

THE
THOMPSON FAMILY

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The Thompson Family

The family name Thompson is an outcome of of the ordinary formation of personal and family names in the Scandinavian north. A man was known and described among the Norsemen as the "son" of another man, and Thompson was, in its first form, Thomas'-son, then Tom's-son, and finally, with the possessive sign labialized, Tompson or Thomp-son.

As Thomas is one of the most universal of names among Christian peoples; wherever the Norsemen made their forays on the coasts of Western Europe the name Thompson is found, without its implying relationship among families so called. In no country, however, were the Norsemen more firmly established in historic times, as intruders and conquerers, than in Scotland; no where else did their national influence persist longer; and in no other country are there so many families bearing the name of Thompson.

In the case of the particular family, whose history is now in part traced, the first date which has yet been ascertained is that of a marriage record found at Plymouth, England, of the marriage of one David Thompson to Amyas Colle, July 13, 1613. Of this man we have contemporary evidence that he was a Scotchman; his wife's maiden name would lead us to infer that she, too, was of Scottish descent, if not Scottish born. Their presence in England is to be assigned to the moving causes whereby so many Scotch people of all classes of society emigrated to England during the first ten

years after King James VI. of Scotland succeeded Queen Elizabeth, in 1603, as James I. of England. For centuries England and Scotland had been hostile nations and bloody wars between them had been numerous. Friendly intercourse between their peoples had been greatly restricted, and the first influx of the new monarch's favorites and friends into England was bitterly resented by the English people.

An amusing, but doubtless historically correct, picture of this time is given us in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Fortunes of Nigel," which gives, in its text and notes, a most revolting picture of court and city life, as well as the morals and manners of the nobility and wealthier people. "And yet," that author proceeds to say, "while that spirit of general extravagance seemed at work over a whole kingdom, another and very different sort of men were gradually forming the staid and resolved characters, which afterwards displayed themselves during the civil wars, and powerfully regulated and affected the character of the whole English nation."

David Thompson appears to have been a man of this latter class. Undoubtedly a sea-faring man from early life, we have no knowledge of him, beyond this date of marriage in 1613, until we meet with his name in connection with that of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. This gentleman was born in Somersetshire, England, was an intimate of Lord Essex, served in the navy during the Spanish war, and was appointed governor of Plymouth, England, in 1604. He became interested in American discovery and in union with his friends obtained from King James, in 1606, the incorporation of the Plymouth Company with a grant of land fifty miles inland between forty and forty-five degrees North Latitude. An exploring ship sent out

that year by Gorges was captured by the Spaniards. In May, 1607, three ships and 100 men were sent across and affected the beginning of a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec River, near the present city of Bath, Maine; but the experience of one New England winter disheartened those settlers and they returned to England the following Spring.

For six years after this the Plymouth Company appears to have made no further attempt to found a colony and it was not until 1614 that the company sent out a third expedition, this time under the lead of the redoubtable Captain John Smith. But, while Smith was an adventurer and explorer, his experience seven years before in founding the Virginia Colony had left him the less inclined to the business of forming settlements. He sailed from the Downs with two ships and forty-five men and boys on March 5, but returned and put in Plymouth, England, on August 5, of the same year. As T. A. Prince has it in his "Chronological History": "1614, August 5, Captain Smith puts into Plymouth, and in the end of the month arrives at London; draws a plat of the country, and first calls it New England." Sir Ferdinando Gorges and others furnished him with two other ships the following year and sixteen men were sent to form a settlement; but this expedition encountered a great storm upon its departure which drove it back, and upon a second attempt the vessel commanded by Smith and carrying the settlers encountered hostile French ships by which she was captured and taken to France. In 1616 vessels were sent across from Plymouth, England, to the New England coast, but only "for voyages of profit by fish and trade." In 1617: "Captain Smith is provided with three good ships at Plymouth; and

fifteen men to stay and settle in New England; but being wind-bound three months, the voyage is frustrate. For which, and his other losses and disappointments about this country, the commissioners of the Plymouth Company contract with him to be admiral of New England for life." (Prince's Chronology, 1617.)

It is altogether probable that David Thompson was engaged as sailor, fisherman, and settler, upon these various expeditions, after his marriage in 1613. If it is possible to find the ancient shipping lists at Plymouth this surmise can be definitely settled; otherwise we may not be able to place him in the first seven or eight years after 1613. In the Spring of 1618, the Rev. T. Prince in his "Chronology" says: "Two ships sail from Plymouth (Eng.), to fish at New England; one of 80 tons, which carries her fish to Bilboa; the other of 100, which returns, laden with fish, to Plymouth.

"But in this larger ship, Sir Ferdinando Gorges sends Captain Edward Rocroft, alias Stallings, with a company hired on purpose; who, at his arrival on the coast, meets with a small French bark of Dieppe, in a creek a-fishing and trading, and takes her, sends the Master with his company in the greater ship for England; and with this bark, Rocroft and his company, intend to keep the coast this winter. But some of his men conspiring to kill him, and run away with the prize; he is forced to put them ashore at Sawguateck (Sagadahoc, Me.); whence they soon get to the isle of Monahigon (Monhegan) fifteen leagues off, and three leagues in the sea, where they stay the winter.

"But in December, Rocroft, with ten or twelve men, sail in the bark, with fish, to Virginia, there to trade and stay the winter."

Again in 1619: "This Spring, Sir Ferdinando

Gorges sends Captain Thomas Dermer from Plymouth (Eng.) in a ship of 200 tons for the fishing business at New England; assigning him a company, to join with Rocroft and his people, and sending with him Squanto (or Tasquantum), one of the natives which Hunt had brought away (in 1614).” This Captain Dermer does some exploring and “Returning, arrives at Monahigan (Island of Monhegan, off the coast of Maine), June 23; where he finds the ship ready to depart. She had stayed about six weeks, and being laden by thirty-eight men and boys with fish and furs, returns.”

