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April 1961

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF JONATHAN FAIRBANKS
OF DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

By Clarence Almon Torrey, F.A.S.G., of Boston, Mass.

The family name in England at early dates appears as Fayerbanke or Fairbanke and variants. In New England the name became Fairbanks. In this paper, the name will appear, usually, as written in England.

Jonathan Fayrbank and Grace Smith (Warley) were married May 20, 1617, at Halifax, Yorkshire, England. At the time of his marriage he was probably about twenty-two years of age, hence born in or about 1595. His ancestry has long been sought. The clue which led to the solution of this problem was found in the will of a George Fairbanke of Sowerby, Halifax, England, made May 28, 1650. A copy of the will was sent to Jonathan stating it was George Fairebank's "last Will and Testam^t ffor Lovinge Cusen Jonathan Fayrebancke in new England". [See, for this, New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 7: 303-304; and for Jonathan's marriage, ibid., 60:153.]

The Fairbanke line as presented in this paper is as follows:

1. William Fairbanke.
2. John Fairbanke.
3. Gilbert Fairbanke; m. Jennet ———.
4. George Fairbank; m. (1) Sibyl Wade.
5. George Fairbank, Jr.; m. Mary Farrer.
6. Jonathan Fairbank, emigrant; m. Grace Smith.

The principal sources of information were the Parish Registers of Halifax and Heptonstall, Yorkshire; Probate and Land Records (Feet of Fines); also a pamphlet by Henry Fairbanks, entitled Fairbanks Family, published in 1892, which furnishes information about the first three generations. Owing to the importance of the records and the rarity of the pamphlet, its account of the early history of the family is repeated in this paper.

I. WILLIAM FAIREBANKE, born ca. 1455, died 1518.
"1492, 8th Henry VII. William Fairebank took land of the soil and waste of the lord, in Sourby to hold according to the custom of the manor."

May 18, 1498, 13th Henry VII, William Fairebank, a

tenant, surrendered a close called Wynlufroide in Warley into the hands of the lord. And in 1503 "one messuage and 22 acres of land to John Turnour."

"1514, 6th Henry VIII, Johannis Haldeworth et Willelmus Fairebanke electi sunt ad officium prepositi."

II. JOHN FAIREBANKE, son of William, born about 1480, died 1551.

"1504, 19th Henry VII. Edmund Fairbanke surrendered one rood of land with the buildings thereon, lately taken from the waste, in Soureby, to the use of John Fairebanke son of William Fairbanke, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten."

"1506, 22nd Henry VII. William surrendered all his estate and term of years not yet elapsed which he held in 17 a. of land and meadow called Brigbothame, and one croft called Pigilcroft in Soarbie to the use of John Faerbaink, son of said William and his assigns during the term."

"1524, John Fairebanke, one of the 'feofees' of the will of John Wodde."

III. GILBERT FAIREBANKE, son of John, born about 1505, died March 3, 1577/8.

"1526, 19th Henry VIII, John Fairbanke surrendered 'Brigbotham' &c to the use of Gilbert Fairebanke, son of the aforesaid John Fairebank and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, rendering therfor yearly 48 s. 9 d."

"1550, 5th Edward VI. John Fairebanke and Gilbert Fairbanke, son and heir of said John, surrendered one messuage, one garden and the moiety of one barn, and one croft called Laithecroft, and two closes of land and meadow called Overholme and Netherholme to" &c.

"1569, 11th Elizabeth. Gilbert Fairebank would not pay the stipend of the minister or curate of the Chapel." "Fined 12 d."

Gilbert³ Fairbanke (John², William¹) made his will on his death bed, March 4, 1577/8, and was buried the same day. An abstract of the will, which was proved April 16, 1578, is as follows:

Gilbert Fairbanke of township of Sowerbie in diocese of York. To be buried in church or churchyard at Hallifax. My wife Jennett Fairbanke to have third part of my lands and goods according to custom of the country.

One stott I have to be sold, price to be bestowed on sheep and these for the children of my children William, John, Hugh Fairbanke and Agnes Harryson and to the use of that child my daughter Elizabeth Brathwet is conceived with as they come of age. Sheep in the meantime to be ordered by George Fairbanke and Edward Fairbanke my sons. Rest of goods to my children unprovided for.

The children of mine provided for have had such part of my goods as I was able to give them so they ought not to challenge any more of my goods.

My wife to be executrix. Witnesses: James Metcalfe, clerk, George Fairebanke.

Abstract of the will of Jennet Fairebank, dated 13 Jan. 1578/9, proved 3 May 1582:

Jennet Fairbanke, widow, late wife of Gilbert Fairbanke deceased of township of Sowrby, diocese of York. To my daughters Agnes and Elizabeth, apparel at discretion of my son George Fairbanke. Rest of goods to my son Edward Fairbanke and he to be executor. Witnesses: Adam Morris, George Fairebanke.

She was buried Jan. 16, 1578/9.

Children of Gilbert Fairbanke (order uncertain):

- i. George⁴, b. ; m. (1) Sibyl Wade; m. (2) Jenet Broadley. Her name was Johanna (Mawd) Broadley, but she is called Jenet in the record of her second marriage. John Brodley & Johanna Mawd m. May 30, 1552; he was buried March 8, 1571/2. "George Fayrbanke et Jenet Brodlye, Feb. 1573/4." See forward.
- ii. William, b. ; m. probably, June 28, 1562, Isabella Horton; removed to Hensall, Snaith, Yorkshire.
- iii. Johanna, bapt. Jan. 19, 1544; probably d. young.
- iv. John, bapt. May 3, 1547; m. Jan. 28, 1565/6, Jane Banester; removed to Hensall, Snaith, Yorkshire.
- v. Michael, bapt. July 3, 1549; bur. Sept. 14, 1549.
- vi. Hugh, bapt. Aug. 16, 1550; m. March 28, 1578, Jane Mitchell; resided at Hensall, Snaith, Yorkshire.
- vii. Dorothy, bapt. March 25, 1553; bur. Dec. 18, 1554.
- viii. Agnes, b. ; m. Dec. 14, 1573, George Harrison.
- ix. Elizabeth, b. ; m. probably in 1577 or early in 1578, ——— Brathwet, Breitwaite or Breithwaite.
- x. Edward, b. ; m. Nov. 5, 1582, Mary Mitchell.

Note: Information about the families of William, John and Hugh Fairbank is found in the Snaith, Yorkshire, Parish Register.

IV. GEORGE⁴ FAIRBANKE (Gilbert³, John², William¹), born, it is believed, about 1528; married first, May 10, 1551, "Sibbell Wad" [Sibyl Wade], who died in childbirth and was buried May 21, 1573, at Halifax, Yorkshire. The child was buried the same day and probably in the same grave. He married second, Feb. 15, 1573/4, Jenet (or Johanna) (Mawd) Brodlye (or Broadley), widow of John Broadley.

No record of the settlement of his estate has been found. He was living in 1599 and his second wife was also then living. Perhaps he was the George Fairbank buried at Sowerby, March 29, 1610. The wife of George Fairbank of Sowerby was buried Nov. 26, 1612.

The baptisms of Genet, Genet (again), Maria, George, Robert and Susan, by his first wife, were recorded at

Halifax. He had a daughter Dorothy, buried May 24, 1562, whose baptism is not included in the Halifax Parish Register. His oldest son and heir is not mentioned in the baptismal records. There is room for unrecorded children in 1554 and 1560, and we tentatively place John as born in 1554 and Dorothy in 1560.

Children by the first wife:

- i. Genet⁵, bapt. April 26, 1552; d. young.
- ii. John, b. 1554⁷; m. (1) ———; m. (2) Aug. 6, 1593, Isabel Stancliffe, who was bur. July 9, 1597; m. (3) in 1598, by license, Ellen Parker. See forward.
- iii. Genet, bapt. July 28, 1556; m. July 25, 1575, Matthew Broadley, son of John and Jenet (Wade) Broadley.
- iv. Maria (Mary), bapt. May 18, 1558; m. Jan. 15, 1580, Richard Saltonstall.
- v. Dorothy, b. 1560⁷; bur. May 24, 1562.
- vi. George, bapt. Aug. 2, 1562; m. (perhaps as second wife) Mary Farrer. See forward.
- vii. Robert, bapt. Dec. 8, 1566; if he married and had issue, the records were not found.
- viii. Susan, bapt. June 5, 1569; m. Feb. 7, 1590, William Wade.
- ix. (Child), b. May 1573; bur. May 21, 1573.

Child by the second wife:

- x. Abram, bapt. Jan. 22, 1575/6; bur. April 23, 1576.

George⁴ Fairbank, the father of the above family, is mentioned in a number of Yorkshire deeds. George Fayerbanke of Sowerbye bought of Robert Savil of Copley, Esq., a messuage and a cottage, with lands in Skircote, 1573/4, Hilary Term, 16 Elizabeth [The Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series, 5:43].

George Fairbanck bought of John Fairbank and Jane his wife, a messuage with lands in Hensall and Snayth, 1578, Michaelmas Term, 20 and 21 Elizabeth [*ibid.*, 5:123].

George Fairbank bought of John Fairbank and Jane his wife and William Cantlawe and Elizabeth his wife, a messuage with lands in Hensall and Snayth, 1578, Michaelmas Term, 20 and 21 Elizabeth [*ibid.*, 5:123].

George Fayerbanck bought of William Cantler and Elizabeth his wife, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Richard Banester, two messuages with lands in Hensall, 1583/4, Hilary Term, 26 Elizabeth [*ibid.*, 7:15].

Matthew Brodeley bought of Michael Brodeley, son of John Brodeley, late of Ovenden, and Margaret his wife, and George Fairebancke and Johanna his wife, two messuages and a fulling mill with lands in Ovenden, 1585, Michaelmas Term, 28 and 29 Elizabeth [*ibid.*, 7:61].

Richard Waterhouse bought of John Fairebanke and Elena his wife and George Fairebancke and Johanna his

wife, a messuage and a cottage, with lands in Skircote, 1599, Michaelmas Term, 41 and 42 Elizabeth [*ibid.*, 8: 133]. As already mentioned, the wife Johanna appears as Genet and Jennet in other records.

V. JOHN⁵ FAIRBANK (George⁴, Gilbert³, John², William¹) was probably born in 1554, as indicated above, and was thrice married. The name of his first wife cannot be stated with entire certainty. She died after Aug. 2, 1593, at Skircoat, Halifax. He married second, Aug. 6, 1593, Isabel Stancliffe, who was buried July 9, 1597. In 1598 he secured a license to marry Ellen Parker of Thorne, Thornton [Pavers Marriage Licenses in Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, 10:43].

After living in Halifax a number of years, he moved to Carleton or vicinity and from there to Thornton-in-Craven where he died in 1625.

Abstract of the will of John Fairebank of Thalghe, dated 4 Aug. 1625, proved 3 Nov. 1625:

John Fairebank of Thalghe in Thornton in Craven in the County of York, Yeoman. To be buried in the Parish Church in Thornton. To Elline, my wife, one part of my goods. To Jonathan, Marie, Suzanna and Abigail Fairebank, my children, another part. To Sarah Crook, daughter of James Crook, my son-in-law, £40. To Elline, my wife, £40. To Marie, Suzanna and Abigail, my daughters, £40 apiece. The rest of my goods I give unto Elline, my wife, whom I make Executrix. And it is my will and mynde that George, Michael and Jeremie, my sons, shall have no part of my goods, for I have and do intend sufficientlie to preferre them with my lands.

Some members of the family removed to Colne, Lancashire. Widow Ellen was buried Oct. 18, 1643, at Colne.

Children of John Fairbank by his first wife:

- i. Marie⁶ (Mary), bapt. Sept. 22, 1583; living 1625; m. ——— Dean.
- ii. John, bapt. Aug. 12, 1586; perhaps bur. July 26, 1608, at Colne.
- iii. George, bapt. Nov. 24, 1588; called himself "clothier" in his will, dated May 28, 1650, proved in July 1650. He mentioned a large number of persons but expressed relationship to only a few. "Michael ffairbanke my brother; my brother Deane's children wch he had by my Sister; my brother Axenoppe; my brother Jeremie's wife, and Children of Henry Blackley he had my my sister Abigall."
- iv. Joseph, bapt. Aug. 2, 1590; bur. Sept. 6, 1591.

Child by the second wife:

- v. Susan, bapt. May 18, 1595; bur. Nov. 18, 1605.

Children by the third wife:

- vi. Helene, bapt. May 29, 1599; bur. June 3, 1599.
- vii. Joseph, bapt. June 29, 1600; bur. July 12, 1600.
- viii. Anna (or Ann), bapt. May 31, 1601; m. James Crook and d. before Aug. 24, 1625, leaving daughter Sarah.
- ix. Michael, bapt. Oct. 25, 1603; living in 1650.
- x. Jeremy, b. ; bur. Aug. 29, 1637, at Colne, Lancashire; m. Margaret Becroft by license in 1629 and had issue.
- xi. Susanna, b. ; m. Nov. 9, 1631, at Colne, John Oxenhard (Axenoppe in her brother's will).
- xii. Jonathan, b. ; living in 1625; not mentioned in 1650 in his brother's will.
- xiii. Abigail, b. ; m. May 1, 1635, at Colne, Henry Blakey (Blackley in her brother George's will).

John⁵ Fairbank, father of the above family, is mentioned in a number of land transactions, as follows.

John Fairbancke bought of Matthew Broadley and Jane his wife, a messuage with lands in Ovenden, 1599, Easter Term, 41 Elizabeth [Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, 8:121].

Richard Deane, William Deane and Edward Tasher bought of Matthew Broadley and Jane his wife and John Fairbancke and Helena his wife, three messuages and a cottage with lands in Ovenden, 1603, Easter Term, 44 Elizabeth [ibid., 8:188].

John Fairbancke bought of Thomas Farrande, gent, and Mary his wife, a messuage and lands in Lothersden and Carleton, 1606, Michaelmas Term, 4 Jas. I [ibid., 53:57].

John Fairbancke bought of Geo. Parker and Margt. his wife, a messuage and lands in Haige and Thornton in Craven. Warranty against Geo. Parker, father of said Geo., and his heirs, 1612, Easter Term, 10 Jas. I [ibid., 53:177.]

Edm. Whitehead and Robt. Mitchell bought of John Fairbank and Ellen his wife, a messuage and lands in Carleton and Lathersden. 1617, Trinity Term, 15 Jas. I [ibid., 58:83].

Ambrose Barcroft and John Fairbank bought of Lawr. Hartley a messuage, cottage and lands in Haighe and Thornton in Craven, 1623, Michaelmas Term, 21 Jas. I [ibid., 58:223].

Attention is called to the following land transactions:

1. George Fayerbanke of Sowerbye bought of Robert Savil of Copley, esq., a messuage and a cottage with lands in Skircote, 1573/4.
2. Richard Waterhouse bought of John Fairebancke and Elena his wife and George Fairbanke and Johanna his wife, a messuage and a cottage with lands in Skircote, 1599.

The 1599 transaction seems to refer to the same property purchased by George Fayerbanke in 1573/4. In 1599, John, son of George, was probably the owner by gift from his father, but evidence was not available in public records. A joint deed by son John and his wife, and father George and his second wife, gave the purchaser a clear title.

V. GEORGE⁵ FAIRBANK (George⁴, Gilbert³, John², William¹) was baptized Aug. 2, 1562, at Halifax, Yorkshire. In 1593 he was living in Heptonstall, Halifax. In that year he secured a license to marry Mary Farrer as appears from the following record:

1593 George Fairbank of Heptonstall, Mary Farrer of Erringden to be married at Heptonstall. Pavers Marriage Licenses [Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, 9:57]. This may have been George's second marriage.

The license states that they were to be married at Heptonstall. Unfortunately, the first volume of Heptonstall Parish Records was lost or destroyed many years ago. The first marriage entered in the second volume (now called volume one) was dated Jan. 2, 1593/4, and the first baptism was July 8, 1599. Two children of George were mentioned in the baptismal records:

1600 Nov. 30. Mary, dau. George Fayrbank of Erringden.

1602 Feb. 27. Ester, " " " "

The daughter Mary was probably buried Dec. 11, 1620. No further record concerning Ester has been found.

We have no record of the children baptized between 1593, when the parents were married, and July 8, 1599, when baptisms begin in the new book. It is certain that Jonathan, born it is supposed in or about 1595, was one of the children.

Mary Farrer, the wife of George Fairbank, was a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Blackburn) Farrer of Erringden. She was mentioned as the wife of George Fairebanke in her father's will, April 7, 1610 [Farrer Wills, 1936, 95].

Known children:

- i. Jonathan, b. in or about 1595.
- ii. Mary, bapt. Nov. 30, 1600, at Heptonstall; probably bur. Dec. 11, 1620.
- iii. Ester, bapt. Feb. 27, 1602; no further record found.

Probably other children.

The line from William¹ to Jonathan⁶ has been stated at the beginning of this paper. It has also been stated that a copy of the will of George⁶, 1650, was sent to Jonathan⁶, who was called "Lovinge Cusen." It will be evident from the following chart that George Fairbank,

the testator of 1650, and Jonathan Fairbank, the emigrant, were first cousins:

```

      George4 Fairbank m. 1551 Sibyl Wade
      /      |      \
John5 (c.1554-1623) m. (1) — George5 (1562- ) m. Mary Farrer
      /      |      \      /      |      \
George6 (1588-1650), testator Jonathan6 (c.1595-1678), emigrant
                                m. Grace Smith
  
```

Jonathan's daughter Susan was baptized Dec. 23, 1627, at Thornton-in-Craven, where his uncle John died in 1625. By 1631 John's widow Ellen and some of the children had removed to Colne, Lancashire, but presumably they were still at Thornton in 1627. Undoubtedly, Jonathan was well acquainted with his uncle's family.

NOMENCLATURE

By G. Andrews Moriarty, A.M., LL.B., F.S.A.

With reference to the interesting paper by Messrs. Hunt and Jacobus, "Brothers and Sisters of the Same Given Name" in July 1960 [*supra*, 36:158-159], the writer would remark that this custom was not uncommon in the Sixteenth Century and he has met with a number of such cases in that period. The late J. Gardner Bartlett told the writer that he had noted three brothers who all bore the same name and were described in their father's will as "John the Elder, John the Middler, and John the Younger." Cases of this are occasionally found in previous centuries, but the custom began to decline by the commencement of the Seventeenth Century and is only rarely to be noted in the Colonies. There is a well-known case in the family of Edmund Littlefield, the early settler of Wells, Maine, who came from Tichfield, Hampshire, the son of Francis Littlefield. Edmund had two sons named Francis "Sr." and Francis "Jr." who grew up, married, and had families. This fact led genealogists of an earlier generation to invent the strange story that the elder Francis had gone away and was thought to have died and so the name was given to a later son. The falsity of this story is shown by the fact that the elder Francis was baptized at Tichfield on 17 June 1619 while the younger Francis was baptized there 24 March 1635/6. The custom evidently arose from the high mortality among children and the desire to perpetuate the name of a near relative, usually that of the grandfather.

