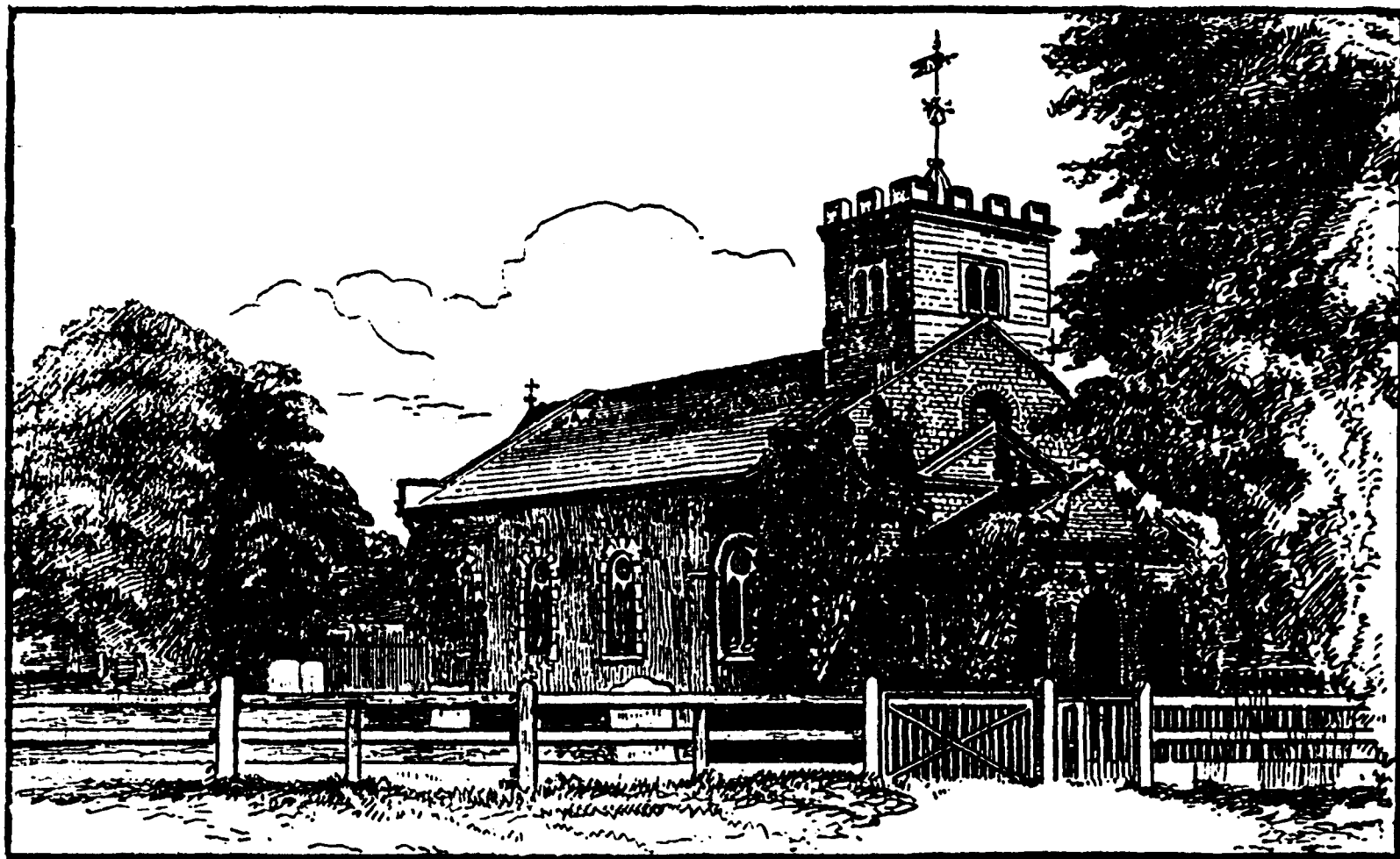


THE ENGLISH FOUNDERS
OF THE
TERRY FAMILY.

EDITED BY
HENRY K. TERRY

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CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, TOTTERIDGE.
Ancient Yew Tree on Right.

P R E F A C E .

THE following pages contain the result of investigations carried on by me, with the assistance of my friend Mr. John B. Marsh, during a period of two years.

Commenced at first in the hope of tracing the English ancestor of Samuel Terry, they have resulted in my discovering the direct ancestor of at least two of the Terrys—John and Stephen—who were amongst the earliest settlers in New England ; but I am only able to assign a probable place to Samuel.

Still, I do not think on this account I should be justified in withholding from the knowledge of my relatives and friends, bearing the surname of Terry, the interesting facts which I herewith offer for their acceptance.

HENRY K. TERRY.

26, QUEENSBOROUGH TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, LONDON.

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THE ENGLISH FOUNDERS OF THE TERRY FAMILY.

CHAPTER I.

Pedigree Making—Savage's Histories—The First Terry Settlers
—Barnet and its Neighbours—Barnet Battle-field—Monken
Hadley Church—East Barnet—Fryern Barnet—Totteridge.

PROBABLY no one animated with the desire of tracing the founders of his family had, at the outset, so slight a clue to aid him as we had. At home several respected relatives have for years been engaged in cataloguing the members of the family subsequent to their arrival amongst the earliest groups of Pilgrim Fathers; and notably my uncle, Mr. Stephen Terry, of Hartford, Connecticut, has specially distinguished himself, by the unwearying application with which he has sought out the descendants of Samuel Terry. To this branch of the family we belong; and it was with a view to assist Mr. Stephen Terry in completing his great task, that we entered upon the work, the results of which are recorded in these pages. Savage, in his well-known book, entitled,

"A Genealogical Dictionary of the first settlers of New England, etc.," says, vol. iv. p. 268 :—

"Samuel Terry, Springfield, said to be brought in 1650, by Pynchon, from Barnet, eleven miles from London, where he was born, April, 1632."

Samuel was the sixth of the surname of Terry, who reached New England within a period of twenty years; and the other five mentioned by Savage are the following :—

1. Stephen Terry, Dorchester, came 1630.
2. John Terry, Windsor, came 1635, when he was 32 years of age. "May have been brother of Stephen," remarks Savage.
3. Thomas Terry, Southold, came 1635, when 28 years of age.
4. Richard Terry, Southold, came 1635, when 17 years of age.
5. Robert Terry, Southold, came 1635, when 25 years of age.
6. Samuel Terry, Springfield, came 1650, when 18 years of age.

Although chiefly interested in Samuel, our search was not limited to him; and while we have discovered many absolute facts concerning Stephen and John Terry, we are only able to place Samuel, by inference, in the family group whose founders we have undoubtedly traced. But the probabilities with regard to him are of such a character as to warrant our coming to only one conclusion—namely, that he was a member of the same family to which Stephen and John belonged.

