each charged with a billet azure.
(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Esten



WHILE there is a tradition that the family of Esten was originally of Huguenot origin, there is also likelihood that the name Esten and Eston are the same. The French Huguenot De Estine family were driven from France in 1562 and first appeared in England near Manchester; the English form Eston, meaning belonging or living at the East Farm of village. However, while it is uncertain from just which family the first Thomas of the Esten line of our interest descended, it is most probable that he came from either Wales or a border county of England.

(Austin: *Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island*, Vol. III, p. 2226. Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom*.)

I

THOMAS ESTEN was born probably in the Welsh Herefordshire (now an English county), although other records say Hertfordshire, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1691. He brought his family to America with Rev. John Myles in 1665. Myles had been the settled minister of the Baptist church in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1663. It was doubtless the Rev. Myles' return visit to England, which brought the company together in 1665, for in 1667 Rev. John Myles was pastor of Swansea church. Thomas Esten is recorded as "Astin

ESTEN

Thomas the Welchman" in the land boundary grant in Providence, April 27, 1668. December 23, 1668, he sold two acres of land for twenty shillings, then calling himself "husbandman," and signing "Estance Thomas." "Ann Thomas" signed with him. In a deed he signed himself Eustance Thomas and his son, Thomas Eustance, in 1674. He and his two sons were taxed six shillings three pence, on July 1, 1679. February 12, 1686, and 1688, Thomas Esten is recorded as giving land, etc., to his son, Henry, and Thomas is also mentioned. December 21, 1691, he deeded thirty acres to his son, Henry. His son, Thomas, swore allegiance in 1682.

Thomas Esten married, April 23, 1643, Ann, who died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1686.

Children, all born in England:

1. *Joanna*, of whom further.
2. Thomas, born February 17, 1647, died November 5, 1708; married Priscilla Harding.
3. Henry, born January 11, 1651, died March 23, 1711; married (first) Elizabeth Manton; he married (second) Sarah Harding, who died August 20, 1761.

(H. J. Martin: *Notes of the Martin Family*, p. 208. J. O. Austin: *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, pp. 294-96. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. II, p. 126. *Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island*, Vol. III, p. 2226. *Vital Records of Providence, Rhode Island—Births, Deaths*, Vol. II, p. 265.)

II

JOANNA ESTEN, daughter of Thomas and Ann Esten, was born in Herefordshire, England, June 1, 1645, and died March 23, 1733, in Providence, Rhode Island. She married John Martin. (Martin II.) (*Ibid.*)

BROWNELL ARMS

Arms—Ermine, on a chevron cotised sable, three escallops argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a triple plume of feathers, five, four and three.
(Crozier: *General Armory.*)

Brownell



SPECIALLY noticeable personal characteristics, either of looks or manners, often in the more intimate life of days past, gave use to nicknames, later adapted as surnames. Such a cognomen was Brownell derived from the Anglo-Saxon "brûn," meaning brown. Brownell was a diminutive form as was the French Brunel. Other forms of the names beside Brownell are Brunel, Brunnell, or Brunell.

(Ferguson: *Teutonic Name-System*.)

What connection this American line has with the English Brownells is not definitely found. It is said that Thomas Brownell was from Derbyshire, although the form Burnell was most often found in that shire. A family of Brownell were merchants at Sheffield, Yorks, and in London the name applied to certain cutlery merchants and cloth workers.

(J. Tilley: *The Old Halls, Manors and Families of Derbyshire*, Vol. III, pp. 47, 68, 69. *The Genealogist*, Vol. III, p. 259. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVI, pp. 154-56.)

In the will of Thomas Wilson, of Yorkshire, dated 1657, he refers to "my cousin, George Brownell, of London," and to "my cousin, Thomas Brownell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in New England." No further connection seems to

BROWNELL

be found, but a clue is that Thomas Wilson was one time a citizen of London, and a cloth worker, resident in his later days in Ryecroft, parish of Rawmarch, Yorkshire. The American records show that the Brownells were scholarly men, of sound faith, noted in the fields of science and literary life, as well as the military and civic of colonial days.

(Brownell: *Descendants of John Brownell*, p. 5. *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, Index, p. 413.)

I

THOMAS BROWNELL was born probably in England in 1619, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1665. It is thought that he came to New England about 1639, but the earliest record of him is at Aquidneck (Portsmouth), Rhode Island, 1647, when he witnessed the will of John Walker (one of a group of settlers at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, who had been driven, for religious views, to seek freedom from the rulings of the Boston, Massachusetts, church, in 1638). Thomas Brownell cast his lot with them, at Portsmouth, and was evidently a Quaker. In 1655, he was a freeman; in 1651-52-53, a member of the Court of Commissioners; and Deputy in 1664. He appears to have held surplus land, having sold, in 1658, thirty-five acres. He was appointed to serve as "water bailey," in May, 1647.

Thomas Brownell married, in 1638, Ann.

Children:

1. Mary, born in 1639; married Robert Hazard.
2. Sarah, died in 1676; married, June 1, 1658, Gideon Freeborn.
3. Martha, born in May, 1643; married (first) Jeremiah Wait; (second) Charles Dyer.
4. George, of whom further.

BROWNELL

5. William, born in 1648, died in 1715; married Sarah Smiton.
6. Thomas, born in 1650, died May 18, 1732; married, in 1678, Mary Pearce.
7. Robert, born in 1652, died July 22, 1728; married Mary.
8. Anna, born in 1654, died April 2, 1747; married Joseph Wilbur.

(G. Brownell: *Our Family (Brownell)*, No. 1. *Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island*, Vol. II, p. 732.)

II

GEORGE BROWNELL, son of Thomas and Ann Brownell, was born probably in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1646, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, April 20, 1718; will April 17, 1717, proved May 12, 1718. He served as deputy, 1699-1702, and assistant, 1706-10. In April, 1708, he was on a committee regarding vacant Narragansett lands. Inventory showed an estate valued at £961 5s. 10d., a goodly sum at that time.

George Brownell married, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 4, 1673, Susannah Pearce. (Pearce III.)

Children, born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island:

1. Susanna, born January 25, 1675; married John Read, Jr.
2. Sarah, of whom further.
3. Mary, born December 8, 1683; married, February 25, 1702, William Hall.
4. Martha, born February 18, 1685-86; married, November 27, 1712, Samuel Furman (or Forman).
5. Thomas, born June 1, 1688.
6. Joseph, born December 5, 1690; married, January 5, 1716-17, Ruth Cornell.

BROWNELL

7. Wait, born October 3, 1693; married Joshua Sanford.
8. Stephen, born December 3, 1695; married, December 12, 1726, Martha Earle.

(G. Brownell: *Our Family (Brownell)*, Nos. 1 and 4. *Rhode Island Vital Records*, Vol. IV, pp. 9, 59.)

III

SARAH BROWNELL, daughter of George and Susannah (Pearce) Brownell, was born June 14, 1681. She married (first) Joseph Borden. (Borden—American Line—III.) She married (second), October 31, 1719, John Read. She married (third), September 15, 1739, Peleg Thurston.

(G. Brownell: *Our Family (Brownell)*, Nos. 1 and 4. *Rhode Island Vital Records*, Vol. IV, p. 9. Weld: *Borden Family*, p. 69.)