In the Middle Ages the names of Isabel and Elizabeth

were interchangeable; the best known case is that of Isabel or Elizabeth de Vermandois, the wife of Robert de Beaumont and William de Warenne. The names Agnes and Anne were interchangeable, as were those of Anna and Hannah, the latter to be found in early New England records.

Occasionally a child received a family name as a given one. This usually happened where the mother's family was of some importance, particularly when it had died out in the male line. In the case of the well-known Salem families of Turner and Hathorne we have an example, although it only occurred in the second generation. Robert Turner, the early Boston cordwainer and merchant, married Elizabeth Freeston of a well-to-do Lincolnshire family, a cousin of William Hutchinson, and their son Capt. John Turner of Salem named a daughter Freeston. After Robert Turner died, Elizabeth married secondly, as a second wife, George Gardner of Salem and had a daughter Ruth who married Col. John Hathorne, the witchcraft judge, by who she had a daughter Freeston [cf. Perley's History of Salem, 1:284].

Dr. Richard Palsgrave, the early inhabitant of Charlestown, Mass., belonged to the ancient and gentle family of Palgrave of Palgrave, co. Norfolk. His male line soon failed, but the name was perpetuated in the families of his daughters. It is of some interest that his grandson Palsgrave Williams, the pirate from Newport, R.I., was the grandfather of John de Coursey, who succeeded in 1759 to the Irish barony of Kingsale, and the present peer is his descendant [cf. my paper in The Irish Genealogist].

The mother of Jeremy Clarke, one of the founders of Newport, R.I., was Mary, daughter of Sir Jerome Weston and sister of Richard Weston, first Earl of Portland, sometime Lord High Treasurer of England [cf. New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 74:131-140]. Jeremy, an ardent Quaker, had a son Weston Clarke and the name was long perpetuated in the Clarke family.

Among the early settlers of Lower County, Va., was Capt. Francis Emperor, a member of the Walloon family (de Keyser) of Norwich, England. The Emperors of Virginia soon failed in the male line, but the name was continued as a given one among his daughters' descendants.

An entry in the Diary of Judge Samuel Sewell throws some light on this custom. His son Samuel married Rebecca, daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley, and the Judge records that when his daughter-in-law wished to name a son Dudley, "old Madam Dudley objected, saying that her son might still have a son."

Names strange to the English settlers of New England

became much altered. This is shown among the families of the Scotch Highland prisoners sent to these shores after the battles of Dunbar and Worcester. William McIntosh was the ancestor of the Block Island family of Tosh. Dermot Rose or Ross, known as Tormut Rose, was the ancestor of the Rose family of the same island. Alexander Innes became Enos, Hume became Holmes, William Colquhoun became Cahoon, Robert Guthrie was called Guttridge, Duncan McWilliam was Dunkety McWilliamson, and Maxwell became Maxey, as appears in the name of the distinguished educator, President Maxey of Brown University.

The famous Salem family of Crowninshield descended from the German surgeon, Dr. Johan Kaspar Richter von Kroninschielt, who came to New England in 1694 from the West Indies. When his sons settled in Salem, the name was pronounced Groundsell and it so appears occasionally in the records. There is an old Salem story of a Capt. Crowninshield who was once a witness in a court matter, and when the clerk of the court called for Capt. Crowninshield he got no response, but when told to call for Capt. Groundsell, the witness came forward.

One of the settlers of Malden was one Robert Burdet, but he also appears as Burden and his descendants, while usually called Burdet, appear at times as Burden. This variation I am unable to explain. [For other examples of alternative endings of names, see *supra*, 36:219-222.]

Foreign names caused much confusion in Colonial New England. Old Capt. Benjamin Church styles the wife of his French opponent Chartier as "Madam Sharkee." The early Swedish settler of Scituate, Mass., was often called "Nicholas the Swede," and John Amazeen, the early Greek at Newcastle, N.H., was usually called "John the Greek." Of course, at that date, this was a sufficient description.

In the early days of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Centuries, before the beneficia became hereditary fiefs and before the use of family names, nomenclature plays an important role in the establishment of pedigrees. The Burgundian scholar, Abbé Chaume, in his *Origines du duché de Bourgogne*, has shown that at this early time certain families had an exclusive right to certain names, much like the right to coats of arms at a later time, and this right descended in both the male and female lines. The Abbé has carefully worked out the rules governing their use and these, together with certain other factors, are of the greatest use in dealing with pre-feudal genealogy and enable pedigrees of great probability to be drawn up. In the later mediaeval period it was an almost universal custom among the noble and knightly families of England to give the eldest son the name of his paternal grandfather and to name the younger

children for their paternal and maternal kindred.

The use of the "alias" which appears quite frequently in the England of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries and, occasionally, in our Colonial records, as "Hugh Tilley alias Hillier," the early settler at Yarmouth, Mass., offers a difficult problem. The well-known Suffolk antiquary, the late Miss Lilian J. Redstone, published a paper upon this [*supra*, 17:68-69]. Apparently if a woman remarried and a son of the first marriage was brought up in her second family, he might unite his own surname by an alias with that of his stepfather. Again, if a person was adopted, or inherited or was given property, or if he married an heiress, the alias might be used. Rules and conclusions are difficult to arrive at, and each case has to be studied on its own merits; often the origin of the alias is shrouded in obscurity. [Use of the alias to unite the names of the parents of a child born out of wedlock is discussed *supra*, 10:5.]

A somewhat amusing case of nomenclature occurred in Plymouth Colony. The wife of a substantial farmer wandered and there were results. The result was named Nicholas from his real papa, Jones from his mother's maiden name, and then "farmer Smith's stepson." For obvious reasons, I do not give the exact names.

The writer of these somewhat rambling notes on nomenclature hopes that they may be of some interest.

Editorial Note

As our valued contributor suggests, nomenclature is a subject of considerable general interest. It is also a subject about which the genealogist cannot know too much. Even the most experienced are constantly coming across new examples which fail to follow the usual patterns.

I agree that there was a special inducement to give a child the family name of a mother or grandmother when her family had died out in the male line, but the custom seems to have been fairly common even when that was not the case. My ancestor, John Hall of Wallingford, Conn., named his first son Street and his second son Lyman, after his wife and his mother, although there were plenty of Streets and Lymans to carry on the family name. Mary Street, John Hall's wife, had indeed four brothers, all of whom left sons.

Although the use of a surname for a given name nearly always indicates descent of that individual from the family whose name was bestowed on him, exceptions can be found. A curious case is that of Lieut. David Austin (1703-1759) of New Haven, Conn., who married first, Re-

becca Thompson, by whom he had four sons, the eldest being David, Jr. (1732-1801). He married second, Hannah, daughter of John Punderson, and his first son by her was named Punderson Austin. This son died at the age of five days, and the next son was also named Punderson Austin (1743/4-1773), who died unmarried in his thirtieth year. Now in 1774, the year after Punderson Austin died, his eldest half-brother, David Austin, Jr., had a son born and he named him John Punderson Austin. The last-named had no Punderson descent whatever!

Another curious case relates to the family of William Gibbard (died 1662), a wealthy settler in New Haven, where he was Secretary of the Colony. He was a man of high standing, and of his six daughters who survived to marry, one married Thomas Yale (first cousin of Elihu Yale), while another married the son of Deputy-Governor Stephen Goodyear. Only one son lived to marry, Timothy Gibbard, and he died in 1684/5 without surviving issue. One of Timothy Gibbard's sisters married Jeremiah Horton of Springfield, Mass., and one of their sons, Samuel Horton, moved down to New Haven. A granddaughter of the last-named, Rachel Horton (1730/1-1787) unfortunately had a child born out of wedlock in 1762. Doubtless she wished to bestow on this son an honored name, for she called him Timothy Gibbud. She must surely have heard of Timothy Gibbard, from whom her great-grandmother had an inheritance, but there was hardly a written record, or the name would not have been spelled Gibbud, clearly a phonetic spelling of the original name.

But not all the families whose surnames were employed as given names by descendants in female lines were families of distinction. I suppose the "aristocracy" set the fashion, and that it was followed by people whose families were lower in the social scale. Certainly many examples of this could be cited which occurred in families of no distinction.

It should also be pointed out that, with the passage of time, some given names which originally were derived from surnames came to be accepted as names which anyone could bestow on a child regardless of descent. Such names were Chauncy, Lyman and Leverett. The Rev. Chauncey Ives of Cheshire, Conn., was entitled to his first name by virtue of descent from the ministerial Chauncy family; however, my ancestor Chauncey Hitchcock of that town was presumably named as a compliment to the Cheshire clergyman, or simply because his parents liked the name. And no one expects because he had, at a little later period, ancestors with such given names as Washington, Jefferson or Franklin, that he will discover an actual descent from these families.

—D.L.J.

ENGLISH CLUES
BOOTH, HARVEY, BEARDSLEY, STRATFORD, CONN.

By Donald Lines Jacobus, F.A.S.G.

So far as I know, it was the late William Miller Collier of Naples, Florida, who first called attention, in private correspondence, to the fact that the Stratford names of Booth, Harvey and Beardsley all occur in the parish of Ilkeston, Derbyshire. More recently, when Mr. Eden C. Booth of Pleasant Hill, Mo., jointly with Mr. Edward C. Booth of Marshalltown, Iowa, desired a search for the English antecedents of Richard Booth, this clue seemed a promising one to follow, and the search was placed in the hands of Mr. C. W. Brand of London. Mr. Eden C. Booth has kindly consented to the publication of a few of the facts elicited.

It should be mentioned that George Munson Booth of Chicago many years ago issued a chart which stated that Richard Booth of Stratford was baptized at Great Budworth, co. Cheshire, August 1608, as son of an Edward Booth who was traced back to the gentry family of Booth of Dunham Massie; this chart I referred to in Families of Old Fairfield, vol. 1, p. 87, and I stated "The earlier generations of this pedigree are authentic, but I know not the authority for the connection of this line with Richard of Stratford." Mr. Brand was asked to check this and he reports a letter from the Vicar of Great Budworth regarding the alleged baptism which reads "I can find no entry." This alleged descent therefore has no validity and must be written off as most probably palmed off on this Mr. Booth by some unscrupulous genealogist.

At Ilkeston, co. Derby, we find the marriage of Richard Boothe and Elizabeth Brookes on 29 Sept. 1607; the baptisms of two children of Richard and Elizabeth Boothe (John, 9 Mar. 1607/8, and Ann, 2 Jan. 1610/11); the burial of Elizabeth wife of Richard Booth on 23 May 1615; the marriage of Richard Booth to Ann Waterhowse on 13 Oct. 1615; the burial of Ann wife of Richard Boothe on 19 Dec. 1626; and the burial of John son of Richard Booth on 20 Mar. 1630. The burial of Richard himself was not found and may have occurred at a date later than the registers were searched. No will or probate was found for him.

Richard Booth of Stratford in an affidavit (which I have not seen) is said to have stated his age as "about 81" on 15 Mar. 1687/8. If born 1607, he was 34 when his eldest child was born. Discrepancies in the statement of ages were very common at that period, and old people were somewhat given to overstating their ages.

We may suspect that Richard of Stratford was a little younger than asserted, and if so, he could have been born half-way between John and Ann in the latter part of 1609, or even between 1611 and the death of Elizabeth (Brooks) Booth in 1615. However, there has been no evidence seen to substantiate such guesses, and the Stratford man may have been born in some other parish of Derbyshire, of a different parentage.

It may nevertheless be worth noting that the wife of Richard Booth of Ilkeston was a Brooks, for a John Brooks appeared in Stratford, Conn., by 1685 when he married a widow there; they had an only son who married a granddaughter of Richard Booth of Stratford.

At Denby, only four miles from Ilkeston, one Richard Harvie married Margaret Wilcockson of Woodhouse on 20 Sept. 1601. Among the early settlers of Stratford we find William Wilcockson (Wilcoxson). Unless Margaret died soon, her husband could hardly have been identical with the Richard Harvey who was the clergyman of Ilkeston. The latter was married, as "Richardus Harvie" on 22 July 1604 to Elena Hellott ["Elliott"]. They had the following children recorded at Ilkeston, the name of the mother being stated in every entry, once as Elena but usually as Ellen:

Mary, bp. 5 June 1605.

Ann, bp. 11 May 1608.

Joan, bur. 2 Jan. 1610/11.

Richard, bp. 13 Aug. 1612.

Thomas, bp. 5 Apr. 1615, bur. 1 Nov. 1615.

And on 31 Dec. 1616 we find the burial of "Richard Harvey, Clergyman, of this parish."

The will of Richard Harvie of Ilkeston, occupation not stated, dated 14 Dec. 1616, appointed his wife Ellen full executor [sic]; daughters Mary and Anne to have £20 apiece at age of 16; son Richard to have "my two houses" with all my goods there; to "James my brother" a woollen loom and specified articles of clothing; brother James and sister Anne to have "the same rooms in the house as they now have," they to pay a modest rent and make repairs, but only until "my son Richard shall come to age without he please." "Richard shall have my two linen looms with all other furniture in the shop belonging to my trade," and the two daughters were to divide equally the 40 shillings "which my sister Elizabeth Saunders doth owe me." John Cowpe and Thomas Harrison were appointed overseers, and these two witnessed the will together with George Mellor, clerk. The inventory was dated 8 Jan. 1616/17, but the will was not proved until 9 July 1617, when "Ellen Harvie and Thomas Harrison of Ilkeston yeoman" were appointed guardians of Richard, Mary and Anne Harvie, children of deceased, "in pupil-

lari etate." [Lichfield Consistory.]

Richard Harvey seems to have been a linen weaver, and it is odd that he is described as a clergyman only in the burial entry. We take it that he was not a university graduate, and probably he was one of those who entered the church "by the back door" after studying Latin and theology under preceptors.

The brother James Harvie appears but once in Ilkeston registers, on 23 Feb. 1609/10, when he and wife Elizabeth had a daughter Margaret christened. As for Richard's daughter Mary, it seems all but certain that she was the "Maria Harvey" who married at Ilkeston, on 26 Jan. 1631/2, "Gulielmo" [William] Beardsley.

Among the passengers on the Planter, entered 2 April 1635 to be transported to New England, following Tut-tles, Olneys and others, we find the following names in the following order [Hotten's Original Lists, p. 45]:

A Tayl ^r Richard Harvie	22	
Husb:man Franc's Pebody	21	
Lynnen wever W ^m Wilcockson	34	
Margaret Wilcockson	24	
Jo: Willcockson	2	
Ann Harvie	22	
A Mason W ^m Beardsley	30	Marie Beadsley 26
Marie Beadsle	4	
John Beadsle	2	
Joseph Beadsle	6. mo:	

Leaving aside Francis Peabody who settled in Hampton, the above group all settled in Stratford, Conn. They consisted of William Wilcoxson, his wife and child, Richard Harvey, and the latter's sisters Anne Harvey and Mrs. Mary Beardsley with her husband and three children. Richard Harvey, son of Richard of Ilkeston, was 22 as stated in the shipping list; his sister Anne, also given as aged 22, was actually 26; while his sister Mary was nearly 30 rather than 26 as stated. The ages in these shipping lists are often very inexact.

We conclude that the Harveys and Beardsleys are identified as from Ilkeston, co. Derby, while the Wilcoxsons probably came from Ilkeston or a neighboring parish. It also seems likely that Richard Booth of Stratford, whose brother-in-law Joseph Hawley is known to have been of Derbyshire origin, came from there or close by.

For Harvey and Beardsley, see those families in the first volume of my Families of Old Fairfield; a more extensive account of the Beardsley family, by Nellie Beardsley Holt, 1951, will be found in typescript at the State Library, Hartford, Conn. For Booth, see The Genealogy of the Booth Family, 1952, which I compiled for Mr. Eden C. Booth.

SILENCE⁴ FRENCH, HER HUSBANDS
(HOUSE AND JENNY) AND CHILDREN

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, F.A.S.G., Whitman, Mass.

Although others have traced the ancestry of Silence⁴ French and written about her and her second husband, Caleb⁴ Jenny of Dartmouth, Mass., no one appears to have identified her first husband, David House, and their seven children. The interest seems to have centered on the second husband and their children, probably because Caleb Jenny was descended from Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

Silence⁴ French was born June 1707 in that section of Taunton which is now Berkley, Mass., daughter of John³ and Elizabeth (Joseph² French and Experience Foster, John¹ French of Cambridge, Mass.). She married first, at Scituate, Mass., 29 Feb. 1727/8, David⁴ House [Scituate V.R. 2:153]. Her paternal grandmother was Experience Foster, daughter of Thomas Foster of Weymouth, Braintree and Billerica. Although Thomas Foster moved, his son John returned to Scituate to establish the Foster family there. This is undoubtedly how Silence French happened to marry in Scituate where her grandmother's relatives still resided.

She married second, as his second wife, Caleb Jenny. The intention entered at Dartmouth 20 May 1746 calls them "Caleb Jenne" and "Silent House of Middleboro" [Dartmouth V.R. 2:270]. The Middleboro record has, "May: 29: 1746: Caleb Jenney of Dartmouth and Silence House of Middleborough was Married by me Benjamin Rugles [Mayflower Descendant, 18:77].

At the time of her first marriage, there were two men named David House living in Scituate, Mass., in that section which is now Hanover. The vital records provide very little information about them. Both had issue, but their children are not recorded. There is no probate record for either of them, but the index of Plymouth Deeds bears evidence of numerous land transactions and these help to solve the problem. One David was designated as "hatter" or "feltmaker," the other as "husbandman," "laborer," and finally as "shipwright." The latter by his deeds can be traced as he moved from place to place, evidently in search of employment, not remaining long enough in any town to record his children. The family can be reconstructed only from an item here and there and by using Silence Jenny's will as a basis.

David⁴ House, the laborer, was born at Scituate 7 March 1697/8 [Scituate V.R. 1:185], baptized 22 April 1711, son of Samuel³ and Sarah (Pincin) House [Samuel² House and Rebecca Nichols, Samuel¹ House and Elizabeth

Hammond]. He died between 14 June 1740, date of his last deed [Plymouth Deeds, 36:100] and 2 Oct. 1744, the date two of his children were baptized in Hanover, Mass. when Silence is called "widow." Apparently he had sold all his property, but from deeds we learn the family lived first in Scituate, the Hanover section, removed to Taunton, where they lived possibly for a year, then to Bridgewater and from there to Pembroke, finally returning to Hanover. From the dates of the deeds we can arrive at the approximate year of birth of some of the children and the town in which they were probably born. Their marriages will be found under House, How, Howes, or Hawes in Dartmouth or in Rochester, due to the fact that their mother had married second Caleb Jenny who lived in Dartmouth, Mass.