In pursuing these inquiries for Samuel Terry we naturally first of all devoted our attention to Barnet, mentioned by Savage as his birthplace; and it is a curious and not unimportant fact that it was with regard to Samuel, out of six Terrys whose names are recorded, that Savage mentions the native place, as though he knew it as a fact. The general trustworthiness of Savage

has long ago been acknowledged ; many of the most interesting facts recorded in his work are abundantly corroborated ; and although the authority for some statements cannot now be traced they are fully accepted as truthful. So with regard to Samuel Terry, the statement that he came from Barnet led to our making a most interesting series of discoveries respecting one Terry, two of whose sons were undoubtedly among the six recorded by the faithful genealogist.

The prosecution of our search was of such a character that we could not wholly relegate it to a deputy ; but yet, it was of so intricate and complicated a nature as to necessitate our obtaining assistance, to which we have already referred in our preface.

Barnet, we found, was only one of a group, or cluster of towns, situated from eight to eleven miles from London, and occupying the ridges of the valley in whose spacious bosom lay the great city. Before the era of railways these towns were better known than they are now ; and at one period, when America was first discovered, and for several centuries later, were the favourite resorts of noble people and wealthy city merchants.

There are four places named Barnet now—Old Barnet, New Barnet, East Barnet and Fryern Barnet. Close by also are Monken Hadley, Whetstone, Totteridge and Bushey. At three of those named Barnet we found traces of the Terry family in existence two hundred and fifty years ago ; and a family of that surname, though no relation that we are aware of, resides near Barnet at the present time.

With several of these little hamlets or towns the Terrys

were connected for a long series of years. They held property in more than one ; and at their deaths were buried, the husband at one church, and the wife at another some distance away. Each place has a distinct and separate history ; and each boasts of some special feature attractive to the stranger : a charming landscape, a celebrated battle-field, a fine old church, the grave of a celebrity, a group of cedars, or a magnificent old yew-tree with a history older than the earliest colony of the United States. Thus Barnet and Monken Hadley share between them the ground on which a battle was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471, between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick, in which the Earl perished, and his army was defeated. A stone obelisk stands upon the spot where the Earl's body was found, and upon it is this inscription :—

“ Here was fought the famous battle between Edward IV. and the Earl of Warwick, April 14, A.D. 1471, in which the Earl was defeated and slain.”

The church of St. Mary at Monken Hadley bears the figures 1494 engraved deep in an ivy-framed stone above the door ; the earliest tablet within is dated 1499 ; and raised above an angle of the church tower is an iron pan, in which beacon fires were lighted, for the guidance of travellers through the adjoining forest three and a half centuries ago. Close to the church are trees centuries old, so venerable as to have outstripped the local traditions of the people ; but cared for most lovingly, and propped up with iron, that the progress of decay may be arrested as long as possible. One amongst these venerable prophets of the past is called “ Cranmer's Tree,” because the

great Reformer gathered around him, standing beneath its spreading branches, a congregation of the rustics, and preached to them the new truth that was in after years to deliver England from the power of Rome.

At East Barnet the church of St. Mary the Virgin stands on the summit of a hill commanding a fine outlook over a picturesquely-wooded and undulating country. The little churchyard is so filled with gravestones that the edges touch as they lie; and from amongst them there rise yews, sombre as mourners, which top the lofty tower, and catch the earliest and the latest rays of the rising and the setting sun. These stand like sentinels of grief, ever mourning the dead that lie buried amongst their roots. Amongst these are Sir Alexander Comyns, Bart., who went to America in 1729, and was by a strange coincidence chosen by the Cherokee Indians to be their chief. When he returned to England in 1730 he brought six Indian chiefs with him, and they were introduced to George II. at Windsor Castle. Amongst the residents of East Barnet have been Lady Arabella Stuart, Elias Ashmole the antiquary, Thomson the poet, and Angus Macaulay, author of "Rudiments of Political Science."

Fryern Barnet is further to the south, across the border of the county of Middlesex. St. James's Church possesses several Norman fragments; and a doorway is specially noteworthy. In the churchyard are some fine elms and yews.

Each village boasts the possession of one or more venerable representatives of a primeval age; and at Totteridge there are cedars from Lebanon which are perfect specimens of their species; and standing, like a

witness, before the porch of St. Andrew, where one John Terry has lain sleeping since the time the Pilgrim Fathers first set out in the "Mayflower," is a huge yew tree whose history, as the records show, goes back for more than seven centuries. All around St. Andrew's Church the grave-stones are thickly planted; and the resting-places of the noble can be distinguished from those of more humble sort by the huge table tombs, surrounded with heavy railings, which still guard them from vulgar touch, though on all alike the green moss has long ago eaten out the inscriptions. Over the west door, upon the roof, is still seen a stunted battlemented tower of wood, which occupied a similar position upon an older building on the same site.



CHAPTER II.

Totteridge—The Church—Residents—Notices in Letters—Work of the Parish—John Terry as a Parish Officer—His Signatures.

TOTTERIDGE, as its name implies, stands upon a ridge, high above the basin in the bottom of which lies London, divided by the silver Thames. From almost any part of Totteridge the great square tower of St. John, at Barnet, can be seen; and on a clear day the iron fire-pan on the summit of St. Mary's, Monken Hadley, is also visible.

The exact date at which Totteridge church was built is uncertain, but it originally bore the Saxon name of St. Ethelfleda, now corrupted to St. Andrew, and was no doubt erected at a very early period. Every portion of the original structure was removed in the year 1796, with the exception of a square wooden tower, which was replaced on the roof at its western end; and a spire, which through neglect became ruinous, and was taken down about ten years ago. The first church consisted of a nave without aisles or chancel; the oblong shape, broken by what was called Sir Thomas Atkins's Chapel. This portion of the church is frequently mentioned in the parish books. In it were several monuments which

have long ago disappeared. In this chapel mention is made of a book, the gift of a parishioner, which, because of the high estimation in which it was held, was kept chained to a desk: the work was entitled, "Poole's Synopsis Criticorum." The churchyard probably remains in nearly the same condition as when John Terry passed through it to worship in the church. Near the porch stands now the slowly-decaying trunk of a magnificent yew tree, over seven hundred years of age, which, therefore, for centuries before John Terry's time had given shade to devout worshippers, and remains to the present day, a source of admiration and delight, not only to the villagers, but to visitors from distant portions of the world. A hundred years ago the girth of the trunk was twenty-six feet.

Near the churchyard was a piece of enclosed ground used as a bowling green, which is often mentioned in contemporary letters. Colonel Richard Turner, son of Cromwell's linen-draper, who resided at Totteridge at the same period as John Terry, writes in a letter still extant:—

"We have had a solitary time at our village of Totteridge for the most part of this summer, our houses still standing empty, but now begin to flourish a little better at our bowling green, since Sir Richard Chiverton's return from the west; and Captain Snow and Mr. Nicholls being full of lodgers, which seldom miss a day there. Sir Robert Peyton also and his company this long vacation are often engaged in the same recreation."

