

WASHBURN FAMILY FOUNDATIONS

IN

Normandy, England and America

By

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN



1953

Press of the

WM. MITCHELL PRINTING COMPANY
Greenfield, Indiana

Copyright, 1953
GEORGIA COOPER WASHBURN



Washburn. Ar. on a fess betw. 6 martlets gu. thtee cinquefoils of the field. Crest—A coil of flax ar. surmounted with a wreath ar. and gu. thereon flames of fire ppr. *Burke's General Armory.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
THE FAMILY IN NORMANDY AND EARLY ENGLAND.....	9-40
THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND—FOURTEENTH CENTURY—SEVEN- TEENTH CENTURY	41-55
THE FAMILY IN AMERICA—MASSACHUSETTS LINE (CHAD- WICK, THACHER, ETC.) AND IN VERMONT AND OHIO.....	56-82
NEW YORK LINE. CONNECTICUT, VERMONT, AND MINNE- SOTA	83-170
AUTHORITIES FOR NEW YORK LINE	171-175
THOMPSON FAMILY	176-177
HOGUE FAMILY	178-182
OWEN FAMILY	183-184

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Washburn Crest	Frontispiece
Mabel Thacher Rosemary Washburn.....	8
Chadwick Crest	66
Lee Sherman Chadwick	68
Ethelyn Pearl (Rogers) Chadwick	69
Hon. Reuben Washburn	72
Hannah Blaney (Thacher) Washburn	72
Nathan Thompson	153
Martha Hogue Washburn	154
Family of William and Martha Hogue Washburn.....	155
Will Owens Washburn (1905)	162
Will Owens Washburn (1918)	163
Will Owens Washburn (1928)	164
Mrs. W. O. Washburn and Children	165
Children of W. O. and Irene K. Washburn (1941).....	166
Joseph Hulley Washburn	167
Albert Owens Washburn	168
Will Owens Washburn, Jr.	169
W. O. Washburn and Six Sons	170
Juneway Farm	171
Scene in Juneway Farm Formal Garden (1935).....	172
Will O. and Irene K. Washburn at Florida Residence.....	173
Residence of Will Owens Washburn, Miami Beach, Fla.....	174
Thompson Crest	176
Hogue Crest	178

WASHBURN FAMILY FOUNDATIONS IN NORMANDY AND EARLY ENGLAND

This study of Washburn lineage, written by my sister, Mabel Thacher Rosemary Washburn, is the result of years of research by her, and the generosity of two members of the family, Mr. Will Owens Washburn, of St. Paul, and Mr. Lee Sherman Chadwick, of Cleveland, who have made possible its publication.

My sister wrote the portion on the family in Normandy and early England, supplementing her work on later generations in England and lines of descent in America. Her interest in her ancestry, especially in her Washburn descent, was almost throughout her life, for it first was awakened when she was a young girl, and continued until her death on May 26, 1950.

GEORGIA COOPER WASHBURN.



MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN

WASHBURN FAMILY FOUNDATIONS IN NORMANDY AND EARLY ENGLAND

TANCRED, the earliest known ancestor of the Washburn family, must have been born hardly later than the year of our Lord, 890, and may have been born considerably earlier. It is probable he was twenty years old, at least, when, about 912, he is recorded as holding land in Normandy. The Norman lands, divided at this time among the companions of Rollo (Hrolf, Rou, etc.), were bestowed by him as to free and equal comrades, fellow-victors with him in the conquest of the part of France which commemorates the Norse Vikings, fierce, heathen ravagers during the Ninth and early Tenth Centuries, who, by 912, decided to become settlers instead of raiders, worshipers of Christ in place of Thor and Woden. The present Normandy, as to its general area, was ceded to Rollo by Charles the Simple, King of France, in 912, and he, in turn, gave generous shares to the friends and followers, who, of free choice, had chosen him as leader.

The names given to their original lands recorded the names of these first Viking owners, followed by *villa*, Latin for town or place. In time, the hard Norse names became softened in French speech, and *villa* the French *ville*. Thus, the first Norman lands of Ansgod, Biorn, Grim, Harald, developed into Angeville, Borneville, Grimonville, Heronville. Tancred's original land-holding, in the Latin chronicles called Tancredvilla, passed into Tancarville, also spelled, later, Tankerville; and this land-name became a family surname, both in Normandy and, after the Norman Conquest of England, there, also. As will be seen in this book, the surnames of the Washburn ancestors were the names of the lands, lordships, fiefs, manors, which they owned or held feudally at different periods. The first of these land-surnames, known to us, is Tancarville, as the name is Washburn, in America, Washbourne, chiefly, in England.

When Rollo and King Charles made their treaty of peace, at St. Clair-sur-Epte, in 912, the King's cession of land was balanced by the renunciation of paganism and conversion to the Christian Faith of Rollo and his companions. He was baptized by the Archbishop of Rouen, France, and married the King's daughter, Princess Gisela. Both Baptism and Marriage were solemnized at Rouen, and, it seems probable, many of the other Norse converts there became Christian men. Perhaps Tancred was among them, as his fief, Tancarville, was not far from the city.

The Normans had two characteristics of the Roman people in

their great period, the logical sense and respect for law. As they had raided and harried, burning and slaying, in their heathenism, so, cleansed by Baptism, and instructed in a religion of mercy and beneficence, they speedily became law-abiding, and, adopting the manner of life of their French wives, who, mothers of the next generation, impressed their children with the strong piety through history characteristic of the people of Normandy. Immediately after his Baptism, Rollo asked the Archbishop for the names of the greatest churches of the land of which, now, he was Duke, and which Saints were most deeply revered by the people of his new home-land. The Archbishop told him of six celebrated churches, and of the great devotion of the people to the Blessed Virgin Mary, Saint Michael the Archangel, Saint Peter, and Saint Denis, Patron of France. Duke Rollo then announced: "Well, before dividing my land among my companions, I will give a part of it to God, to the Holy Mary, and to the other holy ones you have named." During the week following his Baptism and this resolve, during which time he wore a white habit to symbolize his purification in Baptism, he made daily gifts to the churches and for charity to the poor.

There has been found no record of the wife of Tancred, the Viking, who became Tancred, the Christian feudal lord of the estates named for him, Tancarville. Undoubtedly, she was a Christian French woman, and her children and descendants in Normandy were loyal to the Church of Christ and benefactors in charity.

Tancred, no doubt, died at Tancarville, but no date is known.

RABEL DE TANCARVILLE was the son of Tancred. This personal name is uncommon, and, it seems probable, was of Norse derivation. He is mentioned as commemorated by the name of Rabel's Isle and Rabel's Foss. As Tancarville lies on the River Seine, it is to be supposed that the Isle was in the Seine. A foss or fosse is a moat or intrenchment, perhaps built for the added protection of the Castle at Tancarville. Rabel's Foss may have been the moat lying before the donjon of the Castle, the ruins of which donjon were there so late as 1930, when they were described as having been entered, in olden times, by a bridge.

GERALD DE TANCARVILLE, recorded also as Geraldus and Giraldus, is said, by the Duchess of Cleveland, in her valuable compilation of data on many Anglo-Norman families, entitled "The Battle Abbey Roll," to have been "Baron de Tancarville toward the end of the tenth century." This would make him, it seems beyond reasonable question, son and successor of Rabel, who was son of Tancred, founder of this family in Normandy by 912.

Gerald de Tancarville was father of Rabel II, described pres-

ently, and, perhaps, had a younger son, Geraldus, but reference found to the latter is not clear.

RABEL II DE TANCARVILLE, son of the preceding Gerald, Baron de Tancarville, lived in the time of Duke Robert of Normandy. This Duke, "Robert the Magnificent," also called "Robert the Devil," reigned in Normandy from 1027 to 1035. He was father of William the Conqueror, whose mother was Arlette, daughter of a tanner in Falaise, Normandy.

Rabel II had two sons: Ralph de Tancarville and Almeric, who is known as Almeric d'Abitot, as having lordship of a fief called from the name of its church, Saint Jean d'Abitot. Almeric is ancestor of the Washburn family, and will be described subsequently. His elder brother, Ralph, was one of the most distinguished of the Norman nobles, and the following describes him. Of all these persons, ancestors or kinsmen of the Washburn family's ancestors, only slight data has been found. Some of such records are variant occasionally, but the lineage as set forth herein has been deduced from definite statements in sources believed worthy of respect and credence.

The said Ralph de Tancarville, elder son of Rabel II, was one of the Guardians of William the Conqueror, during the latter's minority. He was Chamberlain of Normandy, and mentioned as the hereditary Chamberlain. Whether, before him, members of the Tancarville family had held that office, however, seems uncertain. After him, for a period, at any rate, his descendants were the Chamberlains. Indeed, the name of the office sometimes was used as an adjunct to the personal or family name of a descendant of the Tancarville family. Some such, in England, definitely adopted the surname, Chamberlain.

Ralph de Tancarville rebuilt the Church of Saint George de Boucherville, near Rouen. An older church there had existed, and been endowed by William, apparently, Duke William Longsword. Duke William the Conqueror gave a new charter for the church rebuilt by Ralph de Tancarville. The accounts found concerning this are rather vague, but it is probable that the former institution had been what is known as a Collegiate Church. "A collegiate church is one to which a college or corporation of clergy is attached." (Worcester's Dictionary.) Such clergy would have been, at this time, and now, in Catholic countries, what are known as Secular Priests, that is, not belonging to a Religious Order. It seems clear that Ralph de Tancarville's endowments served to establish a change in the status of Saint George de Boucherville, which, thence, was an Abbey of the Order of Benedictine Monks. References to

this Norman Abbey usually give its name as Saint George de Boucherville; but, sometimes, call it Saint Martin de Boucherville. It is believed by the writer that the little place of its location received the name of Saint George de Boucherville from the name of the Church there, and the rebuilt Church, as dedicated to Saint George (who became chosen as the Patron Saint of England), continued to be named for Saint George; and that the Abbey instituted there, through the benefactions of Ralph de Tancarville, in the reign of William the Conqueror as Duke of Normandy, was named for Saint Martin, another great soldier-Saint.

In the charter bestowed on Saint George de Boucherville by William the Conqueror, he mentioned Ralph de Tancarville (in mediaeval, and not always correct, Latin) as formerly his "Magister" (Guardian), and as his chief Chamberlain. Also mentioned by Duke William, in connection with a charter for Saint George de Boucherville, is "Geraldus dapifero meo." Above herein, under account of Gerald de Tancarville, statement has been made that, besides his elder son, Rabel II, he may have had a younger son, named for himself, Gerald, concerning whom the records found are not clear. The present writer is inclined to think that this younger son, Gerald, did exist, and was Duke William's "Dapifero." This word, in English, dapifer, denoted an official similar to a chamberlain. If the writer's supposition is correct, this Gerald was the uncle of Ralph de Tancarville, now described, named by William the Conqueror his chief Chamberlain.

At the new dedication of Saint George de Boucherville, Ralph de Tancarville made conveyance of land to the Church there. He signed this Deed of Gift "in the presence of his wife and sons, Ralph and Rabel," states the Duchess of Cleveland ("Battle Abbey Roll.") According to one record, his wife was Maud, daughter of Richard D'Arches.

The land conveyed was "six acres of meadow in Quevillon, over and above the allodium of St. Georges, and some land in Boucherville which his father Giraldus and his brother had given to St. Georges." (*Ibid.*) Apparently, the co-grantor of this Boucherville land with Gerald de Tancarville (father of Ralph the Chamberlain), was a brother of the said Gerald, or Giraldus, in the Latin form of his name, used in the old records. This, however, is not definitely clear, and the "brother" mentioned may have been brother of Ralph the Chamberlain, and son of Rabel II de Tancarville. In such case, the said brother probably was Almeric D'Abitot, noted above, and to be described subsequently. It should be observed that, in the quotation last given from "The Battle Abbey Roll," Giraldus is

called the father of William de Tancarville (William the Chamberlain). Nevertheless, the same writer definitely states (Volume III, Page 194), that Ralph, "hereditary Chamberlain of Normandy, and founder of Boucherville Abbey," was son of Rabel II, and that Rabel II was son of "Gerald de Tancarville." She also states (same Volume and Page), that Almeric d'Abitot was the younger brother of the said Ralph, and was "ancestor of the Viscounts of Worcester," which last item will be treated further in this book. As the present writer has said, above herein, the data found concerning the Norman history of the ancestors and kinsfolk of the family whose surname in England, was to become Washbourne, are scanty, and, sometimes, variant; but, also as said above, the Norman lineage now presented is deduced from sources considered worthy of respect (even admitting occasional variations), and, it is believed, are correct in the main facts given.

As shown, in the gift of Ralph de Tancarville, the Chamberlain of Normandy, to Saint George de Boucherville, referred to land already given to the same Church, which was called "the allodium of St. Georges."

An Allodium was a property in land which was the absolute possession of its holder. It was not of the nature of a fief, lands held as subject to superior rights over it by another person, or held as obligating the holder to special service of some kind to another person. Land-tenure in fief was the heart of the feudal system. Allodial land-tenure was common in countries of northern Europe. It is said to exist now in the Orkney and Shetland Isles, but seems never to have been used in England. When William the Conqueror became King of England, the feudal system there was established. When the Franks conquered Gaul, they found there existing a Roman system, essentially of the nature of feudalism, and adopted this. It is believed a somewhat similar form of land-tenure may have been in use in their earlier Germanic home. As said, however, the custom of absolute ownership of land (allodial), by certain members of the community, was in practice in much of northern Europe, and, almost certainly, existed among the Franks, prior to their conquest of Gaul. At the time of that conquest, or soon after, portions of the lands of the conquered, Christian Gauls, civilized by generations of Roman government and culture, and an ancient heritage, in the south of France, of Greek civilization, were divided among the Frankish chieftains. These lands were allodial, though many of them in the course of time, through their later owners, had need of protection by stronger men than themselves, became feudal, conveyed by the owners to such stronger men, in return for such protection, and to whom, besides the lands, service of some kind,

usually military, thereupon became due. The great historic nobles of France, however, as time went by, in many cases claimed descent from the original Frankish holders of these allodiums.* Even though the Franks, as other Teutonic invaders of western Europe, had, among themselves, chiefs who, from being leaders in war of other chiefs who were their peers, before long, became kings in the lands of their conquests, it is probable that the original allodial lands in much conquered territories were chosen by lot.

The mention, cited above, of "the allodium of St. Georges," as part of land already bestowed on the Church of Boucherville, by Gerald de Tancarville and a kinsman, at a time before another gift of land to the Church, by Ralph de Tancarville, Chamberlain of Normandy, in the reign of Duke William (William the Conqueror), bears evidence to the fact that the family's original landholdings had been an allodium, included in which was Boucherville, received by Tancred, our first known ancestor, as one of the Viking conquerors of Normandy.

Ralph de Tancarville, the Chamberlain, whose wife, as noted, is believed to have been Maud, daughter of Richard D'Arches, had sons: Ralph, said to have died young, or, perhaps, unmarried; and Rabel. As stated, above herein, these two sons of Ralph, the Chamberlain, and the latter's wife, witnessed his grant to the Church of Saint George de Boucherville. Rabel, second son of Ralph, the Chamberlain, became the head of the family. Rabel de Tancarville was one of the Norman lords who rebelled against King Stephen of England, who, of course, also claimed the Dukedom of Normandy. About 1137, peace was concluded between the King and Rabel, with some other of the Norman nobles. A statement has been found that the aforesaid Maud, daughter of Richard D'Arches, was the wife of this Rabel de Tancarville, also called Rabel, the Chamberlain, instead of being his mother. That she was his mother, the wife of Ralph de Tancarville, the Chamberlain of Normandy, appears more probably correct. Rabel, the Chamberlain, now described, had a son, William de Tancarville. In 1118, he aided the French against King Henry I of England, during an expedition of the latter in France, by a ruse which induced Henry to hasten to Rouen, which enabled the hard-pressed French forces to escape from a dangerous position. A year later, however, William de Tancarville is recorded among "the loyal nobles" of King Henry, so there may be supposed to have been a good intention on the part of William, in carrying out the ruse. As one of "the loyal nobles" he "adhered to the king

* Henry Hallam, "The View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages," first published in 1818, interestingly treats this topic.

both in prosperity and adversity, disdaining the distinctions to be acquired by treason and perjury.”*

ALMERIC D'ABITOT, younger son of Rabel II de Tancarville, as mentioned above herein, was Lord of the fief of Saint Jean d'Abitot. His Baptismal name often is found softened to the French Amaury, and, sometimes, recorded as Amalric, probably a Scandinavian form. It is interesting to his American Washburn descendants to note that the name of our country was derived from the Italian form of this Baptismal name, Amerigo, because the name of America first was publicly recorded on a map published in 1507, by Martin Waldseemüller, Professor of Cosmography in the University of Saint Dié, in Lorraine. He believed and stated that Amerigo Vespucci actually was the first explorer to reach the mainland of America. If Vespucci's own claim was correct, he arrived on the Continent, 16 June, 1497, which was eight days before John Cabot did so, 24 June, 1497.

The spelling of the name of Almeric's Lordship, which, in full, was Saint Jean d'Abitot, for the Patron Saint of the Church there, very often is Abbetot, and other forms are found. It seems probable that Abbetot was nearer to the original form, and, perhaps, derived from a connection with an Abbey or Abbot. Abitot, however, seems mostly used.

A delightful book on Normandy, published in 1939, "Mostly Byways," by Mary Cable Dennis, daughter of the brilliant novelist and writer, George W. Cable, gives brief, but to Almeric d'Abitot's descendants, thrillingly interesting mention of his home in Normandy, where was born, no doubt, his son, our first ancestor in England, as will be set forth presently. Mrs. Dennis, after describing her visit to Harfleur, and its close, writes of going up "a long hill from which we have a splendid view of the mouth of the Seine on one side and the valley and woods on the other. The road goes straight on now to St. Romain, . . . but we will turn off just a little to the village of St. John d'Abbetot, taking the road at the right which is marked for Tancarville . . . After a short distance we turn again to the right . . . to the town itself, which is little more than a hamlet. Here there is a very curious eleventh-century church which is well worth a little study. There are many carvings in stone and some interesting frescoes." During the incessant, and, seemingly, at times, irrational and inexcusable bombing of this port, and others, of Normandy, in World War II, all trace of this holy shrine in the home of our family, and of the little village itself,

* Ordericus Vitalis, "The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy," 1075—c. 1162.

may have been destroyed. Effort is being made to learn as to this, and, if definite information is found, further statement as to Saint Jean d'Abitot will be given in this book.

On a map included in Mrs. Dennis' book, Harfleur is shown very near Le Havre, almost directly east,—slightly north—therefrom, Saint Jean d'Abitot is placed almost directly south from Saint Romain (which is very slightly northeast from Harfleur). As said, in the book's text quoted, one turns off from the road between Harfleur and Saint Romain, just before reaching the latter, and goes all but directly south, to reach little Saint Jean d'Abitot. Tancarville is very near Saint Jean d'Abitot, toward the latter's east. Saint George Boucherville (or, Saint Martin, as Mrs. Dennis names it), is quite a way, east (slightly, southeast), from Tancarville, and is a tiny distance west from Rouen. Both Tancarville and Boucherville are on the winding, twisting, River Seine, Tancarville near the River's mouth.

The following is quoted from Mrs. Dennis' delightful book:

"The chateau here was built by Tancred, one of the great seigneurs of Normandy in the tenth century, and its position, just at the mouth of the Seine, was so strong that it soon became one of the great strongholds of Normandy. It is said that when the English attacked this fortress in 1437 they were unable to take it, so they set siege and the castle was held for three months by a mere handful of soldiers. In those days no one lord or baron was allowed, by the reigning duke, to hold such a *chateau fort* for any length of time. He would have become too well established, too powerful. But the Tancarvilles held this castle until the family died out in 1305. Then it came into the possession of the Melun family and the title of Count was given to the owner. After that it passed from one family to another and at one time was owned by John Law, . . . who ruled the finances of France during the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV, . . . He was always known as John Law of the Mississippi Bubble."

Of course, the Tancarville family did not die out in 1305, as male descendants long afterwards, were living in England, some, under the surname 'of Tancarville (or Tankarville); some, under the land-names of their possessions in England (as, for instance, Washbourne); some, with the surname (in many spellings), D'Abitot; some, perpetuating the name of their ancestors' hereditary office in Normandy, with the family name of Chamberlain; and some, named Le Despenser (often, later, becoming Spenser and Spencer), who descended from a son of the aforesaid Almeric D'Abitot, Robert, who was "Le Despenser" under William the Conqueror, when the latter became King William I of England. It

may be true that the male lineage, in France, with the surname, Tancarville, came to an end in 1305.

Is it only coincidence that, in their English history and overseas in America, through the centuries, nine, in 1966,—nearly a thousand years, then,—our family has loved the name of John? Many ancestors, and the father of the two brothers, John and William Washburn, who founded the family in America, were Christened John. It has continued to be chosen for their descendants, during the more than three centuries we have been Americans. May the name of Saint John, "the beloved Disciple," in whose especial honour the Church of their ancestral home had been dedicated to his Friend, our Lord and Saviour, have been perpetuated thus in the Washburn family, in the beginning, at least, through memory of their ancestral shrine of Saint John of Abitot?

Our ancestors' earlier family shrine, at Tancarville, appears to have been largely destroyed long ago, but a part is still there, as Roy Elston sets forth in his "Travels in Normandy." This most delightful of travel-books was published in 1930, by Robert M. McBride and Company, New York, whose kind permission to quote from it has been gratefully received. "Travels in Normandy" is a book to love and cherish, to be kept on one's little table for bed-time reading, to charm and cheer and tranquilize for the night. If one's fairy dreams could come true, the present writer would carry it, tucked under her arm, all over Normandy,—an ideal companion, by turns gay and serious, a good comrade, always opening curtains to present beauty and the nostalgic charm of the past.

Account is given of the author's pleasant walk of the four miles between Lillebonne and Tancarville. Lillebonne in very ancient times, was the capital of the Gaulish tribe called Caletes. In the time of Julius Caesar, the first century, B. C., he built a town on its ruins, naming it for his daughter, *Julia Bona*, which, in the long course of time, became Lillebonne. Many Roman remains have been excavated there, and, doubtless, more such were known, and, probably, wondered about, in the time of our ancestor, Tancred, for his Lordship, *Tancredi Villa*, the present Tancarville, was close by.

Roy Elston writes: "Towards dark I walked along the road to Tancarville; I did so because in that direction was light, an orange and blue light in the sky, low down. It shed a soft golden glow upon the distant valley, towards Tancarville; and it seemed that if I walked far enough I might enter into that golden glow, and be warmed and solaced." The next morning, setting forth from Lillebonne to go all the way to Tancarville, Mr. Elston notes that it is "an easy walk, to land you in sight of the castle while the morning is still young. . . . The road is high above the river, which

is hemmed in by steep, wooded hills. On a day like this the woods and the earth smell richly of spring, and you halt frequently to look down the sunlit valley, where the river is like a vein of silver. The Seine is revealed through the dark green of forests, above which rise the grey towers of Tancarville; and presently the road descends, through increasing grandeur of forest and cliff, to the quiet village, with the river before it and the cliffs of Quilleboeuf staring boldly in its face.

"It is an insignificant little village, . . . Its position at the mouth of a steep, wooded valley, which gives on to the Seine, gives it a striking character. . . . There are a few grey cottages, and an inn. I looked in vain for the old church of Tancarville, until at length, in a wood at the bottom of a ravine that runs along one side of the castle, I descried an old restored building which now serves as a hunting-lodge; and that, I believe, is the ancient church of Tancarville. There is, of course, a church in the main village, which is separate from Tancarville port; . . .

"I come, however, neither for church nor village, but for the old castle, which stands magnificently upon a lofty cliff, its towers rising like a prolongation of the cliff itself, from green, round foliage, with the dark ravine on one side and, on the other, more wooded cliffs, which drop sheerly to the blue waters of the river. If you take a boat out into the middle of the river, you look upon a brilliant silhouette, the defects of ruin being lost in the valiant group of towers that seem to have their roots in the infinite depths of the earth. Or, if you climb to the top of *La Pierre Gante*, where Gargantua used to sit with his feet dangling in the river, you see it again, beyond the deep green gash in the cliffs, majestic and aloof, the great round bastion, Tour de l'Aigle, straining its neck like an expectant and half-terrified war-horse.

"The castle of Tancarville was founded about the middle of the tenth century by Tancred, a Norman seigneur, after whom the village was called Tancredi Villa. Its strategical position made it one of the most important strongholds in the Seine valley; and, as with all the important Norman strongholds, it was never permitted by the reigning duke to remain for long in the hands of any one baron. The Tancarvilles, however, maintained their association with it until the extinction of the family in 1305, one of the greatest members being that Raoul who was chamberlain to William the Conqueror, and who founded, about the year 1051, the Abbey of St. Georges-de-Boucherville, which became the burial-place of all his line."

There is much more in Roy Elston's "Travels in Normandy" about the Castle of Tancarville, the modern part of which is still occupied. Its flower-courts, its mediaeval dungeons, its towers, its

legends, are charmingly mentioned in this book, which the present writer earnestly begs all readers of "Washburn Family Foundations in Normandy, England, and America" to procure for themselves. "Gargantua," who, as Mr. Elston declares, sits hardby our ancestral castle, on *La Pierre Gante* (the Giant Rock), dangling his feet in the Seine, was a figure in old mediaeval stories, whose name was perpetuated as of a character in Rabelais' satirical tales, in the Fifteen Hundreds.

Returning, now, after the foregoing descriptions of the family-homes of our ancestors' in Normandy, to our direct lineage there, little has been learned concerning Almeric d'Abitot, mentioned above, save that, as already said, he was a *cadet* ('younger son') of Rabel II de Tancarville, thus Lord of Abitot, and was father of two sons, who went to England, and were there great nobles under William the Conqueror and the latter's royal successors. These sons of Almeric d'Abitot were named Robert and Urse. Urse is ancestor of the Washburn family, and will be described subsequently herein. Robert d'Abitot now will be described. He became the Despenser (Steward) of the King, and the title of this office was carried down, as Le Despenser. Burke, in his "Dormant and Extinct Peerages," says that he "appears, as well by his high official situation, as by the numerous lordships he possessed, to have been a person of great eminence." Burke also notes that he was "a witness to the royal charter for removing the secular canons out of the Cathedral of Durham, and placing monks in their stead." In the reign of King Henry I, William le Despenser was the King's Steward, and, in the same reign, this post was held by Thurstan Le Despenser. Assumably, these and later men of the name or office descended from Robert. One such was Almeric Le Despenser, Sheriff of Rutlandshire, in the reign of King Henry II. He, doubtless, was named for his Norman ancestor, Almeric d'Abitot. The Earls Spencer claim descent from Thurstan Le Despenser, King's Steward under Henry I.

The said continued use of Le Despenser, as a surname, and the belief, by families named Spenser and Spencer, that they were derived from Robert Le Despenser, seems to indicate that he left sons. Nevertheless, his great land-holdings, the "castle of Tamworth, the honour of Serivelsby, and his other manors in England, were held in the reign of Henry I by Roger Marmion, son of Robert Marmion, and son-in-law or grandson in the family line of the family of Despenser." This is stated in a foot-note (Volume II, Page 467) by Thomas Forester, M. A., translator, in 1853, of "The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy," written in the Eleven Hundreds, by the great scholar and historian, Ordericus Vitalis,

whose magnificent work is the source of a vast proportion of our knowledge of the kings and nobles of England under the Norman royal dynasty, and their historic backgrounds in Normandy.

URSE D'ABITOT probably was born at Saint-Jean-d'Abitot, in Normandy, and about the Ten-Forties. It has been said, without evidence, that the first ancestor in England of the Washburn family was knighted during the Battle of Hastings, by William the Conqueror. If true, this implies that he was a young man then, and that the honour was bestowed in recognition of some deed of especial valour. He belonged to a distinguished family, and, doubtless, would have been admitted to the Order of Knighthood at an early age. As will be shown, he lived till 1108, at least, and, evidently, was active till the end of his life, therefore, probably, not an aged man at the time of his death. If twenty years old in 1066, at the Battle of Hastings, thus born about 1046, he would have been about sixty-two when he died.

Urse is said to have been created Earl of Worcestershire in 1076. He is mentioned as Earl, as Viscount, and as the Sheriff of Worcestershire. The Sheriff, "Shire Reeve," among the English, from the Anglo-Saxon title, held, in any case, virtually, the rank of Earl, and Urse and would have been considered of especially high rank, because his far-spread lands in England were as a tenant-in-chief, that is, in feudal law, held directly from the King. Tenants-in-Chief were known as Barons. Such lordships he possessed in Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Warwickshire. In the Domesday Survey, 1086, he is called Sheriff of Worcestershire. The Survey was made by decree of King William, William the Conqueror, to record the land-ownership or tenancy of the land of all England, though it omitted (at least, as we know it), some portions.

The character of Urse d'Abitot was a complex one. Like many of the nobles of Normandy who won the Anglo-Saxon nation for their realm, his personality seems to show deep-rooted conflict of soul. Despotic seizure of what they wanted, outbreaks of barbaric fury, even ferocious cruelty, these evil traits sometimes demoralizing them to the worst of sins, sacrilege, were a wild storm in the beings of these near descendants of the fierce Vikings. With the Viking, heathen blood, however, they had the Christian heritage from their French mothers, for the Northmen who invaded and won the land named for them brought few Scandinavian women to Normandy, and married daughters of the Frankish people, Christianized for centuries. The same men who horrify us by their heathen misdeeds often yielded to the good seed within themselves,

the cleansed and Christian part of their own natures, and sought to make what amends they could for their wrong-doing. They made generous gifts to God, His servants, and the poor. They learned to exalt the ideal of Law, for innate respect for this, the ordered way, was an ancient characteristic of the Scandinavian people, among themselves. When their conversion to Christ brought them into the influences of civilization, gradually, they learned to respect Law in itself, for all people. This has been a glorious heritage for their descendants, the people of England and of America.

We do not know, however, of deeds of fury and cruelty as committed by Urse d'Abitot. Despite of his evident faith and devotion to the rights of God, one act of sacrilege has been recorded. William of Malmesbury, the great chronicler of the Twelfth Century (the span of his lifetime about 1080-1143), who lived almost continuously in the Abbey of Malmesbury, Wiltshire, as a simple Monk, declining the office of Abbot, relates that Urse (whom he describes as "*Vicecomes Wigorniae a rege constitutus*,"—Viscount of Worcestershire constituted by the king), lawlessly and sacrilegiously, encroached on the Monks' cemetery adjoining Worcester Abbey, in order to build there the ditch of his great castle. William of Malmesbury is said to have made it Archbishop Aeldred who uttered the historic rebuke to Urse, which has come down to us in the form of an old English distich: "Hightest thou Urse? Have thou God's curse!" The origin of this indignant reproof, however, evidently should be ascribed to Saint Wulfstan. Aeldred became Bishop of Worcester in 1044, and Archbishop of York in 1060. He crowned William and Matilda as King and Queen of England, in 1066 and 1068, respectively, and died at York in 1069. Saint Wulfstan (born about 1012, died in 1095), became a Monk in the Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Worcester, and, 1062, was consecrated Bishop of Worcester.

Despite his wrong-doing at Worcester, Urse d'Abitot gave loyal and devoted service to Saint Wulfstan, the Bishop. In 1074, conspiracy had been made against King William, by some of his Earls. One of its leaders repented and withdrew. "The other chiefs of the conspiracy, being resolved to carry out their enterprise, retired to their castles, and used all their efforts with their adherents to foment the rebellion. But Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, with a strong body of troops, and Ethelny, abbot of Evesham, with his vassals, supported by Urse, sheriff of Worcestershire, and Walter de Lacy, with their own followers, and a general muster of the people, marched against the Earl of Hereford," whose disobedience to the King was the occasion of this rebellion, which was brought to an end, King William being victor. The account of the conspiracy

and its down fall were chronicled (with the above quotation concerning Urse d'Abitot), by Florence of Worcester. He was one of the great historians of the period, a Monk of Worcester Abbey, who died in 1118. In 1854, "The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester" was translated from its Latin into English by Thomas Forester, A. M., and published in London.

Besides his extensive Baronial Lordships of land as tenant-in-chief (directly from the King), Urse d'Abitot had other feudal land-holdings, under Lordships of several great nobles, and, it appears, high ecclesiastical Lords. Freeman, the historian, states that he was Sheriff of Gloucestershire, as well as of Worcestershire, but this, in modern times, has been questioned. His Shrievalty (Earldom), of Worcestershire, it is certain, was possessed by him with hereditary-rights, for, as will be mentioned subsequently, it passed, on his death, to his son, and, afterwards, to his daughter's descendants.

The possession of Urse d'Abitot of supreme interest to those of his descendants whose surname was derived from this small place was "Waseburne." This tiny hamlet lies in Worcestershire, as a Chapelry of Overbury Hundred, but is largely surrounded by land of Gloucestershire. "Waseburne," the Anglo-Saxon name, meaning "Water-Brook," became Washbourne, later, Knights' Washbourne, and, now, usually called Little Washbourne. More will be said of this place, later in this book.

King William I, William the Conqueror, died on 9 September, 1087. He was succeeded by his son, William II,—"William Rufus," as called for his red hair. He was crowned 26 September, 1087, and died on 2 August, 1100. Throughout his reign, the name of Urse d'Abitot is found recorded as a witness to Charters of the King. King Henry I, youngest son of King William I and Queen Matilda, was crowned King of England, 5 August, 1100. On a date unfixed, between 1108 and 1112, the King addressed a Charter, concerning the holding of local Courts (evidently, in Worcestershire), to Urse, as the Sheriff.

Urse d'Abitot was the Founder of Malvern Priory, one of the beneficent religious institutions of the Monks of Saint Benedict, which, till the sacreligious vandalism which began under Henry VIII, mutilated most of them, and destroyed utterly an appalling number, stood, over all England, bulwarks of faith, refuges of the oppressed, the poor, the afflicted, tranquil homes of scholars, outposts of civilization through the thousand years from 596, when Saint Augustine, first Bishop of Canterbury, was sent to England by Pope Saint Gregory the Great, to evangelize the heathen Anglo-Saxons.

Malvern, in Worcestershire, lies on a slope of the Malvern Hills

which soar steeply from the valley of the Severn River. This great rise is crowned by the Worcestershire Beacon, at a height of nearly fourteen hundred feet. Malvern, now a well-known watering place, is composed of several small villages, in a line of five miles at the base of the hills. Great Malvern is beneath the Worcestershire Beacon, and there was a hermitage, endowed by Saint Edward the Confessor, last lawful Anglo-Saxon King of England, who died in 1066. The foundation of the Priory by Urse d'Abitot was in 1083. The Priory Church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Michael the Archangel. This may be considered one of the early attestations to the devotion of our Washburn ancestors to Saint Michael, for, of course, as did all Christians then, they loved to honour the Mother of our Saviour. The especial place of Saint Michael in their spiritual life will be mentioned subsequently. The original nave of the Church still remains, as do the gate of the Priory and the refectory of the Monks.

Urse d'Abitot died either between 1108 and 1112 (in which period, as stated above, King Henry I addressed to him a Charter, concerning the Courts of Worcestershire), or, it seems evident, soon afterwards.

The Baptismal name of his wife was Adelisa, no record having been found of her parentage and family. He left two children, a son and a daughter, Roger and Emeline.

The only known daughter of Urse d'Abitot and Adelisa, his wife, was christened Emeline. She married Walter de Beauchamp, and was the ancestress of a line of the Earls of Warwick. One of her Beauchamp descendants, William Beauchamp of Elmley, in Worcestershire, married Isabel de Mauduit, daughter of the Earl of Warwick. Their son succeeded, in 1268, to the Earldom, which remained in the Beauchamp male line until 1445. The Elmley branch of the family was one of the great historic Houses of England. Their eminence was built on the far-spreading lands and other wealth which came to Emeline d'Abitot, and, hence, to her husband, when Henry I seized the Manors and other goods inherited by Emeline's brother, Roger d'Abitot, from their father, Urse. This ruin of Roger will be discussed presently, under account of him.

ROGER D'ABITOT, son of Urse d'Abitot, the Earl of Worcestershire and its Sheriff, succeeded his father in title and office. "Earl," frequently, at this period, was only the English form of the French title which, in English, is "Count." In the case of Roger, and, also, of Urse, "Viscount" was used, perhaps because both Roger and his father were tenants-in-chief of the King, as has been noted above herein,—in such case, possibly, the King considered as properly

styled Count of the County of Worcestershire, as well as monarch of all England. Certainly, after the death of Urse,—probably, very soon after,—King Henry I addressed a writ to Roger, as “Vicecomes de Worcestria.” He is called “Roger de Worcester,” in a grant of lands, which had been held by Urse, and, on Urse’s death, undoubtedly by Roger, which grant bestowed them on Walter de Beauchamp. He was the husband, as stated above, of Emeline, sister to Roger, and daughter of Urse d’Abitot.

It has not been found possible to obtain details of the cause of this grant. We know that Roger was deprived of his estates “through the heave indignation of King Henrie, because in his headlong furie he commanded one of the King’s servants to be killed.” Thus wrote Thomas Habingdon (1560-1647), famous antiquary and historian,—who was a close friend of the Washburn family of his time. William of Malmesbury, the great chronicler of the Twelfth Century (cited above, in connection with Urse d’Abitot), seems to have been the original recorder of the event. It is not mentioned by Florence of Worcester, in his “Chronicle,” which he carried down to the year 1117, he dying in 1118. There were two “continuations” added to his manuscript, bringing the date to 1141, these the work of John of Worcester, who wrote about 1150.

The later history of Roger d’Abitot is unknown. Whether he remained in Worcestershire, or removed to another part of England, cannot now be said. As will be discussed presently, it seems indicated that he did so remove. Persons evidently descended from him had land elsewhere. It seems even a possibility that he lived under another name. The surname, d’Abitot, existed in Worcester-shire, and, probably, still there exists. Urse had owned land in places in the Shire named for his family, such as Croome d’Abitot and Redmarley d’Abitot.

The Coat-of-Arms of “Dabetot” of Worcestershire (this surname spelled many ways) is blazoned: ermine, a chief bendy of six, or and azure. Most of the Coats borne by different branches with variants of the surname used are similar to this blazon; but not all of them. Some follow in general the blazon of one, with name spelled Dabitot: Or, two lions passant guardant gules. A few of the blazons are definitely different.

Subsequently herein will be discussed the Washburn Coat-of-Arms. It is to be remembered that, while distinguishing insignia existed in very ancient periods of history, sometimes for royal seals, and, for many centuries before the Christian era, sometimes on shields (Herodotus stating that painted shields first were used by the Carians, a people of what we call Asia Minor), heraldry, in the modern sense, did not exist before the Eleven-Hundreds. The first

fully authenticated Coat-of-Arms in England was not used prior to the Eleven-Forties. It is accepted now by heraldic scholars that Coat-Armor was adopted at the period of the Second Crusade, the soldiers who took part in the First Crusade having learned the disadvantage of being without conspicuously visible symbols (such as, now, armies have in their national flags), as rallying-points in the midst of their hand-to-hand fighting. In the Crusades, with no national armies in the modern sense, groups of men, large or small, followed to the Holy Land their feudal seignours. The Kings, the Nobles, the Gentlemen of lower rank and means, led, each, his own tenants or followers, who wished to fight for the freedom of the Holy Land from its non-Christian rulers (or, from the power of the schismatic, "Orthodox" Greek Emperors, reigning at Constantinople). From the Second Crusade on, heraldic Coat-Armor was borne by a large number of such leaders as had sponsored fighting bands of Crusaders; and these insignia of faith and valor soon became hereditary.

It is not possible to give more than a general guess at the period of Earl Roger d'Abitot's lifetime. As discussed herein, it seems very probable that his father, Urse d'Abitot, Sheriff and Earl of Worcestershire, was born in the Ten-Forties. So far as known, Urse had but two children, Roger and Emeline. Of course, he may have had others who did not survive him. It seems fairly probable that Earl Roger was born in England, after the Conquest, and, apparently, in the Ten-Seventies or Ten-Eighties. Of course, his birth may have been considerably later than this. We do not know the date of his death. There seems a pall of silence after his ruin by the King, Henry I, following his unexplained offense in killing or causing the killing of a servant or officer of the King. Was this savage, guilty murder? Was it in defence of himself or another? Was it a wild, lawless endeavor to do private justice against a criminal? We cannot answer these questions. We can hope Roger was guiltless. We can have a reasonable trust that, if guilty, he, living in the Age of Faith, truly repented and received God's pardon.

The very fact of the aforesaid silence about Roger after his offense indicates, possibly, that he left Worcestershire. He could hardly have remained unknown there and, probably, would have been in peril of further action against him on King Henry's part. As son of Urse, one of the most powerful and wealthy noblemen in England, Roger, indeed, anywhere, if he lived under his own name, would have been in constant danger from the royal displeasure. All his lands, legally, had been taken from him, and bestowed on his sister, Emeline Beauchamp. May she not have ventured to let him retain, actually, some small demesne, holding such, feudally, under

her, or under her husband, Walter de Beauchamp, who, as above said, became possessor, by the King's Grant, of the riches and honours of Urse, father of Emeline? May this benevolence to a ruined brother account for the holding of the unimportant manor of Washbourne by descendants of Urse,—ancestors of our American family? Urse, also, besides his vast holdings in Worcestershire, was Lord of many lands in other Shires. It is probable all such that he had held as tenant-in-chief, directly under the King, were given to the Beauchamps, after their seizure from Roger. It may be uncertain that they were given all of his lesser holdings, held under nobles, rather than the King. Now, we know that Urse had lands under Ralf de Toeni as Over-Lord. We also know that, in the Eleven-Forties, some land, held under this same Over-Lord, was conveyed to the sons of the then possessor, and that these sons, it cannot be doubted, apparently, were very near descendants of Urse d'Abitot.

The record of this conveyance shows that a man called Ernaldus de Powis had sons: Walter, eldest son and heir to Ernaldus; William; Roger; Urse. This Ernaldus, about 1145, lived, and probably, was feudal Under-Lord of an estate in Powis. Powis was a Principality in North Wales. Anciently, it was under the rule of the Princes of Wales. It included the County of Montgomery, and parts of the Welsh Counties of Brecknock, Radnor, Merioneth, and Denbigh; and Shropshire, in England. After the Conquest, the said Princes continued their rule for some time, though incursions of the Anglo-Normans took place, which gradually brought all Wales under great nobles, and, eventually, the Crown of England. When the aforesaid Charter, or Deed, of Ernaldus was made, he however, appears to have been outside of the jurisdiction (actually, if not theoretically), of the monarch, then King Stephen.

From data to be mentioned presently, it seems that Ernaldus was identical with Roger d'Abitot, second Earl of Worcester, son of Urse d'Abitot, the first Earl. The land conveyed by Ernaldus lay in Herefordshire, and he held it under the feudal Over-Lordship of Ralf de Toeni. Urse d'Abitot had owned land in Herefordshire, and, as Ralf de Toeni was Over-Lord of much of that Shire, it is probable that some of Urse's land there was held under him, though Urse, also, was Tenant-in-Chief (Over-Lord, holding directly under the King) of some of his Herefordshire property.

When King Henry I seized the feudal holdings of Roger d'Abitot (inherited from Urse), and bestowed them on Walter de Beauchamp (as husband of Emeline de Beauchamp, daughter of Urse d'Abitot, and sister of Roger), it certainly would have been dangerous for Roger to remain in the jurisdiction of the King, and it would have

been natural for him to have sought safety elsewhere, and, even, to have taken another name. Not only this: knowing all the vast lands and feudal rights in lands which had been inherited by Roger from his father, Urse, but soon had been lost to him and bestowed on his brother-in-law, Walter de Beauchamp, Roger, supposedly, would have attempted to secure for his family any small part of such properties, if this could be managed. Following this possible theory, he, living then in Wales, took a chance, perhaps having special reliance on the friendliness of the Over-Lord of his Herefordshire land, Ralf de Toeni, one of the most powerful of all the great nobles in England, and (assuming the suggested identity of Ernaldus and Roger), did give feudal possession of the said Herefordshire fief to his son, William.

If Roger had taken the name of Ernaldus, this would explain why no data have been found of Roger from the time when he was bereft of his property and titles and honours by the King. It may explain, also, why nothing further has been found of Ernaldus.

When Ernaldus turned over to his son, William, his hereditary feudal possession of a tract of land in Herefordshire, he did this with the consent of his Over-Lord, Ralf de Toeni. Ernaldus had held it with the obligation of what was known as a Knight's Fee, that is, the duty of supplying the service of a single Knight when such service was feudally due to be done at Clifford, which Clifford was a chief castle among others which had been built to guard the border between England and Wales. The service of a Knight, rendered as a feudal obligation, often meant guard or defence of the Over-Lord's castle. Herefordshire, in which lay the fief whose possession under Ralf de Toeni was transferred by Ernaldus to his son, William, is bordered, on its west, by the eastern line of Wales. The said obligation of a single Knight's fee, of course, was included with the feudal rights in the land, when this transfer was made. In consideration of the consent of Ralf de Toeni to this transference, William did feudal homage to Ralf, and presented him with a palfrey and one hundred shillings, a sum of much greater value then than in modern English coinage.

Consent to Ernaldus' transfer of the fief to his second son, William, not only was given by Ralf, the Over-Lord, but consented to by Walter, the eldest son and heir of Ernaldus, and by Ernaldus' other sons, Roger and Urse. The document of transfer was recorded in the feudal Court of Ralf, the Over-Lord, and endorsed with his Seal, and, also, was witnessed by the Seals of Goce de Dinan, Walter de Chandos, Robert de Chandos, Osbert de Hanleche, William de Clinton, Walter, named in the document as son of Ernaldus of Powis, Roger and Urse, named therein as brothers of the said

Walter, Nicholas de Chamflur, Urric de la Haie, Walter, son of Richard, Stephen de Chameis, William de Estham, Sansone, called son of the said William de Estham, Sansone de Weruesleches, Galfrid de Talebot, Robert Oliphard, Master Hugh de Clifford, and other Seals whose owners' names are not recorded.

These men, certainly, for the main part, were powerful nobles, and the fact that they, numbering so many, too, signed this charter of Ernaldus to his son, William, may, perhaps, be confirmation of the supposition that Ernaldus (otherwise, apparently, unknown), was, himself, a man of high rank,—that is, Roger, son of Urse, and, by inheritance, Lord of Urse's vast demesnes and Earl of Worcester-shire (albeit, at that time, deprived of lands and title).

William de Estham, whose Seal appeared on the before-described charter of Ernaldus, evidently was William, son of Ernaldus, to whom the latter (with the consent of Ralf de Toeni, the Over-Lord, and of Ernaldus' eldest son and heir, Walter, and, also, of Ernaldus' other sons, Roger and Urse), conveyed Ernaldus' fief in Herefordshire. Sansone, whose Seal also is on the charter, and, in the latter, is called son of William de Estham, will be mentioned presently herein, as ancestor of the Washburn family. Sansone de Werueleches (the place not identified), possibly was related to Ernaldus and his family, but no evidence of this has been found. Though not a common Baptismal name, Samson ("Sansone") is found, occasionally, at this period. Ordericus Vitallis, whose most valuable "Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy," written in the Eleven-Hundreds, has been cited above herein, mentions "Samson of Bayeux," as brother of Thomas, Archbishop of York, this also stated in a footnote by Thomas Forester, M. A., translator, in 1853, of this work, who gives the date of 15 June, 1096, as the consecration of Samson as Bishop of Worcester, and that of his death as 5 May, 1112. Another Samson, born 1135, died 1211, was Abbott of Saint Edmund's, at Bury Saint Edmund's,—the place where, soon after Samson's death, Stephen Langton, Cardinal-Archbishop of Canterbury, led the great Barons of England in formulating and resolving on Magna Carta. It seems fairly probable that Samson, son of William de Estham, who, as already noted, it seems impossible to doubt, was identical with Samson, called son of William,—the said William called son of Ernaldus in the latter's charter afore-said), had received his Baptismal name in commemoration of Samson, Bishop of Worcester. This Bishop Samson would have been well-known, of course, to Urse d'Abitot, first Earl of Worcestershire, and to Roger d'Abitot, son of Urse, and second Earl of Worcestershire.

It seems beyond question that our ancestors,—soon to be mentioned as surnamed "de Washbourne,"—were named, also, in this

early period, "de Estham" (also spelled "Eastham," and in other forms). At the time of the Domesday Survey, 1086, the Manor of Estham was held, evidently, directly from the King, by Ralf de Toeni (also spelled "de Toden," and in many other variants, in England, while, in Normandy, the surnames derived from land, and otherwise, of Ralf's kinsmen and ancestors were several and entirely different from each other and from any form resembling Toeni). Estham Manor included Eastwood. Early in the Thirteen-Hundreds it became the property of the Beauchamp Earls of Warwick, and, late in the following century, it passed to the Crown.

Estham is in the northwest corner of Worcestershire, very close to the northeast part of Herefordshire. Nearby were other places, connected with our family history, as will be seen, and slightly further away was Stanford, soon to be shown as held by direct ancestors of the founders of the Washburn family in America.

Ecclesiastically, Estham was in the Diocese of Hereford, though most of Worcestershire was in the Diocese of Worcester. In the Twelve and Thirteen Hundreds the Parish of Estham included Henley William and Hanley Childe (home of the family one of whose daughters became ancestress in our direct Washburn lineage, as will be shown subsequently in this book). Also, in the Parish of Estham was Orleton.

The Manor of Orleton was recorded in Domesday Book as held by Gilbert Fitz Turolde, as tenant-in-chief (that is, directly under the King). In 1240, William de Washbourne was a mesne-tenant of Orleton. A mesne-tenant was a lord holding his manor from a feudal over-lord, but having a tenant or tenants holding under himself. At the same period, William, Roger, and Walter de Clifford were mesne-tenants there. In 1315, Robert de Clifford died, and his fief in Orleton, which had been held (apparently, under the said Robert), by John de Washbourne, passed to Robert de Clifford's widow. This Sir John de Washbourne, our ancestor, as described subsequently herein, was son of Sir Roger de Washbourne, from the latter of whom is traced an unbroken lineage to the two founders of the family in America. The last-mentioned John de Washbourne (having fief in Orleton and our ancestor), was Lord of Washbourne and of Stanford, of which estates much more will be said herein.

The Manor of Kettles Kyre, in Worcestershire, was held of the Manor of Estham. It is believed to have been land which was granted by charter in the Twelve Hundreds to Henry Ketel by Roger, son of Samson de Estham. The exact date of this grant is unknown. The only Roger, who has been found, who could have been the said Roger, son of Sanson de Estham, and living in the Twelve Hun-

dreds, is Sir Roger de Washbourne (already briefly mentioned), and whose son, Sir John de Washbourne, held a fief in Orelton, in the Parish of Orelton. Washbourne itself included land, it is said, recorded in Domesday as held by a William, son of Samson. Now, this last Samson, of the Domesday period (1086) clearly, was not identical with Samson, above named as father of Roger, in the Twelve Hundreds. It has not been found possible definitely to place the said William, son of Samson, said to have held land in Washbourne, at the time of Domesday. Nevertheless, the unusual name of Samson, with a son, William, of the Domesday reference, together with the above-mentioned William de Estham, with a son, Samson, in the charter of Ernaldus (who may have been identical with Roger, son of Urse d'Abitot), which charter granted land in Herefordshire to his son, William, about 1145, which William is indicated as the William de Estham, with a son, Sansom, both of whom signed the said charter, certainly makes it reasonable to believe that the several Samsons and Williams were of our ancestral family, together with the aforesaid Roger, son of Samson in the Twelve Hundreds, who, it seems clear, was identical with Roger de Washbourne, whose son, John de Washbourne, is known to have held land in Orelton, in Eastham, as above told.

The statement concerning the holding of land in Washbourne at the time of Domesday, by William, son of Samson, was made by the famous historian, Thomas Habingdon, who was born in 1560 and died in 1647. He said in this connection, also, that William, son of Samson, was Lord of Washbourne in the reign of King Henry II. Henry II's reign began 19 December, 1154, and ended 6 July, 1189. Habingdon wrote that he was unable to make definite connection between these early Williams, each son of a Samson, and the well-known lineage of the Washbourne family of Habingdon's time, which said authenticated lineage began with Sir Roger de Washbourne; but it is evident that he believed there was an ancestral connection. It seems very strongly indicated that the Roger, son of Samson de Estham, who, as said above, had a charter of land that became known as Kettles Kyre, in Estham, to Henry Ketel, at an unfixed date, in the Twelve Hundreds, was, indeed, the Sir Roger de Washbourne, from whom our long pedigree is proven to our own time. The son of our Sir Roger, John de Washbourne, is known to have held land in Orelton, in Estham, as above mentioned. This Sir Roger, as again will be mentioned at more length, strongly is indicated as born in the early Twelve Hundreds.

The foregoing study of individuals, following Urse d'Abitot, who, it seems evident, were his descendants, and members of the family, even then, sometimes, recorded as "de Washbourne," and

which, following the time of the said individuals, became established as one of the oldest families of Worcestershire, and whose said surname and blood were brought to America, is not claimed to prove beyond question the following tentative pedigree from Urse d'Abitot to Sir Roger de Washbourne, authenticated ancestor of the Washburns of America. Nevertheless, the said pedigree appears to the writer of this study of our early ancestry to be indicated as more than possibly correct. A main reason for including it in the present Washburn history is the hope that, as time goes on, other Washburns may pursue the work of research in early English records. Undoubtedly, such records exist, and could be found, by time and financial means. The present writer has neither, but has set down her findings on this early part of our family's chronicle, thinking they may serve as clues to later research.