Children of David⁴ and Silence (French) House, with approximate year of birth and probable place as per deed:

- i. Luce⁵, b. ca. 1730-31, probably the "child" bapt. 21 June 1731 (Hanover Church Rec. p. 107). Plymouth Deeds, 23:46, show that David House of Scituate bought a house and three acres of land of Thomas Turner in Scituate, 17 Nov. 1727; and 24:84, that David House of Scituate sold his house and land to Philip Turner, 7 Mar. 1728. The family moved to Taunton in 1731 soon after Lucy was baptized. She m. at Dartmouth (V.R.2: 246), 4 Oct. 1753, George Badcock, b. at Dartmouth 17 July 1731, son of George⁴ (Return³, George², David¹ of Rochester and Milton). The marriage record reads "both of Dartmouth." They had at least eight children: David, William, George, Dennis, Huldah, Silence, Susannah, and Elizabeth, all named in his will (Bristol Probate at Taunton, 23:587) dated 15 Aug. 1775, proved 23 Sept. 1775. His second wife Susannah is named executrix. He m. (2) after 1770 and before the date of his will, Susannah (House) Clark, widow of John Clark of Rochester, his first wife's youngest sister, proof of which will be found in her mother's will and her husband's will.
- ii. Sarah, b. ca. 1732-3, probably at Bridgewater. Plymouth Deeds, 56:151: David House, laborer, of Taunton, on 4 Aug. 1731 bought of Simon Dilles of Raynham the 4th lot of the 6th share in the easterly part of Bridgewater on the road to Abington (recorded 12 Sept. 1760). Deeds, 28:83: David House, laborer, of Bridgewater, sold all his right in real and personal estate of "my uncle Thomas Pincin, late of Scituate, deceased," 2 Nov. 1732. This is the deed that identifies him as the son of Samuel³ and Sarah (Pincin) House. "Sarah, daughter of David House, deceased, a young woman," baptized 15 Mar. 1748 (Scituate Church Rec. p. 26). As "of Dartmouth," she m. 11 July 1755 Samuel Robbins (Dartmouth V.R.). They had two children recorded in Dartmouth and others in Middleboro,

- to which place they removed about 1760. She may be the widow Robbins who died 10 May 1781. He died in July 1776; his will, dated 6 July, probated 7 July that year (Plymouth Probate, 24:176) names wife Sarah executrix, eldest son David, sons Samuel, John, Abel and Thomas; daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, Serviah, and Hanna.
- iii. John, b. ca. 1734-5, probably in Bridgewater. Plymouth Deeds, 56:151: David House of Bridgewater sold his purchase of Simon Dilles to John Bisby, 16 Mar. 1732/3; acknowledged by David House 28 Nov. 1733 and by his wife Silence 18 Jan. 1734; recorded 12 Sept. 1760. The marriage intention of John House to "Ellenor Borden (sic) of Middleboro" was recorded at Dartmouth under date of 21 July 1763. Middleboro V.R. give under date of 10 Aug. 1763 the marriage of "John House of Dartmouth & Elenor Barden (sic) of middleborough" (Mayflower Descendant, 24:56). She was probably the daughter of Jacob Barden and Elenor Hackett.
 - iv. Mercy, b. ca. 1736-7, probably in Hanover. There are no deeds for David House between 1734 and 1738 and nothing to indicate where the family was living during that period, but possibly they had returned to the Scituate-Hanover district. Mercy died at Rochester 7 Nov. 1767, eleven years before her mother, whose will bequeaths "a dollar to my granddaughter Mercy Hammond when she reaches 18 years of age." Mercy House m. at Rochester, 1 Apr. 1756, Moses⁴ Hammond, b. at Rochester 15 Nov. 1731, son of Barzilla³ and Mary (Barlow) Hammond (Benjamin², Benjamin¹ Hammond). The marriage record calls her "Maese Howes or House." He m. (2) 26 June 1772, Mehitable Barlow, and d. in 1800. Five children are recorded at Rochester.
 - v. Abel, b. ca. 1738-9, probably at Hanover. Plymouth Deeds, 33:18: David House, laborer, of Hanover, on 21 Nov. 1738 bought 28 acres in Pembroke from Joseph Records. Abel was baptized 2 Oct. 1744 as son of David and Silence, "his master Samuel Curtis promising to give him religious instruction" (Hanover Church Rec. p. 126). In deeds Abel is called "mariner." His marriage intention, 29 Sept. 1770, to Susannah Hallet of Sandwich was entered at Rochester (V.R. 2:246). If the marriage took place, she did not long survive, and he m. (2) ca. 1775-6 Bethiah ———, by whom he had a son Abel, b. at Rochester 10 Mar. 1777; and he probably m. (3) 28 Jan. 1790, Mary Nickerson (New Bedford V.R. 2:279).
 - vi. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1740, perhaps in Pembroke; bapt. at Hanover, 13 Nov. 1741; m. int. 25 Oct. 1761, Hezekiah³ "Hauxsey" of Sandwich (Dartmouth V.R. 2:246). He was b. 16 June 1730, son of Solomon² Hoxie (Lodovick¹); and removed to Sidney, Maine. Five children recorded at Sandwich, Mass.
 - vii. Susanna, b. ca. 1742, probably in Hanover, bapt. there 2 Oct. 1744 (Hanover Church Rec. p. 126), "her master Nathaniel Stetson promises to give her religious in-

struction." She m. (1) John Clark^{4th}. The marriage record says Susanna Hawes (dup. Harris) of Middleboro. I have not been able to identify him satisfactorily. They had two children recorded at Rochester: Huldah, 24 May 1767, and Alden, 23 Jan. 1770. No record of John Clark's death was found, but his widow m. (2) before 1775, as second wife, George Badcock, her brother-in-law, being named executrix of his will dated 15 Aug. 1775. She was living 12 Mar. 1776 when she was named in her mother's will as "daughter Susanna Badcock."

The last deed of David House, called "of Pembroke," dated 14 June 1740, acknowledged 2 May 1741 [Plymouth Deeds, 36:100], was recorded 26 Jan. 1743/4, at which time he had probably died, presumably in Hanover. The church records give the only details we can find: the son Abel was placed in the family of Samuel Curtis in Hanover, and the daughter Susanna in the family of Nathaniel Stetson. The daughter Sarah was evidently placed with someone in Scituate, possibly relatives, and there baptized when about eighteen. The widow and family disappear from the Hanover-Scituate records, but all are reunited in Dartmouth after the widow remarried, and it is from their various marriage records that we learn she and some of the children had been living in Middleboro. There her brother John⁴ French had been living for about a year. These few facts show that she must have been in difficult circumstances, her eldest child not more than fourteen and the youngest about two when she was forced to find homes for them.

By her marriage to Caleb Jenny of Dartmouth in 1746 her circumstances were greatly altered. He was born at Dartmouth, Mass., 20 June 1709 [V.R. 1:137], son of Lettice³ Jenny and Desire Blackwell (John Blackwell and Sarah³ Warren), grandson of Samuel² Jenny and Ann Lettice, great-grandson of John¹ Jenny and Sarah Cary. He died intestate 25 Aug. 1761 in 63rd year, and Silence was administratrix of his estate [Bristol Probate, 17:523]. His first wife was Patience Standish, born at Duxbury 16 Aug. 1707, daughter of Miles and Experience, to whom he was married at Duxbury 6 Apr. 1738, and she died at Dartmouth before 1746; they had two children, Reuben Jenny, b. 25 Aug. 1739, and Desire Jenny, b. 4 Dec. 1741.

Silence by Caleb Jenny had the following children:

- viii. Patience⁵, b. 28 Mar. 1747; m. int. 24 July 1765 Jeduthan Tabor, "both of Dartmouth" (V.R. 2:272), b. 15 Mar. 1742/3 at Dartmouth, son of Benjamin & Susanna.
- ix. Caleb, b. 2 June 1749; m. int. 23 June 1770 Mary Eure of Sandwich (Dartmouth V.R. 2:270); their children are recorded in Dartmouth.

Silence French House Jenny made her will 12 March 1776 and died before 24 June 1776 when it was probated at Taunton [Bristol Probate, 24:190]. She named sons Abel and John House (the latter if living) and Caleb Jenne, her four daughters Sarah Robbins, Susannah Badcock, Elizabeth Horkse and Patience Tabor, and gave her ear-ring to her granddaughter Silence Badcock and a dollar to her granddaughter Mercy Hammond. She named her son-in-law Jeduthan Tabor sole executor.

PARENTAGE OF ANDREW HALLETT OF YARMOUTH, MASS.

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., Arlington, Virginia

In The American Genealogist for January 1960 [36:64], mention was made that Andrew Hallett was from Symonds-bury, Dorset. Two subscribers have written the writer about this note. It has been pointed out that the New England Hist. and Gen. Register [100:220] contains a note by G. Andrews Moriarty, Esq., showing that Hallett in 1641 was identified in a Dorsetshire Subsidy Roll which reads, under "Stoke and Bawood" as follows:

Narcissus Parvys "for Andrew Hallet in New England" £5.

This seems to corroborate Col. Banks's theory that Hallet came from Stoke Abbot in Dorsetshire, rather than from Symonds-bury in the same county. On the other hand, Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries [12:290], discussing a party of people who on 20 March 1635/6 sailed from Weymouth, Dorset, enroute to New England, shows that Richard Wade of Symonds-bury, Dorset, aged 60, and Elizabeth his wife and Dinah their daughter, sailed with their servant Andrew Hallett, aged 28 years. The said work then quotes from Symonds-bury Parish Registers the following: "Baptized 19 May 1607, Androwe, son of Androwe and Beatrix Hallett." Also, "Married 18 Dec. 1598 Androwe Hallett and Beatrix Knotte."

In the light of the foregoing facts, we would, it seems, be justified in believing that our New England settler was indeed a native of Symonds-bury. His holding at Stoke Abbot may have derived from his wife or perhaps a maternal ancestress, for it seems quite likely that he was descended from William Hallett whose will, dated 10 Feb. 1566/7 and proved in 1572 at the court of the Dean and Chapter, the Cathedral of Bristol, is quoted in the same Notes and Queries, vol. 24, pp. 244-5. From it we give the following abstract:

"I, William Hallett thelder of Symondsburrowe, Dorc', husbandman...to be buried in the churchyard of Symondsburrowe....to Androe Hallett my son, xx s. which he hath

of myne in his handes alreedy....my [sons] Richard, Robarte, John and William and my grandsons William (son of William) and John (son of Robert) Hallett....witnesses, Androe Holcomb and Androe Hawkins...."

The testator may have been allied in some way to John Hallett, whose will was proved at P.C.C. in 1565 and to Joan Hallett, whose will was proved at P.C.C. in 1567; both were of Netherburie, Dorset. Netherbury is close to Stoke Abbot (a mile or two away) and Symondsbury lies less than five miles south of Stoke Abbot and Netherbury. Not only does the surname appear in each locale, but the name 'Andrew' also appears in connection with Netherbury, for in the same Notes and Queries [7: 295-6] is quoted a grant dated 1 Apr. 1583, of land in Netherbury, Dorset, which grant was witnessed by Andrew Hallett and others.

The Halletts of Dorsetshire and neighboring Somersetshire bore a coat of arms but do not appear to have recorded their pedigree in the heralds' visitations. Thus they were of the minor gentry, presumably with younger branches who lacked entailed estates. This is in keeping with the style "gentleman" used to designate Andrew Hallett in Yarmouth. See Genealogical Notes of Barnstable, Mass., Families (Amos Otis papers, compiled by C. F. Swift), wherein the Yarmouth and Barnstable Halletts are shown to have descended from Andrew Hallett, "gentleman"; that and other works are, it would seem, in error in assuming that Andrew Hallett the younger was his son and born in 1615. The younger Andrew was probably a nephew or cousin; if a son, he must have been born much later than 1615.

Several Halletts of Dorsetshire attended the universities at Oxford and Cambridge in the 16th and 17th centuries, but we do not find Andrew Hallett listed among these.

CHARLES CHAPIN OF SALISBURY, CONN.

In the Chapin Book, Charles Chapin of Salisbury is stated to have married 13 Aug. 1751 Ann Camp of Salisbury [Salisbury V.R. 1:323]. She is given as his only wife and mother of his children. However, Ann(e) wife of Charles Chapin died 11 Mar. 1758 [ibid.]. Thereafter Charles and Ann had several children, until 1779, hence he had a second wife Ann. Who was she?

The first wife was baptized at Milford, Conn., 3 Mar. 1731/2, daughter of Hezekiah Camp who moved to Salisbury and whose will, dated 5 June 1788, named Anna Chapin deceased, whose daughter Anna Gates was her sole surviving heir. —J.A.Spencer, Box 119, Magrath, Canada

RATLIFFE AND MARSHALL, GREENWICH, CONN.

By Edythe Wilson (Mrs. Henry J.) Thoesen, Boulder, Colo.

William Ratliff (Ratcliff, Ratcliffe, Ratleff, etc.) was born in England about 1635, and died in Greenwich, Conn., in 1676 (inventory taken 3 May 1676). He married at Stamford, Conn., 27 Oct. 1659, Elizabeth Theale, born at Watertown, Mass., 5 June 1643, died at Greenwich before her husband, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Theale.

He may have been first in Watertown, Mass. He was of Stamford, Conn., by 1659 when he married and at the birth of his first child, 1662, but shortly moved to Greenwich, Conn. Several references to him may be seen in Spencer P. Mead, History of Greenwich (p. 478 et passim). On 23 Mar. 1664 he was granted a parcel of land at Mianus Creek. On 30 Dec. 1670 he was granted a part of the uppermost meadows lying south of Westchester Path. He was a Deputy from Greenwich to the Connecticut General Court in May 1670.

The inventory of the estate of William Ratliff has names of his two children appended as Mary aged about 13 1/2, and Mary aged about 10; the second Mary is evidently an error for Elizabeth, as Elizabeth Baulden (Baldwin) with her husband Zechariah in 1689 sold land from the estate of William Ratliff. Joseph Theale of Bedford, N.Y., was appointed Administrator of the estate of his brother-in-law William Ratliff in 1687; Thomas Marshall was referred to as a son-in-law and received half of William Ratliff's meadow, which he sold in 1702.

Children:

- i. Mary, b. at Stamford 27 Oct. 1662; m. Thomas Marshall. She had three Marshall children, Thomas, John and Ruth; Ruth m. at Greenwich, 6 Dec. 1722, Abraham Nichols. In Jan. 1726/7 Thomas Marshall of Greenwich gave a £45 Right to "my dutyfull son in law Abraham Nichols" (Greenwich Deeds, 3:247). Among the children of Abraham and Ruth (Marshall) Nichols was a son James, b. 1723. A quitclaim deed to the Church Society of Greenwich, dated in 1774 gave to the Society a right in common land of James Nichols of Stamford which descended to him by Virtue of a grant of the town of Greenwich to William Ratliff who was great-grandfather of said Nichols.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1665; d. at Milford, Conn., in 1733 (will 22 May 1732, proved 7 Apr. 1733); m. (1) Ezekiel Sanford, b. ca. 1656, d. in 1685, s.p., son of Andrew Sanford of Milford; m. (2) by 1689 Zechariah Baldwin, bapt. 22 Sept. 1660, d. 31 May 1722, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Alsop) Baldwin. She was his second wife and they had eight children.

ABIGAIL BROWN, PROBABLE WIFE
OF RICHARD CURTICE OF HEBRON, CONN.

By Claude W. Barlow, Ph.D., Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Richard and Abigail Curtice had eleven children recorded in Hebron, Conn., from 1711 to 1736. Their marriage record has never been located and there seems to be no clue to Abigail's family name in Connecticut records. It appears more probable that she was of a Southold, L.I., family, since Richard also came from there. Samuel Curtice, elder brother of Richard, had moved from Southold to Hebron in 1702 and Richard followed him in 1711. Hebron Land Records, 1:41, show that Samuel Curtice of Hebron for 41 shillings sold to Richard Curtice of Hebron 120 acres of land in Hebron on Oct. 13, 1711. This was just four days before the birth of Richard's first child, so the marriage most likely occurred in Southold about 1710.

The publication in 1955 of Richard Curtice, Master Mariner, by the Curtis Society of Stratford, Conn., compiled by Harlow Dunham Curtis of Manlius, N.Y., has revealed the tradition that Abigail's family name was Brown. I quote from page 5: "Richard³ Curtice, b. Southold, L.I., Feb. 24, 1689, d. Hebron, Conn., May 21, 1739. He m. — 1710 Abigail Brown who survived him." Her surname was found in the family records of Ephraim John Henry⁶ Curtice of Wheatland, Iowa." There is good reason to trust this record preserved by a great-grandson.

Actually only one Abigail Brown is found in the Vital Records of Southold, Liber E, as printed in the New York Gen. and Biog. Record, vol. 38 (1907), p. 170. She was born April 25, 1690, daughter of Richard³ Brown and his wife Dorothy King, who were married there May 8, 1683. The children of Richard and Dorothy Brown as recorded were Richard, Samuel, Dorothy, Abigail, Deborah, Mehitable, Henry, and David, of whom all except Deborah (who probably died young) and David (born in 1700) appear in the Census of Southold for 1698. Richard Brown died July 11, 1701, five days after writing a will, which is printed in Pelletreau, Early Long Island Wills, pp. 216-221. This will does not give the individual names of the daughters, but it was in any case too early for any of them to have been married. Caleb Curtice, father of Richard Curtice of Hebron, was one of the witnesses of the will, confirming the assumption that these two families living in the same town would be well acquainted.

Dorothy King married secondly, Aug. 21, 1705, Samuel Dayton, and by him had a son Samuel Dayton, Jr., who died in East Hampton, L.I., April 23, 1726 in his 20th year.

This Abigail Brown was of the right age to marry Richard Curtice in 1710 and to bear children by him through 1726. The stone of Abigail Curtice, widow of Richard, is in the Church of England Cemetery in Hebron. It records her death on Feb. 11, 1748, "age 59." The Hebron V. R. give the year as 1748/9; hence she was actually a few weeks short of her 59th birthday, but this inaccuracy is no greater than that often found in death records.

The children of Richard and Abigail Curtice recorded in Hebron were: Richard, Jonathan, John, Henry, David, Abigail, Mehetabell, Deborah, Dorothy, Hannah, and Elizabeth. A comparison of these names with the names of the siblings of Abigail Brown of Southold shows very striking resemblances. In addition to the obvious Richard and Dorothy for her parents, which are almost sufficient proof in themselves, she also used Deborah, Mehitabel, Henry, and David. The only name omitted from her own family was that of Samuel, which is remarkable on both sides, since Richard Curtice had a brother and a nephew of that name in Hebron, while Abigail had a full brother, a half-brother, and a stepfather all named Samuel. Either they purposely chose to avoid confusion or, as Mr. Jacobus suggests, Abigail may not have liked her stepfather. Abigail also used the name of Jonathan for an uncle Jonathan Brown, who had died in 1704, and Hannah for her grandmother Hannah (King) Brown and aunt Hannah (King) Booth, and John for an uncle John King. In short, ten of the eleven names are paralleled in the family of Abigail Brown of Southold, while the youngest daughter Elizabeth was named for the child's paternal grandmother.