Totteridge at this time was the residence of many persons of title. Henry, Viscount Mandeville, Lord President of the Council, in a letter to Sir William Becker, dated June 3, 1625, explains that he would have

been present at the Council that day, but that his coach failed him.

In the parish registers and account books, are the names of other residents : Hugh, Viscount Coleraine resided in the manor house of Totteridge Park ; Sir Richard Chiverton, who, when Lord Mayor, proclaimed Richard Cromwell Protector of England, had a house here ; and so had Sir Thomas Allen, the Lord Mayor of London, by whom Charles II. was received upon his return to England.

At another time amongst the residents were Thomas Charlton, who frequently had for a visitor his brother-in-law Richard Baxter, the noted Nonconformist ; Lady Rachel Russell, widow of the unfortunate Lord William Russell, beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was also for a long time a resident. Amongst other names associated with Totteridge were Sir Thomas Atkins, a distinguished judge, Sir Thomas Fazakerly, Chamberlain of London, and Sir Thomas Peyton.

Amongst such as these John Terry, by reason of his citizenship and wealth, would hold an equal place ; and that he was regarded in some respects as a man of undoubted power is shown by the offices he held in the parish. Many important functions, now relegated to public boards, were in his time discharged by officers of the church, and not the least important of these were the churchwardens and overseers of the poor. The parish account-books of that time still in existence bear ample testimony to the share of parish work taken by John Terry. His name first appears appended to the Minutes of a Vestry held to receive the accounts of the churchwardens : " Mr. Wilmer and John Etheridge,

April 18, 1618." After this it frequently appears, attached both to the accounts of churchwardens and overseers. In 1619, the overseers of the poor were "William Nicoll and Mr. John Terry." Upon the latter the principal and more responsible duties devolved, doubtless because of his higher social position, and greater familiarity with the keeping of accounts. A few extracts in which the spelling is modernised will show the method of doing business :—

"That the said overseers of the poor do charge themselves with the foot of the last year's account, which the said Mr. Terry received of the last overseers."

"Item : was received by the said William Nicoll, in the absence of Mr. Terry, for Father Baxter, of Mrs. Heydon's gift, four shillings.

Another entry records payment to "Goodman Williams" for his care of "Father Baxter"; in another place settlement is made with "Goodman Hide" for the support of "Widow Watkins"; and "Widow Williams," "Goodwife Wheeler," "Goody Parrott," and "Goody Arnold," are also mentioned.

One duty of the overseers then was to raise the sums necessary for the support of the indigent poor, by an assessment upon the landed property of the parish; and another was to dispense the monies left by bequest for special charitable uses. If such monies were not required when they became due, they were added to a common stock, and lent on interest to substantial borrowers. Following is the record of a bequest :—

"Whereas my Lady Mandeville, being one of the executors to Mr. Hugh Hare, deceased, hath given to Thomas Nicoll the forty pounds Mr. Hare gave to the poor of Totteridge at my lady's dis-

cretion [but it was not so named, but to the parish where he should happen to be buried, and because he was buried there, although not his bowels] ; yet it pleased her honour to appoint it to the poor of Totteridge."

Further on we have the disposition of the fund :—

"The money shall be held for the poor stock by Richard Kitchen, John Marsh, and Allen Snow, to pay forty pounds on May day, 1622, at Mr. Kitchen's house, and to receive his bond."

At the end of May, 1622, John Terry's year of office, as overseer, expired ; and on June 2nd two new overseers were appointed, Mr. Richard Turner, and William North.

There is an amusing variation in the signature of John Terry, in the parish books. The style of writing is the same throughout—vigorous, dashing, artistic, evidencing a man of strong will and precision of character, but occasionally, from some cause or other, possibly the length of time occupied in the meeting, or from the nature of the refreshments taken, John is spelled "Jhon."



THE ENGLISH FOUNDERS OF

CHAPTER III.

The Noise of London—Bushey—Our Visits to Barnet—The Scenery.

THE Rev. G. Mayler Squibb, curate of St. Andrew's, who is an observant man, told us that on quiet summer afternoons, standing in the garden of his house, he can hear the indescribable hum born of the multitudinous noises of London, though the city lies full eight miles distant, as the crow flies. Like the sound from a hive of bees, it goes forth from the great city, floats across the intervening valley, creeps to the undulating summit of its natural basin, and dies away amongst the cedar trees and yews that cluster in the pretty churchyards of Totteridge and the neighbouring towns and villages.

Bushey is another of the group of towns in which the Terrys will be interested, since in the chancel of the church of St. James's lies the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Terry, who had for her second husband John Terry, father of the emigrants, John and Stephen Terry, named by Savage. The houses are few in number, and greatly scattered. The single street which runs through Bushey boasts of few shops, and the public-houses are antiquated in appearance, few visitors ever calling for accommodation or refreshment. The church stands on the brow of a hill,

and resembles the churches of Barnet, Monken Hadley, and East Barnet, in general form, having a square stone tower. Originally the church consisted of what is now the chancel, but a handsome nave and aisles have been added. The roof is open-timbered, and the chancel is decorated with great taste. The Rector is the Rev. W. Falconer, whose dwelling-house, adjoining the church, is a picturesque specimen of an old English parsonage.

On our first visit to Barnet we travelled by the Great Northern Railway, and descending in New Barnet, had a steep ascent to mount, which revealed at every yard a fresh picture ever widening in extent, of the valley along which the train had come before we reached the old town of Barnet, with its spacious streets, ancient alms-houses, old-fashioned hostelries, quaint residences, dwarfed business shops, and having in its very heart the spacious church of St. John, whose walls and tower are constructed of flint stones.

On a subsequent visit to the neighbourhood we drove through the city of London, northwards, along the highways of Islington and Holloway to Highgate, where we reached the summit of the nearest ridge overlooking the valley of the Thames and London. Thence by a long drive down the side of the ridge with an ever varying landscape in the counties of Herts and Middlesex, of a most picturesque character, giving glimpses of castles peeping out of wooded clumps; of churches, or church spires, marking the sites of villages and towns; the Alexandra Palace, on the summit of Muswell Hill, a conspicuous feature in the view; and far away in the distance, scarcely distinguishable from the clouds resting upon them, hills whose undulating lines were edged with

trees, we passed into Whetstone, leaving East Barnet on our right, Totteridge on our left, and Barnet and Monken Hadley in front, each place associated in a greater or less degree with the lives of the English founders of the Terry family.



CHAPTER IV.

Searching for a Trace—Mr. Cass—Register of John Terry's Burial—
Back to Totteridge—Bushey—Mrs. Terry's Grave—The Arms
on the Tankard.