I Roger d'Abitot, son of Urse d'Abitot and the latter's wife, Adelise, was the second Earl of Worcestershire. He lost his rank and his great properties, after he "slew the King's servant," and appears indicated as identical with "Ernaldus," who was living in Wales in the Eleven Forties. The latter, as set forth herein, had sons: Walter, William, Roger, and Urse. To his son, William, Ernaldus gave a charter for a fief in Herefordshire, near to places in Worcestershire which were connected with the family one branch of which became surnamed de Washbourne. Roger d'Abitot had inherited from Urse d'Abitot feudal possession of Herefordshire Manors.

II William de Estham cannot be doubted, it is believed, to have been William, son of Ernaldus, who, as said, received the fief in Herefordshire, mentioned above, William de Estham signing this charter with his Seal.

III Samson was named as son of William (son of Ernaldus), in the aforesaid charter. This Samson ("Sansom"), also, sealed the aforesaid charter.

IV William, son of Samson, was said, by the famous historian and antiquarian, Thomas Habingdon (1560-1647), who was a friend and neighbour of the family of Washbourne from whom descends the Washburn family of America, to have been Lord of Washbourne in the reign of King Henry II (1154-1189).

V Samson de Estham had a son, Roger, who, in the Twelve Hundreds, gave to Henry Estel a charter of Kyre.

VI Roger, son of Samson, and grantor of Kyre, it scarcely can be questioned, was Sir Roger de Washbourne, who lived in the Twelve Hundreds, and was Lord of Washbourne. He is the only Roger found, of right period, and circumstances to have been grantor of Kyre, being born not later than the Twelve Twenties, as will be

shown. The recurrence of the names William and Samson in the little pedigree herewith submitted, is in line with the traditions of such ancestral names as connected with the predecessors of Sir Roger de Washbourne, which traditions, for centuries, have been surmised.

Our ancestry in Normandy, from Tancred (whose ownership of allodial land in Normandy has been set forth herein, proves him one of the Viking conquerors of that Duchy), to Urse d'Abitot, is established. It is clear that Sir Roger de Washbourne, ancestor in the Thirteenth Century of the American Washburns, was descended from Urse d'Abitot. The surname itself, as of the land of Washbourne (recorded as belonging to Urse in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and which passed, with the rest of Urse's property, to Walter de Beauchamp, the husband of Urse's daughter, Emeline, when King Henry I seized it from Roger d'Abitot, Urse's son and heir), the adoption of the Beauchamp Arms (to be discussed subsequently), the fact that the known Lords of Washbourne, from Roger down, held this Manor feudally from the Beauchamps as Over-Lords: all constitute a chain of fact linking in family relationship the Washbournes with the Beauchamps of Elmley Castle, a few miles away from our family home in what came to be known as Knights' Washbourne.

It is true that a possibility exists that Sir Roger de Washbourne descended from Emeline d'Abitot, daughter of Urse d'Abitot, and wife of Sir Walter de Beauchamp, rather than from Roger d'Abitot, son of Urse d'Abitot. The writer believes it certain that Sir Roger de Washbourne descended from Roger d'Abitot. The use of the Baptismal name of Roger in early generations of our known lineage, while not a very strong indication of this descent, nevertheless, seems significant. Far more significant is the fact that, in several records of the Coat-Armour borne by the Washbournes, heraldic Quarterings of the Arms of d'Abitot are found. The latter, as mentioned above herein, are blazoned: Ermine, a chief bendy sinister of six, or and sable. Sometimes, instead of sable, azure appears; but, evidently, sable was the older and general tincture used. One of the branches of the family in whose Arms the d'Abitot Quartering is found is Washbourne of Herefordshire. This is interesting, as it was Herefordshire land which was conveyed by Ernaldus, as seen above, about 1145, to his son, William (who, as said, seems, certainly, to have been William of Estham, whose name, thus, was signed to the said land's charter). It is true that, perhaps, descendants of Emeline d'Abitot might have wished to use the d'Abitot Arms as a Quartering for Arms of Beauchamp; but this would have been incorrect, according to heraldic law and usage. Quarter-

ings of Arms of a lady's father are used, with her husband's Arms, only when she has no brothers with issue. In the case of Emeline (d'Abitot) Beauchamp, she had a brother, Roger, second Earl of Worcestershire, who, without possibility of doubt, did leave issue. This is shown, by records which have been set forth and discussed herein, of early items, in or soon after, the time of Roger, concerning persons holding lands evidently inherited from Urse, but connected with persons who, then, or soon after, were surnamed Washbourne, or very strongly indicated as closely related to such persons. Besides this, innumerable persons, bearing the surname, d'Abitot, in varied spellings, lived in Emeline Beauchamp's life-time, in several places in Worcestershire, where this surname long continued to be found, and where, assumably, it may be found still.

To the writer, the strongest argument for believing that our completely established ancestor, Sir Roger de Washbourne, of the Thirteenth Century, was a descendant of Roger, son and heir of Urse d'Abitot, and not a descendant of Emeline Beauchamp, daughter of Urse d'Abitot, is the Crest of the Washbourne Coat-of-Arms. This Crest shows a coil of flax, surmounted by flames. It is believed that this device definitely indicates reference to the words of the Prophet, Isaias, the third verse of the forty-second chapter of this Book of Holy Scripture: "The bruised reed He shall not break, and smoking flax He shall not quench." Isaias is describing the compassion and loving goodness of our Lord to those afflicted and all but destroyed. Saint Matthew, in his Gospel, repeats these words, as exemplified in Christ's mercy. The significance of this text as applicable to Roger d'Abitot and the ancestral lineage descending from him is manifest. No such significance would be evident for a lineage descending from Roger's sister, Emeline, possessor, through the King's practical outlawry of Roger, of the huge wealth and the broad lands belonging to their father, Urse. She held them all, thus establishing the family of her husband, Walter de Beauchamp, and their children, as a great and stupendously rich Baronial family of Plantagenet, England. Roger, the unfortunate, whether or not he was guilty of the death of Henry's servant, as the King believed, or whether (as, in those wild times), may have been the fact, he slew in self-defence, or to uphold the right, was left with nothing, unless some small, unimportant manors. If the theory suggested above is correct, that Roger fled into Wales, taking the name of Ernaldus, hoping for safety from the jurisdiction of the King, he would seem to have taken measures to transfer his rights in Herefordshire to his son, William, as already narrated. In any case, and, of course, the more, if he was guilty of murder, as accused by King Henry I, Roger d'Abitot,—born to rank and

wealth,—in his later years must have led a fearful and unhappy life. If identical with Ernaldus, he was living in the Eleven Forties, when, first, Coat-Armour was used by English families. There is no evidence that he, personally, bore heraldic Arms. He may have feared to use the Arms adopted then by the d'Abitot family. These Arms, as mentioned above, became a Quartering of the Washbourne Arms.

The descendants of Urse, who bore the surname of Washbourne, used very similar Arms to those then borne by the Beauchamps. This was natural. They were closely related to the Beauchamps, through the marriage of Emeline d'Abitot. They held the manor of Washbourne (only a few miles away from Elmley Castle, chief Seat of the Beauchamps), feudally, under the Over-Lordship of the Beauchamps. It may be assumed that Emeline, certainly not responsible for Roger's fall to some degree of penury, gave back to him in this way a tiny, unimportant one of Urse's properties, the little Worcestershire Manor of Washbourne.

It was a frequent custom in this early period of heraldry for a family closely related to another, more powerful, and, especially, when the latter had feudal Over-Lordship of the fief which was the home of the lesser-ranked family, to assume the same, or similar, Arms as those borne by the said higher-ranked kinsfolk.

The ancient Arms of Beauchamp were Gules, a fesse or. William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, placed crosses-crosslet above and below the fesse, these, also, of gold (or). Sir William Dugdale, in "Antiquities of Warwickshire," describes the Beauchamp Arms, thus charged, as "Semé of Cross-crosslets,"—that is, sprinkled over, or "seeded"; but, apparently, then, as later, there were six Cross-crosslets, three above and three below the fesse. Sir William was not sure whether this addition to the Arms was made because the said Earl had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but, customarily, pilgrims there, or Crusaders, did add some form of the Cross, and, very often, Crosses-crosslet, to their Arms.

When, first, their very significant Crest was added to the Washbourne Arms,—placed above their shield,—is unknown. The earliest completely authenticated Crest for English Armory is that of the de Quincy family, and established as used in 1250, which is about the period of the earliest known Crests in Continental Europe. These new ornaments became the fashion and were adopted by a large proportion of Armigerous families. Some of the latter, however, more conservative, despised the craving for novelty which would alter their family insignia. Some such have retained this attitude, even to modern times, still bearing their Crestless Arms, as these had been carried in battle and on pilgrimages, and had adorned

ancestral homes and stately castles, during the first century of hereditary European heraldry, which began in the Eleven-Forties,—the time of the Second Crusade.

As will be shown, Sir Roger de Washbourne was born in the early Twelve-Hundreds, and lived about half a century after the introduction of Crests. Whether he, or a near descendant (for our Coat-of-Arms, with the Crest, is shown very early), chose the Crest, with its Scriptural symbolism, its chooser, certainly, might have been influenced by some ancestral fact. In the Beauchamp family, and in Emeline Beauchamp's own life, nothing is known that would have suggested or explained such a Crest, and such never was used by the Beauchamps. It is a *Washburn* Crest, and its place over our Shield would be reasonably and appropriately explained by our ancestors' knowledge that Roger d'Abitot, second Earl of Worcester-shire, was founder of the Washburn family, following his father, Urse d'Abitot, the first Earl.

Surely, Roger could be considered the bruised reed, his fortunes the smoking flax. Surely, God, Who made the merciful promises, did keep the bruised reed from breaking utterly, did move from the flames destruction the flax of Roger's own life in the work, the achievements of Roger's descendants, down through the centuries. Our Crest should be our oriflamme of hope and courage before all the "Dark Towers" of life.

As exemplification of the darkness of guilt and ruin changing in God's Mercy to the healing of peace and a blessed death is the life of Sir Reginald Fitz Urse, "Son of Urse," which remained a surname down through the succeeding generations, and whose Arms were recorded in 1851, and, doubtless, still borne by descendants in this branch of the Washburns' ancestor, Urse d'Abitot. The simplest, and, probably, original Arms of Fitz Urse were Or, a bear passant sable. Shakespeare's "Henry VI," Part II, gives words to the Earl of Warwick (descendant of Urse's daughter, Emeline Beauchamp): "The rampant bear, chained to a ragged staff, this day I'll wear upon my Burgonet." Urse's name, "Bear," became the heraldic Badge of the Warwick Earls thus descended.

The said Sir Reginald Fitz Urse was one of the four Knights who foully murdered Saint Thomas á Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, before the Altar, on 29 December, 1171. This holy man, who held, steadfast, to the Rights of God, standing for justice and civilized law for the people of England, against the lust for power and wealth of King Henry II, was as much the victim of the King as of his actual assassin. Henry, finding himself powerless to move Saint Thomas from his righteous stand, and wild with anger, cried to four Knights in the Royal Court: "Will no one rid me of this pestilent

Priest?" Immediately, sprang to their horses these four murderers, riding at utmost speed to Canterbury, where they burst into the Cathedral, rushing to the Altar, and thrust their swords into the body of the Saint. Roger de Hoveden, a long-ago chronicler, describing this sacreligious crime, wrote: "... came to Canterbury four knights, . . . : William de Tracy, Hugh de Merville, Richard Briton, and Reginald Fitz-Urse, men of families remarkable for their respectability, but destined . . . to blemish the glories of knighthood and the honors of their ancestors with perpetual ignominy. . . .

"... the knights . . . retired to Knaresborough, the town of Hugh de Merville, . . .

"... after this, the four knights . . . went to Alexander, the pope . . . and being enjoined . . . to do penance, set out for Jerusalem. Performing penance according to the pope's injunctions, they died at Montenegro, and were buried at Jerusalem before the doors of the Temple." Assumably, "the Temple" was the Church belonging to the Knights Templar in Jerusalem, and Montenegro, "Black Mountain," a hill in the Holy City. There, penitent and shriven, their bodies found resting-place, and, doubtless, their souls long-since, blessedness. Sir Reginald, the Saint's slayer, was son of Richard Fitz Urse, who had three sons: Sir Reginald, Sir Robert, and Walter Fitz Urse. The family held Manors in Worcestershire. Sir Reginald was survived by a daughter, Matilda, who married Robert de Courtenay, and had one son, William de Courtenay, who died in 1214, leaving no children. Sir Reginald's brother, Sir Robert Fitz Urse, left issue. His grandson, Sir Ralph Fitz Urse, was living in the reign of Henry II. Brompton Ralph, in Somersetshire, was named for him.

A valiant member of our family, Richard Fitz Urse, lived in the Twelfth Century. In the year 1141, King Stephen besieged the city of Lincoln. Ranulph, Earl of Chester, had seized the castle there. The King awaited him from just before Christmas until the Feast of the Purification (2 February), when the Earl, together with a band of nobles, offered battle to the King. The fight going against the Royal forces, many of their leaders fled. King Stephen was left, with a few nobles of loyalty and a band of foot-soldiers. Soon he was captured, and, with him, Richard Fitz Urse, who, related Roger de Hoveden, "in giving blows and receiving them was distinguished by his prowess."

What has been found, over many years, by the present writer, on the early chronicles of the family in Normandy, and, in England under the Norman and first Plantagenet Kings, now has been set forth. She hopes that other Washburns will take up the work and bring it to splendid fruition. Our ancestors in this period of their

history, Tancarvilles, d'Abitots, Washbournes, all are part of our American Washburn heritage. Our personalities would be other than they are without these far-away personalities, whose blood flows in our veins. We can see them but faintly, figures on a tapestry of the past; but they were real men and women, and in us they still live in this world.

The Normans, on coming to England, with William the Conqueror, were usually designated by the names of their lands, with the prefix "de" (of) placed before the name. In some cases they assumed the names of offices held by them, as Despencer, Chamberlain, Marshall, etc. In other cases they used their personal names. When a son held lands other than those of his father, he was known by the name of those lands, and, on inheriting his father's estates, changed his designation to the name of those lands. In the Washburn pedigree such an instance occurs. The son was known as John "de Dufford," while his father lived, and, after inheriting the manor of Washburn, was known as John "de Washburn." These land-names were not like our modern surnames, but changed, at that early period, according to ownership of estates.

The following pedigree shows the probable lineage of Washburn from Tancred, the Viking, born not much later than the year 890, down to Sir Roger de Washburn (1219-1299).

"Tancred. Tankeruile; from Tankerville, in the arrondissement of Havre. This family probably derived from Tancred, c. 912, whose fief, on the settlement of Normandy, was surnamed Tancardivilla.

"Rebel, his son, left his name to Rabel's Isle and Rabel's foss. . . .

"Gerald. Baron of Tancarville, towards the end of the tenth century, . . . was father of

"Rabel II, *temp.* Duke Robert, . . . he had two sons,

1. Ralph,

2. Almeric d'Abitot, ancestor of the Viscounts of Worcester.'—*The Norman People.*"

The above is from "Battle Abbey Roll," by the Duchess of Cleveland, and cites (the inner quotations beginning with "This family," in the paragraph on Tancred) "The Norman People." That work is catalogued in the New York Public Library, the card not giving the author's name, which the library has been unable to ascertain. It was published in England a number of years ago. Its probable author is discussed in "Notes and Queries," Series 11, Volume 12, page 370, as follows: "The Norman People. . . . As to the authorship of this work, Mr. W. Smith Ellis . . . gave his reasons for thinking that the work was probably written by Mr. E. Avenel." This is signed by "J. H. Round," a well-known English genealogist.

The above Almeric, son of Rabel II, was also called "Amaury," undoubtedly a French form of his name.

"Dabitot, from St.-Jean d'Abitot, . . . in the arrondissement of Havre, of which the Seigneurie belonged to the Chamberlains of Tankerville. The fief was inherited by Amaury, a cadet of the family thence named Amaury d'Abitot, who was the father of Urse, Viscount of Worcester, and Robert, named from his office, Le Despencer. . . .

"Urso of Worcester, as he is styled in Domesday, held a great domain in that county, as well as in Hereford, Warwick, and Gloucestershire." In Domesday Book he is also called "Urso the Sheriff."

"'Urse d'Abitot,' says Nash, 'had manors in almost every part of the county. Being hereditary Sheriff, his office was to keep that part of the newly conquered kingdom in subjection. It was necessary, therefore, that his power should be very great.' His son, Roger, was banished the realm for slaying one of Henry I's household, and his confiscated estates granted to Walter de Beauchamp, husband of his sister, Emmeline." Three of the manors in Worcestershire "still bear the name of their first Norman lord. Nor did it die out in this county. . . . The . . . kin of Urse d'Abitot were to be found in Worcestershire at least six hundred years after his death. . . . They married into considerable families. Osbert d'Abitot married the daughter of Sir Geffry Moody; William, their son, married Draycote; and John, the son of William, married Washburne." —Ibid., Volume I, pages 349, 350; and Volume III, page 194.

Roger d'Abitot succeeded his father, Urse, and soon after the death of the latter King Henry addressed a writ to him as "Vicecomes de Wircestria," and he is called "Roger de Worcester" in a grant of lands which had been held by Urse. As above stated, this grant was revoked by King Henry, and the estates bestowed on Walter de Beauchamp, husband of Emmeline, the daughter of Urse, and sister of Roger. The loss of his inheritance was because Roger had "commanded one of the King's servants to be killed," and thus awakened the displeasure of the king. This was recorded by Thomas Habington (1560-1647), antiquarian and historian, its origin being attributed to William of Malmsbury, the chronicler of the Twelfth Century. No records of Roger d'Abitot have been found after this event, and it seems clear that he was in danger of his life under the King's jurisdiction. It is believed by the author that he fled to North Wales. A man named "Ernaldus of Powis," which is a Principality in North Wales, made a conveyance to his son, William, with the consent of his eldest son, Walter, of lands held by "Ernaldus de Powis," under the over-lordship of Ralf de Toeni (under whom Urse d'Abitot had also held lands). This charter was wit-

nessed by the eldest son, Walter, and by two other sons of Ernaldus, namely, Roger and Urse. The conveyance was made to his son, William, called "de Estham" in the document, and was also witnessed by a long list of nobles, whose seals, with those of the sons of Ernaldus, were attached to it. The names of the sons of Ernaldus are most significant. The eldest son, Walter, bore the name of the brother-in-law of Roger d'Abitot, Walter de Beauchamp; one of the younger sons, Urse, would hardly have been so called unless he was related to Urse d'Abitot, one of the great Barons of England; and the other son, Roger, bore the name of Roger d'Abitot. These were all Norman names.

Estham (or Eastham), of which William, son of Ernaldus, was lord, was in the northwestern part of Worcestershire. The manor of Kettle Kyre was held by the manor of Estham, and had been granted to Henry Ketel by "Roger, son of Sansom (Samson) de Estham," thus indicating descent of this Roger from Ernaldus, through the latter's son, William de Estham.

This Roger de Estham is the only Roger of a date to have been identical with Sir Roger de Washburn, lord of the manor of Washburn in Worcestershire, and the earliest proved ancestor of the Washburn family.

The lineage is here given briefly:

Tancred, the Viking.

Rabel, his son.

Gerald (or Geraldus), son of Rabel.

Rabel II.

Almeric d'Abitot, so called from his lands in St. Jean d'Abitot, in Normandy, son of Rabel II.

Urse d'Abitot, son of Almeric.

Roger d'Abitot, son of Urse, Viscount of Worcestershire; probably identical with Ernaldus of Powis, who had four sons, Walter, William (called "de Estham"), Urse, and Roger.

William de Estham, ancestor of

Sansom (called also Samson) de Estham. His son,

Roger de Estham, was lord of the manor of Kettle Kyre (held by the Manor of Estham), in the northwestern part of Worcestershire, which manor this Roger de Estham had granted to Henry Ketel. This Roger de Estham is the only Roger of the right date to have been identical with Roger de Washburn, lord of the manor of Washburn in County Worcester.

"'Urse d'Abitot,' says Nash (in his "Worcestershire,"), 'had manors in almost every part of the county. Being hereditary Sheriff, his office was to keep this part of the newly conquered kingdom in subjection. It was necessary, therefore, that his power

should be very great.' Three of the manors bore the name Abitot, and "still bear the name of their first Norman lord. Nor did it die out in the county. The kin of Urse d'Abitot were to be found in Worcestershire at least six hundred years after his death. . . . They married into considerable families. Osbert D'Abitot married the daughter of Sir Geffrey Moody; William, their son, married Draycote; and John, the son of William, married Washburne."

Claim is not made that this descent from Urse d'Abitot and his son, Roger d'Abitot, to Sir Roger de Washburn is proved, but it sets forth the probable origin of the Washburn family.

THE FOUR CENTURIES' LINEAGE FROM SIR ROGER DE WASHBOURNE TO JOHN WASHBOURNE, FATHER OF JOHN AND WILLIAM, FOUNDERS OF THE WASHBURN FAMILY OF AMERICA

I SIR ROGER DE WASHBOURNE held his manor feudally from the Beauchamp family, seated a few miles away in Elmsley Castle, and which had inherited this feudal over-lordship as descending from Emeline d'Abitot, daughter of Urse d'Abitot, first Earl of Worcester, she becoming wife of Sir Walter de Beauchamp. As set forth above, the broad estates of her brother, Roger d'Abitot, second Earl of Worcester, were seized by King Henry I and bestowed on Sir Walter de Beauchamp and Lady Emeline, his wife.

At the time of the Domesday Survey of the lands of England, made in 1087, for King William I, William the Conqueror, the land of Washbourne (called and spelled "Waseburne," in the old English period before the Norman Conquest) was held by Urse, Sheriff of Worcestershire, which office and rank were equivalent to Earldom, Urse sometimes recorded as Sheriff and sometimes as Earl. Domesday Book states that, before Urse, Washbourne was held by Elmer. Elmer was an Englishman. He became a Monk, apparently before the Conquest, and his land passed into possession of the Bishop of Worcester. By 1087, as said, it had become one of the many properties in Worcestershire of which Urse d'Abitot was Lord.

Washbourne is in the southern part of Worcestershire, close to the northern border of Gloucestershire. Eventually, perhaps from the beginning, this place included two tiny villages, known as Little Washbourne (in Worcestershire), and Great Washbourne (in Gloucestershire), the latter, for all its proud name, being smaller than Little Washbourne. As time went on, and the family became known for its many Knights, their manor grew to be called Knights' Washbourne.

Urse, himself, with his great power and wealth, held the little manor of Washbourne feudally of the manor of Bredon. Bredon is close to Washbourne, by a spur of the Cotswolds, Bredon Hill. Just north of Bredon is Defford, also a home of our family, as will be shown. South of Bredon is Overbury, a Parish in which are three Chapelries, Alstone, Teddington, and Washbourne. The church in Overbury is dedicated to Saint Faith. This Parish lies in the Hundred of Oswaldslow. All this home-country of our ancestors is the heart of the fruitland of England, kept fresh and delicate green by its clear streams (the Avon nearby), and the tonic

air from its pleasant hills. The very name, Washbourne, means "water-brook," and this seems to have been the Carrant Brook, flowing between Overbury and Teddington. It was given this name (perhaps intended for current, or flowing, brook), in a charter of the Eight Hundreds.

The tiny Chapel of Saint Mary the Virgin to-day stands in the orchard of a farm, and a cottage or so, with the farm, and the Chapel (so far as known, disused), are all that remains visible of Little Washbourne of the Knights. Our personalities, nevertheless, hold elements, transmitted down through the centuries, which flowered from the worship in the little Chapel, which was built or then stood in the middle Eleven-Hundreds, and from the natural beauty of the vale where dwelt our ancestors. May the Knights and our other sires of long-ago help us to face all with faith, with courage, and with gratitude for the loveliness of Nature and of life, according to God's intention for our life! Our ancestors, living in this tiny village in a period when houses and living conditions were primitively plain, must have been concerned with many matters of material needs and with efforts for ingenuity to arrange them with order and comfort. We know that, also, they were concerned with public affairs of their Shire and with their feudal service as Knights. Some of their ranking offices as representing Worcester-shire will be mentioned subsequently.

Sir Roger de Washbourne was born not later than 1219, it seems clear, as, doubtless, of age in 23 Henry III (1239-1240), when he was mentioned in an Inquisition,—a judicial inquiry before a royal Council, or Shire-Court held by a Manor-Lord. Again, in 1259, Sir Roger figured in another Inquisition. In 1280, he was recorded as of Washbourne, Stanford, and Little Cumberton. Stanford has been mentioned before in the present book. It is in the northwest of Worcestershire, close to the northeast border of Herefordshire, and very near Orleton, also mentioned above, in connection with the early history of our ancestors in Worcestershire.

Sir Roger de Washbourne died in 1299. The family of his wife is undiscovered. Her Baptismal name was Joan.

Only the heir of Sir Roger is recorded; but, very probably, he had other children, sons and daughters. It seems probable that he was father of William de Washbourne, Priest, the Parson of Stanford in 25 Edward I, 1297-1298. He was given special protection on a journey which he made to France, assumably, on a matter concerning the King's affairs. He may have been identical with "William de Wasseburn," mentioned in 1289, in an Inquisition relating to a Convent in Westwood.

II SIR JOHN DE WASHBOURNE was son of Sir Roger and Lady Joan de Washbourne. Prior to the death of Sir Roger, John was recorded as John de Dufford. Dufford, evidently, is Defford, mentioned above as close to Breden, which Breden is very near Washbourne. As John de Dufford, he made payment for land in Bretforton, in 1280.

In 1312, Sir John de Washboorne was Knight of the Shire. In the reign of King Henry III, it became usual for the monarch to summon two (sometimes more) Knights from each English Shire, these elected by the Shire-Court, to join the King's Court, to discuss public affairs, conduct important judiciary trials, and to take measures to administer the courses so discussed and agreed upon. This was the real beginning of the English Parliament. In the year when Sir John is recorded as holding this high office, Edward II was the King, the said year of 1312 (when Sir John was Knight of the Shire), being the fifth year of his reign, this year beginning 8 July, 1312, and ending 7 July, 1313.

Sir John de Washbourne, Knight, in Edward II, 9, 1316-1317, confirmed to his son, Roger de Washbourne, and to Roger's wife, Margaret, the manor of Washbourne. He died before the Feast of Saint Michael, the Archangel (29 September), Edward II, 13, which said year of the King began in July, 1320. In this year, a case in Court was brought by the Guardians of John Casey against Roger, son of Sir John de Washbourne, concerning a claim of the said John Casey for land in Wych (said to be Droitwich). This same land was claimed as part of her dowry, by Isabel, then the widow of Sir John de Washbourne. It has been thought possible that this Lady Isabel, wife of Sir John de Washbourne, may have been daughter of a Casey, or, in other way, descended from or related to the Casey family. It appears very probable that she had personal rights of some kind in Stanford, for, in September, 1316, supposedly, during her husband's lifetime, she is recorded as making presentation (that is, conveying the ecclesiastical property, or "living," as it is called), to the Church of Stanford. This fact has been thought to indicate her descent from some family or person, who had held such rights; but it seems to the present writer far more probable that Lady Isabel exercised this right, either by gift of her husband, or by inheritance from him. As already said, it is clear that her husband, Sir John, died before the Feast of Saint Michael, 1320; but the actual date of his death is not known. He was living in the year Edward II, 9, which began in 1316, and ended in 1317. In that year, as told above, he conveyed the manor of Washbourne to his son, Sir Roger, and to Sir Roger's wife, Margaret. This seems to indicate his intent to settle his property before his possible death,

and, at that time, he may have conveyed Stanford, or some of his rights there and elsewhere, to his wife, Isabel, with other such rights to his son and heir, Sir Roger, for the latter, clearly, did hold rights in Stanford. Sir John de Washbourne may have died in 1316, very soon after his said conveyance of Washbourne to his son, Sir Roger, and Sir Roger's wife, Margaret. This possibility would explain Lady Isabel's presentation of the Living of Stanford, in September, 1316. She bestowed it on Peter de Washbourne. Perhaps he, evidently, a Priest, was a son of Sir John and Lady Isabel de Washbourne; but no proof of this has been found. As will appear, subsequently, a later ancestor of our family was named Peter.

III SIR ROGER DE WASHBOURNE was the son of Sir John and Lady Isabel de Washbourne. He had succeeded his father, as Lord of Washbourne, in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward II, which year, as said above, began in July, 1320. On 30 May, 1349, he presented to the Church of Stanford Thomas de Washbourne, perhaps his son. He made other such presentations there: 13 July, 1349; and 2 July, 1353.

He was recorded as a Knight, and as Lord of Washbourne and Stanford, the latter sometimes called Stanford Washbourne. He was living in 1358.

Sir Roger married Margaret, whose maiden surname is not known.

IV JOHN WASHBOURNE was the younger son of Sir Roger and Lady Margaret de Washbourne. Their elder son was named John. He married Katherine Thromwin, but died without issue. Sometimes, the same Baptismal name was given to two children in a family. At any rate, this second son was recorded by the name of John.

After the death of his elder brother, the latter's widow married Sir John Musard, and Joan Musard, born of this marriage, became the wife of John Washbourne, son of Peter Washbourne, which last will be described presently.

There is little recorded concerning John Washbourne, the said younger son, but the successor of Sir Roger de Washbourne, Knight, our preceding ancestor. His wife's Baptismal name was Isabel.

V PETER WASHBOURNE was son of John and Isabel Washbourne. In the year 29 Edward III, which year began 25 January, 1356, and ended 24 January, 1357, Peter Washbourne married Isolde Hanley. She is stated to have been daughter of John de Hanley, of Hanley William in Worcestershire, by three eminent historians and genealogists, Habingdon, Nash, and Phillimore; but

the pedigrees gathered for the Heralds' College make her daughter of Thomas de Hanley. The Hanley family is an ancient and distinguished one of Worcestershire. Its Coat-Armor as blazoned in 1569 is gules, a fesse between six mascles or.

Peter and Isolde (Hanley) Washbourne had two sons: John and William Washbourne. No other record has been found of William or any lineage descending from him.

VI SIR JOHN WASHBOURNE was the elder son of Peter and Isolde (Hanley) Washbourne. He was Sheriff of the County of Worcester, and Knight of the Shire.

Sir John Washbourne married, first, Joan Musard. As stated above, she was the daughter of Sir John and Katherine (Thromwin) Musard, and her mother, the said Katherine (Thromwin) Musard, had been wife of John Washbourne, the elder brother of a similarly-named John Washbourne, described above herein as Number IV in our lineage of this period. John, husband of Katherine Thromwin, died without issue. This Katherine, his widow, who married, second, Sir John Musard, may have claimed or had some right in property of her first husband, the John Washbourne, who died without issue. At any rate, such right was claimed, evidently legitimately, by descendants of her one child, the aforesaid Joan Musard, who became first wife of John Washbourne, now described (Number VI).

The said only child, by his first marriage, to Joan Musard, of John Washbourne (Number VI), was named Isolde Washbourne. She married John Salwey, of Cane (or Kane), in the County of Stafford. There took place a long contest in the Courts as to rightful ownership of Washbourne lands. Stafford became possessed by the Salwey family. After the time of Sir John Washbourne (Number VI), and after the time of his son and successor, Sir Norman Washbourne (to be described presently), this disposal of Stanford was completed, while Knights' Washbourne remained the property of our Washbourne ancestors. This settlement was arranged by the brother of King Edward IV, George, the Duke of Clarence.

Sir John Washbourne (Number VI), married, second, Margaret Le Poor. This surname is found also, spelled "Poher," and without the prefix, "le," and has been corrupted to "Power." Their marriage took place, probably, about 1400. Margaret Le Poor was daughter and coheiress of John Le Poor, of Wichenford, in Worcestershire, and she brought to the Washbourne family the Lordship of the manor of Wichenford.

The present writer wishes she might have had the time and

means to undertake a thorough research on Margaret Le Poor's ancestry. It came to England at the Conquest, it is said, and, certainly, was there soon afterward. The earliest found ancestor is called both Hugh and Henry. He, in some way, was related to or descended from the Beauchamp family, that of the husband of Emeline d'Abitot, daughter of Urse d'Abitot, ancestor of our Washburn family, as discussed herein heretofore. The said Henry, recorded as first known ancestor of the Le Poores in England, is mentioned as an heir of Walter de Beauchamp (called, in the ancient Latin chronicles, "de Bello Campo"), apparently the said husband of Emeline d'Abitot.

The Le Poor family held the manor of Wichenford, in the feudal system, of the greater manor of Wick Episcopi, whose Lord was the Bishop of Worcester. Samson, who was Bishop, 1096 to 1112, granted land at Wichenford to Illi de Turro. This land, it is believed, was held a little later by Hamo de Turro. In the latter part of the Eleven Hundreds, it was held by William Le Poor. In the late 1190's, Richard Le Poor's land included this in Wichenford. He was living as late as 1220. This Richard had a son, John Le Poor, recorded in 1244. In 1299, a James (perhaps, this should be John), was Lord of the manor. Roger Le Poor (son of John, perhaps, as said the Wichenford lord also mentioned as James), died in the 1340's.

The said Roger Le Poor, lord of the manor of Wichenford, married Maud, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Thynne, and, also, of her brother, Richard Thynne. After the death of her husband, Roger Le Poor, probably during her son's minority, she held Wichenford Manor. She died in 1362, and this son, John Le Poor, became the manor's lord. He was living about 1405. This last-mentioned John Le Poor had had a son, Walter Le Poor, who died without issue. He also had two daughters, who were his co-heiresses. They were Margaret Le Poor, second wife of Sir John Washbourne (Number VI), and Agnes Le Poor, who married James de Habington (1560-1647), the famous antiquary and historian, friend and neighbour of the Washbourne family of Wichenford Manor.

There are some variations in the recorded pedigrees of the family of Le Poor, but they agree in the main.

In the division of the Estates of John Le Poor between his two daughters, Margaret and Agnes, Wichenford Manor passed to Margaret, hence to the Washbourne family. The manor's lords bore the surname of our family until 1695, when William Washbourne, then holding Wichenford, leased the manor to one George Dowdswell. In 1712, the said William Washbourne sold Wichenford to Edmund Skinner, who, in about a decade, became Sheriff of Worcestershire.

In the early Nineteen Hundreds, the manor belonged to a Britten family.

The Coat-of-Arms of Le Poor of Wichenford is blazoned: Gules, a fesse or, in chief two mullets argent.

Sir John Washbourne and his wife, Lady Margaret Le Poor Washbourne, were buried in a tomb of alabaster, in Wichenford Church. The dates of their deaths are uncertain. On this tomb were emblazoned the Arms of Washbourne, with those of Le Poor impaled. In the church is the tomb of a John Washbourne, of Wichenford, who died in March, 1633-1634, and was erected by him, in memory of his father, Anthony Washbourne. This monument shows the Washbourne Arms, with impalements of Arms of his two wives. Also in Wichenford Church is the tomb of a John Washbourne, who died in September, 1615. John who died 1615, Anthony, and Anthony's son, John, are not ancestors of the Washburn family of America, though near kinsfolk of the latter.

It is recorded that the lordship of Wichenford Manor came to the Le Poor family, in some way not explained, by inheritance from the Chamberlain family; that the Chamberlains inherited this property from John de Haseleigh; and that he inherited it from David St. Michael. The key to these statements has not been found by the present compiler in published records. She trusts that, in a future time, the key may be found and these families' exact connection with our Le Poor ancestry may be disclosed. Especially interesting is the implication that the Washbournes of Wichenford (brought into our family's possession through the marriage of John Washbourne and Margaret Le Poor, from whom descended the founders of the Washburn family of America), derived from a family named St. Michael. As will be mentioned further in the present book, our ancestors and kinsfolk paid devout honour to Saint Michael the Archangel. The Church of Wichenford was dedicated to him, and, in the Will of our ancestor, Sir John Washbourne, grandson of Sir John and Lady Margaret (Le Poor) Washbourne, described subsequently herein, the Archangel is titled, Saint Michael of Wichenford.

The children of Sir John and Lady Margaret (Le Poor) Washbourne were the following:

- i Sir Norman Washbourne, described presently.
- ii John Washbourne; perhaps the Priest, mentioned in 1420 as appointed in charge of the Church of Great Cumberton.
- iii Elinor Washbourne; of whom no records have been found.

VII SIR NORMAN WASHBOURNE was the elder son of Sir John and Lady Margaret (Le Poor) Washbourne. In the fifth year of

the reign of King Henry VI, that is to say, in the year beginning 1 September, 1426, and ending 31 August, 1427 (this King's reign beginning 1 September, 1422), Sir Norman Washbourne received Knights' Washbourne from his father, Sir John Washbourne, who mentions himself as a Knight and as Lord of Washbourne, which he names his manor of Knights' Washbourne, in the County of Worcester.

Sir Norman Washbourne was Sheriff of Worcestershire in 17 Henry VI, 1438-1439. He died before 19 Edward IV. That year began 4 March, 1479, and ended 3 March, 1480. His wife was Elizabeth Kniveton, daughter of Henry Kniveton. The surname, formerly de Kniveton, was derived from the family's lordship of Kniveton, a Parish in Derbyshire.

The children of Sir Norman and Lady Elizabeth (Kniveton) Washbourne were the following, but the order of births of Thomas, believed a younger son of Sir Norman Washbourne, and of the latter's daughters, is uncertain. Sir Norman's heir was his son, John.

- i Sir John Washbourne; described presently.
- ii Thomas Washbourne; believed a younger son of Sir Norman Washbourne; had a daughter, Elizabeth Washbourne, who married John Pakington.
- iii Eleanor Washbourne; also called Anne; died in 1505; married, first, Sir Richard Scrope; and, second, Sir John Wyndham.
- iv ——— Washbourne; a daughter; married John Hugford.

VIII SIR JOHN WASHBOURNE, son and heir of Sir Norman and Elizabeth (Kniveton) Washbourne, was born no later than 1454. He is recorded in 1496-1497, 1513-1514, and, probably, 1514-1515, as one of the Commissioners appointed to raise subsidies.

It was in the lifetime of this ancestor of the American family of Washburn that were made the discoveries of Christopher Columbus and other early openers of the New World to Europe. When the thrilling news of these was discussed by our family in their manor-house of Wichenford, doubtless often in conversation with the Priest of Saint Michael's Church there, how exciting it would have been to them had they known that, in a few generations, their own descendants would cross the sea to live and die in that New World, and that, three centuries later, American Washburns would set forth, for future generations and centuries, this present chronicle of the Washbournes of Knights' Washbourne, of Wichenford, and of Bengeworth, in Worcestershire, and of their forebears in Normandy of the Vikings! That the English Washburns held in honour those Viking ancestors is shown by the Baptismal name of this now described Sir John Washbourne's father, Sir Norman Washbourne,

whose parents, Sir John Washbourne and Margaret Le Poor, thus signalized the Norman blood of both of them.

Sir John Washbourne (now described) made his Will on 3 May, 1517. Its provisions evinced the fervent loyalty to the Catholic Faith of our English ancestors. He bequeathed his soul to Almighty God, "our Blessed Lady Virgin and all the holy company in Heaven." He ordered that his body should lie in the Chancel of Saint Michael in Wichenford. Bequests were made to the "Mother Church of our Blessed Virgin of Worcester," and to "the High Altar of Saint Michael of Wichenford," and stated that the parishioners of Wichenford were to have his red damask gown, to be made into a Cope to be used in Wichenford Church. A full copy of his Will is given in "The Washbourne Family," by the Reverend James Davenport, Vicar of Wichenford, published first in 1907, a work for which all of the Washburn name* and blood ever should be grateful, as profoundly are the presentors of this study of the Old World foundations of our American family.

Sir John Washbourne's mortal remains were laid in the Church of Saint Michael in Wichenford, but his tomb of alabaster long ago disappeared. Its inscription described John Washbourne as a Knight, the son and heir of Norman Washbourne, Knight.

Sir John Washbourne (Number VIII) married twice. He married, first, Joan Mitton. She was daughter of William and Margaret (Corbett) Mitton, of Weston in Staffordshire, which William was Sheriff of his County in the middle of the Fourteen Hundreds.

The second wife of Sir John Washbourne was Elizabeth Monington, a lady of Herefordshire.

The children of Sir John and Lady Joan (Mitton) Washbourne were:

- i Robert Washbourne; pre-deceased his father; left sons, John and Norman.
- ii John Washbourne; described subsequently.
- iii Walter Washbourne; Executor of his father's Will, 1517; descendants not found.
- iv Francis Washbourne; no data found.

By his second marriage, to Elizabeth Monington, Sir John Washbourne (Number VIII) had issue:

- v Anthony Washbourne.
- vi Richard Washbourne.

The elder lineage of primogeniture in the Washbourne family descended through John Washbourne, elder son of Robert Wash-

* The spelling here is modernized.

bourne (as mentioned above), which Robert was eldest son of Sir John and Lady Joan (Mitton) Washbourne, and was head of the family in England.

In his Will, Sir John Washbourne (Number VIII) mentioned a daughter, Ann, of whom nothing further is known.

IX JOHN WASHBOURNE, ancestor of the Washburn family of America, was the second son of Sir John and Lady Joan (Mitton) Washbourne.

It seems evident that a break in peaceful family relationships had taken place in the period of his life, after his father's second marriage, to Elizabeth Monington, though the trouble may not have been caused directly by that marriage. When his father, Sir John Washbourne, made his Will, in 1517, as stated above, he mentioned therein only three of his six sons. These three were: Robert, eldest son, by Sir John Washbourne's first marriage, to Joan Mitton (which Robert's elder son, John, became head of our family, in England, his descendants carrying down the elder lineage of primogeniture, as has been noted); Walter, third son of Sir John and Lady Joan (Mitton) Washbourne; and Richard Washbourne, sixth and youngest son, who was born of Sir John Washbourne's second marriage, to Elizabeth Monington. No mention is made in this Will of the second son of Sir John and Lady Joan (Mitton) Washbourne, who was John Washbourne, now described (as Number IX in the English pedigree of the Washburns of America). Neither did this Will mention the following sons of the Testator: Francis Washbourne, fourth son of Sir John and Lady Joan (Mitton) Washbourne, which Francis may have died before the date of his father's Will; and Anthony Washbourne, fifth son, who was the elder of the two born of his father's second marriage to Elizabeth Monington.

A statement is placed here as to the use of the titles, "Sir," and "Lady," with the names of our ancestors and ancestresses recorded in the present chronicle. These titles have been used when the said ancestors have been described as Knights, or as Armigers. It is true that the word, Armiger ("Arms-Bearer") is used for an Esquire, as well as Knight, and that these said titles are omitted by Davenport, in the descriptions of some of our ancestors, as recorded in his invaluable book, "The Washbourne Family" (to which reference has been made, heretofore, in the present book). Nevertheless, the present writer believes these titles are correctly used herein for the following, though not used by the said Reverend James Davenport. John Washbourne (Number VI) was Knight of the Shire. Norman Washbourne (VII) was described as "Armiger." John Washbourne (VIII) was called Armiger in the Inquisition concerning his Estate,

though he describes himself as an Esquire, in his Will. In his case, the use of the title "Sir" may be incorrect, therefore. It seems probable, however, that all our ancestors in the English pedigree, to and including John Washbourne (Number VIII), habitually were known with the title, "Sir," prefixing their names, and their wives as "Ladies." These titles, possibly, were given in courtesy, rather than with official basis.

John Washbourne (IX) now described, removed from his father's home, Wichenford, by 1538, to Bengeworth, in Worcestershire, doubtless, because of some break or injury to normal family relationships or sympathies, already suggested as apparent, and indicated as due, in some part, to his father's second marriage, to Elizabeth Monington.

Bengeworth lies on the south side of the River Avon, in the south-eastern part of the County of Worcester, about eighteen miles from Wichenford, which is in northwestern Worcestershire. It is opposite Evesham, on the opposite side of the Avon, and the Parish of Bengeworth Saint Peter is included in the Borough of Evesham. In the Seven-Hundreds, Saint Egwin, having been directed by the Blessed Virgin, founded an Abbey of Benedictine Monks at Evesham, and the town grew up around the Abbey. This was one of the most glorious religious foundations in England, worshipping God, teaching, providing for the people round-about, and ministering to the pilgrims who came to the Shrine for spiritual help. Architecturally, its beauty was famous in England and other lands. All this beneficence was destroyed by the rage and greed of Henry VIII, the sacreligious king who wrecked a vast number of religious foundations in England, giving their stolen lands to his favourites, and carrying off their movable property. Of all the beauty of Evesham Abbey nothing remained in our time* but part of the great arched Gateway and the Bell Tower. The sculptured figures all were beheaded in a drunken orgie by the despoilers. The Bell Tower had been erected by the last Abbot of Evesham, Clement Litchfield, victim of King Henry. Abbot Clement also founded the famous Grammar School, where, it seems evident, the boys of our family, in the latter part of our ancestral residence in England, received their education. The Grammar School still exists, and should be a place of pilgrimage to descendants of John and William Washburn, founders of the Washburn family in America.

Saint Peter's Church in Bengeworth, while an ancient one, was

* Whether these remains of the great Abbey survived the bombings of World War II, the author does not know. If this information is learned, before this book goes to press, its notice will be made herein.

not the original House of God there. It is believed that, on this site, the Church of the Holy Trinity was built, by the great Earl Leofric. He was made Earl of Mercia, the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, in which was included Worcestershire, by the Danish king, Canute, who became King of England, and was one of the few great Saxon nobles who held power in the reign of Canute.

In the east window of the chancel, in Saint Peter's Church, formerly was a Coat-of-Arms in glass, blazoned, in 1794, as follows: "Gules, a fesse between six martlets Or." This, obviously, was the Coat-Armour of the Washbourne family, which would include the Crest already described, slightly incorrect, or, it may be, incorrectly blazoned by William Tindal, A. M., in his "History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham," 1794, in which he cites Habingdon for the description of the Arms in Saint Peter's Church. He mentions as there two other Coats, stating that, in the west window on the south aisle, are the names of two benefactors of Saint Peter's Church, "John Washborne and Richard Cowie."

In our own time, an American lady of Washburn ancestry was in Evesham when some repairs were being made to this Church. The window emblazoning the Washburn Arms had been broken in part. An officer of the Church took these pieces to the said lady and presented them to her. She, it is said, gave them, for permanent preservation, to the National Museum in Washington.*

John Washbourne was living in Bengeworth by 1538. He made his Will there on 27 December, 1546, and died in January, 1546, according to the Old Style Calendar then in use in England, whereby the year began on 25 March, thus counting all dates from 1 December to 24 March as in what now would be the preceding year. He bequeathed his soul to Almighty God, and directed that his body be buried in the Church Yard of Bengeworth, after Solemn Mass. He appointed "Eme," his wife, to be sole Executrix, and named Thomas Shreve of Hampton and his son, William Washbourne, to act as Overseers of the Will. Legatees were his sons, William and John; the two children of each of these sons; the three children of Robert Martin, "Marten," his son-in-law, husband of the Testator's daughter, Alice; the child of Daniel Hyde "Hide," his son-in-law, husband of the Testator's daughter, Katherine; and left the remainder of his estate to his wife, "Eme."

The maiden-surname of John Washbourne's wife is not known. Called "Eme," in her husband's Will, she is named "Emme," in her own Will. Her Baptismal name may have been Emma or Amy. She

* If further details are found as to this, and permission to use the lady's name secured, subsequent notice will be made herein.

did not long survive her husband. Her Will was dated 1 May, 1547, and was proved at Evesham, 15 June, 1547. Her burial was on 13 May, that year.

In her Will, Emme Washbourne bequeathed her soul to Almighty God, the glorious Virgin, Saint Mary, and to all blessed Angels and Saints in Heaven,* directing that her body be buried in the Bengeworth Churchyard. Legatees were the following: her daughter, Katherine Hyde ("Hide"); her son-in-law, Daniel "Hide"; her daughter, Alice "Marten"; John, William, and Margaret Marten," etc., doubtless, her grandchildren; her son, William Washbourne; his daughter, Katherine; the Church of Bengeworth; "the young men's light," evidently for a candle-lit shrine in the Church maintained by a young men's Guild; several other persons, probably kinsfolk; many of the said legacies being personal gifts, as articles of apparel, etc. Her Will provided that Holy Mass be offered every year for the souls of her husband, herself, and for all Christian souls. She named her son, John, to be sole Executor of her Will, to dispose of the residue of her estate as he deemed best for her soul and all Christian souls. It is a beautiful Will, witnessing her loving faith in God, and warm affection for her family.

X JOHN WASHBOURNE was the elder son of John and Emme (——) Washbourne. As already noted, he was the Executor of his mother's Will, in 1547. He died in 1593; inventory of his estate was made on 20 September, 1593, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

He died prior to 12 July, 1593 (in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth), on which date his son, John Washbourne, was appointed Administrator of his estate, and ordered to prepare an inventory of the same, by the Feast of Saint Michael, the Archangel, in the same year, that is, by 29 September, 1593. The inventory was dated 20 September, 1593.

John Washbourne married twice. His first wife was Joan Bushell, their marriage taking place on 21 April, 1542, in Bengeworth Church. She died in 1557, being buried on 4 April. On 8 May, 1561, John Washbourne married, second, Joan Whithead. She was buried on 23 April, 1567.

It seems evident that our next ancestor in the English Washbourne lineage was born of this John Washbourne's first marriage, to Joan Bushell. On 5 October, 1544, was recorded in the Parish Register of Bengeworth the Baptism of "Johanne Washborne." This, probably, was a daughter, named for the mother, Joan (Bushell)

* Spelling here is modernized.

Washbourne. On 1 August, 1556, the Register shows the Baptism of an unnamed Washbourne male child. It may be this child was John Washbourne, for it is proved that John Washbourne, husband of Joan Bushell and Joan Whithead, did have a son, John; and no record is found at Bengeworth which could be that of the latter, except this said Baptism of the unnamed male child. As will be shown, subsequently, the John Washbourne, known to be son of John Washbourne of the said two marriages, described himself as "old," in 1624. If he was born of his father's second marriage, to Joan Whithead, which took place in 1561, he, in 1624, would have been not older than sixty-two,—hardly to be called "old."

XI JOHN WASHBOURNE was the son of the preceding John Washbourne, and, there seems no reasonable doubt, was born of his father's first marriage, to Joan Bushell, which took place 21 April, 1542; and, probably, was the unnamed male Washbourne child, baptized in Bengeworth Church, 1 August, 1556. His Will was dated 4 August, 1624, and was probated at Worcester, on 26 February, 1624, by his son, John Washbourne, named as Executor in the father's said Will. The date of Probate, in the modern Calendar, would have been 26 February, 1625. The death of this ancestor took place on 4 August, 1624. The Inventory of his estate was made 11 December, 1624.

In his said Will, John Washbourne mentions his wife, but not by name; his son-in-law, Isaac Averell; his daughter, Joan Washbourne; his brother-in-law, John Timbrell; his son, William Washbourne; Jane, daughter of Isaac Averell; his son, John Washbourne, residuary legatee, and Executor of the Will.

Because John Washbourne, maker of this Will, was blind, he authorized his brother-in-law, the aforesaid John Timbrell, to sign the Will.

The wife of John Washbourne now recorded was Martha Timbrell. She had been married, first, to ——— Stevens; and, as Martha Stevens, married John Washbourne on 6 July, 1596. She made her Will on 29 September, 1625, and it was probated at Worcester on 9 May, 1626. It bequeathed the best of her household goods to her daughter, Joan Washbourne, and the remainder to be at the disposition of her brother, John Timbrell.

John Washbourne, ancestor just described, was one of the twelve chief Burgesses of the Borough of Evesham and Saint Peter's Parish, Bengeworth, when these were made a single Borough, and thus mentioned in the Charter granting this combination, granted in 1605 by King James I.

This ancestor, numbered herein as the eleventh in the four cen-

turies' lineage which has been set forth herein, beginning with Sir Roger de Washbourne, was father of the founders of the Washburn family of America, John and William Washburn, which spelling of the name, now, will be followed mainly in this book. Descriptive accounts of these founders will be given with records of their children and grandchildren,—the Founding Fathers and Mothers who established our ancestry here. So far as known, all American Washburns, whose ancestors were here before the Independence of the United States, descend either from John Washburn, of Duxbury, in Plymouth Colony, or from his brother, William Washburn of Long Island.

LINEAGE FROM JOHN AND MARTHA (TIMBRELL) WASH-
BURN, THROUGH THEIR SONS, JOHN AND WILLIAM

JOHN WASHBURN, the eldest son, was born in 1597. He married Margery Moore, at Bengeworth, in County Worcester, England, on November 23, 1618. She was the daughter of Robert and Ellen (Taylor) Moore, of Bengeworth. The exact date of John Washburn's coming to New England has not been found. It is probable that he was there as early as 1632. His wife, Margery, with their two sons, John and Philip, followed him to Plymouth Colony, on the ship *Elizabeth and Ann*, on April 13, 1635. John was aged fourteen and Philip eleven, at the date of their sailing. Their father, John Washburn, was "considerably younger than his wife," according to the genealogy by Mr. Davenport, which has been cited herein. She was baptized on November 3, 1588, as shown in the register of Bengeworth Church. Mary, their eldest child, was probably deceased before her parents' coming to America, and another child, Philip, baptized on June 2, 1622, died five days later. The second son of that name, aged eleven in 1635, was thus born in 1624, but after 1622 there is a gap in the Church register, which continues until the year 1652.