In the absence of absolute proof of the identity of the wife of Richard Curtice, it can be stated that circumstantial evidence is extremely strong in favor of placing her as the daughter of Richard and Dorothy (King) Brown.

CAULKINS MANUSCRIPTS, NEW LONDON COUNTY, CONN.

Mr. William A. Walter of Independence, Mo., calls our attention to a statement in a Family History of Lucy Crocker, by Jeanette Robinson Murphy, typescript 1925, in the New York Public Library, to the effect that the manuscripts of Miss Frances M. Caulkins (records of families and copies of cemetery inscriptions) were donated by her relatives to the New London County Historical Society. Can readers inform us whether they are now available for use there or elsewhere?

THE ENGLISH ORIGIN OF RANDALL HOLT AND EDWARD NORMANSELL
OF JAMES CITY COUNTY, VIRGINIA: A SUGGESTED METHOD FOR
DETERMINING THE OVERSEAS ORIGIN OF VIRGINIA FAMILIES

By Cameron Allen, of East Orange, N.J.

Randall Holt, an immigrant to Virginia on The George in 1620-21, is succinctly but thoroughly treated in Annie Lash Jester and Martha Woodruff Hiden, Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia, 1607-1625, Order of the First Families of Virginia, 1956, p. 208. Holt came over as an apprentice to Dr. John Pott, subsequently Governor of Virginia, and it was in tracing the origin, the family background, and the Virginia collateral descendants of Dr. Pott that the contributor chanced upon information tending to establish Holt's point of origin in the mother country.

Gov. Pott named his home tract in James City County, Virginia, "Harrop," in honor of his English home, Harrop in the Parish of Prestbury, Cheshire. A search of the Prestbury parish registers discloses the substantial likelihood that Randall (or Randolph) Holt also originated there. On the ix^o Junij 1566 at Wythyngton in the Parish of Prestbury, Randulphi Holte married Elizabeth Potte. [James Croston, ed., "The Register Book of Christenings, Weddings and Burials, Within the Parish of Prestbury, in the County of Cheshire, 1560-1636," v. 5, The Record Society for ... Lancashire and Cheshire, Manchester, 1881, p. 19.] This entry raises the possibility that young Randall Holt, born ca. 1606-7, was not merely a young apprentice-neighbor accompanying John Pott to Virginia, but an actual relative to him. Holt's association over some years with John Pott is outlined in Jester and Hiden, supra. Though the two had come over together, in 1620/1, John Pott did not obtain a patent for Holt's transportation until 1632 [Nell M. Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800, Richmond, Dietz, 1934, p. 15]; "due for the adventure of fower servants, namely ... Randolph Holt." As late as 24 Jan. 1653, Capt. Francis Pott, brother of Dr. John Pott, was claiming a patent for the transportation of "Randall Holt" [Nugent, op. cit., p. 249].

The ascertainment of Holt's origin through observation of his earliest associations on this continent and a follow-up in the pertinent records of the mother country points up a very homely truth which all too frequently genealogists ignore; to wit, that man is a gregarious animal and tends therefore to migrate in groups, consisting of relatives, friends and neighbors from his former place of residence to his new abode. The "lone

wolf" is the exception and not the rule in migrations, be they trans-Atlantic or trans-continental. Virginia genealogists in particular to their impoverishment have simply not yet begun to utilize this truth to the advancement of knowledge concerning the origin of numbers of our ancestors. While Virginia family research can be very discouraging at times, owing to such large-scale destruction of county and parish records, extremely favorable tools do exist in the attempt to span the Atlantic genealogically. The key tool is the marvelously intact land patent system of Virginia, the earliest part of which is abstracted in Nugent, *op. cit.* The interested reader should read the introduction to that work for an understanding of the patent system. Suffice it here to say that the basis of the patents taken out was the Virginia system of allowing fifty acres of land for each person "transported" into the colony to the person financially responsible for such "transportation." Although, as Nugent points out, "head-rights" (claims for transportation of persons) came to be bargained back and forth, nevertheless in a great many cases there was some definite connection, either by blood or by geography, between the patentee and the transportee.

This assertion may best be illustrated by two fairly typical patents granted in 1653, the first on 15 Feb. 1653 to Gov. John Pott's brother "Captain Francis Pott, for 2,000 acres in Northampton County at Matchepungo Creek" for the transportation of forty persons; the second on 24 Jan. 1653 to the same man for 1500 acres, bounding on the land of Richard Allen, "500 acres by virtue of an order of the Quarter Court, 7 Dec. 1633, and 1,000 acres for the transportation of 20 persons" [Nugent, *op. cit.*, pp. 248-249, abstracting Virginia Land Patent Book 3, pp. 48-49]. Actually, the two patents name only 47 persons, rather than the 60 they promise to name. On the basis of the Prestbury register and other sources too involved to be detailed here, these 47 headrights can be classified as follows:

Relatives of the patentee, Francis Pott, definitely known:

<u>Wm. Pott (himself)</u>	<u>Bridgett Pott</u>
<u>Jno. Pott, Junr.</u>	<u>Mary Booker</u>

Relatives of the patentee, presumably:

Hatfill Pott
Hen. Pott

Relative by marriage (subsequent to migration):

Jno. Gittings (Mrs. Nugent transcribes Cittinge)

Persons named in Prestbury Register, whose names are distinctive enough to assume identity (And observe: both of these men may conceivably fit into the relative category, though not yet proved):

Randall Holt
Edward Normansell (vide infra)

Persons whose full names appear in Prestbury Register but whose identity cannot be assumed, because their name combinations and occurrences are so commonplace:

Jn ^o . Turner	Jn ^o . George
Eliza. Green	Richd. Taylor
Eliza. Hill	Eliza. More (cf. Bleare)
Mary Sumner	

Persons whose surnames ONLY appear in Prestbury Register:

Cornelius Mills	Cha. Greene
Jane Salmon	Wm. Price
Chr. Feild	Tho. Price
Joseph Colston	Richd. Osborne
Walter Horton	Walter Daniel
Joseph Hill	Edward Harryson
Nich. George	James Hall
Susan Wilson	

Persons whose surnames do not appear in Prestbury Register:

Richd. Townshend	Richd. Britten
Richd. Prichard	Edwd. Hartford
Ralph Partin	Robert Nelmes
Arthur Jeffreys	Tho ^d . Tutty
Geo. Sweet	Wm. Gapin
Edwd. Grimes	Margery Little
Susan Holston	Joseph Filch (but cf. Fitch)
Hen. Bowyer (but cf. Bowker)	(a kin-family to Pott)
John Milshire (but cf. Milward, Milwort)	

To sum up: 31 of the 47 persons named at a minimum bear surnames current in Prestbury Parish in the early Seventeenth Century. And yet, this examination of Francis Pott's headrights may not give as high a percentage result as in the case of other early patentees whose parish of origin is known, for Francis Pott was a very active merchant who spent a considerable amount of time pre-1653 on business in London. Very likely a number of the headrights claimed by him came from London itself and had been contacted by him there.

Yet, the Pott headrights may be instructive nonetheless, to show what may be done by taking a patentee whose geographic origin is known and attempting to determine which if any of his headrights had similar geographic connections. The core of the list of Virginians whose origin has long been known is contained in W. G. Stanard, comp., Some Emigrants to Virginia: Memoranda in Regard to Several Hundred Emigrants to Virginia During the Colonial Period Whose Parentage is Shown or Former Residence Indicated by Authentic Records, 2nd Edition, Richmond, 1915 (based in large part on the work of Henry F. Waters and Lothrop Withington), which must, of course, be supplemented by more recently published material. The process may be reversed if one of the headrights' origin is known, and an attempt made to work through him to ascertain the geography of his "transporter or his fellow headrights.

Another man, as we have seen above, who appears as a headright of Francis Pott is Edward Normansell. This would appear to be the Edward Normansell whose name is found on "A List of the names of the Dead in Virgna since Aprill last, february 16: 1623", at "James Cittie" [John Camden Hotten, Original Lists of Persons of Quality..., p. 192]. If this identity is correct, then surely Normansell was a headright who had been taken over by Francis Pott from his brother John, just as Randall Holt, Richard Townshend and perhaps John Milshire (or Milward, or Milwort) were men for whom John Pott might initially have claimed land, though decades later their names were to be submitted by Francis Pott in his claim for a patent. If Edward Normansell is the man included in the 1623 "List of the Dead" (following the terrible preceding Indian Massacre), then his geographical origin is not of tremendous significance, except as it sheds light on his early associations. Being dead, in 1623, Edward Normansell is not listed by ship, but in the light of the information that is to follow which would seem to indicate that he came from Prestbury Parish, it seems quite probable that he came over at the same time as did John Pott and Randall Holt from Prestbury in 1620/1, only to experience for himself quite speedily what the Prayer Book means by "this transitory life."

Either of the two following Prestbury Register entries could refer to this Edward Normansell:

Edward Normansell, christened at Bollington xxj^o Mar. 1590.

(p. 104)

Edward Normansell, christened at Bollington ij^o Junij 1608.

(p. 177)

While this latter entry would make Normansell a bit young for coming over, it should be remembered that Randall Holt is known from other sources to have been born about 1606-7, and Normansell's age would have been a suitable age for apprenticeship to Dr. John Pott, in company with Holt. The following entry would be too late to refer to the Edward Normansell of Francis Pott's 1653 patent unless there were two Edward Normansells who came to Virginia:

Edward Normansell, sonne of Thomas, christened xxviijth of Marcij 1630 at Bollington. (p. 272)

It should be noted that the following entry makes it entirely possible that Edward Normansell, like Randall Holt, came to Virginia not solely in the capacity of servant or apprentice to Dr. John Pott, presumptively from the foregoing his Prestbury neighbor, but also as

a young family connection:

Weddings: At Bollington Henrye Potte to Elizabeth Normansell, xiiij^o Octobris 1590.

While Edward Normansell apparently died without issue in James City County, there was later in Virginia a Richard Normansell, who patented 450 acres lying on the Westward side of the Easternmost river in Mobjack Bay, 28 Nov. 1652 [Virginia Patent Book No. 3, p. 14, abstracted in Nugent, *op. cit.*, p. 234]. On 5 June 1666 Richard Normansell obtained a patent for 2550 acres of land in Stafford County on the Northwest side of Potomack River [Virginia Patent Book No. 4, p. 323, abstracted in Nugent, *op. cit.*, p. 403]. This Richard Normansell also quite possibly came from Prestbury Parish. The following references to various Richard Normansells appear in Prestbury Register:

Burials

Ric(harde) Normnsell - Bollington - xxviiij^o Julij 1562 (p. 9)
 Ricus, fil. Rici Normansell - " - vij^o Novr. 1615 (p. 208)
 Marie Normansell, ux. Rici - Shrigley - xviiij^o Februarij 1629 (p. 271)
 Elizabeth Normansell, ux. Rici - Bollington - iij^o Jan. 1630 (p. 276)

Christenings

Richard Normansell - Bollington - xiiij^o Aprilis 1576 (p. 50)
 William Normansell, filius Richardi - Bollington - j^o Marcij 1602 (p. 154)
 Ricrd Normansell, fil. Rici - Bollington - xxj^o Octobris 1615 (p. 208)
 Richardus Normansell, filius Thomas - 4^{to} Maij 1623 (p. 239)

Weddings

Richard Normansell and Elizabeth Bate - Bollington - xiiij^o Octobris 1590 (p. 105)
 Richard Normansell and Mary Smale - xvij^o Sept. 1627 (p. 261)

Incidentally, Prestbury Register is peopled also with certain other unusual names which are distinctively Virginian, e.g., Baskerville, Lowndes, Sclater and Mottershead (Mottershead). The Baskervilles are stated to have come from Old Withington in Prestbury, Cheshire. [Patrick Hamilton Baskerville, Genealogy of the Baskerville Family, Richmond, 1912, p. 10.] While the origins of the Lowndes and Sclater families are apparently known to lie elsewhere, persons interested in the Mottershead family might pursue the possibility that they originated in Prestbury Parish or parts contiguous thereto. The Mottersheads are legion in Prestbury. The earliest of the name in Virginia, Samuel, is not named in Prestbury, however. Samuel Mottershead and Isaac Watson patented 300 acres on the south side of Aquia River on 7 Jan. 1662 [Va. Pat. Bk. 5, p. 364, abstracted in Nugent, *op.*

cit., p. 512]. Edward Dennis and Samll. Motterhott patented 500 acres in New Kent County 20 Oct. 1665 [Va. Pat. Bk. 5, p. 547, abstracted in Nugent, op. cit., p. 541]. Samuel Mottershead was himself a headright named in a patent granted to Robert Alexander, John Alexander, Jr., and Xtopher Lund in Westmoreland County, 23 March 1664 [Va. Pat. Bk. 5, p. 162, abstracted in Nugent, op. cit., 447]. It is interesting to observe that a Christopher Lunte was buried at Poynton in Prestbury on x^o Decembris 1584, which may or may not be significant.

To revert to the Francis Pott angle: the patents granted to Pott do not contain the names of a number of his other known Virginia kin, revealed through his will and other wills in Virginia and England. His will contains a bequest to "my countryman John Allen." A possible interpretation of the expression "my countryman" is that Pott meant to indicate that John Allen came from the neighborhood of his old home parish. It will also be observed that Richard Allen is named in one of Pott's patents as possessing a tract bounding on that newly patented tract. It seems possible in the light of these two coupled facts that the Allens of Eastern Shore Virginia descend from Prestbury progenitors. Hence the following Prestbury entries may be of interest:

Christenings

John Allen, fil. Ricci Allen ix^o Februarij 1616 (p. 210)
 Ricus Allen, fil. Edi. xix^o Marcij 1618 Bollington (p. 219)
 John Allenn ij^o Aprilis 1609 Adlington (p. 180)

Weddings

Jhon Allen and Ann Walker 2 Sept. 1611 (p. 181)
 Richard Allen and Elizabeth Allen xxvij Octobris 1617 (p. 215)

There are numerous other references in Prestbury to John and Richard Allens. The Allens, like the Motterheads, are legion in Prestbury; but then, let one at-times-discouraged Allen say, the Allens, unlike the Motterheads, are legion everywhere in the English-speaking world.

If Charles E. Banks' Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650, Philadelphia 1937, is a reliable criterion, Cheshire played a negligible role in seeding New England, for Banks lists only thirteen early New Englanders from all of Cheshire. Cheshire apparently played a much more prominent part in the peopling of Virginia, for from Prestbury alone we can name the Potts and numerous of their kin, Randall Holt, John Baskerville, Edward Normansell, and possibly Mottershead and the Allens of the Eastern Shore. Standard, op. cit., shows that the Rev. William Cotton of the Eastern Shore, Thomas Holecroft, Thomas Holford, Thomas Metcalfe, Fulke Moulson, and ultimately the Byrd family, came from Cheshire.

THE DOUWE AND AALTJE FONDA
MARRIAGES AND CHILDREN

By Paul W. Prindle, B.S., Darien, Conn.

Jan Douwese Fonda and his wife Maritie Loockermans had a son, Douwe Fonda, baptized 28 Sept. 1701 at the Dutch Reformed Church, Albany, N.Y. (Holland Society Year Book, 1905: 23 - unless specifically stated otherwise, all parenthetical reference notations herein are to registers of that church as recorded in such year-books). On 24 July 1709, Isaac Douwese Fonda and his wife Alida Lansing bp. a son, Douwe Fonda (1905: 54). These first cousins, Douwe Janse Fonda and Douwe Isaacse Fonda, lived in the same town at the same time, were married in the same church to girls of the same given name, and baptized their thirteen children in that same church. Moreover, since patronymics were not shown in these particular marriage or baptism records (except for a completely useless initial in one instance, noted infra) the identity of the Douwe Fondas in the records has remained obscure, as exemplified by the caveat contained in the following quotation from page 49 of Prof. Jonathan Pearson's Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany (1872):

Fonda, Douw Isaacse, m. Aaltje Ouderkerk, dau. of Isaac O. and Mayke Van Nes, March 2, 1727.....Ch: Isaac, bp. Jan. 17, 1728; Maria, bp. Jan. 4, 1830 (sic); Jan, bp. Jan. 10, 1731; Alida, bp. Oct. 7, 1733; Maria, bp. Aug. 13 (sic - either this, or the like record noted infra, should be August 18th), 1735; Mayke, bp. Oct. 21, 1737; Mayke, bp. Jan. 14, 1739; Isaac, bp. Apr. 15, 1744.

Fonda, Douw, m. A. Van Nes, Oct. 29, 1732. Ch: Abraham, bp. March 25 (sic - should be 23), 1733; Maria, bp. Aug. 13, 1735; Hendrikje, bp. March 1, 1738; Jacob, bp. March 29, 1741; Rebecca, bp. Apr. 15, 1744.

(It is not easy to distinguish the children belonging to the above two Douw Fondas, by the church register. The above distribution is the best that could be made by the compiler.)

This contributor believes that Prof. Pearson not only gave the wrong wives to the two Douwe Fondas, but correctly assigned to the two fathers only seven of the thirteen children.

Two well established Dutch customs are helpful in solving these problems. First, witnesses at baptisms were frequently the grandparents, uncles or aunts of the infants. Second, baptisms generally occurred in a matter of days or weeks after birth - not after an extended period. Relying on these generalities, this contributor presents solutions as follows:

Marriage Records

2 March 1727 - Douwe Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk (1906: 2).

She was bp. 6 Feb. 1704 (1905: 31), daughter of Isaac Ouderkerk and his wife Mayke Van Ness.

29 Oct. 1732 - D. Fonda and A. V. Nes (1906: 4).

As shown in the baptism records, their given names were Douwe and Aaltje. She has been said to have been the one of that name bp. 6 Jan. 1697 (1904: 73), dau. of Cornelis Janse Van Ness and his wife Marletje Gerritse Van den Bergh. If so, she was Douwe's senior by 12 years, and since she would have been more than 47 years old at the birth of their last child, this contributor questions such identification.

Baptism Records

17 Jan. 1728 Isaac, of Douwe and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Joh. Ouderkerk, Rebecca Maassen (1906: 29).

Parents now identified as Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk. The witnesses were the maternal uncle, Johannes Ouderkerk, bp. 5 Apr. 1697 (1904: 74), and the paternal aunt, Rebecca Fonda Maassen. She was bp. 16 May 1696 (1904: 71) and m. 4 Sept. 1718 (1905: 13) Johannes Maazen Bloemendaal, son of Maes Cornelissen Bloemendaal and his wife Jacomyntie Gardenier. The son, in the bp. records of his 6 ch. (1905: 84, 91, 97, 104; 1906: 20, 31) used only the patronymic "Jan Maassen", omitting the surname "Bloemendaal", a frequently observed Dutch custom.

The child was named in honor of his maternal grandfather, Isaac Ouderkerk.