TO relate the several incidents of each succeeding visit to this interesting district would be too tedious. Little by little we fell upon traces of the Terrys, and pursuing these diligently, in the Public Record Office, London, amongst the State Papers; in the British Museum; the wills at Somerset House and at Canterbury; the parish registers in London and elsewhere; and books of ancient City Companies, we accumulated materials, some of which bear directly upon the early emigrants of the family, and much relating to the Terrys then in England, of indirect value, but of great interest to all who bear that surname, on both sides of the Atlantic.

The first trace we got of the family was furnished by the Rev. F. C. Cass, M.A., Rector of St. Mary, Monken Hadley, who, in addition to performing faithfully the sacred trusts of his high office, has dedicated his leisure to antiquarian pursuits, suggested by the records contained in the ancient monumental brasses and monuments which preceding ages had consecrated to the memory of the

dead, and in the allusions still preserved in the parchment registers of the churches under his care. Within the chancel of St. Mary are brasses bearing the names of William Gale, and a son of his; and it was while searching out the facts of Wm. Gale's life that Mr. Cass discovered that his daughter Elizabeth, at the time widow of Thomas Pierepoint, married for her second husband John Terry, citizen and goldsmith of London. Mr. Cass was also able to give us references to the dates, not only of his will, and that of his wife, but also to inform us that Terry was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Totteridge, and his wife in the church of St. James, Bushey.

The church of St. Andrew, Totteridge, is under the pastoral care of the Rev. G. Mayler Squibb; and the parish registers, which are preserved by him with religious care, go back for more than two centuries. Upon applying to him, the register we wanted was most courteously produced, and under date 1637 was this entry:—

“1637—John Terry, goldsmith, and citizen of London, was buried y^e three and twentieth day of May, 1637.”

The church is of very modest dimensions, and consists simply of a nave and apse, with a porch at the church door, and on the roof the square battlemented tower of wood, relic of a much older church. There was no record of John Terry at that time in the church, or adjoining burial-ground. When the present structure was rebuilt, all the old gravestones with which the floor was laid having been either broken or defaced, were taken up and destroyed.

In the church of St. James, Bushey, a building very

much resembling the one at Totteridge, restorations had been carried out a few years ago, and it became necessary there to take up the gravestones for a fresh flagging, and all the stones bearing inscriptions were relaid in the porches or belfry; and by this happy thoughtfulness the inscription over the remains of Mrs. Terry have been preserved. She had been buried in the chancel, and the gravestone has been removed only a few feet to the north porch. On the top of the slab are the arms of the Gale family, and below are the following lines:—

“Here, in hope of a happy resurrection through Christ, lies the body of John Gale, Esq., who was father to Mary Gale, by his second wife, Jane, and sister to Mrs. Elizabeth Terry, both which are here interred next unto him. He lived to y^e adge of 70 yeares, and peaceably departed this life, Jany. 5, 1655.”

“Orimur Morimur.”



CHAPTER V.

The Will of John Terry—The Will of Elizabeth Terry.

HAVING obtained the dates of the deaths respectively of John Terry and Elizabeth, his wife, it was not difficult to obtain access to their wills; and a short search at Somerset House, Strand, London, where all wills made for centuries past are kept, soon led to their discovery. By payment of the fixed charges we obtained a certified copy of JOHN TERRY'S WILL, which reads as follows :

Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

"In the Name of God, Amen. The fiefteenth daie of November in the seaventh yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Kinge Charles of England &c. & in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred thirtie & one I John Terry cittizen & goldsmith of London beinge weake in bodie but of p̄fect memory the Lord's Name be praised therefore, Doe ordaine this my last will & testament in manner & forme followinge: First, I comend my Soule to Allmightie god my Creator, &

to Jesus Christ my Redeemer, & my bodie to the earth from whence it came to be buried in Christian buriall att the discrecon of my executrix hereafter named & touchinge my personall estate I will & ordaine as followeth ; First, that all my debte which I shall owe at my decease be instlie & truly paied, & that my funeerall soe farr as the custome & orders of the Citty of London doe allowe be discharged out of my whole estate, next I will & ordaine that my said psonall estate [the said deductions being deducted] be disposed of in manner & forme followinge, First, I make constitute & ordaine my deere & lovinge wife Elizabeth Terry the sole full & whole executrix of this my last will & testament to whome moreover in that respecte which I beare to her I give & bequeath for & duringe the tearme of her life that Three score pound land p. ann. lyinge neere to Epworth in lyncolnshire And alsoe all my lands & houses lyinge in Foster Lane in the parishe of St. Leonard London. Item I give to my Sonn William Terry Twoe hundred pounds. Item I give to Elizabeth Terry, the daughter of my Sonne William Terry One hundred pounds. Item I give to William Terry the Sonne of my said Sonne William Terry Thirtie pound land p. ann. which lieth neere to prshe of Aston in the county of Southampton which land I purchased of the Earle of Sussex. Item I give to my sonne John Terrie five hundred pounds & to Elizabeth Terry the daughter of my said Sonne John Terry I give One hundred pounds. Item I give to my Sonne Steeven Terry twoe hundred pounds. Item I give my daughter Susanna Cooke my lease & all my tearme right title & interest of & in the house commonly called the

golden calfe in Thames St. London. Alsoe I give to my said Daughter Susanna Cooke twoe hundred pounds. And furthermore to her & her husband I give that hundred & Nyntie poundes which he oweth me. And heere I Doe Declare & notifie that my mynde purpose & will is that the lands porçons and legacies which I have heretofore given & by this my last will & testament I doe give to my said children William John & Steeven Terry and Susanna Cooke Doe debarr & cutt them of from all title or claime which all or any of them may or shall either pretend or make to any parte or porçon of those lands houses tenem^m goods chattells or whatsoever I leave give & bequeath to my lovinge wife Elizabeth Terry. Item I will & bequeath to my lovinge Sonne in lawe Thomas Perepointe Fieftie pounds in money to be paied unto him within one yeare after my decease. Item I give to Thomas Perepoint the Sonne of my said Sonne in lawe twentie pounds. Item I give & bequeath to the Wardins Assistants & Company of Goldsmiths London by what name soever the same be Incorporated a bowle of silver & giult weighinge Sixtie ounces or thereabouts to be delivered within three monethes after my decease; Item I give & bequeath to fower & twentie poore goldsmithes fower & twenty gownes worth twentie shillings a peece, to be worne at my funerall if I shalbe buried in London but if I ~~shalbe~~ buried out of London then I will that these fower & twentie poore ~~gouldsmithes~~ shall have twentie shillings apeece in mony in lieue of these gownes. The choice & appointment of which poor goldsmithes I leave to the wardens of the Company of Gouldsmithes for the time beinge. Item I giue unto Twentie poore widdowes of the same Companie of goldsmithes tenn