It has been conjectured by writers on the family that John Washburn, husband of Margery Moore, was the John Washburn who was Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Company, but, as Mr. Davenport says, "there seems no evidence for the supposition that these two Johns were identical, or that the Secretary came from the Bengeworth neighbourhood." John Washburn who married Margery Moore was Churchwarden of Bengeworth parish in 1625, and signed the transcript for that year. The signature of the Secretary (John Washburn) in 1628, "bears not the slightest resemblance" to that of John Washburn of Bengeworth.

The earliest record of John Washburn in Plymouth Colony is that of January 2, 1633, when he brought suit against Edward Doty there. Several other colonists had grievances against this defendant, which are recorded in the Colony court. The next record of him is for March 25, 1633, when his name appears on a list of those to be taxed. His purchase of a home in Plymouth Colony is found in the minutes of the General Court, for March, 1635, when he bought land in Duxbury, from William Palmers, "beyonde ye creeke called ye Eagle-Nest, which lote he gaue vp to ye company, for a lote . . . in an other place . . .; and ye said lote (on weh this house standeth) was, by consent of ye Gouer & Assistants giuen to ye said John

Washborne." The former owner of this earliest-known Washburn home in America was Edward Bompasse or Bumpus, who, says Justin Winsor, in his history of Duxbury, Massachusetts, "arrived at Plymouth, November 10, 1621; of Duxbury before 1634; bought land of Wm. Palmer, at Eagle Nest Creek, built a house and 'palisado' there, and sold it, 1634, to John Washburn; . . ."

The following records of the Colony concern John Washburn, of the first generation in America.

March 5, 1638-9, he was appointed a Surveyor of Highways for Duxbury. On April 5, 1641, he was granted forty acres of land by the Plymouth Court of Assistants, as his share of a division of land, "lying betwixt Stoney Brook, in Duxborrow, & Greens Harbour & thereabouts." On May 3, 1642, William Collyer, Captain Myles Standish, and Jonathan Brewster were directed by the Court "to set the auncient bounds right betwixt the lands of Mr Thomas Beesbeach and John Washbourne." In a list, dated "August 1643," and headed "The Names of all the Males that are able to beare Armes from xvj Yeares old to 60 Yeares," with subheading, "Duxborrow, 1645," are the following: "John Wsborne, Sen, John Washborn, Jun, Phillip Washborne." He was sworn a member of the "Grand Enquest," at Plymouth, June 4, 1645. On June 2, 1646, he was admitted as a Freeman at the General Court of Plymouth. With John Alden, he was appointed, June 1, 1647, "to view the bounds betwixte the lands of Capt Standish & Frauncis Eaton, and sett them at rights." Order was given, March 4, 1647-8, for the recording of a deed, whereby "Moris Truante Inhabitant of the Towne of Duxborrow and Joane my wife" conveyed to him all their lands and houses. Captain Standish continued to have differences of opinion with the Eatons about land boundaries, and, on May 2, 1648, John Alden and "John Washburn, Senior," were assigned to "view and set at right sutch differences," the Captain's opponent, this time, being Samuel Eaton. John Washburn was a member of the jury sworn at Plymouth, June 7, 1648. On June 6, 1649, he was appointed a Surveyor of Highways for Duxbury, and signed a report, June 10, 1650, concerning a new highway. "John Washburn, Senior," appears among "The Names of those that have taken the Oath of Fidelitie at Duxborrow, in the year 1657." The grant to John Washburn in 1641 of forty acres, which has been mentioned, is probably that concerned in a deed, made November 10, 1646, from William Hillier of Duxbury to Constant Southworth of Duxbury, by which was sold "right and title in the mills at Duxburie standing vpon Stonie riuer." This deed also conveyed the land upon which the mill stood, one of its boundaries being "the parcell of land granted to John Washburne ye elder." Colony records also show that John Washburn, Senior,

held land on a lease-basis, in common with several other persons.

Both John Washburn and his son, John Washburn, Junior, were among the original Proprietors of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1645. The land for the town was bought from the Indian Sachem, Massasoit, for an assortment of coats, implements, skins and cotton, the purchase record signed by Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth.

On May 26, 1666, "John Washburne Senir of Duxburrow" gave to his son, Philip Washburn, "all that his Dwelling house out houses and buildings situate in Duxburrow aforesaid; and all and singulare the upland and meddow now thereunto belonging." This property was described as bounded on the south by William Bassett's land, on the north by land of Ralph Partridge, deceased. The deed provided that Philip Washburn was not to take actual possession until after the deaths of his father and mother. It was witnessed by Josias Standish and John Sprague, and was acknowledged on April 5, 1667. Duxbury Town Records, under date of June 24, 1672, mention "John Washburn Sen, his land." This is the latest record which has been found of John Washburn, of the first generation in America. It can hardly refer to his son, John, Junior, who was a resident of Bridgewater in 1672, and his son, John, of the third generation, was not old enough at that year to have had his father called "senior." It is indicated that John Washburn, born in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, died in Duxbury, Massachusetts (then in Plymouth Colony), in or soon after 1672.

Children of John and Margery (Moore) Washburn:

- i Mary Washburn; baptized in Bengeworth, England, in 1619; died there.
- ii John Washburn; described subsequently.
- iii Philip Washburn; baptized in 1622; died in Bengeworth.
- iv Philip Washburn; described subsequently.

JOHN WASHBURN, eldest son of John and Margery (Moore) Washburn, was born in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, in 1621, and was aged fourteen at the time of his sailing with his mother and brother, Philip, to New England, in 1635, after the date of his father's coming there, which has not been found. He lived at Duxbury, in Plymouth Colony, for some years, and, with his father and brother, was listed among those able to bear arms there in 1645. He was a soldier in the Narragansett War. In 1645, at the age of twenty-four, he was one of the fifty-four original Proprietors of Bridgewater, but probably did not remove there at that time. He was appointed Surveyor of Highways in Duxbury, June 4, 1650, and was Constable there in 1659, when he is called "John Washburn,

Jr." He was a member of the "Grand Inquest" June 7, 1665, "At the Generall Court of Election holden att Plymouth." In 1670 he appears in a list of freemen of Duxbury, in which year he sold his property there, as appears in a deed dated March 17, 1670, in which he is called "John Washburne senir of the Towne of Bridgewater." In the deed he is first called "John Washburne Junir," but "Junir" was crossed out and "senir" substituted in the same handwriting. It has been thought that this change indicates that his father, John of the first generation in America, may have died at this date, but the latter appears on Duxbury records as late as 1672. John of this biography in the year 1670 had a son, John, aged twenty-four, who also lived in Bridgewater, and thus his father would be designated as senior.

On May 8, 1680, "John Washbourn Senir of Bridgewater" granted to John Partridge of Duxbury "half of my purchase and Interest of lands . . . at Seconett in Plimouth Colony," in consideration of which the said John Partridge granted to the aforesaid "John Washbourne" land lying in the town of Bridgewater.

On November 1, 1681, John Washburn, Senior, of Bridgewater, sold to "will wilbore senr of Portsmouth in ye Collony of Rhoad Island and Providence plantations" land in Plymouth Colony, at a "place Called by the Name of Seconit." The deed was acknowledged on the same day it was made, by John Washburn and "Elizabeth his wife." It was not recorded until the year 1710.

John Washburn married at Duxbury, in 1645, Elizabeth, daughter of Experience Mitchell, and his wife, Jane (Cooke) Mitchell. The latter was the daughter of Francis Cooke, who came to the Colony on the ship "Mayflower." Experience Mitchell came on the ship "Anne," in 1623, the third to bring colonists to Plymouth Plantation. He had been with the Pilgrims at Leyden, Holland. Thus, through their mother, Elizabeth Mitchell, and their grandmother, Jane (Cooke) Mitchell, the children of John Washburn of the second generation in America may claim descent from passengers on the famed ship which in 1620 brought the first English settlers to New England. The date of the above deed, November 1, 1681, is the last mention found of Elizabeth (Mitchell) Washburn in Plymouth Colony records, and it is probable that she died soon after that date. She was the mother of all of the children of John Washburn of the second generation in America. A deed made by John Washburn in 1664 to William Bradford calls Experience Mitchell his "father." It was for land in the township of Yarmouth, given to John Washburn by "his father Michell."

John Washburn married as his second wife, some time between 1684 and 1686, Mrs. Elizabeth Packard, widow of Samuel Packard of Bridgewater.

John Washburn, of the second generation in America, died November 12, 1686. His will was dated October 30 of that year. In it he names his sons: John, Thomas, Joseph, Samuel, Jonathan, Benjamin, and James; and his daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, and Sarah. He directs his eldest son, John, to "take Care of my Brother Phillip to provide for him." Lineages from his sons, Joseph and Samuel will be described next herein.

The order of the births of the children of John Washburn of the second generation in America is uncertain. In a record kept by Seth Washburn, his great-grandson, his sons are given in the following order: Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, John, Benjamin, Jonathan, and James. Mr. Goodell's record gives the birth of his eldest son, John, as in 1646; the second son, Thomas, as in 1648; the third son, Joseph, as in 1651; the fourth son, Samuel, as in 1652; Jonathan, born in 1656; and James, the youngest, as in 1672. Four daughters are also given. As two lines are herein traced to his son, Joseph (placed by Mr. Goodell as born a year before his son, Samuel), and also a line from the latter, it has been decided that it would make the lineages in better order to place them from Joseph and Samuel, ancestors in the Chadwick family, and then go back to another descent from Joseph (which is that of the author of this book). The biography of Joseph Washburn, of the third generation in America, therefore, is placed next herein.

JOSEPH WASHBURN, of the third generation in America, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1651. He brought suit there on July 1, 1684, against "Elihew Britt" (Brett) "for the . . . said Britt . . . did . . . take away his draught beast from him." He was living in East Bridgewater soon after King Philip's War, and is believed also to have lived at Plymouth, because of deeds made there in 1707, 1714, and 1720. It may be that these deeds concern descendants of Philip Washburn, younger brother of John Washburn of Bridgewater (of the second generation in America), because of the fact that it was not known that Philip Washburn left descendants at the time material was gathered by the late Mr. Goodell, which has been used in compiling the early generations in Massachusetts, together with family data, known to descendants of Joseph Washburn of the third generation.

Joseph Washburn married, about 1675, Hannah, daughter of Robert and Susannah (Winslow) Latham. In deeds made by him he mentions "father Latham." Robert Latham was one of the first settlers of Bridgewater. His wife, Susannah, was the daughter of John Winslow (brother of Governor Edward of Plymouth Colony) and Mary Chilton, the famous "Pilgrim Orphan," who came on the "Mayflower," and is recorded as the first to step on "Plymouth

Rock," when she and John Alden vied in making the landing from a small boat sent out from the "Mayflower," then lying in the harbor. Her father, James Chilton, died in the sickness among the colonists in the first winter in New England. John Singleton Copley, Junior, son of the noted English artist, John Singleton Copley, was descended from John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow through his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth (Winslow) Clarke. He was born in Boston in 1772, became Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellor of England, and died in 1863. John Winslow was born at Droitwich, County Worcester, England, in 1597, and was the son of Edward Winslow of Kempsey and Droitwich, descended from the ancient Winslow family of that county.

Children of Joseph and Hannah (Latham) Washburn:

- i Hepzibah Washburn; described subsequently.
- ii Edward Washburn; born in 1684.
- iii Jonathan Washburn; born in 1686.
- iv Joseph Washburn; described subsequently.
- v Ebenezer Washburn.
- vi Miles Washburn.
- vii Hannah Washburn.
- viii Benjamin Washburn.
- ix Ephraim Washburn.

HEPZIBAH WASHBURN, eldest child of Joseph and Hannah (Latham) Washburn, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1680. She married, September 8, 1702, Benjamin Leach of Bridgewater, who was born there in 1672, and was the son of Giles and Anne (Nokes) Leach, of Weymouth and Bridgewater. Giles Leach was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1632. He was the son of Lawrence Leach, who emigrated from England and settled in Salem.

Susannah Leach, the tenth child of her parents, Benjamin and Hepzibah (Washburn) Leach, married Ezra Washburn, son of Benjamin and grandson of Samuel Washburn, of the third generation, as will be noted in the biography of the last-named.

SAMUEL WASHBURN, of the third generation in America, son of John Washburn, Junior, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1652. With his brother, John Washburn, he was an executor of their father's will, and was an administrator of the estate of his brother, Benjamin Washburn, who was killed in Phipp's expedition against the French. As a soldier of King Philip's War, he was called "Sergeant" Samuel Washburn.

His will was dated March 13, 1720. In it he gave to his "wife Deborah Washburne the Improvement of the Easterly End of my new dwelling house and Shop and Cellar with one half of the In-

comes or profit of my homested or homeliving during her Natural Life or Widowhood In Case Shee Shall not marrey Again also I give unto her One third part of all my moveable Estate and Also my oxen Cart and Wheels and all my other husbandry tackling my will is shall be part of her sd Third." To "My Son Samuel Washburne no Lands having alredy by Deed of Gift given him his homested or homeliving and a Lot of Land Lying by Josiah Washburns that being his part of my real Estate in my first Devision that I make of it." To "the heirs of my Son Noah Washburne deceased nothing having by a Deed of Gift alredy Given them their part or portion of Lands & other Estate." To "the heirs of my Son Isreal Washburn deceased the Improvement of the Westerly End of my new dwelling house with the Improvement of the one half of my homested or home living During the Natural Life of my wife Deborah having Given to their father a Deed of Gift of my homested after . . . my decease and the Decease of my wife Deborah." To "my Son Nehemiah nothing In this first devision having given him by Deed his full part of my Estate In this Devision." To "my Son Benjamin Washburne his heirs & assigns all that tract of Land on which he now dwelleth being about fourty Eight Rods wide Joining at one End partly upon the great river and partly to the Lands of mr Kieth deceased butting upon the four Mile Line also my upland right In the meadow right and half of my right In the Cedar Swamp having by deed of Gift Given my son Nehemiah the other half of my right In the Cedar Swamp." To "my Daughter wife of John Keith . . . one full half of all my moveable Estate both within doors and without." To "my Grandson Isreal Washburn son of my son Isreal Washburn deceased Twenty shillings to be paid . . . to his Guardians for him." To "my Cousin Deliverance Jennings wife to Ephraim Jennings fourty Shillings In Good bills of credit." "all my wareing Cloathes of all sorts be Equaly divided between my three sons Samuel Washburne Nehemiah Washburne and Benjamin Washburne before aney devision be made." "Whatsoever Shall appear to be in my Estate Either real or personal after this devision shall be Made shall be Equally divided between my three sons Samuel Washburne Nehemiah Washburne Benjamin Washburne and my daughter Hannah Keith." His sons, Samuel and Nehemiah, were made Executors, and the witnesses were Benjamin Allen, Eleazer Carver and William Orcutt. It was probated April 4, 1720. On March 30 following "The Inventory of the Moveable Estate of Mr Samuel Washburn, of Bridgewater . . . Who Deceased march ye twentyfourth 1719/20" was taken by Joseph Pratt, Josiah Edson and John Field.

Sergeant Samuel Washburn married, in 1677, Deborah, daughter of Samuel Packard of West Bridgewater. Samuel Packard came to

New England on the ship "Delight of Ipswich," and first settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1630. He came from Windham, near Hingham, England. He was the first husband of Samuel Washburn's step-mother, the widow Deborah Packard, the second wife of John Washburn of the second generation, and mother of Samuel's wife.

Children of Samuel and Deborah (Packard) Washburn:

- i Samuel Washburn.
- ii Noah Washburn.
- iii Israel Washburn.
- iv Nehemiah Washburn.
- v Benjamin Washburn; described subsequently.
- vi Hannah Washburn.

BENJAMIN WASHBURN, of the fourth generation in America, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1688 or 1691. He is called "Captain." He was a farmer and lived at Bridgewater and Middleboro. On February 11, 1713-14, he married Bethiah, daughter of Henry and Bethiah (Howard) Kingman of Bridgewater, who was born June 6, 1693, and died at Middleboro, December 8, 1774. She is stated to have been aged eighty-three years at her death, but according to her birth date, she would have been eighty-one in 1774. Her husband, Benjamin Washburn, died at Middleboro, Massachusetts, November 24, 1774.

Children of Benjamin and Bethiah (Kingman) Washburn:

- i Benjamin Washburn.
- ii Isaac Washburn; went to Dartmouth, Massachusetts; served in the French War in 1755, under General Winslow.
- iii Bethiah Washburn; born in 1720; married, February 24, 1741, Nehemiah Bryant.
- iv Ezra Washburn, described subsequently. His biography has been given as the husband of Susannah, daughter of Benjamin and Hepzebah (Washburn) Leach, of Bridgewater. Hepsibah was the daughter of Joseph Washburn, of the third generation (elder brother of Samuel father of Benjamin of this biography), and, therefore, was of the fourth generation, while her husband, Ezra, was of the fifth.
- v Jonathan Washburn.
- vi Jane Washburn.
- vii Henry Washburn.

EZRA WASHBURN, son of Benjamin and Bethiah (Kingman) Washburn, was born at Bridgewater, in 1721. He lived there until about 1743, when he removed to Middleboro, Massachusetts. Ezra Washburn, with Nehemiah, Benjamin, Israel and Henry Washburn,

Benjamin Leach, Junior, Joseph Leach, and others, signed a petition to the General Court, which convened May 20, 1743, asking to have a new parish set off from Bridgewater. The petition was granted and the new parish of "Titicut" was constituted. The first meeting was held at Nehemiah Washburn's house in Bridgewater, at ten A. M., Wednesday, March 21, 1744, with Nehemiah Washburn as Moderator and Parish Treasurer. Later Ezra Washburn removed with his family to Oakham, Worcester County, Massachusetts. After the Revolution he removed to Stafford, Tolland County, Connecticut, where the first census of the United States, taken in 1790, in the Connecticut Volume, shows him as a head of a family. The old Washburn Iron Works was established there by his sons. Ezra Washburn married, July 20, 1742, Susannah, daughter of Benjamin and Hepzibah (Washburn) Leach of Bridgewater. They were married by the Reverend Mr. Shaw, and resided in Bridgewater until after the birth of their first child, about 1743, when they removed to Middleboro, Massachusetts. Susannah Leach was born in Bridgewater in 1722. Her father, Benjamin Leach, was the son of Giles Leach, and grandson of Lawrence Leach who emigrated from England to America and was a freeman at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1631. Ezra Washburn died in Stafford, Connecticut, about the date of the death of his son, Ezra, Junior, April 16, 1793, as it is stated that they were buried in the same grave.

Children of Ezra and Susannah (Leach) Washburn:

- i Susannah Washburn.
- ii Ezra Washburn; described subsequently.
- iii Hepzibah Washburn.
- iv Ruth Washburn; married ——— Leach.
- v Wealthy Washburn; born in 1751; married, June 9, 1774, Benjamin Dunbar, born in 1749, of Middleboro, Massachusetts; another record says they married in 1773.
- vi Libeus Washburn; born in "175—;" enlisted in the Revolution from Oakham, Massachusetts; private, Captain John Packard's Company, Colonel David Brewer's Regiment, May 27, 1775, muster roll August 1, 1775; name appears on order for Bounty Coat or equivalent in money, due for eight months' service in 1775, in above company, dated Roxbury, December 27, 1775; killed in the Battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776.
- vii Keziah Washburn; died young.

EZRA WASHBURN, Junior, of the sixth generation in America, was born about 1745, at Middleboro, Massachusetts, where he lived for a time, then removing to Oakham, Massachusetts, from which place he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. About 1784 he

removed to Stafford, Connecticut, where, as has been stated, his father, Ezra Washburn, lived. In the Stafford Church Records appears the following: "Ezra Washburn Sr died ——— 1793 aged ——— yrs." "Ezra Washburn Jr. died ——— 1793 aged ———." "The Oakham Town Records were destroyed by fire prior to 1800, which probably accounts for the record at Stafford." (Mr. Goodell's records.) He and his father are said to have been buried in the same grave.

Ezra Washburn, Junior, married, November 3, 1767, Lucy, daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Pratt) Fuller of Middleboro. She was descended from Edward Fuller, who came to New England on the "Mayflower," and, on her mother's side, from Phineas Pratt, who married Mary, daughter of Degory Priest, who was also a "Mayflower" passenger. After her husband's death, she married, in 1795, James Pearl, but left him and went to live with her eldest son, Silas Washburn, at Rochester, Massachusetts.

Children of Ezra and Lucy (Fuller) Washburn:

- i Keziah Washburn.
- ii Lucy Washburn.
- iii Silas Washburn.
- iv ——— Washburn; a son, died young.
- v Ezra Washburn.
- vi Libeus Washburn.
- vii Simon Washburn.
- viii Peter Washburn.
- ix Andrew Fuller Washburn; described subsequently.
- x Lodica Washburn; born at Oakham, Massachusetts, or Stafford, Connecticut, in 1786; as her birth is not given in the Stafford Vital Records, she was probably born at Oakham, but, as has been stated, the Town Records were destroyed by fire prior to 1800, and her birthplace has not been found; married Phineas Austin, of Rochester, Vermont, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, in Captain Duckett's Company, at the Battle of Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814; their son, Oliver Austin, was born at Rochester, July 22, 1809, and married Mary Elizabeth Mason, in Chesaning, Michigan, in 1835. They were the parents of Charles William Austin, born at Potsdam, New York, in 1837.

ANDREW FULLER WASHBURN, of the seventh generation in America, was born on May 31, 1784, either at Oakham, Massachusetts, or at Stafford, Connecticut. He married, November 26, 1807, Lucy, daughter of David and Lucy (Ashley) Spencer, of Hampton, Connecticut, where she was born October 7, 1785. They resided at

Hampton until 1823, when they removed to Chaplin, an adjoining town, where their three youngest children were born. Andrew Washburn died there on May 22, 1846, aged sixty-two. His widow married, second, in New York City, December 6, 1849, her cousin, Luther Ashley, by whom she had no children. She died at the home of one of her daughters, at Randolph, Vermont, on August 29, 1870, aged eighty-five.

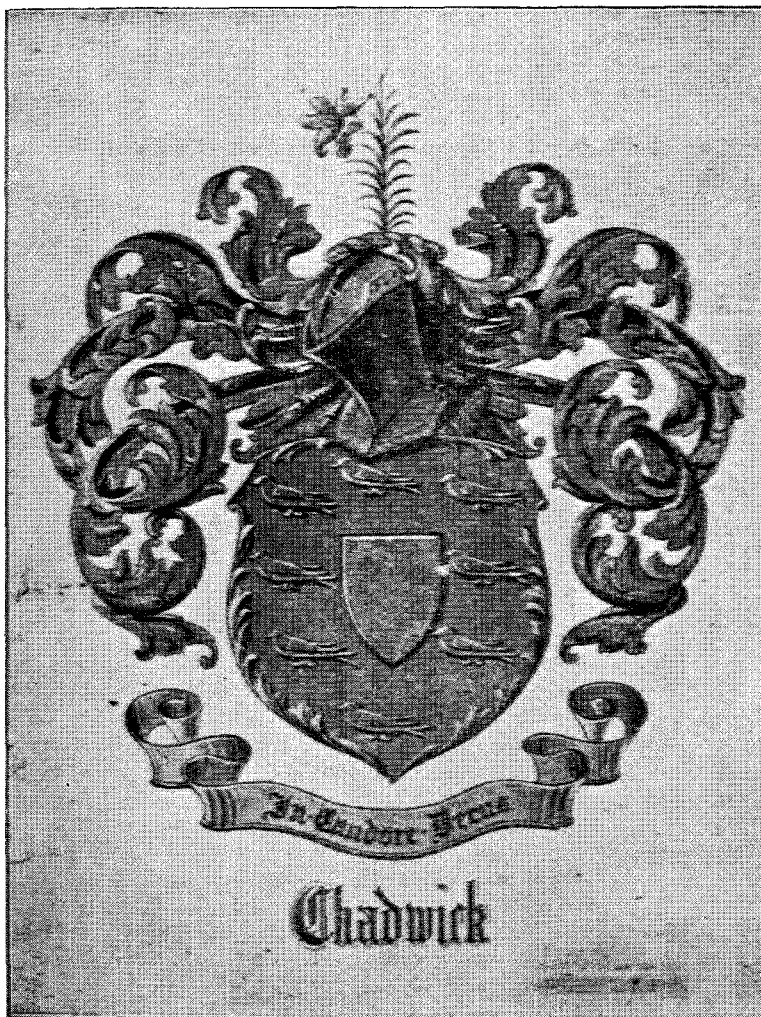
Children of Andrew Fuller and Lucy (Spencer) Washburn:

- i Sally Washburn.
- ii Emeline Washburn.
- iii Philo Washburn.
- iv Clark Washburn; born in 1813, at Hampton, Connecticut; married Caroline Morgan; went to Houghton, Michigan, where he died.
- v Mary Washburn; described subsequently.
- vi Lucy Washburn.
- vii George Washburn.
- viii Lorra Washburn; died aged two years in 1822.
- ix Lorra Washburn; died aged two years in 1824.
- x Henry Washburn.
- xi Sherman Washburn; born in 1826 at Chaplin, Connecticut; died in California, August 22, 1851; unmarried.
- xii Cornelia Washburn; born March 7, 1828, at Chaplin; married, in 1862, Jonathan Hinckley, of Mansfield, Connecticut; died in 1905, at Willimantic, Connecticut; no children.

MARY WASHBURN, the fifth child of Andrew and Lucy (Spencer) Washburn, was born March 14, 1815, at Hampton, Connecticut. She married, November 26, 1837, on Braintree Hill, Vermont, Silas Chadwick, of West Randolph, Vermont, who was born at Randolph, February 4, 1814. They were married by the Reverend Amma Nichols. Silas Chadwick was the son of Lott Chadwick, in the sixth generation from John Chadwick, through the latter's son, James, grandson, Joseph, great-grandson, Benjamin, and great-great-grandson, Joseph (father of Lott). Lott Chadwick was of Falmouth, Massachusetts and of Randolph, Vermont, whose wife was Sally (Fish) Chadwick. Silas and Mary (Washburn) Chadwick resided at East Braintree, Vermont, where he died May 31, 1859. She died at Peth or Pethville, near East Braintree, in Braintree, Orange County, Vermont, April 14, 1906, aged ninety-one years, eleven months, and was buried beside her husband in Randolph Cemetery. Their children were all born at Randolph.

Children of Silas and Mary (Washburn) Chadwick:

- i Edwin S. Chadwick; born October 24, 1838; Second Lieutenant



Chadwick. Gu. an inescutcheon or, within an orle of martlets ar. all within a bordure engr. of the second. *Crest*—the flower and stem of a white lily. *Motto*—In candore decus.—*Burke's General Armory.*

- in a Company of the First Vermont Cavalry in the Civil War, 1861-3, dying in the war at Alexandria, Virginia, of typhoid fever; buried at West Randolph, Vermont.
- ii Mary C. Chadwick; born June 13, 1840; married, March 15, 1857, Charles Speare; died September 14, 1915.
 - iii Sedora A. Chadwick; born March 30, 1842; married Foster Harlow, July 8, 1861; died May 9, 1874.
 - iv Theodore A. Chadwick; born July 28, 1844; married Ellen Blake, May 2, 1869; served in First Vermont Cavalry in the Civil War; died March 29, 1920.
 - v Eugene Herbert Chadwick; described subsequently.
 - vi Sherman Washburn Chadwick; born October 16, 1851; married Ruth P. Putnam, September 21, 1878; died May 11, 1894.
 - vii Carrie C. Chadwick; born August 25, 1855; died February 28, 1859, scalded to death from falling backward into a pail of boiling water.

EUGENE HERBERT CHADWICK, of the ninth generation from John Washburn, the earliest ancestor in America, son of Mary (Washburn) Chadwick, was born in East Braintree, Vermont, September 3, 1846. He married Emeline Sarah Farnsworth, at Randolph, Vermont, on March 24, 1869. They were married by the Reverend L. D. Ames.

Mr. Chadwick was a carriage maker and cabinet maker. He lived in the village of East Braintree, Vermont, for seven years and then rented the old Farnsworth farm there to which he moved in the spring of 1876, remaining five years. He then moved to the old Cummings farm in West Brookfield, April 1, 1881, where he lived for a year, after which he purchased the old E. F. Claflin farm in West Brookfield, called "Aldermeadow," a half mile from the village. Here he lived from April 1, 1882, until December 1, 1908, when he again removed to the village of East Braintree and lived in the same house which had been his home soon after his marriage, which had been reconstructed. Here, on March 24, 1919, Eugene and Emeline Chadwick celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Children of Eugene Herbert and Emeline Sarah (Farnsworth) Chadwick:

- i Lillia Farnsworth Chadwick; born July 23, 1873, at East Braintree, Vermont; before graduating at the High School at Randolph, she taught school at Roxbury, Vermont, District No. 9, for a seven-week term, commencing May 14, 1887, and ending June 25, the same year, when she was fourteen years and ten months of age; after graduation, she continued to teach school,

at the time of her marriage having taught for twenty-six years; she married Van Clark, on June 2, 1914, the Reverend Frazer Metzzer officiating; no children.

- ii Lee Sherman Chadwick; described subsequently.
- iii Mary Rachel Chadwick was born April 16, 1882, at West Brookfield, Vt., on the old E. F. Chafin farm, now called the E. H. Chadwick farm. She was educated at the Randolph High School. On June 17, 1908, she married Roy Poor of Randolph Center, Vt. They were married by the Reverend Frazer Metzzer, at West Brookfield, Vt. After their marriage they removed to Hudson Falls, N. Y., and later to Westfield, N. J., where they purchased a home, Number 672 Summit Ave., from which place, on April 17, 1930, they moved to Westfield, Mass., where they purchased the Blue Star Service Station, which they operated until Nov. 23, 1946, when they moved to Randolph, Vt., and purchased a home at 15 Highland Ave., in Randolph. Their first child, Elaine Chadwick Poor, was born May 10, 1916, and died at Westfield, N. J., Aug. 7, 1917. Their second child, Edward Alson Poor, was born March 30, 1919, at Westfield, N. J. Their third child, Dorothy Rachel Poor, was born March 8, 1924, at Westfield, N. J.

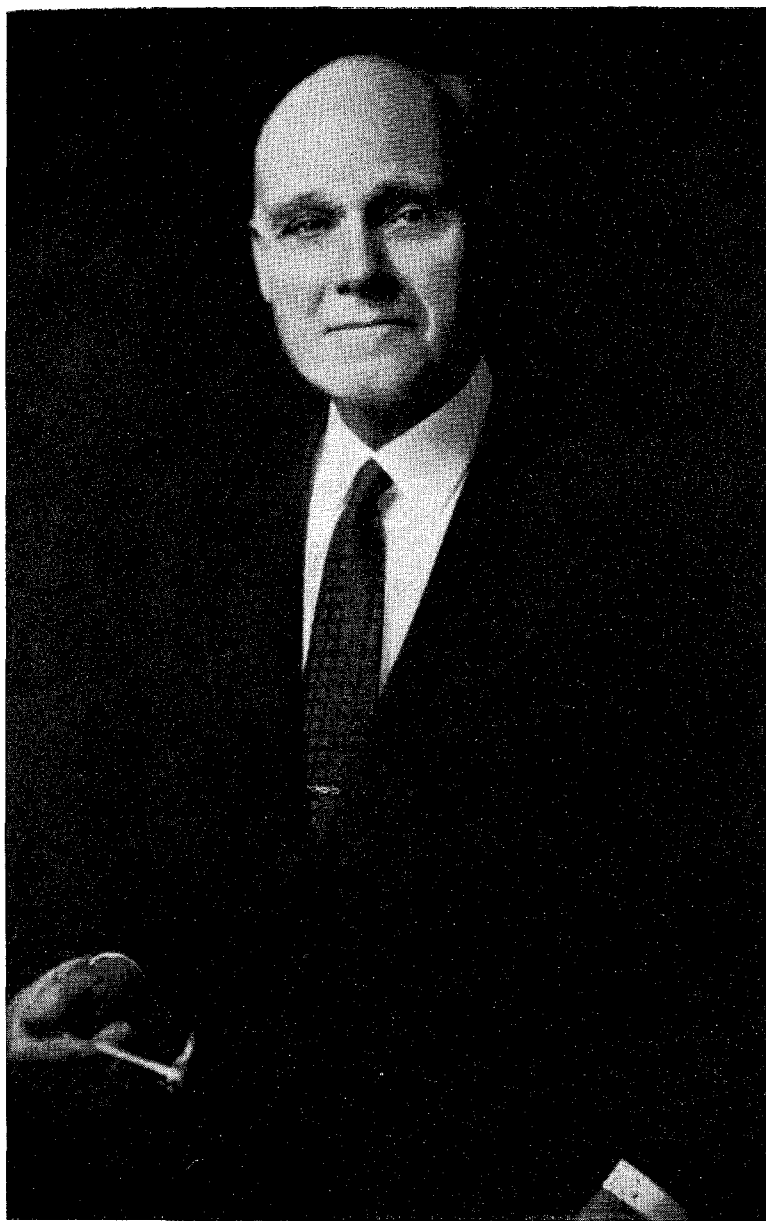
Edward Alson Poor married Priscilla Rowse on Sept. 18, 1942, and they now have three sons, Eric Alson, born Aug. 19, 1944; Alan Rowse, born Dec. 17, 1948; and Brian Eugene, born May 12, 1950. The parents have purchased a home at 3728 Munson, Topeka, Kansas.

Dorothy Rachel Poor was married on Feb. 23, 1945, to Walter Alexander Pidgursky. She has one child, Cheryl Ann, born July 17, 1945. They have purchased a home at 114 Hendrix Ave., Riverside, Conn.

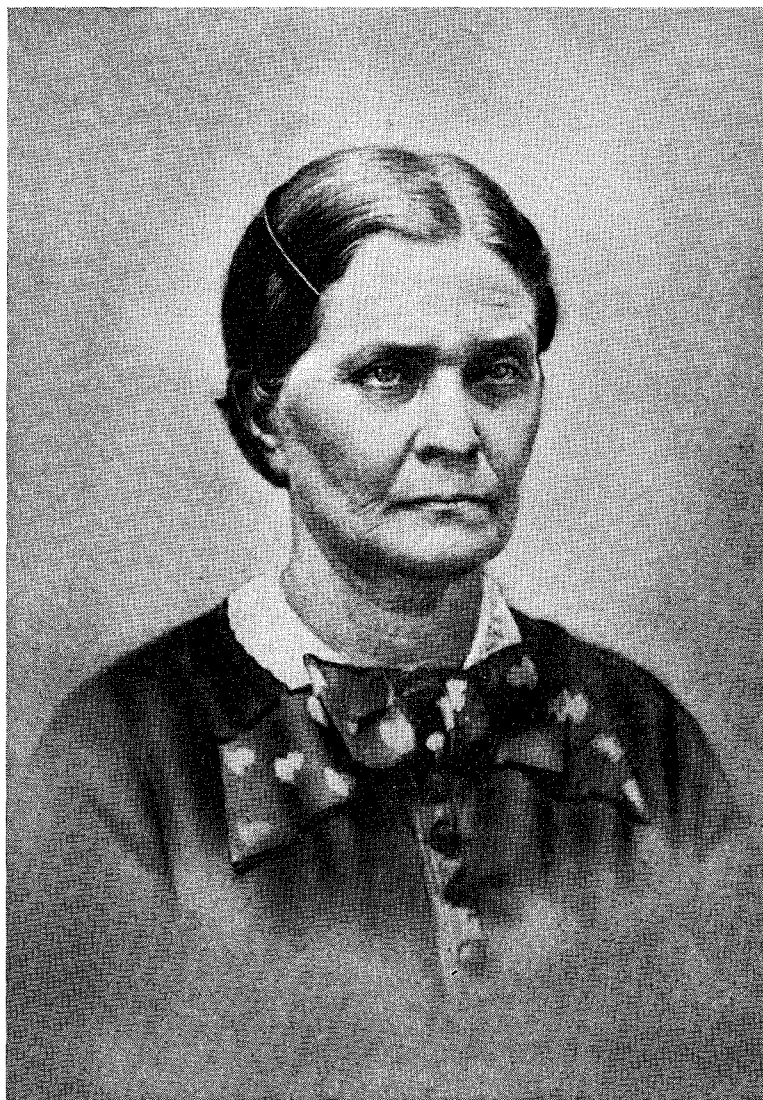
LEE SHERMAN CHADWICK, of the tenth generation in America, was born February 26, 1875, at East Braintree, Vermont, in the old homestead of his father, Eugene Herbert Chadwick. He was educated at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, where he graduated in June, 1899.

Mr. Chadwick married, July 9, 1900, at Number 14, Longfellow Street, Dorchester, Boston, Massachusetts, Ethelyn Pearl Rogers, who was born at Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, on June 29, 1876. They were married by the Reverend Albert C. Upham of the Stoughton Street Baptist Church.

Lee Sherman Chadwick is descended from twenty-two heads of families who came to America on the "Mayflower." They were: John Alden, Isaac Allerton, John Billington, William Bradford,



LEE SHERMAN CHADWICK



ETHELYN PEARL (ROGERS) CHADWICK

William Brewster, Peter Brown, James Chilton, Francis Cooke, Edward Doty, Francis Eaton, Edward Fuller, Samuel Fuller (brother of Edward), Stephen Hopkins, John Howland, Degory Priest, Thomas Rogers, Henry Sampson, George Soule, Miles Standish, Richard Warren, William White, Edward Winslow.

Children of Lee Sherman and Ethelyn Pearl (Rogers) Chadwick:

- i Eugenia Pearl Chadwick; born in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 18, 1901; married Robert Marshall Wansbrough, of Toronto, Canada, on June 15, 1927. Her husband is chief surgeon of a children's hospital, with over six hundred beds, and one of the finest of its type in the world. Children: William Chadwick Wansbrough, born in Toronto, July 27, 1928. Dixie Chadwick Wansbrough, born in Toronto, July 2, 1929. Lee Chadwick Wansbrough, born in Toronto, May 18, 1930.
- ii Herbert Lee Chadwick; born in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 13, 1902; married Emma Catharine Olds, on March 25, 1935. Children: Lee Sherman II, Linda Ann, born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 26, 1937 (twins). Susan Jane, born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 11, 1939. Jon Sargent, born in Douglas, Arizona, September 29, 1943.
- iii Winfield Scott Chadwick; born in Chester, Pa., on January 15, 1904; married Ruth Marie Coleman, in Cleveland, Ohio, March 25, 1926. Children: Marielyn Jean, born May 30, 1927, in Cleveland, Ohio. Judith Lee, born July 11, 1930, in Cleveland, Ohio. Roger Scott, born in Boston Heights, Ohio.

JOSEPH WASHBURN, of the fourth generation in America, son of Joseph and Hannah (Latham) Washburn, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1690. He removed to Middletown, Connecticut, in 1739-40, and removed from that place before 1745, to Leicester, Massachusetts.

Joseph Washburn married, about 1716, Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Leavitt) Johnson. Isaac Johnson was of Hingham and West Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was a descendant of John Johnson of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, 1638, which had been founded there in commemoration of the Company of the same name in London, England. It was a tradition in the Washburn family that this Johnson family was related to the Elizabethan poet and playwright, Ben Jonson. Joseph Washburn died at Leicester, in 1759. All his children were born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and, with the exception of his son, Joseph, who remained in Middletown, they returned to Massachusetts with their parents.

Children of Joseph and Hannah (Johnson) Washburn:

- i Elijah Washburn.
- ii Joseph Washburn.
- iii Seth Washburn; described subsequently.
- iv Ebenezer Washburn.
- v Abiah Washburn.
- vi Sarah Washburn.
- vii Mary Washburn.

COLONEL SETH WASHBURN, of the fifth generation in America, son of Joseph and Hannah (Johnson) Washburn, was born May 19, 1732, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. In 1749 he took part in the campaign against the Indians in New Hampshire. At the opening of the Revolutionary War he was Captain of the Minute Men, Leicester, Massachusetts, and marched with his company on the Alarm of April 19, 1775, to Lexington, the first battle of the war. Before marching Captain Washburn committed his men to God. At Bunker Hill they took their stand at the "rail fence," and were under fire until forced to retreat. After the battle, Captain Washburn found several bullets had passed through his coat, his wig, and one was lodged in his cartridge box, which he brought home with him. He was unharmed. He, with three other captains and eighteen men, patrolled between Cambridge and the Neck, during the night. He and his company formed a part of the regiment of General Artemas Ward. He was made a Major later in the war, and was a Colonel in the Militia. "Col. Seth Washburn was fifty-two years old when the war began. He was in the Battle of Bunker Hill and afterwards, though not in the army, was muster-master for Worcester County and served the cause in . . . important committees." (History of Worcester County, Massachusetts, by Hurd.) One of these was in the Constitutional Convention of 1779, which framed "the government for the State of Massachusetts," adopted in March, 1780. In this he appears "For the County of Worcester," Town of "Leicester," as "Major Seth Washburn." ("Journal of the Constitutional Convention, 1779, . . . State of Massachusetts Bay," page 12.) He was one of the founders of Leicester Academy, and a senator in the State Legislature. He died at Leicester, February 12, 1794.

Seth Washburn married, first, April 12, 1750, Mary, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Hannah (Taylor) Harwood. She was born at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, December 19, 1728, and died at Leicester, April 16, 1787. He married, second, in 1788, Sarah Denny, widow of Thomas Sargent.

Children of Seth and Mary (Harwood) Washburn:

- i Seth Washburn.

- ii Joseph Washburn; father of Hon. Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts; Professor of Law, Harvard University.
- iii Asa Washburn; described subsequently.
- iv Mary Washburn.
- v Hannah Washburn.
- vi Sarah Washburn.
- vii Amity Washburn; married John Howard, of Sutton, Massachusetts; no children.
- viii Lucy Washburn; married Joseph Woodward of Sutton.
- ix Elizabeth Washburn; died aged three years.

ASA WASHBURN, of the sixth generation in America, was born at Leicester, Massachusetts, July 25, 1757. In March, 1785, he removed to Putney, Vermont, where he became an acting magistrate and a leading citizen. He married, at Spencer, Massachusetts, November 16, 1780, Sarah (Sally), daughter of Jacob and Zeruiah (Hubbard) Upham, of Spencer, born at Spencer, December 13, 1758, and died at Putney, Vermont, September 11, 1804. Asa Washburn married, second, Persis Boutell. He died at Putney, October 6, 1834.

Children of Asa and Sarah (Upham) Washburn:

- i Reuben Washburn; described subsequently.
- ii Levi Washburn; born at Leicester, in 1783; died at Putney, 1792.
- iii Elizabeth Washburn.
- iv Seth Washburn; b. Putney, Vt., Jan. 27, 1788; m. Rebecca Paine, Feb. 10, 1810 (b. Malden, Mass., Dec. 1, 1786, d. Apr. 25, 1828) d. Randolph, Vt., Feb. 6, 1841. Father of
 - Levi, b. Randolph, June 8, 1815, m. May 9, 1839, Prudentia Morse Flint (b. Randolph, Jan. 4, 1815, d. May, 1906) d. Randolph, May 23, 1898. Father of
 - Seth Monroe, b. Randolph, May 23, 1849, m. Kate Strong Brooks, May 22, 1879 (b. Stockbridge, Vt., July 17, 1854, d. Bethel, Vt., Mar. 11, 1931) d. Bethel, June 9, 1942. Father of
 - Benjamin Martin Washburn, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, b. Bethel, June 1, 1887, m. Henrietta T. de Selding, New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1917. Father of
 - Seth Harwood Washburn, b. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24, 1921, m. Janet Higginbotham, South Orange, N. J., June 24, 1944.
- v Lucy Washburn.
- vi Asa Washburn.
- vii Sally Washburn.

- viii Jacob Washburn.
- ix Amity Washburn.
- x Lucretia Washburn; married Hiram Nutting of Westminster, Vermont.

HONORABLE REUBEN WASHBURN, eldest son of Asa and Sarah (Upham) Washburn, was born December 30, 1781, at Leicester, Massachusetts. He was taken by his parents to Putney, Vermont, to which they removed in 1785. Reuben Washburn fitted himself for college and supported himself while there almost entirely without financial aid. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808. He was a member, as were all his sons, of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. For several years after graduation he taught school, part of the time in the famous Phillips Exeter Academy. He then read law under Judge Jackson in Boston, and later entered Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Boston Bar and commenced practice at Lynn, Massachusetts in 1812. While there, at the time of the threatened attack in the War of 1812, he was a volunteer for the defence of the city of Boston.

Reuben Washburn married, October 10, 1813, Hannah Blaney Thacher, daughter of Reverend Thomas Cushing and Elizabeth (Blaney) Thacher of Lynn. She was born October 24, 1796. They were married at the home of her maternal grandfather, Captain Benjamin Blaney, at Malden, Massachusetts. Captain Blaney was an officer in the Revolution and went through the campaign at Valley Forge, in which Washington's army suffered such hardship.

Hannah Blaney Thacher was a descendant of Thomas Thacher, the first minister of "Old South Meeting House," in Boston, who came to this country at the age of fifteen with his uncle, Reverend Anthony Thacher. He was a son of Reverend Peter Thacher, rector of Saint Edmund's Church, at Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. The author of this book descended from two of his sons, Ralph Thacher (on her maternal side), who was his second son, and Peter Thacher (on her paternal side), his youngest son. Through the descent of Hannah Blaney (Thacher) Washburn from the latter, lineage is traced from King Edward III, of England, two of his sons being her ancestors, namely, the Duke of Lancaster ("John of Gaunt"), and Edmund, Duke of York. The descent is through the families of Oxenbridge, Harby, Throckmorton, and Neville.

Her grandfather, Reverend Peter Thacher, D. D., of Brattle Street Church, Boston, was Chaplain of the Massachusetts legislature and as such preached the funeral sermon on the death of Washington. One of his sons, Reverend Samuel Cooper Thacher, was Librarian of Harvard and one of the six founders of the Boston



HANNAH BLANEY (THACHER) WASHBURN



HON. REUBEN WASHBURN

Athenaeum. He and his brother, father of Mrs. Washburn, were named for friends of Doctor Thacher. Doctor Thacher was the son of Oxenbridge Thacher, a distinguished lawyer of Boston, who took part in the Trial of Writs of Assistance on behalf of the citizens of Boston, and died in 1765. His seat in the General Court was taken by Adams. His son, Colonel Nathaniel Thacher, was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and on the staff of Washington. The father of Oxenbridge Thacher was Reverend Oxenbridge Thacher, the son of Reverend Peter Thacher of Milton, Massachusetts, who, as stated, was the youngest son of Thomas, first minister of Old South Meeting House in Boston.

Reuben Washburn became the second lawyer in Lynn, Massachusetts. He returned to Vermont in 1817, where he and his family lived in Cavendish for some years, removing to Ludlow, Windsor County, in 1828. There he built the Washburn homestead, commenced in the spring of 1829, which is still standing on Main Street, near the bridge over the Black River. He was Judge of Windsor County, and a Judge of the State of Vermont. In politics he was a Whig and when the Republican Party was formed was one of its earliest supporters. He and his wife did much for the cause of Education in Ludlow. He gave the land on which the first building for the Black River Academy stood, and Mrs. Washburn, who was widely read, encouraged the love of learning in all with whom she came in contact. Judge Washburn practised his profession until his death, holding a court in his home at Ludlow a few days before he died, when he was too ill to go to Woodstock, the County seat. He died on April 26, 1860, aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Washburn died at Ludlow, September 5, 1871.

Children of Reuben and Hannah Blaney (Thacher) Washburn:

- i Peter Thacher Washburn; born at Lynn, Massachusetts, September 7, 1814; graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1835, commencing study of law with his father, and also with Hon. William Upham at Montpelier; admitted to the Bar of Windsor County, commencing practice at Ludlow; removed to Woodstock, Vermont, in 1844, which he represented in the State legislature, 1853-4; Reporter of Decisions, Vermont Supreme Court, 1844-1852; represented Vermont at the National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and was chairman of the Vermont delegation; On the outbreak of the Civil War, made Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry; the Regiment was mustered into the United States Army on May 2, 1861, for three months' service; after this service he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General; appointed Adjutant-General of the State of

Vermont, in October, 1861; in September, 1869, elected Governor of Vermont, and died in office, at Woodstock, February 7, 1870, aged fifty-six; married, first, in 1839, Almira E. Ferris, who died in 1848; married, second, Almira Hopkins. Children, by first wife: Ferris Thacher Washburn; died while a student at Dartmouth, in 1860, aged eighteen. Emily May, died at Woodstock, in 1853. By second wife: Almira Elizabeth Washburn; married Thomas Worthen, a professor at Dartmouth College. Children: Dr. Thacher Worthen, Hartford, Conn.; Joseph Washburn Worthen, Rhodes scholar, lawyer, Boston, Mass.; Mary Worthen. Mary Hannah Washburn; married George B. Parkinson, a lawyer. Charles Hopkins Washburn, died unmarried.

- ii Sarah Elizabeth Washburn; born October 13, 1820, at Caven-
dish, Vermont; married, 1843, at Ludlow, Daniel Addison
Heald, born at Chester, Vermont, in 1818; resided for some
years at Ludlow, removing to Orange, New Jersey, where their
home was in Llewellyn Park; Mr. Heald was president of the
Home Insurance Company; he died at Orange in 1900; his
wife died there April 24, 1894. Children: Mary Eliza Heald;
married Areunah Burtis, died at Orange. Their children were
i, Charles Heald, now deceased, who married Malvina E. Mat-
thews, and had daughters, Katherine and Mary E. (now living).
ii, Margaret Alice, married Edward Crosby. iii, Mary E., de-
ceased. iv, Areunah, deceased. John Oxenbridge Heald, mar-
ried, Elizabeth Manning. Children: i, Ruth, deceased. ii,
Daniel. iii, Elizabeth, deceased. Charles Arthur Heald, de-
ceased. Alice Washburn Heald, married George Manning,
both deceased.
- iii Reuben Hubbard Washburn; deceased; unmarried.
- iv Hannah Maria Washburn; unmarried; deceased.
- v John Seth Washburn; described subsequently.

JOHN SETH WASHBURN, of the eighth generation in America, was born July 13, 1832, at Ludlow, Vermont. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1853, and commenced the study of law with his father at Ludlow, and also with his brother, Peter Thacher Washburn, at Woodstock. He then entered the Dana Law School, Harvard University, where his father's cousin, Hon. Emory Washburn, was Professor of Law. (Emory Washburn was the author of well-known works on law, and was Governor of Massachusetts.) John Seth Washburn, in 1854, was Assistant Clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, and was admitted to the Bar of Windsor County in December, 1855. He commenced practise at Rutland, Vermont, and while there had supervision of the editorial columns of the *Rutland Herald*. In February, 1857, he removed to New

York City, where he practised until a year before his death. He was a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York Historical Society, the Academy of Sciences, and the Union League Club. He married, first, Mrs. Mary (Richardson) Pettibone, of New York, by whom he had no children. His second wife was Georgiana Thacher Cooper, whom he married November 15, 1869, in New York City. She was the daughter of David Mack and Georgiana Preble (Thacher) Cooper. Her father was a descendant of a Scotch Highland family, the Macks, on his mother's side, and on his father's of Colonial New England ancestry, one of his ancestors being Major William Hawthorne, ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

As has been stated, his wife, Georgiana Thacher Cooper, was descended from the second son of Reverend Thomas Thacher of "Old South," in the fifth generation, while her husband, John Seth Washburn, was descended from him in the sixth generation. Mrs. Washburn's line was from Ralph Thacher, the second son of Thomas, his son, Reverend Peter Thacher, his son, Doctor Samuel Thacher, the latter's son, George Washington Thacher, who was the father of Mrs. Washburn's mother. Mrs. Washburn taught school for about a year, before her marriage, in the New York City public schools, becoming a principal of a school soon after commencing teaching. She died February 20, 1900.

Children of John Seth and Georgiana Thacher (Cooper) Washburn:

- i John Washburn; died soon after his birth.
- ii Georgia Cooper Washburn; compiler of "Seldens of Virginia and Allied Families"; "Wilcoxson-Wilcox, Webb, and Meigs Families"; "Witter Genealogy"; Contributing Editor of *The Journal of American Genealogy*; compiler of "Hollanders Who Helped to Found America."
- iii Mabel Thacher Rosemary Washburn; described subsequently.
- iv Florence Blaney Washburn; died at the age of two years and seven months.

MABEL THACHER ROSEMARY WASHBURN, Author of this book, was born in New York City, on August 18, 1874. She was named for her two Thacher grandmothers, and "Rosemary" was a name given in Confirmation. For many years she wrote on historical and genealogical subjects, and for *The Journal of American History* and *The Journal of American Genealogy* (now not published). After the death, in 1927, of its former Editor, Frank Allaben, she kept *The Journal of American History* in circulation, as its Editor, and its numbers are on file in the American History Department of the

New York Public Library to 1935. She was made President of The National Historical Society in 1927, an organization founded by Mr. Allaben, and up to her death a number of genealogies were published by the Society under her supervision. These included "The Denny Genealogy," "The Witter Genealogy," and "The Wilcoxson-Wilcox, Webb, and Meigs Families." She was the author of "The George Washington Book for American Children"; "The Ancestry of William Howard Taft"; and many articles which appeared in "The Journal of American History," including "Washington's Old-World Ancestry"; "Washington's Hungarian Ancestry"; "Royal and Noble Ancestry of the American Seymours," etc.