Incidentally, Douwe Isaacse Fonda also had a sister, Rebecca Fonda, but she was not bp. until 21 Feb. 1714 (1905: 68) and would have been too young to witness in 1728; she m. 11 Aug. 1734, Lucas Van Hooghkerk (1906: 5).

4 Jan. 1730 Maria, of Douw and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Jan and Maria Fonda (1906: 36).

Parents now identified as Dowe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk, for the witnesses were the paternal grandparents, Jan Douwese Fonda and Maritje Loockermans (dau. of Pieter Pieterse Loockermans and his wife Maritje Lambertse) who were m. 5 Dec. 1694 (1904: 27).

The infant was named after her paternal grandmother, her paternal aunt Maria Fonda, bp. 7 Jan. 1700

(1904: 82), or her maternal aunt Marytie Ouderkerk, bp. 27 Sept. 1713 (1905: 66).

10 Jan. 1731 Jan, of Douwe and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Pieter Fonda, Maria Viele (1906: 40).

Parents now identified as Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk, for the witnesses were the paternal uncle, Pieter Fonda (Douwe Isaacse Fonda had no brother Pieter), bp. 7 Nov. 1697 (1904: 76), and an unidentified Marie Viele. Pieter had on 7 Mar. 1724 m. Maria Beekman (1905: 17), dau. of Johannes Martense Beekman and his second wife, Eva Vinhagel, so Maria Viele was not Pieter's wife, unless by a second marriage.

The babe was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, Jan Douwese Fonda.

NOTE: It is obvious, since Douwe Fonda and Aaltje Van Ness were not married until 29 Oct. 1732, that she could not have been the mother of any of the infants whose baptism records are shown above. The details are provided for the purpose of proving that it was Douwe Janse Fonda, not Douwe Isaacse Fonda, who m. Aaltje Ouderkerk in 1727, leaving Aaltje Van Ness as the bride of Douwe Isaacse Fonda.

23 Mar. 1733 Abraham, of Douwe and A. Fonda;
sp., Johs. and Anna Ouderkerk (1906: 49).

Parents now identified as Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk. Not only was the baptism too soon after the 29 Oct. 1732 marriage of Douwe Isaacse Fonda and Aaltje Van Ness, but the witnesses may be identified as Aaltje Ouderkerk's brother Johannes (*supra*) and (probably) their sister "Annatje", bp. 9 Jan. 1709 (1905: 51).

The child was named in honor of his paternal uncle, Abraham Fonda, bp. 18 Jan. 1708 (1905: 47).

7 Oct. 1733 Alida, of D. and A. Fonda;
sp., (illegible) and Alida Fonda (1906: 51).

Parents now identified as Douwe Isaacse Fonda and Aaltje Van Ness, for Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk had bp. a son less than seven months prior. The named witness, Alida Fonda, was no doubt the paternal grandmother, Alida Lansing (dau. of Hendrick Lansing and Elizabeth Casperse Halenbeck), who m. Isaac Douwese Fonda 3 Dec. 1708 (1905: 8).

The infant was named after this paternal grandmother.

13 Aug. 1735 Maria, of Douwe and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Harne and Elizabeth Van Vegten (1906: 58).

Parents now identified as Douwe Isaacse Fonda and Aaltje Van Ness, since Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk are known to have bp. a dau. of the same name just five days later (*infra*).

The babe received the name of her paternal aunt, Maria Fonda, Douwe Isaack's younger sister, bp. 4 June 1721 (1905: 91).

18 Aug. 1735 Maria, of D. and A. Fonda;
sp., Johs. and C. Fonda (1906: 59).

Parents now identified as Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk, for the babe had a paternal uncle Johannes Fonda, bp. 7 Nov. 1703 (1905: 30) and a paternal aunt, Catharina Fonda, bp. 23 Jan. 1706 (1905: 39).

The child was given the name of her sister, bp. 4 Jan. 1730 (*supra*), who appears to have died young.

21 Oct. 1737 Mayke, of Douwe and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Corn. Ouderkerk, Geert. Fonda (1906: 69).

Parents now identified as Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk, for the infant had a maternal uncle, Cornelis, bp. 22 Sept. 1706 (1905: 41) and a paternal aunt, Geertruy Fonda, bp. 21 Feb. 1714 (1905: 68).

Named in honor of the maternal grandmother, Mayke (Van Ness) Ouderkerk.

1 Mar. 1738 Hendrikje, of Douwe (I. or J.) and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Hendrick and Cathalyne Van Buren (1906: 71).

Parents now identified as Douwe Isaacse Fonda and Aaltje Van Ness, for Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk are shown *supra* to have baptized a daughter named Mayke less than five months prior to the date of this baptism.

This record is the only one of the thirteen giving a patronymic clue, for the names of the parents are recorded as Douwe J. and Aaltje Fonda, according to the H.S.Y.B. compilation. In the longhand of the period, however, the capital letters I and J were frequently written exactly alike, so the single initial could represent either Isaacse or Janse, and is therefore not considered significant.

The child was presumably given the feminine equivalent of the name of her paternal uncle, Hendrik Fonda, bp. 15 July 1716 (1905: 74).

14 Jan. 1739 Mayke, of Douwe and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Abraham and Elbertje Fonda (1906: 76).

Parents now identified as Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk. The witnesses were the paternal uncle, Abraham Fonda (supra) and his first wife, Elbertje Van Alen (dau. of Stephanus Van Alen and his wife Maria Cornelisse Mulder), whom he had m. at Kinderhook 9 Nov. 1733.

The babe was named after her sister bp. 21 Oct. 1737 (supra), who must have died young.

29 Mar. 1741 Jacob, of Douwe and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Cornelis and Catharine Ouderkerk (1906: 88).

Parents now identified as Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk. The witnesses were the maternal uncle Cornelis Ouderkerk (supra) and (his wife?).

The infant was given the name of his maternal uncle, Jacob Ouderkerk, bp. 3 Apr. 1720 (1905: 87).

15 Apr. 1744 Isaac, of Douwe and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Wouter and Elizabeth Knickerbacker (1906: 102).

Parents now identified as Douwe Isaacse Fonda and Aaltje Van Ness. The witnesses were the paternal aunt, Elizabeth Fonda, bp. 1 July 1711 (Baptisms, Dutch Church, N.Y.: 353) and her husband, Wouter Knickerbacker (son of Johannes Harmense Knickerbacker and his wife Anna Quackenbos), who were m. 9 Jan. 1735 (1906: 5).

The child was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, Isaac Douwese Fonda.

15 Apr. 1744 Rebecca, of Douwe and Aaltje Fonda;
sp., Joh. Maarsen, Maria Maarsen (1906: 102).

Despite the superficial appearance of this being a baptism of a twin, this contributor is confident that the parents were Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk. The witnesses were Johannes Maassen, bp. 1 Mar. 1721 (1905: 91) and Maria Maassen, bp. 16 Aug. 1724 (1905: 104), children of the paternal aunt, Rebecca Fonda Maassen (supra), after whom the babe was named.

The handwritten transcript of the church register reflects these two 15 Apr. 1744 baptisms as two separate entries, as shown herein. In preparing copy for printing the Year Book, however the compiler apparently assumed, from the identical names of parents, that the two infants were twins, and unfortunately recorded the baptisms as one entry.

Postscript:

Following the completion of this study the contributor's attention was called to a typescript entitled Fonda Family, compiled by Richard Schermerhorn, Jr. and presented by him in 1945 to The Holland Society of New York. Comparison of the Douwe Fonda records revealed that Mr. Schermerhorn and this contributor agreed in all but two minor respects. Nevertheless, it was decided to publish this present article since the typescript is of such limited availability. The two minor differences are detailed herewith.

The typescript has the two Maria baptisms as shown supra, but records both under date of 13 August 1735. The infant sponsored by the Fondas was baptized on 18 (not 13) August 1735.

The second difference involves the 15 April 1744 baptism of Rebecca. The typescript, evidently based upon the Year Book, has her as a daughter of Douwe Isaacse Fonda (with no record of a marriage - invariably given, if known), whereas this contributor, for reasons noted supra, believes her to have been the daughter of Douwe Janse Fonda. It is of interest to note that Mr. Schermerhorn provided Douwe Janse with a daughter Rebecca, shown as:

9. (prob) Rebecca, b. circa 1749, mar Gerrit Vanderbergh

She is the only child of either Douwe for whom a baptism date is lacking, and Mr. Schermerhorn's apparent need to provide Douwe Janse Fonda and Aaltje Ouderkerk with such a daughter is taken by this contributor as confirmation of his conclusion that the infant baptized in 1744 was their daughter, not the child of Douwe Isaacse Fonda and Aaltje Van Ness.

NOTICE

Libraries and historical societies may have a copy, while the supply lasts, of the Ackley-Bosworth book (see page 119) by sending twenty cents for postage, and mailing directions, to Mr. N. Grier Parke, Box 388, Woodstock, Vermont.

MORGAN DATA
MONTVILLE, NEW FAIRFIELD, KENT, CONN.

Marion Page Bunge, P.O. Box 317, Pass-A-Grille Beach, Florida

The following family record is copied from a worn Family Bible printed by Sage & Clough in 1803, which belonged to my great-great-grandparents Daniel Humphrey Morgan and Mabel (Bissell) Morgan and is now in my possession. The notes in parentheses are in a different handwriting.

Daniel H. Morgan of Kent Married to Mabel Bissell of Litchfield
March 28 AD 1790 (Father died September 30th, 1829)
(Mabel Morgan Died January 11th 1852 Aged 80 years)

Age of Our Children

Asenath	Born February 22 AD 1791- ...Died February 13, 1792
Mary	Born May 1 1793 (Mary Died May 21st, 1846)
Mabel	Born August 28, 1795 (Mabel Died)
Daniel	Born November 8, 1797
Annis	Born March 3, 1800 (Annis Died 7 April 1840)
Abigail	Born December 12, 1802 (Died May 12th 1871)
Betsy	Born June 5 1805 (Died June 1st 1889)
John	Born July 12 1807
Julius	Born December 22 1810 (Died Aug. 25 1887)
George	Born July 1 1813 -- George Died 21 May 1817

The record as given above was written on the back of a page between the Apocrypha and the New Testament. Except for a dried fern pressed between the yellow pages of the Bible, there was nothing else but two small pages on which were a few notes, probably written by a descendant while visiting the cemetery at Kent Hollow, Conn., where Daniel Humphrey Morgan, his wife Mabel, and son George are buried. Those which have genealogical importance read:

"In Memory of Daniel Morgan who died Sep 30 1829 aged 61"

"In memory of Mabel wife of Daniel H. Morgan who died Jan. 11, 1852 aged 80 years"

"George son of -- 3 years 10 mos. 20 days"

"Grandpa Morgan's mother was a Humphrey"

"Kent Hollow"

The Vital Records of Kent contain the birth of Jonathan son of Jonathan and Zipporah Morgan on 20 May 1737. Also, the marriage of Jonathan Morgan, Jr., to Mary Humphrey on 21 Mar. 1758, by John Ransom, J.P., and the births of four children of the latter:

Mary, b. 28 Feb. 1759

Abigail, b. 16 Feb. 1763

Asenath, b. 18 Aug. 1764

Daniel Humphrey, b. 18 Oct. 1766 [m. Mabel Bissell]

Zipporah, wife of Jonathan Morgan [Sr.] of Kent has been identified as Zipporah Strickland, born 1714 in New London, Conn., daughter of Thomas² (Peter¹) Strickland and his wife Zipporah (Billings) Strickland.

It is known that a Jonathan Morgan and a Jonathan Morgan Jr. bought land in the first Division of Kent, 8 March 1737/8, and that they were of the New London area. Since the Jonathan Morgan, Jr., who was son of Jonathan and Zipporah (Strickland) Morgan, was not born until 1737, it is evident that there were three Jonathans in a direct line, and this is further proved by deeds.

Kent Land Records, 1:16: Jonathan Morgan of New London, Conn., to Nathaniel Berrey of Kent, land in Kent, 100 acres; 1 March 1741/2, recorded 28 Feb. 1742/3.

Ibid., 1:66: Jonathan Morgan of New Fairfield, Conn., to my son Jonathan Morgan, Jr., of Kent, about 10 acres in Kent "in consideration of moving me there to New Fairfield"; 20 Jan. 1743/4, recorded 6 Feb. 1743/4; a witness was Caleb Morgan.

Ibid., 1:134: Jonathan Morgan of New Fairfield to my son Jonathan Morgan of Kent, for £800 "old tennor bills", all his lands and holdings in Kent; 14 Feb. 1744, recorded 26 Feb. 1744/5.

Joshua Hempstead in his Diary [p. 389] under date of 5 March 1741/2 wrote: "I was at home writing ye Bolles 9 Deeds to Jonathan Morgan of Sam Bolles House & Land at new fairfield." And the next day [p. 390]: "I was up to Thomas Turners to finish 9 Deeds Joseph Bolles his Brothers & Sisters for £1100. Sell their Brother Samlls house & Land at Newfairfield to Jonathan Morgan & I Recd my pay for my Service 39s was night."

Thus we have three Jonathan Morgans in succession, starting with Jonathan of New London who settled in New Fairfield and deeded certain Kent holdings to his son, Jonathan "Jr." who lived in Kent and had wife Zipporah Strickland, and the son of the last, Jonathan ("Jr." in Kent) with wife Mary Humphrey, the third Jonathan being born 1737 and obviously too young to have "moved" a parent from New London to New Fairfield before 1742.

With regard to the first of the above Jonathan Morgans, who about 1742 moved from New London to New Fairfield, we must note that in the North Parish of New London (now Montville), Jonathan Morgan with wife "Juda" had five children baptized on 10 April 1723, viz., Jonathan, Abigail, Phebe, Juda and Sarah, listed as adults. In the cemetery at Sherman, Conn. (then a part of New Fairfield), there is an inscription to "Judah Morgan died April 3, 1744 in her 58th Year" (copied by Mrs. Helen Love Scranton). This would make her born about 1685-6. The children were presumably born before the family settled in the North Parish of New London. We

have not yet located the earlier residence of the family nor the origin of the first Jonathan, whose birth, because of the above facts, we should place as occurring about 1680-1685. A James Morgan of Boston was executed for murder 11 March 1686 [Mather's Magnalia Christi Americana]. Was he the same James Morgan who had sons born at Boston, David on 10 Nov. 1676 and Jonathan on 19 Nov. 1680? And what became of this Jonathan?

It will be noted that one of the deeds of the first Jonathan at New Fairfield was witnessed by a Caleb Morgan, who may well have been a son. To cite Hempstead's Diary again: On 7 Nov. 1737 [p. 327] he notes that at training four Corporals were chosen, one of them Caleb Morgan; and 17 Sept. 1745 [p. 448] "I went to Norwich & Stopt at the house of Jonathan Rogers Samlls Son & Married Caleb Morgan of New fairfield to Lydia Rogers Daughr of Sd Jonathan."

The second Jonathan Morgan (of Kent) by Zipporah Strickland had children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Jonathan (m. Mary Humphrey as above), Mary, Abigail, Caleb (perhaps of Poultney, Vt.), James (perhaps the James who m. at New Milford 16 Feb. 1768 Jerusha Beecher and died there 28 Mar. 1816 aged 70), Thomas (perhaps of Middletown, Vt.), Zipporah, David, and Delight and Margit (the last two twins), born between 1733 and 1755.

No death records have been found at Kent for the third Jonathan and his wife Mary Humphrey, and possibly they moved with part of the family to Vermont. A History of the Town of Poultney, Vt. (1875) mentions a Jonathan Morgan born at Simsbury 1779 who moved to Poultney in 1795, bringing with him his father Jonathan from Connecticut [in view of the dates, we should rather suppose the father brought the son]. In 1781 the names of Caleb and Jonathan Morgan appear there in a "List of Poles and Rateables." A George Morgan, brother of the Jonathan born in Simsbury, was drowned in the flood of 1811. The "Simsbury" Jonathan named a son Isaac Humphrey Morgan. Mary Humphrey, wife of Jonathan Morgan of Kent, was descended from the Simsbury Humphreys, being daughter of Thomas⁴ (Thomas³, John², Michael¹). The name Morgan does not appear in the Vital Records of Simsbury, Conn., and while that proves nothing, there could have been a confused Simsbury tradition among the descendants of the Kent Morgans or the writer of the Poultney book could have misunderstood what the family told him. A Morgan descendant in Poultney writes that a Thomas Morgan built the first house in Middletown, Vt., and that the two Jonathans stopped to rest at his house enroute to Poultney as the younger Jonathan was "footsore" from wearing new leather boots.

The writer of these notes will welcome further data.

ENOCHSONS ON DELAWARE

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

No account of the Enoch, Enochs, Enochson family has hitherto been compiled and, though the primary sources which ought to contain traces of them have been thoroughly canvassed for the present study, there remain many problems in their history unsolved and perhaps insoluble. These people resided in colonial times in Swedish settlements on both sides the Delaware but it is not proved that they were in origin Swedes. The well-known Census of New Sweden in 1693 [Gen. Mag. of N.J., 13:64] does not include any Enochsons, although at least two heads of families called by this name can be proved to have lived in the area at that date. If this list is solely of Swedish residents, the omission is explained.

We begin with two contemporaries, who may or may not have been related: Harmon Enoch or Ennis and Garret E-nockson. The former is better attested but cannot be shown to have had issue; the latter was clearly the progenitor of the later Enochsons, but of him we really know little.

In a list of "tydables" living in all the Swedish settlements on both banks of the Delaware bearing date of 13 Nov. 1677 [ibid. 13:3; see also printed Upland Court Minutes, p. 79, where the date is shown as 13 Feb. 1677] Harmen Ennis appears as head of a household of one and then living "att Taokmink," the name for the region on the west bank of the river above Carkoens Hook, including the city and county of Philadelphia. On 10 Mar. 1678/9 Harmen Ennis was granted a judgment against Andries Homan for £0:2:6 [ibid. p. 164], and on 12 Sept. 1682, in the suit of Harmon Enoch vs Peter Matson als Dalboe "on acc[usati]on of Defamation," the court found for the plaintiff and awarded him £3 damages and costs [ibid. p. 20]. Later, on 14 Feb. 1682/3, Harmon "Tocke out his Execution on ye action [vs Peter Matson als Dalboe] tried Sept. 12, 1682" [ibid. p. 24]. On 10 Aug. 1684 Hermon Enoch appears again on the subscription list for the Gloria Dei Swedish Lutheran Church at Wiccacoa [Penn'a Mag. of Hist. and Biog. 2:342]. Finally, Hermon Enoch was assessed £60 and taxed 5/- as a resident of Oxford Township, Philadelphia County [ibid. 8:97] on 15 May 1693. It therefore seems probable that the absence of his name from the New Sweden Census of 1693 is not due to his death, but more probably to the fact that he was not a native of Sweden. No further information concerning this man has been found, no probate, no land record, and no allusion to any wife or child. He may

have been related to a Peter Enectson who is shown as abutter in a deed of Salem County, N. J., dated 24 Nov. 1699 [N. J. Arch., 1:21:541], but of this Peter no more is known. Identification of a wife for Harmon made in a sketch to be cited later is based on false reasoning—the woman in question was really wife of Garret Enockson, to whom we must now turn.