shillings apeece to be distributed by the said Wardens att theire discretion but if there shall not be soe many such poore widdowes then my will is that the whole some of Tenn pounds shalbe equally devided amongst soe many as shall then bee. Item I will & bequeath to the poore children harboured in Christs Hospitall in London the some of Forty pounds theire reliefe & maintenance to be paied with in six monethes after my decease. Item If I shall be buried in London I will and bequeath to the Treasurer & governor of Christs hospitall tenn pounds to make them a dynner upon the daie of my funerall otherwise not. Item I will & bequeath the some of twentie poundes to the wardens assistants & livery of the Company of goldsmiths to make them a dynner upon the daie of my funerall if I shall be buried in London otherwise not. Item I will & bequeath to the poore inhabitants of the parishe of Saint Foster's, London, where I have dwelte the some of six pounds thirteene shillings & fower pence to be distributed by the Churchwardens for the time beinge of the same pishe beinge assisted with fower other of the inhabitants of the same parrishe which some I will shalbe paied & distributed within one moneth after my decease. Item I will and bequeath to the poore of the parrishe of longe Sutton in the countie of Southampton six pounds thirteene shillings & fower pence to be paied within three monethes after my decease & distributed att the discrecon of my brother Thomas Terry or of his heirs. Item I give to the poore of Saint Buttolphes Aldersgate five pounds. Item I will & bequeath to the poore of Totteridge in the Countie of Hartford the some of five pounds to be paied within three monethes after my decease & to be distributed by

the Minister & Churchwards then beinge. Item I give to Mr. Morrison the Preacher of Totteridge five pounds & a mourning gowne desiring him to preach a Sermon there upon the next Sunday after my funerall. Item I give to Josias Morison my godsonne Fortie shillings. Item I give & bequeath to the Parson of Saint Fosters London for the time beinge a morninge gowne. Item I will & bequeath to my brother James Terry if he be lyvinge att my decease the some of Tenn pounds to be paied within three monethes after my decease. And further I give him a mourninge gowne & a suite of black apparell to be worne att my funerall. Alsoe I doe give to him twoe cloth suits which I doe comonly weare. And I give to my Sister in lawe his wife a mourninge gowne. Item I give & bequeath to my servant William Hill three pounds & mourninge both suite & cloake. Item to my Servant Katherine Goodman three pounds & a mourninge gowne. Item to my Servante Anne Blagrove Fortie shillings & a mourninge gowne. Item I give to Margerie Tringe three pounds & a mourninge gowne. Item I give to Marie Whitchurch my sonne Williams Maide fortie shillings & a mourninge gowne. The residue of all & singular my goods & chattells rights & creditts not hereby bequeathed I will & bequeath to my lovinge wife Elizabeth Terry whome [as was before said] I doe ordaine constitute & appointe the sole & whole executrix of this my last will & testament. And I doe ordaine & appointe my fore said sonnes William Terry & John the Supvisors of this my Will & Testament prayinge them & my other children to be dutifull respectiue & lovinge to their Mother & that the said William & John Terry Supvisors of this my last will & Testament be to the best of their

power ayinge & assistinge to her my loveing wife & theire tender Mother my executrix in the execucon of this my Will. In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seale the daie & yeare first above written & published the same as my last will in the presence of those whose names are hereunder written—

John Terry, Josias Morison, William Terry, Steven Terry.

In like manner I obtained a certified copy of ELIZABETH TERRY'S WILL, which is in terms as follows :

Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

In the name of God Amen. The tenth day of June in the yeare of our Lord God [accordinge to the computation of the Church of England] one thousand sixe hundred & fiftie I Elizabeth Terrey of Bushey in the Countie of Hartford Widdowe beinge in good health of body & of sound & perfect memorie & understanding [God be praised for the same] doe make & declare this my last Will & Testament in manner & forme followinge. That is to say Imprimis I commend my Soule unto Allmightie God who gave it trustinge he will graciously receave it for the sake of Jesus Christ my onely Saviour & Redeemer & my body to bee buried in Christian manner att the discretion of my Executor hereafter named. Item I give & bequeath unto my sonne Thomas Perre-pont the two hundred poundes which hee oweth to me by Bond, which Bond I will & desire shall bee delivered upp to him by my Executor hereafter named within six monethes next after my decease, hee my said sonne then

and thereupon givinge & sealinge to my Executor a sufficient discharge in the Law for the same. Item I give unto my said sonne Thomas Perrepont the summe of one hundred pounds of lawfull money of England & to his wife tenne pounds to bee paid to them within one yeare next after my decease. Item I give more to my said sonne Thomas Perrepont & to his wife tenne pounds for mourninge & to his sonnes Robert & Thomas Perrepont & to his daughter Mary five pounds apeece for mourninge & to his other children for mourninge foure pounds apeece. Item I give & bequeath to my sonne William Terrey the summe of three hundred pounds of lawfull money of England. Item I give & bequeath to the wife of my said sonne William Terrey tenne poundes, also I give to my said sonne William Terrey & to his wife for mourninge Tenne pounds, to his sonne in lawe Jeremy Richardson & his wife tenne pounds for mourninge. To his sonne William & to his daughter Mary five pounds a peece & Sarah foure poundes for mourninge. Item I give & bequeath to my sonne John Terry the sum of two hundred pounds which he oweth mee by Bond which Bond I will & desire shall bee delivered upp to him by my Executor hereafter named within six monethes next after my decease hee my said sonne John Terrey then & thereupon givinge & sealinge to my Executor a sufficient discharge in the Lawe for the same. Item I give more to my said sonne John Terrey ~~one hundred~~ pounds of lawfull money of England & to his wife Tenn pounds to be paid unto them within one yeare next after the time of my decease alsoe I give to my said sonne John Terry & his wife Tenne pounds for mourninge to his daughters Sarah & Elizabeth five pounds a peece for mourninge, & to

each of his other children fower pounds a peece for the same purpose. Item I give & bequeath unto my sonne Stephen Terrey one hundred & fiftie pounds which hee owes to mee by bond which Bond I will & desire shall be delivered upp to him by my Executor hereafter named within six monethes next after my decease. Hee my said sonne Stephen then & thereupon givinge & sealinge to my Executor hereafter named a sufficient discharge in the Lawe for the same Also I give & bequeath more to my said sonne Stephen Terrey the summe of two hundred & fiftie pounds of lawfull English money & to his wife tenne pounds to bee paid within one yeare next after my decease. Also I give to my said sonne Stephen Terrey & to his wife tenne pounds for mourninge & to everie one of his children three pounds a peece for mourninge. Item I give & bequeath to Elizabeth Terrey daughter of my said sonne John Terrey [beeinge my grand child & god-daughter] Twentie pounds & to all the rest of my grand children whatsoever five pounds a peece to bee paid to them & each & everie one of them within one yeare next after my decease. Item I give to my brother John Gale & to his wife Tenn pounds for mourneing & forty shillings a peece to buy them rings. Item I give to my brother in lawe James Terrey & to my sister in lawe his wife eight pounds for mourneing. Item I give to Sarah Morrison the late wife of Josias Morrison deceased forty shillings. Item I give to my Mayde servant Jane three pounds to buy her mourning if shee shall be dwelling with mee at the time of my decease & to the rest of my servants forty shillings a peece for mourneing. Item I give to Mrs. Anne Whitfeild three pounds for mourneing To Edward & the rest of my brother Gale's servants that shall be with him