In 1620: “This year, there go six or seven sail from the West of England to New England, to fish only.” Sir Ferdinando’s deputy, Captain Dermer, returns, but is set upon by savages and fatally wounded; he is taken to Virginia and there dies. For thirteen years Sir Ferdinand Gorges had been putting forth every exertion to establish a permanent settlement of his countrymen within the royal domain granted him. He had been assisted by many powerful and wealthy friends and had been favored by royalty itself. But every attempt to make a permanent settlement had failed. But in the last days of this year (1620) by God’s own Providence, and by no man’s design, a little band of determined men and women were accidentally the means of a permanent settlement within Sir Ferdinando’s grant at New Plymouth. The 101 Pilgrims under Governor Carver had intended to settle further southward within the limits of the Virginia Colony grant. As a matter of fact on November 3, 1620, about a week before these Pilgrims arrived at Cape Cod, King James had signed a Patent for the “Incorporation of the Adventurers to the Northern Colony of Virginia, between 40 and 48 degrees N.”; these adventurers

being the Duke of Lennox, the Marquises of Buckingham and Hamilton, the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and thirty-four others, and their successors; the royal patent styled them, "The Council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England, in America." Of this company, however, Sir Ferdinando was the executive head. This is first in evidence in September, 1621, when "Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, having prevailed on King James to send to Sir Ferdinando to assign him (Sir William) part of the New England territory; Sir Ferdinand, being entrusted with the affairs of this country, advising with some of the company, yields that Sir William should have a Patent of the northeastern part of New England; to be held of the Crown of Scotland and called Nova Scotia." (T. Prince Chronology, 1621). Somewhat earlier in the year Sir Ferdinando in the name of the Adventurers had granted a patent to the Pilgrim settlers, in the name of Captain John Pierce, which fact became known to them about the 10th of November, 1621.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges seems to have taken renewed courage at the success of the Pilgrims in withstanding two New England winters, and in April, 1622, sends out a new expedition under Master Thomas Weston of London, Merchant, whom he had given a patent for a plantation in the Massachusetts Bay. Weston sent out about sixty men as settlers and they arrived at New Plymouth about the first of July: "Master Weston's people stay here the most part of the summer, while some seek out a place for them. They exceedingly waste and steal our corn, and yet secretly revile us. At length their coasters return, having

found in the Massachusetts Bay a place they judge fit for settlement, named Wichaguscusset, or Wesagusquasset, or Wesagusset (Wessaguscus is the spelling in the General Court's Manual), since called Weymouth." (Prince's Chronology, 1622.) This settlement at Weymouth endured only one winter and was given up in March, 1623.

" Captain John Mason, who had been Governor of Newfoundland, Sir F. Gorges, and other gentlemen of Shrewsbury, Bristol, Dorchester, Plymouth, Exeter, and other places in the West of England, having obtained patents of the New England Council, for several parts of this country, they this spring (1623) send over Master David Thompson, or Tompson, a Scotchman, with Master Edward Hilton, and his brother, William Hilton, with others, to begin a settlement. And Master Tompson now begins one twenty-five leagues (about seventy-five miles) northeast from Plymouth, near Smith's Isles (Isles of Shoals) at a place called Pascatoquack. The place first seized is called the Little Harbour, on the west side of Pascataqua River, and near the mouth, where the first house is built called Mason Hall; but the Hiltons set up their stages higher up the river at Cochecho, since named Dover." (Prince's Chronology, 1623.)

Whatever the nature of the services that David Thompson had performed for Sir Ferdinando Gorges for the ten years preceding 1623, there is no mistaking the honorable position in which he was placed by the commission now given him. It is said there is evidence that he had been the agent, or attorney, of the Council for New England in London (Memorial History of Boston, Vol. I., page 83) and that he came with his wife and servants to his new home. In October, 1622, he received a grant from the new territory of "6,000 acres of

land and one island in New England." (Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, May, 1876, page 358.)

"In the middle of September (1623) Captain Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando, with Master W. Morell, an Episcopal minister, and sundry passengers and families arrive in the Massachusetts Bay to begin a Plantation there. Pitches on the same place (i.e., Wessaguscus, — Weymouth) Master Weston's people had forsaken (in the March previous), has a Commission from the Council for New England to be their Lieutenant General, or General Governor of the country; and they appoint for his council and assistance (i.e., assistants) Captain West, the aforesaid Admiral, Christopher Levit, Esq., and the Governor of Plymouth, for the time being. Giving him authority to choose others as he should think fit, with full power to him and his assistants, or any three of them, whereof himself to be one to do what they should think good in all cases, capital, criminal, civil, etc. He gave us notice of his arrival, by letter; and before we could visit him, sails for the eastward with the ship he came in; but a storm rising, they bare into our harbour, are kindly entertained, and stay fourteen days. Shortly after, Governor Gorges goes to the Massachusetts by land, being thankful for his kind entertainment. (1624.) After Captain Gorges and Master Weston had been to the eastward, Master Weston comes again to Plymouth, then sails for Virginia. And Captain Gorges, not finding the state of things to answer his quality, with some who depended on him, returns to England. Some of his people go to Virginia, and some few remain, who are helped with supplies from hence." (T. Prince's Chronology.) These original settlers of Weymouth, there-

fore, were quite distinct from the Pilgrims at New Plymouth; and this settlement at the entrance to Boston Harbor "dates from September, 1623, seven years earlier than the arrival of Governor Winthrop and his associates for the settlement of Boston."

Prince then goes on to say: "Within a year after Master David Thompson had begun a plantation at Pascataqua, he removes to the Massachusetts Bay, and possesses a fruitful island, and a very desirable neck of land, which are after confirmed to him by the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony." As David Thompson was dead before the Massachusetts Colony came into existence, Mr. Prince probably here means that Thompson's Island was confirmed to his heir. This island has an area of 157 acres and is about eight miles from the spot where Governor Gorges made his residence; it is less than a mile distant from the shore of Dorchester, of which place it became a part soon after its settlement in 1630; it is separated from the beach of that part of the original town of Braintree now the city of Quincy, by a narrow channel that is fordable at extreme low water. It is evident from Prince's account that David Thompson took up a second residence upon this island in order to exercise supervision over Gorge's settlers that had been left at Weymouth-Braintree; but he nowhere distinctly says so, because, although he speaks very respectfully of Thompson, it is evident that the New Plymouth settlers did not regard the new settlements upon their borders, especially one with an Episcopal minister for its spiritual director, with any friendly eye. Under date of 1630, in describing "the state of the neighboring places on the Massachusetts Bay at their (Governor Winthrop and Company) arrival," Prince in his Chro-

nology says: "On Noddell's Island (East Boston) lives Master Samuel Maverick, a man of a very loving and courteous behavior, very ready to entertain strangers. On this island (East Boston) with the help of Master David Thompson, he had built a small fort, with four great guns (cannon), to protect him from the Indians. On the south side of Charles River mouth, one point called Blaxton's Point, lives Master (William) Blaxton, where he only has a cottage. The neck of land from which the point runs, being an Indian named Shawmut, is afterwards Boston. To the southeast thereof, near Thompson's Island, live some few planters more. These were the first planters of those parts, having some small trade with the natives for beaver skins, which moved them to make their abode in those places, and are found of some help to the new Colony (i.e., Massachusetts Colony, 1630.) "