No probate or church record of Garret Enockson has been found, and there is no deed of his in Philadelphia County. One of his land transactions is, however, of record in Commission of Proprietor's Book G, vol. 7, p. 215, original now extant in Harrisburg, abstracted in Pennsylvania Archives, 2:19:390, which reads in full thus:

At a Session of the Comm^{rs}
at Philad^a 9th 6mo 1703 Omnes

John Wood Uncle to the Orphans of R^d Bonsal produces a Return of Survey in pursuance of the Prop^y Warr^t of Resurvey dat^d 8:12mo 1700 on 100 Acres of Land in Kingsess purchased by R^d Bonsal by Ind^e dat^d 2^d July 96 of Enoch Enochson heir to his Father Garret Enockson, who purchased the same of Hans Mounson as by a Certificate under Tho^s Holmes hand dat^d 29:5mo: 83 mentioning the Deed to have been Delivered to him but was mislaid. Yet advises that the Surveyor give in the Bounds that the Possessor may make good his Claim and the s^d Return being for 104 Acres a Pat^t is requested upon the same.

Ord^d That because y^e Title seems equal with the rest of the Swedes that the Prop^{rs} by Granting a Resurvey Approved it, a Pat^t be granted to Jacob Benjamin & Enoch Bonsal the Orphans of the said Richard. Rent a bushel of wheat from the first Survey.

Thus we learn that after his arrival in Pennsylvania Garret Enockson purchased a farm from Hans Mounson [Steelman] and deposited the deed for recording; that the deed was mislaid and Thomas Holmes on 29 July 1683 made a certificate to that effect; that later Garret Enockson died at an unknown date and still later, on 2 July 1696, Enoch Enockson, the son and heir, sold the property to Richard Bonsal. The arrival of Garret Enockson must have been later than 1677, for his name is absent from the tax list of that year. This is all that has been learned about Garret Enockson himself but that he really existed is confirmed by a Chester County court minute dated 8th of 4th mo. 1697 in which "the house of Enoch Enockson alias Garrett" is mentioned. The son evidently was usually called by his father's patronymic used as a surname but in this instance his own patronymic was added.

In a sketch of Andries Souplis [Proc. Penn'a Huguenot Soc. 24 (1954), 174 f.], whose connection with this family will soon appear, it is claimed that Harmon Enoch

was dead by 25 Feb. 1706, but this is based on the mistaken notion Harmon had been the husband of Garret E-nockson's wife. The death of the true husband actually antedated, as we have seen, 2 July 1696. The wife is called Gartho in the sketch cited and with this name she is alleged to have signed a deed to her son Enoch Enockson on the date mentioned, and another deed dated 23 Nov. 1708, this last being signed by Gertrude E Parker, the E of course her mark. The earlier deed has not been found of record, but Philadelphia Deeds E-7, vol. 8, p. 64, contains the only deed of any member of the Enochson family found in any Pennsylvania courthouse. The Grantors Index lists it under Beatrice E-nochs, and what is now available for consultation is a microfilm of a twentieth-century manuscript copy of the original docket which cannot be found by the staff of the recorder.

The text of this deed thus preserved is defective, as will be seen. On 10 Sept. 1711 appeared before Robert Asheton, one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, Andres Sandle of said County, Clerk, and Henry Mallow of the same County, Gent., and deposed that they were "personally present and saw Beatrice [sic] Enoch when she was called Beatrice Parker widow" sign, seal and deliver the following deed which was on their testimony ordered to be recorded. Beatrice Enoch of the township of Oxford in the County of Philadelphia, widow, conveys land bought of Michael Fredericks of the County of Bucks, husbandman, by deed poll dated 1 Sept. 1705, to her son Enoch Enockson for five shillings current money of the province, etc., "a moiety or equal half part of 300 acres in the Township of Oxford to hold to her the said Gertrude [sic] Enoch and her assigns," etc. Now it will at once be seen that something is wrong: she who was first called Beatrice and is so called in the deed, including heading and signature, twelve times, is this once called Gertrude. What has happened seems to be that the recent copyist misread the name as Beatrice every time but once, in that instance correctly reading it as Gertrude, a name well attested otherwise, whereas no other record of a Beatrice Enoch has been found. The sketch cited above must have been based on a reading of the original docket, for it says nothing of Beatrice and gives the date of this deed correctly as 23 Nov. 1708. Search was also made for Philadelphia deeds of Beatrice Parker, Gertrude Parker, and Michael Fredericks, and none was found except a deed whereby Michael Fredericks of the County of Philadelphia conveyed on 10 2nd mo. 1688 to Errick Mulliker the other half of the 300 acres he had patented on 25 March 1676 [H, no. 13, p. 503].

We may now recapitulate our information as follows: Garret Enockson came to Philadelphia County between 1677 and 1683, bringing with him a wife Gertrude, a son Enoch and perhaps other children; soon afterward he bought a farm from Hans Mounson [Steelman], the deed for which was certified as mislaid in 1683; by 2 July 1696 Garret had died and his son sold the property to Richard Bon-sal; after she became a widow Gertrude married, second, — Parker, and was his widow by 1 Sept. 1705 when she bought the property from Michael Fredericks.

Enoch Enockson appears on 11 Oct. 1705 in court and, with Johannes Vring and Elizabeth Peterson aged 17 (she signed by mark) deposed as to the nuncupative will of Lassey Parker of Ridley, Chester County. On this occasion Enoch's age is given as 35, so he was born about 1670. The name Lassey is Swedish for Lawrence and Mrs. Courtland B. Springer informs me that the proper spelling of the surname is really Parken. To Jacob Archer is left a tract of 200 acres in West New Jersey "as he is my godchild and I am his uncle; Mother is to have the ox at Calken hook; do what you will with the rest." I learn from Mrs. Mary Patterson of Swarthmore that the mother of the said Jacob Archer was named Gertrude, which suggests that Lassey Parken may have been a step-brother of Jacob's mother who was a daughter of Gertrude (—)(Enockson) Parker or Parken, but this is speculative.

Philadelphia Wills give no assistance as to the second husband of our Gertrude but the most probable man is the Hindric Parchon of whom I know nothing save that in the census of 1693 of New Sweden he is shown with a household of four persons. He may have been the father, probably by an earlier wife, of Richard Parker of Darby, Chester County, yeoman, who made his will on 6 April 1726, probated 25 March 1729, which was witnessed by David Enoch, a son of Gertrude who will be met later.

We now approach the further history of Gertrude (—)(Enockson) Parker or Parken. She married third, Andrew Souplis or Supplee, founder of the well-known Supplee family of Philadelphia. His will calls him Andrew Supplee of the Township of Kingessing, Philadelphia County, weaver, and is dated 25 March 1724, probated 20 March 1726 [E-26]. It leaves a third to his wife, Gertra Supplee, and names his five children, all of whom, as is known from other sources, were by a former wife. None of them is mentioned in Gertrude's will. As widow, Gertrude Supplee is shown as owner of 40 acres in Philadelphia County in 1734 [Pubs. of Gen. Soc. of Pa. 1:174].

Her will [F-75, no. 73 of the 1738 wills] calls her Gertrude Suplea of the Township of Kingessing, County of Philadelphia, and is dated 5 Oct. 1737, probated 20

Nov. 1738. The docket copy contains an error in transcription but the original is preserved and is here described from a photostat. This was made after the original was broken into three pieces and reassembled in the order of 1, 3, 2, but the text is everywhere clear. The testatrix directs burial [att my late husband's side at the Church at Wiccaco] (where in 1957 no early Supplee stones were visible) and then bequeaths as follows:

Item: to son David Enochson, my young mare, my plough and Harrow, all my Corn provided he & my two Granddaughters Mary Enochson and my Grand daughter Bridget Smith do not keep house together But if in case they do continue to live in one family, then I Give itt for bread corn for them all but on their Separation the said Corn to be att ye said David Enochson his Disposall.

Item: to my Grand daughter Mary Enochson the mare commonly called by the name of Mary's mare with the side saddle and Bridle known to be her ye sd Mary Enochson's.

Item: to the abovesaid Mary Enochson my best feather bed with all its furniture and three of my best pewter dishes and six of my best pewter plates and my biggest Iron pott.

Item: to my Grand daughter Bridget Smith my next best feather Bed with all its furniture therunto belonging.

Item: to John Brooks my weaving Loom and all the Giers thereunto belonging.

Item: to my son Henery Enochson one Shilling and no more.

Item: to my daughter Catherine Smith one Shilling and no more.

Item: to my daughter Mary Griffith one Shilling and no more.

Item: to my Grandson Jacob Suplee one Shilling and no more.

The remainder to be sold by executors & moneys equally divided between the abovenamed David Enochson and Mary Enochson and Bridget Smith only an allowing out of their respective shares for each the Sum of one pound, thirteen shillings and four pence to make up the sum of five pounds which said Sum I give & bequeath to my Granddaughter Margret Enochson daughter of the abovesaid David Enochson [here the docket copy has Margaret Enochson but no daughter Margaret has been mentioned] and for her use to be put out to Interest according to the discretion of the Executors. Executors: my son David Enochson and George Gray. Witnesses: Nathan Gibson, Ann Gibson, Ann Burge.

This will raises several questions: Was David Enochson then a widower and was his mother trying to force her granddaughters to keep house for him? Have we here the names of all living heirs, as cutting off four of them with a shilling each might suggest? Does the failure to identify Mary Enochson's father imply that there was but one granddaughter with that name, whereas there was more than one Margaret, since this Margaret is identified by her father's name?

Though a number of sketches of Andrew Supplee or Souplis have been printed, the only fairly satisfactory account is a typed manuscript at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Charles Major's "Records of families and connections of the Souplis-Supplee-Suplee descendants of Andris Souplis" (1935). He identifies the first wife as Annekie, upon what evidence I do not know, but he wisely refrains from any attempt to give the maiden name of the second wife, and he appears to know nothing of her previous history. J. O. K. Roberts in "A Suplee Line of Descent" [The Pennsylvania German, 12 (1911), 111 f.] says that Andreas Souplis was born ca. 1634 in France, a Huguenot of patrician blood; removed to Germany where he married Gertrude Stiessinger who survived him some years. Ellwood Roberts' Biographical Annals of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (New York-Chicago 1904) 2:351-7, followed by Gilbert Cope's manuscripts at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania (s.v. Supplee in volume called STRU-), spells the name Stressinger and dates Gertrude's birth in 1642, locating it in Germany. What evidence there may be for the date is unknown to me; she was, however, born early enough to have her eldest ca. 1670. The Register of Ancestors, Huguenot Society of New Jersey (2nd ed., 1956, p. 60) dates the marriage of Gertrude Enochs, wrongly called widow of Harmon Enochs, to Andrew Souplis in 1718 and cites Cope who, however, does not have this date. The Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Huguenot Society, 25 (1954), 174 f., say that Supplee married (1) Gertrude Stressinger or Strassinger; (2) at Germantown, in 1692, Anneka; (3) Gertrude, widow of Harmon Enochs.

The following list of children of Garret Enochson is perhaps incomplete. The order, except for Enoch as eldest, is uncertain, and some of the daughters may have been Parkens rather than Enochsons.

- 1 1. Enoch², b. ca. 1670, probably in Europe; living 22 Aug. 1735 but not mentioned in his mother's will of 5 Oct. 1737.
- 2 ii. John, m. by 1690, still living 7 Mar. 1729/30 but not mentioned in will of his mother on 5 Oct. 1737.
- 3 iii. David, b. by 1696, living 5 Oct. 1737.
- 4 iv. Henry, b. by 1696, living 5 Oct. 1737.

- v. Catherine, if an Enochson, b. by 1696; mentioned as Catharine Smith in her mother's will of 5 Oct. 1737; possibly mother of the granddaughter Bridget Smith mentioned in that will, but as her mother had a granddaughter Bridget, daughter of son John, who might by 1737 have m. a Smith, this is not certain.
- vi. Mary, if an Enochson, b. by 1696; mentioned as Mary Griffith in her mother's will of 5 Oct. 1737; possibly wife of Henry Griffith of Upper Merion Township (where Jacob Supplee lived in 1729), Philadelphia County, whose will dated 17 March 1747/8, probated 24 March 1747/8, names wife Mary, children Rachel and Martha Powel, grandchildren Enoch and Joel (children of Rachel), son-in-law Edward Powell, executor; friends Morris Griffith and William George; witnesses Edward Roberts, Thomas James, John Roberts, James Davis.
- vii. Elizabeth, an Enochson and hence b. by 1696; not mentioned in her mother's will of 5 Oct. 1737 which does, however, mention a grandson Jacob Supplee. She m. at First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 11 Aug. 1720, Jacob Supplee who must have been son of Andrew¹ Supplee and stepson of her mother. Elizabeth died sometime in the next decade, after which her widower m. (2) Elizabeth Van Sandt, widow of her brother John's son John (see No. 7, below, for the evidence). According to Mr. Major's manuscript, the son Jacob Supplee was born ca. 1727, d. in 1791, m. at the First Pres'n Church, Philadelphia, 7 June 1746, Margaret Yocum, b. 1726, d. 24 Jan. 1792.
- viii. ?Gertrude, if an Enochson, b. by 1696 and much earlier than that since she had by 1705 m. — Archer and had then a son Jacob Archer who was principal heir, nephew and godson, of Lassey Parker or Parken, on whom see above.
- ix. ?Julianna, not mentioned in her putative mother's will of 5 Oct. 1737; m. at Christ Church, Philadelphia, 26 Aug. 1715, Jonas Yoakhum. Nothing more is known of her and she is placed here on circumstantial evidence only.

(To be Concluded)

WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

PAGE. Parentage wanted of Sarah Page, b. 6 July 1726 probably at Mansfield, Conn., m. 31 Dec. 1747 at Branford, Conn., to John⁵ Sprague of Lebanon and later of Sharon, Conn.

JONES. Parentage wanted of Rachael Jones who m. at Canaan, Conn., March 1759, John Dean (second), and d. at Canaan 9 July 1814 aged 73 (born 1741).

—Alice G. Hugo, 334 Front Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

PARKER. Wanted, parentage and full family record with dates, of Abigail Parker, wife of Benjamin² Lufkin (Lovekin), married 7 Jan. 1712/13 and published in Gloucester, Mass.; her name also spelled Abial in births of her children. Was she the Abigail dau. of Daniel Parker of Barnstable, b. 27 May 1692?

—Mrs. H.R. Kluegel, 2444A Burbank Rd., Honolulu 17, Hawaii

DAVIS. Wanted, parentage of Rebecca Davis of Somers, Conn., who m. there 20 Jan. 1779 Lemuel Allis; later of Chester, Mass.

DWINELL. Wanted, parentage of Sarah Dwinell, thought to be born at East Greenwich, R.I., 17 June 1739, who m. at Greenwich 6 Sept. 1761 Justin Olin; later of Leicester, Vt.

HODGES. Wanted, family data of James Hodges, father of Mary Hodges who m. Christopher Olin (1765-1849) of East Greenwich, R.I.

MATHER. Wanted, parentage of Julia Mather who m. 12 Feb. 1824, as his first wife, Peleg Olin (1802-1854) of Shaftsbury and Leicester, Vt., and d. 28 Apr. 1839.

WETHERBEE. Wanted, parentage of Timothy Wetherbee, Sr., who m. at Billerica, Mass., 29 May 1770, Lydia Parker. Family from Concord, Mass., to Mason, N.H.

HALL. Wanted, parentage of Anne (Ame) Hall, bapt. at Suffield, Conn., 16 Apr. 1720, m. 20 July 1738 William Austin, and d. in Barkhamsted, Conn. Believe she is daughter of Nathaniel Hall, b. at Taunton, Mass., 18 May 1695, son of Samuel; if so, would like full data on this Hall family and the wife of Nathaniel.

—Mrs. David E. Ireland, 1024 Alpine Village Drive, Altadena, California

BURTON.—[Correct the query, supra, 36:249; it was Samuel Benton, not Burton, who m. 1705 Mary Pomeroy.] Wanted, data of children of Samuel Burton, b. 1680, d. Middletown, Conn., 23 Apr. 1733 ae. 53; m. (1) 1706 Mary Davis and had James, Simon and Mary and (improbably) Jonathan; m. (2) Jan. 1719/20 Sarah Cornwall and had Samuel 1721, Sarah 1724/5, Daniel 1727, Benjamin 1729.

—Mrs. Fenton E. Bootes, Rte. 1, Middlesex, N.Y.

ANCESTOR TABLES

CV. ANCESTOR TABLE, MRS. WILLIAM A. DAY
Address: 1720 Manatee Avenue West, Bradenton, Florida

—I

1. Mary Frances Smith (Mrs. William A. Day), 1913-

—II

2. Clarence Lloyd Smith, 1872- , Valdosta, Georgia.
3. Mamie West Adams, 1893-

—III

4. Caleb Wells Smith, 1843-1915, Reidsville, Georgia.
5. Mary Amanda Slater, 1852-1937.
6. Frank Adams, 1861-1941, Jacksonville, Florida.
7. Alice Victoria West, 1866-1920.

—IV

8. John C. Smith, 1812-1858, Tattnall County, Ga.
9. Mary Jones, 1819-1885.
10. John G. Slater, 1823-1890, Bulloch County, Ga.
11. Susan Cone, 1833-1904.
12. Robert Watkins Adams, 1839-1886, White Springs, Fla.
13. Sophia Jane Broward, 1841-1914.
14. John T. West, 1832- , Monticello, Fla.
15. Martha Agnes China, 1834-1872.

—V

16. James Smith, -1840, Tattnall County, Ga.
17. Frances Bell, - ,
18. Daniel Eastwood Jones, - , Bulloch Co., Ga.
19. Susan Miller, 1793- .
20. William Slater, - , Bulloch Co., Ga.
21. Mary Burnside, - .
22. James Cone, 1797-1855, Bulloch Co., Ga.
23. Mary Ann Smith, - .
24. Nathaniel Alexander Adams, -1849, Athens, Ga.
25. Mary Mildred Flournoy, 1805-1874.
26. Francis Broward, 1810-1883, Hamilton County, Fla.
27. Melinda Bryan, 1819-1856.
28. William West, c.1799- , Monticello, Fla.
29. Harriet ———, c.1805- .
30. Alfred China, 1803-1861, Stateburgh, Sumter County, S.C.
31. Mary McLinn Roach, 1815-1843.

—VI

32. Simon Smith, -1827, Tattnall County, Ga.
33. Mary ———.
34. Nathaniel Bell, -c.1824, Tattnall County, Ga.
35. ———.
36. Martin E. Jones, - .
37. ———.
38. William Miller, 1759-1837, Ware County, Ga.
39. Amy Barker, -1831.
40. William Slater, -1804, Savannah, Ga.
41. ———.
42. John Burnside, -c.1817, Bryan County, Ga.
43. Delilah Sheffield, - .
44. Aaron Cone, 1766-1835, Bulloch County, Ga.
45. Susanna Marlow, 1770-1818.