at the tyme of my decease forty shillings a peece for mourning To my cozen Susan Atkins five pounds To my Cozen Susan Knight five pounds To the poore of Bushey five pounds to bee paid & distributed at the discretion of my Executor hereafter named within convenient tyme after my decease. The residue of all my goods & chattells rights creditts & personall estate whatsoever undisposed of [the charges of my funerall discharged] I give and bequeath to my sayd sonne William Terrey whome I doe hereby make constitute and ordayne the sole & only Executor of this my last Will & Testament & I doe constitute & ordayne my sonnes Thomas Perrepont John Terrey & Stephen Terrey Supervisors of this my last Will & Testament & I doe hereby altogeather revoake & disannull all other Wills and Testaments by mee heretofore made hereby declaring and affirmeing the same to be voide & of none effect. In witness whereof I the sayd Elizabeth Terrey the testatrix aforesayd have to this my last Will & Testament conteyning seaven sheetes of paper written [with this] sett my hand to the bottome of every sheete & my seale as well to the labell fixed to the topp hereof As alsoe have put my hand and seale to the last sheete hereof the day & yeare first above written. The mark of the sayd—Elizabeth Terrey—Signed sealed published & declared by the sayd Elizabeth Terrey the testatrix the daye & yeare first above written as & for her last Will and Testament in the presence of [after then-terlyning of the words five pounds a peece] in the second sheete betweene the first & second lynes—Ja. Actonn—John Clarke—Wm. Warne Servt. to Robert Yarway
Scr :

This Will was proved at London before the Judges

lawfully authorized for Probate of Wills and graunting Administrations the second day of March in the yeare of our Lord God according to the computation of the Church of England one thousand sixe hundred fiftie & fower by the oath of William Terrey the naturall and lawfull sonne of the sayd deceased & sole Executor in the sayd Will named to whome was committed Administration of all and singuler the goods chattels & debts of the sayd deceased hee being first legally sworne before D^cor. James Master well and truely to administer the same.



CHAPTER VI.

John Terry as a Goldsmith—Entries in the Books of the Goldsmiths' Company—Notices of John Terry in the State Papers.

THE reference in Totteridge Parish Register to John Terry, as "citizen & goldsmith of London," naturally directed our thoughts to the books of the Goldsmiths' Company. Here Mr. Walter Prideaux, the secretary, kindly gave us facilities for examining the ancient books of the Company; and we were permitted to make copies of entries referring to him. These cover only a few years, but they show that John Terry was a member of the Company for many years prior to 1632.

On Thursday, November 17th, 1632, there was a meeting of the Court, at which nineteen members and four Wardens were present, when it was reported as follows:—

"Mr. Warden made knowne that they had lately payd Mr. Terry the elder £310 for principall & interest of £300 borrowed of him for 6 monethes at 20 nobles y^e sentem upon a note under two of the last Wardens hands which was now showed and cancelled & this Courte did nowe give thanks unto Mr. Terry for the same."

The next entry is under date November 4th, 1635,

when eighteen members of the Court were present, & the second name entered was that of Mr. Terry. As the names always stand according to the number of years each has been a member of the Company, Mr. Terry must have been at that time one of the oldest members.

On Wednesday, March 2nd, 1635, a meeting of the Court was held, when—

“At this Court was received and borrowed of Mr. John Terry the elder the sum of £xx, which he doth lend to the company for 8 monethes & give a bond under which they undertake to pay the sum of £xx the 3rd day of Nov. next. At the next Court of Assistants the Common Seal shall be put to an obligation for the repayment of the same accordingly which shall be dated from this day.”

The next and last entry is dated January 9th, 1636. There were eleven present, and John Terry, senior, is the first name entered. Here it is recorded that John Terry allows the Company to have the money they borrowed at the same rate during his life if they have need of it; and a new bond was to be made up for his surety.

In the volumes of the State Papers, published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, appear several references to one John Terry, who we assume to be identical with Terry, the goldsmith, of Lombard Street, and Totteridge:—

“1611—May 16—Warrant to pay John Terry £200 for two Garters given by the King [James I.] to the Earls of Arundel & Rochester, new chosen Knights of the Garter.”

Under date November 30th, 1622, appears the following:—

“Certificate to the Attorney General by John More, & William

Terry, that on perusal of the account books of Abraham Rutter, & Richard Harbort of Exeter from August 27, 1619, to May 1622 they find nothing therein to criminate Rutter as having exported gold & silver out of the realm."

Following is the form of warrant ordering the search to be made :—

"Order in Council that John More, & Mr. Terry, of Lombard st., goldsmith, examine the above books, take information thereof, & certify the result to the Attorney General, Whitehall, Oct. 23."

In December 1634, one John Terrey paid £20 towards one of the irregular taxes levied by Charles I. He was then living in the ward of Walbrook, and within the precincts of St. Mary Bothaw—a very ancient city church.



CHAPTER VII.

Of the Sons of John Terry—William, John, and Stephen—References to one William Terry—John Terry—Samuel Terry—New Inscription in Totteridge Church—Arms and Crest of John Terry.

OF the three sons of Terry, there are references to William, in the parish registers at Totteridge ; and the name is mentioned several times in the State Papers, but whether in every case it is William, son of John referred to, we cannot say positively.

The entries in the parish register are as follows :—

“ 1625—March 6.—Elizabeth Terry the daughter of William Terry was baptized y^e sixt day of March.

“ 1627—May 17.—John Terry, y^e sonne of William Terry, was baptized the seventeenth day of May, 1627.”

In March 1637 William Terry, of London, mercer, petitioned the Council to be excused from a fine under very curious circumstances. On March 20, 1617-8, Edmund Traves demised about ~~twenty~~ tenements upon old foundations in Blackfriars, London, to Edward Allen, for fifty years, at a rent charge, which tenements Allen took down, and in lieu thereof, contrary to the proclamation, built thirteen houses of timber, for which offence £100 fine was paid by Traves about 1635, who was

not the offender, nor had the full profit, there being a lease in being of thirty years, which Sir William Carroll then enjoyed. After the fine was paid the petitioner bought of Traves the rent charge, and since was served with the order of the Lords of 25 January to sue out a pardon by Whitsuntide. Petitioner prays that as he was not the offender he should be spared from that order.