She died on May 26, 1950.

LINEAGE FROM PHILIP WASHBURN, OF THE SECOND
GENERATION IN AMERICA, YOUNGER SON OF JOHN
AND MARGERY (MOORE) WASHBURN

PHILIP WASHBURN, was born in Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, in 1624, as he was eleven years of age on sailing to New England with his mother and elder brother, John, of the second generation in this country, in 1635. Like his brother, John, he lived for some years at Duxbury, in Plymouth Colony, later removing to Bridgewater, where it has been thought he lived as early as 1665, but this seems improbable, as his father, John Washburn, Senior, deeded his house and land in Duxbury to his son, Philip, in 1666, with the proviso that Philip should live there after the deaths of his father and mother. Philip Washburn was an inhabitant of Bridgewater by October 7, 1679, as appears by a deed of that date, in which he is called "sometime of Duxborough now of Bridgewater." In it he sold land in Duxbury to Samuel Seabury of that place, and warranted the sale from any claim under himself or under his father, "John Washbourne now deceased." This deed was acknowledged the day it was dated but was not recorded until June 12, 1702, when Philip Washburn's children sued their uncle, John Irish.

Philip Washburn suffered from some infirmity in his latter years, as shown in the will of his brother, John, dated October 30, 1686, which directed the testator's eldest son, John, to "take care of my Brother Phillip to provide for him." This also is indicated by the record of May 8, 1685, when "The Towne of Bridgewater . . . did agree . . . with Joseph washbourn about his uncle philip washborn and take bond of him for the securing of the towne from . . . charge . . . for his maintenance . . ." Whatever this infirmity was, it was evidently nothing which affected the mental capacity of Philip Washburn, or his standing in the community, as he attended Town Meeting at Bridgewater on August 19, 1700, when "the towne agreed That Captaine Edson Justice brett should sit in the fore seats: & Insigne michell in the second seate: & John hayward on the plaine in the fore seats; & John goaden in the hind most seate in the pulpit with phillip washbourn." It is possible that Philip Washburn was blind, as was his grandfather, John Washburn of Bengeworth, England, in his latter years.

When the records of the family were gathered by Mr. Goodell it was not known that Philip Washburn had descendants, and, therefore, there was uncertainty as to the parentage of a John Washburn of Plymouth (now Kingston). Not knowing whose son this John

of Plymouth (Kingston) was, Mr. Goodell placed him as the eldest son of Joseph Washburn of the third generation (son of John and Elizabeth Mitchell). This Joseph of the third generation in America was not married until "about 1675," while the above John of Plymouth was born "about 1670." The descendants of Joseph of the third generation have no record of any of his children being of Plymouth, and his eldest son was not named John, according to a record made by Seth Washburn, a grandson of Joseph, of the fifth generation in America, whose biography has been given. This record was contained in the "Justice of the Peace Book," as it was called by descendants, in which Seth Washburn wrote some notes concerning his ancestors. In the record Seth Washburn confused his great-grandfather, John of the second generation, with his great-great-grandfather, John Washburn. This record is as follows:

"My grate grandfather was own of the first Settlers in New England his name was John Washbourn ha had two brouthers came over with him one of their names was Philip and one Settled in yorck State but I dont know his name. My grat grand Father had Seven Sons viz Joseph Samuel Thomas John Bengamon Jonathan and James. My grandfarthers name was Joseph he had Seven Sons viz Jonathan Joseph Ebenezer miles Ephoram Edward and bengamin My fathers name was Joseph he had five Sons four that lived to grow up viz Elijah Joseph Seth and Ebenezer. I had three that lived to grow up viz Seth Joseph and Asa Seth died in the army in the year 1776 at yorck island he had two Sons viz Nathanel and Seth Nathanel died young my brouther Elijah had three Sons Samuel Elijah and Joseph brouther Joseph had but one Son his name is Joseph brouther Ebenezer had three Artemas Ebenezer and Syras my son Joseph has 2 Sons Davis and Seth *and two more viz Joseph and Amory*. Asa has 3 Sons Ruben Levi and Seth *and Asa and Jacob* Levi died december 12 1792." (The words in italics were inserted above the lines by Asa Washburn, son of Seth Washburn, from whose record the above is taken.)

Seth Washburn confused his great-grandfather, John, of the second generation in America, with his great-great-grandfather. The brother, who "Settled in yorck State," was a brother of his great-great-grandfather, as will appear later herein under a study of his descendants in America. His name was William, and he was born in Bengeworth, England.

Philip Washburn died between the date of the above mentioned Town Meeting at Bridgewater, August 19, 1700, and June 12, 1702, when, as stated, his children sued their uncle, John Irish, brother of Philip Washburn's wife, Elizabeth Irish. She was the daughter of John Irish of Duxbury, and died many years before her husband.

Children of Philip and Elizabeth (Irish) Washburn:

- i John Washburn; described subsequently.
- ii Margery Washburn; married Josiah Leonard in 1699.
- iii Mary Washburn; married Daniel Pratt in 1706.
- iv Elizabeth Washburn; married Joseph Amory before 1702.

JOHN WASHBURN, of the third generation in America, son of Philip Washburn, was born about 1670. He was a resident of Plymouth, where, in 1717, he was one of the forty-one inhabitants of the northern part of the town who petitioned the General Court to have that section set off as the Town of Kingston. He is called "Deacon" John Washburn. In 1698 he married Lydia, daughter of John Billington. She died September 22, 1716. Her husband probably died in 1721, as in that year guardians were appointed for several of his minor children. By her he had nine children. The line is carried down through his eldest son, John.

JOHN WASHBURN, of the fourth generation in America, son of John and Lydia (Billington) Washburn, was born April 19, 1699, in Plymouth. He died there May 22, 1768, the inventory of his estate being taken on May 10, 1769. He married Abigail Johnson of Marshfield, Massachusetts, the Intention dated May 28, 1727. She died in Plymouth, September 24, 1789. They had seven children, the line descending through their eldest son, John.

JOHN WASHBURN, of the fifth generation in America, was born in Plymouth, May 8, 1730. He married Lydia, daughter of James and Eunice (Foster) Prince of Kingston, on April 10 1,755. She was born in 1735 and died in 1782. Their eldest son,

JOHN WASHBURN, was born at Plympton, Massachusetts, on December 28, 1756. He served in the Revolutionary War in Captain Thomas Mayhew's company, Colonel Cotton's Regiment, from May, 1775, for eight months, and is called in the company's rolls, "John Washburn, Jr., private." His first wife was Olive Finney. After her death he married, on April 30, 1778, Experience, daughter of Samuel and Experience Totman of Plymouth. She was born January 19, 1761, and died August 20, 1830, at Buckland, Massachusetts. The family removed to Colerain, Franklin County, Massachusetts. John Washburn is said to have died at sea on November 2, 1799. By his wife, Experience (Totman) Washburn, he had three sons, John, Stoddard, and Benjamin. The line is traced through his son, Stoddard.

STODDARD WASHBURN, of the seventh generation in America, was born August 29, 1793, at Plympton, Massachusetts. He lived in

Colerain, after the death of his father, and later removed to central New York. He died November 17, 1865, or November 11, 1864, at Oriskany Falls, N. Y. He married at Colerain, December 19, 1813, Patty (Martha), daughter of James and Sarah (Preston) Armour of Union, Connecticut. She was born there November 22, 1794, and died April 9, 1878, at Madison, N. Y.; buried at Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

After his marriage Stoddard Washburn was living in Hot Springs, Virginia, in 1813. He then returned to Massachusetts, and lived in Colerain, and Greenfield, before migrating to New York State, between 1830 and 1832. Here the family lived in Smithfield, Madison, and Oriskany Falls. His wife, Patty, "inculcated kindness, thrift, and a love of education" in her family. They had nine children: Ransom Armour; George Winslow; Daniel Willis; Lydia Sophia; Edwin Ruthven; Sarah Ann; Andrew Jackson; Marthnett; and Mary Rosette. The line is carried on through his son, Edwin Ruthven.

EDWIN RUTHVEN WASHBURN, fourth son and fifth child of Stoddard Washburn, was born May 11, 1828, at Greenfield, Massachusetts. He grew to manhood at Oriskany Falls, N. Y. He married March 16, 1855, in Merrilville, N. Y., Ethelind Amelia, daughter of Moses Headon and Chloe (Booth) Ward. She was born June 7, 1834, in Lenox, Madison County, N. Y., and died July 1, 1914, in Marshall, Michigan, to which the family had removed in 1862, settling on a farm in Marengo Township, where Mr. Washburn was a large producer of hops. He died in Hope, North Dakota, December 3, 1915, and is buried at "Oakridge," Marshall, Michigan.

Children: Wallace Headon; born September 27, 1856, in Oneida County, N. Y.; died February 2, 1864, Marshall, Michigan. Hattie Lydia (Harriet), born May 16, 1857, Stockton, N. Y.; died in Marshall, Michigan; married ——— Johnson. Edwin De Mott, described subsequently.

EDWIN DE MOTT WASHBURN, born July 11, 1860, in Oriskany Falls, N. Y., removed with his parents to Michigan in 1862. "Fired by Indian stories of the West, he ran away with his boyhood chum, Owen Townsend. They were returned to their parents but Mott never lost his determination to go West." In 1881 at the age of twenty-one, he went to Dakota Territory, working for a time in Mapleton (now North Dakota), and finally homesteading at Hope, North Dakota, where he built a claim shack and returned to Michigan to be married. From 1884 until his death, December 28, 1918, he lived on his farm in the town of Hope. He was a prominent Democrat, and served on the State Grain Commission. In 1906 he

was defeated for the Senate by three votes. He was noted for his sense of humor and was an ardent sportsman.

Mr. Washburn married, March 27, 1884, at "The Windfall," Tekonsha, Michigan, Letitia Elizabeth, daughter of Doctor Alanson Bingley and Cynthia Coryell (Edmunds) Howard. She was one of the early teachers in Dakota Territory. The line is continued through their son, Howard Edwin Washburn.

HOWARD EDWIN WASHBURN was born December 29, 1884, in Hope, North Dakota. He attended Ripon Academy, at Ripon, Wisconsin, graduating in 1902, and received his A. B. degree at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1906, and LL. B. there in 1908. He practised law in Fargo, North Dakota, and in Shelby, Montana, where he was State's Attorney; also in Great Falls, Montana, and in Denver, Colorado. He died in the "flu" epidemic at Seattle, Washington, in December, 1918, while en route to Honolulu.

Mr. Washburn married, at Grand Haven, Michigan, on April 11, 1906, Ida Myrtila, daughter of Hall Reed and Caroline Myrtila (Bly) Brewer. Her father was the son of Curtis Abel⁴ Brewer (David,³ Colonel David,² Captain John.¹) Her mother was the daughter of George Bly. Ida Myrtila Brewer was born February 1, 1885, at Green Lake, Wisconsin. After the death of her husband in 1918, she left Montana, and lived in Ripon, Wisconsin, until April, 1919, when she moved to Hope, North Dakota. She had the responsibility of raising a large family after the death of her husband, and by management was able to hold it together and educate her children, working for a number of years in a printing office. Later she made a home for three of her sons on the Washburn homestead at Hope, during the farm depression. In 1946 she made her home at "The Windfall," Tekonsha, Michigan. Intelligent and energetic, her life has been an example of devotion to her family.

Children of Howard Edwin and Ida Myrtila (Brewer) Washburn:

- i Edwin Brewer Washburn; born January 6, 1907; married, 1st, La Fern Smith. Children: 1, Edwina La Fern, born November 16, 1928. 2, Wayne Marshall, born June 15, 1930. Married, 2nd, Nettie Johnson, May 29, 1937. Children: 1, Pamela Jean, born March 27, 1943. 2, Howard Lane, born May 17, 1944.
- ii Helen Lydia Washburn; born December 18, 1909, in Hope, North Dakota; married Charles Albert Parkman, July, 1929. Children: 1, Charles Howard, born April 29, 1930, in Hope; 2, Jane Carolyn, born February 15, 1934, in Hope; drowned in Lynch Lake, Finley, North Dakota, July 4, 1949. 3, Bruce Camer, born February 8, 1939, in Hope.

- iii Camer David Washburn; born April 3, 1911, in Shelby, Montana; married Anne Siseth, December 29, 1940. Children: 1, Letitia Anne, born April 1, 1941, in Hope, North Dakota; 2, David Camer, born January 8, 1944, in Hope. 3, Cheryl Lonnie, born February 16, 1948, in Hope.
- iv Howard De Mott Washburn; born August 20, 1912, at Great Falls, Montana; unmarried.
- v George Curtis Washburn; born March 28, 1916, at Great Falls; married Ellen Bergen. Children: 1, Jane Avis, born April 19, 1947. 2, Ruth, born October 16, 1950. 3, Ruby, born October 16, 1950.
- vi Hall Phelps Washburn; born June 30, 1918, at Ripon, Wisconsin; married Ruby Skjefte, September 5, 1940. Children: 1, Hall Reed, born January 4, 1941; 2, Jerold Edwin, born April 27, 1942; 3, Myron Birdell, born February 28, 1948.

LINEAGE FROM WILLIAM WASHBURN, SON OF
JOHN AND MARTHA (TIMBRELL) WASHBURN*

WILLIAM WASHBURN, the younger son of John Washburn of Bengeworth, Worcestershire, England, and his wife, Martha Timbrell, who, at the time of her marriage to John Washburn, was the widow of ——— Stevens, was baptized November 9, 1601, in the Parish Church of Saint Peter at Bengeworth. He lived in Bengeworth, evidently, at least until December 18, 1637, when his daughter, Martha (his second daughter of that name), was baptized at Saint Peter's. Between that date and 1647 no records of William Washburn have been found. It seems very probable that he lived in London for part of this decade, as a document (to be cited later), shows that he owned property in London at the time of his death, which was in May, 1659. As already discussed in this book, William Washburn's elder brother, John Washburn, appears to have lived in London or had interests there by 1629, although John probably kept his residence in Bengeworth, also, until 1635.

In 1647 William Washburn's name appears in a "List of Proprietors of Hempstead in 1647,"¹ with the statement that he came to Long Island in 1653. Whether William Washburn was in America in 1647 is uncertain, but it seems probable that he was here, and, perhaps then living in Connecticut. The belief that he came to Hempstead from Stratford, Connecticut,² long has existed, although its proof has not been found. The said "List of Proprietors of Hempstead in 1647," together with the statement that William Washburn came to Long Island with the Reverend William Leverich, in 1653, are mentioned in "The Early History of Hempstead, Long Island," by Charles L. Moore, an article in "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Volume 10, 1879. He is called "of Mass., and perhaps of Stratford."³

Since William Washburn's elder brother was living in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, when William came to America, it seems very probable that the latter visited John before settling either in Connecticut or Long Island. No records, however, in Plymouth Colony show William's presence there. The said William Leverich, who, with William Washburn and others, purchased land at Oyster Bay in 1653, came to Salem, Massachusetts, October 10, 1633. He immediately became minister at Dover, New Hampshire, where he

* The numbers placed above the line in the lineage from William Washburn, of Hempstead, New York, refer to the authorities for the documents, which are given at end of the lineage.

remained until 1635, when he went to Boston. Later, he assisted the Reverend Ralph Partridge, at Duxbury, Massachusetts. Duxbury was the home of John Washburn, elder brother of William,⁴ and John's land adjoined that of Ralph Partridge. William Washburn was in Bengeworth, England, in 1637.⁵ In 1638, Mr. Leverich became the first minister at Sandwich on Cape Cod, not far from Duxbury, where he instructed the Indians. In 1647 Mr. Leverich was employed by the Commissioner of the United Colonies as a Missionary to the Indians, and lived mainly at Plymouth. Still in this employment, he removed to Long Island in April, 1653, and in 1657 the Commissioners requested him to instruct the tribes at the eastern end of Long Island. In 1658 he became minister at Huntington, Long Island, and the next year removed to Newton, Long Island, where he acted as Minister until his death in 1677. These data about Mr. Leverich have been given in detail, and records concerning him sought, because William Washburn, as said, has been said, to have come to America with him, and it is recorded that William Washburn, together with Mr. Leverich and others, purchased land at Oyster Bay in 1653.⁶

The original manuscript of this deed is preserved in the Office of the Town Clerk at Oyster Bay, Long Island, but is "much faded and considerably worn." An ancient copy of it is pasted in Book B, in the same office, and the deed was also recorded in that book. The authority here cited transcribed the deed from an enlarged photograph of the original document, as follows:

"Anno Dni one thousand Six hundred & fifety th (res) This writing witnesseth yt Asiapum alias Mohenes haue sold vnto Peter wright, Samuell Maio, William Leuerich, Their heyces Executors administrators & assignes all his Land . . . Scituate vpon Oyster Bay & is bounded by oyster Riuer to ye east side, & Papaquatunk riuer to ye west side . . . with All ye Islands Lying to ye Sea ward excepting one Island Comonly Called Hog Island & bounded neere Southward by a point of trees called Cantening. In Consideration of wch bargaine & sale he is to receaue as full satisfaction six Indian Coats, sixe fathom of Wampum, sixe Hoes, sixe Hatchetts, three P of stocking (a) thirty Auln-blades or Muxes (*heads for eel speers*), twenty Kniues, three shirts, & as much peague (*black wampum*) as will amount to ffoure pounds sterling In witnes whereof he hath set to his marke in ye prsence of

William Washborne
Anthony Wright
Robert Williams

Asiapum or
Mohenes X his
mark"

On the back of this record is the following:

"We within named Sam: Maio, Peter wright, & william Leuerich,

doe accept of as ioynt purchasers with or selves ye Psons under
specified to the like right Pvilleidge as we haue or selves in ye Lands
purchased of Asiapum & Pticularly mentioned in ye writeing made
& subscribed by himselfe & other Indians respectively interested &
in the name of such as were absent acted by him & yem all.

witnes or hands: William Leuerich
Samuell: Mayo

joynt purchasers wth vs
Mr Washbourne
Thos Armitage
Dan: whitehead
Anth: wright
Rob: williams
Joh: washbourne
Ric: Holbrooke

Recorded in the office at New Yorke this 27th day of March 1667
By mee Mathias Nicolls Secr

Recorded in Oysterbay in Libr B: page : 57 : & Examined by me
John Newman Recorder."

This deed is given in "Oyster Bay Town Records," published in
two volumes, 1916: Volume 1, Pages 670-671.

As this deed sets forth, one of the purchasers of Oyster Bay in
1653 was "Dan: whitehead." As will be set forth subsequently, he
was the brother-in-law of William Washburn.⁷ In this old deed the
letter "u" is used for "v"; the letter "v" used for "u"; and "y" used
to represent the sound of "th," as was often done at that period. The
above "Mr Washbourne" was William Washburn, and the above
"Joh: washbourne" was his son, John.⁸ William Washburn is stated
to have come to Hempstead in 1653,⁹ but the following record shows
that he was there in 1647.

"The division of Hempstead lands made by the Proprietors, . . .
as followeth according to severall votes made in the town, . . .

"Laid out to the propriety right and blank of William Wash-
bourn ye following parsells of land viz.,

"Acres

To Jonathan Whitehead, fifty Eight Acres and one quarter
of Land Lying in Newbridge woods ye East Side of ye
Highway from westbury to Newbridge, Joyning ye
North Side of ye Willises Land*
To Ditto, Twenty Seven acres and three Quarters of Land
Lying to ye South woods above Washbourne Neck

58 1/4

* In these old records the name "Willis" was sometimes used interchange-
ably for "Willet."

Lying on Both Sides of ye Highway	27 3/4
To Peter Titus, Ninety acres of Land where he now Dwells on ye North Side of ye plains, Being part of a hundred acres Lott	90
To Ephraim Valentine, Ten acres, being part of ye sd Hundred acre Lott, which Two parcells Comprehend the whole Hundred acres, being a Lott formerly Laid out To John Eleson Sen	10
To William Willis, fifty acres of Land Lying in westbury poynt on ye North Side of ye plains, being also a fifty acre Lott which Did Belong to John Eleson Sen	50
To Peter Titus, Eighty Six Acres of Land Lying on ye North side of ye path that Leads from westbury to Jeremiah Willjams his Mill (under hewlet) Now In pas-session of Samuel Titus	86
To John Hicks, Twenty Two Acres of Land Lying near Success	22" ¹⁰

The above "Success" was evidently a tract of land, or, it may be, referred to "Success Pond" in Hempstead.

Another mention of William Washburn's proprietary rights appears in the record given below, under "Folio 19, Laid out to the propriety right and blank of Simon Searing ye following parcells of land viz.:"¹¹

(Acres)

"To Samuel Titus, forty Acres and three Quarters Lying ye (*sic*. "on" is left out) North Side of ye Road that Leads from Westbury to Jeremiah Williams his Mill, and also Joyning to ye West Side of ye Road that Leads from Benjamin Underhills House to Masketicive and Is part of a Card of 147½ acres and 20 and 3/4 Acres of ye Same Card, Entered under Richard Willits His propriety In folio 14, and Eighty Six acres of ye Said Card Entered to Peter Titus under William Washbourn In folio 7

40 3/4"

At the allotment of meadow lands at Hempstead, William Washburn's name appears on Page 19, of Liber A:¹²

"The number of Akers of meadowe given out in Alottments unto the particklar Inhabitants of this towne of hempstead.

"Mr. Washburne hath fifty fower Akers and A halfe. 54 1-2"

As has been stated, William Washburn was one of the first proprietors of Hempstead in 1647. Its site was probably included in the part of Long Island for which a mortgage was given by James Farrett, agent for the Earl of Stirling, "to provide as he may for that part of Long Island not possessed nor as he conceiveth

claimed by the Dutch, before his departure for England." This was territory "not previously disposed of," and the mortgage was given to George Fenwick, of Saybrook, Edward Hopkins of Hartford, and Theophilus Eaton, Steven Goodyear and Thomas Gregson of New Haven.¹³

The Dutch government at New Amsterdam claimed much of Long Island, even those parts where most of the inhabitants were English, and many disputes arose. In 1653 a remonstrance was sent from the English villages to Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor, regarding the curtailment of their liberties and expressing fear that the Dutch intended to establish an arbitrary rule over them. From the town of Hempstead the deputies were William Washburn,¹⁴ John Seaman, Robert Coe, and John Hicks. From this it appears that William Washburn was an inhabitant of Hempstead in 1653,⁹ although, as stated, he had become a purchaser of land at Oyster Bay. New Haven Colony also claimed Long Island, and, in 1654, William Washburn represented Hempstead in the Court at New Haven, where he appears in the following document:

"Mr. Leueridg of Oyster Bay, plant.)

Capt. Silvester of Shelter Island, defendt.) Mr. Leueridg
declared . . . he had bought a certaine debt of Mrs. Carman of
Hempsted, due from Capt. Silvester by bill . . . to the vallew of
fiue & forty pounds, and doth . . . desire . . . justice. . . . Mr.
Leueridg . . . endeaoured to proue that he bought the bill of Mrs.
Carman first, and one Mr. Washborne of Hempsted, now in Court,
said he could testify that Mrs. Carman sold her bill to Mr. Leueridg,
but whether before John Ogden sould his to the Capt. he cannot
tell. . . .¹⁶

No date is given with this record, but the one before it is dated "Aprill 26th, 1654." From it, again, evidence is given that William Washburn was an inhabitant of Hempstead, Long Island, in 1654, although Mr. Leueridge was living in Oyster Bay in that year.

The following Hempstead records which refer to William Washburn are given in chronological order. The first, dated 1657, shows a break of about three years following the above record of 1654, and, it is probable, from records which will appear herein, that he was in England at some time during this period.

On Page 16, of Liber A; "The number of Cattell Turned to the necke Ano 1657 style nove 11 of June.

.....
Mr. Washburn fiftene one hors 17 (*sic.*)
.....¹⁶

Page 22, Liber A: "A quarters rate mad for Mr. richard denton

for his wages for the yere 1657 the summe being seaventen pounds tene shillings the Leavy being three penes halfe peny the Acker the gathers being Willyam Washburn and thomas demont."¹⁷

Page 7, Liber A: "The numbers of every mans gattes that they have at the necke.

.....
Mr. Washburn hath sixtene gattes¹⁶

.....¹⁸

In the original manuscript of the above "Liber A," which has been re-bound and evidently partly re-paged, at a later date than the writing of the records, the above record concerning William Washburn's "gattes" at the neck appears on Pages 4 and 5, not on Page 7, but on Page 5 is also written "8." This volume is called on its cover: "Book A Hmpstead (*sic.*) Records 1657 to 1662." It is almost illegible. In regard to "Book B" of the same records, it is even more impossible to read; its pages have been re-bound in a haphazard way, much mixed as to dates, and often with three different numbers appearing on the same page (as there are three different sets of page-numbering used). The record reads:¹⁹

"The numbers of eury mans gattes that they haue at the necke
.....mr washburn hath sixteen gattes"

In the year 1658 Hempstead records give the estates of "Mr. Washburn" (William Washburn) and his son, John Washburn, as follows, the authority cited saying:²⁰ "In the following table we have given a list (1) of gates, (2) of cattle for 1657, (3) of milch cows, (4) of calves, (5) of acres of allotted meadow, and (6) of the rates or proportions of taxes for public charges for 1658:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
.....						
John Washburn,			7			
Mr. Washburn,	16	17	9½	12	54	36½
.....						

In the foregoing table William Washburn is listed as the owner of nine and a half milch cows. He may have had part ownership in one, but this may be placed with other unexplained mysteries connected with the lives of our forefathers.

The above-mentioned "Book A" is the earliest manuscript book on file in the office of the Town Clerk of North Hempstead, Long Island, located at Manhasset, as the railroad station is now called. Another of the original manuscript volumes preserved in the office, which contains William Washburn's will, to be given herein, commences with the same date as "Book A,"—1657.

Mr. H. Onderdock, Junior, author of the "Annals of Hempstead, Long Island," cited herein, made a table of "Contents" for

"Book A," which is pasted in its front cover, on July 12, 1869, and, after the "Contents," he writes:

"There was a volume before this called the 'mouse-eaten book,' that is now lost. Its entries must have been from 1644 to 1657."

This unfortunate loss of the first Hempstead Town Records, with their valuable genealogical and historical material, is like others which are known to genealogists, some of comparatively recent date, and which occur because of the lax manner in which these old records are left in offices where changes are made from time to time through political influences, although many Town Clerks are conscientious in their work.

Two other Hempstead records refer to cattle owned by William Washburn, and are here given:

The first, stated to be on page 49, of Liber A, records that "George Huylet went forth with ye Kalves according to condition upon Munday ye second of June 1658 stilo novo. (That is, new style dating.)

The kow-keepers went forth 14 dayes before vpon Munday.

The List of Kalves.

.....
Mr. Washburn 13²¹

"The kalfe herd kept by Geo. Huylet ao 1658.

.....
Mr. Washborn 12²²

The following record was probably recorded after the death of William Washburn, as his wife is called "widdow," in a document dated March 14, 1659, which will be given later. The record is undated and is preceded by one dated "3rd of June 1659," but, as said above, the old town records are much mixed as to dating in chronological order, not only because of errors in re-binding, but probably because, as in all old records, paper was scarce and the clerks entered records sometimes in any available blank space. This record, below, is stated to be on Page 163, of Liber A.:²³

"Mr. Washborne for his propriety in his owne necke.....22½

In Mr Fordhams necke for estate number 19 . . .32

Daniel Whitehead in Mr Washbornes necke propriety . . . 6 & a 3d

.....
Jonas Holsted in Mr Washbornes necke for propriety..... 16

.....
Ambrose Suttin in Mr Washbornes neck propriety 13

Aarin Furman in Mr. Washbornes neck propriety 15

Richard Stites (*sic*. Probably an error for Stiles. See other records.) in Mr Washbornes necke 6

with an addition at ye frontoff James pine & Edward
Reiners
Henry Pearsall in Mr washbornes neck 9
with an addition at ye front of James pine & Edward
Reiners

.....”
The Christian name of the wife of William Washburn was Jane. Her probable surname will be discussed later herein. She became a widow between September 29, 1657, the date of William Washburn's will, and its probate on June 5, 1659. It is probable that William Washburn was living on June 2, 1658, when his calves were recorded, according to a record already given,²¹ and in which no mention of his death is made. His will will be given herein. The following records concern his wife, Mrs. Jane Washburn.

The first given is stated in its body to be given in the new style,—that is, the year commencing with January first, instead of March 25, as in the Old Style dating. It is on Page 79, of Liber A:

“A rate made for the Levy of the Publique chardge for the yeare Anno (*sic.*) 1658 stile novo.

Imprimis Mrs. Washborn 36½
.....”²⁴

It is not stated in which style of dating the following document appears:

“A Coppy of Thomas Wandells acquittance to Mrs. Washborne.

These presents witnesseth that I Thomas Wandell of the killes in Longe Island doe hereby Claim release and discharge Mrs. Jane Washborne widdow relict of Mr. William Washborne Late of Hemsteede deceased, of and from a certaine bond wherein the said mr. William Washborne stood bound vnto Capn Thomas Tappin for and concerning A debt due vnto him about the Exchange of certain howseing and land att Hemsteede Aforesaid. whereof I doe hereby fully freely and absolutely discharge the said mrs. Jane Washborne her heires Executors administrators or Assignes for Ever. A (*sic.*) Witnes my hand this 14th day of March Anno 1659.

was written

Teste

Robert Williams

John James (Seal)

Cle”²⁵

Thomas Wandell

“1659, February 3.—Some of the public debts and charge of the town for the year past, brought in by the persons undernamed.

£ s. d.

.....

Mrs. Washborn, for making 2 Hollands
shirts for the Sagamore,

2.

"26

The "year past," if the dating was in "Old Style," would refer to 1659,—the year 1660 commencing on March 25. If the new style dating was used, the "year past" would refer to 1658, as the year would commence on January 1. It is probable that it was dated according to the new style, as other records preceding this have been, and that the affairs of the year before, that is, 1658, were settled by the town soon after the commencement of the year.

"1660, January 21,—Richard Stiles sues Jane Washborne, widow, and says that in 1653, when he went from Mr. Seaman's, he then agreed with William Washborne to do his labor weekly, according as wages were then given, and he to allow for his diet two days' labor in the week. The Court award that he has labored eight weeks, or thirty-two days, at 2 s. 6 d. per diem, by allowing four days' labor to the week, making £4 sterling that shall be paid him in good current pay."²⁷

From this last record, it appears that William Washburn was a resident of Hempstead, Long Island, in the year 1653.

"At a town-meeting the 26th day of February 1660.

Per Contra Creditor.

Mrs. washborne debtor 0-3-0

Mr. Ashman 0-1-8

"28

The above Mr. Ashman is probably John Ashman, son-in-law of William and Jane Washburn. The record just given is on Page 120, of Book A, the town meeting appearing on Page 119.

On Page 79, Liber B, is the following:

"The Reacord of Mrs. washborne Jades this 14 of June ANo 1665, one mare Graye Crapt in ye nr aere and a ½ peny onder ye of aere branded one ye buttack with the Leater :G: aged 8 years" This is the record of an ear-mark, used to identify livestock, "Jades" being used in old records to mean cows or mares. In modern English the record would read: "one mare gray cropped in the near ear and a half penny under the off ear branded on the buttock with the letter G,"²⁹

Another record of an ear-mark used by Mrs. Washburn follows:

"July ye 4 1665. Mrs: washbron (*sic*. Probably a transcriber's or printer's error.) one mear (mare) bay with a Star in ye fore hed

and one whit foet beehind with a SLeat and a 1/2 peni Ner aere branded on ye Bouetak with :G: aged 1 yeares."³⁰

"Sooeld By Mrs. Washbun two Rope warnull (*sic* ?) one Hors bay with her one march in the yaer 1666 mor By one mar sooeld Two The Rushmur bay in the yaer 1665."³¹

The following concerns an agreement made between Mrs. Jane Washburn and her son-in-law, John Ashman, the original record being on Page 146, Liber B. This volume, in the Town Clerk's Office of North Hempstead (at Manhasset), is, as before stated, called on the cover "Book B," and this agreement, now almost illegible, is, as stated, on Page 146, the page also having the numbers "13" and "73."

"feberuary th : 16 A No : 1666-7 Wher as Mrs: washbun deed promes to : give hur dafter (*sic*. "daughter" often being spelled thus in old writing) feabee (*sic*. Phebe) a mar (mare) a pone Condishons that shee and hur husband wold Come to hampsted to dwell and settell By hur Mother Butt it pleased god to tacke hur a saied feabee away beefore that Thes condishons was proformed and the afore saied feabee Leving a dafter the aforesaid Mrs. washbun dooth by this pressent give and beequefe the afore menched mar two feabee ashman Late deceased hur Childe and the assaied mar is to run hur and hur increas for the yuse of the afore saied Child and I the saied John ashman (*sic*. The first time he is mentioned by name in the document) dooth ingage to Look after the saied mare Carefully for the Childs yuse and the increas ther of with the mare that is to say the prinseapall to bee and remain the a fore saied Childs proper Esstate butt if it shall plese god to tacke the a fore-saied Child awaye by death bee fore she Cume to age oe to marey the afor saied mare and her increas or enTer in Marege (*sic*.) that then the asaied mear with her increas shall fall Two the afore saied John ashman and for the trou preformance of the premisses boothe partye dooth subscrib thair hands the day and yaere a bove written

her
Mrs. Jane X Washbon
mark

John Ashman"³²

The four records given below, dated after William Washburn's death, refer to him:

"Be it known Unto all men by these presents that I John Richbell merchant living in Oysterbay on Long Island In New England (*sic*. At this period both the Dutch, in what was later New York, and the government of New Haven Colony, in New England, claimed Long Island.) have . . . sold unto Matthias Harvy of Oyster Bay on Long Island in New England ye house & Land yt he is now in possession of which was formerly called ye () (*sic*.) house, wth ye said

house platt of Land & lot of Land, yt was old Washbourns lying about South East from ye said house ye South End of ye Said Lott buting one ye maine Streete of ye Towne, & ye west side Joynes, to a highway yt is in ye ash Swampe ye North End, Joynes also to a highway & ye Eastside bounded wth a Lott yt is ye abovesaid John Richbells Seaven Ackere more or less & a Share of Medoe, yt was Peeter Wrights, neare ye said house . . . and all ye medoe on ye West Side of ye Dock Creeke to ye Share of Medoe, yt is Anthony Wrights, on ye West, wth . . . all Comon Rights, belong to ye house & Land, as A Town Shipp, . . . as Witness my hand & Seale: & wth Consent of my Wiffe:

this 29th October 1664

Signed in pr sents of us

John Vnderhill

Henery Townsend:"³³

John Richbell

Ann Richbell

This document appears in the Index of the work cited under the name John Washburn, but, as John Washburn, eldest son of William Washburn, died before his father, it seems unlikely that he would be referred to as "old." It is probable that this record refers to William Washburn's property at Oyster Bay, the land being part of the first purchase there from the Indians, when William Washburn bought it, with others, as has been shown herein, and that the reference is to him.

"1667, May 2. — . . . Simon Searing is to make up the fence that was Mr. Washborne's in the Ox-pasture, so as to secure jades from going out. He is . . . to pay himself out of the land he doth improve of the aforesaid Washborne."³⁴

This record, as well as the two following it, are of Hempstead.

"Junne 5: 1667. An Agreement made Betwine y'e Constable and Overseers that Simon Sirran shall make up the ffence that was formerly mr washborne In ye oxe: pasture w'h ffence is to be made secure for this Present yeare and to be made to secure Jadge from Goeing out by y'e 6 of this present month and y'e Afforesayd Simon is to pay himselfe out of that Land w'h hee Doth Inprove (*sic.*) of y'e foresayd washborne and y'e said Simon is to have for Every new poste 4 : 1/2 d. A'p and for every Rayle that is sett in y'e ffence 1 : 1/2 d."³⁵

The next record is on Page 177 b, of Liber B.

"Hemsted ffebariwari : the 18, 1668-9.

Thes may sartifi and home it may Consarn that we Thomas Champion of Hemsted and Thomas Hicks of flushin both in the north Riding of new yorksher have made an exchange of medow lying at anack (*sic.* a neck) cominly Caled by the name meruk which was layd out at the first to Thomas harmitage, have exchanged the

sd:medow with the .sd. Thomas Hicks for aparshall (*sic.* a parcel) of medow lying upon aneck Commonly caled warshborne neck which was formarly mastar warshborns which is in quantiti on (*sic.* one) thard part of mr warshborns alotment on that neck: we the above said Thomas Champeen and Thomas Hicks dew bind ourselves our eyers executers adminestrators and assigns to uphold and maintain the premesis to be lawfull athentick and good from any that shall hereafter lay any Just claim thereunto as witnes our hands the day and yere above written

Witnes

Richard Gildersleeve

Clark."³⁶

Thomas Champion

Thomas : Hickes

William Washburn died in the latter part of May, 1659, as appears in records concerning the probate of his will, to be given herein. His will, and other documents concerning his estate, are preserved in the office of the Town Clerk of North Hempstead, Long Island, the railway station being Manhasset, on the Port Washington Division of the Long Island Railroad. This office is within a few minutes walk of the station. The copy of the original will, made by the Clerk, John James, soon after the will was brought to him, on June 5, 1659, by the widow, Mrs. Jane Washburn, is unusually legible. It was presented by her "in the form of a letter," which undoubtedly indicates that it was written on a paper which was then folded and sealed, according to the method of the times. These records are here given.³⁷

"Hemsteede June ye 5th Anno 1659

At a court holden this p sent

Present

Mr Richard Gildersleeve Magestrate

Acistants

Mr John Hicks, mr Ro: Ashman

William Sehadden

Whereas mrs Jane Washborne relict of of (*sic.*) mr William Washborn of Hemsteede Lately deceased, hath Psented ye Last will & testament of her deceased husband, To haue ye probate thereof confirmed ("confirmed" written above the line) by this present Court — and haueing Summoned all ye children wth their husbands and kindred, and all manner of or ssons (*sic.* old "s" used, not clear) by publick warrant that were of that rela (*sic.* This word is at edge of page and not completed. It is possible that the above "ssons" above the line is sons-in-law, and the uncompleted word is "relation.") inhabiting ("inhabiting" written above the line) in this place, or Els where, they did all appeare in Court aforesaid, and — being demanded, yf (*sic.* "y" used for "i." they had anything

to pretend, or yf they were contented with ye sd Last will & testament of their deceased father, they Answered that they were all well contented onely Robert Jackson, pretended (*sic.*) onely Robert J. ["onely Robert J" was marked out] And protested agst ye sd will in ye behalfe of his deceased wife, and 2 female Children that are now Liveing, had by ye daughter of ye a foresaid testator: the Court being set fully informed in ye Cause haue rferd it, vntill ye next Court : dated at Supra

Teste John James Cl

The 11th of June 1659 stile noue

Forasmuch as Robert Jackson at ye Last Court holden ye 5th of this instant, did in the behalfe of his deceased wife & of his Children now Living protest agst the Last will and testament of William Washborn Lately deceased, whereupon ye Court did deferr, the granting A probat vnto ye said willl, vntill further information and being that we are informed that ye said Robert Jackson hath been ["been" marked out] receiued In part of his Late deceased wifes portion by ye keeping of a childs of his by ye Space of allmost ("allmost" written above the line) 3 yeares, and allsoe hath receiued ye Legacie bequeathed vnto his daughter Sara Jackson by ye sd will, wherein he hath Confirmed ye Sd Will, and therefore we doe hereby frustrate his protest, and doe confirm the will Exhibited in Court by mrs Jane Washborn, to be ye Last will and testament of ye sd William Washborne, And we hereby approue of ye said will, dated vt Supra Teste John James

Clerck

At te Court afore said being

the 11th of June 1659

It is ordered that all wills whatsoever shall pay Six guilden vnto ye vse of ye Court and ye Clerck and Marshalls fease."³⁷

By the above Court order regarding the fees for probating wills, and written in the margin of the page, is the following: "J (*sic.* "J" used for "I.") doe approue of ye sd will & of what the magistrates of Hemsted hath done therein and doe confirme it." The signature following this is illegible.

As stated, the above documents appear in the volume before the will, and are dated June 5, 1659, while the recording of the will, as appears later herein, was on June 11, 1659.

William Washburn's will is here given:

"The 29 of September 1657

I William Washborne doe appoint my wellbeloved friends and faithfull (*sic.* "wife," evidently, is left out) to be my Ouerseeres of this my Will and testament J giue to my Sonn Hope my Six Oxen and fower Cowes and one horse one mare, and all my Land and

deuisens (*sic.* Illegible. Perhaps "devisions," the "u" used for "v") with the meadowes belonging thereto, and Barne and home-lott (written on two lines with a hyphen) with all Instruments of husbandry Except one third part of a meadow yt my Son John please to haue, then he shall paying (*sic.*) . . . eates (*sic.* Probably "costs." A few words are illegible) for ye same : Allsoe I giue him two sowes, allsoe I giue to my daughter Patience three Cowes or Steeres, allsoe I giue to my daughter Hester three cowes or Steeres, and one mare between them bothe. Allsoe I giue to my daughter Phebe three kowes or three steeres, these to be paid at their day of marriage yf they Carry to ye Likeing of these my ouerseeres (yt not) to be at theire Disposeing. Allsoe I giue to my Sonn Robert Williams Children ye like And to Edward Titus the like, Allsoe I giue to Sara the daughter of Robert Jackson one yearling heyfer J giue to my Sonn John Washborne one yearling and my morter & pestell at my death, or my wiues I giue to my beloved wife all ye rest or remainder of my Cattle, wth my house and household goods to be at her disposeing, wth this Condition that yf shee remaine unmarried, But yf shee marry, then this is my will that these things shallbe (*sic.*) at my ouerseeres disposeing then this is my will, that she shall haue fower Cowes, these Cowes to be wintered and Summered Free But not ye Increase to remaine to her Jt (*sic.* At edge of page and torn. Perhaps "Item.") I doe giue her one mare & foale, and this how (torn) or another built, Allsoe her fire-wood Cut and bro (torn. Probably "brought") home, Fit for the fire free chardge. I giue her th (torn. Probably "thirty," "thirteen" or "three") bushells of Corne, fifteene of wheate, and fifteen of Indian, and halfe an Accre (acre) of flax sowne and brought home, this to be donn yearly as long as she doth live, Allsoe she shall have all the household goods at her disposeing, this gift to my Sonn Hope as yf he carry well & to ye Likeing of my ouerseeres My ouerseeres that I appoint in this bueseines of wright is, mr Leuerege: (Leverich) my Loveing wife, John (evidently an error for "Jane." At the beginning of the will it is also stated that the testator's friends and his "faithfull"—the word following evidently should be "wife," which, however, is left out of this old copy of the will made by the clerk.) Washborne, My sonn Robert Williams, Richard Willets my Sonnes- in law, J hope you will all of you accept of it, And be Carefull yf God take mee Away by death : yf Hope accept of this gift from me he must be carefull ["carefull" marked out] be bound to Mannag the things for his mother. I giue to my son John twoe ox pasture (*sic.*) in the pasture, with five gates in the neck: This my will is not to Stand in force till they heare of my death, this I acknowledge to be my owne will & testament.

(No signature appears.)

Witnes Micheall Chadderton) Richard Willets) John Washborne)	The aboue written will was brought vnto mee by mrs Washborne about Te (<i>sic.</i> an illegible word at edge of the page and torn.) weeke (This may be "weeks.") after ye decease of her husband and it was made vp & sealed in the forme of A letter, and vpon ye Supscrip (<i>sic.</i> In- complete, at edge of the page.) was writ- ten: This is my Will: William Wash- borne : I did then breake vp ye seale And did reade the aboue written Will in ye heareing of Mrs Washborne aforesd & Richard Willets : And this I testify to be ye very truth : Approued & recorded by ordre of Court before Specefyed June ye 11th 1659 teste <div style="text-align: right;">John James Clerk"²⁸</div>
---	---

From the above, it appears that William Washburn died in the last week in May, 1659, as the Clerk, John James, says he received his will from Mrs. Jane Washburn a short time after the testator's death. As above stated, the word preceding "Weeke" (possibly "weeks") is at the edge of the page, and is illegible. As William Washburn is called "Lately deceased," when the widow brought the will for probate on June 5, 1659 (as above set forth), and as no other mention of her coming to the Court is made, it is probable that John James, the Clerk above, referred to her coming with the will on June 5, 1659. The above illegible word in his statement as to the number of weeks after William Washburn's decease that she came with the will, may possibly be "One" or "Two." It is unlikely that more than two weeks elapsed after his death before she brought the will to the Town Clerk. At the time, the Court was held at Hempstead, as appears from the records given.

The following depositions made by Robert Williams and his wife, Sarah, (the daughter of William and Jane Washburn), appear in the old volume after the above statement of the clerk, John James:

"The deposition of Robert Williams of the towne of Hemsteede from about 42 yeares

Swoaren before Mr Richard Gildersleue (*sic.* Gildersleeve)

Magestrate the 25th day of August 1659

This deponant being Swoaren saith that in & about ye Month of of (*sic.*) September in Anno 1658 how that Richard Butler of

Stradfoorde in New-England Comeing ouer into Hemsteed aforesaid and haueing vnderstood of ye deceased of his sonn in Law John Washborn of Hemsteede aforesaid And meeting there together wth mr William Washbu (Name incomplete; at end of page.) since ("since" written above the line) deceased, the sd Richard Butler as it seemes demanded of the said William Washborne, how he had disposed or what he had donn wth the Land in England And the sd William Washborne replied what was that to him, for said he the Land is my owne, And I will dispose of ("of" written a little below the line at the edge of the page, and the word "it," evidently following, is left out) As J please. Richard Butler comeing (edge of page, torn) the same day, into this deponents hou (torn) he tould him of the aforesaid dis (torn. Evidently "discourse.") the wch he had with the said William Washborne, And not Longe After in the same day, the said William Washborne Came himselfe into the deponents howse And he demanded of him, Why he did giue such an Answere, vnto Richard Butler Aforesaid, And the sd William Washborne replied yf said he my son John had Lived, he should have had the Land, But now he being dead, his Childe shall not Jniroy (*sic.* Enjoy, the "J" being used for an "I," and the "I" for "J.") it, but my Sonn Hope shall haue the Land, And at Annother time: being before the former discourse had passed between the Aforesaid pties, this deponent, being in the barne of the said Mr William Washborne, Amongst other discourse, this deponent towld the said William Washborne aforesaid how that his Sonn Hope had carryed it well in his absence Jn England And he replied it behoves him to see to doe for yf did ("did" written above the line) he verey well ["verey well" marked out] he both Could and would make him heire of the Land in England, —

And further
saith not

Sara Williams aforesaid ["aforesaid" marked out] the wife of Robert Williams aforesaid, being Swoaren the day and yeare aboue written, saith that her father, the said William Washborne, Being as before Specify (torn) in her howse, she did then and th (at edge of page, torn. Evidently "there") here the same discourse, between her said husband, and her Father, But did not heare the discourse, they had in the Barne before Mentioned.

And futher saith not

Teste	Swoaren before
John James	Richard Gildersleue
Towne Clark	Magestrate" ³⁸

In the above depositions it appears that William Washburn

possessed land in England, and that he had been there on a visit. It is probable that this was some time after 1653, when he and also his son, John, were purchasers of land on Long Island, as shown in the Indian deed which has been given herein. As his son, Hope Washburn, does not appear in documents there at the time, he was probably a very young man, and it would seem that the period of his father's visiting England, when, as appears in the above deposition, Hope Washburn carried on his father's affairs at home, was later than 1653. In attempting to follow up the litigation concerning this English land, it was found that no later volume of "Court Proceedings," than the one cited which contains the records given above, and which is for the years 1657-1660, is in the office of the Town Clerk at North Hempstead, and no later records concerning it have been found at the Town Clerk's office at Hempstead, or at Jamaica, Long Island. However, in the Probate Office in New York City, a will has been found, to be given in part, later herein, which may indicate that this property descended to William Washburn's grandson, John, Junior.

It is evident, from the above depositions, that William Washburn did not wish to leave his property to the son of his son, John Washburn, but did wish to bequeath it to his son, Hope.

The widow of his son, John Washburn, who was Mary, daughter of Richard Butler of Stratford, Connecticut, married, as her second husband, Thomas Hicks. The following Court records concern litigation brought against Mrs. Jane Washburn, the widow of William Washburn, by Thomas Hicks.

"Hemsteede

Decemb ["Decemb" marked out]

January ye 21th (*sic.*) 1660

stile no (at edge of page. Evidently indicating the "new style" of dating.)

At a Court holden this present day where (*sic.*) is Present Mr held (*sic.*)

Richard Gildersleue) being the first Court day

after their

Mr John Hicks) Elect (*sic.* at end of line.)

Acistants

William Schadden

Robert Jackson

Richd Willets

Joseph Mead

.....
Feb ye 19th 1660 by the same magistrates and acistants that were present ye 21th of January

.....
Hemsteede at ye Court aforesaid Thomas Hicks plt:ff Agst Mrs Jane Washborn widdow in an action of ye Case

The plt ff for and in the behalfe of his now Married wife Mary Hicks the Late Wife of John Washborne deceased, demandeth certaine Legacies bequeathed by (*sic.*) Last will and testament of mr William Washbo (*sic.* Incomplete, at end of line) deceased, vnto his Sonn & heire aforesaid said (*sic.*) according to the will & testament before Specified & is exactly recorded in this booke, Impimis one third part of the meadow that was mr William Washbornes

Jtem 2 sowes—one yearling

Jtem one pestell & Morter

Jtem 2 ox pastes (*sic.* pastures) & 3 gates in ye neck

Hemsteede the 19th of February 1660

Magestrates present that were the

21th of January 1660

as Allsoe Mr Ro: Ashman assistant.

The Court doth finde for ye plaintiff, and doth hereby ordre that mrs Washborne shall delliuier unto ye pocession of ye plaintiff vnto the vse of John Washborne Junior son and heire of John Washborne Lately deceased, the one third part of the meadow-Land according to ye terms of Mr William Washborne's will & testament, that he may quietly Enioy possess the same for him and his heires & Successors for Eyer

Allsoe 2 sowes one yearling one pestell and Morter

2 ox pastures

And 3 gates in ye Neck

the meadow Land Equally to be deuided the good with the bad and Sattisfaction to be made wthin 14 dayes wth ye Court charges Els Execution to follow"³⁹

Another law suit was brought against Mrs. Jane Washburn, in 1660, as shown by the record below:

"January ye 21th 1660

at ye Aforesaid Court

Richd Style plff, Agst mrs Ja (torn) Washborne defft in an . . . (illegible) the Case

The plaintiff declareth, that in and about ye yeare 1653, when he went from the house of mr Seamans, he then agr (torn) wth mr Washborne deceased for to doe laboure weekly according as then . . . (illegible) giuen to other Labourers . . and he did his Laboure . . (illegible) . . .

January ye 21th 1660

. . . ordered by the . . Court that Richd Styles hath Laboured Eight weeks . .

John James"⁴⁰

This last record is taken from the original manuscript in the office of the Town Clerk of North Hempstead, and is almost impossible to read. It also appears in printed records of the town.

In a foregoing document, an exchange of land between Thomas Hicks of Flushing and Thomas Champion of Hempstead was made. This Thomas Hicks was the second husband of Mary (Butler) Washburn, widow of John Washburn, son of William Washburn, but, as this John Washburn died in 1658, before his father, the "Mr. Washborn," of the following record cannot refer to him. It may refer to Hope Washburn, son of William. It is found on page 174, Liber D, Town Records of North and South Hempstead.

"A record of medaows layd out for the Inhabitants of hemsted to euery one according to his lot beginning att the neck eastward Commonly Called the helf neck and runing from the bound tree that standeth beetwene the meddowe of Mr semans and the meddow that belongs to the towne of hemsted upone a south and by west line and then alowing fower rod one (on) the east side along by the sayd line and bounds next to Mr semans his west bounds for a hyway to be laid out July the 6 1669

Mr Washborn — 21 acres 155 rod a high way of three rod wide being one (on) the east side of this lot beetwen Thomas Champion his lot and Mr Washborne . . ."⁴¹

The next record is on pages 254-256, and 257, Liber B.

"At a Jenerall towne Meting held in Hempsted the 25 day of december, 1678 it was agreed : on by the major Vote that the layers out of the medow shall begin to lay first at the Esturmost Comon on the south sid of Rocoway lots drane for the Medow at Rocaway.

William washborn 29.

....."⁴²

William Washburn was an Elder of the original Board of Elders of the old "First Church" of Hempstead. As in the above records, its date is after his death, which was in 1659, but no other William Washburn appears who was old enough at the dates given to be the one of these records.

"May the 24 : 1682. We under Righten dwo Ingage Ech and Every of us to give these under Righten sumes to Jeremy Hubard yearly during the we liue under ministry and to Pay it in Corn or Cattel at Prise as it Pasis Currant amongst us. . . ."

The following probably constituted the earliest Board of Elders:

"Mr. Richard Denton (minister), Mr. Richard Gildersleeve,

"Mr. Robert Ashman, Mr. John Hicks,

"Mr. William Washbourne, Mr. Kirkline,"⁴³

No date is given with this list, but those who served with the

above William "Washbourne" are known as contemporaries of William Washburn of the first generation in Hempstead, Long Island.