- 46. George Smith, - , Screven, Bulloch & Tattnall Cos., Ga.
- 47. Mary Ponder, - .
- 48. Nathaniel Adams, - , Savannah, Ga.
- 49. Mary Ann Wylly, - .
- 50. Robert Flournoy, 1763-1825, Chatham County, Ga.
- 51. Mary Willis Cobb, 1777-1829.
- 52. Rev. Charles Broward, 1785- , Duval County, Fla.
- 53. Elizabeth Jane Eubank, 1784-1849.
- 54. Joseph Bryan, 1790-1846, Hamilton County, Fla.
- 55. Sophia ———, - .
- 56 to 59.*
- 60. John China, 1764-1847, Sumter County, S.C.
- 61. Agnes Odill, - .
- 62. Edmund Morgan Roach, 1781-1826, Sumter County, S.C.
- 63. Ann Elizabeth Bracey, 1786-1849.

THE ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The founding of the Ontario Genealogical Society was sponsored by the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society of Ontario at Waterloo, Ont., 15 October 1960. Provisional president is Dr. G. Elmore Reaman, who is also president of the Folklore Society. Among those who participated in the establishment of the Society was Milton Rubincam, past president of the National Genealogical Society, Washington, D.C., and a Contributing Editor of The American Genealogist. He addressed the Pennsylvania Folklore Society of Ontario at both sessions of its annual meeting, his evening topic being "A Plea for Ontario Genealogy."

The Province of Ontario has been almost entirely neglected genealogically, in contrast to the neighboring Province of Quebec where the study of genealogy is a passion, to quote the words of Father Lionel Groulx. The French-Canadians have made tremendous strides in preserving and publishing their records and compiling family histories. The formation of the Ontario Genealogical Society should be of considerable interest to Americans, because of the Loyalist, Quaker and Mennonite migrations to Canada which took place after the Revolutionary War. Persons interested in helping the new Society to get started on its historic course should contact Dr. Reaman at the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

ROYAL ANCESTRY OF JOSEPH BOWLES

By Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., M.S., F.A.S.G.

To the author's knowledge, the first discussion of the Plantagenet ancestry of Joseph Bowles of Wells, Maine, appears in the Supplement to Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists, by the Rev. Frederick L. Weis, Line 202, also in his The Magna Charta Sureties, Line 82, and amendment noted in his 1956 Amendments and Corrections. For the purpose of this discussion, the pedigree may be summarized as follows:

Edward I married (second Queen) Margaret, daughter of Philippe III, King of France.
 Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, b. 1 June 1300, d. 1338, m. Alice, dau. of Sir Roger de Hales.
 Margaret, d. 24 Mar. 1398/9, m. John de Segrave, Lord Segrave, d. 20 Mar. 1353.
 Elizabeth, b. 25 Oct. 1338, m. John de Mowbray, 4th Lord Mowbray, d. 1368.
 Alianore, b. by 1364, m. John de Welles, 5th Lord Welles, b. 20 Apr. 1352, d. 26 Aug. 1421; he m. (2) by 1417, a Margery who d. 8 Apr. 1426.
 Eudo de Welles, d.v.p., m. Maud, dau. of Ralph de Grey-stoke, 3rd Lord Greystoke.
 Lionel de Welles, 6th Lord Welles, d. 29 Mar. 1461, m. (1) 15 Aug. 1417, Joan or Cecily, dau. and heir. of Robert de Waterton of Methley by his wife Alice, dau. of William de Everingham of Laxton, and widow of Sir William Ellis of Kiddel, Yorks.; m. (2) by lic. 14 Apr. (settlement 20 Apr.) 1447, Margaret, wid. of John de Beaufort, 1st Duke of Somerset, dau. of John de Beauchamp, 3rd Lord Beauchamp. A child by first wife: Margaret, dead 1504, m. Sir Thomas Dymoke of Scrivelsby, Lincs., b. ca. 1428, beheaded 12 Mar. 1470.
 Sir Lionel Dymoke, d. 17 Aug. 1519, m. Joan, probably dau. of Richard Griffith.
 Anne Dymoke, m. John Goodricke of Kirby, Lincs.
 Lionel Goodrick of Kirby, m. probably Winifred, dau. of Henry Sapcott.
 Ann Goodrick, m. Benjamin Bolles of Osberton, Notts.
 Thomas Bolles of Osberton, m. Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Perkins of Fishlake, Yorks.
 Joseph Bolles (or Bowles), bapt. Worksop 19 Feb. 1608; at Winter Harbor, Maine, 1640, d. at Wells, Maine, in 1678.

In citing authorities for this line, all was amply supported except for one generation. The one question was the maternity of Eudo de Welles. Von Redlich, cited

by Weis, merely stated that Eudo's mother was "probably" his first wife, Alianore de Mowbray. Mr. Jacobus and others have pointed out references to an earlier wife Cecily, and of course John de Welles had a later wife, Margery. With such uncertainty, the line could not be considered established. Fortunately, the matter can now be resolved. The last volume of the New Complete Peerage—volume XII, part 2—recently published, shows on pages 443 and 444 that there is no real evidence of the existence of the possible first wife Cecily, and that Eudo was a son of Alianore. The line may now be considered proven. (The dates given for the Welles generations above come from the New Complete Peerage account.)

The writer invites attention to an additional line to King Edward I, by his first Queen, Eleanor of Castile, without passing through Eudo de Welles:

Edward I married Oct. 1254 (first Queen) Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III, King of Castile.¹
 Joan "of Acre," b. Acre 1272, d. 23 Apr. 1307, m. 1290 Gilbert de Clare, 9th Earl of Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, b. 2 Sept. 1243, d. 7 Dec. 1299.²
 Eleanor [Alianore], m. (aft. 14 June) 1306 Sir Hugh le Despencer, hanged 24 Nov. 1326.³
 Eleanor, living March 1314/15, m. Sir Hugh de Courtenay of Okehampton, d. 20 Feb. 1291.⁴
 Eleanor, m. as first wife Henry de Grey, 1st Lord Grey of Codnor, d. 1308; he m. (2) by 1301 Joan dau. of Sir Ralph de Cromwell.⁵
 Sir Richard de Grey, 2nd Lord Grey, b. ca. 1281, dead by 10 Mar. 1334/5, m. Joan, dau. of Sir Robert fitzPayn, Lord FitzPayn.⁵
 Sir John de Grey, 3rd Lord Grey, d. 14 Dec. 1392, m. (1) an Eleanor, m. (2) by 20 Oct. 1330 Alice, dau. of Sir Warin de Lisle.^{5,6} By the second wife he had:
 Alice de Grey, m. by 28 Jan. 1353/4 William de Everingham, who d.v.p. 16 or 21 Aug. 1369.
 Joan de Everingham, m. (1) Sir William Ellis, m. (2) as his first wife Robert de Waterton of Methley, Yorks., who d. 17 Jan. 1424/5. He m. (2) Margaret, youngest dau. of Thomas Clarel of Aldwark, widow of John fitz-William.⁷
 Cecily or Joan de Waterton, m. as first wife Lionel de Welles, 6th Lord Welles, killed 29 Mar. 1461.⁸

From this point, descent is as in the earlier pedigree. The 6th Lord Welles left only daughters, coheirs, and the Dymoke marriage is given in the New Complete Peerage reference.

Through these same lines, Joseph Bowles had descents from Robert of Gloucester, Reginald de Dunstanville,

Constance de Beaumont, and Maud of Brittany, all illegitimate children of Henry I; from William Longespee, illegitimate son of Henry II; from Richard FitzRoy and Joan, Princess of Wales, illegitimate children of King John; and from Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, legitimate son of Henry III.

References for second line, above:

1. New Complete Peerage (hereafter abbreviated NCP), V:736.
2. NCP, I:346; IV:269, 670, chart III; V:702-710, 736.
3. NCP, IV:259 et seq.
4. NCP, IV:317, chart, 323 et seq.
5. NCP, VI:128-9, footnote a, 133; V:193.
6. NCP, V:chart 193, 184 et seq.
7. Thoresby Soc., XV:91-93, 96-97, chart p. 95. Yorkshire Archaeological & Topographical Journal, XXX (1931), chart p. 418. NCP, XII, pt. 2: 443-4.
8. NCP, XII, pt. 2: 443-4.

RECENT BOOKS

THE ANCESY OF SARAH JOHNSON 1775-1824 WIFE OF JOSEPH NEAL OF LITCHFIELD, MAINE. By Walter Goodwin Davis. Portland, Maine, 1960. Paper, 104 p., full name index.

This is the fifteenth of the series of monographs which Mr. Davis has been issuing to set forth the ancestry of his sixteen great-great-grandparents. The families here treated are Johnston (later Johnson) of Lynn, Lyndeborough and Litchfield, Nurse of Salem, Towne and Blessing (these two repeated from Ancestry of Dudley Wildes), Smith of Salem, Thompson and Ward of Great Yarmouth, England, Hutchinson of Salem, Buxton of Salem, and Hutchason of Litchfield and Lyndeborough. The Johnston and Hutchason families were Scotch-Irish and not early colonial. The Nurse family is of interest because of the witchcraft trial of Rebecca Nurse, one of the most pitiful victims of the dementia, while the Smiths were Quakers and severely persecuted.

These studies, like the earlier ones published by this writer, are carefully compiled, and the statements or comments as to ancestry abroad are cautious and in some cases enlightening, such as the ancestry of Margaret Thompson wife of John Smith of Salem. The caution is evident in the statement that Richard Hutchinson of Salem "may very possibly be identical" with a man of that name who married at Cotgrave, co. Nottingham, England. The evidence for the identification is fairly good; but it is lamentable that many compilers publish

flat statements of the identification of American settlers with namesakes abroad, without an ounce of the caution displayed by Mr. Davis.

For once, your reviewer believes he can add something which Mr. Davis seems to have overlooked. Regarding the wife of Anthony Buxton of Salem, Mr. Davis says that she survived her husband's death in 1684 and probably was the Elizabeth Buxton who signed a testimonial in behalf of Rebecca Nurse in 1692. The Boston News Letter, No. 458, 19-26 Jan. 1712/13, under Salem Village 23 Jan. 1712/13, states: "Last Wednesday was buried here Mrs. Elizabeth Buxton, an excellent Midwife, who dyed on Monday last, in the 90th year of her age. She was exemplary in her Life and very useful in her Generation. She lived to lay her Great Granddaughter with several children, and left of her proper Posterity 163 Persons." [New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 12: 138.] I too overlooked this century-old reference when treating of Anthony Buxton in The Granberry Family and Allied Families (1945), and am indebted to Mr. Clarence A. Torrey for calling it to my notice.

FORTY SOUND REASONS WHY JOHN PRESCOTT (born at Shevington, Lancashire, 1604), JOHN PRESCOTT (of Sowerby, Halifax Parish, co. York, who married Mary Gawkroger there in 1629), AND JOHN PRESCOTT (who died at Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1681, Aged 77 years) ARE ONE AND THE SAME PERSON. By Frederick Lewis Weis, B.D., S.T.M., F.A.S.G. Dublin, N.H., 1960. Paper, 43 plus vii pp.

The most useful part of this pamphlet is the series of abstracts of Prescott wills and other documentary sources. pages 20 to 30. These, along with the parish records previously published by Dr. Weis, should be of great value to Prescott historians and students of the family in the future.

As for the thesis of identities stated by Dr. Weis, no one, I believe, questions the identity of John Prescott, the prominent early settler in Lancaster, Mass., with the John Prescott who married Mary Gawkroger in Halifax Parish, co. York, and had children baptized there. The sole question is whether this man was identical with the son John named in the 1608 will of Ralph Prescott of Shevington, co. Lancaster. Here again, I think no one has denied the possibility of this identification. Exception has been taken, justly I think, to the assertion of this possibility as if it were a well-proved fact.

The reasons here given are not proofs, and in all cases of a belief or a conclusion based on circumstantial evidence, the one legitimate question is: how strong is the evidence? First of all, I must point out,

with great reluctance, that some of the reasons given are specious. For example, a flat statement of identical age is made. That is not proved. John of Lancaster by his stated age at death should have been born about 1604. Therefore, the son of Ralph is asserted, not only in the text but in the title of the book, to have been born 1604. Now it can reasonably be stated that the son of Ralph was presumably born between 1602, when a gap in the church register starts, and late 1608 when Ralph named him in his will. That would make Ralph's son John born within four years at most from the date when John of Lancaster was presumably born; but it does not make him born 1604, which Dr. Wels states more than once as if it were a proved fact.

Again, on page 12, the writer flatly asserts: "John Prescott, of Shevington, Sowerby, Watertown and Lancaster was taught his trade of a blacksmith by his kinsman, Richard Prescott of Wigan and Shevington." This is a sheer assumption, but it is stated as a fact, and then the supposed fact is used as an evidence for the identification of John Prescott of Lancaster. Blacksmiths were numerous and, even if Ralph's son became a blacksmith, he need not have learned the trade from a distant cousin. If there were a record proving that Ralph's son John was apprenticed to Richard Prescott, then indeed we should have evidence to indicate that the son of Ralph did become a blacksmith, and that would really be a "reason" for identifying him with the American colonist, who was a blacksmith. But as matters stand, a totally unproved assumption is made; the assumption is stated as if it were a known fact; and then the supposed fact is used as evidence to bolster the conclusion which the writer has set out to defend.

Several other of the so-called "sound" reasons turn out, when analyzed, to be similarly unsound, but we cannot turn a book notice into a full discussion which would require several pages. Very probably, John Prescott of Lancaster originated in Lancashire. Possibly he was identical with the son of Ralph; possibly not. To the present reviewer, the actual evidence thus far adduced seems far short of proof. Even what would be one of the best evidences, the cousinship of John Prescott and Thomas Rigby, is not fully proved. On page 15 the author states "John Prescott of Shevington, co. Lancaster, born 1604, and Thomas Rigby, of Wigan, co. Lancaster, each possessed 10 acres of land and more on the island of Barbadoes, 1638." But the reference given for this states their bare names, without place of origin. Again, we find the statement (page 11), "Alice Standish, daughter of Roger Standyshe of Standyshe, co. Lancaster, Esq., died in that parish as the wife of

James Prescott on 10 March 1564/5." But alas, the records of this parish as cited in Dr. Weis's earlier pamphlet (page 83) enter merely the burial [not death] of one Alice Prescott on 10 Mar. 1564/5, without calling her wife of James Prescott or a daughter of Roger Standyshe. This Alice could have been a maid, a wife, or a widow, for all that the actual entry shows. The conclusion may be correct that she was wife of James Prescott and that she was the Standish girl who is known (from definite evidence) to have married a Prescott. But should not the careful historian make a meticulous distinction between genuine records and his own conclusions based on those records? Here they are so often mixed and confused that the reader needs to check every statement to make sure of its nature.

THE ANCESTRY OF LORENZO ACKLEY & HIS WIFE EMMA ARABELLA BOSWORTH. Compiled and published by N. Grier Parke, II. Edited by Donald Lines Jacobus. Woodstock, Vermont, 1960. Paper, 325 plus xi pp.

For two reasons, it is impossible for us to review this work. The first is the obvious one that the reviewer edited the volume for Mr. Parke and even undertook research on a few of the families included. The second is that ninety-nine family lines are studied herein, too many even to list.

The book is attractively printed; Mr. Parke has included some illustrations and charts for each segment of the ancestry, and he compiled the full name index. The families are almost entirely of Connecticut and Massachusetts. A few of these families have been well set forth in previous publications, but the bulk of them have been inadequately treated if at all.

Interested libraries are advised to inquire of Mr. Parke, Box 388, Woodstock, Vermont. [See page 100]

THE JOHN BEACH AND JOHN WADE FAMILIES. Compiled and Edited by Anna C. Smith Pabst, 14 Elizabeth Street, Delaware, Ohio. 1960. Paper, mimeographed, 227 plus index and other unnumbered pp. \$15.00.

This is mainly a source book giving, mostly verbatim, data which the compiler collected from printed, original and family sources. The Wade section relates to the family and descendants of Joseph Wade (ca. 1715-1777) of Elizabeth, N.J., who is called "grandson of ancestor Benjamin Wade" but whose parentage seems to be unascertained. No account of Benjamin Wade of Elizabeth is given, and the mention of John Wade in the title is puzzling since neither the index nor a leafing through of the entire Wade section disclosed any mention of a John Wade as an ancestor of the family dealt with.

The most useful parts of the book are those giving records of the Wade, Doty, Beach and Rosecrans families from public record sources in Ohio and from private family records. The material lacks logical arrangement and conflicting statements appear, some of them erroneous. Thus, while on page 5 the Joseph Wade (ca. 1715-1777) who had a second wife Phebe is called grandson of Benjamin Wade, in lines of descent near the end of the book (p. 215) this Joseph is placed as son of Benjamin (which is chronologically less likely) and Benjamin is here, for the first and only time that I can discover, placed as son of John Wade—this reference to John does not appear in the index.

Two Beach lines are followed, both going through Noah son of Benjamin of New Jersey. This Benjamin was born 1674, tenth and youngest child of John¹ Beach of Stratford; yet in several places Benjamin is placed as son of John² (actually his eldest brother) by the latter's wife Hannah Staples, despite the fact that John Jr. and Hannah were not married until 1679, five years after Benjamin was born. Benjamin's parentage is correctly stated in the Beach Family Magazine, in the reviewer's Families of Ancient New Haven, in Elmer Taylor Beach's Beach in America, even in Davis's History of Wallingford. The old unacceptable tradition that John¹ Beach was son of a Rev. John Beach of some unidentified place in Devonshire is here repeated. A confused and inaccurate account of the John Harriman family is given.

The compiler has done great service in copying and publishing many records of Delaware County, Ohio, and I feel these volumes to be more deserving of recommendation than the present one.

THE BELFIELD FAMILY. A RECORD OF THE DESCENDANTS OF DR. JOSEPH BELFIELD, IMMIGRANT TO VIRGINIA ABOUT 1700. Compiled by John Lyman with the assistance of several members of the family. Paper, mimeographed, 20 p. Address compiler, 7801 Gateway Blvd., Washington 28, D.C. Price: \$1.00.

A very extensive listing of descendants, highly condensed, with full dates when known, but places of residence not stated. Fully indexed. The numbering system leaves something to be desired, as it consists of letters for the generation, and numbers for the children in each family group, so that unless I lost count there are about 35 individuals labeled H1. It is, however, a useful listing of members of the Belfield clan.

OHIO RECORDS AND PIONEER FAMILIES. Esther W. Powell, 36 N. Highland Ave., Akron 3, Ohio. \$5.00 per year. This useful quarterly has completed its first year.