On Feb. 17, 1636-7, this report was made :—

“ Cause list in the Star Chamber.

“ Only one case was appointed to be heard this day :—The Attorney-General *v.* Henry Sweeting, and eleven others for transporting gold out of the kingdom. Sweeting was left uncensured as a servant ; and Terry as a bankrupt ; the principal fines were those of Arnold Brames, £2,000, and Henry Fuller £1,000.”

In the index this Terry is called William, but the Christian name does not appear in the text.

At Somerset House we copied a will of one William Terry, because it was about the date we wanted, but we cannot positively identify it. The will is dated Jan. 9, 1683, and states that testator was a citizen and haberdasher, of London. Item: He gives and bequeathes unto his daughter, Martha Collier, now wife of Benjamin Collier, clerk, over and above what he had already given her as her marriage portion, all those two messuages or tenements commonly called or known by the name or sign of the “Two Wrestlers,” which he held by lease of the Company of Goldsmiths, London, situate, lying and being in the parish of St. Buttolph without Bishopsgate, London, to have and to hold the same said two messuages or tenements with the appurtenances unto his

said daughter Martha Collier, to and for the natural proper use and behoof of the said Martha Collier for and during the term of her natural life, and from and immediately after her decease to go to his two grandchildren Richard Sturgeon and Terry Sturgeon, equally to be divided between them, share and share alike; to his grandson Virtue Hadford, the son of his late daughter, Anne Hadford, £50 when twenty-one years of age; to Edward £50; to William £30; to Mary Hadford, daughter of his grandson, £30; when twenty-one, or the day they married. To Anne Jones, his granddaughter, daughter of George Jones, clerk, £5, when twenty-two. To his grandchildren Richard Sturgeon and Terry Sturgeon £100 each; the first who dies, his legacy to be divided amongst the others. To Virtue Hadford, his tenements in Knightsbridge, in the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster, and Kensington. Virtue Hadford was his sole executor.

In 1634 one William Terry, a vintner, carried on business at Canterbury, as recorded in the State Papers.

One William Terry, of Tamworth, near Henley-in-Arden, married May 9, 1693, one Mary Cranmer, a descendant of the reformer of that surname, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury.

Of John Terry, the traces are slight. There was a John Terry, junior, a member of the Goldsmiths' Company at the same time as John Terry, senior. On November 4, 1635, during an afternoon sitting of the Goldsmiths' Company, Thomas Smythes and John Terry, the younger, were chosen and sworn Renters, to the Company for the ensuing year. The Renters had to collect rents due from the Company's tenants. If a man

so chosen refused to serve he was fined; but the Company had power to excuse payment. John Terry, jun., it is shown from the books, did refuse to serve; and an entry in the books states that he was "dispensed with" from his fine. This was the same year that John Terry landed in New England.

John Terry married twice, and had children by both wives. If he went to America in 1635 he probably returned after the death of his wife to England, married again, and settled at Yoxhall, Woodhouse, Staffordshire; reference being made to him by his Uncle John Gale, and to Rachel, "his new wife," as then residing at that place. Savage says: "Terry, John, Windsor, may be that one who came in 'The Abigail,' 1635, aged 32, from London, fellow-passenger with John Winthrop, perhaps was first of Dorchester, and may have been brother of Stephen." By the will of his mother, which was made in 1650, it appears that she had advanced John during her life £200, which may have been borrowed to pay the necessary costs of outfit and voyage to America, at which time he was a married man.

"One John Terri, who died in 1524, was a member of 'The Merchant Adventurers,' and is mentioned in Bentell's 'Heraldry' and Robson's 'British Herald,' and the arms correspond with those of John Terry, the goldsmith, except that the head on the coat is called a leopard's, and not a lion's.

John Terrey, a cloth-worker, is mentioned several times in 1628; in one communication he says he has realized his share of his Father's property in France, and asks permission to bring his goods into England, paying the usual customs. This same John Terrey,

July 9, 1628, petitioned Charles I. to allow him to export corn in Dutch bottoms, because English ships were so few in number, and there was so much risk of capture by French ships.

Of Stephen Terry there are fewer traces than of the other children; he was the youngest son of John Terry; he borrowed from his mother £150 in her life time; his name does not appear in the books of the Goldsmiths' Company, nor is it mentioned in any other document to which we have had access, and according to Savage, who speaks of him as perhaps the brother of John Terry, he was the first to emigrate, reaching Dorchester in 1630. This Stephen is known to have had a house in Hadley, where he resided in 1661, and in 1662 he was elected to the responsible office of Constable of the place, and was the first to fill that post. "Hadley," writes Mr. Stephen Terry, "is said to have been named from a Hadley or Hadleigh, in England, but which of its settlers were from that place is unknown." Now Hadley, near Barnet, from whence Samuel Terry was said, by Savage, to have come, was, as we have seen, the residence of William Gale and his family, whose daughter Elizabeth married John Terry, and whose sons, John and Stephen, we hold to be identical with the two emigrants named by Savage. We know that after their marriage John and Elizabeth Terry had a house at **Totteridge**, which is close to Hadley, and if they did not reside some time at Hadley themselves, they and their children must have been constant visitors at that place. What then more natural than that one of the Terry emigrants should have carried the name with him to his new home across the seas. Savage does not name any other person as coming

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from that district except a Terry; and the name, Hadley, could hardly have been invented by some one who had never known the place or never heard the name before. A local guide book, entitled "Round about London," says; "Hadley, or Monken Hadley, Middlesex, 9¼ m. from King's Cross Station. Pop. 978. Closely adjoins Barnet in the N. The name is derived from its elevated situation, Headleigh."

Of Samuel Terry we have not got any trace. We think that he was probably the son of William Terry, and followed his uncles, John and Stephen, to their home in New England. At the same time we must not omit all consideration of old John Terry's brothers James and Thomas, referred to in the wills of both John Terry and Elizabeth his wife; Samuel may have been the son of either of them.

The registers of the church of St. John, Barnet, commence in 1672, and on the second page is the name of one Samuel Terry; and others of that surname also figure on other pages, but what their relation was to one another we could not trace.

A very careful search of the wills of Somerset House, and at Canterbury, failed to disclose any will of either John, Stephen, or Samuel Terry, sons of John Terry of Lombard St., London, and Totteridge.

On carefully considering the facts set forth, we came to the conclusion that we were justified in soliciting from the Rev. G. Mayler Squibb, the favour of restoring the name of John Terry to the church where we know he was interred. This request was kindly granted, and in the sills of two windows at the east end now appears the following: "Inscribed to the honour of God, and in

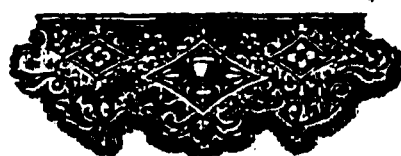
memory of John Terry, Citizen and Goldsmith, of London, buried in this Church May 23, 1637, by one of his American descendants, 1881."