The surname of the wife of William Washburn was undoubtedly Whitehead. Thompson's History of Long Island, Volume 2, page 425, says that William Washburn came to Oyster Bay with "his brother Daniel." No mention of a Daniel Washburn in Long Island records or in the Parish Register of Bengeworth, England, is found, and this Daniel was evidently a brother-in-law. He was one of the purchasers with William Washburn of land at Oyster Bay in 1653, where he is called Daniel Whitehead.⁶

Children of William and Jane (Whitehead) Washburn:

- i Sarah Washburn; born in 1626, as given in the Bengeworth Register, which agrees well with the births of the other children of William Washburn of Hempstead (John, about 1627; Mary, 1629; Hope, about 1636; Martha, 1637); married Robert Williams.⁴⁴
- ii John Washburn; born about 1627, undoubtedly in England; stated to have come to Hempstead, Long Island, with his father from Stratford, Connecticut, but no proof has been found; bought land at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1653, deed recorded 1667;⁸ became a resident of Hempstead; married Mary, daughter of Richard Butler, on June 7, 1655;⁴⁵ an original proprietor of Stratford, Connecticut;⁴⁷ died August 30, 1658; his will dated in August of that year (day of the month illegible);⁴⁸ his widow married Thomas Hicks;⁴⁹ his son, John, made his will February 23, 1687, while residing in England, in which he describes himself as of "fflushing Bounds on Long Island in America, now residing in the parish of St Buttolph without Allgate London"; the will is dated February 23, 1687, and proved June 19, 1688, in New York City, a copy on file there in the Hall of Records; appointed his "Trusty friend George Heathcoate Marriner now bound on a Votadge to New Yorke," to be overseer in laying out the sum of three hundred pounds; sale of property in England is mentioned, proved by the testator's providing "for the . . conveying over the said Summe here in England." Married Sarah, daughter of Richard Cornell of Flushing. Their son, John, had a son, Richard, who married Amy ———; their son, Daniel, born about 1750, was of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y.; married Philena Matthews; their son, Daniel, born Mt. Pleasant, 1779, removed to Nine Partners, Dutchess County, N. Y.; married Ann Wright; their son, Abraham Washburn, born in 1805, married his second cousin, Tamer Washburn; removed

- to Sing Sing, Westchester County, where he became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in 1838; removed to Nauvoo, Illinois, 1841, and to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1848; made a Patriarch in 1884; died June 17, 1886.
- iii Mary Washburn; born 1629; died 1713; married Richard Willets.⁴⁵
 - iv Hope Washburn; described subsequently.
 - v Martha Washburn; born 1637;⁴⁴ (in the English pedigree cited,⁴ a daughter of William Washburn, of Bengeworth, is called "Marthathe 2,"—a misreading of the old record, "Martha the 2d," as another daughter, Martha, died in 1636); appears with the baptismal date 1637; married Edmund Titus.⁴⁴
 - vi Agnes Washburn; married Robert Jackson;⁴⁴ named as his wife in the latter's will.⁵¹
 - vii Phebe Washburn; married John Ashman; probably died before December 11, 1664, when John Ashman of Hempstead sold his "house home lott" and land to John Westcott, in which deed the grantor's wife is not named; left one child, a daughter.
 - viii Patience Washburn; named in her father's will.
 - ix Hester Washburn; named in her father's will.

HOPE WASHBURN, the fourth child and second son of William and Jane Washburn, of Hempstead, Long Island, was born about 1636. At the date of the will of his father, 1657, which names the testator's son, Hope, the latter was living in Hempstead. He is stated to have removed to Stratford, Connecticut, before 1666. About 1660 he married Mary, daughter of Francis Stiles. They resided for a time in Stratford, where Hope Washburn owned land in the part of the town known as Oronoke, but removed to Derby, Connecticut, in 1685,⁵² where he died in 1696.² His widow, Mary (Stiles) Washburn, died on January 11, 1712. Hope Washburn was one of the three first settlers at Oronoke in 1666.

The following records concerning Hope Washburn are not given in chronological order, but those of Hempstead, Long Island, are first transcribed, followed by those of Stratford, Connecticut. In one of the latter he calls himself of Stratford on October 6, 1691, and it is thus proved that he did not remove to Derby, Connecticut, until after that date, although there is recorded the laying out of his home lot in Derby, on December 22, 1685, as appears in another document given below, and, in another, dated July 15, 1686, he is called "of Derby." He was a freeman of Stratford in 1669, as appears below:

"A list of the Freemen of Stratford as they are reputed amongst vs, 8 mth., 7 d., '69.

.....
 Isaac Nicoles Richard Butler
Samuell Stilles (*sic.* Stiles)
 Caleb Nicoles Eprim (*sic.* Ephraim) Stilles
 Hope Washborne
 ”

In “Land Grants” at Hempstead, Long Island, is found record of sixty-one acres laid out to Hope Washburn, and, under the same date, record of his giving ten acres “for a minister”:

“Washburn, Hope, 61.

The Names of these persons that have Concluded to take up Land according to ye Afores’d ordre. 29, Nov 1658.

Accres

.....
 for a minister Hope Washborne 10
 ” 54

Other Hempstead records follow:

“March ye 14th 1659.

It is recorded that John Smith nants (*sic.* ?) Rich’d Willets Ambros Sutton and John Smith Junior shalbe (*sic.*) Surveyers of the High wayes for this present yeare.

.....
 The names of those that Laboured according to ye abovesaid order. Day

.....
 Hope Washborne 1
 ” 55

The names & nomb’r of these persons that are to fence and Inclose Rockaway w’th ye Nomb’r of their gates donn at a full town-meeting the 17th of Aprill 1659.

Nebr

Foote

.....
 24 Hope Washborn 30
 ” 56

The original record in the office of the Town Clerk at North Hempstead, from which the above was taken, is as follows:⁵⁷

“The names & nombs of those psons that are to fense & Inclose Rockaway wth ye nobr of their gates donn at A full town meeting the 17th of Aprill

1659

Nobr	foote
1
.....	..

16 Robert Williams —	8
17 Mr : Hicks —	20
.....	
19 Mr Ashman —	25
.....	
24 Hope Washborn —	30
.....	”

Hope Washburn was made a “Townsmen” of Hempstead in 1660, as shown by the following:

“December the 5th Stilo Novo 1660

There is this Day By Votte Att A Generall Towene Meeting Chosene for townenes Men for This Insueing yeare : 1661

.....
Hoope Washborn”⁵⁸

“Joseph whyt man (*sic.* Wightman) have a greed with the townse men to keep the weast Cow hard and is to preforme (*sic.*) the same Conditions that Robert beagell wase ingaidged vnto in the yeare 1659

.....
Hope X Wasborne marck

.....”⁵⁹

In the original record the above is almost entirely illegible.

The above record of December 5, 1660, which names Hope Washburn as chosen for a Townsman of Hempstead for the year 1661, is given in a work other than the one above as follows:

“1660, December 5. — Chosen by vote for Townsmen, Thomas Smyth, Thomas Hicks, Thomas Ellison, Hope Washburne, George Hewlett.”⁶⁰

This shows that he served with four others.

“1661, February the last. — We the Magistrates ingage to uphold the Townsmen in all lawful things done for the good of the town, &c., but they shall bring in their bills of change before they make the rate, and have the town’s approbation of their orders before that they shall stand in force.

Robt. Ashman, Jno. Hickes, Ri. Gildersleeve.”⁶⁰

These two records are on the same page of the work cited (“Annals of Hempstead,” Henry Onderdonk, Junior, Page 41), and show that Hope Washburn was one of the most prominent inhabitants of Hempstead while he lived there.

“march 4th 1661

Richard Stick (*sic.* Probably an error for “Stiles.”) have vnder-taken to keep the Easte Cowe heard for this present yeare vpon the same termes that Robert beagell keep (*sic.*) them in the yeare 1659 and is to have the same pay in Everie pitculler and those that live

on the north sid of the bridge shall turne ther cowes over the swamp
and those that live att South over shall turn ther cattell to ye reare
of Carpenters loot in witness wheare of the said richard stich shall
heare vnto seett his hand

the marke of X Richard Stick

Thomas X Smith his marke

Thomas Elliosn

Thomas Hickes

Jorg X Hullett his marck

Hoop X Washbrun (*sic.*) his marcke"⁶¹

"Aprill the 16 ANo 1661

The number of Callfes

.....
hop washborn 4

"⁶²

"There was given and granted to Mr. Robert Ashman, Thomas
Hickes, John Ellison, Thomas Ellison, Hope Washburne and Abra-
ham Smith, the Whole point of upland at Rockaway, Commonly
Called by the name of the Northwest Point for them and their suc-
cessors to Jnioy for ever."⁶³ This record appears under a town
meeting held at Hempstead, January 16, 1663.

Also in January, 1663, is the following:

"At a generall Towne meeting held at Hempstead the 4th day
of ffebruary was given and granted to John Smith nan, (*sic.* ?)
Thomas Rushmur Thomas Champion and Thomas Southard each of
them eight Acres apeece on the North Side, bounded upon ye east
side by Hope Washburnes alotment at Hericks."⁶⁴

From the following records, it appears probable that Hope
Washburn removed from Hempstead to Stratford in the spring of
1665, or soon after.

"1665, March 23. —"

Capt. John Scott to farm lots to William Cramer, of Setauket,
his messuage, with orchards, garden and pastures, in the occupation
of Hope Washborn, now called the Manor of Hope, with full liberty
of timber, at a yearly rent of £ 12, to be paid in such grain as is
raised in, out of and above the premises, or in cattle alive or beef
or pork, all or any of these at merchants' prices in the town."⁶⁵

"Artikels of agrement drawn and concluded beetwen Captin
John scott of the one party and William Cramer of the other party
as followeth

This writing witnesseth an agrement between John Scott of hempo-
steede esqr on the one party and william Cramer off setocoet yeoman
on the other party, that the asaid John Scott for and in considera-
tion of twelfe pound a year . . hath demised, grantted and to farme

lett, and by these presents doth demisse and grant for the terme of fouer yeares from the 25th of march 1665 unto the said william Cramer . . . all that his messuage in the oqupation of hope washborn, and now called the Manna of Hope, with the appurtenances and housses, barn, orchard, garden, Lands, medowes, fencings, pastures, Hallows and profits hereafter mentioned, that is to say all the meddow, all the hollowes all the land att Hericks, all right off Commonage and full liberty of timber both at home and the necks in closed for young chattell (*sic.* cattle) and the said housing lands and meadows so to pocest the terme of fouer years as aforesaid and fully to be complete and ended the 25th of march 1669 . . . the said yearly rent of twelve pounds a year to be yearly paid either in such graine as is raised in out off and aboutt the premises or in Cattell a live or beffe or porke all or any of those at Marechants prices in the Town off Hempsteed aforesaid, to the performences of the premisis the said parties have vnter Changably set their hands and seals this 23th (*sic.*) of march 1664 and in the 17th year off his Mat raigne Charls the 2nd of England Scotland Franc and Irland King &c

Signed sealed and delivered in
the presents off

John Scott (S)

Joseph Whetman

Tho: Hickes

Siman Saring"⁶⁶

The last given record is evidently a better transcript of the original record than the one given before herein. From it, it appears that Hope Washburn lived in the part of Hempstead known as "Herricks," (This is correctly, "Merricks.") and that his home was called the "Manor of Hope." It is evident that the old style dating is used, as the term of the lease to William Cramer commences with March 25, 1665, and the "Articles of agreement" between him and Captain Scott are dated March 23, 1664. In the following record it is shown that the above property had been sold to John Scott by Hope Washburn. These records fix the removal of Hope Washburn to Stratford as almost certainly in the beginning of the year 1665 (Old Style,—the year commencing on March 25).

"Apon Complaint off Robart beedell that hee Could nott makke youce off his Loot that Joyenes to the Loott (*sic.* lot) of Hope washbornes that was and now sold to John Scotte and Lotte now Lette ffrom the a said John Scotte To willum Crammer that the asaide Rooburt bedell wase ordered by the Constabell and eight men for to poll vpe Juste as much of the ovtside fance of the a said Crammers as wood mand (*sic.* Mend?) vpe the half of the peetichone ffance between the said Roebart bedell and the a saide Crammer."⁶⁷

The following Hempstead records show the disposal of the live stock of Hope Washburn before his removal to Stratford.

"June ye 15 1665. hope washborn one meare Reaceaved of Henery Dessboraw this day Collared gray with a sliett in y'e ner aere and a 1/2 peni onder y'e of aere branded one y'e of bottack with :G: aged 5 aers The fore Menched Mear is Sould to Mrs Washborn with y'e Same marckes that she had when y't shee wase delivered to Hope washbor (*sic.*) from Henry Desberey this day."⁶⁸

The above "Mrs. Washborn" was Jane, wife of William Washburn, and the mother of Hope Washburn. She was living as late as 1666-1667 in Hempstead.³²

On the same day as the above sale, Hope Washburn sold to Adam Mott a black heifer, as below:

"June the 15 1665 deliver by Hop washborne to Adum motte one haifer black with to Slietes in the Naer aer and a 1/2 peni onder the same branded on y'e of Horne with :G: and one y'e Naer Horn with :AM: ahed 2 yaers"⁶⁹

"June 16' 1665.

.....
mary willes one ster read branded with :G: sould to Hope washbon"⁷⁰ This is undoubtedly Mary, the sister of Hope Washburn, who married Richard Willets, whose surname sometimes appears as "Willis" in the old records.⁷¹

The next record given comes in its chronological order, as its date is February 21, 1665, and the year 1666 did not commence until March 25, according to the Old Style dating.

". . . 21 of feb : 1665

Tranceport by Roburt Bedell wone Cow brindell Two Thomas facee with hope Washborns mark branded with :G: aged 5 yaers"

Robert Bedell came into possession of the homestead of Hope Washburn in Hempstead, as appears in the following deed:

"Know all men by these presents . . . that wee George Hewlett and william Osborne inhabitants of Hempsted upon Long Ileland in y'e County of New yorkshire planters doe sell and alienate from us our heires and successors unto Robbert Beddle . . . all that whome lot and house that was formerly Hope washbornes in hempsted afores'd, being about nine acers more or les with all y'e fenceing that is About it; and the trees that are in it the ruins of the old barne excepted or all privelegges and appurtienances that . . belong to the said house and home lott . . . wee doe hereunto subscribe our hands and sett to our seales this 11 of december in the yeare of our

By Mee Joseph Sutton Clerk"⁷²

. . . . I Robert Beadle of Hempsted upon Long Island within the
 Dominions . . of his Royall Highnesse the Ducke of Yorke : in
 America husbandman . . . through the Naturall affection which
 I . . doe bear for . . my . . Son Daniel Beadle of the place afore-
 said . . do . . make over unto my said Son Daniel Beadle . . a cer-
 taine . . Lott of . . Land and premisses containing . . three Acres and
 one Rod of Ground or thereabouts . . Scituate . . on the South part
 of this Towne . . knowne . . by the name of Stephen Hudsons Lott
 and adjoining unto the Lott . . which formerly wass belonging unto
 Hope Washborn : . . In witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my
 hand and Seale the 30th day of June Anno 1671

presents of his
Robert X Beadle (S)
marke

A true Copy Recorded by mee

Fra: Chappell Clerk"⁷⁸

"This Indentur made the seacond of february In the year of our Lord seventeen hundred & twenty between Charls Peters of Hempsted in quene County on nassaw Island & mary his wife of ye one part and Jonathan Whithead of ye County afore sd Jent on ye other side whereas Georg heulitt to whome certain rightt of proprietiahip did w^c formerly did (*sic.*) belong to one hop washbon In Hempstead afore sd did by his sartain Deed Indecited under his hand & seal dated ye 31. day of January anno-domini. 1704 Sell the same Right of Land to Jonathan Whithead Above mentioned and his heirs, & whereas ye sd Jonathan Whithead by virtue thereof hath amungset other Lands near washbons neck Containing ninty seven acars, & one other tract of Land near a place Coled neubridg neck

Containing fifty fower acars . . described by ye return (*sic.* of) two survays there made dated the 14th & 15 of June anno domi 1710 by Samuel Clows Survair & whereas ye sd Jonathan Whithead did by a certain Instruement under his hand and seall bearing date ye firs day of this instant february assign & make over all his Right & title to ye sd rights of propriety ship of Land unto ye sd Charls peters & Mary his wife . . for . . ye sum of fivef shilling . . to him paid by ye sd Jonathan Whithead . . ye receipts whereof is here by owned & ye sd Jonathan Whithead ' his executors & administrators therefrom for ever hereby acquitted have given granted Remised & Released & alltogether of & from them ' their & their (*sic.*) of their hairs forever quit claimed unto him ye sd Jonathan Whithead In his full . . possession & seiuror (*sic.* seizure) now being & to his hairs & assigns for ever all . . ye rights . . w'h they ye sd Charls Peters & Mary his Wife . . ever had . . in ye sd above mentioned two tracts of Land in Contrivarti to geather one hundred & fifty one acars so that whether ye sd Charls Peters or mary his wife . . clame . . of or to ye sd tow lots of Land . . at any time hereafter . . either of them their and every of their hairs be all to gether bared (*sic.* barred) and utherly excluded by these Presents In witness where of the said Parties have by these presents Put their hands and seals Interchangabley the day & year first above written
 Sined and delivered Charles Peters (S)
 In Presents of Mary Peters (S)
 Sam Bayles
 Richard Oldfield
 this above Indentor taken out of the original Compared and entred by mee

Tho Gildersleeve Clarke

On ye day and Year w't in (*sic.* within) Written Came before me william Cornell esquier one of his majesties Justices of ye peace in quens County the w't in named Charls Peters & Mary his wife & acknowledged ye Instruement on ye other side to be his act & deed
 Wil Cornell

Reasurveyed & laid out to Jonathan Whithead ye Land described in these two drafts one lying above ye neubridg neck & ye other above washbons neck & both Containing one hundred & seaventeen acars & one half upone hop washbons Right derived to ye sd hop washbons (*sic.*) by his father william washbons last will and testament that ye sd william Washbon Clames in the Township of Hempstead Purformed by us the thirteenth say of november In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty

William Willis
 James Jackson

Isaac Hicks
 Abill Smith

Jodhua Carman
 James Searing

This entred by mee

Tho Gildersleeve Clarke⁷⁴

The last record found in which there is mention of Hope Washburn's land at Hempstead is as follows:

"This Indenture made the fifth Day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and thirty Eight Between Daniel Whitehead of Jemaica (*sic.*) in queens County on Long Island gen't of the one part & Ezekiel Balding of Hempstead in the County aforesaid Yeoman on the other part Whereas one George Hewlett being Lately Seized of and in a Certain Right of proprietorship in the Township of Hempstead aforesaid which did Orriginally belong to one Hope Washband (*sic.*) Did on the thirty first Day of January Seventeen hundred and nine under his hand and Seal Sell and Convey for a Valuable Consideration unto Jonathan Whitehead the father of the said Daniel the same rights of Land and Whereas the Commesinors of the said Township of Hempstead did on the thirteenth Day of November in the Year Seventeen hundred and thirty Survey and Lay out unto the Sd Jonathan Whithead Amongst other Lands upon the Said rights of the Said Washborn one Certain Tract of Land lying above New Bridge neck in the Township aforesaid Containing fifty Eight acres and a quater (*sic.*) as by the Return under the hands of the said Commissioners More fully Appear which return is recorded in the Town Books of Hempstead aforesaid in the New Book in (*sic.*) page 397 and Whereas the Said Jonathan Whitehead by his Certain Deed Indented Dated the tenth day of September in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and thirty Seven did for a Valuable Consideration amongst other Lands . . convey the above Tract of Land unto the above Named Daniel Whithead . . now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Daniel Whithead for . . the Sum of thirty pounds . . to him . . paid by the above Named Ezekiel Balding . . doth . . Sell . . all that . . above recited Tract of Land Containing fifty Eight Acres & a quater . . In Testimony of all which the said parties to these present Indentures have hereunto Interchaingably put their hands and Seals the day and year herein above first Written

Sealed and Delevered (*sic.*)

D Whithead (S)

.....
In the presence of

A'm Lawrence

Jonathan Whithead

Queens)

s. s.

County)

..... on the 19th day of August 1782

.....
Enter'd & Compared With the Original by

Valentine H. Peters Clk⁷⁵

As appears from a record given herein, Hope Washburn was in Hempstead, Long Island, on June 16, 1665. The first Stratford, Connecticut, record in which mention of him is found bears the date December 24, 1665. This first Stratford record is as follows, and is taken from the original manuscript records in the Town Clerk's Office:

"The Lands of Samuell Mills Recorded to him his Heirs & Assigns for ever —

Impremis by purchase from Hope washborn three Acres of upland be it more or less: Bounded on ye North wth John Wheeler South wth Daniel wheelers Land: East wth ye meadow or a highway and west wth obadiah Wheelers Land: for ye Confirmation of this sale ye sd Grantor hath hereto subscribed ye 24:th Decembr 1665: in ye prsence of John Miner Recordr

Hope Washborn his H mark⁷⁶

The following record of Hope Washburn's land in Stratford is also from the original manuscript.

"Hope Washborns Land Recorded to him and his heires for ever. Impr emis on (*sic.* one) parcell of Land Lying att Coum . . . (*sic.* illegible. Commons?) lying for (*sic.*) twenty Acres more or less by purchase from James Blackman as appears by ye Deed of Sale bound on ye East wth ye great River bounded on ye west wth ye Commons and ye marsh and south wth ye Commons . . . (illegible) lyes . . . ye one at ye uppr Comen and ye other at ye . . . (illegible) November: 15th: 15th (*sic.*) 1666

pr me : John Minor Recordr

Jt : (*sic.* Item) one parcell of upland by purchase It was William wheelers lying at oronokes by Estimation fouer Acres more or less bounded on ye south wth ye Land of abadiah wheeler bounded on ye North wh John Wleelers Land: bounded East and West wth ye Commons: 15:th 10:th 1666 pr me John Miner Recordr

Jt : one parcell of upland by purchase it was william wheelers att oronoke being for six Acres more or less bounded on ye south wth ye Land of John wheeler : bounded on ye south ["south" was marked out and "north" written over it.] wth ye Land of obadiah wheeler bounded on ye East and west wth ye Commons : joins part of his parcell of Land is bounded wth obadiah wheelers on ye west and south and ye Common on ye East . . . 15:th 10:th 1666

John Minor Recordr

I:t one parcell of Land at oronoke by purchase it was william wheelers by Estimation six Acres more or less one part of it upland

and ye othr meadow : bounded on ye East wth ye great River on ye west wth ye Comon bounded on ye south wth ye Land of Samuell Stiles : 15:th 10:th 1666: John Minor Recordr

I:t Hope Washborn by way of Exchange wth Hugh Griffon hath three Acres more or less of upland lying at orinoke bounded on ye west wth ye Comon: North wth ye sd Hugh Griffon. East wth ye sd Hope washborne. Confirmed by being Recorded ye 29th: March 1673: in ye prsence of ym both & Consinting (*sic.*) hereto: p. Jon: Minor Recordr

further witnessed by ye sd Hugh Griffons subscribing hereto —

Hugh Grifon

Hope washborn by way of Division in ye swamps hath lying south Numbr 13 one Acre and a halfe and sixteen Rod of Land bee it more or less Bounded wth yr land of Benj: Beach on ye North and Joseph Beardsly on ye south ye high way East : west wth ye other range of Lotts: and . . . (*sic. illegible*) Certificate wth ye hands of ye surveyors ye . . . (*illegible*) and Recorded ye 28th: Januay: 1674:

P: John Minor Recordr.

Hope washborne by way of Exchange with James Blackman hath purchased five Acres of pasture land lying at woronock bee it more or less bounded on ye North upon ye land of Hugh Griffin west upon ye land of Hugh Griffin & ye foresd blackman East upon ye meadow south upon ye land of Ephraim Stiles

Recorded July : 12:th 1680

Hope washborne by way of exchange hath purchased from James Blackman two Acres & a half of plow land lying att woronock bee itt more or less bound on ye North with ye land of hugh Griffin south with ye land of Ephraim Stiles west upon land of ye foresd washborne East upon ye land of Hope washborne Recorded July 12:th 1680

Hope washborne by way of exchange with James blackman as afor- sed hath five Acres & a half of meadow lying att woronock more or less bounded on ye west with ye pasture Land of Hope washborne north with ye meadow of Ephraim Stiles James blackman & John wheler south upon Ephraim Stiles East upon ye river for ye Confirmation of these three pesells of land & meadow . . . (*illegible, One word*) recorded from me—my haires to him ye sd Hope his heirs & assignes for Ever in witnessed by my subscribing hereto the 12th July, 1680

James blackman

in presence Joseph (. . .) (*illegible*)) acknowledged before me

Benjamin Peck) William . . . (*illegible*)”””

A neighbor of Hope Washburn in the part of Stratford called

Oronoke was Samuel Stiles, son-in-law of Robert Clark, as the following shows:

"Jt. Samuell Stiles hath by gift from his ffather Robt: Clark . . . (illegible) Quarters of an Acre of plow Land bee it more or less lying in ye great meadow at waronoke bounded on ye East at ye great River bounded on ye south wth the meadow of John Wheeler bounded on ye west wth ye meadow belonging to Ephraim Stiles and himselfe bounded on ye North wth ye land of Hope Washborn Recorded ye 11th 4m: 1667 by John Minor Recordr:"⁷⁸

Another record, called "The Lands of Samuel Stiles . . ." is found on the same page of the old Land Records as the foregoing:

"Jt : Samuell Stiles hath by gift from his father Robt. Clarke five Acres of plow Land lying in great meadow at Woronoke be itt more or less bounded on ye East wth ye great River bounded on ye south wth ye land of Hope washbo (*sic.* Name not completed—at edge of page) bounded on ye west wth ye meadow belonging to himselfe and Ephraim Stiles, bounded on ye North wth ye Land of John wheeler

Recorded ye 11 June, 1667

P John Minor Recordr"⁷⁹

Another record on the same page as the two above follows:

"Jt: Samuell Stiles hath by purchase ffrom Hope Washborn three Acres of upland more or less lying at ye lower part of Comon bounded on ye East wth ye great River bounded on ye south wth ye Common bounded on ye west wth ye Common and bounded on ye north wth a little Brook: And for ye Confirming & his alienation made by ye sd Hope washborn from him His heires and assigns unto Samuell Stiles his Heires and Assignes for ever he hath hereto sett his hand the 11.th of June 1667 in ye prsence of us

Hope Washborn

Wittnesses John miller

Nicholas S smith his mark

John Minor Recordr."

"Jt: Samuell Stiles and Ephraim Stiles by gift from their Brother Robert Clarke have three Acres of meadow more or less lying in ye meadow at woronock bounded on ye East wth ye Land of Sam: Stiles bounded on ye west wth ye Land of John wheeler bounded on ye South wth meadow of Hope Washborn and bounded on ye North wth ye meadow of John wheeler:

Recorded 11th: 4m: 1667 P : John Minor Recordr :/"⁸⁰

Another record appears under "The Lands of Samuel Stiles Recorded to him his Haares or Asignes for ever are as followeth:

"It: Sam: Stiles and Ephraim Stiles by Gift from their ffather Robt. Clarke have four (? illegible) Acres of meadow more or less lying

in ye great meadow at woronoke bounded on ye East wth ye Land of Samuell Stiles bounded on ye west wth ye Common bounded on ye south wth ye Land of John Wheeler bounded on ye north wth ye Land of Hope Washborn. Recorded the 11th of June, 1667 : P John Minor Recordr⁸¹

Three other records, taken from the originals, are dated 1673, 1674, and 1678-9, respectively, and concern land of Hope Washburn in Stratford:

"Hugh Griffin by way of Exchange wth Hope washborn hath purchased three Acres more or less of upland lying at oronoke : called ye old inbackt : (? *sic.*) bounded south & North wth his own Land: ye Comon west ye pasture belonging to ye people (*sic.* illegible, parcell?) of oronoke on ye East Confirmed by ye sd Hope washborns subscribing ye 29th. March 1673 — In ye prsence of John Minor Recordr:

Hope Washborne⁸²

"At a . . . Town Meeting . . 1674 It was . . (illegible) that Golden Hill which was formerly . . (illegible) to ye Proprietors of the said Land . . Town Lotts for the sd Lands beginning with the first Lott on the East of the highway at the South End of . . (illegible) Land

hope washborn . . ."

"Jt thomas uffoott (*sic.* indexed under "Uffort") by way of purchase from Hope washborn hath lying in Numbr 13: one Acre & halfe & Sixteene Rod of Land bee itt more or less of Swamp Duession bounded with ye land of benjamin Beach on the north and Joseph Beasely on ye south ye high way East west with ye other range of Lotts which is Confirmed by ye said Hopes (*sic.*) washborn

Uffert ["Uffert" was marked out and "washborn" was superscribed.] his subscribing hereto this present: 7th: of march 1678

79

Hope H washborn
his mark

Recordd.⁸⁴

Another record of land at Oronoko in Stratford, sold by exchange by Hope Washburn, is here given:

"James Blakeman by way of Exchange with Hope washborne hath purchased six Acres of meadow lying att woronock more or less bounded on ye East with the (*sic.*) yt . . . (illegible) west upon ye land of Hugh Grifin North upon ye meadow of James Blackman south upon ye meadow of Ephraim Stiles for ye Confirmation hereof from mee & my heirs to him ye sd blackman his heires & assignes for

Ever is witnessed by my subscribing hereto this : 12th: July :
1680 H washborne

his mark

Acknowledged by the Grauntor

Witnessed by us)

Joseph Curtiss)

Benjamin Curtis)

Before mee

William Haris Commiss⁷⁸⁵

The following records of Oyster Bay, Long Island, concern Hope Washburn at the time he was a resident of Stratford, Connecticut:

"Know all men by these p'sents beareing Date October ye twenty fourth one thousand six hundred seventy & Nine yt I Hope Washborn of Stratford in ye County of ffeirfeild in ye Collony of Conitycutt, in New England doe give grant and bequeath Unto my well beloved Cosen John Williams of Long Iseland liveing att Lusim all my right title & interest in Hemsteed Common Meddow (*sic.*) Eastward of ye towne: yt is all yt Comonage belonging to yt Liveing yt I the said hope sould unto John Scott whish Comonage was reserved & nott sould unto ye abovesaid Scott. I the said hope Doe by these presents . . . give grant & confirme unto the abovesaid Williams . . . & his heires for ever; . . . ffor Confirmation of all which I have to these presents putt my hand and seale the Day & Date above written

Signed Sealed & Delivered

Hope (H) Washborn

in prsence of us

his marke

Joseph Curtiss Recorder

David Jenkins

In ye 31th yeare of the
Reigne of our King⁷⁸⁶

The "Lusum" of the foregoing record is now Jericho, Long Island.⁸⁷

Sarah, the sister of Hope Washburn, had married Robert Williams. It was sometimes the custom in old records to refer to nephews as "Cousins," and John Williams, who appears in the record just given, was the son of Sarah (Washburn) Williams.

The records following concern an agreement made by Hope Washburn in 1665 to settle at Lusum. As it was made on May 2 of that year, it would seem that he had contemplated settling there after leaving Hempstead but finally decided to remove to Stratford. As the references to this agreement here given are dated after his removal to Stratford, they are placed in their chronological order. They are from Oyster Bay, Long Island, Town Records.

"Stratford this first of november 1684:

whareas there was Agrement made betwene Robart willisma & the towne of oyster baye yt the sayd Robart was to settell but six famylyes at Lewsum, on longisland (*sic.*) of which hope washborne

is one, I ye saide hope doe give unto Thomas willitts of ye sayd
Lewsum my previlidge thats made menshon of in yt Agrement in
setteling there to him & his suckessors as witnes my hand tests
Samuell whelar hope (H) washborne
henery williams his mark"

"4 At a Town Meeting Novembr 10th 1688:

Agreed then by ye ffreeholdrs that John Townsend Senr Robt
Coles and John Townsend Jur of Lusum in ye roome of his ffather
Richard Townsend are from henceforth admited to be Townsmen :
wth Robert Williams Hope Washborne & Mary Willitts according
to an Agrement made wth ye Towne and Robert Williams May
ye 2d 1665:

Entred by ordr of ye ffreeholdrs"⁸⁹

These two records are dated, respectively, November 1, 1684,
and November 10, 1688, but it would seem that the admission of
Hope Washburn as an inhabitant of Lusum should come before his
relinquishment of his right to live there to Thomas Willetts.

In the next record, dated in 1691, he gives his interests in lands
in Oyster Bay to his cousin, Hope Williams.

"To all to whom these p'sents Shall Come Know yee yt I Hope
Washbourne of Stratford in ye Collony of Conecticott in New Eng-
land . . Do Give Grant, Alienate & Confirme . . unto my Loving
Cosin Hope Williams of Lusum on Long Island in ye Bounds of
Oysterbay in Queens County in ye Pvince of New Yorke, All my
Right, Title and Interest in Queens County aforsd; . . In witnes
whereof & for Confirmation of all wch; I have to these p'sents put
to my hand & Seal in Stratford this Sixth day of October in ye Year
of our Lord God one Thousand Six hundred ninety one

Signed Sealed & Dilivrd Hope (H) Washborn
his marke

in p'sence of us

Joseph Curtiss

The marke X of

Richard Lounsberry

Hope Washborne Personally appeared before my (*sic.*) ye date
aove written & acknowledged ye above written Instrumt to be his
own ffree Act & Deed

Joseph Curtiss Commissionr

Oysterbay August ye 30th 1694: This Day Samuel Oliver &
Joseph Badcock (*sic.*) Came before me & Attested yt Hope Williams
the Day & date above written made a Tender & offer to his Brother
John Williams to Sell him ye Sd John his ye Sd Hopes part or
proportion of ye Orchard wch he now possesseth fformerly called

his Mothers for Eighty pounds in money wch he ye Sd John Williams refused & Sd he would not Give it.

Attested before me one of their Maties Justices ffor Queens County
Nathaneill Coles

Be it known unto all men by these prsents yt I John Dole of philadelphia in pensilvania do hold my Self . . Bound unto Hope William (*sic.*) of Jerico in ye Bounds of Oysterbay in Queens County on Long Island alias Nassau in ye Collony if New Yorke my wives Natural Brother in ye fful . . Sume of Eighty one pounds . . to be pd to ye Sd Hope Williams or to his . . Lawfull attorney his Executrs Administratrs or Assignes, To wch paymt . . I the Sd John do bind my Self my Heires, Executrs & Administratrs . . . In Witnes whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & Seal ye Thirtyeth Day of August in ye year of our Lord one thousand Six Hundred Ninety ffour

Whereas ye abovenamed Hope Williams hath by a Deed . . Bearing Date ye Same wth these prsents, Given & Granted unto John Dole ye Sonne of ye above bounden John Dole a Certaine piece of Land & Orchard Lying . . in Jerico aforesd as at Large may be Seen in ye Sd Deed, The Condicon . . is Such yt if ye above bounden John Dole . . Shall at any time hereafter upon ye Sd Hope Williams . . yield up ye Sd Orchard unto ye Sd Hope . . .

Signed . . in prsence of us John Dole

John Newman: Ephraim Carpenter Juner

Joseph Badcock (*sic.*)

”90

The above Hope Williams was the son of Robert and Sarah (Washburn) Williams, his mother being the sister of Hope Washburn. The following records concern her and her sons.

Sarah Williams, John Williams and Hope Williams, “Sons of ye Sd Sarah all of Lusum in ye Bounds of Oysterbay on Long Island in ye Collony of New Yorke . . .,” “formerly” granted to “Thomas Cock (now Deceased)” land “at Springfield near Lusum aforesd,”—ten acres. The record continues: “Now wee ye Sd Sarah, John and Hope Williams . . in ye Considration of ye . . affection wee have to Esther Cock ye Sd Sarahs Daughtr ye Widdow & Relict of ye Sd Thomas Cock Deceased nnd to their two Children the one a Son named John & ye other a Daughtr named Charity . . release . . Sd Esther . . ffrom any further payment . . for ye Sd Land . . . In Witnes whereof wee have hereunto Set our hands &

Seales ye eighteenth day of August in ye year of our Lord one thousand Six hundred Ninety one

Signed . . .	The mark of
In prsence of us	Sarah (S) Williams ()
John Newman :	Hope Williams ()
John Dole	

.....”⁹¹

“ . . . Be It Known that Hope Williams of Jerico In ye Collony of Newyork . . sell . . unto . . Isaiiah Harrison . . . Land in ye New Generall purchase ye purchasers which is Named and Entred In ye Records of Oysterbay in Libre (*sic.*) B page 43 . . . In Witness whereof the Said Hope Williams hath hereunto sett his hand and ffixd to his Seale this Eighteenth Day of February In ye Yeare of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and In ye 12th yeare of his majesties Raigne

Signed hope Williams

In presence of

Robert Cooper Henry Townsend John Townsend

Memorandum yt on ye Day and Date within written the within Named hope Williams personally appeared before me Nathaniel Coles Esqr one of his majesties Justices for Queens County and acknowledged ye within written to be his real act and Voluntary Deed

Nathaniel Coles”⁹²

A deed from “John Williams & Hope Williams of Jerico In the Township of Oysterbay In Queens County on Nassau IsLand (*sic.*) In the Collony of New York,” of land in Oyster Bay, dated April 13, 1702, was made to Joseph Mayo and John Mayo, “of the Collony of Boston,” and Anthony Wright of Oyster Bay. This land was “Bounded on ye East End by Huntington Line . . . according to the Line yt runs Between the ffryes yt was granted . . by the Town of Oysterbay to the Mayos and Anthony Wright to the . . Road . . that . . leads from Hemstead to Huntington . . .”⁹³

Joseph Mayo is called “of Newbuery in ye County of Essex in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England Eldest Son . . Samuell Mayo of Eastham in the County of Barnstable in the province aforesaid Deceased,” and John Mayo “of Hing (h) am in the County of Suffolk,” is called his brother.⁹⁴

On January 6, 1749-50, a division of what was “Commonly Called the Mayo’s purchase” was made, and those having rights therein were directed to bring their claims to Samuel Willis, Living near the place In Order to have their Lands Laid out.” It is stated that the record of this division was probably destroyed with other old Oyster Bay records in 1901, and that at the same time as the

above division of land in the Williams patent was also divided by Samuel Willis.⁹⁵

Concerning Robert Williams, husband of Sarah, sister of Hope Washburn, the daughter of William and Jane Washburn of Hempstead, it is stated that he was born in Wales, as was also his brother, Richard Williams; that he was in Hempstead in 1647, 1659, and 1682; that in 1653 an Indian deed of land was made to him, with others, at Oyster Bay and Huntington; that he was of Huntington about 1666, and in 1668 a patentee of Dosoris, Oyster Bay.⁹⁶

Another record names William Williams as a member of the Assembly in 1665.⁹⁶ Another authority gives the Welsh descent of the family and states that William Williams of Huntington married, as his second wife, Jane Woodward, and that their son, Richard Williams, was born in England, came to New England, settling first at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633, and removing to Taunton, Massachusetts; that he and his sister, Elizabeth (then both in New England), were legatees under the will of their sister, Jane, of Whetenhurste, Gloucestershire, dated May 30, 1650, and proved June 3, 1655. Richard Williams was a freeman of Plymouth, June 5, 1644, but returned to Dorchester, where he was a town officer in 1658.⁹⁷ No mention of William Washburn is found in Taunton records.

These Williams records are given because of the marriage of Sarah, daughter of William Washburn, to a member of the family, and the close association of her children with their uncle, Hope Washburn.

The following document has been copied from the original on file in the Probate Office at Fairfield, Connecticut.

"Whereas Hope Washburne by His Attorney at a Court of Assistants held at Hartford may 27th 1684 : being unsatisfied with the Settlement of the Will of mrs Sarah Clarke at the Court at ffairfield —Novembr 8th 1683 : moved the said Court of assistants for a Different Settlement of the said Will : and wheres (*sic.*) Sam:ll Stiles and Ephraim Stiles have alsoe moved at said Court of assistants or one of them : for a different Settlement of the Estate and will of Thomas Stiles from what was done by the County Court of fairfield 25 october 1683 : whereupon the worshipfull Court of Assistants returned both the said matters to be settled : by the worshipfull County Court of ffairfield as may appear by the orders thereon : for the preventing of further trouble and charge thereabout and mayntayning love and peace between all persons concerned in the said . . Settlements Hope Washburn for himself and his wife Mary washburne and the Sd Samuell Stiles and Epraim (*sic.*) Stiles have compounded issued and ended the said sutes motions and applica-

tion and do hereby fully clearly and firmly agree that the afore mentioned settlement of both the said wills shall for ever remaine . . and be as they were . . In witness whereof they have hereto set their hands . . .

13 Day of June 1684

The mark of H Hope Washborn

Nathan Gold Junr

Samuel Stiles —

Joseph Hawley

Epraim Stiles —

Willm Pipkin

This is a true Coppy according to the original entered upon Record . . .

Willm Hill Clerk Rd. —⁹⁸

No date of recording is given.

The earliest mention of Hope Washburn in records of Derby, Connecticut, that has been found, is as follows:

" . . . in 1679 . . . settlement of inhabitants . . They began at Paul's plains, laying a highway by . . the river, and then measured to each, three acres as nearly as might be, . . . These men were Isaac Nichols, . . . and Samuel Nichols. The Ferry man received his at the same time . . . Men receiving grants of land this year the next, were Hope Washborn, William Washborn, . . . Hope Washborn's home lot was located joining Henry Williams (the Ferryman) in 1685 . . ."⁹⁹

Note that a Henry Williams was a witness to the relinquishment of Hope Washburn to Thomas Willetts of land in Oyster Bay, dated November 1, 1684, which has been given herein.⁸⁸

In 1681 a "list of Derby Land" mentions "Samuel Nichols land," and "Isaac Nichols, sen, land,"¹⁰⁰ and, on November 25, 1690, it is recorded that "The town have chosen Capt. Ebenezer Johnson, Isaac Nichols, Philip Denman, to agree with the workmen,"—carpenters to build a house for the minister.¹⁰¹

Thus it is seen that members of the Williams and the Nichols families, nearly related to Hope Washburn, had settled in Derby.

The following concerns the laying out of Hope Washburn's home lot there, located next to that of Henry Williams, as above stated.⁹⁹

"Hop wasbon . . December 22 1685 mesuring & Laying out Hope Washbuns homlot—it is : 40 : Rods Long on Each side : & 12 rods on ye Rere or North End; Containing 4 acres Bounded on ye south with ye Common; & on ye west with ye sd washbans feild land — December : 22th : 1685"¹⁰²

In 1686 Hope Washburn bought ninety acres of land in Derby, as appears in the deed here given:

"This Deed Bearing date this fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand six hundred Eighty Six . . in the Second year of the Reigne of . . James the Second of England Scot-

land france & Ireland . . Witnesseth that Richard Bryant of milford in the County of Newhauen in the Colony of Connecticut Jn New England . . . Jn Consideration of seuenty (*sic.* seventy) pounds . . to be paid by hope washbone of Derby unto me the Said Bryan my heirs J the Said Richard Bryan have Giuen . . and sold . . unto the Said hope Washbone . . these Certaine Pcells of Land here he (*sic.*) after mentioned which was granted to me by the Jnhabitats (*sic.*) of the Said Derby all which Land Lyeth within the bounds of the Said Town viz: one parcell of Land which was formerly an Indian feild containing (*sic.*) Sixty Acres or thereabouts . . bounded on the south and East and North East with the present old fence & bounded North and south west with Nagatuck Riuer — Also one parcell of Land Lying on the west Side of Naugatuck Riuer . . Containing about thirty acres . . In witnes whereof I haue hereunto Set my hand & Seal the day & year first mentioned [“mentioned” was marked out] aboue written —

Rich : Bryan (Seal)

signed sealed & deliuered

Jn the presence of us

Samuel Ealls (*sic.* illegible) Senr

Thomas Betts Senr

mr Richard Bryan aboue mentioned [“mentioned” was marked out.] personally appeared in milford and acknowledged the aboue written Instrument to be his act and Deed this 12th day of nouember 1686 Before me samuel Wells Comisioner

Entred april 23th (*sic.*) 1724 /by me (*sic.*)

P Timothy Russel Clerk”¹⁰³

Hope Washburn died at Derby, Connecticut, in 1696,² before November 16, the date of the record below. Under Washburn, in Derby Vital Records, is found: “Mary, wid., d. Jan. 11, 1712.”¹⁰⁴

“Hope Washburn Know all Men by these presents Wee whose names are under written Mary Washburn, Somtyme ye wife & now ye Relict of Hope Washburne Deceased, Wm Washbourn & Sammuel Washbourne Sarah Washbourn & Jane Washburn the children of ye aboue Sd. Hope washbourne . . . Divers good Considerations vs thereunto moving are mutually agreed to Divide ye estate in lands of ye sd Hope Washbourn as followeth

Jmprimis. That Wm Washbourn the eldest son of ye aboved Hope Washbourn own & hold the house of the sd. Hope Washbourn Dyd— in ye home Lott, & all ye land in ye ffield above ye Hill Jtem yt Sam:ll Washbourn Have and Hold the house & homested yt was ye John Griffins

Jtem yt ye land below ye Hill wth ye Rest of the Land yt the Sd Hope

Washbourn dyed possest of and what Devision lands shall Come to be equally Divided between ye said Wm. Washbourn & samll Washbown ye sd Wm washbourn as ye Eldest son have his first Choise Jtem that Mary Washbourn the Relict of ye sd Hope Washbourn during her widowhood has her liberty to dwell in wch house she pleases orther (*sic.* other) yt her husband dyed in or wch was John Griffins And to have one third part of ye lands.....Jane Washbourn being under age has Chosen before . . her Mother Mary washbourne to be her Guardian. Dated the Sixteenth Day of November One thousand Six hundred Ninety Six the Eight year of ye Raigne of ye Sovereign Lord King William

The mark of Mary Washbourn (Seal)
the Relict abousd

The mark of Wm X washbourn (Seal)
ye eldest son abousd

The mark of Samll O Washbourn (Seal)
abouvd.

The mark of Sarah S Washbourn (Seal)

All of ye afore abouve mentioned appeared before me & acknowledged ye Day & Date abou-mentioned the aboue written Instrumt. to be their own Act & Deed

Ebenezer Johnson Comssr

John Johnson —

Signed sealed & Delivered

Jn ye pr sents of us

witnesses — Isaack Nicekls (*illegible*—appears to be Nichols)

Ebenesr Johnson

.....
Test Wm Jones Cle. (*sic.* *illegible.* Clerk?)
Noy. Pubb"¹⁰⁵

The births of the children of Hope Washburn and his wife, Mary, daughter of Francis Stiles of Stratford, are found in Stratford Vital Records, with the exception of their daughters, Mary and Jane. They are as follows:

Children of Hope and Mary (Stiles) Washburn:

- i Sarah Washburn; born December 16,⁴⁵ 1661;⁴⁶ living as late as November 16, 1696, when she was a party to an agreement concerning her father's estate.¹⁰⁵
- ii John Washburn; born in May, 1666;⁴⁶ died before 1696. Not mentioned in the above agreement.¹⁰⁵
- iii William Washburn; described subsequently.
- iv Samuel Washburn; born March 5, 1670-71;⁴⁶ in Derby Vital Records, under the surname "Washborn," and other spellings, appears: "Samuell, m. Susanna Wo(o)ster, Nov. 30, 1714";¹⁰⁴

deeds concerning him appear under the biography of his brother, William Washburn; died before April 22, 1724, the date of the administration of his estate, concerning which the following records are given: "Admn. of the Estate of Samuel Washbone Late of Derby Decd. was Granted unto sussanna Wash bone (*sic.*) widdow and Relict of Said Decd. on her Bond and surety in the sum of £700:0:0"¹⁰⁶ "Sussanna Washborn admr. of the Estate of Sam:ll Washbon Late of Derby Decd. Exhibited an Inventory of Said Estate . . approved for Record and the said sussa: Washborne . . appointed Guardian to Sam:ll and Mary Washborn two minor Children of the aforesaid Decd: on . . Bond —

Aprill the 27th. day 1724 a true Inventory of the Estate of Sam:ll Washbone of Derby Decd: Home lot and house and bords belonging thereunto . . Certain piece of Land with a Barne on it . . piece of Land in the Lower field so called . . 2 oxen . . two cows and calves . . one mare . . 13 sheep and five Lambs 1 plow share . . Ironpott . . frying pans . . 1 old ax . . 1 Chain . . one bell . . powdr. Lead . . 2 peuter platters . . 1 Comb . . 1 Looking Glass . . 5 Glass bottles . . books . . 4 wooden bowls . . Cart . . Earthernware . . ox yoke . . barrell . . tube . . table . . Chairs . . mortor and pestles . . Ropes . . shoes . . Stockings . . an old Chest . . cloths . . bed and bedding . . Lamp . .

Item. Common Land

sussanna Washborn Ad:ex

Sworne Jn Court

Test Jos Whiting Clerk £ 284 — 11 — d

Ffrancis French

Sam:ll Hulls"¹⁰⁷

"William Washborne of Derby Representing that there are Lands in Derby & Lying in Common between him and the heirs of Sam:ll Washborne Decd: which have never been Divided between him and the Decd: and the Said Wm: with sussanna Washborn the Guardian of said heirs (being minors) moving to this Court that pursuant to Law for such Case proved suteable persons might be appointed to assist the said Guardian with the surviving partners whereupon this Court appoint foll:g Ebenezer Johnson and Capt: Joseph Hulls both of Derby to assist the said Guardian in the Division of the afore Said Lands, and all persons having Right in the Said Lands, are hereby Required (according to Law in that Case) forth with to Come to a Division of the Same."¹⁰⁸

The widow of Samuel Washburn married, after his death, a Northrup, as the following shows:

"Sussanna Northrup Lately Washbone adm:ex of the Estate of Samuel Washbone Late of Derby Decd: Exhibited an Acct: of Debts Due to the Estate £ 1-8-0 which being added makes the Inventory £ 285 - 19 - 4 the Said Adm:ex Exhibited an act. of Debts Due from Said Estate . . and funerall Charge . . and allowance for bringing up the youngest Child of the Decd. . . the said . . sums being abated . . the Inventory Remains Clear Estate £ 261 - 02 - 9 which Sum . . is . . to be divided to the widow $\frac{1}{3}$ in the Real Estate Dureing Life . . and the Remainder . . be Divided into three parts two . . to the Son and one to the Daughter of the Decd: . . freeholders appointed to Divide the Same are Capt: Josp: Hulls; Sam.^{ll}. Bowers and ffrancis ffrench all of Derby . ." (No date appears in the above, but it is indexed under 1724.)

"John Daviss in Behalf of Susanna Northrup alias Washbone adm:ex of the Estate of Samuel Washbone Late of Derby Dec:d Exhibited an act. of further Charge.....
To the son Sam.^{ll} Washbone 2d/33 of the house and home lott all that Remaineth aboue the widdows part
Item to the Daughter Mary Washbone the East ward part of the Lower field Divided from ye widdows part
Joseph Hulls)
ffrancis ffrench) "110
Sam.^{ll}. Bowers)

"At a Court of Probates . . at New Haven

June 1 1731

Samuell Washborne minor Son of Sam^{ll} Washborn late of Derby deceasd. declaring before this Court his Choice of Abiall Campfield of Derby his Guardian Sd Campfield is allowed and Sufficient Bond Given."¹¹¹

- v Ephraim Washburn; his birth record in Stratford reads: "Ephraim s. Hope, b. Aug. last day, 1673";⁴⁶ died before November 16, 1696, as he does not appear in the agreement made by the heirs of his father under that date.¹⁰⁵
- vi Mary Washburn; married John Johnson, September 24, 1694;¹⁰⁴ died before November 16, 1696, as she does not appear in the above agreement.¹⁰⁵
- vii Jane Washburn; named in the above agreement as a minor at its date.¹⁰⁵

WILLIAM WASHBURN, the third child and second son of Hope and Mary (Stiles) Washburn, was born in Stratford, Connecticut,

March 16, 1668-9, as appears in the Vital records of the town.⁴⁶ He removed from Stratford to Derby, Connecticut, with his father, Hope Washburn, about 1685. The following deeds, on file in the Town Clerk's Office at Derby, concern William Washburn.

"... I John Griffin of Stratford in the County of Fairfield in the Collony of Connecticut . . in consideration of a certain grant of land lying in the bounds of Stratford at a place called and known by the name of Comrun (*sic*. Illegible. May be "Oronoke") made . . and confirmed to me by William Washborn of Derby, under hand and Seal by legal conveyance, bearing date with these presents and divers other good considerations me thereunto moving; have sold . . to William Washborn aforesaid . . twenty six acres of land lying within the precincts of Derby aforesaid . . in four . . peices : the home lot consisting of four acres; ten accrees of Devision land lying by the Road to mattetuck (*sic*. ?) on the Eastside; three acres of meadow land, lying at the head of the mill brook and ten acres of Devision land yet to be taken up. all which land . . aforesaid . . as they are bounded and butted . . in the Records of Derby . . For confirmation of all which I have to these presents put to my hand & Seal this ["this" was marked out.] in Stratford the 19:th day of Decemr: . . . one thousand Six hundred and ninety

Signed . . .

John Griffin (Seal)

in presence of us

his) mark

Joseph Curtis

John Booth

This was acknowledged before me

William Curtis Commissioner

Recorded the 29:th of June 1721: Joseph Moss

P me Clerk"¹¹²

The grantor in the next deed is Samuel Washburn, brother of William Washburn, of this biography.