PEARCE ARMS

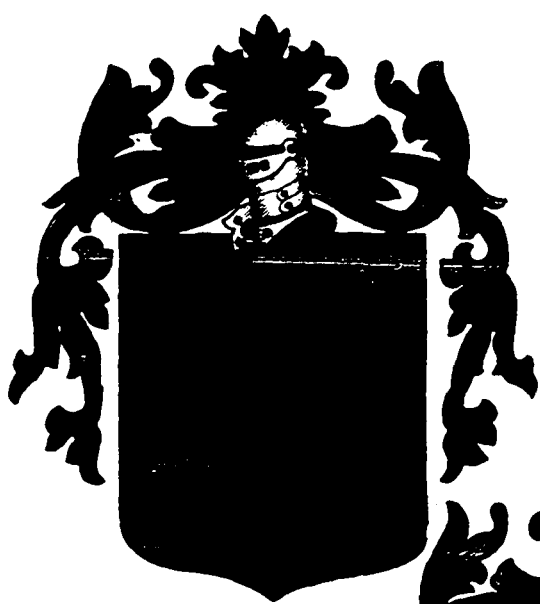
Arms—Gules on a bend between two cotises or, an annulet sable.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Pearce



FAMILIES named Pearce (and its variants) were settled in Counties Essex, Gloucester, Kent, Devon, Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedford, Somerset, York, Warwick, etc., England. Probably the line under search is of the same stock as the Nicholas Pearse family of Devon in 1620, for the name Richard appears in more than one generation, although the line is carried by Nicholas. The claim by family historians to a definite lineage (not proven, however) with the illustrious Percy family in England is at once interesting and alluring, but this claim is not clear enough to incorporate such background with a degree of certainty. They say that Richard Pearce, of Bristol, Devon, England, American ancestor, was a descendant of Peter Perse, born 1447 (son of Ralph), said Peter being standard bearer to Richard III in 1485 at battle of Bosworth Field, thus back through a Yorkshire branch to the Percys (Earls of Northumberland) ancestry. The facts give us simply a family, of Devon probably, and resident at Bristol before embarking for America. The grandfather of the American immigrant Richard is reputed to have been a Richard and the father of a second Richard, who had beside Richard (3), a son William, who is supposed to have been William "the mariner," who commanded the "Mayflower" in 1629, the "Lyon" in 1630, 1631, 1632; also other ships. This William, who died in the West in 1641, was killed by Indians. It is claimed that he published the first almanac in America. This



Pearce



Earl
(Earle)



Walker



Fuller



Pepper



Johnson

PEARCE

account, given in the *Pierce Genealogy*, in one place is contradicted in another family genealogy by the same author, where William the mariner is given no brother Richard; but in this he notes a John from Middlesex County, England, also "a mariner," who is established as brother of Robert Pearce, who does not appear to be connected with Richard Pearce. Actually no relationship with any other line has been proven for this one.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. VI, p. 276. *Visitation of Devon, 1620*, p. 209. F. C. Pierce: *Pearce Genealogy*, pp. 7, 36, 39. *American Ancestry*, Vol. IV, p. 97.)

I

RICHARD PEARCE was born probably in Bristol, England, in 1590. He was a resident of Bristol, and, it is thought, came to America in the ship "Lyon," commanded, it is said by some, by his brother, but little confirming evidence can be found for this statement. Richard Pearce married, in England, Martha.

(F. C. Pierce: *Pearce Genealogy*, p. 36. *American Ancestry*, Vol. IV, p. 97.)

Children:

1. *Richard*, of whom further.
2. John, died September 17, 1661; married (first), in England, Mary, who died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 12, 1647; married (second), August 10, 1654, Mrs. Rebecca Wheeler, and lived in Dorchester, Massachusetts.
3. Samuel.
4. Hannah.
5. Martha.

PEARCE

6. Sarah.
7. William.
8. Mary.

(Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. III, p. 930.)

II

RICHARD PEARCE, JR., son of Richard and Martha Pearce, was born in England (probably in Bristol), in 1615, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1678. His will was drawn April 23, 1677, and proved October 28, 1678. As early as 1674 Richard Pearce was at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he witnessed a deed concerning Henry Piercy. January 14, 1657, he again witnessed a deed, and June 8, 1657, he was surveyor of cattle going from the town. May 18, 1658, he was admitted a freeman, and figures in land transactions, 1666 and 1669.

Richard Pearce married, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1642, Susanna Wright. (Wright II.)

Children:

1. Richard, born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, October 3, 1643, died July 19, 1720; married Experience, and resided in Portsmouth and Bristol, Rhode Island.
2. Martha, born September 13, 1645, died February 24, 1744; married Mahershallalhashboz Dyer.
3. Ensign John, born September 8, 1647, died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, December 5, 1707; married Mary Tallman, who died in June, 1720.
4. Hon. Giles, born July 22, 1651, died at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, November 19, 1698; married, in April, 1676, Elizabeth Hall, who died in 1698.

PEARCE

5. *Susannah*, of whom further.
6. Mary, born May 6, 1654, died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 4, 1736; married, in 1678, Thomas Brownell, Jr., born in 1650, son of Thomas and Ann Brownell.
7. Jeremiah, born November 17, 1656; lived in South Kingston, or Narragansett, Rhode Island.
8. Isaac, born in December, 1658; lived in South Kingston, Rhode Island.
9. George, born July 10, 1662, died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, August 30, 1752; married (first), April 7, 1687, Alice Hart, who died March 11, 1718; married (second), March 22, 1721, Temperance Kirby, who died February 25, 1761.
10. Samuel, born December 22, 1664. (*Ibid.*, pp. 39, 40, 42, 43, 46.)

III

SUSANNAH PEARCE, daughter of Richard and Susanna (Wright) Pearce, was born November 22, 1652, and died December 24, 1743. She married George Brownell. (Brownell II.)



EARL (EARLE) ARMS

Arms—Gules on a chevron argent three trefoils sable between as many escallops in chief and a dolphin in base, all within a double tressure engrailed of the second, the outer bordure or.

Crest—A nag's head erased sable maned or. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Earle



It is supposed by the Earl genealogist with no definite proof, however, that Ralph Earle, immigrant ancestor, came from Exeter in Devonshire, England. The name Earl, or Earle, in England goes back to a Saxon ancestor. In Somerset County in 1554, an Earle family lived at Beckington, when John de Erlegh paid five marks for the scutage of his lands. In the thirteenth century Henry de Erle was Lord of Newton in Somersetshire. The family had other holdings in that county as well. One branch went into Devon in the time of Edward the Third. Of that family was John Erle, of Ashburton (but twenty miles from Exeter). This line carried on until 1690, when the last of the family, an only daughter, carried the estate to her husband, Henry Drax, of Yorkshire. A large Earl family was established in east counties of England. From the Devonshire Erles were descended the Erles in these other counties, namely: Hants, Lincoln, Berks, Essex, and London. Sir Walter Erle was one of the first patriots of the English Revolution of 1649. His imprisonment, for refusing funds for the King, led to the recognition of that safeguard against illegal imprisonment—the right to the “writ of habeas corpus.” Sir Walter was released in 1628. Ralph Earle, immigrant ancestor, who left England ten years later, was doubtless of this old Devon family.

(P. Earle: *Earle Family*, Introduction, pp. iii-xxi.)