The arms, crest, and motto of John Terry, citizen and goldsmith, are set forth as below in several well-known books of English heraldry.



On the gravestone which once covered the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Terry, in Bushey Church, are the arms and crest of her family: "azure on a fesse argent between three crosses [two in chief and one in base], three lions' heads, sable of the field, erased;" the crest is a unicorn's head erased. The arms of John Terry, quartered with those of his wife, are engraved in a book entitled "A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs," Frederick Teague Causick, London, 1875, which is in the British Museum.

The arms of the Gales appear also in a window of the porch at Bushey, and also upon a solid silver Sacramental tankard now in the possession of the Rector, the Rev. W. Falconer.



CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous References to the Terrys—A Will of George Terry—
Notices in the State Papers—Curious Books.

OF other Terrys whose wills refer to Hadley, one is George Terry, tobacconist, of the parish of St. Sepulchre, who resided at Hadley prior to 1693; his widow's name appears in the rate book for 1696. His will, which is dated February 26th, 1693, was proved March 12th in the same year; by it he settled estates at Monken Hadley on his wife. He had no family of his own, but mentions his mother Ellen Terry, and his cousin John Terry, of Yoxhall, Woodhouse, Staffordshire, whose children are also mentioned in the will.

The following curious notes are taken from the State Papers of the dates named :—

One Roger Terry, May 8, 1629, sold some timber for the use of the Royal Navy, which lay at Kingston and Dorking.

In September 1633, a Saltpetreman complained against Robert Terrey.

A State Paper dated April 17th, 1634, is endorsed in the handwriting of Archbishop Laud, with these words: "The State of the French and Dutch Churches in England." In this, complaint is made that the French

and Dutch parsons admit English men and women to membership with them, causing thereby great scandal to the English church. The French church had 1500 communicants. This document also bears the following declaration, in the handwriting of Archbishop Laud :—

“F. and D. Churches to be forbidden having any members of them English born. They murmur at the christening of any children in the English parishes. To warn the Ministers Dr. Primerose, Mr. Merye, Mr. Marnes, Mr. Bever, the elders, deacons, and churchwardens. Mr. John Terrye, at Dowgate.”

On May, 16th, 1635, Dr. Brian Duppa, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, wrote to Sir John Lambe, and thanked him for suspending the curate who preached at Harborough, because he was a Nonconformist. The last man who had the curacy was Mr. Terry, who upon institution to a benefice, let this Nonconformist take the church instead of giving it up to Christ Church again.

Amongst the books in the British Museum referring to the Terrys, is one “1419. a. 18. Manton Thos., Advice to Mourners, etc., London 1694, 12°,” which contained an account of the deaths of two ladies named Terry, the wives of a Mr. Terry. One wife died March 16th, 1689, aged 36; and the other November 9th, 1693, aged 37. This Mr. Terry, whose Christian name is not given, was living at the time of the sons of John Terry of Totteridge. He was a man of good position, great wealth, and a personal friend of Dr. Thomas Manton, the great Nonconformist minister, and friend also of Dr. Goodwin, founder of the City Temple, a chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. The second wife of this Mr. Terry was a daughter of Mr. Thomas Burroughs,

a celebrated Nonconformist minister who was ejected from his living in the Church for Nonconformity in 1662, and became one of the Fathers of Nonconformists of the present day.

Another book is called "A Voyage to East India, by Edward Terry [then chaplain to the Right Honble. Sir Thomas Row, Knight, Lord Ambassador to the Great Mogul] now Rector of the church at Greenford, in the county of Middlesex.—1655."

This volume is numbered 6504 in the Grenville Library, was published in London in 1655, and is a small octavo in size. In the beginning is a capital steel engraving of the author. There is also a small map of India attached to the book, one of the earliest ever drawn, and a copy of this map has been sold separately for £6 16s. 6d.

Sir Thomas Row was ambassador to the Mogul from James I., and Terry was sent out to join him owing to the death of the chaplain who sailed with Row. This Edward Terry was born in 1591, and it is quite possible that he was brother to John Terry the goldsmith. Edward Terry sailed in this expedition in 1615, when he was twenty-four years of age; and he must have had good influence at court to secure the appointment. The book is full of interesting statements. He sailed February 3, 1615, and there were six ships in the expedition, three were great ones and three were smaller. The three great ones were "The Charles," "The Unicorn," and "The James," and they were nearly 1,000 [one thousand] tons each. The smaller ones were "The Globe," "The Swan," and "The Rose." All the ships were under the command of Captain Ben. Joseph. They sailed from Gravesend on February 3rd; by Feb. 8th they reached

Tilbury; by Feb. 12th they were in the Downs, and there the wind kept them until March 9th. March 11th they came to the Lizard; and in the Bay of Portugal met a storm which lasted five days and nights. March 28th they sighted Teneriffe, and on April 7th "the sun was at zenith; we did set up a needle and it cast no shadow." On June 12th they came up with a Portuguese ship going to one of their foreign settlements which had been plundered by a Dutch rover. On board were ten virgins who had been richly apparelled going to the colony for husbands, and the rovers robbed them of everything of value they possessed. July 22nd they got to Madagascar. August 6th they met with a Portuguese caraque [Man-of-war] which attacked the expedition; and on the first fight Captain Ben Joseph was killed. That night the captain was buried at sea, and Captain Henry Pepwell was chosen to command the fleet. At daybreak next morning Terry addressed the crews in a Christian exhortation; he was followed by the Captain, who said: "My masters, I have never a speech to make unto you, but to speak to the Cooper to give every one of you a good cup of sack, and so God bless us." Then they fell to fighting again. One shot tore out one of the captain's eyes; but they eventually succeeded in driving the enemy on shore, where the ship was burned and many of the sailors were murdered by the natives. Terry tells several stories of the fight which are good. One day the "taylor" took his flat iron to a gunner and begged him to ram that into the gun, as he was sure he would never want it again. The gunner did as he was requested, the gun was fired, and the next moment the enemy fired in return and killed the poor tailor. When the ships reached India, Terry lived at the

Court of the Mogul for two years. He makes singular observations about the voyage, and says the sea is composed of great rolling hills of water which God balances; and he notes that always the top of the mast comes in sight before the hull of a vessel, but he cannot tell why.

When he returned to England he wrote an account of his journey which he presented in MS. to the Prince of Wales [afterwards Charles I.], and the work was not printed until thirty-three years afterwards, when Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector of England.



John Terry

1621

John Terry

1624

John Terry

1628

SIGNATURES OF JOHN TERRY IN THE PARISH BOOKS.