For a more definite relation of the connection between David Thompson and the Weymouth Settlement we must turn to Nathaniel Morton's "New England Memorial," printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1669. Morton refers to Thompson as "a Scottish gentleman, — both a traveler and a scholar," who, upon coming to New England, brought with him his wife and a few servants. He died in 1628, leaving a wife, — who was one of those who contributed to the expense of Thomas Morton's arrest (about September 1, 1630) by Captain Miles Standish, — and an infant son, to whom the island occupied by his father, — and which has ever since borne his name, — was subsequently granted by the General Court of Massachusetts." The Massachusetts Historical Society published, in 1837, Sir Ferdinando Gorges' "Description of New England." In this book he makes the following statement: "My son, Robert Gorges, being

newly come out of the Venetian War, was the man they (i.e., the Plymouth Council) were pleased to pitch upon, being one of the company, and was speedily sent away into the said Bay of Massachusetts, where he arrived about the beginning of August following, anno 1623, that being the place he resolved to make his residence." The commission or "patent" to "my son, Captain Gorges," fills several pages and is signed by the five members of "the Council for the affairs of New England in America." Near the end of this instrument appears the following: "and lastly know ye that we, the said Council have deputed authority, and appointed, and in our place and stead have put David Thompson, Gent., or in his absence any other person that shall be then Governor, or other officer unto the said Council, to be our true and lawful attorney."

It is evident from the foregoing that from the departure of Captain Robert Gorges to England in the Spring of 1624, David Thompson was in the honorable and responsible position of Governor of all the settlements made in New England, under the oversight of the Council of Plymouth, and by reason of the patent granted to the Plymouth Company. The Governor of the Pilgrim's settlement at New Plymouth was his subordinate and assistant. During the four years that intervened before his death in 1628, we have but one glimpse of the nature of the official duties belonging to him, and that is found in Prince's "Chronology." The New Plymouth settlement during the first seven or eight years of its existence had a hard struggle to obtain sufficient food from the soil to last during the season from harvest to harvest. Thus in 1623: "Middle of April. We begin to set out corn, the setting season being good till the latter end of

May. But by the time our corn is planted, our victuals are spent, not knowing at night where to have a bit in the morning; and have neither bread nor corn, for three or four months together. Middle of July. Notwithstanding our great pains and hopes of a large crop, God seems to blast them, and threaten sorer famine by a great drought and heat, from the third week in May to the middle of this month (July), so as the corn withers, both the blade and stalk, as if it were utterly dead.

“Upon this, the Public Authority sets apart a day of Humiliation and Prayer, to seek the Lord in this distress, who was pleased to give speedy answer, to our own and the Indians’ admiration. For though in the former part of the day it was very clear and hot, without a cloud or sign of rain, yet, towards evening, before the Exercise is over, the clouds gather, and next morning distil such soft and gentle showers, as give cause for joy and praise to God. They come without any thunder, wind, or violence, and by degrees; and that abundance continuing fourteen days, with seasonable weather, as the earth is thoroughly soaked, and the decayed corn and other fruits so revived, as it is astonishing to behold, and gives a joyful prospect of a fruitful harvest. At the same time Captain (Miles) Standish, who had been sent by the Governor to buy provisions, returns with some, accompanied with Master David Thompson aforesaid.”

The only possible interpretation of this last sentence is to understand it as meaning that the Plymouth Colony had appealed in its distress to its over-Governor, and sent him a message through Constable Standish; and that the over-Governor, in the person of David Thompson, responded by collecting supplies from the other minor colonies within his jurisdiction and accompanied them to

Plymouth in order to officially inquire into the wants and distresses of the settlement there. There is one, somewhat similar, official act of his, recorded under the year 1626 in the "Chronology," which further illustrates the nature of his charge, and his prudence in husbanding resources: "1626. This Spring. A French ship is cast away at Sagadehock, wherein are many Biscay rugs and other commodities, which fall into the hands of the people at Monhiggon (Monhegan Island, off Maine coast), and other fishermen at Damarin's Cove. (Later, in the summer.) For wanting proper goods and understanding, the plantation at Monhiggon, belonging to some merchants of Plymouth in England, is to break up, and divers goods to be sold; the Governor (William Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth Colony), with Master (Edward) Winslow, take a boat, and with some hands go thither. Master David Thompson, who lies at Piscatoway, going with us, on the same design, we agree to buy all their goods and to divide them equally. Our Moiety (half) comes to £400. We also buy a parcel of goats which we distribute to our people for corn, to their great content. We likewise buy the French goods aforesaid, which makes our part arise to above £500, and which we mostly pay with the beaver and commodities we got last winter, and what we had gathered this summer."

This whole account is suggestive; for it shows Governor Thompson exercising sagacious foresight in preparing to secure the supply of food at Monhegan; a generous recognition of the proportionate claim of the Plymouth people, and no self-seeking in securing "the French goods." Undoubtedly the Pilgrims were, of all the colonists under his jurisdiction, the most agreeable to deal with in every way, and no doubt, likewise, Governor Wil-

liam Bradford was his ablest and wisest assistant. We can only imagine his trials with unruly and treacherous colonists of a very different stamp. That his office was no sinecure is apparent from the foregoing evidences that he had to make continual provision that actual starvation did not carry off some colony along the coast from year to year. But to this constant source of anxiety was added the riotous and dangerous character of some of the colonists. As soon as death had removed his repressive hand in the Spring of 1626, Thomas Morton and his company at Mount Wollaston openly began selling powder and fire-arms to the Indians, and offering a place of refuge to the vicious and criminals of all the colonies; until the latter united in soliciting Plymouth Colony to suppress Morton, subscribing for the expense of sending a force of armed men under Captain Standish to accomplish that purpose. Among the contributors to the expense appears the name of Mrs. David Thompson, and we are justified in inferring that this contribution was made, not from any abstract consideration of the moral question involved, but out of regard for her husband's memory, and to perpetuate a resistance to a seditious and dangerous society that he had long waged; and further, it may be, to revenge him for the anxieties that society had occasioned him, — anxieties that had helped hurry him to an early grave; for it would not appear that David Thompson could have been above forty when he died.