EARLE

I

RALPH EARLE was born probably in or near Exeter, Devonshire, England, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1678. He first appears on records at Newport, Rhode Island, on October 1, 1638, as an inhabitant of Aquidneck (now Portsmouth), Rhode Island. He, among twenty-nine men, signed a declaration there, April 30, 1639, a civil body politic, loyal subjects of King Charles. This settlement at Aquidneck was chiefly formed by followers of Anne Hutchinson's teachings—who left the Boston, Massachusetts, church. They were doubtless of the Quaker faith. Robert Earle's name appears often in town records; boundaries; land conveyances, etc., in 1651 and successive years. In 1654 he was one of a committee to "oversee the work of the Prison"; May 5, 1655, juryman. He was appointed by the Court of Commissioners to keep a house of entertainment with a conspicuous sign to give notice to strangers. August 10, 1667, we find that Ralph Earle joined a troop of horse, of which later he was captain. June 7, 1672, he was named with others by the General Court to sit at a special court for trial of two Indians, imprisoned upon criminal charge. He seems to have owned considerable land, for his name appears in a lawsuit regarding possession of certain Dutch holdings (now Hartford, Connecticut).

Ralph Earle married, in England, Joan. (*Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts*, Vol. II, p. 1083, says her name was Joan Savage. No other reference gives this.)

Children:

1. Ralph, died probably in 1716; married, October 26, 1659, Dorcas Sprague, of Duxbury, Massachusetts.
2. *William*, of whom further.

EARLE

3. Mary, died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 22, 1718; married (first) William Cory, who died in 1682; she married (second) Joseph Timberlake.
4. Martha; married William Wood.
5. Sarah, died in 1690; married (first) Thomas Cornell, who died in 1673; married (second) David Lake.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 17-21, 25-26.)

II

WILLIAM EARLE, son of Ralph and Joan Earle, died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, January 15, 1715. Among the first records noted of William Earle was April 2, 1654, the sale of fourteen acres by himself and wife, said land having come to his wife, Mary, from her mother, the "widow Walker." May 11, 1658, William Earle was received a freeman, and was made juryman the same year. May 1, 1665, the town ordered that William Earle and William Cory should have about one and one-quarter acres of land on Bridges Hill or some other convenient place, for erection of a windmill, provided they should maintain the windmill for the town's use. In 1668 the mill had been erected. In 1684 the site was known as Windmill Hill. About 1670 William Earle removed to Dartmouth, Massachusetts, where he remained several years. He was a large landowner, holding 2,000 acres in Dartmouth. Many land conveyances were recorded in his name. May 6, 1691, the General Assembly of Rhode Island convened at his house in Portsmouth (because "of distemper" it was not convenient for them to meet in Newport). William Earle served as deputy October 25, 1704, at Providence, and at Newport, May 1, 1706, and July 3, 1706.

William Earle married (first) Mary Walker. (Walker II.) He married (second) Prudence, who died January 18, 1718.

EARLE

Children of first marriage:

1. *Mary*, of whom further.
2. William, died in Springfield, New Jersey, about 1732-33; married Elizabeth, and lived in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.
3. Ralph, born 1660, died at Leicester, Massachusetts, 1757; married Mrs. Mary (Carr) Hicks.
4. Thomas, died in Warwick, Rhode Island; married, before November, 1693, Mary Taber, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.
5. Caleb; married Mary, who married (second) Joseph Hicks.

Children of second marriage:

6. John, died August 12, 1759; married, February 27, 1700, Mary Wait, of Tiverton, Rhode Island.
7. Prudence, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1681, died in Westport, Massachusetts, March 12, 1733; married, before 1701, Benjamin Durfee. (*Ibid.*, pp. 23-25, 30, 31, 33-35.)

III

MARY EARLE, daughter of William and Mary (Walker) Earle, was born in 1655, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1734. She married John Borden. (Borden II.)



WALKER ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a chevron ringed at the point between three crescents sable,
two plates. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Walker



IN these days of industrial machinery and commercial enterprise, an interesting study not only in the history of surnames, but likewise in industrial custom, may be found in the study of names, like Walker, derived by one-time occupations now no longer in use. Walker was the term applied to a fuller of cloth from his stamping or pressing it.

Cloth that cometh fro the wevyng
Is nought comely to wear
Til it be fulled under foot.

—*Piers Plowman*.

An Elizabeth Statute speaks of “cloth fuller, otherwise called Tucker or Walker.” (Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

We have no record of John Walker’s English background. Whether he was related to Robert Walker, linen weaver from Manchester, Lancashire, a contemporary in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634 (aged seventy-two in 1679), or a connection of the Peter of Taunton, Massachusetts, who intermarried with the Hutchinson family before 1689, we have no clue. It is possible that John Walker was a Yorkshireman, where the name was found as early as the fourteenth century. The Hutchinson family were from Alford in Lincolnshire, and no doubt many of their followers were from that or nearby counties. In 1475 the death is

WALKER

recorded of John Walker, archdeacon, East Riding, Yorkshire. A Dalison family of Lincolnshire intermarried with the Walker family of County Somerset, England. John is the name carrying that family line (John Walker of Stoway in Somersetshire Visitation, 1623). A Robert Walker was a legatee in a will dated 1591, Lincolnshire. The numerous Walkers appear in various early records of New England and the South. Men of that name have made notable records in almost every profession and office in our American public life.

(Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. IV, p. 396. Musgrave: *Obituaries*, Vol. VI, p. 185. *Miscellanea Heraldica et Genealogica*, Series II, Part II, p. 241. *Lincolnshire Wills* (1500-1600), p. 117.)

I

JOHN WALKER was born in England and died in 1647. His will was dated March 18, 1647. His wife, Katherine, died in 1654. Both their wills were recorded December 16, 1671. John Walker probably came to Boston about 1633-34. He is listed as one of the first settlers of Rhode Island, and a follower of Mr. Wheelwright and Anne Hutchinson evidently, as November 20, 1637, he, with others, were warned to give up their firearms, since the "dangerous error" of the followers of the above dissenters might lead them into trouble. May 14, 1634, John Walker was made freeman of Boston, and March 7, 1638, he signed with eighteen others the compact at Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He names his wife, Katherine, and daughters, Sarah and Mary, in his will, 1647. The daughters are named also in widow Katherine's will. John Walker seems to have acquired several acres which he left to his daughters.

WALKER

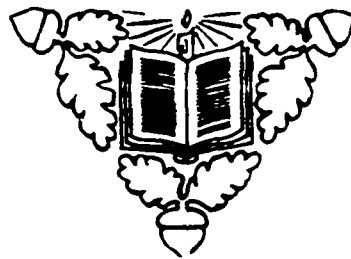
Children of John and Katherine Walker :

1. Sarah, died in 1709; married James Sands.
2. Mary, of whom further.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. I, p. 291. J. O. Austin: *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, p. 214. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. IV, p. 394.)

II

MARY WALKER, daughter of John and Katherine Walker, married, as his first wife, William Earle. (Earle II.) William and Mary (Walker) Earle deeded all rights in fourteen acres "from widow Walker" to their brother-in-law, James Sands. (*Ibid.*)



FULLER ARMS

Arms—Argent, three bars gules, on a canton of the second a castle or.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed, vested argent, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first, hilt and pommel or.

Motto—*Semper paratus.*

(J. F. Fuller: *A Brief Sketch of Thomas Fuller*, p. 10.)

Fuller



THE surname of this family has the following variations, La Fuller, Fuler, Ffooler, Fulwer, Fulwar. The name is occupational and means one employed in woolen manufactures to mill or scour cloths to full them, that is, to render them more compact, thick and durable. In the fifteenth and following centuries the Fullers are chiefly found in the southeastern counties of England. Perhaps the original home of this family was the county of Suffolk. This shire was the great seat of the woolen cloth manufacture, and the surname of Fuller would, in such a county, be of considerable importance.

(E. Abercrombie: *Fuller Genealogy*, p. 5.)