"Know all men by these presents that I Samuall Wasbon of Derby in the County of New Haven and Collony of Connecticott in New England; for . . a valuable price allredy in hand Receiued . . do . . Sell . . unto william Wasbon of Derby in the County and Colony afore sd. . . land in ye Township of Derby on ye west side of Naugatunk Riuer upon briants plain (so called (*sic*. The parenthesis is not completed) Containing . . eight acres . . bounded Eastwardly upon Naugatunk riuer Southwardly upon the sd. william Wasbon his Land and Northerly upon John Davis his Lands . . in witness whereof . . J the sd: Samuel Wasbon haue here unto Sett to my hand and Seal this twenty second Day of April: 1707 Jn the year one thousand Seuen hundred and Sixteen: (*Sic*. ?) In the third

year of the Reign of our souerain Lord King George of Great Britain &c

Signed Sealed and Deliuered his
Jn presents (*sic.*) of Samuell X Wasbon (Seal)
Abiram Confield marke
John Hulls

october : 7 : 1717 (an illegible word)
Samuell Wasbon the Subscriber to the
aboue written Instrument . . acknowl-
edged the same to be his own free Act
and Deed before me Ebenezer Johnson
Justis of the peace Jn the County of
New Hauen Recorded P me John
pringle clark this twenty ninth day of
January 1719"¹¹³

A deed dated June 18, 1708, and "Recorded the 19th day of January 1714/13," (*sic.*) was made by "obadiah Rogers of Huntinton of the Jsland of Nassue (*sic.* Nassau) in the province of new york," to "leut thomas wooster Jonas wooster & william Washbourn al of Derby in the County of newhauen in the Collony of Conecticot," for twenty acres of land in "Derby aforesaid," the price being seventy pounds. It was witnessed by "Joseph Curtiss Senr" and "Azur Tomleson."¹¹⁴

"Whereas Leiu Thomas Wooster and william Washbon and Jonas Wooster did purchase a p-sell (*sic.*) of Land in Derby of abidiah Rogers the heirs of Samll Griffin formerly of Derby . . in quantity near twenty acres bounded northwardly by the land of william washbon Eastwardly by Comon land and Southwardly by the land of Thomas Wooster and west by the rieur and therefore . . . the partyes aboue named haue agred to diuide the sd land and haue actually diuided the Sd land into three parts; and by the sd Diuision the sd Thomas Woster hath his part . . on the south side near his own land; and the sd William Washbone hath his part on the north side near his own ; and the sd Jonas Woster hath his part . . in the middle between the sd Thomas Wooster and William Washbon . . and by these presents we the sd William Washbon Jonas Woster and Thomas Woster the heir of Leiu Thomas Woster Do for our selves our heirs Executors and administrators couenant (*sic.* covenant,—the "u" used for "v") and promis . . that the aboue sd Deuision Shall Stand for Euer . . Jn confirmation of all the premises we the sd william washbon Jonas Wooster and Thomas Wooster haue here unto set our hands and seals this 20th. of April Anno Dom: 1713 . . .

Signed . . in William X his Washbon (Seal)

This Instrument Recorded ye 30th day of december 1714

mark

"Att a Lawfull Town meting for Derby march 2th 13/1712

Att the Same tim the Town hath Chosen Coll Ebenezer Johnson . . (illegible) and Let Joseph Hulls to renue the bounds of Jehr (*sic.* Jeremiah) Johnsons land by Reman path that lyeth ["lyeth" was marked out] was formerly granted to the Sd Johnson—noted and agreed that the town will Lease out the Commons Noted that the Townsmen (*sic.*) haue power to make a Lease of all the Commonage in the Township unto mr Joseph moss & to take Soffittient bond of him not to interupt any man in the town Jn feeding in the Commons or in Cutting wood timber and giting Stone as there be occasion during the Lease which is for four years and if the town Shall See Cause to deuide Sooner he Shall not molest shuch deuision nor hinder it and ye Sd Townsmen Shall make Lawfull deliuey and Seisure of all the Commeneg according to Law:— Att the Sam tim the town hath Chosen Coll Ebenezer Johnson & Let Joseph Hull to

renew the bounds of Thomas Woosters Land att the Bare hill & allso att the bever Brook meadow Att the Sam Tim the Town has Renewed aformar (*sic.*) grant to William Wooshborn (*sic.*) att Barran plain Brook"¹¹⁷

The next record refers to a deed given above.¹¹⁴

"Whereas Lieu Thomas Wooster and william Washbon and Jonas Wooster did purchase a pecell of Land in Derby of obidiiah Rogers the heirs of Samll Griffin formerly of Derby being in quantity near twenty acres, bounded northwardly by the land of william washbon Eastward by Common land and Southward by the Land of Thomas Woster and west by the riuer and therefore . . . (illegible) partys aboue named haue agreed to deuide the Sd land and have actually deuided the sd land into three parts; and by the sd deuision the sd Thomas Woster hath his part . . on the south side next his own land; and the Sd william washbon hath his part on the north side next his own land and the sd Jonas Wooster hath his part of the sd land in the middle between the sd Thomas Woster and william washbon . . by these presents we the sd William Washbon Jonas Woster and Thomas Woster the heir of Leiu Thomas Woster Diseased Do . . promis . . that the aboue sd Deuision shall stand for Euer . . and we . . Jonas Wooster and thomas wooster de quit Claim unto william Washbon all our right in that part of the sd Land diuided to him In confirmation of all the premises we . . haue hereunto set our hands and seals this 29th day of April Anno Dom: 1713 . . .

Signed . . in	his	
presents of us	william) Washbon	(Seal)
	mark	
Joseph Moss	Jonas Wooster	(Seal)
	Thomas Wooster	(Seal)

his
John) Baker
mark

This Instrument Recorded 30th day of November 1714

P Jno: pringle Recorder"¹¹⁸

The next record in chronological order a grant of land made to William Washburn by the Town of Derby:

"At the Same meeting 1:st of Feb. 1719/20.....

At the same time the town granted to Wm Washbon a peice of Land adjoining to Jsrael Moss's homelot, provided he pay for it to the town 26 Shillings and 6 pence per acre, to be laid out by Capt: Hulls and his son Samuel Hulls"¹¹⁹

Another piece of land in Derby was laid out to William Washburn in 1720:

"The laying out of a peice of land for William Washbon Lyeing on horse (so called) running from a maple bush northward 6 rods to a red oak bush and from thence 18 rods north westwardly to another red oak bush: and from thence westwardly 22 rods to a white oak bush ["bush" was marked out] tree; and from thence Southwardly 22 rods to a red oak tree; and from thence Eastwardly 13 rods to a maple bush and from thence northwardly 20 rods to a white oak bush; and from thence Eastwardly 16 rods to a maple bush, butted and bounded Eastwardly and Southward with Jsrael Moss's home lot; Eastward and northward with the high way; westwardly with Capt. Hulls Land, and Southwardly along in an hollow; layd out march 19:th 1720 by Capt: Joseph Hulls and Samuel Hulls.

Entred upon record this 31:th of march 1720 P me Joseph Moss Clerk Know all men by these presents that J William Washbon of Derby . . for . . money . . recieved of Jsrael Moss of Derby aforesaid; Have . . Sold . . unto the sd. Jsrael Moss . . Land in Derby; Containing . . four acrees . . more or less; which was sold to me by the town not long since adjoining to the sd. Jsrael Mosses home lot, and bounded as in the first Laying out of the land to me which is upon record To Have and To Hold to him the sd. Jsrael Moss his heirs and assigns forever . . Jn confirmation of the premises J the sd William Washbon have hereunto Set my hand and seal this 26:th Day of march Anno Dom: 1720

Signed

William Washbon X mark (Seal)

In presence of us

Peter Johnson

Charles Johnson

Derby March 26.th. 1720

then William Washbon the grantor . . of the Aboue written instrument . . appeared and acknowledged the same to be his free act & deed

before me Ebenezer Johnson Justice

Entred upon Record this 31:th day of march 1720

P Joseph Moss Clerk"

Another record concerning a deed given herein, is as follows:

" . . . whereas a certain tract of land in Derby in the County of new Haven in the Collony of Connecticut belonging to Sam^{ll} Griffin of Derby aforesd, now deceased was Some years Since sold unto Thomas Wooster and William Washbon (*sic*. The name of Jonas Wooster, also a grantee, is omitted here) all of Derby aforesaid by the heirs of Sd. Griffin the land is in quantity twenty acres, bounded

on the north with the land of William Washborn East with Common land South with the land of Thomas Wooster and west with naugaturuk River; and whereas sd. Jonas Wooster hath since sold his right therein to Capt Joseph Hulls of sd. Derby and they the partners above named, have been for Sundry years last past, and now are in actual Seizin and possession of the sd. land: Wherefore for a more full confirmation and Sure making of the above sd land unto the partys above named, We obadiah Rogers and Phebe wife of the sd. obadiah Jonathon Wikes and Elizabeth wife of the sd. Jonathan, all of Huntington in the County of Suffolk on the Island Nassaw in the province of New York, do by these presents quitclaim . . the above sd. land . . to them the sd. Capt: Joseph Hulls William Washburn and Thomas Wooster in Equal proportions . . . in confirmation of the premisses we the quit claimors above named have hereunto set our hands and Seals this 24:th day of Aprill . . 1721

Signed	Obadiah Rogers	(Seal)
in presence	Jonathan Wikes	(Seal)
of us	Phebe Rogers	(Seal)
John Wikes	Elizabeth Wikes	(Seal)
Joseph Rogers		

Huntington in the County of Suffolk and province of New-York April 24th 1721

then obadiah Rogers and Phebe his Wife Jonathan Wikes and Elizabeth his Wife, being all of them quitclaimers and signers of the within written deed ["deed" was marked out] instrument did personally appear and acknowledge the Same to be their free act and Deed before me John Wikes Justice Recorded the 31.st of May 1721 P me Joseph Moss Clerk"¹²¹

The following document, dated in 1724, concerns William Washburn and his brother, Samuel, deceased at that date.

"At a Court/of (*sic.*) Probate Held at New : Hauen Munday May 4th A: D:/1724 (*sic.*) William Washborn of derby Representing to this Cort that there are Lands in Derby Lying in Common Between the ["the" was marked out] him and the heirs of samuel Washborn Late of Derby Decd: which haue never been Diuided between him & ye Said Decd. and the Said William, with Sussanna Washborn the Guardian of the Said heirs (who are minors) mouing to this Cortt ["Cortt" was marked out] Court that pursuant to Law in that Case suteable persons might be appointed to assist the said Guardian in Diuiding the Said Lands with the suruiuing (*sic.* surviving—"u" used for "v") partners where upon this Court appoints Coll Ebenezer Johnson and Capt Joseph Hulls both of Derby to assist the Said Guardian in the Diuision of the afore Said Lands, and all persons hauing Right in the Said Lands are hereby Required

(according to Law in that Case) forthwith to Come to a Diuision of the Same —

Recorded—may (*sic.*) 25th Certified By Jos Whitney Clerk—
1724 P me Timothy Russell
Clerk”

(The part of the document above given appears in the record of Samuel Washburn, transcribed from the Probate Records at New Haven. The phraseology is slightly different from the Derby record here given.)

“We whose names are under written, Psuant to an order of the Court of Probate Impowe ring us to make a diuision of a Certain tract of Land in Derby between Wm Washborn and the heirs of Sam^{ll} Washbon Deceased by whome these Lands haue been held in partnership here/^{to}fore (*sic.*) haue been this 14th day of May 1724: and made an Actual Diuision of Sd Lands as followeth, the first station in the Deuision Line is under the hill at the Eastward End: it/^{is} (*sic.*) a walnut bush marked on 2 sides & stones at the Root; from thence to run westerly to a white Oak tree in the meadow marked on two sides and the same Line is continued untill it Come to an heap of stons Lying in a fence; and from thence the present fence as it now stands; iss to be the deuiding Line to the riuier; this Line aboue stated is to be the Deuiding Line bewteen William Washbon and the heirs of Sam.^{ll} Washbon Deceased; and was made by Sd William Washbon and the Guardian for the heirs of sam.^{ll} Washbon with our assistance and help, according as the Cort of probate appointed

Recorded —May 25 1724

Ebenezer Johnson

P me

Joseph Hulls

Timothy Russell Clerk”¹²²

William Washburn died at Derby and was buried in the “Old Grave-yard at up Town.”¹²³ The inscription on his stone reads: “Here lyes ye body of Mr William Washbond (*sic.*) aged 72 years 10 mo 16 days Deceased Jan. 16, 1741.” The records concerning his estate and his will are on file in the Probate Office at New Haven, and are here given:

“At a Court of Probate . . in New Haven febry 9th 1741/2 Ephraim & John Washbon & Joseph Hulls of Derby Executors nominated in the Last Will & Testament of William Washborn Late of Derby Decd, . . Witnesses . . John Riggs Esqr . . (illegible) Ephraim Wasd, (*sic.* In many Derby records Washburn appears as “Washbond.”) . . administration . . Granted to Joh Hulls on his Bond . . .

th

At a Court of Probate . . at New Haven Febry 11 (*sic.*) 1741/2 . . An Inventory The Last Will & Testament of William Washborn late of Derby Decd.

In the name of God Amen, J William Washborn of the Town of Derby . . County of New Haven & Collony of Connecticut in New England . . Do make . . this my Last Will & Testament.....

Jmps (Imprimis) J Give . . unto my . . Wife Hannah . . Improvement of . . all my Land during her Natural Life . . make my Son John Washborn . . what he hath already . . the Sum of five Hundred (? illegible) in Money . .

Edward

Jtem (Item) I Give unto my Son John ["John" was marked out and "Edward" was superscribed.] Washborn my Land at Rock House Hill also . . half of all my Land at Kolld (? Illegible) Town in Quakers Farm Purchase also one half . . my Right in Common . .

Jtem . . unto my Son Gideon Washbond (*sic.*) my part of ye House & ye Land belonging to the Same also my Land at Bryants Plain also . . half of my Land at Kitle (Illegible) Town in Quakers Farm Purchase also . . half of my Right in Common

Jtem . . I Give . . unto my Two Daughters Ruth & Sarah five Shillings . . a piece . .

Jtem . . I . . Nominate . . my Two Sons Ephraim Washborn & John Washborn & Luet Joseph Hulls Exercutors of this my . . Will . . in Testimony whereof I have hereunto Sett my Hand & . . Seal this fourteenth Day of January . . one Thousand Seven hundred & fourty and Two

Signed . . William (^{his}) Washborn (Seal)
mark

in ye presence of
Joh Hulls

Samll Wood

Joseph Was.. (? Illegible)

Derby febry 2th A D 1741 . . Joseph Hulls
Samll Wood & Joseph (? Illegible) Wos
. . (Illegible) before me . . acknowledged
. . that they saw William Washborn . .
sign . . the within Will . . Edw Riggs
Justice of peace¹²⁴

William Washburn names in his will his wife, Hannah. The record of their marriage is found in Derby Vital Records, as follows, under the surnames "Washborn," and its various spellings: "William, m. Han(n)ah Wooster, of Derby, Aug. 20, 1696." Under the surname "Wooster, Woster, Worster," it appears as "Han(n)ah, m. William Washbon, Aug. 20, 1696."¹⁰⁴ She is called the daughter of Edward Wooster of Derby or Milford.⁴⁵ Orcutt, in his "History of Derby," says: "Wooster, Edward, appears early in Milford, as

indicated by the following . . . : "A general Court, Oct. 24, 1651, . . the town grants to Edward Wooster an acre, . . lying up the Mill river, to be improved for a hop garden, according to his request . .

"In 1654, he with three other families settled at Paugasuck one object . . probably was to raise hops on the meadow lands below Ansonia . . Here Edward Wooster resided until the close of life, July 8, 1669, his age being 67, which warrants the conclusion that he was born in England in 1622. Of his first wife nothing . . known . . first wife died, and he m. in 1669, Tabitha, dau. of Henry Tomlinson of Stratford . . ." He had fourteen children.¹²⁵

In deeds which have been given herein, William Washburn is associated with Thomas Wooster and Jonas Wooster. No mention of the latter is found in Derby Vital Records, but the following records appear, some of these concerning Lieutenant Thomas Wooster called deceased in a deed dated April 29, 1713,¹¹⁸ and Thomas Wooster, undoubtedly his son, called son of Thomas and Phebe, born in 1692, probably the Thomas Wooster of this deed,¹¹⁸ who is called therein "the heir of Leiu Thomas Woster Deceased."

"Wooster, Thomas s. Thomas & Phebe, b. Feb. 18, 1692"

"Wooster, Thomas, Lieut., d. Jan. 9, 1712/13"

"Wooster, Timothy, s. Edward, of Pagaset, b. Nov. 12, 1670"

This last is under Milford Vital Records. "Pagaset" is the old name for Derby.)

"Wo(o)ster, Timothy, m. An(n)ah Perry, May 23, 1699"

"Wo(o)ster, Timothy, s. Timothy & Anna, b. Dec. 29, 1699"

The inscription on a stone in the old grave-yard in the upper part of Derby reads: "Here lyes buried ye body of Mrs Phebe Wooster relict of Mr Thomas Wooster Who died March 1739-40 aged about 80 years"¹²³

Thomas Wooster appraised the estate of William Washburn, as appears in the probate record here given:

"At a Court of Probate . . at New Haven Novr 21 . . 1743 . . Estate of Wm Washborn Late of Derby Decd. . . Inventory . . approved for Record . . prisd by Thomas Wooster & Joseph Hulls . .

Josh: Hulls Admr. . . .

Sworn in Court

Lift Jno Whiting Clerk"¹²⁶

Hannah (Wooster) Washburn died at Derby, some time between December 5, 1742, the date of her will, and the acknowledgment of the inventory of her estate, November 19, 1743.¹²⁷ She was buried in the up-town graveyard at Derby.⁴⁵ One of the executors of her will was Gideon Washburn, son of William and Hannah (Wooster) Washburn, as appears in the probate records of his mother, as follows:

"Gideon Washburn & Joseph Hulls Ex'rs Nominated in ye Last Will . . of Hannah Washborn Late of Derby Decd Exhibited Sd Instrument in this Court . . approved for Record—" ¹²⁷ (No date appears.)

" . . I Hannah Washborn of ye Town of Derby . . County of New Haven . . Colony of Connecticut . . do make this my Last Will . . my son Ephraim Washborn a stock of bees . . my Son Edward Washborn my Land att ye Island Commonly Called fishers Island & my Land at Moos Hill . . my Grand Children Children of my son John Washborn Decd ye Sum of five Shillings . . my daughter Ruth Canfield . . my Daughter Sarah Lumm . . I . . appoint my son Gideon Washborn & Serg: Joseph Hulls Exrs of this my . . Will . . in Testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this 5th Day of Decemr 1742

Hannah Washborn Item J give unto my
 . . Daughters

Hannah Washborn (L S) ¹²⁷

The testator's name appears twice at the end of the will. The
 her
 witnesses were "Joseph Hulls, Samll Wood Sarah X Person"
 mark

No date of proving appears. The inventory of her estate was acknowledged at Derby, November 19, 1743. ¹²⁷

It is probable that all the children of William and Hannah Washburn were born at Derby, as their parents resided there, their father, William Washburn, having undoubtedly come to the town in 1685, the date of the settlement there of their grandfather, Hope Washburn. ¹²⁸ The births of three of them, Ruth, Edward and Ephraim, appear in Derby Vital Records. Each is named in the will of their father ¹²⁴ and of their mother. ¹²⁷

Children of William and Hannah (Wooster) Washburn:

- i Ruth Washburn; born in Derby, July 6, 1697; ¹⁰⁴ mentioned in the wills of her father ¹²⁸ and her mother; ¹²⁷ married Abiram Canfield, at Derby, September 12, 1717. ¹⁰⁴
- ii John Washburn; mentioned in the will of his father, dated January 14, 1742; ¹²⁴ called deceased in the will of his mother, dated December 5, 1742; ¹²⁷ his children mentioned in will of their grandmother, but names not given; ¹²⁷ undoubtedly is the John Washburn who married, at Derby, Sarah Gunn, November 5, 1722, and had by wife, Sarah, John (no birth date given), and Ann, born February 19, 1732-3; ¹⁰⁴ deed of land to him as follows: " . . J William Washband of the Town of Derby in the County of New Haven in the Collony of Connecticut Jn New England Yeoman . . do Jn ye consideration of ye parental

Love . . and affection that I have . . toward my Son John Washband of ye Town County and Collony aboue Sd . . Do . . give . . unto the Sd John Washband . . Land situate in the Township of Derby . . lying in ye North End of ye Town . . first one half of land belonging to my Dwelling house, with ye Northward half of my Dwelling House standing their . . further A Tract of Land Lying northwesterly from Sd House Containing Fourty Acres . . Bounded Northerly a part on William Washbond and a part on ye heirs of Saml Washbond Late of Derby Decd: . . In Confirmation of the aboue . . premises I the sd William Washbon have here unto put my hand and Seal ye first day of December . . Anno. Dom: 1731

Signed . . . his
William X Washbond (Seal)
mark

In presence of

Samll Hull

Samll Riggs

Derby . . Decemr 1th (*sic.*) 1732 Then . .
Mr William Washbond . . . signer . . to
the above written Instrument . . appeared
and acknowledged ye Same to be his free
act and Deed Before me John Riggs Jus-
tice of Peace

Entred Decem: ye 1th 1731 (*sic.*)

P Timothy Russell Clerk"¹²⁹

Probate records of John Washburn are here given:

"At a Court of Probate . . Febr'y 12th 1741/2 . . Sarah Washband Executrix nominated in ye Last Will & Testament of John Washborn Late of Derby decd Exhibited sd Instrument unto which Wittnesses were Sworn in Derby before Jno Riggs Esqr Justice of ye Peace w.ch is . . . approved for Record —

In the Name of God Amen J John Washbone of Derby . . do make this my . . Will . . Wife Sarah . . my Sons John Washborn & Josiah Washborn are of Lawful age to chose their Guardians . . my Daughter Anne . . Wife Sarah . . to be Sole Executrix . . In Confirmation whereof I have Set . . my Hand & Seal this 28th Day of Decembr. . . . 1737 &c

Signed . . . John Washborn (Seal)

. . in ye presence of us

Abiram Canfield

Joseph Hulls

Gideon Washburn"

This will was acknowledged at Derby, February 12, "174¹/₂"¹³⁰

"John

Washburn

Capt. Joseph Tuttle of Derby Guardian to
John Washborn a minor Son of John

Washborn late of Derby decd. produced a writing under ye Hand of ye sd. John Washburn desiring . . ye sd. Tuttle should be released from Guardian Bond which is ordered to lye on file⁷¹³¹ (No date.)

(It has been thought by some members of the family that the second son of William and Hannah (Wooster) Washburn was Ephraim, not John. Ephraim was born in 1701, and John stated to have been born in 1705, married Sarah Gunn in 1731, which makes this supposition probably correct.)

John Washburn's widow, Sarah, evidently married, second, Captain Tuttle of the above record: "Capt. Tuttle of New Haven in Right of his wife Sarah Exx. of ye last Will & Testament of Mr. John Washborn late of Derby Decd. moving yt Freeholders . . be appointed to divide ye Estate of ye Said Decd. . . . this Court appoint Saml Riggs Esqr, Lieutt Josh: Hull & Mr. Thomas Worster all of said Derby to do ye Same . . ."⁷¹³² (No date appears.)

- iii Ephraim Washburn; born in derby, in 1701 (no day appears); with his brother, John, and Joseph Hull, an Executor of his father's will;¹²⁴ married Miriam Bowers, at Derby, October 7, 1722;¹⁰⁴ deed made by "William Washbond of Derby in the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut," to "My well beloved Son Ephraim Washbond of Derby in the County and Colony afore Sd.," for "one Certain percell of Land Situate in the Town ship of Derby afore Sd Butted and Bounded as followeth, Easterly upon highway, and Northerly upon Barren plain Brook . . and upon the Land of John Hull as ye fenc now Runneth a Cross fort Hill . . and westerly upon the Land of Saml Washbond Decesd his heirs, and South upon John Washbonds his Land, and Running a Cross the Swamp from John Washbonds North East Corner Which In a hepe of Stones, and Then Runing East to the Highway upon a Straight Line;" Witnesses, John Riggs, Abigall Durand; dated April 25, 1738, and entered May 2, 1738;¹³³ Another deed from "Ephraim Washbond and Meriam Washbond Husband and Wife of the Town of Derby In the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut In New England," to John Harris of "ye Town of Goshun . . County of Hartford and Colony aboue Sd," was for "all . . title Claim or Intrust that we might or could . . Claim to any part or parcell of Estate in ye possion (*sic.*) of ye Sd John Harris and Rachel Harris his Wife that came to them by our Honoured Father Saml. Late of Sd Derby Decest;" the price was "a good and Valuable Sum of money,"

and the witnesses Noah Hinman and Gideon Hinman; the deed was dated November 26, 1745, and entered November 28, 1745;¹³⁴ on March 26, 1752, "Ephraim Washbond and meriam Washbond his Wife and Charles French all of Derby in ye County of New Haven & Colony of Connecticut," deeded "four Seventh parts of one Certain Lot of Land in Said Derby . . . on ye Right of mr Sam.^{ll} Bowers Late of Derby Decd in ye forth Diuision in the North Purchase So Called Lying at a place Called Nionmps . . ." to "James Wheler of ye Town . . . afore Sd" (Derby), for thirty pounds; the witnesses were Samuel Riggs and "Abigall Riggs Junor," and the deed was entered September 17, 1752.¹³⁵

- iv Edward Washburn; mentioned in his father's will,¹²⁴ and in the will of his mother;¹²⁷ born in Derby, June 17, 1708;¹⁰⁴ received from his father land in Derby, as follows: ". . . I William Washbon of Derby . . . on the account of parental Love and affection which I bare to my Son Edward Washband of Derby aforesd. Have . . . Granted . . . and by these presents J Do giue . . . unto my Sd Son Edward Washbond . . . one Certain percell of Land in Derby viz: The one half of my Right in a Tract of Land in Briants plain So Called viz: the North End . . . being in Quantity fifty four acres and an half . . . In Confirmation off all the a boue written premises, J the Sd William Washbone have here Unto Sett my hand and seal this this (*sic.*) twenty first Day of January Anno Dom 1730/31

Signed . . . his
William) Washbond (Seal)
mark

in presence of . . .

Joseph Moss
 Joseph Towner

Derby Jan: 25th Day Anno Dom: 1730/31
 Then mr william Washbond the Grantor
 in the above written Deed . . . appeared
 and acknowledged the Same to be his
 Free act and Deed before me John Riggs
 Justice of peace

Entred on Record January 25th 1730/31

P me Timothy Russell Clerk¹³⁶

Edward Washburn married Mary Pringle December 31, 1730.¹⁰⁴

- v Sarah Washburn; mentioned in the will of her father;¹²⁴ married, in Derby, April 29, 1741, Joseph Lum;¹⁰⁴ called "my Daughter Sarah Lumm," in the will of her mother;¹²⁷ "Joseph Lumm of Derby is allowed to be Guardian to Benjamin Wash-

born a minor, Son of Ephraim Washbon late of Derby deceased on Bond of £ 50. 0. 0¹³⁷ (No date appears.)

vi Gideon Washburn; of whom subsequently.

GIDEON WASHBURN, the youngest child of William and Hannah (Wooster) Washburn, was almost certainly born in Derby, Connecticut, but his birth does not appear in the Vital Records of the town. In the will of his father, William Washburn, he is called the testator's son,¹²⁴ and he was, with Sergeant Joseph Hulls, nominated in the will of his mother, Hannah (Wooster) Washburn, as an executor of her estate.¹²⁷

The following deeds, on file in the Town Clerk's Office at Derby, concern Gideon Washburn:

"... I William Washbond (*sic.*) of . . Derby in the County of New Hauen . . Collony of Connecticut . . Do in the Consideration of the Parental Love . . and affection yt I haue . . towards my Two Sons: viz: Ephraim Washbon and Gideon Washbond Each of the Town County and Collony a bou Sd. . . by these presents Do . . Give . . unto . . Each of them . . Several parcells of Land Lying within the North purchase in Derby . . one piece of Land Lying on Scots Hill So Called, . . ye Sd Lot Contains one hundred & Sixteen acres . . Item one certain pieces of Land Lying on Rimmon Hill So Called within Sd North Purchase Lying in the Second Tear in the Second Diuision Containing fifteen acres . . further more, all my Right in ye undiuided Lands North of ye Little Riuer and bladens brook called ye North Purchase Lands in Derby . . Together with all Such Rights . . to ye Same belonging . . In Consideration of the a boue premises J the Said William Washbon haue hereunto put my hand and Seal this Twenty Ninth Day of April . . 1735

In presence of	William X Washbond
.....	his
Sam.l. Riggs	mark
Mor De cai (<i>sic.</i> Mordaicai) Marks	
Entred April 29th . . 1735" ¹³⁸	

"... I John Washbond of Derby in the County of New Hauen and Colony of Connecticut In New England . . in Consideration of . . one Hundred Pounds . . Reced of Gideon Washbond of Derby . . Do by these presents . . Sell . . unto him ye Said Gideon Washbon . . Land Situate in the Township of Derby afore Sd . . in Quantity half an acree . . adjoining to my Dwelling House with ye Northward half of ye house Standing their on with ye Cellar under the Same which J had of my Father William Washbond . . In Confirmation of ye premises J ye (*sic.* "said" left out) John Washbond

haue hereunto Set my hand and Seal this Eighteenth Day of august
In ye year one thousand Seuen hundred and forty one —

Signed Sealed and Deliuered John Washbond (Seal)

In presence of us Derby in ye County of New Hauen

Edward Washbond August ye Nineteenth in ye year

James Humphries 1741 Then John Washbon the aboue

signer and Sealer . . appeared and

acknowledged ye aboue Instrument

as his free act and Deed

Before me Sam^{ll} Bassitt Justice

A (*sic.*) peace"¹³⁹

"Gedion Washbond of the Town of Derby . . County of New Hauen and Collony of Connecticut," sold "Land Situate within the Town Ship of Derby afore S^d at a place Called moose Hill Containing Twelve acres," to "John Holbrook of the Town . . afore Said," for one hundred pounds, on January 26, "1743/4." The witnesses were Caleb Tomlinson and Charles French, and the deed was entered "January 26th A:D: 1743/4"¹⁴⁰

On April 30, 1744, "Gedion Washbond of Derby in the County of New Hauen & Colony of Connecticut," bought, for two hundred and eighty pounds, of "Jeremiah Wayman of Derby," fifty acres of land in Derby bounded west and north on the land of Joseph Hull, east on Naugatuck River, and south on "the Little Riuer," "Lying at a place Called the Long plain." The witnesses were Hezekiah Huntington and "Sam^{ll} Darling," and the deed was entered "may ye 11th A: D: 1744"¹⁴¹

"Ephrm Washbond and Gideon Washbond Both of Derby" sold a "piece of Land Situate in the Township of Derby a fore S^d," containing twenty-five acres, on May 11, 1744, to Elnathan Smith of Derby, for fifty pounds, the witnesses being "Goseph Peck" and "Sam^{ll} Weed," which deed was entered "May ye 18th AD 1744"¹⁴²

"Gideon Washbond of the Town of Derby in ye County of New Hauen . . Colony of Connecticut," sold land in Derby, "at a place called Corn Island," consisting of five acres, to "Mr William Clark of the Town County and Colony a boue S^d," on September 7, 1744. The witnesses were Charles French and Samuel Riggs, and the deed was entered "Septmer 18th A:D: 1744"¹⁴³

". . . J Gideon Washbond of the Town of Derby in ye (*sic.* County omitted) New Hauen in . . Colony of Connecticut in New . . (*sic.* At edge of page and paper pasted over end of line and torn) Do on ye Consideration of Two Hundred and Ninety pounds . . paid . . by ye hand of Sarah Washbond widdow (and Relique of John Washbond late of Derby Decest) . . allso one Certain (end of line under paper) of Land Scituate within the Township of S^d Derby

at a place Called the North End of the Town Containing (number of acres under paper) Acres with a Dwelling House Barn and Well . . . theiron (*sic.*) Standing Bounded . . . Southwesterdly part on my . . . Land & part on ye Land of ye heirs of ye Sd Gideon Washbon Have . . . Sold . . . and Do by these presents . . . Sell . . . unto her ye Sd Sarah Washbond . . . my homestead Lying in Sd Derby adjoining to the a boue Described Land . . . by Estermation thirty Acres . . . with Dwelling House Barn well and orchard theiron Standing . . . Beginning at a hepe of Stones on ye Bank . . . gatuck (Naugatuck) Riuer . . . which is ye Corner between my Bro (*sic.* Brother) Edward Washbonds Land . . . Running East to an hepe of Stones which is the South East Corner of my . . . stead (first part of word illegible. Homestead) Between Sd Brothers Land and mine . . . northerly on the Land of the aboue Sd John Washbond Decst . . . In Witness where of J the Sd Gideon Washbond haue hereunto Set my hand and Seal this Twenty Seuenth Day of Sept (at edge of page—word partly under paper pasted on) . . . AD: 17 . . . (under paper, but the year is called the "Eighteenth year of the Reign of . . . George ye Second.") Signed . . . and Deliuered

Gideon Washbond & S

her

In presence of

Esther X Washbond & S
mark

Edward Washbond

Jsaac Nickels

Derby . . . September 27th . . . 1744 . . . mr Gideon Washbond and Esther Washbond his Wife . . . appeared & acknowledged the a boue written Instrum . . . (illegible) with ye Signing and Sealing of the Same as their free act and Deed before me
Samll Riggs Jus of Peace

Entred —

Octoner ye 2d

AD: 1744

P me

Timo Russell

Register⁷¹⁴⁴

"J Sarah Washbond of ye Town of Derby in ye County of new Haven in his (*sic.*) Majesties Colony of Connecticut in in (*sic.*) new England (widow and Late Relique to John Washbond Late of Sd Derby Decst Do on ye Consideration of one Certain percell of Land Scituate with in ye Town Ship of of Sd Derby ["Derby" was marked out.] Lying at a place Called ye north End of ye Town So called Containing by Estimation Thirty acres . . . with own (*sic.*) Dwelling House Barn well and orchard there on Standing Bounded as followeth beginning at a heape of Stones on Naugatuck (*sic.*) River

Bank So Called which is ye Corner Between Edward Washbonds Land and this Sd Thirty acres Runing from Sd Corner to an heape of Stones Easterly which is ye South East Corner of Sd Land Runing northerly to a Rock by ye present fence and is Bounded Easterly on ye Town Street or a high way northerly on my own Land westerly on naugatuck Riuer So Called being made over to me by an Instrument under ye hand and Seal of Gedeon Washbond of ye Town County and Colony aboue Sd Bearing Euen Date with these presents . . on which Sd Consideration I ye Sd Sarah Washbond haue . . Sold . . and by these presents do . . Sell . . unto /his ye (*sic.*) Sd Gedien Washbond . . one Certain persell of Land Scituate within ye Town Ship of Sd Derby apart adjoining to ye a boue Described Land Southerly Containing . . fifteen acres with one Dwelling house and Barn and well and orchard there on Standing Bounded as followeth Easterly on a high way Sixty Rods Beginning at Barran plain Brook at heape of Stones Runing South to an heape of Stones at ye north East Corner of ye aboue Described Land runing westwardly to a heape of Stones Twenty four Rods Lying on ye west Side of ye Swamp near to a Chestnut tree Runing westward by nineteen Rods and three Qyarters to an heape of Stones/erly (*sic.*) a part on the aboue Described Land and a part on ye heirs of Sd John Washbond Decd and westerly on ye Land of ye Sd heirs northerly on Barran plain brook So Called or has (*sic.*) So Euer other wise Bounded . . in Witness where of I ye Sd Sarah Washbond have here unto Set my hand & Seal this Twenty Seventh Day of September . . . A D 1744 Signed . . Sarah Washbond (Seal)

In presence of
Edward Washbond

Isaac Nickels

Entred march

ye 17th A D 1744/5"¹⁴⁵

On March 25, 1744-5, "Gedion Washbond of ye Town of Derby in ye County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut" sold, for two hundred pounds, to "Timothy Wooster Juner of ye Town County and Colony aboue Sd" "The one half of one Certain persell of Land Scituate within ye Town Ship of Sd Derby . . at a place Called Bryants Plain ye whole of Sd Land Contains . . Thirty acres." The witnesses were Charles French and Augur Tomlinson, and the deed was entered March 25, 1745.¹⁴⁶

This last deed probably is for the same land,—thirty acres— which was one of the parcells sold to his grandfather, Hope Washburn, by Richard Bryan in 1686.¹⁰³

'Gedion Washbond of ye Town County and Colony a fore Sd" (Derby) bought of "William Clark of Derby in ye County of New

Haven and Colony of Connecticut," for two hundred and twenty-three pounds, "one Certain persell of medow Land Scituate within ye Town Ship of Sd Derby Lying at a place Called Corn Jsland and is in Estimation fiue acres be it more or Less Bounded Easterly on naugatuck Riuer north/easterly (*sic.*) a part on ye Land of mr Francis French and a part on ye Land of Capt Samvel (*sic.*) Basit westerly a part on ye Land of Sart Thomas Wooster and north west on Sd Woosters Land westerly on ye old Riuer So Called Southerly on ye Land of ye Sd Wooster or how So Euer other wise Bounded" The deed was dated April 29, 1745, and entered May 6, 1745. The witnesses were Abiram Canfield (Gideon Washburn's brother-in-law) and Charles French.¹⁴⁷

"Gideon Washbond of . . Derby" sold to "Abiram Canfield of ye Town . . a boue Sd" on April 29, 1745, "Land . . within ye Town ship of Sd Derby . . at a place called Corn Island." The price was two hundred and fifty-three pounds, and the witnesses Charles French and William Clark. The deed was entered May 7, 1745.¹⁴⁸

On June 25, 1745, "Abel Holbrook of Woodbury in ye County of Fairfield . . Colony of Connecticut" sold to "William Washbond of Derby in ye County of New Haven and Colony a fore Sd" for five hundred and fifty pounds, "2 parcells of Land in the T'wnship of Sd Derby within ye Bounds of Oxford in ye north purchase Land in Sd Derby," one parcel being laid out to the heirs of "Edward Riggs Late of Sd Derby Deceast and Lyes in ye left Tear westward in ye first Diuision in ye north purchase Lands in Sd Derby and Contains Sixty one acres and Eighty Rods," and the other parcell being in "ye Last tear westward in ye first Diuision in ye Sd north purchase Land in Sd. Derby Containing Forty Seven acres and one hundred and five rods of ground." The witnesses were Samuel Riggs and Lemuel Carinton, and the deed was entered October 24, 1745.¹⁷⁶

"Gedion Washbond of ye Town of Derby . . County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut" sold, "for . . ye Sum of fifteen pounds . . In hand Received to my full Satisfaction of my Brother Edward Washbond of ye Town County and Colony a boue Said" "Land . . within ye Town Ship of Derby . . Lying westerly of the sd Edward Washbonds now Dwelling house near Sd house Containing one Quarter of an acre be it more or Less . . Bounded north Easterly on high way and Westerly on ye Land of Sarah Tuttle & Southerly on ye Land of ye Sd Edward Washbond . . Together with one half of one whole Right in ye Common and undiused sd Lands in So Called . . Sequestred Lands in Derby which Sd half Right Did originally belong to my Honoured Father William Washbond of Sd Derby Deceased . . in Witness where of I have here unto Set my hand and Seal this Tenth Day of march . . anno Domini 1745/6." On the

same date the deed was acknowledged by "mr. Gedion Washband" before Samuel Bassett, Justice of the Peace, and it was entered on the same day.¹⁵⁰

"Gideon Washbond of ye Town of Derby in ye County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut" sold, for forty-five pounds, to his "Brother Ephraim Washbond of ye Town County and Colony a boue Sd" "one half of one Certain parcell of Land Scituate within ye Town Ship of Sd Derby Lying at a place called Kittle Town in Quakers farm purchase and was Layd out in ye List of my honoured Father William Washbond Lait of said Derby Deceased which Sd parcell of Land Lyes in partnership Beteen (*sic.*) me and my Brother Edward Washbond of Sd Derby ye whole of Sd parcell of Land Contains . . forty fiue acres" The deed was dated July 16, 1746, and entered the same day.¹⁵¹ It concerns the land bequeathed to Gideon Washburn by his father, William Washburn.¹⁵²

"Gedion Washbond of ye Town of Derby in ye County of New Haven . . Colony of Connecticut" on July 16, 1746, sold to "Timothy Washbond of ye Town County and Colony aboue Said," for two hundred and sixty-five pounds, land in Derby "in ye Last tear westward in ye first Diuision in ye North purchase Land in Sd Derby Containing Forty-seven acres and one hundred and fiue Rods." The witnesses were "Nathl. French" and "Charles French," and the deed was entered on the day of its making.¹⁵²

The next deed was dated and entered on the records the same day as the above given and was made by "Ephraim Washbond of the Town of Derby in the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut" to "my Brother Gedion Washbond of the Town County and Colony aboue Said," for "one half of one Certain parcell of Land Scituate within the Town Ship of Sd Derby Lying at a place Called Beacon Hill in the north purchase Land in Sd Derby Laid out on the List of my honoured Father William Washbond of Said Derby Deceased the whole of Said parcell of Land Contains . . one hundred and forty one acres and one hundred and forty four Rods of Ground." The witnesses were Hannah French and Charles French.¹⁵³

"Gedion Washbon of Derby in ye County of New Haven . . Colony of Connecticut" sold, on December 25, 1746, for four hundred pounds, to "William Clark of Derby afore Sd." "Land Scituate within ye Town Ship of Derby afore Said with in ye Bounds of Oxford in ye north purchase of Land . . Laid out to ye heirs of Edward Riggs Late of Sd. Derby Deceast & Lyes in the Last Tear west ward to ye first Diuision in ye North purchase Land in Sd Derby and Contains Sixty one acres & Eighty Rods of Ground." The deed was entered December 26, 1746, and the witnesses were Wait Hinman and Ezra Lee.¹⁵⁴

"Gedion Washbond of ye Town of Derby in ye County of New-haven and Colony of Connecticut" sold, on April 29, 1747, for fifty-seven pounds, to "William Clark and Agur Tomlinson Both of ye Town County and Colony a bove Said," "Two Certain parcels of Land . . in ye Town Ship of Sd Derby at a place Called the north End of the Town being my home Stead with an house Barn and orchard there on Standing Bounded Easterly on ye Road Southerly part on ye Land of Sarah Tuttle and part on ye heirs of John Washbond Late of Sd Derby Deceased Westerly on ye Land of Sd heirs of John Washbond northerly north Easterly on ye present Road Containing nine acres" The witnesses were "Jos: Blackleach Charles French," and it was entered the day of its date.¹⁵⁵

"William Clark and Agur Tomlinson Both of the Town of Derby in the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut," on December 3, 1747, for fifty-seven pounds, sold to "Gedion Washbond of ye. Town County and Colony a fore Said," by a quitclaim deed, "all our Right title and Interest (*sic.*) in and unto two Certain Percells of Land Situate within ye Town Ship of Sd Derby at a place Called the north End of the Town and Sd Persells of Land is Bounded Easterly on ye Road Southerly part on ye Land of Sarah Tuttle and part on ye Land of ye heirs of John Washbond Deceased, and Westerly on ye Sd heirs of John Washbond northerly and north Easterly on ye Present Road with ye Buildings there on Containing nine acres be it more or Less the other Said parcell of Land is Bounded northerly on ye Land of Thomas Wooster by Barran plain Brook Southerly on a high or Common Land or high way Containing four acres be it more or Less." The deed was entered on the same day, "at Seven a clock in ye after noon," and was witnessed by Samuel Riggs and Ebenezer Chatfield.¹⁵⁶

"Gedion Washbond" of Derby, New Haven County, Colony of Connecticut, on December 4, 1747, sold, for five hundred pounds, to "Capt. Joseph Tuttle of ye Town of New hauen in the County of new hauen and Colony aforesd.," land in Derby, "at a place Called the north End of the Town with a house and Barn there on Containing fifteen acres." The deed was entered on the day of its making, and the witnesses were William Clark and Ebenezer Chatfield.¹⁵⁷

The deed next given was made by Edward Washburn, brother of Gideon Washburn, the grantee.

". . . I Edward Washbond of . . Derby in the County of New Haven . . Connecticut in New England for . . ten pounds . . Received . . of Gidion Washbond of ye Town . . aforeSaid Do . . Sell . . unto him . . one half of a Right of Land Situate within the Township of Derby afore Said in the Common and undevided Land . . known by the name of Sequestered Land in Said Derby which Said half Right

of Land did originally belong to my honoured Father William Washbond Late of Said Derby Deceased . . In Witness where of J have here unto Set my hand and Seal this thirteenth Day of January AD: 1747/8

Signed Sealed and Delivered

Edward Washbond (Seal)

In the Presence of

Charles French

John Davis

Derby . . County of New Haven January ye 13:th 1747/8 . . appeared Edward Washbond and acknowledged the above Instrument . . to be his free act and Deed before me

Saml. Riggs Justice of Peace

Entred January the 13.th AD 1747/8 P me Charles French Regr¹⁵⁸

"George Clark and Nathan Clark Boath of Milford in ye County of New Haven . . Colony of Connecticut," sold to "Gideon Washbone of Derby in ye County & Colony afore Sd.," six acres of land in Derby, bounded on the north by land of Peter Johnson, east by a highway "& partly by a Brook Called Griffens Brook," south by "Said Brook and by the Riuer Westward." The price paid was forty pounds. The deed was dated November 20, 1748, and "Entred Novr ye. 26.th A D 1748." It was witnessed by Nathan Baldwin and David Baldwin.¹⁵⁹

On November 10, 1749, "Gedion Washbond of ye Town of Derby in ye County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut in New England," sold to "James Wheler of ye Town . . afore Said," for thirty-five pounds, land "in the north Purchase Lands in Said Derby in ye forth Diuision in Sd Purchase ye whole of Sd Lot Laid out to ye List of mr. William Washbond Late of Said Derby Deceast which northerly

Lot of Land is Bounded/ on land (*sic.*) Laid out on Sam.l Adames List one hundred & Sixty Rods Westerly Seventy four Rods on high way Southerly on ye Land Laid out on ye List of Ebenezer Riggs one hundred & forty rods Easterly and part Southerly on high way Eighty fiue Rods or how So Euer other wise Bounded and also all my Right and title in . . all the Land in the Said North purchase yet undeuided . ." The deed was witnessed by Samuel Riggs and Moses Hawkins and entered November 11, 1749.¹⁶⁰

On April 8, 1751, "Edward Washbond and Gedion Washbond both of Town of Derby . . Colony of Connecticut," sold to "Capt Moses Hawkins of ye Town . . afore Said," for sixty-four pounds, land in "the Second Diuision in the Common Land in Derby Known by the name of Sequestered Land being four acres of Standard Land to be Laid out on ye Right of our Honoured Father mr William Washbond Late of Said Derby Deceased." The deed was witnessed

by "Jsaac Tomlinson Junr." and Charles French, and was recorded on the day of its date.¹⁶¹

On the same day as the above deed, another was made and recorded, the grantor being "Gideon Washbond" of Derby, and the grantee Captain Moses Hawkins of the same place, for "one Half of one Certain parsell of Land . . within ye Town Ship of Sd. Derby the whole being a Lot . . Laid out in ye first Diuision in ye Sequestered Land Laid out on ye Right of my Honoured Father Mr. William Washbond Desest being the Eighty third Lot in Sd. Diuision Containing Six acres and three Quarters . . ." The price paid was sixty-four pounds, and the witnesses were Charles French and Samuel Riggs.¹⁶²

On July 23, 1751, "Gideon Washbond of ye Town of Derby in ye County of new Haven and Colony of Connecticut," sold to George Mix of ye Town of New Haven in the County and Colony afore Said," for five hundred pounds, one hundred and forty-one acres and one hundred and forty-four rods of land in the "North Purchase Land" in Derby, "at a place Called Beacon Hill," "laid out on ye List of my Honoured Father mr. William Washbond Late of Sd Derby Decet." The witnesses were Abraham Wooster and Alexander Johnson, and the deed was entered August 6, 1751.¹⁶³

On May 31, 1758, "Gideon Washbond of Derby in the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut," sold to "my brother Edward Washbond of the Town County and Colony afore Said," for "Fourty Shillings," land "within the Town Ship of Said Derby Lying near Leiut. Joseph Riggses House . . being a lot in the third Division in the Sequestred Land in Said Derby Laid out on the Right of my honovred (*sic.*) Father mr William Washbond Late of Said Derby Decest. and bounded as appears on Derby Records of the original Laying out." The witnesses were Eleanor Hawkins and Samuel Plumb, and the deed was entered "Febuary the 6.th AD. 1759."¹⁶⁴ This was according to modern dating.

The last deed in chronological order found in Derby, which concerned Gideon Washburn, appears in the volume in the Town Clerk's Office there written on a printed form, as follows:

"Gideon Washbond of Derby in the County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut," sold to "Thomas Wooster of the Town County and Colony afore Said," for "one Hundred and Fifty Pounds," "four Certain pieces of Land Situate in Said Derby one of Said pieces being the Home Stead where J now Dwell Containing fourteen acres be it more or Less bounded North on ye Land of Joseph Hull East part on Land Laid out to John Towner and part on Tim^o Russells land Southerly on Sequester (*sic.*) or undivided Land & westerly part on Sequestred Land and part on High way

with a Dwelling House and Barn there on Standing—one other of Said pieces of Land being the 61 Lot in the first Division of the Sequestred Land Laid out on the Right of William Tomlinson Containing Twelve acres, Bounded as in the original Laying out may be Seen. one other of Said pieces of Land Lying on ye East Side of Naygatuck River, at a place Called Griffins Brook Containing Six acres beit (*sic.*) more or Less Bounded west on Naugatuck River South part on Griffins brook & part on Sd River Easterly part on Griffins Brook & part on Sd River [“Sd River” was marked out.] High way. Northerly on Edward Washbonds Land and also one Half of a Lot of Land in the south Division in the Sequestred Land Laid out to my Honord Father mr William washbonds Right the whole Lot bounded as on Record may appear.” The deed was dated January 29, 1763, and entered on the same day. The witnesses were Stephen Whitney and Charles French.¹⁶⁵

The Derby deeds which have been given prove that Gideon Washburn was the son of William Washburn of that place; that the Christian name of his wife was Esther; that Edward Washburn of Derby was his brother; and that he owned land at Bryant's Plain in Derby,¹⁴⁶ formerly owned by Hope Washburn,¹⁰³ father of above William Washburn,¹⁰⁵ and, therefore, the grandfather of Gideon; that Gideon had a brother, Ephraim Washburn.

The marriage of Gideon Washburn appears twice in Derby Vital Records, under the surname Washburn, and its various spellings, “Washbond, Washbon, Washborn, Washbone, Wasbon, Washband, Washban.”

“Gedion m. Esther Allin, Oct. 6, 1743”¹³¹ (Land Records, Volume 4 A, Page 4).

“Gedion m. Esther Allien, (*sic.*) Oct. 6, 1743”¹³¹ (Land Records, Volume 5, Page 4).