It would seem from the foregoing that David Thompson must have continued to live at Piscataqua, N. H., until the Fall of 1626. It may have been a determining reason with him for making a new home on his island in Boston harbor that he would there be in closer proximity to the Wey-

mouth colony, an especial charge to him from his patrons, Ferdinando and Robert Gorges, father and son. His new home on Thompson's Island was less than a mile from the shore at Dorchester, eight miles from Weymouth, and not much more than a mile from that part of Braintree which is now Quincy. Prince in his "Chronology," under date of 1630, notices these Weymouth settlers in saying: "To the southeast thereof, near Thompson's Island, live some few planters more. These were the first planters of those parts, having some small trade with the natives for beaver skins; which moved them to make their abode in those places, and are found of some help to the new Colony;" meaning the Massachusetts Colony founded in 1630, by the arrival, at what is now Charlestown, during the month of July, of twelve ships bringing about 1500 English people under Governor Winthrop. The Massachusetts Colony at once assumed control of the Weymouth settlement, for at a meeting of its directors held September 28, 1630, out of a tax levy of fifty pounds upon the nine settlements, Charlestown, Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, Watertown, Medford, Salem, Wessagusset (Weymouth), and Nantasket, its part to be raised was two pounds, a sum that implies a population of about sixty persons. The same amount was assessed against Weymouth in 1631 (July 5), and five pounds, in a colony tax of sixty pounds, on February 3, 1632. Notwithstanding this, when it was ordered by the General Court at Boston, May 8, 1632, "There shall be Two of every Plantation to confer with the Court about raising a Public Stock," Weymouth made no choice that was reported. It may have seemed to her people that her interests were not so closely bound up with those of the

Massachusetts Colony as to warrant taking part in that conference.

On the twenty-fifth of October, 1632, "Governor Winthrop, with Master Wilson, Pastor of Boston, and the two Captains, etc., go aboard the *Lion* (ship); and thence Master Pierce carries them in his shallop to Wessaguscus. Next morning, Master Pierce returns to his ship, and the Governor and his company go a-foot to Plymouth; and come thither in the evening." Prince then narrates the doings at Plymouth, where Winthrop and his party remained until October 31, when they started on foot, as they came, for Boston. "So we come, this evening, to Wessaguscus; where we are comfortably entertained, as before, with store of turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. And next day we come safe to Boston."

From this account we may conclude that the little Gorges settlement at Weymouth-Braintree was well-to-do and that the people were kindly disposed towards the new-comers at Boston. It became a town September 2, 1635, "the plantation of Wessaguscus" finally taking the name of Weymouth; while five years later, May 13, 1640, the town of Braintree was established, including the territory to the westward up to Dorchester. On the banks of the Monotoquett River in those days, on the Braintree side, lived a shoemaker named Thomas Thayer, whose second son was named Ferdinando, after Sir Ferdinando Gorges; a rare instance of a child being named such a distinctively foreign name in those days; and pretty conclusive evidence that Thomas Thayer had been one of Gorges' settlers. Of this Ferdinando Thayer, it is moreover to be noted that he was one of the pioneer settlers of the new plantation at Nipmuck in 1662, afterwards named Mendon. He went there with

some twenty-five or thirty other men from Weymouth and Braintree, one of the leaders of whom was a John Thompson, with whose lineage we are here dealing, and who we believe was the son of the Deputy Governor, David Thompson.

We have seen that Governor Winthrop and his party, upon their arrival in Boston Harbor in July, 1630, found that: "On Noddell's Island (now East Boston) lives Master Samuel Maverick, a man of a very loving and courteous behavior; very ready to entertain strangers. On this island, with the help of Master David Thompson, he had built a small fort, with four great guns, to protect him from the Indians."

Not long after the death of David Thompson in 1628, his widow, Amias (Colle) Thompson, married this Samuel Maverick and resided with him at East Boston. The date of the marriage is not known; but as "Samuel Maverick and wife Amias sold Messuage (dwelling house and lot) at Winisimmet (now Chelsea) and interest in the ferry, February 27, 1634," it was sometime in the six years that had elapsed since David's death. By him she had at least one child, a son, Nathaniel Maverick, whose name appears as "their son and heir apparent" in the papers attesting the sale, by Samuel Maverick and wife Amias, of Noddle's Island, their bake-house, mill, etc., in 1649. There is a notarial record in which David's son, John Thompson, calls Samuel Maverick, his step-father, "father," in 1646; and under date of November 25, 1649, Nathaniel Maverick made an agreement to repay his father, Samuel, "all monies that the latter should pay to John Thompson for him" (Nathaniel). A reasonable explanation of this agreement is that Nathaniel was about to enter into partnership with his half-brother, John Thompson, in the fishing

business he was then conducting from Thompson's Island. In 1635 the town of Dorchester had petitioned the Massachusetts General Court that this island be granted to that town, and the petition was granted. In the Records of the Deputies of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (Vol. III., page 129), under date of the thirteenth of May, 1648, occurs a statement of the facts, and a reversal of the grant made thirteen years before, in the following terms:

"Forasmuch as it appears unto this Court, upon the petition of Mr. John Thomson, sonne and heire of David Thomson, deceased, that the said David Thomson, in and about the year 1626, did take actual possession of an iland in the Massachusetts Bay, called Thomsons Iland, and being then *vacuum domicilium* (uninhabited) and before the pattent graunted to us of the Massachusetts Bay, and did erect the forme of a habitation, and dyinge soone after, left the petitioner an infant, who, so soone as he came to age, did make his claime formerly, and now agayne by his petition, this Court, consideringe the premises, and not willinge to deprive any of their lawfull right and possession, or to permit any prejudice to the petitioner in the time of his nonage, doe hereby graunt the said iland, called Thomson's Iland, to the said John Thompson and his heires for ever, to belong to this jurisdiction, and to be under the government and lawes thereof."