I

ROBERT FULLER probably came to America during the second emigration, between 1635 and 1640. He was in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1640; later removed to Dedham, where he and his wife were received into the church, December 19 (11), 1648. He died December 14, 1688; will probated April 28, 1690.

Robert Fuller married (first) Ann, who died probably in 1646. He married (second) Sarah, who died 2 (4), 1686.

FULLER

Children, recorded in Dorchester and Dedham, of first wife:

1. *Jonathan*, of whom further.
2. Benoni, born June 16, 1646, died September 5, 1646.

Children of second wife:

3. Sarah, born September 21, 1647.
4. John, born November 26, 1649, probably died in Dedham, Massachusetts, November 8, 1678.
5. Patience, born February 22, 1651-52.
6. Mary, born March 1, 1655.

(W. H. Fuller: *Fuller Genealogy*, Vol. III, p. 247. C. H. Pope: *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, p. 178.)

II

JONATHAN FULLER, son of Robert and Ann Fuller, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June (or August) 15, 1643, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, May 6, 1724 (date not certain). (*Dedham, Massachusetts, Town Records*, Vol. III, pp. 129-30, contains the following statements: "Granted to Robert Fuller and to his heyers for ever foure Acres of Land to be layed out for his devident upon the planting Field next to Joshua Fisher senior.")

Jonathan Fuller married Mary, who died in Dedham, March 20 or 29, 1701. Children, all born in Dedham, Massachusetts:

1. Rachel, born December 3, 1673; married, October 27, 1698, Joseph Bent, of Milton.
2. Sarah, born May 4, 1676.
3. Mary, born April 20, 1679, died young.

FULLER

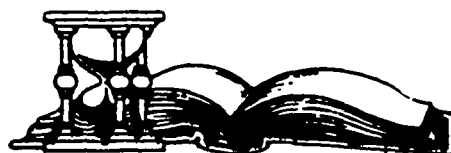
4. Samuel, born February 15, 1681; married (first) Sarah Fisher; (second) Elizabeth Crane.
5. John, born December 3, 1684; married Mary Guild.
6. *Mary*, of whom further.
7. Joshua, born November 23, 1690, died young.
8. Joshua, born December 15, 1691; probably the Joshua Fuller who died February 25, 1765.
9. Jonathan, born August 19, 1694.

(W. H. Fuller: *Fuller Genealogy*, Vol. III, pp. 247-48. *Dedham, Massachusetts, Town Records*, Vol. I, pp. 13, 14, 18, 19, 22, 24, 26.)

III

MARY FULLER, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Fuller, was born February (or December) 21, 1687 (*Fuller Genealogy* says February, *Dedham Records* says December). She married Richard Everett. (Everett III.)

(W. H. Fuller: *Fuller Genealogy*, Vol. IV, p. 212.)



PEPPER ARMS

Arms—Gules on a chevron argent between three demi-lions rampant or, as many sickles sable.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant or.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Pepper



UTHORITIES differ as to the origin of the name Pepper. According to some it is a shortened form of Pepperer, a dealer in pepper, while others derive it from piper. An Anglo-Saxon family by the name of Piperinger is mentioned in an eighth century charter. Prior to the period of migration to New England, the name is found in both Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, England, and in both families the names Richard and Robert occur. The Lincolnshire family resided at Thoresby and came originally from Tenterden in County Kent. A visitation of Leicestershire in 1619 records a Robert Pepper aged thirteen, Thomas aged eleven, and Richard aged eight. This Robert may be the Robert Pepper who located in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The three brothers, named above, were children of Robert Pepper.

(Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom*, Vol. II, p. 70. *The Genealogist*, Vol. IV.)

I

ROBERT PEPPER was an early inhabitant of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he took the freeman's oath, May 10, 1643. Richard Pepper, who came to New England on the ship "Francis," in 1634, and also located at Roxbury, may have been his brother. Francis Pepper, a third member of the family to settle in

PEPPER

the New World, was in Springfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1645, and died in 1685, but there is no record of his descendants. The family in eastern Massachusetts descend from Robert of Roxbury. Soon after his arrival in Massachusetts he joined those of the colonists who journeyed west and in 1645 appears in Springfield, Massachusetts. As he had several children baptized at Roxbury, not long after this, he could not have remained in Springfield for more than a short time. His home at Roxbury was west of Stony River, the homestead there consisting of four acres. Some of his property was in the nearby town of Dedham. He was among the signers of the petition to the General Court praying it "to be firm in its resolution to adhere to the Patent and the priviledges thereof," requesting the deputies "to stand fast in our present liberty's" and assuring them they would "pray the Lord to assist them to sterve right in these shaking times." The petition was due to the changes in colonial policy after the restoration of Charles II to the throne. In 1653 he was given permission to open an inn, at which he could sell "penny beare and cakes, and white bread."

Robert Pepper died at Roxbury, July 7, 1684, three days after making his will. He married, March 14, 1642, Elizabeth Johnson. (Johnson II.)

Children:

1. Elizabeth, baptized March 3, 1643-44, died in April, 1644.
2. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.
3. John, born April 8, 1647, died in 1670; married Bethiah Fisher, of Dedham.
4. Joseph, baptized in 1648, died in infancy.
5. Joseph, born March 8, 1649-50; he was slain by the Indians April 21, 1675, at Sudbury, while fighting under Captain Wadsworth. Joseph married Mary.
6. Mary, baptized in 1651; married, in 1669, Samuel Evered, of Dedham.

PEPPER

7. Benjamin, baptized May 15, 1653, died in 1658.
8. Robert, born April 21, 1655; he was taken prisoner by the Indians at Northfield, Massachusetts, in September, 1675, and brought to Shoshanim, Sagamore of Nashaway; probably died in captivity.
9. Sarah, born April 28, 1657; married a Mason, of Boston.
10. Isaac, born April 26, 1659; married, October 7, 1685, Apphia Freeman; they resided at Eastham, Massachusetts.
11. Jacob, born July 25, 1661; married, in 1685, Elizabeth Paine; they resided at Framingham, Massachusetts.

(W. Barry: *Framingham, Massachusetts*, p. 357. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. III, pp. 391-92. Ellis: *History of Roxbury*, p. 127. Drake: *Roxbury, Massachusetts*, pp. 14 and 164.)

II

ELIZABETH PEPPER, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Johnson) Pepper, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 25, 1645, and died at Dedham, Massachusetts, April 1, 1714. She married Captain John Everett. (Everett II.) (*Ibid.*)



JOHNSON ARMS

Arms—Gules, three spear heads argent; a chief ermine.

Crest—A spear's head argent between two branches of laurel vert crossing each other over the spear's head.

(Matthews: *American Armoury*. Burke: *General Armory*.)

Johnson



THE name Johnson is found in several European countries, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, England, Ireland, and Scotland. Like many surnames, it is derived from a Christian name to which son, sen, or s, is added to signify son. The name thus means son of John. The John from whom the family in England descends, if there was any one John who can be so described, is not known.

(Harrison: *Surnames of the United Kingdom*, Vol. I, p. 238.)