The originals are scattered through the old Land Record Volumes in the Town Clerk's Office, but are unindexed and mostly illegible. The same marriage appears under the surname “Allen.”¹⁰⁴

Esther (Allen) Washburn was the daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Cooper) “Alling,” as her surname also appears, and was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 29, 1719-20 (New Haven Vital Records), and baptised there in April, 1720 (Records of New Haven First Church).¹⁶⁶ Her father, Captain Daniel Alling, was a descendant of Roger Alling (Allen), an early inhabitant of New Haven.¹⁶⁷

The death of Gideon Washburn has not been found in Derby Vital Records, and it is possible that he died at New Milford, Connecticut, where he owned land in 1783.¹⁶⁸ In New Milford Land Records is found a deed of that year, in which William Washburn,

son of Gideon Washburn, bought land there from Levi Canfield, and it is stated that "This tract of land lay immediately south of the land owned by Gideon Washburn."¹⁶⁸ He was living as late as 1787, when Gideon Washburn and William Washburn sold land in New Milford to Daniel McDonald.¹⁶⁹ It may be that he was living in 1790, for, in the first Census of the United States, taken in that year, his son, William Washburn, was an inhabitant of Litchfield, Connecticut, and had in his family, besides himself, two boys (or men) over sixteen years of age.¹⁷⁰ These were not William Washburn's sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1793, as will appear herein later. He died before February 25, 1803, the date of the death of his wife, Esther Washburn, as a widow, at Northfield, Connecticut, near Litchfield, undoubtedly at the home of her son, William Washburn.¹⁷¹ It is not proved that the Gideon Washburn of the above deeds was the same Gideon who was father of William, but as his father is not known to have had a son, named after himself, it appears that the Gideon of the deeds in New Milford is Gideon Washburn, formerly of Derby, and father of William Washburn of New Milford and Litchfield. It is significant that Gideon, the father, ceases to appear in Derby land records after the deed of January, 1763.¹⁶⁵

Children of Gideon and Esther (Allen) Washburn:

- i Philene Washburn; "Philene, d. Gedion & Esther, b. July 6, 1744."¹⁰⁴
- ii Asahel Washburn; "Aszel, s. Gideon & Esther, b. Mar. 30, 1746."¹⁰⁴
- iii Anne Washburn; "Anne, d. Gideon & Easther, (*sic.*) b. Jan. 30, 1748."¹⁰⁴
- iv Lucretia Washburn; "Luera, (*sic.*) d. Gideon & Esther, b. Sept. 5, 1750."¹⁰⁴
- v Mabel Washburn; "Mabel, d. Gideon & Esther, b. Sept. 16, 1752."¹⁰⁴
- vi Eunice Washburn; "Eunice, d. Gedion & Esther, b. May 20, 1755."¹⁰⁴
- vii William Washburn, of whom subsequently.
- viii Sarah Washburn; "Sarah, d. Gideon & Esther, b. Oct. 16, 1760."¹⁰⁴ Sarah Washburn, of New Milford, married, November 15, 1783, Robert Beach (believed to have been son of David Beach of Stratford, Connecticut).⁴⁵

WILLIAM WASHBURN (son of Gideon, grandson of William, great-grandson of Hope, great-great-grandson of William, born in England, and of the first generation in Hempstead, Long Island), was born in Derby, Connecticut. His birth appears in the Vital Records

William Washburn removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, before December 4, 1789, when he is called of that place, as the following abstract shows:

This deed was recorded March 17, 1789.¹⁷²

William Washburn married Rachael McDonald, daughter of Daniel McDonald. She was born in 1765.⁴⁵ Her father was the son of Colonel Lewis McDonald, who was born at Strathspey, Scotland, in 1709.¹⁷⁴ It is probable that the Daniel McDonald, of Watertown, Connecticut, to whom Gideon Washburn and William Washburn sold one hundred and sixteen acres of land in New Milford, at the foot of "Steep Hill," on March 7, 1787, as has been

noted herein,¹⁶⁹ was her father. A brother of Rachael McDonald, Joseph McDonald (son of Daniel), was born in Bedford, New York, in 1769, as appears on his grave-stone.⁴⁵

William Washburn appears as the head of a family in the first Census of the United States, taken in 1790, under Litchfield County, Connecticut, as a resident of "Litchfield Town," with a family consisting of himself, two boys or men over sixteen, and three women or girls.¹⁷⁰ One of these three "females" was his wife, and one of them was his mother, who, as has been stated, died at his home in Northfield, included in the Town of Litchfield, in 1803.¹⁷¹

The First Congregational Society, organized in Northfield, held its meetings at the home of William Washburn, and the original Congregational Church was built near their farm there.⁴⁵

William Washburn and Rachael, his wife, conveyed land to the Town of Litchfield for a highway, as follows:

"This Writing witnesseth that we the Subscribing Committee Appointed by the Proprietors & Inhabitants of the Town of Litchfield for Laying out Highway . . . have by Agreement with Titus Turner, Elam Camp, William Washburn & Rachel his Wife & Iabez McCall—all of Said Litchfield laid out an Highway in the Society of Northfield through their land . . ." The conveyance was dated July 4, 1796, and one of the signatures was "William Washburn & Seal."¹⁷⁵

Northfield records concerning William Washburn bear dates as late as 1801, but he was probably living there as late as February 25, 1803, the date of his mother's death at Northfield.¹⁷¹ He, with his family, removed to Vermont, about this time, and settled at Middlebury, making his home just outside of the town, on the road to Crown Point, on the brow of a hill, and overlooking the beautiful valley. Later he made his home in the town of Middlebury, residing at Number 27 Waybridge Street, until the death of his wife, Rachael (McDonald) Washburn. She died April 20, 1841, and is buried in the McDonald lot in West Cemetery, Middlebury.⁴⁵ The locality of the death of William Washburn is not known. It is stated that he left Middlebury between 1810 and 1820, to seek a new home for his family,⁴⁵ and it is probable that he died soon after. The Vermont Census of the year 1810 records him as of Middlebury, having in his family one male of forty-five years and upwards (himself); one male over ten years and under sixteen (probably his son, William Allen Washburn, whose birth, however, is recorded, as appears later herein, in 1793); one female over sixteen and under twenty-six (his daughter, Martha B. Washburn); one female over ten and under sixteen (his daughter, Sarah A. Washburn).¹⁷⁶ His two youngest children do not appear in the Census.

Children of William and Rachael (McDonald) Washburn:

- i Martha B. Washburn; born in 1791,⁴⁵ probably in Litchfield, Connecticut, as her father is recorded as a resident there in the Census of 1790;¹⁷⁰ made her home, after the death of her mother, with her sister Sarah (Mrs. Foster Beach), at Crown Point, New York (just over the State Line and near Middlebury, Vermont), as is shown in family letters; died in 1847, aged fifty-six, and is buried near her sister, Sarah, at Crown Point.⁴⁵
- ii William Allen Washburn; his birth is recorded in the family Bible possessed by him as "William Allen Washburn, born in Litchfield County, Conn., January 10th, 1793, died February 26, 1866;"⁴⁵ married, near Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, on March 20, 1830, Mary Sophia Deming of Wethersfield, Connecticut, daughter of Joseph Deming, and granddaughter of Francis and Mary (Camp) Deming of Newington Parish; residence, about 1820, at Duffsfork, Fayette County, Ohio, having removed from Middlebury, Vermont, to seek his fortune in the West (as Ohio and Indiana were then near the frontier settlements from the East); died, according to the Bible record given above, February 26, 1866, and was buried at Columbus, Indiana; his widow died April 3, 1869.⁴⁵
- iii Sarah A. Washburn (her middle name was undoubtedly Allen); born in 1799; was a teacher at Crown Point, New York, before her marriage, as appears in family letters;⁴⁵ married, by the Reverend Lewis McDonald, at Middlebury, Vermont, on September 17, 1832, Foster Beach of Crown Point; she is buried at Crown Point, New York.⁴⁵
- iv Joseph Lorenzo Washburn; of whom subsequently.
- v James Washburn; born, probably, soon after 1810, as he is not accounted for in the Census of that year,¹⁷⁸ at Middlebury, Vermont; married Thersey Beach, at Middlebury, in 1829;⁴⁵ (Note that Sarah Washburn of New Milford, Connecticut, probably Sarah, sister of William Washburn, father of James, married Robert Beach in 1783).⁴⁵

JOSEPH LORENZO WASHBURN, in the sixth generation from William Washburn, the first of the family to settle on Long Island, was the son of William and Rachael (McDonald) Washburn, and was born about 1800, probably at Northfield, Connecticut, near Litchfield. He studied medicine in the office of Doctor Tansher, of Middlebury, Vermont, and finished in the office of Doctor Needham, of Crown Point, New York. While studying medicine, he was engaged in teaching school at Middlebury, Vermont. The acci-



NATHAN THOMPSON
War of 1812. Great-grandfather of Will O. Washburn

dental introduction of smallpox broke up his school. He, however, was vaccinated, thus protecting himself from the disease. He vaccinated others and became so successful that he was dubbed "Kine Pox Doctor."

Like his brother, William Allen Washburn, and at about the same time, he removed from Vermont to what was then known as the West and located at Columbus, Indiana, in the autumn of 1821.

Quoting from the record of Pioneer Physicians of Bartholomew County, Indiana, "Doctor Washburn had a good English education and a better medical education than many who have practiced here since his day; he continued to grow in popularity, not only on account of his professional ability, but his social qualities, which endeared him to all.

In January, 1828, he was elected County Agent, and shortly afterwards he was elected and commissioned magistrate of the County and ex officio member of the Board of Control. He held this office until the day of his death, in October, 1828.

On December 23, 1824, he married, at Columbus, Indiana, Belsora Thompson, daughter of Nathan and Nancy (Vaughn) Thompson. Belsora was born in Manchester, Vermont, August 11, 1808. Belsora's father was a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and was the son of Nathan and Huldah Thompson of Dorset, Vermont. He was born in Johnston, New York. Belsora Thompson's mother was the daughter of James and Jane Vaughan, of Manchester, Vermont. The old Vaughan farm homestead, built in 1778, and now owned by Chancellor Allen of Dorset, Vermont, is located just outside of Manchester, Vermont, and is known locally as the "Pat Kelly Farm." The names of two or three of the brothers of Nancy Vaughn were recorded on the Soldiers' Monument in the public square at Manchester, Vermont, and the records of the Town Clerk contain many recordings respecting the Vaughans. Accounts of the Thompson and Vaughan families appear later herein.

On the 29th day of March, 1822, William A. Washburn (brother of Joseph Lorenzo) and others instituted St. John's Masonic Lodge No. 20, at Columbus, Indiana, and William A. Washburn was made Senior Warden. On October 9th, 1822, he was representative to the Grand Lodge at Congdon, Indiana. It is not known from what Lodge of Masonry he demitted.

Joseph Lorenzo Washburn was initiated in St. John's Lodge No. 20, Columbus, Indiana, on May 1st, 1823; passed May 15th, 1823; raised May 23, 1823. He was elected Senior Deacon the same year, and representative to Grand Lodge on October 8, 1823.

Joseph Lorenzo died on October 9, 1828, and his widow, Belsora, died on November 24, 1830. They are both buried in the Thompson

Cemetery, a short distance east of Columbus, Indiana. This cemetery is located on what was the original Thompson farm.

Child of Joseph Lorenzo and Belsora (Thompson) Washburn:
William Washburn, of whom subsequently.

WILLIAM WASHBURN, son of Joseph Lorenzo and Belsora (Thompson) Washburn, and in the seventh generation from William Washburn, the first to come to Long Island, was born February 28, 1827, at Columbus, Indiana. Left an orphan at an early age, his father dying when he was one year old, and his mother when he was three, he was brought up in the farm home of his maternal grandparents, Nathan and Nancy (Vaughan) Thompson. They lived on a beautiful farm on Clifty Creek about three miles west of Columbus, Indiana. Here he spent his youth at farming. His schooling was as good as available locally at that time. He married, as his first wife, Mary E. Demming, October 15, 1847, formerly of Wethersfield, Connecticut, by whom he had two daughters, Sarah Breed, born January 3, 1850, who married James Boswell, and died in Santa Rosa, California, in 1923, survived by two children; and Emaline Amanda, born November 3, 1851, who married John R. Gent and died at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 17, 1927, survived by two children, Carl Gent and Edna Gent.

After the death of his first wife, August 24, 1852, William Washburn married, second, at Columbus, Indiana, on November 7, 1853, Martha M. Hogue, who was born at Madison, Indiana, July 15, 1832, and was the daughter of William and Lucy (Price) Hogue. Martha's parents were both born in Frederick County, Virginia, William Hogue on June 10, 1795, and his wife, Lucy (Price) Hogue, on November 4, 1795. They were married at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on August 16, 1816, and buried in Donaldson Cemetery, near Columbus, Indiana. An account of the Hogue family appears later herein.

William Washburn died on July 2, 1904, aged seventy-seven, and his widow, Martha (Hogue) Washburn, died March 25, 1925, aged ninety-three. They are buried in the City Cemetery at Columbus, Indiana.

Children of William and Martha (Hogue) Washburn:

- i Harry Thompson Washburn; born October 17, 1854; married Alice Schultz; three children; Charlotte Washburn; Septimus Washburn; Rae Washburn; died August 20, 1891.
- ii Eva Mary Washburn; born November 4, 1856; married John L. Bonham; died March 30, 1918; two children; Helen Bonham; Lenore Bonham.



MARTHA HOGUE WASHBURN
Taken about 1860



FAMILY OF WILLIAM AND MARTHA HOGUE WASHBURN

Taken about 1880

Reading from left to right: (Standing)—Eva Mary, Albert Hogue, Nathan Thompson, Gertrude Alice, Harry Thompson; (Seated)—Emaline Amanda, Jane Ann, William Washburn, Martha Hogue Washburn, Will Owens; (Insert)—Sarah Breed.

- iii Albert Hogue Washburn; born September 1, 1858; died April 14, 1890.
- iv Joseph Lorenzo Washburn; born August 13, 1860; died August 13, 1861.
- v Alice Gertrude Washburn; born July 10, 1862; resided at Columbus, Indiana; died January 17, 1936.
- vi Nathan Thompson Washburn; born July 20, 1864; married Dora Snapp; died February 7, 1925; two children: Nathan Thompson Washburn; Martha Washburn.
- vii Jane Ann Washburn; born December 28, 1866; married E. J. Fey; resides in Skokie, Illinois.
- viii Will Owens Washburn; of whom subsequently.

SARAH BREED WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the earliest of the family in Long Island, was the first child and daughter of William Washburn and Mary E. Demming. She was born at Columbus, Indiana, January 3, 1850, where she was raised and attended school. Her mother died when she was two years of age and until the re-marriage of her father she was in the care of her great-grandparents, Nathan and Nancy (Vaughan) Thompson, who resided on a fine farm just outside of Columbus.

In 1853 William Washburn married Martha M. Hogue, who became a very devoted mother to this orphan daughter and her sister, Emaline.

In 1871 she married James Boswell, and shortly afterwards went to California, where they settled at Santa Rosa and where they resided until their deaths. Sarah Breed (Washburn) Boswell died in 1923 and is buried in Santa Rosa.

The following children resulted from this union:

- i Harley Boswell; born 1873; died 1895.
- ii Augusta Boswell; born 1875.
- iii Jessie Boswell; born 1877; died 1898.
- iv Clara Boswell; born 1880; married A. M. Jamison in 1907.

EMALINE AMANDA, second daughter of William Washburn and Mary E. Demming, was born November 3, 1851, at Columbus, Indiana, where she lived and attended school. Her mother died when she was one year old and until the re-marriage of her father she was in the care of her great-grandparents, Nathan and Nancy (Vaughan) Thompson, who resided on a fine farm just outside of Columbus. In 1853 William Washburn married Martha M. Hogue, who became a devoted mother to this orphan daughter and her sister Sarah.

In 1874 she married John R. Gent and lived in Columbus for many years. Her husband was engaged in the flour milling business during his residence at Columbus. They subsequently moved to Indianapolis.

Two children were born of this union, neither of whom married:

- i Karl Gent; born 1876.
- ii Edna Gent; born October 5, 1882.

Emaline Amanda (Washburn) Gent died at Indianapolis, January 17, 1927, and is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in that city.

HARRY THOMPSON WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor in Long Island, and eldest son and child of William and Martha (Hogue) Washburn, was born October 17, 1854. He was married at Columbus, Indiana, October 21, 1876, to Alice Elnora Shultz, whose parents were Gideon Samuel Shultz and Mary Ann (Taylor) Shultz, of Columbus, Indiana. He was named in part for his grandfather, Nathan Thompson. He attended grade and high schools, after which he engaged in farming with his father, William Washburn.

Approximately in 1875 the farm was disposed of and he, with his parents, moved to Columbus, Indiana, and with his father engaged in the tavern business, the name of the hotel being the Jackson House, located on the corner of Jackson and Fourth Streets, in Columbus. In 1874 he left the hotel business and engaged in the ice and transfer business, in which he continued until his death.

He was affiliated with the Methodist Church in Columbus. He died August 20, 1891, and is buried in the Washburn lot in Columbus Cemetery, Columbus, Indiana.

His widow, Alice E. Washburn, removed with her family to Brandt, Alberta, where they purchased a large tract of land and followed farming until her death in 1928. She is buried in the Washburn family lot at Columbus, Indiana.

The children of Harry Thompson and Alice Elnora (Shultz) Washburn:

- i Septimus Washburn; of whom subsequently.
- ii Charlotte Denver Washburn; of whom subsequently.
- iii Nina Rea Washburn; of whom subsequently.

SEPTIMUS WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor in Long Island, was the only son of Harry Thompson and Alice Elnora (Shultz) Washburn, and was born December 17, 1877, at Columbus, Indiana. He was named for his father's best friend, Septimus Stansifer, of Columbus, Indiana. He attended the grade and high schools at Columbus, and was graduated from the latter in 1897, and then went to DePauw University, in Greencastle, Indiana. He is a talented musician, and well versed in literature, possessing a very fine mind. After his

graduation from high school, he played with various musical organizations in Columbus, Indiana, and Nashville, Tennessee.

Upon the death of his father in 1891, with his mother and sister, he removed to the Province of Alberta, where the family purchased a considerable tract of land near the town of Vulcan, located about sixty-five miles south of Calgary, and is still engaged in farming at that place.

On October 4, 1906, he married Sara Lucinda Neal, of Washington, Indiana, whose parents were John Tilman and Frances Mathilda (Eskridge) Neal.

The children of Septimus and Sara Lucinda (Neal) Washburn:

- i John Neal Washburn; born July 17, 1907; married Ruth Darling Mitchell, of Grande Prairie, Alta. Their children are: Neal Thompson Washburn, born November 27, 1937, and Grace Darling, born August 21, 1939.
- ii Harry Thompson Washburn; born May 22, 1911; married Rosemary Redford, Spokane, Wash. Their son, Philip Washburn, born August 15, 1941.
- iii Phoebe Washburn; born July 23, 1914; married Earle William Bergquist, Carseland, Alta. Their son, William Washburn, born November 18, 1938.

CHARLOTTE DENVER WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor on Long Island, daughter of Harry Thompson and Alice Elnora (Shultz) Washburn, was born February 5, 1880, at Columbus, Indiana. She attended grade school and high school there.

At the very threshold of life, she was stricken with tuberculosis and died in 1900, mourned deeply by her family and many friends. She was a beautiful girl and of great promise. She was a true Christian and was a member of the Methodist Church of Columbus, Indiana. She is buried in the Washburn family lot there.

NINA REA WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, earliest ancestor on Long Island, and daughter of Harry Thompson and Alice Elnora (Shultz) Washburn, was born October 6, 1887, at Columbus, Indiana. Early in her life her widowed mother moved to Brandt, Alberta, to engage in farming. It was there she met and married Henry William Ernest, on November 26, 1908. He was the son of Erherdt Ernest and Katherina Gemienhardt. She and her husband engaged in farming successfully on a large scale. At this writing they reside at Spring Coulee, Alberta, Canada.

The children of Nina Rea Washburn and Henry William Ernst:

- i Charlotte Catherine; born June 18, 1909; married Burton

Stone Payne, June, 1934; they had three children, a son, Burton Stone Payne; born June 12, 1935, died June 28, 1935; a daughter, Barbara Ellen, born June 12, 1936; a daughter, Shirley Catherine, born October 21, 1938.

- ii Alice Lenore, born March 18, 1911; married James Kenneth Martin, in April, 1931. They have four children: Donald Henry, born January 23, 1932; Dale Laverne, born May 10, 1934; John Clare, born February 10, 1935; Ethel Rea, born June 5, 1936.
- iii Margaret Elizabeth, born June 7, 1916; married Robert Melville Jessop in November, 1935; they have a daughter, Alice Fay, born June 29, 1939.

EVA MARY WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor to come to Long Island, and daughter of William and Martha (Hogue) Washburn, was born November 4, 1856, at Columbus, Indiana. She was graduated from the high school at Columbus in the Class of 1876. After teaching in Columbus for a number of years she married John L. Bonham. John Louis Bonham was born at Elizabethtown, Ohio, October 30, 1855, the son of Aaron Elijah and Portia Nerissa Bonham. Mr. Bonham followed the railroad business for a number of years, and then was engaged as chief accountant in the Mooney Tannery at Columbus, Indiana, for several years, and subsequently was in the laundry business there, continuing in this for many years. Mr. Bonham is a fine man of excellent character, a wonderful husband and father, endearing himself to every member of the family for his many kind and thoughtful acts and for his great consideration for the parents of his wife. At the time this is being written (September, 1937) he is eighty-two years of age. He is very active and conducts his business with as much enthusiasm and energy as ever. Eva Mary was a member of the Presbyterian Church. She died March 30, 1918, and is buried in the Garland Brook Cemetery, Columbus, Indiana.

The children of this union were as follows:

- i Helen Bonham; born September 3, 1884; married Charles Doup at Columbus, Indiana, October 26, 1910; resides in Detroit, Michigan.
- ii Lenore Bonham; born August 27, 1886, at Columbus, Indiana; died July 9, 1936; buried in Garland Brook Cemetery, Columbus, Indiana.

ALBERT HOGUE WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor in Long Island, the son of William and Martha (Hogue) Washburn, was born September 1, 1858. He spent practically his entire life in Columbus, Indiana.

He was "his mother's idol," and was greatly beloved by every member of his family. He never married. He was a fine looking young man of fine character, and a favorite with all those with whom he came in contact. He was affiliated with the church of his mother, the Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Columbia Artillery. He was cut down early in life, with a dreadful malady (cancer), from which, after about a year's illness, he died, mourned by all, on April 14, 1890. He is buried in the Washburn lot, in the City Cemetery, Columbus, Indiana.

JOSEPH LORENZO WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor in Long Island, was the son of William and Martha (Hogue) Washburn, and was born at Columbus, Indiana, August 13, 1860. He died on August 13, 1861, and is buried in the Thompson Cemetery, just outside of Columbus, Indiana.

ALICE GERTRUDE WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the first ancestor to come to Long Island, and the daughter of William and Martha (Hogue) Washburn, was born July 10, 1862. She lived all her life in Columbus, Indiana, where she attended the grade and high school, graduating from the latter in 1882. She was the main-stay of the home, and after other members of the family had married and removed from Columbus, she remained at home to care for the father and mother.

She was employed for many years in the office of Doctor A. J. Banker, the best physician and surgeon in Columbus. After his death she devoted her entire time to the care of her parents, who by this time were ageing. The other members of the family owe her a deep debt of gratitude for the many sacrifices she made in keeping the old home a pleasant one for her parents and a delightful place to come back to. After the death of the mother and father, she continued to live in the old home still keeping it available to other members of the family.

She was an ardent worker in the Methodist Church, a member of many societies, and dearly loved by her large circle of friends.

She died January 17, 1936, and is buried in the Washburn lot, City Cemetery, Columbus, Indiana.

Her passing broke the chain of a continuous direct representation of our Washburn family in Bartholomew County, in and around Columbus, Indiana, which had existed for a period of one hundred and fifteen years.

NATHAN THOMPSON WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor to come to Long Island,

and the son of William and Martha (Hogue) Washburn, was born at Columbus, Indiana, on July 20, 1864. He was named for his great-grandfather, Nathan Thompson. He was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and after finishing school went to Chicago where he remained for several years. Upon his return to Columbus he was employed for four years as bookkeeper for Dunlap & Coates Lumber Company. He then engaged in the laundry business in both Franklin, Indiana, and Washington, Indiana. While in Franklin he was married to Dora May Snepp, on November 10, 1891. Dora May Snepp was the daughter of William M. Snepp (born in 1835, near Miamisburg, Ohio, and died at Indianapolis, Indiana, in February, 1910) and Sarilda Sue Bozell (born January, 1842, in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and died May 30, 1881, at Shelbyville, Indiana). Mr. Washburn, after disposing of his business in Indiana, moved to Chicago and again engaged in the laundry business on West Lake Street. Later he was employed by the American Laundry Machinery Company of Chicago and was located for periods from six months to a year in Webster City, Iowa; Red Wing, Minnesota; and Findlay, Ohio.

He moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1898, and purchased an interest in the Model Laundry Company. He later became its president and continued in that capacity until his death on February 4, 1925. He was a member of the Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner; and a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce. He is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The children of Nathan Thompson Washburn and Dora May Snepp:

- i Martha Jean Washburn; born June 25, 1895, at Chicago, Illinois; of whom subsequently.
- ii Nathan Thompson Washburn, Jr., born November 2, 1899, at Indianapolis, Indiana; of whom subsequently.

MARTHA JEAN WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor in Long Island, and the only daughter of Nathan Thompson and Dora May (Snepp) Washburn, was born June 25, 1895, in Chicago, Illinois. She attended the public schools and Shortridge High Schools in Indianapolis, and the Northwestern University School of Music at Evanston, Illinois. She is a member of Mu Phi Epsilon, a musical sorority, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being descended from James Vaughan.

She married July 9, 1919, Maxey Hill Wall, who was born at Chapel Hill, Tennessee. He attended Texas University at Austin,

Texas, and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity; is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He is associated with the New York Life Insurance Company, in Indianapolis, and resides at 3242 North Capitol Avenue in that city.

The children of Martha Jean Washburn and Maxey Hill Wall are as follows:

- i Maxey Hill Wall, Jr., born July 3, 1920, at Indianapolis, Indiana.
- ii Nathan Thompson Washburn Wall, born July 25, 1923, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

NATHAN THOMPSON WASHBURN, Junior, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor to come to Long Island, and the only son of Nathan Thompson and Dora May (Snepp) Washburn, was born November 2, 1899, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and attended the public schools and Shortridge High School there. He also attended Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana, and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is a member of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He was married on December 21, 1924, at Sullivan, Indiana, to Musette Jane Carey, who was born at Linton, Indiana, July 31, 1902. She attended Ward Belmont at Nashville, Tennessee, and Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana. She is a member of Delta Gamma Sorority and the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a descendant of Joseph Neeley.

The child of Nathan Thompson, Jr., and Musette Jane (Carey) Washburn was Nathan Thompson Washburn, III, born November 19, 1929, in Indianapolis, Indiana.

JANE ANN WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor on Long Island, and the daughter of William and Martha (Hogue) Washburn, was born December 28, 1866. She attended Columbus grade and high school, graduating from the latter in 1887. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

After finishing school she lived in Columbus for a number of years, afterwards going to Chicago, and later for a time to Oklahoma to live on some land she had purchased there. She returned to Chicago, engaged in business there and met her husband, E. J. Fey, to whom she was married November 17, 1923. They resided at 1515 Rascher Avenue, Chicago, until 1942, then removed to Skokie, Illinois. Mr. Fey is connected as an official with Hartman & Sanders, a large woodworking plant, located in Chicago. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being descended from James Vaughan.

WILL OWENS WASHBURN, of the eighth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor of this branch of the family to come to America, and the first on Long Island, was born at Columbus, Indiana, June 28, 1869. He married Josephine Shaw, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, in 1894, in Chicago, Illinois. She died in 1896 and is buried at Odell, Illinois, in the Hunter-Vincent-Washburn burial lot. There were no children from this marriage. He married again on June 15, 1898, Katharine Hulley, of Marion, Indiana, by whom he had three children, Joseph Hulley Washburn, Albert Owens Washburn, and Will Owens Washburn, Junior.

He married Irene Kemp, daughter of Harry Kemp and Mary (Sheridan) Kemp, on November 27, 1922, of St. Paul, Minnesota, by whom he had three children, Oliver Kemp Washburn, Robert McDonald Washburn, and David Sheridan Washburn.

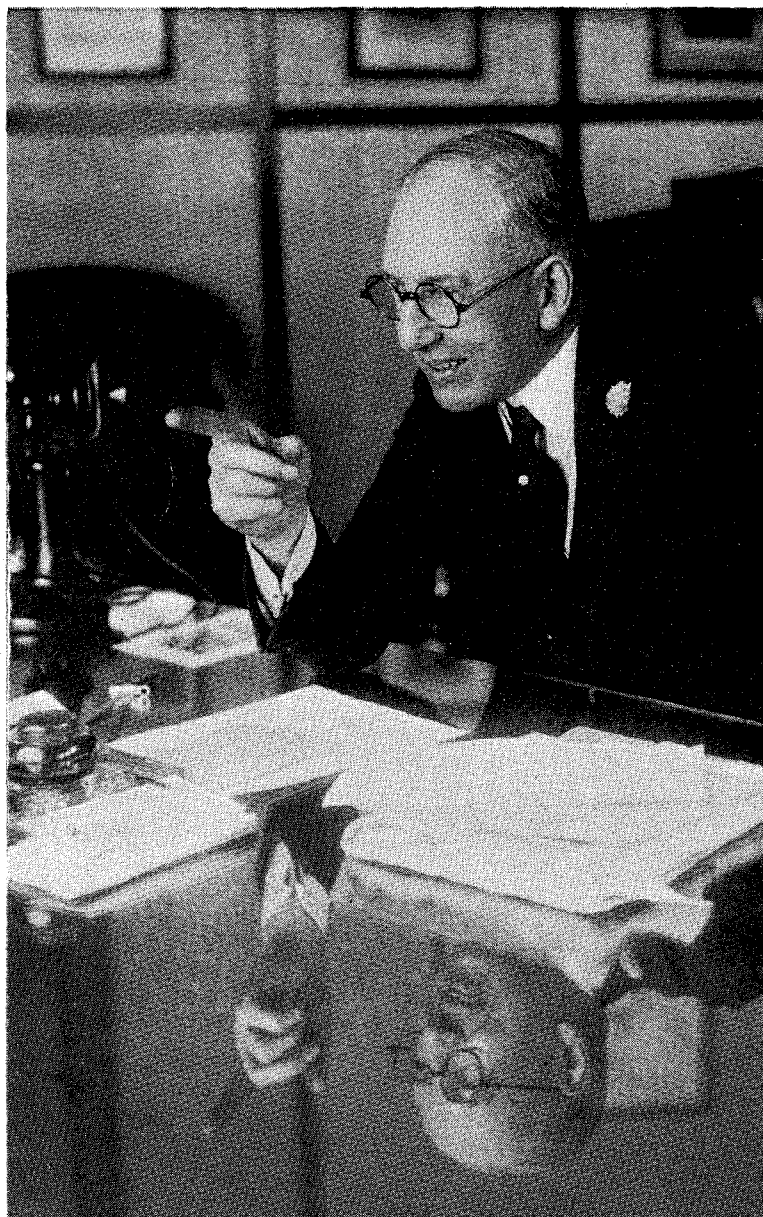
Mr. Washburn was educated in the schools of Columbus, Indiana, graduating from the Columbus High School on May 29, 1888. His first employment was with the "Columbus Republican," a daily newspaper, for which he carried newspapers. He soon became the circulation manager of this paper, continuing until he engaged in the laundry business with his brother-in-law, John L. Bonham, in 1889. In 1890 he sold his interest in this business to Mr. Bonham and moved to Chicago, to take a position with the Empire Laundry Machinery Company of Boston, as a salesman. A little later on he became manager of this business, continuing with it until 1894, when he became branch manager of the Reeves Pulley Company, of Columbus, Indiana, then located at 66 Canal Street, Chicago, with which he remained until August, 1905. He resided for a time at 156 Forty-second Place, near Drexel Boulevard, where his sons, Joseph and Albert, were born. Later he removed to Western Springs, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, where he resided until August, 1905.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Western Springs in 1902 and 1903, a member of the Finance Committee, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and a member of its Light and Water Committee.

In 1905 Mr. Washburn removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, to accept a position as Treasurer of the American Hoist & Derrick Company, a corporation with headquarters at St. Paul. He became a stockholder in this organization and served as Sales Manager and Treasurer until June 1, 1913, when the company changed its form of business from a corporation to a partnership, and Mr. Washburn became one of the three Managing Partners, his associates being Oliver Crosby and F. J. Johnson. Mr. Crosby died on December 8, 1922, and F. J. Johnson and W. O. Washburn continued the business as surviving partners until May 1, 1928, at which time Mr.



WILL OWENS WASHBURN
Portrait taken in 1905



WILL OWENS WASHBURN
Portrait taken in office in 1918

Washburn sold his interest to F. J. Johnson and retired from active business.

In 1929 he purchased the business of A. J. Krank, manufacturers of cosmetics, which business he transferred to his sons, Joseph H., Albert O., and Will O., but retained an active connection for a time.

From 1905 until 1909, Mr. Washburn made his home at St. Paul, residing at 608 Grand Avenue, where his son, Will Owens Washburn, Junior, was born. In 1909 he built a home at 1082 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, where he resided until 1921. In 1918 he acquired a farm, consisting of two hundred and sixty acres, at Dellwood, White Bear, Minnesota, in the Township of Lincoln, Washington County, which he named "Juneway Farms." In 1922 he occupied this farm as the place of residence and engaged in raising livestock, specializing in pure bred Holstein cattle. In the period from 1922 to 1925, three World's record cows were developed there. He also specialized in pure bred Swiss Milk Goats. His sons, Oliver Kemp Washburn, Robert McDonald Washburn, and David Sheridan Washburn, were born at Juneway Farms.

Mr. Washburn is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking his degrees in the organization at Columbus, Indiana. He is a member of Summit Masonic Lodge at St. Paul, Minnesota, his Masonic record being as follows: Initiated in Kilwinning Blue Lodge in Chicago, March 28, 1901, and, by special dispensation, in Summit Lodge, St. Paul, he received the following degrees: Fellowcraft, April 27, 1906; Master Mason, May 4, 1906. On July 15, 1906, he demitted from Kilwinning Blue Lodge, Chicago, to Summit Lodge, St. Paul. His Chapter Degrees in the latter were: Mark Degree, July 19, 1906; Past Master Degree, August 7, 1906; the M. E. Degree, August 9, 1906; Royal Arch Degree, August 9, 1906; elected as Principal Sojourner, September 18, 1906; O. of H., September 17, 1907; C. of H. September 15, 1908; Scribe, September 21, 1909; King, September 20, 1910; High Priest, September 15, 1911.

He took the St. Paul Council Degrees on August 22, 1906. His Shrine Degrees, Osman Temple, St. Paul, were as follows:

Initiated December 5, 1907;

Elected Oriental Guide, December 8, 1909;

Elected High Priest and Prophet, December 14, 1910;

Elected Assistant Rabban, December 13, 1911;

Elected Chief Rabban, December 11, 1912;

Elected Potentate and Imperial Representative December 10, 1913;

Attended his first Imperial Council Meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, in May, 1914, and was made Imperial Manager for Imperial

Potentate Frederick R. Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., just elected for the years 1914 and 1915, and during that period arranged the itinerary for the Imperial Potentate throughout the entire jurisdiction and traveled with him a considerable portion of the year; he was created an Honorary Life Member of the Imperial Council, at Seattle, Washington, in July, 1915.

He was made an Honorary Life Member of the following Temples:

Damascus Temple, Rochester, N. Y.;
 Al Bahr Temple, San Diego, Calif.;
 El Maida Temple, El Paso, Tex.;
 Moila Temple, St. Joseph, Mo.;
 Aahmes Temple, Oakland, Calif.;
 Nile Temple, Seattle, Wash.;
 Hadi Temple, Evansville, Ind.;
 Islam Temple, San Francisco, Calif.;
 Zuhrah Temple, Minneapolis, Minn.;
 Akdar Temple, Tulsa, Okla.;
 Hella Temple, Dallas, Tex.;
 Al Azhar Temple, Calgary, Canada;
 Moslah Temple, Fort Worth, Tex.;
 Wl Riad Temple, Sioux City, S. D.;
 Alcazar Temple, Montgomery, Ala.;
 El Zaribah Temple, Phoenix, Ariz.;
 Murat Temple, Indianapolis, Ind.;
 Orak Temple, Hammond, Ind.;
 Mirza Temple, Pittsburgh, Kans.;
 Arabia Temple, Houston, Tex.;
 Ansar Temple, Springfield, Ill.;
 Abba Temple, Mobile, Ala.;
 El Mina Temple, Galveston, Tex.;
 Za-Ga-Zig Temple, Des Moines, Ia.;
 Abou Saad Temple, Panama;
 El Katif Temple, Spokane, Wash.;
 India Temple, Oklahoma City, Okla.;
 El Karubah Temple, Shreveport, La.;
 Hillah Temple, Ashland, Ore.;
 Al Malaihah Temple, Los Angeles, Calif.;
 Aad Temple, Duluth, Minn.;
 Oriental Temple, Troy, N. Y.;
 Mohammed Temple, Peoria, Ill.; and others.

In the Knights Templar, Laladin Commandery, Mr. Washburn became a member of the order of the Red Cross, November 1, 1906;



WILL OWENS WASHBURN
Taken about 1928

a Knight of Malta, November 26, 1906; and took his Templar Degree, November 26, 1906.

In the Scottish Rite Degrees, St. Paul Consistory, he became a member of the Lodge of Perfection, November 10, 1913; of the Chapter, November 11, 1915; of the Consistory, including the Thirty-Second Degree, November 14, 1913.

He became a member and re-organized the Royal Order of Jes-ters and revived it. In 1917 he became its Royal Impressario, and conducted the affairs of this organization until 1921.

Mr. Washburn served in the Indiana State Militia, 1888-1890, and as Second Lieutenant and Battalion Commissary, in the Minnesota State Militia, 1905-1908. He served in the Construction Division of the Army in 1917 and during the World War.

He is a Charter and Life Member of the St. Paul Athletic Club; a member of the Minnesota Club; a Trustee of the Hill Reference Library; Director of the Federal Reserve Bank; Director of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company; Director of the Northwest Research Foundation; Director of the Midway Club; and has been active in civic affairs for many years.

Children of Will Owens and Katherine (Hulley) Washburn:

- i Joseph Hulley Washburn; described subsequently.
- ii Albert Owens Washburn; described subsequently.
- iii Will Owens Washburn, Junior; described subsequently.

Children of Will Owens and Irene (Kemp) Washburn:

- iv Oliver Kemp Washburn; described subsequently.
- v Robert McDonald Washburn; described subsequently.
- vi David Sheridan Washburn; described subsequently.

JOSEPH HULLEY WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor in America of this branch of the family, and the eldest son of Will Owens and Katherine (Hulley) Washburn, was born at their home, Number 156 East Forty-second Place, near Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, on September 5, 1899 (Doctor Henry Lewis).

The first grade school attended by him was the Irving Public School on Grand Avenue and Grotto Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, and later the Hill Public School on Selby Avenue and Oxford Street, St. Paul. He attended the Park Congregational Church and Sunday School at Holly and Mackubin Streets, St. Paul.

In January of 1914 he was enrolled in Shattuck Military School of Faribault, Minnesota, an Episcopal school founded in the year of his father's birth, 1869. He attended this school for four and a half years, serving as Sergeant in his Junior year and as First Lieutenant Battalion Adjutant in his Senior year. He was an honor

student in the third year, 1917, and his name appears on the permanent honor board for that year. He graduated on June 6, 1918, with the highest scholastic honors at that time, of any pupil since the founding of the school in 1869. His name is enrolled in first place on the permanent honor board of the school for the year 1918. He won the Shattuck Gold Letter—S—for scholarship and the much coveted "Spectator Cup," given to the boy who during his four years of school represented most nearly the school's ideal in scholarship, loyalty, example and worthiness, also many prizes for honors in individual studies. He was active on the staff of the Shattuck "Spectator," serving as Editor-in-Chief in his Senior year.

In the fall of 1918 he enrolled at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. He attended only one year, becoming a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

On October 7, 1918, he enlisted in the Student Army Training Corps, and became Acting First Sergeant, from which service he was honorably discharged on December 13, 1918. During this period there was for him little or no school work which in the end defeated his college aspirations. He left college in 1919 to enter business and his first position was with the Tri State Telephone Company of St. Paul, Minnesota. He later attended the Automatic Electric Company, School of Instruction in Chicago, and became one of the expert installers of their new type telephone, known as the Dial System. He took part in the installation of this system in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Havana, Cuba; Arizona; Dallas, Texas; and Los Angeles, California, where subsequently he accepted employment with the Los Angeles, California, Bell Telephone Company, after completion of installation of the system in their plant.

On March 10, 1923, he married Lola Steele of Phoenix, Arizona, daughter of Daniel W. Steele and Maud Speer Steele. Lola was born April 29, 1901. He was subsequently divorced from Lola Steele Washburn. There were no children by this union.

In 1927 he left the employment of the Telephone Company to take a position with Collins Key Machinery Company of Los Angeles, as special representative of the American Hoist and Derrick Company of St. Paul, where, as Vice President, he remained until 1933, when he returned to California to take a position with the Lockheed Company, manufacturers of airplanes at Burbank, California. In 1940-41, still in the employ of Lockheed Company, and an expert photographer in charge of the photographic technical department, he developed the process of photographing templates on metal, thereby shortening the time of airplane manufacture by many weeks, a very important war time development.

On October 23, 1937, he married Viola Susan Neill, daughter of



CHILDREN OF WILL O. AND IRENE K. WASHBURN—1941

Reading from left to right: David Sheridan Washburn, Irene Kemp Washburn, Robert MacDonald Washburn,
Oliver Kemp Washburn.



JOSEPH HULLEY WASHBURN
Oldest son of Will O. Washburn and Katharine Hulley Washburn

Mr. and Mrs. John Neill of Burbank, California. Their home is at 437 Fairmount Road, Burbank, California.

Child:

- i Joseph Hulley Washburn; born October 15, 1938, in St. Vincent's Hospital, Los Angeles.

ALBERT OWENS WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor in America of this branch of the family, who settled on Long Island, and the second son of Will Owens and Katherine (Hulley) Washburn, was born December 23, 1900, at 156 East Forty-second Place, near Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Doctor Henry J. Lewis attending.

The first school attended by him was the Irving Public School of St. Paul, Minnesota, on Grand Avenue near Grotto Street. Later he attended Hill School, Selby Avenue and Oxford, St. Paul. He attended Park Avenue Congregational Sunday School and Church, Holly and Mackubin Streets, St. Paul. In the fall of 1914 he was enrolled in Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minnesota, an Episcopal school founded in 1869. He was an excellent scholar and had high marks. He served first as "Bugler," then as Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant and in his last year as First Lieutenant Battalion Adjutant. He was graduated in June, 1919, and enrolled in Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in the fall of 1919, and attended there until February, 1922. He is a member of Delta Phi Fraternity. He joined a musical organization with which he had played in Cornell known as "The Collegians," and played a long engagement in New York under the sponsorship of Paul Whiteman, the famous orchestra leader. He followed this vocation for two years.

On April 13, 1924, he married Ella Geisler born July 23, 1904, at Dallas, Texas, the daughter of William Jacob Geisler and Ida Virginia Walton Geisler (a direct descendant of Isaac Walton). He gave up his musical connections and returned to St. Paul, to accept employment with the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston, Massachusetts, then engaged in building the Ford Automobile plant in St. Paul.

In November, 1924, he joined the sales staff of the American Hoist and Derrick Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, later becoming manager of that branch.

In October, 1929, he joined his brother, Joseph H. Washburn, and his father, Will O. Washburn, in the purchase and management of the A. J. Krank Company of St. Paul, as Vice President in charge of manufacture. This business was disposed of in January, 1937, at which time he and his brother, Will O. Washburn, Jr., joined their

father, Will O. Washburn, in forming the partnership of Will O. Washburn and Sons, to engage in the manufacture and sale of a hand lotion developed by them and known as "Balm Argenta." This partnership continued until August, 1939, when two corporations were formed, "The Washburn Laboratories, Incorporated," to manufacture "Balm Argenta," and "Will O. Washburn and Sons, Inc.," to package and sell "Balm Argenta." He is President of "Will O. Washburn and Sons, Inc." His home is at 885 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Child of Albert Owens and Ella (Geisler) Washburn:

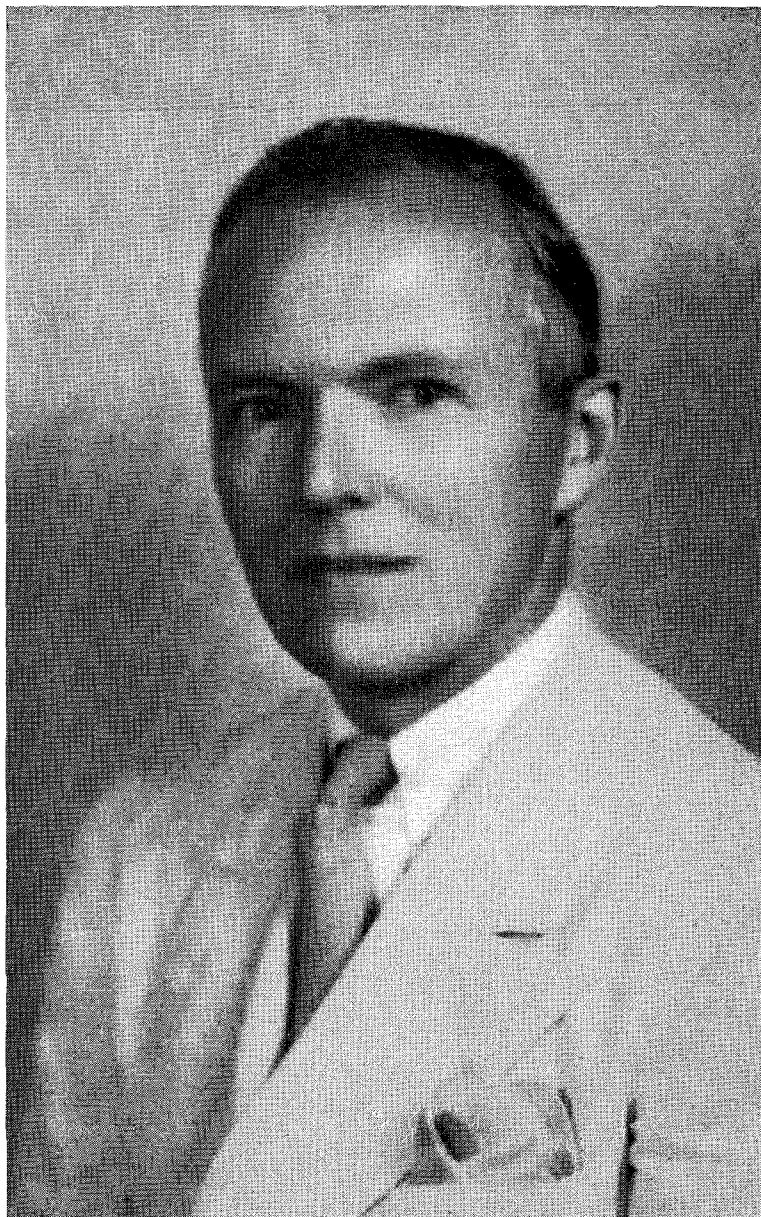
Katherine Hulley Washburn; born June 6, 1925, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 14 South Grandview Avenue, Grafton; graduated with honors from the University High School, Minnesota University, St. Paul.

WILL OWENS WASHBURN, JUNIOR, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest member of this branch of the family to come to America, and the third son of Will O. Washburn and Katharine Hulley Washburn, was born at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, on September 18, 1907. (Residence 608 Grand Avenue, St. Paul.)

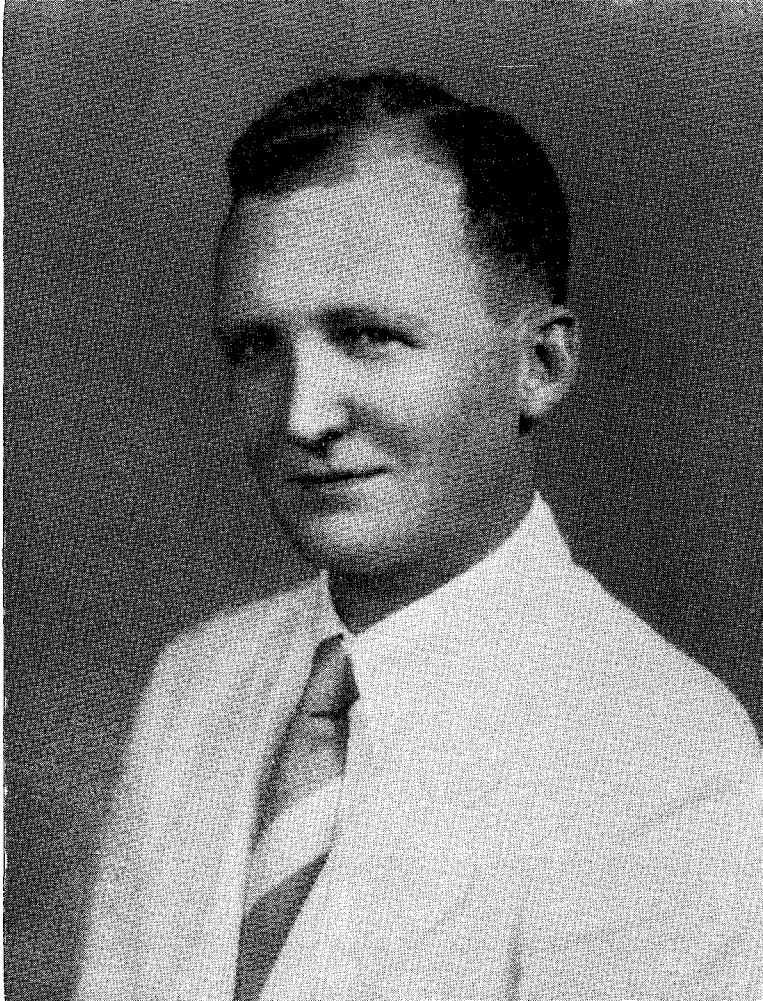
The first school attended by him was the Hill School of St. Paul, Minnesota. He attended Sunday School and Church at House of Hope Presbyterian Church, Avon Street and Summit Avenue. In the fall of 1921 he enrolled in Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minnesota, an Episcopal school founded in 1869. He was an excellent student and did splendid scholastic work. In his last year at Shattuck he served as First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant. He was graduated with honors June 3, 1925, and his name appears on the permanent honor board of the school, also on the permanent honor board of the science class. In his Senior year he served as Business Manager of the "Spectator."

He entered the University of Minnesota in the fall of 1925 and is a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity. He left after his third year to accept a position with the Standard Conveyor Company of No. St. Paul. Later he joined the sales staff of Brown and Bigelow Company, where he served until 1931, at which time he resigned to enter the firm of A. J. Krank, Inc., joining his brothers, Albert O. Washburn and Joseph Hulley Washburn, and their father, Will O. Washburn, in the management of these companies. This business was disposed of in January, 1937, and the firm of Will O. Washburn and Sons, a partnership, was formed to manufacture "Balm Argenta," a hand lotion developed by them.

This partnership continued until August, 1939, when two cor-



ALBERT OWENS WASHBURN
Son of Will O. Washburn and Katharine Hulley Washburn



WILL OWENS WASHBURN, JR.

Third son of Will O. Washburn and Katharine Hulley Washburn

porations were formed to succeed the partnership. The Washburn Laboratories, Inc., to manufacture "Balm Argenta," and Will O. Washburn and Sons, Inc., to package and promote the sale of "Balm Argenta." He is the Vice President of Washburn Laboratories, Inc., and Secretary of Will O. Washburn and Sons.

On May 21, 1932, he was married to Harriet Ingersoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edmund Ingersoll of St. Paul. Their home is at 702 Fairmount Avenue, St. Paul.

Child:

Jane McLaren Washburn; born November 13, 1933.

OLIVER KEMP WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor of this branch of the family to come to America, who was a colonist on Long Island, son of Will O. Washburn and Irene Kemp Washburn, was born January 18, 1925, at Miller Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, Dr. Jeanette McLaren attending. He was named Oliver in honor of Oliver Crosby of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Kemp in honor of his mother's family name.

He attended public schools of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and Miami Beach, Florida, and graduated from White Bear Lake High School in 1939.

In September, 1939, he enrolled as a student at Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minnesota, from which his three elder brothers graduated with honors in 1925, 1919, 1918. Oliver graduated in 1943, at eighteen years of age.

He attended Sunday School at the Church of the Wilderness (Episcopal), White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and was confirmed in this church on November 22, 1936. He was baptized in the Central Presbyterian Church of St. Paul, January 10, 1925, by the Rev. Harry Noble Wilson, who officiated at the marriage of Oliver's parents.

He made a brilliant scholastic record at Shattuck, his name appearing on the honor board each year. He had a fine military training and received honors for his military work.

ROBERT MAC DONALD WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor to come to America of this branch of the family, and the son of Will O. and Irene (Kemp) Washburn, was born at Miller Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, on March 19, 1928, Dr. Jeanette McLaren attending. He is named Robert in honor of Robert Washburn, ninth in succession from Sir Roger (but not of our ancestry, although Sir Roger is the ancestor of the Washburn family in America), and MacDonald in honor of his great-great-grandmother, Rachael (MacDonald) Washburn.

He attended public schools at White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and

at Miami Beach, Florida, and graduated from White Bear High School in June, 1940.

He was enrolled at Shattuck Military School, at Faribault, Minnesota (where his three brothers had graduated in 1925, 1919, and 1918), and made a fine record.

He attended Sunday School at the Church of the Wilderness (Episcopal), White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and was confirmed there.

He was baptized in the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, by the Rev. Harry Noble Wilson, who officiated at the marriage of his parents.