In 1639 Dorchester laid a tax "upon the proprietors of this island for the maintenance of a school — those who paid rent numbered about one hundred and twenty and these included the principal part of the adult male inhabitants of the town (Dorchester)" (Boston Memorial History of 1880, page 429). The explanation of this is that the island was used, not for residences and tillage, but

for sheds, wharves and other paraphernalia for catching, drying and shipping fish, a business that David Thompson had originated there in his brief occupation and "after John Thompson's title to the island had been confirmed by the action of the General Court in 1648, he evidently used it for the same purpose; for on the twenty-second of April, 1650, he mortgaged it for £163 6 shillings to two merchants of Bistol in England, the debt to be paid in dried codfish." (Suffolk Deeds, Vol. I., page 117.)

In this business venture we can imagine that young Thompson turned to his old friends at Weymouth and Braintree for assistants and tenants to the eviction and dispossession of the Dorchester renters. No doubt also at this time then, if not before, John Thompson took up his house in Weymouth, as he was married and had two or three children by this time. The people of Dorchester felt doubly aggrieved. "The rental of £20 received for Thompson's Island had been applied for the maintenance of a school — said to be the first public provision made for the maintenance of a free school in America." This revenue was gone and its fishery station had passed into other men's hands. The family name of Thompson is not found in the Dorchester records of births, marriages, and deaths until 1700, and in the first volume of its town records, covering the period from 1632 to 1688, the name is found only in the following connection: In "an account of the disbursements of a rate of one hundred pounds (£100) gathered in the year 1652 for the use of the Town of Dorchester," one item is "in several sune laid out about the business of Thompson's Island, £1 10sh."; and in what seems to be the records of the selectmen "the 10th day of the 11th mo. 1652," the following entry

was made: "Memorandum, to propose to the town about suit in Court for Thompson's Island;" then follows the record, "at a General Town meeting the 18th of the 11th mo., 1652, it was voted (without any contra dissent appearing) that there should be an endeavoring to obtain Thompson's Island again by another suit in Court." On June 29, 1652, at the solicitation of Samuel Maverick, an appraisal was made of Thompson's Island. (Record Commission of Boston, Fourth Report, pages 311-13-14.) Whether he did this in alarm for the safety of advances made to John Thompson on behalf of his son, Nathaniel Maverick, three years before, does not quite appear, but Dorchester lost its case before the Court, and thus phase of the long litigation over Thompson's Island came to an end.

In 1653 we find John Thompson admitted as freeman at Weymouth an event that probably marks his final determination to separate from the Maverick interest.

In the Massachusetts Deputies' Record 19, October, 1654, we have the entry: "A Indian, preferring a petition to this Court, from Thompson's Iland, is referd for answer to a course of law in a Court of Justice." It does not appear that this claim was ever further pressed, and it looks like an endeavor upon the part of Dorchester men to invalidate the Thompson claim by an earlier one.

However, on the fifteenth of February, 1657, John Thompson lost his island by the foreclosure of the mortgage made to Bristol parties in 1650, under the legal proceedings, it bringing but £150, which was considerably less than the sum awarded as the amount of the execution. The appraisers were Robert Sedswick and Richard Sprague.

There is in the Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Record Wills (Vol. I., page 333) this entry:

“ Thomas White, aged about sixty years, and John Thompson, aged about fortie years, testifyeth and saith they were with Mrs. Annie Looman of Weymouth about six weeks since and ye same day that she dyed, and she was in perfect memorie: she made her will and made Hannah Jackson, her Grandchild, her Executrix and give two shillings to John Monticue, her grandchild, yt dwells at the Eastward and left all ye rest of her estate to Hannah Jackson, her Grandchild and appointed us two to be overseers to see it performed.

21, 8, 1659 (Oct. 21, 1659). Thomas White.
mark

John V. Thomson.

At a meeting of ye Magistrates 20th October, 1659, Thomas White and John Thomson on their Oaths affirmed that they heard Anne Looman declare what is above written to be her last Will and Testament.”

From this document we learn John Thomson's age, and deduce from it that he was born in 1619, while his father and mother were still in England.

The first appearance of the name of John Thompson in connection with a new settlement at Mendon is under date of 1662, 5th month, 22, where it is subscribed to the rules and regulations drawn up for the governance of the new “plantation granted at Netmocke (Nipmuc).” In the following year, 1663, 10, 30, a meeting was held at Dedham to push the business of actual settlement, which seems to have lagged. In the record of this meeting (Metcalf's Annals of Mendon) appear these statements:

“ John Thompson and Joseph White desire the renewing of their Grants. At this meeting of the Committee it was agreed that all the persons what-

ever that shall be accepted to grants of lands shall be enjoined to be settled there with their families by the middle of November next 1664, upon penaltie of forfeiture of all their grants there and all Publicke charges disbursed there. John Thompson and Joseph White had their grants renewed."

It appears that John Thompson and his family formed one of the fifteen families that were actually at Mendon on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1664. (Metcalf, page 8.)

Mendon was invested with "Towne Priviledges" at a General Court held in Boston, May 15, 1667, and at the first Town Meeting on June 7 following, John Thompson, Sr., was chosen one of the five Selectmen.

July 14 he had a share allotted him in the division of "all meadows within there lyne," and at a Town Meeting, September 17, he was chosen one of the two Surveyors. The names of John Thompson, Sr. and Jr., are appended to the proposals for the settlement of the Reverend Joseph Emerson as Minister under date of December 1, 1669.

Jan. 1, 1671, John Thompson "ye elder" was again chosen one of the Selectmen. At this same Town Meeting, he was prominent in opposing Colonel William Crowne, who seems to have had a paramount influence in the town during the first ten years of its existence. Probably this opposition was the reason why Thompson had not been elected Selectman in the years 1668 to 1670, and why he again failed of re-election in 1672. He was chosen a third time in 1673; but in 1674 John Thompson, Jr., was chosen Selectman, and "John Thompson, senior, Chosen for to kepe an ordenery and publique Hous of Intertainment (Metcalf, page 57). Metcalf says this was the *first* public house in Men-

don and was located on the northwest corner of the four corners at the public watering-trough.

King Philip's War was now at hand and before the close of 1675 Mendon had been burned and devastated by the local tribe of Nipmuc Indians.