I

JOHN JOHNSON probably came to New England in the fleet of Governor Winthrop in 1630 and located at Roxbury, Massachusetts. In October, 1630, he became constable of that community, and in July, 1632, he was one of the founders of the church there, the Rev. John Eliot being the first pastor. John Johnson was deputy at the first General Court which met in 1634 and was reelected a member for the next fifteen years. In 1638 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and for two years served that body as clerk. He was appointed surveyor general of arms and ammunition in 1644. The following winter his home in which these supplies were stored was destroyed by fire. The event is described by Winthrop thus:

JOHNSON

“John Johnson the Surveyor General of Ammunition, a very industrious and faithful man in his place, having built a fair house in the midst of the town with divers barns and outhouses, it fell on fire in the daytime, no man knowing by what occasion, and there being in it seventeen barrels of the country’s powder, and many arms, all was suddenly burnt and blown up to the value of four or five hundred pounds, wherein a special providence of God appeared, for he, being from home, the people came together to help and many were in the house, no man thinking of the powder till one of the company put them in mind of it, whereupon they all withdrew, and soon after the powder took fire and blew up all about it, and shook the houses in Boston and Cambridge so as men thought it had been an earthquake, and carried great pieces of timber a good way off and some rags and such light things beyond the Boston meeting house. There being then a stiff gale south it drove the fire from the other homes in the town (for this was the most northerly) otherwise it had endangered the greater part of the town.” His estate consisted of ten acres upon the westerly side of the street including the house, barn and orchard, “with liberty to inclose the swamps and brook before the same, not annoying any highway.” John Johnson operated one of the earliest taverns in the town. When the colony was disturbed by the controversy over the teachings of Anne Hutchinson, he was designated by the General Court as the one to whom the arms of her adherents in Roxbury were to be delivered. He died September 30, 1659.

John Johnson married (first), in England, Margery, who accompanied him to Roxbury, and died June 9, 1655. He married (second) Grace Fawer, widow of Barnabas Fawer.

Children:

1. Isaac, born in England; resided at Roxbury and was captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1667. He was killed

JOHNSON

at the head of his troops in the Narragansett fight, December 19, 1675. He married, January 20, 1637, Elizabeth Porter.

2. Humphrey, born in England; resided at Roxbury and Scituate; married, March 20, 1643, Ellen Cheney.

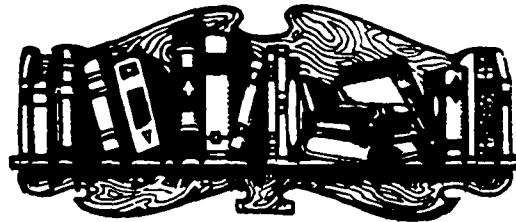
3. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.

4 and 5. Two daughters names not given.

(O. A. Roberts: *Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston*, Vol. I, pp. 66-67. C. Ellis: *Roxbury, Massachusetts*, p. 122. F. Drake: *Roxbury, Massachusetts*, pp. 49, 50, 88, 97, 290. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. II, pp. 551, 553, 554.)

II

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, daughter of John and Margery Johnson, was born in England and accompanied her parents to the New World. She resided at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was a neighbor of Robert Pepper, whom she married. (Pepper I.)



JENNINGS (JENNINGS) ARMS

Arms—Azure, a chevron or, between three bezants, on a chief ermine three cinquefoils gules.

Crest—A jay proper.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Jennings

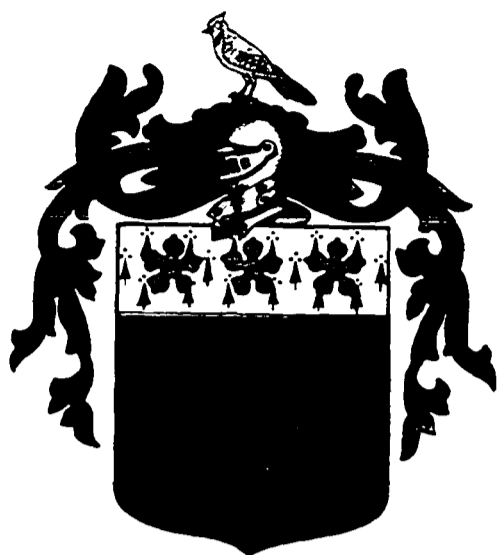


ANGLO-NORMAN influence is shown in this familiar surname Jennings, which is derived from the form Jenin, which in turn comes from the like Christian name, a diminutive of Jean, earlier French Jehan, other variants being seen in the old English Jhon, later John, Jan and Janin. The early lists which provide much of our present day information show that a Janyn le Breton is in the Lay Subsidy of Lancashire, A. D. 1332; Janyn de Gynes and Jenyn de France are to be located in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire in 1379. We likewise find John Genens, or Jenens, citizen of Oxford in the Register of the University of Oxford in 1573. (Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

RICHARD JENNINGS came from England and apprenticed himself in 1635 to Robert Bartlett, of Plymouth, for nine years; then settled in Sandwich, and in 1666 was in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and had children; apparently one was John, who was in the list of freemen in Sandwich in 1675 and 1702, perhaps Richard, of Bridgewater, 1703. (Freeman: *History of Cape Cod*, Vol. II, pp. 85, 87-88.)

(*Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts*, Vol. I, p. 365.)



Jennings
(Jennings)



Holway



Axtell



Sherman



Brock



Wright

JENNINGS

II

JOHN JENNINGS, son of Richard Jennings, died after February, 1692. He married (first) Susanna, (second) Ruhannah. He took inventory of estate of Lydia Gaunt, of Sandwich, February 17, 1691-92.

Children of first marriage, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts:

1. Remembrance, born September 17, 1668.
2. Anne, born October 17, 1670.
3. John, born May 12, 1673.

Children of second marriage:

4. *Isaac*, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth, born April 14, 1680, died September 13, 1682.
6. Samuel, born February 28, 1684, died in 1742; schoolmaster in 1710.

(*Ibid.* Freeman: *History of Cape Cod*, Vol. III, p. 88.)

III

ISAAC JENNINGS, son of John and Ruhannah Jennings, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, July 3, 1677, and died there. He married (first), July 10, 1700, Rose Goodspeed. He married (second) Hannah.

Children of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth, born April 12, 1701; married Isaac Howland.
2. Experience, born March 10, 1703.
3. *John*, of whom further.
4. Rose, born in 1710; married, February 4, 1731, John Ellis.
5. Isaac, born April 24, 1714.

JENNINGS

6. Mary, born September 1, 1717.
7. Benjamin, born December 12, 1720.

Children of second marriage:

8. Hannah, born April 21, 1725.
9. Lois, born February 7, 1727.
10. Eunice, born May 25, 1729.

(*Mayflower Descendant*, Vol. XIV, pp. 173-74. *Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts*, Vol. I, p. 365.)

IV

JOHN (2) JENNINGS, son of Isaac and Rose (Goodspeed) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, July 31, 1706, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island. He married, October 3, 1727, Anne Holway. (Holway IV.)

Children, except the first, born in Tiverton, Rhode Island:

1. Avis, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, April 11, 1730.
2. Rose, born March 24, 1732.
3. Anne, born May 21, 1734.
4. *Ruhannah*, of whom further.
5. John, born March 8, 1738; married, November 1, 1762, Deborah Stafford.
6. Mary, born February 3, 1740.
7. Isaac, born March 9, 1742; married, December 30, 1767, Ruth Estes.
8. Elizabeth, born May 30, 1744.
9. Susannah, born April 21, 1747.

(*Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts*, Vol. I, p. 365.)

JENNINGS

V

RUHANNAH JENNINGS, daughter of John and Anne (Holway) Jennings, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, May 6, 1736. She married William Borden, Jr. (Borden—American Line—V.)



HOLWAY ARMS

Arms—Gules, a fesse between three crescents argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a greyhound's head sable.

(Burke: *General Armory*.)