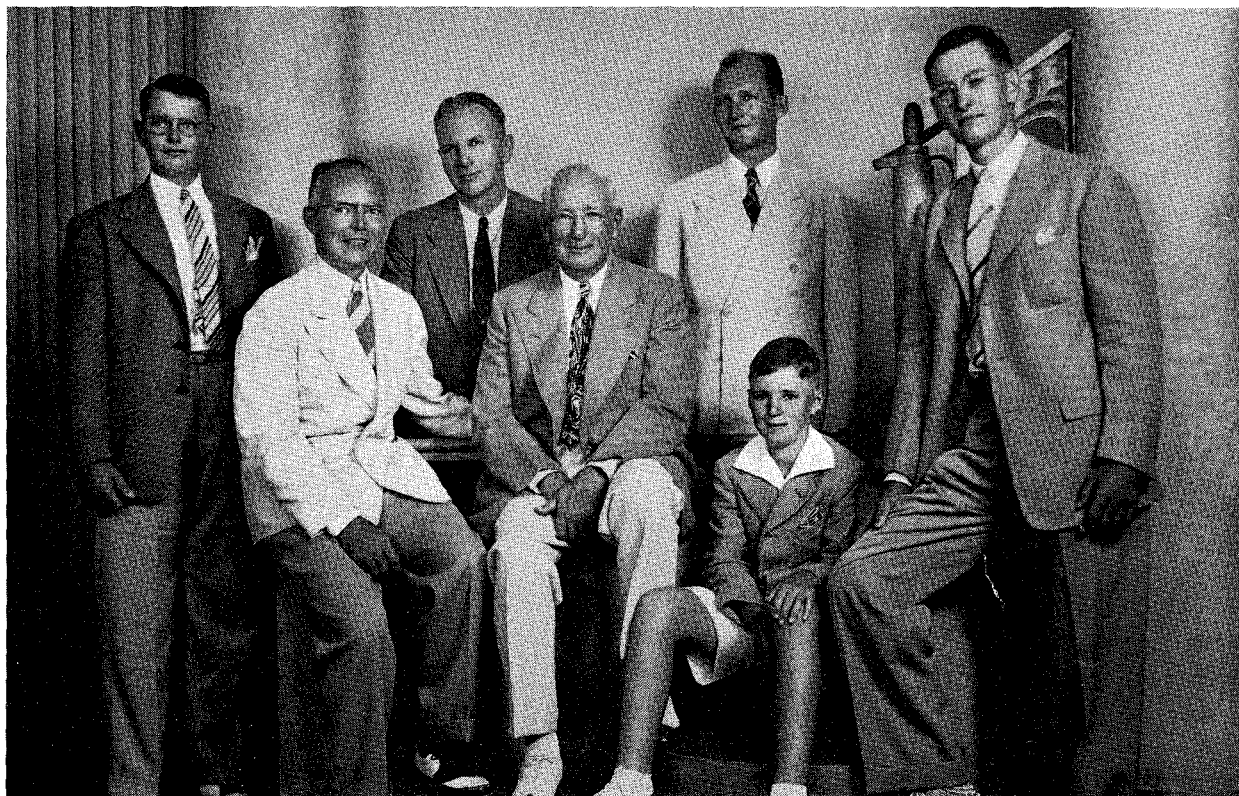
DAVID SHERIDAN WASHBURN, of the ninth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor of this branch of the family to come to America, and the son of Will O. and Irene (Kemp) Washburn, was born on May 27, 1931, at Midway Hospital, University Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, Dr. Jeanette McLaren attending. His middle name was in honor of his Grandmother.

His first schooling was in the public schools of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and Miami Beach, Florida.

He was baptized January 10, 1925, in the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, by the Rev. Harry Noble Wilson, who officiated at the marriage of David's parents.

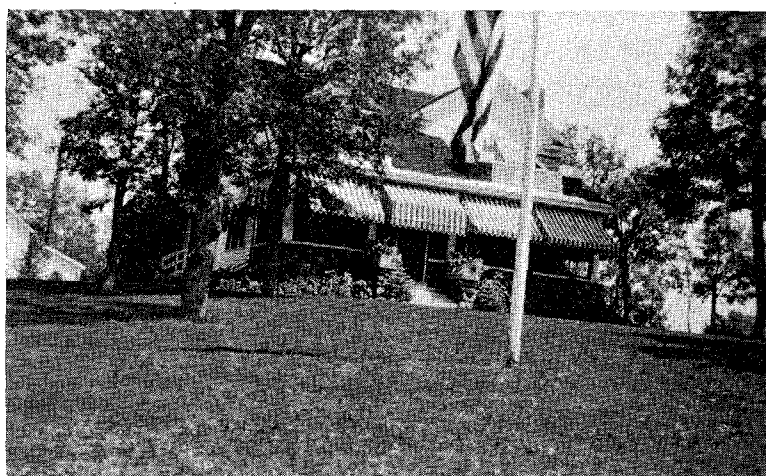
David Washburn was a member of the National Air Force, stationed at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and on a routine training flight, April 5, 1951, in an accident at Las Cruces, New Mexico, he was killed. He died in the service of his country.

His funeral service was according to the rite of the Episcopal Church, Reverend Joseph McKee, of Shattuck School, which he and his brothers attended, officiating. His body lies in the family lot in Oakland Cemetery, almost in the center of St. Paul.



W. O. WASHBURN AND HIS SIX SONS

Reading from left to right: Robert MacDonald Washburn, Albert Owens Washburn, Joseph Hulley Washburn, W. O. Washburn, Sr., Will O. Washburn, Jr., David Sheridan Washburn, Oliver Kemp Washburn.



JUNEWAY FARM

Home of Will O. Washburn and Irene K. Washburn 1922-1937

Authorities for the foregoing records from documents numbered in the lineage descended from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor of this branch to come to America, and brother of John Washburn, the New England colonist:

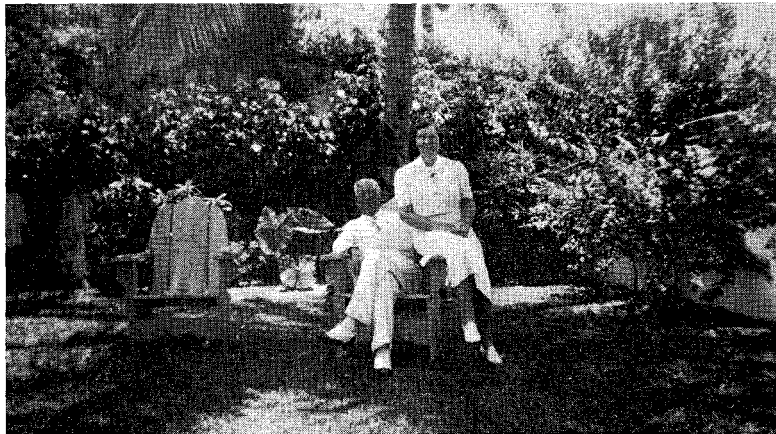
1. Ancestors of Henry Rogers Winthrop. By Mrs. Josephine C. Frost (1927), pages 535-6.
2. A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut. By Samuel Orcutt (1886), Volume 2, page 1324.
3. *Ibid.*, Volume 1, page 242.
4. The Washbourne Family. By James Davenport (1907), page 57.
5. The Washbourne Family, cited under Note 4, page 54.
6. The Early History of Hempstead, Long Island, by Charles B. Moore, in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume 10, pages 1-16.
7. History of Long Island. Thompson, Volume 2, page 425.
8. Oyster Bay Town Records, Volume 1, pages 670-1.
9. History of Long Island, cited under Note 7, pages 408-10.
10. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, Long Island, edited by B. D. Hicks, Volume 8, pages 287-8.
11. *Ibid.*, page 311.
12. *Ibid.*, Volume 1, page 30.
13. Connecticut Colonial Records, Volume 2, page 93 (footnote).
14. The Annals of Hempstead, 1643 to 1832; also the rise and growth of the Society of Friends on Long Island and in New York, 1657 to 1826. By Henry Onderdock, Jr., page 16.
15. Records of New Haven, Connecticut, 1653-65. Hoadley, pages 89, 90.
16. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10, Volume 1, page 28.
17. *Ibid.*, page 33.
18. *Ibid.*, pages 19, 21.
19. Town Clerk's Office, North Hempstead, Long Island. "Book A Hempstead Records 1657 to 1662." (Manuscript) pages 4, 5 (last numbered both 5 and 8 in this old book).
20. Annals of Hempstead, cited under Note 14, page 38.
21. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10, Volume 1, pages 49, 50.
22. *Ibid.*, page 64.
23. *Ibid.*, pages 112, 113.
24. *Ibid.*, pages 67, 68.
25. *Ibid.*, pages 32, 33.
26. Annals of Hempstead, cited under Note 14, page 19.
27. *Ibid.*, page 24.
28. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10, Volume 1, pages 88, 89.
29. *Ibid.*, page 183.
30. *Ibid.*, page 191.
31. *Ibid.*, page 227.
32. *Ibid.*, page 230.
33. Oyster Bay, Long Island, Town Records, cited under Note 8, Volume 1, pages 17, 18.
34. Annals of Hempstead, cited under Note 14, page 46.
35. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10, Volume 1, page 235.

36. *Ibid.*, page 261.
37. Town Clerk's Office, North Hempstead. "Court Proceedings 1657-1660," pages 73-76 (old set of page numbering). Manuscript volume.
38. *Ibid.*, pages 78-83 (old page numbers).
39. *Ibid.*, pages 50-54 (old page numbers).
40. *Ibid.*, pages 87, 88 (old page numbers).
41. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10, Volume 2, page 291. (Error in "Personal Index," which gives this as on page 391.)
42. *Ibid.*, Volume 1, pages 319, 321.
43. "Historical Discourse delivered . . . 1840 . . . at dedication of Christ's First Church Chapel . . . Hempstead, L. I." Woodbridge. (Unnumbered page, which, if numbered, would be page 22.)
44. Family data received from Mrs. Frederick W. Yates of Rochester, New York.
45. Material concerning the Washburn family supplied by Mr. Will Owens Washburn, of St. Paul, Minnesota.
46. Stratford Vital Records, 1639-1840. State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.
47. "Sergeant Francis Nicholls of Stratford, Connecticut, 1639. . ." by Walter Nicholls. 1909, pages 62, 63.
48. "Court Proceedings at Hempstead 1657-1660," as cited under Note 37. Manuscript. Pages 95-97.
49. The Annals of Hempstead, cited under Note 14, page 24.
50. Hall of Records, New York City. Wills, Liber 14-A, page 333.
51. "County Clerk, Jamaica, Long Island." William A. Eardeley. (Type-written manuscript.) Volume 1, page 45, Liber A, page 13.
52. The Washburn Family. By W. G. Sharpe (1892), page 4.
53. Public Records of Connecticut. Volume 2, 1665-1678. Pages 521, 522.
54. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10, Volume 1, page 61.
55. *Ibid.*, page 74.
56. *Ibid.*, page 81.
57. Town Clerk's Office, North Hempstead, Long Island. Book A (Manuscript), pages 103-105.
58. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, Long Island, cited under Note 10. Volume 1, pages 96, 97.
59. *Ibid.*, page 102.
60. Annals of Hempstead, cited under Note 14, page 41.
61. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10, Volume 1, page 99.
62. *Ibid.*, page 105.
63. *Ibid.*, page 132.
64. *Ibid.*, page 134.
65. Annals of Hempstead, cited under Note 14, pages 44, 45.
66. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10, Volume 1, pages 158, 159.
67. *Ibid.*, pages 161, 162.
68. *Ibid.*, page 186.
69. *Ibid.*, page 188.
70. *Ibid.*, page 174.
71. The Haviland Genealogy. By Josephine C. Frost, pages 34-37.
72. Records of the Towns of North and South Hempstead, cited under Note 10. Volume 1, page 248.
73. *Ibid.*, pages 466, 467.
74. *Ibid.*, Volume 3, pages 120-122.



SCENE IN JUNEWAY FARM FORMAL GARDEN 1935

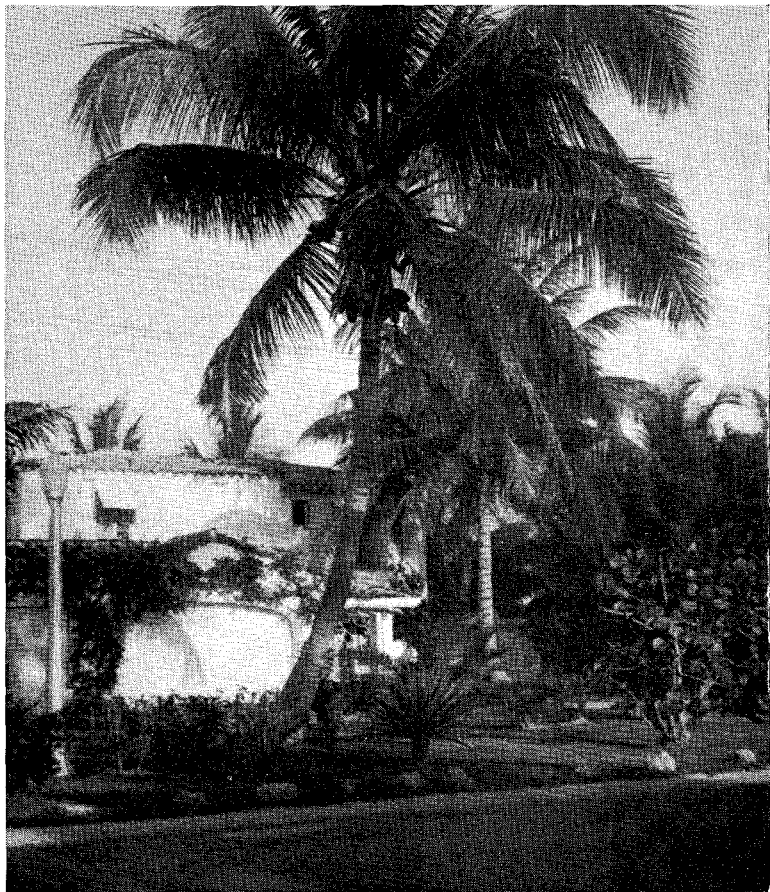
Group from left to right: E. J. Fey, W. O. Washburn, Oliver Kemp Washburn, Robert M. Washburn.
Seated: David S. Washburn, Irene Kemp Washburn, Jane Ann Washburn Fey, Helen Bonham Doup.



Will O. Washburn and Irene K. Washburn at their Florida residence

75. *Ibid.*, Volume 6, pages 107-109.
76. Town Clerk's Office, Stratford, Connecticut. "Land Records," Volume 1, page 164 (manuscript).
77. *Ibid.*, page 140.
78. *Ibid.*, page 88.
79. *Ibid.* (Four records appear on the same page in this old book.)
80. *Ibid.*
81. *Ibid.*
82. *Ibid.*, page 179.
83. Town Clerk's Offices, Stratford, Connecticut. "Stratford Town Records, 1675-1697." Page 97 (new printed page number) Page 58 (old manuscript page number). (Manuscript.)
84. Town Clerk's Office, Stratford, Connecticut. "Land Records," Volume 1, page 138. (Manuscript.)
85. *Ibid.*, page 161.
86. Oyster Bay, Long Island, Town Records, cited under Note 8, Volume 1, pages 119, 120.
87. *Ibid.*, Volume 2, page 405.
88. *Ibid.*, Volume 1, page 168.
89. *Ibid.*, Volume 2, page 347.
90. *Ibid.*, Volume 1, pages 607, 608.
91. *Ibid.*, Volume 2, pages 82-85.
92. *Ibid.*, pages 492-494.
93. *Ibid.*, pages 520, 521.
94. *Ibid.*, page 525.
95. *Ibid.*, page 692.
96. The Early History of Hempstead, Long Island, cited under Note 6, page 14.
97. Representative and old families of Southeastern Massachusetts. 1912. Volume 3, page 1592.
98. Probate Office, Town Hall, Fairfield, Connecticut. Volume III, page 131. (Manuscript)
99. History of Derby, Connecticut. By Samuel Orcutt. Pages 71, 72.
100. *Ibid.*, pages 82, 83.
101. *Ibid.*, pages 98, 99.
102. "Derby Records" ("First Part of Book 2") Published by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Page 144. (Original manuscript in the Town Clerk's Office, Derby, from which these were transcribed, is now almost illegible.)
103. Town Clerk's Office, Derby, Connecticut. Deeds, Volume 3, page 400. (Manuscript.)
104. Derby Vital Records, State Library, Hartford, Connecticut. (Originals in Town Clerk's Office, Derby, are scattered in early Land Records, unindexed, and often illegible.)
105. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. Volume 2, pages 183, 184 (Manuscript.)
106. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office, Volume 5, Page 179.
107. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. *Ibid.* (Inventory).
108. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. *Ibid.*, page 184.
109. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. *Ibid.*, page 206.
110. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. *Ibid.*, page 303. (Note: There are two pages numbered 303, one on the back of the other. This record is on the first.)
111. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. Volume 6, pages 37, 113.
112. Town Clerk's Office, Derby, Connecticut. Deeds, Volume 3, page 325. (Manuscript.)

113. *Ibid.*, page 238.
114. *Ibid.*, page 111.
115. *Ibid.*, page 164.
116. *Ibid.*, page 142.
117. *Ibid.*, page 120.
118. *Ibid.*, page 164.
119. *Ibid.*, page 263.
120. *Ibid.*, page 274.
121. *Ibid.*, page 320.
122. *Ibid.*, page 404.
123. History of Derby, Connecticut, cited under Note 99, pages 803, 814 Appendix).
124. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. Volume 6 (Part 2), pages 377, 378. (Erroneously indexed as in Volume 4, but no mention of William Washburn is found in index in the front of that volume. It is found, as here stated, in Volume 6, the large Index Volume being in error.)
125. History of Derby, cited under Note 99, page 780 (Appendix).
126. New Haven, Connecticut. Probate Office. Volume 6 (Part 2), page 517.
127. *Ibid.*, pages 517, 518.
128. History of Derby, cited under Note 99, page 88.
129. Town Clerk's Office, Derby, Connecticut. Deeds, Volume 3, page 661 (Manuscript).
130. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. Volume 6, pages 381, 382.
131. *Ibid.*, Volume 8, page 175.
132. *Ibid.*, Volume 7, pages 428, 484.
133. Town Clerk's Office, Derby, Connecticut. Deeds, Volume 4, page 220 (Manuscript).
134. *Ibid.*, Volume 5, page 174.
135. *Ibid.*, Volume 6, page 165.
136. *Ibid.*, Volume 3, page 620.
137. New Haven, Connecticut, Probate Office. Volume 10, page 18 (Manuscript).
138. Town Clerk's Office, Derby, Connecticut. Deeds, Volume 4, page 121.
139. *Ibid.*, page 415.
140. *Ibid.*, page 553.
141. *Ibid.*, Volume 5, page 9.
142. *Ibid.*, page 68.
143. *Ibid.*, page 27.
144. *Ibid.*, page 14.
145. *Ibid.*, page 106.
146. *Ibid.*, page 120.
147. *Ibid.*, page 127.
148. *Ibid.*, page 128.
149. *Ibid.*, page 170.
150. *Ibid.*, page 202.
151. *Ibid.*, page 223.
152. *Ibid.*, page 225.
153. *Ibid.*, page 226.
154. *Ibid.*, page 259.
155. *Ibid.*, page 286.
156. *Ibid.*, page 333.
157. *Ibid.*, page 329.
158. *Ibid.*, page 372.
159. *Ibid.*, page 404.



Miami Beach, Fla., residence of Will Owens Washburn

160. *Ibid.*, page 452.
161. *Ibid.*, Volume 6, page 22.
162. *Ibid.*, page 26.
163. *Ibid.*, page 67.
164. *Ibid.*, page 649.
165. *Ibid.*, Volume 7, page 184.
166. "Families of Ancient New Haven." (Volume 1 and 2 bound together).
Volume 2, page 22.
167. Descendants of Roger Alling (Allen) of New Haven, Connecticut. Page
174.
168. New Milford, Connecticut, Land Records. Volume 13, page 80.
169. *Ibid.*, Volume 17, page 422.
170. First Census of the United States, taken in 1790. State of Connecticut,
page 66.
171. Town Clerk's Office, Litchfield, Connecticut. Record of Births and Deaths
in the Town of Litchfield (Book not folioed).
172. Town Clerk's Office, Litchfield, Connecticut. Deed Book 14, page 390.
173. Litchfield, Connecticut Land Records. Volume 15, page 131.
174. Records of the McDonald Family, possessed by Miss Mabel T. R. Wash-
burn, Editor of The Journal of American History.
175. Town Clerk's Office, Litchfield, Connecticut. Deed Book 17, page 436.
176. Census for 1810, State of Vermont.

THE THOMPSON FAMILY

DESCENT from the Thompson family is brought into the Washburn lineage through the marriage of Belsora Thompson to Doctor Joseph Lorenzo Washburn, who was the sixth generation from William Washburn, the earliest ancestor in America of this branch of the family.

Nathan Thompson was of Dorset, Vermont, in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century. He was formerly of Johnstown, New York. By his wife, Huldah, he was father of a son, Nathan Thompson, Junior, born in Johnstown, on February 27, 1785. On May 25, 1805, he married, at Manchester, Vermont, Nancy Vaughan, daughter of James and Jane Vaughan. She was born on the Vaughan farm, just outside of Manchester, on September 27, 1785. This old farm house, known as "Chimney Rock," was built in 1776 and is still occupied.

The military record of Nathan Thompson is as follows:

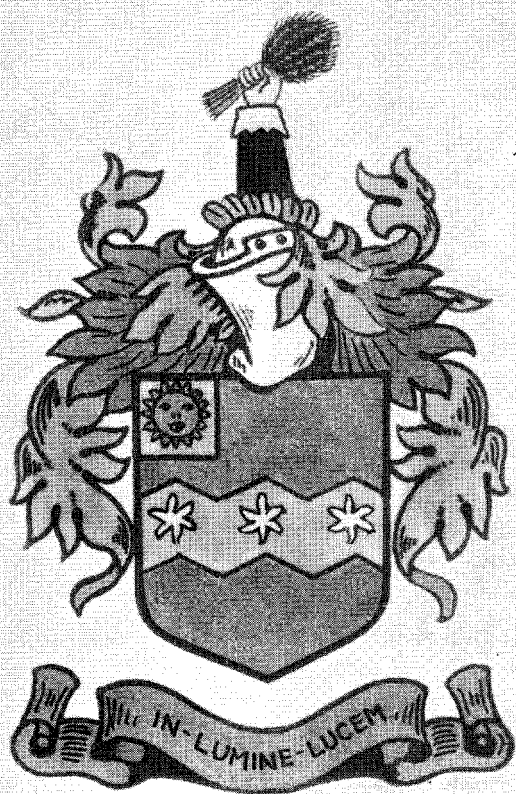
"Nathan Thompson was enlisted in and appointed Sargeant of Lieut. D. Snead's Company, 11th United States Infantry, February 20, 1813, to serve five years; was appointed Ensign, 26th United States Infantry, June 25, 1814; was promoted 3d Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1814, and 2nd Lieutenant, June 15, 1815. The records also show that the 26th United States Infantry was engaged in the siege assault and sortie from Fort Erie, Canada, July 1 to September 17, 1814."

The above record is authenticated by the Adjutant General's office, War Department, Washington, under date of January 31, 1918.

Nathan Thompson and Samuel Thompson, evidently a brother, served in the War of 1813 and their names so appear on the Monument at Manchester, Vermont.

Nathan Thompson and his wife, Nancy (Vaughan) Thompson moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana, about 1820, and developed a farm, just east of Columbus, the County seat. The fine brick house which was their home is still in use.

Nathan Thompson died on his farm at Columbus, Indiana, on October 19, 1868. Nancy (Vaughan) Thompson, his wife, died in Madison, Indiana, evidently at the home of her daughter, Jane (Mrs. Samuel Pollys), on December 7, 1865, and they are both buried in the Thompson burial ground, located just at the west edge of the farm, east of Columbus. This burial ground is being maintained and cared for through the agency of a trust fund that was left by Nathan Thompson to the Commissioners of Bartholomew County for that purpose.



Thompson

Children of Nathan and Nancy (Vaughan) Thompson:

- i Belsora Thompson; born August 11, 1808; married Doctor Joseph Lorenzo Washburn; died November 24, 1830.
- ii Jane Thompson; married Samuel Pollys, of Madison, Indiana.
- iii Melissa Thompson; born in October 1813; married ——— Deming; died in August, 1934.
- iv Henry Thompson; born October 15, 1818; died in August, 1841.
- v Mark Thompson; born in February, 1822; died in February, 1845.
- vi Guy Thompson; born in July, 1825; died in August, 1844.
- vii Emily Josephine Thompson; named for the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte; born February 2, 1827; married John Smith. Five children: (1) Harry, married Emma Inskoop; one son, Nathan. (2) Emily, married Chester Hayden; three sons, Harry, Chester, Edwin. (3) Martha, married Isaac Taylor; three children, Maybelle, Betty, Harry; she was born in 1857, died in 1931, buried in Madison, Indiana. (4) Abraham, born 1858; died 1884. (5) Julia, born October 28, 1864; died January 2, 1914; married Charles Sappington; three children, Mary, unmarried, lives at Madison, Indiana; Marie, married Wilbur Pecor; one son, John, lives at Jeffersonville, Indiana; Morris, died in France, in World War I, March, 1919.
- viii Marie Louise Thompson; named for the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte; born February 2, 1827, twin of her sister, Emily Josephine Thompson; married Sam Mollineaux; buried at Madison, Indiana; two children, Anna and Margaret; Margaret married Charles Stapp; lived at Madison, Indiana.

THE HOGUE FAMILY

DESCENT from the Hogue family is brought into the Washburn lineage through the marriage of William Washburn (son of Doctor Joseph Lorenzo and Belsora Thompson Washburn), to Martha M. Hogue.

The following material is from "The Hoge Family," by James Hoge Tyler (1846-1925), Governor of Virginia, edited and published since the death of Governor Tyler by Mr. James Fulton Hoge, of Greensboro, North Carolina.

"The oldest reference to the name of Hoge with which we have met is in 1425, when Patrick Hoge and Gilbert Hoge, Squires, are named among the gentlemen who 'devydit the marches betwixt Ridbeth and Bermosyde, presiding.' The Laird in whose name this division was made was the first to drop the spelling *de Haga* for the spelling Haig, which is still in use. Etymologically, the names are the same, and the finding of them in the same neighborhood suggests the probability that Hoge is only another variant of Haga, or Haig, and that the Hoges, as well as the Haigs, are descendants of Petrus de Haga, who came from Normandy about 1150. This Peter, of the Dyke, probably from Cape de la Hague in Normandy, founded an honorable family early associated with the cause of liberty and patriotism, for, 'When Wallace came to Gladswood Cross, Haig of Bermersyde met him with many good horses,' and before the Battle of Sterling, the Laird of Bermersyde was assured by his friend, 'Thomas the Rhymer,' with the prophecy which still holds good:

"Tyde what may betyde

Haig shall be Haig of Bermersyde,'

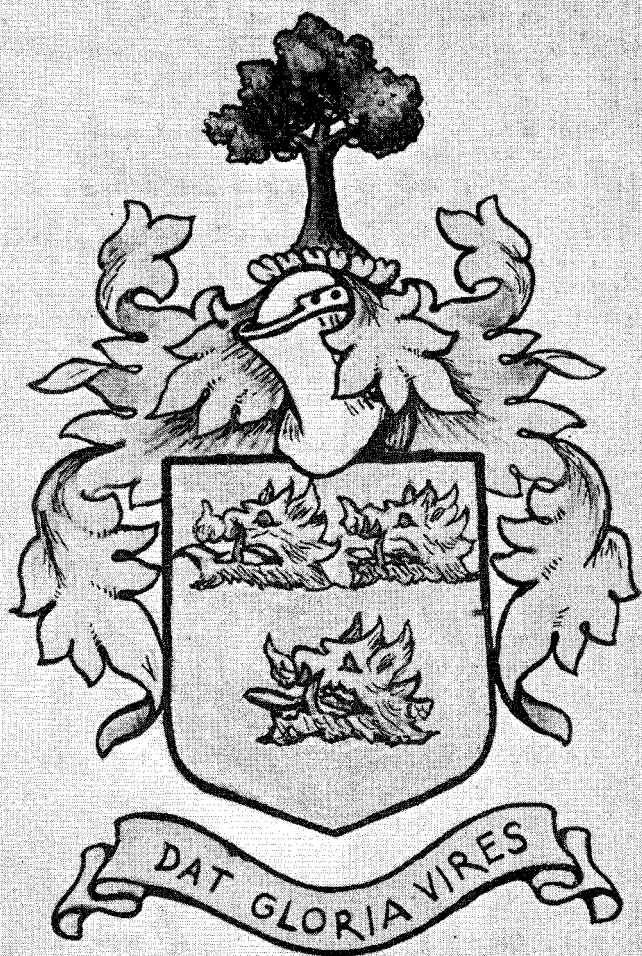
Or, as Sir Walter Scott puts it, who derived his right to be buried in Dryburgh Abbey from his descent from the Haigs."

The Humes, with whom we shall later find the Hoges associated, were also a Berwickshire family.

About the close of the seventeenth century, 1682, a young man named William Hoge, son of Sir James Hoge, who was a son of George Hoge, a son of Sir John Hoge, of Musselboro, Scotland, evidently in good circumstances, came to America on account of religious persecution under the Stuarts.*

On the same ship, "The Caledonia," was a family named Hume, from Paisley, Scotland, the father, mother, and a daughter named Barbara. Hume was one of two brothers, men of wealth and stand-

* Sir James Hume's father was a knight and a Baron, nearly allied to the House of Stuart, thus tracing descent back to Robert Bruce.



Hoge

ing, who differed on the great questions of the day. One of the brothers "conformed," the other, James, was true to the Kirk and the Covenant. He was imprisoned and most of his property was confiscated, but through the influence of his brother he was released on condition of his emigrating to America.

During the long voyage, a pestilence broke out on the overcrowded ship and Mr. and Mrs. Hume were among the victims. Barbara was left alone and William Hoge became her protector. He delivered her and her property into the hands of an uncle, a physician named Johnson, who was already in New York, and he went to Perth Amboy to make himself a home. Subsequently he married Barbara Hume.

He and his son, John, founded the village of Hogestown, in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, nine miles west of Harrisburg, and in 1734 founded the Silver Springs Church there. This Church is still in existence, and the pulpit Bible and the pewter service is still in use.

William Hoge, in 1735, and his family, with the exception of his eldest son, John, who remained in Pennsylvania, removed to Frederick County, Virginia, and settled on the Opocquen branch of the Potomac River, three miles from Winchester. Here he made his home, here he gave land for a Church, the first place of worship in the Valley of Virginia, and its minister was his own grandson, the son of his eldest son, John, of Pennsylvania. Here he gave land for a school and for a burying ground, in which he was laid to rest in 1750. William Hoge was born in 1660 and died in 1749. His wife, Barbara, was born in 1670 and died in 1745.

Children of William and Barbara (Hume) Hoge:

- i John Hoge.
- ii William Hoge, of whom subsequently.
- iii Alexander Hoge.
- iv George Hoge.
- v James Hoge.
- vi Nancy Hoge.
- vii Margaret Hoge.
- viii Joroter (a daughter).

WILLIAM HOGUE, the second son of William and Barbara (Hume) Hogue, as the surname is spelled in later generations, was born in 1685, and became the first member of the Hogue family who was of the Quaker faith in America. He married, February 9, 1723, Ann ———, whose maiden surname has not been ascertained. She died in 1759.

Children of William and Ann (———) Hogue:

- i James Hogue; born December 16, 1724.
- ii William Hogue; of whom subsequently.
- iii Solomon Hogue; born March 21, 1729.
- iv George Hogue; born February 6, 1733; married ——— Blackledge.
- v Joseph Hogue; born December 1, 1735.
- vi Zebulon Hogue; born April 18, 1736.
- vii Nancy Hogue; born December 26, 1740.

WILLIAM HOGUE, born January 4, 1726, was the second son of his parents, William and Ann (———) Hogue. On October 12, 1752, he married Esther Ewing.

Children of William and Esther (Ewing) Hogue:

- i John Hogue; married Mary Jenkins, May 14, 1778.
- ii Asa Hogue; married Mary Griffith, December 11, 1790; sons: Israel, Jesse, Asa, Jr.
- iii Jesse Hogue; removed from Virginia, about 1798.
- iv William Hogue; of whom subsequently.
- v Solomon Hogue; married Mary Fisher, March 8, 1794; moved to Greene County, in 1798.
- vi Israel Hogue; married Ruth Jenkins, November 30, 1786; one or two children.
- vii Nancy Hogue; married ——— Jenkins, probably a brother of Mary Jenkins.
- viii Susanna Hogue; married Henry Lewis.
- ix Esther Hogue; married ———, whose surname has not been ascertained; children, Rebecca, Sarah, William, Susanna.
- x Martha Hogue; married Derek Fisher, brother of Mary Fisher, the wife of her brother, Solomon.

WILLIAM HOGUE, son of William and Esther (Ewing) Hogue, was born November 23, 1776. The name of his wife has not been ascertained.

Children of William and ——— (———) Hogue:

- i John Hogue.
- ii Solomon Hogue.
- iii William Hogue; of whom subsequently.
- iv Nancy Hogue.
- v Hannah Hogue.

WILLIAM HOGUE, born in Frederick County, Virginia, June 10, 1793, removed to Pennsylvania, where he married, at Uniontown, in Fayette County, Lucy Price, on August 16, 1816, Silas Bailey officiating. In 1830 they moved to Madison, Indiana, and in 1836 from Madison to Elizabethtown, Indiana. Lucy Price was born

November 6, 1795, in Frederick County, Virginia, and was the daughter of James and Winifred (Owen) Price, who subsequently removed to Uniontown, Pennsylvania. An account of the Owen family will be given later herein.

William Hogue died in 1849, and his wife, Lucy (Price) Hogue, also died in that year. They are buried in Donaldson Cemetery, Elizabethtown, Indiana.

Children of William and Lucy (Price) Hogue:

- i Narcissa I. Hogue; born December 26, 1817, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; married William Branham, in Jennings County, Indiana, on November 27, 1835, J. D. How officiating; died in California.
- ii Benjamin F. Hogue; born September 14, 1819, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; died May 9, 1831, in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana.
- iii William Owen Hogue; born August 18, 1821, in Fayette County, Indiana; married Jeanette Craig at Madison, Indiana, in 1848, by whom he had no children; after the death of his first wife, he married, second, February 10, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Emma Martin; Children: 1. Frank Owen Hogue, born in Elizabethtown, Indiana, February 15, 1863, married Louise Norwood Hendricks; he died September 4, 1919; she died April 18, 1940. 2. Emma Hogue; born February 21, 1865, at Columbus, Indiana; married Edward Frost. William Owen Hogue died in Columbus, Indiana, October 11, 1902.
- iv Lucy A. Hogue; born April 10, 1823, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; married August 7, 1846, E. W. Van Wye, in Bartholomew County, Indiana, Rev. Lattimore officiating; died in 1849, at Scipio, Jennings County, Indiana.
- v Elizabeth Hogue; born February 18, 1825, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; married William Van Wye, in Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1846, Rev. Lattimore officiating.
- vi Mary A. Hogue; born December 18, 1826, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; married February 12, 1846, John Gaston, Rev. Lattimore officiating; died in 1854, at Elizabethtown, Indiana.
- vii Oliver Hampton Hogue; born October 25, 1828, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; died in 1880, at Columbus, Indiana; married Abigail Bateman; children: William, Margaret, Alice Winifred, Stanley.
- viii Esther Hogue; born May 18, 1830, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; married January 4, 1849, at Elizabethtown, Indiana, William Gaston; died at Columbus, Indiana; Children: Albert, Carrie, Lindon, Lotta and Belle (twins). Lotta married E. D. Pence.

- ix Martha M. Hogue; born July 15, 1832, at Madison, Indiana; died May 25, 1925, at Columbus, Indiana. She married William Washburn, of the seventh generation from William Washburn, the first ancestor of this branch of the family in America. William Washburn was the son of Doctor Joseph Lorenzo and Belsora (Thompson) Washburn, as appears in his biography already given herein, where her children also appear.
- x Sarah J. Hogue; born December 8, 1835, in Jennings County, Indiana; died in 1908, at Columbus, Indiana; married November 27, 1866, Joe Hill; child: Zetta Hill.
- xi Charles F. Hogue; born May 11, 1837, in Bartholomew County, Indiana; died in 1890, at St. Louis, Missouri; married Elizabeth McNorton in 1866; three daughters.
- xii Calvin Hogue; born March 10, 1839, in Bartholomew County, Indiana; died August 24, 1841, in Bartholomew County.

THE OWEN FAMILY

JOHN OWEN, the earliest known ancestor of the family in America, was of Wales, and undoubtedly emigrated to this country with his son, Vincent Owen. The latter conducted the old tavern in Washington County, Pennsylvania, located "a few hundred yards west of the old Adams Stand and near the foot of the river hill," on the "Old Pike." This was an old stone house, "kept as a tavern when the road (the Old Pike) was opened, and for a number of years afterward." John Owen was murdered in this old tavern while his son was conducting it. "The crime was an atrocious one causing great excitement and indignation in the neighborhood at the time and the manner and motives of the act seemed to be shrouded in mystery. Two persons who lodged in the house over night were suspected of the crime, but they fled before light of the morning and were never apprehended." The name of the wife of John Owen has not been ascertained.

Child of John Owen:

- i Vincent Owen; of whom subsequently.

VINCENT OWEN, son of John Owen, was born in Wales in 1740, and emigrated to America, where he ultimately settled in Frederick County, Virginia, from which he enlisted as a soldier of the Revolution, in the second Regiment of Virginia State Militia, serving until the surrender of Cornwallis. He took part in the Battles of Brandywine and Stony Point. After the war he emigrated to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in which he appears in the Revolutionary records as a war pensioner, and where he died in 1834. (D. A. R. Lineage Book, Volume 57, page 228.)

He became the proprietor of the tavern on "The Old Pike,"—a stone house on land which belonged to the Krepp family.

"The first man who catered to the wants of the traveling public at this old Tavern was Vincent Owen, who had been a faithful soldier in Washington's army in the War of the Revolution." ("The Old Pike," by Searight, 1894, page 202.)

The name of the wife of Vincent Owen was Lucinda. Her maiden surname has not been ascertained.

Children of Vincent and Lucinda (——) Owen:

- i William Owen; born in 1762, in Frederick County, Virginia; like his father, he was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting in 1775 as a private in Captain John Stephen's Company, Colonel Muhlinberg's Regiment, and in 1779 in the Eighth Virginia Continental Line under Captain Robert Beall, Colonel Gib-

son's Regiment; died in Jackson County, Ohio. (D. A. R. Lineage Book, Volume 85, page 249.) Married Nancy Creage, in 1797; Child: Sarah Owen, born in 1799, died in 1880; married Robert Roseberry.

- ii Edward Owen; born in 1764.
- iii John Owen; born in 1766.
- iv Lucinda Owen; born in 1768; married Edward Draper.
- v Winifred Owen; described subsequently.
- vi Vincent Owen; born in 1775, in Frederick County, Virginia.

WINIFRED OWEN, daughter of Vincent and Lucinda Owen, was born in 1772, in Frederick County, Virginia. She married James Price, probably the Captain Price of "Revolutionary days," who was of Frederick County, where they resided, at least until 1795, when their daughter, Lucy, was born there. Later they removed to Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

Children of James and Winifred (Owen) Price:

- i Simon Price.
- ii Benjamin Price.
- iii Owen Price.
- iv Lucy Price; of whom subsequently.
- v William Price; born in 1797, in Washington County, Pennsylvania; died after 1861.

LUCY PRICE, born in 1795, in Frederick County, Virginia, married William Hogue, born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1793. They were married at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on August 16, 1816. They both died in 1849, and are buried in Donaldson Cemetery, Elizabethtown, Indiana. She appears in the biography of her husband in the account of the Hogue family herein.

INDEX

A

Allen (Alling), Capt. Daniel, 148.
 Allen family, 148.
 Almeric D'Abitot, 12, 15, 16, 19, 37,
 38, 39.
 Ashman, John, 91, 92.
 Austin family, 65.

B

Beauchamp Coat-of-Arms, 34, 35.
 Beauchamp, Walter de, 23, 24, 26,
 27, 32, 41.
 Beauchamp, William, 23.
 Bergquist, William Washburn, 157.
 Blaney, Capt. Benjamin, 72.
 Bonham, Eva Mary (Washburn),
 154, 158.
 Bonham, John L., 162.
 Bonham, Lenore, 158.
 Boswell, Sarah Breed (Washburn),
 154, 155.
 Brewer family, 81.
 Brewer, Ida Myrtilla, 81.
 Burtis, Areunah, 74.
 Burtis, Charles Heald, 74.
 Burtis, Katherine, 74.
 Burtis, Malvina (Mathews), 74.
 Burtis, Margaret Alice, 74.
 Burtis, Mary E., 74.
 Burtis, Mary Eliza (Heald), 74.

C

Chadwick, Benjamin, 66.
 Chadwick, Emeline (Farnsworth),
 67.
 Chadwick, Emma Catharine (Olds),
 69.
 Chadwick, Ethelyn Pearl (Rogers),
 68, 69.
 Chadwick, Eugene Herbert, 67, 68.
 Chadwick, Eugenia Pearl, 69.
 Chadwick family, 60, 66.
 Chadwick, Herbert Lee, 69.
 Chadwick, James, 66.
 Chadwick, John, 66.
 Chadwick, Jon Sargent, 69.
 Chadwick, Joseph, 66.
 Chadwick, Judith Lee, 69.
 Chadwick, Lee Sherman, 68, 69.
 Chadwick, Lee Sherman ("May-
 flower" ancestry), 68, 69.

Chadwick, Lee Sherman II, 69.
 Chadwick, Linda Ann, 69.
 Chadwick, Lott, 66.
 Chadwick, Marielyn Jean, 69.
 Chadwick, Mary (Washburn), 66,
 67.
 Chadwick, Roger Scott, 69.
 Chadwick, Ruth Marie (Coleman),
 69.
 Chadwick, Silas, 66.
 Chadwick, Susan Jane, 69.
 Chadwick, Winfield Scott, 69.
 Chilton, Mary, 60, 61.
 Cooke, Francis, 59.
 Cooper, David Mack, 75.
 Cooper, Georgiana Preble (Thach-
 er), 75.
 Cooper, Georgiana Thacher, 75.
 Copley, John Singleton, 61.
 Crosby, Margaret Alice (Burtis), 74.

D

D'Abitot, Almeric, 12, 15, 16, 19,
 37, 38, 39.
 D'Abitot Coat-of-Arms, 32.
 D'Abitot, Emeline, 23, 24, 25, 26,
 32, 33, 38, 41.
 D'Abitot, Robert, 19.
 D'Abitot Roger, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 41.
 D'Abitot, Urse, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23,
 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 35, 38, 39, 41.
 Doup, Helen (Bonham) 158.

E

Ernaldus, 26, 27, 28, 38, 39.
 Ernst, Henry William, 157.
 Ernst, Nina Rea (Washburn), 157.
 Estham, Roger de, 31, 39.
 Estham, Samson (Sansom), de, 29,
 31, 39.
 Estham, William de, 28, 30, 31, 32,
 39.

F

Fitz Urse family, 36.
 Fitz Urse, Sir Reginald, 35, 36.
 Fuller, Edward, 65.

G

Geisler family, 167.
Gent, Emaline Amanda (Washburn), 154, 155.

H

Hanley family, 44, 45.
Hawthorne, Major William, 75.
Heald, Alice Washburn, 74.
Heald, Charles Arthur, 74.
Heald, Daniel, 74.
Heald, Daniel Addison, 74.
Heald, Elizabeth, 74.
Heald, Elizabeth (Manning), 74.
Heald, John Oxenbridge, 74.
Heald, Mary Eliza, 74.
Heald, Ruth, 74.
Heald, Sarah Elizabeth (Washburn), 74.
Henry I, King, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33.
Henry II, King, 35.
Hogue family, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182.
Hogue, Lucy (Price), 154.
Hogue, William, 154.

I

Ingersoll, George Edmund, 169.
Irish, John, 78, 79.

J

Jackson, Robert, 95, 96.
Jessop, Margaret Elizabeth (Ernst), 158.
Johnson family, 69.

K

Kemp, Harry, 162.
Kemp, Mary (Sheridan), 162.
Kniveton family, 48.

L

Latham, Robert, 60.
Latham, Susannah (Winslow), 60.
Leach, Benjamin, 61, 64.
Leach family, 61, 64.
Le Despenser family, 19.
Le Despenser, Robert, 16, 38.
Leverich, Rev. William, 83, 84, 85, 87.

M

Mack family, 75.
Manning, George, 74.
Martin, Alice Lenore (Ernst), 158.
Matilda, Queen, 22.
McDonald, Daniel, 150, 151.
McDonald, Joseph, 151.
McDonald, Col. Lewis, 150.
Mitchell, Experience, 59.

N

Neal, Frances Mathilda (Eskridge), 157.
Neal, John Tilman, 157.
Neill, John, 167.

O

Owen family, 183, 184.

P

Packard family, 63.
Parkinson, George B., 74.
Parkinson, Mary (Washburn), 74.
Parkman, Helen Lydia (Washburn), 81.
Partridge, Ralph, 58, 84.
Payne, Charlotte Catherine (Ernst), 157.
Poor, Le, (Power) family, 45, 46, 47, 68.

R

Roger, son of Ernaldus, 27, 28, 39.
Rogers, Ethelyn Pearl, 68.
Rollo, 9.

S

Shaw, Josephine, 162.
Southworth, Constant, 58.

T

Tancarville, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 37.
Tancarville, Gerald de, 10, 12, 13, 37 39.
Tancarville, Rabel de, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 37, 38, 39.
Tancarville, Ralph de, 11, 12, 13, 14, 37.
Tancarville, William de, 13, 14.
Tancred, 9, 10, 14, 18, 32, 37, 39.
Thacher, Rev. Anthony, 72.

Thacher, Elizabeth (Blaney), 72.
 Thacher family, 72.
 Thacher, Col. Nathaniel, 73.
 Thacher, Oxenbridge, 73.
 Thacher, Peter, 72, 73, 75.
 Thacher, Rev. Peter, 72, 73.
 Thacher, Rev. Peter, D. D., 72.
 Thacher, Ralph, 72, 75.
 Thacher, Rev. Samuel Cooper, 72.
 Thacher, Rev. Thomas, 72, 73, 75.
 Thacher, Rev. Thomas Cushing, 72.
 Thomas á Becket, Saint, 35.
 Thompson family, 176, 177.
 Thompson, Nancy (Vaughan), 153, 154, 155.
 Thompson, Nathan, 153, 154, 155.

U

Urse, son of Ernaldus, 27, 28, 39.
 Urse D'Abitot, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39, 41.

V

Vaughan, James, 153, 161.

W

Wall, Martha Jean (Washburn), 160, 161.
 Wall, Maxey Hill, 160, 161.
 Wall, Nathan Thompson Washburn, 161.
 Walter, son of Ernaldus, 27, 28, 39.
 Wansbrough, Dixie Chadwick, 69.
 Wansbrough, Eugenia Pearl (Chadwick), 69.
 Wansbrough, Lee Chadwick, 69.
 Wansbrough, Robert Marshall, 69.
 Wansbrough, William Chadwick, 69.
 Washbourne Coat-of-Arms, 32, 33, 34, 35, 47, 52.
 Washbourne, Elizabeth (Kniveton), 48.
 Washbourne, Elizabeth (Monington), 49, 50.
 Washbourne family, 22, 41, 42.
 Washbourne, Isolde (Hanley), 44, 45.
 Washbourne, Joan (Bushell), 53, 54.
 Washbourne, Joan (Mitton), 49, 50.
 Washbourne, Joan (Musard), 44, 45.

Washbourne, Joan (Whithead), 53, 54.
 Washbourne, John, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.
 Washbourne, John de, 29, 30, 44, 45, 50, 51.
 Washbourne, Sir John, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50.
 Washbourne, Margaret (Le Poor), 45, 46, 47.
 Washbourne, Martha (Timbrell), 54, 56, 83.
 Washbourne, Sir Norman, 47, 48.
 Washbourne, Peter de, 44, 45.
 Washbourne, Sir Roger de, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55.
 Washbourne, William, 54.
 Washbourne, William de, 29, 30, 42, 45, 46.
 Washburn, Abigail (Johnson), 79.
 Washburn, Abraham, 102.
 Washburn, Albert Hogue, 155, 158, 159.
 Washburn, Albert Owens, 162, 163, 165, 167, 168.
 Washburn, Alice (Schultz), 154, 156, 157.
 Washburn, Alice Gertrude, 159.
 Washburn, Almira (Ferris), 74.
 Washburn, Almira (Hopkins), 74.
 Washburn, Almira Elizabeth, 74.
 Washburn, Andrew Fuller, 65, 66.
 Washburn, Asa, 71, 72.
 Washburn, Belsora (Thompson), 153, 154.
 Washburn, Benjamin, 63, 64.
 Washburn, Bishop Benjamin Martin, 71.
 Washburn, Bethiah (Kingman), 63.
 Washburn, Camer David, 82.
 Washburn, Charles Hopkins, 74.
 Washburn, Charlotte Denver, 156, 157.
 Washburn, David Sheridan, 162, 163, 165, 170.
 Washburn, Deborah (Packard), 62, 63.
 Washburn, Dora May (Snepp), 160, 161.
 Wooster, Edward, 133, 134, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146.
 Washburn, Edwin Brewer, 81.
 Washburn, Edwin De Mott, 80.
 Washburn, Edwin Ruthven, 80.
 Washburn, Elizabeth (Irish), 78.

- Washburn, Ella (Geisler), 167, 168.
 Washburn, Emaline Amanda, 154, 155, 156.
 Washburn, Emily May, 74.
 Washburn, Gov. Emory, 71, 74.
 Washburn, Esther (Allen), 141, 148, 149, 150.
 Washburn, Ethelind Amelia (Ward), 80.
 Washburn, Experience (Totman), 79.
 Washburn, Ezra, 61, 63, 64, 65.
 Washburn, Ferris Thacher, 74.
 Washburn, Florence Blaney, 75.
 Washburn, George Curtis, 82.
 Washburn, Georgia Cooper, 75.
 Washburn, Georgiana Thacher (Cooper), 75.
 Washburn, Gideon, 134, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150.
 Washburn, Hall Phelps, 82.
 Washburn, Hannah (Johnson), 69, 70.
 Washburn, Hannah (Latham), 60, 61, 69.
 Washburn, Hannah (Wooster), 133, 134, 135, 137, 139.
 Washburn, Hannah Blaney (Thacher), 72, 73.
 Washburn, Hannah Maria, 74.
 Washburn, Harriet (Ingersoll), 169.
 Washburn, Harry Thompson, 154, 156, 157.
 Washburn, Helen Lydia, 81.
 Washburn, Hepzibah, 61, 63.
 Washburn, Hope, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 123, 148.
 Washburn, Howard De Mott, 82.
 Washburn, Howard Edwin, 81.
 Washburn, Ida Myrtilla (Brewer), 81.
 Washburn, Irene (Kemp), 162, 169, 170.
 Washburn, Israel, 62.
 Washburn, Jane (Whitehead), 90, 91, 92, 94, 97, 99, 100, 102, 108.
 Washburn Jane Ann, 161.
 Washburn, Jane McLaren, 169.
 Washburn, John de, 37.
 Washburn, John, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 67, 75, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 85, 88, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 133, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141.
 Washburn, John Neal, 157.
 Washburn, John Seth, 74, 75.
 Washburn, Joseph, 60, 61, 63, 69, 70.
 Washburn, Joseph Hulley, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168.
 Washburn, Dr. Joseph Lorenzo, 152, 153, 154.
 Washburn, Joseph Lorenzo, 159.
 Washburn, Josephine (Shaw), 162.
 Washburn, Katharine (Hulley), 162, 165, 167.
 Washburn, Katherine Hulley, 168.
 Washburn, Letitia Elizabeth (Howard), 81.
 Washburn, Levi, 71.
 Washburn, Lola (Steele), 166.
 Washburn, Lucy (Fuller), 65.
 Washburn, Lucy (Spencer), 65, 66.
 Washburn, Lydia (Billington), 79.
 Washburn, Lydia (Prince), 79.
 Washburn, Mabel Thacher Rosemary, 75, 76.
 Washburn, Margery (Moore), 56, 58, 77.
 Washburn, Martha, 83.
 Washburn, Martha M. (Hogue), 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 161.
 Washburn, Mary, 66.
 Washburn, Mary (Butler), 102.
 Washburn, Mary (Harwood), 70.
 Washburn, Mary (Stiles), 103, 123.
 Washburn, Mary E. (Demming), 154, 155.
 Washburn, Mary Hannah, 74.
 Washburn, Musette Jane (Carey), 161.
 Washburn, Nathan Thompson, 159, 160, 161.
 Washburn, Nina Rea, 156, 157.
 Washburn, Oliver Kemp, 162, 163, 165, 169.
 Washburn, Patty (Martha) Armour, 80.
 Washburn, Persis (Boutell), 71.
 Washburn, Gov. Peter Thacher, 73, 74.
 Washburn, Philip, 56, 57, 58, 60, 77, 78, 79.
 Washburn, Rachel (McDonald), 150, 151, 152, 169.
 Washburn, Hon. Reuben, 71, 72, 73, 74.
 Washburn, Reuben Hubbard, 74.

- Washburn, Robert McDonald, 162, 163, 165, 169, 170.
 Washburn, Samuel, 61, 62, 63.
 Washburn, Sarah, 141, 142.
 Washburn, Sarah (Upham), 71, 72.
 Washburn, Sarah Breed, 154, 155.
 Washburn, Sarah Elizabeth, 74.
 Washburn, Sara Lucinda (Neal), 157.
 Washburn, Septimus, 156, 157.
 Washburn, Seth, 71.
 Washburn, Col. Seth, 60, 70, 78.
 Washburn, Seth Harwood, 71.
 Washburn, Seth Monroe, 71.
 Washburn, Stoddard, 79, 80.
 Washburn, Susannah (Leach), 61, 63, 64.
 Washburn, Viola Susan (Neill), 166, 167.
 Washburn, William, 55, 56, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 110, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 167, 168, 169, 170.
 Washburn, William Allen, 151, 152, 153.
 Washburn, Will Owens, 155, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170.
 Whitehead Daniel, 85, 89, 102, 111.
 Willets Richard, 96, 97, 103, 108.
 William, son of Ernaldus, 27, 28, 39.
 William the Conqueror, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, 41.
 William Rufus, King, 22.
 Williams family, 120.
 Williams, Robert, 84, 85, 90, 96, 98, 99, 102, 105, 116, 118, 120.
 Winslow, Gov. Edward, 60.
 Winslow, John, 60, 61.
 Winslow, Mary (Chilton), 60, 61.
 Worthen, Elizabeth (Washburn), 74.
 Worthen, Joseph Washburn, 74.
 Worthen, Dr. Thacher, 74.