The Thompsons, like the rest of their fellow-townsmen withdrew to towns near Boston until the war was over; but they were among the first to return, and at the first Town Meeting, held January 3, 1680, John Thompson, Jr., was chosen highway surveyor, and at an adjourned meeting, January 12, John Thompson, Sr., was chosen Selectman. He was re-elected January 2, 1681, but after that year his name does not appear in any town office. In the tax levy assessed January 11, 1685, to raise the Minister's salary, John Thomson is charged for one pound, seven shillings, four pence, only John Rockwood, Josiah Chapin, and Thompson's son-in-law, Samuel Hayward, paying more, out of 54 individuals assessed. (Metcalf, pages 98, 99.)

DAVID THOMPSON¹, of Piscdiqua, Thompson's Island, Boston Harbor, & Weymouth, Mass. d. 1628. m. July 1613 at Plymouth, England, Amyes Colle. She m. 2nd, 1627, Samuel Maverick.

CHILD

I. John², b. 1619, d. Nov. 9, 1685, at Mendon. m. Sarah.

John Thompson, Senior, son of David, died at Mendon, November 9, 1685, according to the Mendon Record. In Metcalf's Annals, John Thompson, Jr., second of the name, is now termed Senior, and John Thompson 3rd, born in 1667, appears as Junior.

JOHN² THOMPSON (David¹) of Weymouth and Mendon, Mass. b. 1619. d. Nov. 9, 1685, at Mendon. m. Sarah ———

CHILDREN

I. JOHN³—b. 1642. d. 1715. m. Thankful Woodland.

II. MEHITABLE³—m. in Medfield 1666, Samuel Hayward, son of William and Margery (Thayer) Hayward. He d. July 29, 1713.

III. SARAH³—b. d. 1678. m. June 9, 1670. John Aldrich who was b. July 2, 1644, son of George and Catherine (Seald) Aldrich.

THE WILL OF JOHN THOMPSON² (David¹)

In the name of the Lord, Amen. I, John Thompson, Sr., of the Town of Mendon, being sensible of my own bodily weaknesses and infirmities, the manifest alarms of my hastening and approaching dissolution, acknowledge with all humble thankfulness divine goodness, affording such an opportunity whilst blest with a disposing mind to set my house in order before my Earthly Tabernacle is dissolved, do make and constitute this my last Will and Testament.

Imprimis. I willingly and cheerfully resign my soul unto God my maker, my body I bequeath unto the Earth, in hope of a future and glorious resurrection, decently to be inhumed, and that my funeral charges and expenses be discharged by my Executor hereafter named.

Item. I give unto my beloved and loving wife, Sarah Thompson, whose great love and pains I pray God to be rewarded, ten pounds, to be paid by my Executor after my decease.

Item. To my beloved daughter, Mihitabel Haywood, the wife of Samuel Hayward, I give and

bequeath the sum of ten shillings, to be paid by my Executor within a full year after my decease.

Item. To my beloved son-in-law, John Aldrich, I give and bequeath the sum of five shillings to be paid by my Executor within a full year after my decease.

Item. I constitute and appoint my beloved and dutiful son, John Thompson, my sole Executor, to whom (all debts and legacies, forementioned excepted) I give and bequeath all my lands, chattels, household goods, wearing apparel and whatever other estate I dye seized of.

(Signed.) JOHN THOMPSON, Sr.

Signed this twenty-seventh of March, 1684, in the presence of Joseph White and Josiah Chapin.

Probated by John Thompson², April 27, 1686, in Boston.

Extracts from "The Proprietors' Record of the Town of Mendon." (Transcript, page 129.) (Original Manuscript, page 90.) Spelling modernized.

JOHN THOMPSON

"John Thompson's house-lot containing forty acres, be it more or less, with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging or apertaining is abutted and bounded as followeth: Easterly upon Muddy Brook; northerly from said Muddy Brook by a Town highway of four rods wide up to the Ten-rod highway, then by the house-lot of Joseph Juell (Jewel) unto the west corner; westerly upon Walter Cook's house-lot; southerly, partly upon a

four-rod highway from Walter Cook's land to the ten-rod highway, from thence to Muddy Brook upon the house-lot of Joseph White.

"The Doubling Lot, being forty acres, part of it being twenty acres laid out upon the Mill Plain, bounded as followeth: Southerly beginning with the land of Joseph Juell, and northerly upon the land of Joseph Stevens, east upon a runnel of water, and west upon Joseph Stevens' meadow; laid out by Jonathan Sprague with a two-rod highway across said lot, 28th March, 1673. Twenty acres more of said Doubling Lot, lying at the east end of his house-lot, bounded westerly upon Muddy Brook, southerly partly upon the land of Joseph White, and partly upon Common, easterly upon the Town's Common, northerly upon a Town highway of four rods wide leading to the Mill River."

It is fitting here to briefly state the controversy that has arisen over the question whether John Thompson, son of David, and the Mendon proprietor, John Thompson, were identical. The argument in the affirmative has been succinctly drawn up (by exclusion) by Mr. Thomas Hills of Boston, as follows:

"The name of Thompson was common in New England in the early days. The record of Savage (James Savage) under that surname covers more than seven pages of his fourth volume. His given names in capitals indicate more than fifty persons of the first three generations of whose life he makes some record; of these more than twenty were named John. We know that the early settler of Mendon had a wife, Sarah, that he was survived by an only son of the same name as himself (John) and that he died in that town in 1685.

Of the John Thompsons that Savage gives as heads of families, but seven are shown to have had

sons of that name. Of these "Juniors" two died young, two were born subsequent to the settlement of Mendon, one born in 1651, might have met the conditions required but for the fact that his father died in 1657; but two remain to be accounted for. The one who was born in Stratford, Conn., in 1641, may fairly be dropped from consideration; the tide of emigration in the seventeenth century was from Massachusetts to Connecticut and did not set back. There remains only John of Concord, who with his son, John, born in 1642, could have been one of the founders of Mendon; and he must be dropped from consideration, for he would have been of age in 1664, and would have shared with his father the honor of its settlement. But taking those in the whole list as given by Savage, who might have had a son John, and who could have met the conditions required to be the settler of Mendon in 1664, all can, for one reason or another, be ruled out except John of Concord, of whom so little is told that without other knowledge than that Savage imparts it cannot be said that the possibility of his being the early settler of Mendon does not exist. The full record of him reads:

"THOMPSON, JOHN—Concord, may be he who came from London in the 'Elizabeth and Ann,' 1635, age 22; had John born 1642."