Holway



THE English surname Holway, Hollway and Holloway are variants of old English Holeweye. Holway usually in the southwest of England and Holloway in Oxfordshire; meaning the hollow way. Johannes de Holeweye is in the Hundred Rolls of Wiltshire, A. D. 1273; William de Holeweye in those of Warwickshire, and William Holeweye in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, 1327.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOSEPH HOLWAY (HOLLEY, HOLIWAY), of Lynn, Massachusetts, 1636, was of Sandwich, Plymouth Colony, 1637, and bought there the home lot of Jerimy Gould, October 1, 1639. He died about December, 1647, his inventory being taken December 4, 1647. He left a wife Rose, son Joseph, Jr., and a daughter Rose, who married, May 18, 1648, William Nawland.

(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XLVI, p. 186; Vol. IV, p. 282.)

HOLWAY

II

JOSEPH HOLWAY, JR., son of Joseph and Rose Holway, was born in England, probably about 1628, and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, summer of 1692. He is one of the committee for dividing meadow lands, January 7, 1650, and among the owners thereof. He is in the list of freemen in 1675 and 1678. An agreement as to the division of his estate was made by his children, September 5, 1692, and a receipt of the shares of the daughters was signed January 31, 1693. The name of his wife, who died first, does not appear. The three youngest children were minors.

Children, born at Sandwich, Plymouth Colony:

1. *Joseph*, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born April 25, 1664; married Joseph Allin.
3. Mary, born February 16, 1665-66; married Nathaniel Fitzrandal.
4. John.
5. Hannah.
6. Rose.
7. Samuel.
8. Benjamin; married Penelope; lived in Westerly and South Kingstown, Rhode Island.
9. Elizabeth.
10. Experience; married John Goodspeed.
11. Hopestill, died before her father; married Samuel Worden.

(Freeman: *History of Cape Cod*, Vol. II, pp. 59, 68, 73, 161. *Mayflower Descendants*, Vol. XIV, p. 167; Vol. XVI, pp. 60-61; Vol. XVIII, p. 137. *Plymouth Colony Records*, Vol. IV, p. 88.)

HOLWAY

III

JOSEPH (3) HOLWAY, son of Joseph Holway, Jr., was born in Sandwich, Plymouth Colony, about 1662. He was admitted freeman in 1700. He married, about 1693, Anne.

Children, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts :

1. Joseph, born November 6, 1695.
2. Reliance, born February 16, 1696-97.
3. Mary, born June 18, 1699.
4. *Anne*, of whom further.
5. Gideon, born October 5, 1704; married, May 26, 1732, Experience Wing.

(Freeman: *History of Cape Cod*, Vol. II, p. 83. *Genealogical Advertiser*, Vol. IV, p. 100.)

IV

ANNE HOLWAY, daughter of Joseph and Anne Holway, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, June 1, 1702, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island. She married John Jennings. (Jennings IV.)



AXTELL ARMS

Arms—Azure, three axes argent, handles or. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Axtell



XTELL, as surname, is probably a variant of Axcill, Excell, Exall, originating to designate a resident of Exhall Parish, Warwickshire. Ralph Axcill is in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, A. D. 1327. Joseph Collyer and Elizabeth Axtell are in the Marriage Allegations at Canterbury in 1683, and John Axstell and Mary Drew in 1686. Richard Exall and Elizabeth Bushbey married, at St. James, Clerkenwell, London, in 1701. John Axstyl signs a deed 1535 from the monks of the Augustinian order in Gatesden, Hertfordshire, and at St. Peter's Church, Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, is a record of the baptism of John, son of John Axtell, in 1539, and William, son of John, in 1541. There are two William Axtells having children baptized in this church, 1614 to 1628, as appears from a Thomas, baptized October 31, 1624, and Samuel, baptized December 15, 1624, the rule of the Church of England requiring baptism a few days after birth.

The baptisms of sons of William Axtell recorded are:

1. John, baptized August 14, 1614.
2. William, baptized December 1, 1616.
3. *Thomas*, of whom further.
4. Daniel, born May 26, 1622; may be the regicide colonel.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. LIII, p. 227.)

AXTELL

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

THOMAS AXTELL, apparently son of William Axtel, was baptized January 26, 1619, and died in Sudbury, Massachusetts, March 8, 1646. His widow, Mary, married, September 19, 1656, John Goodenow. He probably had sisters: Mary, married, June 16, 1646, John Maynard; and Hannah, married, June 18, 1659, Edward Wright.

Children:

1. Mary, baptized, in Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, September 25, 1639.
2. *Henry*, of whom further.
3. Mary (twin), born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 1, 1644.
4. Lydia (twin), born in Sudbury, June 1, 1644.

(*New England Register*, Vol. LIII, p. 227. *Sudbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records.*)

II

HENRY AXTELL, son of Thomas and Mary Axtell, was born in England, probably in Berkhamstead, in 1641, and was killed by Indians in Marlborough, Massachusetts, March 21, 1675-76. He obtained land in Marlborough in 1660; removed thither, and married there June 14, 1665, Hannah Merriam, daughter of George Merriam, of Concord, and lived in the eastern part of Marlborough. His widow married, July 16, 1677, William Taylor.

Children:

1. Samuel, born March 27, 1666, probably died young.
2. Hannah, born November 18, 1667.
3. Mary, born August 8, 1670; married, May 24, 1698, Zachariah Newton.
4. *Thomas*, of whom further.

AXTELL

5. Daniel, born November 4, 1673, died in January, 1735; married, May 12, 1702, Thankful Pratt, daughter of Elder William Pratt, who led a colony from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and lived in South Carolina until 1707, when he settled in Berkley, Massachusetts.
6. Sarah, born September 18, 1675.

(*New England Register*, Vol. LIII, p. 228.)

III

THOMAS AXTELL, son of Henry and Hannah (Merriam) Axtell, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, April 16, 1672, and died at Grafton, Massachusetts, December 18, 1750. He settled, about 1735, in the tract Hassanamisco, named Grafton, in 1739, having married, November 2, 1697, Sarah Barker, of Concord, Massachusetts.

Children, born in Marlborough, Massachusetts:

1. Thomas, born August 19, died December 22, 1698.
2. Sarah, born February 16, 1702-03; married, February 7, 1721, Josiah Hayden.
3. Joseph, born August 1, 1705; married, February 4, 1730, Abigail Hayden, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and settled in Grafton, in 1746.
4. Hannah; married, July 20, 1738, Zedekiah Drury, of Sutton.
5. *Thomas*, of whom further.
6. John, born April 15, 1715, died April 20, 1742.
7. Abigail, born October 10, 1717; married, December 21, 1736, Benjamin Pratt.

(*New England Register*, Vol. LIII, pp. 228-29. *Marlborough, Massachusetts, Vital Records*.)

AXTELL

IV

THOMAS AXTELL, JR., son of Thomas and Sarah (Barker) Axtell, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, May 11, 1712, and died in Grafton, Massachusetts, May 28, 1798. He married (first), May 13, 1736, Elizabeth Sherman. (Sherman IV.) He married (second), October 6, 1760, Mary Sanger, but her children died young.

Children, born in Grafton, Massachusetts, all by first marriage:

1. *Sarah*, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, born April 26, 1739; married, November 27, 1760, Ephraim Lyon.
3. Hannah, born October 6, 1741; married Jason Waite.
4. John, born June 3, 1744, died in Grafton, about 1782; married, in 1776, a Daniels.
5. Thomas, born December 16, 1746, died in 1819; married, June 10, 1777, Deborah Jones, of Franklin; in the army in 1780.
6. Mary (Polly), born March 12, 1748.
7. Phebe (twin), born March 12, 1748; married Thomas Kidder.