WINCHESTER CONSISTORY COURT DEPOSITIONS, 1561-1602. Selections edited with an introduction. By Arthur J. Willis, Hambleden, Lyminge, Folkestone, Kent. Cloth, 69 pp. Price: \$2.85, which includes postage.

Mr. Willis is the author of Genealogy for Beginners (1955) which we had the pleasure of reviewing when it appeared. He has just issued the second section of Hampshire Marriage Licences, 1607-1640, including a full name index, the full volume including postage being priced at \$9.65.

The present small book is fascinating in the pictures it gives of English life during the half-century before the English colonies in America were settled. The first case deals with a parson who, in the Protestant England of Elizabeth, felt driven to marry and had selected his maid servant. One girl "came from youth which were playing at the football half a mile off." A girl of twelve was old enough to contract to marry. There were the usual suspicions of witchcraft when cattle died. A girl chased away a suitor in a novel way: "Gilbert Comber...lying upon the ground by the said Christian Braffote as she was milking, [the witness saw] the said Christian spring out milk forth of the cow's teats upon the said Comber which caused him to tumble away."

Mr. Willis explains the functions of the ecclesiastical courts and the types of action brought before these courts, and the selections are made to give examples of the different types of offenses tried, as well as for their intrinsic interest and the light they shed on social conditions. It is surprising how many entries there are in the three indexes, of subjects, places and names. A little used source of genealogical information is revealed; as, for example, we find the sick William Hayes saying, "I have two uncles, John Tracey and Thomas Tracey," and making a nuncupative will in their favor.

Recommended particularly to historical libraries.

Of publications which we have not yet seen, we wish to call attention to: THE NEW MAYFLOWER INDEX (3 vols.) published at \$35.00 by The General Society of Mayflower Descendants, address P. O. Box 6182, Carolyn Station, Montgomery 6, Ala.; AMERICANS OF JEWISH DESCENT, by Rabbi Malcolm Stern, published at \$40.00 by The Hebrew Union College, 40 W. 68th Street, New York 23, N.Y.; and EARLY VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS 1623-1666, by George Cabell Greer, published at \$10.00 by Genealogical Book Company, 530 N. Charles Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland. Each of these should prove an important reference book in its own field.

ARMORIAL DE LA NOBLESSE POLONAISE TITREE. By Simon Konarski. Paris, 1958. Address: 25, rue Taitbout, Paris 9me. Paper, 479 p. Two editions, de luxe (of 150 copies), \$21.50; ordinary, \$13.00.

This is one of the finest examples to be found of a work covering the titled nobility of a country, and is probably without a peer for accuracy among compendiums of this type. The text is in French, a boon to western scholars, most of whom have some acquaintance with the Romance and Teutonic tongues, but few of whom can read Polish.

Not only are the arms of each family pictured, the origin of the title explained, and prominent members mentioned, but the branches now entitled to each honor are clearly indicated. Hence one finds in the book considerable genealogy in condensed form as well as heraldry. There are 32 excellent illustrations, including pictures of King Stanislas Poniatowski, members of the well-known Radziwill, Czartoryski, Lubomirski and Zamoycki families, and the beautiful Frances Krasinska, wife of a son of Frederick Augustus II of Saxony and ancestress of the recent kings of Italy, the last-named picture being in the National Gallery at Washington.

There is a full index of family names, and the bibliography contains more than 400 sources. At the end of each family, specific references are given to the bibliography, making it easy for one interested in any family to find further information in the books or periodicals cited.

Hereditary titles were not very ancient in Poland, excepting princes of the ruling house, but a few families received the title of prince or count under the Holy Roman Empire. Since then, titles have been conferred or confirmed by the various regimes under which Poland has fallen—native, Saxon, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian. Papal titles are not neglected. Even the Chevaliers of Napoleon's creation are included, though this honor most generally became extinct with the person on whom it was conferred. The historical part of the text is very informative and of great interest, and is followed by accounts of the specific families, arranged alphabetically under five categories: princes, marquises, counts, barons, and Chevaliers of the Empire. The title of Count is by far the most common. A few of the older families descended from Rurik or the early princes of Lithuania.

This is a truly scholarly work, to which the author, as the writer of the Preface states, "s'est consacré avec autant de passion que de persévérance." We highly recommend it, especially to reference libraries.

JOHN LEWIS OF NEW LONDON, CONN.
JOSEPH LEWIS OF SIMSBURY, CONN.

Report of Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G.
to Raymond W. Lewis, M.D., of Madison, Conn.

The Lewis family of Waterbury, Conn., descends from Joseph Lewis of Simsbury, Conn., who died in 1680. Most printed accounts call this Joseph Lewis son of John Lewis of New London who died in 1676 and assert that this John Lewis was the man of that name who came to New England in the Hercules in 1635. Both of these statements are questionable.

Over a century ago, Miss Frances W. Caulkins published (1852) her History of New London, in which (p. 325-6) she had this to say: "The name John Lewis is found several times repeated among the early emigrants to New England. One came over in the Hercules, from Sandwich, in 1635, with wife Sarah, and one child; and was enrolled as from Tenterden, in Kent. This is probably the same that appears on the list of freemen in Scituate, Mass., 1637. He afterward disappears from the records of that town, and we suppose him to be the John Lewis, who came to New London, 1648." She then gives an account of John Lewis, Jr., proved son of John of New London, and ancestor of a Lewis family of Lyme. She also states: "Nathaniel and Joseph Lewis, are names that appear on the rate-list of 1667, as partners in estate. They were transient residents...."

Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary of New England, vol. 3 (1861), p. 87, mentions several early settlers named John Lewis. He starts with John of Scituate, of whom he says "was of Tenterden in Co. Kent, and came in the Hercules, 1635, with w[ife] Sarah and one ch[ild] as the vicar of T[enterden] and the mayor certify for him. He rem[oved] in a few yrs. to Boston, where his w[ife] d. 12 July 1657." Although familiar with Miss Caulkins' work—which he often quotes—he makes John of New London a separate person, who died 8 Dec. 1676 and had a son John; and that is virtually all he says about him. Further down he mentions a John of Boston, butcher, who married 22 Nov. 1659 Alice, widow of Nathaniel Bishop, and daughter of James Mattock, and by her had three children [actually, Boston records show the births of four children of this marriage]. On page 88 Savage mentions Joseph and Nathaniel of New London 1666 as "perhaps" sons of John of New London, and suggests that this Joseph "may have been s[on] of John, perhaps of Windsor 1675, and d. at Simsbury 1680" and then gives the children of Joseph of Simsbury. [Italics are ours.]

It will be seen that the early writers are responsi-

ble for suggesting that John of New London was identical with the Scituate settler who came in 1635, and that Joseph of Simsbury was a son of the New London man, but that these were merely suggestions, and it is clear that Savage did not accept the Caulkins identification of John of New London with the 1635 emigrant in the Hercules (she only said we suppose him to be the same), but stated that the 1635 emigrant settled in Scituate and moved from there to Boston. In that, he has since been proved correct. However, the bare supposition of Miss Caulkins that John of New London was the 1635 emigrant, and the "perhaps" of Savage that Joseph of Simsbury was a son of John of New London were accepted by later students of the Lewis families as if they were proved facts and were indeed stated by them as facts.

In 1893 the late Carl A. Lewis took over the publication of the Lewis Family Letter of which three volumes had previously been issued under different editorship; he rechristened it Lewisiana and continued its publication to 1907. He was a great collector of Lewis data and a fine editor, but in the main he merely arranged and published the material sent him by his many correspondents. He seems to have done little record research personally and to have accepted the generally credited accounts of the early generations of the various Lewis families. Hence in his publication, Joseph of Simsbury having been originally accepted as son of John of New London, and the latter as the emigrant of 1635, these statements seem never to have been questioned, verified, or corrected.

In 1912 Miss Elizabeth French (afterward Mrs. J. Gardner Bartlett) published in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 66:353-356, an account of the Meed family of Tenterden, Kent, England, which proves that John Lewis married Sarah Meed. Her account of Sarah reads:

"Sarah, bapt. 29 Nov. 1612; married at Tenterden 1 Mar. 1631/2, by license dated 21 Feb. 1631/2, John Lewis, a butcher of that place. They sailed for New England in March 1634/5, and settled at Scituate, Mass. He became freeman of Plymouth Colony 7 Feb. 1637/8, and later moved to Boston, where was bapt. "Sarah of — Lewis of Scituate 5 day 11 mo. 1650" [5 Jan. 1650/1], and where his wife died 12 July 1657. He married (2), 22 Nov. 1659, Alice Bishop, widow of Nathaniel, by whom he had Samuel, Joseph, and Benoni [she omits a fourth child Nathaniel]. No clue to his parentage has been obtained. Deane in his History of Scituate says that he was a brother of George Lewis, who was of East Greenwich in Kent, a place on the Thames near London. He certainly was not a native of Tenterden, but probably came to live there for business reasons."

The printed Boston Vital Records do indeed show these Lewis items:

Sarah, of — Lewis of Scituate, bapt. 5.11.1650.

Sarah wife of John Lewis died 12 July 1659.

John Lewis m. Alice Bishop 22 Nov. 1659.

Children of John and Alice Lewis recorded:

Samuel, b. 18 Jan. 1661.

Joseph, b. 11 Feb. 1662 [1662/3].

Benoni, b. 25 Jan. 1664, bapt. 29 Jan. 1664/5.

Nathaniel, b. 5 July 1666, bapt. 8 July 1666.

The early Suffolk County Deeds, which include Boston, are in print. There I find (Liber 4, pp. 83-86) a conveyance given by John Lewes Sr. of Boston, Butcher, on 2 March 1662/3; and another given by John Lewes, Sr., of Boston, butcher, 3 Aug. 1669 (Liber 6, pp. 83-84), his wife Alice relinquishing her dower right in the latter.

This sequence should be noted. We have the marriage of John Lewis, a butcher, to Sarah Meed in Tenterden in 1632; the emigration of John Lewis with wife and child in 1635; shortly after, John Lewis of Scituate becomes a freeman; a child of — Lewis of Scituate is baptized at Boston early in 1651; Sarah wife of John dies at Boston in 1657; in 1659 John marries at Boston a widow named Alice; and thereafter John Lewis of Boston, calling himself a butcher, and having a wife Alice, conveys. This sequence of events, the identity of trade, and the identity of the name Sarah as that of the first wife, serve to convince me that we have here some of the history of the John Lewis who came in the Hercules in 1635.

John Lewis of New London was there before 1650; he was certainly there continuously from then until his death in 1676, since Miss Caulkins cites various records pertaining to him in different years through this period and I have a note of two such records: he sold land, signing by mark, 1 March 1659/60 [New London Deeds, 3: 76]; and he requested certain land from the town, 26 Jan. 1662/3 [Town Meetings 1662-1664, p. 2]. Hence he cannot be the John who emigrated on the Hercules 1635, who, as we have shown, was living in Scituate and Boston during this period. I also find that John Lewis [the younger] sold land in 1692 that was his father John's deceased [Deeds, 5:156]. This proves that he did have the son John ascribed to him. I have seen no records to indicate that he had other surviving sons, and if Miss Caulkins in her combing of New London records had found any proof of the existence of other sons, she would certainly have mentioned them in her account of the Lewis family, as she did in other family accounts.

Hence it is disproved that John Lewis of New London was the emigrant with whom he has so often been identified. No proof that he had a son Joseph has been seen.

Joseph Lewis of Simsbury married at Windsor, Conn., 30 Apr. 1674, Elizabeth Case. A year later, on 16 June 1675, a John Lewis married (at Hartford, according to the Windsor record) Mary Humphrey [of Windsor], and they had six children recorded at Windsor:

- i. John, b. 24 Feb. 1675/6, d. 10 May 1676.
- ii. Samuel, b. 6 Aug. 1677.
- iii. Mary, b. 18 Nov. 1679.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. 6 Mar. 1681/2.
- v. Sarah, b. 6 Mar. 1683/4.
- vi. John, b. 1 Feb. 1693/4.

The Case and Humphrey families into which Joseph and John Lewis married were both of Windsor but removed early to the new town, Simsbury. Joseph Lewis died at Simsbury in 1680. John Lewis remained in Windsor and died there 22 Apr. 1713.

When two men of the same surname, of marriageable age and apparently of the same generation, appear at about the same time in a town where the name was previously unknown and marry and settle there, it is usually a fair guess that they were brothers. Now John Lewis who settled in Windsor a year after Joseph Lewis married there has been positively identified as son of John Lewis of Charlestown and Malden, Mass., and the latter did have also a son Joseph whose history according to Lewisiana has never been learned!

For a clear understanding of the family group involved, the following brief schedule of the Charlestown family is given below; some further details may be seen in Thomas B. Wyman, Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Mass. (1879), 2:617, and other sources.

John Lewis of Charlestown by wife Margaret had children:

- John, b. 12 Sept. 1638.
- Joseph, b. 29 Mar. 1640.
- Mary (twin), b. 29 Mar. 1640; d. young.
- Samuel, b. 24 June 1641.
- Elizabeth, b. 10 Sept. 1642; m. Bryant Borden.
- Sarah, b. 24 Dec. 1647; m. Joseph Brabrook.
- The wife d. 10 Mar. 1648/9; John m. (2) 10 Apr. 1650 Mary Brown and had further issue:
 - Abraham, b. 10 Dec. 1650.
 - Jonathan, b. 4 Jan. 1651/2; d. 10 Feb. 1651/2.
 - Mary, b. Jan. 1652/3; m. 30 Nov. 1675 Samuel Penfield.
 - Hannah.
 - Isaac.
 - Trial, b. Jan. 1657/8, posthumous.
- The father John Lewis d. 16 Sept. 1657.

Lewisiana prints [vol. 4, p. 9] information received from Rollin H. Cooke of Pittsfield, Mass., who was very

active in genealogical research at that time (before 1900). He cites deeds in the Middlesex, Mass., Registry. One, dated August 1695, reads: "Samuel Lewis of Malden and John Melvin of Charlestown, sailor, attorney for my brother-in-law John Lewis of Windsor, Abraham Lewis of Rumney Marsh [now Chelsea], and Bryant Borden who married Elizabeth Lewis, and Samuel Penfield who married Sarah Lewis [this is wrong, he married Mary Lewis, and Sarah married Joseph Brabrook; perhaps a misprint or a line omitted in printing], Triall Lewis, and Thomas Pratt [nothing to show his interest], heirs of Isaac Lewis [perhaps Pratt was acting for them], all children and heirs of late John Lewis of Malden, deceased." Another deed, 2 Oct. 1695, is from John Lewis of Windsor, cordwainer, and names "my brother Abraham Lewis of Rumney Marsh" and "our father, John Lewis, of Malden, deceased." While the deeds may not have been read or printed with exactitude, they leave no doubt that John Lewis of Windsor was the son of John of Charlestown and Malden, born 1638, even though that makes him about 37 at marriage.

Since John of Windsor did have a brother Joseph, born 1640, the question arises, is it not likely that this was the Joseph Lewis who married in Windsor a year ahead of John's appearance there and settled in Simsbury? The only count against this theory is that Joseph seems not to have mentioned in the above deeds. However, Joseph himself was not then living, having died in 1680. It seems possible, at least, that the administrators of Joseph's estate, who were his widow and her second husband, John Tuller, may have conveyed Joseph Lewis's interest in the Massachusetts property. In that case, the deed would be indexed under Tuller, and Mr. Cooke may well have looked in the deed index only for the Lewis name.

Lewisiana prints [vol. 7, p. 54] records pertaining to the trial of one James Hall in 1671; testimony shows that Hall went to Malden and lodged at Bryan Bredane's [this was Bryant Borden husband of Elizabeth Lewis]; he had a mare of Bredane's and carried Sarah Lewis behind him to Concord and there left Sarah at her brother Joseph Lewis's and "Joseph came down with her last Tuesday night" etc. This at least proves that Joseph Lewis survived until 1671 when, at the age of 31, he was living in Concord, Mass. This was three years before the marriage of our Joseph at Windsor.

While the evidence is insufficient to conclude that Joseph Lewis of Simsbury was identical with the son of John Lewis of Charlestown, it seems to provide a strong clue to his origin. Further research in Massachusetts might confirm (or possibly disprove) the theory.

Joseph Lewis, whatever his origin, died at Simsbury, Conn., (before 2 Sept.) 1680; married at Windsor, Conn., 30 Apr. 1674, Elizabeth Case, born about 1658, died at Simsbury 9 Oct. 1718, daughter of John and Sarah (Spencer) Case of Windsor and Simsbury. She married second, about 1684, John Tuller, of unknown antecedents, who survived her, married again, and died at Simsbury, very old, before 28 Jan. 1741/2.

Joseph Lewis first appears in Connecticut records at the time of his marriage and seems shortly thereafter to have moved from Windsor to Simsbury, where the birth records of all his children were entered. He died only six years after his marriage, so records of him are few in Connecticut.

He was called of Simsbury when the inventory of his estate was taken by John Case and Samuel Willcoxson. Administration was granted, 2 Sept. 1680, to "Elizabeth Lewes, the Relict," with John Case [her father] to assist. Another inventory was taken long after, on 13 May 1706, limited to lands valued at £24, and six months later a Quietus Est was granted to the administrators, John Tuller and Elizabeth his wife, they releasing their dower, and the lands were divided between the children, Joseph Lewis, John Lewis, and Elizabeth Smith. [Manwaring's Digest, Hartford Probate District, 1:330; 2:90] Children, births recorded at Simsbury:

- i. Elizabeth, b. 20 Mar. 1674/5; m. ——— Smith.
- ii. Joseph, b. 15 Mar. 1676/7; d. at Waterbury, Conn., 29 Nov. 1749; m. at Waterbury, 7 Apr. 1703, Sarah Andrus (or Andrews), b. at Waterbury 16 Mar. 1683/4, d. there 6 Mar. 1773, dau. of Abraham and Rebecca (Carrington?) Andrus. She m. (2) 14 May 1750, Isaac Bronson, when she was 67 and he 80, and Mr. Bronson d. 13 June 1751. Joseph Lewis served the church as Deacon and the town as Sergeant and as Deputy to the General Assembly for 16 sessions between 1713 and 1741. Eight children.
- iii. A son, d. young.
- iv. John, b. 8 Jan. 1680 (1680/1?); d. at Simsbury (before 18 Jan.) 1713/14; m. at Simsbury, 22 June 1711, Abigail Bacon, b. there 8 Dec. 1693, d. there 17 Dec. 1719, dau. of Thomas and Abigail (Maskill) Bacon. She m. (2) at Simsbury, 4 Aug. 1715, Gillet Adams. Only child:

John, bapt. 2 May 1714; on 17 May 1733, aged 19, he chose for his guardian his aunt Bethia Bacon, resident in Hartford (Manwaring's Digest, 2:252, which misreads the age of John as 12 instead of 19). John Lewis, Jr., m. at Simsbury, 27 Sept. 1736, Rebecca Butler of Middletown, Conn., and had five children recorded at Simsbury, born 1737/8 to 1744.

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