So much for negative testimony. It is certain that John, son of David of Thompson's Island, is one of the few of that name who could have been of the band that began the settlement of Mendon. Savage says of him:

"THOMPSON, JOHN, Dorchester (?), son of that David, the first settler known in Boston Harbor, had confirmation of his right to the island given by our General Court, 1648. In 1650 he

pledged to two Bristol merchants the island for a large sum payable in codfish at Marblehead, or Isle of Shoals; but the creditors had it in 1658 by appraisement of Robert Sedswick and Richard Sprague for less than the amount of the execution. He, or another John, was of Weymouth the freeman of 1653."

The insufficiency of Mr. Thomas Hills argument arises from the fact that the completeness of Savage's lists is not assured. So far as it goes, it is conclusive, however, and adds to the probability of the two men being identical. John of Concord, 22 years old in 1635, is excluded from identification with John of Weymouth, 1653, and Mendon settler in 1664, by the following document, which seems to have been unknown to Mr. Hills.

"Suffolk Registry: Thomas White aged about sixty years and John Thomson aged about fortie years, testifyeth and saith, they were with Mrs. Anne Looman of Weymouth about six weeks since and ye same day that she dyed, and she was in perfect memorie. She made her Will and made Hannah Jackson, her Grandchild, her Executrix and give two shillings to John Monticue, her Grandchild yt dwells at the Eastward and left all ye rest of her Estate to Hannah Jackson her Grandchild and appointed us two to be overseers to see it performed.

21, 8, 1659.

THOMAS WHITE.

mark

JOHN V. THOMSON.

"At a meeting of ye Magistrates, 20th, October, 1659, Thomas White and John Thomson on their Oaths affirmed that they heard Anne Looman declare what is above written to be her last Will and Testament."

We have here an authoritative statement as to the age of the Mendon settler, undoubtedly made by himself. If he was 40 years old in 1659, he was born in 1619 and was 66 years old at his death in 1685.

When David Thompson died in 1627-8, this John Thompson was therefore eight or nine years old; and the objection has been raised that the decree of the Deputies, May 13, 1648, says "dyinge soon after, left the petitioner an infant." But in legal phraseology every person is an "infant" until 21 years old; and three centuries ago the common use of the word "infant" extended to a much more advanced age than is now allowed. Even Samuel Johnson in his Dictionary (First Edition, 1755) defines "infant" as, "A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year," i.e. until around eight years old.

Again it is plain that at the date of the Deputies' decree John Thompson had been of age some years; while if the modern idea of a child only a few months old had been contained in the word "infant" he would not have been 21 years old at that date, and could not have presented his petition.

In Aspinwall's "Notarial Records" (pages 137-8) he defines himself as:

"I, John Thompson, mariner, master of the "Elizabeth" of New England, etc., do bind myselfe, mine heires, executors and administrators, and in particular my island, lyeing in Massachusetts Bay neere Dorchester, called by the name of Thompson's Island, etc.," under date of April 22, 1650.

To be master of his ship at 30 years of age, he must have been following the sea for many years, and his occupation is sufficient reason to account for his petition not being more seasonably pressed.

Nothing yet, in the shape of documentary evidence, has been advanced that militates in the slightest degree against the probability that John Thompson, son of David, once owner of Thompson's Island, was the same man made freeman at Weymouth in 1653, who became a pioneer settler of Mendon in 1664, and who died there in 1685. He left one son of his own name; but that son had six sons to perpetuate the Thompson name and these again had many sons in the fourth generation, many of these people being eminent in town affairs, or other interests of the Mendon community. The names of fifteen different members of this family appear in the Proprietors' Record of that Town, and there are a goodly number of descendants still residing within the ancient boundaries of the Town. Now, when Mr. Preserved Smith Thayer was collecting memoranda of family history from Mendon people between 1825 and 1850, he found, and recorded in his notes, that the older Thompsons had the family tradition of John Thompson, 1st, having once owned Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor. When we consider that Mr. Thayer may easily have conversed with aged people who remembered and in their turn had conversed with John Thompson, Senior's, grandsons, the tradition acquires the value of oral testimony transmitted through four mouths. There is an inherent improbability that such a tradition could have arisen contrary to fact; and although family traditions are often found to be unreliable in their elaborate particulars, direct statements of this kind are not to be rejected lightly, and are generally found to be true. No other branch of the Thompson name has yet been reported as thus traditionally claiming descent from John of the Island.

We have seen that John Thompson, Senior, had his home in Mendon Village where his "house-lot" and "doubling-lot" together gave him a farm of sixty acres in one field at the very center of the village. In the successive divisions of the common land, his son and afterwards his grandsons acquired land in the Charles and Mill River valleys in what are now the towns of Bellingham and Blackstone. An ancient cemetery exists in North Bellingham where stones bear inscriptions with the Thompson name nearly two centuries old by their dates. John Thompson, 2nd and 3rd, are supposed to be buried there. No will of John Thompson, 2nd, has been found. His son Benjamin had land upon both sides of Mill River and by two wives had 13 children. One of these, Edward, who married the gifted Quaker preacheress, Margaret Aldrich, although he died at the early age of 30 years, left a long-enduring reputation in the community as a Christian gentleman.

John³ THOMPSON (John² David¹) of Weymouth and Mendon, Mass. He was born in 1642, died 1715. m. Thankful Woodland, who was bp. Dorchester, 9-6-1646, dtg. of John and Martha Woodland.

CHILDREN

I. JOHN⁴ — b. Dec. 25, 1667, d. Sept. 18, 1739, m. Hannah Wight, b. 1667, d. Nov. 24, 1759, daughter Samuel and Hannah (Albee) Wight.