(*New England Register*, Vol. LIII, pp. 228-29. *Sutton, Massachusetts, Vital Records.*)

V

SARAH AXTELL, oldest daughter of Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth (Sherman) Axtell, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, April 25, 1737, and died in Sutton, Massachusetts, September 2, 1805. She married James McClellan, Jr. (McClellan II.) (*Ibid.*)

SHERMAN ARMS

Arms—Or a lion rampant sable, between three oak leaves vert.

Crest—A sea lion sejant sable charged on the shoulder with three bezants, two and one.
(Crozier: *General Armory*.)

Sherman



STRONG, indeed, was the influence of everyday pursuits in the life of the people of early England, for many a surname derives its origin from the work of an early resident. Sherman can be numbered among these. It is derived from the occupation of shearer of the nap from cloth. Robert le Sherman is recorded in the Writs of Parliament, A. D. 1300; William le Sherman in *Placita de Quo Warranto*, time of Edward I through Edward III, and Oliver Sherman and Johannes Wykir, shereman, are to be found in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, in 1379. (Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

THOMAS SHERMAN, of Diss, Norfolk, and Yaxley, Suffolk, will proved April 4, 1493; married Agnes. They had: *John*, of whom further; and Agnes, who married John Clerke.

(Sherman, T. T.: *Sherman Genealogy*, pp. 18-19.)

II

JOHN SHERMAN, son of Thomas and Agnes Sherman, was born at Diss, County Norfolk, and died at Yaxley, Suffolk, will proved December 12, 1504. He married Agnes Fuller, daughter of Thomas Fuller. She married (second)

SHERMAN

Thomas Hendry. John and Agnes (Fuller) Sherman had: *Thomas*, of whom further; and Margery, who married Robert Lockwood. (*Ibid.*, p. 20.)

III

THOMAS SHERMAN, son of John and Agnes (Fuller) Sherman, was born in Yaxley, Suffolk, about 1490, will proved at London, November 16, 1551. He married, about 1512, Jane Waller, daughter of John Waller, of Wortham, Suffolk. She married (second) John(?) Gardiner, of Stoke Ash, Suffolk, and died a widow in 1573.

Children, born at Yaxley, County Suffolk:

1. Thomas, born about 1514, buried at Yaxley, September 17, 1585; married (first) Elizabeth Yaxley, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Garneys) Yaxley. She died after 1573. He married (second), about 1579, Barbara Wheatcroft, daughter of William and Alice Wheatcroft, of Eye, Suffolk. She died January 18, 1621-22.
2. Richard, buried at Diss, March 28, 1587; married Margaret (Lane?).
3. John, of Bramford, Suffolk, and Ipswich.
4. *Henry*, of whom further.
5. William, of St. Olave, Southwark, and Ipswich.
6. Anthony, of Roydon, Norfolk.
7. Francis, of Blownorton, Norfolk; married Sybil Grey.
8. Bartholomew; married Elizabeth.
9. James, of Yaxley, Suffolk.

(Sherman: *Sherman Genealogy*, pp. 23, 26, 29, 30, 31.)

SHERMAN

IV

HENRY SHERMAN, son of Thomas and Jane (Waller) Sherman, was born at Yaxley, Suffolk, about 1520, will proved July 25, 1590, Colchester, County Essex. He was serving his apprenticeship as shearman or cloth maker, as stated in his father's will, 1551, apparently in Dedham, Essex, where he continued to live until after 1575. He married (first) Agnes, probably Butter, whose uncle, Thomas Butter, appointed Henry Sherman his executor in 1555. She was buried at Dedham, October 14, 1580. He married (second), June 5, 1581, Mrs. Marion (Smyth) Willson, widow of Edmund Willson. No issue by her. He married (third) Margery. No issue.

Children, born at Dedham, County Essex, of first marriage:

1. Alice, born about 1542; married, before 1562, Nicholas Fynce.
2. Judith, born about 1545; married, October 27, 1566, William Petfield.
3. *Henry*, of whom further.
4. Edmund, of Dedham, clothier.
5. John, buried in Dedham, October 16, 1576. Probably no issue.
6. Thomas, of Diss.
7. Robert, M. D., of Dedham, Colchester, and London.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 52-53, 59, 60.)

V

HENRY SHERMAN, JR., son of Henry and Agnes (probably Butter) Sherman, was born in Dedham, Essex, about 1547, buried there, August 28, 1610. He married, at Moze, Essex, June 14, 1568, Susan Lawrence. She was buried at Dedham, September 13, 1610.

SHERMAN

Children, born at Dedham, County Essex:

1. Phebe, baptized May 1, 1570; married Simon Fenn, of Dedham.
2. Henry, baptized August 7, 1571.
3. Samuel, baptized January 11, 1573.
4. Anne, baptized August 7, 1575.
5. Daniel, of Dedham.
6. Nathaniel, baptized June 19, buried June 21, 1580.
7. Nathaniel, baptized July 11, 1582.
8. *John*, of whom further.
9. Ezekiel, clothier, of Dedham.
10. Edmund, of Colchester, Essex.
11. Mary, baptized July 27, 1592. (*Ibid.*, pp. 79, 80, 81.)

VI

JOHN SHERMAN, son of Henry, Jr., and Susan (Lawrence) Sherman, was baptized at Dedham, Essex, August 17, 1585, buried at Great Horkesley, Essex, January 24, 1616. He married, before May 14, 1610, Grace Makin, daughter of Tobias and Katherine Makin, of Fingringhoe, Essex. She married (second) Thomas Rogers; (third) Roger Porter, and died at Watertown, Massachusetts, June 3, 1662, a widow.

Children, born at Great Horkesley, Essex, England:

1. "*Captain*" *John*, of whom further.
2. Richard, baptized August 7, 1614, living in England in 1662.

SHERMAN

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

"CAPTAIN" JOHN SHERMAN, JR., son of John and Grace (Makin) Sherman, was baptized at Great Horkesley, Essex, September 3, 1612, and died at Watertown, Massachusetts, January 25, 1690-91. He came with his mother, stepfather, and half-sister, Elizabeth Rogers, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. He was made freeman, May 17, 1637; selectman, 1637, 1641-43, 1648-1650, 1652-54, 1657, 1658, 1667-69, 1676-77, 1680, 1682. Clerk of writs, 1645, town clerk, 1664-66; sergeant of train band; ensign; lieutenant. Appointed captain by the General Court, June 11, 1680. Steward of Harvard College, 1660. He married, about 1637, Martha Palmer, daughter of William Palmer, of Watertown, Massachusetts, probably from Great Ormsby, Norfolk, England, about 1636. She died February 7, 1700-01.

Children, born in Watertown, Massachusetts:

1. John, born November 2, 1638, wounded in the Narragansett Swamp Fight, December 19, 1675, probably died from his wounds.
2. Martha, born February 21, 1639-40; married, September 26, 1661, Francis Bowman, son of Nathaniel and Anne Bowman.
3. Mary, born March 25, 1643, died November 6, 1667; married, January 16, 1666-67, Timothy Hawkins, Jr., son of Timothy and Hannah Hawkins.
4. Elishabah, died March 15, 1649-50.
5. Sarah, born January 17, 1647, died June 17, 1667, unmarried.
6. *Joseph*, of whom further.
7. Grace, born December 20, 1653, died February 21, 1654-55.

(Sherman: *Sherman Genealogy*, pp. 118-19, 122, 123, 124.)