II. SARAH⁴ — b. May 12, 1669.

III. EBENEZER⁴ — b. Oct. 1, 1677, d. 1747, m. 1697 Susannah (Rockwood) Hinsdale, m. May 11, 1713, Dorothy Fairbanks.

IV. SAMUEL⁴ — b. Feb. 4, 1679, d. Oct. 10, 1704.

V. WOODLAND⁴ — b. Jan. 7, 1681, m. Charity Twitchel, dtg. Joseph Twitchel of Sherborn.

VI. BENJAMIN⁴ — b. Sept. 17, 1684, m. Sarah ———.

VII. DAVID⁴ — b. May 24, 1687, m. Jan. 11, 1711, Mercy Thayer, b. Nov. 2, 1693, dtg. Isaac and Mercy (Ward) Thayer.

VIII. HANNAH⁴ — b. Aug. 3, 1689, m. in Boston Sept. 25, 1717, Samuel Hayward, b. Nov. 22, 1696, son William and Esther (Harbor) Hayward.

EBENEZER⁴ THOMPSON (John³, John², David¹) — b. Oct. 1, 1677, d. 1747, Res. Mendon, m. 1st about 1697, widow of Samuel Hinsdale of Medfield, who was Susannah Rockwood, dtg. of Samuel and Hannah (Ellis) Rockwood of Medfield, m. 2nd May 11, 1713, Dorothy Fairbanks of Medfield, dtg. George, Jr., and Susannah Fairbanks.

CHILDREN — FIRST WIFE

I. EBENEZER⁵ — b. Feb. 16, 1698, m. 1st Abigail ———, 2nd, Sarah Green.

II. SUSANNAH⁵ — b. Feb. 29, 1700.

III. ELEAZER⁵ — b. March 15, 1702, d. Feb. 9, 1754, m. 1st, Hannah Daniels, 2nd, March 6, 1750, Sarah Wight.

IV. ABIGAIL⁵ — b. July 23, 1704, m. 1724, Job. Partridge, b. 1698, son Eleazer and Elizabeth (Smith) Partridge.

V. JOSEPH⁵ — b. Oct. 23, 1706, d. Nov. 15, 1706.

VI. BENONI⁵ — b. Nov. 18, 1708, d. Nov. 25, 1708.

VII. MEHITABLE⁵ — b. Feb. 13, 1710, m. Benjamin Rockwood, b. May 8, 1711, son Joseph and Mary (Hayward) Rockwood, she was Benj. Rockwood's 2nd wife, 1st wife being Margaret Green who d. Oct. 9, 1739, sister of Sarah Green, 2nd wife of her brother Ebenezer⁵.

CHILDREN — SECOND WIFE

VIII. EZRA⁵ — b. Feb. 16, 1714, m. ——— Rockwood.

IX. JOHN⁵ — b. June 5, 1715.

X. DEBORAH⁵ — b. Oct. 16, 1717.

XI. ELISHA⁵ — b. Feb. 14, 1719, m. 1759, Hannah Thayer, b. 1724.

XII. EDWARD⁵ — b. Sept. 4, 1720, d. Feb. 26, 1750, m. Margaret Aldrich, b. April 25, 1723, dtg. David and Hannah (Capron) Aldrich.

XIII. DOROTHY⁵ — b. Aug. 5, 1722.

**THE WILL OF EBENEZER THOMPSON⁴
(John³, John², David¹)**

In the Name of God, Amen, the Ninth Day of October in the year of our Lord, 1747. I, Ebenezer Thomson of Mendon, in the County of Worcester and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, yeoman, being weak by reason of age, together with languishing sickness, but of a perfect mind, thanks be given to God therefor. Call-

ing to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed to all men once to die, I do make and ordain this my last Will and Testimony: That is to say, princaply and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, hoping through the merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have the free pardon of all my sins and to inherit everlasting life and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the descretion of my son, Edward Thomson, according to the method of the place where he lives, and nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as touching those worldly goods and estate as herewith it hath pleased God to bless me with, in this life, I give, demise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form. That is to say, first, I will that all those dues and debts which I owe in right of conscience to any manner of person whatsoever shall be well and truly paid in a convenient time after my decease by my son, Edward Thomson.

Item: I give and bequeth to Dorothy, my beloved wife, my great Bible and her thirds in all my improvable estate, boath real and personal, during her life, and one-half of my movables that are in the house, I mean my housel goods, I give to my wife to be at her own disposing; the other half I give to my daughter, Deborah Hall, after my decease, or to my said daughter's heirs, in case she should decease before me, said goods to be equily divided between my wife and daughter imediate after my decease:

In the next place I give to my eldest son, Ebenezer Thomson, and to my second son, Eleazar Thomson, and to my third son, Ezra Thomson, and

Mehetable Rockwood's children, who was a daughter of mine, being now deceased, and to my daughter, Deborah Hall, equily together, two certain pieces of land lying in said Mendon, near Bellingham line, on the East side the Mill River, containing about one hundred acres — excepting ten acres on the southermost side of the southermost piece of said land which I give to my son, Elisha Thomson, — my deceased daughter's children, all of them to have one share equil to one of the rest.

Furthermore, I do likewise constitute and ordain my son, Ezra Thomson, my only and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament and I do hereby utterly disalow and disanul all and every other and former Testaments and Wills, legacies and execution, by me before in aney ways, named, willed and bequeathed, rattified and confirmed.

This and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year above written and in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's Reign, annoque 1747.

[Seal.] EBENEZER THOMSON.

his hand and seal signed, sealled, published, pronounced and declared by the said Ebenezer Thomson as his last Will and Testament in the presents of us,

her
PROVIDED X GASKILL,
mark
DAVID POND.

EBENEZER⁵ THOMPSON (Ebenezer⁴, John³, John², David¹) of Bellingham, m. 1st, Abi-

gail ———, 2nd, Nov. 2, 17³~~27~~, Sarah Green, dtg.
John and Lydia (Lenesford) Green of Milford.

CHILDREN — FIRST WIFE, BORN IN BELLINGHAM

I. MOSES⁶ — b. March 28, 1727.

II. SETH⁶ — b. Sept. 3, 1728.

III. JEMIMA⁶ — b. Oct. 5, 1730, m. Nov. 22,
1750, Thomas Albee, son James and Mary (Thayer)
Albee.

IV. HULDAH⁶ — b. April 26, 1733, m. July
4, 1754, Ebenezer Thayer.

V. ABIGAIL⁶ — b. May 31, 1736, d. Jan. 16,
1776, m. March 18, 1760, Ebenezer Cheney.

CHILD — SECOND WIFE

VI. BEULAH⁶ — b. July 17, 1739.