SHERMAN

II

JOSEPH SHERMAN, son of Captain John and Martha (Palmer) Sherman, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, May 14, 1650, and died there January 20, 1730-31. He was corporal, surveyor and constable, 1682, 1684; assessor, 1695; selectman, 1701-05, 1709-12; deputy to the General Court, 1702-1705; soldier in King Philip's War, 1675-76, receiving pay September 23, 1676, as a soldier in Captain Jonathan Poole's company, and in Captain Thomas Brattle's company. He married, November 18, 1673, Elizabeth Winship, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 15, 1652, died before 1731, daughter of Lieutenant Edward and Elizabeth (Parke) Winship.

Children:

1. *John*, of whom further.
2. Edward, born September 2, 1677, died at Sudbury, December 4, 1766; married Sarah Parkhurst, born November 26, 1676, died October 4, 1756, daughter of John and Abigail (Garfield) Parkhurst.
3. Joseph, born February 8, 1679-80, surveyor of Watertown.
4. Samuel, born November 28, 1682; married Abiah Paine.
5. Jonathan, born February 24, 1684; married Elizabeth Centler, born in Charlestown, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Hilton) Centler.
6. Ephraim, born March 16, 1685, died September 20, 1686.
7. Elizabeth, born July 15, 1687; married a Mr. Stephens.
8. Martha, baptized September 1, 1689; married Rev. Benjamin Shattuck.
9. William, born June 28, 1692.
10. Sarah, born June 2, 1694.
11. Colonel Nathaniel, born September 19, 1696; served in French War; married, March 31, 1726, Mary Livermore, born in December, 1702, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Coolidge) Livermore. They settled in Hassamimisco (afterward Grafton), Massachusetts.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 127, 129, 132-33.)

SHERMAN

III

JOHN (3) SHERMAN, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Winship) Sherman, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, January 11, 1675, and died at Marlborough, Massachusetts, November 11, 1756. He settled in Marlborough, Massachusetts, about 1700. He married Mary Bullen, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Morse) Bullen. She died May 5, 1761.

Children, except the first, born in Marlborough:

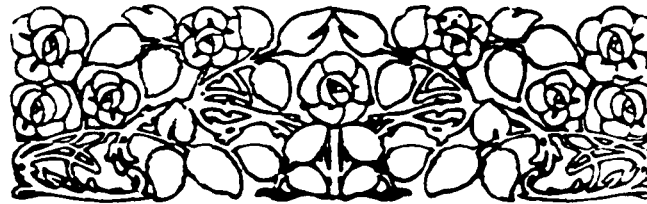
1. Mary, born in Watertown, August 16, 1699; married a Mr. Lebarty.
2. Joseph, born March 25, 1703, died in Shrewsbury, October 10, 1778; married, December 25, 1728, Sarah Perham, born in 1703, died March 2, 1772.
3. John, born December 31, 1705, died April 15, 1711.
4. Grace, born September 13, 1707; married, at Sudbury, Massachusetts, November 2, 1741, Thomas Carr.
5. Ephraim, born March 31, 1710, died in Grafton, Massachusetts, July 9, 1775; married, May 16, 1733, Thankful Temple, born September 20, 1713, died February 27, 1805, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Joslyn) Temple.
6. John, born February 17, 1713, died in Grafton, April 9, 1785; married, December 12, 1739, Eunice Howe, born August 3, 1712, died July 3, 1772.
7. *Elizabeth*, of whom further.
8. Samuel, born May 12, 1718, died April 24, 1784; married (first) Lydia, who died August 1, 1756. He married (second) Hepzibah.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 129, 130, 131.)

SHERMAN

IV

ELIZABETH SHERMAN, daughter of John and Mary (Bullen) Sherman, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, October 15, 1715. She received as her marriage portion a tract of land in Grafton, where she died. She married Thomas Axtell, Jr. (Axtell IV.)



BROCK ARMS

Arms—Azure, a fleur-de-lis or, on a chief argent a lion passant guardant gules.

Crest—An escallop or. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Brock



LOCALITY appears to have a marked bearing on the origin of the surname Brock. In the southeast section of England, the name appears to have originated to designate a resident at the side of a brook (old English Broc), which was of apparent significance to the dwellers of the countryside. The early records show the name well established for William del Brok in the Hundred Rolls of County Essex, A. D. 1273, and Geoffrey de la Brok in those of County Kent. In the West of England, on the other hand, Brock as cognomen is often taken from the nickname bestowed on one who has, in the local imagination, the characteristics of the animal brock or bodger. Here in the Western territory we find Henry le Brok in the Hundred Rolls of County Devon and in the list for Gloucestershire is to be found the name of Walter le Broc.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

I

HENRY BROCK was in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1642, and died there in 1652, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, who died before October 19, 1652.

Children, born in England:

1. Mary, probably daughter; married, March 5, 1639, Henry Phillips.
2. John, born at Stradbroke, County Suffolk, in 1620, says Mather.

BROCK

3. Elizabeth; married, October 8, 1644, Robert Gowing.
4. *Ann*, of whom further.

(*Dedham, Massachusetts, Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths*, pp. 126-28.)

II

ANN BROCK, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Brock, was born in England, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 22, 1712. She married James Vales (Fales). (Fales I.)



WRIGHT ARMS

Arms—Sable a chevron argent between three fleurs-de-lis or, on a chief of the second three spearheads azure.

Crest—A dragon's head couped ermine. (Burke: *General Armory*.)

Wright



REQUENTLY used in conjunction with the name of some craft, the original noun wright often Latinized in mediæval rolls into “faber,” meant a fabricant or skilled maker.

(Bardsley: *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*.)

The name is found in all parts of England, and in America it is found in various early settlements in New England, whether of related families, is not known. A famous line is that descended from Thomas Wright, *temp.* Henry VI (1422-61), represented by the Wrights of Oyster Bay, Long Island, from the American progenitors, the brothers Nicholas and Peter Wright. They were of an early line settled in the fifteenth century in Counties Suffolk and Norfolk, England. If George Wright, of the line herewith, was of the same family, no proof exists. Since John Winthrop was of County Suffolk, it is not unlikely that George Wright, who came into the Winthrop colony in America, was of this same section in England.

(H. D. Perrine: *The Wright Family of Oyster Bay, Long Island, with the ancestry of Peter Wright and Nicholas Wright*.)

WRIGHT

I

GEORGE WRIGHT, of Braintree, is the American immigrant of this line. A George Wright was of Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1636. His wife Elizabeth was a member of the Salem church in 1636. All further record of this George seems to be lacking, but the author of the Pearce genealogy, herein quoted, believes him to be the same as the George Wright, who, with Richard Wright, were both granted land by the town of Boston in the section now known as Braintree, Massachusetts; the latter (Richard) was given water mill rights, February 18, 1639, and twelve acres of land for "3 heads." The same amount of land was granted George for "3 heads," January 27, 1640. Apparently neither remained many years in Massachusetts, although George Wright is freeman of Massachusetts, May 18, 1642. It is probable this George Wright went early to Rhode Island, as many of the name there were contemporaries, and his daughter's marriage there makes this removal likely.

(F. C. Pierce: *Pearce Genealogy, being the record of the posterity of Richard Pearce, an early inhabitant of Portsmouth in Rhode Island*, p. 39. *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. III, p. 189. *Braintree, Massachusetts, Town Records, 1640-1793*, pp. 1 and 16. W. S. Pattee: *A History of Old Braintree and Quincy, with a Sketch of Randolph and Holbrook*, p. 11. J. Savage: *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, Vol. IV, p. 656.)

II

SUSANNA WRIGHT, daughter of George Wright, was born probably in England about 1620. She married Richard Pearce. (Pearce II.)

